Towards the Achievement of the MDGs in Peru

Access to Water and Sanitation: essential for meeting all MDGs!

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MDG Study Background

- UN system agencies supported preparation of the report: “TOWARDS THE ACHIEVEMENT OF THE MDGs IN PERU”

- A joint effort of the Peruvian Government, civil society, and international cooperation agencies
A Roadmap Towards the MDGs: Methodology

Four aspects:

1. Current situation: Service coverage figures: indicators for each MDG
2. Institutional aspects – Governance!
3. Challenges; and
4. Projections – what is needed to meet the MDGs
Peru: Background

- Diversity, poverty and disparity
- Natural resource capital
- Over half of the Peruvian population lives in poverty
- Disproportionate impact on women
International Cooperation

- Peru is third place as recipient of ODA:
  - US $401 M. in 2000
  - US $451 M. in 2001
  - US $491 M. in 2002

- Bilateral agencies provided 90%
- Peru is a highly indebted country
Current Situation

Despite high levels of external assistance...

- Percentage of population without access to safe water:
  - rural areas 38%
  - urban areas 18%

- Percentage of population without access to sanitation:
  - rural areas 70%
  - urban areas 31%
Water: Crucial to meeting other MDGs

- Peru is a good example of the interdependence between water and sanitation, poverty and child mortality:
  - MDG No. 1, Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger (targets 1 and 2)
  - MDG No. 4, Reduce child mortality (target 5)
  - MDG No. 7, Ensure environmental sustainability (target 10)
A Direct Correlation: poverty, child mortality and water and sanitation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Provinces / Departments</th>
<th>Percentage of population without access to safe water</th>
<th>Percentage of population in extreme poverty</th>
<th>Number of deaths of children under five (per 1,000 live births)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Loreto</td>
<td>72.7</td>
<td>40.8</td>
<td>79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Puno</td>
<td>60.8</td>
<td>49.8</td>
<td>85</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ucayali</td>
<td>57.6</td>
<td>43.6</td>
<td>80</td>
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<tr>
<td>Huanuco</td>
<td>57.3</td>
<td>61.1</td>
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<td>Huancavelica</td>
<td>52.5</td>
<td>61.6</td>
<td>108</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pasco</td>
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<td>32.1</td>
<td>78</td>
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<tr>
<td>Apurimac</td>
<td>40.6</td>
<td>51.4</td>
<td>93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Av.</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Livelihoods and food security of the poor depend on water;

The poor have insecure rights & inadequate access to information
Safe Water to reduce child mortality

- Water related diseases (such as diarrhea) are leading causes of under-five mortality rates.
- Access to basic sanitation and safe water supply are also directly related to improved maternal health.
Investment needed to meet the MDGs in Peru

- In the 1990’s investment in WS&S was approx. US $2,440 M.
- Peru’s Strategic Development Plan 2002-2011 goal to increase water & sanitation coverage to 90% & 75%
- Planned investments are similar to the investments of the past decade, approx. US $2,440 M.
Will Peru meet the MDG targets for Water and Sanitation in 2015?

Question:
- Will a national average figure for WS&S coverage suffice?
- Improvements in the coverage figures for marginalized populations will be required for this determination to be made and for the additional benefits of WS&S to be achieved in Peru.
Muchas gracias