

Bogotá, Mayo 16 de 2017

Señor Arquitecto
Marko Tosić
Medellín, Colombia

Asunto: **Invitación XXXII TALLER INTERNACIONAL DE ARQUITECTURA DE CARTAGENA**

Apreciado **Marko**:

La Facultad de Arquitectura y Diseño de la UNIVERSIDAD DE LOS ANDES, llevará a cabo durante el mes de Julio del 2018, la trigésima segunda edición del Taller Internacional de Arquitectura de Cartagena, denominado **Resiliencia costera**.

En nombre de la Facultad deseamos darle la bienvenida como parte del equipo del Taller e invitarlo a participar como **Conferencista** durante el periodo comprendido entre el **Lunes 2 y el Miércoles 4 de Julio**. El Taller asumirá la totalidad de los gastos correspondientes a **pasajes, alojamiento y alimentación**.

Le agradecemos confirmar su asistencia antes del próximo **viernes 25 de mayo** y de igual forma le solicitamos, amablemente, nos haga llegar una reseña breve de su currículo al siguiente correo electrónico: cartagena@uniandes.edu.co.

Para mayor información al respecto le recomendamos visitar la página web <http://cartagena.uniandes.edu.co>, o comunicarse con:

Alberto Miani

María Elisa Navarro

Lucas Ariza

amiani@uniandes.edu.co

me.navarro@uniandes.edu.co

l.ariza48@uniandes.edu.co

En espera de su respuesta, reciba un cordial saludo,

Taller Internacional de Arquitectura de Cartagena
Facultad de Arquitectura y Diseño
Universidad de los Andes
<http://cartagena.uniandes.edu.co>

BASIC

CARTAGENA

BASIN SEA INTERACTIONS WITH COMMUNITIES

INTERACCIONES ENTRE CUENCAS, MAR Y COMUNIDADES

Marko Totic, MSc

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EAFIT University

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Doctoral Candidate

**Erasmus Mundus PhD Program for Marine
& Coastal Management (MACOMA)**

University of Cadiz, Spain

University of Algarve, Portugal



International Development Research Centre
Centre de recherches pour le développement international

Canada

**UNIVERSIDAD
EAFIT**

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UNIVERSIDADE DO ALGARVE

BASIC

CARTAGENA

BASIN SEA INTERACTIONS WITH COMMUNITIES

INTERACCIONES ENTRE CUENCAS, MAR Y COMUNIDADES

Presentation Contents

- 1. Project Overview**
- 2. Water Quality**
- 3. Pollution Issues**
- 4. Pollutions Sources**
- 5. Artisanal Fisheries**
- 6. Socioeconomic Impacts**
- 7. Public Health**
- 8. Ongoing Research**

Cartagena, Colombia

➤ #1 Touristic Destination

UNESCO World Heritage Site



Tourism & Ecosystems

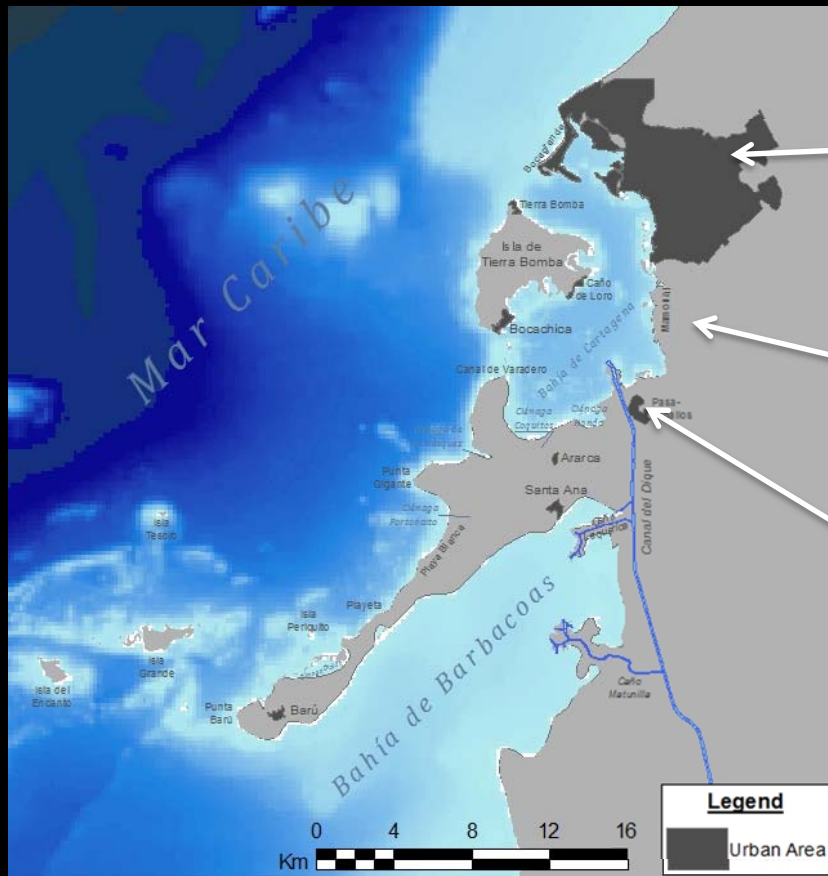


Fishing Communities



Cartagena, Colombia

➤ Pollution “Hot-Spot”



Urban Wastewater



Industrial Zone



Watershed Runoff



Future Changes

Climate Change

- Intensification of extreme conditions
 - Dry areas  decreased rainfall
 - Wet areas  increased rainfall
 - Intensification of storms  increased coastal flooding
- Sea-level rise
 - Amplified by local subsistence
- Higher seawater temperature  coral bleaching

Socioeconomic Change

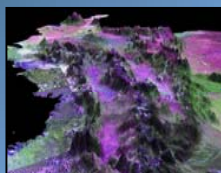
- Population  , Tourism   Domestic Wastewater 
- Colombia's peace treaty  Economy   Industries 
- Watershed deforestation / urbanization  increased runoff



Research Components



Basin Hydrology



Coastal Hydrology



Socio-Economics



Artisanal Fishing



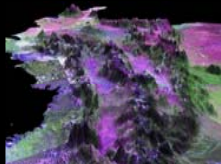
Management Plans



Public Health



Impacts and Applications



Basins



Coast



Health



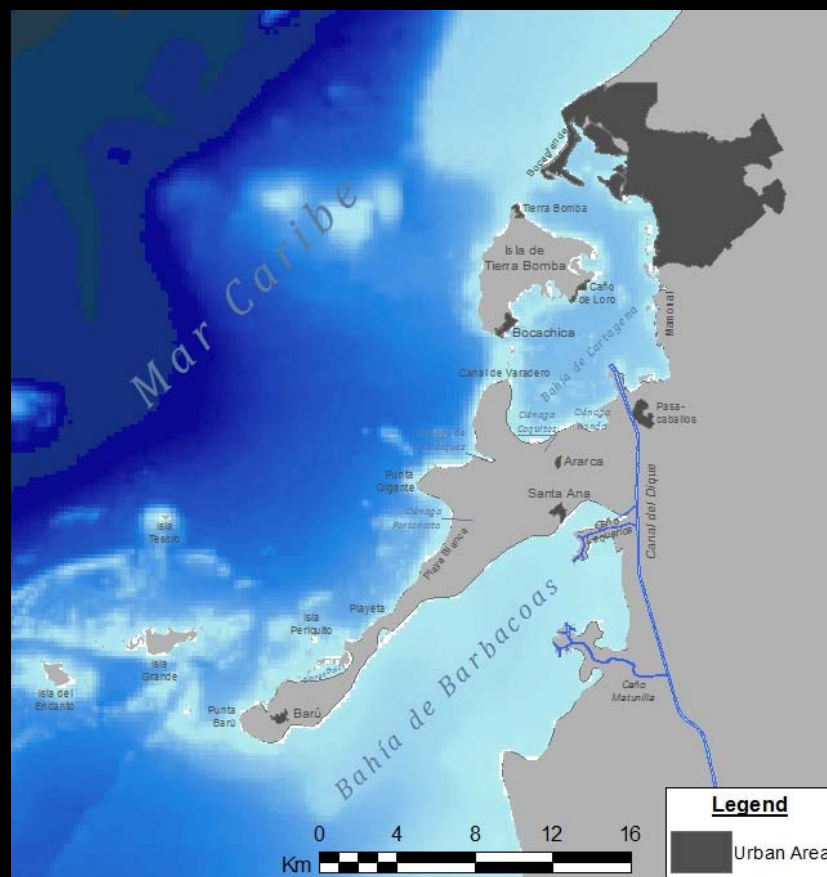
Fish

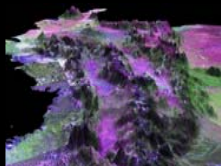


Economy



Plans





Cuencas



Costa



Salud



Pesca



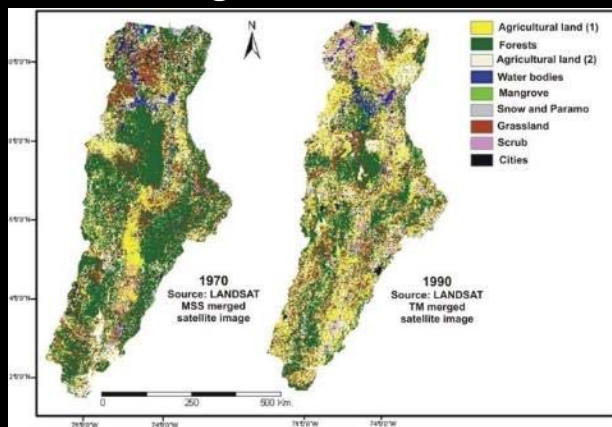
Economía



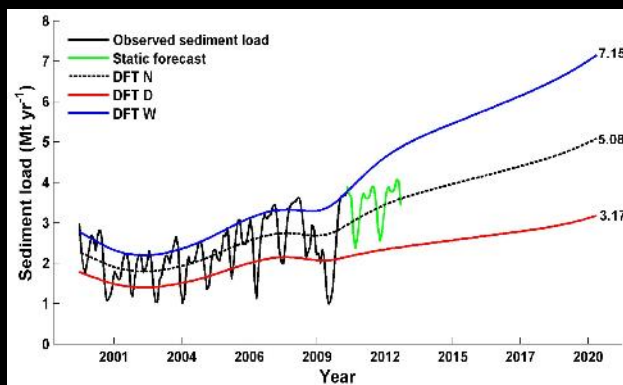
Planes

Hallazgos

Desforestación en la Cuenca Magdalena

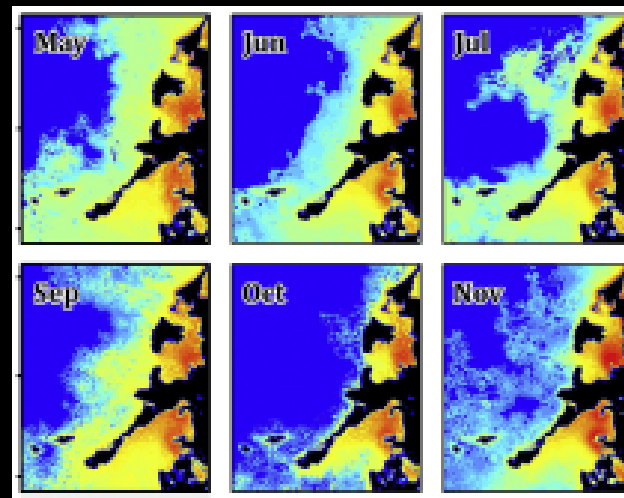


Incremento de Sedimentos Proyectado para la Bahía



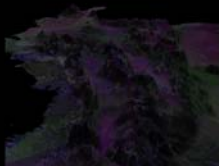
Soluciones

Identificación de Patrones de Dispersión de Sedimentos



Modelación del Flujo de Sedimentos hacia la Bahía





Cuencas



Costa



Salud



Pesca



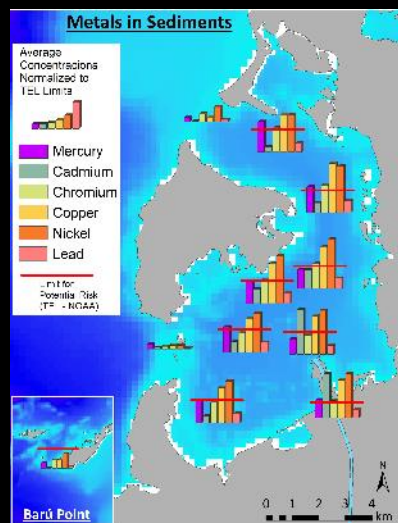
Economía



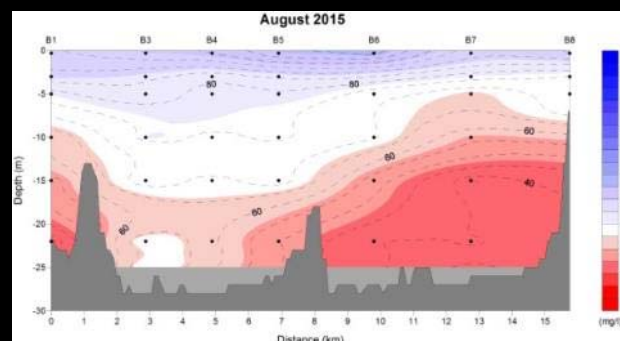
Planes

Hallazgos

Contaminación por Metales



Deficiencia de Oxígeno

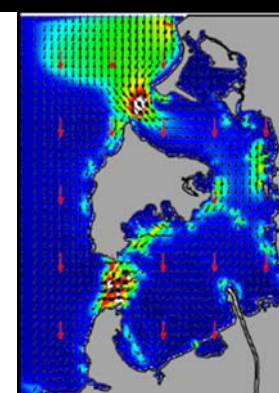
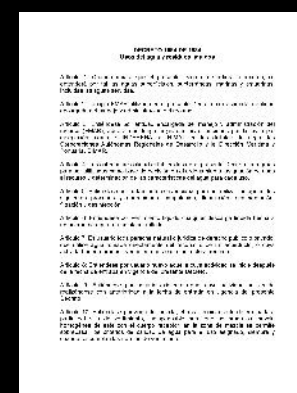


