

SWM REPORTS

*smart*  
water magazine

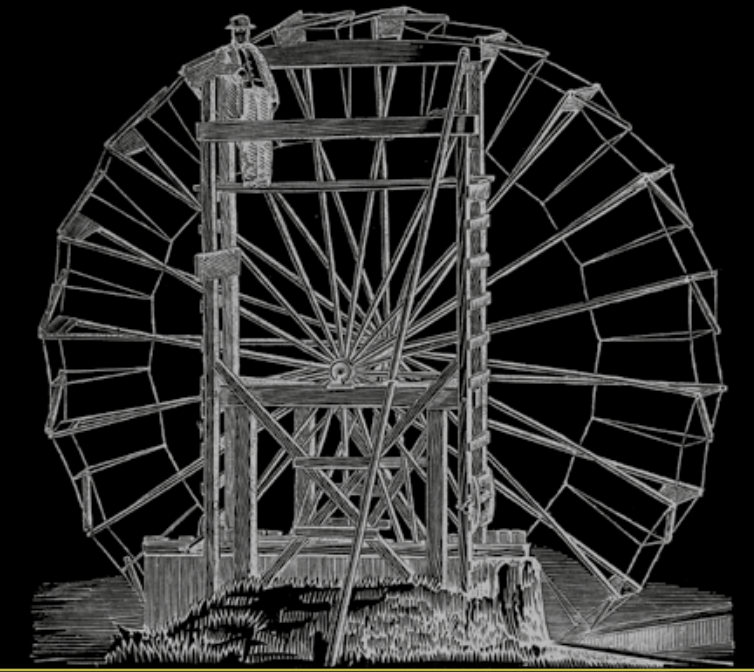
# WATER MANAGEMENT IN SPAIN AND ONGOING INVESTMENTS

WHITE PAPER

Tajo-Segura water transfer as it passes through Palomares del Campo, in the province of Cuenca.

©González-Cebrián

# WATER MANAGEMENT IN SPAIN AND ONGOING INVESTMENTS



## TABLE OF CONTENTS

- Background** ..... 3
- Legal and institutional framework for water management in Spain** . . 4
  - Institutional framework
  - Key legislation
- Water use in Spain** ..... 7
  - Irrigation water use in Spain
  - Context and challenges
  - Irrigated area and types of irrigation systems
  - Economic and social importance
  - Sustainability and environment
  - Future and resilience
  - Urban water use in Spain
  - Infrastructure and drinking water
  - Consumption
  - Sewerage and treatment
  - Tariffs and costs
  - Innovation and employment
  - Social action
- Water sources used in Spain**..... 11
  - Traditional resources
  - Non conventional resources
- Water resource management challenges**..... 12
  - Fragile balance between resource availability and demand
  - Reducing water stress



Operators extracting wet wipes from the pumping machinery in the province of Salamanca. ©González-Cebrián

- Water use efficiency
- Ageing of water networks
- Non revenue water (NRW)
- Integrating water reuse and desalination
- Extreme events: droughts and floods
- Status of water bodies
- Water quality in urban areas
- Hydromorphological alterations and pollution

- Ongoing investment plans and programmes**..... 14
  - Third cycle River Basin Management Plans (2022-2027)
  - Flood risk management plans (FRMP)
  - Special Drought Plans
  - National Strategy for River Restoration 2022-2030
  - Groundwater Action Plan
  - Irrigation Modernization and Transformation Plan
- PERTE to advance the digitalisation of water management** . . . 16
  - Context and rationale
  - Objectives and funding
  - Lines of action and subsidies
  - Line of action 1: Improving the governance of water use in Spain
  - Line of action 2: Improving digitalisation within River Basin Authorities
  - Line of action 3: Development of financial support programmes
  - Line of action 4: Promoting digital innovation and training
- Overview of investments**..... 19

## BACKGROUND

Water management in Spain has been shaped over the years by a series of strategic investments and coordinated efforts between public authorities and the private sector in various areas. At the heart of this management are water infrastructures, with historic investments in large-scale projects, such as dams and water transfers, which have been fundamental to effectively managing the country's water resources. These investments, which require long-term planning and financing, have been a crucial pillar in the evolution of water management in Spain.

Simultaneously, the commitment to the water quality standards established by the European Union has led to significant investment in water and wastewater treatment. The creation of wastewater treatment and drinking water treatment plants has been essential to comply with these guidelines, ensuring the sustainability and safety of the country's water supply.

In addition, in a constant effort to move towards more sustainable and efficient practices, there has been a growing focus on investment in innovation and technology. The adoption of technologies such as desalination and water reuse has marked a new phase in water management, paving the

way for more advanced and environmentally friendly solutions.

Adaptation to climate change, on the other hand, has emerged as a crucial challenge in water management in Spain. Climate variability and extreme events have prompted significant investment in resilient infrastructures and sustainable watershed management, seeking to ensure responsiveness to changing climatic conditions.

European Union funding has played a key role in this scenario. Spain has received financial support through various funds, such as the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) and the Cohesion Fund, channelling resources to specific water-related projects. This international collaboration

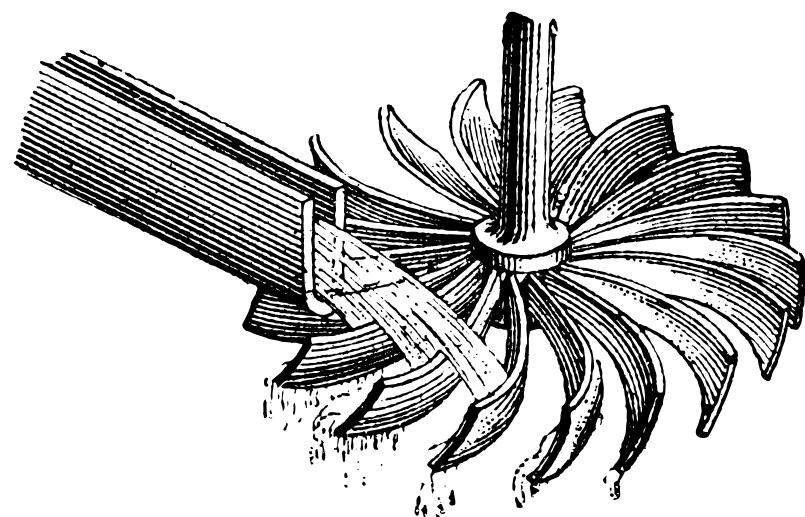
has strengthened the country's capacity to address water challenges in a comprehensive manner.

At the local and regional level, water management has been complemented by initiatives driven by regional authorities and municipalities. From the improvement of distribution networks to the implementation of sustainable local resource management practices, these investments have contributed significantly to efficient and sustainable water management. In some cases, public-private financing models have been chosen for the implementation of large-scale projects, highlighting the importance of the participation of both public and private actors in achieving ambitious water management goals.

Taken together, these diverse areas of investment and coordinated efforts have defined the water management landscape in Spain, highlighting the importance of a comprehensive approach ranging from infrastructure to innovation, and the joint efforts of all stakeholders involved.



Canal gate in a section of the Tajo-Segura water transfer in the area of Lorca, Murcia. ©González-Cebrián



## LEGAL AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR WATER MANAGEMENT IN SPAIN

Water management in Spain is framed within a complex legal and administrative system that involves various entities at national, regional and local levels. This system is mainly governed by the 1985 Water Law, which has been modified on several occasions to adapt to changes in environmental policy and to European Union guidelines, especially the Water Framework Directive (WFD) of 2000. This directive establishes a framework for the protection of surface water, groundwater, estuaries and coastal waters, and requires Member States to achieve “good status” in all water bodies by specific dates.

