Veles Water Weekly Report:

Federal Deadlines Pass Without Colorado River Deal and Uncertainty Widens

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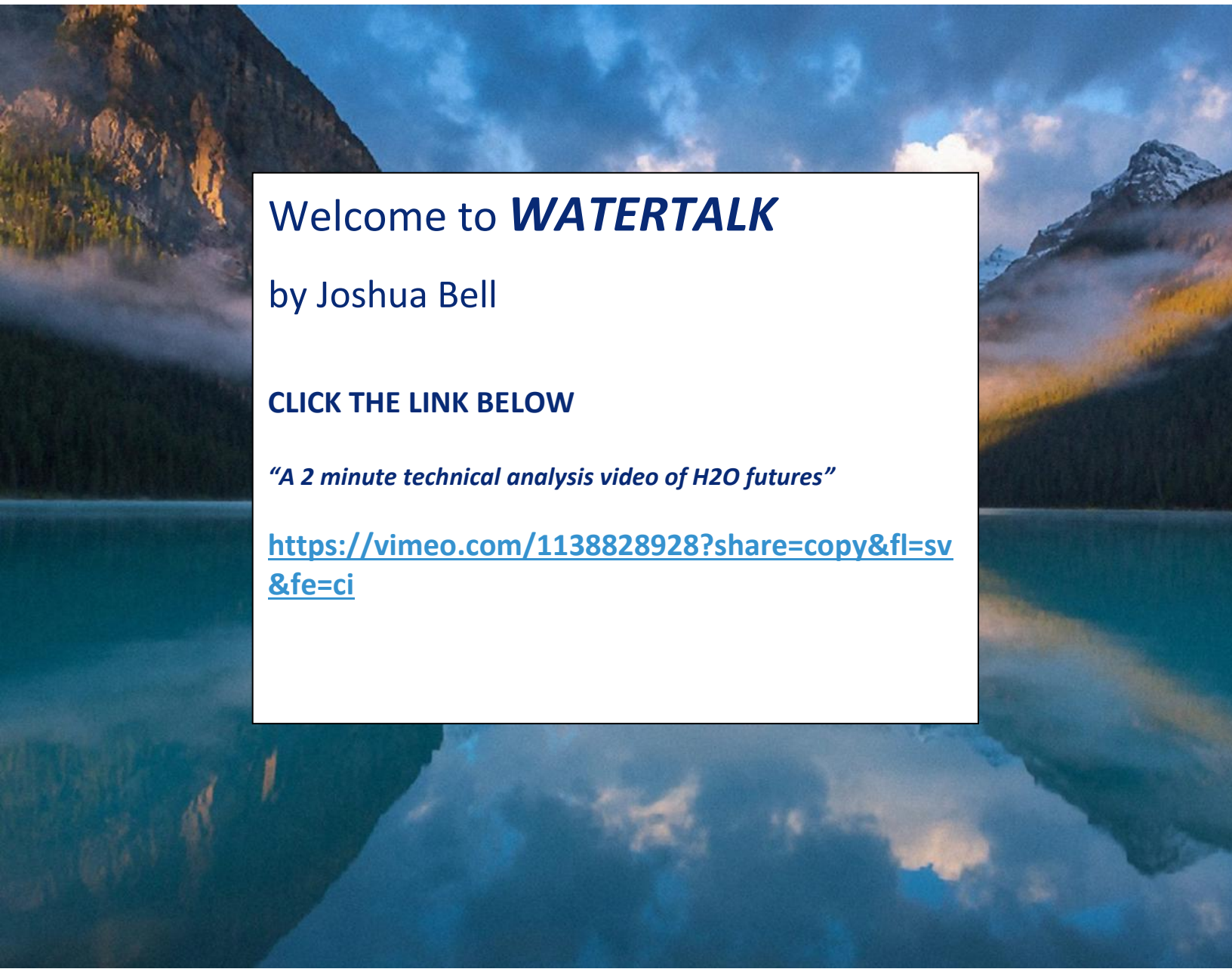
VelesWater

WATER FUTURES MARKET ANALYSIS



Welcome to ***WATERTALK***

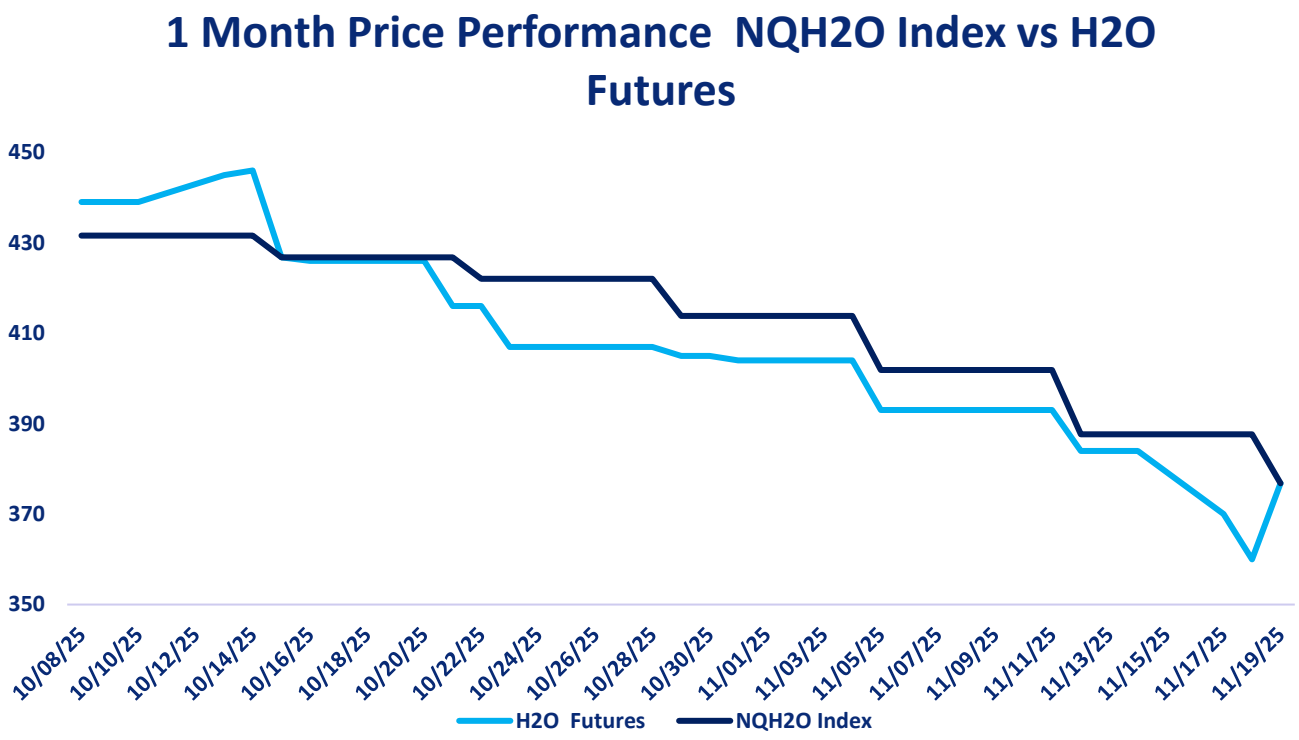
by Joshua Bell

CLICK THE LINK BELOW

"A 2 minute technical analysis video of H2O futures"

