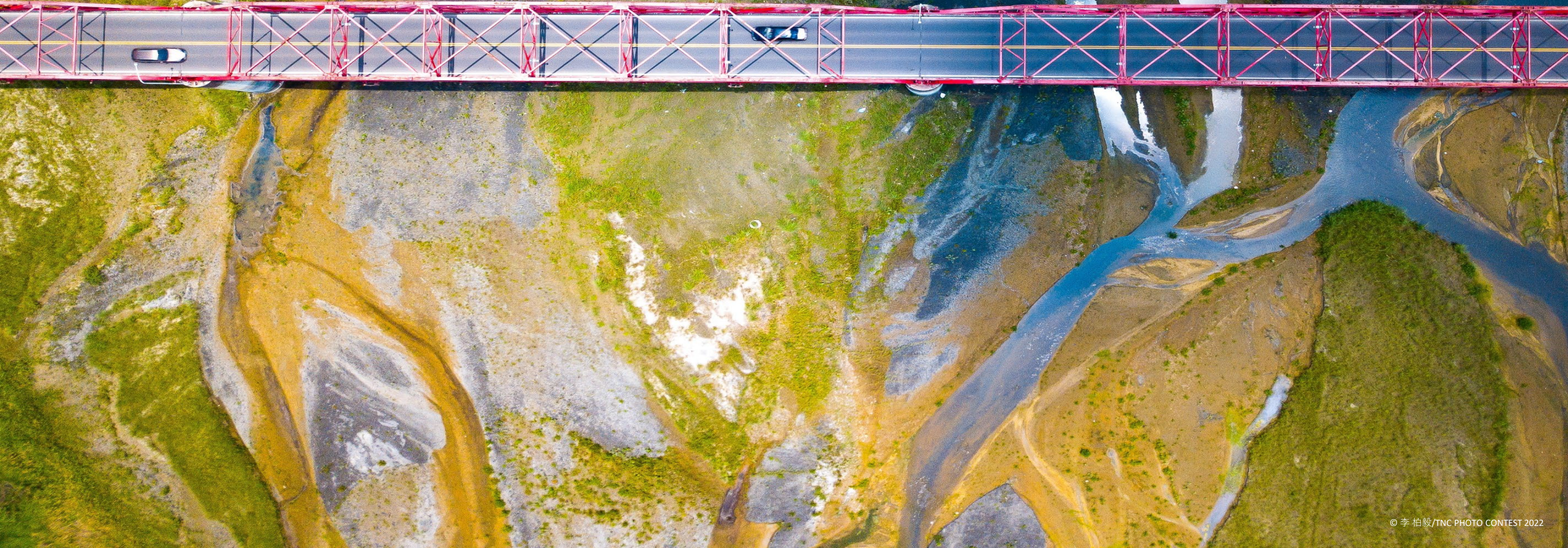
