

Session 5. Commitments by and for basins for the implementation of the Water Action Agenda 2030

Mauricio Abijaodi
Director

3rd ICWC : Basin management, key to adaptation and achieving the Sustainable Development Goals
Fez, Morocco, July 6th and 7th, 2023



TOPICS



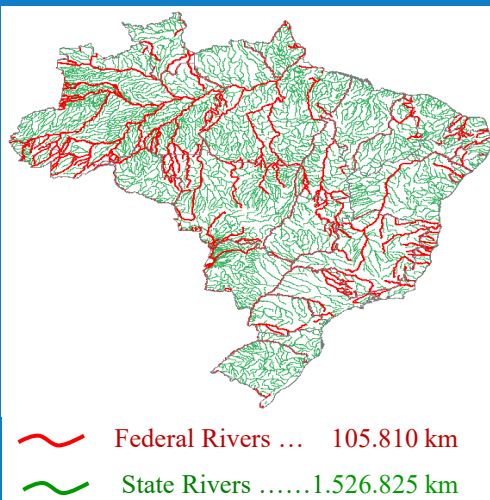
- 1 Integrated Water Resources Management
- 2 Sanitation Regulation
- 3 SDG 6
- 4 Climate Change

Who are we?

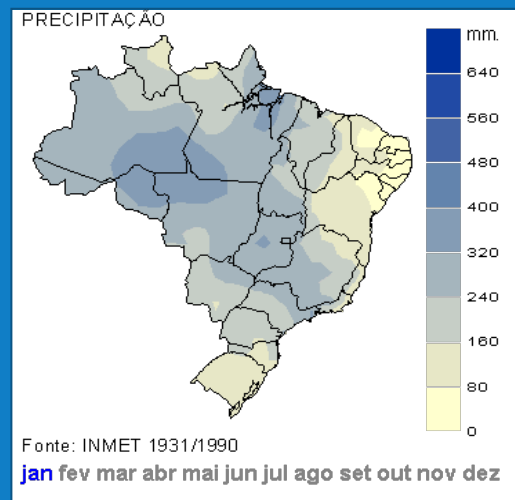


ANA has the main responsibility to implement the National Water Resources Policy at the federal level and establish standard guidelines for regulation of water supply and sanitation services for subnational regulatory agencies.

