

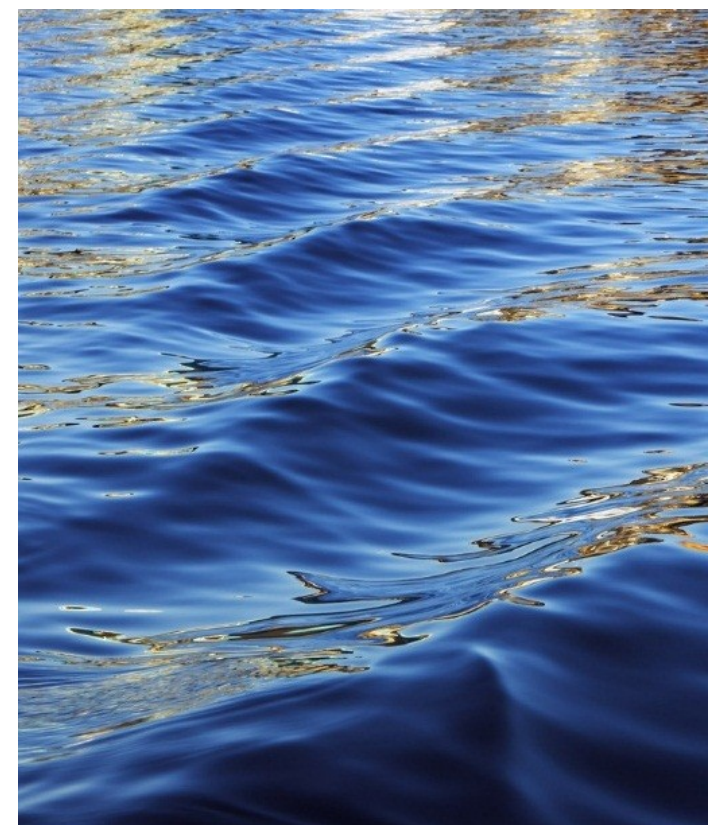
# Sustainable water management in the context of circular economy: current practices



**Dahlia Sabri, PhD**

**Board Director, International  
Water Resources Association**

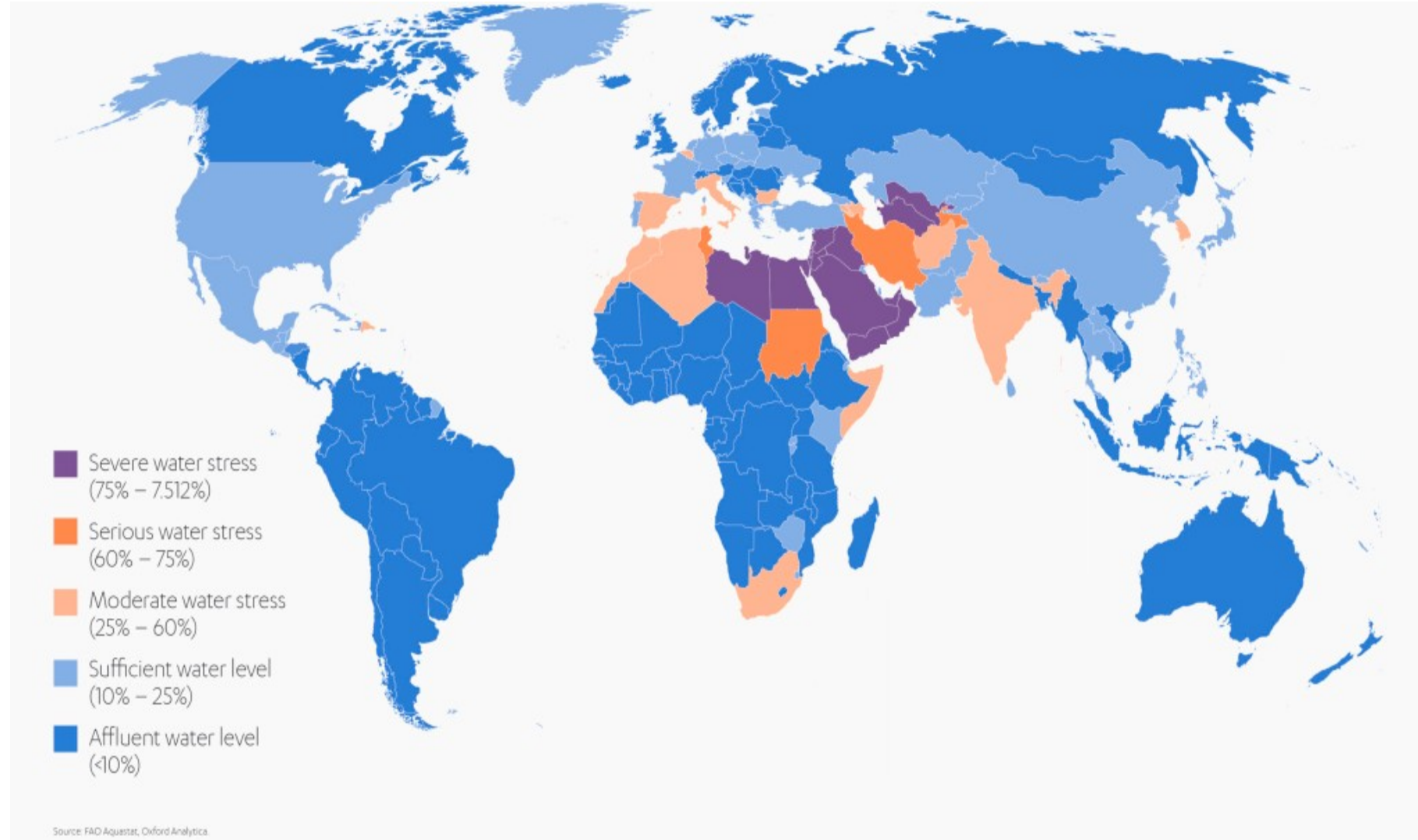
29 March 2023



# Did you know

# 60%

of the world's population living in 'water poverty'



**Did you  
know**

**2 billion people**

do not have access to safe drinking



**3.6 billion  
people\***

nearly half the world's population, do not have  
access to safely managed sanitation in their  
home

