

## **WATER RECYCLING**

In the Mexico City Valley, up until now, the cost of treating and recycling waste water has been double that of using clean water. However, water tariffs have risen substantially — by five times. Treatment and recycling of waste water is now an economic requirement as well as a social desire. Many companies will be installing recycling plants to deal with the increased costs.

construction in keeping with population growth. Substantial activity is foreseen in building aqueducts to those cities whose requirements for water are already exceeding their local capacity.

In 1991 total investment in new drinking water systems was U.S. \$500 million.

## **SEWER AND STORM WATER DRAINAGE**

Sewer and storm water drainage has become the area of major concentration of the CNA. To achieve the government's desired coverage of 85 percent of the population by the year 2013, over 2,000 kilometres of sewer pipe will have to be installed per annum.

Recent changes in design standards have called for complete separation of sewer and storm water systems. It is projected that future construction activity will be directed toward the installation of parallel storm water drainage systems in major cities.

In 1991 investment in this sector was over U.S. \$300 million.

## **WATER TREATMENT PLANTS**

### **MUNICIPAL**

There are 704 municipal water treatment plants in Mexico, however it is estimated that only 15 percent of the nation's waste water is treated. The CNA has targeted 104 municipalities as priority areas for upgrading existing facilities or building new plants. At the end of 1993, the CNA was examining proposals for 18 new treatment plants that would be operated under a concession program. The CNA's first objective will be primary sewage treatment. Secondary and tertiary treatment will follow in later phases.

### **PARASTATAL**

Both Pemex and CFE are investing in water treatment plants. During 1993 Pemex requested proposals for 6 new treatment plants which will be constructed on a BOT basis.

### **INDUSTRIAL**

It is estimated that only 16 percent of private industry currently treats its waste water before discharge. However, new environmental legislation has stipulated that all waste water must be treated and meet strict standards. New and existing industrial plants will be forced to construct water treatment systems in order to comply with the new legislation.

## **IRRIGATION AND DRAINAGE**

The National Development Plan calls for an increase in the total agricultural lands under irrigation by 2 million hectares, or 33 percent. Funding for irrigation projects will be supplied through the CNA. However, contracting of construction services to build reservoirs, pipelines, irrigation and drainage systems will be carried out by 80 autonomous agricultural user groups organized regionally. In 1991 U.S. \$260 million was spent on irrigation projects.