### Institutional framework

In water management in Spain, the Ministry for Ecological Transition and the Demographic Challenge (MITECO) stands out as the main government body at the national level in charge of water policy. Its role encompasses oversight of water resources planning and management, establishing effective coordination with the regional authorities and river basin authorities.

The governments of the regions, known as autonomous communities, in turn, play a fundamental role in water management, especially with regard to the river basins that lie entirely within their territories. Regional authorities have specific competences and actively contribute to the implementation of water policies adapted to local and regional needs.

River basin authorities, such as the Júcar, the Ebro and the Guadalquivir, among others, are essential pillars in the management of water resources at the basin level. In charge of planning and management, these organizations operate in a decentralized manner, providing a specialized perspective

adapted to the unique characteristics of each basin.

At the local level, municipalities play a crucial role as they are responsible for drinking water distribution and sanitation. They often manage these services directly or delegate them to specialized companies, ensuring the efficient provision of water at the local level.

### Key legislation

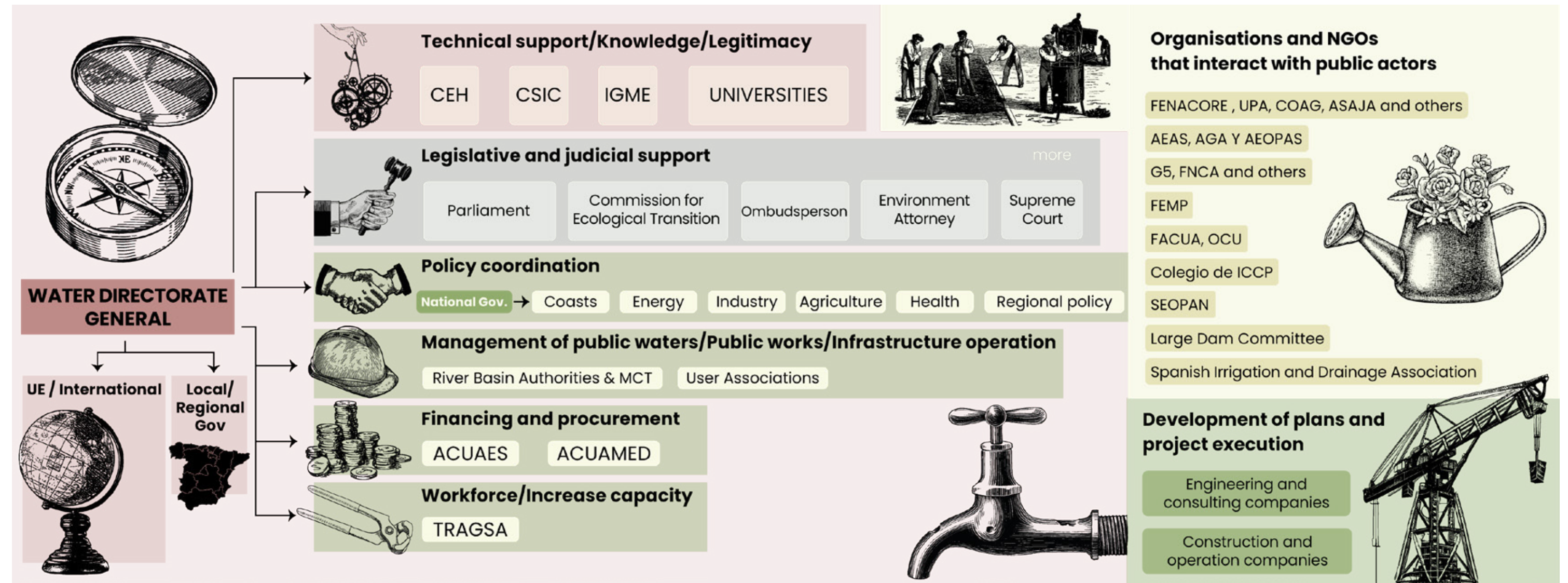
Water management in Spain is governed by key legislation that addresses both national aspects and European Union guidelines. The Water Law, enacted in 1985, stands as the main national legislation regulating water management in Spain. Over time, it has undergone several modifications to adapt to changes in environmental policy and specific European Union guidelines, consolidating itself as a comprehensive legal framework for sustainable water management in the country.

River basin management plans, on the other hand, play an essential role as planning documents that establish specific guidelines for the management and sustain-

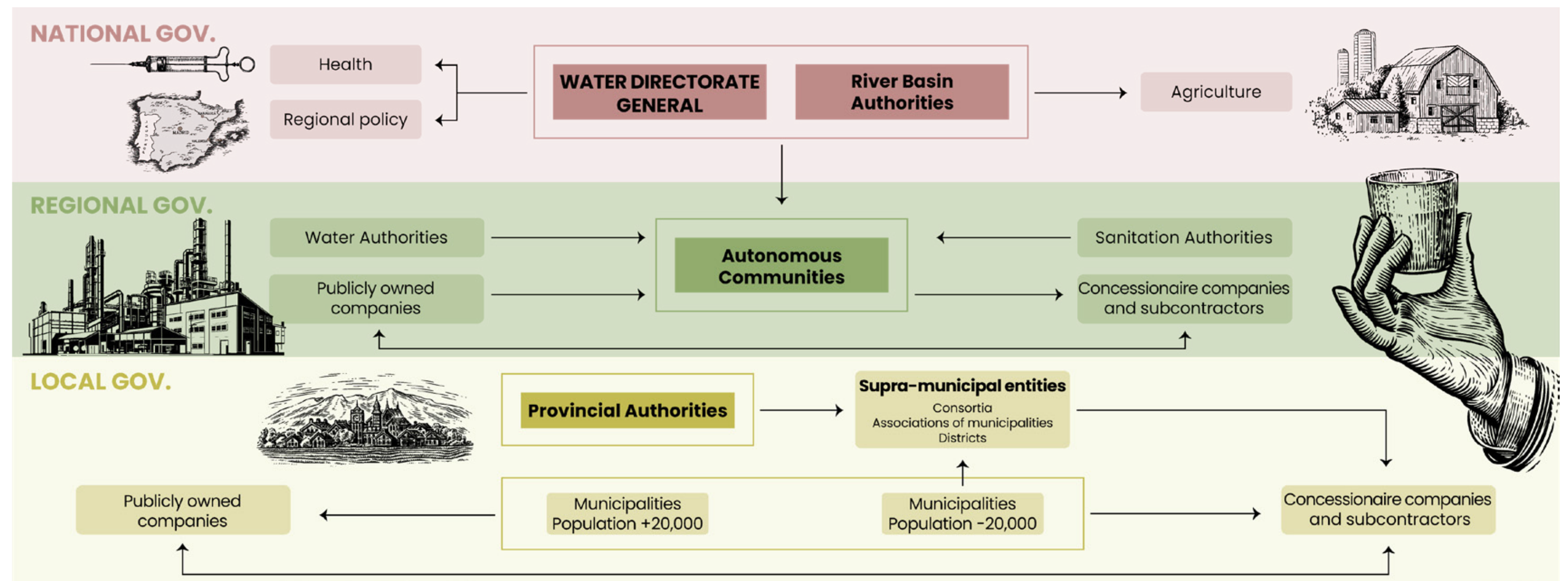
able use of water resources in each river basin. These plans are conceived as detailed instruments that guide actions at the local and regional levels, ensuring coordinated and effective management of water resources.

At the European level, the Water Framework Directive, adopted in 2000, establishes a comprehensive framework for the protection of various water sources, including surface water, groundwater, estuaries and coastal waters. This directive provides a regulatory framework that directly influences national legislation, ensuring consistency with European water management standards and objectives.

