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A **global collaboration** between the private sector, government agencies and NGOs, running on-the-ground projects **to address shared water risks at the local level.**

The vision is of a **secure and fair water future that supports sustainable economic growth**, achieved through the improved use and management of water at a watershed level.



Joined effort



Tanzania



South Africa



Peru



India



USA



Honduras



Colombia

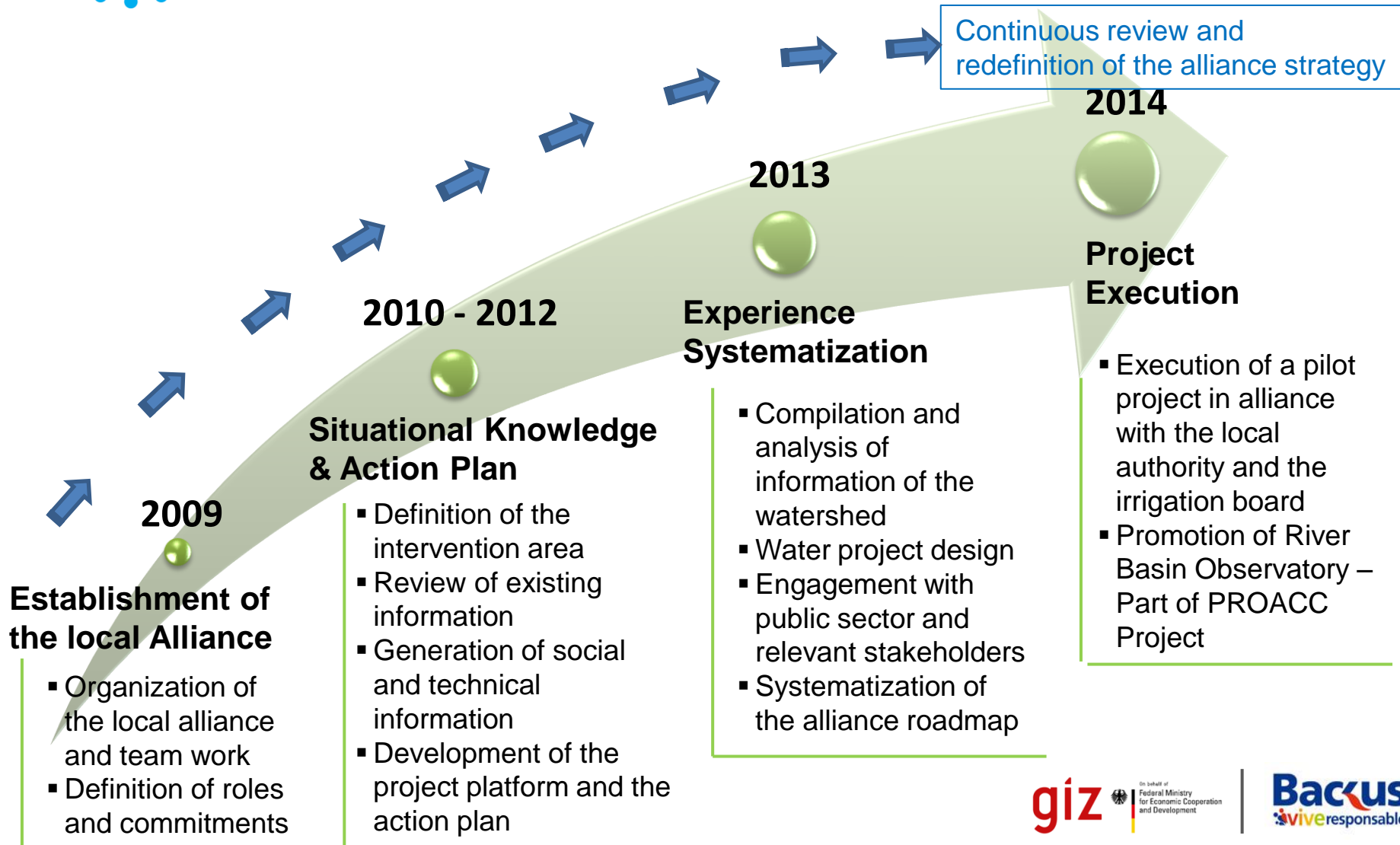


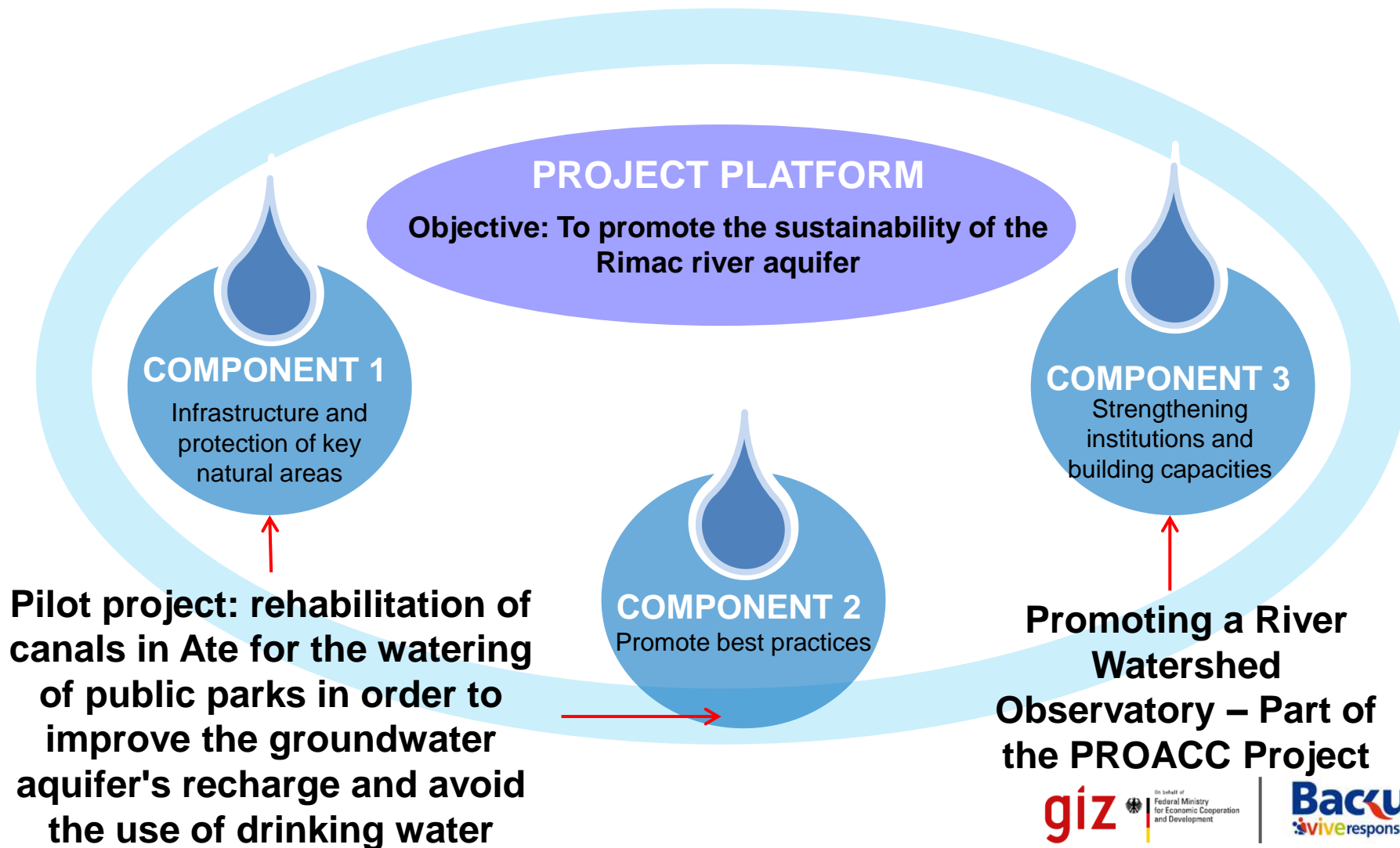
Zambia



- Most important brewery company in Peru with more than 130 years of experience
- Five breweries, one water bottling plant, two CSD plants, one malting plant
- 42 distributions centers
- Over 7,000 generated direct jobs and more than 220,000 indirect jobs
  
- Drinking water and sanitation program – PROAGUA
- Main projects: policy advice to the Ministry of Construction, Housing and Sanitation. Technical advice to water utilities throughout Peru on corporate governability, skills development, financial and commercial management.

