

ACCELERATING AND SCALING SOLUTIONS IN WATER

FIVE YEARS OF 2030 WRG IN

PERU

2014-2019



Visit to Cerro Verde in Arequipa, Peru, during the 2030 WRG Peru-Mongolia Mining and Water Exchange. 17-20 April 2017.

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“

Peru's water challenges are serious. Without intervention, the capital city of Lima could run out of water. ”



FOREWORD

In 2013, the Peruvian government invited 2030 WRG to help develop a plan to sustainably manage the country's water. In 2014, 2030 WRG established a Steering Committee in Peru as a platform for open, cross-sector dialogue to unite stakeholders around a shared vision and approach to managing the nation's water resources. This active committee meets several times a year.

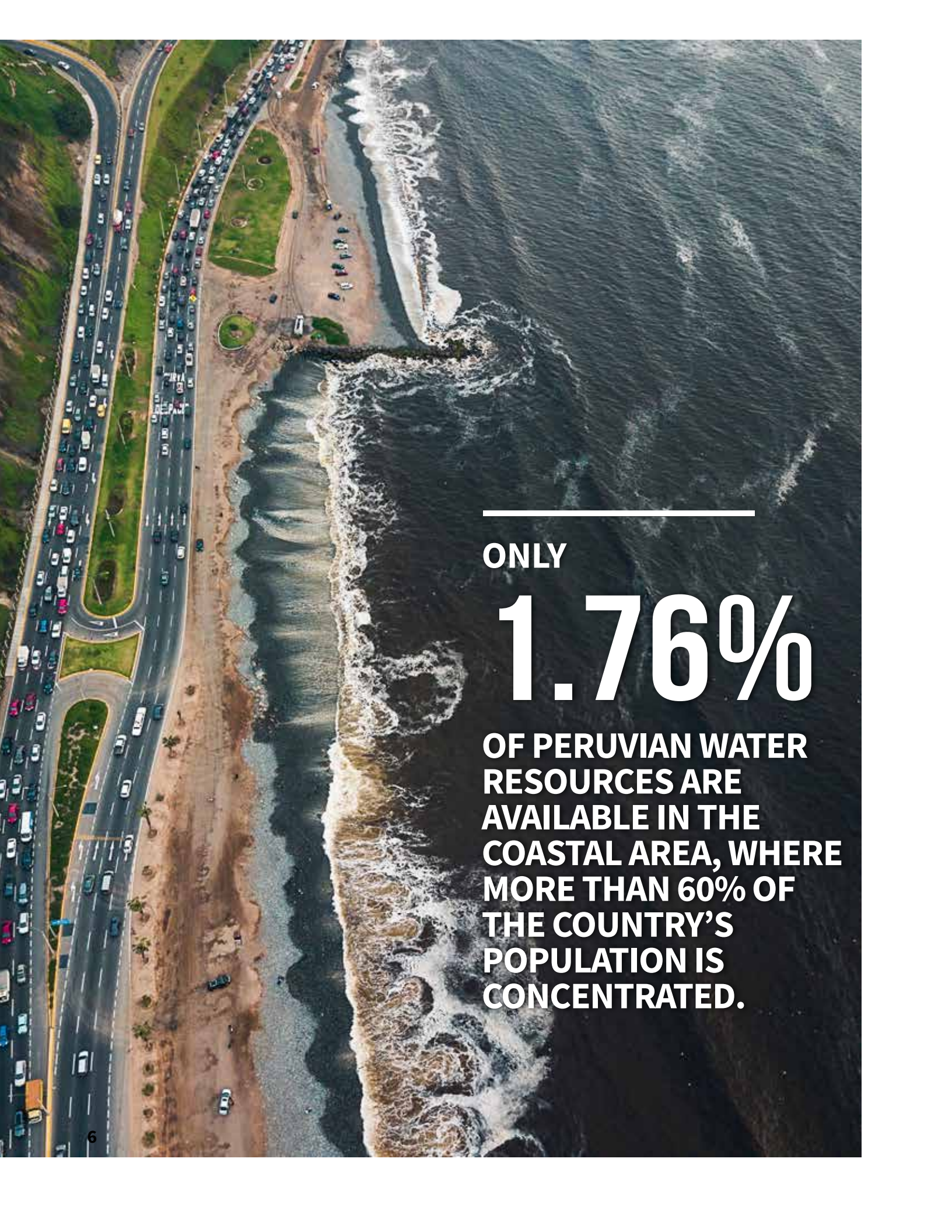
Peru's water challenges are serious. Without intervention, the capital city of Lima could run out of water. The 2030 WRG multi-stakeholder platform has helped build relationships and trust among the diverse set of stakeholders critical to sound water management. Although there is no silver bullet solution to tackling water stress and scarcity in Peru, collective action could lead to longer-lasting results, as stakeholders are brought in earlier and feel they have a voice and can contribute to finding solutions.

2030 WRG Peru is setting the bar high for collective action on water and tackling thorny issues like mining and water head-on. With only a decade left to 2030, accelerating and scaling solutions must be everyone's top priority. 2030 WRG Peru welcomes new ideas and innovations, understanding that approaches need to be flexible and dynamic to ensure stakeholders' continued commitment.

We would like to thank the Steering Committee, the working groups and all stakeholders for their dedication to 2030 WRG Peru. We hope that in the years ahead they continue to be ambassadors for the 2030 WRG multi-stakeholder model and approaches in the region and beyond.