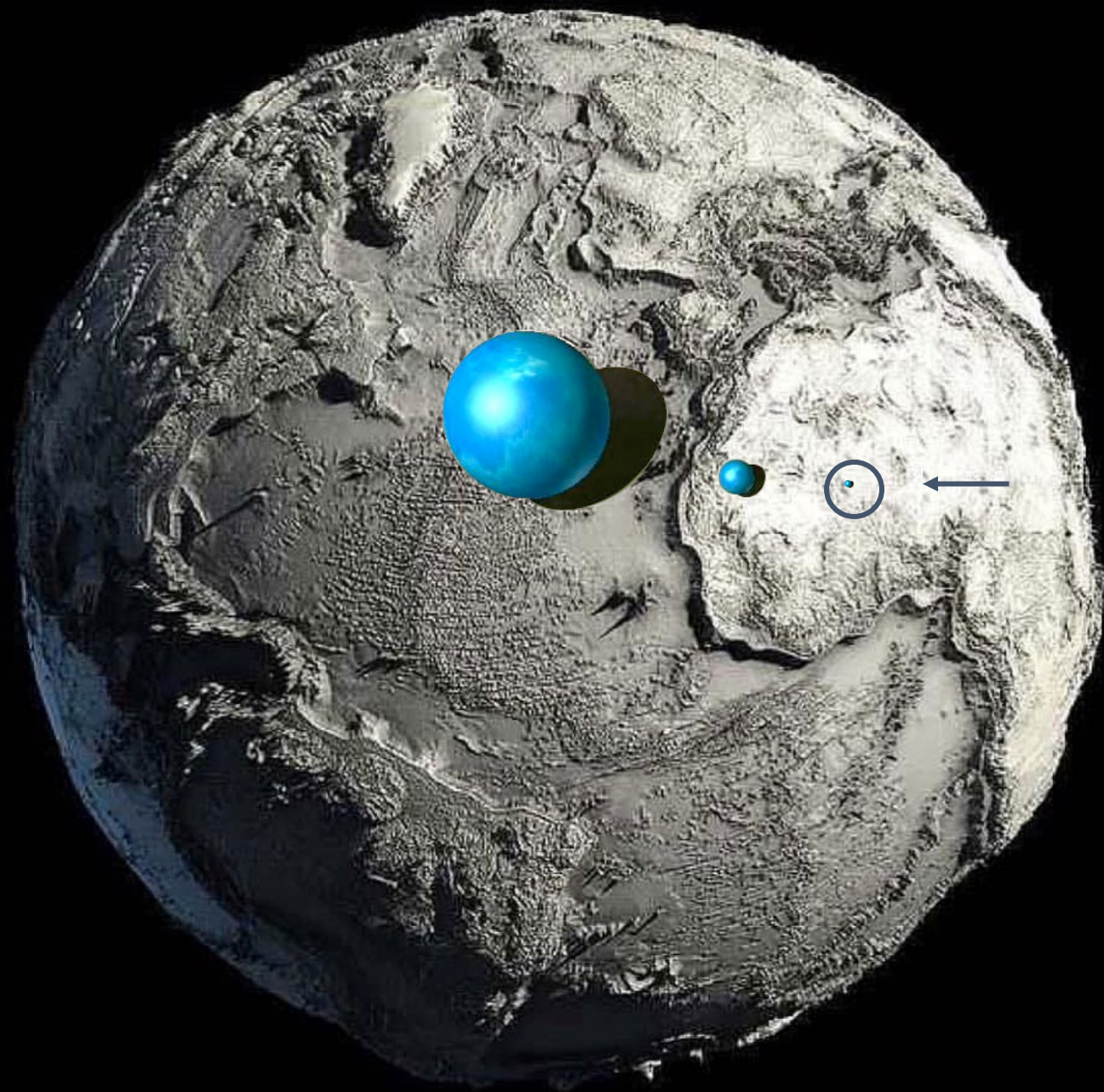


