



*executive committee of
the directing council*

PAN AMERICAN
HEALTH
ORGANIZATION

*working party of
the regional committee*

WORLD
HEALTH
ORGANIZATION



97th Meeting
Washington, D.C.
June 1986

Provisional Agenda Item 4.9

CE97/20 (Eng.)
CORRIGENDUM
15 May 1986
ENGLISH ONLY

INTERNATIONAL DRINKING WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION DECADE--REGIONAL
PROGRESS

Corrigendum

The attached Document CE97/20, Corrigendum, replaces in its
entirety Document CE97/20 dated 17 April 1986.



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This document is presented to advise the Governing Bodies of the Organization of the progress made at the midpoint of the International Drinking Water and Sanitation Decade. The document analyses the data from 26 countries of the Americas on progress they made during the first five years of the Decade. It shows the reasons why there was slow progress toward reaching the targets proposed by the countries. The report highlights the population growth and movements emphasizing the accelerated increase of the urban poor population groups and the economic crisis confronting the Region. Some of the important areas of PAHO activities, past and future technical cooperation in support of the countries efforts to reach the Decade goals, are also presented.

Since some data from the 1985 evaluation have not been received, that information will be used to update the data presented here.

The Committee is asked to review the document and, if it considers it convenient, transmit it with an appropriate resolution for consideration by the XXII Meeting of the Pan American Sanitary Conference.

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INTERNATIONAL DRINKING WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION DECADE
REGIONAL PROGRESS

I. INTRODUCTION

The International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade (IDWSSD) (1981-1990) was proclaimed on 10 November 1980 by Resolution 35/18 of the United Nations General Assembly.

This resolution was the culmination of the process initiated at the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements: HABITAT, Vancouver 1976, to ensure provision of safe water and sanitation for all people without those services. The United Nations Conference on Water (Resolution II), held in Mar del Plata, Argentina, in 1977, set the goal of providing water and sanitation service to the entire population of the world by 1990, if possible, and called for a concerted effort of the governments and the international community to ensure a reliable drinking water supply and provide basic sanitary facilities to all urban and rural communities. It also indicated that "priority should be given to rural areas and urban-fringes populated by low-income groups."

The World Health Assembly resolved in 1977 that the social goal of the governments and of the Organization in the decades ahead would have to be attainment by all the inhabitants of the world of a level of health that will enable them to live a socially and economically productive life, thus setting the goal of "Health for All By The Year 2000." In 1979, recognizing the importance of the targets set at Mar del Plata, in Resolution WHA32.11 the World Health Assembly urged Member States to give high priority to the provision of water supply and sanitation in national development plans, bearing in mind that these services are essential for the attainment of the goal.

The Regional Strategy for achieving HFA/2000 incorporates the IDWSSD targets and establishes global indicators for monitoring and evaluating progress toward these goals, recognizes the need for intersectoral action for health, and places emphasis on the role of the individual, the family and the community.

The PAHO Medium-term Program in Environmental Health (1984-1989) gives the highest priority to the Decade under program component II, Water Supply and Sewage and Excreta Disposal (see Annex).

1.1 The Decade's Focus: Underserved Populations

The new approach of the Decade designed by WHO recognizes biases and shortcomings in national plans and programs and in the support provided by the international community. Many of these shortcomings are common to other sectors and stem from unbalanced policies for overall development; some are symptoms of more fundamental problems.

The approach comprises, at the national level:

- 1) complementary sanitation and water supply development;
- 2) strategies that give precedence to underserved populations, both rural and urban;
- 3) programs that will serve as a model for self-reliant, self-sustaining action;
- 4) use of socially relevant systems that people can afford;
- 5) association of communities in all stages of projects;
- 6) coordination of water supply and sanitation programs with those in other sectors; and
- 7) association of water supply and sanitation with other health improvement.

At the international level, emphasis is placed on:

- 1) Promoting and supporting national programs for the Decade through technical cooperation;
- 2) concentrating technical cooperation on building up national capacities and generating dynamic, self-sustaining programs;
- 3) promoting technical cooperation among developing countries; and
- 4) encouraging the external financing of the national Decade activities.

The approach is closely linked to that of primary health care (PHC). The attainment of the Decade's targets and the success of PHC have many common conditions. The Decade may be a spearhead of primary health care; it is part of the wide range of community and rural development activities with which primary health care is inextricably linked.

II. THE WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION SECTOR DEVELOPMENT (1961-1980)

2.1 Extension of Coverage (1961-1980)

In 1961, the Governments of Latin America and the Caribbean under the Charter of Punta del Este, committed themselves to providing water and sewerage services to 70% of the urban population and 50% of the rural population by 1971.

In 1972 the Ministers of Health of the Americas reviewed the progress made up to 1971 and established new goals for the 1970s in the Ten-Year Health Plan for the Americas. In summary form, these were: a) to provide water through house connections to 80% of the urban population and sewerage to 70%; and b) to extend water supply and sewerage or excreta disposal services to 50% of the rural population.

Assessed on the basis of the information provided in 31 December 1980 by 26 countries with a total population of 334 million (approximately 97% of the population of Latin America and the Caribbean) (Table 1), as part of the WHO monitoring effort for the IDWSSD, the progress made in the 1960s and 1970s was significant (Figure 1).

In 1980, base year for the Decade, of the 222 million estimated urban population, 185 million (84%) had drinking water through house connections or public standpipes and 132 million (59%) had sewerage or basic sanitation services. Of the 122 million rural population, 49 million (40%) had access to drinking water, while 14 million (11%) had basic sanitation services. The coverage increased considerably, but except for urban water supply the targets were not fully met.

2.2 Investments Made, 1961-1980

During the period 1961-1980 more than US\$10.4 billion was invested in water supply and sewerage projects (Table 2). Of this figure, about \$2.6 billion was invested in the 1960s and \$7.8 billion in the 1970s. In general terms, the investments in projects with external financing in the 1970s were around three times more than in the 1960s in current values. External sources constituted 35% of the total investments for the period 1961-1971 and about 20% for 1972-1980.

2.3 Other Achievements (1961-1980)

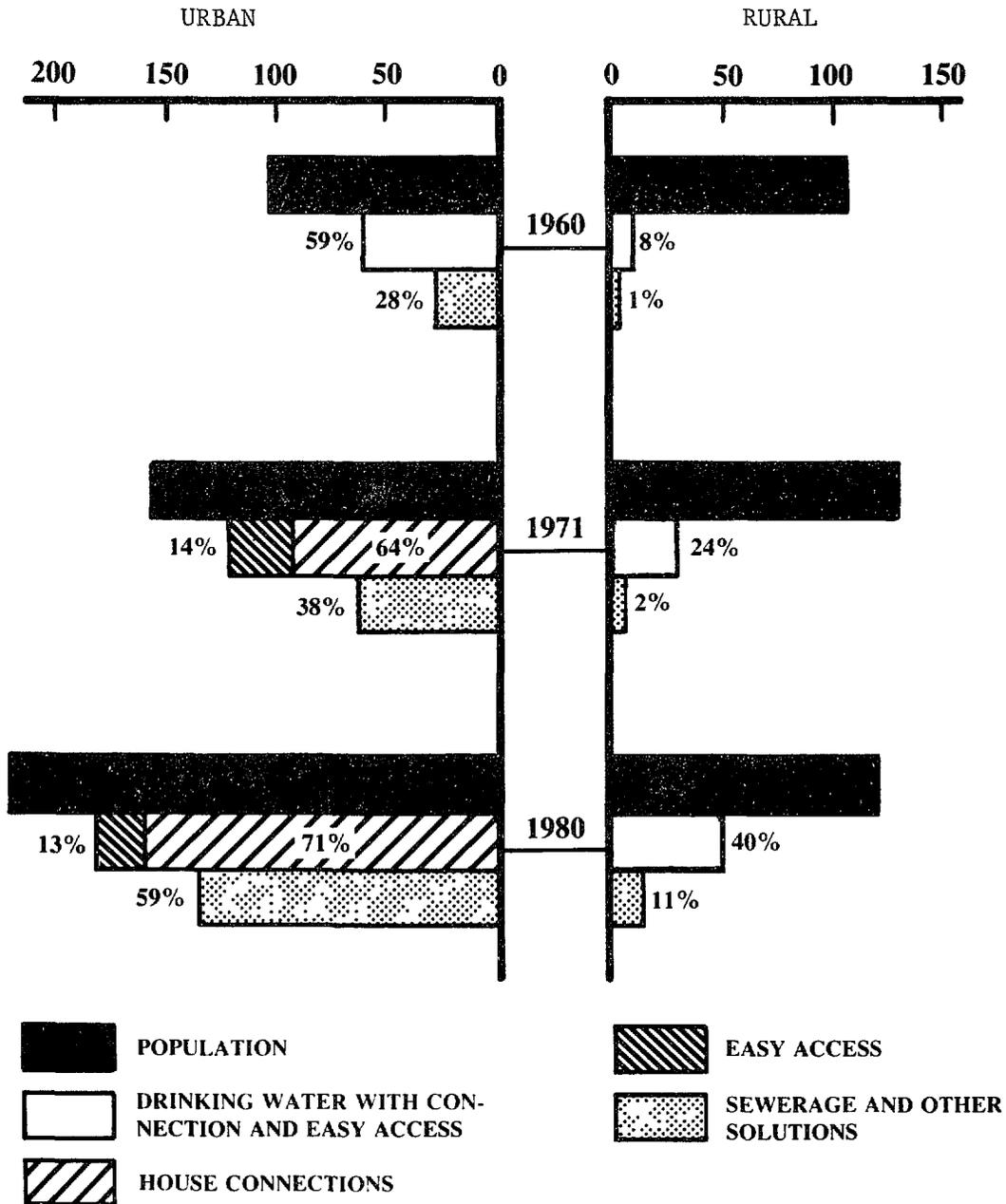
Other important achievements in 1961-1980 include: the general acknowledgement that consumers ought to pay for drinking water service; the passing of legislation assigning institutional responsibilities for water and sanitation services; the development of institutions and their improvement; and the increase in the availability of funds both from external sources and through internal mechanisms of the countries for initiating or continuing projects.

