

2015 ANNUAL REPORT

MOVING TOWARDS IMPLEMENTATION

WATER SECURITY PARTNERSHIPS
FOR PEOPLE, GROWTH, AND THE ENVIRONMENT



2030
Water
Resources
Group

2015 RESULTS HIGHLIGHTS

297 partners (121 Private Sector, 74 Government, 102 Civil Society Organizations) joining in 26 working groups in 10 countries/states.

Have together:

- Decided on 33 areas of priority for their work
- Developed 28 concept notes to concretize those areas
- Developed these concept notes into 15 final proposals
- Set up preparatory arrangements for 12 of these proposals
- Seen the full implementation on the ground for 5 of these programs

CONTENTS

Message from the Chair 5

Message from the Vice-Chair 7

Executive Summary 9

CHAPTER 1 12

Background 14

Our Vision and Mission 16

Guiding Principles 18

Our Areas of Work 20

Our Approach: The Need to ACT 22

CHAPTER 2
COUNTRY ENGAGEMENTS 24

Kenya 26

South Africa 30

Tanzania 36

Bangladesh 42

India (National and Uttar Pradesh) 48

Karnataka 54

Maharashtra 60

Mongolia 66

Mexico 70

Peru 74

CHAPTER 3 80

Our Knowledge Products 80

CHAPTER 4 81

Communications and Outreach 81

CHAPTER 5 82

Governance 82

CHAPTER 6 84

Our Donors and Partners 84

CHAPTER 7 85

Financial Report 85



MESSAGE FROM THE CHAIR

Bringing results to scale



The New Year officially marked the launch of the brave and ambitious 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development adopted by world leaders last September at the United Nations. The new Agenda calls on countries to begin efforts to achieve 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) over the next 15 years.

In an earlier effort to reach out to the wider business community to get involved in the preparations for the SDGs, I was appointed Water Ambassador, to help assemble a broader, more coherent submission from global business. I took this role very seriously as I believe responsible water stewardship is critical to the future of all our businesses. Water is key for all life and central to societal development. Water risks affect industrialized and developing economies alike; repercussions of its overuse and increasing shortage are multiple and complex, widespread and severe. Now we are finally taking into consideration that we are overusing water resources to a rapidly extending degree. As SDG 6.4 states, there is an urgent need to act: "By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity."

The target is challenging and requires technical and institutional innovation, widespread commitment, extensive stakeholder involvement, improved management practices and resources.

Above all, it calls for new kinds of partnerships that can produce solutions at every level, including concerted water stewardship to bring results to scale. This partnership diversity is also considered important in the composition of the 2030 WRG Governing Council. With the recent joining of BRAC, one of the most prestigious international development organizations in the world, we look forward to learning more from BRAC and its approach to alleviating poverty in Bangladesh and many other countries around the world. We will continue to welcome new partners and sponsors who want to join our initiative.

In 2015, the 2030 WRG continued to work with water-stressed countries, at their invitation, to coordinate a response to the immense challenge of water security. Much has been accomplished and looking back now, the 2030 WRG has already helped national multi-stakeholder platforms to develop concrete programs and projects that will reduce the demand for water and improve the way that water resources are managed, contributing to improved water security. At present we work in 10 countries/states, with a total of 26 working groups which develop proposals together, and 297 active partners participate in steering boards and working groups. Clear impact indicators have been identified to track what success looks like in each country engagement, focusing on concrete, measurable results contributing to closing the water supply-demand gap. This will also allow us to be more successful in implementing the programs and projects identified by the multi-stakeholder platforms in each country, and expanding our work to a number of new countries in Africa, Asia and the LAC region in the coming years. Our success is important because we are contributing to the facilitation of sustainable management of water for people, economic growth and the environment.

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



MESSAGE FROM THE VICE-CHAIR

Catalyzing Action for Water Security



2015 was a landmark year for development. The world coalesced around an ambitious new set of development goals and 195 countries signed a historic agreement that takes important steps to confront the threat of climate change. Ending poverty and protecting the planet are urgent challenges.

Water is at the heart of both.

Around 1.6 billion people currently live in countries where water is scarce. By 2025, that number will grow to 2.5 billion, with climate change expected to increase water stress. By 2030, the global population will be nine billion and the world will require 30 to 45 percent more water than it does today. A significant percentage of the world's water is used in business and agricultural supply chains—making water a central component of all economic activity. Without an adequate water supply, sustainable growth is not possible.

Collective action and new partnerships are needed for a more resilient response to the water challenge. Governments and businesses must make managing water resources a key part of their overall economic strategies. Too often, water management measures are insufficient—or not represented at all—in national

plans or investment portfolios. Yet there is enormous potential for innovation, job creation, and a greener economic development. Even in developing, water-scarce countries, cost-effective measures can boost water efficiency, augment supply, or reduce the economy's water intensity.

The 2030 Water Resources Group works with governments, the private sector, and civil society to find these opportunities and help implement them. The 2030 WRG's work has led to policy changes and the adoption of water-saving techniques and technologies. In Karnataka, India, for example, the state government has committed \$250 million to implement drip irrigation programs in the sugarcane sector. This could reduce farmers' water use by 2.6 billion cubic meters, and significantly narrow the gap between water supply and demand in the state. In Peru, meanwhile, the National Water Authority and the Ministry of Agriculture have formally adopted a new project prioritization system after the 2030 WRG analyzed the government's water project portfolio.

As one of the world's largest financiers of climate-smart projects for developing countries, IFC is committed to the 2030 WRG's mission of improving water resources management through open dialogue, innovative financing, and the removal of regulatory obstacles to green growth. I am confident this work will continue to bear fruit in the years ahead, and make a valuable contribution in the fight for water security.

Jin-Yong Cai
Vice-Chair, 2030 Water Resources Group
Executive Vice President and CEO of IFC, World Bank Group



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Water is at the heart of every aspect of human development. We need water for health, food, the environment, and economic growth.

Today, nearly 800 million people do not have access to clean water, and demand for fresh water will continue to rise as the world's population grows to 9 billion by 2050. Most of this water will be needed in agriculture—more than 70 percent of water is used in food production—with competing demand from water-intensive sectors such as energy and manufacturing. Water scarcity is most acutely felt in developing countries, and the effects are likely to intensify as nearly all of the world's predicted population growth is expected to take place in the developing world.

This is a problem that cannot be addressed in isolation. Water security is a shared challenge that requires a shared response.

In 2015, the 2030 WRG continued to work with water-stressed countries, at their invitation, to coordinate a response to the immense challenge of water security. We help the public sector work with the private sector and civil society to find solutions to the water crisis and responsibly manage this precious resource for the future.

The global water shortage is both an immediate and a long-term concern. The 2030 WRG works to address these gaps at both levels. We work in 10 countries to enhance their capacity to improve water use and conservation over the long term.

Since its inception, the 2030 WRG has helped set up 9 multi-stakeholder platforms at the national and state levels. A total of 26 working groups have been formed to develop proposals together, and 297 active partners participated in steering boards and working groups.

2015 results: Deepening existing engagements and forging new partnerships

Highlights

Karnataka's government sweetens its investment in irrigation solutions

Through the 2030 WRG's work in Karnataka, India, the state government has committed \$250 million to fund the implementation of drip irrigation programs in the sugarcane sector.

If all sugarcane farmers in the state start using drip irrigation, they could reduce their water use by 2.6 billion m³, equivalent to an estimated 10 percent of the projected 2030 water demand-supply deficit in Karnataka.

Government and business work together to improve farming productivity and save water in Maharashtra

In 2015, through the 2030 WRG's work with the Indian Government of Maharashtra, the World Economic Forum, and private companies, five public-private partnerships were being implemented in the state with a total investment value of nearly \$10 million. The projects will reduce the abstracted volumes of water with a cumulative estimate of 5.7 billion liters of water per year.

In collaboration with the government, leading global clothing brands, agribusiness industry, and civil society organizations, we have also launched a large-scale partnership to help about 500,000 cotton farmers.

Prioritizing water projects in Peru

The 2030 WRG has created a dynamic and diverse stakeholder platform in Peru. The 2030 WRG has analyzed the government's water project portfolio and developed a project prioritization system that has been formally adopted by the National Water Authority and the Ministry of Agriculture. The system will be used by private and public sector actors for project implementation. Together with the Global Green Growth Institute, we are also working with the Ministry of Housing and Sanitation and the Ministry of Agriculture to prioritize projects in their investment portfolio and make them attractive to investors.

The 2030 WRG has also helped Peru's water regulator design and implement new regulations to manage groundwater usage.

Incentivizing improved water usage in South Africa

About 37 percent of South Africa's municipal water is lost before it reaches the customer, costing the country an estimated 7 billion South African rand every year (\$500 million). The Strategic Water Partners Network-South Africa (SWPN-SA) has introduced the No Drop Scorecard and Strategy to incentivize municipalities to reduce municipal leakages. The No Drop is central to South Africa's objective to reduce municipal losses to 18 percent by 2025, which will reduce the need for water with savings of over 630 million m³ of water, equivalent to over 23 percent of the projected 2030 national water gap. In 2015, full implementation of the No Drop was completed in the country's eight metropolitan municipalities, which together account for more than 90 percent of the country's total municipal losses.

In 2015, the SWPN-SA has also achieved significant water efficiency results in the irrigation sector through the roll out of

the Water Administration System (WAS), a tool for automating the supply-demand calculations for large irrigation schemes. Early implementation of the WAS across four schemes is already generating reduced abstractions of over 900,000 m³ per week, equivalent to 48 million m³ per year.

New engagements

In 2015, the 2030 WRG formed new partnerships with Bangladesh and Mexico to establish a multi-stakeholder partnership, mobilize financial resources for the water sector, and develop a robust system to prioritize capital investments and projects.

Kenya is also a new partner, but much progress was made in 2015. The 2030 WRG's partnership with Kenya was publicly launched in October 2015 in Nairobi, and the partnership has already identified its priority areas of focus (agricultural, industrial, and urban water use). Technical working groups have been formed for each focus area, and a fourth group on irrigation is expected to be formed early in 2016.

Looking ahead

In 2016, the 2030 WRG will continue to support and advise water-stressed countries to help improve the way they conserve and manage water. The focus will be on implementing the programs and projects identified by the multi-stakeholder platforms and working groups in each country, and expanding our work in new countries to enable transformative action for the sustainable management of water.



“Water is a common resource, and it is only through more ambitious, collective efforts, such as this Kenya 2030 WRG partnership, that we will deliver action at the scale needed to address the challenge.”

Vimal Shah, Bidco CEO

CHAPTER ONE

Working Together for a Water-Secure Future: How We Measure Our Impact

Protecting the world’s water resources is a shared responsibility. The 2030 WRG’s work is based on collaboration and collective action to close the gap between water demand and supply by the year 2030.

The 2030 WRG is a global partnership that brings governments, international financial institutions, nongovernmental organizations, and companies together to work towards a water-secure future. We promote the sustainable management of water by fostering partnerships, facilitating open discussion, and driving change in water-stressed countries.

These multi-stakeholder platforms develop proposals for water programs and projects; for policy reforms; facilitate the implementation of public-private partnerships; and develop proposals for innovative financial mechanisms that will help others implement various programs.

Measuring our impact with concrete, measurable indicators

The 2030 WRG aims to facilitate collaborative partnerships. Accordingly, it is important that we understand how decisions are made in the countries in which we operate. To this end, the 2030 WRG has used its experience of working in various countries to develop a theory of change. Based on this theory, we have developed a results metric to chart the steps that we

need to take in each country. We use these inputs to determine the desired outputs, outcomes, and eventual impact. Clear indicators of results are associated with each step, focusing on concrete, measurable results.

Our mission is to help countries close the gap between water demand and supply by 2030. “Water gaps” can refer to both water quality and quantity. Water quantity in particular is often regional or seasonal within a specific country. Our indicators track water storage capacity, water abstraction from ground and surface water, water productivity in agriculture, emissions of untreated wastewater, and water pollution. We also measure improved water resources management, which includes new policies and regulations, improved management or governance systems for water resources, or new economic incentives and mechanisms that will lead to better water management or more investment in the sector.

Contributing to the global agenda

2030 WRG is fully committed to contributing to the implementation of the recently adopted Sustainable Development Goals on water, but also to other SDGs that depend on water.



Much of the work that 2030 WRG and our partners are planning or already implementing is also very relevant for the challenges related to adaptation to the effects of climate change, as related to water.

In both the decision on the SDGs and in COP 21, there is a strong and clear call for various kinds of partnerships to contribute to the implementation, in particular partnerships between governments, private sector and civil society. 2030 WRG is an already existing such partnership, and our approach and role therefore fits very well in the ongoing efforts to implement these international commitments.

In relation to the SDGs, our work will contribute in various ways to the Goals to End Poverty, End Hunger and Ensure Good Health but is also relevant for other SDGs such as Sustainable Cities, Protection of Marine Environment and Terrestrial Ecosystems. Our programs to produce more food with less water, cleaning up of rivers, improving treatment of wastewater

and industrial effluents are all relevant examples in this respect.

Within the specific Goal on Water, *Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all*, our ongoing work is relevant for several targets. The examples of programs above will be relevant for target 1 on Access to Safe Drinking Water, our work related to wastewater treatment is important for target 2 on Sanitation and Hygiene, Target 3 on Improved Water Quality and Reduced Pollution will also be addressed by the programs above, as well as in programs related to water use in irrigated agriculture. Several of our programs on industrial and agricultural water use are important for the implementation on target 4 on Water Use Efficiency. Several of the mentioned programs, but also other more policy-oriented work, such as on water tariffs for industrial water use, licensing of groundwater abstraction, specific programs on river basins and new and innovative financial solutions for investments in water infrastructure are important for target 5 on Improved Water Resource Management. Different programs to reduce abstraction of water or reduce pollution will be relevant for target 6 to protect water-related ecosystems.

Finally, the 2030 WRG approach, by creating platforms where different stakeholders come together and where international experiences are brought into the discussion, is a way to implement targets 6 A and B on Capacity Building and involvement of local communities.