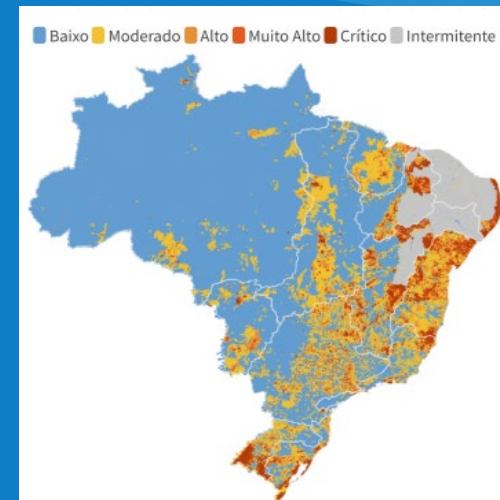
Domain



Average Rainfall



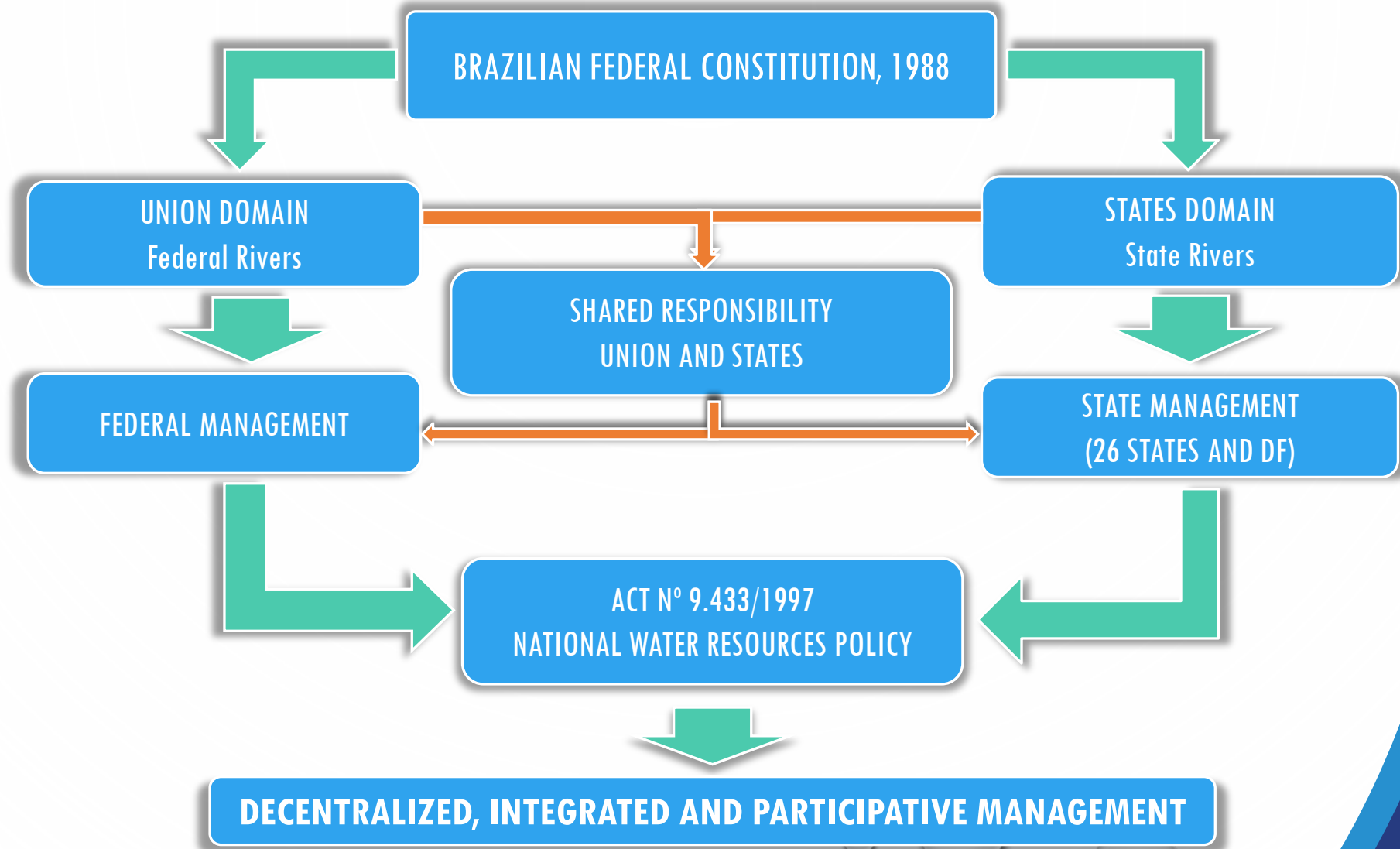
Water Balance



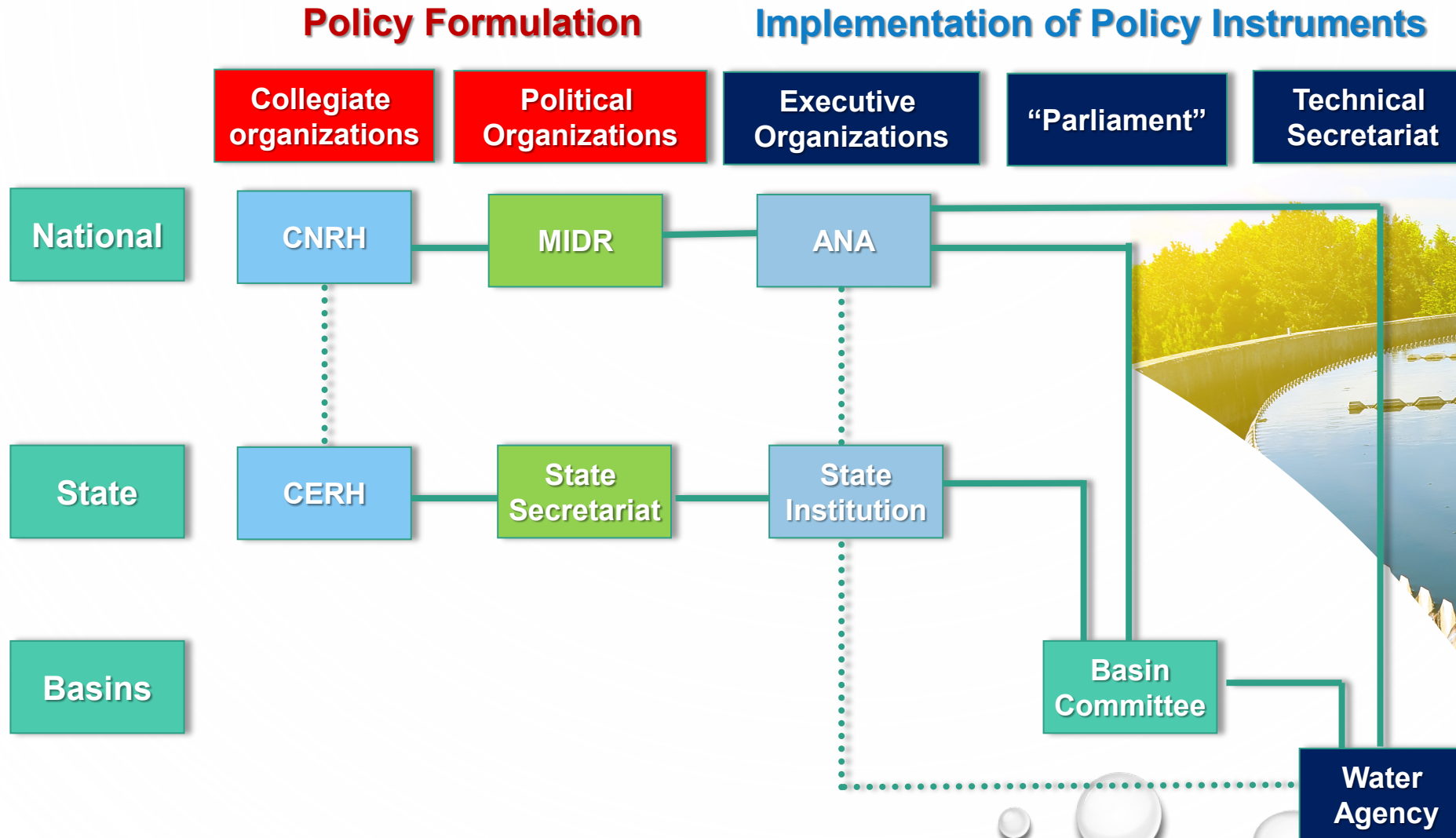
Regional Differences



THE BRAZILIAN WATER RESOURCES GOVERNANCE


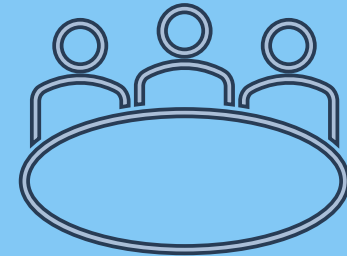


The National Water Resources Management System (SINGREH)



BASIN COMMITTEES

- Created by the decision of local actors - public authorities, water user sectors and civil society
- Public authorities (Federal, States and Municipalities) must represent up to 50% of its members
- They are regional deliberative bodies that work in the planning and management of the basin and serve as forums for the discussion about interest issues to the various user segments
- Their basic competences are:
 - Arbitrate in disputes over the use of water resources;
 - Approve and monitor the execution of the water resources plans;
 - Propose to the national and state councils the levels of insignificant uses;
 - Propose rates and establish mechanisms for deploying water use charges.



215 Local committees
10 national committees

BASIN COMMITTEES

The Basin Committees:

