Sustainable Development and Environmental Health Area (SDE)

REGIONAL SYMPOSIUM

“Millennium Development Goals: Strategies on Basic Sanitation and the Search for Equity and Sustainable Development”
SDE Vision

SDE is a PAHO multidisciplinary team that, together with other areas and centers conducts and catalyzes an innovative, intersectorial and strategic effort to reduce risks to health and promote healthy environments where people live, consume, study, work and entertain as a substantial and essential element to Human Security and Sustainable Development.
Sustainable Development

Definition:
“Development that meets the needs of the present generation without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs”.

Rio 92 Declaration - Principle 1
“Human beings are at the centre of concerns for sustainable development. They are entitled to a healthy and productive life in harmony with nature.”

Agenda 21
SECTION I. SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC DIMENSIONS
Chapter 6 Protecting and promoting human health:
1. Meeting primary health care needs, particularly in rural areas;
2. Controlling communicable diseases;
3. Protecting vulnerable groups;
4. Meeting the urban health challenge;
5. Reducing health risks from environmental pollution and hazards.

Other Chapters on poverty, human settlement development, toxic chemicals, hazardous and solid wastes, consumption patterns, sustainable agriculture, and water are related to health.

America’s Regional Meetings
Conferencia Panamericana sobre Salud y Desarrollo Humano Sostenible – COPASAD - 1995
Carta Panamericana sobre Salud y Desarrollo Humano Sostenible
Health and Environment Ministers of the Americas Meeting – HEMA – 2002
Ministerial Comuniqué
Global and Regional Commitments

- V Global Conference on Health Promotion: Bridging the Equity Gap, Mexico 2000.
- III Healthy Municipalities and Communities of the Americas Network Meeting – Medellin, Colombia 1999.
- III Health Promoting Schools Network Meeting – Quito, Ecuador 2002
- Framework Convention on Tobacco Control.
- Global Strategy on Occupational Health for All WHA, 1996.
Human Security

“Freedom from fear, Freedom from want.”

Secretary-General Kofi Annan:
“Economic development, social justice, environmental protection, democratization, disarmament, and respect for human rights and the rule of law”

Threats can be grouped into 7 main categories:

- **Economic**: poverty, homelessness
- **Food**: hunger
- **Health**: inadequate health care, diseases
- **Environment**: degradation, pollution, natural disasters
- **Personal**: physical violence, crime, traffic accidents
- **Community**: oppression, disintegration, discrimination
- **Political**: repression, torture, disappearance, human rights violations
The Millennium Development Goals

1. **Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger**
   Target for 2015: Halve the proportion of people living on less than a dollar a day and those who suffer from hunger.

2. **Achieve universal primary education**
   Target for 2015: Ensure that all boys and girls complete primary school.

4. **Reduce child mortality**
   Target for 2015: Reduce by two thirds the mortality rate among children under five.

5. **Improve maternal health**
   Target for 2015: Reduce by three-quarters the ratio of women dying in childbirth.

6. **Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases**
   Target for 2015: Halt and begin to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS and the incidence of malaria and other major diseases.
7. Ensure environmental sustainability
Targets:
• Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programs, and reverse the loss of environmental resources.
• By 2015, reduce by half the proportion of people without access to safe drinking water.
• By 2020 achieve significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers.

8. Develop a global partnership for development
Targets:
• Address the least developed countries’ special needs, and the special needs of landlocked and small island developing States.
• Develop decent and productive work for youth.
Available strategies

- Heath-Promoting Schools can reach 220 million children between 5 to 18 years of age, currently enrolled in LAC schools to promote their health and to reduce risks for health.

- Healthy Cities is an attractive strategy to empower local authorities and communities in improving quality of life and finding solutions for urban health problems.

- Local development is an important strategy to improve socio economic and environmental conditions at local level and build capacity for sustainable development.

- Integrated approaches, such as children’s environmental health may generate more effective interventions.
Technical Cooperation Strategy

MDG's

HFA

PHC

Promotion

Social Protection

Human Rights

Information/Knowledge
Operationalization of Concepts

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT
HUMAN SECURITY

HIGHER EXPECTANCY
OF HEALTHY LIFE

SOCIAL MOBILIZATION
PUBLIC POLICY
ADVOCACY

ENVIRONMENTAL RISKS

INTERVENTIONS
- Continuous
- Punctuals

HEALTHY SETTINGS

METHODOLOGY
REGULATION
SURVEILLANCE & EVALUATION

HUMAN RESOURCES
RESEARCH
TECHNOLOGY
Networking

REGIONAL NETWORK

- SUBREGIONAL INITIATIVES
- CENTER OF EXCELLENCE
- SUCCESSFUL EXPERIENCES
- NETWORK AND KNOWLEDGE SHARING
- PROFESSIONAL NETWORKS