The effects of Climate Change is in many cases experienced initially through the availability of water. Adaptation to these effects will therefore have to be addressed through various interventions on water; by saving water and increasing water-use efficiency, by securing water supply for various activities and needs or by protecting communities, cities and other human activities from too much water. Our programs will therefore also be important in addressing the COP21 agreement, signed recently in Paris, in particular on Adaptation to Climate Change.

BACKGROUND

Water security: An interconnected, global issue

More than 780 million people do not have access to clean water and almost 2.5 billion do not have access to adequate sanitation. With 85 percent of the world's population living in the driest half of the planet and up to 8 million people dying from the consequences of water-related disasters and diseases each year, closing the gap between water supply and demand has never been so urgent. Only a global response can address the growing global water crisis.

Over the past 50 years, the world's population has doubled and global GDP has grown tenfold. Agricultural and industrial outputs have boomed, with more than 70 percent of global water abstraction occurring in the food value chain, and cities have grown exponentially. These trends have put the world's water resources under ever-increasing strain.

If countries maintain a business-as-usual approach to managing water, we can expect a 40 percent gap between fresh water supply and demand by 2030.¹

Water scarcity and the economy

Water is central to all economic activity, yet governments and businesses are managing this resource in isolation from their overall economic strategies. Many countries are planning for development and growth with the assumption that water will be available when and where it is needed—and that the water sector will simply catch up with the rest of the economy.

Shrinking water resources is a very real economic issue. As governments in water-stressed regions seek to grow their economies, they need to decide how to manage competing demands for water in cities, agriculture, and energy production. At the same time, increased climatic variability and demographic pressures such as urbanization are placing extra stress on the system.

Water scarcity is a major risk to global economic stability, yet the water sector is severely underfunded, particularly in developing countries. The lack of clarity on the true financial cost of water means that investors are reluctant to invest in the sector, and, more importantly, businesses, farmers, and households lack sufficiently strong signals and incentives to use water more efficiently and productively.

Water wastage is an equally important focus area for the 2030 WRG. We work with our partner countries to develop programs to improve efficiency and reduce demand in various sectors.

¹ 2030 WRG. 2009. *Charting Our Water Future*.



OUR VISION AND MISSION

Why we do what we do

We envision a world with enough safe water to support the needs of people, ecosystems, and the economy.

The 2030 WRG aims to contribute to the coordinated effort to achieve the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals of ending extreme poverty; growing strong, inclusive, and transformative economies; and protecting our ecosystems. These goals cannot be achieved without water and no entity has the ability to solve the world's water challenges alone. By working together to develop and implement the right strategies, policies, plans, and programs, much more can be achieved and sustained.

What we need to do

Our mission is to help countries achieve water security by 2030, by facilitating collective action on water between government, private sector and the civil society.

How we do it

The 2030 WRG brings together public, private, and civil society stakeholders to have open discussions about water management.

We tailor our level of involvement and approach to each country's water challenges. We only work with countries at their request—our impact depends on a strong government commitment to work with partners through a constructive, transparent, and sustained dialogue. The 2030 WRG creates a convening platform, which is a neutral place where stakeholders collectively identify and agree on priorities and activities to improve water resources management in their countries.

Our foundation

The 2030 Water Resources Group is a new kind of partnership designed to unite groups with a common interest in the sustainable management of water resources.

The 2030 WRG was launched in 2008 through an informal collaboration between the International Finance Corporation (IFC), the World Economic Forum (the initial host), multilateral and bilateral agencies (the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation), private companies (Nestlé, PepsiCo, and The Coca-Cola Company), and other organizations such as the World Wildlife Fund.

In 2011, IFC and various partners agreed to develop a more formal structure for the 2030 WRG, to be hosted within IFC. After the transfer period, the 2030 WRG started its second phase in July 2012. The group is now in its third phase, running from 2014 to 2017.



GUIDING PRINCIPLES

The 2030 WRG’s core values of inclusivity, transparency, accountability, and integrity are central to achieving its mission.

Inclusivity

We aim to ensure that our multi-stakeholder platforms give everyone an equal say and that all voices are heard, particularly those representing minorities and vulnerable groups. To establish the credibility and legitimacy of these platforms, we want to involve all relevant actors at a national level and identify legitimate stakeholders, ensuring that their interests are represented fairly and transparently.

Transparency

We believe that individuals and groups perform more effectively if they know that their words will be heard and their actions will be seen. The 2030 WRG aims to ensure that its work remains absolutely transparent.

Access to information promotes a broader understanding of global issues and allows policymakers and advocacy groups to make informed decisions. The 2030 WRG adheres to the CEO Water Mandate’s Guidelines for Responsible Business Engagement in Water Policy and encourages its partners to do the same. We also provide clear and accessible ways for our stakeholders and the general public to view and download

any of our material from our website. This includes also the documentation of the work by the multistakeholder platforms in our countries.

Accountability

Accountability for water security rests on many shoulders. The recently developed 2030 WRG Code of Conduct governs the Secretariat, multi-stakeholder platform chairs, personnel on temporary assignment, and corporate and non-corporate members. These 2030 WRG actors share the code with everyone they engage with in the countries in which they operate. This way, we can share the principles and rules governing our actions and encourage similar behavior in our partners.

Integrity

We hold ourselves to the highest standards of integrity, ethical behavior, and good business practices and we expect our partners to meet these standards. The 2030 WRG identifies, examines, and evaluates integrity risks. It reports suspected fraud or corruption to its World Bank Group partners (800-831-0463 or investigations_hotline@worldbank.org).



OUR AREAS OF WORK

The 2030 WRG works with various partners from the public sector, the private sector, civil society, academia, research organizations, and international agencies to develop sustainable water solutions and ensure social development and economic growth in water-stressed countries. As a first step, the 2030 WRG identifies the country's water challenges, before engaging with stakeholders to develop best-practice solutions and replicable partnership models for water management.

The 2030 WRG works in Bangladesh, India (nationally, and in Karnataka, Maharashtra, and Uttar Pradesh specifically), Kenya, Mexico, Mongolia, Peru, South Africa, and Tanzania.

Every country has its own challenges. In some countries, the 2030 WRG focuses on sectoral water challenges in the agricultural, industrial, and urban sectors. In others, the focus is on thematic issues, such as helping governments prioritize their water investments across sectors. In every case, the country's main stakeholders decide on their areas of focus, some of which are highlighted below.

Agricultural water efficiency

The 2030 WRG is focused on improving agricultural water-use efficiency in various countries in Africa, Asia, and Latin America. We help develop public-private partnerships that focus on reducing freshwater use in agriculture, thereby increasing agricultural water savings, reducing run-off pollution, and increasing farm productivity and income.

Industrial water management

The 2030 WRG identifies public-private partnership opportunities in industrial sectors. This includes bringing in best-practice technological solutions and financing models, and implementing demand-side efficiency measures through wastewater treatment and reuse. We also work with governments, the private sector, and civil society to formulate tariff structures for industrial water use.

Urban water management

The 2030 WRG convenes stakeholders to assess the status of municipalities' water usage and incentivize them to reduce leakages. The 2030 WRG is also working to improve municipalities' performance in managing their wastewater.

Prioritizing water investments

The 2030 WRG leads studies on prioritizing water investments in countries. Many countries have developed plans with large project pipelines, but have limited resources to implement them. These projects have to be prioritized carefully. In Peru, we provided the national water agency with a new methodology that

has now been formally adopted by the government. In Mexico, the water agency plans to form special working groups to select projects using the 2030 WRG's models.

Developing innovative financial mechanisms

Based on the request of different stakeholders in various countries, the 2030 WRG also leads efforts to consolidate innovative financial mechanisms and bring new funding to

the water sector. At a global level, we are also assessing the challenges and opportunities for using public, private, and blended finance for water-saving technologies in agriculture. The 2030 WRG has developed business cases on cost-effective tools and mechanisms and institutional frameworks that use public-private partnerships to implement water-efficient technologies. The learnings from this global study will be used in the 2030 WRG's ongoing work in several countries.



OUR APPROACH: THE NEED TO ACT

Our work in each country is based on the need to ACT: analyze, convene, and transform. The 2030 WRG raises awareness through analysis, triggers momentum by convening initiatives, and enables transformation. After applying this model in 10 country engagements across Africa, Asia, and Latin America, this framework is still flexible, allowing for a tailored engagement to meet the needs of each country and its stakeholders.

Analyze

The 2030 WRG works with partners to develop analytics that build on existing water information and enhance the understanding of the scale and urgency of the water challenge to support better decision making. The analysis is tailored to the needs of the country and is used to underpin multi-stakeholder discussions.

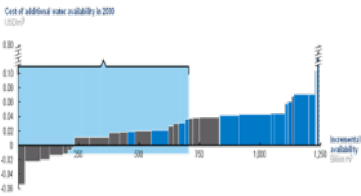
The analytics aim to encourage major water users and the private sector to get involved and take action. The 2030 WRG works closely with country stakeholders to ensure that local ownership of the initiatives takes root.

Convene

Our convening initiatives bring together public, private, and civil society stakeholders to help create broader awareness, trigger actions, and build momentum. During these discussions, stakeholders identify and agree on priorities and activities, and forge trust-based partnerships based on a shared commitment to transforming the water sector.

Transform

The 2030 WRG helps the multi-stakeholder platforms in countries draft concrete proposals, develop new policies to improve water-use efficiency and reduce pollution, prioritize various investment opportunities, and identify innovative financial solutions for investments. Each country has its own challenges and needs, so the solutions need to be tailored to the local situation.



Analyze



Convene

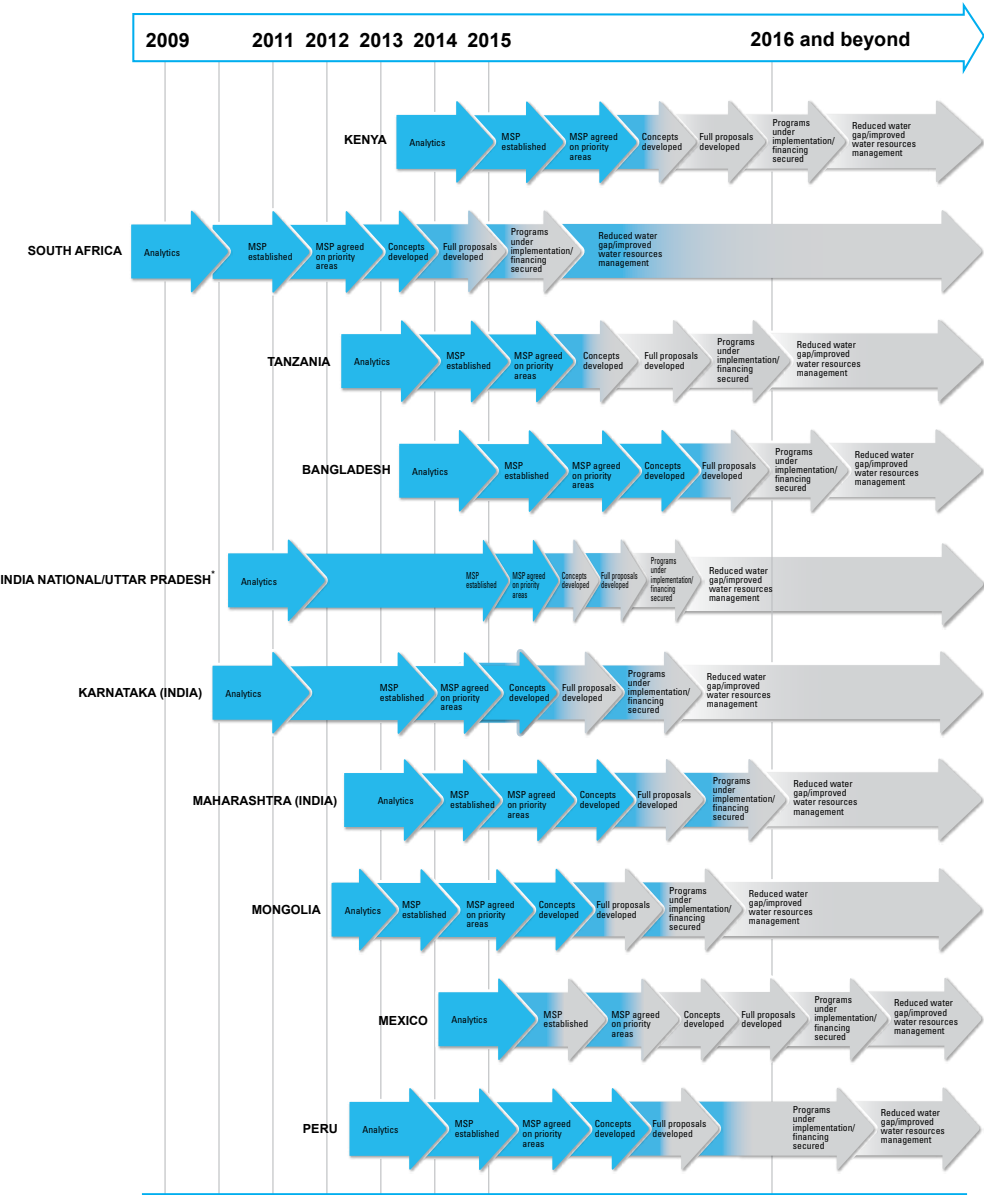


Transform



Country Engagements

Tailoring 2030 WRG's level of involvement and approach to each country's water challenges



* The 2030 WRG engagement at the national level in India was initiated in 2011 through a National Water Resources Framework Study undertaken for the Planning Commission. Since water is a state subject in India, the Planning Commission analysis and subsequent assessments at the national level paved the way for a state-level engagement in Uttar Pradesh, initiated in 2015.

Building strong partnerships for Kenya's water security



KENYA

The challenge

Kenya needs water for its economy—be it agriculture, industry, energy production, or wildlife tourism—for its ecosystems, and for the health and well-being of its 44 million people.

But the country's population and economic growth are putting increasing strain on its scarce and unevenly distributed water resources. Although it is home to some of the great water towers of East Africa, more than 80 percent of the country is either arid or semi-arid. For the economy, local water stress is already a problem, not only in arid areas but also in more water-rich regions where water-intensive economic activity has grown rapidly, such as greater Nairobi, Naivasha, and northern Mount Kenya.