- 10 committees of Union Rivers
- 232 committees of State Rivers

41% of the national territory

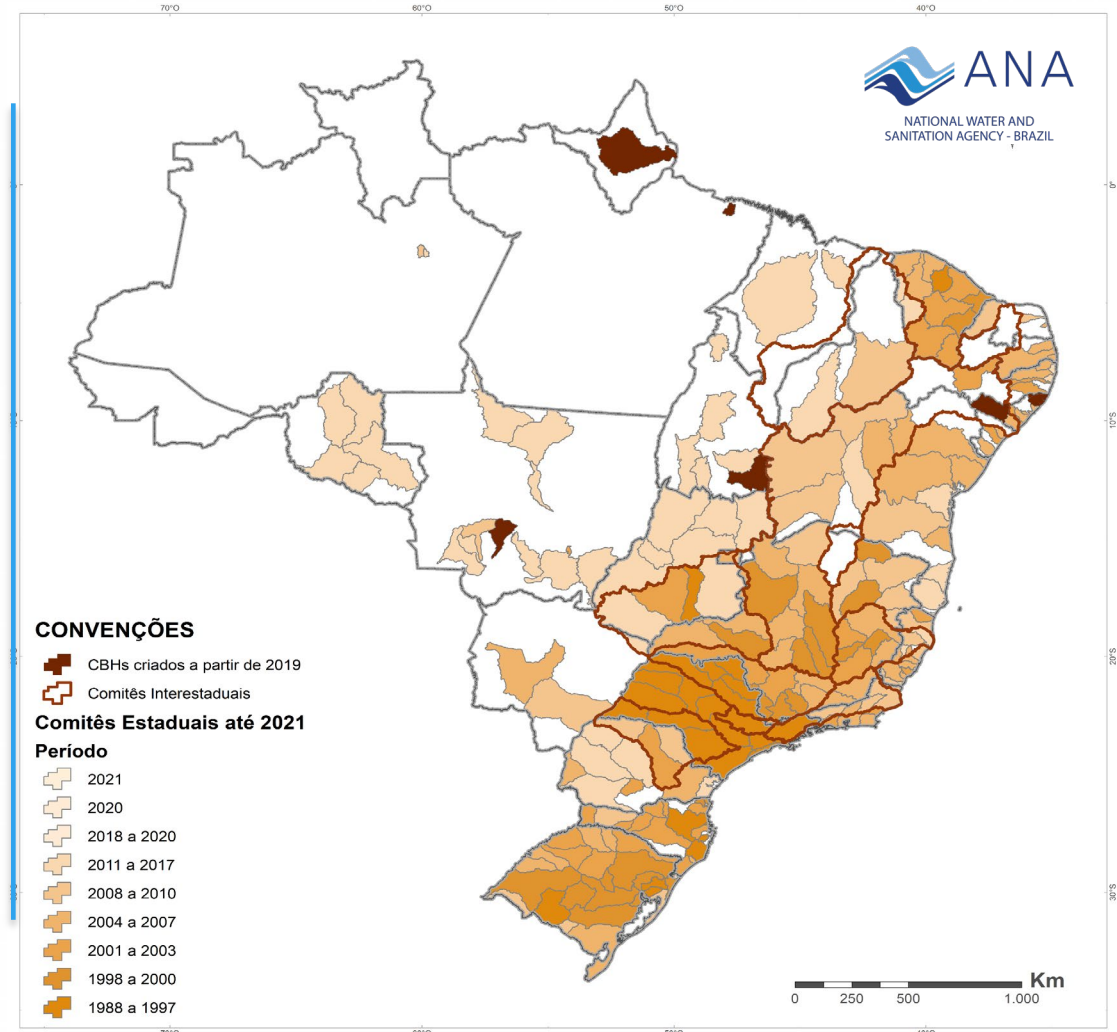
85% of the municipalities

88% of the population

90% of the National Gross Domestic Product.

68% with basin plan or in elaboration

30% with the instrument of charge for water use implemented or approved.





WATER RESOURCES AND SANITATION

THE LACK OF SEWAGE COLLECTION AND TREATMENT IN CITIES RESULTS IN RIVERS POLLUTION BY THE DISCHARGE OF UNTREATED SEWAGE.

AMONG THE CONSEQUENCES WE HAVE:

Negative Health Impacts And Ecosystems Degradation.

Unavailability Of Water, Affecting Its Multiple Uses, Including Water Supply Services.

Water Supply and Sewage Collection and Treatment

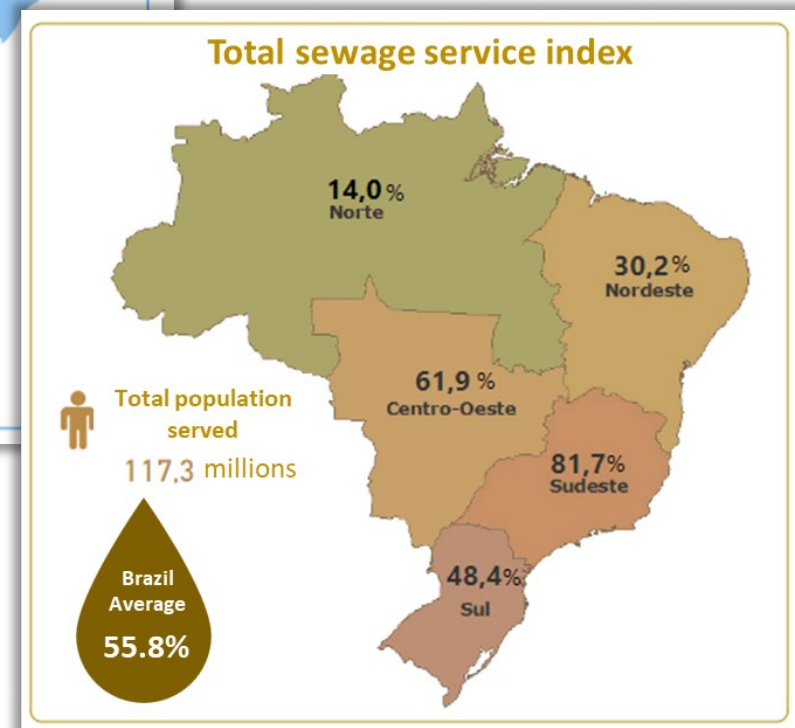
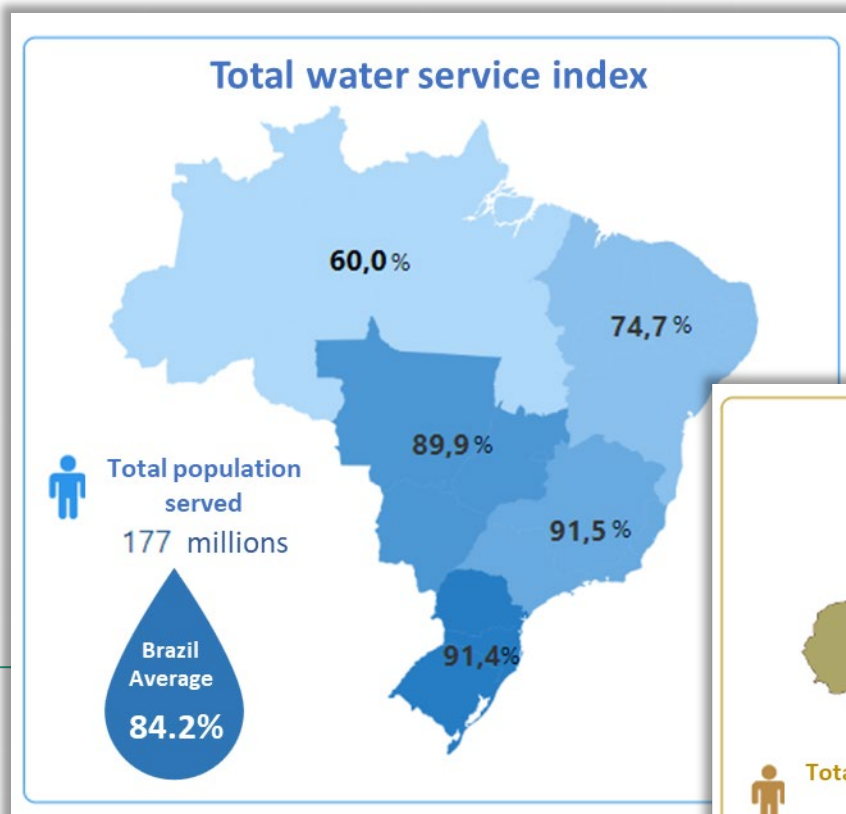
Where we are ...

