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*Turning Water Scarcity to Water Abundance:
presenting “HydroGaia – Initiative for All
Generations”*

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Abstract

The aim of this report is concerned with bringing forward an issue urging for absolute prioritization within the global village, along - hopefully - with the writers proposal for its solution: this is no other than the need to fight back against climate-change-driven water scarcity, in parallel with the crafting of the necessary way-out-of-the-problem that will allow us all, as humanity, to turn it into water abundance. We advocate that at this stage humanity has the necessary means, science, knowledge and technology to provide a sustainable solution to an unsustainable and unsustaining mega-problem, threatening by its very nature to become a meta-problem for the whole of the human kind along with all flora and fauna of the geosystem. Yet, we still miss, seemingly, the most important element to the equation for the solution: the political will, that is, coupled with the vision and the leadership towards resolving this mega-problem, which comes with an imperative warning: “you will either make me go extinct, or I will make you go extinct”.

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1. Prolegomena

Major wars, conflicts and humanitarian catastrophes of the last few decades in North and Sub-Saharan Africa, as well as in the Middle East and Central Asia, are at the epicenter of the global concern and attention. The European Union or, at least, some of the EU countries, along with the USA, the Russian Federation, China and multiple other regional and local stakeholders have invested short, medium and long-term interests in all these areas of the world.

Many argue that precisely those interests and investments are at the very root of the problem. Others, that they constitute the path towards the solutions. Beyond all arguments and rhetoric, though, the facts constitute a clear picture of current realities: the geopolitical, geostrategic and economic importance of the war-devastated regions for the ‘global North’ – which commonly stands behind much human, animal and environmental suffering – as also as for the ‘global South’ are both well-known and well-understood.

This being said, the aim of the article you are now reading are concerned with bringing forward an issue urging for absolute prioritization within the global village, along – hopefully – with the writers proposal for its solution: this is no other than the need to fight back against **climate-change-driven water scarcity**, in parallel with the crafting of the necessary way-out-of-the-problem that will allow us all, as humanity, to turn it into water abundance.

We advocate that at this stage humanity has the necessary means, science, knowledge and technology to provide a sustainable solution to an unsustainable and unsustaining mega-problem, threatening by its very nature to become a meta-problem for the whole of the human kind along with all flora and fauna of the geosystem. Yet, we still miss, seemingly, the most important element to the equation for the solution: the political will, that is, coupled with the vision and the leadership towards resolving this mega-problem, which comes with an imperative warning: “you will either make me go extinct, or I will make you go extinct”.

The total or partial destruction of the regional, national and administrative status quo in the Middle East, Central Asia and North Africa, partly run by dictatorships and/or oligarchies in the past few decades, is at the moment passing a stage of “reorganization”, through chaos in its purest form. Mass population exodus phenomena – environmental, economic and war-driven refugees, immigrants and migrants – are all getting spotted in massive numbers expected only to grow in the few next years and decades.

Notwithstanding the lack of a common understanding about the terminology used¹ – like what is an environmental refugee² for instance – and the pressing need for the development of an appropriate international legal framework³ covering the so-called “environmental refugees”, this paper tries to underline the need for a clear, holistic and global solution to the water scarcity problem. This solution would help to minimize the extent and the suffering of the ‘drylands’ and their people, fauna and flora, as well as other regions that get hard-hit from climate-change-driven severe natural phenomena, whether local and sporadic, such as hurricanes and floods, or regional and massive, like deforestation and ‘desertification’. The way we see it under a systems-view of the world, the 21st century world is currently standing ‘at the edge of chaos’, where little change in some minor parameter of a system usually generate major changes for the overall performance, or even existence of the system. We are at the “tipping point” of environmental dynamics, human population development and species’ extinction. Whether we will all become a parameter of the solution or one of aggravating the problems leading to total collapse remains within the field of human possibilities. In an era that has been characterized as the “Anthropocene”, where humans claim they will master their environment and their nature so to achieve survival and thriving for both them and

¹ <http://www.unhcr.org/research/working/3ac6a0d00/environmental-refugees-myth-reality-richard-black.html>