https://vimeo.com/1138828928?share=copy&fl=sv&fe=ci

NQH2O™ INDEX PRICE vs H2O FUTURES PRICE



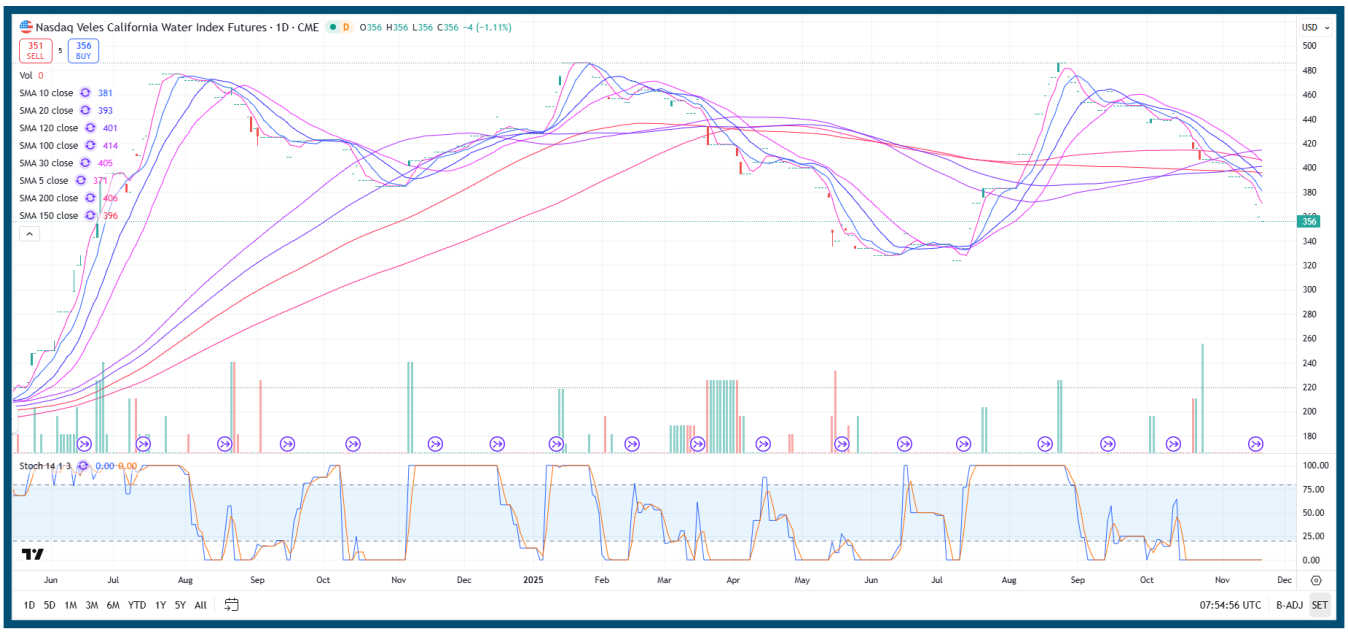
Price Chart Based upon Daily Close

The new NQH2O index level of $376.81 was published on November 19th, down $10.83 or 2.79% from the previous week. The November contract settled at yesterday's new index level and the December contract is considered the front month. The futures prices closed at a discount of $3.64 to $27.64 versus the index over the past week.

Below are the bid offer prices on different expiries being quoted in the market.

Dec 25	351@356
June 26	435@450

H2O FUTURES TECHNICAL REPORT



Trend Overview

Current Price: 356 (▼ −1.11%)

Momentum

The Nasdaq Veles California Water Index Futures remain under pressure, with price action hovering near recent lows. The Stochastic Oscillator continues to show both %K and %D pinned at 0.00, confirming deeply oversold conditions. While this reflects trend exhaustion, there is still no confirmed reversal.

Moving Averages

Short-Term (SMA 5–30)

- **SMA 5:** 371
- **SMA 10:** 381
- **SMA 20:** 393
- **SMA 30:** 405

Analysis:

- The price is now decisively below all short-term moving averages.
- All SMAs are pointing downward in a classic bearish sequence.
- The 371–405 zone now serves as a layered resistance band, with no signs of short-term recovery yet.
- Reclaiming 371 would be the first technical step toward stabilisation.

Long-Term (SMA 100–200)

- **SMA 100:** 414
- **SMA 120:** 401
- **SMA 150:** 396
- **SMA 200:** 406

Analysis:

- The current price is far below the 100–200-day SMAs, which continue to roll over.
- The cluster from 396–414 remains a significant long-term resistance ceiling.
- Without a reclaim of at least 396, the broader trend remains bearish.

Stochastic Oscillator

- **%K:** 0.00
- **%D:** 0.00

Analysis:

- Both oscillator lines are still locked at zero, indicating persistent downside momentum.
- This suggests an oversold environment, but no reversal signal has emerged.
- A first uptick in %K above zero would be required to confirm any shift in momentum.

Resistance & Support Levels

Resistance Zones:

- **371–381:** Near-term resistance zone from SMA 5 and 10.
- **393–405:** Mid-range resistance block from SMA 20 and 30.
- **396–414:** Long-term resistance formed by SMA 100–200.

Support Level:

- 330: This is the next clear horizontal support zone, visible from prior price structure.
- No support exists between 330 and the current price of 356, leaving the index exposed to further downside if selling resumes.

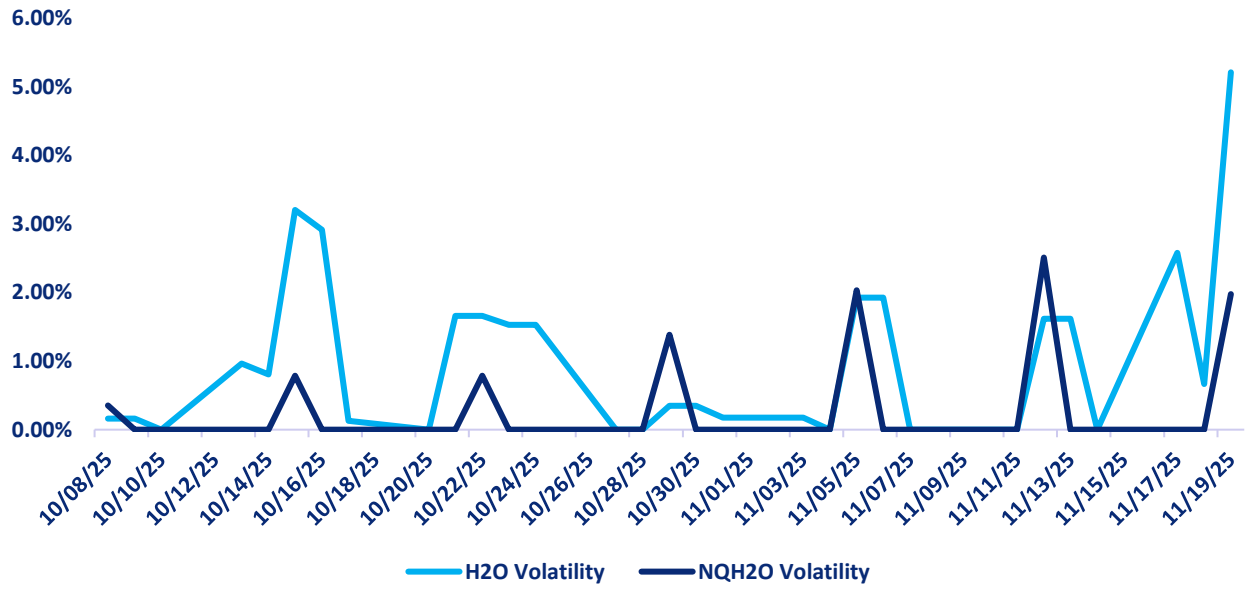
Summary

The index has broken below 380 and now trades at 356 with no nearby support until 330. The trend remains structurally bearish across all timeframes, with short- and long-term moving averages in full decline. Momentum indicators show oversold conditions, but no reversal is in sight. Bulls must reclaim at least 371 to signal initial stabilisation,

while a deeper drop to 330 cannot be ruled out. For now, the setup continues to favour caution.

