

Meta

Volumetric Water Benefits: 2025 Report

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Introduction

Meta takes a comprehensive approach to water stewardship, incorporating efficient operations, reuse, and water restoration. Since 2012, Meta has tracked and reported water usage effectiveness at its data centers. Meta shares an interactive map of their sustainability impact efforts, including the water stewardship efforts in communities in which Meta operates: **sustainability impact map (online at sustainability.atmeta.com/water/#map).**

Meta has set a goal of being Water Positive in 2030. To achieve this goal, Meta will restore more water than consumed by supporting and funding projects with volumetric benefits, with targets of restoring 200% of water consumed at their owned operations in high water stress regions and 100% in medium water stress regions (Meta Sustainability, 2026). Meta's context-based approach to basin-level restoration targets focuses efforts based on the need in each region by investing in water restoration projects that are designed to address the shared water challenges of a particular watershed. Each Meta-supported water restoration project is unique and designed to address local challenges. These projects generally fall into categories that include:

- conservation and ecosystem restoration projects to help protect local habitats that enhance biodiversity;
- water supply and reliability projects, which increase available water supply through improved efficiency, leak detection and repair or other methods;
- water access, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) projects that support sustainable access to safe, affordable community drinking water supplies; and
- water quality projects that capture and reduce pollution incorporating wetland and agricultural best management practices.

Meta initiated its water restoration program in 2017, and through June 2026, has funded water restoration projects that are in various stages of completion in 19 watersheds with medium to high water stress (Figures 1 and 2). Twenty-eight of these projects generated over 2.9 billion gallons of volumetric benefit in 2025 (see Appendix 1). Thirty-four additional projects have been funded but are not yet generating volumetric benefits (see Appendix 2); following implementation, these additional projects are expected to generate a volumetric benefit of more than 2.5 billion gallons. Once all 62 projects are fully implemented, they are expected to generate a volumetric benefit of 5.4 billion gallons. The locations of the water restoration projects funded through June 2026 are shown in Figures 1 and 2.

This report summarizes the quantification of volumetric water benefits generated in 2025 and anticipated future volumetric water benefits. Meta acknowledges these projects also support complementary benefits such as those related to water quality, biodiversity, and socioeconomics, but these benefits are not quantified.

Additionally, Meta has committed to supporting at least one non-volume generating capacity building water project at each of their owned data center locations (Meta Sustainability, 2026). These projects can include supporting local environmental nonprofits, governance, research, and other non-volume generating activities (see Appendix 3 for a list of supported capacity-building projects).

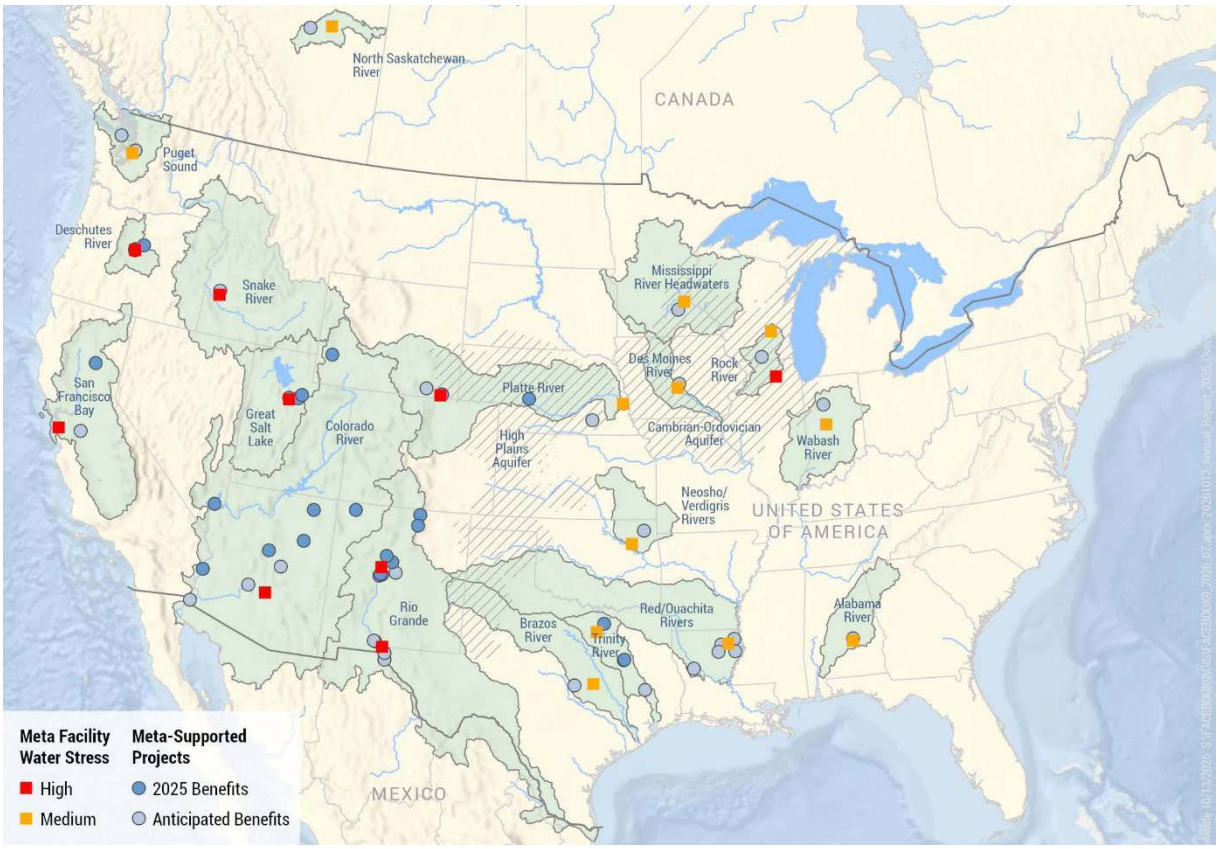


Figure 1. Meta-funded water restoration projects in North America.



Figure 2. Metafunded water restoration projects in Ireland.

Quantification Methodology

Volumetric water benefits (VWBs) are defined as the volume of water resulting from water stewardship activities, relative to a unit of time, that modify the hydrology in a beneficial way and/or help reduce shared water challenges. Volumetric benefits of water restoration projects are quantified using the methods described in **Volumetric Water Benefit Accounting, Version 2.0** (WRI et al., 2025), and the specific methods applied depend on the project objectives and activities implemented. It is recognized that the estimated benefits have some uncertainty, as they are based on available data and information using models and estimation techniques. To reduce this uncertainty, scientifically defensible methodologies and conservative assumptions are employed throughout the quantification process.

Volumetric water benefits of funded and completed projects are first counted in the year the project begins achieving volumetric water benefits, and in each subsequent year, for up to a maximum of ten years, provided the project is maintained and confirmed to function as intended. If a project has multiple funders, the volumetric water benefit is adjusted to reflect Meta's financial contribution compared to the total project cost, to report the percent of the total volumetric water benefit that can be attributed to Meta's investment.

Risk Assessment Methodology

To determine a watershed's stress level, Meta uses the World Resources Institute's (WRI) **Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas 4.0** as an initial screening tool for understanding water stress conditions at our data centers and facilities (WRI, 2023). Aqueduct includes 13 indicators covering various types of water risk; there are eight indicators related to water quantity, two indicators related to water quality, and three indicators related to regulatory and reputational risk. Based on a site's location, Aqueduct assigns a raw overall risk score as well as a categorical ranking (low, low-medium, medium-high, high, or extremely high).

Aqueduct is a global tool with some underlying limitations. While the underlying models have been validated, the results are not. Water stress remains highly subjective and cannot be measured directly, and not every aspect of water risk can be captured and incorporated into the tool. The underlying model results are static and are only periodically updated in Aqueduct, so the results may not necessarily reflect current basin conditions. Furthermore, the current underlying model does not include inter-basin transfers, which is an important component of many water systems; in such instances, Aqueduct would only capture water risk for the site, not necessarily risk for the site's water supply, which could result in misleading results. Finally, Aqueduct is a global risk assessment and decision-support tool with limited inclusion of local-level data.

Because of these limitations, Meta further evaluates water risk at Meta-owned data centers and offices by considering local conditions, utility information, and input from third-party experts. Meta analyzes both the WRI risk score and third-party water risk assessments, then assigns a low-, medium- or high-water stress score for each watershed where Meta operates a data center. When assessments differ, the more conservative (higher) score is assigned to ensure adequate restoration planning. For additional detail on how Meta assesses and assigns water risk scores across our operations, see "Our Approach to Water Restoration" (Meta Sustainability, 2026).



Meta's 2025 Volumetric Water Benefits by the Numbers

28
projects generating benefits in 2025

More than
2.9 billion gallons
of volumetric water benefit

7
basins

+
Co-benefits including water quality, biodiversity/habitat, water security

In 2025, volumetric benefits were generated by 28 Meta-supported projects implemented across 7 watersheds in which Meta facilities, including data centers and offices, with medium to high water risk are located. These projects have been completed in collaboration with a wide range of partner organizations, including NGOs, government agencies, solutions providers, and other funding corporates. Together, adjusted for Meta's cost-share, the projects represent a volumetric water benefit of more than 2.9 billion gallons in 2025. These projects provide a variety of additional benefits beyond their volumetric contributions, including strengthened water security, improved water quality, habitat creation, and erosion prevention.

Basin Results

The remainder of this report describes funded projects that have benefits accruing in 2025 as well as other funded projects anticipated to generate volumetric benefits in the years ahead. Projects are organized by the basin in a geographical order roughly following northwest to southeast in North America and then presenting other countries. Each basin section first presents projects which are generating benefits in 2025 and then presents funded projects with anticipated future benefits.

Puget Sound | Washington Offices

Meta's Washington offices are located within the Puget Sound basin, which spans the northwest part of Washington state and extends into Canada. Water risks in this basin include biodiversity and water quality. Meta has funded two projects within this basin (Figure 3). These projects are not yet complete but are expected to provide benefits in future years. These are: the Dungeness Drought Response project and the Sammamish River and Waynita Creek Restoration projects.



Figure 3. Project locations within the Puget Sound Basin.

Anticipated Future Benefits: Dungeness Drought Response

This project is a collaboration between the Washington Water Trust, Dungeness Water Users Association, and the Jamestown S'Klallam Tribe to enhance freshwater flows in Washington's Dungeness River, a critical habitat for 10 species of salmonids, including four Endangered Species Act-listed species. This project aims to address declining minimum stream flows, which threaten salmon survival through passage barriers, elevated water temperatures, and de-watered habitats. By securing long-term Dry Year Leasing and Pulse Flow agreements, the initiative is expected to restore 20 million gallons of water per year for five years, ensuring more resilient water supplies for endangered salmon in dry and drought conditions.

Anticipated Future Benefits: Sammamish River and Waynita Creek Restoration

The City of Bothell and the Washington Department of Ecology are creating rearing, migration, and cool-water refuge opportunities for multiple native and endangered salmonid species. Project activities include creation of a new stream channel connecting Waynita Creek to the Sammamish River, and stream meandering in Waynita Creek. Additionally, this project is expected to enhance environmental resilience to climate hazards, foster community educational and recreational gathering spaces, and uphold the physical and cultural survival of the Suquamish and Muckleshoot Tribes by restoring their traditional fishing grounds.

Deschutes River | Prineville Data Center

The Prineville data center is located in the Deschutes River Basin, which spans north central Oregon, on the eastern side of the Cascade Mountain range. Water risks in this basin include water quality and water quantity (surface and groundwater). Meta has funded four projects within the Deschutes River Basin (Figure 4). The Ingram Meadow Restoration and the Prineville Aquifer Storage and Recharge project provided a combined volumetric benefit of more than 30 million gallons per year (MGY) for the Deschutes River Basin in 2025. Two additional projects are not yet complete but are expected to provide benefits in future years. These are: the McKay Creek Water Rights Exchange project and the Prineville Aquifer Storage and Recovery Phase II project.

