COP30 Action Agenda

Axis IV - Building Resilience in Cities, Infrastructure and Water
Objective 14: Water Management

Acceleration Plan
Ensuring Access to Safe Water for Communities in Vulnerable Situation

Host: Wetlands International / Stockholm International Water Institute (SIWI)
Initiative: Freshwater Challenge / Water for Climate Pavillion

Building on tested solutions, accumulated technical knowledge, and a strong tradition of multi-sectoral cooperation, Brazil proposes—through this Acceleration Plan—to share and enhance local experiences with other regions of the world. Water must be at the heart of climate adaptation, and the most vulnerable communities must remain at the center of action.

1. Global Context: Climate Change, Water Scarcity, and Human Vulnerability

Freshwater is essential for human survival, public health, food security, and sustainable development. According to the United Nations, three in every ten people still lack access to safe drinking water at home, and among them, 70 percent live in rural areas, indigenous and riverside communities, traditional peoples, or other dispersed and isolated territories.

This situation, combined with land use changes and population growth, is expected to worsen with the progression of climate change, which is profoundly altering the hydrological cycle and intensifying droughts, floods, extreme rainfall, and other adverse events. What were once cyclical and predictable droughts have become a chronic, multidimensional water crisis in many regions.

Climate change exposes the fragilities of existing water infrastructure. In urban areas, centralized systems can be adjusted through engineering and management investments. However, in dispersed communities—often without access to conventional supply networks—the absence of resilient infrastructure amplifies the negative impacts. Furthermore, climate change accelerates the depreciation and shortens the service life of built infrastructure, increasing water security risks at the river basin scale.

The effects fall disproportionately on dispersed, isolated, and rural populations. These communities, which depend directly on local natural sources—such as springs, shallow wells, rivers, and streams—are particularly vulnerable to climatic variability, declining water quality, and the collapse of fragile infrastructure. Irregular rainfall undermines traditional supply systems, reduces aquifer recharge, and leads to the loss of essential natural sources. At the same time, water quality deteriorates due to the proliferation of algae and pathogenic microorganisms and increased concentration of contaminants. The consequences include a rise in waterborne diseases, food insecurity, forced migration, and the disruption of ancestral ways of life.

The global challenge of securing access to water is not merely technical; it is also social, economic, and political—deeply linked to climate justice, human rights, and the permanence of populations within their traditional territories.

In addition to these challenges, the ongoing loss and degradation of freshwater ecosystems—including rivers, springs, lakes, marshes, swamps and aquifers—further increases water and food insecurity and community vulnerability and undermines climate resilience. Accelerating investment in the restoration and conservation of these ecosystems is central to enhancing water access and ensuring Water for All as well as mitigating and adapting to climate change – core goals of the voluntary, country-led Freshwater Challenge, which aims to restore 300,000 kilometers of degraded rivers and 350 million hectares of degraded wetlands by 2030, while securing the protection of freshwater ecosystems important for biodiversity and ecosystem services. With over 50 member countries and the EU, including Brazil, the Freshwater Challenge provides a platform that supports and accelerates the delivery of countries ambitions on freshwater ecosystems and contributes to the achievement of national and global targets under Multilateral Environmental Agreements.

2. Vulnerabilities in Brazilian biomes: The Amazon and Semi-Arid Regions Under Climate Pressure

Brazil, a country endowed with one of the largest freshwater reserves on the planet, also faces the growing challenge of ensuring access to safe drinking water in vulnerable territories. Two markedly distinct realities illustrate this challenge: the Amazon and the Semi-Arid region.

The Amazon is characterized by the world's largest river network, with vast, perennial waterways. In contrast, Brazil's Semi-Arid region is marked by water scarcity, low rainfall, high evaporation rates, and recurring drought cycles. Yet both regions have been affected in different ways by climate change, which has worsened water availability for local populations and, in some cases, caused entire rivers to dry up — a scenario unthinkable in many parts of the Amazon until only a few years ago.

In 2023, drought in the Amazon was considered the most severe in over a century: the Negro River reached its lowest level in 121 years of records, more than 60 percent of municipalities in the state of Amazonas declared a state of emergency, and thousands of Indigenous and riverside communities were left isolated, without access to drinking water or food.

The impacts were profound: rivers and streams dried up, forcing families to consume contaminated water; mass fish mortality compromised food security and traditional economies; and ancestral ways of life, deeply connected to the river, were interrupted.