Water demand will continue to grow, and if Kenya maintains its current approach to managing water, it could have a

30%

GAP BETWEEN WATER DEMAND AND SUPPLY BY 2030.

.....

80%

OF THE COUNTRY IS EITHER ARID OR SEMI-ARID.

“Ensuring a safe and abundant supply of water is vital to attaining our Vision 2030, which aims to transform Kenya into an industrialized middle-income country by the year 2030. This partnership with the private sector and civil society will help generate collective solutions to secure water for the economy, society, and the environment.”

Eugene Wamalwa, Cabinet Secretary, Water and Irrigation

Focus areas

Kenya is a new partner for the 2030 WRG, but much progress has already been made in 2015. The public launch of the partnership in October 2015 in Nairobi brought together public, private, and civil society stakeholders under the leadership of the Cabinet Secretary for Water and Irrigation, Eugene Wamalwa, and the CEO of Bidco, Vimal Shah, who will together co-chair the partnership's governing board.

Based on prior discussions among about 50 organizations and an initial hydro-economic analysis, the governing board identified the following four priority areas of focus:

Agricultural water management

Collective action to manage water risks in critical agricultural catchments.

Partnerships to support the sustainable expansion of water-efficient irrigation.

Industrial water management

Partnerships to increase water-use efficiency, enhance wastewater treatment, and supply treated water to other users.

Urban water management

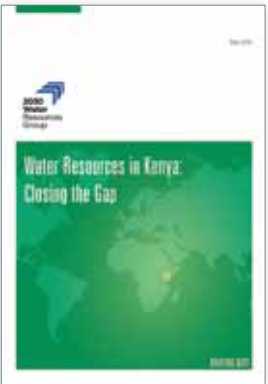
Technical and financial innovations to reduce urban water losses and support expanded water access and treatment.

The board also identified water governance and the development of financing solutions and innovative business models as key cross-cutting themes.

Technical working groups on catchment management (Mt. Kenya region), industrial water, and urban water have been formed, and a fourth group on irrigation is expected to be formed early in 2016. Each group is chaired by public, private, and civil society partners.

- Water resources: 1,093 m³ per capita
- Key challenges: Water storage, catchment management, expanding irrigation within water constraints, wastewater management, high non-revenue water
- 30% projected potential national water gap by 2030

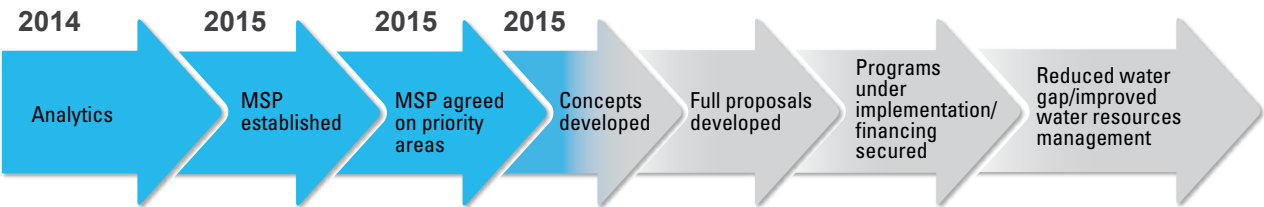
Publications



Contact details

Will Davies, Regional Head Africa, wdavies@ifc.org
Joy Busolo, Partnership Operations Manager Kenya, jbusolo@ifc.org

KENYA



- Hydro-economic overview of water resources in Kenya – closing the gap

- Launch of Kenya 2030 Water Resources Group partnership

- Agricultural water: catchments
- Agricultural water: irrigation
- Industrial water management
- Urban water management

- Mt. Kenya Water Partnership concept agreed

“A coordinated and active network of relevant stakeholders is key to ensuring that the water and sanitation needs of all Kenyans are met. The 2030 WRG is one important step in that direction.”

Annabell Waititu, Chairman of Kenya Water and Sanitation CSOs Network

Key partners



Creating Shared Value
Nutrition | Water | Rural Development



A new platform to tackle South Africa's pressing water issues.

SOUTH AFRICA

The challenge

By 2030, South Africa could have a 17 percent gap between water supply and demand. Demand for water, driven by a growing population, economic growth projections, and current efficiency levels, is expected to rise by 52 percent over the next 15 years. This means that by 2030, South Africa could have a water supply gap of 2.7 billion m³—roughly one-sixth of the country's current usage.

To close this gap, South Africa needs to balance the basic needs of its people and the environment with the needs of agriculture, key industrial activities such as mining and power generation, and large and growing cities.

Water demand will continue to grow in South Africa

17%

POTENTIAL GAP BETWEEN WATER DEMAND AND SUPPLY BY 2030.

52%

DEMAND FOR WATER IS EXPECTED TO RISE BY 52% OVER THE NEXT 15 YEARS.

“The SWPN has great potential and can be used as a two-way sounding board for improving water management both within the private and public sector. While a collaborative culture is important, it is equally important for the partners to speak openly, given that their interests are not always easily compatible. Balancing such openness and a collaborative approach will sustain the partnership.”

Nomvula Mokonyane, Minister of Water and Sanitation

Focus areas

In 2011, the 2030 WRG helped South Africa found the SWPN-SA, which has rapidly become an established forum for collaboration between public, private, and civil society stakeholders on the country’s most pressing water issues. Working groups are already generating practical solutions in three strategic areas (water-use efficiency, agricultural supply chain, and effluent partnerships for wastewater treatment and reuse).

The SWPN-SA has recently established task teams to explore new areas of work, including water stewardship and incentives, sanitation, and skills development. It is also exploring incentives to encourage private sector involvement in water projects.

Results and outcomes

Water-use efficiency and leakage reduction

About 37 percent of South Africa’s municipal water is lost before it reaches the customer. This is known as non-revenue water, and it is estimated to cost the country more than 7 billion South African rand per year (\$500 million).

To address this problem, the SWPN-SA has developed and launched the No Drop Scorecard and Strategy to assess the status of each municipality’s water usage and incentivize them to reduce municipal leakages. The government adopted the strategy in mid-2013 and it is already starting to influence municipal plans and targets. The aim is to reduce water losses from 37 percent to 18 percent, reducing the water

needs with more than 630 million m³ (23.3 percent of South Africa’s projected water gap) and more than 2.5 billion South African rand.

Over the past year, the strategy has been implemented in eight metropolitan municipalities, which together account for more than 90 percent of total municipal losses and 47 percent of South Africa’s total water demand. During the same period, the SWPN-SA developed model performance-based contracts to enable municipalities to address water loss and bring in expertise and technologies, which are paid for through the savings they create. The SWPN-SA aims to start pilot projects using the contracts in 2016.

The No Drop Strategy has already improved municipalities’ water-use practices and established a credible baseline that encourages the private sector to partner with the public sector to improve water-use efficiency, catalyze business growth, and create jobs.

Agricultural supply chain

The agricultural sector in South Africa accounts for 60 percent of water demand, approximately one-third of which is lost in river and canal conveyance systems.

To address this challenge, the SWPN-SA is implementing a program to expand the reach of the National Water Administration System, an integrated irrigation water management tool that has already reduced water abstraction with more than 81 million m³ across 13 irrigation systems since 2009.

The SWPN-SA helped implement the Water Administration System’s water release module across four irrigation initiatives to minimize

water losses, improve management and productivity, and simplify water release calculations. The system is already generating reduced water abstractions of more than 900,000 m³ per week, or 48 million m³ per year. This will generate substantial cost savings, which will help ensure the financial sustainability and expansion of the Water Administration System. Building on this initial success, the SWPN-SA aims to implement the system in another six irrigation initiatives.

Irrigation projects in South Africa require substantial infrastructure investment to reduce water losses and expand their reach to new farmers. The SWPN-SA is developing a business case for a major rehabilitation of the 35,000 hectare Vaalharts system in partnership with the National Agriculture Marketing Council, which could reduce the water needs with an additional 40 million m³ of water per year.

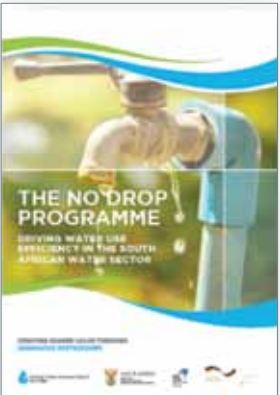
This project will improve the Vaalharts irrigation initiative’s management and source the investment needed for the system’s upgrade and rehabilitation. The refurbishment will require both public and private sector finance. Stakeholder consultations are under way and have already led to significant financial contributions to the project, including the Department of Water and Sanitation’s establishment of a 5 million South African rand (\$333 000) rolling fund.

Effluent partnerships for wastewater treatment and reuse

The SWPN-SA also focuses on the issue of wastewater and effluent management in the mining industry. This work has started with a test case in the mining-intensive and water-scarce Olifants region. Improving water management in the mining industry in this region alone could save an aggregate of 52.2 million m³ of water per year by 2020. Should this water be used effectively, savings in the Olifants River catchment alone could close South Africa’s 17 percent projected water gap by about 14.5 percent by 2030.

SWPN-SA partners are using the Witbank region as a demonstration case. They are establishing a coordinating body to tackle the potentially complex regulatory, institutional, and financial challenges that will enable the reuse of treated mine water to increase water supply in the area. Once established, the coordinating body will identify and implement a flagship project in the catchment. The working group on wastewater management has already identified a suitable project on managing saline coal-mine water using irrigation.

Publications

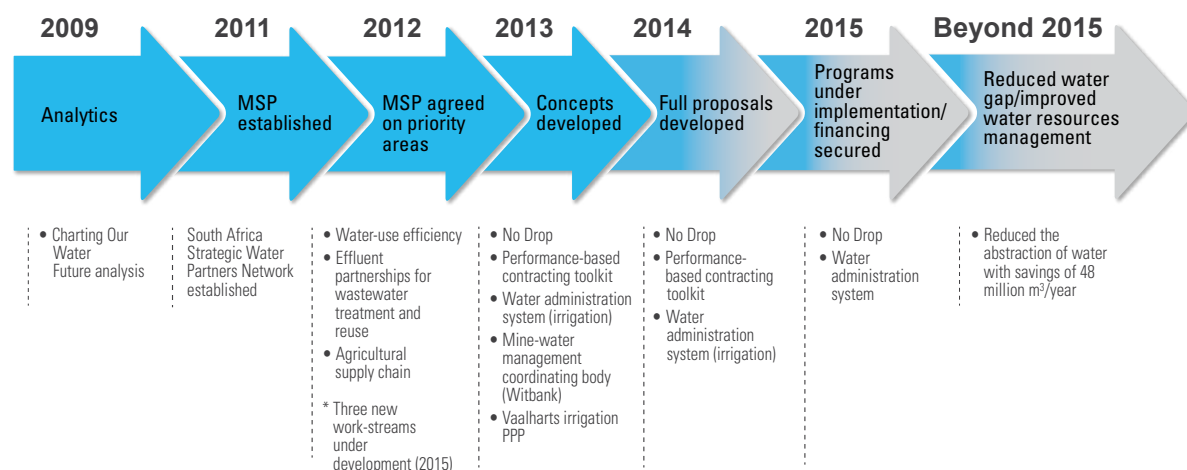


Contact details

Zama Siquabala, SWPN Program Manager South Africa, zama.siquabala@thenbf.co.za

Will Davies, Regional Head Africa, wdavies@ifc.org

SOUTH AFRICA



Key partners



“By focusing first on building and facilitating solid relationships between the public, private, and nongovernmental sectors, we’re better equipped to tackle the tough issues in the water sector. Because trust has been built over time, healthy and honest debates have taken place, enabling government, business, and the NGO sector to identify important priorities to secure the country’s water future together.”

Andre Fourie, Senior Manager of Environmental Value, SABMiller

Developing innovative solutions to improve water usage, efficiency, and storage



TANZANIA

The challenge

With 2,300 m³ of water per capita, Tanzania does not lack water. What it lacks is the capacity to store and efficiently use this water. More than 80 percent of the rain that falls in Tanzania is never used for any productive or social purpose.

In some areas of the country, where economic activity has become more intensive, water resources are being stretched to their environmental limits. Water is not being used or stored efficiently, particularly in the agricultural sector. This creates risks for commercial agribusinesses, smallholder farmers, hydropower providers, industries, pastoralists, wildlife reserves, municipal water providers, and communities. This diverse group of stakeholders is increasingly aware of the need to work together to find common solutions to their shared water challenges. The coordination of such efforts around practical, catchment-level water action plans is one of the 2030 WRG's main priorities in Tanzania.

Agriculture accounts for

85%

OF THE COUNTRY'S
EXPORTS

more than

50%

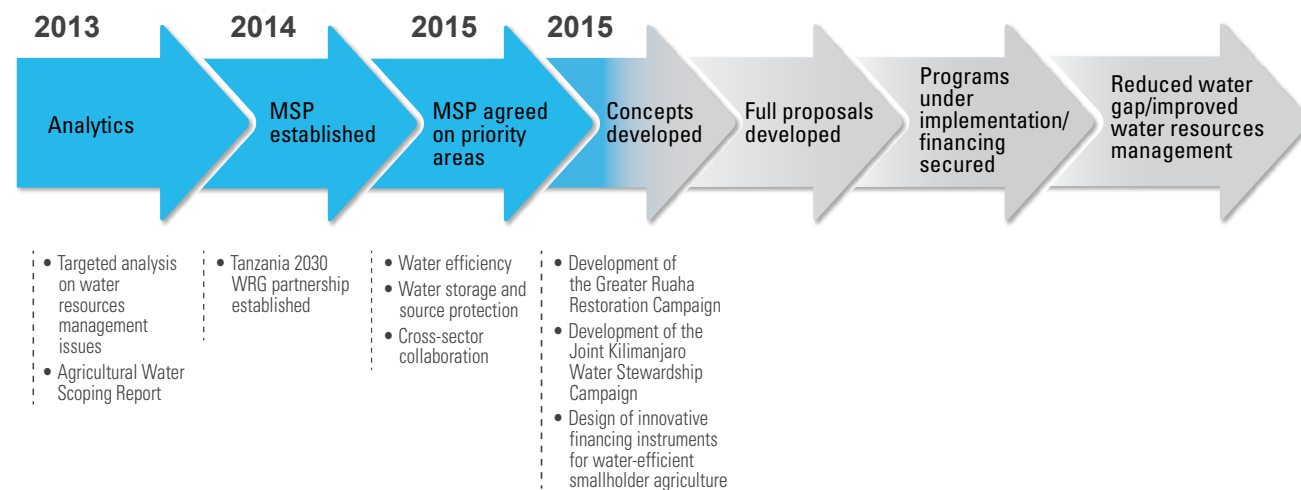
OF EMPLOYMENT

and up to

90%

OF WATER USE

TANZANIA



Key partners



“In Tanzania, water underpins all aspects of our economy—our agriculture, our energy, our tourism. All these demands for water often fall together in the same catchment areas. Collaboration on water resource management is therefore very important for us to meet these demands and ensure efficient use of the available water resources. The 2030 Water Resources Group-Tanzania partnership is helping the government to bring together the wide range of stakeholders to develop practical, joint solutions that integrate the ideas and concerns of different stakeholders, and balance the needs of different water-using sectors. Emphasis is put on the involvement of the private sector.”