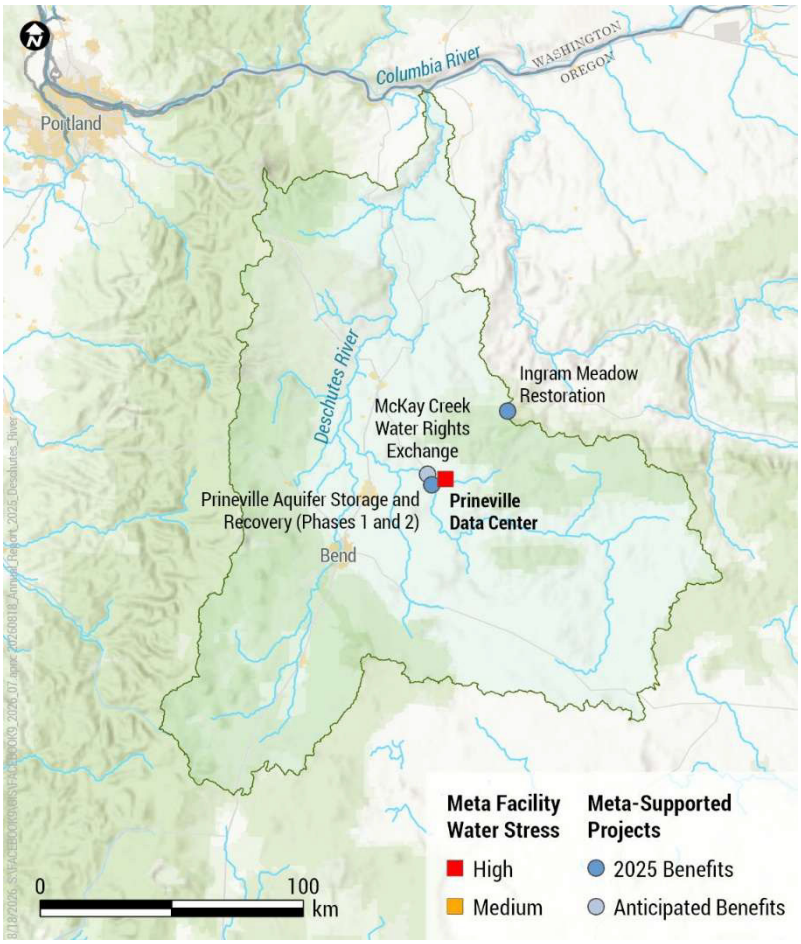


Figure 4. Project locations within the Deschutes River Basin.

Ingram Meadow Restoration

PROJECT OVERVIEW

Challenge: Incised channel draining a wet meadow and lowering the water table
Outcome: Restored 15 acres of wet meadow, increasing late summer water availability
Volumetric Water Benefit: 1.5 MGY increased storage
Additional Benefits: Improved water quality, decreased sediment loading, habitat creation

Ingram Meadow is located within the Ochoco National Forest, Oregon (Figure 5). Past grazing, removal of riparian hardwood vegetation, and timber harvest resulted in a downcut channel that drained the wet meadow and lowered the water table for most of the year. Although the stream channel supported perennial flows of water, the meadow no longer functioned as a "sponge," holding groundwater throughout the year. Instead, the meadow dried out and areas with important fen habitat were at risk of being drained and lost.



Figure 5. Project Location: Ingram Meadow Restoration.



Figure 6. Ingram Meadow Restoration Site (Photo credit: USFS, 2018).

This project, completed in 2019, repaired the degraded, incised channel to halt headcutting by using plug and pond techniques (Figure 6). Significant amounts of large wood, rock, and soil were placed in the channel to prevent erosion in the stream's channel profile and increase groundwater storage. This project supports increased summer water availability and is additionally expected to improve water quality, reduce sediment loading, and provide improved wet meadow habitat. The implementing partners included the National Forest Foundation, the US Forest Service, the Middle Deschutes Watershed Council, and the Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation.

Prineville Aquifer Storage and Recharge (Phase I)

PROJECT OVERVIEW

Challenge: Local water availability
Outcome: Increased supply reliability
Volumetric Water Benefit: 28.8 MGY increased recharge (varies annually)
Additional Benefits: Groundwater level stabilization, improved community economic welfare & climate resilience

The City of Prineville has experienced growing water demand from its customers, including multiple data centers. This project involved construction of an aquifer storage and recovery (ASR) system that takes advantage of underground storage capacity in geologic formations to support the City of Prineville in meeting growing peak day demands and the long-term resiliency of the city's water supply (Figure 7).

To utilize the available storage, groundwater is extracted from wells located near the Crooked River during the winter, when streamflows are higher, and demand is lower. The water is conveyed uphill to the ASR, where it recharges the aquifer through injection wells and is stored for use during summer periods when demand is higher. This project was completed and began delivering volumetric benefits in 2021. The City of Prineville is taking responsibility for ongoing monitoring and maintenance.

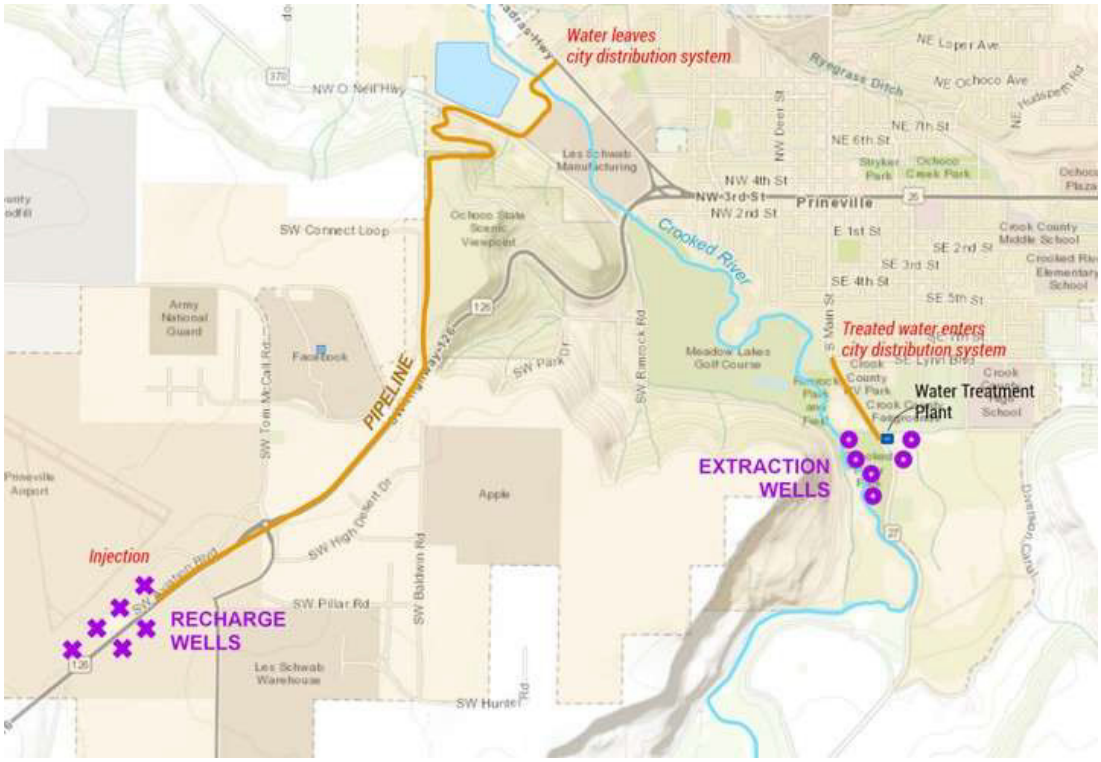


Figure 7. ASR system comprised of groundwater extraction wells and a treatment plant along the Crooked River. Source: City of Prineville

Anticipated Future Benefits: McKay Creek Water Rights Exchange

McKay Creek is a tributary to the Crooked River and provides the freshwater habitat that is critical for successful reintroduction of Middle Columbia River steelhead and salmon in the lower Crooked River. This project aims to restore and permanently protect the natural hydrograph of a six-mile length of McKay Creek to provide habitat for steelhead fry in a reach that is currently dewatered by agricultural withdrawals.

This project involves construction of a pump station, a pipeline, and associated district and on-farm infrastructure to reliably deliver irrigation water to farms and ranges adjacent to McKay Creek. As part of the project, irrigators along McKay Creek will trade their privately held water rights, sourced from McKay Creek, for water rights held by Ochoco Irrigation District, sourced from Prineville Reservoir. In exchange for reliable stored water, these irrigators will transfer McKay Creek water rights permanently instream. This project effectively removes the majority of artificial factors (e.g., agricultural diversion) impacting McKay Creek during the critical spawning period.

Anticipated Future Benefits: Prineville Aquifer Storage and Recharge (Phase II)

Phase II of the Prineville Aquifer Storage and Recharge project will expand upon the Phase I work discussed above and is expected to generate benefits in the near future. Phase II will include the installation of one additional injection and recovery well as well as a new horizontal well. It is anticipated that Phase II of this project will increase the recharge to the aquifer and provide additional resiliency of the city to drought and water shortages.

Snake River | Kuna Data Center

The Kuna Data Center is located in the Snake River Basin, which spans southern and southwestern Idaho. Water risks in this basin include water availability, water quality, and biodiversity. Meta has funded one project which is not yet complete but is expected to provide benefits in future years. This is the Alta Harris Creek Side Channel project (Figure 8).

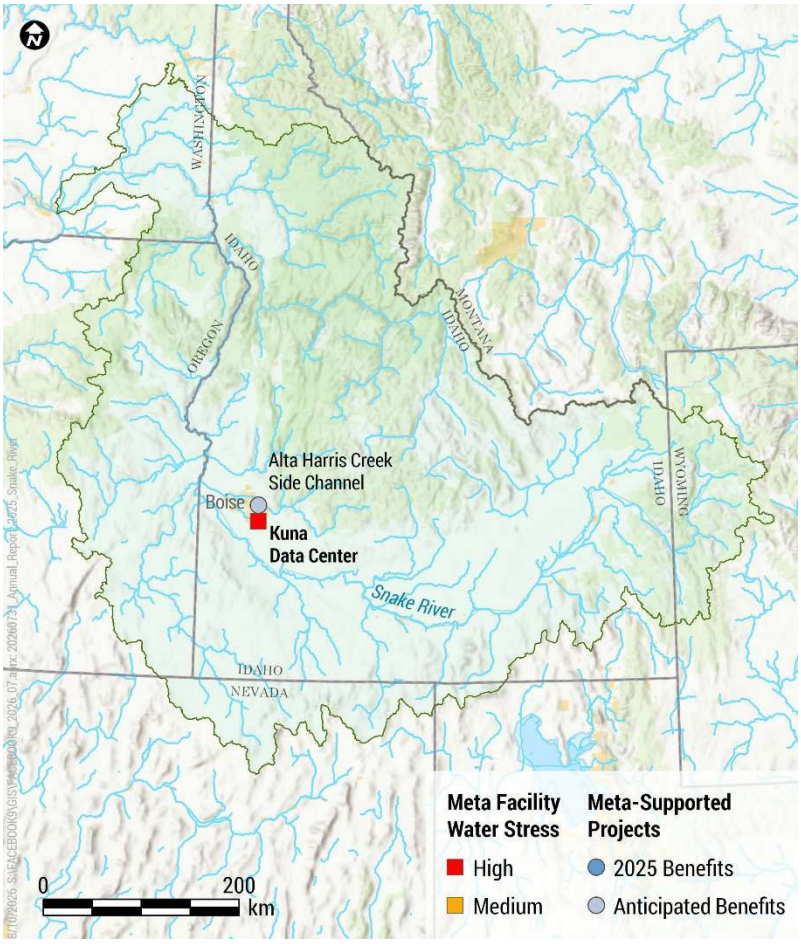


Figure 8. Project locations within the Snake River Basin.