In addition to the Water Framework Directive, other European and national directives and regulations also guide water management in Spain. The Urban Waste Water Directive and the Bathing Water Directive are examples of specific regulations that complement the general legal framework, addressing specific issues related to urban wastewater treatment and recreational water quality.



Institutional framework for water management at the national level. Source: Libro Verde de la Gobernanza del Agua 2020.



Institutional framework for water management at the regional and local levels. Source: Libro Verde de la Gobernanza del Agua 2020.

## WATER USE IN SPAIN

According to data from the Ministry for Ecological Transition and the Demographic Challenge (MITECO), projected water demand in Spain for 2021 was estimated at 32,000 hm<sup>3</sup>/year. Irrigation and agriculture are the major uses, accounting for approximately 80.5% of the total demand. This is followed by urban supply with 15.5%, and finally, industrial use.

### Irrigation water use in Spain

#### Context and challenges

Spain is facing a growing water crisis, exacerbated by climate change and frequent periods of drought. With 74% of the territory at risk of desertification, the country is at a crossroads where sustainable water management is crucial. Irrigation accounts for approximately 80.5% of total water demand in Spain, making it a strategic sector, but also highly criticized due to its intensive water consumption.

#### Irrigated area and types of irrigation systems

According to data from the latest 2022 Survey of Crop Areas and Yields (ESYRCE), published by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food (MAPA), the total irrigated area in Spain is 3,771,107 ha, a decrease of 2.75% compared to previous years. This decrease is mainly reflected in the less technified irrigation systems, while the more efficient systems, such as localised irrigation, have seen an increase.

The main irrigation systems are distributed as follows:

- Localised irrigation system: 2,102,528 ha, accounting for 55.8% of the total irrigated area.

- Gravity irrigation system: 793,402 ha, 21% of the total.

- Sprinkler irrigation system: 562,579 ha, accounting for 14.9%.

- Self-propelled irrigation system: 312,597 ha, accounting for 8.3%.

The regions with the largest irrigated area are Andalusia (1,101,936 hectares, 31.15% of its total cultivated land), Castile-La Mancha (585,377 hectares, 15.9% of the total), Castile and Leon (451,989 hectares, 12.7% of the total) and Aragon (414,864 hectares, 23.35% of the total).

#### Economic and social importance

Irrigation is essential for Spain's agricultural economy, contributing 67% of final plant production and being key to the export of fruits and vegetables. In addition, irrigation has a significant impact on employment and retaining population in rural areas.

#### Sustainability and environment

The sector is taking steps to im-



prove its sustainability, including the modernization of irrigation systems to reduce water and energy consumption. These measures are part of a broader effort to align irrigation practices with sustainability and climate change goals.

#### Future and resilience

In the context of climate change and water scarcity, irrigation in Spain faces the challenge of beco-

ming more efficient and sustainable. Investment in modern technologies and sustainable practices is seen as the way to ensure the resilience of the sector in the face of current and future challenges.

This landscape shows a sector in transformation, seeking to balance its economic and social importance with environmental sustainability in the context of the water crisis. Modernization and investment in more efficient technologies are key for irrigation to continue to be a pillar of the Spanish economy and society, without compromising the country's natural resources.



Drip irrigation in a cherry farm in Aragón. ©González-Cebrián



Irrigation accounts for approximately 80.5% of total water demand in Spain, making it a strategic sector

Sprinkler irrigation system in Castilla y León. ©González-Cebrián



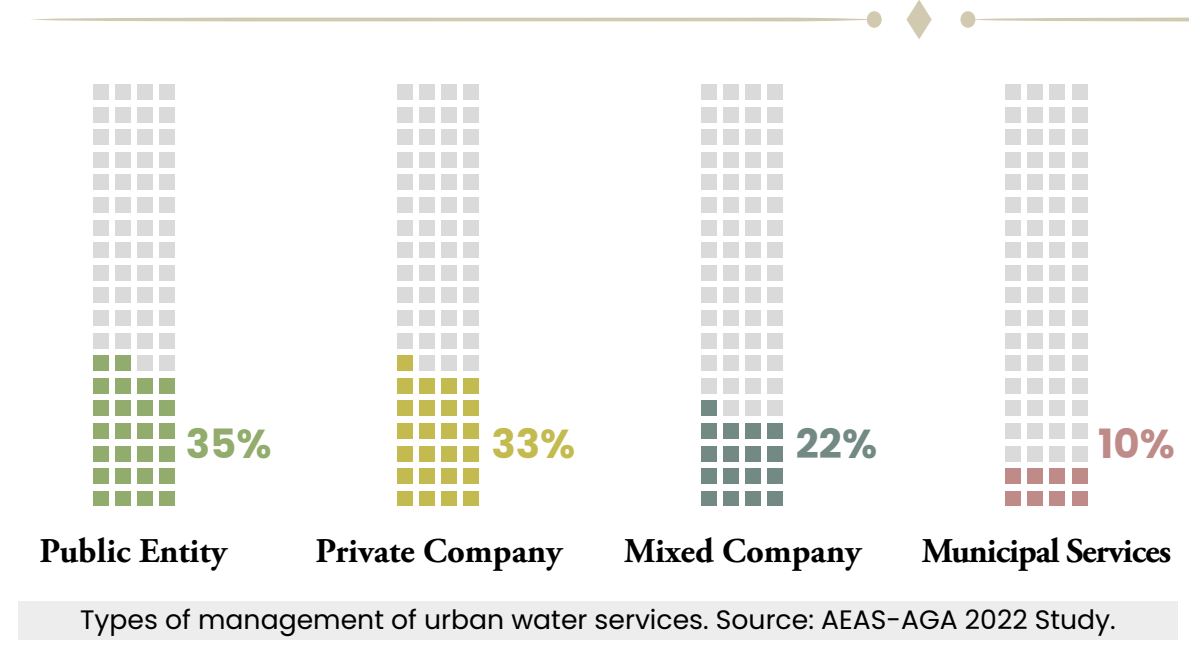
Farm worker planting vegetables in Murcia. ©González-Cebrián



Reservoir for agricultural use in Almería. ©González-Cebrián

### Urban water use in Spain

The XVII National Study of Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation in Spain 2022 by AEAS-AGA provides a detailed overview of the current state of urban water use in the country. This report also covers various critical aspects such as infrastructure, consumption, sanitation, tariffs, innovation and social action. The most relevant findings of the study are presented below.



tal of 4,066 hm<sup>3</sup> of wastewater. However, the country faces challenges in wastewater treatment, especially in small and medium-sized municipalities, which has led to non-compliance with EU Directive 271/91 on urban wastewater treatment.

#### Tariffs and costs

The average price of water for domestic use in Spain is 1.97 €/m<sup>3</sup> (excluding VAT), one of the lowest in Europe. This price does not fully cover the costs of urban water services, which is contributing to the progressive deterioration of infrastructure.

