

EXPANDING OUR HORIZONS



**WATER SECURITY PARTNERSHIPS FOR
PEOPLE, GROWTH, AND THE ENVIRONMENT**

2013 Annual Report

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Message from the Chair

Peter Brabeck-Letmathe
*Chair of the 2030 Water
Resources Group and
Chairman of the Board
of Directors, Nestlé*

Freshwater is one of the world's most clear and pressing issues today. Water is now a focal topic for many conferences and workshops also outside of the traditional water community. It animates the dialogue among politicians, academics, civil servants, civil society and non-governmental organizations. It also forms a common denominator linking urban firms, rural farmers, subsistence fishermen and suburban families. Water is not only vital for providing people with access to safe drinking water, but also for securing other basic human necessities like food and energy.

Farmers know this. Their land value is directly related to water access and they seek water efficiency through irrigation to maximize agricultural yields. Likewise, many energy companies realize the importance of water for their operations. Whatever the source of their power—hydro, solar, geothermal, nuclear, biofuel or carbon—they realize that water is critical to ensuring customers a stable, reliable supply.

Yet large parts of our world, with narrow disciplines and tunnel vision, has not fully recognized the vital link between resources like water, food and energy security, and must better recognize the integrated nature of resources, and take a holistic view of the nexus between water, food and energy. In the interest of future economic growth, we must discuss and understand the options that we have and the tradeoffs we face so that we maintain credibility and momentum in the search for solutions to the challenges.

We need to see all stakeholders who have an interest in reducing water scarcity work cooperatively. Industries that recognize the scale of the problem can spur others to act; thousands of NGOs can expand their agendas to collaborate on changes. Businesses should make better water stewardship an integral part of their operating strategies rather than a voluntary effort. Cross-sector partnerships should seek to sustain their work through professional knowledge. First though, governments must provide leadership by offering clear strategies and a global view to encourage cooperative action as well as standards for cost-effective action. This also means that ministries and agencies that work at odds with

one another, addressing only parts of the overall water issue, must learn to collaborate and focus on common goals.

The 2030 Water Resources Group (2030 WRG) has made tangible progress over the last year in broadening horizons. In South Africa, mining companies are finding ways to collaborate with downstream municipalities. In Mongolia, herders and the mining sector are learning about their need to work together with government. In Tanzania, plans for increasing agricultural output are increasingly matched with similar aspirations for energy production, with the needs of communities and with the necessity for maintaining basic water supplies. Increasingly, countries that engage the 2030 WRG appreciate already how water links their countries' economic development and ecological resilience and plays a key role in production of food, energy, mineral wealth and secure urban water supplies.

I want to express gratitude to my colleagues on the Steering Board and the Secretariat for their work, and thank those organizations, donors and companies that have contributed financially or in kind support to the work of the 2030 WRG. The journey ahead may seem long but it has been rewarding already. I'm pleased that Peru and Tanzania extended invitations to the 2030 WRG and that we moved quickly to become working partners with them within a single year. It is a shining example of how we can work across sectors to seek, and find, innovative solutions together. That is how we learn to expand our horizons when it comes to water.

Executive Summary

Institutions adopt one of two frameworks. The first is hierarchical control in which institutions seek to make a lasting impact within existing and clearly defined boundaries. This “vertical” approach helps players identify and fill the narrow needs of a specific sector, market or geographical area. Yet water resources resist such narrow confines. Water resource management transcends the needs of any single people, place or sector and instead has an impact on global societies, nations and economic activity.

Water is a liquid asset shared by everyone, controlled by none. Real change cannot be achieved through better water resource management unless boundaries are regularly enlarged to be more inclusive. Rather than vertical control, success depends upon developing a rigorous, flexible and dynamic network that links the goals of diverse sectors, works across governing silos and reaches across borders.

Accordingly, 2030 WRG is adding a second, “horizontal” dimension to our institutional growth. We are highlighting the priority that we assign to this approach through this year’s annual report: *Expanding our Horizons*.

2030 WRG’s network seeks to link stakeholders working toward a shared goal in multiple ways. First on an international level, we are expanding global horizons as we begin work engagements in two new countries, Peru and Tanzania, and we are reconnecting with two existing engagements in Mongolia and Mexico. The experience and knowledge gained in one country can hold powerful lessons for others, as shown through our report, *Managing Water Use in Scarce Environments—a Catalogue of Case Studies*, which analyzes more than 40 initiatives and assesses their impact on water security.

Second, we strengthen our impact within countries by developing ties that reach beyond the ministries of water or national water agencies to involve the different perspectives and competing needs of the urban infrastructure, mining, agriculture, energy, financial and health sectors. Indeed, our work can contribute to countries efforts to meet several of

the United Nations’ existing Millennium Development Goals and also to achieve potential future Sustainable Development Goals including targets for water resources management and water treatment.

Third, we expand knowledge and involvement in water management issues well beyond public ministries by engaging research institutions, trade associations, non-governmental organizations, civil society and the private sector. We reach out to these new partners because we want them to get involved in our work and be part of the solution to water management issues.

Finally, we’ve expanded the range of tools that we use for outreach. We’ve built up our website and our social media use, leveraged international meetings that we or others organized separately and jointly, developed new knowledge products and increased our staff with three experts who focus on in-country work. Through a rigorous procurement process, our shortlist of six service-providing consultants—AMEC, Deloitte, PWC India, COWI A/S, Arup Group Ltd. and McKinsey & Co.—also provides a network of expertise and tools for 2030 WRG to use in our work.

Facing a global challenge, we recognize that no single entity can hold a narrow and absolute monopoly over water resource management. Any sense of vertical control over water is a fleeting illusion. Instead, as we work toward expanding our horizons, forging a network that reaches across borders and silos and sectors that share an interest in water issues, 2030 WRG is in a position to bring pivotal stakeholders together to achieve real and enduring progress toward greater water security.

CHAPTER 1: Introduction

Fresh water is one of life's truly vital needs. As the resource grows scarce, the 2030 WRG seeks to forge another key resource, which is trust, in the search for solutions.

Trust binds communities, helps heal economies and lets diverse societies overcome obstacles and meet new challenges. One measure of its value is found in how the 2030 WRG builds partnerships at the global, national, and state levels. For example, the Governing Council brings together high level representatives from the private sector, donors, development banks, NGOs, intergovernmental organizations, the United Nations and individual governments. Beyond the global benefit from this involvement, the 2030 WRG also has a vital role to play as its work becomes known to key actors within and outside of national governments.

Additionally, our World Bank colleagues help us build trust by meeting government representatives involved not only in the water sector but also in other different ministries and agencies. Donors and regional development banks are invaluable for finding the reliable human links that connect distinct but interdependent networks. IFC provides us contacts with local private sector companies, and when appropriate helps implement and finance projects as well.

Representatives from the Global Water Partnership, World Economic Forum, UNDP and Global Green Growth Institute go well beyond aligning our work with that of local NGOs, civil society and academia. These partners help us connect and work with private companies, governments, representatives and summit platforms to achieve goals within country work. Our work spans the globe and requires engagement in many countries but understanding and trust are built through face-to-face meetings and by sharing office space and goals.

Building upon the precious resources we all share—of time and space and staff and funding—helps the 2030 WRG broaden, replicate and achieve scale in its efforts to increase water security. It is why we so deeply appreciate being hosted by IFC because it encourages collaboration and provides an opportunity to draw upon the expertise of colleagues from the whole World Bank Group.



Above photo: Water irrigating farmland.
Adjacent photo: City of Cape Town, South Africa.



1.1 Background

On average 70 percent but in some countries up to 90 percent of fresh water withdrawn currently is used just to grow food. By 2030, Asian governments will have to withdraw 65 percent more water than today to meet forecasted growth in energy, industrial, and urban demand. Even allowing for efficiency measures, a global analysis found that within seventeen years, under a business as usual scenario, humanity is on track to require 40 percent more water than the earth can supply. Such a gap presents urgent economic, environmental, social and political challenges for governments around the world to address.

Water scarcity is no longer merely a series of local or even national crises. World trade in food and energy resources means our interconnected water security problem is global. By 2030, global demand for food is projected to grow 40 percent, yet the lack of sufficient water for agriculture raises the risk of a 30 percent shortfall in cereal production alone. Recent fluctuations in food commodity prices and the accompanying social, economic and political disruptions they create offer ominous signs of our potential future. The challenge presented by the need to manage water resources must thus be seen as a key risk to global economic stability.

Governments in water-stressed regions must make hard choices between competing freshwater demands from

agricultural, energy and industrial sectors. They must also keep the water resource secure and protect adequate environmental flows as a buffer against rising climatic variability, demand pressures from rising populations and any frictions caused by concern over water scarcity.

Water is no longer a secondary issue but instead has become an issue of growing national importance. Governments are the ultimate custodians but water security demands that other stakeholders also play a role in designing and delivering inclusive and innovative, “out of the box” solutions to scarcity. Multi-stakeholder water platforms must be open and transparent, and involve civil society, NGOs, scientific research and the business community. The private sector can be a rich repository of knowledge, insight and on-the-ground experience in implementing practical solutions.

But how do we harness solutions? Who convenes water platforms? Can we create the wider political context and momentum for water reform through a comprehensive set of policies, programs and projects? The 2030 WRG seeks to fill this role and is rapidly evolving as an institution prepared to offer leadership in this field.

Conceived in 2009 at the World Economic Forum, 2030 WRG’s role and mission was set out. The Forum incubated and nurtured it into an informal project and tight network, until the current institution was brought to scale under formal structure and hosted by IFC in March 2012. The 2030 WRG now works solely at the invitation of governments with one goal: to forge diverse water partnerships, contribute to improved management of water resources, and secure economic growth for countries.



Munda farmers listen to a representative from the Rural Development department of Tata Steel, India’s largest private steel company, at a pumping station beside the Subarnarekha River.