Anticipated Future Benefits: Alta Harris Creek Side Channel

In 2005, construction of a side channel on the Boise River was initiated to provide fish passage around Barber Dam. The side channel was connected to the Boise River downstream of the dam, but work to connect the side channel to the Boise River upstream of the dam was never completed. The partially completed channel, referred to as the Alta Harris Creek Side Channel, is currently obstructed by the Barber Dam. There is therefore minimal flow in the channel, and the existing flow is primarily from springs and irrigation system overflow. This project will complete the side channel connection with the mainstem of the Boise River to bypass Barber Dam and is expected to improve habitat for native salmonids, improve water quality, and reestablish a robust riparian corridor along the Boise River.

North Saskatchewan River | Edmonton Data Center

The Edmonton Data Center is located in the North Saskatchewan River Watershed, which starts at the Columbia Icefield in Alberta, flows past Edmonton, and joins the South Saskatchewan River in east-central Saskatchewan. Water risks relate to water quantity (flooding, drought, demand), water quality (excessive nutrients), and biodiversity (habitat loss). Meta has funded one project that will be implemented in three communities: Advancing Water Stewardship and Resilience in the North Saskatchewan Watershed (Figure 9). The project is expected to provide benefits in future years.

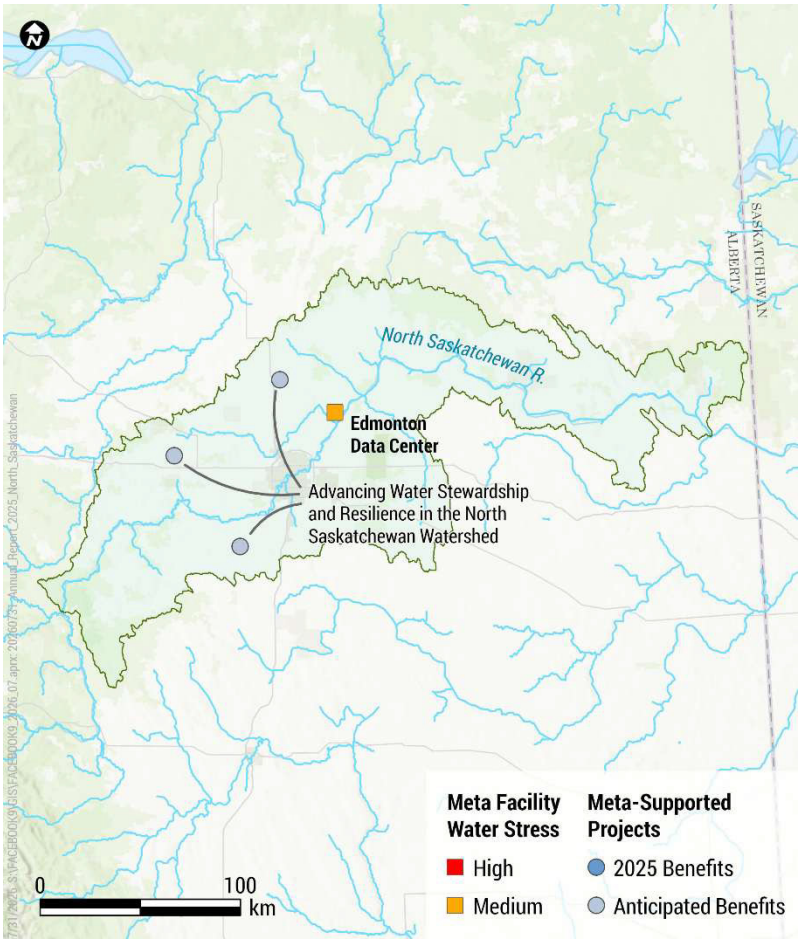


Figure 9. Project locations within the North Saskatchewan River Basin.

Anticipated Future Benefits: Advancing Water Stewardship and Resilience in the North Saskatchewan Watershed

Meta is partnering with ALUS and its community partners on the North Saskatchewan Watershed Conservation project in Alberta, Canada to protect 200 acres of ecologically significant grasslands, trees and shrubs, and wetlands from experiencing severe land degradation. By renewing five-year land stewardship agreements with local farmers through 2030, the project ensures that previously restored habitats continue to maintain seasonal water storage, enhance filtration capacity, and avoid nonpoint source pollution. This collaborative effort is also expected to deliver nature-based benefits, including sustained carbon sequestration within native biomass, flood and drought resilience, and the preservation of terrestrial and aquatic habitats for wildlife.

Great Salt Lake Region | Eagle Mountain Data Center

The Eagle Mountain Data Center is located in the Great Salt Lake Region of the Southwestern United States, which spans large portions of Nevada and Utah. Water risks in this region include water quantity (availability), related to increasing aridity from climate change and increasing water demand from rapid population growth. Meta has funded three projects within the Great Salt Lake Region. The Provo River Flow Restoration, the Hobble Creek Flow Restoration project, and the Eagle Mountain Wastewater Reuse project provided a combined volumetric benefit of more than 1,100 MGY in 2025 (Figure 10).

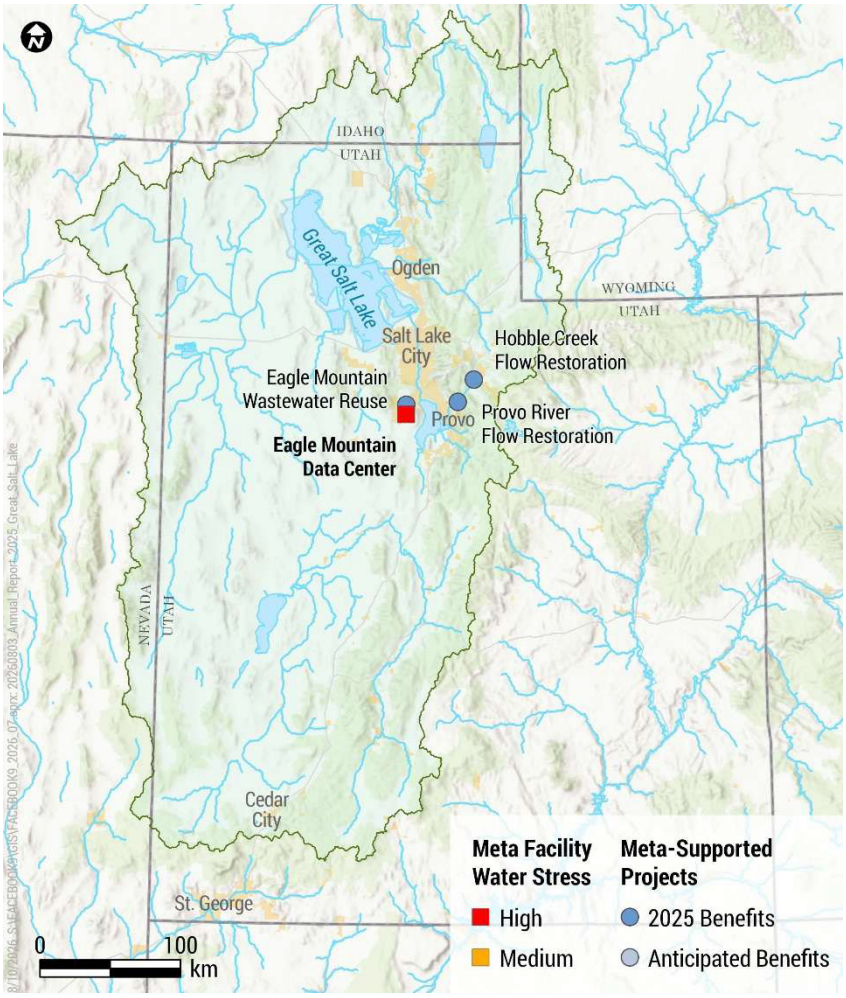


Figure 10. Project locations within the Great Salt Lake Region.

Provo River Flow Restoration

Project Overview

Challenge: Seasonal flow depletion impacting aquatic habitat and recreation

Outcome: Restored flows in a dewatered reach, improving fisheries and catalyzing increased investment and restored flows.

Volumetric Water Benefit: 408.1 MGY reduced withdrawal

Additional Benefits: Improved water quality, recreational benefits, habitat creation for species of interest

For over one hundred years, flows from the Provo River have been diverted out of the river at Olmstead Diversion Dam for hydropower generation (Figure 11). As a result, in-river flows were reduced for a stretch of approximately five miles along the river, with very significant low flow impacts occurring in the most downstream 1.2-mile portion. During periods of high irrigation demand, river flows dropped below five cubic feet per second (cfs), resulting in warmer water and reduced oxygen levels, which can be fatal to wild brown and rainbow trout populations in this popular fishery.



Figure 11. Project location: Provo River Flow Restoration.



Figure 12. Provo River before and after flow restoration. Photo Credit: Trout Unlimited.

Meta was the initial funder of this collaborative project to increase flows in the lower Provo River, paying Central Utah Water Conservancy District for foregone revenue to ensure 7.15 cfs remain in the river during the hottest months of the year for a 10year period beginning in 2020. Figure 12 shows the Provo River before and after this project was implemented. This project has received wide-spread support from NGOs, as well as federal and state agencies. The initial investment from Meta has since been leveraged to raise significant additional funds that ensure 20 cfs remains in the river from April 15 to October 15 each year through 2029. These flows will be measured and dedicated to support instream flow in the project reach.

Hobble Creek Flow Restoration

Project Overview

Challenge: Irrigation diversion depleting flows and impacting aquatic habitat for a species of interest
Outcome: Enhance flows below a modernized irrigation diversion, which will improve instream habitat volume and associated conditions for a species of interest
Volumetric Water Benefit: 682.3 MGY volume provided
Additional Benefits: Improved aquatic habitat availability and quality, improve aquatic habitat connectivity

The June sucker is a fish found in Utah Lake and the lower reaches of its tributaries. The June sucker Recovery Implementation Program (JSRIP) is a multi-agency effort designed to coordinate and implement recovery activities for the threatened species. JSRIP has identified Hobble Creek, a tributary of Utah Lake, as a priority location for June sucker restoration (Figure 13).

The Swenson Diversion Dam (Figure 14) was designed to divert the entire flow of Hobble Creek for irrigation, which has historically resulted in a reach of dry stream below the diversion for most of the irrigation season. Water managers were supplementing flows in the creek through the Hobble Creek Valve Structure, which was critical to encouraging spawning and maintaining a suitable reach habitat for the June sucker.



Figure 13. Project location: Hobble Creek Flow Restoration.



Figure 14. The Swenson Diversion Dam, looking upstream, prior to replacement. Photo Credit: CUWCD.

This project modernized an irrigation diversion in Hobble Creek by replacing the existing Swenson Diversion Dam with a new diversion that allows for enhancement of flows in Hobble Creek and improves habitat conditions for the June sucker fish.

Eagle Mountain Wastewater Reuse

PROJECT SUMMARY

Challenge: Water scarcity due to hydrologically closed watershed, limited precipitation, and significant population growth

Outcome: Enable reuse through efficient delivery of treated wastewater to a city park

Volumetric Water Benefit: 17.8 MGY reduced withdrawal

Additional Benefits: Avoided infrastructure costs to serve community growth, improved water supply resiliency

The City of Eagle Mountain is at risk of future water scarcity because of limited precipitation, increasing water demand due to population growth, and its location in a hydrologically closed watershed (Figure 15). This project involved construction of infrastructure to treat and reuse wastewater effluent from Meta's Eagle Mountain data center to irrigate a city park (Cory Wride Memorial Park) using drip irrigation. This infrastructure includes two new reservoirs with a total capacity of 50 million gallons, a pump station with five pumps to facilitate water transport, and 19,500 feet of PVC conveyance pipe. The reuse of treated wastewater effluent reduces the volume of freshwater withdrawn for irrigation.



Figure 15. Project Location: Eagle Mountain Wastewater Reuse. The project will apply irrigation water in proximity to the data center

Central Valley and San Francisco Bay | Bay Area Offices

Meta's Bay Area offices are located within the Central Valley and San Francisco Bay Basin, which extends across central California. The dominant water risk in this basin includes water quantity (availability). Meta has funded the California Wildfire Reforestation project within the San Francisco Bay Basin (Figure 16), which provided a volumetric benefit of 37.3 MGY in 2025. Meta has also funded one project that is not yet complete, but which is expected to generate benefits in future years. This is the Hidden Valley Floodplain Revegetation project.