#### Innovation and employment

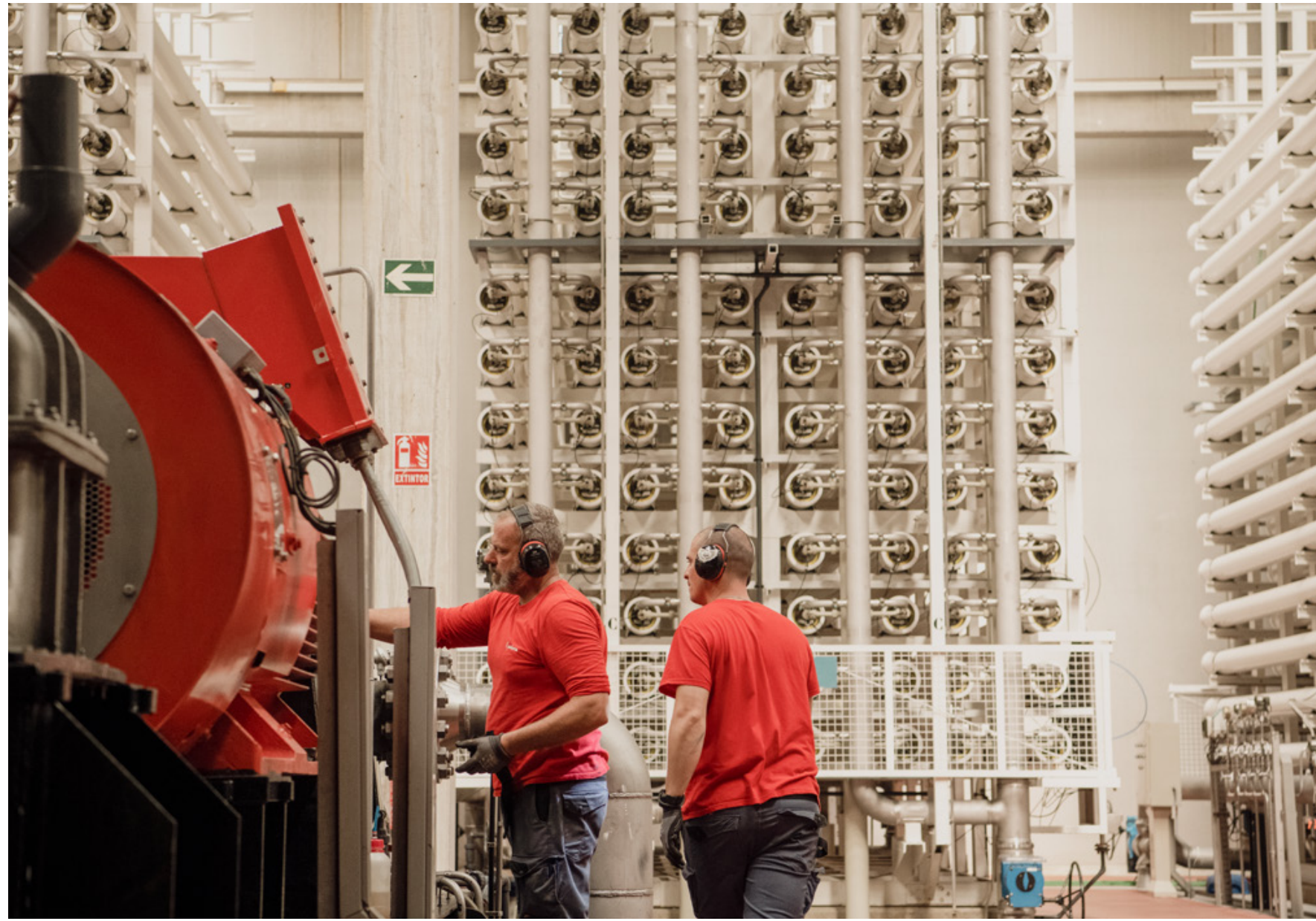
The water sector in Spain is a leader in technology and innovation, with 32,466 direct jobs in the sector. In addition, 89% of operators use social networks as a communication and monitoring tool, indicating a modern approach to customer management.

#### Social action

Almost all urban water utility operators have social action mechanisms, especially reinforced during the COVID-19 pandemic, to ensure that vulnerable populations have access to water and sanitation services.



Galindo WWTP, in Sestao, Bizkaia. ©González-Cebrián



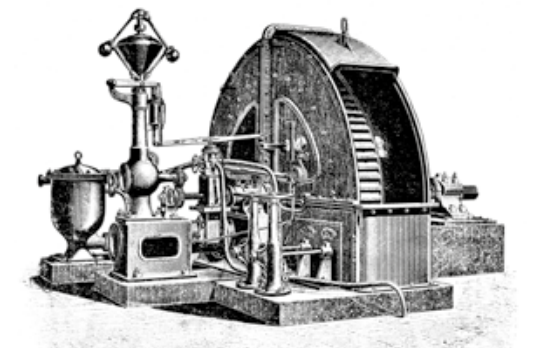
Mar Menor, province of Murcia. Operators of the San Pedro del Pinatar desalination plant. ©González-Cebrián

### WATER SOURCES USED IN SPAIN

Spain's water resources are mainly from one of three categories: surface, groundwater and non-conventional. This diversification of water supply sources is crucial for the sustainable management of water resources, especially in a context of increasing scarcity and demand. In addition, Spain stands out for its leadership in desalination and water reuse technologies.

#### Traditional resources

**Surface resources:** constitute most of the water supply in Spain, slightly exceeding 20,600 hm<sup>3</sup>. This represents approximately 71.6% of the total water resources available in the country.



**Groundwater resources:** aquifers and other groundwater sources provide about 6,800 hm<sup>3</sup> of water, equivalent to 23.5% of the total.

this volume, approximately 60% is used for irrigation.

#### Non conventional resources

**Desalination:** Spain is the fourth country in the world in terms of desalination capacity, supplying a volume of 540 hm<sup>3</sup> per year. Of

**Reuse:** Spain leads the European Union in volume of water reused, representing one third of the EU total. Approximately 400 hm<sup>3</sup> per year is reused, which is equivalent to about 10% of the water treated in the country. More than 60% of this reused water is also used for irrigation.

#### Infrastructure and drinking water

Spain has 1,640 Drinking Water Treatment Plants (DWTP) that supply an annual total of 4,057 hm<sup>3</sup> of water to urban reservoirs and distribution networks. The distribution network extends over 248,245 km, although it shows signs of ageing with a renewal rate of 0.2%.