1.2 Our Value Proposition

Many institutions work to alleviate the global water crisis but 2030 WRG's contribution is guided by a unique set of values. The 2030 WRG is founded on the understanding that governments, the private sector, and civil society have a common interest in the sustainable management of water resources, and that unsustainable use of water resources will have negative effects for economic development, people and ecosystems. We support governments to create an enabling environment for the private sector, civil society and other stakeholders to make a bigger contribution to sustainable water resource management by cooperatively identifying and analyzing risks and opportunities; sponsors platforms for multi-stakeholder dialog; and contributing to collective actions to closing the gap between long-term water resource needs and water resource availability in a sustainable and equitable manner.

The challenges are diverse and yet frequently intertwined. Political agendas often fail to recognize the vital role of water resources for economic growth. Leaders who do make water security a priority often can't accurately assess the costs, benefits, tradeoffs and linkages between various solutions. Competition within countries among public agencies, civil society institutions and private interests can undermine needed reforms. Governments can be unaware of best practices or can't access international

experience. Within this context, the 2030 WRG leverages our unique public-private-expert-civil society network to help government water officials and water professionals bring new actors into the national water debate. Our convening platforms offer a means for governments to introduce and involve new actors into substantive water resources reform.

The 2030 WRG works closely with water officials, experts and institutions to convey pressing needs and opportunities in a

compelling format for influential, non-water specialists. Our holistic approach forges linkages between water, energy, food security and the environment in order to develop more durable and integrated solutions.

Importantly, the 2030 WRG is a neutral and independent entity. We work alongside officials managing existing national water programs but offer professional advice with no political, partisan or national nuance.





1.3 The 2030 WRG Approach

A 2030 WRG partnership is strong because it is voluntary. A government invites our lean organization and network to focus on its most pressing water challenges. We ask the hard questions to help officials reach custom-tailored solutions that meet their citizens' specific needs, in their own watersheds, according to their own timetables. While timetables vary, the 2030 WRG partners share a sense of urgency and a bias for action. Our core business model can be scaled, adapted and replicated in any country or at a subnational level.

Four interlocking objectives guide 2030 WRG's work:

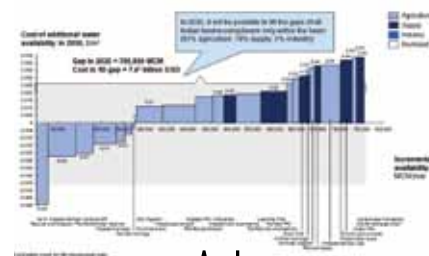
1. Support decision makers in increasing awareness of the importance of water supply for economies and society;
2. Equip them with tools and knowledge to make wiser water use decisions
3. Establish multi-stakeholders' platforms to discuss and help implement the decisions;
4. Help those stakeholders' platforms to implement appropriate action.

We measure the success of these objectives over time. Most impacts will extend past the period the 2030 WRG is engaged with a particular country and may result from interventions in addition to our own. The 2030 WRG acts as the early-stage catalyst for action, jumpstarting a process that leads to efficient and equitable water sector reforms. Key impacts from reform, measured against benchmarks, include: greater economic water productivity; higher levels of water service provision; private and public sector investments

in water; creation of effective, results-oriented multi-stakeholder water platforms; enactment of sound and comprehensive policies that address water security.

Arriving at the action phase involves the three stages of Analysis, Convening and Transformation (ACT). Our ACT approach is unwavering in its water security goal, yet flexible in how we reach it.

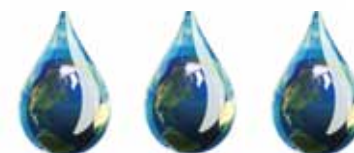
Our hydro-economic **analyses** can explore the current water situation via three lenses. Our *cost analysis* lens seeks to quantify the water demand/available supply gap, reveal the value of water at risk to different sectors, measure the expense of units of water saved versus used, and offer a menu of practical technological, policy and economic options at the appropriate scale. Our *benefit analysis* lens seeks to estimate and qualify the range of potential direct market gains—beyond efficiency and environment flows—that water reforms could generate for production of food, energy, industrial goods and secure water supply services. Our *water risk analysis* lens seeks to help stakeholders



Analyze



Convene



Transform

understand the degree, kind, and escalation of stresses they face both now and in the future, outlining which social groups and economic sectors are most vulnerable to water scarcity, pollution, extreme droughts or floods, and inefficient water use.

Our analytics unfold in stages, moving from general to specific issues or regions. The relative benefits from water use often depend upon how different sectors allocate it. So we also cross-examine the extent of water-related risks, weaknesses, vulnerabilities or threats a country

faces. We then help governments build a platform to **convene** and gather insights from a diverse group of stakeholders. This platform takes shape in steps, evolving organically over time or by adapting an existing institution for dialogue. Proposals for implementation might range from governance reforms and economic instruments to actual programs and demonstration projects.

The third stage is **transformative** implementation. Proposals need to be put into action and begin to yield higher

performance, efficiency, and sustainability. To endure, this transformation requires careful investment of financial and human resources by public and private allies. We have seen the strength of implementing partners who help lead transformations globally, through IFC, regionally, through Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), African Development Bank (AfDB), and economically through corporations.



Woman, filling a vessel in one of Bangladesh's slum districts.

1.4 Inclusive, Transparent and Accountable

Water management issues are seldom purely technical, to be solved by engineers. Political decisions must be made, involving economic considerations and social and ecological impacts must be considered. There are risks involved and the 2030 WRG holds itself and its partners to demanding principles of inclusive equity, transparency, and accountability.

Inclusivity

The first step for the 2030 WRG is to identify legitimate stakeholders in water resources policy and to make sure that their interests are represented through a fair and transparent process. In policy discussions over water resources, the 2030 WRG eliminates the risk of inequity through inclusion. To establish the credibility and legitimacy of multi-stakeholder platforms, we seek to involve all relevant water resource stakeholders at the national level. As noted in our strategic plan, “the 2030 WRG will work with governments to ensure that the dialogue platforms are inclusive in their composition and functioning, i.e., they encourage adequate participation by groups that are often excluded from such deliberations due to their gender, income class or ethnicity.”

We develop codes of conduct for our chairs and participants in multi-stakeholder platforms to make sure that all stakeholders, especially those representing minorities and vulnerable groups, have an equal say around the table.

Transparency

Much of 2030 WRG’s work involves compiling data, analyzing information and proposing solutions. Sometimes, by accident or intent, access to information can be suppressed and that can adversely affect outcomes, especially if discussions take place behind closed doors without a record of what was shared.

The 2030 WRG avoids this risk by ensuring that our work remains absolutely transparent, including lists of participants and agenda topics. Transparency also guides our networking. We adhere to the CEO Water Mandate’s “Guidelines for Responsible Business Engagement in Water Policy,” and expect our partners to do so as well. We believe that individuals and groups simply perform differently, and more effectively, if they know that their words will be heard and their actions are visible.

Accountability

There is no one path to water security and the process of finding solutions must be guided by countries’ individual needs. But for any solutions to be legitimate and lasting, individuals must be held

accountable for the decisions that are reached.

Accountability rests on many shoulders in the case of decision-making about water security. The recently developed 2030 WRG Code of Conduct includes our secretariat, multi-stakeholder platform chairs, personnel on temporary assignment and corporate and non-corporate members. These parties, collectively referred to as the 2030 WRG actors, share this code with those whom we engage at the country level to: (a) disclose the principles and rules governing our actions; and (b) encourage similar behavior when contractual or other relationships do not allow us to require such processes.

Integrity

The 2030 WRG provides opportunity for corporate and non-corporate actors to engage in water supply, demand, and governance debates at high levels of government. That can give rise to risks of perceived and actual policy capture, concerns about access to privileged knowledge and data and even anti-trust issues among corporate actors.

The 2030 WRG has an established a framework of governance for itself and for all parties that we engage in water security discussions. The 2030 WRG holds itself to the highest standards of integrity, ethical behavior and good business practices and expects its counterparties to meet these standards. Our due diligence process will identify, examine, and document integrity risks in potential and existing engagements and evaluate the risk in order to decide whether to proceed or instead to report suspected fraud or corruption in World Bank Group-financed projects or in the administration of WBG business directly at 800-831-0463 or through investigations_hotline@worldbank.org.

Ministry of Water, Tanzania. Participants at the Kick-Off workshop for the 2030 Water Resources Group Tanzania. November 2013.



CHAPTER 2: The 2030 WRG Country Engagement

When governments invite the 2030 WRG to engage in a country, they open a new window of opportunity. Shortly after signing a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU), the 2030 WRG together with the Government convenes a diverse group of leaders within the country. We bring together public, private, scientific and civil society representatives in a collaborative effort to close the looming demand–supply water gaps in a way that enhances economic growth, social security and environmental resilience. The 2030 WRG draws strength from diversity. We recognize that every country faces unique water challenges, and these challenges will differ by time, place, and sector. No single view can dominate. Moving forward the 2030 WRG seeks to include all relevant stakeholders to identify key areas for intervention.

That is how the 2030 WRG has operated in Jordan, India (National and Karnataka), Mexico, Mongolia and South Africa. Now we are invited to work in Peru and Tanzania and are also exploring other countries such as in Bangladesh, Kenya and Lebanon.

A transparent set of criteria is guiding us in considering invitations from governments. The most essential criterion is a strong government commitment to work with other stakeholders in constructive, transparent and sustained dialogue. An open, diverse and inclusive level of trust is essential for reforms to gain traction.

The 2030 WRG engagement starts with creation of strong, factual hydro-economic analytics. The scope of analysis can be broad, sectorial, or limited to a basin. We then form platforms where multiple stakeholders can discuss issues and take responsibility for developing action plans.

The government and local stakeholders design the terms and timetable of our engagement. When it is time to convert action plans into working projects or programs, the 2030 WRG engages its development finance partners like IFC, World Bank, regional development banks like Inter-American Development Bank, Asian Development Bank, African Development Bank, bilateral donors and other partners and companies.

A country's political economy for water resource management will differ greatly. That's why the 2030 WRG focuses on partnerships that have local ownership and autonomy. For example, South Africa's government already had a strong framework of water resource management policies but sought 2030 WRG's assistance in developing a national stakeholder platform to help it develop concrete project proposals. In Jordan and Mexico, 2030 WRG's analysis helped develop their National Water Strategies.