Figure 16. Project locations within the Central Valley and San Francisco Bay Basin.

California Wildfire Reforestation

Project Summary

Challenge: Fire impacts and altered hydrology
Outcome: Reforested 280 acres of forest to restore hydrologic function
Volumetric Water Benefit: 37.3 MGY reduced runoff
Additional Benefits: Habitat restoration, improved water quality

In 2018, over 1.8 million acres of California forestland were burned by wildfires. To restore these areas, the Arbor Day Foundation and American Forest Foundation planted two million trees on 8,000 acres, focusing on large swaths of private lands, which are often omitted from governmental revitalization efforts.

In 2020, Meta supported the planting of approximately 70,000 trees on 280 acres of the Sacramento River Watershed, within the larger project area. Species planted included Ponderosa pine, Douglas fir, Sugar pine, and Incense cedar (Figure 17). This restoration of vegetative cover on burned lands reduces runoff and erosion and restores habitat lost due to wildfires.



Figure 17. Project area before reforestation (left) and anticipated future condition (right). Photo credit: Arbor Day Foundation.

Anticipated Future Benefits: Hidden Valley Floodplain Revegetation

Hidden Valley Ranch is a 496-acre site located on the San Joaquin River (California's second-longest-river), immediately upstream of its confluence with the Tuolumne River. Of the 496 acres, 341 acres have been under irrigated cultivation for half a century. This project includes taking former commercial cropland out of production and converting it to native riparian vegetation. This will not only extend the size of the riparian corridor and support a diversity of species but also reduce withdrawals from the San Joaquin River.

Colorado River | Mesa Data Center

The Mesa Data Center is located in the Colorado River Basin which spans all of Arizona and portions of California, Nevada, Utah, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, and Mexico. Water risks relate to water quantity (availability, drought and demand). Meta has funded thirteen water restoration projects within the Colorado River Basin (Figure 18). These projects provided more than 1,380 MGY of volumetric benefits in 2025: the Colorado River Indian Tribes (CRIT) System Conservation project, the Navajo Community Water Supply project (Phase 1 and 2), Mason Lane Ditch Piping, CRIT Irrigation Canal Lining project, the Green River System Conservation and Resilience project, the Jicarilla Apache Nation Water Sharing Agreement, the CRIT Drip Irrigation/Crop Conversion project, the CRIT Drip Irrigation project, and the Water Leak Reduction: "Water, United" Initiative. Meta has funded three additional projects that are expected to provide future volumetric benefits for the Colorado River Basin in future years: the Phoenix Hospital Cooling & Conservation project, the Cocopah West Riparian Restoration project, the Salt River Project (SRP) Forest Restoration project Phase 3.

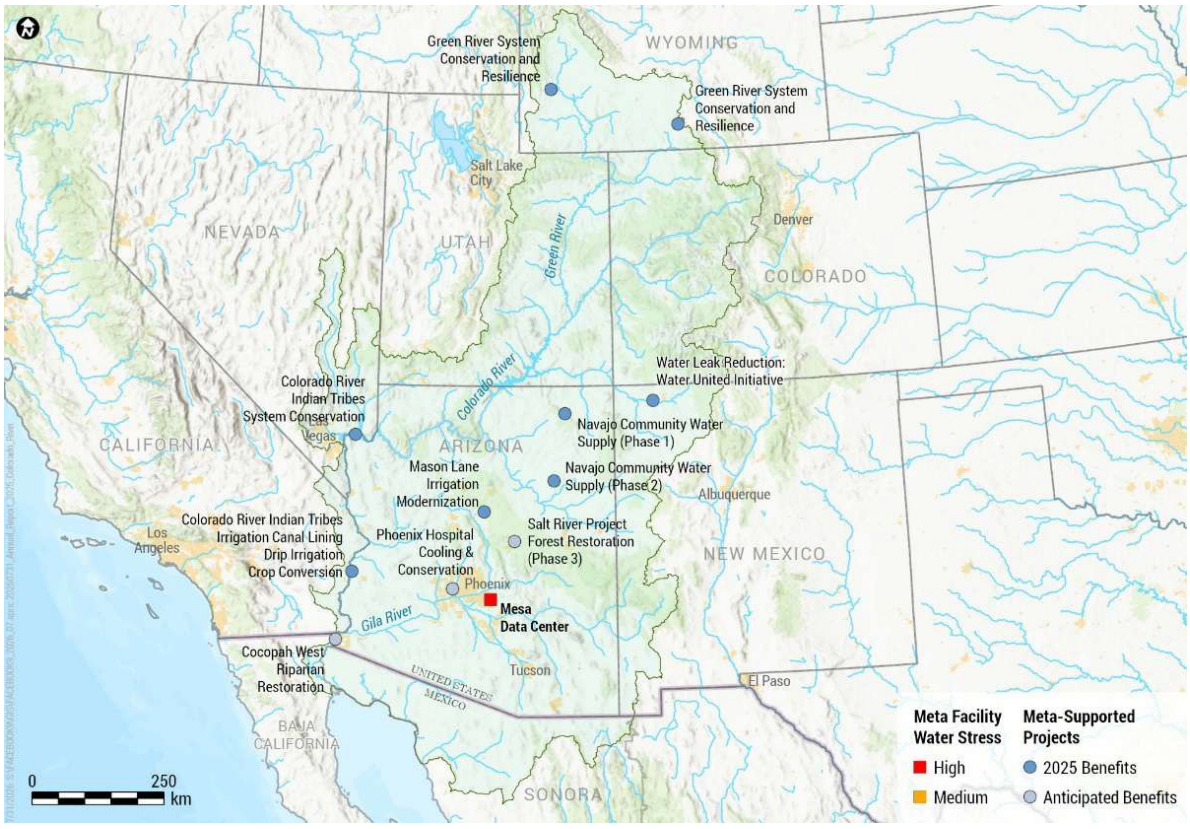


Figure 18. Project locations within the Colorado River Basin.

Colorado River Indian Tribes (CRIT) System Conservation

PROJECT SUMMARY

Challenge: Declining levels in Lake Mead due to drought and extraction
Outcome: Cumulative restoration of 150,000 acre-feet of water to Lake Mead
Volumetric Water Benefit: 25.5 MGY reduced withdrawal
Additional benefits: Improved water security, funding for irrigation infrastructure improvements

With the Colorado River experiencing long-term drought conditions, reservoir levels in Lake Mead have reached unprecedentedly low levels, negatively affecting water security for Colorado River water users. In response, representatives of the Department of the Interior, Bureau of Reclamation, all seven Colorado River Basin states, and Mexico agreed to the Drought Contingency Plan (DCP) in May of 2019. The plan is designed to reduce risks from ongoing drought by promoting water conservation, reducing demand, and stabilizing water levels. As a part of this plan, water rights held by CRIT were leased for Lake Mead and Lake Powell system conservation (Figure 19).

Rights for up to 150,000 acre-feet of water were leased from the CRIT through collaborative funding efforts, with Meta providing funding to lease 785 acre-feet of water. The CRIT has pledged to forgo irrigation water deliveries and fallow approximately 10,000 acres of farmland from some of their least profitable and least efficiently irrigated areas, leaving 50,000 acre-feet (approximately 16 billion gallons) per year in Lake Mead for the period 2020-2022. This agreement allows up to 150,000 acre-feet (approximately 49 billion gallons) of water to accrue in Lake Mead and provides funding that the CRIT may use to modernize irrigation infrastructure. This project plays a key role in helping Arizona comply with its water-system conservation requirements for DCP implementation and large-scale conservation, and the retained volume of water reduces the severity of water curtailment.



Figure 19. Project location: CRIT reservation and surrounding area.

Navajo Community Water Supply (Phase 1 and 2)

PROJECT SUMMARY

Challenge: Navajo families lack access to water
Outcome: Permanent drinking water supply to households in Navajo Nation
Volumetric Water Benefit: 0.17 MGY volume provided (Phase 1 and Phase 2)
Additional benefits: Improved water security

The Navajo Nation Reservation is the largest contiguous Native American reservation in the continental United States, with approximately 174,000 residents. Approximately one third of the population in the Navajo Nation does not have running water in their homes; instead, households pay for and haul water at a price approximately 70 times the rate of typical urban water users. Project partner DigDeep responded to the need for accessible and affordable water during the COVID-19 pandemic by installing temporary water systems. With funding from Meta, DigDeep has transitioned to providing permanent water systems for Navajo families, installing water tanks and infrastructure that supply families with inhome running water sourced from sustainable groundwater supplies in Dilkon, Arizona (Figure 20).

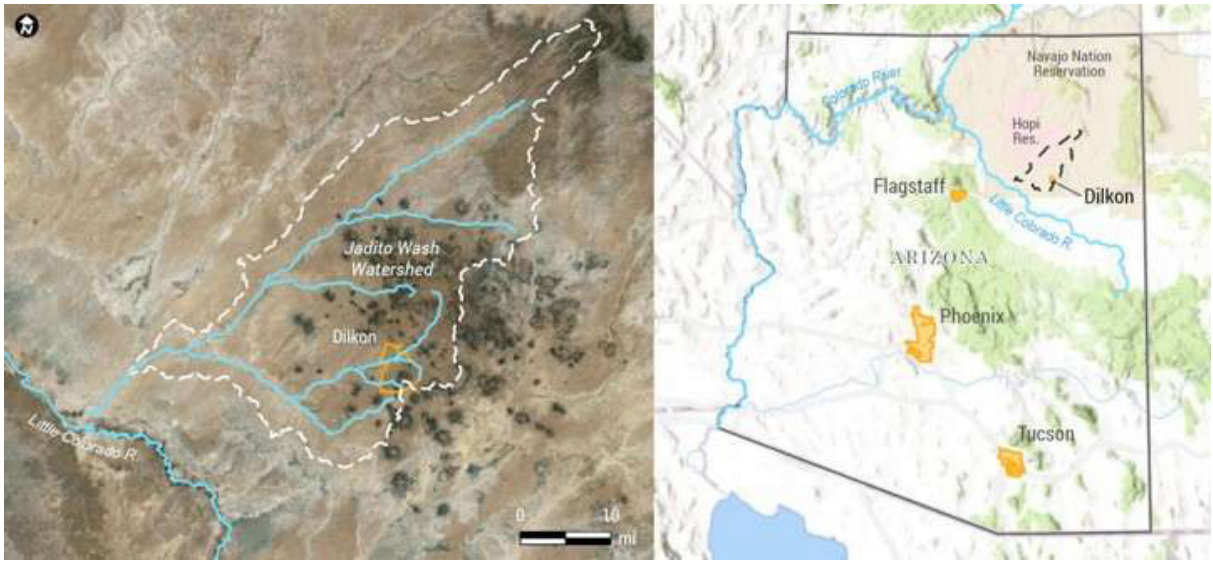


Figure 20. Project location: Navajo Community Water Supply project.

Phase 1 of this project installed five water systems that cumulatively provided 0.07 MGY (72,000 gallons/year) in 2025 to households in the Navajo Nation. Each system includes a 1,200-gallon polyethylene water tank, indoor plumbing, power connections to provide running water, and recurring water delivery to refill the water tank. Phase 2 of this project builds off this work, providing 0.1 MGY in 2024 to households in the Navajo Nation through the installation of additional permanent water systems to supply groundwater for household use in Navajo Nation.

CRIT Irrigation Canal Lining Project

PROJECT SUMMARY

Challenge: Water shortage conditions in the Lower Colorado River Basin
Outcome: Reduced water conveyance loss and reduce demand at the point of diversion
Volumetric Water Benefit: 43.8 MGY reduced withdrawal
Additional benefits: Improved water security, improved flow regime and aquatic habitat quality, improved climate adaptation and mitigation

The Colorado River Indian Tribes have partnered with the Bonneville Environmental Foundation (BEF), the Bureau of Indian Affairs, the Bureau of Reclamation, and private sector funders including Meta to improve irrigation infrastructure to reduce seepage lost in conveyance (Figure 21) and forestall irrigation system water shortages. Multiple irrigation infrastructure rehabilitation needs were identified as priority for improvements to enhance system functionality. This project lines an earthen sublateral canal, which was determined to have the highest leakage rate.