H2O FUTURES AND NQH2O INDEX VOLATILITY ANALYSIS

Daily H2O Futures Volatility vs Daily NQH2O Index Volatility



DAILY VOLATILITY

Over the last week the November contract daily future volatility has been 5.21%.

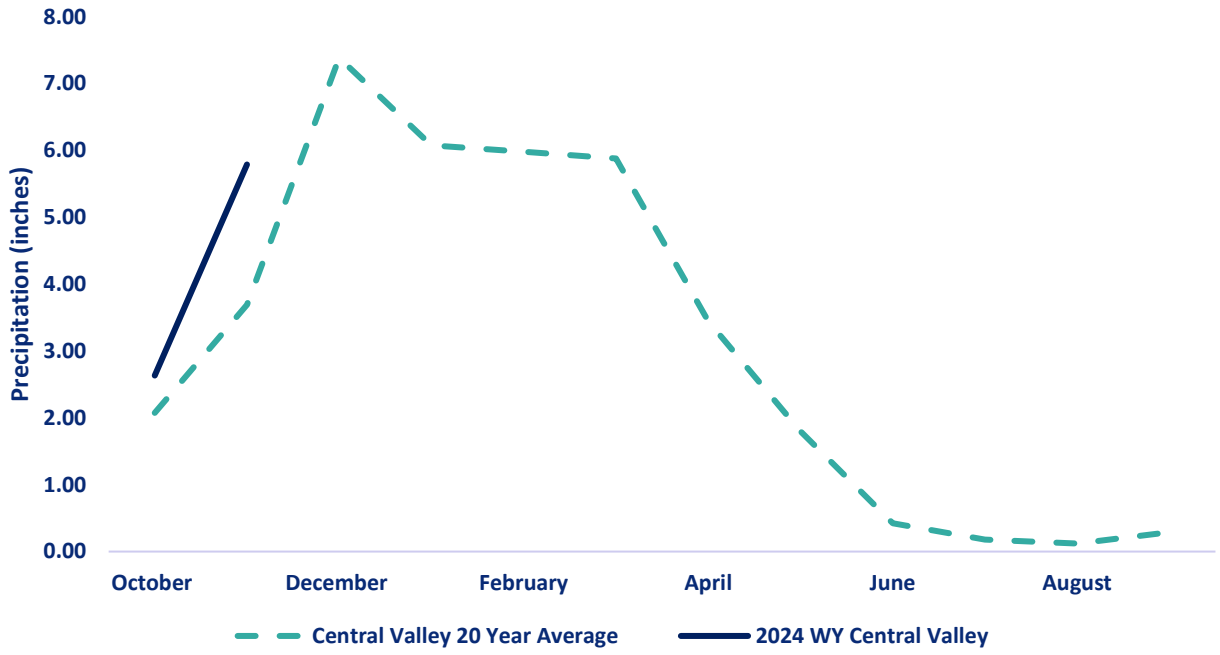
ASSET	1 YEAR (%)	2 MONTH (%)	1 MONTH (%)	1 WEEK (%)
NQH2O INDEX	19.51%	3.89%	0.83%	0.76%
H2O FUTURES	N/A	14.07%	7.64%	7.23%

For the week ending on November 19th, the two-month futures volatility is at a premium of 10.37% to the index, down 0.19% from the previous week. The one-month futures volatility is at a premium of 2.72% to the index, up 2.09%. The one-week futures volatility is at a premium of 6.47% to the index volatility.

*The above prices are all **HISTORIC VOLATILITIES**. All readings refer to closing prices as quoted by CME.*

CENTRAL VALLEY PRECIPITATION REPORT

Central Valley Precipitation Index



Central Valley average is calculated using data from 19 weather stations in Central Valley, California.
Data as of 19/11/2025

STATION	MTD (INCHES)	WEEK ON WEEK CHANGE (INCHES)	% OF 20 YEAR AVERAGE MTD	2026 WYTD VS 2025 WYTD %	2026 WY VS 20 YEAR AVERAGE TO DATE %
SAN JOAQUIN 5 STATION (5SI)	6.52	6.18	189.22	19	194
TULARE 6 STATION (6SI)	3.75	3.75	152.00	26	197
NORTHERN SIERRA 8 STATION (8SI)	7.1	4.92	137.33	48	161
CENTRAL VALLEY AVERAGE	5.79	4.95	156.73	31	184