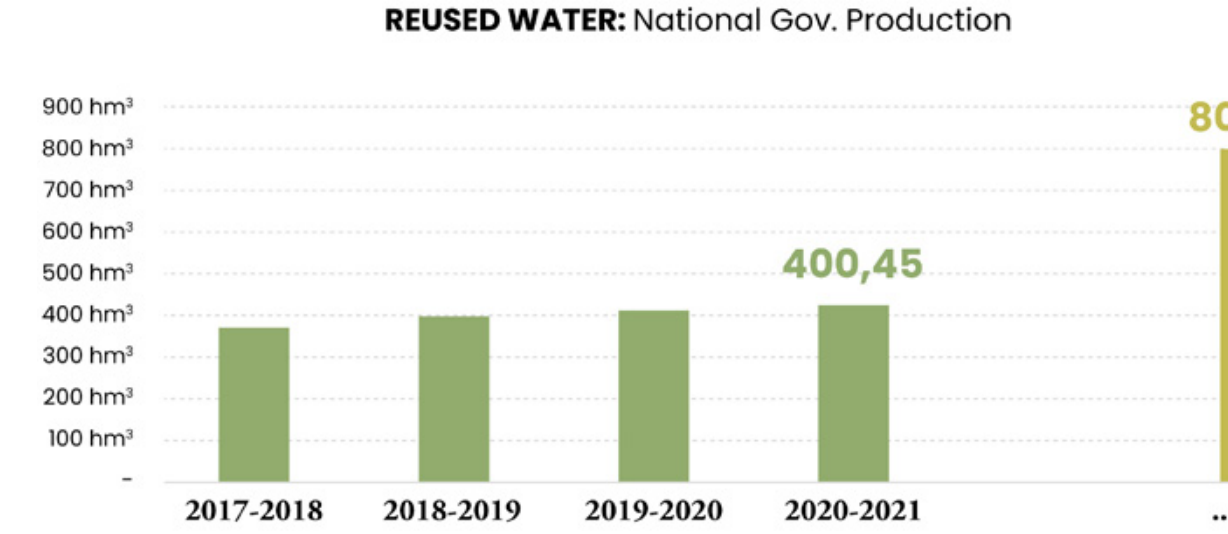
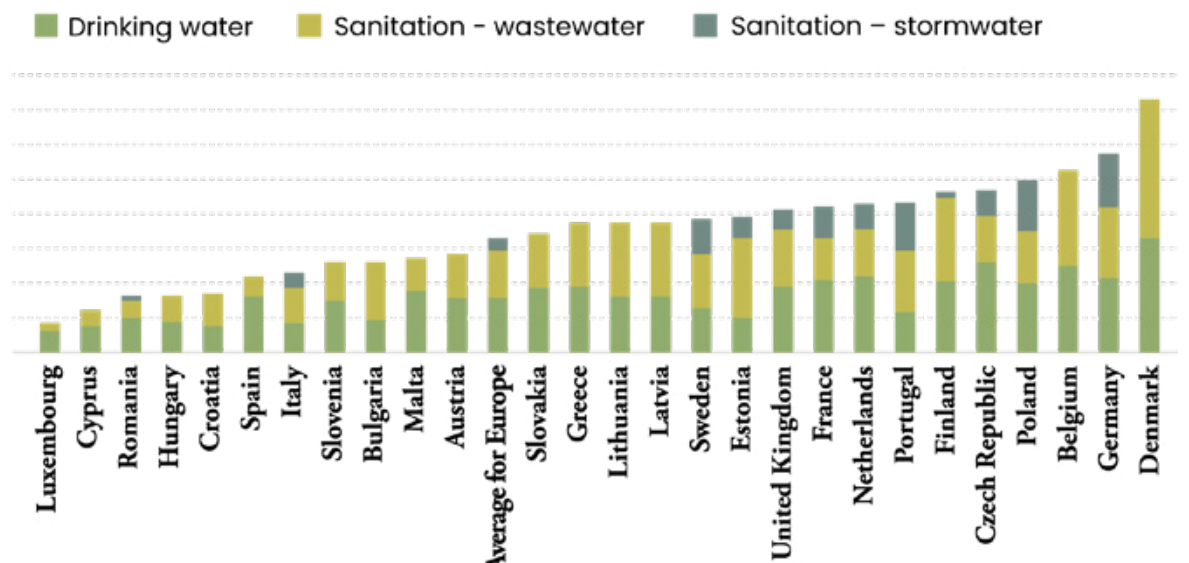
the distribution reservoirs for consumption, is 245 litres per person per day. This number has increased for the first time since 2007, partly due to a slight increase in consumption and an increase in non-revenue water (NRW), which currently stands at 23.5%.

#### Sewerage and treatment

Concerning sanitation, Spain has 2,232 Wastewater Treatment Plants (WWTP) that treat a to-

#### Consumption

The water allocation, which represents the total volume leaving



## WATER RESOURCE MANAGEMENT CHALLENGES

The sustainable management of water resources is one of the most critical challenges facing Spain in the 21st century. This challenge is magnified by several factors ranging from climate change and population growth to economic pressure and infrastructure obsolescence. In this context, it is imperative to address a variety of issues affecting both the quantity and quality of available water. From water stress and ageing distribution networks to the need to integrate non-conventional water sources such as desalination and reuse, Spain is at a crossroads that requires innovative solutions and coordinated action at multiple levels.

### Fragile balance between resource availability and demand

Spain faces a delicate balance between the availability of water resources and the growing demands of various sectors. This balance is further threatened by the effects of climate change, which alter precipitation patterns and increase the variability of the resource.

### Reducing water stress

Spain has one of the highest levels of water stress in Europe. Efficient and sustainable water management is crucial to reduce these levels and guarantee the availability of the resource for future generations.

### Water use efficiency

Saving and improving the efficiency of water use are key to meeting the growing demand. This includes both conservation measures and the implementation of more efficient water distribution and use technologies.

#### - Ageing of water networks

Spain has a total of 248,245 km of water distribution networks. However, these facilities show clear signs of ageing, with a renewal rate that has decreased to 0.2%. This aging of the infrastructure is a major concern, as it can lead to significant water losses and reduced efficiency in the system.

#### - Non revenue water (NRW)

According to data from the XVII National Study of Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation in Spain 2022, the volume of non revenue water (NRW) – which includes both apparent and real losses – is 23.5%. This indicator has increased very slightly, by 0.5%, and has remained almost constant over the

last eight years. The high NRW level underscores the need to invest in the modernization of distribution networks and monitoring technologies to reduce losses.

### Integrating water reuse and desalination

Water reuse and desalination are increasingly important strategies to supplement traditional water resources. Their integration into water management systems is vital to increase resilience to water resource variability.

### Extreme events: droughts and floods

Climate change is increasing the frequency and intensity of extreme events such as droughts and floods. This requires adequate planning and preparedness, including investment in resilient infrastructure.

### Status of water bodies

Nearly 50% of the water bodies in Spain are not in good condition, which poses serious challenges for the conservation and quality of the resource. The recovery and protection of these water bodies are crucial to meet the objectives of the Water Framework Directive.

### Water quality in urban areas

A total of 450 urban agglomerations, representing almost 25% of the total, do not comply with Directive 91/271, resulting in poor water quality in rivers and wetlands.

### Hydromorphological alterations and pollution

Hydromorphological alterations of rivers and diffuse pollution are other significant problems. In addition, 40% of groundwater bodies are in poor condition, often due to overexploitation and pollution.



Users collecting drinking water, Betanzos. Galicia. ©González-Cebrián



Lindoso reservoir, in the village of Aceredo, Galicia. ©González-Cebrián



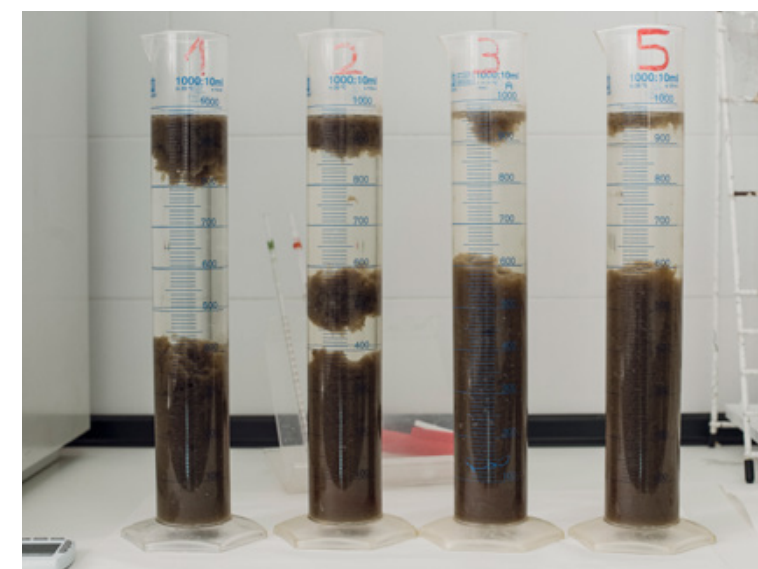
Aqueduct in Murcia ©González-Cebrián



Alicante desalination plant. ©González-Cebrián



Fire in Moaña, Galicia. ©González-Cebrián



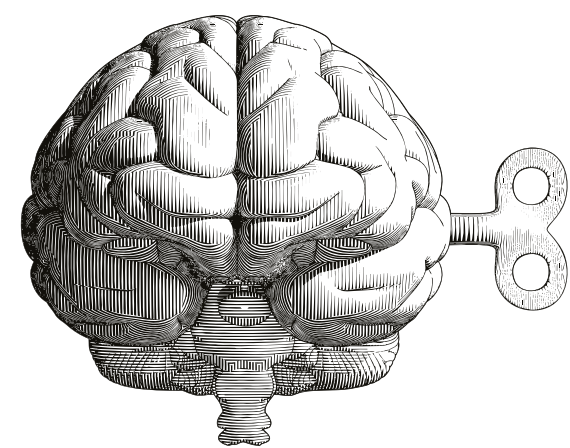
Salamanca WWTP. ©González-Cebrián



Public fountain, Madrid. ©González-Cebrián



Ramacastañas River, Avila. ©González-Cebrián



## ONGOING INVESTMENT PLANS AND PROGRAMMES

Investment in water resources management is fundamental to address the multifaceted challenges Spain faces in this area. From adapting to climate change to modernizing ageing infrastructure, public and private investment plays a crucial role in shaping a sustainable future. In this context, a number of ambitious investment plans and programmes have been launched that seek not only to improve the efficiency and sustainability of water systems, but also their resilience to extreme events. With an approach aligned with European guidelines and sustainable development goals, these plans represent a long-term commitment to ensure water security in the country.

