



— FONDO DE AGUA —
SANTIAGO - MAIPO

Santiago-Maipo water fund

The water security problem that the Metropolitan Region of Santiago is facing depends on several factors and involves multiple users of water. Therefore, a collective solution is required in which both the public, private and civil society sectors participate to face this challenge together.

The Santiago-Maipo Water Fund is a collaborative platform with representation from the different sectors, which seeks to build a common long-term vision focused on effectively contributing to the water security of the inhabitants that are supplied by the Maipo River Basin. In doing so, we will be contributing to human well-being and ecosystem conservation, care of livelihoods, socio-economic development, as well as mitigating the effect of natural disasters associated with water.

MEMBERS

The Santiago-Maipo Water Fund is made up of The Nature Conservancy (TNC) on behalf of the Latin American Water Funds Partnership, the Regional Government of the RM, the Association of Rural Municipalities (AMUR), Aguas Andinas, Nestlé, the NGO Adapt Chile, Anglo American, the National Federation of Health Services Cooperatives (FESAN) and the Confederation of Canalistas de Chile. There are also some collaborative projects that add to this effort with the participation of organizations such as Conaf, and Coca-Cola de Chile, among others.

In turn, the Latin American Water Funds Partnership is formed by the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), FEMSA Foundation, the Global Environment Facility (GEF), the International Climate Initiative (IKI) and TNC.

The Maipo-Santiago Water Fund draws on the experience and support of the Latin American Water Funds Partnership, which has supported efforts to convene more than 750 public, private and civil society partners at the local level within 25 Water Funds across Latin American in 9 countries of the region.

STRATEGIC LINES OF ACTION

1. Source-water protection:

- Protection of water bodies and aquatic ecosystems, contemplating the restoration of the upper part of the basin - previous evaluation of feasibility - creation of protected areas, when it is necessary.

2. Water-use efficiency:

- Efficiency in the use of water resources, through strategies on supply - reuse, infiltration, water storage, other - or demand reduction.

3. Information management:

- Information management in order to obtain accessible, transparent, updated, technically validated and socially legitimate information, including dissemination and education initiatives.

4. Risk management:

- Carry out studies and actions to address water-related risks.

5. Awareness and communication:

- Communication and awareness, understanding it as awareness and awareness of water care.

6. Territorial planning:

- Territorial planning, consisting of making territorial diagnoses and recommendations linking organization of the territory-water

PROBLEMATIC

The Metropolitan Region of Santiago de Chile presents a high level of water stress, which represents a great challenge of current and future water security for the Region.

On the one hand, it is estimated that by 2030 the population will increase by 25% and much of that growth will be concentrated in the northern area of Santiago, which is the driest area of the Metropolitan Region, putting greater stress on underground water resources of that area, and greater pressure on water resources in general to meet demand for drinking water, food and other products of that new population.

On the other hand, a decrease in rainfall due to climate change is projected, so current drought conditions will occur more frequently. The Maipo River, the main source of water for the region, is projected to have a decrease in flow rates of between 10 and 40% by 2050.

Additionally, the increase in rainfall in the mountains has led to the dragging of sediments as the water flows down to the rivers. This causes the rivers to have so much turbidity due to sediments that it makes impossible the operation of the drinking water plants, thus affecting the drinking water supply of the population of Santiago.

- The Metropolitan Region faces a growing water deficit. For more than a decade it has been going through a mega-drought that is mainly affecting rural communities, such as Rungue, Paine, San Pedro, Melipilla, Curacaví, Chada and Alhué.

- Precipitation has decreased 30% in the last 20 years. According to the World Resources Institute (WRI), Chile is among the 30 countries with the highest water risk by 2025.

- The central zone of Chile suffers the fourth driest year in almost 8 decades, reaching an average rainfall deficit of 73%.

- According to the latest report of the Council for the Defense of Natural Resources (NRDC), by 2070 the Maipo river basin, the main source of water of the RM will reduce its flow by 40% due to the decrease in rainfall and the decline in Some glaciers.

- The drought we face as a result of climate change is a scenario that must be considered as permanent and not as a timely emergency, especially affecting the most vulnerable population, which demands greater urgency in seeking answers and solutions.

- Given the lack of water for human consumption in sectors of the Metropolitan Region, there is a need to explore sustainable and innovative alternatives to solve the problem.

CALL TO ACTION

The magnitude and complexity of the challenge requires the participation of the different actors that have an impact on both the generation of the problem and its solution. The cost of not taking prioritized and coordinated actions with the different sectors, with a long-term vision and with a comprehensive approach can be very high both economically - lost or unrealized investments -, socially - inability to generate jobs and the loss of these, an increase in diseases due to poor water quality, food and water scarcity, and in environmental matters - irreversible damage to ecosystems of high environmental and water value.

In order to meet this challenge, the Santiago-Maipo Water Fund needs to continue adding more actors since only through the coordinated effort can we have a significant impact. Therefore, we invite more companies, civil society organizations and experts to join these efforts to promote effective solutions.

EXAMPLES THAT ARE CURRENTLY BEING IMPLEMENTED UNDER THE WATER FUND FRAMEWORK:

The Water Fund has launched a demonstration restoration and reforestation project for the protection of natural habitats such as high Andean wetlands and key riparian areas in the Maipo River basin, in addition to an initiative for environmental monitoring of pioneer wetlands in the region:

El Morado- Natural Monument

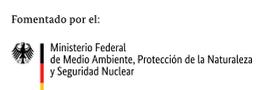
- Reforestation (1ha)
- Placement of fences to complement the perimeter fence of the protected natural area
- Design and installation of signage
- 2 participatory workshops with the community of Morales Baths

Río Clarillo – National Reserve

- Reforestation campaign with 70 university students in 0.6ha
- Placement of fences within the protected area to regulate and reduce the impact caused by the transit of cattle on 40 strategic hectares for conservation.

High Andean Wetland monitoring:

- High Andean wetland monitoring network located over 2,500 meters above sea level: This project has allowed us to improve our understanding of how these wetlands work, natural systems that store and purify water naturally in the high mountains, and identify the key areas on which execute conservation actions, with the objective of contributing to the water security of the Metropolitan.



en virtud de una resolución del Parlamento de la República Federal de Alemania