For its country specific hydro-economic analysis, the 2030 WRG has shortlisted six service contractors—AMEC, Deloitte, PWC India, COWI A/S, Arup Group Ltd., and McKinsey & Co.—for future specific analytical work.

For all countries, a Box has been incorporated to demonstrate the level of water scarcity in terms of national Demand-Supply Gap (current and projected). The Box also includes 2030 WRG's current focus areas of intervention in the country and results achieved so far.

Preliminary analytical work has already been performed in Tanzania and Mongolia, and a more in depth analysis of the Industrial and Urban sectors water use and demand has been carried out in Karnataka. An up-to-date box at the end of these three country descriptions offers more detail on the nature and extent of these analyses.



Above photo: 2030 WRG signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the Government of Mongolia in September 2013.

2.1 India National Level

The 2030 WRG has been involved with India's water resources discussions since 2010, when we performed a national-level hydro-economic analysis. Subsequent workshops that discussed results led to the partnership with the Government of Karnataka in 2010, and a subsequent engagement with the National Planning Commission. India has enshrined in national policies and plans an ambitious paradigm shift. It plans to move from traditional, supply-side, infrastructure responses to more fully embrace demand-side management. This transformative process requires broad participation by private and public entities. Civil society groups and industries continue to discuss options with the 2030 WRG, even as the national government braces for an election.

Our Challenge

With a growing population and rising demands, India's thirst may deepen water conflicts within and between different user groups. By 2050, domestic water use could rise by 260 percent, irrigation by 130 percent, energy generation by 370 percent, and other industrial water demands by 220 percent. Certain industries may not yet fully appreciate the reality of scarcity while state authorities may resist central directives, fiscal confines and targets mandated by the central government Ministry of Water Resources in New Delhi. Holistic reforms will require extensive stakeholder consultations and partnerships at multiple levels.

Our Partners

The 2030 WRG partnered with the National Planning Commission in 2011 to produce a comprehensive, 583-page national water resources framework report to support the next Five Year Plan (2013–2017). To accelerate implementation of new policies and prevailing reform agenda, the 2030 WRG is consulting a broad range of organizations interested

in forming a multi-stakeholder National Water Platform. In addition to the Ministry of Water Resources, those stakeholders include the National Planning Commission, Jain Irrigation, Hindustan Unilever, TATA, Mahindra, World Wildlife Fund (WWF), PepsiCo, The Coca-Cola Company, Nestlé, SABMiller, Confederation of Indian Industry (CII), Federation of Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industry (FICCI), Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC), Council on Energy, Environment and Water (CEEW), Asian Development Bank (ADB), the World Bank Group, and others.

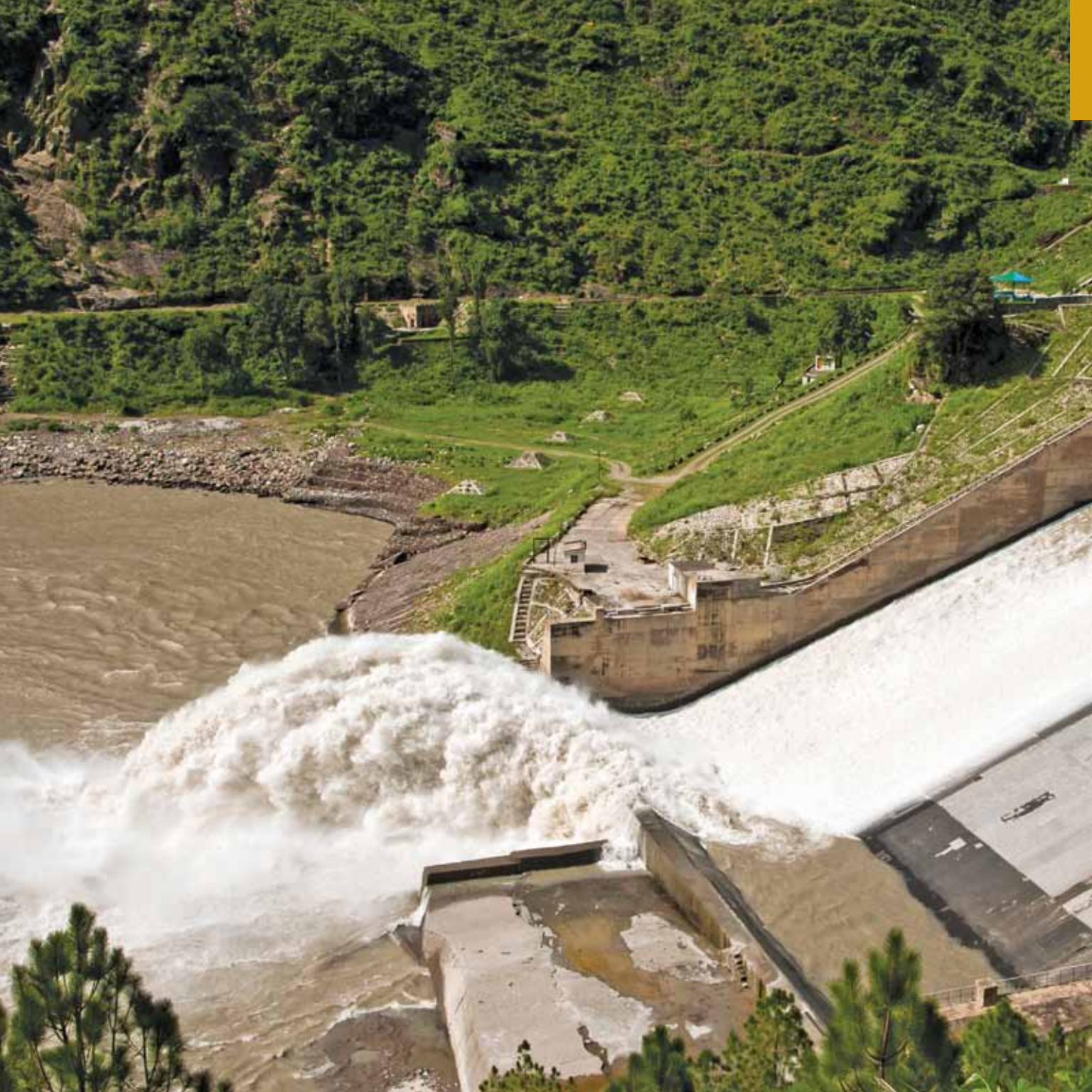
Our Outcomes

2030 WRG's agenda includes raising awareness of water security issues through a national knowledge hub, harmonizing approaches for collective action at various levels of governance, and developing a common water platform that aligns with the National Water Mission to achieve, among other things, the goal to increase water use efficiency by 20 percent across the board. Our work in India has involved primarily the Ministry of Water Resources and the National

Planning Commission, within Government, to establish a multi-stakeholder platform. This has gained momentum with leading Indian companies who show increasing interest in participating in discussion platforms, looking to contribute and participate. In June, CEEW (Council on Energy, Environment and Water based in Delhi) was hired to develop proposals on the scope, value added and organizational structure for a broad-based discussion platform. The findings show a potentially important role of the 2030 WRG India platform in absence of similar action oriented and multi-stakeholder initiatives.

The 2030 WRG will consult with two or three other state-level governments, including potentially Rajasthan and Maharashtra, building on our experience in Karnataka. In addition, consideration is being given to cooperating more fully on water issues with large scale, multi-state industrial corridor projects such as the Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC).

Himachal Pradesh, India: Water gushing through a hydro electric power plant dam over Sutlej river.



2.2 Karnataka

India's south-western State of Karnataka, facing serious water problems, enlisted the 2030 WRG in 2010 to help find solutions. Initially, the focus was on the agricultural sector where more than 85 percent of all water is used. As a second step, the 2030 WRG has turned its attention to the Industry and Urban Sector, where a hydro-economic analysis is being undertaken. The goal is to build up a multi-stakeholder process with a broad mandate to transform water use. Success will require cross-disciplinary outreach, program plans, tighter regulatory mechanisms and more accurate data.

Our Challenge

By 2030, Karnataka's thirst is likely to double. The agricultural and municipal sectors' demand alone may quadruple. A legacy of cheap access is giving way to hard choices. Irrigators pump groundwater without meters and rely upon free or subsidized electricity from a grid linked to cities and IT industries. But water, energy, and food are inextricably linked and the growing gap between demand and available water supply will constrain growth unless Karnataka focuses on a comprehensive transformation process that leads to more effective use of available water. That transformation will require collaboration among sectors that rarely meet or speak.

Our Partners

The 2030 WRG engaged several stakeholders to initiate a consultative process. They include the Department of Water Resources, Department of Industries and Commerce, Urban Development Department, Confederation of Indian Industry (CII), companies, International Crop Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropic (ICRISAT),

International Water Management Institute (IWMI), the World Bank Group and others.

Our Outcomes

In 2013, after the state election in the spring, the 2030 WRG activities in Karnataka intensified. The new Minister of Water Resources, Department of Industries and Commerce, and other relevant stakeholders want to revitalize and speed up collaboration. We co-hosted with our partners a one-day workshop in July 2013 in Bengaluru, attended by 80 participants from the private sector, the public sector and civil society. As a result, we are undertaking a hydro-economic analysis for the Industry and Urban Sector to help identify interventions and priorities for the State to move towards water-enabled sustainable development. The analysis builds on two earlier 2030 WRG studies: one on Karnataka's agriculture sector and another that identified strategic areas for reform in the industrial and urban sectors. Looking ahead, the next stage of collaboration with the Water Resources Department and with Department of Industries and Commerce, will advance analytics towards

implementation and help the government of Karnataka plan programs and design of large scale projects via engagement of interdisciplinary experts and models of public-private collaboration.

The demand for water in the industrial areas developed and disputed will increase in the months and years to come. Provision of industrial water will certainly and positively impact the growth of industrial sector. The expert network of the 2030 WRG is helping us in diagnostics, which will help bring facts on the table and will also identify opportunities in tackling the issue by engaging all the stakeholders for ensuring a sustained industrial growth."