# Development of the alliance in Peru





## SITUATION AND OPPORTUNITY

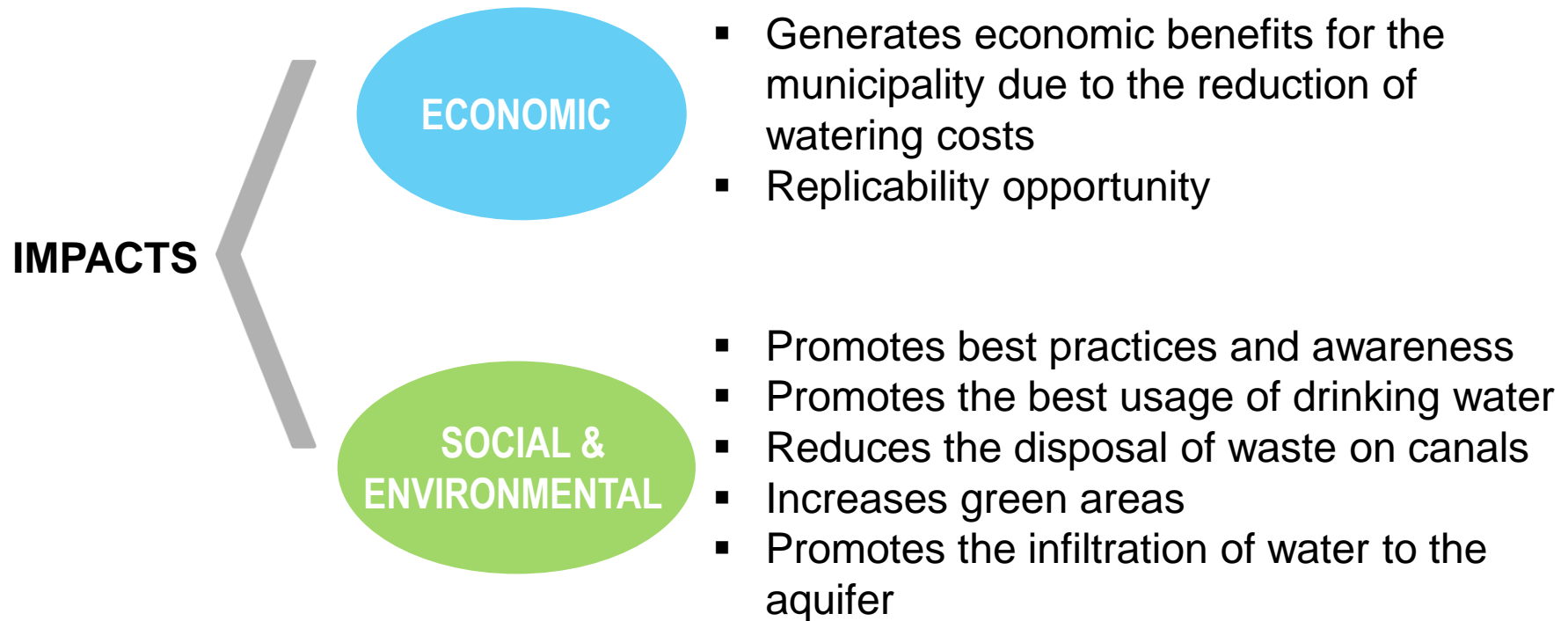


- Most of the parks in Ate (68%) are being watered with drinking water and with expensive water provided by trucks
- Drinking water is 43 times more expensive than water from the river (canals)
- 9% of Lima's population is not connected to the drinking water public network
- Situation of the canals : 65% of canals are in poor condition, 35% are inoperative and 55% of the water flowing through them is lost

## PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Involves the rehabilitation of 2 km of canals for the watering of four public parks in order to **improve the groundwater aquifer's recharge and avoid the use of drinking water**. The project is conducted in alliance with the Ate Municipality (Local authority) and the Irrigation Board (administrator of water canals)







## OBJECTIVE

Contribute to Climate Change Adaptation of Water Resources Management with Involvement of the Private Sector at the Chillon, Rimac and Lurin River Basins – PROACC

- **Area of intervention:** Chillon, Rimac and Lurin river basins
- **Timeframe:** August 2014 – May 2019
- **Partners:** Water National Authority - (ANA), GIZ; SEDAPAL, Private Sector, Municipalities and all users
- **Funding:** German Energy and Climate Funds - 4.4 Mill. EUR