\*2,700,000 in 2011

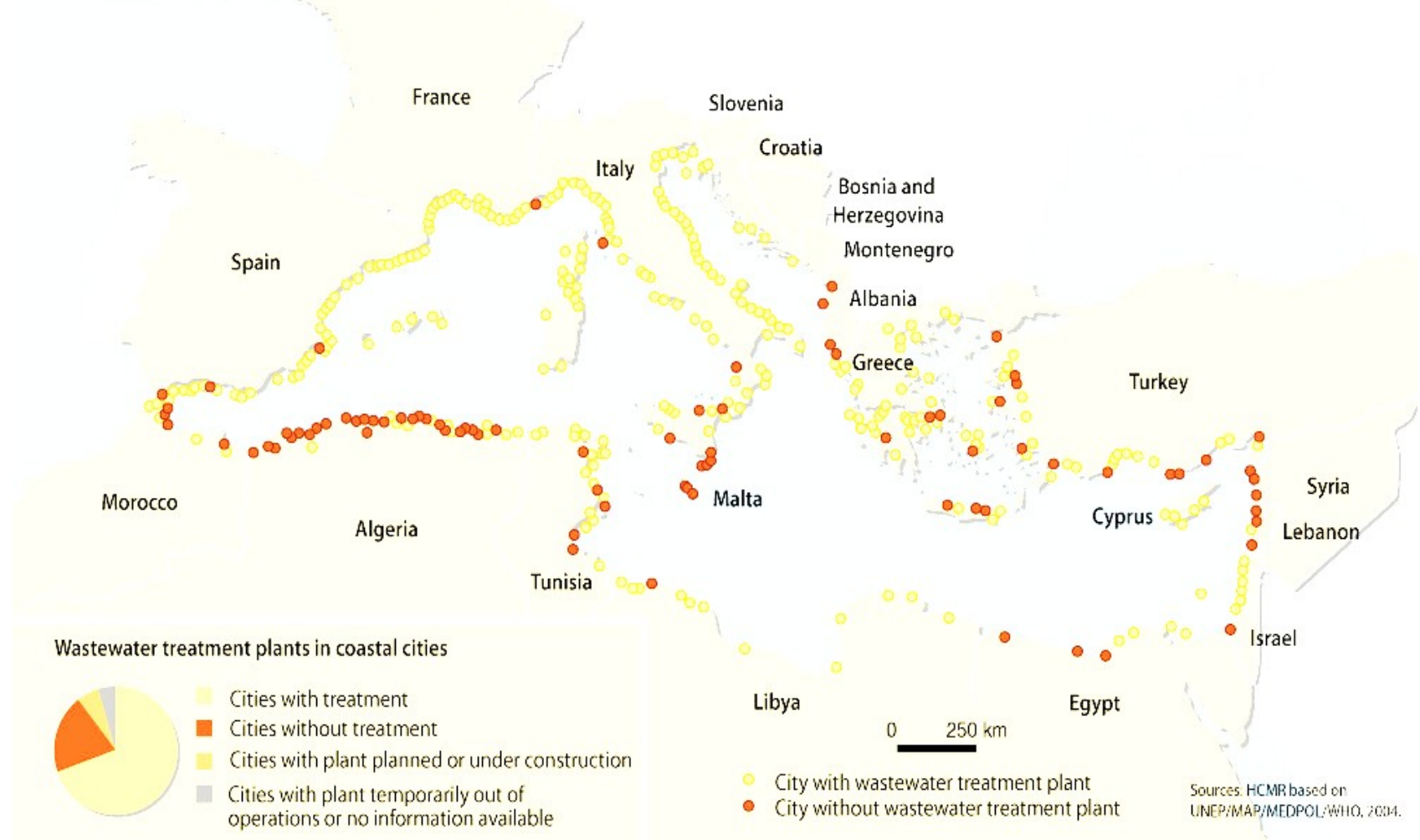


**Did you know  
37 %**

of coastal settlements with more than 2.000 inhabitants

**DO NOT**  
operate a  