— M. N. Vidyashankar, Additional Chief Secretary to Government, Department of Industries and Commerce, Government of Karnataka



demand/supply gap today (%)*

No overall gap at state level

Water scarcity differs seasonally (much depending on monsoon) and regional.

demand/supply gap in 2030 (%)*

50 percent



This will be mainly due to high demand from agriculture and municipal sectors.

Main Areas of Intervention:



Agriculture



Industrial



Urban

results overview

- Hydro-Economic Analysis: Completed for agriculture to apply diagnostics across sectors for State wide review. Strategy Note Prepared for Industry and Urban Sectors. Hydro-economic analysis ongoing for Industrial and Urban sectors.
- Multi-stakeholder Process: Planned for 2014.

Source: *Current, 2030 WRG Analysis.

Karnataka: A Detailed Analysis*

Karnataka exemplifies the challenges of India's water resource disparities. The state's seven rivers, despite their substantial yield and flow, actually leave far less water for human use, and legally even that portion must be shared with other neighboring riparian states. Agriculture consumes 85 percent of the state's water, but urban and industrial growth have dramatically increased water demands. The largest cities and most water-intensive industries are located where water is relatively scarce, which may create stress among competing water users. Bellary region, which has a high concentration of iron and steel industries, also now projects growing urban water requirements of about 100 million litres per day in 2030. Expansion plans for thermal power will considerably increase demand for water, while growth of the steel industry will require a billion cubic meters (34 TMC). By 2030, the population of Karnataka will require an additional 1.7 billion cubic meters (60 TMC) for domestic water supply alone. To make up for a shortfall in surface water supplies to meet domestic needs, the city of Bangalore, one of India's fastest growing cities, is tapping groundwater at an unsustainable rate. The state government realizes that to bridge the demand/supply gap it must not only take steps to augment water supply, but also improve efficiency across user sectors to better manage water demand.

*First findings of ongoing Hydro Economic Analysis for industrial and urban sector.



Photo, far left: Rice field in Karnataka, India.

Photo, left: 2030 WRG workshop in Karnataka. July 2013.

2.3 Mexico

Mexico was one of 2030 WRG's first program countries. Between 2010 and 2012 we worked with CONAGUA to complete a series of hydro-economic studies for basins across the country, preparing cost curve analyses and studying different climate change scenarios. In 2012 national elections resulted in a new administration in Mexico that came into place in 2013. The 2030 WRG met the new Director General of CONAGUA, Mr. Korenfeld-Federman, and agreed to resume collaboration on water resources management.

Our Challenge

Mexico faces significant water challenges. The country's economic and urban growth, as well as climate change, is increasing the existing stress on its sources of supply. Currently, 78.4 billion cubic meters are required every year to meet different needs, and to supply this quantity 11.5 billion cubic meters are taken from non-sustainable sources. Agriculture remains the largest water user in Mexico, accounting for 77 percent of abstractions, and much irrigation infrastructure is in poor condition. Abstractions from many key aquifers are unsustainable and groundwater levels are falling rapidly. In addition, per capita domestic water use has tripled in the last decade and industrialization is proceeding apace.

Our Partners

2030 WRG's primary partner in Mexico to date has been CONAGUA, the National Water Commission. But the 2030 WRG maintains contact with a full range of actors in Mexico, in particular the Water Advisory Council (CCA), private-sector companies and national platforms such as the New Vision for Agriculture, an

initiative of the World Economic Forum that applies market-based approaches to sustainable agricultural development through increased collaboration among stakeholders.

Our Outcomes

After the July 2013 meeting between the new Director General and the 2030 WRG, bilateral meetings with CONAGUA took place during World Water Week in Stockholm. CONAGUA and the 2030 WRG agreed to engage a consultant to identify actors in the water sector in Mexico and design a feasible and effective new joint cooperation program. Two key areas of co-operation have been identified. Groundwater management in Mexico is frequently unsustainable, with many aquifer levels dropping and abstraction rules weakly enforced. Local multi-stakeholder platforms exist, but they are reported to lack funds, capacity and political influence. Much could be gained by supporting and strengthening these nascent institutions.

Inefficient water use by agricultural interests, which account for up to 80 percent of national usage, makes the

problem worse. If the right incentives could be found, substantial efficiency gains could be achieved by investing in new and updated irrigation technologies. The 2030 WRG will work with the private sector, civil society, the Agriculture Ministry, CONAGUA and other parts of government to address these problems through a new national water forum.

This work is now being defined in more detail by a national consultant, commissioned in November 2013 to develop suitable new proposals in collaboration with CONAGUA for the Mexican context.

"The Mexican water polity is currently implementing important reforms and policy changes that will allow for a more sustainable, fair and cooperative water resources management. The support of the 2030 WRG in this process is welcomed and the partnership under construction will create new opportunities and mechanisms for collaboration."

— David Korenfeld-Federman, Director General, CONAGUA, Mexico



Pipes and vats used to brew beer at the Corona brewery.

demand/supply gap today (%)*

No overall gap at the national level

However 8 out of 12 regions classified as 'High Water Stress'. Mexico City Hydrological-Administrative Region has a gap of 32 percent.

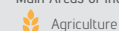
demand/supply gap in 2030 (%)*

40 percent



This estimate includes scenarios for effects of climate change and increased demands in all sectors.

Main Areas of Intervention:



Agriculture



Groundwater



Municipal

results overview

- Hydro-Economic Analysis: 2012
- Multi-stakeholder Platform: Preparations ongoing, planned for 2014.

Source: * CONAGUA.

2.4 Mongolia

In September 2013, the 2030 WRG signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the Ministry of Environment and Green Development to balance water supply and demand in Ulaanbaatar City and improve water management in the urban, mining and agricultural sectors in the South Gobi Desert.

Our Challenge

While Mongolia appears to have enough water to meet the needs of its cities, industries and farms, it faces a complicated water future. Extremes in seasonal runoff, local stress and chronic deficits threaten economic development in key sectors. Rainfall varies widely across regions, leading to dangerously high groundwater dependence. The steppes make cross-country water conveyance difficult and costly. Climate change multiplies stress, with an 18 percent increase in heavy rainfall in humid areas and shrinking ice cover elsewhere. Groundwater is no longer recharging and flows are deteriorating in the Khurkh and Onon Rivers. The capital city, Ulaanbaatar, runs short during winter months and suffers from pollution. Strong water demand by mining industries in the water-scarce Gobi region is another complication, while urban water supplies and rural food production security are becoming vulnerable. In the coming two decades water demand is expected to triple even as water supplies are shrinking.

Our Partners

The President of Mongolia invited the 2030 WRG to help find a path toward water security in his country. We are now working directly with government experts and other stakeholders from public, private and civil society sectors.

Our Outcomes

2030 WRG's initial analysis and workshops raised awareness of water issues, increased the desire to collaborate, and set a path for action. We reviewed water resource issues such as: enforcement of norms, tariffs, usage incentives, transfers, and new storage facilities. We are discussing an ambitious work plan with the new government that will help it to achieve a water secure future. The goal of the Project is to ensure government ownership of the process and the domestic development of public-private-civil society support structures.

To accelerate this process, the 2030 WRG together with the Government of Mongolia, organized a September workshop at the World Economic Forum Strategic Dialogue in Mongolia, to sign a MOU with the government. There, 80 senior officials, business leaders

and representatives from civil society and expert organizations explored the economic costs of a business as usual scenario, how much could be gained in direct market benefits from a water secure path and how to close gap between water demand and supply. By bringing the nature of these risks and opportunities into the open, the workshop served as a catalyst for growth within the Governments Green Development vision, including the potential for cross-sector collaboration.

"The Government of Mongolia is excited to be partnering with the 2030 Water Resources Group in Mongolia. The expertise and experience is helping to develop new insight and ideas to manage and address our water challenges related to urbanization and also mining development for the continued sustainable development of Mongolia."

—S. Oyun, Minister of Environment and Green Development, Mongolia



demand/supply gap today (%)*

No overall gap at the national level

Water scarcity is regional. High risk of water scarcity in Ulaanbaatar and Southern Gobi region.

demand/supply gap 2030 (%)*

Between 118 percent and 29 percent depending on which growth scenario is used (In Ulaanbaatar).

Main Areas of Intervention:



Mining



Industrial (UB)



Municipal

results overview

- Hydro-Economic Analysis:
Completed Preliminary Analysis.
- Multi-stakeholder Process:
Planned for 2014 as agreed in MoU signed with Government of Mongolia in September 2013.

Source: *Current 2030 WRG Analysis.

Mongolia: A Detailed Analysis

As a whole Mongolia has enough water. But urban and mining hubs raise scarcity alarms. Under the high water-demand growth scenario Ulaanbaatar could run out of water within seven years. The city's wastewater treatment plants operate beyond capacity, unable to process industrial effluents, and polluting the Tuul River. Urban water supply and wastewater infrastructure does not cover 2/3 of the city's population, who must squat in unhealthy latrines and walk long distances to pricey water kiosks. Meanwhile, in southern Mongolia's Gobi desert, the high water demands of mineral extraction collide with local herder communities and could impact unique groundwater-dependent ecosystems. The United Nations describes this mining region as a climate change hotspot facing extreme "sand and dust storms, flash floods or heavy snowfalls, droughts, desertification, land cover changes and water stress." Since 1940, Mongolia's average temperatures have increased 2.14 degrees Celsius; since 1950, the number of droughts has increased 95 percent; since 2006, 680 rivers and 760 lakes have dried up. Urban and mining hubs require customized solutions. To ensure equitable water use, Ulaanbaatar can better clarify, implement and enforce existing laws and regulations. In the Gobi region, the groundwater abstraction impacts must be determined by a trusted agent and shared transparently so that all stakeholders can negotiate fair trade-offs between modern and traditional uses.

Adjacent photo: Mongolian coal mine.

2.5 Peru

In April 2013, at the World Economic Forum Latin America Summit in Lima, Peruvian agencies formally signed an agreement to collaborate with the 2030 WRG. The Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) engaged Peru's donors, private sector and government officials to launch a new program. Initial analytical work will reveal the economic implications of the new National Water Resources Plan and help partners prioritize investments in the water sector. The 2030 WRG is discussing with private and public sector champions to lead a new platform that unites stakeholders around water conservation projects, using best practices to tackle acute water quality and quantity challenges.