Mercedes Castro
Chair, 2030 WRG Peru Steering Board
CEO, Aqualimpia

Karin Krchnak
Program Manager, 2030 WRG



ONLY

1.76%

**OF PERUVIAN WATER
RESOURCES ARE
AVAILABLE IN THE
COASTAL AREA, WHERE
MORE THAN 60% OF
THE COUNTRY'S
POPULATION IS
CONCENTRATED.**

BACKGROUND



About Peru

Following a decade of high growth, Peru's economy has slowed down in recent years due to unfavorable external conditions, political instability, and reduced private investment.

Economic growth has led to a significant increase in per capita income and a reduction in the poverty rate by 36% in six years. The highest rate of growth (6.6%) occurred in the arid coastal areas, where the largest cities are located and much of the agricultural and mining activity takes place. Only 1.76% of Peruvian water resources are available in the coastal area, where more than 60% of the country's population is concentrated. By contrast, the rainforest regions of the Amazon basin hold about 98% of the country's water resources but are home to only 10% of the population.

In the last decade, Peru has made steady progress in increasing water and wastewater coverage, meeting the Millennium Development Goals targets in 2015. Between 2012 and 2014, the government increased its annual spend (from 21% to 49%) allocated to rural areas. Despite this considerable investment, the quality, efficiency, and reliability of services in Peru fall short of an upper-middle-income country. According to the National Water Authority (ANA), about \$45 billion in new investment is required by 2035 to meet the country's water needs. The government alone cannot raise this sum; innovative solutions and partnerships with the private sector are also needed.

Water Challenges

Peru suffers from chronic water stress and water scarcity. Although it has 159 river basins and an overall per capita availability of 68,321 m³ per person per year, these resources are unevenly distributed in space and time, resulting in frequent floods and droughts. The Andean Mountains divide the country into the water-rich Atlantic basin and two water-scarce basins, the Pacific and Lake Titicaca. The Peruvian piedmont and coastline are prone to floods and mudslides following short-duration and extreme rainfall, often triggered by El Niño. Most floods occur in the north of Peru, while the southern part of the country is often affected by droughts.

About a quarter (7.4 million) of Peru's population lives in rural areas. Of this group, about 2.7 million have no access to adequate drinking water, while about 6 million Peruvians do not have improved sanitation facilities. Lima, the capital city, is home to about a third of the country's population. It is located in the Pacific basin, which is characterized by an arid climate with very low rainfall (on average 9 mm a year).

Untreated mining effluents, insufficient wastewater treatment in urban and industrial areas, unrestrained dumping of municipal and industrial solid waste, and widespread use of agrochemicals further limit the availability of freshwater throughout the country. This has increased the overexploitation of groundwater reserves.



Photo: Blue Certificate Awarding.

OUR WORK IN PERU

Our role

2030 WRG supports decision makers and stakeholders in creating incentives for sustainable water use, while promoting wide alliances that recognize that water both limits and provides an opportunity for development in Peru.

2030 WRG's multi-stakeholder platform in Peru enables:

- High-level discussion on water policies.
- Multi-stakeholder dialogues on water issues and related key topics.
- The private sector's active participation in water resources management and security.
- The development of programs and financing for activities that promote private sector participation in water initiatives.

In 2019, 2030 WRG continued to convene government, the private sector, and civil society in ongoing dialogue on various topics, including water governance policy considerations, regulations, private sector action and water stewardship, and social impact and community participation. Due to the participation of high-level government stakeholders and decision makers from various ministries, topics beyond the scope of water can be discussed, making the multi-stakeholder platform a unique cross-sectoral platform.

The role of Peru's multi-stakeholder platform

The path to sustainable development is complex. No government, organization, or company can solve these problems alone; collaboration and involvement of stakeholders (companies, government, civil society, and academia) are needed. To ensure success, the factors that favor and limit collective action need to be understood. In this context, multi-stakeholder platforms fulfill the role of promoting collaboration and partnership between parties involved in order to solve problems.

According to Harvard University's Center for Innovation for

Development, multi-stakeholder platforms act as a form of governance. They allow groups of people to make decisions and initiate measures for the collective good, at different scales – local, national, or international. These platforms also provide a space where stakeholders can learn and interact, where participants can talk and be heard, and where ideas can be adapted and enriched to drive innovation and find ways to solve problems or promote development that is more beneficial for everyone.

Since its inception, 2030 WRG has used multi-stakeholder platforms to champion collective action around the complex issue of water resources.

What is a multi-stakeholder platform?

2030 WRG's multi-stakeholder platforms promote cooperation. However, to function effectively, they require the various actors to get actively involved in decision-making processes and implementation. The people involved may be directly or indirectly affected by the water resources policy or have the ability to influence its results, either positively or negatively.

In recent decades, three trends in the processes of involving actors in water issues have emerged:

- **What it means to participate and be involved has evolved.** Involvement obliges actors to integrate into broader processes that take into consideration the various interests and possible outcomes in decision making. Involvement goes beyond the declaration of intentions and can extend its influence to actors outside the direct water resource system. The OECD established six levels of stakeholder involvement (see Figure 1 on page 11).
- **The platforms have formalized.** Although the absence of rigid structures may attract more actors in the early stages of a platform's development, a preference for flexibility has led to a lack of systems or real commitments for many platforms. However, recently

there has been a tendency to formalize these platforms within national or regional regulations, as well as systematize the processes through guides or manuals.