Figure 21. Picture of the earthen sublateral canal 73-19L-1.
Photo credit: CRIT.

Green River System Conservation and Resilience Project

PROJECT SUMMARY

Challenge: Water shortage conditions in the Colorado River Basin
Outcome: Demonstrate an integrated land and water management approach to conserve water
Volumetric Water Benefit: 36.5 MGY increased recharge and reduced withdrawal
Additional benefits: Improved flow regime, improved surface water quality, improved climate adaptation and mitigation, and improved aquatic habitat quality

In response to the increasing stress on the water supply of the Colorado River, this project seeks to address both the demand and supply pressures that contribute to the strain on shared water resources. The Green River Demand Management and Resilience project is part of a large-scale pilot effort to develop projects and strategies that can free up additional water for federal reservoirs, shore up water supply for Arizona and Nevada, and simultaneously implement nature-based solutions that can achieve long-term environmental benefits to mitigate climate change impacts. A partnership between Trout Unlimited and ranchers in the Green River watershed has implemented demand management projects, such as fallowing of irrigated agricultural lands (Figure 22), to allow water to remain instream. Nature-based solutions were used to improve hydrologic function, infiltration, and habitat, with the construction of Beaver Dam Analogs (BDAs) reconnecting the river to its floodplain (Figure 23).

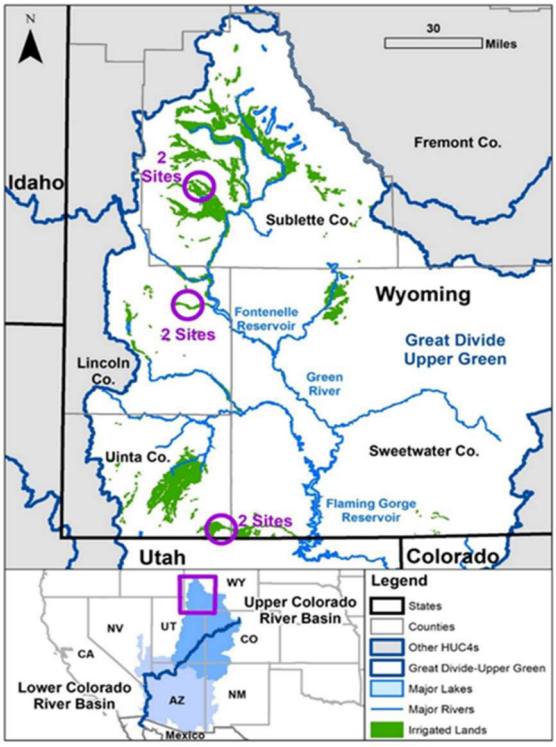


Figure 22. Project location: Upper Green River Basin, WY fallowing agreements. Source: Trout Unlimited.

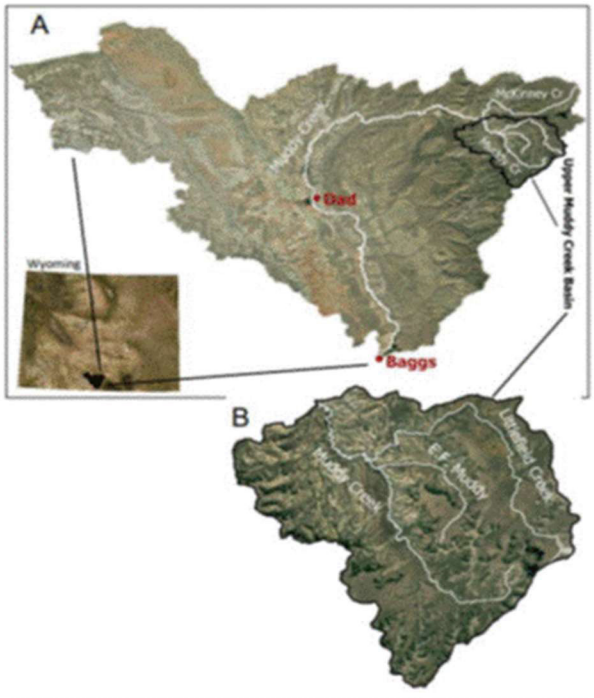


Figure 23. Project location: Muddy Creek basin, (where BDAs are installed), and relative location in Wyoming. Source: Trout Unlimited.

Jicarilla Apache Nation Water Sharing Agreement

PROJECT SUMMARY

Challenge: Critical drought and water shortages in Colorado River Basin

Outcome: Increased flows in the San Juan River

Volumetric Water Benefit: 114.0 MGY reduced withdrawal

Additional benefits: Improved flow regime, improved aquatic habitat quality, improved climate adaptation and mitigation, and improved livelihood opportunities

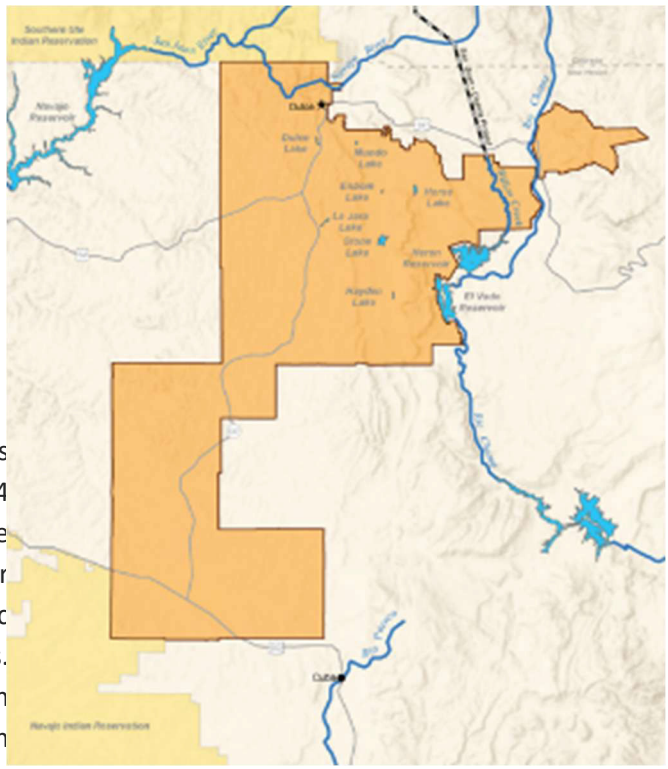


Figure 24. Jicarilla Apache Nation Indian Reservation is shown in orange. Source: Ten Tribes Partnership (2018).

The Jicarilla Apache Nation (the Nation) has more than 45,000 acre-feet (approximately 14 billion gallons) of settled water rights in the San Juan River Basin, which are presently used for cultural practices, domestic supply, economic development, environmental, and other purposes. The Jicarilla Apache Nation Indian Reservation is shown in orange in Figure 24. The Nation has a right to use up to 33,500 acre-feet (almost 11 billion gallons) per year from Navajo Reservoir, and this water has historically been used for economic development.

For the last several decades, the Nation leased its Navajo Reservoir water to coal-fired power plants that are now facing closure. This transition presented a new opportunity for the Nation, the New Mexico Interstate Stream Commission, and The Nature Conservancy to work together. The partners collaborated to design a new innovative water-sharing agreement that allows the state to lease up to 20,000 acre-feet (approximately 6.5 billion gallons) of water per year (for 10 years) from the Nation. This will benefit threatened and endangered fish and increase water security for New Mexico. Water leased under this agreement will be used in New Mexico's Strategic Water Reserve and released from Navajo Reservoir to increase flows in the San Juan River, which is a tributary to the Colorado River. The water leasing agreement bolsters flow in the San Juan River and is also expected to buffer against future cutbacks to Rio Grande water supplies (e.g., Albuquerque and Santa Fe) from the San Juan-Chama Project. Increased flows in the San Juan River are expected to provide ecological benefits for threatened, endangered, and sensitive fish species.

Mason Lane Ditch Piping

PROJECT SUMMARY

Challenge: Critical drought and water shortages in the American southwest
Outcome: Reduced transmission losses from Mason Lane Ditch
Volumetric Water Benefit: 161.9 MGY reduced withdrawal
Additional benefits: Improved flow regime, improved aquatic habitat quality and improved climate adaptation and mitigation

Oak Creek, one of the few remaining perennial streams in Northern Arizona, is a tributary of the Verde River. It runs through high desert canyons and the famous red rocks of Sedona before joining the Verde River. Oak Creek supports recreation and a vibrant ecosystem of mammals, birds, and aquatic species, including the endangered Gila chub and Gila topminnow.

Along Oak Creek, 19 separate ditches divert irrigation water to residents, including farmers and small properties. Although the ditches are important contributors to the local economy, most of them are around 150 years old, and there is limited capital to invest in infrastructure upgrades to meet the needs of water users and aquatic habitat. Mason Lane Ditch (Figure 25), which diverts approximately half the flow of Oak Creek in the dry summer months, provides water to 77 water users and 223 acres of irrigated land along its five-mile path.

The soils under Mason Lane Ditch are extremely porous, and this has resulted in severe leakage and seepage of water from the canal. These volumetric losses during conveyance threatened the ability of the diverted supply to meet agricultural water needs. This project pipes a mile-long section of the Mason Lane Ditch to reduce both transmission losses and the total volume of water diverted from Oak Creek. The project was completed in partnership with The Nature Conservancy and the Mason Lane Water Users Association.

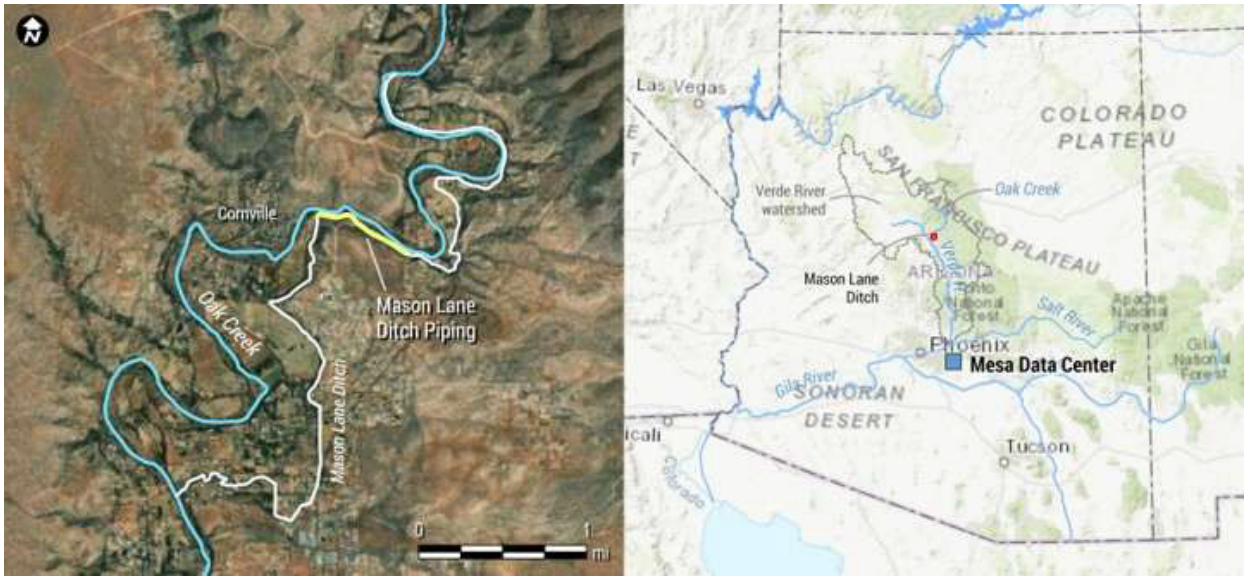


Figure 25. Approximate project location of the Mason Lane Ditch Piping project.