2.4 Constraints that Affected Development

The progress made by the countries between 1961 and 1980 can truly be qualified as outstanding, even though the targets set for the 1960s and 1970s were not fully met. The reasons why these targets were not met have been examined by the countries themselves, by the international and bilateral agencies, and in 1979 by the governments of the Region at the XXVI Meeting of the Directing Council of the Pan American Health

URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION WITH DRINKING WATER AND SEWERAGE SERVICE IN LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN 1960, 1971 & 1980*

(FIGURE NO. 1)



*THE 1980 DATA WERE PROVIDED BY 26 COUNTRIES AND FORM THE DATA BASE FOR THE DECADE 1981-1990.

Organization, when formulating and recommending Strategies for the Extension and Improvement of Drinking Water Supply and Excreta Disposal Services for the 1980s.

A summary of the main constraints that prevented faster progress include among others the following:

- Lack of awareness on the part of the population regarding the relationship between deficient water and sanitation and disease, and unforceful expression of their needs and aspirations in this respect.
- Insufficient knowledge, understanding and motivation among the political and administrative levels regarding the socioeconomic importance of drinking water, sanitary sewerage and excreta disposal.
- Limited infrastructure and legal frameworks for carrying out faster and more efficient water supply, sewerage and excreta disposal programs.
- Inadequate financial policies for the water and sanitation sector in general, and especially as regards the provision of services to low-income urban areas and the rural population.
- Fragmentation of responsibilities among a number of institutions and lack of coordination among them.
- Frequent management weakness, and lack of effective institution-building programs, including human resources development.
- The frequent use of costly technologies that are not always suited to local social, economic and cultural conditions, particularly in the low-income urban areas and the rural areas.

III. THE INTERNATIONAL DRINKING WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION DECADE (1981-1990)

For Latin America and the Caribbean, the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade constitutes a third water decade. The goals recommended are the most ambitious stated to date: "to provide all people with water of safe quality in adequate quantity and basic sanitary facilities by 1990, according priority to the poor and less privileged, if possible."

3.1 National Targets for the IDWSSD (1981-1990)

In 1980, as part of the WHO Global Decade Monitoring Program, 26 countries of Latin America and the Caribbean, representing about 97% of the total population, set national targets for the Decade. Table 3 presents the targets country by country and the population that would have to be served to reach them.

In summary the targets are to:

- Provide safe drinking water to 87% of the urban population--85% through house connections and 2% through easy access;
- Provide safe drinking water to 59% of the rural population through house connections and/or through easy access;
- Provide sewerage services to 71% of the urban population;
- Provide sewerage services and/or disposition of excreta to 32% of the rural population.

The targets imply providing water supply to 84 million people and sewerage to 74 million in the urban areas. In the rural areas, water will have to be provided to 29 million and sewerage or excreta disposal to 29 million (Table 4).

3.2 Cost of the Decade IDWSSD

On the basis of the unit per capita costs and targets established by the countries in 1980, revised in 1983 (Tables 5 and 6), the cost of constructing new facilities to extend the coverage as proposed has been estimated at US\$30.0 billion, in 1983 prices--\$14.8 billion for water supply and \$15.2 billion for sewage and excreta disposal. Of the \$30.0 billion, \$26.1 billion (86%) would go to the urban areas and \$3.9 billion (14%) to the rural areas.

An aspect not included in the cost estimates of the Decade is the upgrading of operation, maintenance and rehabilitation of existing systems, or of the new systems being built. An idea of such costs can be gained from information provided by the IDB. As of 30 September 1984, a total of 5,550 water systems in 6,119 communities and 346 sewerage systems in 371 communities had been completed with the assistance of IDB loans (1961 to 1984). These figures, which are estimated to be about 30% of the total, should suggest the magnitude and cost of the task of operating, maintaining and rehabilitating these systems.

3.3 Achievements to Date (First Five Years of the IDWSSD)

3.3.1 Extension of Water Supply and Sanitation Coverage (1981-1983)

Information to assess the progress made on the extension of coverage up to 1983 has been provided by the Member Countries. (Data on the situation in 1985 is being collected and will be incorporated in this report when available.)

The levels of coverage reached in the first three years of the Decade in the 26 countries that provided information as of December 1983 are shown on Table 7. Figure 2 summarizes graphically the progress made. In the three years under review, the urban population served with water rose from 84 to 86%, and sewerage services and individual sanitation facilities increased coverage from 59 to 61%. Rural water supply was extended from 40 to 42% and rural sanitation services reached 14% coverage.

Although progress was made regionally, great differences exist among countries (see Table 7 for individual country results). An analysis of progress between 1980 and 1983 shows that, of the 23 countries that have set urban water goals for 1990, eight appeared to be well on their way to attaining them, six failed to maintain the level previously attained, seven had a reasonable chance of meeting their goals, and two need to greatly increase their efforts if they are to meet their goals.