Christopher Sayi, Chairperson, National Water Board



*A collective,
holistic
approach
to water
management*

BANGLADESH

The challenge

Bangladesh has too much water in the wet season and too little in the dry season. The country gets more than 90 percent of its water from transboundary rivers, which means that during the dry season, the volume of water reaching Bangladesh is decreasing as countries upstream use more water.

In addition, unplanned urbanization and industrialization, combined with the overuse of fertilizers and pesticides, have polluted the country’s surface water. Arsenic, salinity, and pollution levels in the groundwater are increasing, compounded by sharp declines in the groundwater table—as high as 3 meters every year in some parts of the country.

The collective effect of urbanization and industrialization is particularly visible in the Greater Dhaka area, a major engine of growth and prosperity for the national economy. The Ganga Brahmaputra Meghna Delta, Asia’s largest delta and home to more than 200 million people, is another area of particular concern. Recent catchment developments, as well as population and economic growth, have had

The country gets more than

90%

OF ITS WATER FROM
TRANSBOUNDARY RIVERS

.....
Sharp decline in groundwater
tables, as high as

3m

EVERY YEAR IN SOME
PARTS OF THE COUNTRY

“Due to the current and projected adverse impacts of climate change, we need to take coordinated and urgent measures to safeguard our people and their livelihoods for the sustainable development of our country. The Ministry of Water Resources welcomes 2030 WRG’s initiative to form the Multi-Stakeholder Partnership for Water to adopt a long-term view towards water security, operationalized through a systematic approach of assessing the cost-effectiveness of solutions.”

*Doctor Zafar Ahmed Khan, Secretary,
Ministry of Water Resources*

a profound effect on the fragile delta ecosystem, making it vulnerable to coastland flooding, wetland losses, shoreline retreat, and infrastructure losses. In the north-west, extended droughts are threatening agricultural productivity.

These challenges are exacerbated by legislative gaps, policy overlaps, and sometimes inadequate institutional capacity, which make it extremely difficult to govern the country’s water resources.

Focus areas

Bangladesh has welcomed the support of the 2030 WRG to develop a collective approach to the country’s water security issues. Following detailed stakeholder consultations and high-level guidance from the Planning Commission and the Ministry of Water Resources, the 2030 WRG has adopted a two-pronged strategy involving a long-term delta management plan and a national multi-stakeholder partnership platform.

Results and outcomes

Bangladesh Delta Plan 2100

In June 2015, the 2030 WRG signed a memorandum of understanding with the Government of Bangladesh, the Government of the Netherlands, and the World Bank Group for the planning and implementation of the Bangladesh Delta Plan 2100. The plan sets out a 100-year vision, with an adaptive, holistic approach to delta management.

The initiative involves the assessment of the possible effects of population growth, economic development, and climate change.

The Delta Plan will also be informed by the private sector’s input on the plan’s priorities. The program also aims to develop an investment plan, which will be informed by the Bangladesh Delta Plan 2100 priorities. The investment plan will act as a comprehensive project portfolio blueprint for prioritizing projects in infrastructure and will point out areas where institutional capacity building and legislative and regulatory reforms are needed.

Multi-stakeholder partnership

The 2030 WRG recently launched a multi-stakeholder partnership in Bangladesh, which includes representatives from the government, the private sector, civil society, and development partners. The Prime Minister of Bangladesh has approved the partnership, giving it a high-level mandate to address water security issues. The partnership’s national steering board is chaired by the Cabinet Secretary—the most senior civil servant in the country.

The multi-stakeholder partnership has identified three work streams:

- Water governance and sustainability
- Greater Dhaka watershed restoration
- Efficiency in agricultural water use.

The multi-stakeholder partnership is catalyzing transformative projects to reduce the demand-supply gap and improve the quality of water resources for agricultural, industrial, and domestic use.

Publications



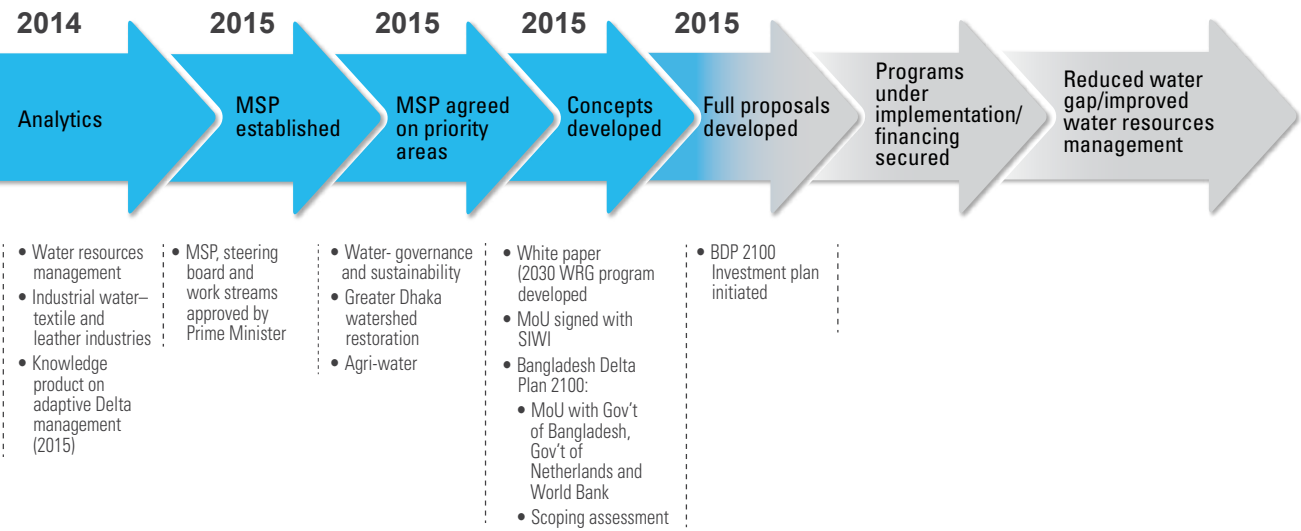
Contact details

Christoph Jakob, Regional Co-Head Asia, cjakob@ifc.org

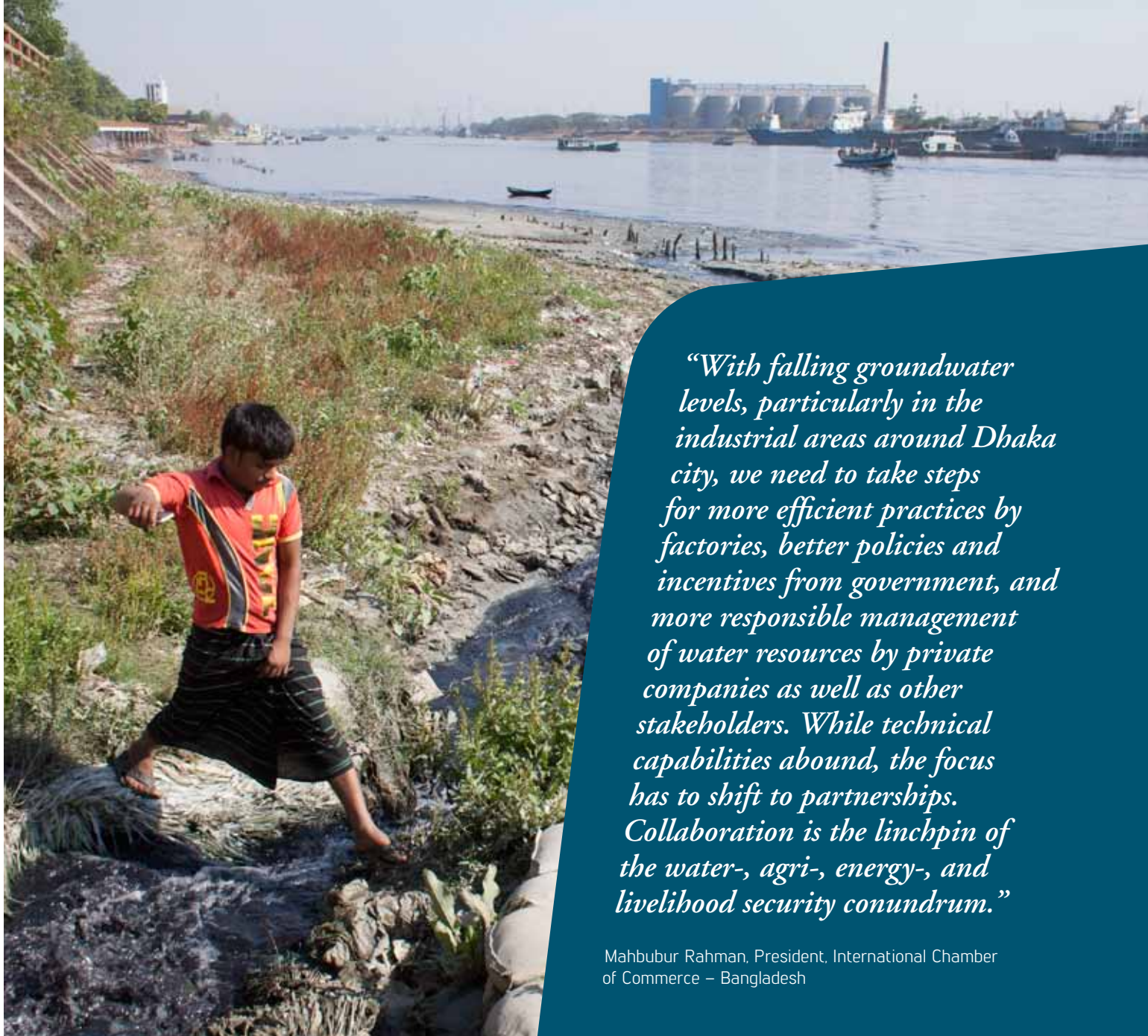
Sayef Tanzeem Qayyum, Country Representative Bangladesh, sqayyum@ifc.org



BANGLADESH



Key partners



“With falling groundwater levels, particularly in the industrial areas around Dhaka city, we need to take steps for more efficient practices by factories, better policies and incentives from government, and more responsible management of water resources by private companies as well as other stakeholders. While technical capabilities abound, the focus has to shift to partnerships. Collaboration is the linchpin of the water-, agri-, energy-, and livelihood security conundrum.”

Mahbubur Rahman, President, International Chamber of Commerce – Bangladesh



*Demonstrating
the power of
partnerships
for the
Ganga basin
rejuvenation*

INDIA (NATIONAL AND UTTAR PRADESH)

The challenge

The Ganga basin, which covers more than a quarter of India's land, is home to 450 million people. More than 60 percent of these people depend on agriculture for their livelihoods. Population growth and rapid urbanization in the area have placed unprecedented stress on water resources, leading to seasonal water shortages and water pollution.

The River Yamuna, a major tributary of the River Ganga, is one of the northern region's major water sources. Like the River Ganga, the Yamuna is under serious threat as towns in the area continue to pollute the water. Millions of pilgrims visit two of these towns, Mathura and Vrindavan, which adds to the complexity of creating sustainable solutions.

The Ganga basin is home to

450
MILLION PEOPLE

More than

60%
OF THESE PEOPLE
DEPEND ON AGRICULTURE
FOR THEIR LIVELIHOODS

In the state of Uttar Pradesh, the Hindon River, a tributary of the Yamuna and, indirectly, the Ganga, is heavily polluted and its flows are diminishing, which has a severe effect on the surrounding environment and the people who rely on the river for water.

Focus areas

The Government of India and the state of Uttar Pradesh are committed to rejuvenating the country's rivers, particularly the River Ganga and its tributaries. Addressing this enormous challenge requires coordinated and collaborative action to develop replicable solutions within the municipal, agricultural, and industrial sectors. These solutions need to be grounded in sound analytics and guided by an enabling environment and policy framework.

Working in parallel at the national, state, and sub-basin level, the 2030 WRG aims to catalyze water security in India's largest river basin. Its activities will help mobilize the financing and policy reform needed to reduce wastewater discharge and promote efficient water use across India's sectors.

Results and outcomes

Municipal wastewater treatment and reuse

The 2030 WRG is working with the Ministry of Water Resources, River Development, and Ganga Rejuvenation to develop partnerships with the private sector and civil society that unlock wastewater solutions for the Ganga basin. This includes preparing a demonstration project for municipal wastewater treatment and reuse in the holy towns of Mathura and Vrindavan along the River Yamuna. The project aims to protect the river from direct and indirect sewage pollution by upgrading the towns' sewage treatment capacity and developing market mechanisms for wastewater reuse.

The 2030 WRG has facilitated pre-feasibility studies and multi-stakeholder discussions to define the project scope. Uttar Pradesh's state government and local authorities are partnering with the 2030 WRG and the Ministry of Water Resources, River Development, and Ganga Rejuvenation to implement the first demonstration project. This project will help the 2030 WRG demonstrate participatory approaches to designing



partnership-based projects that increase treatment capacity across the Ganga basin.