CRIT Drip Irrigation

PROJECT SUMMARY

Challenge: Water shortage conditions in the Lower Colorado River Basin

Outcome: Increased resilience for tribal farm operations by maintaining irrigation for economic development

Volumetric Water Benefit: 648.8 MGY reduced consumption

Additional benefits: Improved surface water storage, reduced carbon emissions, improved climate adaptation and mitigation, improved agricultural output

The Colorado River Indian Tribes (CRIT) have territory that stret River lands, with the majority of their reservation located in Ariz to divert 719,248 acre-feet (approximately 234 billion gallons project involved the installation of efficient drip irrigation and r on CRIT alfalfa farmland (Figure 27). In 2025, the project switc a majority of the project acreage, which was necessitated by system. The **N-Drip Connect** sensorbased system is a decision su insights regarding optimal irrigation and fertilization, base zone and other information sources. This allows the user to irrig withdrawals for flood irrigation of cotton. A smaller portion of using N-Drip irrigation.

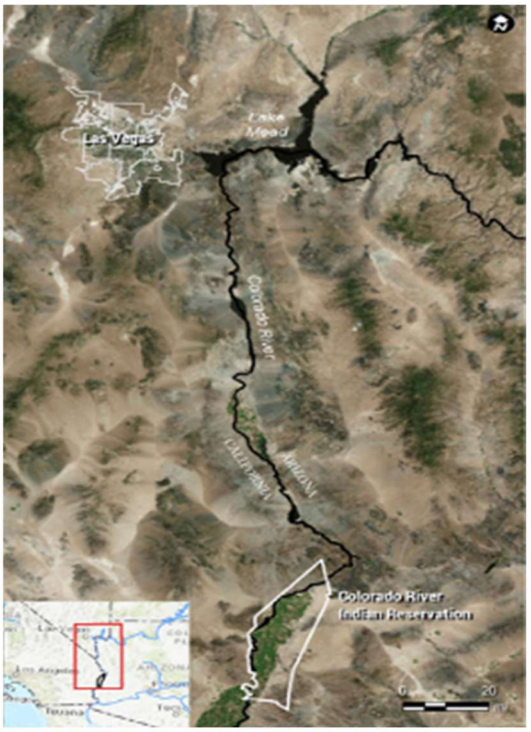


Figure 26. Project location: CRIT Drip Irrigation project.



Figure 27. (L) A field where N-Drip is being installed and (R) irrigation infrastructure on CRIT lands. Photo credit: CRIT.

CRIT Drip Irrigation/Crop Conversion

PROJECT SUMMARY

Challenge: Water shortage conditions in the Lower Colorado River Basin

Outcome: Decreased irrigation demands on the lower Colorado River system and sustained agricultural productivity for the CRIT

Volumetric Water Benefit: 123.9 MGY reduced consumption

Additional benefits: Improved surface water storage, reduced carbon emissions, improved climate adaptation and mitigation, improved agricultural output

Drip irrigation is an efficient irrigation method compared to conventional flood irrigation. Drip irrigation provides a slow-moving supply of water directly to the soil. By introducing water gradually and directly to crop root zones, evaporation and runoff are significantly reduced.

The project involves installation of precision drip irrigation on CRIT agricultural lands (Figure 28), using updated irrigation efficiency technology and real-time smart irrigation management to replace a flood irrigation system. The resource savings from implementing this irrigation conversion are expected to support the transition of these alfalfa-only acres to a cotton-alfalfa rotation.

This project is expected to increase resilience for tribal farm operations by maintaining irrigation for economic development; open the door for tribal water management that can support system conservation agreements to leave water in Lake Mead; open pathways to lease water to support non-tribal water uses in central Arizona; and create the potential to advance/expand environmental benefits on the CRIT reservation.

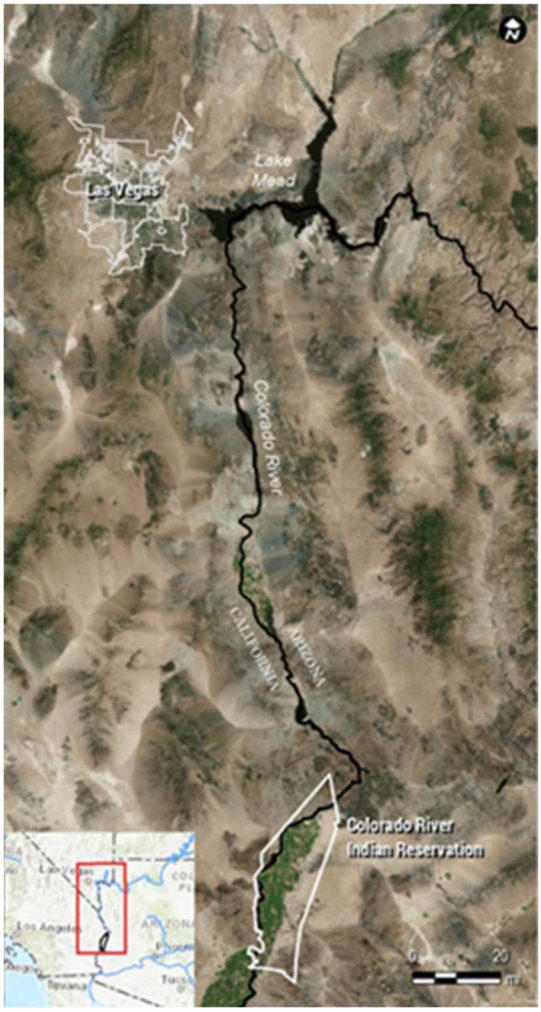


Figure 28. Project location: CRIT Drip Irrigation/ Crop Conversion project.

Water Leak Reduction "Water, United" Initiative

PROJECT SUMMARY

Challenge: Water shortage conditions in the Lower Colorado River Basin

Outcome: Reduced water leakage losses from the water distribution system in Farmington, NM

Volumetric Water Benefit: 225.7 MGY reduced withdrawal

Additional benefits: Reduced carbon emissions, improved financial return on investment

"Water United" is a public-private initiative which uses artificial intelligence to find and repair pipeline leaks, specifically focusing on drought-stressed regions. FIDO deploys sensors to provide AI-enabled acoustic leak analysis for leak detection, and the municipalities participating in "Water United" handle direct line repairs. For this project, FIDO is working with the City of Farmington, New Mexico (Figure 29). Reducing water leaks (Figure 30) reduces withdrawals, saves energy required for water treatment and pumping, and defers the need for expensive new supply infrastructure.

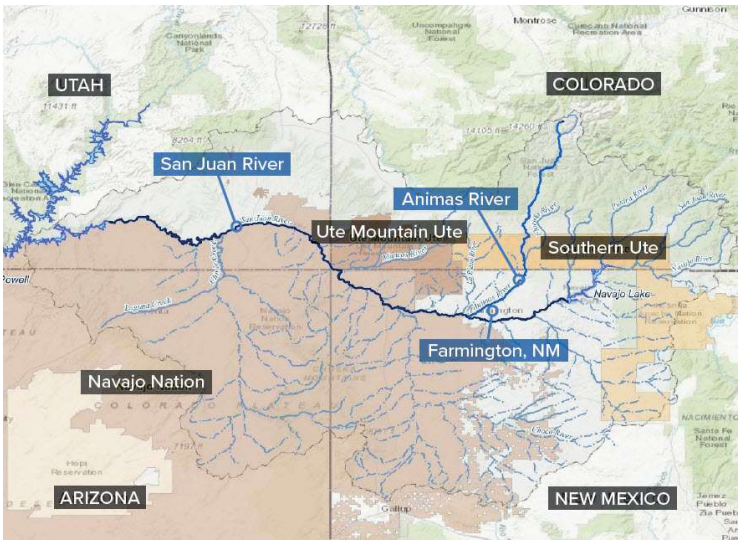


Figure 29. Project Location: City of Farmington, NM, in relation to the Animas and San Juan Rivers



Figure 30. Before (left) and after (right) Leak Repair on a water distribution line (Year 1, 2025). Photo credit: FIDO.

Anticipated Future Benefits: Phoenix Hospital Cooling & Conservation

The City of Phoenix is a desert city that relies primarily on surface water for nearly all of its total supply through the Colorado and Salt River systems. Phoenix faces unique water supply risks that have driven it to make large-scale investments in its water portfolio and increase its focus on water conservation. The widespread use of dated wet-cooling systems in large commercial and industrial buildings provides a key opportunity for scaled water conservation. This project will implement and construct water softening and chemical treatment retrofits, media replacement, and plumbing system upgrades in existing wet cooling tower applications within large hospitals in the Phoenix metro area to reduce chemical use and hard water demand in hospitals. Project activities are anticipated to begin providing volumetric benefits in the coming years.

Anticipated Future Benefits: Salt River Project (SRP) Forest Restoration Project (Phase 3)

The Verde River is one of Arizona's most important waterways, providing water to users in the Phoenix Metropolitan Area. As the Phoenix area's population has grown, along with industrial and agricultural activities, so has demand for the desert region's water supplies. The 1990 Dude Fire, a high-severity wildfire that occurred near Payson, Arizona, led to the widespread destruction of forests in the Verde River watershed. In many areas that were burned, land that was previously forest has since been repopulated by an overabundance of small shrubs and trees, which put the project area at risk for another high-severity wildfire that could have devastating effects on water infrastructure and impact the provision of reliable water supplies to downstream communities. The project activities focus on reducing crowded understory in a 2,335-acre area of the Verde River watershed. The restoration activities will help return forests in the project area to a more historic and fire-resilient state. Project activities are anticipated to begin providing volumetric benefits in the coming years.

Anticipated Future Benefits: Cocopah West Riparian Restoration Project

The Colorado River supplies water to 40 million people and ecosystems with its basin spanning across seven states. However, decreasing water levels in the Colorado River and its reservoirs have been extensively documented in recent years. Long-term climate-change driven drought has been a defining characteristic of the Colorado River conditions in the last two decades, with the average annual natural flow decreasing during this time. This project will take place within the Cocopah West Reservation, with the restoration site sitting just below Morelos Dam within the historic floodplain of the Colorado River. The site will be restored with wetland/open water and riparian habitat. Revegetation work will include removing non-native vegetation, earthwork to shape backwater wetlands, and propagating and establishing native cottonwood and willow to restore the riparian floodplain habitat along the limitrophe to support species recovery.

Rio Grande | Los Lunas Data Center and El Paso Data Center

The Los Lunas Data Center and El Paso Data Center are located in the Rio Grande Basin, which spans most of New Mexico and portions of Colorado, Texas, and Mexico. Water quantity (surface and groundwater) is a water risk in this basin, and both facilities are considered to have high water stress. Meta has funded seven projects that provided a combined volumetric benefit of more than 155 MGY in the Rio Grande Basin in 2025: the Comanche Creek Restoration, Restoration of La Jara Wetland, the Cedro Creek Restoration, the Middle Rio Grande Flow Restoration Phase I and Phase II, the Harvey Jones Bioswale project, and the Rito Peñas Negras Restoration project (Figure 31). Five additional funded projects are in progress and will produce volumetric water benefits in future years. These are: Colonias Water Project – Cuadrilla, Colonias Water project – Tierra de Oro, Rio Grande Basin N-Drip Micro-irrigation project, Arable Irrigation Optimization project, and N-Drip for Irrigated Alfalfa.