BRIDGING THE GAP: FINANCING NBS FOR WATER SECURITY





Accessible
Water



40%

watersheds
degraded



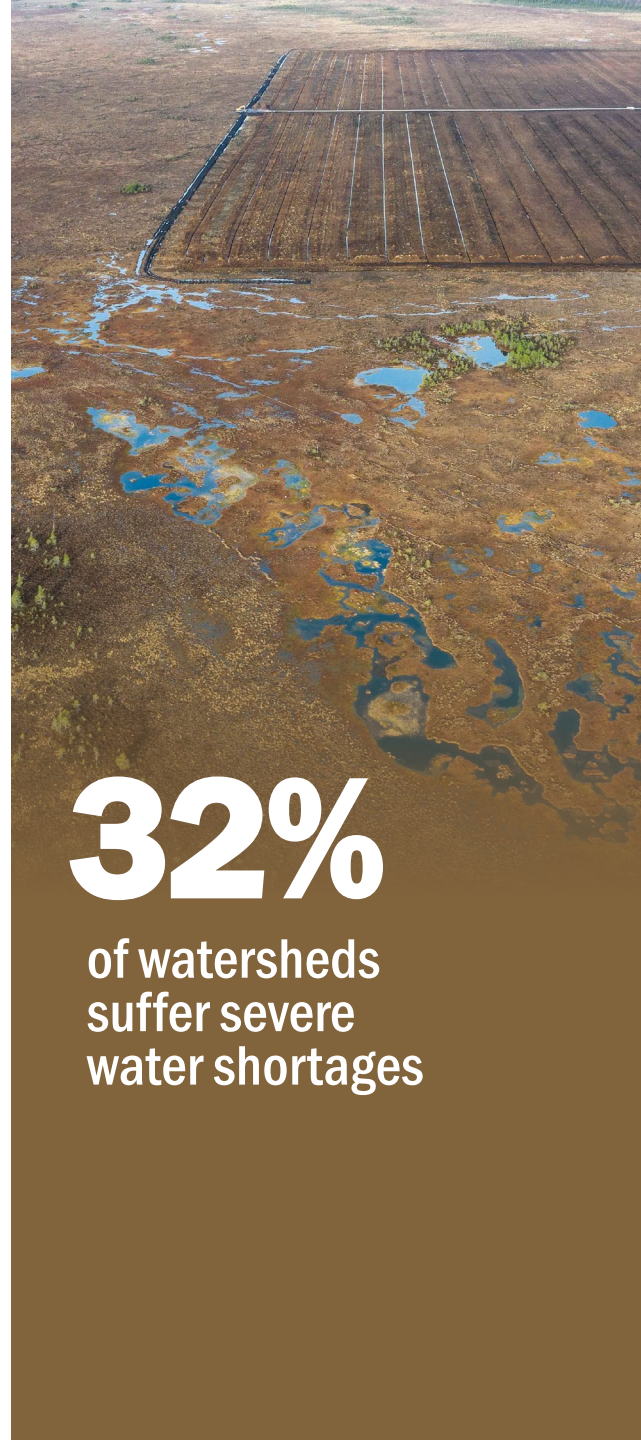
37%

of rivers remain
free-flowing



87%

of global wetlands
have been lost in
the past 300 years



32%

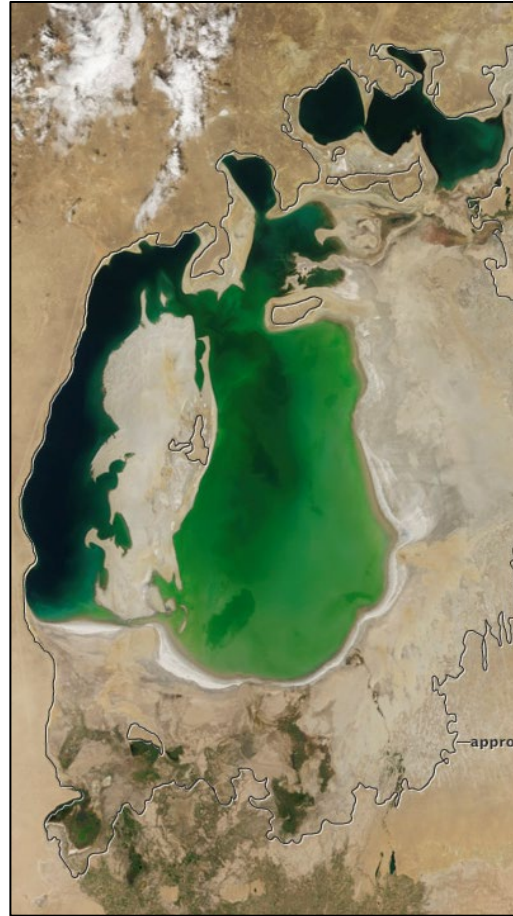
of watersheds
suffer severe
water shortages