What was once considered a "centennial drought" — such as that of 2005 — is becoming increasingly frequent. In less than two decades, the region has experienced severe droughts in 2005, 2010, 2015, 2023, and 2024, all with rising intensity. In 2025, the National Water and Sanitation Agency (ANA) declared a "critical water scarcity situation" for rivers such as the Purus, Juruá, and their tributaries, indicating that the problem was not isolated to 2023 but persists across portions of the Amazon Basin.

Meanwhile, Brazil's Semi-Arid region, historically marked by cyclical droughts, is turning into a territory of chronic water crisis. Increasingly irregular rainfall and higher temperatures reduce the recharge of aquifers, reservoirs, and intermittent rivers. Many water sources dry up within

months, compromising human and animal consumption and pushing rural communities into conditions of permanent water insecurity.

These two examples — the Amazon and the Semi-Arid — illustrate what the IPCC and the Global Stocktake (GST) have already warned: the climate crisis is profoundly altering water security and amplifying historical inequalities, especially for Indigenous peoples, traditional communities, rural populations, and other vulnerable groups. The loss of traditional livelihoods increases the risks of climate migration, local water conflicts, and food insecurity.

These experiences concretely demonstrate the need to integrate climate adaptation into the core of sustainable development strategies. Strengthening integrated water resources management, expanding resilient infrastructure, and ensuring the human right to water are essential to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) — particularly SDG 6 and SDG 13 — and to advancing the Global Goal on Adaptation (GGA). In addition, the results of the Global Stocktake (GST) and the COP30 Action Agenda reaffirm that placing water at the heart of climate policies is fundamental to ensuring resilience, justice, and dignity for the most vulnerable populations.

It is also imperative to include the restoration of freshwater ecosystems as a pillar of these strategies, considering that the degradation of springs, wetlands, and riparian zones reduces the natural capacity for water retention and regulation. Investing in the recovery of these environments is, therefore, an essential component of mitigation and adaptation actions and a key element connecting this Acceleration Plan to the objectives of the Freshwater Challenge and the UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration.

This reality clearly highlights the need to align the global climate response with the Sustainable Development Goals. Growing water scarcity directly affects key SDG 6 targets, particularly:

- Target 6.1: achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all;
- Target 6.3: improve water quality by reducing pollution and protecting aquatic ecosystems; and
- Target 6.6: protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including forests, wetlands, rivers, and lakes.

It also compromises progress toward SDG 13 (Climate Action), notably Target 13.1, which calls for strengthening resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries, and Target 13.2, which urges the integration of climate change measures into national policies, strategies, and planning. Lastly, it also contributes to target SDG 15 (15.1), which calls to conserve and restore terrestrial and freshwater ecosystems.

It likewise underscores the urgency of operationalizing the Global Goal on Adaptation (GGA) established under Article 7 of the Paris Agreement and detailed in the outcomes of COP28 in Dubai. The GGA's priority dimensions — such as water, health, food security, ecosystems, and infrastructure — are directly affected by extreme events. In Brazil's case, the ongoing water crisis highlights the need to accelerate tangible progress in the following GGA components:

- **Water**: ensure the availability and sustainable use of water resources in the context of increasing climatic variability
- **Health**: reduce vulnerability to water- and sanitation-related diseases.

- **Infrastructure and human settlements**: strengthen the resilience of transport, supply, and essential service systems in vulnerable territories.
- **Ecosystems**: conserve and restore riverine, wetland and forest ecosystems that sustain the hydrological cycle.

The Global Stocktake (GST), in its final decision adopted at COP28 (FCCC/PA/CMA/2023/L.17, paragraphs 27 and following), reinforces this understanding by recognizing "the urgent need to enhance ambition and implementation of adaptation, promoting coherence and synergies between disaster risk reduction, humanitarian assistance, recovery and reconstruction, displacement, planned relocation, and migration," and by emphasizing that "access to water, sanitation, and health is a central pillar of climate resilience and human well-being." In addition, decision 1/CMA.5 (FCCC/PA/CMA/2023/16/Add.1) recognizes the critical role of protecting, conserving and restoring water systems and water-related ecosystems for climate adaptation while ensuring social and environmental safeguards.