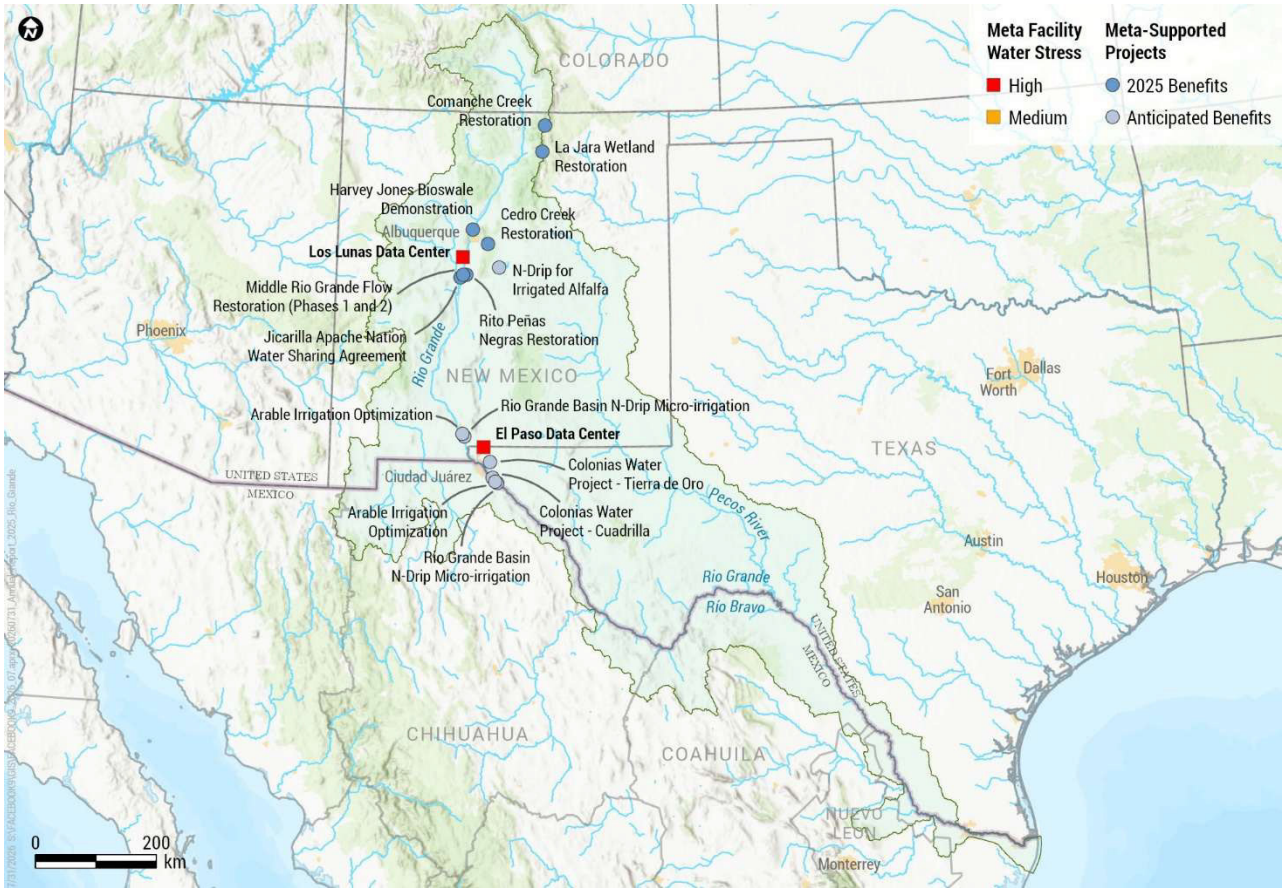


Figure 31. Project locations within the Rio Grande Basin.

Comanche Creek Restoration

PROJECT SUMMARY

Challenge: Wetland loss, floodplain disconnection and lowered groundwater table
Outcome: Restored 24 acres of off-channel floodplain wetland habitat
Volumetric Water Benefit: 7.9 MGY increased storage
Additional Benefits: Habitat restoration, reversed groundwater losses, improved water quality

Comanche Creek is a high elevation tributary to the Rio Costilla and Upper Rio Grande located in Carson National Forest. High elevation perennial streams in the area provide important habitat for Rio Grande cutthroat trout and support large areas of organic wetlands (fens), which are rare across the southwest.

Past logging, road building, mining, and heavy grazing activities have caused stream channel incision, wetland loss, and floodplain disconnection within the Comanche Creek watershed. As a result, wetland water storage and flows to Comanche Creek have been reduced, the groundwater table has dropped, and wet meadow vegetation has converted to dryland and shrub vegetation. A combination of instream and bank restoration activities were identified and carried out by Trout Unlimited and the National Forest Foundation to address channel incision, reconnect Comanche Creek to its floodplain, and recharge floodplain wetlands. As a result of this project, 24 acres of off-channel floodplain wetlands were restored (Figure 32). Additionally, Trout Unlimited reports that the water table in this area has been raised between 12 and 18 inches in coordination with this project. The restoration activities are expected to provide improved habitat quality for fish and wildlife, increased off-channel wetland habitat for plant communities, reversed groundwater losses, and improved water quality.



Figure 32. Project area before restoration (left) and after restoration (middle (2018) and right (2019)). Photo credits: Craig Sponholtz, Watershed Artisans, Inc. (left and middle photos). T. Mitchell, Trout Unlimited, 2019 (right photo).

La Jara Wetland Restoration

PROJECT SUMMARY

Challenge: Channelization and headcuts causing loss of hydrologic connectivity & function
Outcome: Restored 12.7 acres of off-channel wetland habitat, reduced erosion, increased floodplain connectivity and groundwater storage
Volumetric Water Benefit: 3.0 MGY increased storage
Additional Benefits: Habitat restoration, reduced erosion, increased groundwater storage

La Jara Wetland is located within the Carson National Forest and is degraded due to historic and current land management activities including livestock grazing, forestry (and associated fire suppression), road drainage, and recent prolonged drought cycles.

In partnership with The Nature Conservancy, Amigos Bravos, and Watershed Artisans, high-priority erosion areas were identified for headcut repair along the Rio Fernando de Taos and three tributary valleys. Completed in 2019, this project restored 12.7 acres of off-channel wetland habitat by stabilizing eroding headcuts with rock rundowns, controlling channel grade with one-rock dams, and increasing floodplain connectivity with sheet flow spreaders (Figure 33). These activities increase groundwater storage, support increased summer baseflow in Rio Fernando de Taos, and improve water quality.



Figure 33. Left: Lower project area restoration structures (3 visible in photo). Right: Headcut repair and erosion control at project site. Photo credit: Rachel Conn, Amigos Bravos, 2019.

Cedro Creek Restoration

PROJECT OVERVIEW

Challenge: Channel erosion causing drying riparian zone
Outcome: Reconnected floodplain, increased baseflow duration, reduced erosion, and increased riparian vegetation
Volumetric Water Benefit: 19.5 MGY increased recharge
Additional benefits: improved water quality, increase in native biodiversity, improved baseflow

Cedro Creek is located within the Cibola National Forest (Figure 34), in an area that has been severely impacted by improper road and trail alignment, historic logging and grazing, and wildfire suppression.

Cedro Creek and its tributaries were highly er
increased runoff volume and velocity and has r
The Nature Conservancy, the Rocky Mountain Y
structures were implemented at approximately
the stream corridor and decrease wildfire risk i
streambank erosion and down-cutting were addr
and improving water quality. Native woody plan
moisture and improve biodiversity. Additionall
baseflow duration in Cedro Creek.

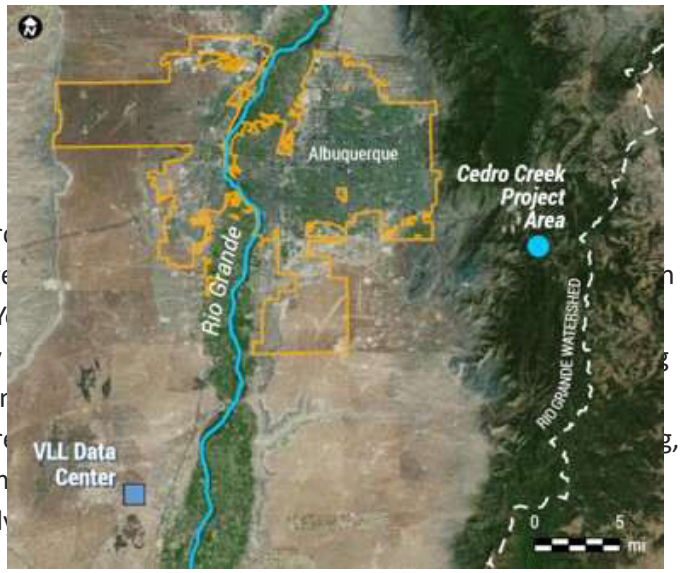


Figure 34. Project location: Cedro Creek Restoration



Figure 35. Bank erosion (left), structure installation (center), and installed structures (right).
Photo credit: Rocky Mountain Youth Corps/Stream Dynamics, 2019.

Middle Rio Grande Flow Restoration Phase I and Phase II

PROJECT OVERVIEW

Challenge: Chronic flow depletion impacting aquatic and riparian habitat
Outcome: Restored flows in a dewatered reach, improving fish and wildlife habitat
Volumetric Water Benefit: 94.5 MGY reduced withdrawal
Additional benefits: increased habitat provision for fish, birds, and wildlife

Flow depletion in the Middle Rio Grande is a chronic issue with important cultural, water quality, and wildlife implications. The river corridor provides crucial habitat for migratory, wintering, and nesting birds.

Isleta Reach is a 42-mile portion of the Middle Rio Grande downstream of Albuquerque (Figure 36). Endangered species like the Rio Grande silvery minnow (fish) and southwestern willow flycatcher (bird) remain imperiled in this area, and work to restore flow to the river and improve critical riparian habitat is a focus for many groups across the region.

This project leases water from the City of Bernalillo for delivery to key wetland and channel areas in the Isleta Reach of the Rio Grande to support riparian, in-channel and environmental function. This eight-year flow restoration project (2020-2027) is the first long-term commitment to lease water for environmental flows in the Rio Grande. Observations in 2020 by project partner Audubon New Mexico identified a total of 75 bird species at three monitored locations in the project area. Phase II (2025-2030) of this flow restoration project increases and extends the water lease initiated in Phase I. Phase II restores flows to the Isleta reach of the Middle Rio Grande through 2030 and demonstrates a commitment to sustaining environmental flows in the Rio Grande.



Figure 36. Project location: Middle Rio Grande Flow Restoration.

Harvey Jones Bioswale

PROJECT OVERVIEW

Challenge: Water quality degradation due to stormwater runoff

Outcome: Stormwater runoff is captured and filtered by the bioswale before discharging to the Rio Grande

Volumetric Water Benefit: 0.6 MGY volume captured

Additional benefits: increased groundwater recharge, improved water quality, improved habitat, increase in native plant species

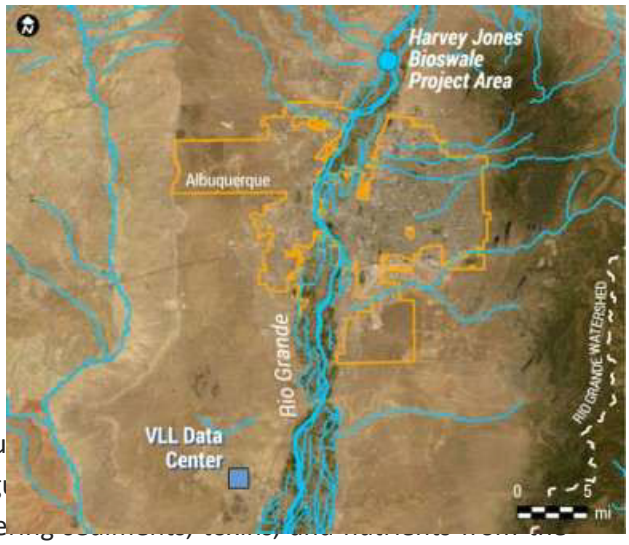


Figure 37. Project location: Harvey Jones Bioswale.

The Nature Conservancy and the Southern Sandoval Cou develop a bioswale in Rio Rancho, New Mexico (Figu stormwater runoff from the Montoya watershed, filte stormwater before it is infiltrated or released to the infiltration or release of stormwater supports fish and wildlife through creation of wetland habitat. A system of trails allows recreational access and viewing of the newly created habitat.



Figure 38. Project area before the bioswale in April 2020 (left) and after in August 2022 (right). Photo Credit: The Nature Conservancy.