WE ARE NOT DOING WELL

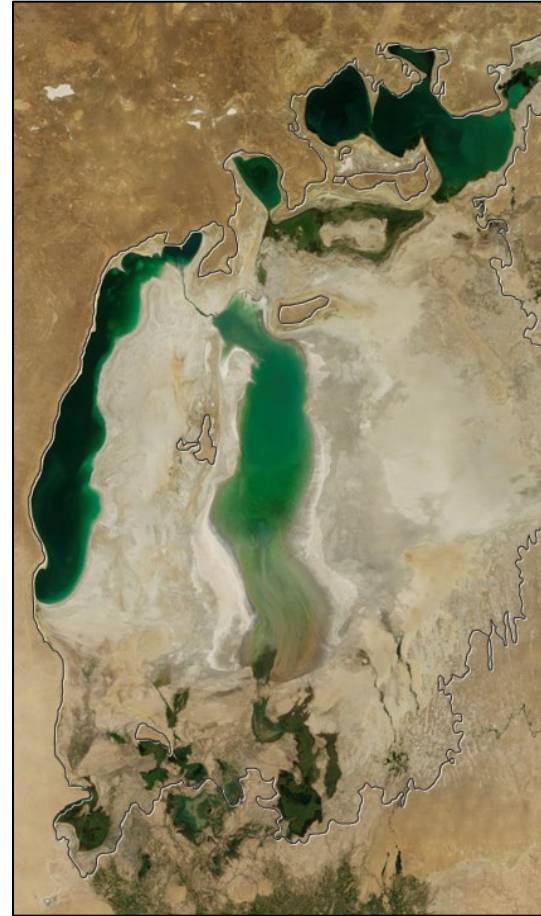
1989



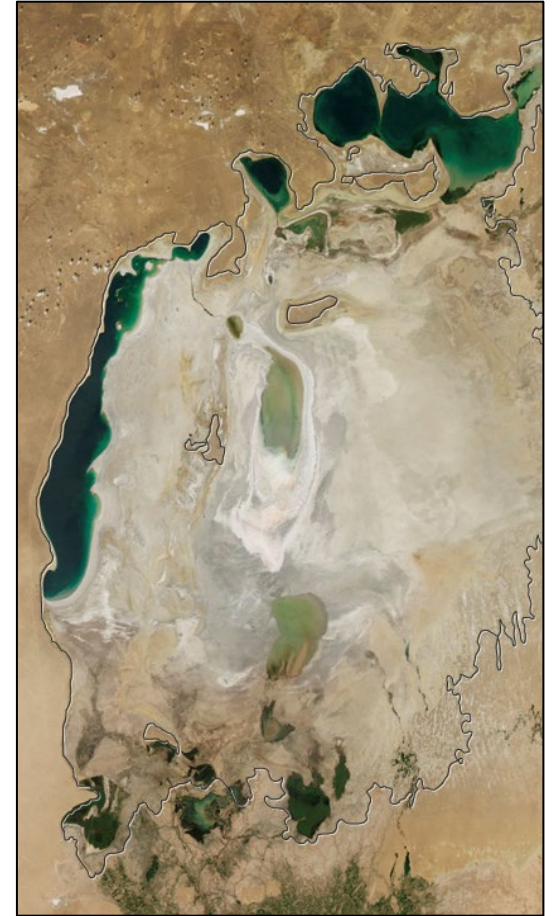
2000



2010



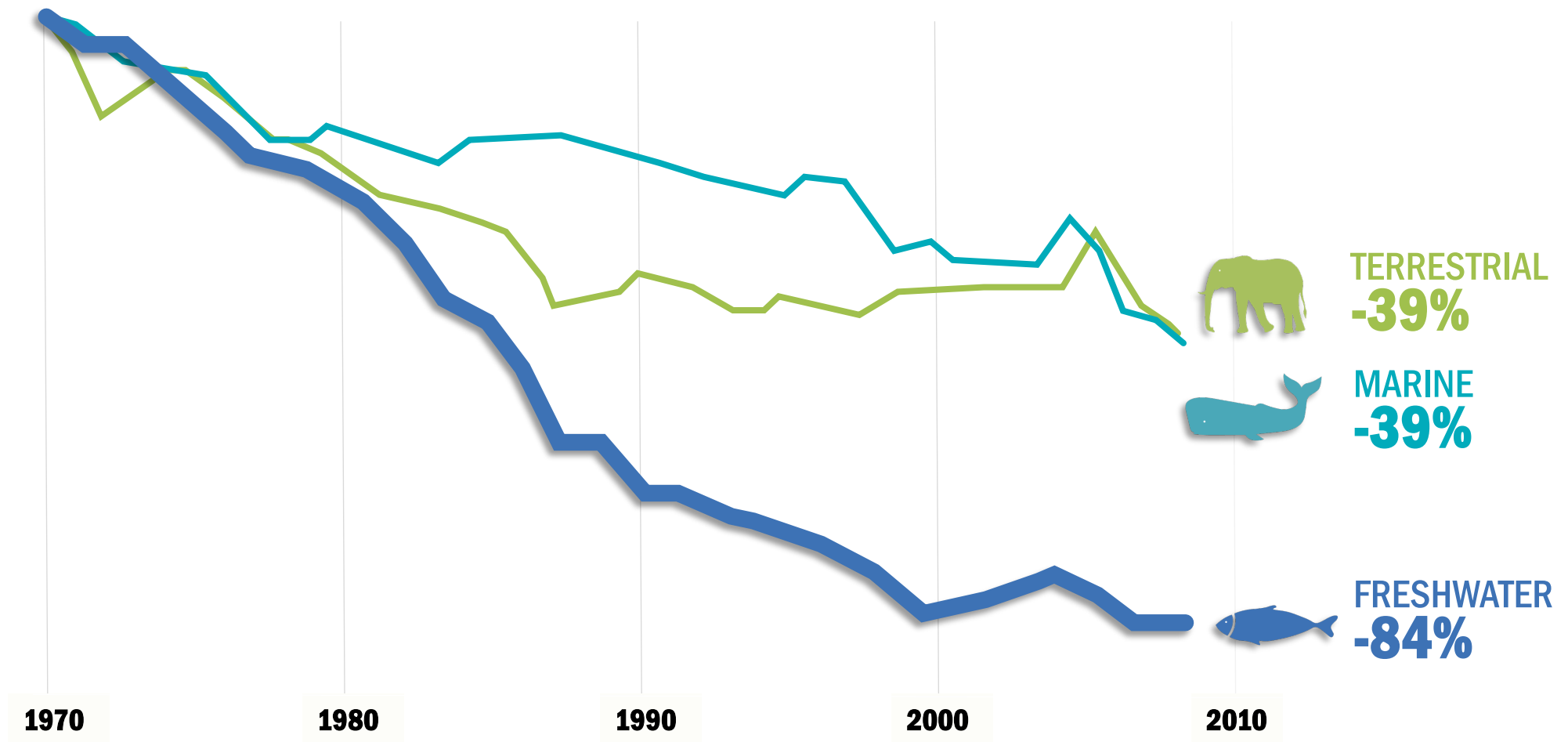
2015



50 km

Source: Earth Observatory, NASA, Aral Sea

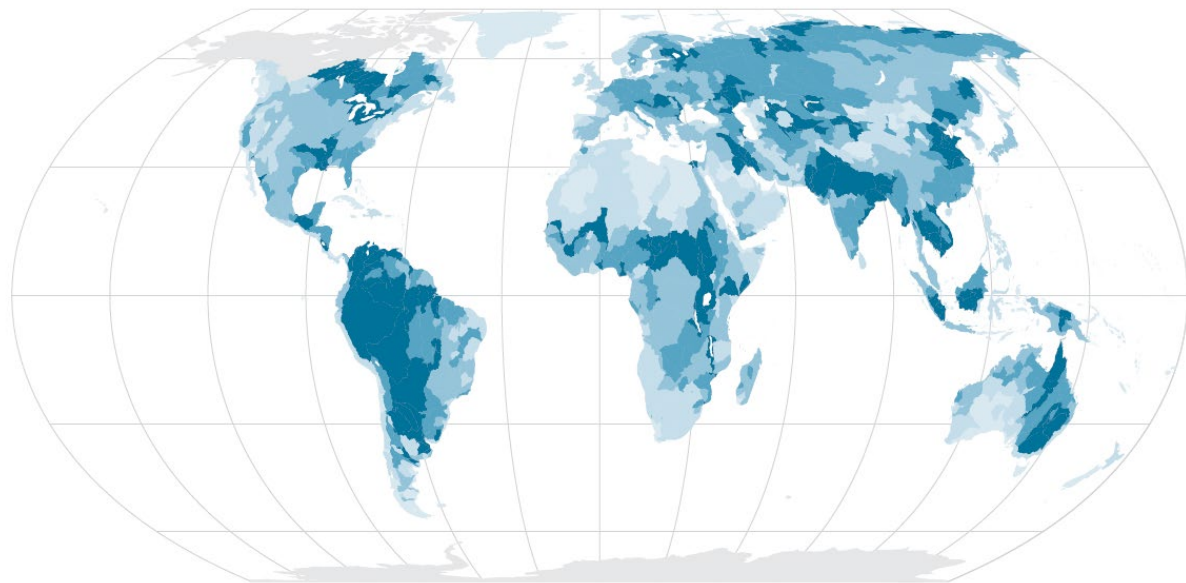