The Sharm El-Sheikh Adaptation Agenda (SAA) further established global targets to reduce climate-induced water scarcity, achieve universal access to resilient water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) services by 2028, and restore freshwater ecosystems by 2030. The Baku-to-Belém Roadmap reaffirmed the collective commitment to mobilize at least USD 1.3 trillion annually by 2035 for adaptation and resilience, with a particular focus on water-related solutions.

Recommendations from the Marrakech Partnership Water Content Group also emphasize that water must be consolidated as a cross-cutting element of climate action, with specific metrics, monitoring mechanisms, and multi-sectoral governance frameworks.

3. Tested and Replicable Solutions: Brazilian Experiences in Adaptation

Despite its challenges, Brazil has accumulated valuable experience in implementing effective, sustainable, and socially inclusive solutions to ensure access to water in vulnerable contexts. These are long-standing public policies and programs that offer simple, affordable solutions with high potential for replication in other settings. Because they are modular, scalable, and participatory, these approaches can be adapted both to other semi-arid regions of the world—such as the Sahel, the Chaco, and the Middle East—and to the Amazon Basin itself, which now faces similar challenges in providing safe water to dispersed communities.

The Água Doce Program (PAD), coordinated by the Ministry of Integration and Regional Development (MIDR) and implemented for more than twenty years, is an emblematic example. PAD promotes sustainable access to drinking water in areas of scarcity through the desalination of groundwater, participatory community management, and the environmental protection of aquifers. Its model goes beyond technology: it includes community training, safe management of saline residues, and productive reuse for aquaculture and climate-resilient agriculture.

Alongside PAD, which uses locally operated desalination systems, other notable solutions include rainwater-harvesting cisterns, simplified water-supply systems, solar-powered pumping technologies, and aquifer-recharge mechanisms such as small reservoirs and subsurface dams. In the Amazon, solutions adapted to the fluvial context include household filters, mobile treatment units, and floating water-intake systems.

What unites all these technologies—from cisterns to desalination and solar pumping—is their underlying logic of decentralization, low cost, ease of maintenance, and community ownership. They strengthen the autonomy of beneficiary populations, reduce operating costs, and can be replicated in a wide range of geographical and social contexts.

Another significant example is the National Water and Sanitation Agency - ANA's Water Producer Programme that is an initiative that encourages rural producers to adopt water and soil conservation practices, with a view to ensuring water security, promoting the restoration of freshwater ecosystems and groundwater-recharge areas, combining reforestation, watershed management, and soil conservation with environmental education and community training activities. The programme operates through payments for environmental services (PES), rewarding producers for actions that improve the quantity and quality of water in river basins, such as spring restoration and reforestation.

The Água Doce Program, for instance, applies management practices that prevent soil salinization and preserve the balance of groundwater tables, thus serving as an environmental-restoration tool aligned with the Freshwater Challenge. By combining technological innovation, local knowledge, and participatory governance, Brazil offers a portfolio of scalable and effective solutions to address one of the greatest challenges of the 21st century: ensuring safe drinking water for all, especially for people living in the most isolated and vulnerable regions.

The main strengths of these Brazilian models are:

- Appropriate, low-cost, and easily maintained technology.
- Community management and local empowerment, ensuring sustainability and autonomy.
- Technical, environmental, and social diagnostics that enable replication
- Integration with food security and income-generation initiatives.

The sustainable supply of freshwater ensures the continuity of local productive systems, such as family farming and agroecology, which depend on water resources for irrigation, livestock watering, and food processing. By incorporating technologies for desalination, rainwater harvesting, and aquifer recharge, it guarantees the continuity of productive activities in regions affected by droughts and climate variability, reducing agricultural losses and increasing the availability of fresh food within local communities.

In an integrated manner, the restoration of aquatic ecosystems and the protection of water springs—such as those promoted through the Água Doce and Semeando Águas programmes—expand the availability and quality of water for domestic and productive use, creating conditions conducive to food sustainability.

Strengthening community management and local empowerment promotes the rational use of water and productive diversification, fostering local economies based on short supply chains and the valorization of traditional knowledge. Thus, while addressing water scarcity, these actions stimulate income generation, improve nutrition, and enhance food autonomy among vulnerable populations, contributing to a virtuous cycle between water, food, and sustainable development.

Brazil's water-access solutions—such as those promoted through the Água Doce Program and other decentralized initiatives—embody the principles of the bioeconomy, circular economy, and sustainable development. By ensuring access to water, these actions provide vulnerable populations with the essential conditions for their own development, supporting local productive activities such as biosaline agriculture, fish farming, and handicrafts. In these experiences, water ceases to be merely a resource for subsistence and becomes a driver of income generation, social inclusion, and community autonomy.