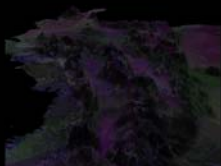
Soluciones

Identificación de Riesgos



Apoyo al Desarrollo de Políticas





Cuencas



Costa



Salud



Pesca



Economía



Planes

Hallazgos

Agua Comunitaria Inadecuada



Enfermedades Vectoriales



Prácticas de Manejo de Aguas

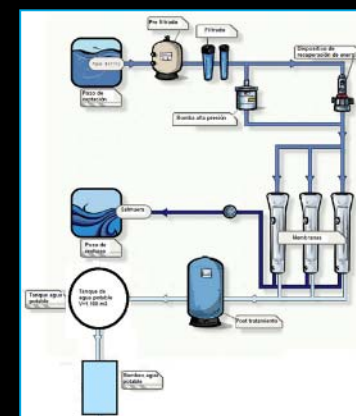


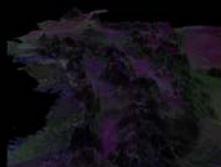
Soluciones

Campaña Comunitaria para Educación de Salud Pública



Proyecto Piloto de Aguas Potables





Cuencas



Costa



Salud



Pesca



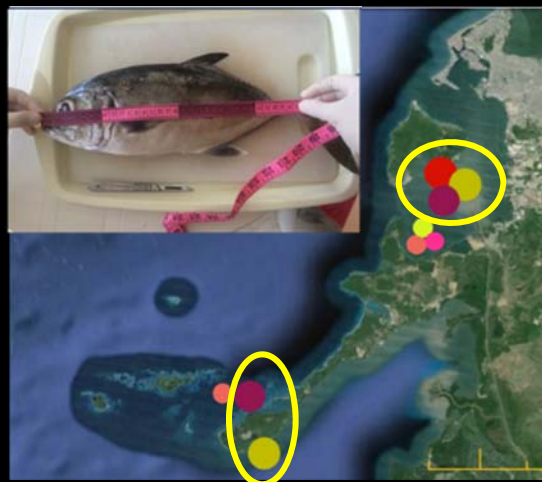
Economía



Planes

Hallazgos

Metales Encontrados en Peces



Disposición Comunitaria para Conservación y Diversificación



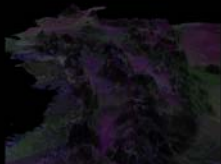
Soluciones

Estrategia de Adaptación Comunitaria con Pescadores



Proyecto Piloto para Ecoturismo & Restauración de Corales





Cuencas



Costa



Salud



Pesca



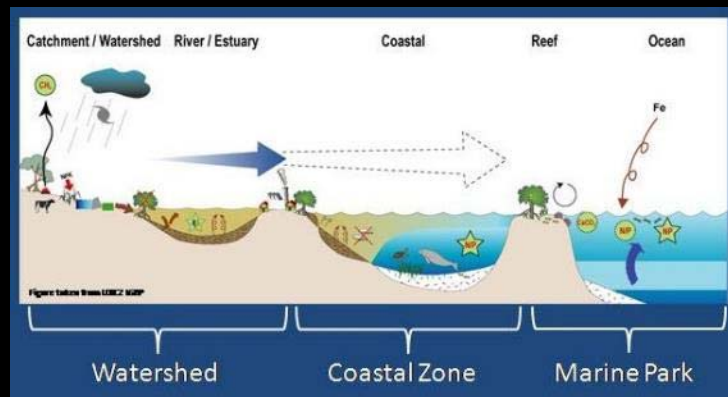
Economía



Planes

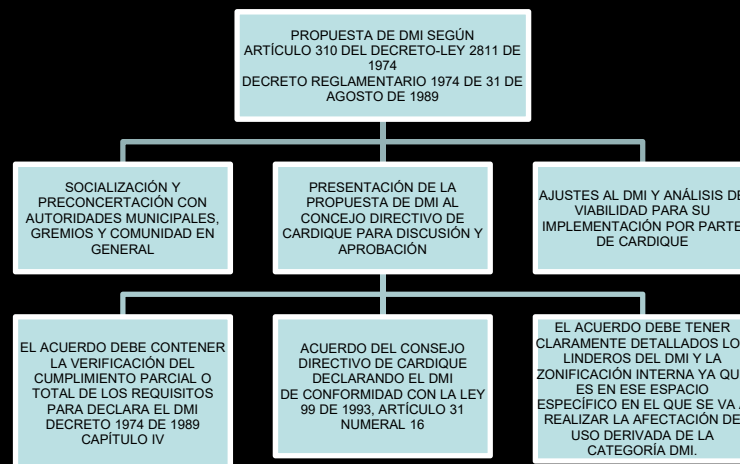
Hallazgos

Múltiples Planes de Manejo que Necesitan Articulación



Soluciones

Marco para un Distrito de Manejo Integrado



Water Quality

¿How do we define water quality?

¿How's the water?

Great!



okay



Cold.
Don't like.

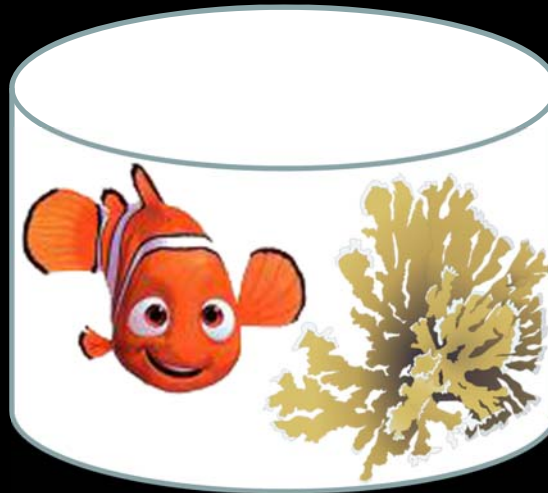


→ Water quality is defined according to its “adequacy”

The water is adequate,
¿but for what purpose?

~~Temperature = 15°C~~
Temperature = 27°C

~~Salinity = 0 ‰~~
Salinity = 34 ‰



Adequate for
~~Human consumption~~
Marine fish
Tropical coral

→ “adequacy” depends on the use

Uses of marine waters



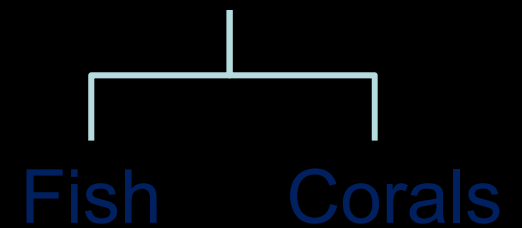
Sanitary



Aesthetic



Ecosystems





Analytic determination

Parameter	Sanitary	Aesthetic	Fish	Corals
Coliformes	√			
E. Coli	√			
Enterococci	√			
Sólidos suspendidos		√		√
Turbidez		√		√
Temperatura				√
Salinidad				√
Oxígeno disuelto			√	
pH			√	√
Nitrógeno				√
Fosforo				√
Clorofila		√		√
Hidrocarburos		√	√	√
Plaguicidas			√	√
Metales trazas			√	

Threshold Values

Parameters	Reference Value	Criteria	Indicator
Coliformes Fecales	200 NMP/100mL	Contacto Primario	Calidad Sanitaria
Sólidos Suspendidos	20 mg/L	Valor definido	Calidad Estética
Temperatura	30°C	Blanqueamiento	Salud Ecosistemas
Salinidad	32-40 ppt	Resistencia corales	Salud Ecosistemas
pH	6.5-8.5	Flora y fauna	Salud Ecosistemas
Oxigeno Disuelto	4 mg/L	Flora y fauna	Salud Ecosistemas

Pollution Research



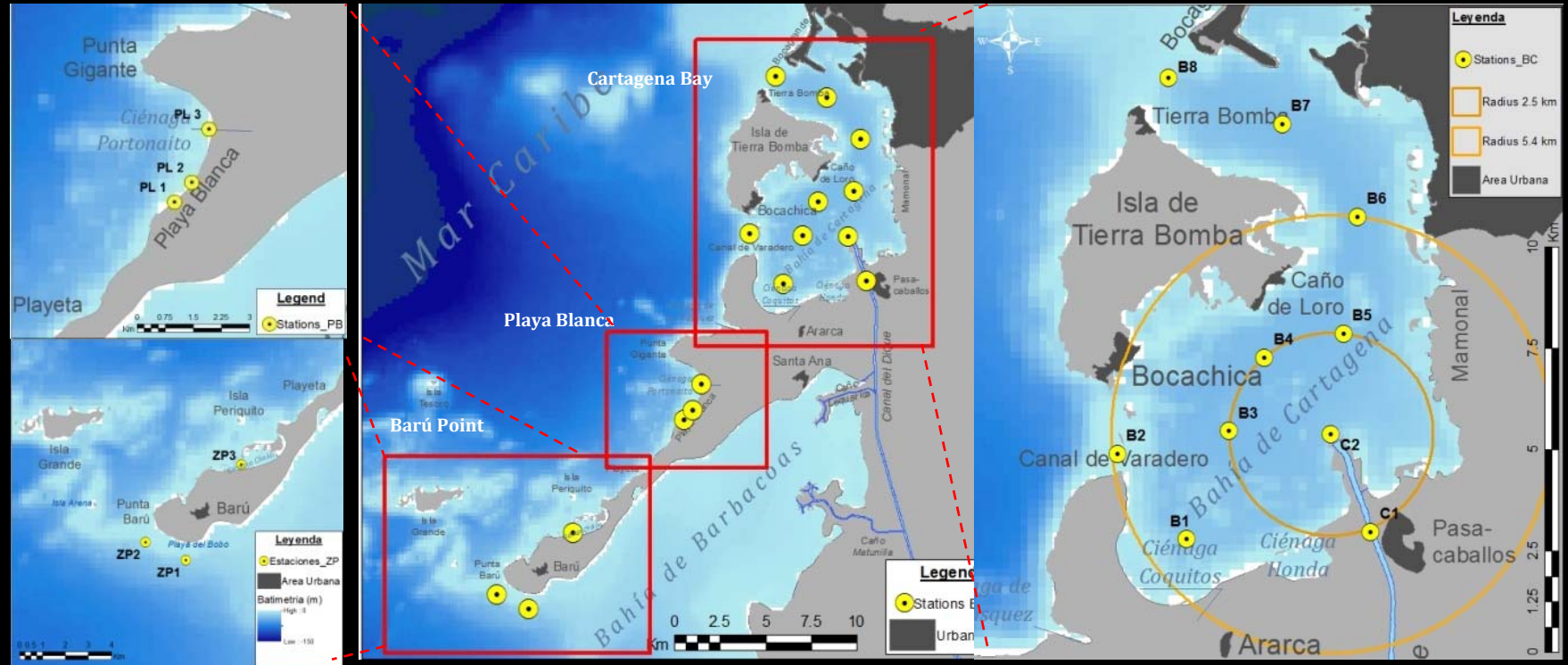
Objectives:

1. Assess the area's water and sediment quality
2. Identify potential sources of pollution
3. Apply hydrodynamic and water quality models



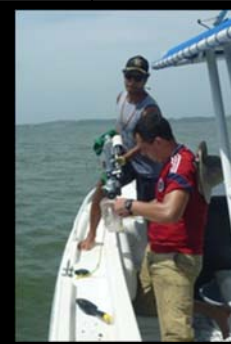
Monitoring Program

Water Quality – monthly
Sediment Quality – 4 / year

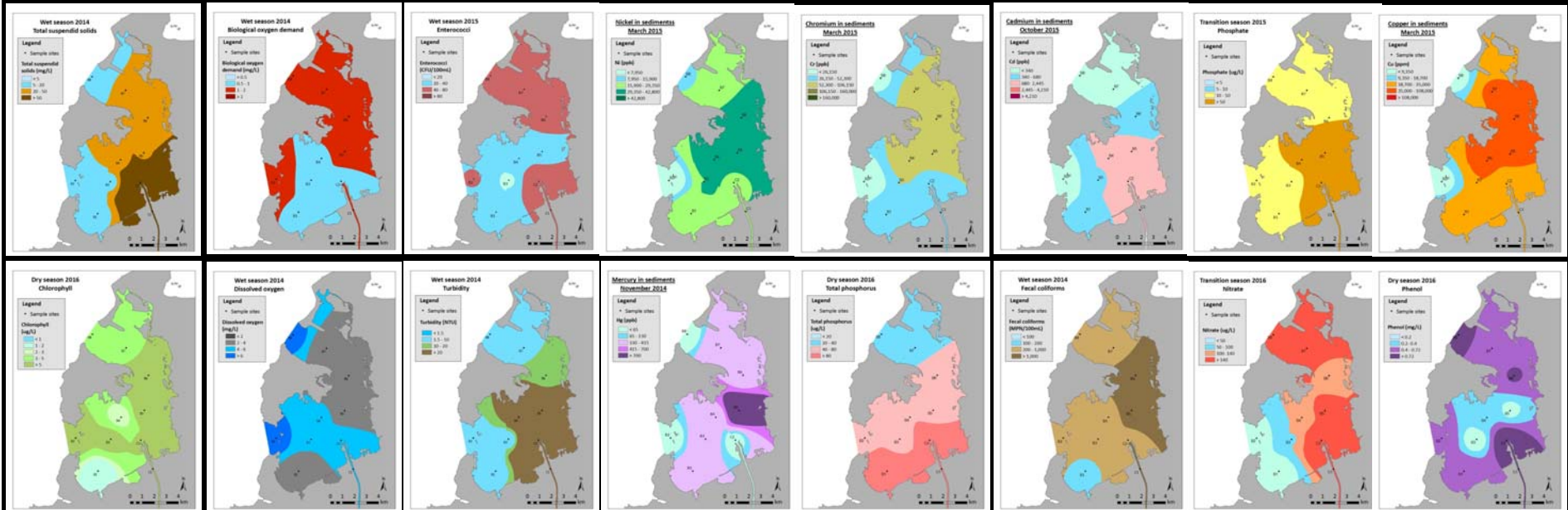


Methods – Laboratories

Medium	Parameter	Code	Unit	Method	Lab Methodology	Method Reference (S.M.)	Detection Limit	Depth
Water	Temperature	Temp	°C	CTD Castaway In situ	In Situ	-	0.01	Multiple (every 1m)
	Salinity	Sal	ups			-	0.01	
	Dissolved Oxygen	OD	mg/L	YSI Pro 1020	In Situ	-	0.01	0.3, 3, 5, 10, 15, 22m
	pH	pH				-	0.01	
	Turbidity	Tur	NTU	Analite meter		-	0.01	
	Chlorophyll-a	Chl-a	µg/L	Turner Cyclops		-	0.1	
	Turbidity	Tur	NTU	Lab Cardique	Turbidometry	2130-B	0.07	0.3m & 22m
	Total Suspended Solids	TSS	mg/L		Filtration	2540-D	4.21	
	Biological Oxygen Demand	BOD ₅	mg/L		Membrane electrode	5210-B, 4500-O-G	0.46	
	Nitrate-Nitrogen	NO ₃	µg/L		Colorimetry - Cd reduction	4500-NO3-E	0.0104	
	Orthophosphates	PO ₄	µg/L		Colorimetry - ascorbic acid	4500-PO4	0.026	
	Total Phosphorus	TP	µg/L		Acid digestion, Colorimetry - ascorbic acid	4500-P-E	0.032	
	Chlorophyll-a	Chl-a	µg/L		Spectrophotometry	10200-H	0.25	
	Phenols	Phen	µg/L		Direct photometric method	S.M 5530 D	-	
	Fecal Coliforms	FC	MPN/100mL	Lab AguaCar	Multiple tube fermentation	9221-B	1.8	Surface
	Enterococcus	ETC	CFU/100mL		Membrane filtration	9230-C	1	
Sediment	Arsenic	As	ppb	Lab UniCordoba	Gaseous hydride atomic absorption spectrometry	EPA 3015 A - HFAAS	30	Surface Sediments
	Cadmium	Cd	ppb		Graphite furnace atomic absorption spectrometry	EPA 3051-A - GFAAS	25	
	Chromium	Cr	ppb		Graphite furnace atomic absorption spectrometry	EPA 3051-A - GFAAS	100	
	Copper	Cu	ppb		Atomic absorption spectrometry	EPA 3051-A	1000	
	Mercury	Hg	ppb		Direct Mercury Analysis (DMA-80)	EPA 7473	0.1	
	Methyl Mercury	MeHg	ppb		Thermal decomposition, amalgamation, and atomic absorption spectrophotometry	EUR 25830 EN - 2013	2	
	Nickel	Ni	ppb		Atomic absorption spectrometry	EPA 3051-A	5000	
	Lead	Pb	ppb		Graphite furnace atomic absorption spectrometry	EPA 3051-A - GFAAS	100	
	Tin	Sn	ppb		Graphite furnace atomic absorption spectrometry	EPA 3051-A - GFAAS	500	



What did we find?

