



## Public policies and basic sanitation: legal aspects for the implementation of services

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According to the Brazilian Constitution of 1988, every citizen has the right of public service provision, to guarantee life's quality. Among those services determined by the Magna Carta the ones included are related to sanitation, more precisely the treated water supply, sewage treatment, urban solid waste management and rainwater management, that composes the guidelines of basic sanitation policies in the country. However, it is noticed that part of the population doesn't have access to all these services, which can set off illnesses. The data from the Health Ministry shows that in 2017, 2.340 deaths were registered related to illnesses due to the lack of sanitation services. By this point, the objective of this research was to perform a diagnosis about the legal aspects related to sanitation public services. The research is classified as basic since it used theoretical basis for its development. About the objectives it is classified as exploratory because it was structured on the identification of current legal aspects related to the theme. For last, it is also classified as documental, once it was not used analytical elements, but the law itself. To perform this research, digital incursions on the official government websites, official diary and specific literatures were done. As so, it provides the legal framework of public policies, that can be directly or indirectly related to the basic sanitation services in the country. By the information gathered it was possible to identify that Brazil has a cohesive legal system with regard to basic sanitation. To link the ideas presented here the following texts can be cited: National Sanitation Plan (Law 11.445/2007); National Water Management Policies (Law 9.433/1997); City Statute (Law 10.251/2010); Metropole Statute (Law 13.089/2015). It is important to emphasize that there is an ongoing law project (PL 3.261/2019) on the President of Republic custody to be sanctioned, that treats about changes on the Law 11.445. Finally, it is possible to conclude that the laws being enacted in distinct periods, within long periods between them, created a complex structure to correctly execute them. Furthermore, it was concluded that although public policies require social participation, in the elaboration and execution of its instruments, it is not possible to perceive effective engagement by society, mainly due to lack of motivation on the part of the public authorities or popular incentives. In the end, it is expected that there may be a closer relationship between the public authorities and civil society, with a view to integrating public policies and consequently improving the quality of life.

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