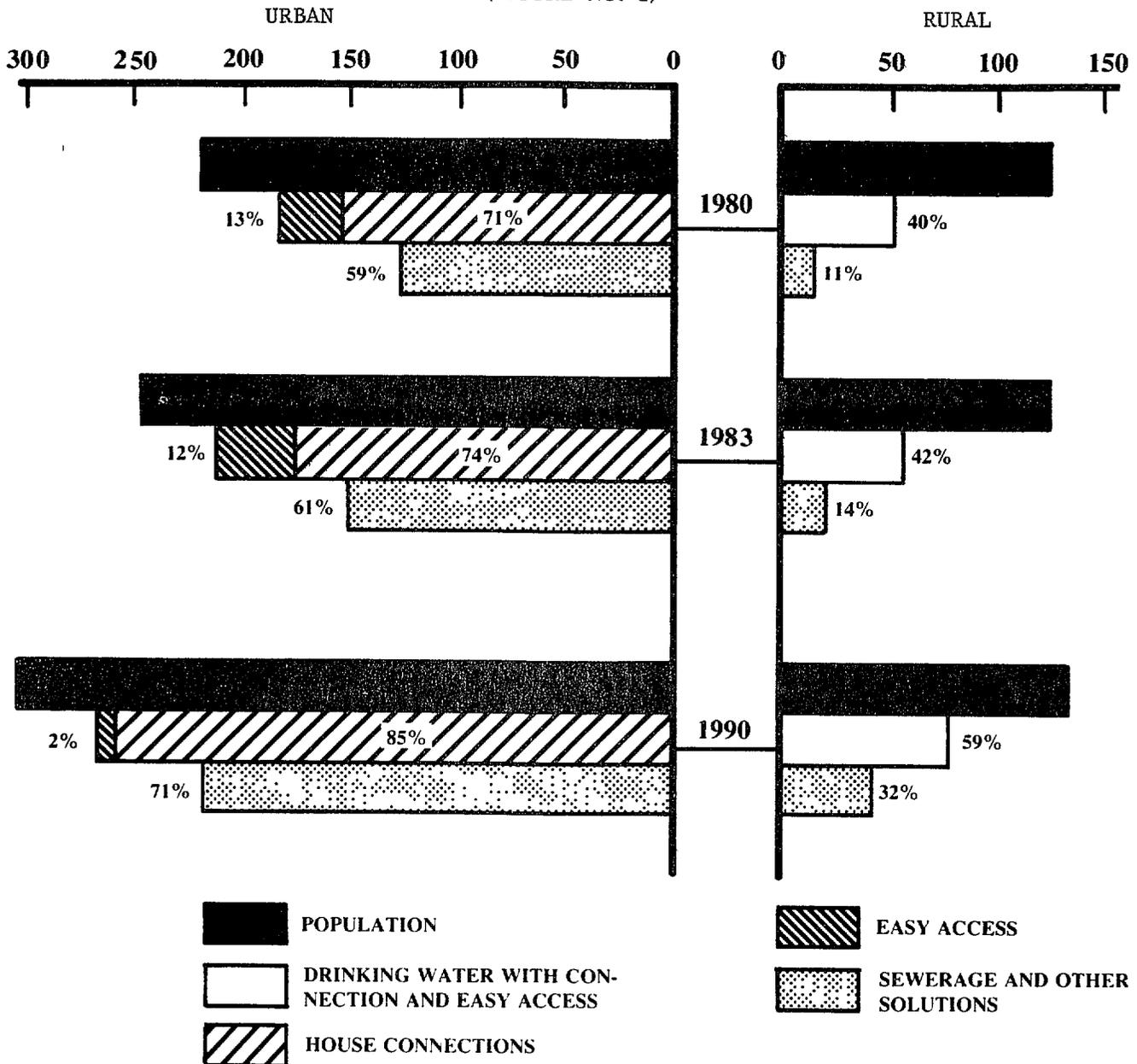
By 1983, of the 24 countries that set rural water supply goals, seven seemed to be well on their way or had a reasonable chance to attain their goals. Five had fallen below 1980 levels and 12 needed to greatly increase their efforts if they are to meet their goals.*

In general terms, it can be said that the progress made in extension of coverage in the first three years of the Decade (1981-1983) has been lower than expected. The increase in urban water supply of about 2% per three years, if maintained, could be sufficient to meet the target (87%) for 1990 (Table 5). As regards achieving the urban sanitation target, the 2% increase in three years means that continuation of this rate could lead to a 67% coverage instead of the 71% proposed (a 10% increase in the seven remaining years would be required). The rural water supply coverage increase in the seven years will have to be 17% to reach the target. For rural sanitation, an increase of 18% is required.

*Note: The document will be updated when data on 1985 coverage is available.

URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION WITH DRINKING WATER AND
SEWERAGE SERVICE IN LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN
1980, 1983 AND TARGETS SET FOR 1990

(FIGURE NO. 2)



3.3.2 Decade Investment (1981-1983 and 1984-1985)

Table 8 sets forth the financing provided by IDB and IBRD (which is estimated to represent about 90% of the external funds going to the sector), together with the matching funds for loans furnished by the governments, for the period 1981-1985. The total investment from international sources is US\$2.2 billion, and the national matching funds, \$2.8 billion, for a total of \$5.0 billion in the five years.

As far as national funds is concerned, there is no information aside from that provided as counterpart funds to external loans (1981-1985), as shown in Table 8 (US\$2.8 billion). Assuming that national investments, including counterpart funds, are about 70% of the total investment (30% external, 70% national) the possible total investment for the five years would be \$7.3 billion. Should this estimate be approximately correct, the shortfall in external investments would be about \$1.5 billion per year, and approximately \$3.0 billion in national investments per year. In other words, the total investments in the next five years should be \$22.5 billion in order to reach the targets.

3.3.3 Specific Actions

Decade activities actually started in 1978. The following are examples that may illustrate action, at country, regional and global level, of interest to PAHO Member States:

At National and Subregional Level

- In 1978 and 1979 in preparation for the Decade rapid assessments were made of the water supply and sanitation situation in 17 countries, sector studies were completed in 17 countries within the framework of the PAHO/WHO/World Bank Cooperative Program, and baseline data for the Decade were prepared by the 26 countries. Eleven countries prepared sector summaries for information of the external finance agencies.
- In 1980, 26 countries established national targets for the Decade and 15 countries organized national action committees for the Decade. In addition technical support committees have been established in seven countries.
- Under the agreement between the Technical Cooperation Agency of the Federal Republic of Germany (GTZ) and PAHO/WHO, Bolivia, Haiti, Paraguay, Honduras and Peru have formulated national plans for the Decade. With their own resources, Brazil, El Salvador and Guatemala have also completed National Decade Plans.
- Seventy-four national water supply and sanitation projects and four subregional projects have been identified as part of the Central American Priority Health Needs Plan, and 10 have already been financed.

- The directors and managers of the water and sanitation agencies and authorities of the Central American countries, Panama and the Dominican Republic have formed an association to enable them to focus jointly on solving the sector's common problems. This association's first activity is a project to improve the operation and maintenance of the water supply and sanitation services, with special emphasis on personnel training and the establishment of permanent national training systems. It was started early in 1984, with technical and financial assistance from GTZ and PAHO.
- With the collaboration of the Canadian International Assistance Agency (CIDA) and PAHO, a training delivery system was organized with the participation of 11 Caribbean countries.

At Regional Level:

- The XXVI Meeting of the PAHO Directing Council, held in 1979, examined and approved the Strategies for the Extension and Improvement of Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Services for the 1980s. The strategies relating to the national activities encompass policy, management, human resources, technology and funding. Resolution XXII urged Member Governments to extend the water supply and sanitation services, and requested PAHO to continue giving high priority to cooperating with Member Governments in strengthening their urban and rural water supply and sewage programs.
- The deliberations of the XVII Congress of the Inter-American Association of Sanitary Engineers (AIDIS) held in La Paz, Bolivia, in December 1980, focused on the Decade and on the problems of Latin America and the Caribbean. The XVIII Congress of AIDIS, held in Panama City in 1982, made recommendations in the context of its central topic regarding priority aspects for achieving the Decade's targets, including human and other resources, the planning of works and appropriate technology.
- The official launching of the Decade in the Region was in May 1981, during the period of sessions of the Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA), held in Montevideo, Uruguay. This event was of special importance because it took place in the forum of the Ministries of Planning and Finance of the countries of the Region.
- ECLA, in cooperation with PAHO/WHO, organized two workshops on Horizontal Cooperation for the Decade, one in Santiago, Chile, in March 1981, and the second, in Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic, in January 1982. The purpose of these meetings was to produce criteria, mechanisms and proposals for horizontal cooperation among the countries of the Region in order to promote the Decade activities.

- PAHO organized a regional symposium on human resources for the Decade in Panama in August 1982. This meeting served as the basis for the planning and execution of human resources development programs for the Decade at national, subregional and regional level.
- To examine approaches and solutions to the institutional, economic, technical and social constraints in the provision of water supply and sanitation services to urban fringe areas, PAHO held a Regional Symposium on the subject in Santiago, Chile, in November 1984. One hundred and five participants from 20 countries attended the Symposium.
- IDB and PAHO amplified and extended their joint technical cooperation agreement with the common objective of accelerating project preparation for external finances and to strengthen the installed capacity of the national institutions for project execution. The World Bank, through the Economic Development Institute, and PAHO collaborated in training of professionals through several project planning seminars conducted in various countries.
- The United States Agency for International Development (USAID) is currently sponsoring a project called "Water and Sanitation for Health" (WASH), under which that agency has carried on a wide range of water and sanitation efforts in the Region. These have included such diverse activities as: assisting handpump programs in the Dominican Republic; designing a scheme for the drinking water and basic sanitation systems in the small villages of Honduras; participating in evaluation of rural water programs in Ecuador; and helping to strengthen training activities in Guatemala and Bolivia.
- UNDP has the responsibility for the overall coordination of the Decade activities. Technical cooperation projects were implemented in El Salvador, Guatemala, and Trinidad and Tobago to assist these countries in the planning and implementation of water programs. A project executed by the United Nations Technical Cooperation Department (UNTCO) provided several Caribbean countries with technical assistance for assessment of the water resources and development of water and sanitation activities.
- UNDP also sponsored the interregional project for the development and implementation of low cost sanitation projects, executed by the World Bank. The Project Technical Advisory Group (TAG) studied the technical and economic implication of low-cost water supply and sanitation options such as handpumps and simplified sewer systems. The TAG assisted specific projects in Brazil, the Dominican Republic and Bolivia. Considerable diffusion of information was also realized by the project.