Thus, sustainable water management goes beyond the function of human supply and consolidates itself as a strategic instrument of social transformation—capable of driving local economies and promoting integrated development models that combine economic prosperity, social justice, and environmental preservation.

Water governance, a central element of this process, strengthens both individual and collective citizenship by promoting social participation, co-responsibility, and democratic management of water resources. Brazil has a solid institutional foundation in this area, supported by consolidated instruments such as the National Water Resources Management System (SINGREH), River Basin Committees, and Water Resources Councils.

This participatory governance structure is also a valuable asset for international cooperation, as it demonstrates the effectiveness of models that reconcile decentralized management with ecosystem conservation and social participation. As part of Brazil's national contribution to the Freshwater Challenge, this experience can guide practices for the restoration and protection of inland waters in other regions of the world.

These governance spaces ensure continuous dialogue among government, civil society, institutions, and water users, fostering transparent, inclusive, and integrated decision-making. This participatory structure not only improves water management but also strengthens the adaptive capacity of communities, expanding their resilience to climate change and fostering a culture of care, solidarity, and sustainable use of natural resources.

Negotiated water allocation is a management process used to regulate water use in local water systems that are frequently affected by severe droughts, emergencies, or significant potential for conflict. This participatory process involves public meetings among water resources management agencies, reservoir operators, and water users to seek solutions that ensure the maintenance of multiple uses. At the end of each negotiation cycle, annual allocation terms are established, defining the conditions of use for the following 12 months, as well as the commitments and actions required for better management of the hydrological system (SHL).

Once the negotiated allocation process reaches a certain level of maturity, regulatory frameworks for water use in the SHL are ideally developed to define lasting limits and guidelines for allocation. These frameworks consist of a set of rules governing the use of water resources, aiming to prolong water availability and reconcile competing demands. Because they are jointly developed by the various management bodies within the basin or SHL, they promote the harmonization of water use criteria across different domains. Like the negotiated allocations themselves, these frameworks are created through participatory processes involving multiple stakeholders. Together, water allocations and regulatory frameworks represent effective mechanisms in Brazil, continuously refined through practice and contributing to improved water management under scarcity conditions while mitigating water security risks.

4. Acceleration Proposal – Ensuring Access to Safe Water for Communities in Vulnerable Situation

The Acceleration Plan "Ensuring Access to Safe Drinking Water for Vulnerable Communities" seeks to identify and implement integrated solutions that address a set of strategic priorities aimed at tackling the water crisis in vulnerable contexts—linking access to safe drinking water with the restoration of freshwater ecosystems and the climate resilience of communities. Additionally, initiatives are promoted to boost income generation, productive diversification, local economic development, and technological innovation, thereby strengthening the foundations for sustainable territorial development. Among these priorities, the following stand out:

a) **Strengthen international cooperation**, bringing the Brazilian model to other regions and vulnerable communities around the world.
b) **Expand and adapt tested technologies to new regions and contexts, and improve their water security effectiveness**, including drought-affected areas of the Amazon and Indigenous and riverside populations.
c) **Promote resilient community-based water-supply systems,** grounded in technical, social, and environmental assessments, with strong local management components.
d) **Integrate low-cost, easily maintained, and context-appropriate solutions**, strengthening community autonomy and participatory governance.
e) **Ensure climate financing targeted to decentralized, low-cost solutions**, with priority for isolated and dispersed communities.
f) **Integrate water and climate-adaptation policies**, aligning water security with public health, food security, and territorial permanence.
g) **Contribute to the restoration and conservation of freshwater ecosystems**— including rivers, streams, springs, lakes, other wetlands and aquifers—that sustain water supply and community livelihoods.
h) **Combine nature-base solutions** with man-made infrastructure (e.g. dams, treatment plants) to reduce the total cost of water investments.

Brazil has been developing its Growth Acceleration Program (Novo PAC), which includes a specific subprogram entitled "Water for Those Who Need It Most," focused on communities in vulnerable situations. In this context, the Água Doce Program stands out as one of the initiatives most closely aligned with the processes of adaptation to and mitigation of the effects of climate change.