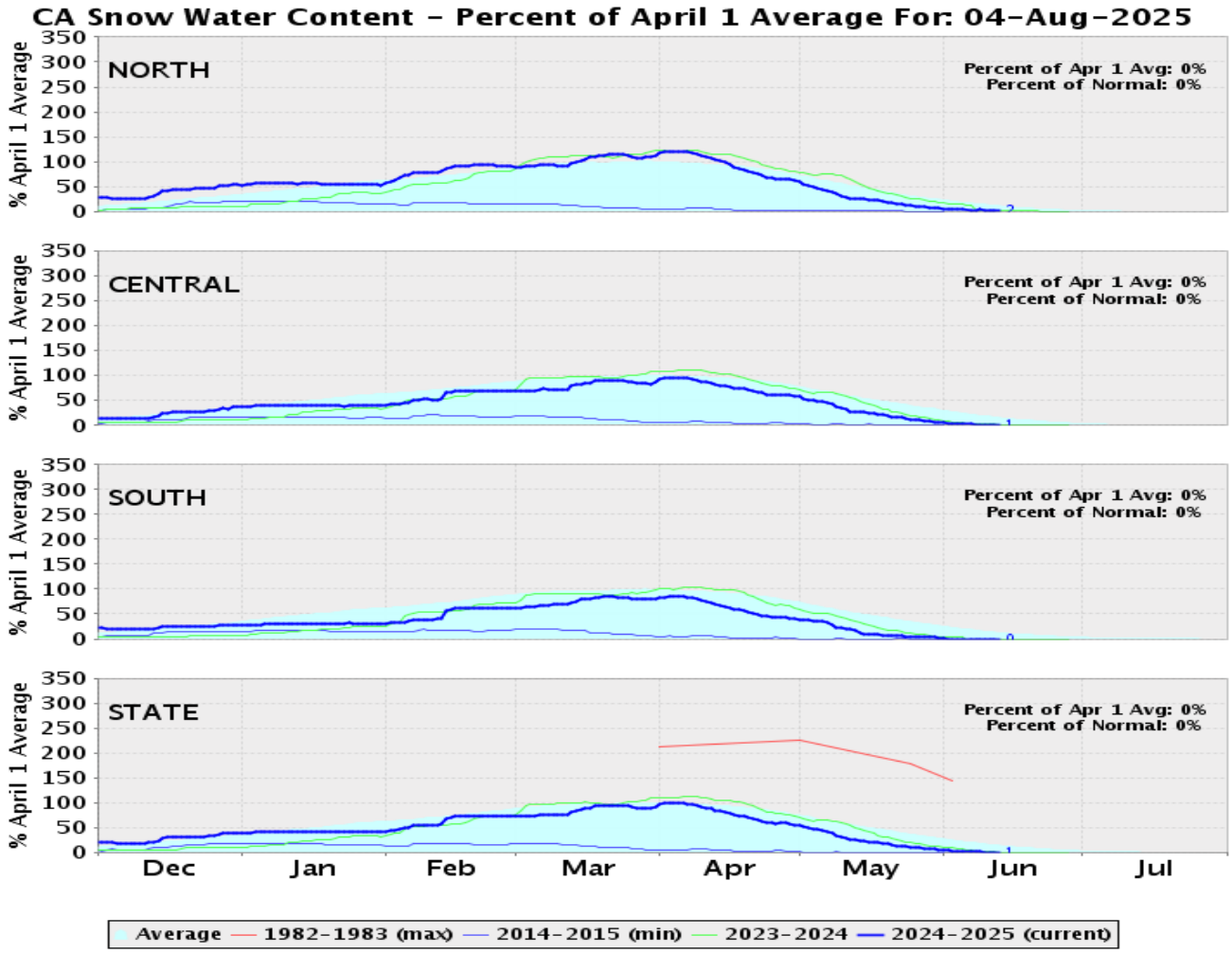
RESERVOIR STORAGE

RESERVOIR	STORAGE (AF)	% CAPACITY	LAST YEAR % CAPACITY	*% HISTORICAL AVERAGE
TRINITY LAKE	1,775,987	73	66	126
SHASTA LAKE	2,634,611	58	55	108
LAKE OROVILLE	1,778,723	52	48	100
SAN LUIS RES	1,117,426	55	51	113

*% Historical Average is based on a daily average that is interpolated from historical monthly averages. The monthly averages are computed using monthly data from water year 1991 to 2024. The monthly averages are updated every 5 years using a sliding 30 year period.