wastewater  
treatment  
plant

### Wastewater treatment in Mediterranean coastal cities

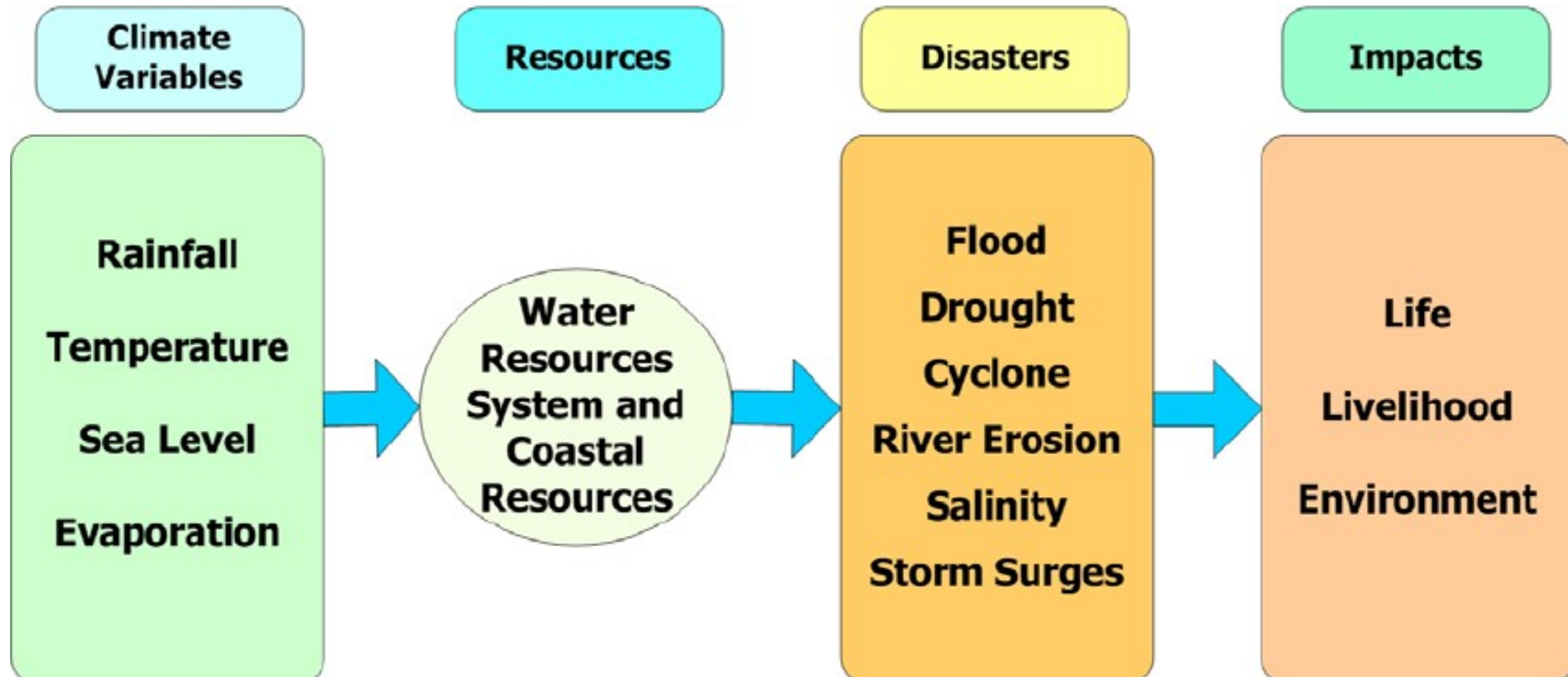


Over **90%**  
of natural disasters  