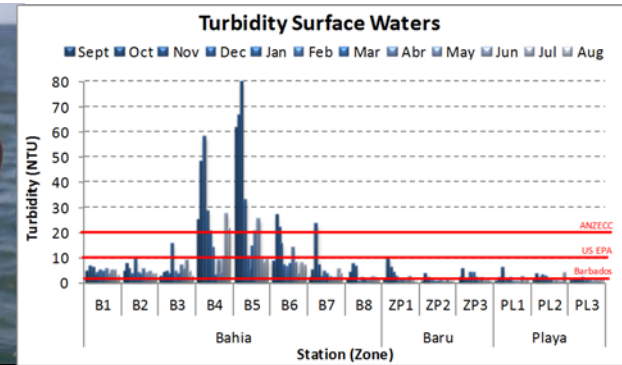


Myth: The bay's pollution problem is mercury

Reality: There are many types of pollution in the bay

Pollution Issues

➤ Turbid Plumes



SEPTEMBER

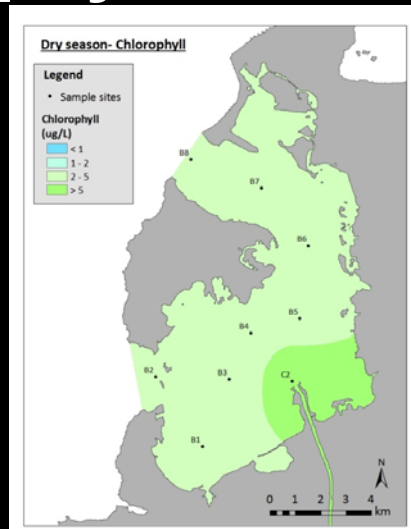
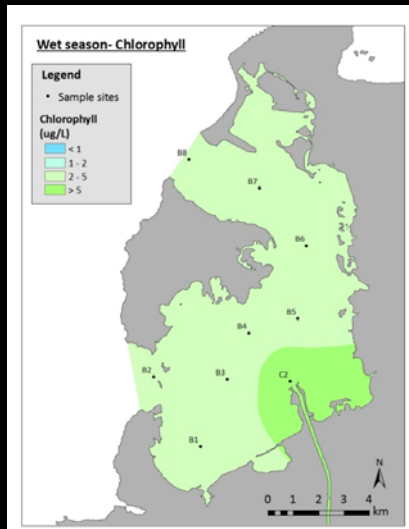
Legend

- Sample sites

Turbidity (NTU)

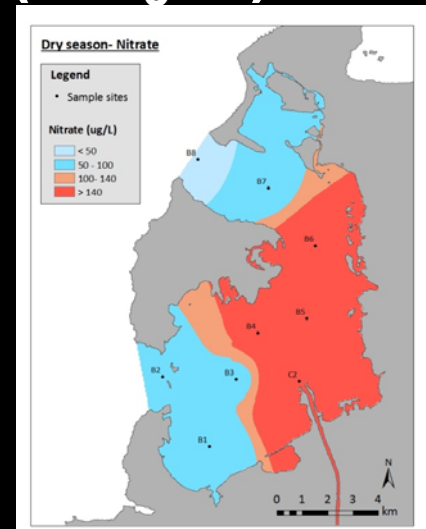
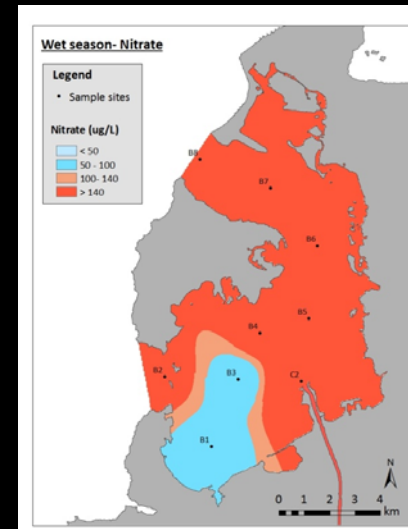


Chlorophyll-a



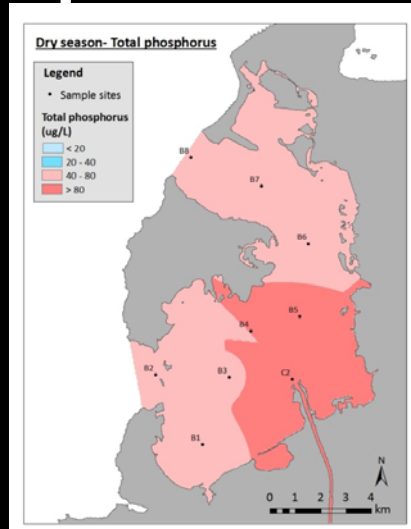
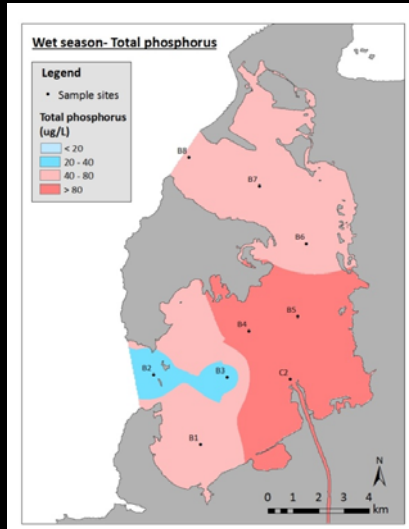
Cut Values: 2 & 5 $\mu\text{g/L}$

Nitrate ($\text{NO}_3\text{-N}$)



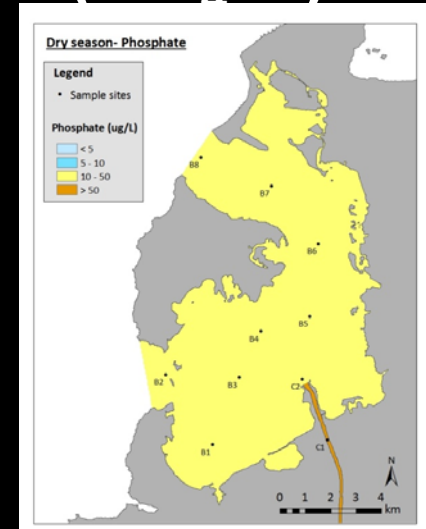
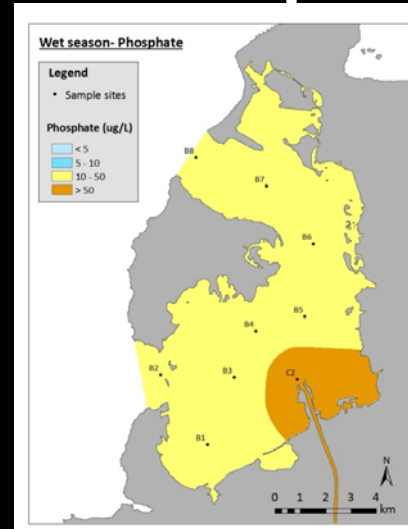
Cut Values: 100 & 140 $\mu\text{g/L}$
(= 7 & 10 μM)

Total Phosphorus



Cut Values: 40 & 80 $\mu\text{g/L}$
(=1.3 & 2.6 μM)

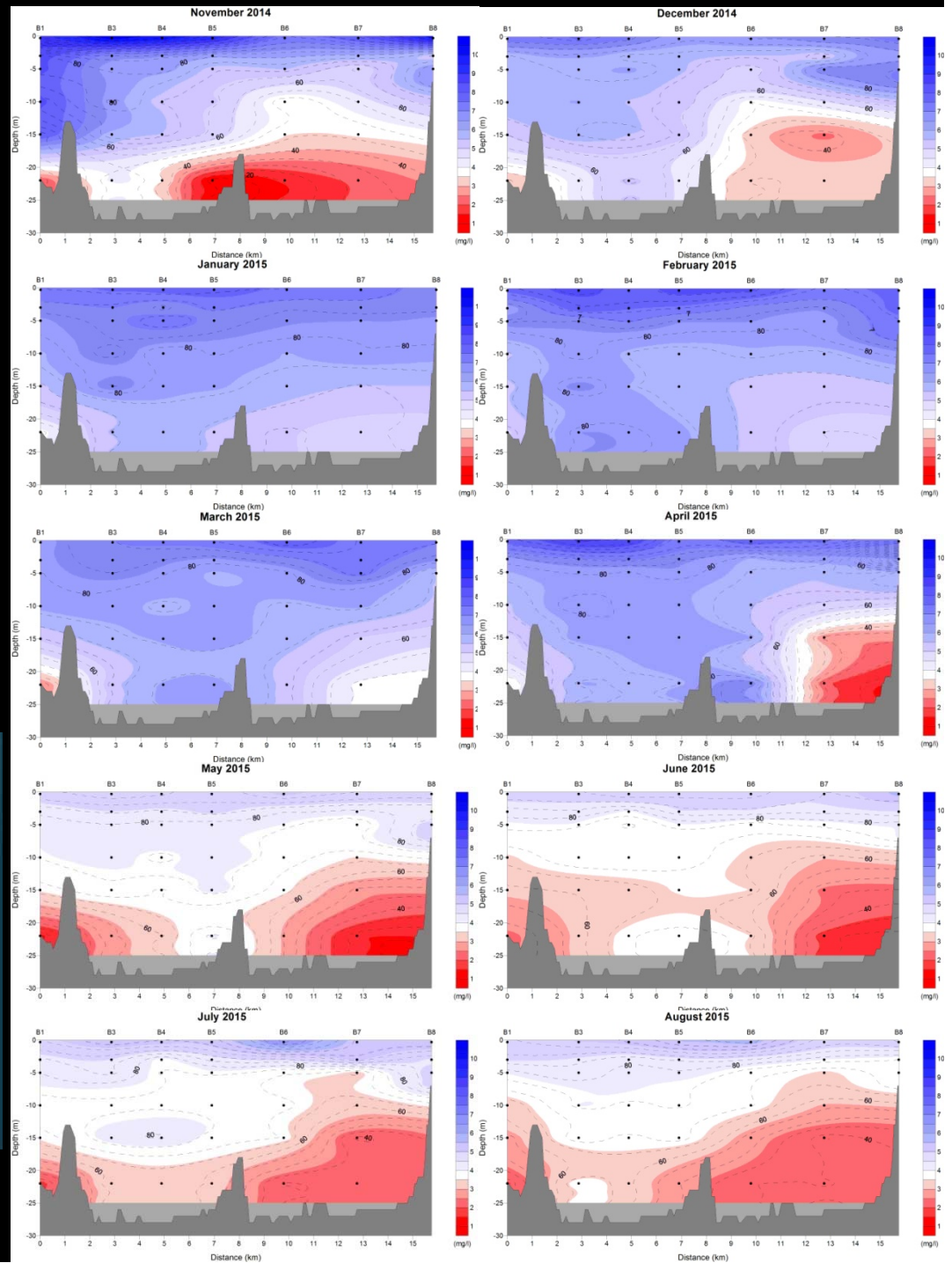
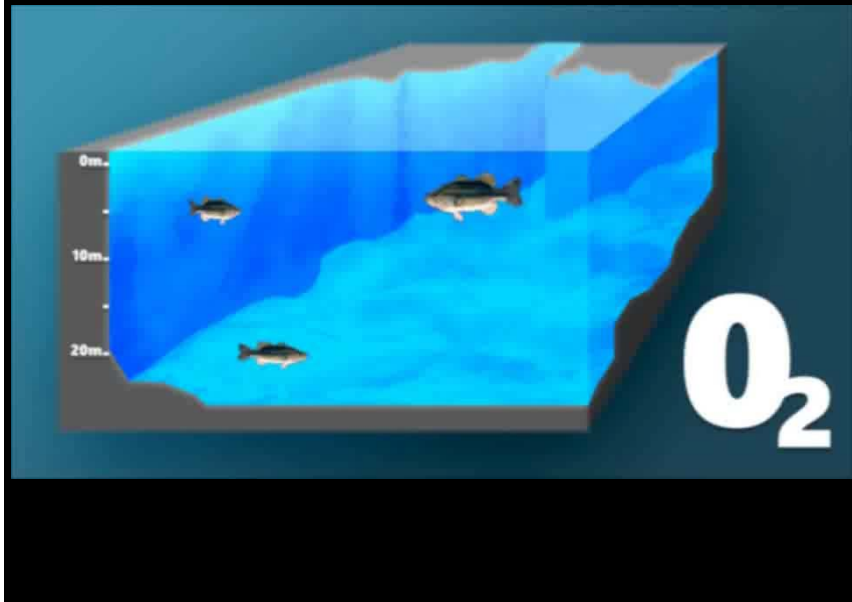
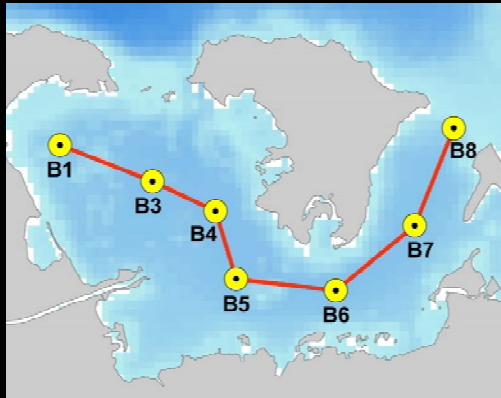
Phosphate ($\text{PO}_4\text{-P}$)



Cut Values: 10 & 50 $\mu\text{g/L}$
(= 0.3 & 1.6 μM)

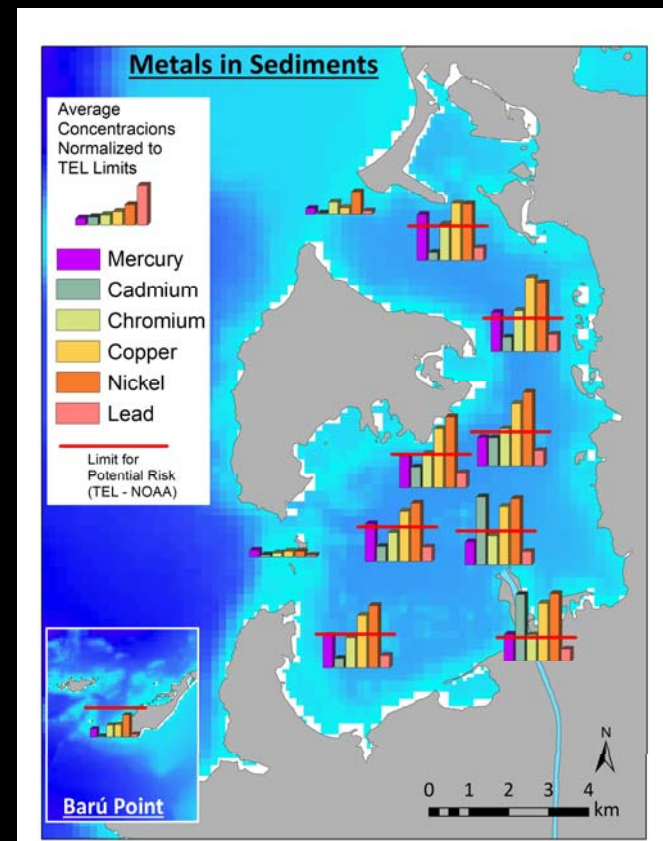
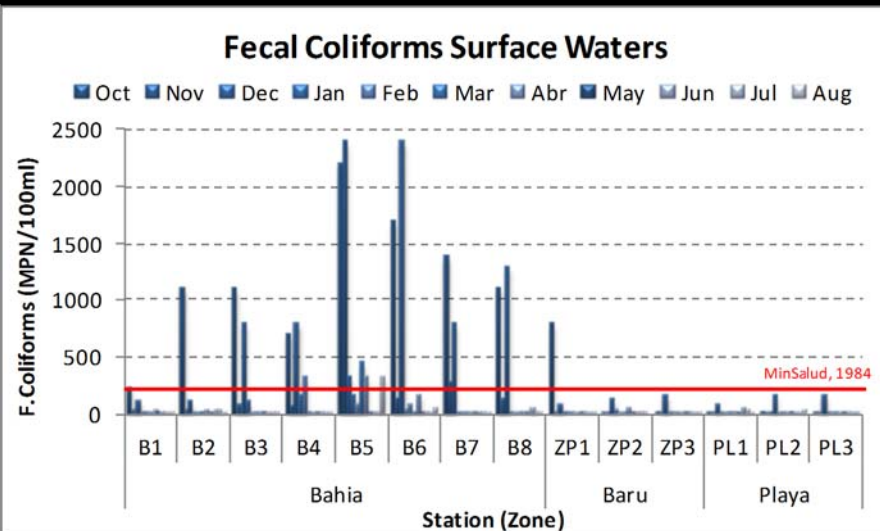
Pollution Issues

➤ Hypoxic Conditions



Pollution Issues

- Occasionally inadequate recreational waters
- Metals in sediments and fish



What's the pollution source?