- UNICEF has been very influential in the improvement of rural and school sanitation by providing several countries with equipment, supplies and technical assistance for the development of these programs. Cuba, the Eastern Caribbean, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, and Honduras benefitted from several projects financed by this Agency, from the regular budget or through special funds.
- PAHO, in collaboration with the Caribbean Development Bank (CDB) and the Jamaica National Action Committee, sponsored a consultative meeting of donor agencies and Caribbean countries to address the problems associated with the allocation of adequate funding for water and sanitation projects in most Caribbean Countries, and to facilitate development in the sector. An inventory of all projects needing financing in the Caribbean was also carried out in connection with this meeting.
- The PAHO program for administrative and technical strengthening of the sector institutions to enable them to make more efficient use of their installed capacity, and of the resources that may become available, was intensified. During the first five years of the Decade PAHO provided technical cooperation to eight countries for the implementation of institutional development programs, at a cost of about US\$13.00 million (mostly from extrabudgetary sources).
- The main efforts in human resources development have been to improve institutional performance through the development of the human resources. Two subregional projects mentioned earlier, involving 18 countries and four national projects, are at various stages of development. The internal training capacity of the national institutions is being strengthened with the aim of institutionalizing the function of human resources development. Attention is being given to the improvement of the teaching of sanitary and environmental engineering. In this context, PAHO has collaborated in the establishment of new schools of sanitary engineering in two countries and the upgrading of the curricula of existing courses in four institutions, including the development of collaborative twinning arrangement involving eight universities.
- PAHO's Pan American Center for Sanitary Engineering and Environmental Sciences (CEPIS) intensified its trainers-training program, especially in respect of the Decade. The Center is strengthening the development of the Pan American Network for Information and Documentation in Sanitary Engineering and Environmental Sciences (REPIDISCA), which presently has 129 collaborating centers in 15 countries. CEPIS has also concentrated its efforts on the development of technology, research, training, transfer of information and technical

cooperation, specifically for the extension of coverage in peri-urban areas and in the reduction and control of water losses, in the reuse of treated sewage, in the development of new techniques for treatment of drinking water and sewage and the improvement of water quality. PAHO's Pan American Center for Human Ecology and Health (ECO) cooperates with Member Countries in identifying and controlling water pollution problems of chemical origin.

At Global Level:

- At the beginning of the Decade, 10 United Nations agencies formed a Steering Committee for the Decade with the purpose of coordinated action to optimize the agencies' participation in support of the measures and programs at country level. The World Health Organization acts as secretariat. The Committee has formulated strategies in the areas of human resources, information, and others. It has also promoted and organized consultative meetings with the financial agencies and international and bilateral donors interested in the Decade.

3.4 The Remaining Task

The effort needed between 1984 and 1990 to reach the Decade targets means providing drinking water services to some 55 million more people in the urban areas and 26 million in the rural areas. In addition, sanitation services for 65 million urban and 25 million rural inhabitants are needed.

On analyzing the goals of the Decade in the light of the constraints existing in 1981, it was evident that it would be very difficult to reach the targets proposed using traditional models and practice. In 1985 many of the identified constraints still needed to be resolved, and new approaches remained to be implemented. In addition, since then two factors have gained in importance: first, the persistent economic crisis in the countries of the Region, related largely to their external debt, has resulted in a concentration of the limited external funds in what are considered the directly "productive sectors," rather than in the social sectors. Similarly, national funds may also be directed to the productive sectors limiting in some cases counterpart funds to external loans. This situation means that, in general, less funds may be available for the sector. Secondly, the majority of the population without service is in the urban areas and is increasing at a very rapid rate. In 1985, 14 out of 22 countries had an urban population of more than 50%. By the year 2000 all but one country will reach that level of urbanization. The greatest growth is in the urban slums of large cities, where it is currently estimated that 40% of the urban population lives, and 40 million more will be added in the next 10 years.

3.5 The Role of PAHO/WHO

The strength of PAHO/WHO's participation in the Decade rests at the country level and its longstanding involvement in water supply and waste water and excreta disposal work. PAHO's regional level is constituted by the Environmental Health Program at Headquarters, including the Pan American Center for Sanitary Engineering and Environmental Sciences (CEPIS) in Lima, Peru, and the Center for Human Ecology and Health (ECO) in Mexico. The regional level provides technical support to country activities. PAHO's Decade work is in line with the mandates in Resolution XXII of the XXVI Meeting of the Directing Council of PAHO (1979) on the "Strategies for Expanding and Improving Potable Water Supply and Excreta Disposal Services during the Decade of the 1980s." The Medium-term Program in Environmental Health (1984-1989) gives highest priority to the Decade under the component of Water Supply and Sewage and Excreta Disposal, listing the objectives, targets and strategies guiding the technical cooperation with Member Countries (Annex). The main thrust is given by the following strategies:

- Promotion of the Decade;
- Planning;
- Mobilization of resources;
- Extension of coverage to peri-urban and rural areas;
- Technology and information;
- Institutional development and optimization of installed services capacity;
- Improvement of water quality.

The environmental health work of PAHO follows the elements that guide the Organization's technical cooperation, which are: the mobilization of national resources, the dissemination of information, training, development of guidelines and standards, promotion of research, and direct consulting services. Some of the important activities carried out with PAHO's cooperation are indicated under section 3.3.3 on specific actions.

The details of the activities (1982-1985) can be found in the Quadrennial Report of the Regional Director, under preparation.

PAHO's program is carried out in close coordination and collaboration with international and bilateral agencies participating in the Decade.

IV. CONCLUSIONS

1. The advances of water supply and sanitation in the 1960s and 1970s in the Latin American and the Caribbean countries were very substantial in respect of coverage and acceptance of sound management and technical concepts and principles. However, there were also important constraints that have impeded faster progress, and many still remain.
2. In 1980 and 1983, 26 countries of the Region established goals to be attained by the end of the Decade (1990). These goals, on a regional basis, do not appear to be overly ambitious and give consideration to the need to shorten the gap between water supply and excreta disposal coverage. Nevertheless, in the first three years of the Decade, the progress made has been slower than expected, and it seems unlikely that the goals will be met unless much stronger action is taken. Further, great differences exist in the extent of coverages of different countries, a factor that should be considered carefully when providing technical and financial cooperation.
3. An important constraint has been the shortage of funds. Due to the unexpected economic crisis, external finance has not increased to the levels expected. In fact, during the first five years of the Decade, it has remained at pre-Decade levels, if not lower. Under present economic conditions in the countries, it is unlikely that funds from this source will increase substantially in the near future.
4. Although no information is available on national funds invested in the sector, aside from counterpart funds to loans, it is likely that these have diminished. The need for counterpart funds for loans is critical as the lack of them will slow down project implementation usually resulting in substantial increases in the cost of the installations. In addition, funds are required to manage, operate, maintain and rehabilitate services.
5. Urbanization rates are much higher than national growth rates, largely due to rural-urban migration. By the year 2000, most countries, with the exception of a few in Latin America and the Caribbean, will have over 75% of their population living in urban areas. This is particularly relevant because poor urban areas are estimated to have above 40% of the urban population, and in the next 10 years 40 million more may be added. The critical situation of these populations is the most important challenge of the IDWSSD in the Region.

6. Rural populations are growing at a slow pace. Nevertheless, the present water supply and sanitation situation requires urgent attention because of the magnitude of the problem and the special socioeconomic characteristics of the population groups and the dispersed population.

V. RECOMMENDATIONS

Considering the progress made so far by the Member Countries in their efforts to reach the IDWSSD targets, the present economic situation and trends, the special population problems, constraints and other factors, it is recommended that Member Countries, international finance and technical cooperation agencies, bilateral agencies and others, review the situation and make more purposeful efforts to resolve existing constraints and to utilize approaches and strategies that would make it possible to make more efficacious use of existing resources and such new ones as may be obtained, as follows:

1. Development of a Stronger Political Commitment

In various countries, the collective commitment to the Decade has been ratified at the highest political levels; however, in many instances, international cooperation projects lack local counterpart support. Health Ministries and other institutions responsible for the sector should take the initiative to promote better understanding on the part of other government sectors, of community leaders, and of the public in general, of the economic and health benefits to be obtained from water supply and sanitation.