and climate impacts  
are water-related.





# Climate change impacts



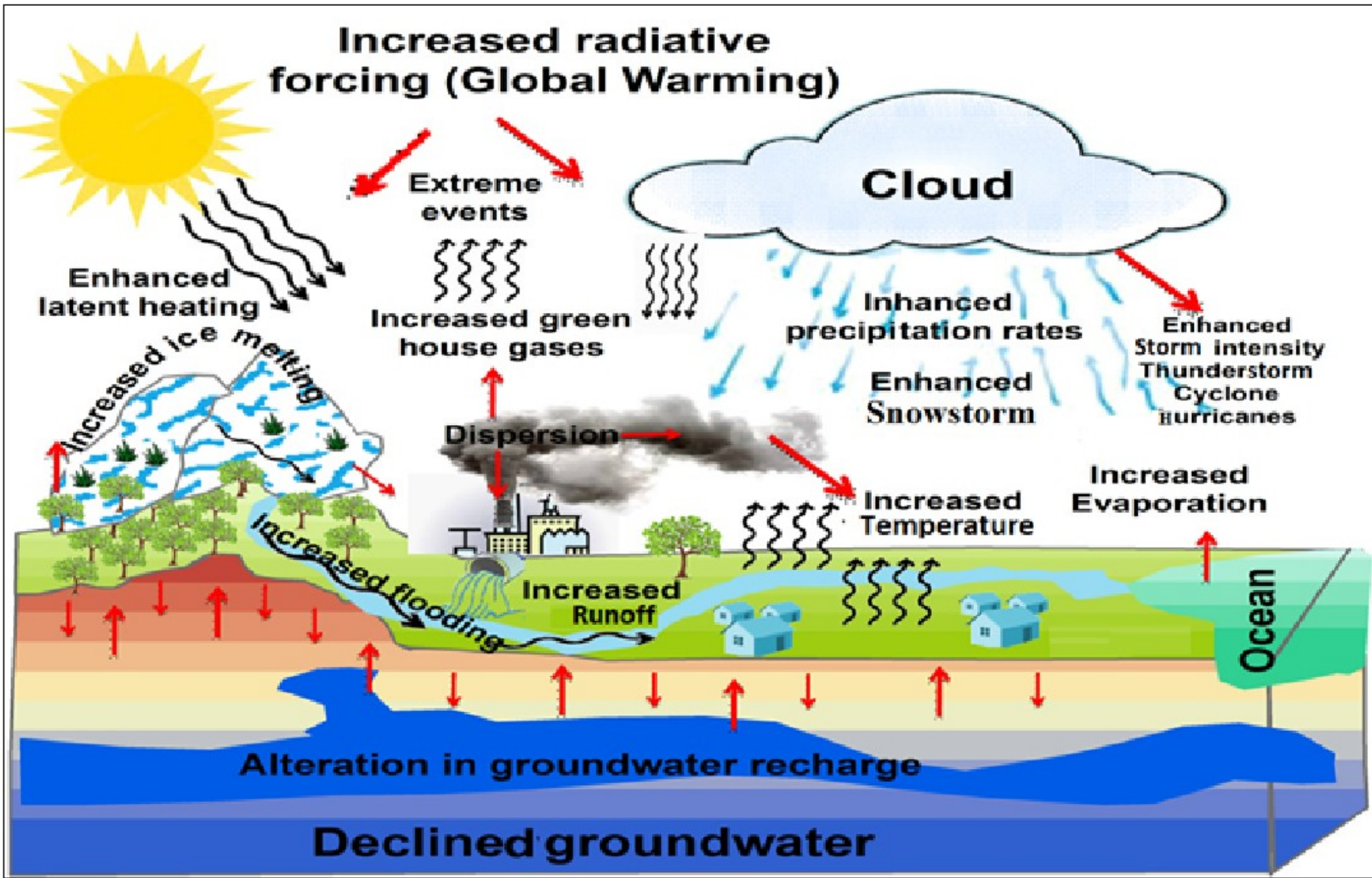
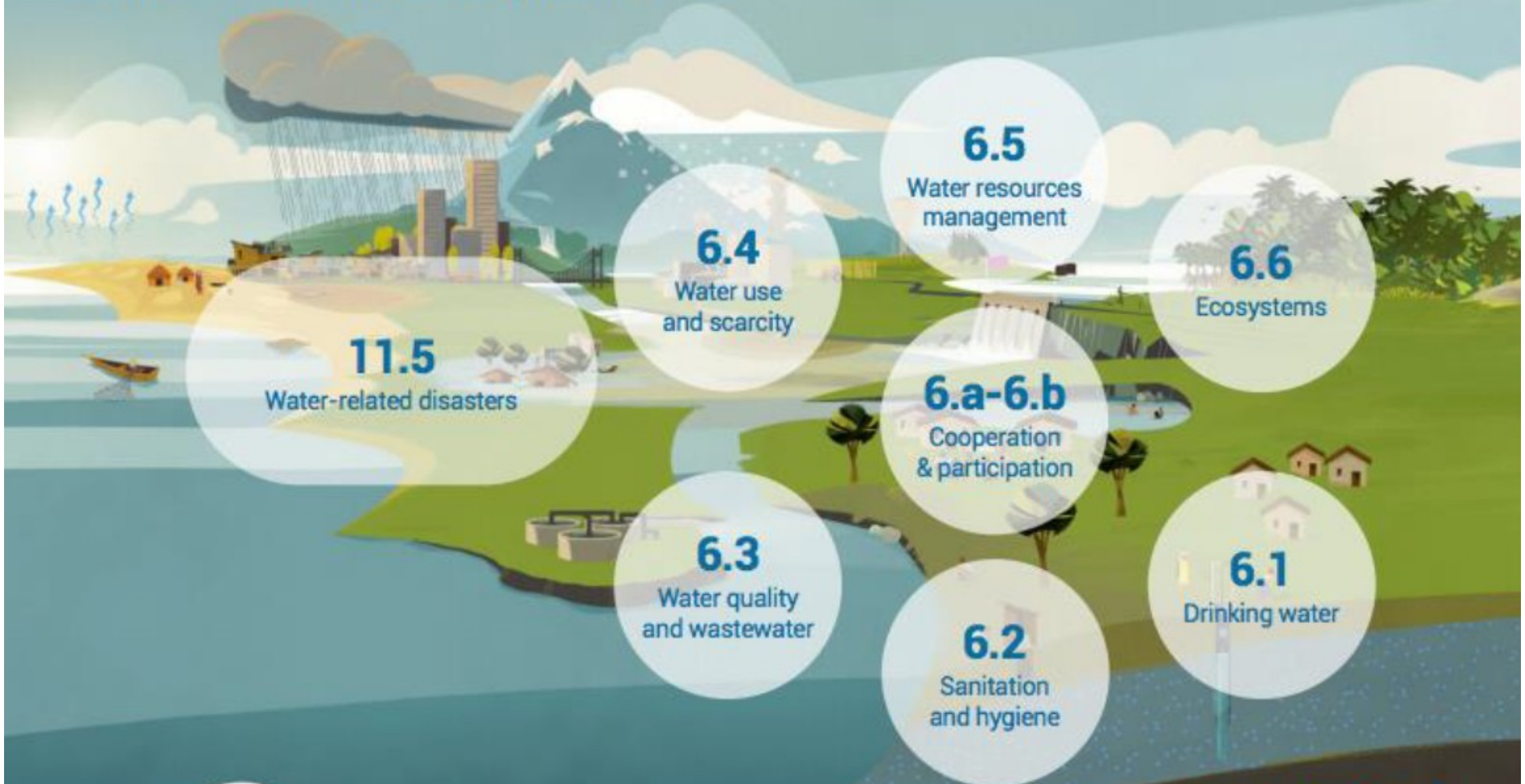