The goal of the Água Doce Program is to implement 340 water supply systems by the end of 2026, of which 286 have already been delivered. In total, approximately 100,000 people living in isolated rural areas, those most vulnerable to climate impacts, will be served.

Additionally, an allocation of US$ 20 million has been made for the installation of 200 more systems by 2030, funded through resources originating from the privatization process of Centrais Elétricas Brasileiras – Eletrobras.

These initiatives demonstrate that, through existing technology, participatory governance, community vitality, and the political will to implement public policies, the Brazilian Government is clearly mobilizing efforts to serve these populations. However, there remains potential to

reach around 2,000 additional localities in Brazil's semi-arid region, which have already been mapped and present a clear demand for water supply systems.

At the heart of this framework lies shared management, with a strong emphasis on civil-society participation. Beneficiaries not only gain access to water but are also empowered to manage systems sustainably, ensuring their long-term operation. This simple, accessible, and adaptable model values local knowledge and enables any member of the community to participate in the daily operation and maintenance of the systems. This approach strengthens community leadership and stands as one of the fundamental pillars of the initiative.

Within the Freshwater Challenge, this Plan can be presented as Brazil's concrete contribution to the global goal of restoring and conserving freshwater ecosystems—strengthening the link between equitable access to drinking water, environmental restoration, and sustainable territorial development. The proposed actions are also consistent with Brazil's national strategies for implementing its Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) and the National Adaptation Plan (PNA), contributing to the operationalization of existing commitments while avoiding the creation of parallel mechanisms.

The Acceleration Plan will also incorporate, whenever possible and appropriate, a strong social inclusion perspective, ensuring that gender, race, ethnicity, age, and other social dimensions are systematically considered across all stages of planning, implementation, and monitoring. Women, Indigenous peoples, and youth are often among those most affected by climate-induced water insecurity and must therefore be recognized as key agents of change and leadership in the design and management of water solutions. Integrating gender-responsive and intersectional approaches, where relevant, will strengthen the effectiveness, equity, and sustainability of the Plan, in line with the principles of climate justice, human rights, and the UAE Framework for Global Climate Resilience.

In this context, Brazil, in partnership with the Stockholm International Water Institute (SIWI) and Wetlands International with the support of Freshwater Challenge and the Water for Climate Pavillion partners, invites the international community to share their experiences, knowledge, and innovative solutions within this Acceleration Plan—promoting the exchange of successful practices and the collective construction of effective responses to the challenges of ensuring access to safe water in vulnerable communities.

Description	This Plan presents a systemic and replicable solution that integrates water security, climate adaptation and mitigation, and ecosystem-based approaches. Adaptable to the diverse realities of vulnerable populations, the Plan responds to an existing demand for equitable access to water and for effective strategies to address climate change. The proposal builds on tools already in use, focusing on expanding access to safe drinking water, protecting livelihoods, strengthening food and water security, and promoting circular economy principles and integrated productive systems that generate income and value local knowledge. Furthermore, it operates transversally by strengthening resilient infrastructure, social protection systems, and sustainable local economies, with a direct impact on the quality of life of the most vulnerable populations. Aligned with the Paris Agreement, the Global Stocktake, and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the Plan reinforces climate justice by consolidating ongoing initiatives and presenting a clear implementation pathway through 2028. It seeks to accelerate progress toward sustainable access to water, integrated with climate adaptation and mitigation, contributing to inclusive and resilient territorial development.
Why this solution is important	• Promotes climate adaptation, with special attention to vulnerable communities and areas affected by water scarcity. • Contributes to mitigation through sustainable practices, efficient water use, water security effectiveness, and the incorporation of circular-economy principles. • Based on community management and local empowerment, fostering sustainability, shared responsibility, and autonomy of communities in maintaining the solutions. • Integrates access to water with food security and income generation, strengthening local productive systems and linking social inclusion with sustainability. • Advances climate justice, prioritizing population groups most exposed to the impacts of climate change. • Employs a flexible methodology grounded in technical, environmental, and social diagnostics that guide decision-making and allow adaptation to different socio-territorial contexts and institutional capacities. • Adopts appropriate, accessible, and easy-to-maintain technologies, ensuring operational simplicity and low cost. • Responds to a real and urgent demand from communities that, in many cases, have been neglected by conventional public policies and infrastructure systems.
Relevant scopes to be addressed	• Climate change adaptation • Climate justice • Water allocation • Water security

- Food security
- Sustainable development
- Technology and innovation
- Climate finance and access to resources
- Circular economy models and sustainable production systems
- Vulnerable communities, especially traditional peoples and communities
- Dispersed and isolated populations
- Nature-based solutions combined with traditional infrastructure.

