

# 6

## Drainage, Sanitation of Habitat, Vectors and Zoonosis

### Urban drainage

Flood occurrences are magnified by the inappropriate use of the urban and rural lands: occupation of the riverside areas; urbanization without proper planning, lack of regard for ecological sustainability; and sedimentation in rivers, etc.

The urbanization of the cities increases rainwater load (7 times) in the domestic sewers: 80% of the domestic sewage.



### Sanitation of Habitat

Due to the absence of sanitation measures (actions for basic sanitation) in housing areas, diseases, especially diarrhea, prevail, contributing to the high infant mortality rate.

The construction of domestic wastewater treatment system (e.g. flush toilet, septic tank and sewer system) contributes to the improvement of public health and living conditions.



### Vectors and Zoonosis

Vectors (mosquitoes, black flies) are carriers of diseases (dengue, yellow fever, malaria, leishmaniasis [ulcer of Bauru], Chagas disease, encephalitis).

Rodents transmit diseases such as leptospirosis and hantavirus that could lead to death.

These vectors and rodents thrive in unsanitary environments (e.g. living conditions) that result from inappropriate waste disposal and treatment and inadequate storage of crops/grains in the rural areas.

