

# **Summary of two days of IUWM Study Tour**

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# Comments about the sessions

- Dr. Borsari, the São Paulo State secretary presented an overview of the integrated problems in São Paulo, a very large metropolitan area in the upstream area of Tiete Basin;
- formal and informal city;
- Main effort on sanitation and urban recovery and social engagement.
- Main message of integration, participation of the society and institutional arrangement.
- Sabesp one of the largest Water & Sanitation Co in world was presented by Andrea.
- Sabesp has investing in sanitation after the coverage of water supply has been covered.
- 89% of collecting and 75% of treatment (assuming 85% of reduction load) still leaves 43% load for the river. The investment planned is important in order to decrease this load.

# Countries

City – Country	Population million	Main challenges	Opportunities
Accra - Ghana	4	Rapid population grow, Encroachment on waterways, Poor sanitation and waste management, Weak urban governance	reforms are underway, capacity building, plans
Addis Ababa	4	Rapid urbanization, lack of waste management and some sewage, transportation, flood, unemployment, poor drainage and land use, lack of integration	New Master Plan, it has plan for 50% of wastewater coverage, improving water supply and river restoration
Urban Population in Indonesia and Jakarta	17	Rapid urbanization, low coverage on wastewater, 33% of coverage on water supply, subsidence, natural disasters, limited capacity al local levels	National Platform to support sustainable urbanization integration of : transport, water supply, sanitation, housing drainage, slum upgraded and waste management

# Projects in São Paulo

- *Guarapiranga – water supply reservoir*
- Guarapiranga is an important source of water in São Paulo with about 16 m<sup>3</sup>/s
- Brazilian legislation of water supply basins and occupation of the areas
- Investment on the reduction of load of phosphorus in the lake. About US 330 millions: landfill, reurbanization of slum, resettlements, parks and recreational areas, strong local population participation,
- *Mananciais Program* – since 1994 with investments of R\$ 3,3 billions in Guarapiranga and Billing Reservoirs, investments in upgrade of slums and resettlements,
- *Clean water in creeks* – main goal to improve the water quality and reduction of waste in small creeks, improving the environment: removing population from the rivers, improving connections, cleaning oil effects in the pipes, etc. Assessing the results with monitoring the creeks.

# Comments

- The countries have common problems related to rapid urbanization process, lack of investments in water supply, sewage, waste management and drainage and lack of integration a institutional arrangements.
- The São Paulo experience is importante to understand experiences in improvement of slum, ressetlement characteristics, and focus major goals of river improvement environment
- IUWM is a hard process which requires investments. There two options: *you pay for the services or pay in damages but everyone pay the bill.*