

JORNADA PARAGUAYA



The Community Water Management Model in Paraguay

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Agenda

1. Research Context

2. The Water Sector in Paraguay

3. The Water Sanitation Boards (WSBs) Model

4. Strengths of the WSBs

5. Weaknesses of the WSBs

6. Discussion



1. Research Context



Why Paraguay?



Agua y saneamiento contra la desigualdad: El éxito de Paraguay en el sector rural

April 7, 2021 Por Autor Invitado — Dejar un comentario

IS Americas Asia Australia Middle East Africa Inequality Cities Global development

Acceso al agua rural: Paraguay un ejemplo para los demás países

Si más del 94% de la población de Paraguay tiene acceso al agua potable, las demás naciones de Latinoamérica deberían aprender de este país

BUSCAR

Busca en el sitio ...

ENTRADAS RECIENTES

- Integridad: hechos más que agua y saneamiento
- Pospandemia: oportunidad para saneamiento
- ¿Cómo corre el agua en tiem
- Premio BID-FEMSA 2021: Bu agua, saneamiento y residuo
- Bolivia mejora la gestión del HydroBID

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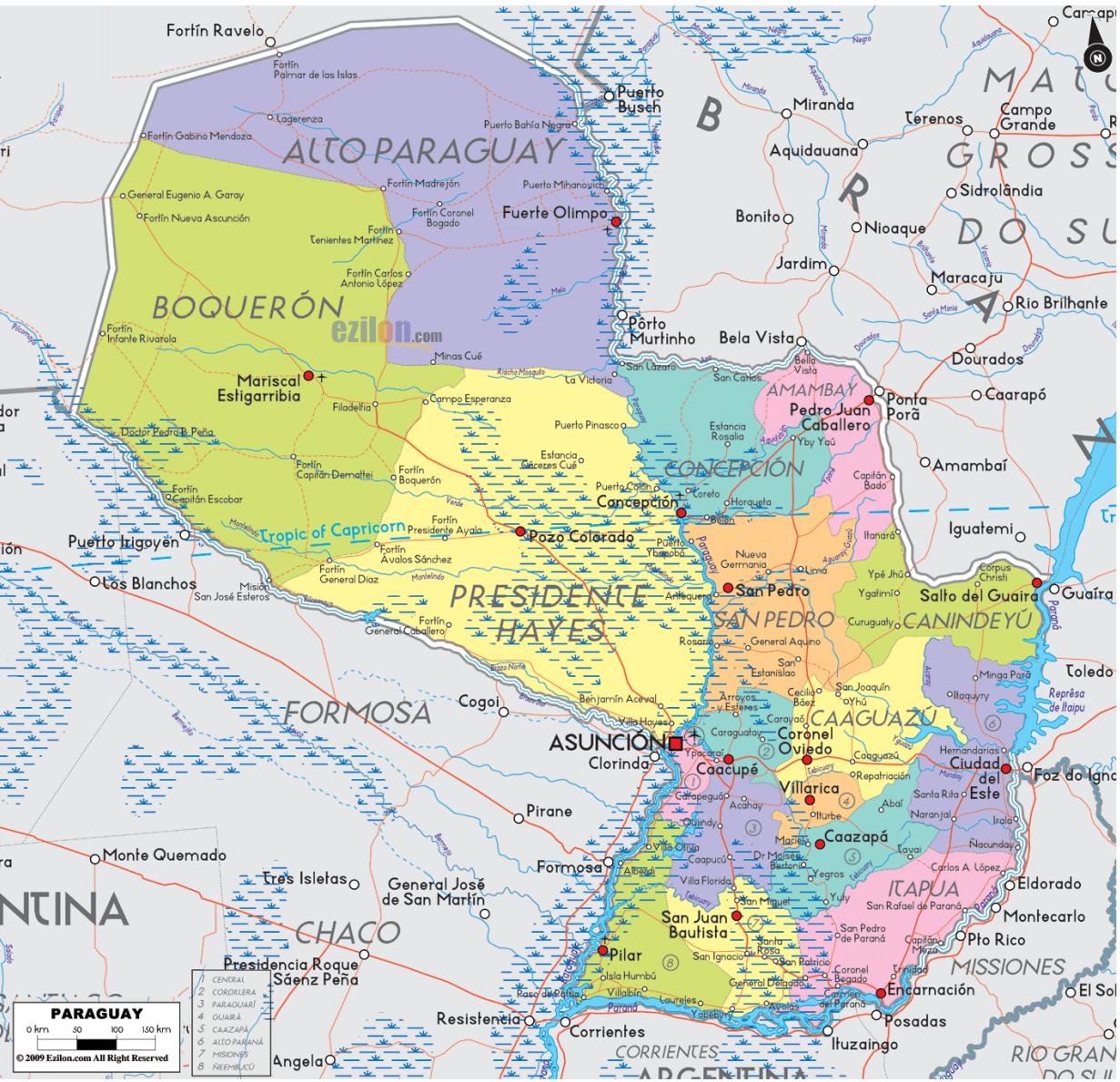
Editorially independent open to everyone

We chose a different approach
will you support it?



