

ERRATA

DOI da errata: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1590/1809-4422asoc20210178r1vu2022L4OAerrata>
e-location: 2022;25e:01782er

No artigo Conditions of use and levels of household access to water in rural communities in the Amazon, com número de DOI:

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1590/1809-4422asoc20210178r12vu2022L4OA>, publicado no periódico Revista Ambiente & Sociedade, Vol 25, nas páginas 01:

Onde se lia:

Abstract: This work sought to analyze the health and environment in the Brazilian municipalities that make up the Frontier Strip (FS), considering the unique challenges of managing these in such territory. For this purpose, the association between them was studied by collecting and analyzing secondary data, using descriptive statistics, mapping, and cluster analysis. The main results demonstrated the lack of public policies, particularly for environmental and health issues in activities of municipal border governments, and the discussions that incorporate intersectionality in planning are even more limited. Of the 94.7% of municipalities analyzed, 53.6% presented an average performance on the environmental issue, and 81.3% a low or very low one on health, probably due to the fact that environmental aspects have gained more attention in the context of Brazilian FS compared to health ones. Finally, the study points out the implications of these results, which can subsidize public policies.

Leia-se:

Abstract: Access to water is a human right and a UN Sustainable Development Goal (SDG). However, in riverine communities in northern Brazil, there is a prominent lack of water supply and other public services. This study aimed to analyze the conditions of household water use in riverine communities in the Central Amazon and classify their level of access to clean water according to those established by the World Health Organization (WHO). Secondary data from 3,285 households in floodable and non-floodable areas in the Mamirauá and Amanã Sustainable

Development Reserves were evaluated. The analysis was performed using descriptive statistics and simple correspondence analysis. It was found that 71% of the population has basic access to water, with rainwater harvesting and chlorine point-of-use treatment. To improve access to water, investments are needed for the improvement of rainwater harvesting systems and the use of complementary water sources, be it collectively or individually (per household).

In the article Conditions of use and levels of household access to water in rural communities in the Amazon, with the DOI:
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1590/1809-4422asoc20210178r12vu2022L4OA>, published in the journal Revista Ambiente & Sociedade, Vol 25, On page 01

Which read:

Abstract: This work sought to analyze the health and environment in the Brazilian municipalities that make up the Frontier Strip (FS), considering the unique challenges of managing these in such territory. For this purpose, the association between them was studied by collecting and analyzing secondary data, using descriptive statistics, mapping, and cluster analysis. The main results demonstrated the lack of public policies, particularly for environmental and health issues in activities of municipal border governments, and the discussions that incorporate intersectionality in planning are even more limited. Of the 94.7% of municipalities analyzed, 53.6% presented an average performance on the environmental issue, and 81.3% a low or very low one on health, probably due to the fact that environmental aspects have gained more attention in the context of Brazilian FS compared to health ones. Finally, the study points out the implications of these results, which can subsidize public policies.

Read:

Abstract: Access to water is a human right and a UN Sustainable Development Goal (SDG). However, in riverine communities in northern Brazil, there is a prominent lack of water supply and other public services. This study aimed to analyze the conditions of household water use in riverine communities in the Central Amazon and classify their level of access to clean water according to those established by the World Health Organization (WHO). Secondary data from 3,285 households in floodable and non-floodable areas in the Mamirauá and Amanã Sustainable Development Reserves were evaluated. The analysis was performed using descriptive statistics and simple correspondence analysis. It was found that 71% of the population has basic access to water, with rainwater harvesting and chlorine point-of-use treatment. To improve access to water, investments are needed for the improvement of rainwater harvesting systems and the use of complementary water sources, be it collectively or individually (per household).