- **Actors' involvement in managing water resources has been institutionalized.**

Peru's multi-stakeholder platform has allowed actors to be involved in managing water resources, while maintaining its flexibility and independence in its operation. Remaining independent and not following strict rules for its operation have contributed to the platform's success. The open and safe space allows many actors to be involved, while promoting action and not just dialogue.

How does the 2030 WRG multi-stakeholder platform work?

There are different types of multi-stakeholder platforms, each with an increasing degree of influence:¹

- **Networks.** Multi-stakeholder processes do not necessarily solve problems, but they help to share criteria for guidelines, understand problems more deeply, and consider the interests of the other parties involved.
- **Focus groups.** The platforms provide a safe space for governments to test ideas and innovative concepts.
- **Organization of services.** Multi-stakeholder platforms take advantage of the magnitude of the network's breadth of services to garner external support.
- **Crisis management.** The multi-stakeholder dialogue can facilitate conflict resolution when normal negotiations do not work.
- **Alliance for action.** Multi-stakeholder platforms can be used to form alliances for concrete actions to address policy interventions.

2030 WRG's flexibility in Peru has allowed it to fulfill these five roles. For example, the platform allows professional and institutional networks to collaborate. It enables more productive collaboration on specific topics by developing working groups and creating a space for technical dialogue between different actors to discuss proposals.

The success of multi-stakeholder platforms depends on more than just collaborative work. The way platforms are

established, the processes that are followed, and leadership and facilitation capabilities all have a great impact on the platforms' development and success.

In practice, multi-stakeholder platforms are diverse. 2030 WRG has been successful in Peru because it:

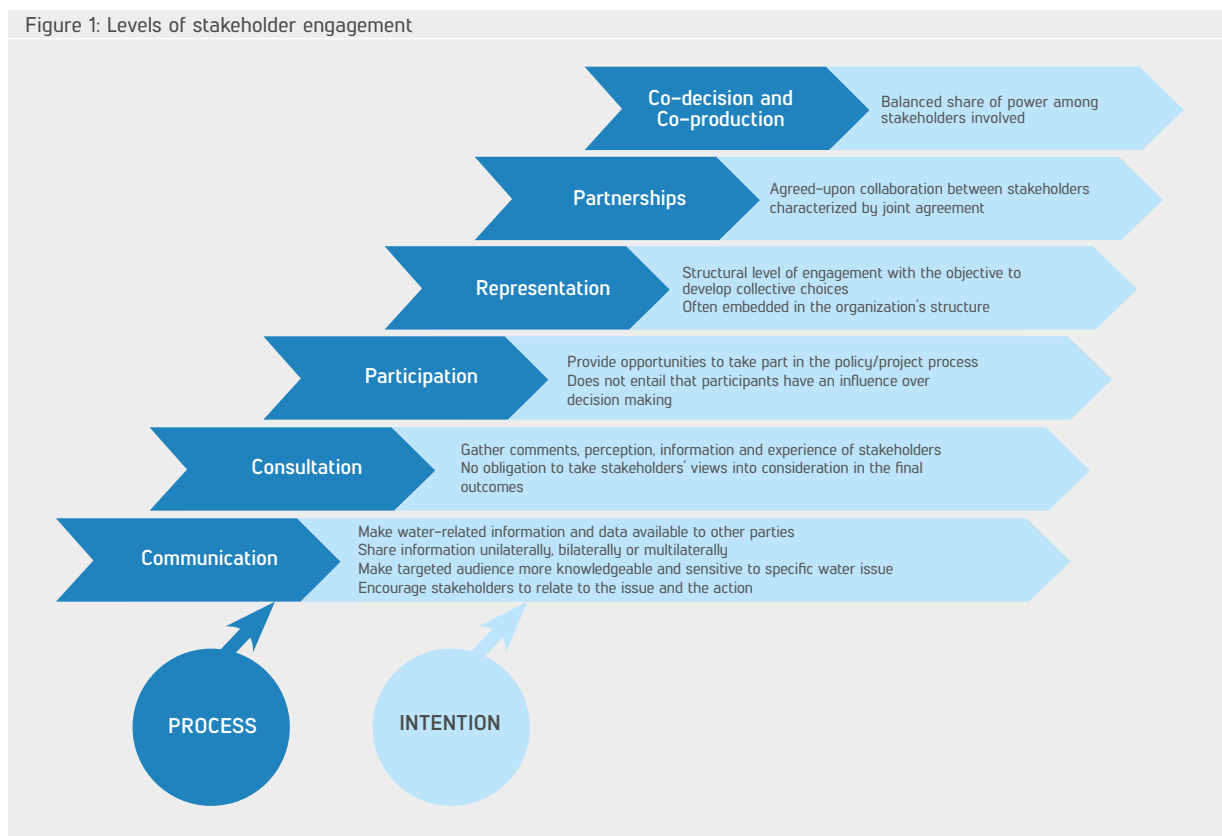
- **Creates shared concern for the integrated management of water resources.** All actors agree that the integrated management of water resources is necessary to provide access to good-quality water resources to all, while ensuring there is sufficient supply for various economic activities, helping avoid conflicts, and promoting social and environmental wellbeing. 2030 WRG participants agree on investing time and energy in addressing water resource problems.
- **Fosters the engagement of all key actors involved in water resources management.** Participants all have influence in managing water resources. They include ministers and vice ministers of state that have been involved in relevant sectors (such as agriculture, housing, construction, sanitation, and environment); presidents or directors of regulatory bodies and public bodies such as the National Water Authority, the National Superintendence of Water and Sanitation Services (SUNASS), and SEDAPAL (metropolitan area of Lima's water utility company); private businesses; international organizations; nongovernmental organizations (NGOs); and academia. In the past five years, relevant actors have joined the platform, with the same level of influence. Likewise, the platform has maintained a gender approach, while involving both youth and experienced individuals.
- **Works with multi-sectoral vision and at national and regional levels.** The platform consists of people with experience in various disciplines, ensuring that the underlying causes of the problems and opportunities for solutions are identified and considered from different perspectives. The local experience of government representatives and civil society helps inform solutions at the subnational level as well.
- **Is a dynamic and long-term platform.** The platform has successfully remained active despite the country's recent political instability. The process has been flexible, responding to the changing needs of the political environment.
- **Addresses specific issues through working groups.** 2030 WRG has established joint work on specific