Area-based approaches for river rejuvenation in Uttar Pradesh

The 2030 WRG is helping Uttar Pradesh develop a comprehensive approach to rejuvenating its rivers as part of the Chief Minister's "Green UP, Clean UP" campaign. The partnership, which is still in its inception, will focus on developing solutions through consultation with empowered stakeholders. It is anticipated to have three broad areas of intervention:

- Rejuvenating rivers in the state, including introducing best irrigation practices, cleaner industrial production, and sustainable and equitable urban water management.
- Developing collaborative approaches, anchored by local stakeholders, to trigger sustainable transformation in river basins.
- Creating an advanced solution center, "Water for Rivers," to build capacity, identify initiatives, mobilize investments, and help implement river rejuvenation processes.

Hindon River demonstration initiative

The Hindon River Rejuvenation Partnership is a multi-stakeholder program with significant community involvement. The Hindon basin has a population of about 10 million people.

The program was instigated by civil society movement Jal Jan Jodo Abhiyan under the leadership of Rajendra Singh, Stockholm Water Prize Laureate 2015. It receives strong political and administrative support from Uttar Pradesh's government. The 2030 WRG is developing this workstream in close collaboration with the India Water Partnership.

The Hindon initiative is building a model for participatory and integrated water resources management that can be replicated across other tributaries in the Ganga basin. Its main components include:

- Treating and reusing urban wastewater.
- Introducing industrial cleaner production and treating effluent.
- Improving agri-water productivity and reducing agro-chemical run-off.
- Augmenting environmental flows through supply-side measures, particularly by managing groundwater and harvesting rainwater.

The program, working with the divisional administration, local industry representatives, and civil society, is encouraging stakeholders to collectively identify opportunities and solutions to water challenges. The alliance is developing a roadmap for action, and working to prepare a detailed water quality monitoring system across the basin through a participatory process.

Contact details

Bastiaan Mohrmann, Regional Co-Head Asia, bmohrmann@ifc.org

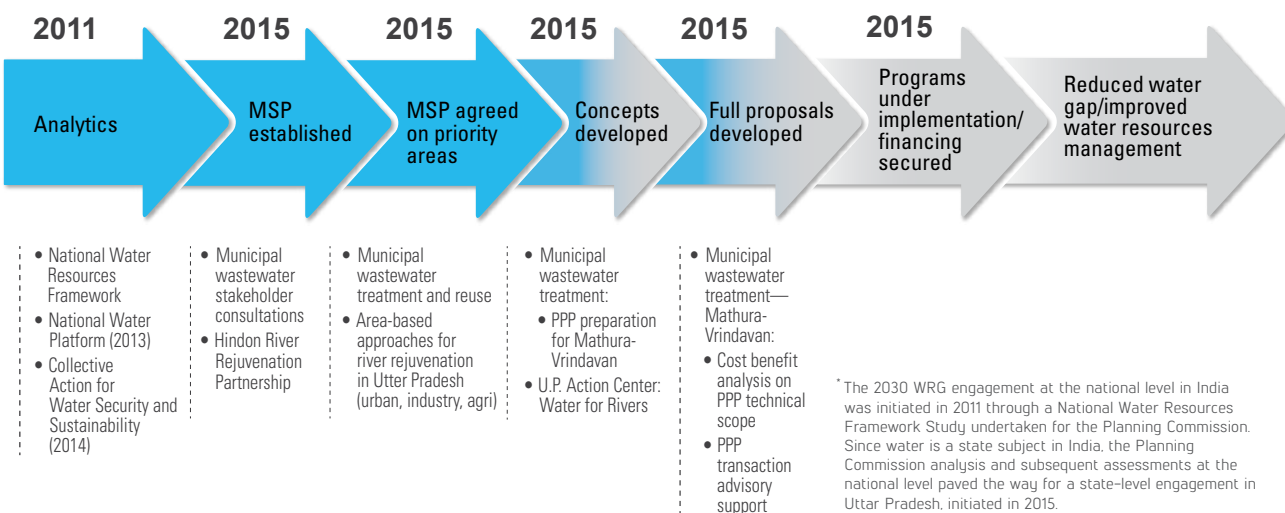
Siddhartha Prakash, Coordinator North India, sprakash@ifc.org

Annelieke Laninga, Partnership Coordinator Ganga, alaninga@ifc.org

“In the past, the approach of the government to Ganga Rejuvenation has been mainly technical. Now the government of Uttar Pradesh acknowledges that it is not possible to solve the problem unless local communities are involved. Their lives and livelihood are connected to the river. We therefore appreciate support from 2030 WRG to bring all stakeholders together. For example to design a robust water quality monitoring system for the entire Hindon basin. A jointly developed and commonly accepted data collection method will ease the decision making process and enable us to monitor impact once pollution mitigation measures are being implemented.”

Shri Alok Ranjan, Chief Secretary of the State of Uttar Pradesh

INDIA NATIONAL/UTTAR PRADESH*

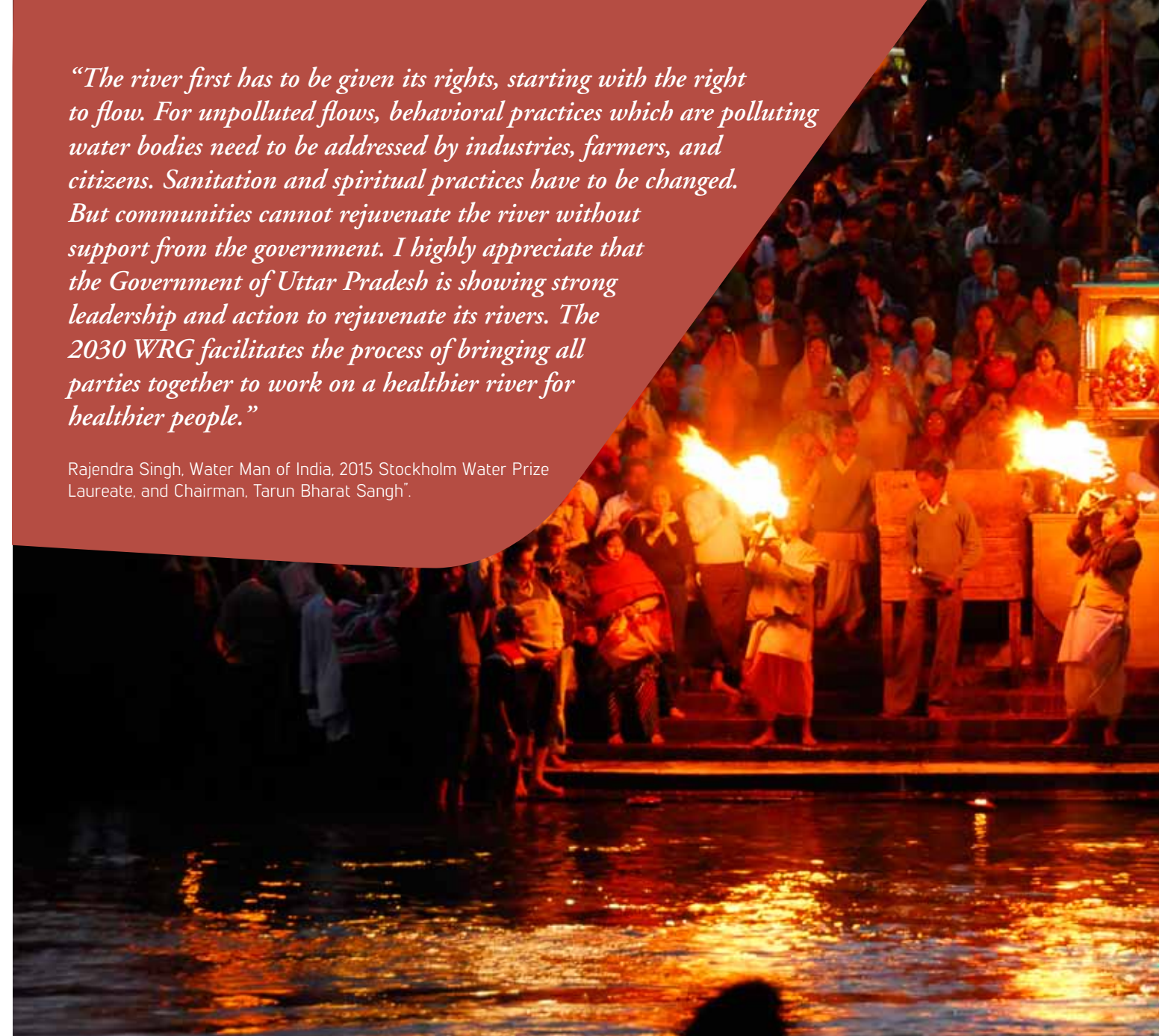


Key partners



“The river first has to be given its rights, starting with the right to flow. For unpolluted flows, behavioral practices which are polluting water bodies need to be addressed by industries, farmers, and citizens. Sanitation and spiritual practices have to be changed. But communities cannot rejuvenate the river without support from the government. I highly appreciate that the Government of Uttar Pradesh is showing strong leadership and action to rejuvenate its rivers. The 2030 WRG facilitates the process of bringing all parties together to work on a healthier river for healthier people.”

Rajendra Singh, Water Man of India, 2015 Stockholm Water Prize Laureate, and Chairman, Tarun Bharat Sangh*.





*Building water
resilience through
irrigation financing*

KARNATAKA

The challenge

Karnataka, the ninth-largest state in India, experienced both drought and floods in 2015. The water-stressed state is projected to need twice as much water in 2030 as it uses today, and with its current management approach, it will only be able to supply about half of this requirement.

Karnataka contributes 6 percent of India's national GDP and it is one of the fastest-growing states in the union. Although the capital of Bengaluru is a global technology hub, farmers make up half of the state's workforce and agriculture will remain a vital sector for the economy. About 65 percent of Karnataka's land is farmed, but only a quarter of this land is irrigated. Wise water management in agriculture will not only benefit farmers, but also the overall development of the state.

Karnataka contributes

6%

OF INDIA'S NATIONAL GDP

About

65%

OF KARNATAKA'S LAND
IS FARMED

but only

25%

OF THIS LAND IS
IRRIGATED

“Agri-technology adoption at a state-wide scale requires access to finance. Traditional subsidy-driven approaches suffer from a fiscal ceiling on the possible farmer support realizable. The 2030 WRG’s approach of grounding the engagement in the business case for all supply-chain actors, while mobilizing financial institutions to meet the financing gap for technology promotion, has the potential to significantly expand the universe of beneficiary farmers and place agri-water front and center in Karnataka’s development priorities.”

Govinda Rajulu Chintala, Chief General Manager,
NABARD

The 2030 WRG conducted a hydro-economic analysis, which showed that Karnataka could become the most progressive agri-water state in India, increase average farmer incomes by 100 percent, and create a surplus of 11.2 billion m³ of water by 2030. To achieve this vision, the state will need to implement integrated water resources management and increase investment in infrastructure.

Focus areas

According to the 2030 WRG’s hydro-economic analysis, improving the efficiency of agricultural water use is the most cost-effective way to reduce the need for water. This is a key focus in Karnataka, and the 2030 WRG is helping the government move the agricultural sector away from highly inefficient flood irrigation to other modes of irrigation. Alternative measures include treating and reusing water from large urban centers, and reducing overall demand for fresh water and the amount of pollution released into rivers.

Results and outcomes

Improving water efficiency in the sugarcane sector

The sugar sector in Karnataka has a large water footprint, supports 700,000 farmers, covers about 430,000 hectares of land, and produces an annual sugar output of 4 million tons. Many livelihoods depend on the entire sugar value chain, from sugarcane farmers to sugar mills.

If all sugarcane farmers in the state start using drip irrigation, they could reduce their water abstraction by 2.6 billion m³—an estimated 10 percent of the state’s projected gap between water demand and supply in 2030.

The 2030 WRG is working with sugar mills, financial institutions, the farming community (through individual farmer representatives), and the government to develop innovative financing and implementation models that encourage the state’s sugarcane farmers to use drip irrigation. This will improve the efficient use of water in agriculture, while developing replicable frameworks for market-driven solutions and public-private-community participation models.

The 2030 WRG has helped private sector stakeholders collaborate with the government and farmers to unlock finance, a key constraint to technology adoption. Its work in the state has led to the following results:

- The government has allocated \$250 million through its state budget to mobilize financial markets, encourage farmers to adopt new irrigation technology, and increase the participation of private and public sector financial institutions.
- A variety of stakeholders have worked together to provide inputs into the government policy implementation guidelines. Including key stakeholders in the decision-making process for policy transformation will accelerate implementation.
- The sugar mills have developed the first set of detailed project reports for implementation. These plans include alignment with financial institutions for equipment financing.

Reusing wastewater

Reusing wastewater is less expensive than increasing the primary supply of water, particularly when wastewater network systems and treatment plants are planned and designed for reuse. Based on its analysis of wastewater reuse in the urban and industrial sectors of key Karnataka cities, the 2030 WRG aims to create opportunities for public-private partnerships by bringing in best-practice technology and financing models. It is preparing pilot projects in the cities of Tumkur and Bellary in partnership with the state government.

The 2030 WRG is engaging with the Karnataka Urban Water Supply and Drainage Board to develop tools for assessing the cost of wastewater reuse in municipalities and industrial sectors, and to build the capacity of stakeholders. The partnership aims to establish a solutions center on wastewater reuse and strengthen the state’s ability to identify and implement opportunities to reuse wastewater.

A cross-departmental multi-stakeholder platform is being formed to support the pilot city engagements, operationalize the solutions center on wastewater reuse, and strengthen the policy framework in partnership with the Urban Development Department to promote the reuse of wastewater.

