

WATER WEEK 2003
Washington DC, USA, March 2003

¿In Search of Better sanitation – Will MDGs Help to Advance Progress Towards Achieving Access to Improved sanitation?

¿What Actions are Required – A Regional Perspective?

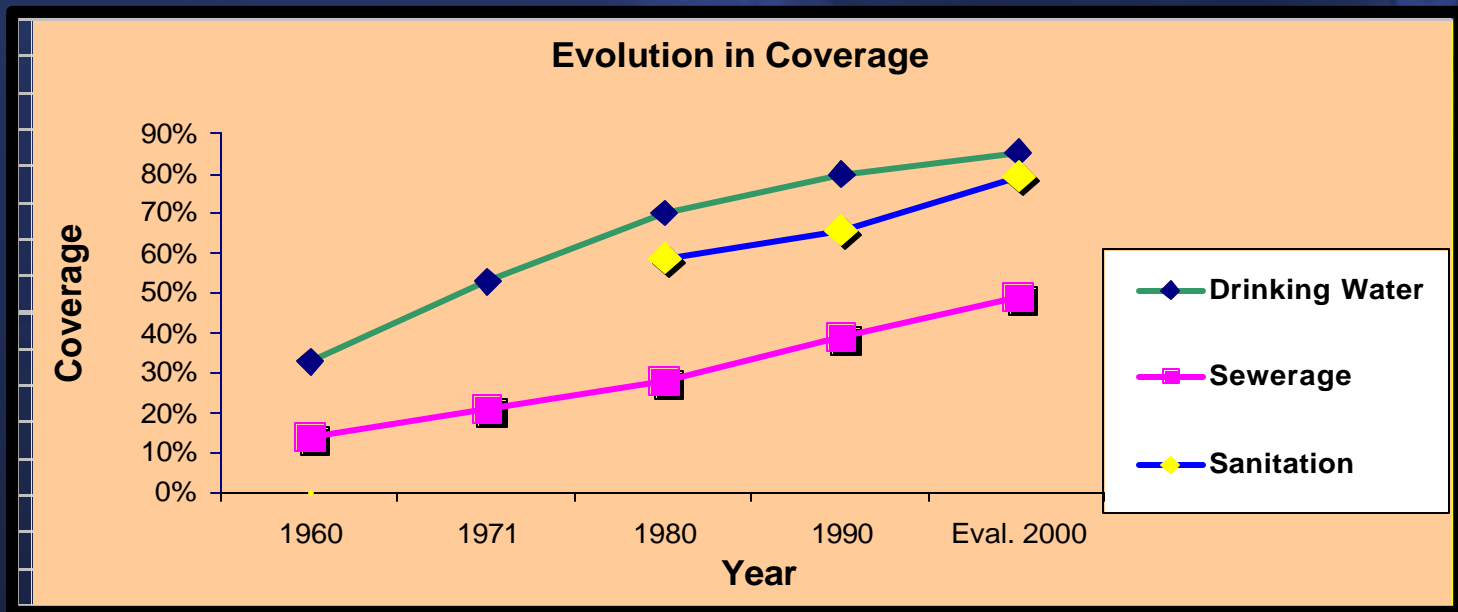
Gerardo Galvis
PAHO/WHO



Access to Drinking Water and Sanitation Systems

Based on Evaluation 2000 and Studies on Inequities:

- ◆ In the 90s the population in LAC increased from 429 to 497 million
- ◆ Access to sanitation increased from 66% to 79% and “potable” water from 80% to 85%



Sanitation Coverage

During the past decade:

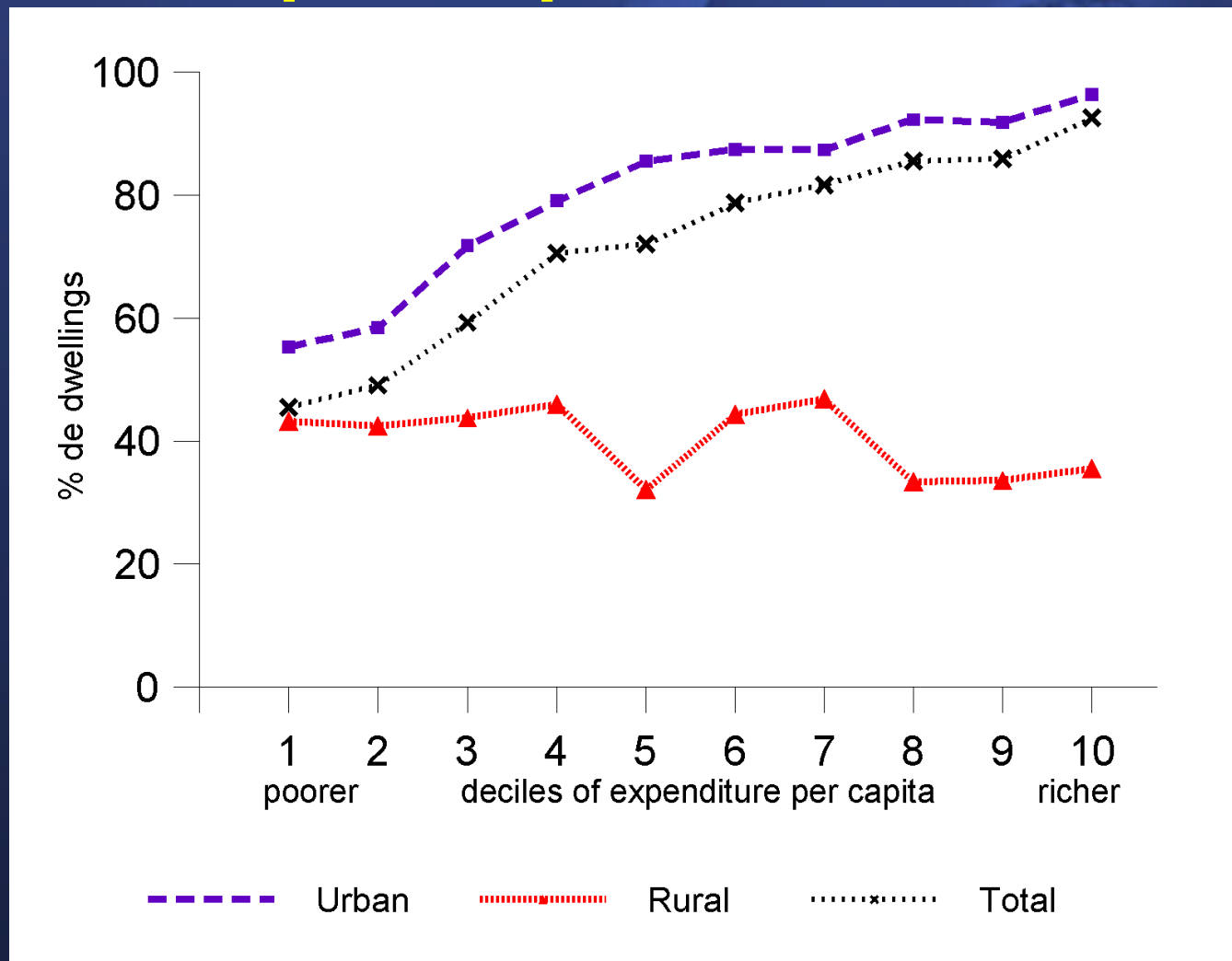
- New sewer connection to 20,000 new persons/day
- *In situ* sanitation provided to 10,000 new persons/day

However,

- 103 million (21%) lack sanitation: 66 million rural (50%)
37 million urban (10%)
- 241 million (49%) with sewerage systems but only 14% of their effluents receive some level of treatment