¹ Warner, J. 2006. Multi-stakeholder platforms: Integrating society in water resource management? *Ambiente & Sociedade*, 1[SE].

topics through working groups that discuss technical and policy solutions. The duration of working groups varies depending on the objectives, ensuring flexibility for stakeholders to thoroughly explore particular challenges and proposed solutions.

- **Brings together people with different interests and spheres of influence.** All 2030 WRG participants have different levels of spheres of influence, depending on their status, political connections, knowledge, and communication skills. As long as these levels are similar or balanced, they will not become a destructive influence in the multi-stakeholder process.
- **Promotes stakeholder learning.** The 2030 WRG platform promotes innovation and learning among its members. The Observatory of Water established by the Universidad del Pacífico is an example of this objective. Multi-stakeholder platforms provide a supportive environment for interactive learning, allowing actors to view ideas from different perspectives. The MSPs also provide scientific evidence for the platform's work.
- **Is enriched by direct experiences (project implementation)** and balances top-down and bottom-up approaches. Societies have developed different mechanisms to delegate decision making, and platforms such as 2030 WRG help find a balance between the structures and decisions that come from the top, and stakeholders' contributions from the base.
- **Promotes transformative and institutional changes on water.** Most water problems are deeply rooted. 2030 WRG promotes transformative change to eliminate barriers to efficient and effective governance. It understands that this is a lengthy process that will involve various people and institutions.
- **Has a dedicated and neutral Secretariat that keeps interested parties involved** by capturing the different actors' interests and promoting the development of a relevant agenda for discussion and the contribution of solutions to the country's water problems.

Figure 1: Levels of stakeholder engagement



UNDERGROUND WATER TARIFFS

After the success of the underground tariff, in June 2019, 2030 WRG helped create a neutral space for private companies currently using groundwater for industrial activities and the national competent authorities involved: the National Water Authority, SUNASS, SEDAPAL, the Minister of Housing, Construction, and Sanitation, and the Minister of Environment. The working space promotes dialogue and enables the parties involved to evaluate the sustainable governance of groundwater. The purpose of the platform is to analyze and evaluate the current methodology after four years of its development and the results achieved to date. This evaluation will inform improvements to the current regulation and enable a neutral constructive dialogue between private sector users and the authorities.