Freshwater Species Decline: 1970-2010





CURRENT RIVER FLOOD HAZARD

EXTENT OF FLOODING: LOW HIGH



INCREASING RIVER FLOOD HAZARD DUE TO CLIMATE CHANGE



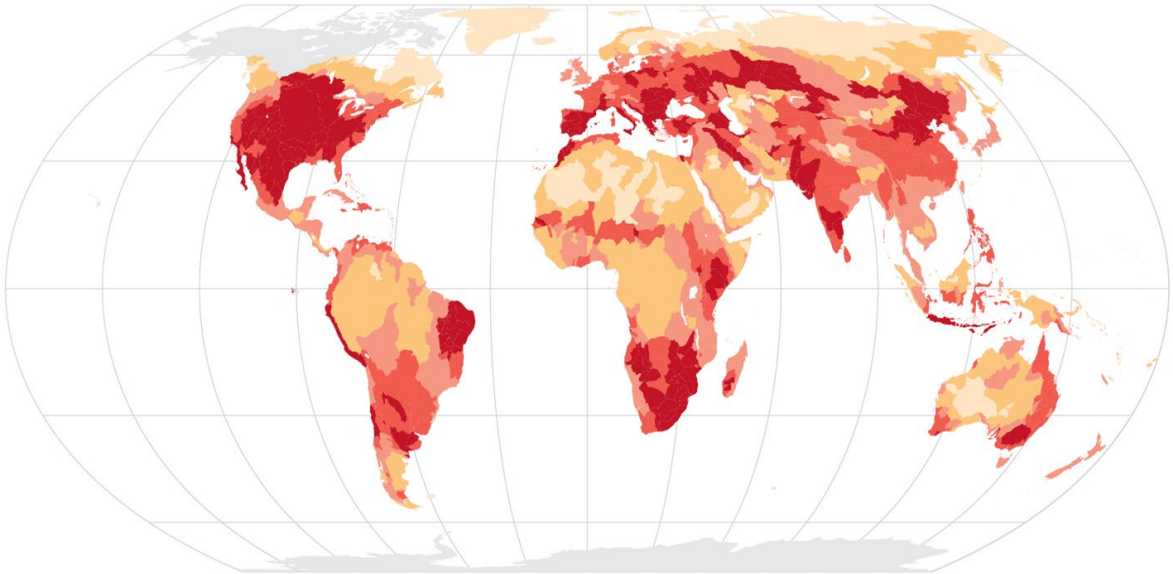
A CHALLENGING PRESENT—
AND MORE CHALLENGING
FUTURE





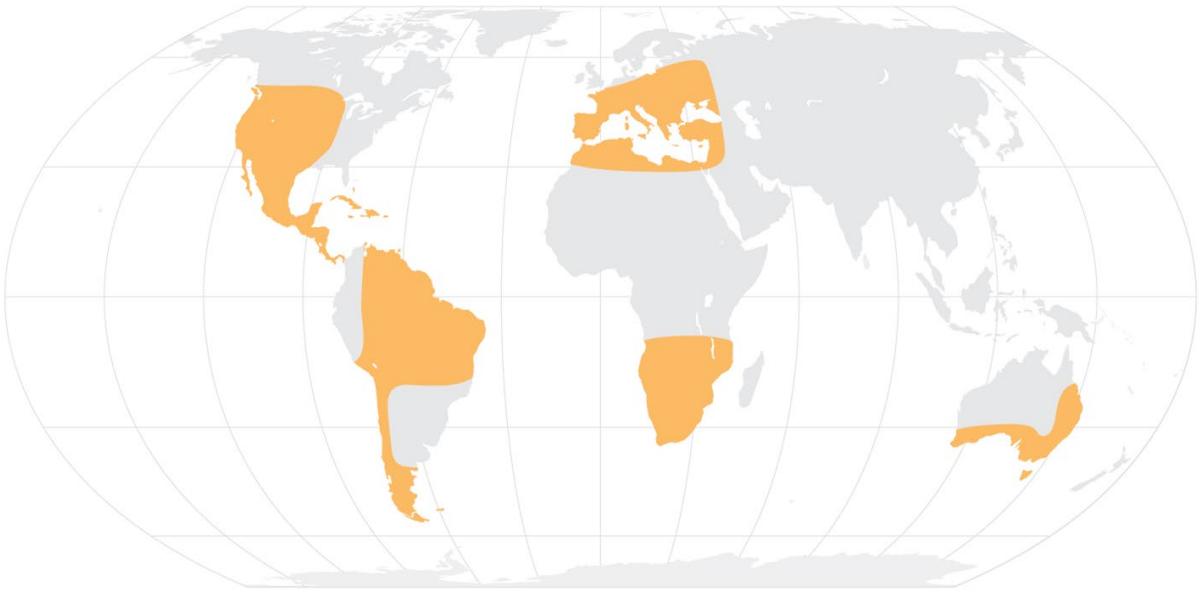