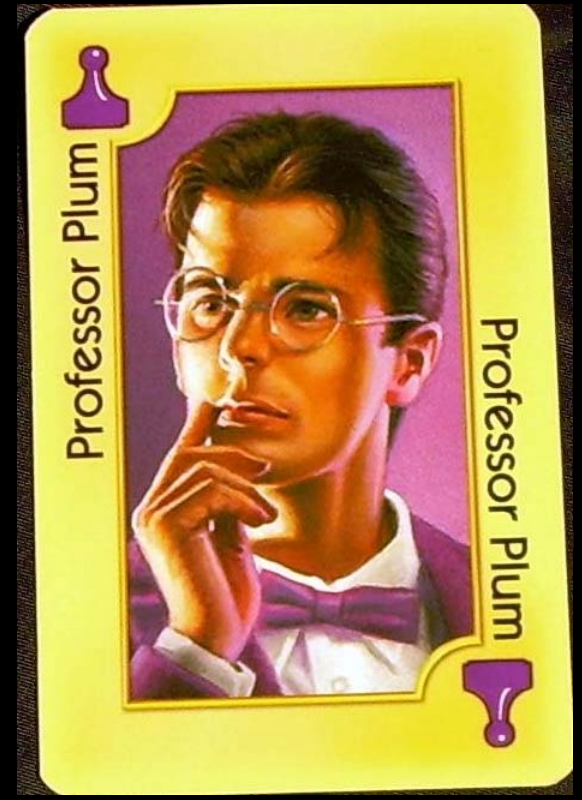
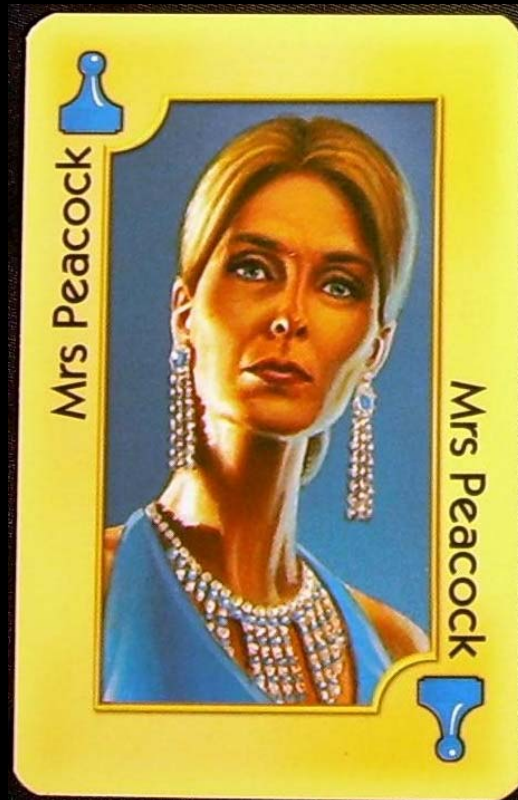
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Who done it?



Who done it?

Domestic Wastewater



Industrial Zone

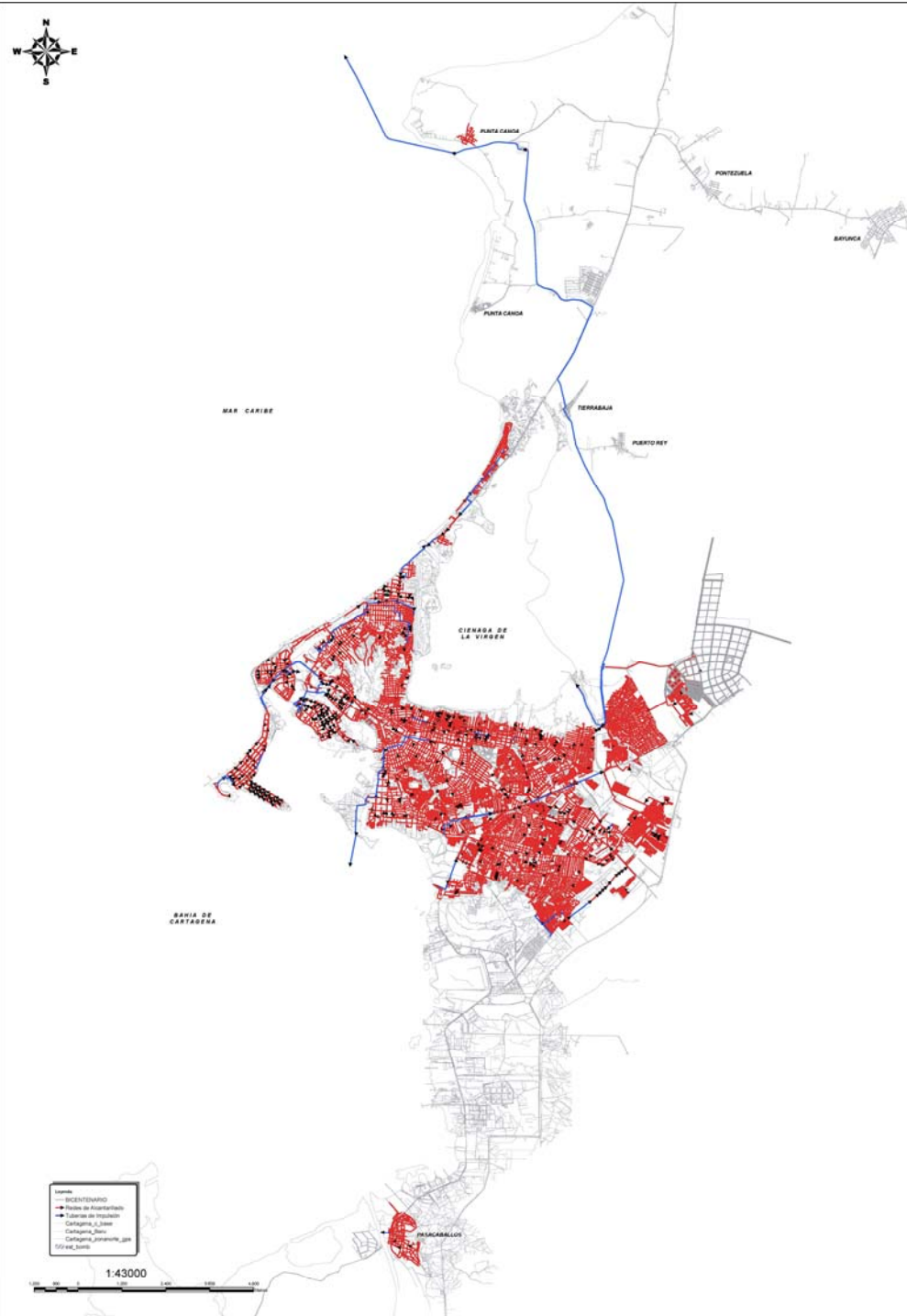


Watershed Runoff



Research Question: What are the principal land-based sources of pollution responsible for these pollution issues?

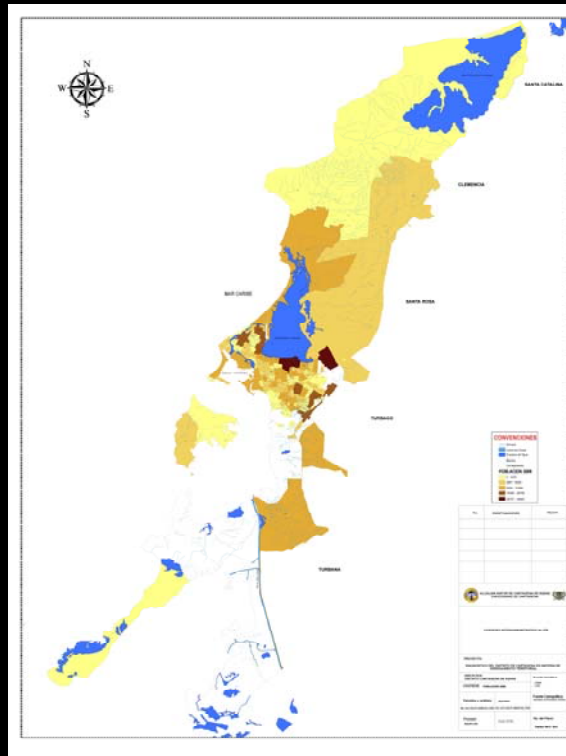
Sewage System (~86%)



Source #1: Domestic Wastewater



Total Population



1,001,755

2015 projection (DANE, 2005)

Projections: $\pm 10,694$

GIS polygons: $\pm 35,037$

Sewage System (~86%)



~86% Pop. serviced

$\pm ??? *$

Non-covered or Untreated Population

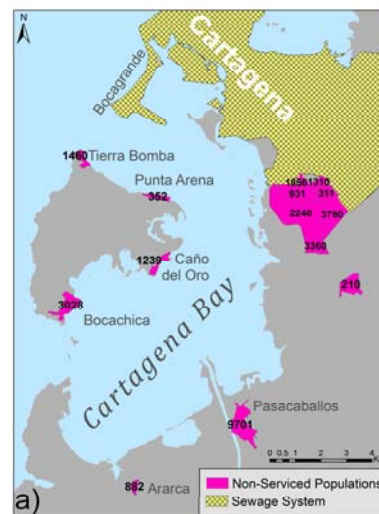
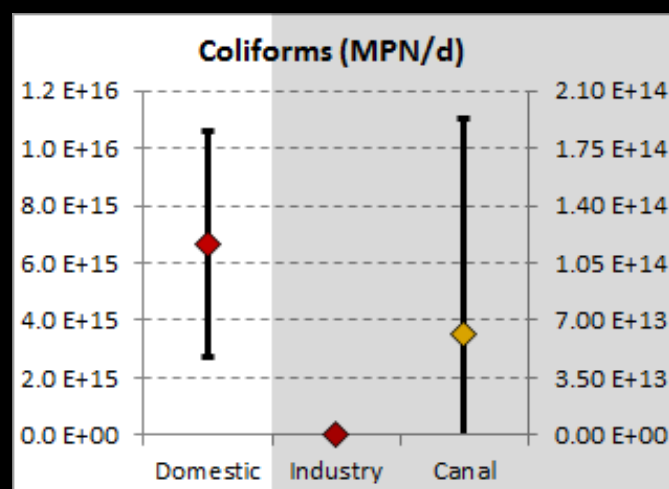
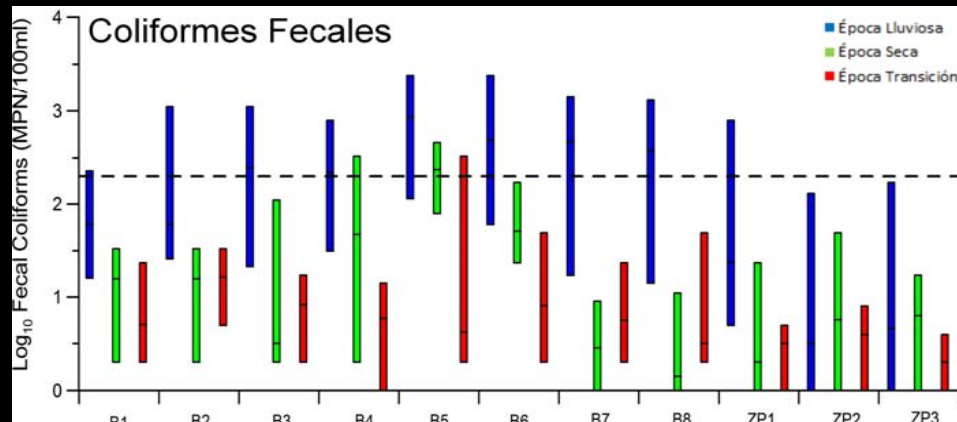


140,361

$\pm 45,731 *$

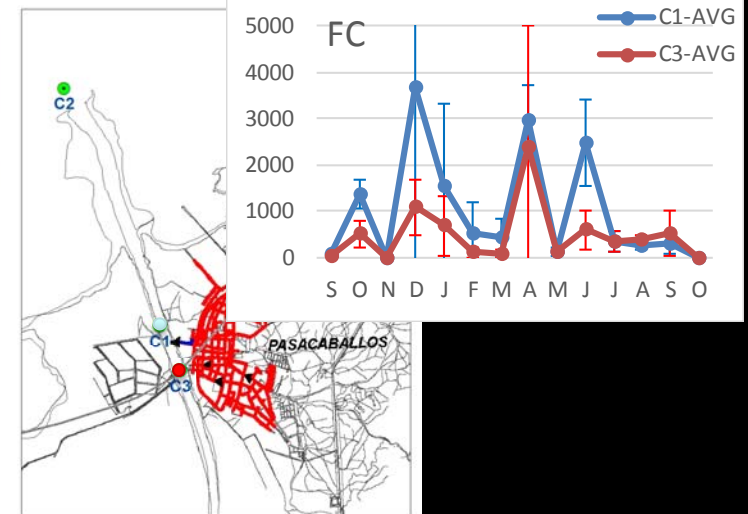
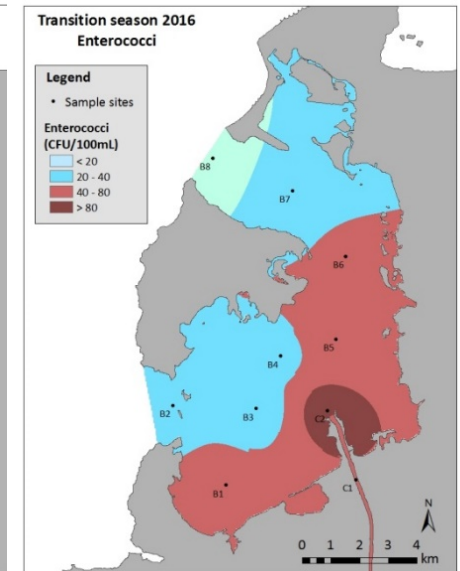
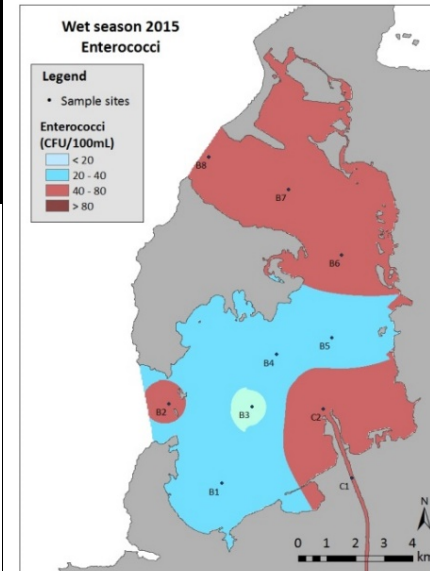
Qué se encontró?