2. Institutional Development

The water supply and sanitation institutions in the countries suffer constraints of various natures, which impede the optimum utilization of their installed capacities and of new resources. Member Countries should look at the potential benefits to be obtained and promote and support the overall strengthening of the institutions, particularly through the inclusion of adequate resources for institutional development in external loans and in technical cooperation projects.

3. Human Resources

Shortage of prepared staff in the sector is recognized as one important constraint. The concept of human resources development is intrinsic to institutional development and needs to be more fully accepted. Projects for human resources development within the context of institutional and sectoral needs require support. External finance agencies can play an important role in furthering the concept and supporting its application by helping to integrate realistic and affordable training approaches into current and new projects and other activities.

4. Rehabilitation

Inadequate operation and maintenance of water supply and sanitation facilities has led to poorly functioning or broken-down systems in many countries. Rehabilitation will usually allow the country to recapture much of the installed investment at lower cost than new facilities. Operation and maintenance therefore, should be a part of both national efforts and external finance policy. Operation, maintenance, and rehabilitation programs would contribute to emphasize its importance in national programs and lower the overall costs of services. In order to be truly effective, rehabilitation investments must be complemented with sustained operation and maintenance.

5. Technology

Present technologies for water supply and sanitation in marginal urban and rural areas (priority areas of the Decade) are largely incompatible with human, financial and management resources available, and with service demands. New approaches and appropriate technology to lower costs are required to attack effectively the problem. In addition, continued increasing support for the application of appropriate technologies and approaches in comprehensive projects up to the point where success is assured needs to be pursued. It is most important that countries carefully select equipment and technologies to avoid future problems of operation and maintenance.

6. Project Preparation

Lack of project preparation capacity has been identified as an important constraint limiting the flow of external funds to the countries. Activities in this area are limited. Ministries of health and external support agencies could contribute to multiply these efforts and to institutionalize the process in the organizations so that they can prepare projects for national and international support.

7. Attention to the Urban Poor and Rural Populations

In many countries these priority groups of the Decade targets are widely neglected. More emphasis than in the past needs to be given to this situation, including clarification of the role of the sector agencies and the institutionalization of those aspects that favor increased attention and participation. National policies should emphasize this need. International and bilateral agencies should take a new look at their support activities to shift the emphasis and give more attention to the poor population. Loans, grants and other forms of support to the sector could include service to those marginal groups, and incorporate the specific support activities needed.

8. Community Participation

Community participation is now well recognized as an essential component of project development. Community involvement in all phases of development, from conceptualization to operation, maintenance, administration and future expansion, needs to be applied. So far, the potential for mobilization of local resources has not always been fully utilized. Community participation with this new concept will not only reduce investment costs, but will also insure the operation and administration of services at a lower expense.

9. Primary Health Care

Cooperation between health and water supply and sanitation institutions requires additional efforts. This integration is particularly important in rural and urban marginal areas where the infrastructure of both services can be mutually supportive, but it is necessary to develop a better understanding of how primary health care can be used to support rural and periurban projects, and apply this concept extensively. Therefore, health agencies, together with water supply and sanitation authorities, should explore opportunities for closer cooperation in this regard.

10. National Resources

Mobilizing additional national resources for the water and supply sanitation sector under present circumstances in the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean may be difficult. Moreover, the lack of such funds could have a particularly negative impact because the lack of counterpart funds may delay execution of externally funded projects, and may also result in cost increases. Also, the shortage of funds to cover recurrent expenditures, i.e., to pay for operation and maintenance, may lead to a faster than normal deterioration of installations and, thus, to a reduction in both the financial and socioeconomic returns from the investment. It is essential, therefore, that national and local resources be mobilized and channeled effectively by employing innovative strategies that bring down costs, such as optimizing the use of existing resources, applying appropriate technology, incorporating community participation in the various stages of projects, and so forth.

11. Financial Policies

Lack of clearly defined financial policies to support the provision of water supply and sanitation services to low income groups in urban and rural areas makes it difficult for the sector's institutions to compete for funding, particularly vis-à-vis other sectors. Therefore, it is essential that governments and lending agencies adopt policies and establish financing mechanisms that attend to the water supply and sanitation needs of these populations.

12. Technical Cooperation Among Developing Countries

One of the most effective and efficient ways of transferring operating experience and technologies is through the use of more developed agencies as the suppliers of the technical cooperation to others that are less developed. This approach has been shown to accelerate the transfer of practices that can be more easily absorbed and implemented by the staff of the receiving agency.

TABLE 1. INTERNATIONAL DRINKING WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION DECADE
POPULATION WITH WATER SUPPLY, SEWERAGE OR EXCRETA DISPOSAL SERVICES
DATA ON SITUATION IN 26 COUNTRIES AS OF DECEMBER 1980 (BASE YEAR FOR DECADE)

Country or Territory	DRINKING WATER SUPPLY											SEWERAGE AND EXCRETA DISPOSAL							
	Total Country Population	Total Population Served				Urban - Served				Rural - Served			Total Population Served		Urban	Rural			
		With Connection	Easy Access	Total	%	Urban Population	With Connection	% Easy Access	Total	%	Rural Population	Easy Access and Connection	%	Total Served	%	Population Served	%	Population Served	
Argentina	27.88	14.15	1.62	15.77	57	23.11	14.15	61	0.83	14.98	65	4.75	0.79	17	22.07	79	20.54	89	1.53
Bahamas	0.22	0.12	0.03	0.15	68	0.21	0.12	57	0.03	0.15	71	-	-	-	0.10	45	0.10	45	-
Barbados	0.24	0.07	0.01	0.08	33	0.08	0.07	87	0.01	0.08	100	0.16	0.05	31	0.24	66	0.16	66	-
Belize	0.14	0.05	0.05	0.10	71	0.07	0.05	71	0.02	0.07	100	0.07	0.03	43	0.09	64	0.04	64	0.05
Bolivia	5.60	0.60	1.45	2.05	37	2.49	0.60	24	1.13	1.73	69	3.11	0.32	10	1.04	19	0.92	37	0.12
Brazil	119.14	64.61	22.00	86.61	73	80.48	64.61	80	2.40	67.01	83	38.66	19.60	50	29.00	24	25.91	32	0.39
Colombia	27.00	11.84	11.27	23.11	86	17.28	11.84	68	4.16	16.00	93	9.72	7.11	73	16.37	61	16.00	92	0.37
Costa Rica	2.21	1.04	0.82	1.86	84	1.10	1.04	95	0.06	1.10	100	1.11	0.76	69	1.93	87	1.01	92	0.92
Chile	11.20	8.42	0.97	9.39	84	9.07	8.42	93	0.65	9.07	100	2.13	0.32	15	9.23	82	9.03	99	0.21
Domin. Rep.	5.45	1.64	1.59	3.23	59	2.75	1.64	60	0.69	2.33	85	2.68	0.90	34	1.10	20	0.99	36	0.11
Ecuador	8.36	1.68	1.90	3.58	43	3.57	1.68	47	1.25	2.93	82	4.09	0.65	16	1.97	24	1.40	39	0.57
El Salvador	4.54	1.17	1.16	2.33	51	1.90	1.17	62	0.11	1.28	67	2.64	1.05	40	1.60	35	0.91	48	0.69
Guatemala	7.26	1.38	0.83	1.83	26	2.69	1.38	51	1.03	2.41	90	4.57	0.83	18	2.14	29	1.22	45	0.92
Guyana	0.82	0.22	0.37	0.59	72	0.25	0.22	88	0.02	0.24	96	0.58	0.35	60	0.70	85	0.24	96	0.46
Haiti	5.00	0.33	0.56	0.89	18	1.28	0.33	26	0.28	0.61	48	3.73	0.28	8	0.87	17	0.50	39	0.37
Honduras	4.10	0.40	1.52	2.22	54	1.36	0.70	51	0.56	1.26	93	2.39	0.96	40	1.29	31	0.67	49	0.62
Jamaica	2.25	0.62	0.51	1.13	50	1.13	0.62	40	-	0.62	40	1.12	0.51	73	0.15	7	0.13	9	0.02
Mexico	70.11	28.39	22.76	51.15	73	45.79	28.36	62	13.03	41.42	90	24.33	9.73	40	38.37	55	35.45	77	2.92
Nicaragua	2.73	0.98	0.46	1.44	53	1.46	0.98	67	0.34	1.32	90	1.27	0.12	9	0.73	27	0.50	34	0.23
Panama	1.83	0.72	0.31	1.03	56	0.90	0.72	80	0.10	0.82	91	0.93	0.21	23	1.37	75	0.62	69	0.75
Paraguay	3.06	0.45	0.17	0.62	20	1.15	0.45	39	-	0.45	39	1.91	0.17	9	2.61	85	1.09	95	1.52
Peru	17.21	5.82	2.31	8.13	48	10.21	5.82	57	1.10	6.92	68	7.00	1.21	17	5.32	31	5.30	52	0.02
Suriname	0.35	0.09	0.20	0.29	83	0.10	0.09	90	-	0.09	90	0.25	0.20	80	0.21	60	0.01	10	0.20
Trinidad	1.10	0.55	0.52	1.07	97	0.70	0.55	79	0.15	0.70	100	0.40	0.37	93	1.02	92	0.67	96	0.35
Uruguay	2.94	2.19	0.17	2.36	80	2.44	2.19	90	0.16	2.35	96	0.50	0.01	2	1.47	50	1.44	59	0.03
Venezuela	14.00	9.12	2.25	11.37	81	10.00	9.12	91	-	9.12	91	4.00	2.25	56	7.47	53	7.09	71	0.38
Totals	344.74	156.95	75.46	232.41	67	221.57	156.95	71	28.11	185.06	84	122.10	48.78	40	145.66	42	131.93	59	13.73