Reference: California Water Data Exchange

SNOWPACK WATER CONTENT

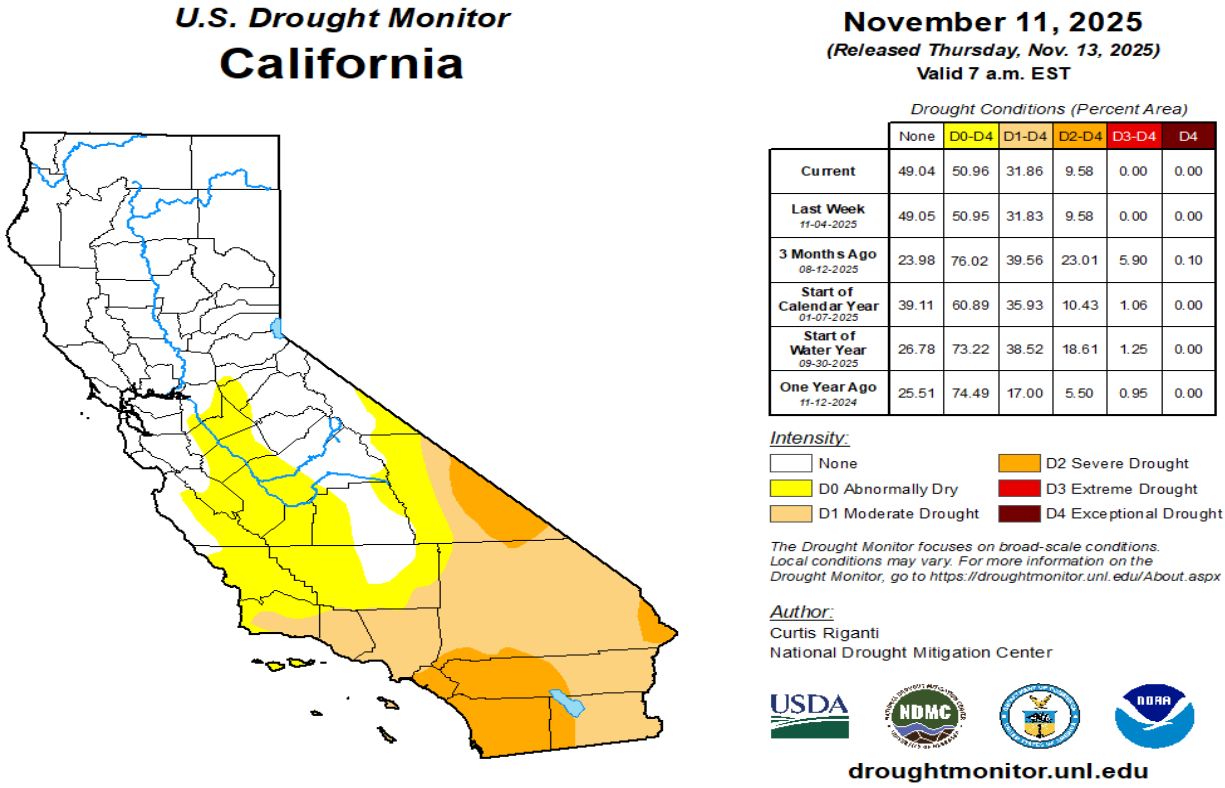


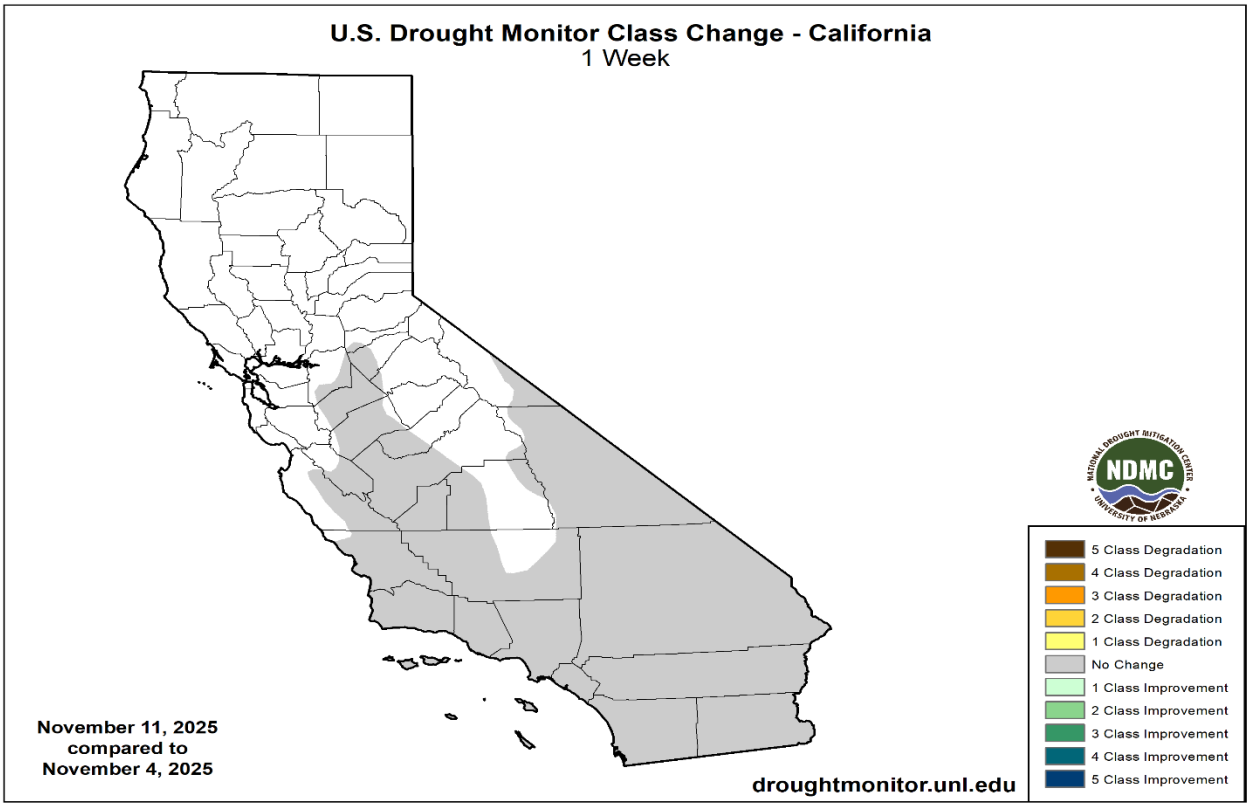
REGION	*SNOWPACK WATER EQUIVALENT (INCHES)	WEEK ON WEEK CHANGE (INCHES)	% OF AVERAGE LAST YEAR	% OF 20 YEAR HISTORICAL AVERAGE	% OF HISTORICAL **APRIL 1ST BENCHMARK
NORTHERN SIERRA	0.5	0.5	18	18	2
CENTRAL SIERRA	0.2	0.2	6	6	1
SOUTHERN SIERRA	0	0	0	0	0
STATEWIDE	0.2	0.2	7	7	1

Snow Water Equivalent*, **or SWE**, is a commonly used measurement used by hydrologists and water managers to gauge the amount of liquid water contained within the snowpack. In other words, it is the amount of water that will be released from the snowpack when it melts. SWE has regional variance.**

**** April 1st is used as the benchmark as it when the snowpack in California is generally deepest. It has been used the benchmark date since 1941 by DWR and can be used to predict spring river flow.**

DROUGHT MONITOR

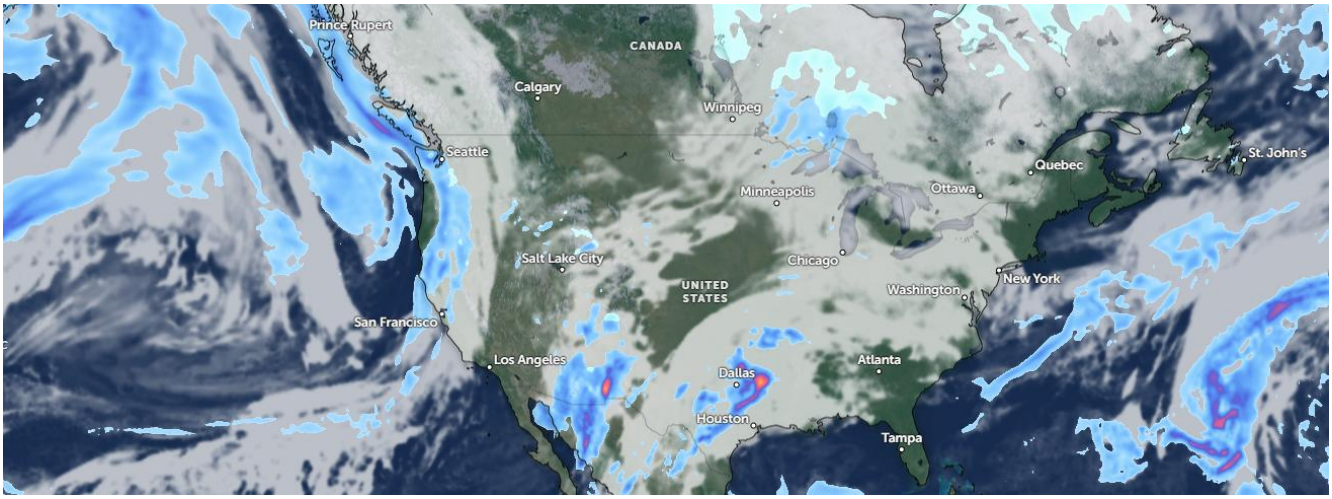




The U.S Drought Monitor is jointly produced by the National Drought Mitigation Center at the University of Nebraska-Lincoln, the United States Department of Agriculture, and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. Map courtesy of NDMC.

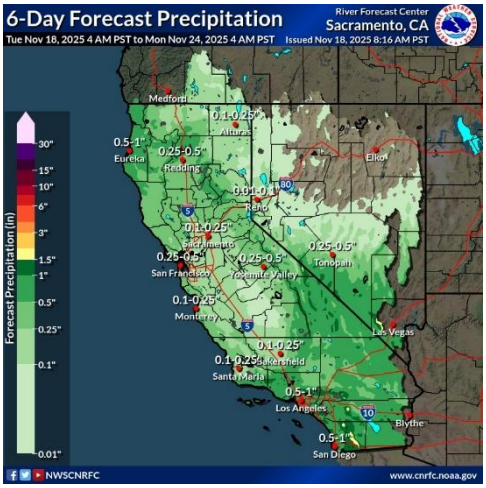
CURRENT SATELLITE IMAGERY

The satellite picture shows a significant Pacific frontal and atmospheric river conditions along the whole west coast. Further moisture inflow from Mexico is bringing cloud and precipitation to the Midwest with another band of moisture curving eastwards covering the eastern US.



Map Ref: Zoom Earth

10 Day Outlook



Expect showers to continue over southern CA/NV today and tomorrow as an upper low moves across the region. Totals for most areas should be near 0.1" or less, except along the CA/NV border where amounts 0.5-1.0" are expected. Freezing levels should range from around 6000-8000 ft. A weak front and accompanying upper low are forecast to move across the region and mainly light precipitation to most of the region later Wed through Sat. Totals of 0.1-0.6" are expected over the northern two thirds of CA, with 0.5-1.5" in the southern portion of the state. Over NV, expect amounts generally up to 0.25".

Freezing levels should start near 7000-10000 ft and fall to 6000-7000 ft. Mostly dry conditions with some lingering showers over mainly southern CA are expected for the second half of the weekend.