### Third cycle River Basin Management Plans (2022-2027)

These plans are aligned with the European Green Deal and climate change adaptation objectives. They focus on overcoming past practices, such as overexploitation, pollution and deterioration of water resources. The investment announced for this period is approximately 21 billion euros, of which 8 billion come from the Directorate General for Water, River Basin Authorities and State Companies, and 13 billion from other agents.

### Flood risk management plans (FRMP)

With an investment of 2 billion euros, these plans seek to address the effects of climate change on flood risk. Nature-based solutions and cost-benefit studies for structural measures are promoted. In addition, systems such as the National Flood Zone Mapping System (SNCZI) and the Automatic Hydrological Information Systems (SAIH) are strengthened, and the National Hydrological Warning System is launched.

### Special Drought Plans

These plans use indicator systems to address prolonged drought and shortage situations. Management measures vary according to the status of the indicators and include the use of groundwater, activation of drought wells, changes in the sources of supply, and decreased allocations per demand unit.



Operators installing a drip irrigation system next to an agricultural reservoir in the area of Lorca, Murcia. ©González-Cebrían

### National Strategy for River Restoration 2022-2030

With an investment of 2.5 billion euros, this strategy seeks to promote the longitudinal continuity of rivers through the removal or adaptation of obstacles, nature-based solutions and the recovery of riparian vegetation.

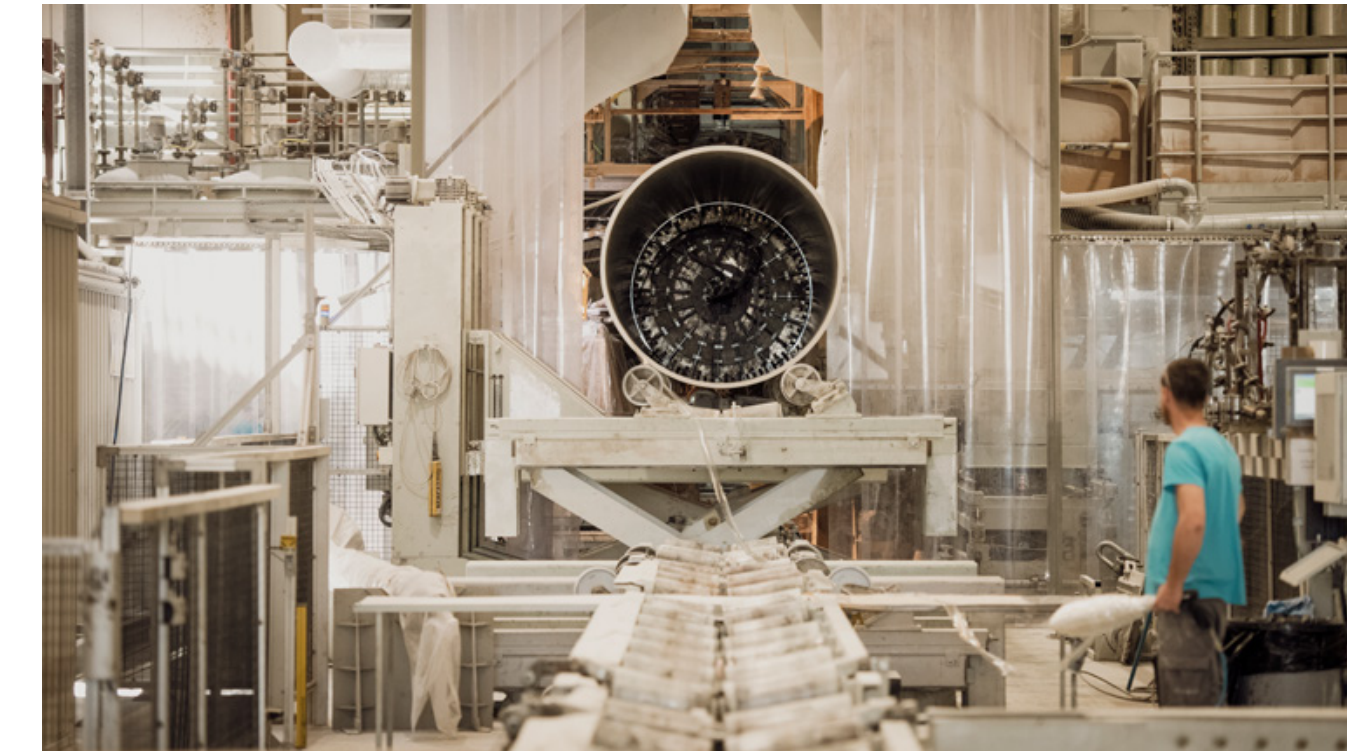
### Groundwater Action Plan

This plan, with an investment of 500 million euros, focuses on improving knowledge about aquifers through their characterization, control networks and flow and quality models. It also seeks better governance in groundwater management.

### Irrigation Modernization and Transformation Plan

Ambitious plans have been put in place for the modernization of irrigation, with a total investment of 2.13 billion euros until 2027. These funds will be used to modernize 750,000 hectares with the aim of reducing water consumption by at least 10%.

These plans represent a long-term commitment to ensure water security in the country



Purpose of investment	Investment planned (million €)			%
	National Gov.	Other agents	Total	
Planning, control and management	773,59	389,22	1.162,80	5,59
Environmental objectives	3.117,19	7.429,27	10.546,47	50,66
Flood management and dam safety	1.044,78	729,52	1.774,30	8,52
Desalination and reuse	730,08	272,09	1.002,17	4,81
Drinking water and irrigation uses	1.301,37	3.840,48	5.141,85	24,70
Grey infrastructure	976,42	124,69	1.101,12	5,29
Other investments	43,43	46,48	89,90	0,43
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>7.986,85</b>	<b>12.831,76</b>	<b>20.818,61</b>	<b>100,00</b>

Water investments. Source: MITECO, 2023.

River Basin District	Investment (million €)
Miño - Sil	55
Cantábrico Oriental	128
Cantábrico Occidental	112
Duero	143
Tago	109
Guadiana	153
Guadalquivir, Ceuta y Melilla	222
Segura	644
Júcar	160
Ebro	275

Investment allocation by River Basin District. Source: MITECO, 2023.



## PERTE TO ADVANCE THE DIGITALISATION OF WATER MANAGEMENT

Water management in Spain faces complex challenges that require innovative and coordinated solutions. The Strategic Project for Economic Recovery and Transformation Recovery (PERTE) for the digitalisation of water management emerges as a strategic initiative that seeks to modernize and make water management more efficient in the country, aligned with environmental and sustainable development objectives.