Note: The discrepancy in some totals is due to approximation in the decimal fractions, and also to lack of data in some cases.

TABLE 2. Summary of Investments in Water Supply and Sewerage or Excreta Disposal Projects in Latin America and the Caribbean, Partially Financed with External Assistance (1961-1971, 1972-1980 and 1961-1980, US\$ Millions Current Prices)

	1961-1971 ^{1/}	1972-1976 ^{2/}	1977-1980 ^{3/}	1972-1980	1961-1980
<u>International Loans</u>					
Inter-American Development Bank (IDB)	553.45	389.74	690.50	1,080.24	1,633.69
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD)	188.80	297.03	598.55	895.58	1,084.38
United States Agency for International Development (AID)	147.36	16.45	37.70	54.15	201.51
Export-Import Bank (EXIMBANK)	30.51	-	-	-	30.51
Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA)	-	20.62	-	20.62	20.62
Other	-	-	-	-	-
Total External Funds (Average/Year)	920.12 (83.75)	723.84 (144.77)	1,326.75 (331.69)	2,050.59 (227.84)	2,970.71 (148.54)
National Matching Funds	922.03	2,901.16**	2,862.82*	5,763.90**	7,452.53
Other National Funds	766.52				
Total National Funds	1,688.55	2,901.16	2,862.82*	5,763.90**	7,452.53
Grand Total	2,608.67	3,625.00	4,189.57*	7,814.49**	10,423.24

* National funds for 1977-1980 only show matching funds.

** Includes other national funds for 1972-1976 only.

Source: ^{1/} Annual Report of the Director, 1971. Pan American Health Organization, World Health Organization, 1972. (Off. Document 116).

^{2/} Annual Report of the Director, 1976. Pan American Health Organization, World Health Organization, 1977 (Off. Document 150).

^{3/} Annual Report of the Director, 1981. Pan American Health Organization, World Health Organization, 1982. (Off. Document 183).

TABLE 3. POPULATION TO BE SERVED WITH WATER SUPPLY, SEWERAGE OR EXCRETA DISPOSAL SERVICES BY THE END OF 1990, ACCORDING TO THE NATIONAL TARGETS SET BY 26 COUNTRIES

Country or Territory	DRINKING WATER SUPPLY											SEWERAGE AND EXCRETA DISPOSAL							
	Total Country Population	Total Population Served					Urban - Served					Rural - Served			Total Population Served		Urban	Rural	
		With Connection	Easy Access	Total	%	Urban Population	With Connection	%	Easy Access	Total	%	Rural Population	Easy Access and Connection	%	Total Served	%	Population Served	%	Population Served
Argentina	32.90	22.16	1.09	23.25	71	27.70	22.16	80	-	22.16	80	5.20	1.09	21	21.60	66	19.39	70	2.21
Bahamas	0.26	0.15	-	0.15	50	0.17	0.15	88	-	0.15	88	0.13	-	-	-	-	0.13	76	-
Barbados	0.31	-	-	-	-	0.11	-	-	-	-	-	0.20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Belize	0.28	-	-	-	-	0.14	-	-	-	-	-	0.14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bolivia	7.40	2.23	3.32	5.55	75	3.71	2.23	60	1.11	3.34	90	3.69	2.22	60	5.17	70	2.96	80	2.21
Brazil	149.50	99.84	21.36	120.20	80	110.93	99.84	90	-	99.84	90	38.57	21.36	55	72.10	48	72.10	65	-
Colombia	36.70	23.04	9.21	32.25	89	25.60	23.04	90	-	23.04	100	10.50	9.21	88	26.78	73	20.48	80	6.30
Costa Rica	2.93	1.04	0.82	1.86	84	1.10	1.04	95	0.06	1.10	100	1.11	0.76	69	1.93	87	1.01	92	0.92
Chile	12.90	10.45	0.68	11.13	86	10.45	10.45	100	-	10.45	100	2.45	0.68	28	12.90	100	10.45	100	2.45
Domin. Rep.	6.97	2.95	2.31	5.26	73	4.32	2.95	68	1.28	4.23	98	2.65	1.64	62	2.99	43	1.99	46	1.00
Ecuador	11.67	4.74	4.81	9.55	82	5.58	4.74	85	0.56	5.30	95	6.09	4.25	70	8.40	72	4.75	85	3.65
El Salvador	5.99	1.94	2.94	4.88	81	2.52	1.94	77	0.34	2.28	90	3.47	2.60	75	5.21	87	-	-	2.60
Guatemala	9.68	2.88	4.97	7.85	81	4.08	2.88	71	0.90	3.78	93	5.60	4.07	73	8.85	91	3.78	93	4.07
Guyana	0.84	0.41	0.40	0.81	96	0.41	0.41	100	-	0.41	100	0.43	0.40	93	0.80	95	0.40	98	0.40
Haiti	6.03	0.78	5.12	5.90	98	1.96	0.78	40	1.26	1.96	100	4.07	3.86	95	3.60	60	1.57	80	2.03
Honduras	5.11	2.01	2.58	4.59	90	2.24	2.01	90	-	2.01	90	2.87	2.58	90	4.04	79	1.75	78	2.29
Jamaica	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mexico	90.28	51.60	13.30	64.90	72	63.96	51.60	81	-	51.60	81	26.32	13.30	50	53.83	60	46.97	73	6.86
Nicaragua	3.85	2.15	0.97	3.12	81	2.39	2.15	90	0.24	2.39	100	1.46	0.73	50	1.19	31	1.19	50	-
Panama	2.54	1.32	0.28	1.60	63	1.32	1.32	100	-	1.32	100	1.22	0.28	23	2.12	83	1.12	85	1.00
Paraguay	4.09	1.13	0.74	1.87	46	1.64	1.13	69	-	1.13	69	2.45	0.74	30	2.86	70	0.56	34	2.30
Peru	22.06	11.24	4.51	15.75	71	14.61	11.24	77	0.88	12.12	83	7.45	3.63	49	9.81	44	8.93	61	0.88
Suriname	0.50	0.30	0.20	0.50	100	0.30	0.30	100	-	0.30	100	0.20	0.20	100	0.35	70	0.30	100	0.05
Trinidad	1.30	0.89	0.40	1.29	99	0.89	0.89	100	-	0.89	100	0.41	0.40	98	1.26	97	0.89	100	0.37
Uruguay	3.13	2.52	0.39	2.91	93	2.65	2.52	95	-	2.52	95	0.48	0.39	98	1.10	35	0.74	28	0.36
Venezuela	21.15	15.23	4.01	19.24	91	16.92	15.23	90	0.51	15.94	93	4.23	3.55	84	14.13	67	13.71	81	0.42
Totals	437.77	261.68	84.62	345.30	79	306.39	261.68	85	8.23	268.72	87	131.45	78.17	59	261.96	60	215.92	71	42.58

Note: The discrepancy in some totals is due to approximation in the decimal fractions, and also to lack of data in some cases.