➔ Aguas inadecuadas para recreación

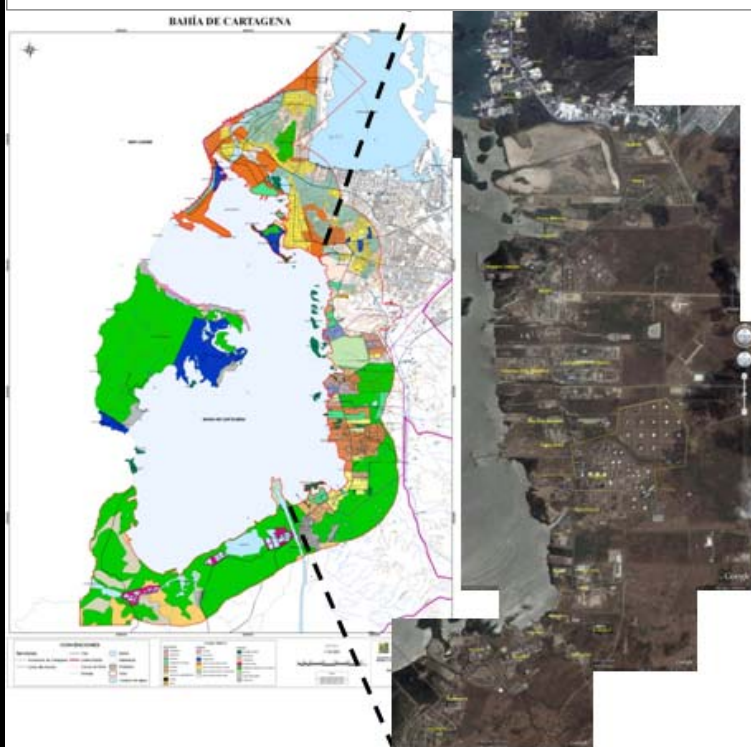
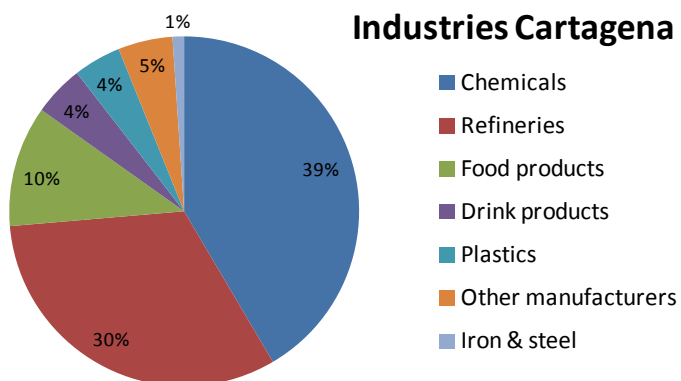


Época Lluviosa

Época Seca



Source #2: Industrial Effluents



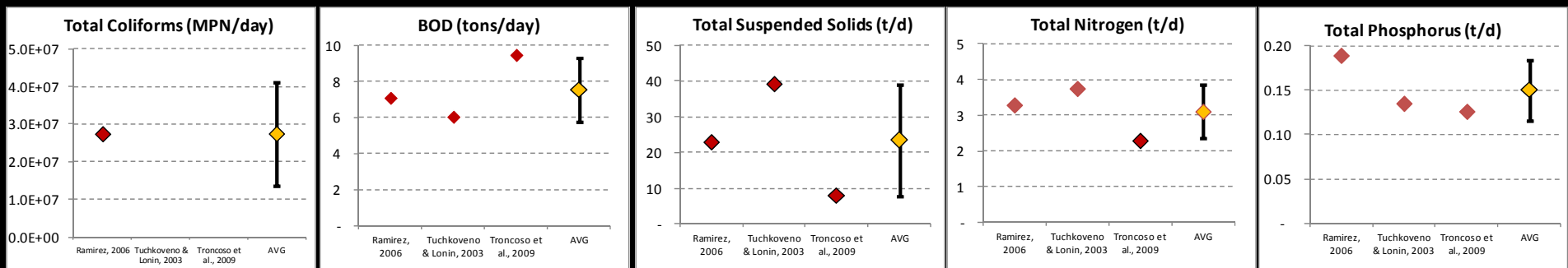
Economic Activity	Company	Potential Pollutants
Aquaculture	C.I. Antillana S.A. C.I. Océanos S.A. Seatech International Inc.	Compuestos Nitrogenados (Nitrógeno Total (NT), Nitrógeno Amoniacal (N-NH ₃), Nitratos (N-NO ₃ ⁻), Nitritos (N-NO ₂ ⁻), Fósforo Total (PT), Fosfatos (P-PO ₄), Color, Coliformes.
Fish products and processing	C.I. Océanos S.A. C.I. Comexa Ltda	Fenoles, Yodo, Compuestos Nitrogenados (Nitrógeno Total (NT), Nitrógeno Amoniacal (N-NH ₃), Nitratos (N-NO ₃ ⁻), Nitritos (N-NO ₂ ⁻), Fósforo Total (PT), Fosfatos (P-PO ₄), Coliformes, Color.
Lacteous products	Coolechera Ltda Proleca Ltda	Fenoles, Yodo, Compuestos Nitrogenados (Nitrógeno Total (NT), Nitrógeno Amoniacal (N-NH ₃), Nitratos (N-NO ₃ ⁻), Nitritos (N-NO ₂ ⁻), Fósforo Total (PT), Fosfatos (P-PO ₄), Coliformes, E.coli.
Drink products	Postobón S.A.	Fenoles, Yodo, Nitrógeno Total (NT), Fosforo Total (PT), Color.
Leather	Curtiembre Mateucci Ltda	Fenoles, Yodo, Sulfuros (S ²⁻), Cromo (Cr), Cromo Hexavalente (Cr ⁶⁺), Cobre (Cu), Níquel (Ni), Mercurio (Hg), Color.
Petroleum refinery	Exxon Mobil de Colombia S.A.	Fenoles, Yodo, Hidrocarburos Totales del Petróleo (HTP), BTEX, Sulfuro de Carbono (CS ₂), Arsénico (As), Bario (Ba), Cadmio (Cd), Cromo (Cr), Cromo Hexavalente (Cr ⁶⁺), Plomo (Pb), Vanadio (V), Hierro (Fe).
Chemical substances	Agafano S.A. Biofilm S.A	Fenoles, Hidrocarburos Totales del Petróleo (HTP), BTEX, Compuestos Nitrogenados (Nitrógeno Total (NT), Nitrógeno Amoniacal (N-NH ₃), Nitratos (N-NO ₃ ⁻), Nitritos (N-NO ₂ ⁻), Fósforo Total (PT), Fosfatos (P-PO ₄), Residuos de Ingredientes Activos de Plaguicidas, Cianuros (CN ⁻), Sulfuros (S ²⁻), Arsénico (As), Cadmio (Cd), Calcio (Ca), Cobalto (Co), Cromo (Cr), Mercurio (Hg), Níquel (Ni), Plomo (Pb), Selenio (Se), Zinc (Zn), Hierro (Fe).
Fertilizer production	Abocol - Planta norte	Hidrocarburos Totales del Petróleo (HTP), Cianuros (CN ⁻), Compuestos Nitrogenados (Nitrógeno Total (NT), Nitrógeno Amoniacal (N-NH ₃), Nitratos (N-NO ₃ ⁻), Nitritos (N-NO ₂ ⁻), Fósforo Total (PT), Fosfatos (P-PO ₄), Sulfuros (S ²⁻), Arsénico (As), Cadmio (Cd), Plomo (Pb), Cobre (Cu), Hierro (Fe), Manganeso (Mn), Cromo (Cr), Mercurio (Hg), Níquel (Ni), Zinc (Zn), Vanadio (V).
Plastic fabrication	Dow química de Colombia S.A., Mexichem resinas de Colombia S.A.S	Fenoles, Hidrocarburos Totales del Petróleo (HTP), Cadmio (Cd), Cobre (Cu), Cromo (Cr), Mercurio (Hg), Níquel (Ni), Plomo (Pb), Hierro (Fe), Zinc (Zn).
Cement factory	Cementos Argos S.A.	Fenoles, Aluminio (Al), Cobre (Cu), Cromo (Cr), Estaño (Sn), Hierro (Fe), Plomo (Pb), Níquel (Ni), Zinc (Zn), Vanadio (V).
Electricity generation	Proelectrica S.A.	Hidrocarburos Totales del Petróleo (HTP), Cadmio (Cd), Níquel (Ni), Plomo (Pb), Zinc (Zn), Cobre (Cu), Cromo (Cr), Estaño (Sn).
Poultry products and processing	Indupollo S.A	Fenoles, Yodo, Hidrocarburos Totales del Petróleo (HTP), Compuestos Nitrogenados (Nitrógeno Total (NT), Nitrógeno Amoniacal (N-NH ₃), Nitratos (N-NO ₃ ⁻), Nitritos (N-NO ₂ ⁻), Fósforo Total (PT), Fosfatos (P-PO ₄), Plaguicidas, Coliformes, Color.

Loads: Industrial Effluents



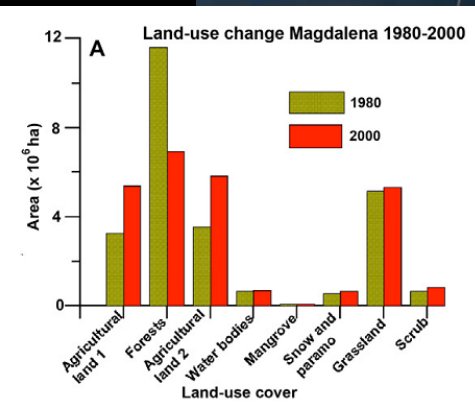
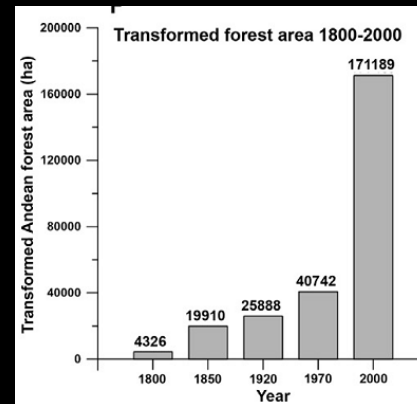
Load Calculations

	Discharge (m3/s)	DBO (t/d)	TSS (t/d)	TN (t/d)	TP (t/d)	Tot Coliforms (MPN/d)	Fec Coliforms (MPN/d)
<i>Ramirez, 2006</i>	2.54	7.09	23.04	3.29	0.19	2.7E+07	2.7E+06
<i>Tuchkovenov & Lonin, 2003</i>	15.8	6.04	39.3	3.75	0.14		
<i>Troncoso et al., 2009</i>		9.47	7.96	2.28	0.13		
AVG	9.17	7.54	23.4	3.11	0.15	2.7E+07	2.7E+06
Conf Int	9.37	1.76	15.7	0.75	0.03	1.4E+07	1.4E+06

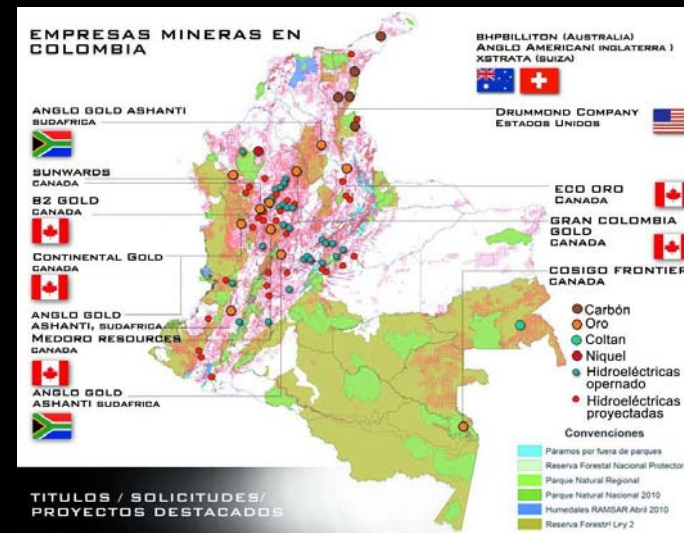


- Are all industries reporting? *
- Temporal variability?

Source #3: Watershed Runoff



(Restrepo et al., 2015)

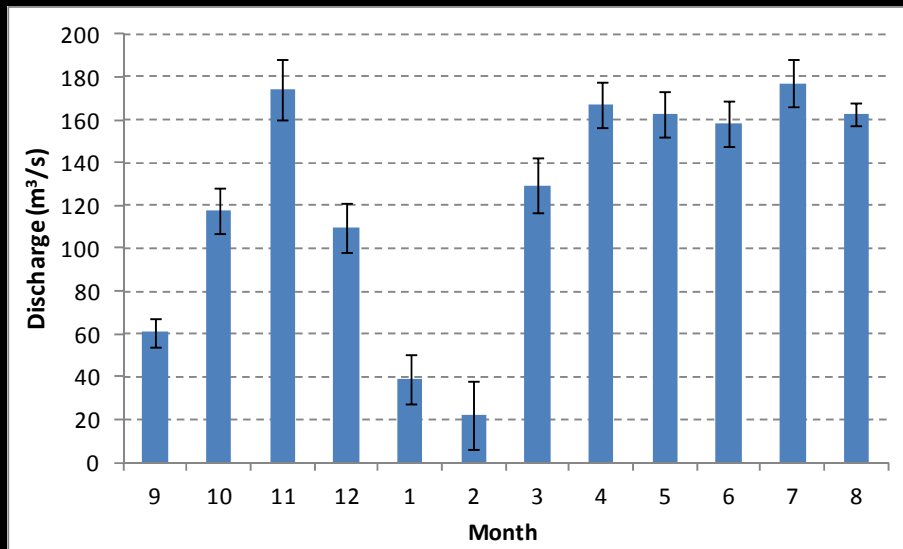


- 25% national land area
- 80% national population
 - ~38 million
 - Density: 108 hab/km²)
- Deforestation: 274,000 ha/y ➡ Agriculture/live stock
- Mining: 4.5% of national territory (high % illegal)

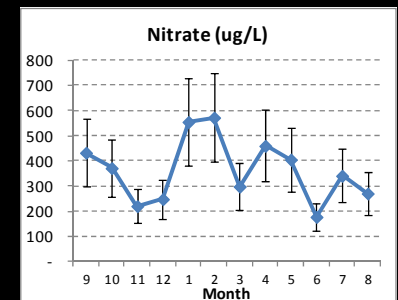
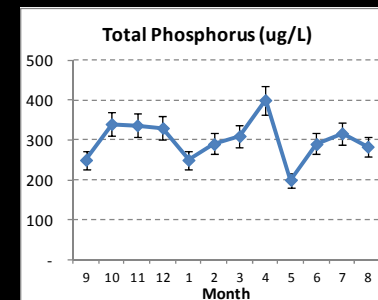
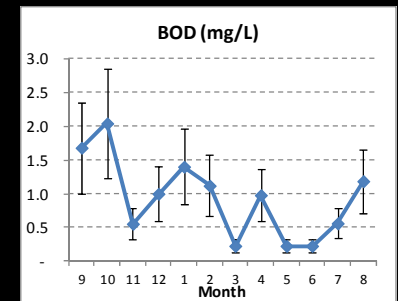
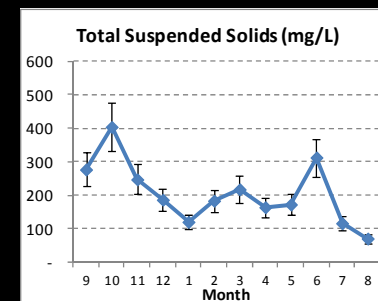
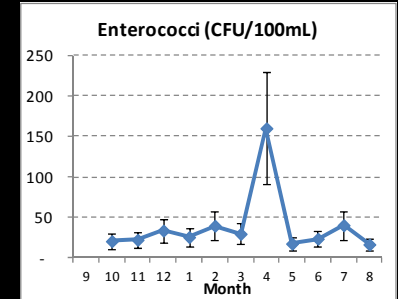
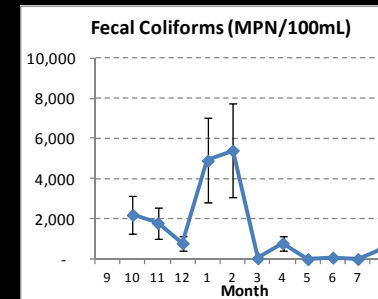
Loads: Watershed Runoff