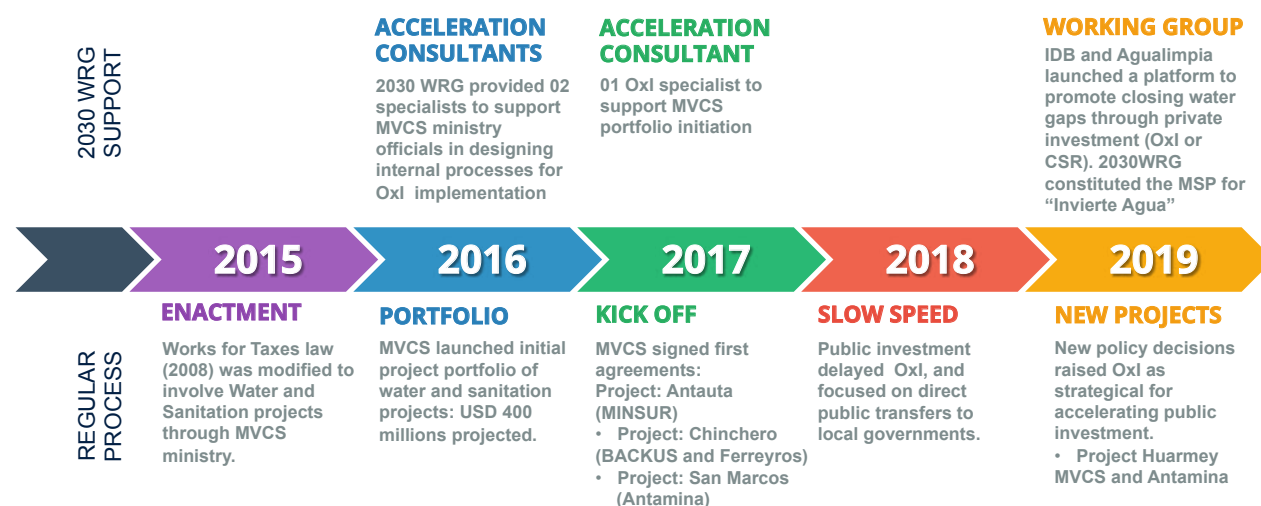


WORKS FOR TAXES

Since 2015, 2030 WRG has focused on promoting the Works for Taxes mechanism, which is an innovative approach to accelerating public infrastructure through private investment. Private companies pay income tax in advance by executing public works projects in a municipal or regional community. In 2015 and 2016, on the Minister of Housing, Construction, and Sanitation's request, 2030 WRG provided technical assistance to improve the institution's legal framework for regulating the internal process for approving and prioritizing projects. This included streamlining the process, which resulted in the creation of an initial project portfolio of \$400 million for public investment projects in water and sanitation, and four agreements with private companies for investment projects valued at \$55 million up to 2019.

Since January 2019, 2030 WRG has facilitated the multi-stakeholder platform for the project "Invierte Agua," which is being implemented by NGO Agualimpia and financed by the Inter-American Development Bank. The project was created

to provide technical assistance and advisory services to support 24 water and sanitation infrastructure projects through the Works for Taxes mechanism from 2019 to 2021. 2030 WRG brings together public and private sector actors to discuss and accelerate the implementation of specific projects. To date, it has organized a dialogue table with the main actors for Works for Taxes, such as ProInversion; the National Water Authority; the Ministry of Housing, Construction, and Sanitation; the Ministry of Economy and Finances; and Alianza para Obras por Impuestos – Aloxi (an alliance of private companies that implement infrastructure projects through Works for Taxes), to discuss how to promote, dynamize, and facilitate the execution of water and sanitation projects through the mechanism. Key issues that were discussed include how to facilitate clear government policies that will provide stability and predictability for private sector companies; the mechanism's governance; and aligning public and private sector initiatives and agendas.



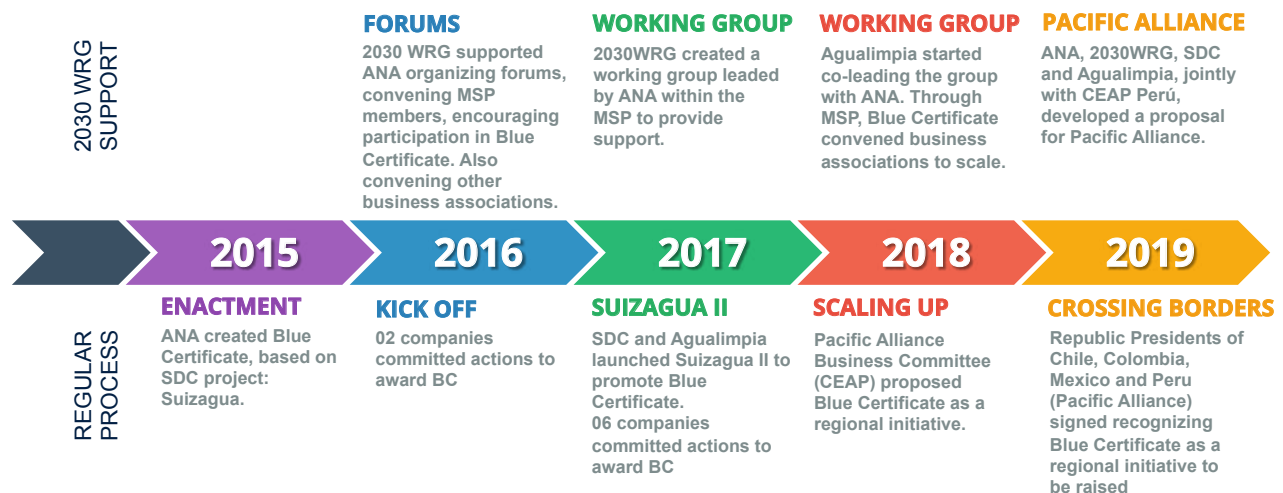
THE BLUE CERTIFICATE

Under its Water Responsible Companies workstream, 2030 WRG has been raising awareness about water problems and action among the private sector through the Blue Certificate. The National Water Authority awards private companies that assess and reduce their water footprints with a Blue Certificate. Specifically, companies must develop a water footprint assessment; implement a water footprint reduction project; and implement a program of shared value with communities where the firms operate. This initiative is promoted in partnership with the Peruvian government, SDC-COSUDE, and Agualimpia.

As of October 2019, eight companies have been certified and another 11 are in the process of being certified. Based on the eight certificates issued, the National Water Authority

expects that 3.4 million cubic meters of water will be saved and 122,586 cubic meters of water will be reused each year. To date, the companies involved in the certification process have committed \$11.2 million in investments, which will benefit about 37,200 people. The shared value projects, valued at \$2.8 million, are expected to benefit 12,404 people directly and 24,824 indirectly. The projects target using domestic water efficiently; improving rural irrigation efficiency; reusing wastewater in public spaces; and promoting a water culture.

2030 WRG facilitates dialogue between business associations and private firms to share learning. It is also working with public and private stakeholders to incorporate the Blue Certificate in the Pacific Alliance.