Fig. 2.11.1. Global warming and its effects on the climate system.



# The Water Cycle in the Sustainable Development Goals



**11.5**  
Water-related disasters

**6.4**  
Water use  
and scarcity

**6.3**  
Water quality  
and wastewater

**6.5**  
Water resources  
management

**6.a-6.b**  
Cooperation  
& participation

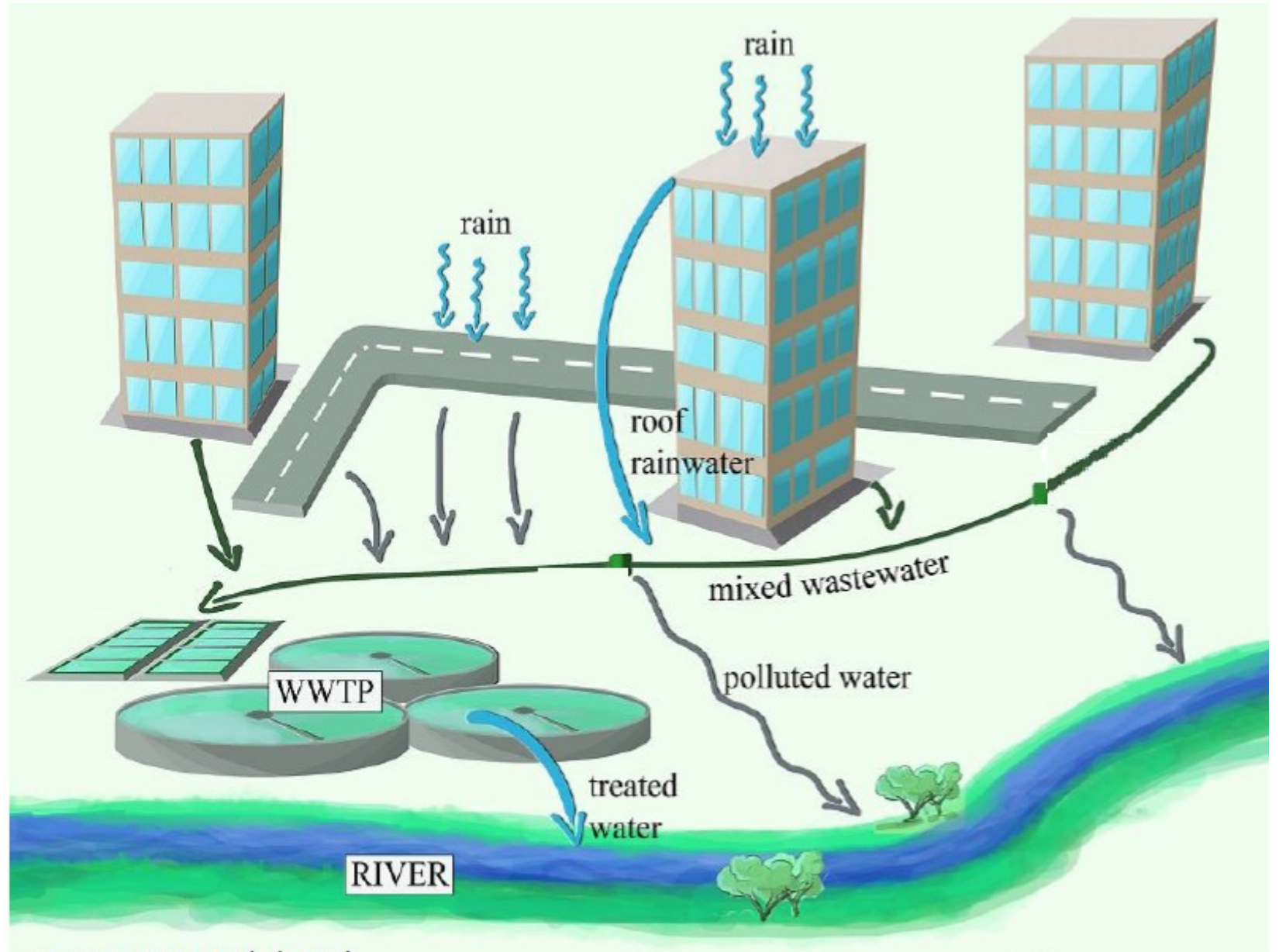
**6.2**  
Sanitation  
and hygiene

**6.6**  
Ecosystems

**6.1**  
Drinking water

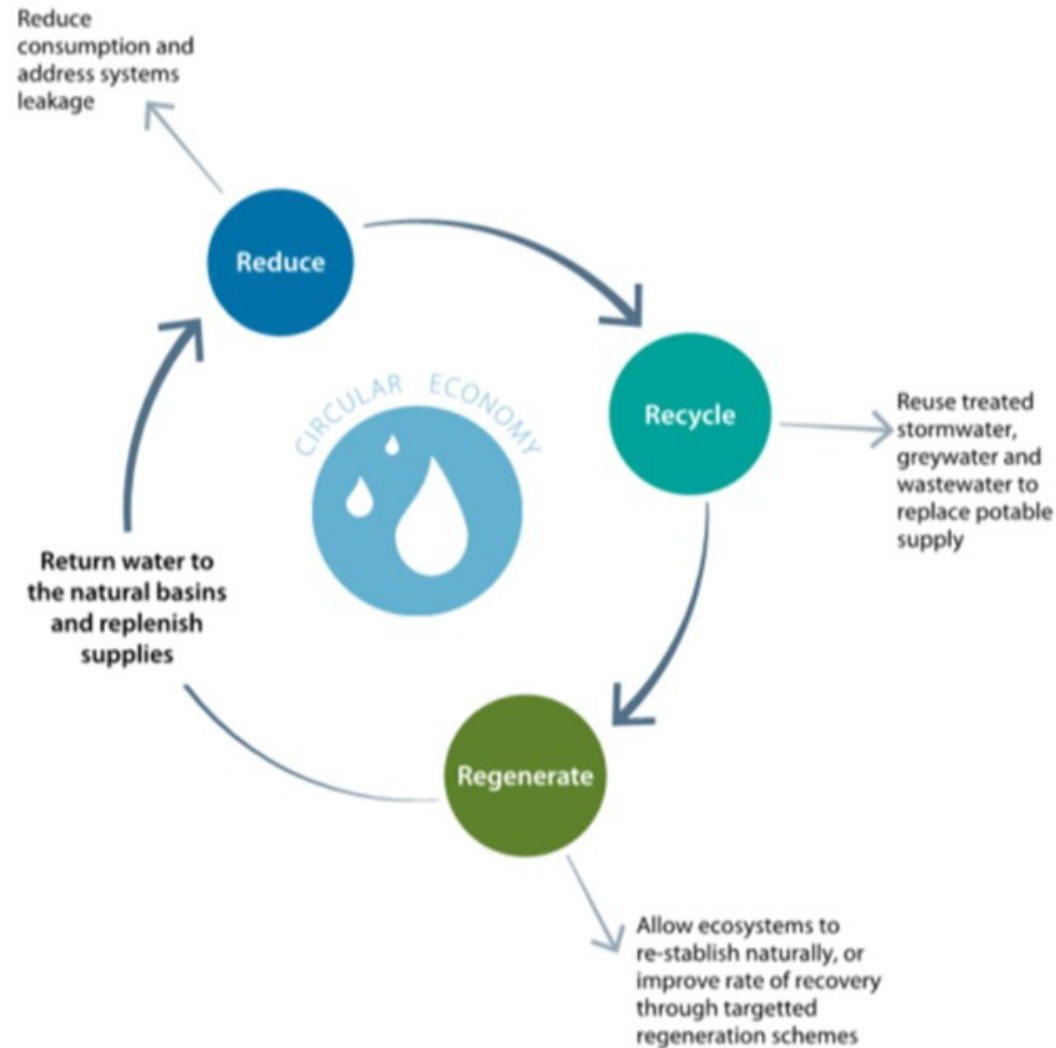


# The present Conventional Scheme



Fonte: Masi et al. (2018)