TABLE 4. Additional Population to be Served with Water Supply, Sewerage or Excreta Disposal Facilities in the Decade (1981-1990), to Achieve the Targets Adopted by the Countries (Millions)

	Additional population to be served (1981-1990)	Population that would have service (1990)	Coverage that would be reached in 1990 with the countries' targets
1. <u>Water Supply</u>			
Urban population	84	269	87%
Rural population	29	78	59%
Total population	113	347	79%
2. <u>Sewerage or sanitation</u>			
Urban population	74	219	71%
Rural population	29	43	32%
Total population	103	263	60%

Note: The discrepancies in some totals are due to approximation and elimination of decimal fractions together with the absence of certain data in the country reports.

TABLE 5. POPULATION TO BE SERVED WITH WATER SUPPLY IN THE DECADE (1981-1990) According to the Goals Established by 26 Countries, Per Capita Unit Cost and Estimates of Total Costs for the Decade (Population in Millions, Total Costs in US\$ Millions)

Country	Urban Population to be served with		Per Capita Unit Cost* US\$		Cost Urban US\$ millions		Rural Population to be Served	Per Capita Unit Cost* US\$	Cost Rural US\$ Millions
	House Connections	Public Taps	House Connections	Public Taps	House Connections	Public Taps			
Argentina	8.01	-	180	-	1,441.8	-	0.30	170	51.00
Bahamas	0.03	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Barbados	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Belize	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bolivia	1.63	0.02	119	-	193.97	-	1.90	88	167.20
Brazil	35.23	-	75	-	2,642.25	-	1.76	45	79.20
Colombia	12.20	-	108	-	1,317.60	-	2.10	69	144.90
Costa Rica	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chile	2.03	-	170	-	345.10	-	0.36	128	46.08
Dom. Rep.	1.31	0.59	94	94**	123.14	55.46	0.74	58	42.92
Ecuador	3.06	-	230	-	703.80	-	3.60	157	565.20
El Salvador	0.77	0.23	130	50	100.10	11.50	0.55	55	30.25
Guatemala	1.50	0.13	147	-	220.50	-	3.24	-	-
Guyana	0.19	-	-	-	-	-	0.05	-	-
Haiti	0.45	0.98	120	40	54.00	39.20	3.58	25	89.50
Honduras	1.31	-	275	-	360.25	-	1.62	50	81.00
Jamaica	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mexico	23.24	-	143	-	3,323.32	-	2.57	157	403.49
Nicaragua	1.17	-	116	24	135.72	2.4	0.61	57	34.77
Panama	0.60	-	110	-	66.00	-	0.07	60	4.20
Paraguay	0.68	-	125	-	85.00	-	0.57	130	74.10
Peru	5.42	0.22	52	-	281.84	-	2.42	52	125.84
Suriname	0.21	-	500	-	105.00	-	-	-	-
Trinidad	0.34	-	350	-	119.00	-	0.03	410	12.30
Uruguay	0.33	-	122	-	40.26	-	0.28	112	31.36
Venezuela	6.11	-	150	-	916.50	-	1.30	104	135.2

Total

12,575.05 108.56

2,118.51

Total Water Supply = US\$14,802.12 million

* Unit Costs provided by countries in December 1983.

** From other sources.

TABLE 6. Population to be Served with Sewerage or Excreta Disposal Facilities
in the Decade (1981-1990) According to the
Goals Established by 26 Countries, Per Capita Unit Cost, and Estimates of Total Cost for the Decade
(Population in Millions, Total Cost in US\$ Millions)

Country	Urban Popu- lation to be served	Per Capita Unit Cost* US\$	Cost Urban US\$ Millions	Rural Popu- lation to be served	Per Capita Unit Cost* US\$	Cost Rural US\$ Millions
Argentina	-	200	-	0.68	140**	95.20
Bahamas	0.03	-	-	-	-	-
Barbados	-	-	-	-	-	-
Belize	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bolivia	1.04	151	157.04	2.09	40	83.60
Brazil	46.19	150	6,928.50	-	15	-
Colombia	4.48	200	896.00	5.93	51	302.43
Costa Rica	-	90	-	-	23	-
Chile	1.42	145	205.9	2.24	80**	179.20
Dom. Rep.	1.00	69	69.0	0.89	52	46.28
Ecuador	3.35	260	871.0	3.68	180	662.40
El Salvador	-	65	-	1.91	20	38.20
Guatemala	2.56	92	235.52	3.15	34	107.10
Guyana	0.16	-	-	-	-	-
Haiti	1.07	150	160.50	1.66	10	16.60
Honduras	1.08	160	172.80	1.67	18	30.06
Jamaica	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mexico	11.52	185	2,131.20	3.94	6	23.64
Nicaragua	0.69	144	99.36	-	30	-
Panama	0.50	215	107.50	0.25	70**	17.50
Paraguay	-	140	-	0.78	80	62.40
Peru	3.63	35	127.05	0.86	100	86.00
Suriname	0.29	150	43.50	-	50	-
Trinidad	0.22	800	176.00	0.02	100	2.00
Uruguay	0.30	150	45.00	0.33	120**	39.60
Venezuela	6.62	150**	993.00	0.04	80**	3.20
Total			13,418.87			1,795.41
			Total Sewerage = US\$15,214.28 million			

* Per capita unit costs provided by countries in December 1983.

** From other sources.

TABLE 7. International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade.
Population with Drinking Water, Sewerage or Excreta Disposal Services.
Data on Progress in 26 Countries as of December 1983

Country or Territory	DRINKING WATER SUPPLY											SEWERAGE AND EXCRETA DISPOSAL							
	Total Country Population	Total Population Served				Urban - Served				Rural - Served			Total Population Served		Urban	Rural			
		With Connection	Easy Access	Total	%	Urban Population	With Connection	%	Easy Access	Total	%	Rural Population	Easy Access and Connection	%	Total Served	%	Population Served	%	Population Served
Argentina	30.00	18.05	2.01	20.06	67	25.57	18.05	70	0.40	18.45	72	4.43	0.83	19	25.28	84	23.67	93	1.61
Bahamas	0.22	0.10	0.03	0.13	59	0.22	0.10	45	0.03	0.13	59	-	-	-	0.14	64	0.14	64	-
Barbados	0.25	0.10	0.03	0.13	52	0.10	0.10	100	-	0.10	100	0.15	0.03	20	0.10	100	0.10	40	-
Belize	0.15	0.05	0.05	0.10	67	0.07	0.05	71	0.02	0.07	100	0.08	0.03	38	0.10	67	0.05	67	0.05
Bolivia	6.08	1.08	1.53	2.61	43	2.83	1.08	38	1.13	2.21	78	3.25	0.40	12	1.46	24	1.17	41	0.29
Brazil	128.18	74.14	22.30	96.44	75	90.41	74.14	82	2.70	76.84	85	37.77	19.60	52	30.24	24	29.84	33	0.40
Colombia	27.50	13.97	11.22	25.19	91	18.10	13.97	77	4.11	18.08	100	9.40	7.11	76	18.59	68	17.34	96	1.25
Costa Rica	2.47	1.27	0.91	2.18	88	1.48	1.27	86	0.10	1.37	93	0.99	0.81	82	1.87	76	1.48	100	0.39
Chile	11.68	8.98	0.90	9.88	85	9.49	8.98	95	0.50	9.48	100	2.19	0.40	18	9.70	83	9.49	100	0.21
Domin. Rep.	5.96	1.82	1.85	3.67	62	3.28	1.82	55	0.96	2.78	85	2.68	0.89	33	1.60	27	1.34	41	0.26
Ecuador	8.26	2.38	2.47	4.85	59	4.04	2.38	59	1.57	3.95	98	4.22	0.90	21	3.69	45	2.59	64	1.10
El Salvador	5.02	1.40	1.35	2.75	55	2.11	1.40	71	0.10	1.50	71	2.91	1.25	43	2.08	41	1.10	52	0.98
Guatemala	8.04	1.82	2.32	4.14	51	3.20	1.82	57	1.06	2.88	90	4.84	1.26	26	2.89	36	1.53	53	1.36
Guyana	0.80	0.35	0.29	0.64	80	0.39	0.35	90	0.04	0.39	100	0.41	0.25	61	0.72	90	0.39	54	0.33
Haiti	5.16	0.41	1.32	1.73	33	1.32	0.41	31	0.36	0.97	73	3.84	0.96	25	1.00	19	0.54	54	0.46
Honduras	4.16	0.82	2.06	2.88	69	1.61	0.82	51	0.65	1.47	91	2.55	1.41	55	1.81	44	0.80	44	1.01
Jamaica	2.10	1.45	0.50	1.95	93	1.10	0.99	90	0.10	1.09	99	1.00	0.93	93	1.91	90	1.01	92	0.90
Mexico	75.70	31.50	24.45	55.95	74	50.80	31.50	62	14.49	45.99	90	24.90	9.96	40	42.37	56	39.38	93	2.99
Nicaragua	3.01	1.19	0.49	1.68	56	1.57	1.19	76	0.36	1.55	98	1.44	0.13	9	0.85	28	0.62	73	0.23
Panama	2.09	0.88	0.41	1.29	62	1.03	0.88	85	0.13	1.01	97	1.06	0.28	26	1.38	66	0.63	61	0.75
Paraguay	3.12	0.59	0.20	0.79	25	1.32	0.59	45	0.02	0.61	46	1.80	0.18	10	2.92	84	1.22	92	1.70
Peru	18.52	7.48	2.16	9.64	52	11.34	7.48	66	0.85	8.33	73	7.18	1.31	18	6.57	35	6.47	57	0.10
Suriname	0.38	0.14	0.20	0.34	89	0.15	0.14	93	-	0.14	93	0.23	0.20	87	0.38	100	0.15	100	0.22
Trinidad	1.15	0.62	0.51	1.13	87	0.74	0.62	84	0.10	0.72	97	0.41	0.40	97	1.14	99	0.74	100	0.40
Uruguay	2.97	2.19	0.28	2.47	83	2.46	2.19	89	0.14	2.33	95	0.51	0.14	27	1.74	59	1.44	59	0.30
Venezuela	16.47	11.25	2.43	13.68	83	12.75	11.25	88	0.66	11.91	88	3.72	2.43	65	7.47	45	7.27	57	0.20
Totals	369.44	184.03	82.27	266.30	72	247.48	183.57	74	30.58	214.15	86	121.96	52.09	42	168.00	45	150.53	61	17.49