Reference: National Weather Service / California Nevada RFC / Sacramento CA

WESTERN WEATHER DISCUSSION

Temperatures were above normal across the region. Southeast California, Nevada, Utah and southern New Mexico were generally the warmest compared to normal, with many spots in these areas finishing the week 6-10 degrees above normal. Parts of the northwest U.S. saw moderate to heavy precipitation amounts this week, while most areas from central California southward and eastward were dry. Many parts of northwest Montana and northern Idaho received half an inch to 2 inches of precipitation this week. Eastern Washington mostly received over a half inch of precipitation, while western Washington, western Oregon and north-central and northwest California received heavier amounts ranging from 2 to locally over 5 inches of precipitation. Recent precipitation helped to improve streamflow and precipitation deficits across much of Idaho, leading to widespread improvements in drought conditions. Severe also improved across much of western Montana as a result of recent precipitation events. Severe drought was also removed in northwest Oregon after recent heavy precipitation improved streamflow levels and lessened short- and long-term precipitation deficits. In north-central Montana, drought conditions worsened as weather stayed mostly dry, leading to larger short-term precipitation deficits and low streamflow levels.

Reference:
Lindsay Johnson, National Drought Mitigation Center
Richard Tinker, NOAA/NWS/NCEP/CPC

WATER NEWS

CALIFORNIA WATER NEWS

Less water, more problems – California, 6 states miss key Colorado River deadline
Rachel Becker, CalMatters / Times of San Diego (Nov 15, 2025) Times of San Diego
URL: https://timesofsandiego.com/politics/2025/11/15/water-california-states-colorado-river-deadline/
Summary:
After two years of fraught negotiations, California and the six other Colorado River basin states failed to reach a new agreement by the latest federal deadline. The piece explains that the states issued only a vague joint statement about "continued progress," with no concrete plan for how they will manage the river once the current rules expire at the end of 2026. Federal officials at the Bureau of Reclamation have repeatedly warned they may impose their own operations plan if the states cannot agree, raising the risk of top-down cuts to California's Colorado River supplies.
The article highlights growing tension between lower-basin states (California, Arizona, Nevada), which offered large conditional cutbacks, and upper-basin states (Colorado, Wyoming, Utah, New Mexico), which argue they already bear the brunt of hydrologic risk and resist binding volume reductions. Experts quoted in the piece warn that relationships among the states have become deeply strained and that climate-driven aridification is shrinking the "water pie" even as demand stays high. The story frames California's exposure clearly: heavy dependence on Colorado River imports for Imperial Valley agriculture and Metropolitan Water District deliveries, with system-level risks mounting if another dry winter materialises.

Priorities for California's Water: Advancing Research During Uncertain Times
Letitia Grenier et al., Public Policy Institute of California (PPIC) – Water Policy Center (Report, November 2025) Public Policy Institute of California+1
URL: https://www.ppic.org/publication/priorities-for-californias-water/
Summary:
This new PPIC Water Policy Center report sets out 2025 research priorities for California's water system, focusing on how the state can maintain reliable, equitable, and climate-resilient supplies as federal support for data, infrastructure and emergency management becomes more uncertain. The authors frame 2025 as a "wild year" marked by catastrophic Southern California wildfires, intensifying climate impacts, and fiscal and institutional stress on the water system.
The report organises research needs into three pillars: **accounting for water**, **paying for water**, and **building climate resilience**. Under accounting, it calls for better

statewide water accounting systems, including clearer tracking of surface and groundwater storage, environmental flows, and cross-sector allocations, building on tools like satellite-based ET measurement under SGMA. Under paying for water, it emphasises the funding gap for multi-benefit projects that cross jurisdictions (e.g. headwaters management, regional conveyance upgrades) and proposes new fiscal tools as well as more transparent, market-compatible platforms for exchange.
The climate-resilience section focuses on "bridge" or translational research to turn climate science into actionable decision tools: integrated models for drought–flood extremes, standardised disaster-planning guidance, and frameworks that capture the full benefits of resilience investments (avoided flood damages, ecosystem outcomes, equity metrics). Overall, the report is a useful meta-signal to investors and agencies about where California's policy community expects to see water-related research, data and infrastructure funding flow over the next decade.

California Water Plan eNews – State Water Board launches new recharge–quality dashboard
California Department of Water Resources / State Water Resources Control Board (Nov 5, 2025 bulletin) GovDelivery
URL: https://content.govdelivery.com/accounts/CNRA/bulletins/3f8f01f
Summary:
In the November 5 California Water Plan eNews bulletin, DWR flags a notable State Water Board data upgrade: the Groundwater Ambient Monitoring and Assessment (GAMA) Program has launched a new "Effects of Recharge on Groundwater Quality" webpage and an **Aquifer Recharge and Groundwater Quality (ARGQ) Dashboard**. The dashboard allows users to visualise water-quality results from wells alongside precipitation history and groundwater-level data, providing an integrated view of how recharge events interact with subsurface chemistry.
The tool includes case studies and links to related recharge projects, and is aimed at agencies, consultants, and community groups trying to understand the trade-offs and risks of large-scale recharge – especially relevant as Central Valley basins lean more heavily on recharge to comply with SGMA. For your readers, the key takeaway is that California is slowly building the analytical infrastructure needed to link **recharge volumes to water-quality outcomes**, which will matter for both physical-water projects and any future parametric or index-based products tied to recharge performance.

Atmospheric river hits Southern California with risks of flash floods and deaths on stormy seas

Associated Press (Nov 15, 2025) AP News

URL: https://apnews.com/article/df7cbc46aed08132794effc7c42f0853

Summary:

An unusually strong atmospheric river storm drenched California last week, with the AP focusing on Southern California impacts. The system pushed a long plume of Pacific moisture over the state, first soaking the Bay Area and then delivering intense rainfall to coastal Los Angeles and surrounding counties. Hourly rainfall rates reached about an inch in some burn-scarred zones, prompting flash-flood warnings and evacuation orders for high-risk properties in the Palisades and Eaton fire areas.

The storm produced more than 4 inches of rain in parts of Santa Barbara County and significant snowfall in the Sierra Nevada, providing short-term relief for reservoirs and fire risk but also highlighting the volatility of California's hydroclimate. The article reports multiple fatalities: a driver swept off a flooded bridge in Northern California; a child swept into the ocean by large waves on the Central Coast; and at least four deaths when a suspected migrant boat capsized off the Southern California coast in rough seas. For operations and markets, this reinforces the current regime of **swingy, high-impact events** that simultaneously reduce drought indicators, stress infrastructure, and create tail-risk for insurers and utilities.

A California city's groundbreaking path to water self-sufficiency

Source: Governing (Nov 17, 2025)

URL: https://www.governing.com/resilience/a-california-citys-groundbreaking-path-to-water-self-sufficiency

A recycling project in Santa Monica, Calif., is helping the city move away from dependence on imported water.

It took just two years for SWIP (the Sewer Water-Induced Project) to go from groundbreaking to operation. The work included excavating a site that is five stories deep.

The facility now treats, recycles and returns significant volumes of water for local use—offsetting imports from the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California and freeing up supply for regional reuse.

According to city officials, the project is expected to save millions of gallons annually and bolster resilience as climate change and supply uncertainty grow.

Summary: The city of Santa Monica has launched a fast-tracked water-recycling project that reduces reliance on imported water and builds local supply resilience. A strategic example of how Californian cities are adapting to changing water-supply dynamics.