### Context and rationale

The control and proper management of water use in Spain is a constant challenge. Digitalisation provides a key tool to improve governance, increase efficiency and meet environmental and hydrological planning objectives. This project seeks to promote the use of information technologies for integrated water cycle management, from supply to treatment and reuse.

### Objectives and funding

The PERTE aims to mobilise 3,060 million euros in public and private investments in the coming years, with the expectation of generating close to 3,500 high-quality jobs in fields such as engineering, data processing, science and telecommunications. Furthermore, according to an addendum approved by the European Commission, an additional 3,055 million euros will be made available, bringing the total amount to 3,485 million euros.



Tabernas Desert, Almería. ©González-Cebrián



Rialp Dam, Lérida, Catalonia. ©González-Cebrián

### Lines of action and subsidies

#### Line of action 1:

##### Improving the governance of water use in Spain (€10 m)

- Modification of the Revised Text of the Water Law: updating of the legislation to incorporate advances in digitalisation.
- Transposition of the new Drinking Water Directive: alignment with European regulations on the quality of water intended for human consumption.
- Updates of Regulations and Ministerial Orders: includes the update of the Regulation on Hydraulic Public Domain (a figure in Spanish legislation which refers to public waters) and various ministerial orders related to the control of water volumes and discharges.
- Water Management Observatory: creation of a Royal Decree regulating the content and operation of the Observatory, including a “transparent water management” seal.

#### Line of action 2:

##### Improving digitalisation within River Basin Authorities (€225 m)

- Digitalisation of regular work: modernization of the internal processes of River Basin Authorities.
- Electronic water registry: implementation of a digital system for the water registry.
- Hydrological Information Networks (SAIH): development and improvement of hydrological information networks.
- Modelling and safety: includes numerical modelling of the hydrological cycle and a specific programme for the digitalisation of the safety cycle of dams and reservoirs.
- Digital Water Book: digital compilation of relevant information on water status and quality.

#### Line of action 3:

##### Development of financial support programmes (€1,7 b)

- Calls for subsidies: includes several calls for projects involving the digitalisation of urban water cycle management, for irrigation associations and groundwater users, and for industrial water uses.
- Distribution of funds to regional authorities: distribution of funds through the Sectoral Conference on the Environment.

In this regard, the Ministry for Ecological Transition and the Demographic Challenge (MITECO) published last November the final resolution of the first call for projects under the PERTE to advance the digitalisation of water management, granting funds for a total amount of 200 million euros for the improvement of digitalisation of urban water cycle management.

#### Line of action 4:

##### Promoting digital innovation and training

- Materials and technical guides: preparation of informative materials and technical guides for water management.
- Innovation and training programmes: development of specific programmes for the training of personnel involved in water management.
- R&D&I projects: collaboration in research, development and innovation projects specific to water management.
- Outreach campaigns: development of information campaigns aimed at the general public and water users.



Drip irrigation remote control system, Murcia. ©González-Cebrián



Public fountain in Asturias. ©González-Cebrián



Water pipe in the Mar Menor salt flats, Murcia. ©González-Cebrián



Public fountain in Madrid. ©González-Cebrián

## The first call for projects under the PERTE to advance the digitalization of water cycle management will provide €200 million in funding

On September 28, the Ministry for Ecological Transition and the Demographic Challenge (MITECO) published the provisional resolution of the first call of the PERTE to advance the digitalization of the water cycle, granting funds for a total amount of 200 million euros to advance the digitalization of the urban water cycle.

A total of 30 projects were selected for funding ranging from 3.3 to 7.9 million euros per project, benefiting 1,676 municipalities in 16 autonomous communities with a population of 14,742,016 inhabitants.

### ANDALUSIA – €32,329,473

**15. AGRUPACION DE SOLICITANTES AGUAS Y RESIDUOS DEL CAMPO DE GIBRALTAR, S.A. - FCC AQUALIA, S.A.:** perte digitalización ciclo del agua del Campo de Gibraltar – (€7,730,099).

**1. EMPRESA METROPOLITANA DE ABASTECIMIENTO Y SANEAMIENTO DE SEVILLA, S.A.:** el embalse digital 5.0: la transformación digital de Emasesa – (€7,592,777).

**18. DIPUTACIÓN PROVINCIAL DE GRANADA:** DIGRAQUA (€7.186.122).

**8. AGRUPACIÓN ACCIONA AGUA Y SERVICIOS S.L.U. – ACCIONA AGUA S.A., EMPRESA MIXTA DE SERVICIOS DE VILLANUEVA DE ALGAIDA S.A.:** DACUA Project – (€5,988,761).

**4. GIAHSA:** CPS4WM-H – (€3,831,714).

### CATALONIA – €26,514,588

**12. AIGÜES DE BARCELONA, EMPRESA METROPOLITANA DE GESTIÓ DEL CICLE INTEGRAL DE L'AGUA, S.A.:** RESSONA – (€7,968,231).

**11. SOCIEDAD GENERAL DE AGUAS DE BARCELONA, S.A.U.:** E-AIGO – (€7,502,821).

**29. CONSORCI BESÒS TORDERA:** PAITIDA – (€5,015,520).

**7. AIGÜES DE MANRESA, S.A.:** sostenibilidad en el ciclo del agua. Un proyecto de digitalización y transformación del territorio – (€6,028,016).

### CASTILE AND LEON – €14,903,836

**13. SOCIEDAD MUNICIPAL DE AGUAS DE BURGOS, S.A.:** DIGITAGUABUR – (€7,989,347).

**26. DIPUTACIÓN DE SORIA:** SOAR – (€6,914,489).

### VALENCIA – €28,892,925 €

**5. AVSA – AIGÜES DE SAGUNT S.A, AGUAS DE CALPE, ACTUACIONS AMBIENTALS INTEGRALS, S.L, EMPRESA MIXTA D'AIGÜES D'ALTAFULLA, S.A, GLOBAL OMNIUM INVERSIONES, SL Y AJUNTAMENT DE MIRAMAR:** DIGITAMED – (€7,849,771).

**14. ENTIDAD PÚBLICA DE SANEAMIENTO DE AGUAS RESIDUALES DE LA COMUNITAT VALENCIANA:** DIGAR-CV – (€7,839,113).

**3. AVSA, AJUNTAMENT DE VALÈNCIA, EMIMET, EMIVASA, EPSAR Y GLOBAL OMNIUM INVERSIONES S.L.:** PROYECTO SHINE-AMV. – (€7,650,451).

**27. DIPUTACIÓN PROVINCIAL DE CASTELLÓN:** Digitalización del ciclo urbano del agua en municipios menores de 20.000 habitantes de la provincia de Castellón – (€5,553,590).

### BASQUE COUNTRY – €20,376,823

**10. AGUAS MUNICIPALES DE VITORIA-GASTEIZ S.A.U.:** SMART AMVISA 2025 – (€7,932,631).

**6. CONSORCIO DE AGUAS DE BILBAO BIZKAIA:** URDATA – (€7,352,492).

**23. AGRUPACIÓN AGASA Y AYUNTAMIENTOS DE HERNANI, LASARTEORIA, OIARTZUN, LEZO, ASTIGARRAGA, USURBIL, PASAIA Y URNIETA:** Digitalización del ciclo del agua de Donostialdea (€5,091,700).