Household Water Connection by Deciles of Per Capita Expenditures in Peru



Water & Sanitation Damages From Hurricane Mitch in Central America

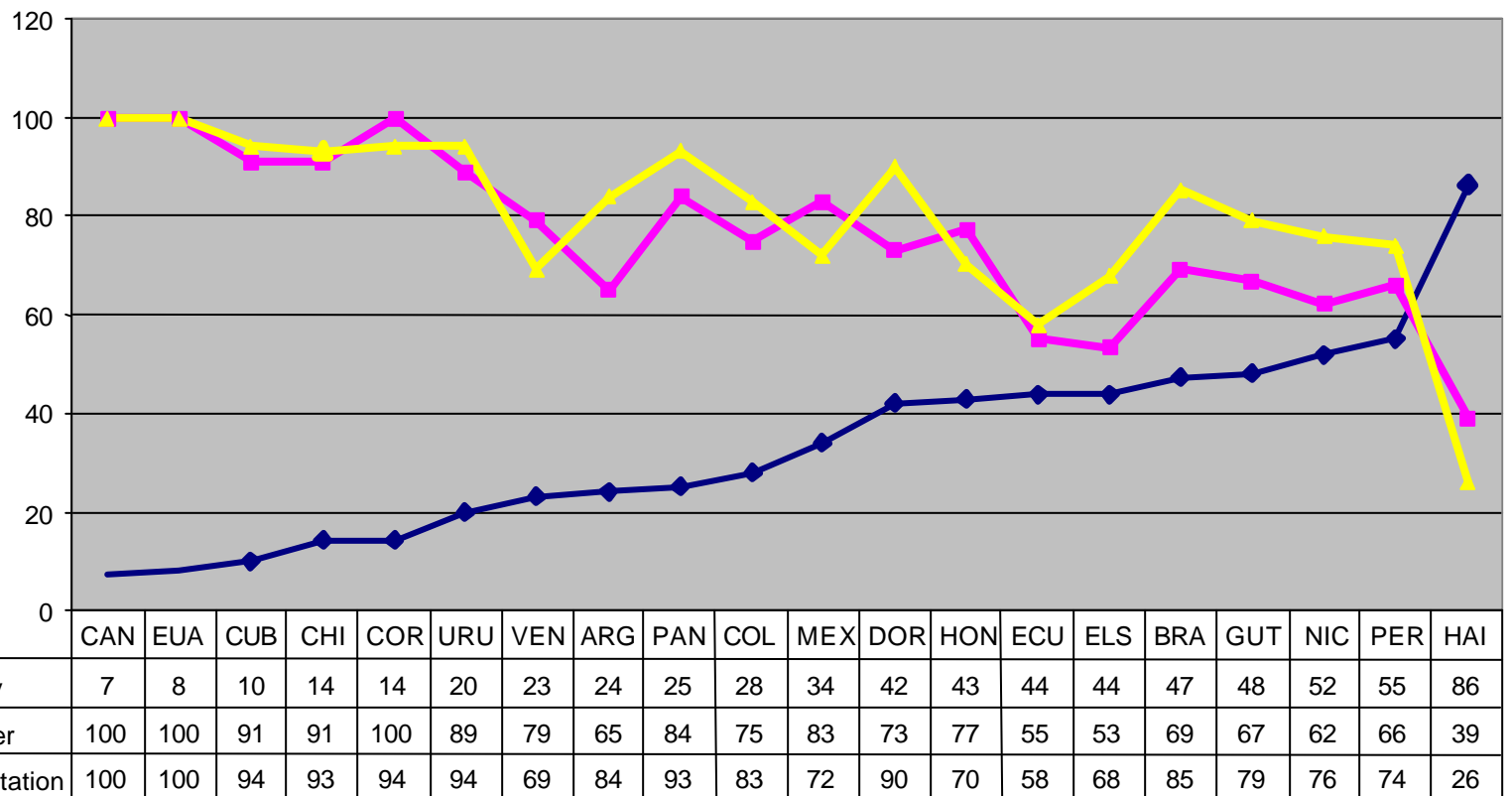
Damages	Honduras	Nicaragua	Guatemala	El Salvador	TOTAL
Water Systems	1,683	79	60	155	1,977
Sewerage Systems	ND	9	2	14	25
Affected Wells	NA	NA	NA	7,622	7,622
Latrines Damaged	85,000	37,000	2,500	9,193	133,693

Source: PAHO/WHO MASICA, 1999

NA = Not Available



Infant Mortality and Access to Sanitation and Drinking Water (% of population)



Source: PAHO, Regional Report on the Evaluation 2000 in the `Region of the Americas` and Health in the Americas

Considerations on Environmental Burden of Disease (Bartone, 2002, based on Lvovsky, 2001)

- 11% of the burden of disease in LAC is due to environmental factors (versus 18% for all developing regions, and 4.5% for developed regions)
- Principal diseases associated with the environment are diarrheal diseases and respiratory infections
- In LAC, 5.5% of the environmental burden of disease is associated with WS&S and 3.5% with indoor and outdoor air pollution
- 43% of the environmental burden of disease affects children under 5, although they only represent 12% of the population