Publications

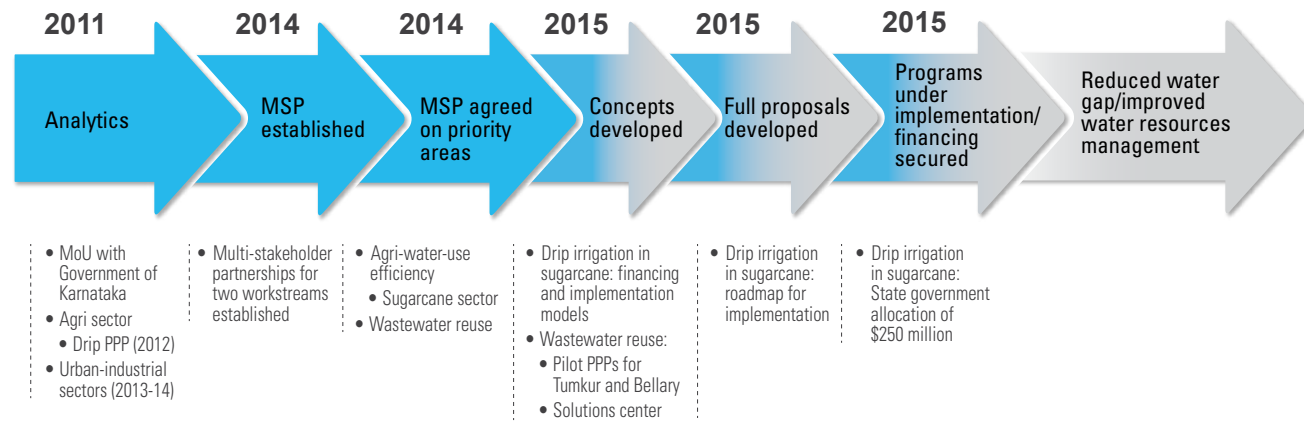


Contact details

Bastiaan Mohrmann, Regional Co-Head
Asia, bmohrmann@ifc.org

Chaminda Rajapakse, Program
Representative Karnataka,
crajapakse@ifc.org

KARNATAKA (INDIA)



Key partners



“In Karnataka, we are taking the initiative to implement one of the world’s largest micro-irrigation projects in the sugarcane sector. The program combines livelihood promotion with water use efficiency by adopting a unique model of working with sugar mills for outreach, aggregation, and capacity building of farmers. Through the 2030 WRG’s active involvement for this engagement, the state’s Water Resources Department is also promoting an innovative financing mechanism that leverages the strengths of the government, sugar mills, and financial institutions to provide repayment guarantees for loans to farmers to install drip irrigation.”

Mallanagouda Basanagouda Patil, Minister for Water Resources, Government of Karnataka



Promoting livelihoods and protecting water in one of India's driest states

MAHARASHTRA

The challenge

Maharashtra has the largest economy and the second-largest population in India. Agriculture provides a livelihood for half of the state's population, while industry provides 13 percent of the national industrial output and 46 percent of the state's GDP.

The state's agricultural sector is growing at a robust rate of 6 percent per year, but only 20 percent of the land is irrigated, productivity is relatively low, and the sector is vulnerable to climate-change-induced rainfall variability. The government is striving to increase productivity and enhance farmer income by expanding irrigation, developing value chains, introducing technology and mechanization, and making markets more efficient.

The state's agricultural sector is growing at a robust rate of

6%

PER YEAR

but only

20%

OF THE LAND IS IRRIGATED.

“Working with the 2030 Water Resources Group, the Maharashtra government has integrated a water focus into the PPP for Integrated Agricultural Development. By combining value chains for major agricultural commodities with sustainable water management, farmers have economized on the use of water, and have gained higher incomes and improved their livelihoods. The Honorable Chief Minister of the State is ready to expand the initiative to 2.5 million farmers in the next three years and to 5 million farmers in five years. We hope to continue our work with the 2030 WRG to develop solutions to scale.”

Dinesh Kumar Jain, Additional Chief Secretary, Agriculture and Marketing, Government of Maharashtra

The Delhi–Mumbai Industrial Corridor Project, launched by the Indian government under the seminal Make in India campaign, will develop substantial industrial zones across Maharashtra. These industrial zones, together with the Smart Cities initiative to modernize 10 midsize cities in the state, will substantially increase industrial and urban water demand.

People, the environment, and these critical sectors of the economy all compete for the limited available water resources in Maharashtra, one of India’s driest states.

Focus areas

The 2030 WRG’s partnership with the Government of Maharashtra, initiated in 2014 under the leadership of the Chief Minister, aims to mobilize diverse stakeholders to help address water challenges across the state’s agricultural, industrial, and urban sectors.

Results and outcomes

Agriculture

The 2030 WRG is helping the government work with the private sector and civil society to implement the most efficient and equitable solutions to maintain agricultural growth in the state using the same or less water.

The 2030 WRG’s work in Maharashtra is informed by its 2015 hydro-economic analysis. The analysis suggests cost-effective and water-efficient ways to achieve both GDP growth and development targets.

In 2015, the 2030 WRG partnered with the Government of Maharashtra and local and multinational private companies to develop water-efficient Public–Private Partnerships for Integrated Agricultural Development (PPP-IAD), a government program that engages with the private sector to improve agricultural productivity and farmer income. Five public–private partnerships have been formalized with a total investment value of nearly \$10 million. The projects are estimated to reduce the volumes of water needed with a cumulative 5.7 billion liters of water per year. In addition, between two and three large public–private partnerships are likely to emerge in the cotton sector.

The 2030 WRG, in collaboration with the Government of Maharashtra, leading global clothing brands, agribusiness industry, civil society organizations, and others, has also launched a large-scale partnership—the Maharashtra Cotton–Water Platform—to help about 500,000 cotton farmers who are particularly vulnerable to climate change. The platform aims to deliver coordinated, multi-stakeholder solutions to promote water security and improve the livelihoods of cotton farming communities. It provides a rare opportunity for multiple programs to come together and catalyze large-scale, holistic, and innovative partnerships that support marginal, high-risk cotton smallholder farmers.

A growing number of organizations are interested in joining this emerging partnership to help address the significant challenges faced by a critical mass of the 3 million farmers who grow cotton in Maharashtra, predominantly in Vidarbha and Marathwada, two of India’s most water-deprived and drought-prone regions. The program will likely include a combination of water-efficiency solutions, infrastructure development, local water governance, good agricultural and sustainability practices, and market-linkages, supported by an enabling policy and regulatory environment. The 2030 WRG is working on a gap and situation analysis to inform the program’s work.

Industrial and urban sectors

The 2030 WRG is focusing on water security for industry and urban development in areas of urban and industrial growth across the state.

The Maharashtra Department of Industry, the Confederation of Indian Industry, and various civil society organizations asked the 2030 WRG to help convene a platform to develop and implement a water security strategy for new integrated industrial development zones. The multi-stakeholder partnership is focused on introducing innovative solutions for the sustainable development of the industrial sector, including public–private partnerships for wastewater reuse.

Publications

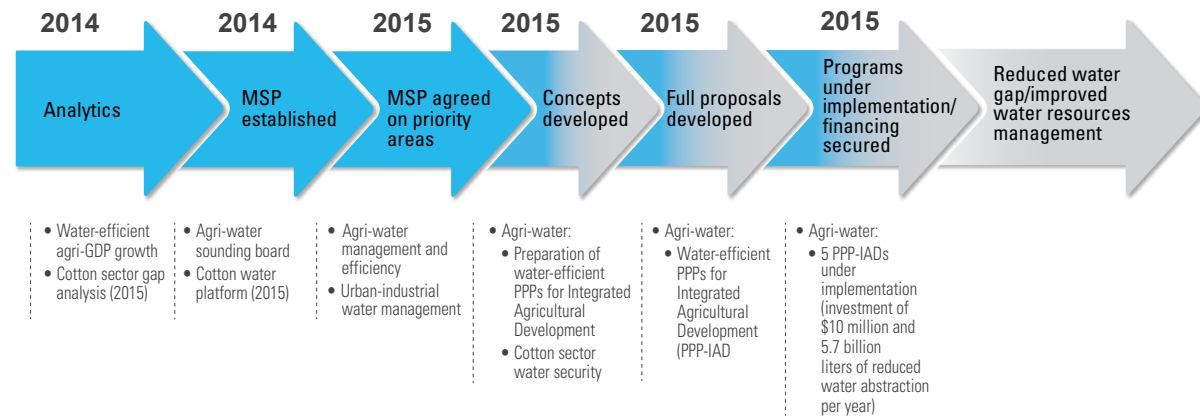


Contact details

Bastiaan Mohrmann, Regional Co-Head Asia, bmohrmann@ifc.org

Chaminda Rajapakse, Program Representative Maharashtra, crajapakse@ifc.org

MAHARASHTRA (INDIA)



Key partners



“As a result of the 2030 WRG’s proactive partnership with the Government of Maharashtra for the development of water-sustainable agricultural value chains, we are helping our farmers install drip irrigation and market their sweet corn and green peas in the Marathwada region. Such integrated approaches of linking on-farm water-use efficiency with productivity enhancement and market linkages are the need of the hour in water-deficient parts of the state.”

Atul Banginwar, Managing Director,
Trimurti Foodtech Pvt Ltd

Prioritizing incentives and fostering collaboration to address Mongolia's water challenges

MONGOLIA

The challenge

The Mongolian economy is growing rapidly, spurred largely by the mining sector and the mineral reserves in the Gobi region. As Mongolia transitions from an agrarian economy to one driven by mining and urbanization, the country's limited and unevenly distributed water resources are under increasing pressure. Water is crucial for Mongolia's people, livestock, and precious ecosystems, but it is also an essential resource for the mining sector.

In Mongolia's capital of Ulaanbaatar and the mining-intensive and water-starved Gobi region, water demand is expected to exceed available supply before 2030. The country is increasingly aware that water is a scarce and valued resource with an economic value of its own.

"There is a vital need for Mongolia to develop water valuation and incentives according to international standards. By adopting a scientific and economic basis to assess the true price of water, there is potential to design both push and pull factors for water resources management. With the 2030 WRG's support, this process has secured technical and social credibility both within and outside government circles."

Bulgan Tumen, Director, Department of Green Development and Policy Planning, MEGDT

Focus areas

The Mongolian government has prioritized integrated water resources management and sustainable solutions for water security.

The 2030 WRG has partnered with Mongolia since 2013. It started by conducting an analysis to assess the scale and urgency of the country's water challenges and recommended areas of intervention. The study helped galvanize the public sector, the private sector, and civil society to form a collaborative partnership. The multi-stakeholder platform is led by a steering board, which oversees the entire program and pushes for concrete solutions. The partnership is focused on:

- Reducing water demand and augmenting supply
- Developing incentives for sustainable water resources management
- Building the capacity of stakeholders and encouraging collaboration.

Results and outcomes

Reducing water demand and augmenting supply

The program is focused on developing and demonstrating ways to improve water efficiency and introduce circular economy solutions² in Mongolia's industrial and mining sectors, and the capital city of Ulaanbaatar. This includes reducing overall water use, treating and reusing wastewater, and introducing cost-effective supply-side solutions.

A consortium of PwC, Amec Foster Wheeler, and Ground-Water Solutions is undertaking a hydro-economic analysis of two coal-mining areas in the Gobi (Nyalga Shivee Ovoo and Tavan Tolgoi) and Ulaanbaatar City. The study analyzes the gap in water demand and supply in order to develop a comprehensive evaluation framework and share recommendations for implementation.

The hydro-economic analysis will be used to develop projects with local partners and mobilize finance. The results of the analysis

² A circular economy is a generic term for an industrial economy that is producing no waste and pollution, by design or intention, and in which material flows are of two types, biological nutrients, designed to re-enter the biosphere safely, and technical nutrients, which are designed to circulate at high quality in the production system without entering the biosphere (as opposed to traditional "Take, Make, Dispose" models).

for the coal-mining areas will be presented and published in February 2016.

Creating the right incentives for sustainable water resources management

This program is focused on developing appropriate water valuation methodologies and contributing to the design and implementation of smart incentives for efficient water use and wastewater treatment across sectors. It has engaged with international and local experts on water valuation techniques and incentives to encourage the sustainable management of water.

Following a detailed consultative process, the Ministry of Green Development and Tourism should present the new methodology to the Cabinet for approval in 2016. The improved valuation methodology recognizes customary rights and environmental values, considers water a critical input for different economic activities (mining, power generation, agriculture, manufacturing, and so on), and considers the spatial and temporal differences in the value of water. It also increases transparency for water users (especially as the valuation methodology is used to derive the water abstraction fee), making the system more robust.

Building capacity in the water sector and encouraging collaboration

The multi-stakeholder platform's steering board is:

- Developing integrated data. The Global Green Growth Institute is developing this data to improve access to information, public service delivery, and water data analysis.
- Bringing in various stakeholders and establishing a collective approach to setting up river basin councils, such as the Tuul River Basin Council. These local councils will be linked at a national level through the National Water Committee.
- Improving capacity to address technical and social issues around mining and groundwater management. The IFC Water and Mining Roundtable is setting up these capacity training modules.

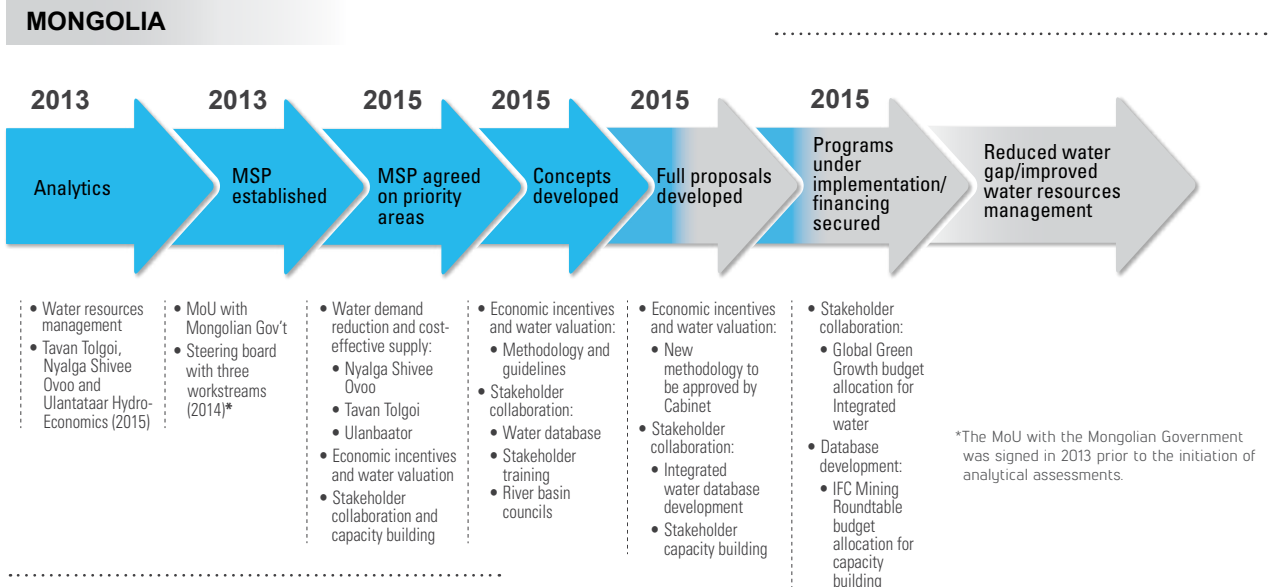
Contact details

Christoph Jakob, Regional Co-Head Asia, cjakob@ifc.org

Dorjsuren Dechinkhundev, Country Representative Mongolia, ddechinkhundev@ifc.org

“Since Mongolia’s water management system is still underdeveloped, studying other countries’ approaches and best practices of water management provides unique perspectives to catapult Mongolia’s economic growth trajectory. The 2030 WRG’s cross-country exchanges on mine-water management and community engagement across other resource-rich and mining-oriented economies such as Peru and South Africa are helping Mongolia learn from both the successes and failures.”