CURRENT AGRICULTURAL DROUGHT HAZARD AND EXPOSURE

EXTENT OF DROUGHT: LOW HIGH



A CHALLENGING PRESENT—
AND MORE CHALLENGING
FUTURE

INCREASING DROUGHT HAZARD DUE TO CLIMATE CHANGE



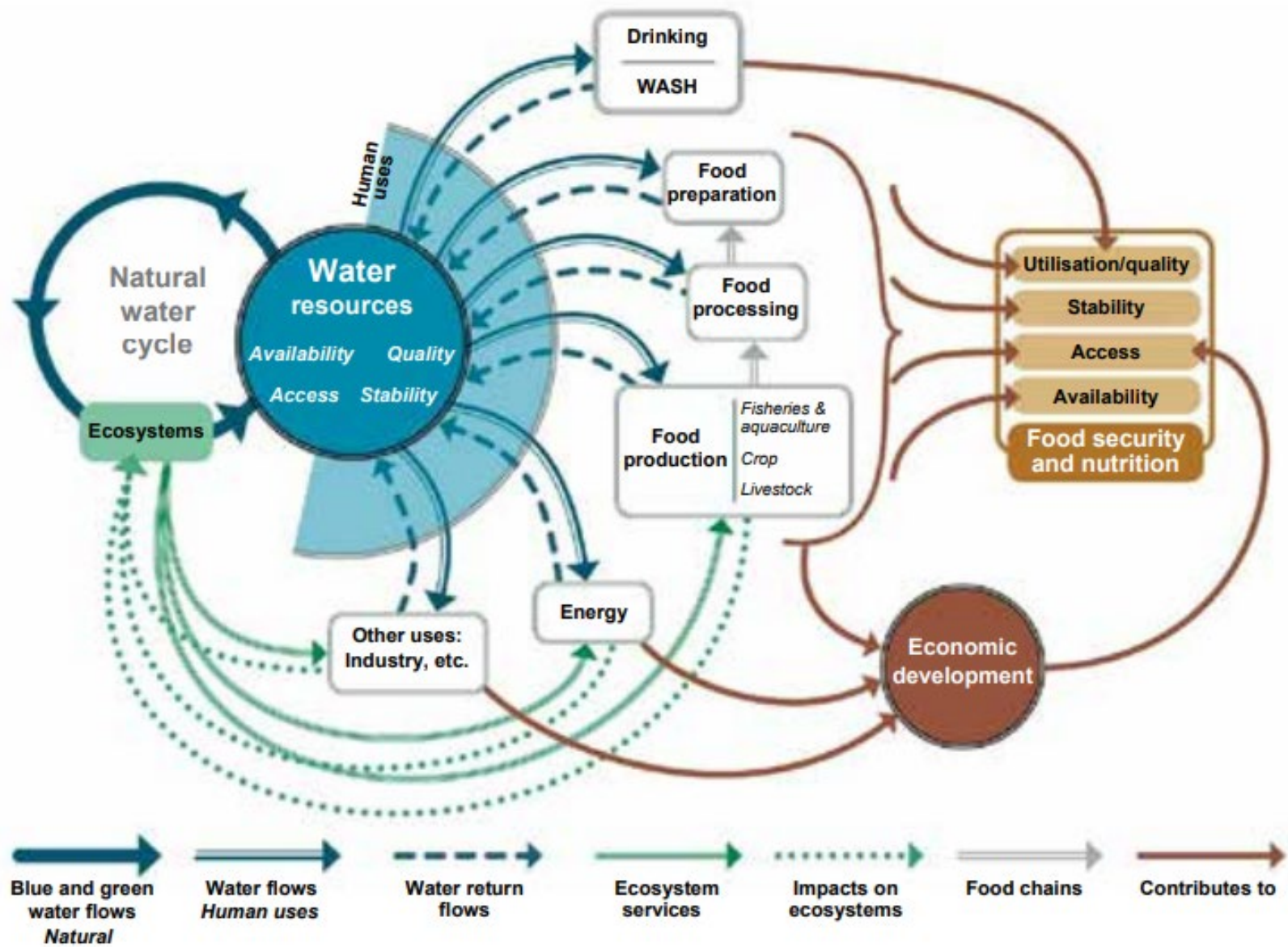


FIGURE 2.5 Water and food security connections

Source: The What, How and Why of the World Water Crisis, 2023, Global Commission on the Economics of Water

Nature-based solutions | SCALE OF THE OPPORTUNITY

4/5

LARGE CITIES

Can improve water quality through upstream forest protection, reforestation and improved agricultural practices.