² <https://stats.oecd.org/glossary/detail.asp?ID=839>

³ <https://www.wilsoncenter.org/article/environmental-refugees>

their ecosystem, we remain hopefully optimistic that we can make the right choices instead of keep making the least insightful – and seemingly more opportunistic, yet catastrophic in the long run – ones. At the edge of chaos we all stand and accordingly we must think, act and operate for our daily businesses. It is not any more sufficient to do things right; we also need to do the right things, to prioritize properly and to drive development and growth with sustainability being at their very core: without sustainability, no development and no growth can fail to prove itself a chimera; with it, no limit to prosperity by all and for all can be foreseen. Yet, it seems humanity does not act having sustainability as the cornerstone of all its planning. This is not said to underestimate various massively important initiatives from various actors towards this direction; it only serves to bring forward the overall picture that pops out quite impressively before our eyes. Several attempts of various international fora and institutions, of the academia at large, of the international community with the UN and the World Bank as its spearhead, of national governments and of various NGOs and of some actors of the private sector have all partially or totally failed, or partially succeeded if you prefer it, in creating a global understanding about the importance and the critical nature of the Sustainability Agenda. We all have not yet managed to bring public awareness to the common problems we all face, which come under the title ‘17 Goals for Sustainable Development of the UN’⁴. The reasons why this is happening is not so much of importance for this paper, as it is the fact that it is happening. A clear need for public awareness on the common issues humanity and Gaia (coming from the Greek ‘Γαία’, meaning Earth) face in the 21st century is needed, for out of this awareness and ultimate understanding the solutions will become sustainable and sustaining, in the environmental, political and economic sense of the words.

2. What is the global water overlook of our world?

Currently, a growing number of people are forced to leave their homeland and look for shelter elsewhere for reasons linked to climate change and water scarcity. The estimates on their numbers vary from thirty to over fifty millions. Some scholars have long disputed on an estimation of climate-change-driven displaced persons exceeding two hundred million by the year 2050⁵. This is the number officially adopted by the UN and the international community at large. Water scarcity is a threat which is very ‘democratic’ in nature: it already affects a serious part of the world population (see the numbers and image further below); further, it is expected to affect, one way or another, the vast majority of the world population in the short-to-medium term.

Therefore, this existential threat is holistic in nature and it expands horizontally and vertically within societies, between states, and at the global level. Water scarcity is a threat engulfing but not being limited to what has been labelled the ‘water stress’ problem (for a detailed analysis of the “water stress” and “water scarcity” definitions see the 2009 OECD Report titling “Managing Water for All: An OECD Perspective on Pricing and Financing”, p. 34, Box 1.5). What these terms commonly signify is that there is a real, substantive, very dangerous and rising lack, waste and misuse of water resources globally; they signify that there is expected to be an insufficient amount of healthy water for a big part of the human beings and their habitats in the short to medium term, while it already affects big parts of Gaia. Human beings, as animals and plants and all life at large, simply cannot survive and exist without water. Water is the fundamental element for life: wherever water exists, life may become a reality and thrive through evolution; wherever it is absent, no life can be detected. During the last decades, with an increasing pace as of the announcement of the UN Millennium Goals of 2000, the international community has learnt a lot about the problem, as also have the

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<http://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/sustainable-development-goals/>

⁵ <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC1692964/>

academia and the international business community. Yet, this problem is hardly ever spoken within national political, social and economic debates, not as much, certainly, as it would be needed in order for the problem to get grasped from the national audiences and constituents, which is a prerequisite for them to form the necessary majorities that will catalyze the process towards turning the threat into an opportunity through collaboration and common action for a common goal. There are important political figures in Europe, as well as in the United States and elsewhere in the world, who deny climate change. This is a tough reality we can neither deny, nor underestimate. While the 17 Global Sustainability Goals of the UN have long been announced and many initiatives have been launched at the international level, essential targets for the mankind and for the sake of all generations and the ecosystem have not yet become common knowledge. Thus, misperceptions, as also as so called “meta-truths” or “blue lies” concerning climate change at large and sustainability questions more specifically can have a devastating effect on the general public, especially when they are expressed from authoritative lips. This way, a future of despair substitutes the one of hope. Pessimism substitutes optimism and realism falls victim of them both. This situation *urgently* needs to change: literally and literary, there simply is not any time to waste anymore. Gaia’s clock forgives no human time-killing or time-wasting. “Urgency”, therefore, is the keyword needed to describe the major attribute of the whole of the sustainability goals of the UN, of which providing a solution to the water scarcity problem is labelled under the title “6th UN Goal for Sustainable Development”.