# The Concept of Circular Economy Transition

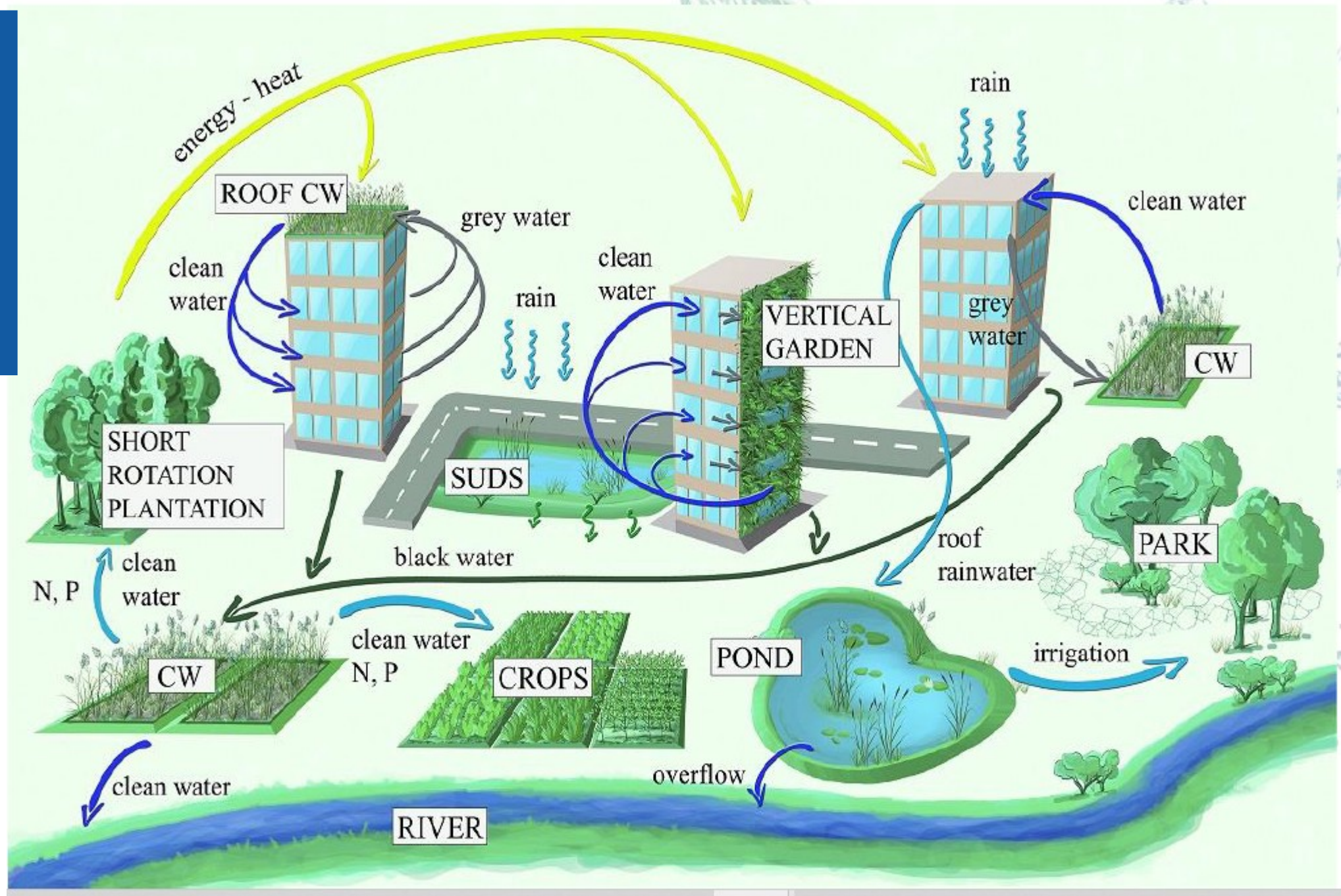




# What can we do?

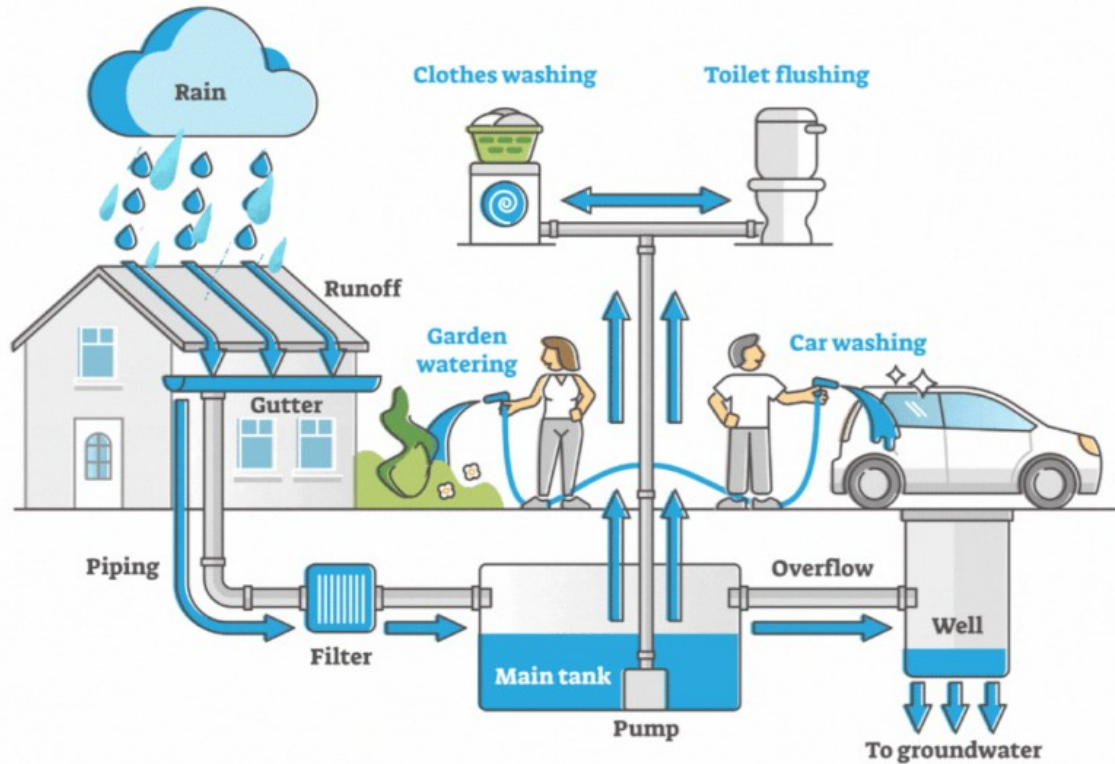
- ❖ Water saving
- ❖ Water reuse
- ❖ Rainwater harvesting
- ❖ Investing in circular cities
- ❖ Creation of green areas