SHARED VALUE PLATFORM

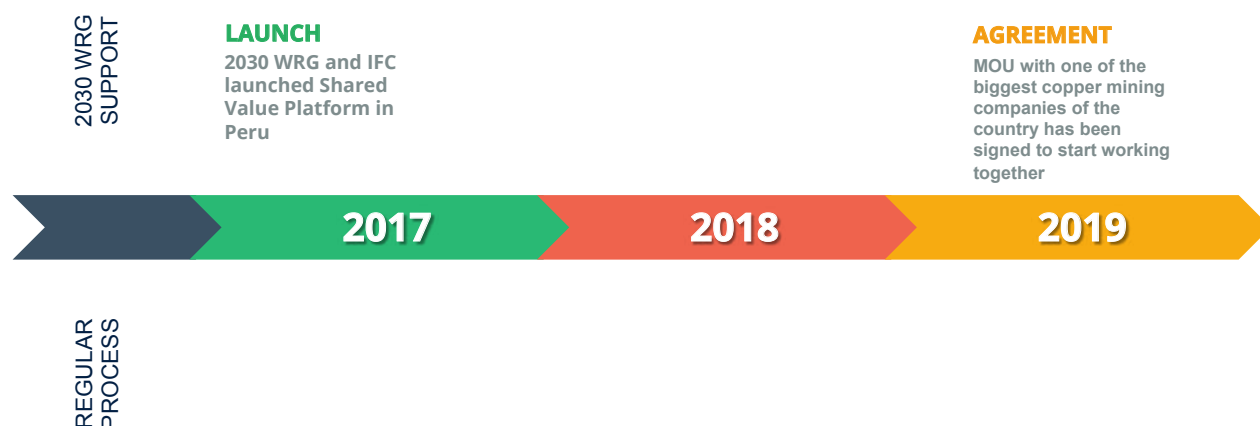
In Peru, more than half of potential mining projects are paralyzed over social or environmental conflict, mostly related to water resources. To break this deadlock, in 2017, 2030 WRG, IFC, and the international NGO ProNatura established a shared value platform where local stakeholders can engage with mining companies in a neutral space. Based on the Amazon Guidelines developed in Brazil, the platform is an early intervention in mining projects. It aims to ensure that people's basic needs are met; develop value chains with capacity to scale up to national and international markets; build capacity for local authorities and stakeholders; and attract different sources of funding (donors, multilaterals, impact, commercial) to multiply the impact of public spending (maximizing finance for development at the local level).

Companies, international donors, and the government will provide financing to attract private/impact finance for initiatives that improve the quality of life of local communities and ensure their financial independence. The shared value

platform uses the financial resources of a project (or set of projects) in a remote area to develop a parallel economic activity that is not dependent on mining resources. It will use a participatory, transparent, and governance-centered approach.

In 2019, a memorandum of understanding with one of the country's biggest copper mining companies was signed. The company will start considering sustainability and water aspects from the beginning of its investments.

The new shared value platform will work to meet the local population's basic water and sanitation needs, while delinking the area's economic growth from mining. 2030 WRG will also form and run a Steering Committee consisting of high-level representatives of the Peruvian government's Executive Branch, sustainability experts, and Peruvian leaders to guide this specific project.



GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE

ALLIANCE WITH FOREST TRENDS

2030 WRG promotes green infrastructure and nature-based solutions among the private sector, international cooperation agencies, and government under its Adaptation to Climate Change working group, which was created in 2019.

It has developed an alliance with the non-profit organization Forest Trends to promote the execution of nature-based solutions projects among water responsible companies under the "Natural Infrastructure for Water Security Program." Funded by USAID and Canadian Cooperation, this innovative natural infrastructure program aims to improve water security and climate resilience in Peru.

To date, workshops with the Association to Promote National Infrastructure, the National Society of Mining, Petroleum, and Energy, and large mining companies Minsur and Antamina have been organized.

INTERVENTIONS IN HUAMANTANGA

2030 WRG is providing assistance in the negotiations between Lima's water utility company and private sector companies regarding a \$700,000 project that will improve Lima's water security through interventions in Huamantanga, a small village located 3,392 meters above sea level and 133 kilometers away from Lima city in the Chillón river basin. The project involves two natural infrastructure interventions: restoring "mamanteo" (or "amunas"), a pre-Inca

water management technique used in Huamantanga that delays runoff in the mountains during the rainy season by channeling water to areas where soil permeability allows for aquifer recharge, ensuring that water is available in low-lying areas during the dry season; and sustainable grazing and cattle exclusion in higher areas.

SEDAPAL'S FUND

SEDAPAL has collected \$22 million through the Remuneration Mechanisms for Ecosystem Services, which was established in 2015. The funds will be used to implement nature-based solutions and green infrastructure projects, including lagoons, water harvesting, reforestation, terracing, and non-conventional water solution initiatives, to increase access to water and sanitation for communities in the neighboring areas of Lima. Through the multi-stakeholder platform, 2030 WRG is convening public and private sector representatives to discuss SEDAPAL's strategy for using these funds.

In August 2019, it held the first dialogue with representatives from SEDAPAL; key public sector stakeholders involved in water management such as SUNASS, the National Water Authority, and the Ministry of Housing, Construction, and Sanitation; Forest Trends; and the World Bank. 2030 WRG is the only public-private-civil society dialogue platform where the guidelines and best practices for this process are being discussed. It is also forming partnerships to promote private sector participation.