Why Paraguay?

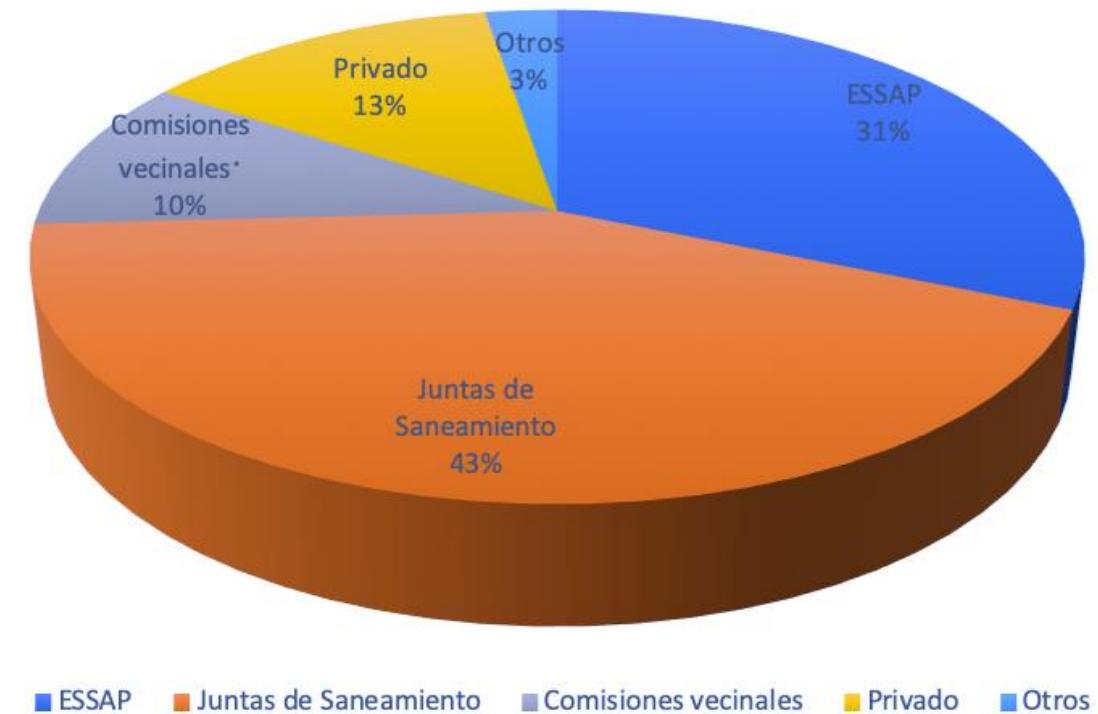
- A pioneer in the use of this management model
- First country to achieve Target 7 regarding access to safe drinking water of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), in rural water supply (The Guardian, 2017)
- 40.8% of the population lives in rural areas (DGEEC, 2016) and most of them in poverty (DGEEC, 2018; UNICEF, 2012)
- Numerous freshwater sources such as lagoons, rivers, streams and groundwater (Abbate, 2014)
- Highest amount of freshwater per inhabitant in the world (Technical Secretariat of Planning, 2014)



2. The Water Sector in Paraguay

Proveedores	Cantidad de sistemas	Población servida	Cobertura %
ESSAP S.A.	34	1,707,395	24.6
Juntas de Saneamiento ambiental	2510	2,323,543	33.4
Comisiones vecinales	1504	591,417	8.5
Aguateras privadas	310	640,703	9.2
Otros	42	170,481	2.5
Total	4400	5,433,539	78.1
Población no servida	----	1,520,108	21.9
TOTAL PAÍS	4400	6,953,647	100

Provisión de agua potable y saneamiento en Paraguay



Source: ERSSAN, annual public management balance sheet (2014)

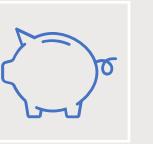
3. The Water Sanitation Boards (WSBs) Model



Community in need of water meets in assembly



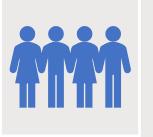
The State is approached to solve the approval of the project.