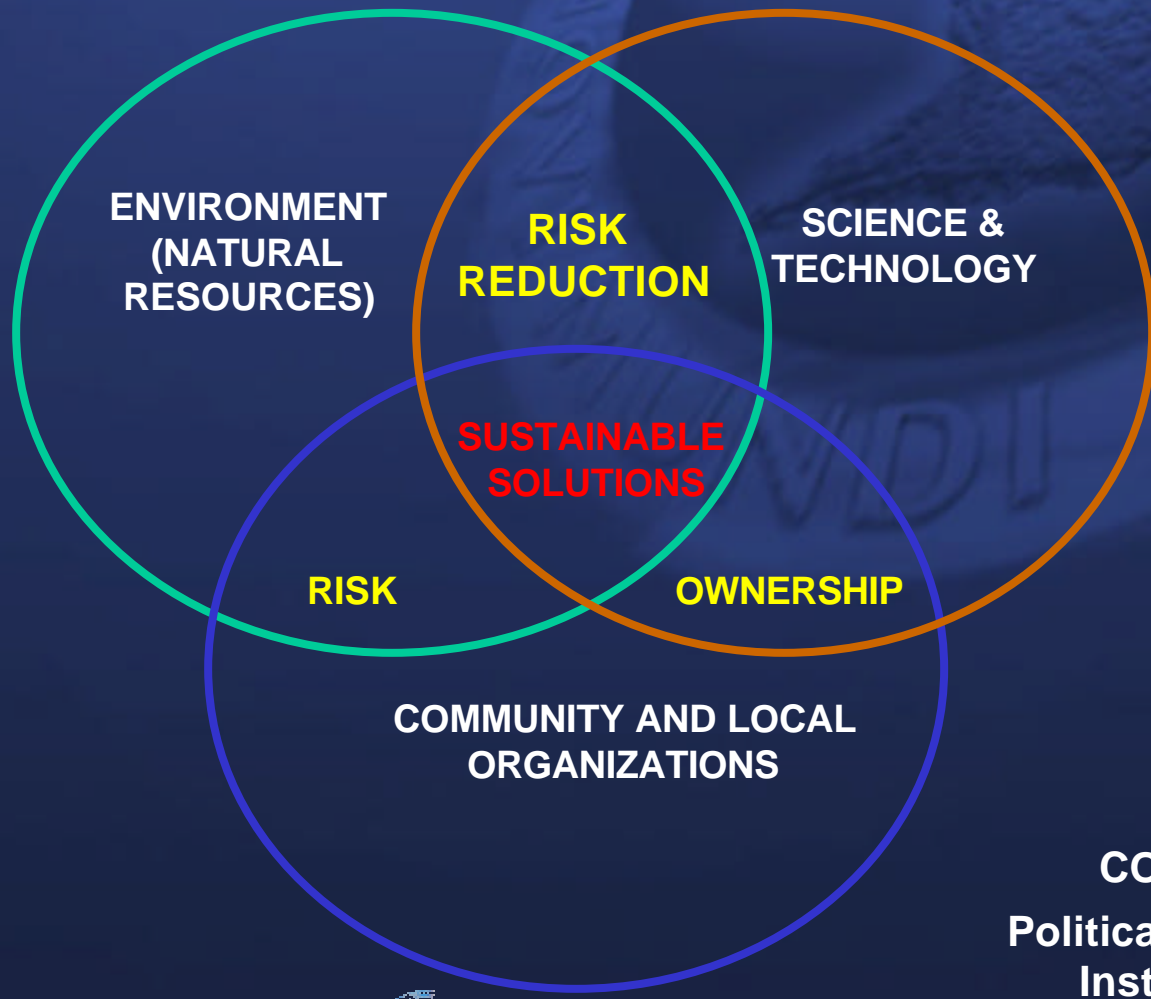


Millennium Development Goals and Targets

- Goal 1. Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger
- Goal 2. Achieve universal elementary education
- Goal 3. Promote gender equality and empower women
- Goal 4. Reduce child mortality
 - Target 5. Reduce in 2/3, between 1990 and 2015, the mortality of children under 5.
- Goal 7. Ensure environmental sustainability
 - Target 10. For the year 2015, reduce to half, the percentage of people without access to drinking water. After Johannesburg in 2002, sanitation is included.



In Search of Sustainable Solutions



Capacity Building (UNDP, 1996)