2030 WRG
SUPPORT

WORKING GROUP

2030 created Adaptation to Climate Change working group, led by Sedapal and Forest Trends, to promote the investment of Sedapal's fund in MRSE projects.

ARTICULATION

2030 WRG convened business associations and mining companies (MINSUR, Antamina) to articulate with Invest Green. 2030 WRG articulated negotiations SEDAPAL – MSP members to finance and execute MRSE projects for Lima. 2030 WRG held the first dialogue table with head of SEDAPAL and representatives of main public stakeholders, to improve MRSE mechanism in Sedapal.

REGULAR
PROCESS

2016

MRSE ENACTMENT

Law 1280 allowed water utilities to apply a tariff in order to build a fund for Ecosystem Services Remuneration (MRSE). SUNASS had to develop the mechanism.

2017

INVEST GREEN

US/Canada invest in green infrastructure to manage water risks in Peru. Project INSH is led by Forest Trends.

2018

MRSE FUND

SUNASS approved plan of Sedapal to apply 1% of current water tariff to build MRSE fund.

2019

FUNDS AND PROJECTS

Sedapal collected US\$ 22 million dollars through MRSE tariff. Forest Trends is developing the main technical studies to execute Huamantanga project: USD 700,000.

WATER POLICY DIALOGUE

Since 2017, 2030 WRG has played a key role in highlighting the need for the Ministry of Environment to lead the agreement with the OECD Water Governance Initiative. It helped mobilize about \$400,000 from the Ministry of Economy and Finances to set up the agreement for Peru to participate in this forum for water policy and governance reforms. Participating in the initiative will help improve Peru's governance and management model for water resources.

During 2019, the 2030 WRG multi-stakeholder platform provided a safe and neutral space for the government and stakeholders to discuss Peru's progress in the Water Policy Dialogue, allowing the government to understand water challenges, potential solutions, and implications from a multi-stakeholder approach and to develop shared priorities. 2030 WRG is also providing technical assistance during the Water Policy Dialogue process. Together with academics, it is

2030 WRG has played a key role in helping to mobilize about

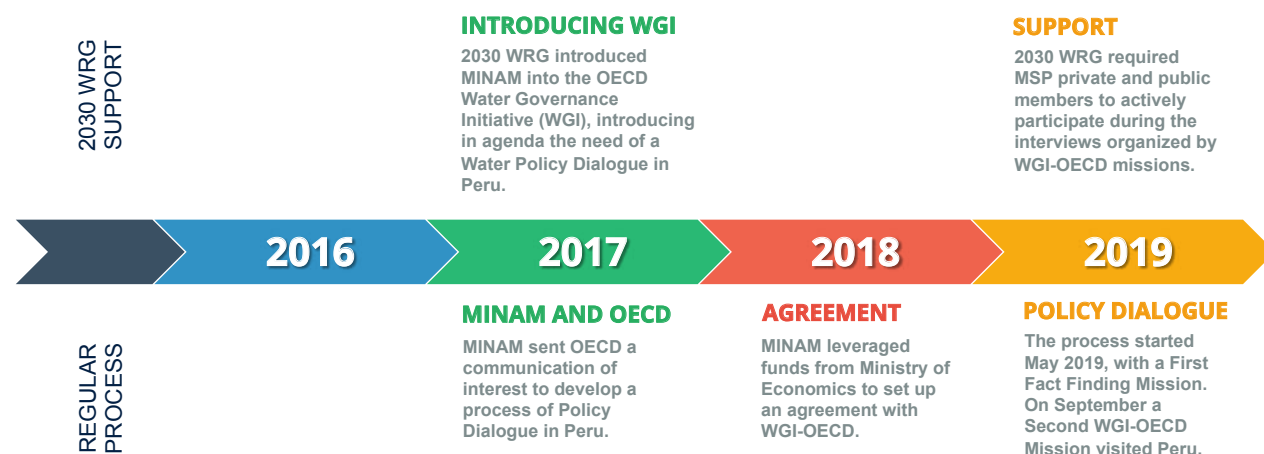
\$400,000

for water policy and governance reforms.



Photo: Field visit with Nestlé and Forest Trends to address a water project in the highlands of Huamantanga, Lima

developing three technical notes about water governance, the current regulation, and the existing economical instruments, which will serve as focal points for the analysis, dialogue, and evaluation.



WATER OBSERVATORY

In February 2019, the Universidad del Pacífico, with support from 2030 WRG Peru and The Nature Conservancy, launched the Observatory of Water under the leadership of the former Minister of Environment. The Observatory aims to strengthen the water and sanitation knowledge base and improve water governance in Peru by providing data, developing instruments, enhancing understanding, and enabling participants to contribute on water issues.

It will focus on the processes necessary for achieving SDG

6 (clean water and sanitation). The initiative's value add includes its systemic approach, economic and financial analysis, and long-term perspective, along with the support of the 2030 WRG multi-stakeholder platform.

2030 WRG is working with the Observatory to prepare technical notes for the Ministry of Environment to use during the OECD dialogue process for Peru's incorporation as a full member of the OECD.

2030 WRG
SUPPORT

IDEA

Former Ministry of Environment, also active 2030 WRG MSP member, returned to academia at UP. She drafted an initiative related to monitoring of water policies in Peru.