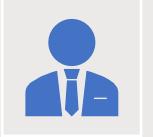
Subsidy system according to the number of users



The WSB is recognized as a legal entity



The community contributes with labor



The authorities of the board of directors do not have a salary

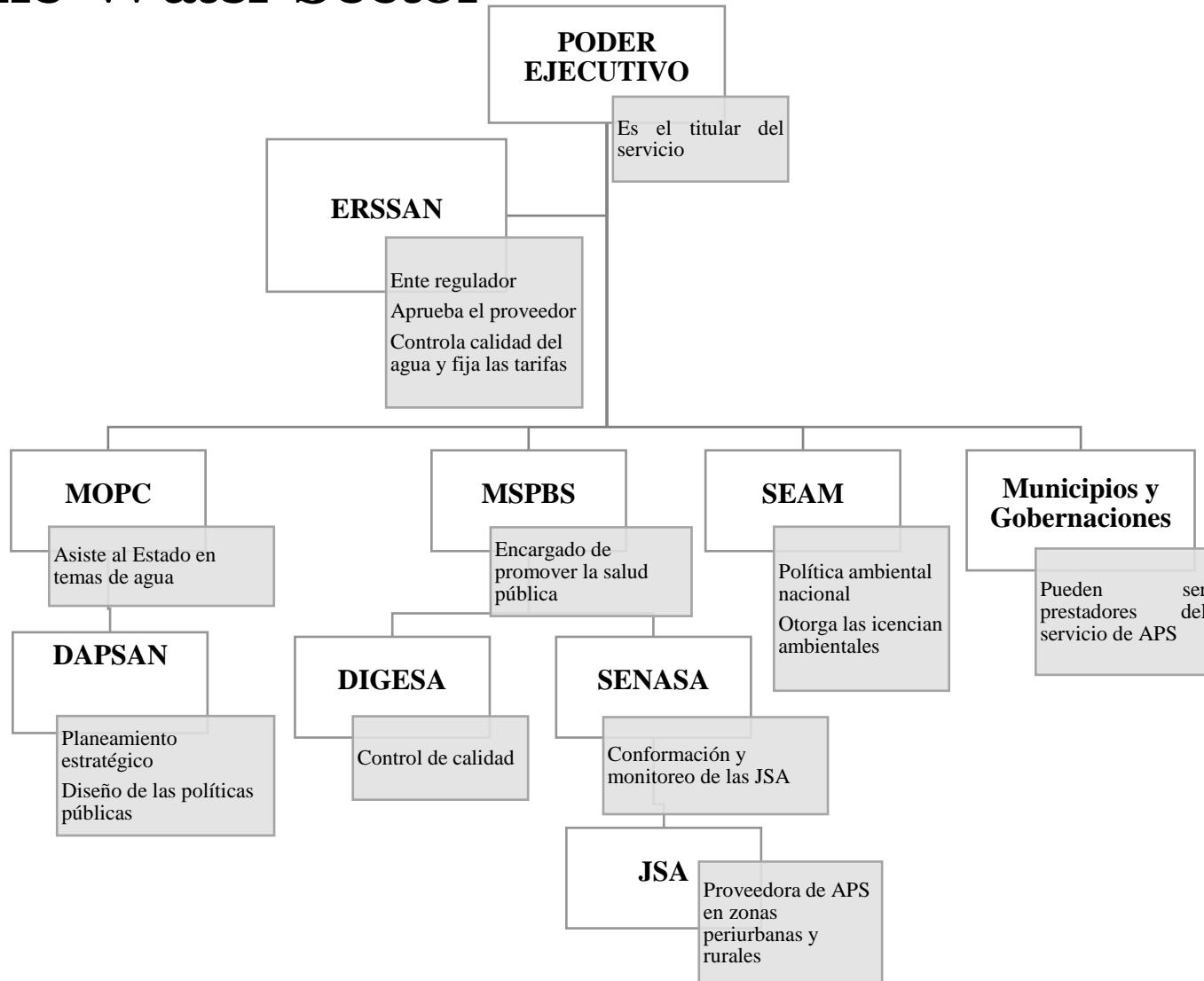


The community is in charge of the operation and maintenance of the drinking water system

Source: SENASA, accessed on November 3, 2021.

Nro	Departamento	Juntas de Saneamiento
1	Concepción	142
2	San Pedro	387
3	Cordillera	214
4	Guairá	231
5	Caaguazú	318
6	Caazapá	180
7	Itapúa	350
8	Misiones	79
9	Paraguarí	209
10	Alto Paraná	139
11	Central	163
12	Ñeembucú	24
13	Amambay	15
14	Canindeyú	86
15	Pte. Hayes	25
16	Alto Paraguay	5
17	Boquerón	0
18	Total	2567

Public Actors in the Water Sector



Source: Author's elaboration

4. Strengths of the WSBs Model

- Active democratic participation
- Valuation of the common good
- Strong woman participation
- Affordable access to water
- Accessibility to water



5. Weaknesses of the WSBs Model

- Lack of State monitoring (quality)
- Autonomy needs to be strengthened
- Decentralization of rural water system



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6. Discussion

- Missing mechanisms to enforce constitutional rules
- Fragile legal autonomy upon the restructuring of the sector
- Community monitoring remains central, however, for the human right to water the State should be more present
- The model enables water affordability
- Water affordability affects financial sustainability negatively
- Valuation of the resource is high
- Water quality is negatively affected by cultural dimension
- Financial fragility affects quality assurance negatively



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Thank you!

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