Damdinsuren Sodnomjamts, Head, Mongolian Environmental Civil Council



Key partners





*A new
partnership for
collective action*

MEXICO

The challenge

In Mexico, water availability has diminished from 18,000 m³ per capita per year in 1950 to 3,900 m³ in 2013. Almost 35 million Mexicans live in water-scarce areas. Of the 731 river basins across the country, about 105 have water constraints. Groundwater resources are also being depleted, and of the 653 existing aquifers, 106 have been severely overexploited. Many of these aquifers represent the main water source for urban settlements and rural communities, as well as farmland. Agriculture consumes up to 70 percent of available water resources.

Almost 35 million Mexicans live in water-scarce areas. Of the

731
RIVER BASINS
ACROSS THE COUNTRY

about

105
HAVE WATER
CONSTRAINTS.

It is estimated that by 2030, the water demand will rise to 91.2 billion m³, and the gap between Mexico's water supply and demand could exceed 23 billion m³. Climate change and severe droughts are affecting the country's water supply. In 2011, Mexico suffered its worst drought in 70 years. Floods are also a perennial problem that damages property and results in loss of life.

The country's main water challenges include:

- Groundwater overexploitation
- Unsustainable agricultural water management
- Weak capacity among many water utility operators
- Lack of inter-institutional coordination to implement integrated water resources management

Mexico's water situation creates important governance challenges that have to be addressed through institutional, legal, financial, and policy reforms, as well as capacity-building and social awareness initiatives. The National Water Commission (CONAGUA) is working steadfastly to steer the country to achieve water security, including the enablement of purposeful partnerships with different institutions and organizations.

Focus areas

In 2015, the 2030 WRG signed an agreement of cooperation with the National Water Commission (CONAGUA) to:

- Establish a multi-stakeholder partnership with relevant government authorities, civil society, the private sector, and academia to enable greater collective action and mobilize resources.
- Support CONAGUA in mobilizing financial resources for the water sector through different mechanisms, including public-private partnerships.
- Support CONAGUA in strengthening its programming capabilities by developing a robust system to prioritize capital investments and project portfolios.

Establishing a multi-stakeholder partnership

The Consejo Consultivo del Agua A.C. (CCA) is a multi-stakeholder platform that brings together several organizations from the private sector, the public sector, and academia, as well as key individuals involved in the water sector. The CCA was created in 2000 as an independent entity to analyze Mexico's water challenges and identify potential solutions.

The 2030 WRG has partnered with the CCA to work on several areas of common concern through specialized working groups. In partnership with the CCA, and with CONAGUA's approval, the first working group is focused on analyzing the main challenges and opportunities to mobilizing financial resources in the agricultural water sector.

Mobilizing financial resources

Agriculture in Mexico accounts for 70 percent of water use, but water productivity remains low due to weak water-saving incentives, lack of finance for irrigated agriculture, and deficient management and maintenance standards.

The 2030 WRG, CONAGUA, and the CCA—alongside other partners—are analyzing the main challenges and opportunities to mobilize financial resources in the agricultural water sector. This analysis will inform a high-level dialogue between relevant actors, led by the CCA, on creating a more enabling environment for public-private partnerships to support greater irrigated water-use efficiency and agricultural productivity.

Strengthening programming capabilities

After several months of strategic discussions, the 2030 WRG and CONAGUA analyzed CONAGUA's capital investments programming system and proposed ways to strengthen it. With the support of a team of consultants (Amec Foster Wheeler and Castalia), the 2030 WRG worked with several of the institution's departments to gain insight into some of CONAGUA's programming challenges. This information was used to inform the new capital investments/project portfolio prioritization system, which follows international best-practice models.

Publications

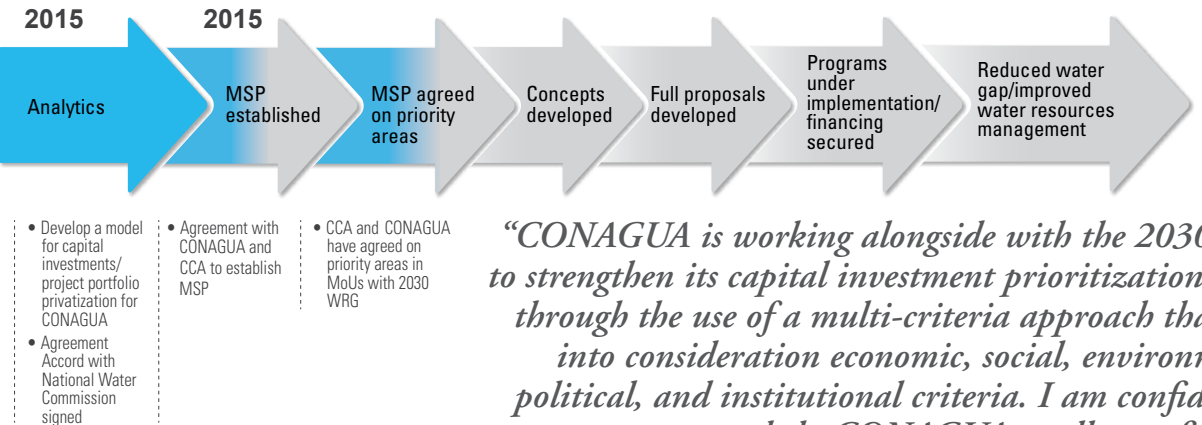
A Model for Capital Investments/Project Portfolio Prioritization for CONAGUA (December 2015)

Contacts

Alastair Morrison, Regional Head LAC, amorrison2@ifc.org

Roman Gonzalez, Country Representative Mexico, rgomezgonzalezco@ifc.org

MEXICO



“CONAGUA is working alongside with the 2030 WRG to strengthen its capital investment prioritization system through the use of a multi-criteria approach that takes into consideration economic, social, environmental, political, and institutional criteria. I am confident the new system can help CONAGUA to allocate financial resources where it is needed the most and where impacts bring the greater welfare. The extent of our cooperation with the 2030 WRG also entails identifying alternative sources of financial resources to support more investments in the water sector and through the enablement of public-private partnerships. At CONAGUA we are very happy how our cooperation with the 2030 WRG is unravelling and we are looking forward to the next steps.”

Key partners



Salomón Abedrop, Deputy Director for Planning, National Water Commission (CONAGUA)

*Putting water
at the top of the
country's agenda*



PERU

The challenge

Although Peru has a lot of fresh water available nationally, the country suffers from water stress and scarcity. Most of Peru's industry and 70 percent of its population are located in the arid desert regions of the Pacific coast, while most of the fresh water supply is located in the little-populated Amazon basin.

Peru's severe water shortage may worsen due to the rapid melting of tropical glaciers in the Andes as a result of climate change, while rapid urbanization in Lima, sustained economic growth, and rising per capita water use are placing additional strain on existing water resources.

Pollution from untreated domestic discharges, informal mining operations, and other sources are further compromising water quality, making 60 percent of the country's water resources "unusable" according to the national water agency, Autoridad Nacional del Agua.

Most of Peru's industry and

70%

OF ITS POPULATION
ARE IN THE ARID
DESERT REGIONS

60%

OF PERU'S WATER
RESOURCES ARE
"UNUSABLE"

“Agualimpia supports local government agencies, regional governments, rural and urban communities as well as the private sector to run water and sanitation projects in a more efficient and sustainable manner. We are working with responsible companies that have the ambition to work in sustainable, innovative and different kind of projects. In such challenging times we need to promote and facilitate these collaborations. We are committed to the 2030 WRG concept and its objectives to facilitate public-private-CSO partnerships.”

Mercedes Castro, Director and General Manager of the NGO Agualimpia

Focus areas

The 2030 WRG partnered with Peru in 2014 to:

- Improve the efficient use of water
- Establish partnerships for sustainable catchment management
- Introduce financial instruments in the water sector.

Rapid urbanization and economic growth in Peru over the last decade have put intense pressure on water resources, particularly in the Pacific coastal strip and Lima, where water supply is erratic and aquifers are rapidly becoming depleted and saline. Conflicts over water issues in major development projects continue, hindering investment in the country.

Water use in many coastal catchments is unsustainable, and there is an absolute water gap (without any allowance for environmental flows or recharge) in many catchments. In some key agricultural areas, aquifers may dry up within a decade.

As Peru enters its campaign for the 2016 elections, the 2030 WRG is working to communicate the critical importance of water issues to political candidates, industry leaders, and the general public.

Results and outcomes

The 2030 WRG has identified many technologies that can reduce water use, recycle wastewater, and maintain economic growth. However, practical and enforceable regulations are needed to reward companies and municipalities that adopt these technologies and use water efficiently. The 2030 WRG has worked closely with the National Water Authority and the water regulator (SUNASS) to promote existing incentives and develop new ones. The 2030 WRG helped SUNASS design and implement new regulations to manage groundwater usage.

During 2015, Peruvians protested against several new development projects with water implications. The 2030 WRG builds trust by bringing together all actors, informing the debate, and acting as a neutral platform for open, constructive discussions about challenges and sustainable solutions. The 2030 WRG has set up a specific working group to develop trust between civil society, government and the private sector. The working group is crafting flagship projects to show how they can be developed to become initiatives that can benefit society, the environment, and the economy.

Peru’s National Water Resources Plan (2013) identified the need for almost \$46 billion in finance for the country’s water sector to sustainably manage its resources. Many of the plan’s projects are at various stages of development. The 2030 WRG has analyzed the government’s water project portfolio and developed a project prioritization system that has been formally adopted by the National Water Authority and the Ministry of Agriculture. The government has adopted the methodology as a legal norm across the whole country, and the system will be used by private and public sector actors for the implementation of projects. The 2030 WRG, together with the Global Green Growth Institute, is working with the Ministry of Housing and Sanitation, and the Ministry of Agriculture to prioritize projects in their investment portfolio and make them attractive to investors.

The 2030 WRG partnership has identified innovative financial instruments to bring more resources to the sector and implement more projects. The 2030 WRG has leveraged \$400,000 for an agricultural project to be implemented by the Universidad del Pacifico. It is also working closely with partners in the region of La Libertad where several tangible water resources projects are emerging.

The 2030 WRG has helped the Ministry of Housing set up an active investment committee, as mandated by the new law on public-private partnerships, to streamline regulations for public-private alliances in Peru.

In December 2015 members of 2030 WRG’s Peru platform signed an agreement to improve the water use efficiency of the asparagus sector in the region of La Libertad. The State Secretariat for Economic Affairs (SECO) will be financing work to communicate, promote and implement the Alliance for Water Stewardship’s (AWS) standards for responsible water use in this critically water scarce coastal region. The work will be implemented over the next 2 years by the Universidad del Pacifico (UP) in partnership with local members of 2030 WRG’s Multi-stakeholder platform. AWS and UP will help major private sector producers as well as small agriculturalist install water saving technology on their installations, and together with suppliers such as Barfoots, highlight the critical nature of this work to their clients—Marks and Spencers, ASDA, Waitrose and the Coop.

With the approaching national elections in 2016, the 2030 WRG has become a platform for high-level discussions on water in Peru. The 2030 WRG is also working with Peru 2021 to encourage private sector participation in new projects in the water sector in alliance with other partners (including GIZ, the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation, and AquaFondo). This work includes surveys on companies’

water investments. The results have been presented to national authorities to reduce bottlenecks and identify tangible water projects.

Together with the Inter-American Development Bank, the 2030 WRG will help identify a larger portfolio of water resources projects to implement efficiently.

Publications



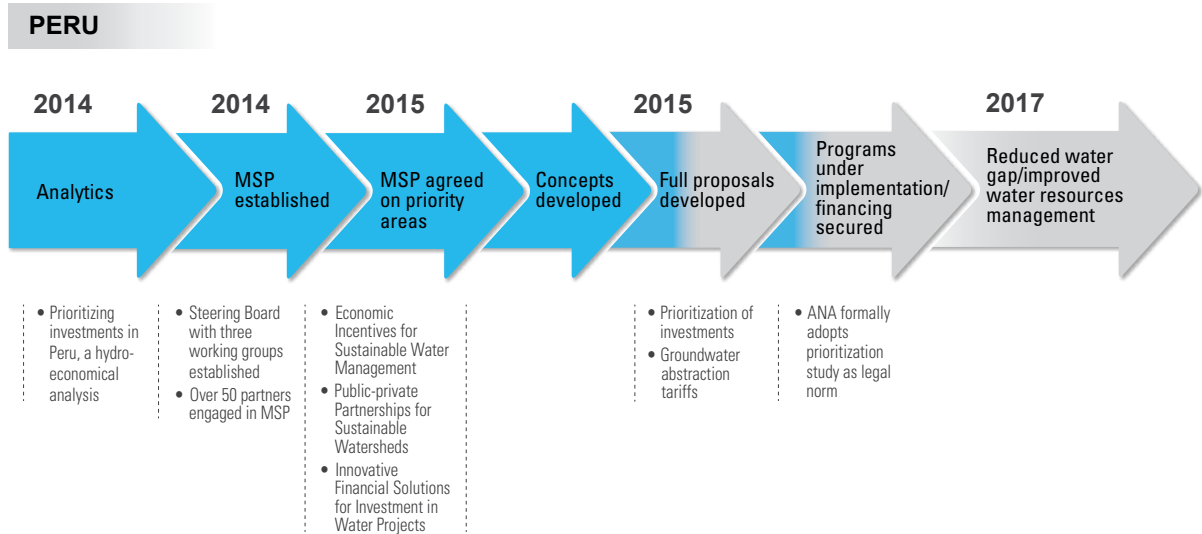
Contact details

Alastair Morrison, Regional Head LAC, amorrison2@ifc.org

Cesar Fonseca, Country Representative Peru, cfonsecasarmient@ifc.org

“As a company we have a role to play in the sustainable management of our shared water resources. We have a responsibility towards it and we are concerned about finding ways to replenish this scarce natural resource, such as in our production value chain. The water we use in our operations can be minimized to ensure that communities in our areas of influence can have access to the water they need to sustain their livelihoods. We want to be part of that solution. The 2030 WRG initiative is important in Peru, where successfully convening dialogues with such a multitude and large number of relevant stakeholders who are involved in the issues, can continue moving forward.

