

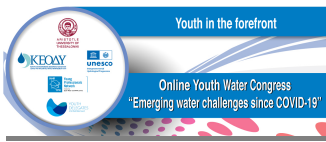


SDG-6 and the Relevance of Water Resources Management Instruments.

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SDG-6 and the relevance of the Water Resources Management Instruments

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Introduction

This study aims to demonstrate how important water resources management instruments are to achieve the Sustainable Development Goal - SDG No. 6 - Clean Water and Sanitation, and thus, to contribute to achieving Agenda 2030 in Brazil. It is worth noting that these instruments are addressed by Watersheds Management Committee in their Water Resources Management Plan.

In Brazil, we have the National Water Resources Policy, established by Law No. 9433 (also known as the Law of Waters), of January 8, 1997, which created the National Water Resources Management System, in addition to establishing the management instruments, as provided in its Article 5.

This abstract will also point out the water resources management instruments, in case of application, they are constitute relevant tools to meet the SDG-6.

Materials and methods

Through documental and bibliographic research, in addition to experience in Water Basin Committees the present work aims to show how Brazil can effectively act in favor of the SDGs that make up the 2030 Agenda, prepared within the framework of the United Nations - UN. It’s possible to know where in the water basins the management of water resources plan has been in fact applied.

Now entering the proposed theme, these are the Water Resources Management Instruments listed in article 5 of Law No. 9433/97:

Art. 5 The instruments of the National Water Resources Policy are:

I - the Water Resources Plans;

II - the classification of water bodies into classes, according to the predominant uses of water;

III - the granting of rights to use water resources;

IV - charging for the use of water resources;

V - compensation to municipalities; (vetoed)

VI - the Water Resources Information System. (PLANALTO, 2020)

The Water Resources Management Plan, it has a regional character, and for this reason it is appropriate to the reality of each hydrographic region. Therefore, the Water Basin Committees is responsible for the management of the water resources of its respective basin, in a participatory way, establishing goals, guidelines, use of resources, etc. Thus, its vision was linked to that of a master plan, as mentioned below by ANA (2013).

Also known as the water resources master plan, it is the programmatic document for the basin, containing guidelines for the use of water resources and related measures. In other words, it is the basin's water resources agenda. (ANA, 2013, p.15).

In summary, the hydrographic basins Plan is a document responsible for the diagnosis and prognosis of a basin that must contain studies, surveys, sector plans, programs, guidelines, goals and projects for the management of the territorial unit. It must also carry out a plan and execute it to solve problems and

demands.

Item II of art. 5 of the aforementioned law focuses on framing the taxonomy of water bodies, which is the establishment of the goal or objective of water quality (class) to be, mandatorily, achieved or maintained in a segment of water body, according to the prevailing uses intended over time. Therefore, the framework is fully articulated with the Water Resources Management Plan, establishing the macro view of the basin and the goals to be met in medium and long term, which must be defined based on the Basin Plan. Your objective is to allow the occupation of hydrographic basins and the desired use of water, achieving an adequate level of waste control. It is a active planning process for the water use and zoning activities, as well as actions to control pollution.

Regarding the granting of the right to use water resources, the National Water Resources Policy (Federal Law 9,433/97), in its art. 1, item I, establishes that water is a public domain good (Brasil, 1997). This is the main legal instrument that supports the implementation of the granting of the right to use water resources (Ana, 2013). The National Water Agency defines that “granting is the administrative act through which the public authority (Union, state or Federal District), grants the grantee (applicant) the right to use water resources, for a determined period, under the terms and conditions expressed in the respective act”. This is a central element in the control of water resources and the ordering of their uses.

Another management instrument is charging for the use of water resources. The legislation determines that all uses of water resources subject to the grant are also subject to a charge. And in Section IV of that law, in its Art. 19, there are the objectives of charging for the use of water resources.

Last but not least, art. 5 of Law No. 9433 also brings the Information System on Water Resources, a management instrument that consists of an organized system to collect information, as well as treatment, storage and retrieval, as well as aspects for its management.

Results and concluding remarks

Through this research, it was possible to clarify the relationship between water resources management instruments and SDG-6, which aims to “ensure the availability and sustainable management of clean water and sanitation for all.” Therefore, the public and private sectors and civil society are important actors to use the tools mentioned above, the water resources management instruments for implementation of the 2030 Agenda, which is a global action plan that includes the 17 SDGs and 169 goals, elaborated in the UN sphere. And thus, Brazil regarding its water resources, it has instruments that allow it to if applicable, act more and more in favor of a sustainable environment.

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