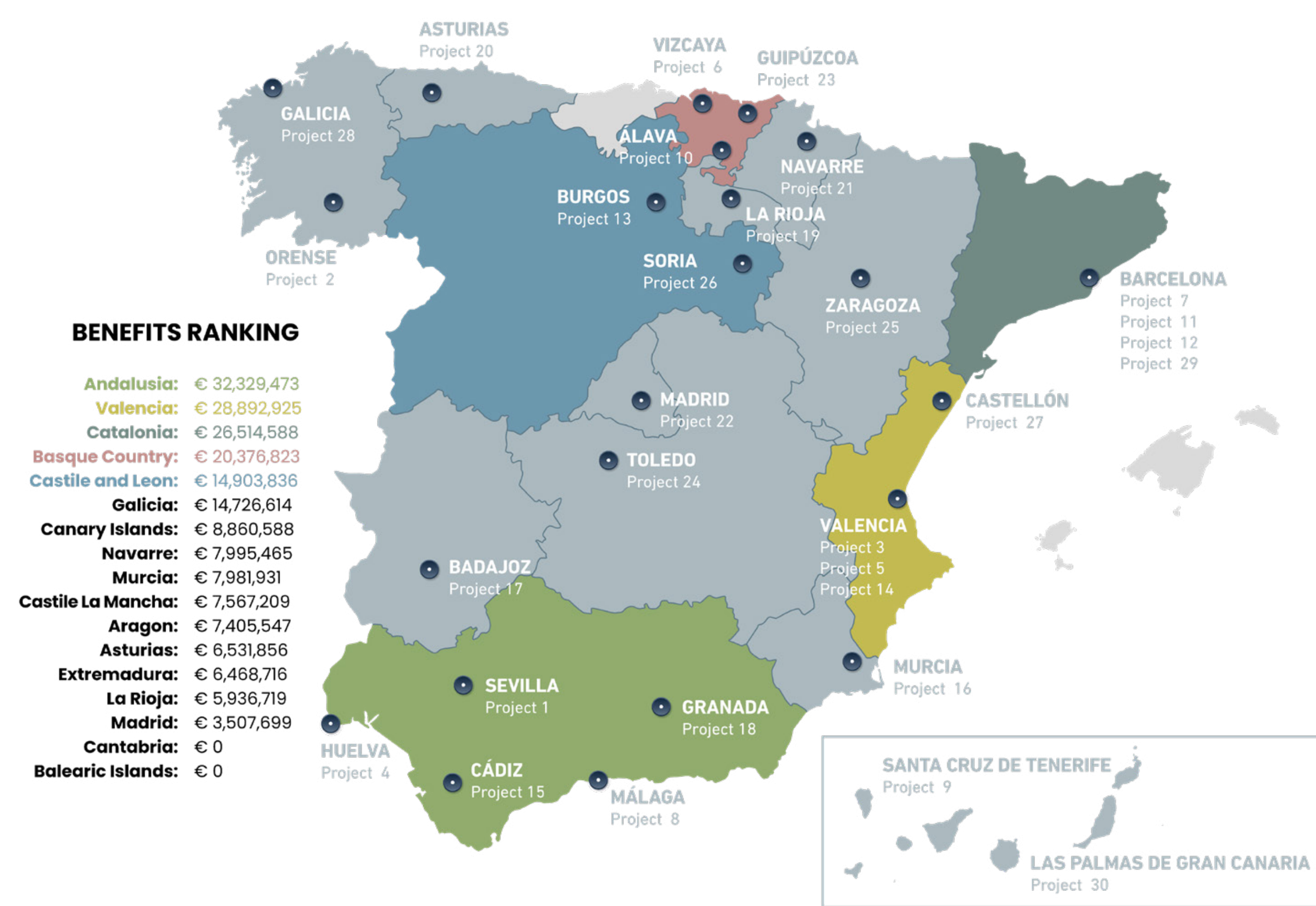
### GALICIA – €14,726,614

**2. AQUAORENSE SOCIEDADE PROVINCIAL DE AGUAS E MEDIO AMBIENTE, S.A.:** OU-INTELIGENTE: provincia del agua – (€7,754,519).

**28. AYUNTAMIENTOS DE CARTELLE, CERCEDA, COIRÓS, LEIRO, NEGREIRA, PALAS DE REI, SARRIA, VILAGARCÍA DE AROUSA Y VILANOVA DE AROUSA:** Espina & Delfín (€6,972,095).

### CANARY ISLANDS – €8,860,588

**9. EMPRESA MIXTA DE AGUAS DE S/C TENERIFE S.A.:** digitalización y optimización del balance hídrico en Santa Cruz de Tenerife – (€5,555,432).



**30. EMPRESA MIXTA DE AGUAS DE LAS PALMAS, S.A.:** Mejora de eficiencia del ciclo urbano del agua de Las Palmas de Gran Canaria (€3,305,152).

### NAVARRRE – €7,995,465

**21. AGRUPACIÓN DE NAVARRA DE INFRAESTRUCTURAS LOCALES, S.A. – SERVICIOS DE LA COMARCA DE PAMPLONA, S.A. – SERVICIOS DE MONTEJURRA, S.A.:** Agua Digital Navarra / Nafarroako ur Digitala ADNA – (€7,995,465).

### MURCIA – €7,981,931

**16. HIDROGEA, GESTIÓN INTEGRAL DE AGUAS DE MURCIA, S.A.:** CARTAGENA AGUA DIGITAL – (€7,981,931).

### CASTILE LA MANCHA – €7,567,209

**24. DIPUTACIÓN DE TOLEDO:** Proyecto de mejora y digitalización del ciclo urbano del agua en las infraestructuras y sistemas de las entidades locales de la diputación provincial de Toledo (€7,567,209).

### ARAGON – €7,405,547

**25. AGRUPACIÓN AYUNTAMIENTO DE ZARAGOZA – ECOCIUDAD ZARAGOZA, S.A.U.:** DIGITALIZA – (€7,405,547).

### ASTURIAS – €6,531,856

**20. AGRUPACIÓN DE CONSORCIO DE AGUAS DE ASTURIAS (CADASA), EMPRESA MIXTA AGUAS DE AVILÉS, S.L Y LOS AYUNTAMIENTOS DE CASTRILLÓN, CORVERA, GOZÓN, ILLAS Y CARREÑO:** D'AUA – (€6,531,856).

### EXTREMADURA – €6,468,716

**17. CONSORCIO PARA LA GESTIÓN DE SERVICIOS MEDIOAMBIENTALES DE LA DIPUTACIÓN DE BADAJOZ PROMEDIO:** DIGI2RURAL – (€6,468,716).

### LA RIOJA – €5,936,719

**19. CONSORCIO DE AGUAS Y RESIDUOS DE LA RIOJA:** DIGICARE – (€5,936,719).

### MADRID – €3,507,699

**22. CANAL DE ISABEL II S.A.M.P.:** Proyecto demostrativo de digitalización del ciclo integral del agua urbana en la cuenca del Alberche en la Comunidad de Madrid (€3,507,699).

### CANTABRIA – €0

### BALEARIC ISLANDS – €0

## SPAIN WILL INVEST MORE THAN € 29 BILLION TO IMPROVE WATER MANAGEMENT

**River Basin  
Management Plans  
third cycle  
(2022- 2027)**

**€20,818  
MILLION**

(Ministry and entities: € 7,986.85 m  
Other agents: € 12,831.76 m)

### OVERVIEW OF INVESTMENTS

The Ministry for Ecological Transition and the Demographic Challenge (MITECO) has launched a series of investments worth millions through measures, plans and programmes that represent a historic milestone in water resource planning, with the aim of tackling the problems that have been affecting water management in recent years and, at the same time, to address possible future ones. An unprecedented investment effort that will mark a before and after in water governance in Spain.

**Flood Risk  
Management Plans**

**€2 BILLION**

**PERTE to advance the  
digitalisation of water cycle  
management**

**€3.06  
BILLION**

(Public and private investments)

**National Strategy  
for River Rstoration  
(2022-2030)**

**€2.5 BILLION**

**Groundwater  
Action Plan**

**€500  
MILLION**



*Connecting Waterpeople*