Axis: IV – Building Resilience for Cities, Infrastructure and Water
Key Objective: 14 – Water Management
Solution: Ensuring Access to Safe Water for Vulnerable Communities
Host: Wetlands International and Stockholm International Water Institute (SIWI)
Scope: The solution focuses on ensuring water security, with an emphasis on providing safe drinking water to vulnerable communities that have traditionally been underserved by public policies or basic infrastructure.
The proposal applies a structured and adaptable methodology, based on social and innovative technologies, including desalination, decentralized water capture and treatment systems, and ecosystem-based approaches. It foresees the implementation of climate-resilient infrastructure and investment in protecting and restoring freshwater ecosystems integrated with sustainable productive systems, generating direct impacts on water and food security, income generation, and social inclusion.

The model prioritizes community-based management, emphasizing local capacity-building and appropriate financing mechanisms that ensure scalability and replicability.

The geographical scope covers regions with vulnerable and isolated communities that lack access to safe drinking water due to the intensifying adverse effects of climate change and that are not served by traditional public water-supply systems. As such, it constitutes a strategic tool for regional and international cooperation, capable of being implemented across different biomes and socio-economic realities.

- **Geographical:** International / Regional /River Basin level – promoting cooperation among countries and basin organizations
- **Sectoral:** Water Security
- **Other Aspects:** The proposal stands out for its cross-cutting approach, linking water security to structural challenges such as the implementation of climate-resilient infrastructure, the adoption of nature-based solutions, and integrated water-resources management.
  It also contributes to the protection of the human right to water and the strengthening of social protection, by ensuring access to essential basic services and improving the quality of life of vulnerable populations. Furthermore, it contributes directly to food security by integrating water supply with sustainable productive systems that support family farming and income generation. By highlighting investment in protecting and restoring freshwater wetlands, the plan also boosts climate mitigation and adaptation as well as efforts to reverse nature loss.
  The solution also promotes multi-level governance, transboundary cooperation, and access to climate finance, drawing on innovative technologies and ecosystem-based approaches. This consolidates the model as a strategic tool for sustainable development and resilience-building at local,

regional, and global levels.

Evaluation of Levers:

- Risk-informed decision-making (medium maturity):
  - *Rationale: technical, social, and environmental diagnostics are conducted to select communities and implement systems; however, comprehensive risk assessment (including aspects such as long-term maintenance) is not yet systematically integrated into strategic planning. Institutionalizing these instruments at all levels is essential to ensure long-term sustainability.*
- Technology shifts (high maturity):
  - *Rationale: The initiative employs consolidated, accessible technologies with proven application across different regions. These technologies are technically mature and cost-competitive.*
- Knowledge and capacity development (medium maturity):
  - *Rationale*: T*here is well-established knowledge regarding implementation and local community training, given the methodology's simplicity and accessibility to its target audience. Nonetheless, it remains necessary to develop strategies to ensure broader dissemination among the population.*
- Inclusive decision-making, governance and design (medium maturity):
  - *Rationale: The initiative promotes community participation in system management through the engagement of local managers. However, community representativeness and autonomy can still be strengthened..*
- Standards and taxonomies (medium maturity):
  - *Rationale: Defined technical and operational procedures exist as reference frameworks. There is still room to consolidate a common taxonomy on water within the context of public policies for water security..*
- Supply (high maturity):
  - *Rationale: The initiative benefits from consolidated technologies, trained companies, and experienced institutions in implementation. Although the methodology is currently applied mainly in arid and semi-arid regions, it can be adapted to various biomes and scales. The implementation and delivery infrastructure is well established.*
- Demand (medium maturity):
  - *Rationale: Demand for access to safe drinking water in vulnerable communities is consolidated and increasing. Community engagement during implementation is generally high; however, efforts are needed to expand coverage and reach all target communities.*
- Public and private financing (low maturity):

- *Rationale: System financing is predominantly public. There is a foundation for expanding the application of the methodology; however, limited mobilization of alternative forms of capital constrains scaling, despite the methodology's strong acceptance among beneficiaries..*