3. What is water scarcity and why there is an urgency to deal with it

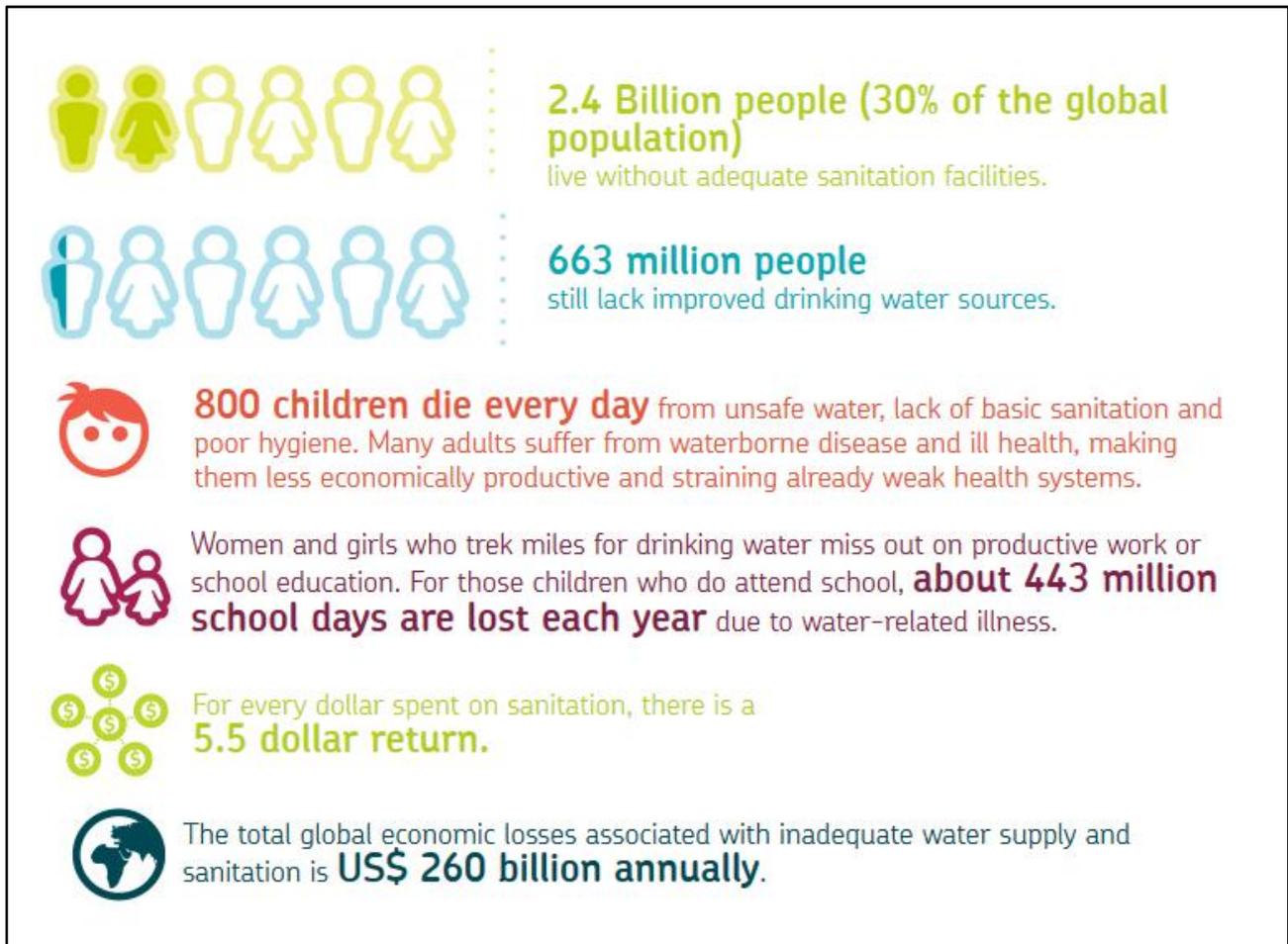
The United Nations mentions the following about water scarcity in two of its basis-setting documents on the subject (“Human Development Report 2006”, UNDP, 2006; “Coping with water scarcity. Challenge of the twenty-first century”, UN-Water, FAO, 2007):

- Water scarcity already affects every continent. Around 1.2 billion people, or

almost one-fifth of the world's population, live in areas of physical scarcity, and 500 million people are approaching this situation. Another 1.6 billion people, or almost one quarter of the world's population, face economic water shortage (where countries lack the necessary infrastructure to take water from rivers and aquifers).