*Veronica Bonifaz, Director of Public Affairs and Communication of the Lindley Corporation, Peru.
The Lindley Corporation is the official bottler and distributor of all Coca-Cola products in Peru.*



Key partners



OUR KNOWLEDGE PRODUCTS

SWPN-SA case study

The 2030 WRG and the Global Green Growth Forum developed a case study on the Strategic Water Partners Network—South Africa (SWPN-SA), which is part of the 2030 WRG network. The case study provides insights on how collaborative partnerships can encourage green growth and what helps them succeed. The SWPN-SA involves a variety of stakeholders who work together to address South Africa’s most pressing water issues: improving water efficiency and reducing leakage, managing effluent and wastewater management, and managing agricultural and supply-chain water. The publication was launched at the Global Green Growth Forum Regional Conference in Nairobi, Kenya (May 13–14, 2015).

For more information, see <https://www.2030wrg.org/team/partnerships-for-green-growth-the-swpn-case-study/>

Managing water use in scarce environments

Following the success of the 2030 WRG’s 2013 publication on water resources management best practice, the group developed a second catalogue of 40 case studies, which was launched at World Water Week in Stockholm in August 2015. The revised publication, *Managing Water Use in Scarce Environments: A Catalogue of Case Studies*, analyzes projects that address water scarcity in the agricultural, municipal, and industrial sectors.

These case studies include small-scale agricultural interventions and micro-irrigation technologies in Peru, a wastewater reuse project at an industrial complex in India, and a global corporate water efficiency program by the Anglo American mining group. The publication also showcases innovative ideas such as using remote sensing and satellite imagery to optimize water use in farming and using online platforms to influence behavior change in consumers.

For more information, see www.waterscarcitysolutions.org

Unlocking private and public sector finance to implement agri-water-saving technologies and practices

Developing innovative financing models to implement water-saving technologies in the agricultural sector is critical. For this reason, the 2030 WRG has begun work on a new study on financing in the agricultural water sector. The study will assess the challenges and opportunities for leveraging public, private, and blended finance for water-saving technologies, with a strategic focus on small landholders in developing countries. It will also develop a methodology to select cost-effective tools and implementable mechanisms, and propose ways to use public-private partnerships to implement water-efficient technologies.

Using the study’s findings, the 2030 WRG aims to establish a global alliance that can provide strategic input on agri-water financing.

COMMUNICATIONS AND OUTREACH

The 2030 WRG has developed a new strategic communications and outreach plan in line with the group’s business development strategy to include country outreach strategies. India and Peru were the first countries to pilot the new strategy. In the coming months, Kenya and Tanzania will further develop their regional and national communications and outreach strategies. In South Africa, collaboration in this area will be coordinated by the SWPN-SA, with support from the 2030 WRG.

2030WRG.org

Our online content has themes and uses stories to engage visitors, with country-specific updates, news, and partner stories. To ensure transparency, the country programs’ steering board meeting minutes are available online.

Waterscarcitysolutions.org

The waterscarcitysolutions.org website was updated to the same content management system as the 2030wrg.org website, which will make future integration between the two websites easier and improve monitoring of both sites’ website statistics. With the help of IFC and World Bank Water, the 2030 WRG has increased its social media presence, leading to a larger following on Twitter.

Media

The 2030 WRG’s work in various partner countries has increasingly received media attention at the global level, but also in the national and local news. We have coordinated the communication of external messages on water-related topics and increased our media monitoring and communications reporting to reflect our impact and achievements. In 2015, we were featured in more than 119 (Africa 15, Asia 32, LAC 58, Global 14) media appearances. These include op-ed publications, mentions in online and newspaper articles, stories on TV and in specialized publications. The articles and stories addressed topics related to sustainable water management, the need for cross-sectoral

collaboration and high-level commitment from both the public and the private sector in our various country engagements.

Our presence in mainstream media is important in order to advocate and raise awareness to an audience that is increasingly more interested in water and climate related topics. On social media we were able to quadruple our follower base due to intensified collaboration with our partners in leveraging their social networks to promote our joint activities. Good examples of such activities where social media has helped boost news coverage are the launch of our partnership in Bangladesh, our recent Kenya partnership launch and a number of workshops and conferences in Peru on our work to prioritize investments.

Events

We participated in various workshops, seminars and conferences at the global, regional and national levels, including the India Water Week, the Latin America Water Week, the World Water Council session in DC on water security, the United Nations General Assembly 66th session, the 7th World Water Forum, the World Water Summit, the Global Green Growth Forum regional conference in Africa, the World Economic Forum on Africa and the Stockholm World Water Week to name a few. In those events, we strived to collaborate with existing partners and key clients to raise awareness about our country work, seek synergies with others, and put multi-stakeholder partnerships and collective action in the water sector high on the agenda.

GOVERNANCE

Governing Council

The 2030 WRG’s governance structure comprises a Governing Council, Steering Board and Secretariat. The Governing Council consists of 15 senior executives of development partners, who guide the strategic direction of the 2030 WRG.

2015 Governing Council members

- Peter Brabeck-Letmathe (Chair), Chairperson of the Board, Nestlé
- Jin-Yong Cai (Vice-Chair), Executive Vice President and CEO, International Finance Corporation, World Bank Group
- Yvo de Boer, Director-General, Global Green Growth Institute (GGGI)
- Helen Clark, Administrator, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
- Charlotte Petri Gornitzka, Director-General, Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida)
- Akinwumi Adesina, President, African Development Bank (AfDB)³
- Muhtar Kent, Chairperson of the Board and CEO, The Coca-Cola Company
- Junaid Kamal Ahmad, Senior Director for the World Bank Group’s Water Global Practice, World Bank Group
- Marco Lambertini, Director-General, World Wildlife Fund (WWF)⁴

- Nomvula Mokonyane, Minister of Water Affairs and Sanitation, South Africa
- Luis Moreno, President, Inter-American Development Bank (IDB)
- Indra K. Nooyi, Chairperson and CEO, PepsiCo
- Richard Samans, Head of the Centre for the Global Agenda, Member of the Managing Board, World Economic Forum
- Ursula Schaefer-Preuss, Chairperson, Global Water Partnership (GWP)
- Manuel Sager, Director, Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC)
- Sir Fazle Hasan Abed KCMG, Founder and Chairperson, BRAC.

Steering Board

The Governing Council appoints the members of the Steering Board, which oversees the management of the 2030 WRG. The Board reviews and submits annually to the Governing Council the strategic plan and budget; supervises the Secretariat; and approves its plan, the budget, and the proposed country programs. The Board also supervises funding and resource development within countries, and comments on the 2030 WRG’s annual performance reviews and impact assessments.

³ Akinwumi Adesina succeeded Donald Kaberuka in the Governing Council. He assumed duty on September 1, 2015.
⁴ The World Wildlife Fund was represented in the Governing Council and Steering Board until September 29, 2015.

2015 Steering Board members

- Dominic Waughray (Chair), Head of Public-Private Partnerships, Member of the Executive Committee, World Economic Forum
- Dan Bena, Senior Director, Sustainable Development, PepsiCo
- Anders Berntell, Executive Director, 2030 WRG
- Rudolph Cleveringa, Executive Secretary, Global Water Partnership (GWP)
- Johan Gély, Senior Water Policy Advisor, Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC)
- Herbert Oberhaensli, Vice President, Economics and International Relations, Nestlé
- Stuart Orr, Manager, Freshwater, World Wildlife Fund (WWF)⁵
- Greg Koch, Global Director, Water Stewardship, The Coca-Cola Company
- William Rex, Lead Water Resources Specialist, World Bank Group.

WWF has been part of the 2030 WRG governance since the inception in 2008, and has made invaluable contributions to the development of the program. They have now decided to step down from the global governance of 2030 WRG, but will continue to play an active role, as before, in the countries in which we operate.

⁵ The World Wildlife Fund was represented in the Governing Council and Steering Board until September 29, 2015.



DONORS AND PARTNERS

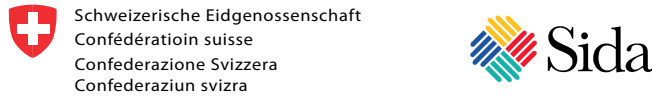
We thank our global partners for their continued strong support.

Our Global Partners

Multinational companies



Bilateral donors



Development banks



INGOs and IGP



Incubated within



FINANCIAL REPORT

The donors and their contributions for this fiscal year (FY 16) are provided below.

Global level contributions

In addition to the financial contributions stated in the table, WEF, SDC, SIDA and IFC have provided significant in-kind contributions. WEF provides logistical support as well as access to its network via the Annual Davos Forum event and the various regional or country specific events. Additionally, WEF supports 2030 WRG in the development and implementation of a private sector outreach strategy. SDC has committed to seconding a senior staff for the entire FY15-17 strategy cycle. SIDA also provided the 2030 WRG team with a secondee, until December 2015.

Finally, IFC continues to provide significant in-kind administrative support including office space, legal, financial, procurement, and trust fund management at the IFC headquarters in Washington, D.C.

Annual expenses

The expenses (including some estimates) for the year are listed in the table on page 86. Compared to last year when total expenses were US \$5.7 million at this time, the expenses this year total US \$7.13 million. The utilization of funds accelerated starting in the second quarter of the year owing to the maturity of our programs, which includes comprehensive economic analysis ongoing in several countries, support for setting up the multi-stakeholder platform and finally co-leading the implementation of various projects with

Contributions			FY16 Income (in USD '000s)
Donors (Contributions to 2030 WRG Trust Fund)	Bi- & Multilateral Donors	IFC	1000
		SDC	1000
		SIDA	1400
	Private Sector	PepsiCo	500
		Coca Cola	750
		Nestlé	500
		Grundfos	500
		SAB Miller (for Maharashtra)	125
	Carry over from FY15		2880
Total Income			8655

other partners in most of the countries. With respect to staffing, in addition to full time staff, WRG has hired several part time or cross-support staff in countries.

Expenditures in the first half of the 2016 calendar year will continue to rise with intensified activities in several of our existing countries as well as scoping for new countries in Latin America, Asia and Africa.

Hydro-Economic analysis in countries is a significant part of the 2030 WRG total expenses. To do this analysis a panel of service providers have been selected via the formal World Bank procurement procedures. At present they are AMEC Foster Wheeler, ARUP, COWI A/S, Deloitte Consulting LLP, McKinsey and Company, and Pricewaterhouse Coopers Pvt. Ltd (PwC).

Country level contributions

South Africa

Development of the SWPN-SA projects was supported by an annual US \$150,000 contribution from the 2030 WRG and a one-time contribution of US \$277,000 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. SABMiller also made an upfront contribution of US \$250,000 to the partnership. More than US \$135,000 was raised so far this year from the private sector, as detailed in the accompanying table.

2030 WRG Calendar Year 15 Expenditures		
Country Program Support by 2030 WRG Trust Fund		Expenditure (Actual + Commitments)
New Countries	Scoping	30
New/Existing Countries	Economic & other analysis	1,901
	Multi-stakeholder platform, workshop, etc.	75
	2030 WRG regional/country staff +Travel	2,847
Total		4,853
Global Program by 2030 WRG Trust Fund		
	Knowledge management	567
	Communications	432
	Conference & workshops	253
Total		1,252
Secretariat		
	Staff salary and benefits	860
	Consultants	24
	Travel	124
	Other	18
Total		1,026
Grand Total		7,131

India

In India, we are expecting contributions from other donors/companies to support our work at national as well as state level. SABMiller has committed in total US \$500,000 for the years 2014–2017 to be used towards the development of a multi-stakeholder platform in the State of Maharashtra, India, with the possibility of additional contributions over the next two years.

Funder	Amount USD (R15)*
SAB Miller	26,667
Anglo American	6,333
South32 (former BHP Biliton)	6,667
Eskom	13,333
Sasol	10,600
Nestlé	6,667
Exarro	10,000
Coca Cola	28,384
Total	108,651

*Exchange rate of 15 was used to calculate these figures.

Peru

The Global Green Growth Institute is working with us and funding analytical work (US \$60 000) on the development of financial instruments for investments in the water sector. Apart from that, other institutions such as SECO (US \$400,000) has committed to fund directly current projects.

Mongolia

Also in Mongolia the Global green Growth Institute is providing support by taking the responsibility for the financing and development of an Integrated Data base for Water, which will result in improved access to information, public service delivery, and water data analysis.

Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) support in Peru

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. As of now, IDB has provided funding to hire acceleration consultants to support projects in Peru. The 2030 WRG will continue to discuss collaboration with IDB when we identify opportunities in other 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
January 2016
Production: Alida Pham, 2030 WRG
Design: Corporate Visions, Inc.
Printer: District Creative Printing, Inc.

Photo credits:

2030 WRG Images: 3, 15, 24, 35, 36, 41, 45, 47, 48, 50, 53, 54, 59, 60, 65, 66, 70, 74, 83
Nick Chudeau (Photography): 26
Bigstock Images: 6, 8, 11, 19, 30
Dollar Photo: 17
Getty Images: Cover, 42
NASA: 23



2121 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, D.C. 20433 USA

www.2030WRG.org

For further information, please contact
2030wrg@ifc.org