ADP Discharge Measurements



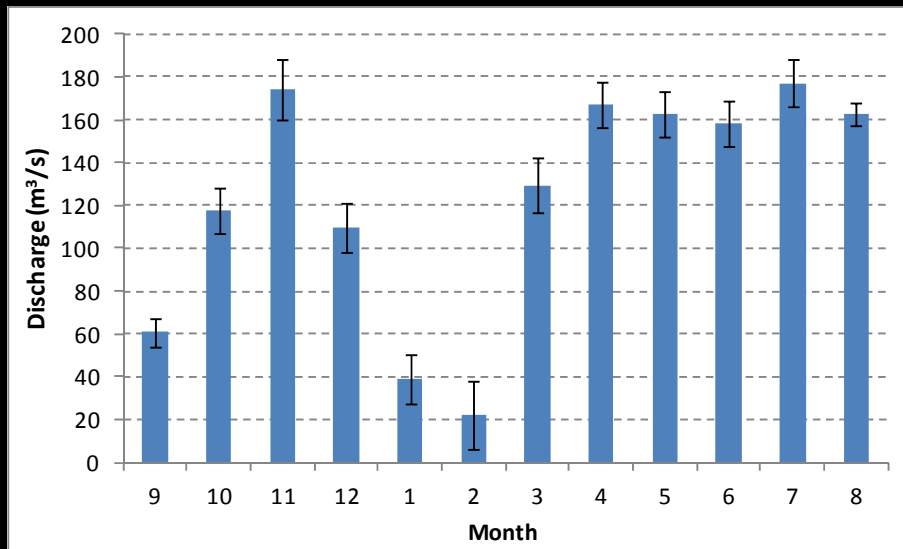
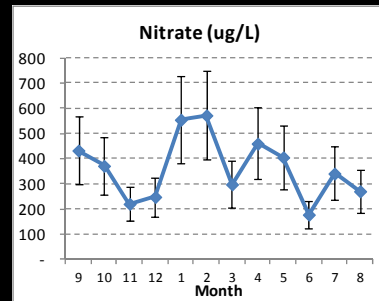
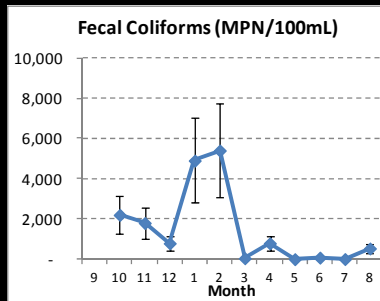
Water Quality Analyses



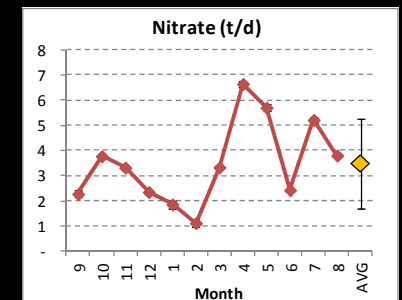
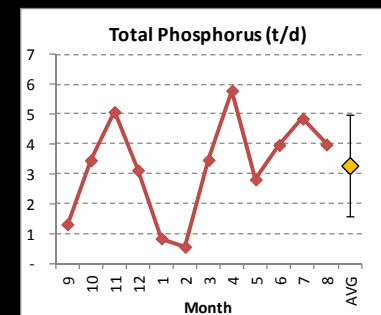
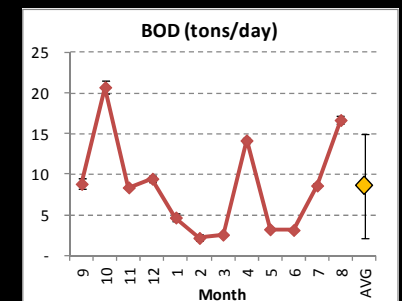
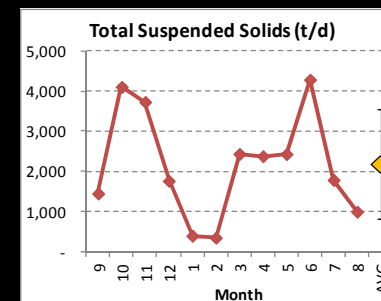
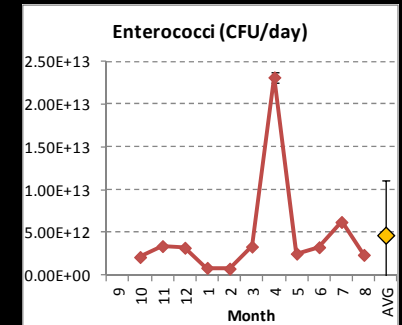
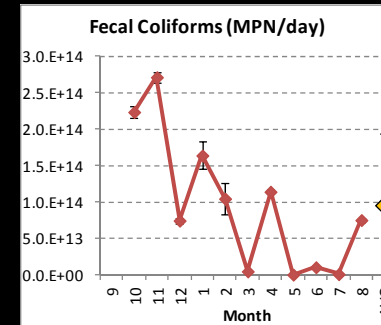
Loads: Watershed Runoff



Discharge & Water Quality



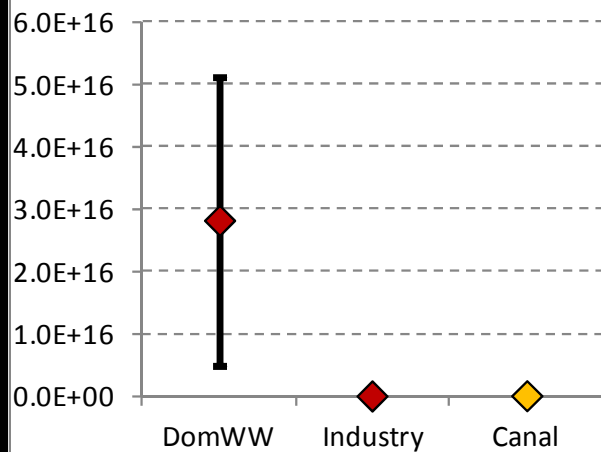
Load Calculations



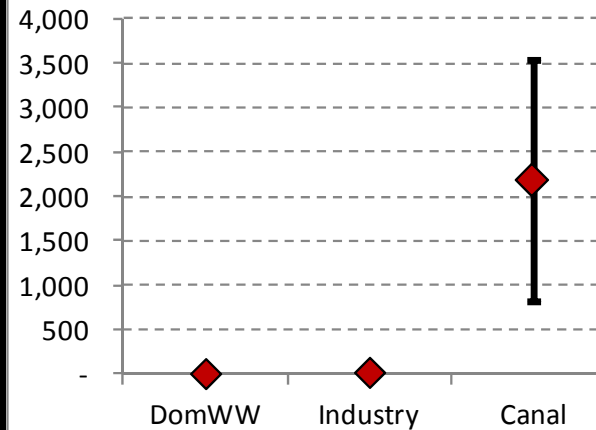
Load Comparison



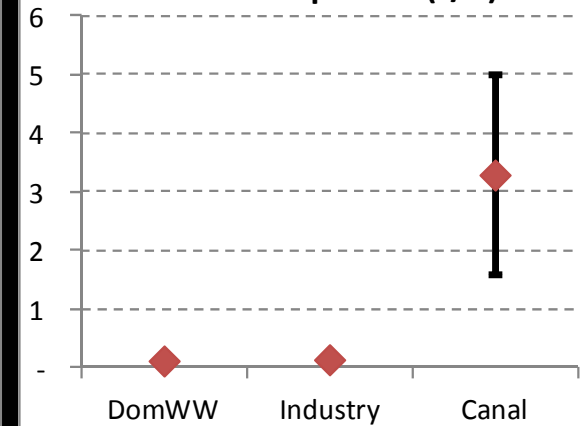
Coliforms (MPN/day)



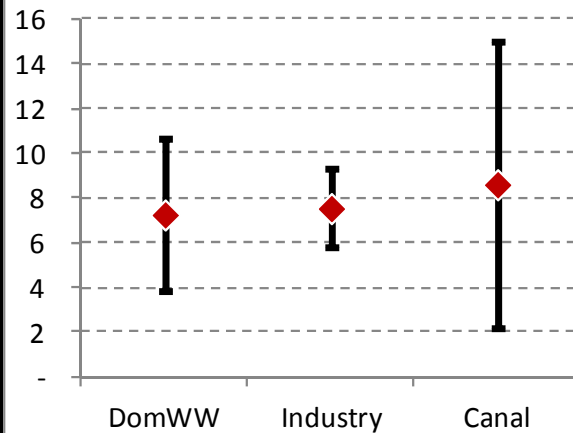
Total Suspended Solids (t/d)



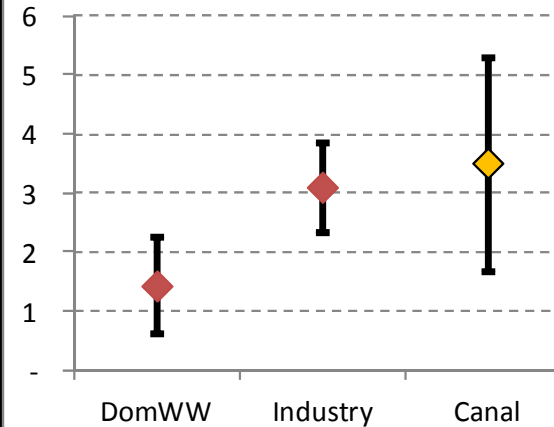
Total Phosphorus (t/d)



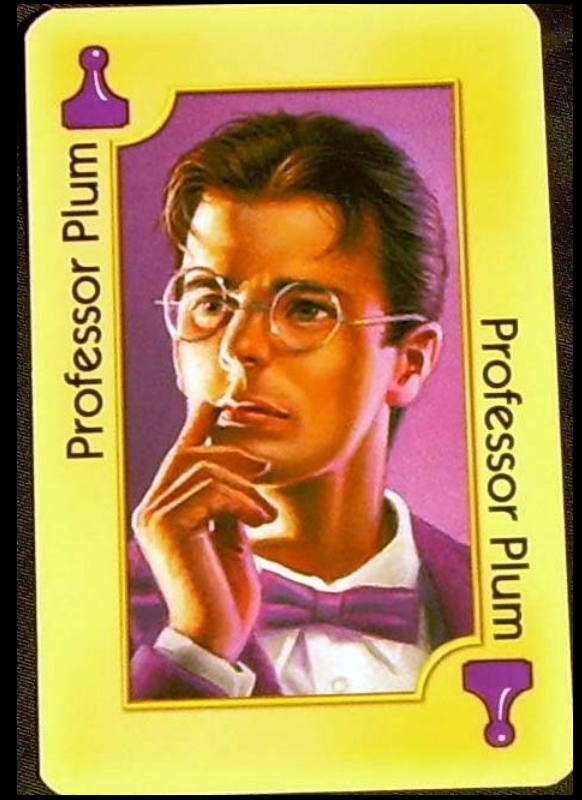
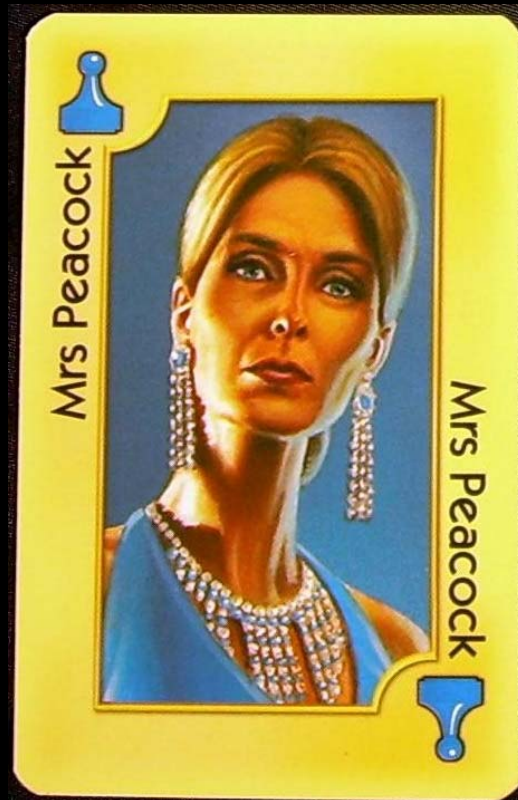
BOD (tons/day)



Nitrogen (t/d)



Who done it?



They all done it!

Domestic Wastewater



- Coliforms
- BOD

Industrial Zone



- Nitrogen
- BOD

Watershed Runoff



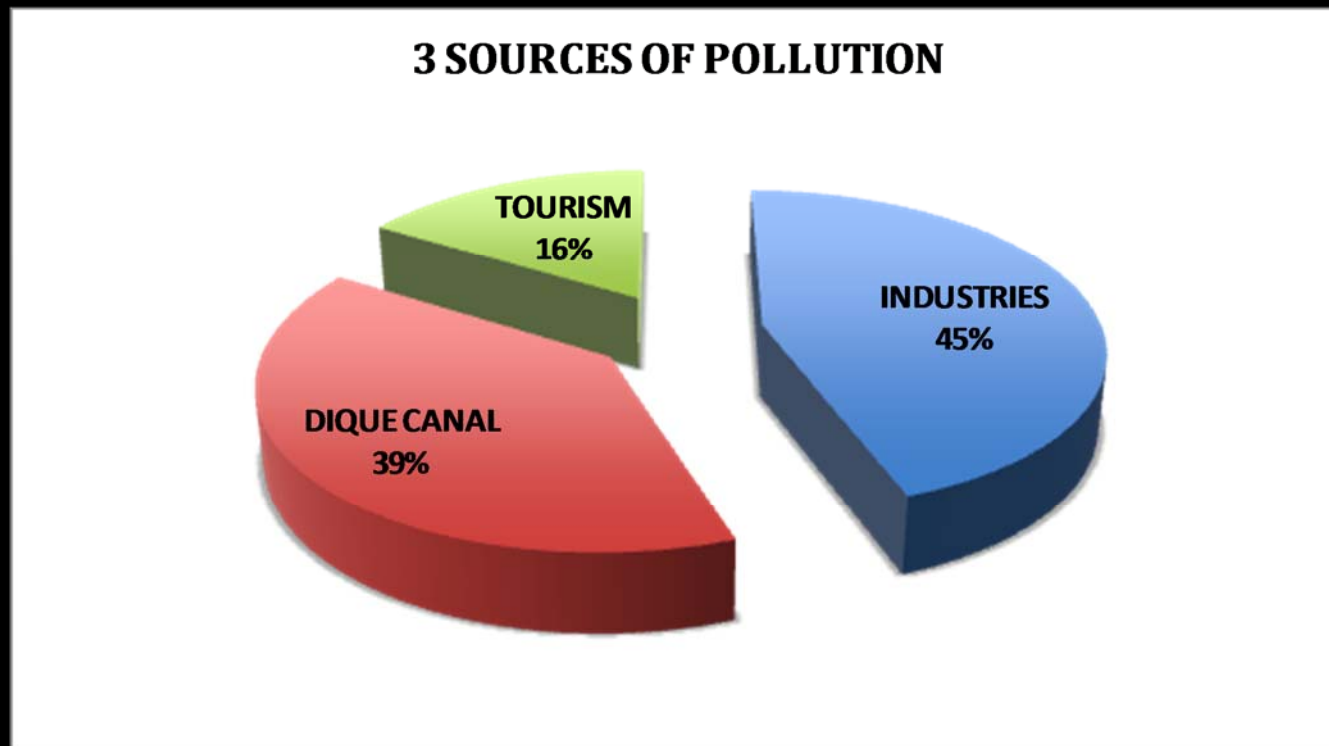
- TSS
- Phosphorus
- Nitrogen
- BOD

Research Question: What are the principal land-based sources of pollution responsible for these pollution issues?

Discussion

Community Perception

- 110 local fishermen interviewed
- What do you think is the principal source of water pollution?



