Water + Work and Sewerage + Work Plans

Agua y Saneamientos Argentinos S.A.

Consultation with Water and Sanitation Providers on Good Practices
-Drinking Water, Sanitation and Human Rights-
Lisbon, November 2-3, 2010
INDEX

• AySA´s Concession

• Water / Sewerage + Work
  • The initial context
  • Management Scheme
  • Quantitative outcomes
  • Prominent features towards good practice criterion
AySA´s Concession

An area of 1,800 Km2 in which 11,000,000 people live.

The concession includes the City of Buenos Aires (Federal District) and 17 Municipalities of the Greater Buenos Aires, country´s most populous area.
AySA’s Concession

By the time of the creation of AySA the challenges in terms of expansion of the systems were:

- 1,500,000 inhabitants to be provided by drinking water systems
- 3,500,000 inhabitants to be provided by sewerage systems

AySA’s mission is to supply the essential drinking water and sanitation services to every inhabitant living within our area of business.
AySA’s Guiding Plan Works

Drinking Water

Area served in 2006

 agua y saneamientos argentinos s.a.
AySA’s Guiding Plan Works

Drinking Water

New “Paraná de las Palmas” water treatment plant, Tigre

Location: Tigre
Production capacity: 900,000 m³ / day
Population reached: 2 million inhabitants
Investment: $2.8 million

New reverse osmosis water treatment plant, La Matanza

Location: La Matanza
Production capacity: 47,040 m³ / day
Population reached: 400,000 inhabitants
Investment: $50 million
AySA´s Guiding Plan Works

Sewage Effluents
Area served in 2006
AySA’s Guiding Plan Works

Sewage Effluents

New “Del Bicentenario” sewage treatment plant, in Berazategui

Location: Berazategui
Treatment capacity: 120,000 m³/ hour
Population reached: 4 million inhabitants
Investment: $482 million
Water / Sewerage + Work: the initial context

- **Unemployment:** 15.5% in Greater Buenos Aires (INDEC, 1st quarter 2004)
- **Poverty:** 31.6% in Greater Buenos Aires (INDEC, 1st semester 2004)
- **Indigence:** 10.8% in Greater Buenos Aires (INDEC, 1st semester 2004)
- **Unsatisfed Basic Needs (2001 Census):**
  - 1.5 Million inhabitants in the 24 Municipalities of the Greater Buenos Aires
  - 923,000 of them living in the 17 Municipalities of AySA’s concession
  - 250,000 of them only in La Matanza, where W+P first began
In 2004:

- 60% of the water system expansion, and
- 45% of the sewerage system expansion remained to be done in low income areas.
• Mitigate sanitary risk by expanding the water system to low income areas

• Foster the creation of employment by including labour cooperatives in the execution of the projects
Management Scheme: AySA´s duties

• Analyzes and determines supply feasibility
• Provides financing to execute projects
• Prepares the technical blueprints of the projects
• Provides training to the members of the Cooperatives (through the Leopoldo Marechal Institute)
• Carries out the logistical management
• Technical supervision of the projects
• Assists new users in connecting to the system
Management Scheme: Cooperative’s duties

• Execute the projects

• Attend to the training provided by AySA through the Leopoldo Marechal Institute

The legal and taxation regime was adapted to foster the creation of this Cooperatives

The Cooperatives are constituted by 16 members
Management Scheme: Municipalities’s duties

• Intervenes in the process of selection of the areas in which the Plans are to be implemented

• Is formally responsible for the successful execution of the projects (Ente Ejecutor)

• Administers the funds that are transferred by AySA

• Is in charge of the legal, administrative and operative relationship with the Labor Cooperatives
Management Scheme: other stakeholders

- **Leopoldo Marechal Institute** (Labour Union’s Institute):
  - Is in charge of the technical training of the Cooperatives

- **National Institute for Associativism And Social Economy**:
  - Assists in the process of creation of the Cooperatives
  - Assists in training the Cooperatives in matters related to Cooperativism and their legal obligations and management

- **Planning Agency**:
  - Follows up the evolution of the Plans and the investments associated to them
Health Vulnerability = \[ \frac{\text{Population Density}}{\text{Health Risk}} \]
Health Vulnerability = \frac{Health Risk}{Population Density}
Drinking Water
Service expansion through the W+W Plan 2006-2009
## Quantitative outcomes: key figures

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Modules</th>
<th>Networks (km)</th>
<th>Connections</th>
<th>Inhabitants</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Works in progress</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Modules with service</strong></td>
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<td>171,903</td>
<td>953,196</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Quantitative outcomes: key figures

Total investment: $138,373,200 (in thousands)
Prominent features towards good practice criterion

- Each house is able to be connected to the water and sewerage systems since they include at least one connection available for every house.
- The water and sewerage systems, and the connections they include, are free of cost to the new users.
- The availability of the connection allows that families could improve sanitation facilities inside their houses.
- People has no need to carry water from distant places.
- The water systems provide 250-300 liters / inhabitant / day, assuring personal hygiene, home cleaning, dish and clothes washing, cooking, etc.
Prominent features towards good practice criterion

- Drinking water service is available 24 hours a day, with no interruptions.
- The sewerage systems guarantee the collection and disposal of the sewage of the area in which the projects are executed.
- The drinking water service tariff represents only 0.6% and 0.9% of the minimum salary established by the Labor Ministry, or the wage paid to a member of Argentina Trabaja Plan’s Cooperative.
- The impact of the tariff in households economies is almost negligible, even though the Social Tariff Program was created to assist people who is unable to pay for the services.
Drinking water service cut-offs are not allowed by the legal regime that rules AySA’s activities. It does allow water service restrictions. If implemented, anyway, people are able to fulfill its basic needs.

Drinking water service quality parameters are those established in the legal regime that rules AySA’s activities. They strictly accomplish the ones established in National Food Codex and World Health Organization guidelines.

Previous to the habilitation of a new water network, chemical and bacteriological testings are done. Once in service, the networks are included in a water quality monitoring program.
• Plans are focused in the expansion of the networks in low income areas.

• Labor Cooperatives are constituted by low-qualified workers, unemployeds or people who survives thanks to occasional jobs (young people, middle aged men, and women).

• By working in a Labor Cooperative its members are trained in the skills needed to the job; learn to deal with the management of the legal and administrative issues related to a Labor Cooperative and towards the local governments and a service provider company; increase their incomes; cooperate in improving their own living environments.

• The Cooperatives are provided by the Plans with tools and equipments to contribute to the constitution of its capital.
Prominent features towards good practice criterion

- Of 168 Labor Cooperatives that have intervened in the Plans, 38% of them executed 3 projects and 20% of them executed 4 projects.

- Towards participation and accountability, it must be said that Water / Sewerage + Work Plans are developed in an institutional scheme in which there exists control and regulation authorities and a legal regime that rules AySA´s activities. In this scheme access to information and participation are guaranteed.

- Before, during and after the execution of the projects AySA implements a social intervention methodology in order to allow an adequate development of the projects and a good integration of the new users.