

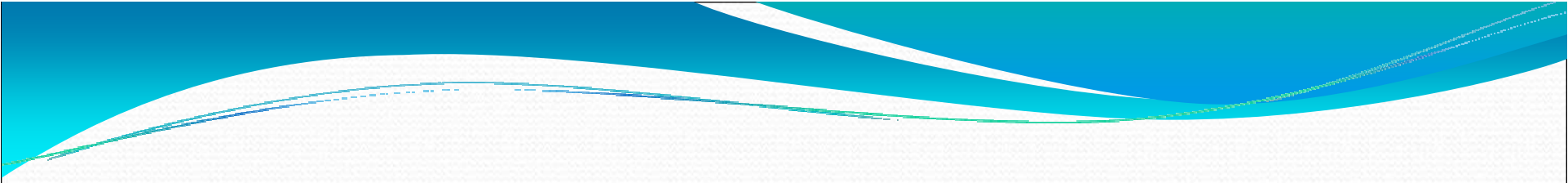


# WATER FOR GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT

ROUNDTABLE DISCUSSION

SOUTH AFRICA

07 -09 2008

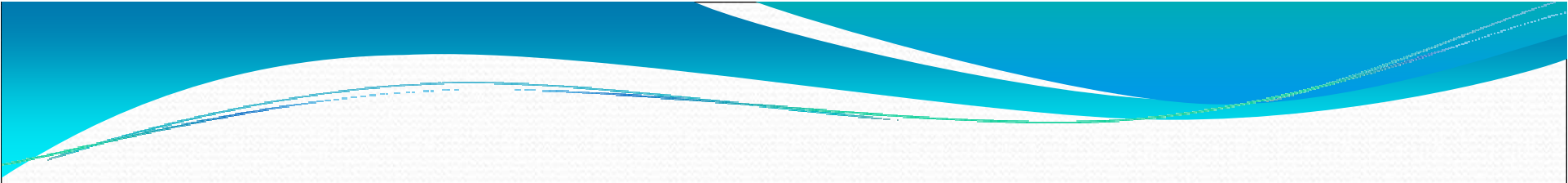
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- Africa's fresh water resources are under increasing pressure;
  - Growth in population,
  - Increasing economic activity,
  - Improved standards of living lead to increased competition for and conflict over the limited fresh water.



# CHALLENGES

- Ensuring sufficient water to meet the needs of:
  - The household,
  - Agriculture,
  - Industry and the
  - Environment
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- These are growing concerns across Africa



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- All of these forms and uses, water is fundamental requirement for life,
  - Inevitably it is the poor who struggle most to gain access.
  - About 325 million people in Africa do not have access to portable water,
  - The daily toil involved in fetching water is a defining feature of poverty.



# WATER FOR GROWTH

- It is the cornerstone of development
- Water is not only essential for life, this means that unless we tackle water issues now, development efforts in areas such as health, education and economic growth will not achieve their full potential,
- Infact, improving water services and managing water well are among the most effective ways of boosting economies and reducing poverty.





# WATER RESOURCES

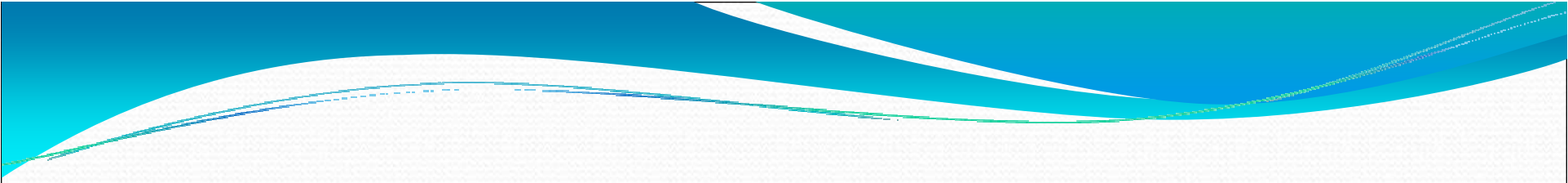
- Water resources are vital for supporting economic growth.
- But most Africa's poorest countries have to cope with high rain variability and minimal infrastructure to store and distribute water
- There is need to improve water resources management to boost economic growth, cope with climate change and improve security



# WATER VITAL FOR ECONOMIC GROWTH

- The way water is managed affects:
- Industry,
- hydropower's,
- Tourism,
- Transportation,
- The environment and agriculture



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- Good water management can improve people's incomes and living standards while making more money available for development by increasing the amount of tax revenue that governments can earn.





# INFRASTRUCTURE

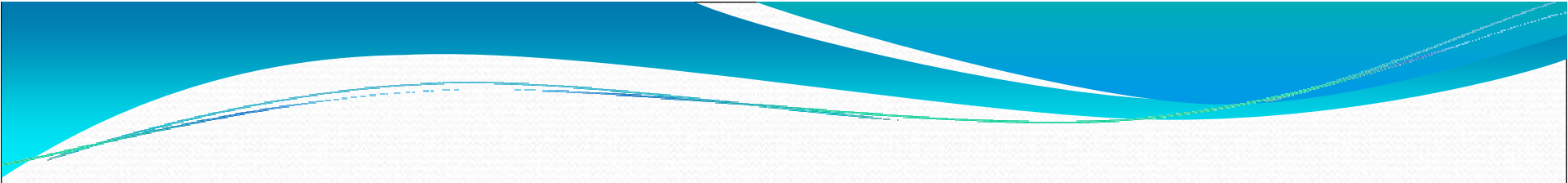
- Poor infrastructure and poor water management can hold economic growth back,
- A major problem for poor countries is the fact that they cannot predict exactly when rain will fall, how long or how much water will be delivered.
- To overcome this they need the ability to store water and distribute it to where it can give the greatest economic and social benefits, However they do not have the infrastructures to do this



## MULTI USE WATER SERVICES FOR ECONOMIC GROWTH

- Household water needs extend well beyond domestic needs purposes
- Water is also a key ingredient for economic growth at a household level,
- Water supply schemes are not typically designed or planned to cater for multiple uses,
- Thus, provision of water for domestic uses only will have limited impacts on economic growth.



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- Likewise infrastructure for agricultural water uses are often not designed taken into account domestic uses,
  - However, irrigation schemes can facilitate multiple uses that combine crop production, with livestock, fisheries and other income generating activities to enhance rural incomes and sustainability.





# CONCLUSION

- In conclusion water is life, every drop counts for growth and development

THANK YOU