Next steps

Other types of pollution

- Metals (Mining runoff, Industries)
- Hydrocarbons (Maritime activities, Petroleum industry)
- Pesticides (Agricultural runoff)

Future increases in pollution

- Population  , Tourism   Domestic Wastewater 
- Colombia's peace treaty  Economy   Industries 
- Runoff: Future Projections  , Upstream mitigation project 
 - Watershed deforestation
 - Urbanization
 - Climate Change

Other Research

Hydrodynamic Modelling

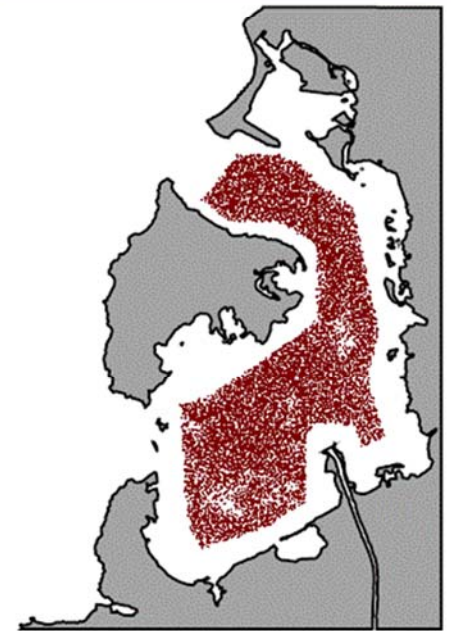
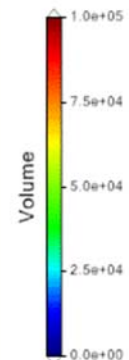
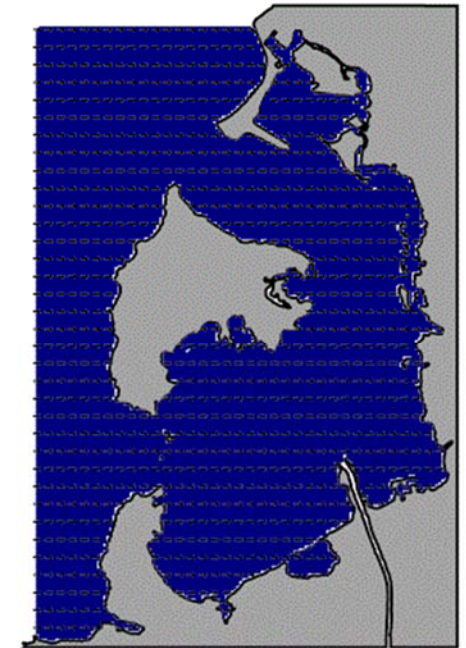
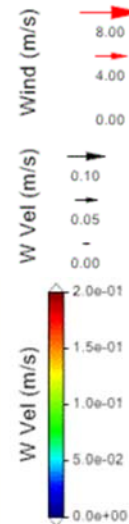
- Water residence time

Water quality modeling

- Dispersion processes

MOHID modelling system

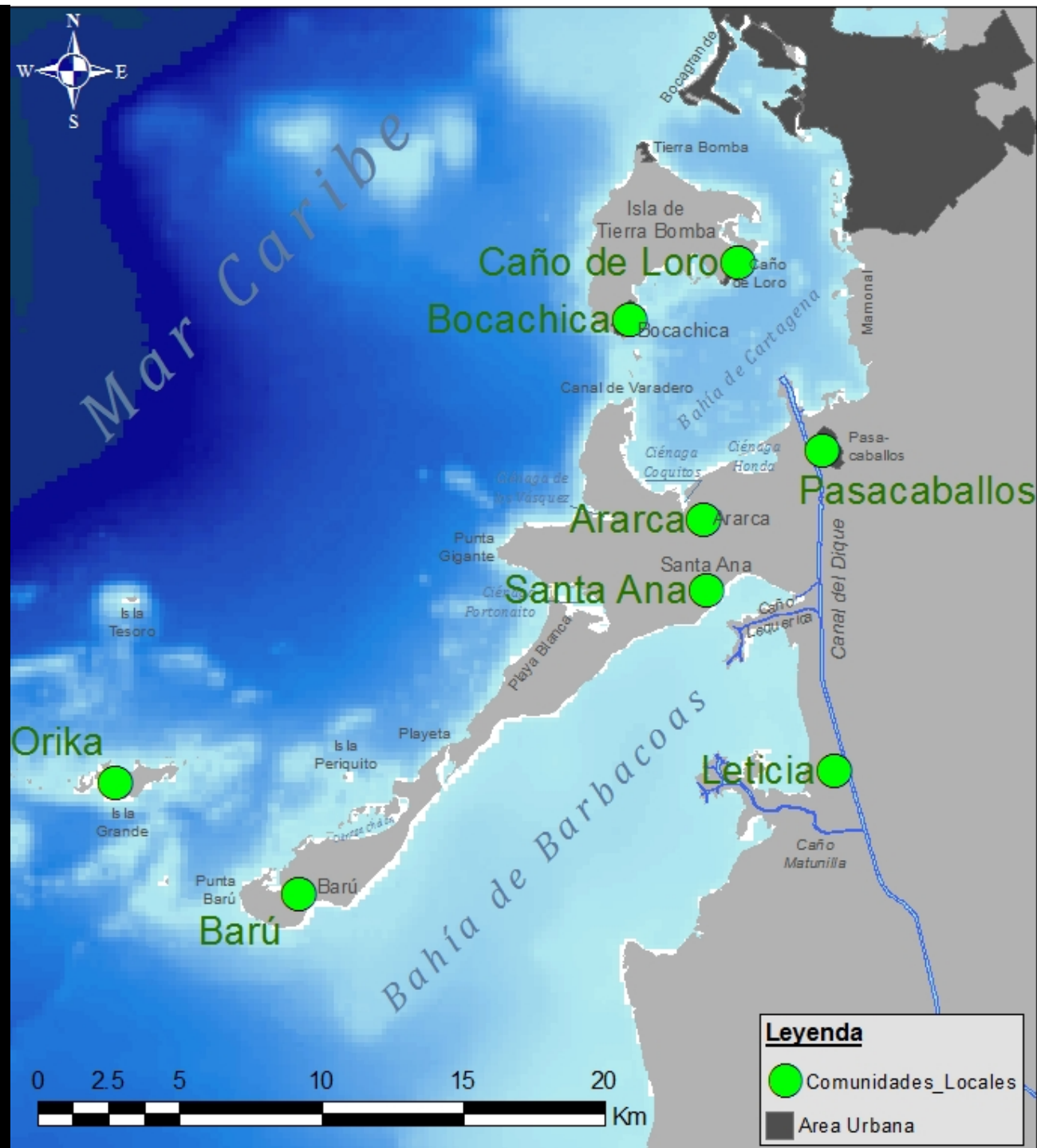
Legend

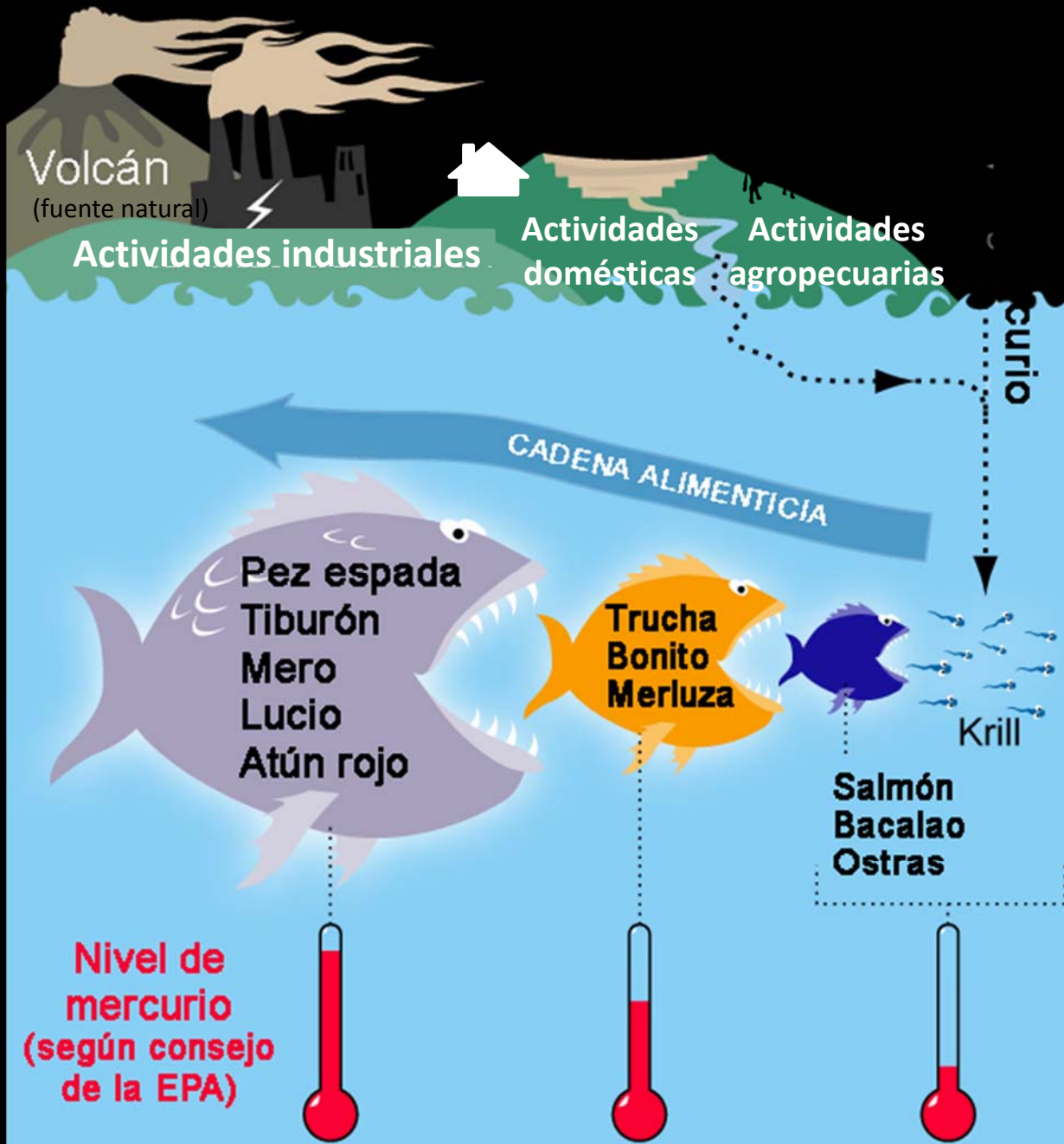


Video - Pollution

COMMUNITY IMPACTS

COASTAL COMMUNITIES OF CARTAGENA







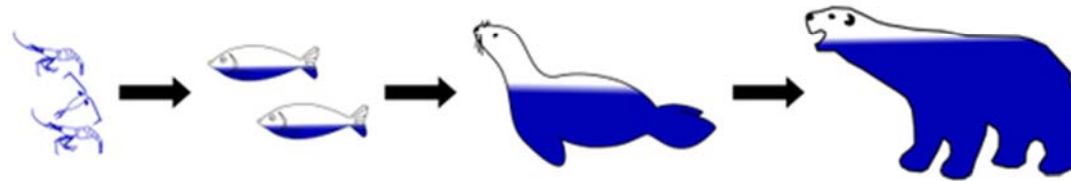
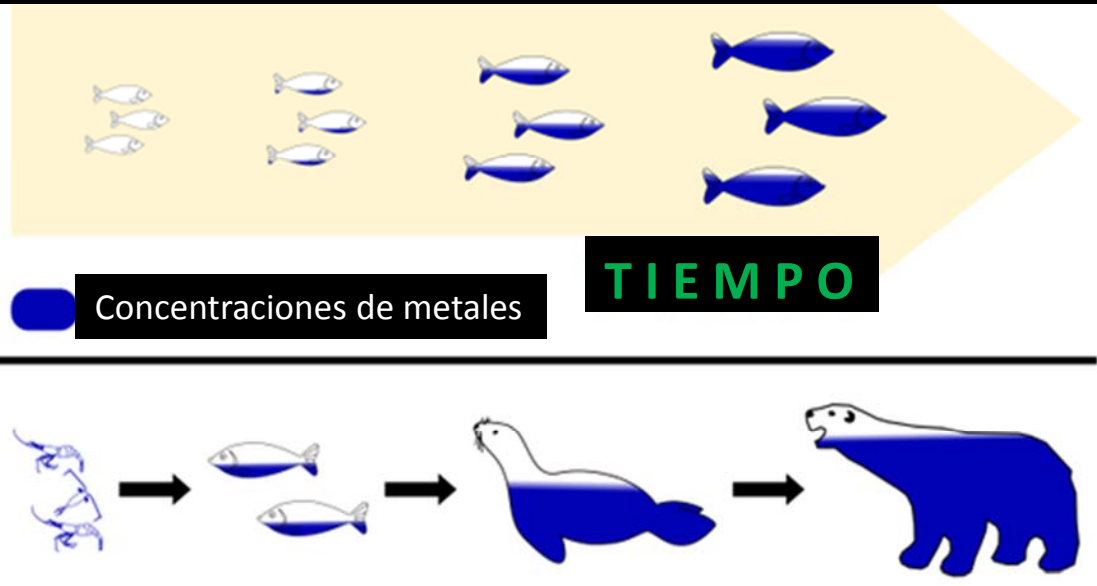
IDRC | CRDI

International Development Research Centre
Centre de recherches pour le développement international

Canada

BASIC
CARTAGENA
BASIN-SEA INTERACTIONS WITH COMMUNITIES

Bioaccumulation (Cromo, Plomo, Mercurio)



Concentraciones de metales

Biomagnifitation (Mercurio)

SITIOS DE MUESTREO



CAÑO DEL ORO

2

3

ARARCA

BARU

1

PECES



EPOCAS



METALS

Aluminio

Arsénico

Cadmio

Cobalto

Cromo

Cobre

Hierro

Mercurio

Níquel

Estroncio

Plomo

Estaño

Vanadio

Zinc

Economic evaluation of impacts on artisanal fisheries and tourism.

- **An adaptation strategy was developed with fishermen of Barú island.**
 - **Local fishery management**
 - **Conservation and restauration**
 - **Alternative Economic activities**



IDRC | CRDI

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Canada

BASIC
CARTAGENA
BASED-SEA INTERACTIONS WITH COMMUNITIES

Out of 109 fishermen, 82% reported monthly income of less than COP \$ 600,000, and 51% reported monthly income of less than COP\$ 300,000.



Playa Blanca

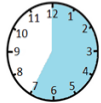


- A través del componente socio-económico se exploraron elementos comportamentales, económicos y ecológicos de las comunidades.
- Sesiones de juegos experimentales, experimentos de elección, encuestas socio-económicas, discusión y trabajo etnográfico con los pescadores y organizaciones sociales.



Los pescadores asignan un valor económico negativo a la contaminación del pescado y un positivo al aumento en la diversidad de especies

La disponibilidad a pagar por una disminución de 10% en el nivel de contaminación es de \$2,710 aprox por kg capturado.

0	Pescar 5 kg de pescado	
Tiempo de la faena de pesca	7 horas	
Gasolina consumida	1 galón y medio	
Nivel de contaminación	Contaminación actual	
Precio del pescado	8000 pesos por kilo	
Variedad y abundancia de peces	Media	

¿Qué se encontró?

- Alto desempleo detectado entre los jóvenes de la península de Barú, igual a trampa de pobreza.
- La sobre explotación pesquera lleva a bajos ingresos por la “tragedia de los comunes”, menores capturas y tallas menores a las ideales económica y ecológicamente.
- Pocas oportunidades de jóvenes y adultos llevan a estrategias de supervivencia (moto – taxismo y venta de artesanías en las playas),

- **Propensión de pescadores a dedicar parte del tiempo de sus faenas marinas a actividades de careteo (snorkeling) con turistas y así reducir la presión sobre el recursos pesquero.**
- **Las disuciones con los pescadores mostraton una actitud positiva hacia:**
 1. **Vincularse a actividades de recuperación de los arrecifes coralinos colindantes a la isla y al Parque Nacional Natural Corales del Rosario y San Bernardo.**
 1. **A través de la reducción en la presión sobre el stock pesquero al combinar jornadas de pesca con viajes de turistas a visitar un proyecto de conservación.**

Indices of Public Health

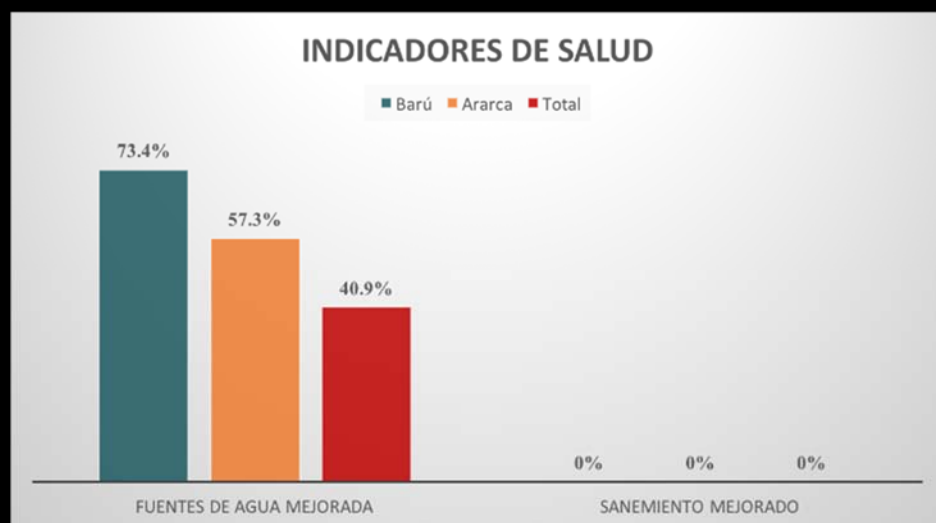
¿Qué se quiso resolver?