- ✓ Great regional differences
- ✓ National average of services:
 - ❖ Water supply: 84,2%
 - ❖ Sewage collection: 55,8%
 - ❖ Sewage treatment: 51,2%

Targets:

Universalization up to 2033:

- ✓ 99% of population with access to potable water
- ✓ 90% of population with sewage collection and treatment



Water Supply and Sanitation



Our Work



Brazilian water and sanitation framework, Act n. 14.026/2020

- Created a new competition drive for services.
- Almost full coverage for water and sanitation till 2033.
- Economic and finance proof for investments.



ANA is working on the new regulatory framework for the sanitation sector in order to improve governance and to standardize its regulation and services, aiming at the universalization.



Benefits of those measures:

- Legal responsible for the services with a minimum standard of quality and with regulatory predictability.
- Reduction in the costs of transaction for public and private providers, and legal security due to new investments.

INVESTMENTS REQUIRED

U\$ 150 Billions
Is the cost of full coverage



U\$ 10 bi in real state valuation
(1)



U\$ 90 bi in work productivity
increase
(1)

(1) Instituto Trata Brasil, 2020.

Full Coverage

2030 It's the UN target.

However, due to the huge challenges,
Brazilian government targets **2033...**

but, if keeping the business-as-usual
scenario, our timing would be more likely
to **2055**

Income

More than **U\$ 8 bi** expected per year

To achieve the full coverage of water and
sanitation⁽¹⁾

8 Targets



The 2030 Agenda

SDG 6 – Water Supply and Sanitation

The 2030 Agenda of the United Nations proposes 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and 169 corresponding targets. The SDGs constitute the essence of the 2030 Agenda which set out a 15 years plan to achieve the Goals since 2016.



The SDG 6 consists of 8 targets, which aim to “Ensure the availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all”.



In this way, this SDG deals with sanitation and water resources in an integrated perspective, being in line with ANA’s slogan, “Water is one”.



And ANA is the focal point, in Brazil, for calculating most of the Indicators of the SDG 6.



Situation of some Targets

- Safe Drinking Water and Sanitation for all -

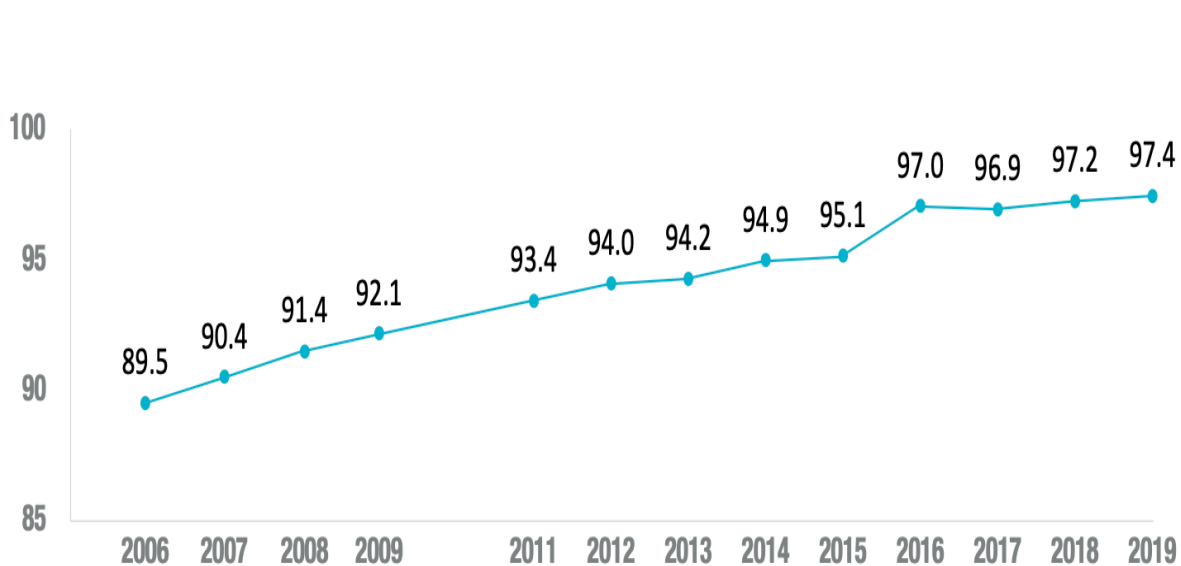


By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all



By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations.