Our Challenge

A continental divide separates most Peruvians from their water, leading to water stress and scarcity. As a simple matter of water per capita, the country has abundant supplies. But 70 percent of the population lives on the arid west coast, while swollen currents flow east into the sparsely populated Amazon basin. Acute water shortages will worsen as tropical glaciers in the Andean region retreat under the rising temperatures of climate change. Rapid urbanization, economic growth and escalating water demand from a more prosperous citizenry put severe pressure on water resources. Other uses impact quantity and quality. Over-pumping groundwater reserves threatens Peru's lucrative agricultural exports, while polluted runoff from mining, farming and sprawling slums make 60 percent of Peru's waters "unusable."

Our Partners

The 2030 WRG works with multiple partners to identify entry points into Peru's water resource management. We work with the Ministry of Agriculture (MINAG) and with experts at the National Water Authority (ANA) to initiate a multi-stakeholder platform that will guide the

future work and priorities. Areas of interest have already been identified, such as how to reduce the 80 percent of total available water that now goes toward irrigation by reforming practices in agriculture. Water and forestry, climate change adaptation programs and competing demands between mining and other water users are also discussed as potential priority areas, as well as governance related issues such as increasing knowledge and capacity across Ministries and sectors at national, regional and watershed levels. Other public sector partners will include the Ministry of Mines, Ministry of Environment, and Ministry of Finance's National Competitiveness Council. We also engage with individual companies as well as with the Confederation of Peruvian Industries (CONFIEP) and the National Mining Society (SNME), and NGOs such as Aquafondo, The Nature Conservancy (TNC) and World Wildlife Fund (WWF) and we are reaching out to civil society organizations and NGOs. The 2030 WRG is working closely with the Global Green Growth Institute in our engagement in Peru.

Our Outcomes

In April 2013, the 2030 WRG signed an MoU with Agriculture Minister Milton

von Hesse La Serna and the Head of the National Water Authority (ANA). The organizations subsequently agreed to analyze the water gap in critical catchments of Peru, and initiate an effective public-private dialogue in water resources management. This agreement was followed by a successful workshop on the "Economy and Water Resources" in November 2013. The workshop highlighted the fundamental importance of water security to a wide range of stakeholders and canvassed their views on the future direction of 2030 WRG's program. Discussions between the 2030 WRG and the National Water Authority produced agreement on a direction that includes analyzing the new National Water Resources Plan to determine the cost effectiveness of its interventions, prioritizing water sector investments and setting up a public-private-civil society platform to implement water conservation measures. In addition, 2030 WRG will help Peruvian authorities build capacity in water resources management by establishing a new water resources institute that will gather knowledge from leading global water academics.



A tanker supplying water to residents in Bellavista, outside of the capital Lima

demand/supply gap today (%)*

No overall gap at the national level

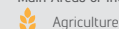
Because of the abundance of water in the Amazon part of the country, but Lima faces a gap of 81.9 percent over the 9 dry months of each year.

demand/supply gap 2035 (%)*

No overall gap at the national level

Coastal areas could face a gap of 36.8 percent on average.

Main Areas of Intervention:



Agriculture



Mining



Municipal

results overview

- Hydro-Economic Analysis:
Scope agreed in 2013. Terms of Reference (TOR) now being drafted.
- Multi-stakeholder Platform:
Preparations ongoing, planned for 2014

Source: *National Water Authority (ANA), Peru.

"We are looking forward to working together with the 2030 WRG in 2014 with more detailed hydro-economic analysis, bringing together stakeholders to discuss water resources management, and setting up the new National Institute of Water Science and Technology."

—Jorge Luis Montenegro Chavesta, Head of the National Water Authority (ANA), Peru

2.6 South Africa

In no country has our partnership progressed further than South Africa. In late 2011 we established a multi-stakeholder platform—the “Strategic Water Partners Network–South Africa (SWPN-SA)”—to support government efforts to develop and sharpen programs in three areas: water efficiency and leakage reduction; effluent and wastewater management; and agricultural and supply chain. The government has already decided to implement one SWPN-SA proposal, the No Drop incentives program to reduce municipal leakage. Now it seeks to enhance treatment and reuse of mine water between mining and municipalities and improve water use efficiency in agriculture. Indeed, the SWPN-SA has rapidly become South Africa’s leading multi-stakeholder platform: fostering trust, engaging stakeholders, raising funds, forging partnerships and advancing practical projects. Combined, the “No Drop” and the “Mine Effluent Pilot and National Impact Projects” have the estimated potential to shrink South Africa’s projected 17 percent water gap by about 3.8 percent, a figure that could increase substantially when we also implement other water-saving projects in agriculture.

Our Challenge

Based on rising population, economic growth projections and current efficiency levels, South Africa will demand 17 percent more water than exists by 2030, representing a 2.7–3.8 billion m³ water deficit. In October 2012, the Department of Water Affairs (DWA) released the second draft National Water Resource Strategy (NWRS 2). This strategy reviews the state of water in South Africa and identifies challenges, solutions and priority actions the DWA will undertake. Certain policy and structural changes could assure success—fixing municipal supply leaks could alone save an estimated 32 percent—but change never just happens alone or in a vacuum. The strategy indicated that a determining factor is how effectively government can work with different stakeholders in the water sector. DWA held up private sector, and specifically SWPN-SA, as a priority for engagement, praising it as “an innovative partnership between the South African government and the private sector,

launched by the Minister of Water and Environmental Affairs, Mrs Edna Molewa (MP). It aims to enhance the coordination of efforts to close the water volume gap in the country by 2030.”

Our Partners

ABSA Capital, AgriSA, Anglo American, AngloGold Ashanti, Aveng Water, BHP Billiton, City of Johannesburg, Development Bank of Southern Africa, Department of Water Affairs of South Africa, Endangered Wildlife Trust, Eskom, Extrata Coal, Exxaro, General Electric, GIZ, Industrial Development Corporation, International Finance Corporation (IFC), Johannesburg Water, Mondi, National Planning Commission, National Treasury, Nestlé, Obaro, Randwater, Rio Tinto, SABI, Sanlam, Sasol, South African Breweries, South African Local Government Association, Trans-Caledon Tunnel Authority, The Coca-Cola Company, Tshwane Metro, Vaalhaarts Water Board, Water Research Commission, and the World Wildlife Fund (WWF).

Our Outcomes

SWPN-SA has generated its first wave of three National Impact Projects, one for each work-stream. First, since municipal supply systems lose an estimated 32 percent of potable water, South Africa can address a significant portion of the water gap through **water efficiency and leakage reduction**. Building on DWA’s Green and Blue Drop programs to improve wastewater treatment and water supply services respectively, the SWPN-SA has developed a No Drop certification strategy and scorecard. The strategy spells out key performance areas, processes, systems and timelines that will drive change in water use efficiency in the foreseeable future. The scorecard provides the specific criteria and scores to assess and evaluate a municipality’s water-use efficiency against compliance and best management practice requirements. By 2015, the project could save 466–619 million m³, annually worth USD1 billion.



Above photo: Water purification plant in Randfontein, West of Johannesburg, South Africa. Below: Pivot irrigation in dry Karoo, South Africa.



demand/supply gap today (%)*

No overall gap at the national level

Based on the 2030 WRG analysis from 2008/2009.




demand/supply gap in 2030 (%)*

17 percent



This scenario assumes agricultural water demand if frozen at today's level by legislative action, but incorporates typical growth projections for other sectors.

Main Areas of Intervention:

-  Agriculture and supply chain
-  Water Efficiency and Leakage Reduction
-  Effluent and Waste Water Management

results overview

- Hydro-Economic Analysis: Performed in 2008/2009.
- Multi-stakeholder Platform (MSP): Exists—Strategic Water Partners Network—South Africa.
- Proposals developed by Multi-stakeholder Platform: (i) Agriculture and Supply Chain, (ii) Water Efficiency and Leakage Reduction, (iii) Effluent and Waste Water Management.
- Action decided by implementing actor: Municipal 'No Drop' project.

Source: *2030 WRG Analysis.

26 South Africa

“This network is helping us deliver specific projects that we need, but equally important is building the experience that is critical to work and build trust and relationships across sectors to work more effectively and bring better and more innovative solutions and partnerships.”

—Edna Molewa, Minister of Water and Environmental Affairs of South Africa

A second way to close South Africa's water gap comes through **effluent and wastewater management** in the mining industry. Mpumalanga produces 83 percent of the country's coal, as the world's third largest coal exporter. But the process requires a tremendous amount of water. When DWA looked at the water balance it projected a deficit by 2017. One

of the key water reconciliation strategies was to recover and use coal mine water to close the systemic water deficit by as much as 11 percent. The challenges of treating acid mine drainage (AMD) is technically feasible and financially viable, but it still raises deep public concern about whether this water is up to “fit for use” quality. The SWPN-SA project

looked at political issues such as pricing, legislation, and institutional arrangements. Preliminary estimates suggest the project potentially could contribute 52.2 million m³ per year by 2020 and so reduce the regional Olifants water gap by 26.2 percent. Unlocking this water potential represents a potential value at stake of USD70 million per year value added.



A third project focuses on gains in **agriculture and supply chain** in the Vaalharts—one of the country's largest and oldest irrigation schemes. Reports estimate 20 percent of the water is lost in distribution, half of which could be recovered through improved farming, ultimately generating annual water savings in the Vaal River system of 40 million m³. The SWPN-SA working group has been working together to develop a project concept to help reduce the losses and improving farming practices to help enhance agricultural water use efficiency. The project concept assists key Vaalharts Irrigation Scheme stakeholders to develop a joint business case for private sector involvement in the upgrading of the Vaalharts irrigation scheme. The concept of the project is now being discussed by various stakeholders. This project could potentially be replicated in other large-scale irrigation schemes. In parallel, the working group is looking at a targeted intervention rolling out a water administration system to help reduce water loss. The potential of this intervention is estimated to reduce water loss from 32 percent to 26.7 percent.



Opposite page: Desert vineyards, Northern Cape, South Africa. **Above photo:** Woman working on a tea plantation in South Africa.