- Identificación de enfermedades infecciosas
- Descripción del perfil metabólico de la población
- Identificación de exposición a agentes tóxicos
- Abordaje educativo a jóvenes líderes



Algunos datos previos

ENFERMEDADES INFECCIOSAS



Objetivo:

Identificar la presencia de enfermedades de tipo infeccioso en las comunidades

Análisis de fuentes de agua



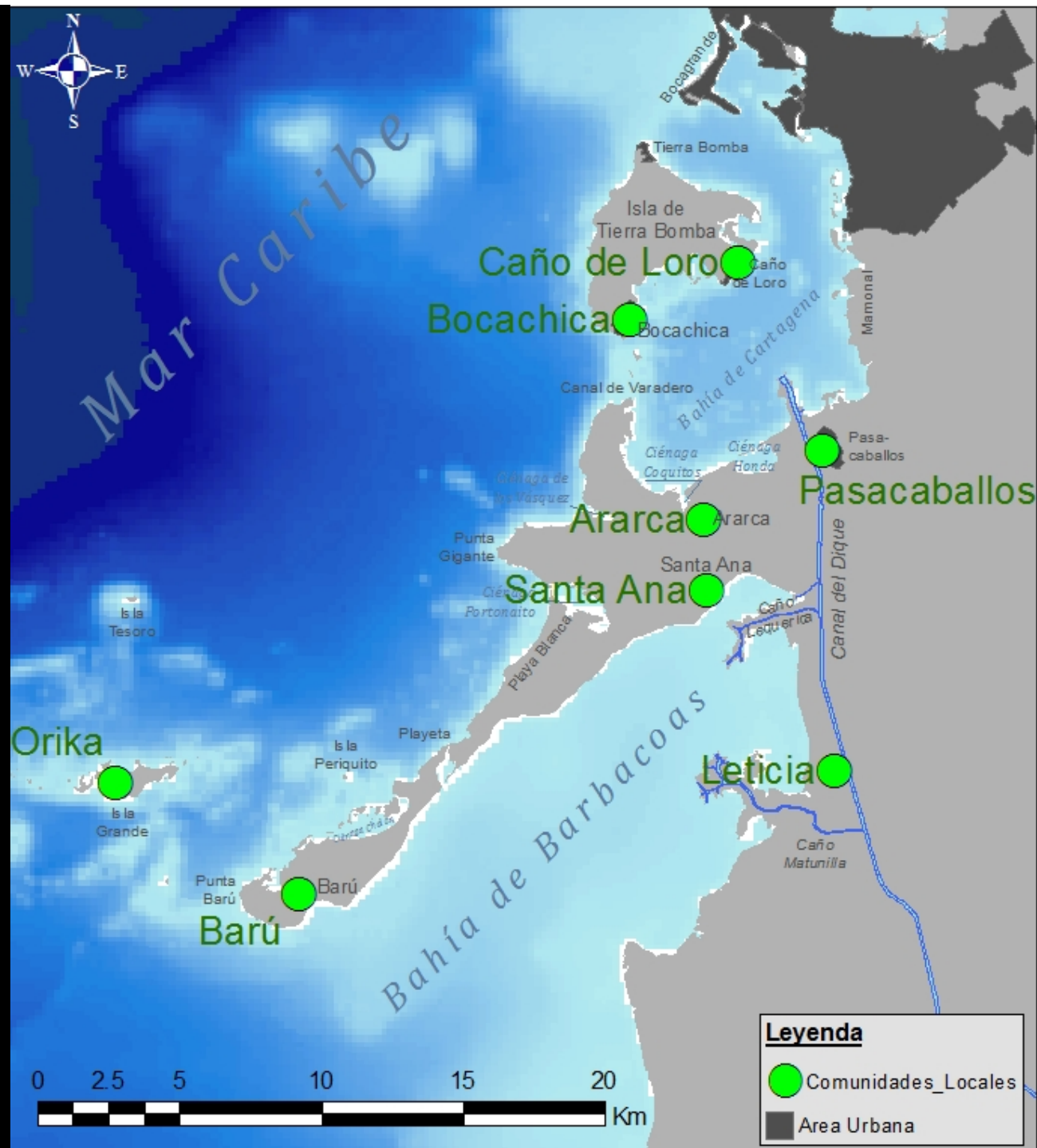
Qué se encontró?

❖ Afecciones dermatológicas

- Infecciones fúngicas
- Picaduras de insectos
- Poca higiene
- Infecciones parasitarias (escabiosis)



COASTAL COMMUNITIES OF CARTAGENA



¿Qué se encontró?

- ❖ Presencia de microorganismo en agua de consumo
 - Bacterias
 - Parásitos



¿Qué se encontró?

- ❖ Presencia de microorganismo en agua de consumo

Con Filtro



Tanque tapado y limpio



Hervida



Tanque sin tapar

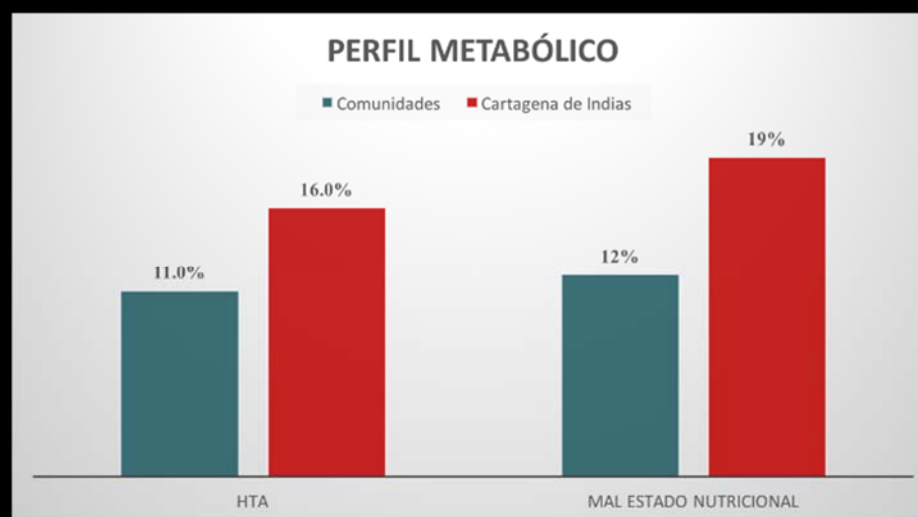


Filtro de Agua



Algunos datos previos

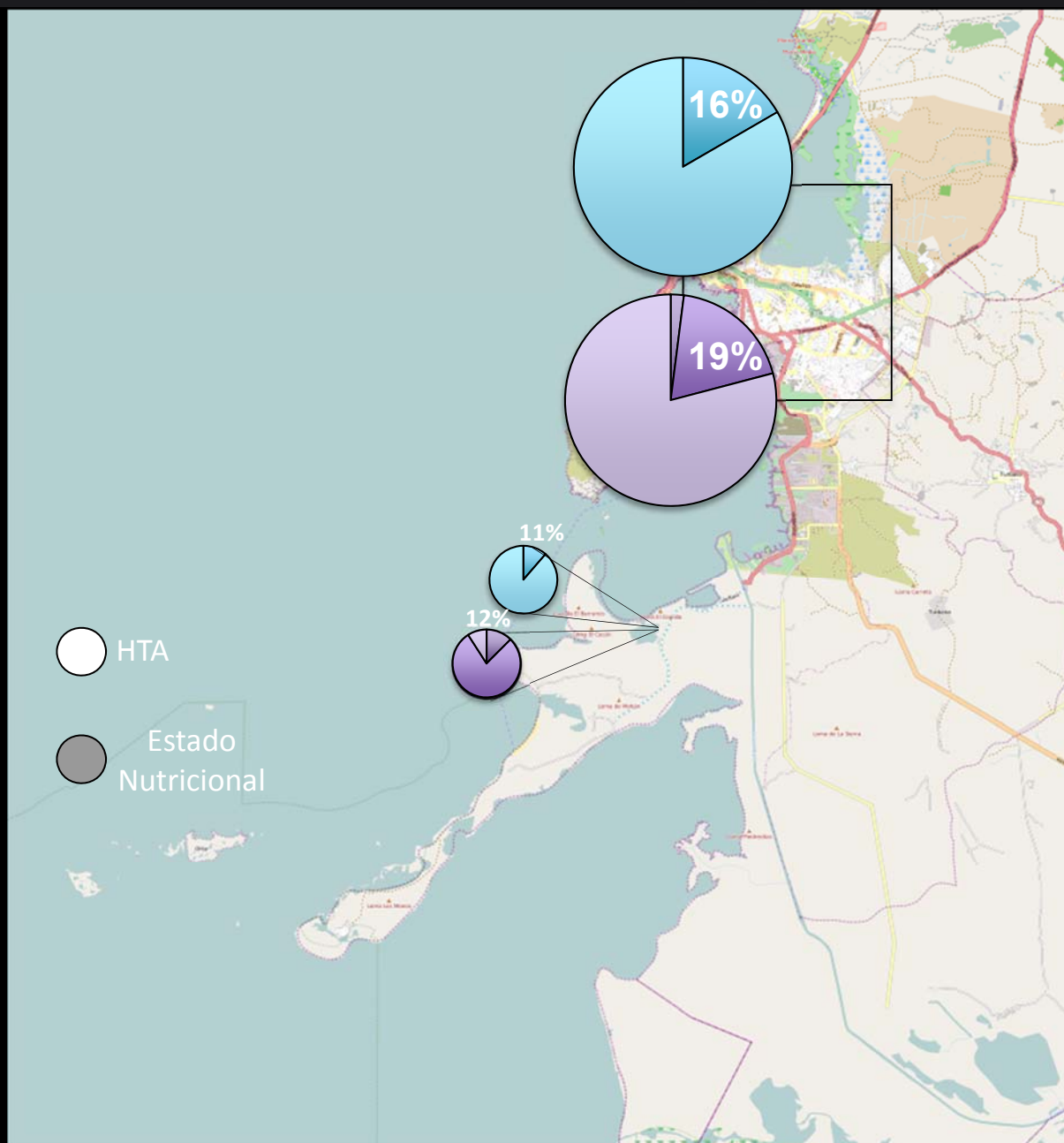
PERFIL METABÓLICO



¿Qué se encontró?

PELIGROS DE LA TRANSICIÓN NUTRICIONAL

(Obesidad y desnutrición
conviven en las familias)



Qué se encontró?

- ❖ **Exposición a agentes tóxicos**
 - Presencia de mercurios en muestras de cabello

45% de las muestras



ABORDAJE EDUCATIVO A JÓVENES LÍDERES

- Conciencia sobre la problemática
- Educadores de la comunidad
- Mejoramiento de las condiciones de la institución educativa



Video - Communities



**“Construyendo Resiliencia en la
Bahía de Cartagena”**

2018 - 2020

Research

End
Users

Inter-institutional
Environmental
Committee for
the Management
of Cartagena Bay

Early Warning System
(EAFIT)

Sea Level Change
(EAFIT)

Domestic Water
(EAFIT)

Drinking Water
(UniCartagena / EAFIT)

Public Health
(UniCartagena)

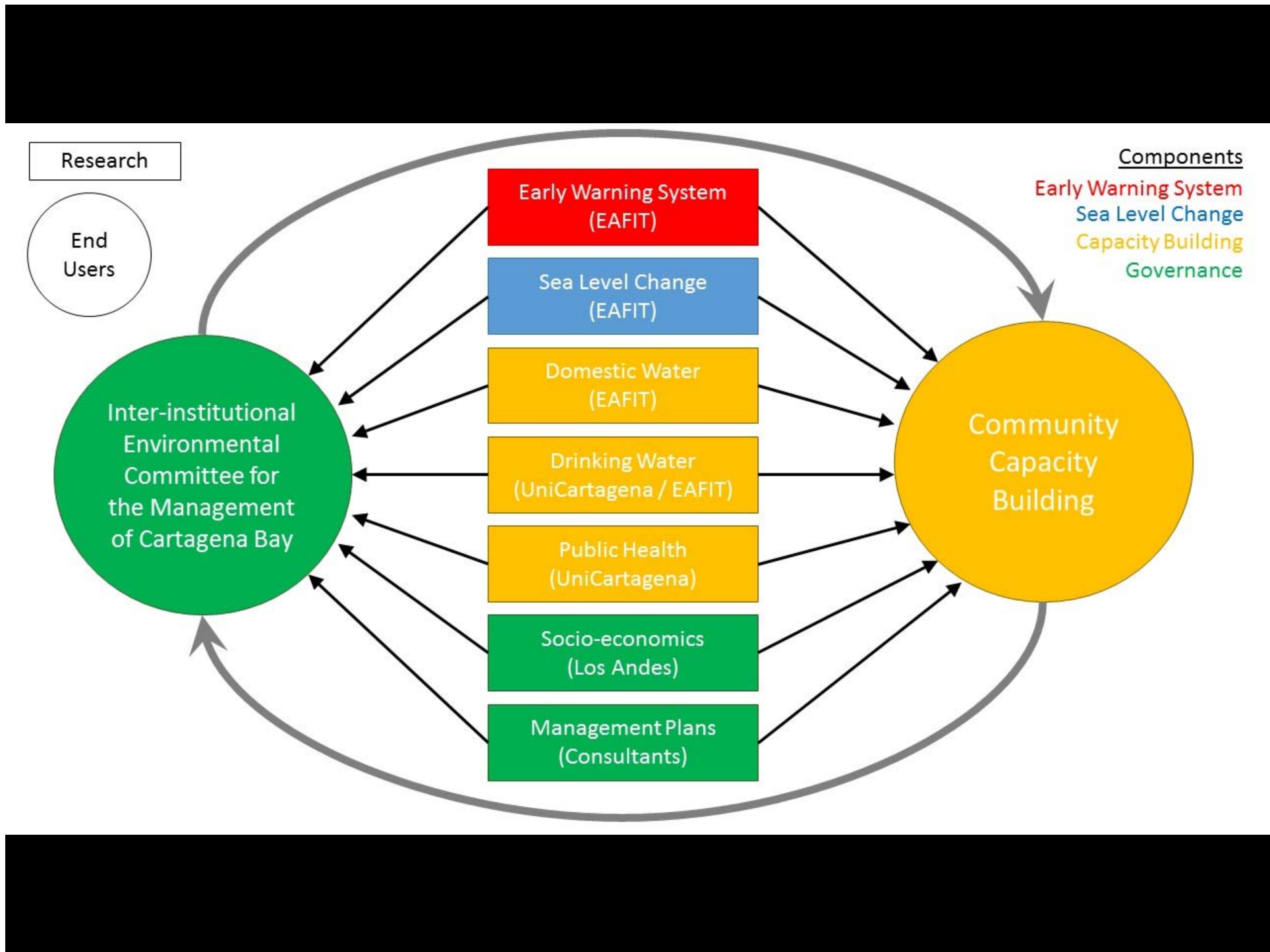
Socio-economics
(Los Andes)

Management Plans
(Consultants)

Community
Capacity
Building

Components

Early Warning System
Sea Level Change
Capacity Building
Governance



Gracias!

marko.tosic7@gmail.com