- Partnerships and collaboration (high maturity):
  - *Rationale: Collaboration among government entities, universities, and civil-society organizations enhances the initiative's reach and supports the effective implementation of the methodology across regions.*
- Policies and regulation (medium maturity):
  - *Rationale: Although aligned with Brazil's water-resources policies, the initiative still lacks specific regulatory frameworks and integrated monitoring and evaluation mechanisms at all levels. These are necessary for it to be consolidated as a structural policy across all spheres of government.*
- Public opinion (low maturity):
  - *Rationale: Public perception in areas where the initiative is implemented tends to be positive, recognizing the methodology as an effective and transformative tool for improving access to quality water and social well-being. However, outside these areas, greater efforts are needed to raise awareness and promote its visibility as a structured public policy.*

Expected Impact of this Plan on 2030 Targets

The Acceleration Plan for Access to Safe Drinking Water for Vulnerable Communities has been designed to generate tangible impacts across multiple 2030 milestones by promoting systemic solutions for water security, resilience, and climate justice.

It directly contributes to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the Global Stocktake (GST), the advances achieved under the Global Goal on Adaptation (GGA) negotiations, the Sharm El-Sheikh Adaptation Agenda (SAA), the 2030 Climate Solutions, and Brazil's national commitments under its Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC)—while also aligning with the financing ambition of the Baku-to-Belém Roadmap.

Furthermore, by integrating freshwater ecosystem restoration targets, the Plan directly supports the global objectives of the Freshwater Challenge—to restore 300,000 km of degraded rivers and 350 million hectares of degraded wetlands by 2030—and contributes to the United Nations Decade on Ecosystem Restoration.

Within the framework of the 2030 Climate Solutions, the Plan responds to the priority levers of the Water system, particularly those related to freshwater availability, climate-resilient water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) services, the water–food nexus, and financing for water solutions. Through the implementation of climate-resilient infrastructure, ecosystem-based approaches, and innovative technologies, the Plan seeks to accelerate the availability of

safe drinking water and sanitation services, ensuring resilient systems for vulnerable populations and strengthening the integration between water and food security.

The Plan also addresses the adaptation gaps highlighted in the first GST, by promoting the protection and restoration of water-related ecosystems and by strengthening the adaptive capacity of communities most exposed to climate risks. It further contributes to the Global Goal on Adaptation (GGA) by advancing toward the global target of reducing climate-induced water scarcity and ensuring universal access to safe and affordable drinking water through climate-resilient systems by 2030.

In line with the Sharm El-Sheikh Adaptation Agenda (SAA), the Plan advances outcomes under the Water & Nature and Infrastructure systems, including the expansion of universal access to resilient water and sanitation systems and the integration of disaster-risk reduction into water-management frameworks.

The Plan directly supports SDG 6 (Clean Water and Sanitation)—particularly Target 6.1 (universal access to safe drinking water), Target 6.2 (adequate sanitation and hygiene) and target 6.6 (freshwater ecosystems) —and contributes to to SDG 15 (15.1 - conserve and restore terrestrial and freshwater ecosystems), SDG 13 (Climate Action), SDG 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities), and SDG 2 (Zero Hunger). It also reinforces the priorities outlined in Brazil's NDC, which emphasizes water security as a central objective of adaptation and highlights the need to protect vulnerable communities through updated national and local strategies for adaptation and resilience.

Finally, the Plan is aligned with the Baku-to-Belém Roadmap, presenting a scalable solution capable of mobilizing and applying part of the collectively quantified climate-finance target of at least USD 1.3 trillion per year by 2035. Its emphasis on community-based implementation, innovative financing mechanisms, and transboundary cooperation reflects the inclusive and multi-level governance approach foreseen in the Roadmap.

In summary, the Plan is expected to accelerate progress toward the main 2030 goals related to freshwater, resilience, and climate justice, ensuring that isolated and vulnerable communities benefit from equitable, sustainable, and climate-resilient access to safe drinking water—while supporting global agendas on adaptation, mitigation, and financing.

By building on internationally endorsed goals and frameworks—and considering those still under development, such as the Global Goal on Adaptation—the Plan seeks to translate ambition into action through a participatory process consistent with the principles of inclusion, transparency, and shared ambition.