Adjacent images: Sunset over a vineyard with Table Mountain in the background, Stellenbosch, Cape Winelands, Western Cape, South Africa.

Bottom right: Industrial area near Durban's Airport, South Africa.

2.7 Tanzania

Nature has endowed Tanzania with rivers, springs, aquifers, reservoirs and lakes. But across its vast landscape, millions still lack access to a safe and reliable water supply and improving water resources management remains a challenge. A joint workshop in November 2013 galvanized more informed and active participation in the 2030 Water Resources Group Tanzania. Parties agreed to conduct further detailed hydro-economic analysis and started developing a work program for the coming year.

Our Challenge

Tanzania fuels one of Africa's fastest-growing economies by assigning priority for water projects to two areas: developing its commercial and urban infrastructure and assisting rural agriculture. Mining is forecast to grow rapidly and to bring in significant revenues while agriculture already contributes more than a quarter of Tanzania's GDP and employs four out of five workers. Growth in both sectors will have significant consequences on the availability and quality of fresh water.

Our Partners

At the January 2013 annual meeting of the World Economic Forum in Davos, President Kikwete and his Minister of Agriculture expressed interest in forging a partnership with the 2030 WRG. Later, in Dar es Salaam, a Memorandum of Understanding was signed. It commits the 2030 WRG to provide key technical expertise on water resources management while the Minister of Water has direct accountability for the project as the Patron. The Prime Minister's Office, responsible for inter-ministerial coordination, will chair the partnership and ensure that water resources management is addressed as a multi-sectoral and multi-stakeholder challenge including Tanzania's donor community, civil society

and private sector. The 2030 WRG has held discussions with the Government of Tanzania, the Southern Agricultural Growth Corridor of Tanzania (SAGCOT) Centre Ltd., bilateral aid offices from the UK, Switzerland, U.S., Germany, the African Development Bank (AfDB), the World Bank, the World Wildlife Fund (WWF), WaterAid, Agrica, Nestlé, PepsiCo, Tanzania Breweries, Syngenta and The Coca-Cola Company among others.

Our Outcomes

Moving forward, the Ministry of Water, Prime Minister's Office, and the 2030 WRG co-hosted a joint kick-off workshop in November 2013 that brought stakeholders together for the first time, raised the partnership's profile, and engaged local expertise in identifying key focus areas. The kick-off workshop officially established the partnership and reinforced the commitment of the Government to collaborate with the 2030 WRG in the path to secure sustainable water resources management in Tanzania. A consulting firm conducted a preliminary hydro-economic analysis, drawing upon existing data; it synthesized information in a compelling way that showed where, how, and why the water resource challenge involves all economic sectors, and mobilized 'new

actors' to engage in the 2030 Water Resources Group Tanzania.

In the work, a **national overview** explored growth plans for key economic sectors as a whole, and broke down Tanzania's projected demand versus sustainable supply of water resources. The scope of the analysis also focused on two vital river basins: the **Wami Ruvu** that supplies the industrial, urban and economic hub of Dar es Salaam and the **Rufiji** that supports the needs of SAGCOT and irrigation agriculture.

The preliminary results of the above mentioned hydro-economic analysis were presented at the November kick-off workshop to initiate discussion on the topic. As a result, several areas were identified as those that the partnership should focus upon. They included; increasing water use efficiency, finding ways to increase collaboration across sectors and protecting water sources. Participants also identified initial key geographic areas for further in-depth analytical work. A work program and the governance framework of the 2030 WRG Partnership in Tanzania is currently being developed and will be presented in a second workshop to be held in February 2014.



Tanzania, Usuru: Girls collect water in the village of Usuru.

"In order to address identified challenges related to water resources, the Ministry of Water decided to cooperate with the 2030 Water Resources Group in implementing and addressing some water resources challenges of the country. I am looking forward to the positive impact of this workshop and I promise you that your comments will be translated into actions that will benefit all of us and also future generations. Let us strive together to fulfill our wish of having water for multi-sectoral use."

—Minister of Water Prof. Jumanne Maghembe (MP)

demand/supply gap today (%)*

82 percent



The geography and climate are diverse and there are potentially abundant water resources. However, when national balances are considered, Tanzania is using water unsustainably with a considerable gap.

demand/supply gap in 2035 (%)*

120 percent



The gap will rise as a result of increased population and more irrigation. .

Main Areas of Intervention:



Water Efficiency



Water Sources Protection and Water Security



Inter-Sectoral Collaboration

results overview

- Hydro-Economic Analysis:
Completed Preliminary Analysis
- Multi-Stakeholder Platform:
Preparations ongoing (as agreed in the MoU signed in September 2013). Kick-off workshop organized.

Source: *Current 2030 WRG Analysis.

Tanzania: A Detailed Analysis

To supply homes, irrigate food, and produce energy for its almost 40 million people, Tanzania is using water unsustainably with current demand being 82% more than the available sustainable supply. Under a business as usual scenario and factoring in economic growth projections, this can increase to 120% by 2035. Where will that water come from? As Tanzania's most important water basin, the Rufiji dominates the south of Tanzania with a quarter of national river flow and a third of national rainfall. It is also the main area where the Southern Agricultural Growth Corridor of Tanzania plans to invest USD 3billion to expand irrigated land for commercial farming from its existing 16,000 hectares to 350,000 hectares. But irrigation farms already deplete flows; without any new storage dams, the planned irrigation schemes would end dry season flows. To add on another dimension, the Rufiji basin also shows promise for large scale hydropower resources, where estimates suggest a potential increase in hydropower by between five and ten times. Using the value of energy output at USD80 per megawatt-hour, this represents a potential increased value from USD172 million to up to USD800 million. Competing plans require strategic tradeoffs between irrigation, energy, industry, and ecological flows. The Wami-Ruvu basin faces even tighter constraints. Current demands consume all available water, yet by 2035 water availability must double. The Kimbiji Aquifer and Kidunda Dam could augment supply, but existing plans have technical problems, uncertain yields, and prohibitive costs. More upstream diversions could impact the quality and quantity of water supplies for Dar es Salaam, where half of the population lack access to water networks, exacerbate health risks, pump unlicensed wells that cause sea water contamination of the shallow aquifer. Yet proven solutions exist: System of Rice Intensification (SRI) yields more crop per drop; improved irrigation practices halves demand; reforestation reduces upstream erosion for reliable supply.

CHAPTER 3: The 2030 WRG Knowledge Tools

Our experts are involved in many parts of the world but a lean organization can never fulfill all the needs of every country, state and sector. Our strategy for expanding horizons by producing and sharing knowledge developed by the 2030 WRG actors allows us to extend our reach to regions our experts are unable to go to in person. That's why the strategy to 'expand our horizons' involves producing and sharing our knowledge and our experience in other ways.

The Catalogue

On September 3, 2013 the 2030 WRG launched *Managing Water Use in Scarce Environments—A Catalogue of Case Studies* at World Water Week in Stockholm. The publication has been embraced both by developed and developing countries that face finite limits to local water availability. It works like a menu, offering an extensive and nuanced selection of options.

Simply defining concepts like water efficiency, water security, or water savings in terms that all understand can be complex. Similarly, defining what constitutes "best practice in reducing water demand" is complicated, and varies by sector, basin or history. In the same region, different countries and different basins may face radically different problems.

That's why 2030 WRG developed a catalogue of 42 diverse examples arranged by geography or sector and covers 17 municipal, 13 industrial and 12 agricultural applications. It is intended to both inform and inspire by illustrating how water managers can pick and choose among options for dealing with unique problems.

Water management decisions can consider the unique contour and character of each watershed and location within the basin, and then find solutions that shed light on the problem, and ways to resolve it.

The case studies cover a broad area with 17 cases in Africa, 15 in Asia, 3 in the Middle East, 2 in Latin America and 2 in Europe. Each case includes a descriptive overview of the issue that is addressed and includes estimates for capital costs and unit costs of water interventions. The impact is measured in two ways: the overall volumetric change achieved plus an assessment of the qualitative value of any water management results. Combined together, the Catalogue advances national priorities of development and equitable water allocation among competing economic, societal and environmental demands. The 2030 WRG will make the catalogue an open source reference available to policy makers, businesses, researchers, NGOs, or others interested in water resource issues.

Deepening Knowledge across Borders

The 2030 WRG is making available a number of reports that it has commissioned and its partners have

published, offering them as reference materials to deepen knowledge about water management issues. For example, a new report by South Africa's Strategic Water Partners Network (SWPN-SA) was presented in May 2013 at the World Economic Forum on Africa in Cape Town, South Africa. It describes how the SWPN-SA's work has developed and the creation of working groups to map, chart and facilitate implementation of projects to improve water supply management strategies and practices.

To help forge linkages across oceans and borders, the 2030 WRG is becoming a catalyst for knowledge sharing. In September 2013, at the World Water Week in Stockholm, the 2030 WRG organized a session to exchange experience on organizing multiple stakeholders in partnerships to manage water resources. It brought together participants from India, Mexico, Mongolia, Peru and South Africa. The situation in each country varies but it was an opportunity for all involved to share insights and ideas based upon actual experience.

MR. STELZER


2030
Water
Resources
Group

CHAPTER 4: Communications and Outreach

It is vitally important to share information about achievements and breakthroughs in water security. Transparency is a core principle for the 2030 WRG. There are numerous ways to share knowledge and diverse tools that we can use to spread understanding about water usage issues.

Throughout 2013, the 2030 WRG stepped up our communications efforts by employing the internet, web platforms, search engines and social media. In August 2013, we launched a 2030 WRG Twitter account, @2030wrg. Our hashtag is #2030wrg and we are attracting a growing number of followers. 2030 WRG's website is being revamped offering more information and a final makeover will be ready after the Forum meeting in Davos in January 2014. The first issue of 2030 WRG's E-Newsletter, Blue Partnership, was launched in November.

Face-to-face international meetings and workshops organized by ourselves and others also are a valuable resource. A priority has been to generate awareness amongst decisions makers that the water resource challenge is a very real economic issue, locally and globally. Through our communications efforts, we also aim to increase 2030 WRG's recognition and by drawing attention to our work through media reports, interviews and coverage of events, reports and publications.