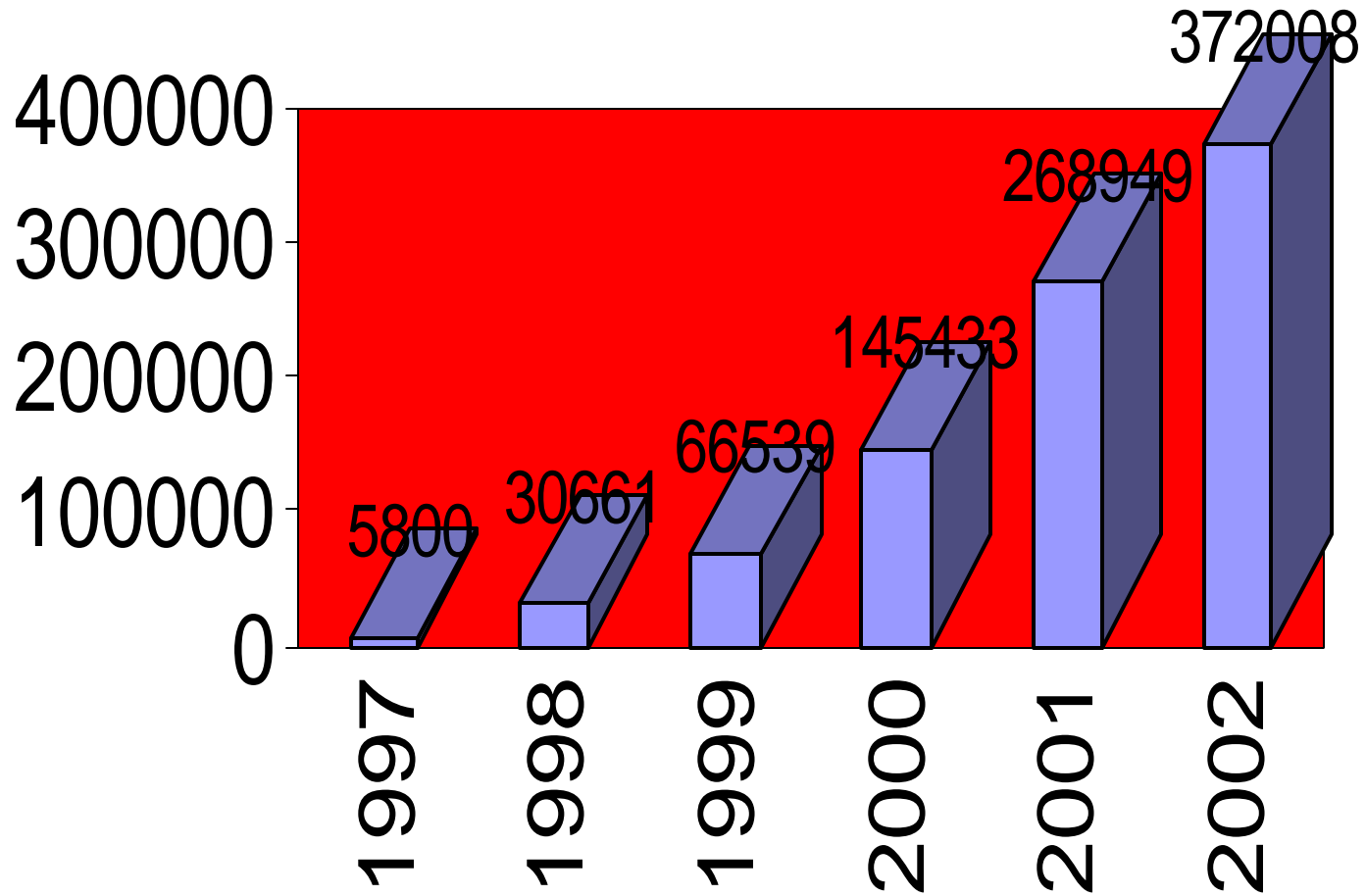
- An enabling environment with appropriate policy and legal framework
- Institutional development, including community participation
- Human resource development and the strengthening of managerial systems

Lines of Action

- **National Assessments and formulation of national strategies**
- **Sectoral information:**
 - **JMP: WHO–UNICEF**
 - **SISAM, A Regional Monitoring System on Environmental sanitation and the MDG associated with WS&S.**
- **Information and knowledge sharing**
 - **CEPIS, Collaborating/associated Centers, BVSA (Virtual Library), "Clearinghouses"**



Contacts with the Virtual Library



Lines of Action

- **Sanitation and integrated management of water resources**
 - Wastewater treatment and reuse; recreational waters
- **Education in hygiene. Sanitary and environmental education.**
 - Primary Environmental Care
 - Healthy schools, including sanitary infrastructure
- **Reduce the environmental vulnerability by disaster mitigation and preparedness**
- **Team learning and demonstration projects**



Lines of Action

- **Primary Environmental Care (PEC) Strategy**
 - **Ecoclubs:** 1992: Initial steps; 1996: 30 ecoclubs in Argentina
2001: 264 in ten countries of South and CA
 - **Municipal Network of EPC:** Activities in 12 countries.
 - **EPC Centers:** Santiago de Chile and other municipalities
 - **Web site and electronic newsletter supported via CEPIS**



Team Learning Projects (TLPs)