Result (Output)	Scope of Action	Action	Type of Action	Implementation Lever	Responsible Entity	Timeframe	Stakeholder Engagement	Committed Stakeholders
Strengthened South–South Cooperation	Regional / International	Promote technical cooperation with communities in different countries, adapting solutions to local realities.	Expansion	Partnerships and Collaboration	MIDR – Brazil ANA - Brazil	Nov. 2028	Countries and international actors	Technical institutions, SIWI, Egypt, Freshwater Challenge
Mobilized climate-finance resources and complementary funding sources, expanding the program's reach in territories most vulnerable to climate-variation impacts.	Regional / International	Establish partnerships with the private sector for co-financing initiatives and expanding funding sources for water security.	Expansion	Public and Private Financing	MIDR, States	Dec. 2027	Multilateral funds, development banks	BNDES, GCF, World Bank, IDB, AfD, New Development Bank
Partner needs identified and correlated with the most appropriate solutions, ensuring the adoption of technologies and	Regional / International	Conduct participatory technical, social, and environmental assessments with institutional and community partners to map specific demands	Existing	Risk-informed Decision-making / Demand	Partners ANA - Brazil	Dec. 2026	Partners interested in implementing the acceleration plan	Government of Brazil, SIWI, Government of Egypt, Latin American countries

Result (Output)	Scope of Action	Action	Type of Action	Implementation Lever	Responsible Entity	Timeframe	Stakeholder Engagement	Committed Stakeholders
practices tailored to each local reality.		and select the most appropriate technologies and practices for each territorial context.						
Strengthened international partnerships, promoting knowledge exchange and dissemination of best practices based on the Brazilian methodology in contexts of water scarcity.	Regional / International	Implement international technical cooperation focused on the transfer, adaptation, and exchange of experiences related to the Brazilian methodology—particularly the Água Doce Program (PAD)—with countries facing challenges in access to safe water.	New	Partnerships and Collaboration	MIDR ANA MMA	Dec. 2027	Governments, technical institutions, and communities	Multilateral organizations, foreign governments, universities, international NGOs
Expanded restoration of freshwater ecosystems	Regional / International	Implement programs for the restoration and conservation of freshwater ecosystems in vulnerable communities, linking	Expansion	Risk-informed Decision-making / Knowledge and Capacity Development	MIDR, ANA, MMA	Dec. 2028	National and subnational governments, universities, civil society organizations,	Government of Brazil, SIWI, UNEP, WWF, Wetlands International, River Basin

Result (Output)	Scope of Action	Action	Type of Action	Implementation Lever	Responsible Entity	Timeframe	Stakeholder Engagement	Committed Stakeholders
		environmental restoration actions with safe water access, in partnership with the *Semeando Águas* Program.					local communities, and traditional peoples	Committees, Municipalities, Freshwater Challenge, and Community Organizations
Água Doce Program expanded, reaching new communities by 2027, thereby increasing the coverage and impact of safe drinking-water actions.	National	Expand the territorial coverage of the Água Doce Program (PAD), increasing the number of communities served and strengthening water infrastructure in vulnerable territories.	Expansion	Public and Private Financing	MIDR, States, Municipalities	Jul. 2028	State and municipal governments, local communities	Ministries, state governments, municipalities, community organizations
Participatory community-governance mechanisms established, ensuring sustainable water management and the local empowerment	Regional / International	Develop and apply a participatory model of local water-management committees, ensuring broad social representativeness and diversity—including gender, age, traditional peoples and	New	Inclusive Governance and Decision-making Design	MIDR ANA International partner	Dec. 2027	Governments, civil society, international organizations	Government of Brazil, SIWI, Government of Egypt, Latin American countries

Result (Output)	Scope of Action	Action	Type of Action	Implementation Lever	Responsible Entity	Timeframe	Stakeholder Engagement	Committed Stakeholders
of beneficiary communities.		communities, vulnerable groups, persons with disabilities, and cultural and religious plurality.						
Financial and institutional structure for the sustainability of the Plan consolidated, with an economic governance framework, risk mitigation instruments, and mixed and community-based financing models, ensuring the autonomy and scalability of actions**.**	National / International	Develop and institutionalize the financial and governance architecture of the Plan, defining financing instruments, cost-recovery mechanisms, and incentives for public, private and community investment.	New	Policy & regulation Public/private finance	MIDR ANA	Jul. 2028	ME, BNDES, MMA, Office of the Chief of Staff of the Presidency (Casa Civil), MDBs, SIWI, Wetlands	MIDR, BNDES, World Bank, IDB, GCF, state and municipal governments, cooperatives, and community organizations