- Water scarcity is among the key problems to be faced by many societies and the World in the 21st century. Water use has been growing at more than twice the rate of population increase in the last century, and, although there is no global water scarcity as such, an increasing number of regions are chronically short of water.
- Water scarcity is both a natural and a human-made phenomenon. There is enough freshwater on the planet, but it is distributed unevenly and too much of it is wasted, polluted and unsustainably managed.
- Around 700 million people in 43 countries suffer today from water scarcity.
- By 2025, 1.8 billion people will be living in countries or regions with absolute water scarcity, and two-thirds of the world's population could be living under water stressed conditions.
- With the existing climate change scenario, almost half the world's population will be living in areas of high water stress by 2030, including between 75 million and 250 million people in Africa. In addition, water scarcity in some arid and semi-arid places will displace between 24 million and 700 million people.
- Sub-Saharan Africa has the largest number of water-stressed countries of any region.

To its credit, the intergovernmental organization ‘Sanitation and Water for All’ has published the very informative following infographic:



For the authors of this article, as for many people around the world, for governments, international organizations and businesses, this poses a big paradox: while our ‘spaceship Earth’ is a ‘little blue dot’, mostly covered by water, we currently face a water scarcity problem which only gets more and more severe year by year.

To get the big picture of the problem, quoting from Peter Diamandis and Steven Kotler’s “Abundance” (Peter Diamandis and Steven Kotler, “Abundance: the future is better than you think”, Free Press, New York, 2012), we would like to underline the following assessment: “Around 97.3 percent of the water on the planet is too salty to drink and another 2.0 percent is locked up as polar ice leaving just 0.5 percent for human consumption, agriculture, industrial uses, etc.”

Furthermore, we also need to take into account the fact that this 0.5% of the water resources we can use gets massively mistreated, wasted, overused and/or abused. This happens due to financial and economic constraints, lack

of the necessary information, knowledge and education, infrastructure shortages, the accumulated result of which, aggravated in some cases by blunt insensitivity, create the overall picture described so far.

Only a positive response of the global population and of the business community, acting in sync with all institutional stakeholders, can become the catalyst needed for a sustainable solution to be crafted.

4. Environmental Refugees: a pressing reality

During the last three decades, as of the end of the Cold War, the major sources of the war-driven waves of immigrants, migrants and refugees towards Europe and Northern America were Afghanistan, Iraq, Syria and Libya. The total populations of these countries hardly reach a hundred million people. This one hundred million people have generated as much as about twenty million refugees, immigrants and migrants.

On the other hand, the so-called ‘environmental refugees’ that are expected up to the year 2050 easily extend this number by a magnitude that turns quantitative differences to qualitative ones.

The number of expected environmental refugees is based on scientific calculations/speculations and knowledge-driven, well-informed estimates varying between a range of tens of millions to the accepted by the UN number of two hundred million people⁶. Such a massive movement of humans, within such a short period of time and within an overall booming world population combined with the fact that West passes through the phase demographers characterize as “incipient population decline”, may well gear predictable as well as unpredictable political and legal challenges, both in and for the global North and in and for the global South, all across the East-West spectrum. Some regions will be more severely hit, for sure, yet the whole world will feel the impact: just like when a super-volcano gets erupted, the whole sky gets covered with volcanic ash and an ice age may get triggered, affecting the whole of Gaia, so, also, when some regions of the world get water-scarcity devastated, the whole of the Gaia should be expected to feel the pain.

Early and adequate solutions should be crafted proactively, if we are to avoid a reactive solution-creation that will be devastating for all of us as history’s lessons inform. This quantitative detail paints a part of the overall qualitative nature of the differences of these forthcoming pools of frustration and suffering. For example, scholars have long observed that there were “...environmental factors that moved Mongolian tribes northward in the second century BC⁷, due to drought, or the removal of population from the Khoresm oasis in the first century AC, after the invasion of nomadic tribes which destroyed irrigation systems”.

