Summary of two days of IUWM Study Tour

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Additional information about São Water System

• Water Supply – many sources as presented before
• Sanitation – also presented before
• Flood Control – Pinheiros pumps with capacity of 290 m³/s to Billings and
• Hydropower – hydropower generation sending the flow to the sea.
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.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>City – Country</th>
<th>Population million</th>
<th>Main challenges</th>
<th>Opportunities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Accra - Ghana</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Rapid population grow, Encroachment on waterways, Poor sanitation and waste management, Weak urban governance</td>
<td>reforms are underway, capacity building, plans</td>
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<tr>
<td>Addis Ababa</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Rapid urbanization, lack of waste management and some sewage, transportation, flood, unemployment, poor drainage and land use, lack of integration</td>
<td>New Master Plan, it has plan for 50% of wastewater coverage, improving water supply and river restoration</td>
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<tr>
<td>Urban Population in Indonesia and Jakarta</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>Rapid urbanization, low coverage on wastewater, 33% of coverage on water supply, subsidence, natural disasters, limited capacity at local levels</td>
<td>National Platform to support sustainable urbanization integration of: transport, water supply, sanitation, housing drainage, slum upgraded and waste management</td>
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Projects in São Paulo

• *Guarapiranga – water supply reservoir*
• Guarapiranga is an important source of water in São Paulo with about 16 m3/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 in institutional arrangements.

• The São Paulo experience is important to understand experiences in improvement of slum, resettlement characteristics, and focus major goals of river improvement environment.

• IUWM is a hard process which requires investments. There are two options: you pay for the services or pay in damages but everyone pay the bill.