# The future smart circular city

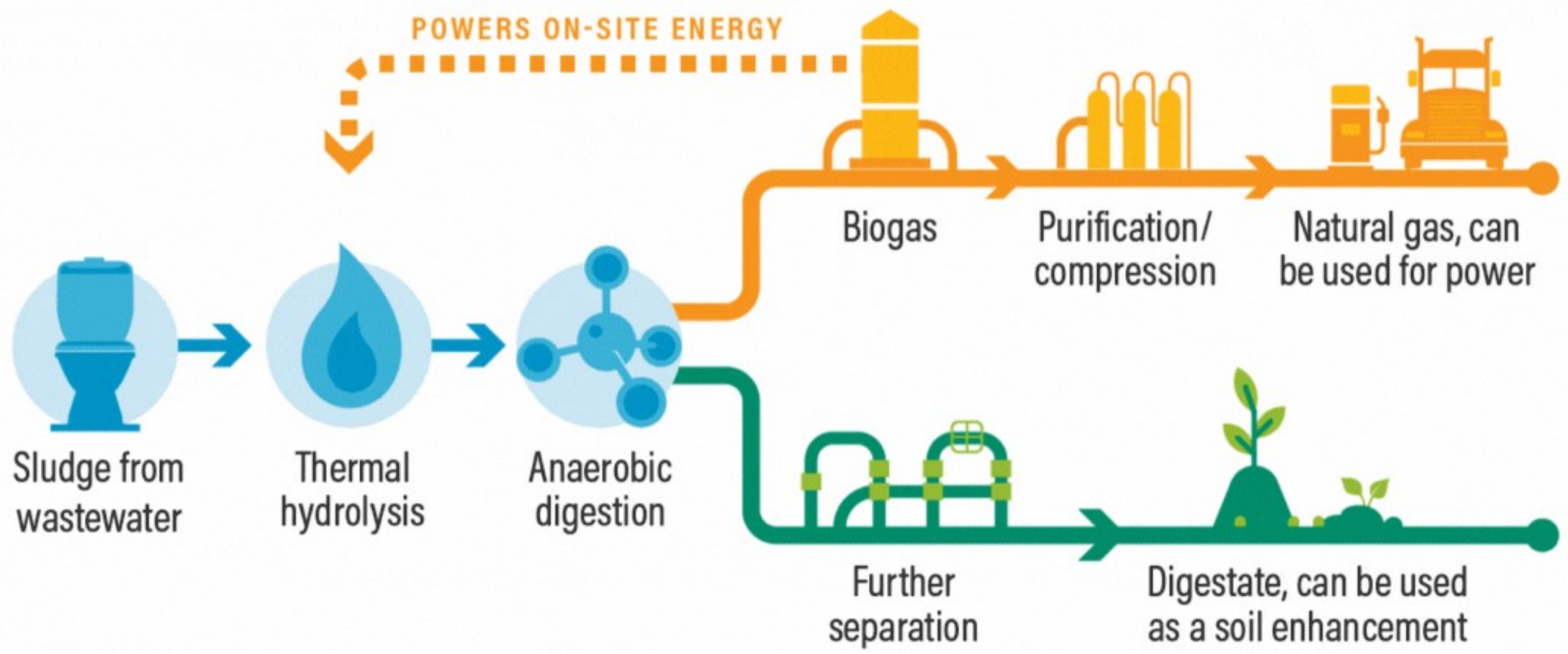




# Rainwater Harvesting System

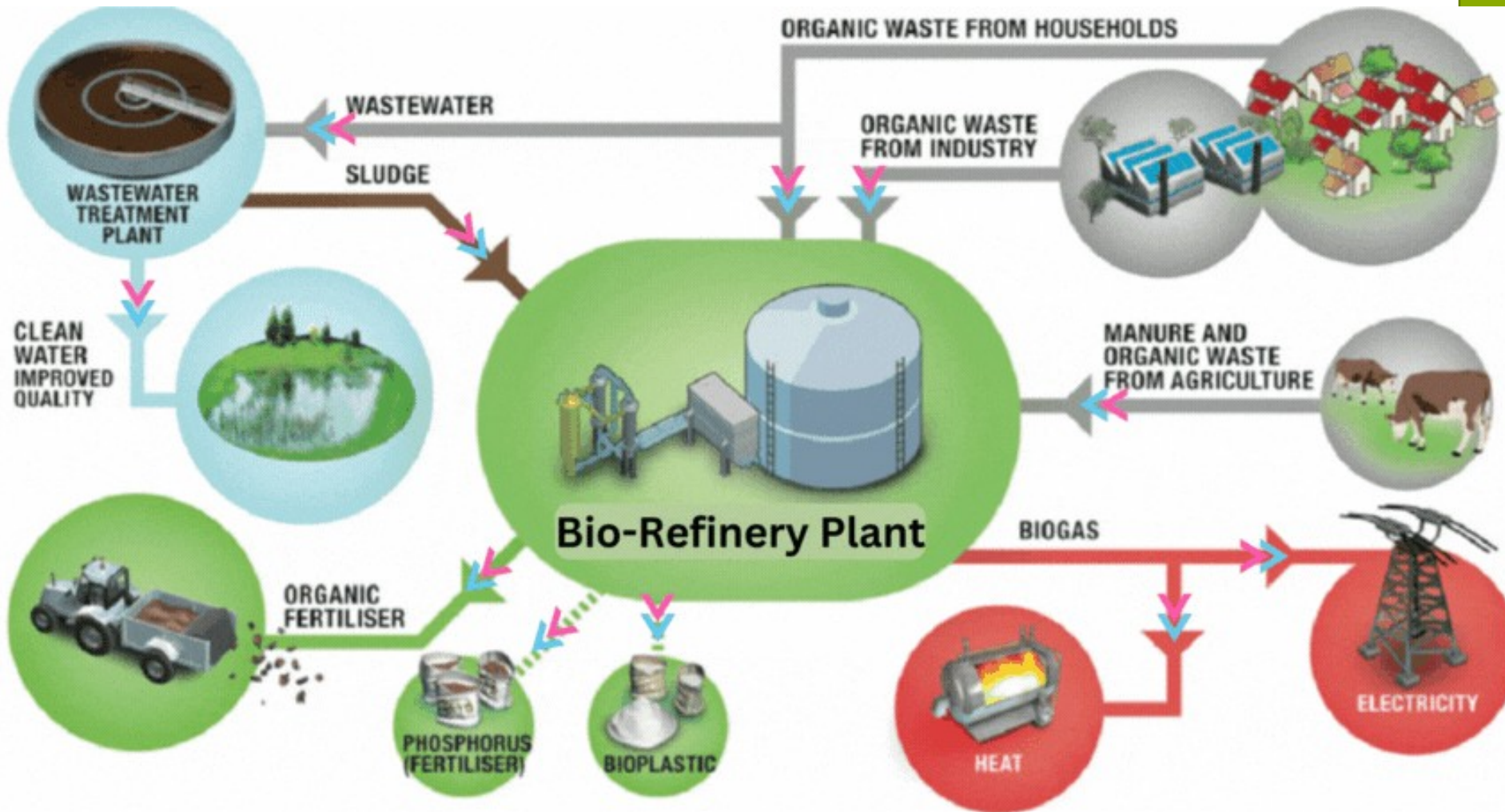


- ❖ Reduced water bills: Rainwater harvesting reduces water bills as it provides a free, natural source of water.
- ❖ Reduced strain on water infrastructure: By using rainwater harvesting, municipalities can reduce the strain on their aging water infrastructure.
- ❖ Drought relief: Rainwater harvesting can be used to supplement water during droughts.
- ❖ Improved water quality: Rainwater is naturally filtered by the atmosphere, so it is usually of better quality than tap water.
- ❖ Increased plant growth: Rainwater harvesting can provide plants with better quality water than tap water, leading to improved growth.
- ❖ Reduced water pollution: Rainwater harvesting reduces the number of pollutants in the water supply.
- ❖ Reduced energy usage: Rainwater harvesting requires less energy to pump and treat than regular tap water.





# Revolutionizing Biomass Processing: An Introduction to Bio-Refineries



A bio-refinery plant is a facility that converts biomass, such as plant materials and agricultural waste, into a variety of products, including fuels, chemicals, and materials.