TECHNICAL NOTES

Observatory developed technical notes for the Ministry of Environment, that will serve as input for the OECD dialogue Process.

2018

2019

PUBLIC
PROCESS

KICK OFF

Creation of the Observatory of Public Policy and Water from Universidad del Pacifico, with support of The Nature Conservancy (TNC).



Pictured: 2030 WRG invited a high-level Mongolian delegation to visit the National Water Authority in Lima, Peru, during the 2030 WRG Peru-Mongolia Mining and Water Exchange, 17-20 April 2017.

Ensuring 2030 WRG's sustainability in Peru

2030 WRG has demonstrated its capacity to respond to changing contexts in Peru, while maintaining its ability to influence and convene. However, it is important to consider how to ensure its sustainability.

2030 WRG's multi-stakeholder platform must maintain its independence to operate freely, without compromising its objectives and interests. Being hosted by the World Bank, with strong links to IFC, has been a positive development, spurring opportunities for increasing cross-sectoral collaboration and leveraging initiatives. Support from global actors helps ensure that local financial interests do not undermine the credibility of the multi-stakeholder approach in Peru.

This independence is necessary but insufficient. 2030 WRG activities will be sustainable if three fundamental pillars are prioritized²:

Information and knowledge sharing

2030 WRG must be able to collect and process information to help manage water resources, influence public policies, and provide technical assistance to decision makers.

The academic sector, and in particular the Observatory of Water of the Universidad del Pacifico, is a key ally that should be part of the platform. The knowledge generated by academics can stimulate dialogue and interaction between

stakeholders. It can also help inform actions and issues that should be part of the multi-stakeholder platform's agenda.

2030 WRG can use knowledge generated to advocate for better governance and management of water resources to reduce the gap between water supply and demand.

Engagement

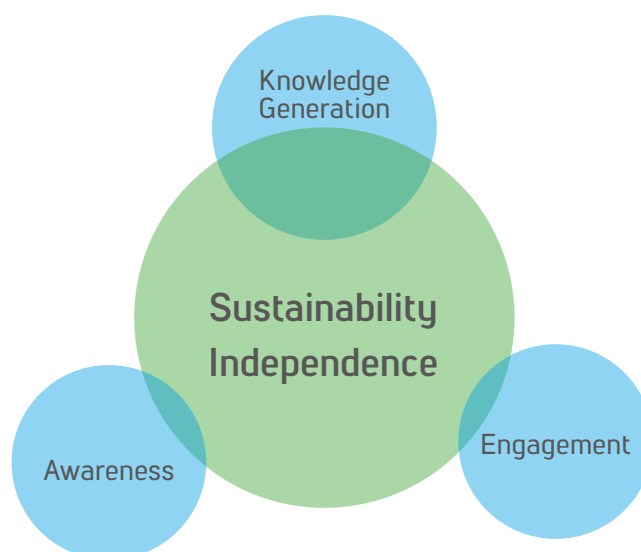
The ability to bring together people with different interests and power is key, and the platform must manage its ability to convene at the highest level.

The involvement of leaders and high-level representatives from all sectors has given 2030 WRG permanent advocacy capacity. New actors who have assumed leadership positions since 2030 WRG started working in Peru can easily be brought into the platform.

Awareness

Generating knowledge and information and maintaining the engagement of key stakeholders will place 2030 WRG in a better position to create awareness about its platform and the need to improve water governance and water resources management.

The platform's independence, its content generation, and the engagement and awareness of its members affect each other, while supporting the specific activities of the working groups.



²These guidelines complement the work on more specific issues, ensuring continuity and relevance of the neutral and credible dialogue space needed to address key issues, as well as the ability to respond to changing contexts.

LOOKING AHEAD



Promoting a circular economy, including incentives to enhance wastewater treatment and reuse, is one of the three thematic areas around which 2030 WRG focuses its work.

At the global level, 2030 WRG focuses its work around three thematic areas that cut across the multi-stakeholder platforms:

- **Transforming value chains**, including promoting water-efficient and climate-resilient agriculture through a combination of improved agricultural practices and technology acceleration.
- **Promoting a circular economy**, including supporting the development of regulatory reforms, financing instruments, and incentives to enhance wastewater treatment and reuse; promoting private sector participation; and developing technology and regulatory tools that will help trade wastewater and promote reuse in industrial, domestic, and agricultural sectors.
- **Advancing resiliency planning** (including integrating nature-based solutions, catchment and tributary-level interventions, and combinations of green and grey infrastructure to support climate change adaptation and reduce system vulnerabilities to climate shocks) and promoting supply chain resilience, supporting the private sector in its efforts to develop more robust water risk and water stewardship practices.

In the next several years, 2030 WRG Peru, under the leadership of its Steering Committee, will contribute to these global thematic priorities through its working groups, advancing the SDG agenda. The multi-stakeholder platform will develop proposals for water programs, projects, and policy reforms; support the implementation of public-private partnerships; and develop proposals for innovative blended finance mechanisms that help other institutions implement programs through its Steering Committee and working groups.

In addition, 2030 WRG Peru is committed to knowledge sharing and cross-learning. For example, it hosted Mongolian representatives to share experiences on mining during the Peru-Mongolia Water and Mining Exchange in April 2017. 2030 WRG will continue to share and strengthen activities in São Paulo, Brazil, and Mexico and support new countries in the region going forward.