Evolution of the population with safely managed drinking water services in Brazil - 2006-2019 (%)



Evolution of the population using safely managed sanitation services in Brazil - 2009-2019 (%)



Situation of some Targets

- Better Water Quality-

Indicator 6.3.1 - Proportion of Wastewater

Safely Treated, which basically aims to quantify the proportion of total, industrial and domestic wastewater that is treated, avoiding its direct discharge into the water bodies.

6.3

BETTER WATER
QUALITY

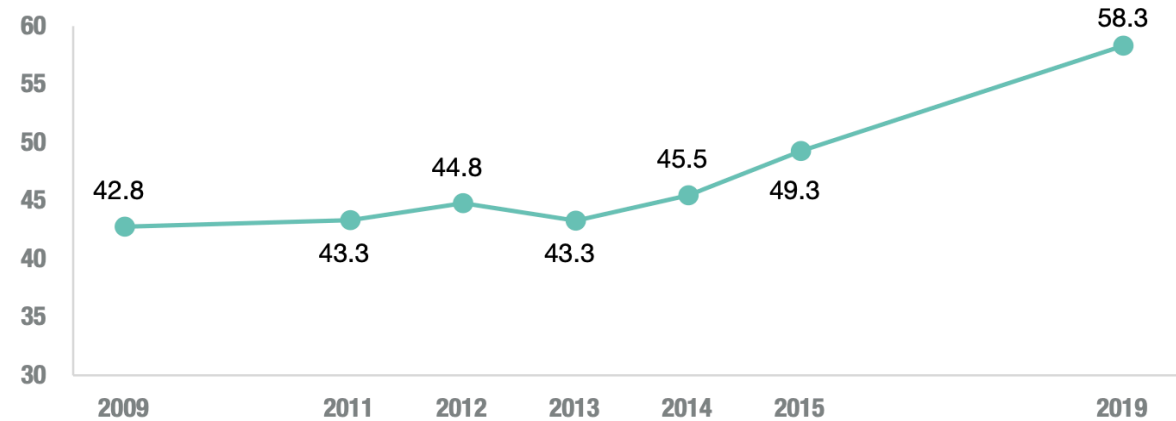


Indicator 6.3.2 - Proportion of Water

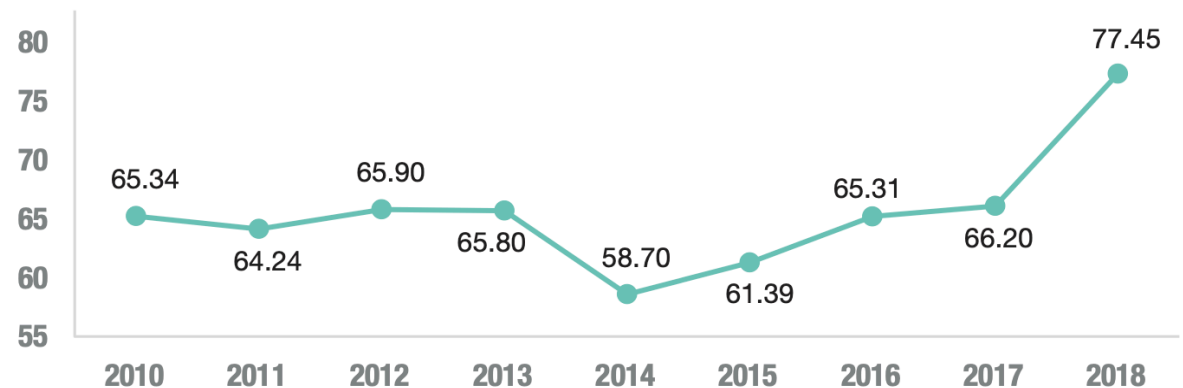
Bodies with Good Ambient Water Quality.

The 'good' condition indicates quality that presents no harm to the ecosystem or to human health.

Evolution of the Proportion of Safely Treated Domestic Wastewater in Brazil
- 2009-2019 (%)



Proportion of water bodies with good ambient water quality in Brazil – 2010-2018 (%)



Climate Change



In Brazil, agriculture and pasture and deforestation are the main responsible for the greenhouse gas emissions.



Climate change is a relatively new challenge under water resources management.



One of its consequences is the increased frequency and intensity of extreme events, with serious impacts on the population, including loss of life.