Therefore, history is clear on the sequence of events when people face environmental threats: they move massively, in short periods of time and then they clash with the people inhabiting the regions where the refugees are going or passing by. This is quite understandable, to say the least: obviously, nobody stays in a dryland until s/he dies out of thirst; and if, while moving away from this land one finds opposition to free passing or new installment, one clashes with the opposition providers.

We acknowledge that the focus of the European and international community is mostly focused on addressing the necessities of wars in various parts of the world, as also as with the needs of the refugees they generate, along with the financial and economic crises generated by a shifting international economy. All these realities notwithstanding, the water problems of Gaia have the potential, or are expected with quite a big certainty more accurately, to produce much more victims and much more severe crises in the near future. Thus, they should be upgraded in the prioritization of the agendas of both national and international institutions, while they should also get highlighted to the eyes of the general public.

Should we commonly fail to efficiently and effectively tackle the water-scarcity question and turn it in a water-abundance response, we will ultimately pay an unprecedented price: a price where the very survival of civilization as we know it is at stake. The cost of inertia and apathy are much higher in comparison with the costs of momentum-crafting, empathy and proactive solutions in this case; the costs of action are much less than the costs of inaction⁸, no matter how big the former or the latter may prove to be in the not-far future.

5. Is there a solution to be expected? HydroGaia – An Initiative For All Generations

Governments, institutes, the international community at large, as well as businesses and

⁶ <http://www.un.org/press/en/2008/ga10725.doc.htm>

⁷ <http://www.unhcr.org/research/working/3ae6a0d00/environmental-refugees-myth-reality-richard-black.html>

⁸ http://www.huffingtonpost.com/shail-khiyara/why-the-global-water-cris_b_12450260.html?

entrepreneurs around the world are seeking for solutions towards turning water scarcity to water abundance.

[A High Level Panel on Water has been appointed by the UN](#) as of last year (2016), while numerous intergovernmental bodies seek to tackle the issue through exchanging best-practices, knowledge and information on water management, storage and distribution. We are far from finding a definite and final answer. Institutional procedures are very costly in terms of time and resources, while national prides and interests never miss to pose their blocking stones in the pipeline of solution-crafting. Water management remains under the responsibility of the states along with all other natural resources. Therefore, the whole world gets massively divided between the haves and have-nots of water, the ultimate, maybe, manifestation of inequality and injustice, lack of empathy and tolerance, power politics and selfishly defined national pride. That way, water becomes a weapon in the hands of the haves against the needs of the have-nots, at least in the short run. However, it is against reason to believe that this policy of extortion will miss to soon prove itself a chimera for both the haves and the have-nots: as the needs of the latter become aggravated and spill over to other regions, affecting more and more people, who – coincidentally – pass through the phase of “population explosion”, the current blessing of the haves, water, will turn itself to their future curse, for massive numbers of have-nots will lead themselves to the lands of the haves in order to sustain their lives. Thus, using water as a geopolitical and strategic weapon is not just an end-game; it is a dead-end-game, leading to massive clashes and assured devastation for all.

This ‘water divide’ of the world will continue to get wider and deeper so long as water is not disentangled from national interests. This disentanglement is the basic condition for the practical and legal reassurance of the Human Right to healthy and clean water. Another condition is the mobilization of public opinion towards reassuring this very human right. For without the support and mobilization of the public opinion, no solution can be promisingly crafted, promoted and developed.

The fundamental question therefore becomes: “towards which end should humanity start marching?”

The answer is clear for the authors of this article: towards the creation of a global authority for water gathering, management, storage and distribution, which will bring together the international and national institutions and the private sector, so to assure that all living creatures and all soils of the world can enjoy the water they need so to survive, thrive and evolve.

Planetary water resources should be transferred from nation states to this international entity whose mission will be to *dematerialize* and *demonetize* water access in the widest possible degree.

Towards this end, we advocate the need to work towards our sustainable future through the development of “HydroGaia – Initiative for All Generations”, a business proposal at its startup phase which aims to holistically deal with global water resources management and distribution, through disruptive legal frameworks, techniques, technologies and policies, and which will take advantage of all best practices of the past, engulfing them in a new institutional apparatus dealing with water issues globally. This initiative aims to become one of the first manifestations of true global governance, disentangled from the realities of national, regional and local malpractices and selfish preoccupations.