1/6

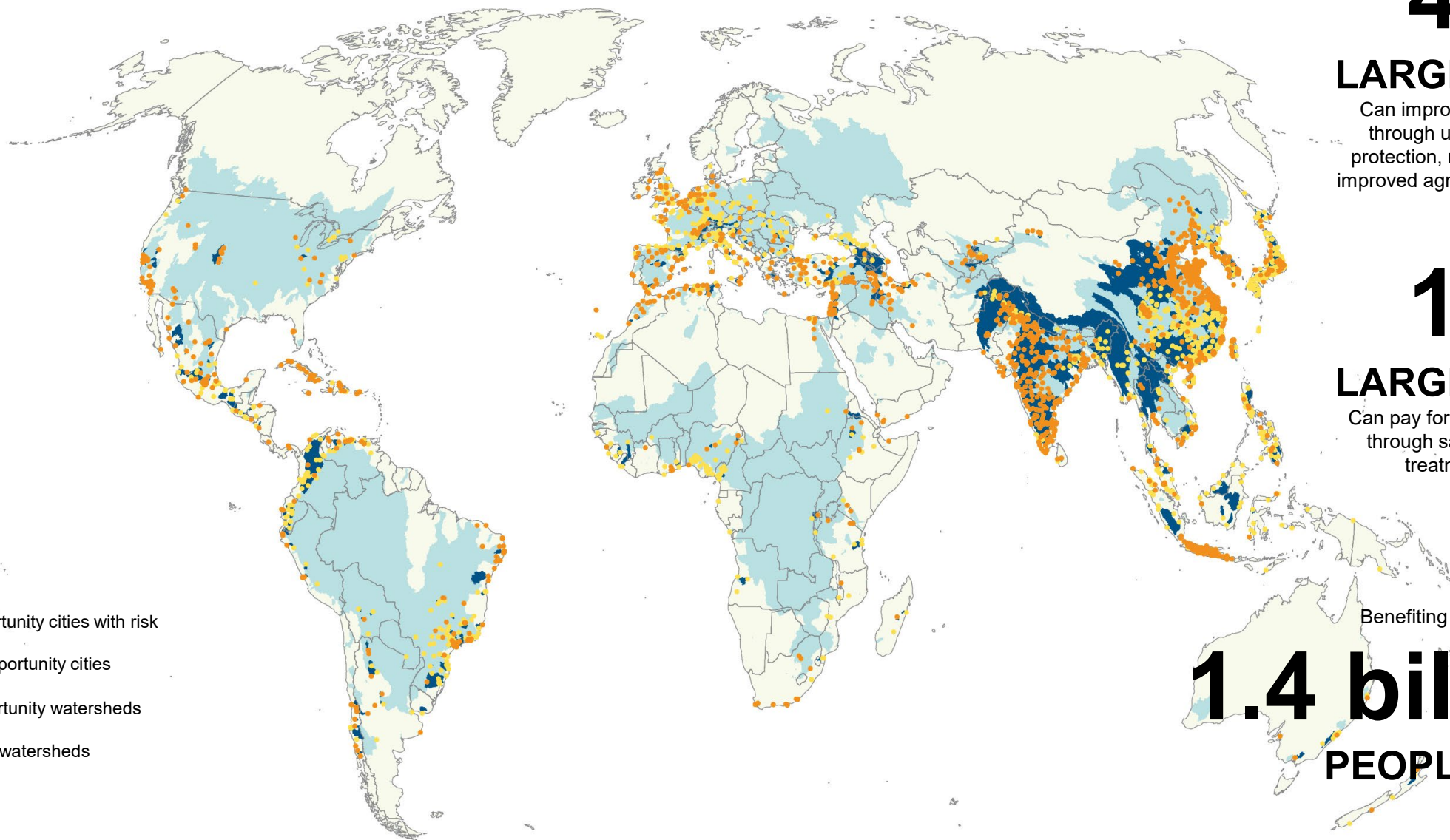
LARGE CITIES

Can pay for natural solutions through savings in water treatment alone

LEGEND

- High opportunity cities with risk
- All high opportunity cities
- High opportunity watersheds
- All source watersheds

Benefiting
1.4 billion
PEOPLE





Thank you