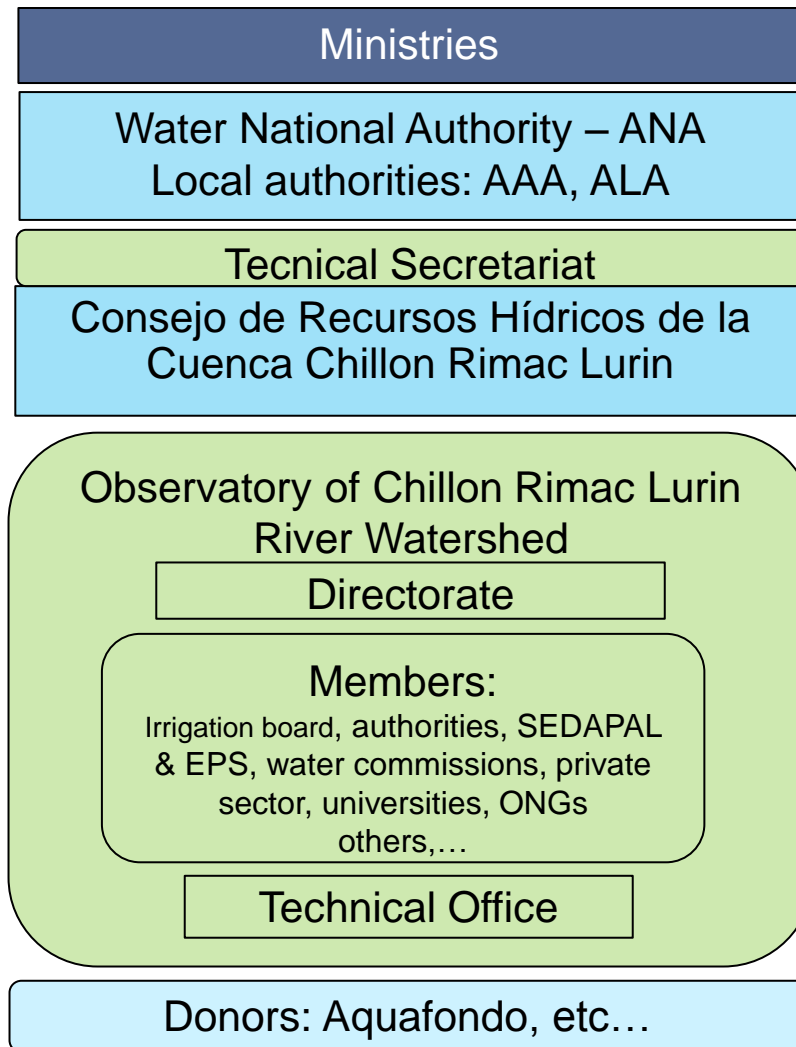
1. Observatory

2. Public-private  
Projects

PROACC

3. Reuse of treated  
wastewater

4. Awareness strategy on  
Climate Change  
Adaptation



## Monitoring the situation of Chillon Rimac Lurin river watershed

- to coordinate information flow in monitoring of
  - discharge of surface water
  - quality of surface water
  - volume in the aquifer
  - quality of groundwater
  - water related conflicts and point of risks
- to support improving the monitoring system;
- to monitor information not yet monitored (risks, conflict points, etc.)
- to disseminate relevant information to all partners
- to seek for funds
- to finance activities in the context of monitoring
- to elaborate the business and operation plan of the observatory
- to give opinion on necessary actions => plan
- Other activities tbd.

## Key partners:



Other enterprises and interested organizations

## Main activities:

- Set the observatory: Elaboration of structure, business plan and funding system. Recruitment
- Technical advice to the observatory: Capacity building
- Support to the monitoring system: Information management
- Compilation and dissemination of lessons learned: Analysis of international experiences on public-private models

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## Key partners:

Private sector, Local Governments and SEDAPAL

## Main activities:

- Identify possible projects, f.ex: reuse of treated wastewater, reforestation, etc. and interested companies
- Set an operational structure and financial mechanisms for the development and implementation of public-private projects
- Foster incentives that stimulate best practices, f.ex: Public recognition for the most sustainable water user of the watershed

Prize: “Friends of the Watershed”

- All water users play a role in the sustainable management of water resources, public sector, private sector, international cooperation, academic institutions, NGOs and society
- There is a need to gather efforts to promote water awareness, best practices and water management capabilities to solve problems related to water quality and availability
- Thus, important companies in their countries have to be a role model in the industry. International cooperation organizations, based on their credibility and reputation, can sit in the same table with the relevant authorities and committed companies, in order to promote the sustainable management of water resources



Thank you