Note: The discrepancy in some totals is due to approximation in the decimal fractions, and also to lack of data in some cases.

TABLE 8. External Financing and National Matching Funds for Urban and Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Projects in Latin America and the Caribbean from 1981 to 1985 (US\$ Millions, Current Prices)

	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	Total 1981-1985
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) ^{1/}	346.5	40.6	424.2	28.6	163.8	1,003.7
Inter-American Development Bank (IDB)	187.8	265.3	245.3	340.8	141.0	1,180.2
Total International Funding	<u>534.3</u>	<u>305.9</u>	<u>669.5</u>	<u>369.4</u>	<u>304.8</u>	<u>2,183.9</u>
Total National Matching Funds to loans ^{2/}	<u>742.0</u>	<u>432.0</u>	<u>515.0</u>	<u>844.0</u>	<u>293.1</u>	<u>2,826.1</u>
Grand Total	<u>1,276.3</u>	<u>737.9</u>	<u>1,187.5</u>	<u>1,213.4</u>	<u>597.8</u>	<u>5,010.0</u>
Other National Funding (Estimate using 30/70 ratio)						US\$ 2,269.7
Total of Investments 1981-1985						US\$ 7,279.7

Note 1: The water and sanitation components in loans for other sectors such as agriculture are not included.

Note 2: Matching funds in relation to bilateral projects not included.

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PAHO'S ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH PROGRAM OBJECTIVES, TARGETS AND
STRATEGIES DEFINED IN THE MEDIUM-TERM PROGRAM (1984-1989)

OBJECTIVE

To strengthen and extend drinking water supply and excreta and sewage disposal services so as to attain and maintain service coverage and quality levels in line with the objectives of the IDWSSD and HFA/2000.

TARGETS

Extension of Coverage

1. Promotion of the IDWSSD in all the countries of the Region.
2. Formulation and implementation of national plans for drinking water supply and excreta disposal in at least 20 countries by 1989.
3. By 1989 most of the countries will have expanded their programs for extending the coverage of drinking water supply and sewerage and excreta disposal services to urban-fringe areas and clustered and scattered rural populations in most of the countries with special attention to increasing the coverage of excreta disposal and sewerage services so as to attain levels commensurate with those of water supply.
4. Identification, development, evaluation and use of appropriate technologies for water supply, and particularly for excreta and sewage disposal, in the Member Countries by 1989, to support the attainment of coverage levels similar to those of water supply services.
5. Incorporation of the management and protection of drinking water supply sources into the programs of most of the countries by 1989.
6. Development of projects for the sanitary reuse of sewage to increase agricultural production and for other purposes in at least three countries by 1989.

Institutional Development and Optimization of Installed Service Capacities

7. By 1989 most of the countries will have programs for strengthening the managerial and operational capacity of water supply and sewage and excreta disposal enterprises.

8. Mobilization of local and international resources for the water supply and sanitation sector, and increase of the capacity of institutions to absorb and use those resources effectively.
9. By 1989 the Member Countries will have adopted programs for strengthening their operation and maintenance capabilities, with special attention to the rehabilitation of facilities and to optimizing the use of the installed capacities of the systems, including the control of losses in distribution systems and optimizing the production in treatment plants using appropriate technologies.
10. By 1989 the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean will have improved their preparations for coping with disasters in the area of drinking water supplies and sewage and excreta disposal.

Drinking Water Quality

11. By 1989 most of the Member Countries will have improved the control of drinking water quality.
12. By 1989 at least 20 countries will have adopted fluoridation for the population served through piped water supply systems providing optimum levels of fluoride in their drinking water for the improvement of dental health.

Information Systems and Textbooks

13. By 1989, 20 countries will have national information centers linked to REPIDISCA and will maintain an ongoing flow of information generation, dissemination and use, primarily on water supplies and sewage and excreta disposal.
14. Strengthening of PAHO's Textbook Program in the environmental health field.

STRATEGIES

Promotion of the Decade

- Development and dissemination of information material, with emphasis on health and other benefits.
- Establishment of national coordination mechanisms.
- Inclusion of women in Decade activities.

Planning

- Preparation and implementation of national plans.
- Identification and development of resources for planning.
- Monitoring and evaluation of the Decade.

Extension of Coverage to Urban-fringe and Rural Areas

- Development of methodologies.
- Stimulation of the integration of programs, plans and projects with those of primary health care and the transfer approaches geared to community participation.
- Mobilization of local institutional resources.

Technology and Information

- Identification, development and application of appropriate technologies.
- Strengthening of information systems in the countries (REPIDISCA) and dissemination of information.
- Encouragement of technical cooperation among developing countries (TCDC).
- Protection and development of water resources.
- Development of methodologies for the protection of surface and ground water resources.
- Stimulation of the appropriate allocation of water resources for drinking water and sewage disposal purposes.
- Development of new water supply sources.
- Promotion and application of safe and sanitary techniques for the recycling of sewage.
- Reinforcement of PAHO's Textbook Program.

Institutional Development and Optimization of Installed Service Capacities

- Strengthening of local institutions through technical cooperation.
- Preparation and dissemination of guides, methodologies, models and related materials.

- Strengthening of intersectoral collaboration.
- Support to the development of human resources for primary health care, particularly in the drinking water and sanitation areas.
- Development of educational and orientation materials.
- Evaluation of country manpower needs and the development of systems for their preparation.
- Development of information systems for institutional management, monitoring and evaluation.
- Rehabilitation of systems and optimization of installed capacities.
- Improvement of the operation and maintenance of services.

Mobilization of Resources

- Formulation and development of financial policies, mechanisms and rate structures.
- Identification of nontraditional sources of funds.
- Promotion of participation by other sectors--housing, industry, etc.--in the financing of water supply and sanitation works.
- Mobilization of local and international resources for investment and the strengthening of infrastructures, including the identification, preparation and execution of projects.
- Strengthening the absorptive capacity of institutions so that they will more efficiently manage available and additional resources.

The Improvement of Water Quality

- Protection of water supply sources and watershed management.
- Water disinfection.
- Development of pilot water quality improvement projects.
- Updating and application of national water quality standards.
- Extension of water fluoridation.