US WATER NEWS

Texas still needs a plan for its growing water supply issues
Source: The Texas Tribune
Author: Jess Huff (November 13, 2025)
URL: https://www.texastribune.org/2025/11/13/texas-still-needs-a-plan-for-its-growing-water-supply-issues-experts-say/
Voters just approved $20 billion to be spent on water supply, infrastructure and education over the next 20 years. That funding is just the beginning, however, and it will only go so far, panelists said during the "Running Out" session at The Texas Tribune Festival.
And in a state where water wars have been brewing, and will continue to do so, the next legislature to take over the Capitol in 2027 will need to come with ideas.
Proposition 4, which will allocate $20 billion to bolster the state's water supply, infrastructure and education, was historic and incredible, said Vanessa Puig-Williams, senior director of climate resilient water systems at the Environmental Defense Fund.
"Voters just approved $20 billion to be spent on water supply, infrastructure and education over the next 20 years. That funding is just the beginning, however, and it will only go so far," panelists said.
Summary: Texas has secured a historic $20 billion funding package (via Proposition 4) aimed at strengthening water supply, infrastructure and education over 20 years — but experts say the scale of the challenge requires far more systemic planning, given ongoing drought risks, growing demand and political transitions ahead.

EPA moves to limit scope of clean water law to reduce amount of wetlands it covers
Source: Associated Press
Author: Matthew Daly (November 17, 2025)
URL: https://apnews.com/article/0b2447e3bfd86f4766d4ef74edcd6dbd
WASHINGTON (AP) — The Environmental Protection Agency announced Monday it is redefining the scope of the nation's bedrock clean water law to significantly limit the wetlands it covers, building on a Supreme Court decision two years ago that removed federal protections for vast areas.
When finalized, the new "Waters of the United States" rule will ensure that federal jurisdiction of the Clean Water Act is focused on relatively permanent, standing or continuously flowing bodies of water, such as streams, oceans, rivers and lakes, along with wetlands that are directly connected to such bodies of water, the EPA said.
The proposal is among dozens of environmental regulations being rolled back by the Trump administration as part of what EPA Administrator Lee Zeldin says is a concerted effort to accelerate economic prosperity while putting "a dagger through the heart of

climate change religion."
Summary: The EPA has proposed narrowing the definition of federal waters under the Clean Water Act, limiting protection for many wetlands unless they have a direct surface connection to a flowing water body. The move follows recent Supreme Court rulings and signals major shifts in U.S. water-policy regulation.

Deadline passed, Arizona governor says Colorado River headwater states uncommitted to conservation
Source: Associated Press (Nov 13, 2025)
Author: (AP staff)
URL: https://apnews.com/article/2603efdc8838667d2310ffb306434214 AP News
PHOENIX (AP) — Colorado and other upstream states aren't doing enough to commit to sharing and conserving water in the Colorado River system, Arizona Gov. Katie Hobbs said Wednesday as seven-state talks on managing the critical supply blew past a federal deadline with no deal. AP News
"Not only do they refuse to commit to any water use reductions, they tell our negotiators that it is too complicated and impossible for them to reduce water use. And I have a really hard time believing that," Hobbs said at a news conference in Yuma. AP News
The remarks suggested that the upstream states — Colorado, Wyoming, Utah and New Mexico — and the downstream states — Arizona, California and Nevada — have a ways to go before agreeing how to manage the river. The dwindling supply of water now serves the needs of 40 million people. AP News
Despite a November 11 deadline set by the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, the seven involved states—along with federal agencies—have not reached an agreement, threatening federal intervention. AP News
Summary: Governor Hobbs accuses upstream states of failing to commit to crucial water-use reductions, highlighting the uneven burden in the Colorado River Basin negotiations. California as a downstream state is part of the stakeholder group affected.

U.S. Data Centers Could Consume as Much Water as 10 Million Americans by Decade's End
Source: Inside Climate News / reproduced via Yale Environment 360 (Nov 17, 2025)
Author: Victor Grigas
URL: https://e360.yale.edu/digest/data-centers-emissions Yale E360
When Cornell University systems engineer Fengqi You started modeling the environmental footprint of data centers three years ago, the A.I. boom was just

beginning. Even then, You and his colleagues noticed something missing from the conversation. Yale E360

You and his team's new paper, published in the journal *Nature Sustainability*, delivers those numbers — and they're enormous. Depending on how fast the A.I. industry expands, the authors predict U.S. data centers could annually consume as much water as 10 million Americans and emit as much carbon dioxide as 10 million cars. Yale E360

Summary: Although not strictly a traditional water allocation story, this article highlights a major emerging demand-side risk for U.S. water systems: rapidly growing data centers in the AI/cloud sector could materially increase water consumption, especially for cooling and power generation, posing pressure on water supply and infrastructure.

America's Water Infrastructure Needs $3.4 Trillion Investment, Report Warns

Source: Circle of Blue

Author: Christian Thorsberg (Nov 11, 2025)

URL: https://www.circleofblue.org/newsletter/the-stream-november-11-2025-americas-water-infrastructure-needs-3-4-trillion-investment-report-warns/

Global Rundown

• A new report on the economic importance of a strong water sector forecasts that **America** will need to invest $3.4 trillion over the next 20 years to modernize its infrastructure.

• As Iran's water crisis continues, dams in the country's second-largest city, Mashhad, have dwindled to less than 3 percent capacity.

• Millions of people in Niger, Nigeria, and Ghana are at high risk of surface-water contamination and loss as a result of deforestation, a new report indicates.

The Lead

For every 1,000 hectares of forest cleared in Niger and Nigeria, almost 10 hectares of surface water disappear, according to a study released this month from Water Aid and Tree Aid, two international NGOs.

The links between deforestation and worsening water crises in West Africa are clear, the report shows. Over the next 20 years, the report estimates that America will need to spend roughly $3.4 trillion to modernize and repair its aging wastewater, treatment, and stormwater facilities. The problem is comparatively worse in rural communities, which face greater needs per-capita than urban areas in 80 percent of states.

Summary: This newsletter-style piece reports that the U.S. is facing a $3.4 trillion investment gap in water infrastructure (water, wastewater, stormwater) over the next two decades—with rural communities particularly under-resourced. It underscores the scale of the challenge facing U.S. water systems.

Water Reuse to Drive US$47.1 Billion in U.S. Infrastructure Investment by 2035
Source: Water & Waste Water Asia
Author: YanJun Pang (Oct 31, 2025)
URL: https://www.waterwastewaterasia.com/water-reuse-to-drive-us47-1-billion-in-u-s-infrastructure-investment-by-2035/
Water reuse — the recycling of treated wastewater for beneficial applications — is emerging as a critical solution for U.S. utilities, municipalities, and industries seeking resilient water supply strategies.
According to Bluefield Research's new Insight Report: *U.S. Municipal Water Reuse – Market Trends and Forecasts, 2025–2035*, capital expenditure on municipal reuse infrastructure is projected to reach US$47.1 billion between 2025 and 2035. The largest share of this investment will go towards advanced treatment technologies (42.3 %), followed by conveyance networks (40.4 %) and engineering and design (12.4 %). More than 600 projects are currently in planning or execution, driven by evolving state policies, shifting water demands, and technological advancements.
Potable Reuse Gains Ground
Potable reuse projects are expected to represent 37 % of new reuse capacity by 2035, with associated capital expenditure exceeding US$19.9 billion. States such as Colorado, California, Florida, and Arizona have already enacted regulations supporting direct potable reuse (DPR), while New Mexico, Utah, Kansas, and Nevada are exploring pilot programmes and new guidelines.
"While irrigation applications make up the foundational use for water reuse, large potable reuse projects such as the Groundwater Replenishment System in Orange County and the SWIFT project in Virginia are showcasing a change in receptiveness among municipal decision makers," said Megan Bondar, analyst at Bluefield Research.
Summary: The article reports that U.S. municipal water-reuse infrastructure is entering a major investment phase — with a projected US$47.1 billion over the next decade — as states adopt supportive policies, and technology and industrial demand align. Reuse is shifting from fringe to mainstream.