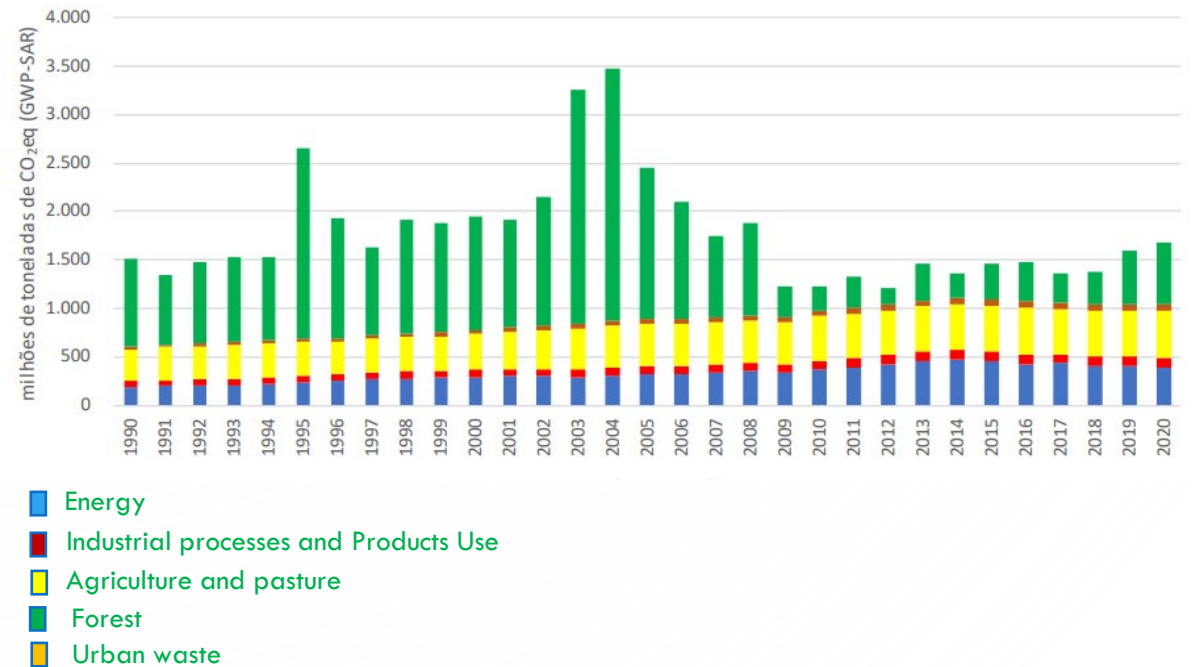
It may also impact the planning of **water resources**, which is based in stationary data (historical data series), once climate change can cause uncertainty on hydrological models.



And the water resources planning is important for Brazil - the source of electric energy generation is mostly hydraulic (58%), also agriculture, tourism, sanitation and industry sectors are demanding of water.