An increasingly global 2030 WRG network demands more interactive

forms of communication. Team members are sharing key developments among distant engagements and stakeholders seek regular feedback and direction from our Governing Council and Steering Board. The 2030 WRG is investing time and effort to follow and develop these relationships through our expanding communications plan.

2030 WRG's outreach efforts will be more closely aligned with IFC and World Bank's practices by cooperating more closely at the regional and country level. We publicized our work and prepared editorials for use at the World Economic Forum annual meeting in Davos, High Level Dialogue during the World Bank Spring Meetings 2013, World Economic Forum on Latin America and at the World Economic Forum on Africa. In addition, both printed and online versions of *Managing Water Use in Scarce Environment—A Catalogue of Case Studies* (waterscarcitysolutions.org) were promoted during World Water Week in Stockholm, all part of an effort to make 2030 WRG's work more visible for a wider audience.

In future, we will strengthen our ties with other communication officers from partners and extend media relations efforts while also expanding 2030 WRG's efforts to increase awareness of its work through digital and other media and through participation in events.



Far left: Peter Brabeck-Letmathe and Jin-Yong Cai.

Left: Anders Bernstell welcoming attendees to the 2030 WRG session during Spring Meetings 2013.

Bottom: 2030 WRG participation on the Global Green Growth Summit 2013 in Korea.



CHAPTER 5: Events

Tweets, “likes,” e-conferences and email correspondence, cellphone texts, webinars, document downloads all are powerful tools of communication. This widely available technology allows instant transmission of information to anyone, at any time and in any location.

But the virtual world can only go so far. One-on-one meetings where perspectives are exchanged and values shared are highly important. Overseas meetings, workshops and conferences involve time and expense but are invaluable for expanding our horizons and those of our partners.

The 2030 WRG has devoted effort and resources toward organizing, exhibiting and participating in high-profile external events. Each of the following presented an opportunity for expanding our global network and building trust among high-level decision makers in the water sector.

January 24, 2013 *Davos, Switzerland*

At the World Economic Forum Annual Meeting, the 2030 WRG held its Governing Council meeting. We also hosted a wider audience meeting to review our achievements to date; and forecast the outlook for the year ahead, including potential new country partnerships.

February 27–28, 2013 *Geneva, Switzerland*

Christoph Jakob represented the 2030 WRG at the “Post-2015 Development Agenda Consultation on Water” to discuss the United Nation’s agenda in the area of water resources management and wastewater management and water quality.

March 13–15, 2013 *Manila, the Philippines*

Executive Director Anders Berntell took part in the opening keynote session of the Asian Development Bank (ADB) Water Week. He presented 2030 WRG’s work and approach at a panel discussion. ADB has expressed interest in becoming involved and supporting our work in countries in the region.

April 19, 2013 *Washington, DC, USA*

During the World Bank spring meeting, the 2030 WRG hosted a high-level dialogue on “*Sustainable Development Goals on Water Resources Management and Role of Private Sector*.” Panelists and participants agreed that water resources management must be given a more prominent role in upcoming negotiations on the post-2015 development agenda at the United Nations.

April 23–25, 2013 *Lima, Peru*

At the World Economic Forum on Latin America, the 2030 WRG hosted a session on “Collaboration towards Water-enabled Growth.” Peru’s Minister of Agriculture, members of the National Water Authority, and regional heads of industry supported the creation of high-level platforms to build consensus on water resources management. A Memorandum of Understanding with the 2030 WRG to cooperate closely on water resources management was signed.

May 8, 2013 *Cape Town, South Africa*

At the World Economic Forum on Africa, the 2030 WRG hosted the session “African Pathfinders: Shared Action towards a Water Secure Future.” We presented the first wave of national impact projects from South Africa and unveiled new “Pathfinder Partnerships” to spread knowledge about the projects across other parts of the continent.

June 6, 2013

Cairo, Egypt

South African Minister of Water and Environmental Affairs, Edna Molewa, and 2030 WRG Executive Director Anders Berntell presented the South Africa Strategic Water Partners Network to the executive committee of the African Ministers Council on Water. Several countries expressed interest in similar programs in their countries.

June 10–11, 2013

Incheon, Korea

Executive Director Anders Berntell chaired and moderated the “Water Session” of the Global Green Growth Summit in Korea. The key topic was how to establish effective global policies on water and how to translate policies into action through cutting-edge, innovative technologies and properly allocated funds.

September 1–6, 2013

Stockholm, Sweden

At the World Water Week, our side event, “Catalyst for Action,” presented recent developments in the work of the 2030 WRG. We showcased partners in South Africa, Mexico, India and Mongolia and outlined future work in Peru, Tanzania and Bangladesh. The 2030 WRG also co-hosted with Global Green Growth Forum Secretariat, Global Green Growth

Institute and Stockholm International Water Institute a seminar on the organization and potential benefits from successful water management PPPs. The team from the 2030 WRG shared information about our work and launched the catalogue *Managing Water Use in Scarce Environments, A Catalogue of Case Studies*.

October 8–11, 2013

Budapest, Hungary

Anders Berntell represented the 2030 WRG at the Budapest Water Summit, where United Nations Secretary General Ban Ki Moon referred to our work and quoted our finding about the 40 percent gap in water withdrawals for human needs that is not covered by sustainable supply.

October 21–22, 2013

Copenhagen, Denmark

At the Global Green Growth Forum, a panel discussed the policy constraints and opportunities for accelerating successful PPPs. Panelists recognized the value of local initiatives and agreed concerted effort was needed to adapt global policies toward more efficient and collaborative water resource management. The session was organized by 2030 WRG, SIWI, DHI and GGGI.

October 23–24, 2013

Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

Anders Berntell participated in a panel session on water management risks at a meeting of the National Confederation of Industry where the theme was “Water Opportunities and Challenges for the Development of Brazil.”

November 18–20, 2013

Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates

At the Summit of the Global Agenda, Anders Berntell participated in the World Economic Forum’s Global Agenda Council on Water Security. We have an ongoing engagement with the Council for its support and contribution to 2030 WRG’s global knowledge products.

CHAPTER 6: Next Steps

The 2030 WRG and our partners have increased awareness in select countries about the challenges and risks of water scarcity and built public, private and civil society partnerships to address needs. A clear and accurate analysis of previous and current water use has helped drive our success to date but forward-looking plans are necessary to provide direction for the future.

Internal analysis

During the spring of 2014, an independent evaluation will be made of 2030 WRG's work to date. The findings will help shape our strategy and set our work program for years to come. It will also offer valuable insights into what works well, where improvements are needed and how the impact of our work can be strengthened. Based on this evaluation we can sharpen both our value proposition and our strategy for engaging with and working in a country.

Expanded horizons

The 2030 WRG committed in the 2012 annual report to engage with several new countries each year and we continue to do so. In 2013 we intensified our collaboration in Mexico, South Africa, Mongolia and Karnataka in India, and achieved encouraging results. We also began engaging with governments and other actors in Peru and Tanzania. Already in 2014, we are involved in discussions with various partners regarding the possibility of engaging in more countries, such as Bangladesh, Lebanon, Kenya, and two additional Indian states: Rajasthan and Maharashtra.

Looking toward 2015, a growing list of countries has expressed interest in working with the 2030 WRG—Vietnam, Colombia, countries in the Southern African Development Community.

Selection criteria

Government commitment must be clearly evident. The 2030 WRG seeks high-level involvement, readiness to share program costs and willingness to provide a key interlocutor with authority to bring other participants to the table. Governments must also be willing to engage other stakeholders in constructive, transparent dialogue in order to build trust so that reforms can take place. Governments must readily share information about policies under development, progress on implementing reforms, and the outcome of monitoring and evaluation activities.

2030 WRG's portfolio of country engagements is enriched when it encompasses varied geographic locations and diverse income levels. The 2030 WRG needs to know if, where and how we add value. We may fill a gap or create synergies with other players. We can leverage or connect important partners

and sometimes open doors that have been closed for others.

While government commitment is vital, we also value the willingness of private-sector players and civil society to serve as leaders. The 2030 WRG encourages private-sector participation as a stakeholder in platforms constructed to deal with water issues. But where water is a very sensitive issue, civil society may need to take a leading role. A responsible NGO, a well-regarded think tank, or group of experts on water issues can lead and initiate dialogues while business interests mobilize private sector players.

Having accurate data on hand to work with is a core objective. An existing fact-base speeds up the process of deriving useful analysis because it is less efficient for the 2030 WRG if we must gather information from scratch. We will use our scarce resources carefully to implement core programs and establish proof of concept, avoid duplication with other players, and exploit synergies to ensure that 2030 WRG-supported action plans are put into practice.

Interactive Knowledge Products

The 2030 WRG has always worked with strategic partners and water experts to share knowledge about what works and what is less effective for resolving water scarcity issues. Access to this accumulated collection of experience is useful for identifying water-use patterns that can be amended to increase water security. The 2030 WRG has compiled examples of measures taken to address water scarcity problems and put them together as case studies. These studies provide concrete examples of how agriculture, industry and municipalities can implement practical methods for using scarce water resources more efficiently and fairly to serve all interests.

Until recently our case studies merely reported our findings, and were restricted to print. Now we are asking all interested parties—individuals, businesses, NGOs, agencies, research institutes—to submit cases online for study. They will be reviewed and may be included on our webpage www.waterscarcitysolutions.org. It is an opportunity for people to browse through all case studies, rank and filter those of interest, share examples with others, follow the 2030 WRG on Twitter for updates and news and offer contributions on how we can continue to improve. We want stakeholders to become both better informed and more inspired to interact with us and with one another.



Top: 2030 WRG Twitter page, twitter.com/WRG2030.

Above: 2030 WRG website on water scarcity www.waterscarcitysolutions.org.