EPA's popular water-infrastructure loans are scarce this year
Source: Politico / E&E News (via Politico Pro)
Author: (Nov 14, 2025)
URL: https://subscriber.politicopro.com/article/eenews/2025/11/14/epas-popular-water-infrastructure-loans-are-scarce-this-year-00651853
The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's signature water-infrastructure loan program has seen a dramatic drop in activity this year, raising concerns among utilities and communities that were counting on these low-cost loans to fund aging systems

and lead-line replacements. The program that once closed dozens of deals annually has so far this year only closed three loans, highlighting a sharp decline in uptake.
The White House and EPA officials say the pipeline of projects remains strong, but local water agencies point to delays in federal processing, shifting priorities and higher interest rates as obstacles. Without an uptick soon, many small systems may struggle to keep pace with heavy infrastructure needs.
Summary: The EPA's main loan program to fund water and wastewater infrastructure in the U.S. has slowed sharply this year, with only a handful of deals closed — potentially signaling trouble for municipalities and utilities in managing aging systems and meeting clean-water mandates.

GLOBAL WATER NEWS

UAE commits $119 million to 5-year global competition to find breakthrough technologies for salt-water treatment
Source: Times of India
Author: (Sep 23 2025)
URL: https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/world/middle-east/uae-commits-119-million-to-5-year-global-competition-to-find-breakthrough-technologies-for-salt-water-treatment/articleshow/124068180.cms
Summary: The Mohamed bin Zayed Water Initiative (MBZWI), in partnership with the XPRIZE Foundation, has launched a $119 million global challenge to accelerate desalination innovation. The five-year competition seeks transformative technologies to reduce cost, energy intensity and environmental impact of seawater desalination—reflecting mounting investment into water-tech globally.

Water shortage will 'threaten way of life', says Environment Agency
Source: The Times
Author: (Jun 16 2025)
URL: **Water shortage will 'threaten way of life', says Environment Agency**
Summary: In the U.K., the Environment Agency warned that England may face a daily public water shortfall of 5 billion litres by 2055 unless major infrastructure, efficiency and governance reforms are implemented. The warning comes amid persistent drought, ageing water systems, and growing demand—including from data centres—and carries implications for lifestyle, industry and regional resilience.

Kabul braces for a waterless future
Source: The Week
Author:
URL: https://theweek.com/world-news/kabul-ground-wells-water-drought
Summary: The capital city of Afghanistan, Kabul, is confronting a severe groundwater crisis: aquifer levels have dropped 25-30 metres over the past decade and abstraction exceeds natural recharge by ~44 million cubic metres annually. Roughly 90% of residents rely on borewells, many of which are now failing or contaminated. Unless critical funding and infrastructure are mobilised, Kabul could become among the first major global capitals to exhaust its water supply.

Angola's €200 mn water infrastructure project bags HSBC financing, ECA backing
Source: Global Trade Review
Author: Maria Gonçalves (Oct 20, 2025)
URL: https://www.gtreview.com/news/africa/angolas-e200mn-water-infrastructure-project-bags-hsbc-financing-eca-backing/
Summary: The government of Angola and HSBC announced financing for the "ProÁgua" water-infrastructure programme (~€200 million) to modernise supply systems and expand access to clean water. The deal includes export-credit agency backing and marks increased investor focus in African water projects.

World annual freshwater losses could supply 280 million people
Source: World Bank (Nov 4, 2025)
URL: https://www.worldbank.org/en/news/press-release/2025/11/04/world-annual-fresh-water-losses-could-supply-280-million-people
The world is losing 324 billion cubic meters of freshwater every year, enough to meet the needs of 280 million people annually, according to the first edition of the *Global Water Monitoring Report* released today by the World Bank. These losses are driven by worsening droughts and unsustainable land and water practices, including poor pricing policies, weak coordination, deforestation, wetland degradation, and excessive irrigation.
The report, *Continental Drying: A Threat to Our Common Future*, provides the most detailed picture yet of global freshwater decline, and offers a roadmap for reversing the trend through smarter policy and investment.
"The trend of continental drying is sobering, but the analysis also points to solutions," said Axel van Trotsenburg, Senior Managing Director, World Bank. *"With the right policies and investments, countries can turn the tide by managing water as the precious resource it is. This is smart development — and essential for building a livable planet."*

Drawing on two decades of satellite data enhanced through new modeling techniques, the report provides an unprecedented view of how land and water management decisions are shaping water availability. For the first time, leaders can see where water loss is happening— at national and county levels—and therefore identify where action is most urgently needed.

By combining water availability and agricultural water demand data, the report identifies vulnerability hot spots and priority regions for policy interventions. Global water use has risen 25% since 2000, with a third of that increase in areas already drying out. This includes areas already facing freshwater scarcity such as Central America, a large swath of Eastern Europe, and northern India. However, water stress is also emerging in historically water-abundant regions undergoing rapid agricultural, industrial, and urban growth, such as southeastern Brazil.

The strain on jobs, incomes, and ecosystems is most acute in vulnerable regions. In Sub-Saharan Africa, droughts leave 600,000 to 900,000 people without jobs each year, disproportionately affecting women, older individuals, landless farmers, and low-skilled workers.

The past two decades have seen a global shift toward the cultivation of more water-intensive crops. Among drying countries, 37 have transitioned to more water-intensive agriculture, including 22 located in arid and semi-arid regions. This structural shift, coupled with inefficiency, further intensifies water demand in already water-stressed countries. More than two-thirds of the inefficient irrigation in drying areas is linked to the cultivation of water-intensive crops, such as rice, wheat, cotton, maize, or sugar cane. This underscores the need for smarter crop choices and incentives that align agricultural practices with water sustainability.

Virtual water trade, which can provide a way for water-scarce countries to import water intensive goods like crops and industrial products, can help reduce global water use. Since 2010, virtual water trade has saved 475 billion cubic meters of water each year or almost 10% of total global water consumption. However, the report finds that many water-scarce countries are exporting products that are water intensive, highlighting the need to align trade policies with water sustainability goals.

“Continental drying is not inevitable,” said Fan Zhang, lead author of the *Global Water Monitoring Report*. *“By managing demand, expanding supply, and allocating water more fairly and efficiently, countries can stabilize water systems and secure their future. The data show that solutions exist; what’s needed now is coordination, investment, and resolve.”*

Note the attachment is not an inducement to trade and Veles Water does not give advice on investments.

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