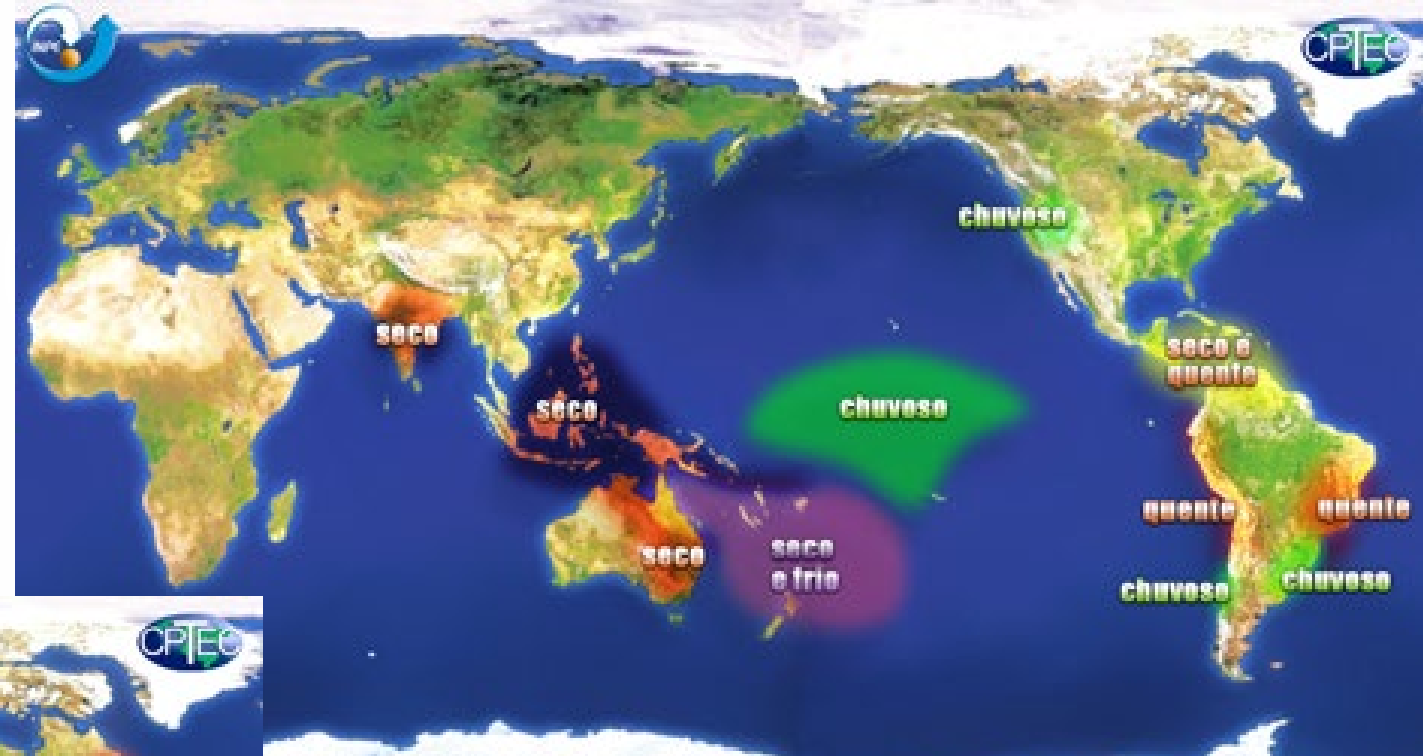


Sectorial Greenhouse Gas Emissions in Brazil – 1990 to 2020

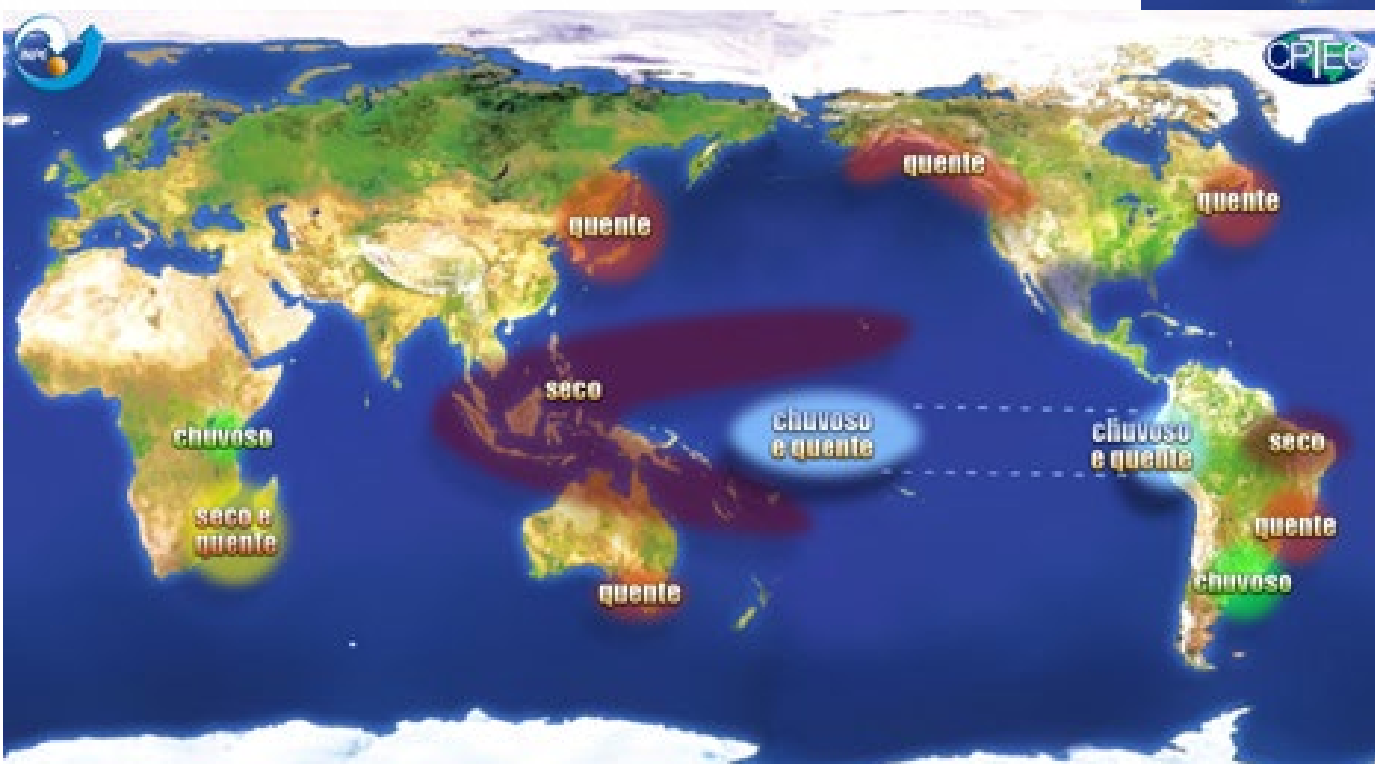




El Niño Global Effects



June, July and August



December, January and February

In Brazil...



- **Drought in the North and Northeast**
- **Rainfalls in the South Region**
- **No clear tendency in the Southeast and the Central-West Regions**

A photograph of water cascading over a concrete dam, creating a series of white, frothy rapids. The dam structure is visible in the foreground, and the water flows from the top left towards the bottom right. The background is a light, hazy sky.

1

How can basin committees act to contribute to change realities in order to improve the water resources use and conservation, and contribute to the sustainable development?

2

Sharing information, data and technologies can accelerate the achievement of SDG. How to promote it?

3

How can we move to a more sustainable society, considering the actual patterns of production and consumption?

Some Questions

THANK YOU!

Mauricio Abijaodi
Director ANA