# Key drivers for projects



## RESULTS

Make results and knowledge available



## SYNERGIES

Build effective and tangible synergies with other initiatives



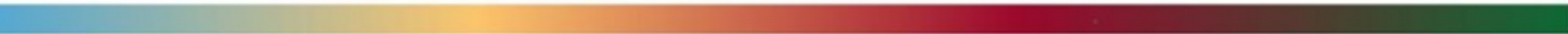
## VISIBILITY

Increase the visibility with policy-makers and other stakeholders



## POLICY IMPACT

Support evidence-based policy development

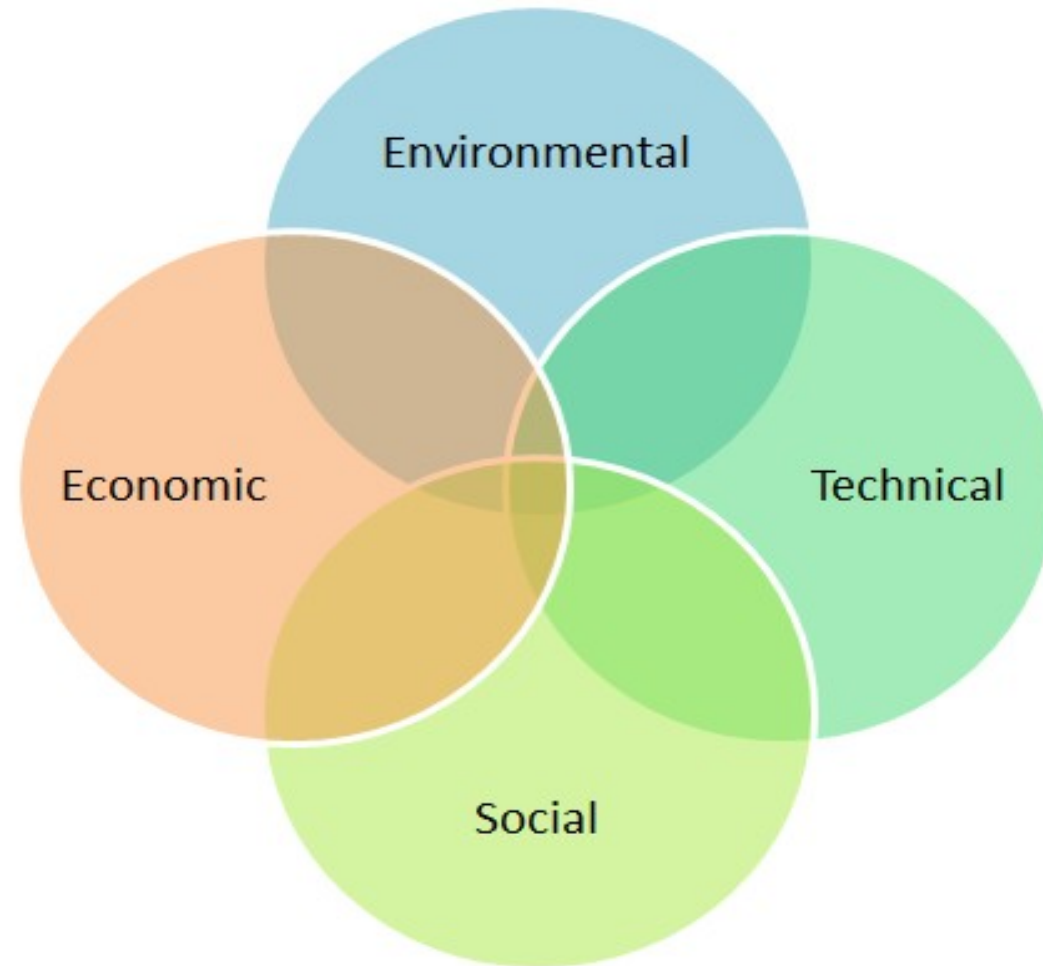


# Different situations offer different challenges and opportunities

What we have	What we need
Lack of policy environment	Clear policy environment
Informal open market has developed through necessity	Regulated tariff, covering O&M costs
Capacity and quality of service unknown	Long experience and well-established operators
Unregulated tariff and lack of government/donor investment therefore price of water more fully reflects costs	Mechanisms for regulating quality and level of service
Main challenge is to harness this situation to delivery of safe affordable water	Well established government investment/procurement procedures so limited willingness to look at innovative new models



# The Enabling Environment





Thank you!

شكراً