To become indicative, HydroGaia:

- is initiated as a *global public business initiative* aiming to bring a permanent and sustainable solution to the problem of people’s, animals’ and plants’ inaccessibility to healthy, clean water for drinking, sanitation and cultivation, through the combined, integrated and aggregated powers of new technologies (artificial intelligence, infinite computing, robotics), crowdsourcing and crowdfinancing, entrepreneurship and intergovernmental collaboration;
- is an initiative aiming to bring water abundance and, thus, materialize the 6th

Target of the UN Sustainable Development Goals;

- has the Massively Transformative Purpose (MTP) to collect, manage and distribute the world's water resources, 'from anyone according to one's capacity, to everyone according to one's needs'.

Presenting the initiative to various stakeholders, we usually get the question: "how this water-abundant world will become our new, 'upgraded' physical reality through 'HydroGaia – Initiative for All Generations'?"

The answer to this question is the following: HydroGaia will create a *World Water Network*, an infrastructure consisting of *Water Banks* (storage and management of water resources) and *Water Arteries* and *Veins* (collection and distribution).

- *Water Banks* are describing depositories of water installed around the world: they will collect and store water resources for immediate or future use. Their number, exact location and capacity will be the matter of further research and analysis, which will take into account environmental, ecological, geopolitical and strategic issues, issues of quick and profitable access, of minimal cost, of technological state-of-the-art, of innovative breakthroughs and of other matters to be specified in it. Crowdsourcing and prize competitions will be used at a large scale during these analyses, along with traditional business practices and financing which will be practiced to cover these items; thus, the great public will be brought in the crafting of the solution from the very first instance of its initiation.
- *Water Arteries* and *Veins* will connect the *Water Banks* with one another, so that the deliverance of water resources from one point of the network to any other to become possible.

In the participatory global democracy of the 21st century we envisage a world where people are not just producers or consumers of goods and services; instead, these two distinct

categories of all previous ages get merged in a new category of *open-source entrepreneurship*, short of speak, so that whoever has the will and the means – be them financial, physical, mental or otherwise – to participate in the crafting of the solution, will also get the opportunity to do so. This mode of operation can guarantee that the ones who will take this option and become involved in one way or another will become the stakeholders of the project, assuring some income and/or profits for themselves on the one hand, along with the satisfaction of their participation to a common cause that far exceeds basic financial, economic or political incentives and reaches to all future generations on the other.

- HydroGaia's *Water Veins* will be a world network of innovative pipelines running around the continents and the world oceans, transmitting water to and from the Water Banks, from and to the countries that will be either depositing water (the former – "from") or drawing water (the latter – "to") from the Water Banks.
- *Water Arteries* will be transmitting the waters from rivers and basins, as also as from the melting ice in the Poles and from flood-hit areas, to the Water Banks, before it ends up to the seas and becomes inaccessible for human, animal and plant use.

For the purpose of their '*water-transactions*' the participating countries, regional authorities and private companies dealing with water supplies will be using 'water credits' in the manner the IMF/World Bank system operates, which will be transferable to 'hard currency': therefore, an incentive for public authorities and private actors gets created to participate in the system, for if they provide to HydroGaia access to their rivers, or to their flood-hit regions, or to any other water resources they may have, they will come into position to gain significant economic results out of resources that get misused, underused, overused or wasted completely.

When rains severely hit a region, devastating it, it is as if massive amounts of 'transparent gold', to paraphrase 'black gold', is falling, and if one only

sees the problems created but misses to see the opportunities created as well, we firmly believe that this is due to a myopic vision that understands not that what is a human's curse may also be another human's blessing. However, if the necessary transfer belt for turning curse to blessing gets created, both parties may enjoy the benefits. HydroGaia aims to become exactly this transfer belt, linking the ones who can provide water resources to the ones who need them, assuring benefits for them both.

HydroGaia aims include the creation of a *Fund for Devastated Regions*, which will compensate all flood-hit persons around the world for their losses, taking this responsibility off the shoulders of the states and, thus, turning the massive amounts of rainfall water to their financial equivalent, something no authority till today can do. This is a massively important feature of HydroGaia and one more reason for the nations of the world to unite behind it.