CHAPTER 7: Governance

The International Finance Corporation (IFC) generously hosts the 2030 WRG within its Washington, D.C. headquarters. IFC thus provides the institutional context for rules, reporting and procedures for internal consultation before decisions are made. All aspects of our work are carefully reviewed by the relevant actors working in related areas within IFC and the World Bank. Beyond that institutional context, the 2030 WRG has a tripartite governance structure made up of a Governing Council, Steering Board and Secretariat. The Governing Council is comprised of individuals drawn from the World Economic Forum, private-sector partners, governmental development agencies, multilateral development banks, and water-security-focused civil society including NGOs, United Nations and Intergovernmental organizations. On the Governing Council, these individuals collectively provide management guidance and stewardship for the 2030 WRG. The Council appoints Steering Board members, reviews and approves plans and budgets, oversees funding contributions and comments on annual reports on 2030 WRG's performance and impacts.

During the past year, the 2030 WRG worked closely with our World Bank colleagues in new countries where we are beginning engagements. This collaboration helped avoid overlap or duplication, to instead find synergies

between our approach and the work of existing programs to increase our own efficiency. The World Bank, regional development banks, donors and many other partners not only have valuable working relationships with the experts in a

country's water sector, they also bring to the table their strong links with ministries of finance, trade, agriculture, energy and other important actors.

Members of the Governing Council 2013

Peter Brabeck-Letmathe (Chair), Chairman of the Board, Nestlé

Howard Bamsey, Executive Director, Global Green Growth Institute (GGGI)

Jin-Yong Cai (Vice-Chair) Executive Vice President & CEO, International Finance Corporation (IFC)

Helen Clark, Administrator, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

Martin Dahinden, Director General, Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC)

Charlotte Petri Gornitzka, Director General, Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida)

Donald Kaberuka, President, African Development Bank (AfDB)

Muhtar Kent, Chairman of the Board & CEO, The Coca-Cola Company

Rachel Kyte, Vice President, Sustainable Development Network, International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, The World Bank Group (IBRD)

James Leape, Director General, WWF (World Wildlife Fund)

Edna Molewa, Minister of Water and Environmental Affairs, South Africa

Luis Moreno, President, Inter-American Development Bank, (IDB)

Indra K. Nooyi, Chairman and CEO, PepsiCo

Richard Samans, Managing Director and Member of the Managing Board, World Economic Forum

Ursula Schaefer-Preuss, Chairperson, Global Water Partnership (GWP)

The Steering Board, an equally balanced group of Council-appointed members,

oversees management of the 2030 WRG. The Board has authority to: review and submit annually to the Governing Council the Strategic Plan and Budget; supervise the Secretariat and approve its plan, budget and proposed country programs; supervise funding and resource development within countries, and comment on 2030 WRG's annual performance reviews and impact assessments.

Members of the Steering Board 2013

Dominic Waughray (Chair), Senior Director & Head of Environmental Initiatives, World Economic Forum

Dan Bena, Senior Director of Sustainable Development, PepsiCo

Anders Berntell, Executive Director, the 2030 Water Resources Group (2030 WRG)

Ania Grobicki, Executive Secretary, GWP

Jose Luis Irigoyen, Director, Sustainable Development Network, IBRD, the World Bank Group

Usha Rao-Monari (Vice-Chair), Director, Sustainable Business Advisory, IFC

Francois Muenger, Head of Water Initiatives Section, SDC

Herbert Oberhaensli, Vice President, Economics and International Relations, Nestlé

Stuart Orr, Manager, Freshwater, WWF

Beatriz Perez, Chief Sustainability Officer, The Coca-Cola Company

The Secretariat follows a relatively lean central staffing model, leveraging a wide network of experts and support staff from IFC, IBRD, the Forum, SDC and our partners at their headquarters and in partner countries where they work. The 2030 WRG staff engages extensively with the government, business and expert networks and convening platforms maintained by its partners.

In addition to operational activities, the Secretariat organizes fund-raising outreach efforts and manages contracts with service providers and consultants who help the 2030 WRG implement programs. It also prepares reports, events, outreach, and engagements which lead to 2030 WRG's stakeholder forum globally and at country levels. While the 2030 WRG is hosted by IFC, it will continue to operate as a collaborative, broad-based and neutral platform that brings together public, private and civil society expertise to create needed transformation in the water sector.

CHAPTER 8: Donors and Partners

The 2030 WRG is now in its second full year of operations on its own, still a unique global public-private initiative that has the spirit of a start-up venture. It is widely seen as a potentially transformative catalyst with convening power in the water sector landscape. Those who contributed funds have made it possible to put into action 2030 WRG's business model. The 2030 WRG receives financial support from an anchor group of development agencies and private-sector companies. These partners established a seed fund of about USD12 million to let the 2030 WRG engage countries on water-related issues, develop global products, and cover the expenses of Secretariat over an initial two-year growth period.

2030 WRG's major funding partners include the World Bank Group via IFC, the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC), Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida), the Global Green Growth Institute (GGGI), The Coca-Cola Company, PepsiCo and Nestlé. IDB is partnering with the 2030 WRG in Latin America. SABMiller is committed to support our work in particular countries. Other partners close to agreeing on financial support directly or in parallel with the 2030 WRG are Asian Development Bank (ADB), African Development Bank (AfDB) and companies in different industrial sectors. This core group will be augmented by additional and more diverse groups of donors, particularly at country level.

The 2030 WRG has begun to work with other international water initiatives that recognize the critical challenges posed by water and the value of private-sector involvement in addressing it. Those members have found that doing good

by water is an effective way to do well for their shareholder value. They see the risk of water scarcity. They also see the opportunity.

One ally, the World Business Council for Sustainable Development, shows companies how water stress poses material risks at many levels and sectors, while conservation reduces waste, lowers costs, drives economic productivity and boosts profit margins. The 2030 WRG could also find synergy with the UN Global Compact's CEO Water Mandate, as we create effective policy approaches to water efficiency while the Mandate help companies fit within that framework. Other potential allies include GIZ, WWF, and SAB Miller, with whom we could collaborate on the multi-stakeholder Water Futures Partnership to demonstrate the business case for private sector engagement in promoting sustainable water resources management. We are exploring ways to align our shared interests and common approaches with the Global Water

Partnership. And the 2030 WRG also has agreed to work with the Global Green Growth Institute (GGGI) of Korea when there is a mutual interest in addressing water challenges in a particular country.

We thank all the partners with whom we work, in addition to those noted above, particularly our partner governments, companies that work with us at the country level and our colleagues in the World Economic Forum, IBRD and IFC. Bilateral donors in countries have supported us, particularly USAID in Jordan and GIZ in South Africa. Other partners, such as Global Green Growth Forum in Denmark and GGGI in Korea generously provided opportunities to showcase 2030 WRG's work at their respective meetings.



2030 WRG's sessions and workshops in Washington (USA), Lima (Peru) and Dar es Salaam (Tanzania).



CHAPTER 9: Financial Report

Global Level

The contribution from the donors amounted to USD 11.35 million for the two fiscal years, or in average 5.7 million USD for the calendar year 2013, detailed in the table, which was an expected level of contribution. In addition to these financial contributions, the World Economic Forum and SDC have provided significant in-kind contribution by seconding staff (two staff from the Forum and one staff from SDC) on a full-time basis to the 2030 WRG. IFC has also provided significant in-kind administrative support including legal, finance, procurement and Trust Fund management. Some 57 percent of our support came from public donors and 43 percent from the private sector, in line with our goal of matching public and private-sector support as equally as possible.

The utilization of funding accelerated in the latter half of the calendar year 2013 as the six service providers were selected in September 2013 to conduct analyses in partner countries. Three assignments, in Karnataka, Mongolia and Tanzania, were agreed upon in October and November. We also hired consultants and published our *Catalogue of Case Studies*. Furthermore, we added two new staff from IFC, on a part-time basis, which increased staff cost. We now have 11 staff (9.2 staff years) at the 2030 WRG and our estimated total expenditures for CY13 are USD 3.7 million.

Contribution from donors in Fiscal Year (FY) 2013 and 2014.

Donors	FY13	FY14	Total
The Coca-Cola Company	1,000,000	1,000,000	2,000,000
Nestlé	500,000	500,000	1,000,000
PepsiCo	1,000,000	1,000,000	2,000,000
Swiss Agency for Development Cooperation	750,000	1,000,000	1,750,000
Swedish International Development Agency	1,000,000	1,000,000	2,000,000
Global Green Growth Institute		600,000	600,000
IFC	1,000,000	1,000,000	2,000,000
Total	5,250,000	6,100,000	11,350,000

Expenditures (USD) in CY2013, including some estimates

Categories	
Staff Salaries & Benefits	1,323,000
Communications & IT	184,000
Consultants (hydro-economic analysis)	840,000
Other Consultants	587,000
Travel	516,000
Grant for MSP	150,000
Other Expenses	124,000
Total	3,724,000

Expenditures are projected to increase during the first half of 2014 as a result of even more in-country activities taking place, such as the support of multi-stakeholder platforms and hydro-economic analysis.

Country Level

South Africa

Development of the SWPN-SA projects was supported by a USD 150,000 contribution from the 2030 WRG and a contribution of EUR 30,000 from GIZ. To further support partnership activities and the secretariat of the SWPN-SA, members of the SWPN-SA have offered their time and support services for meetings. More than ZAR 1.5 million also has been raised so far, as detailed in the accompanying table.

Tanzania

In Tanzania, SABMiller contributed USD 250,000 to be used for the multi-stakeholder platform. No expenditures were made from this contribution in 2013 but we expect to use it in 2014 as we develop a multi-stakeholder platform.

Funder	Amount (ZAR)
SAB	840.000
SASOL	150.000
BHP Billiton	150.000
Eskom	150.000
Anglo American	150.000
Nestlé	100.000
Total	1,540,000

Peru

Global Green Growth Institute plans to offer funding for analytical work on water security issues in Peru.

Inter-American Development Bank (IDB)

The 2030 WRG has a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with IDB for cooperation to help create wider conditions and momentum for actions that address the water scarcity issues. The 2030 WRG will discuss collaboration with specific funding arrangement with IDB when we identify such opportunities in the Latin-American and Caribbean Countries.

Asian Development Bank (ADB) and African Development Bank (AfDB)

ADB and AfDB have expressed interest in working with the 2030 WRG, including possible joint funding of activities and assignments in countries of mutual interest.

The 2030 Water Resources Group Annual Report

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