HydroGaia aims to 'wire-up' the world with an apparatus of water depositories and pipelines that will connect every region with any other: it is one *any-to-any physical network* of water resources management. If during the 20th century the world has seen a massive boom of electric and telephone wires, and of oil pipelines, delivering energy, or voice, from producer countries to consumer countries, the 21st century, we believe, should be stamped by an analogous process of *water-wiring creation*, without, of course, the wars and disputes that characterized – and continue to do so – the oil pipelines creation.

Returning the ownership of the resource of water along with its management to the people of the world, through the vehicle of the HydroGaia initiative, will both assure its financial sustainability and its long-term standing, while it will also provide with the necessary abundance-driven answer to the riddle of water scarcity.

HydroGaia will return water ownership to the people, the so-called "crowds", in the following sense: *whoever wills and means to participate will have the opportunity to invest in the project and become one of its collective owners*, whether they will invest in money, time, services,

physical works and efforts, or in any other way imaginable.

The ones who will opt to grab this opportunity and invest their means, knowledge and actions in the project will become its proprietaries, with their share being in accordance with, and reflecting, their total participation as a percentage of the aggregate participation of everyone who will make the same choice. Therefore, *HydroGaia is more than a business initiative*: it is all a business, a movement and a cause, interlinked and hard-wired in a new collaborative, all-inclusive, integrated format, which will, we are sure, reflect all business and management procedures of the medium to long-term future.

For the short to medium term, until the Water Veins get installed throughout Gaia, the whole system of water supply can be operated with the help of ship-tankers, which will transfer water from the one end of the world to the other, east to west and north to south and vice versa, just like oil tankers do.

This will provide opportunities for the shipping sector to get involved and participate in the project, as well. The development and maintenance of the Water Banks and the whole infrastructure will also do accordingly for the whole of the private sector, as well as of the public: they can perfectly well be developed by private sector business interests as also as by public, which will in essence and in legal form be committed to follow the rules, terms and regulations of HydroGaia in accordance with international law.

The profitability of the infrastructure investors will be reassured by the terms of cooperation, so they will have the incentive to grab this opportunity and develop Water Bank businesses, or Water Veins networks, or innovative Water Collecting Technologies and Infrastructure and so on and so forth. In the same time, *the states will be collecting fees for the amounts of water resources they will 'sell' to HydroGaia, while they will always have where to look for when they will be in need of water*.

As it gets obvious, *the whole initiative brings the collaboration of the international community and the business world at the world scale*, materializing in

essence the “think globally, act locally” concept and philosophy.

Capitalizing in knowledge its monetary resources coming from its revenues, HydroGaia will be able to finance further studies on the ultimate mechanism of water transportation in nature, i.e. the clouds, so that the humankind will finally manage to direct or redirect them, form, reform or dissolve them and so on, so that no more catastrophic events may be taking place in the future, and the ultimate needs of all parts of the world get covered in the most efficient and effective way. In other words, ‘we have a dream’ about a world in which geoengineering meets perfection and HydroGaia may become the vehicle towards this end.

But beyond and above hopeful foresights, visions and orientations, our research and analysis indicates some very important insights about the creation of HydroGaia:

- from three hundred thousand to two million people will find a job in the global water sector;
- a significant percentage of the world GDP (7-10%) will be added to the annual economic cycle, boosting a sustainable development with environmental, social and humanitarian signs on it and reaching much beyond our epoch and generation to all future ones: this is exactly why we call HydroGaia an “all generations initiative”;
- there will be an end to the over 40 billion hours that are yearly wasted to collect water, releasing women and children, especially in the underdeveloped world, from this burden and allowing them to concentrate their efforts on education, growth and prosperity;
- using the massive quantities of the water resources as means to generate clean energy while they move through the HydroGaia network, the project will contribute to the creation of a cleaner future for us all.

We believe that grand-scale problems like water scarcity can only be tackled through collaborative efforts, if the appropriate

solutions are to emerge and lead us to a future of prosperity and sustainable growth, reducing stress and suffering for the whole ecosystem. “Together we can, together we must” should be the one and only slogan of the Anthropocene. And ‘HydroGaia – Initiative for All Generations’ is a proposal aiming to this direction.