Rito Peñas Negras Restoration

Project Overview

Challenge: Water quality degradation due to destabilized stream banks, widened stream channel, and reduced riparian vegetation.
Outcome: Reconnected stream floodplain that will restore in-stream and wetland habitat and increase groundwater recharge
Volumetric Water Benefit: 29.6 MGY increased recharge
Additional benefits: improved aquatic habitat availability and quality, improved flow regime

Rito Peñas Negras is a headwater tributary of the Jemez River in the Upper Rio Grande basin. Historic grazing practices, an extensive road system, past timber harvest, and dispersed recreational practices within the floodplain have destabilized the stream banks, widened the stream channel, and reduced riparian vegetation, leading to increased temperatures and sediment loads within the stream. These changes have been detrimental to the resident populations of Rio Grande Cutthroat Trout and other aquatic organisms.

This project, implemented by the National Forest Foundation, installed 250 beaver dam analogs (BDAs) along 3.43 miles of the stream to reconnect the stream to its floodplain (Figure 39). Wherever possible, BDAs were constructed within existing exclosures that are intact and functioning well, to prevent grazing impacts. Additional perimeter fencing was included as part of this project to limit cattle access into the valley and further reduce grazing impacts. In addition to restoring and creating in-stream and wetland habitat, this project increases groundwater recharge by slowing and spreading the flow of the stream. The BDAs may also help attract beavers back to this area after riparian vegetation has been re-established.



Figure 39. Images showing work completed. Image (left): BDA installation, with exclusion fencing at top of slope; Image (right): An installed BDA, demonstrating the additional ponded area behind BDAs

Anticipated Future Benefits: Colonias Water Project - Cuadrilla

The Colonias Water project is an initiative delivering clean, running water to underserved communities along the U.S.-Mexico border. This project is implemented in partnership with DigDeep and the Lower Valley Water District and addresses a critical need for safe and affordable water access, significantly improving quality of life and fostering community revitalization. This project is expected to support longterm water security and open doors to further economic and social opportunities for residents.

Anticipated Future Benefits: Colonias Water Project – Tierra de Oro

The Tierra de Oro Colonia Water Project brings safe, affordable, and first-time running water to 28 homesites in the Tierra de Oro colonia within the Rio Grande Watershed. In collaboration with DigDeep, El Paso County, and El Paso Water, this project addresses the historical lack of essential infrastructure in informal residential communities along the U.S.-Mexico border. This project is expected to significantly improve the quality of life, health, and economic opportunities for residents, while contributing to community revitalization in an underserved region.

Anticipated Future Benefits: Rio Grande Basin N-Drip Micro-Irrigation Project

The Rio Grande Basin faces increasing water scarcity driven by long-term drought and climate change, with groundwater overdraft in southern New Mexico identified as a key factor in declining river flows. This project will convert approximately 160 acres of flood-irrigated pecan orchards to gravity-powered micro-irrigation systems in the Rio Grande Basin across Doña Ana County, New Mexico, and El Paso County, Texas. By transitioning participating farms from flood to drip irrigation, the project is expected to reduce consumptive water use and potentially improve flows in the Rio Grande River, support habitat for sensitive native species such as the Rio Grande silvery minnow and Southwestern willow flycatcher, and strengthen long-term agricultural resilience in a region where water availability is increasingly constrained.

Anticipated Future Benefits: N-Drip for Irrigated Alfalfa

The Middle Rio Grande Basin is one of the most water-stressed regions in the southwestern United States, where extended drought, declining snowpack, and groundwater overdraft have severely reduced river flows and threatened long-term water security. Agriculture accounts for over 80% of direct water consumption in the basin, with water-intensive crops like alfalfa creating a heavy burden on critical groundwater aquifers. This project deploys sensor-based irrigation decision-support technology across 600 acres of center-pivot irrigated alfalfa in Los Lunas, New Mexico. This allows participating growers to transition from fixed irrigation schedules to crop-driven applications that match water demand and is expected to result in optimized irrigation efficiency and reduced over-irrigation and percolation losses without replacing existing pivot hardware. This project is being implemented in partnership with N-Drip and the Middle Rio Grande Conservancy District.

Anticipated Future Benefits: Arable Irrigation Optimization Project

Irrigated agriculture accounts for roughly two-thirds of total water use in the Far West Texas planning area, and long-term groundwater pumping has contributed to aquifer drawdown and increasing salinity in the region's water sources. This project deploys sensor-based irrigation scheduling technology across up to 2,346 acres of flood-irrigated cotton, alfalfa, and corn in the El Paso region, where the Rio Grande and the Hueco–Mesilla Bolsons Aquifer serve as critical water sources for both municipal and agricultural supply. Through the use of in-field sensors, crop evapotranspiration modeling, and intuitive decision-support tools, participating growers receive real-time, field-specific guidance to match irrigation application to actual crop water demand, reducing over-irrigation without compromising yields. This project is being implemented in partnership with Arable.

Brazos River | Temple Data Center

The Temple Data Center is located in Temple, Bell County, within the Little River watershed in central Texas. The Little River is a tributary of the Brazos River, which has a watershed that spans from eastern New Mexico to the Gulf of Mexico, cutting across central Texas. Water risks in this basin include water quality, water quantity, and biodiversity. Meta has funded one project within the Brazos River Basin that has not yet begun generating volumetric benefits in 2025. This is the Ion Water Positive Intelligence Leak Detection Service project (Figure 40).

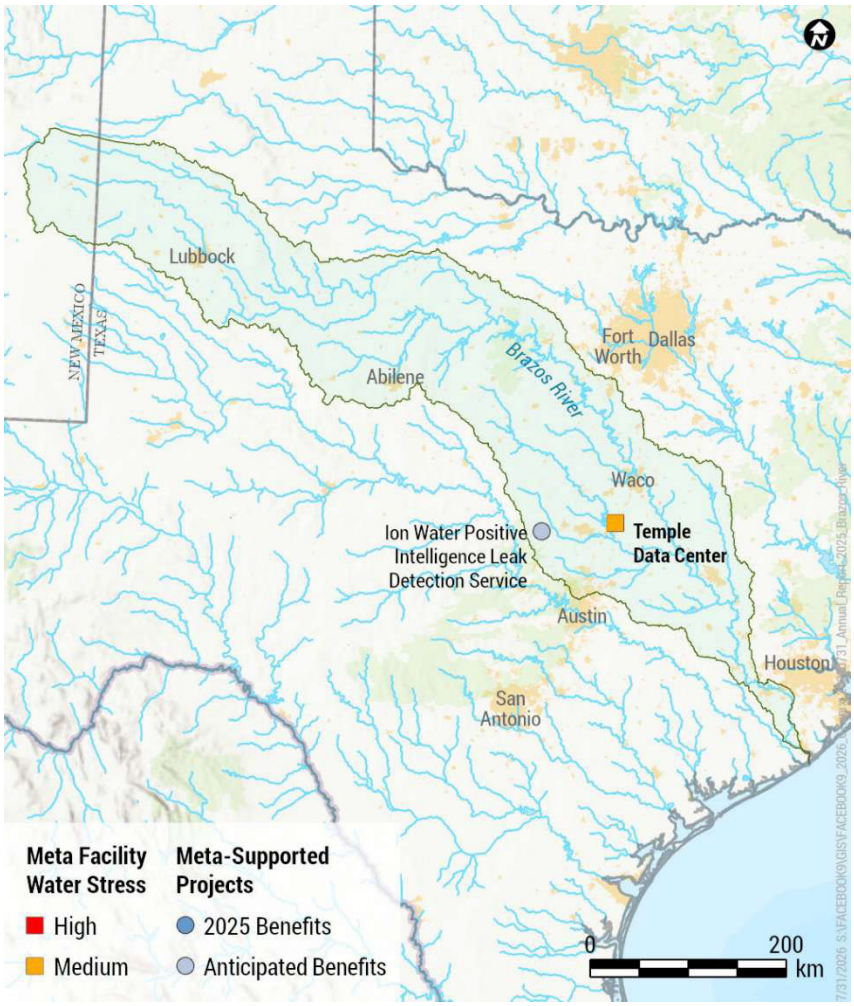


Figure 40. Project locations within the Brazos River Basin.

Anticipated Future Benefits: Ion Water Positive Intelligence Leak

Household leaks contribute significantly to water losses. This project aims to reduce water losses and conserve vital potable water resources in the Brazos River Basin, Texas by using real-time monitoring and actionable insights to identify and facilitate the repair of leaks at two affordable housing properties. This project is being implemented in partnership with Ion Water and is expected to reduce water withdrawals, associated treatment costs, and energy usage.

Trinity River | Fort Worth Data Center

The Fort Worth Data Center is located in the Trinity River Basin, which spans through portions of Texas, Louisiana, Arkansas, Oklahoma, and New Mexico. Water quantity is a risk in this basin. Meta has funded three projects within the Trinity River Basin that provided more than 109 MGY of volumetric benefits in 2025: the Restoring and Enhancing Richland Creek Wildlife Management Area project, the Wildcat Marsh (Richland Creek North Unit Expansion) project, and the Denton County Land Protection project. Meta has also funded the Longleaf Pine Forest Restoration project, which is expected to provide benefits in future years (Figure 41).

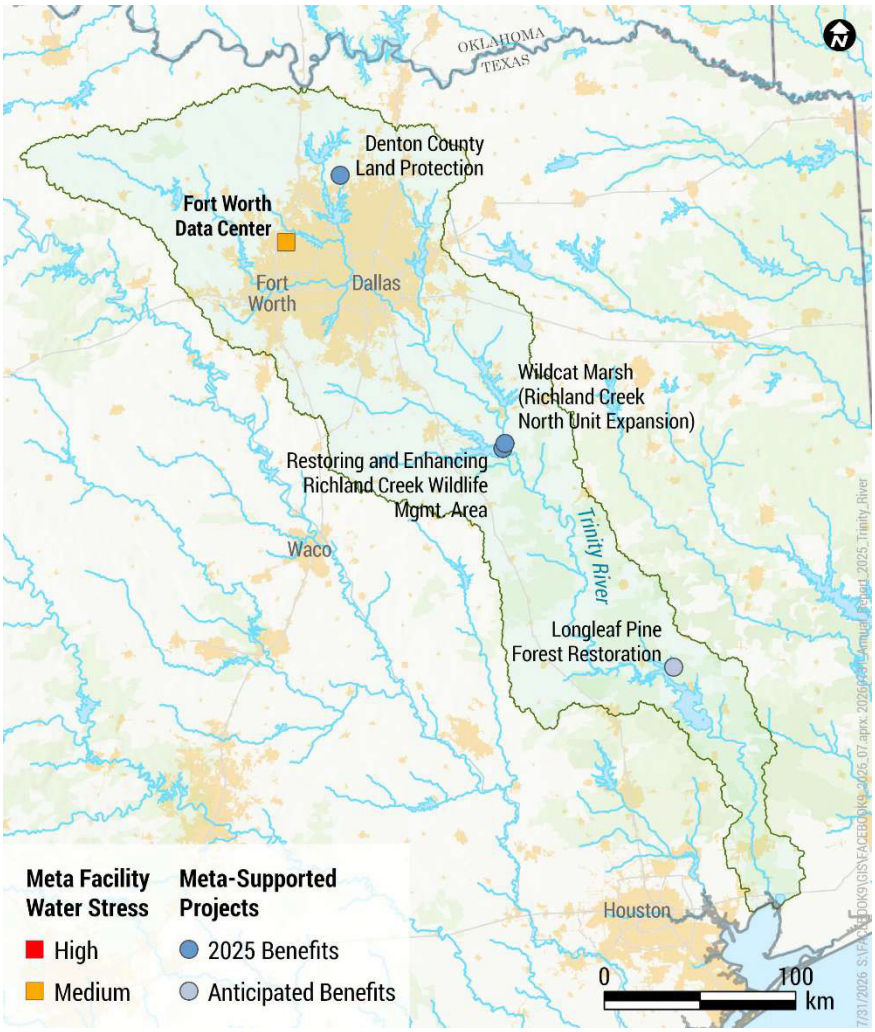


Figure 41. Project locations within the Trinity River Basin.

Restoring and Enhancing Richland Creek Wildlife Management Area

PROJECT SUMMARY

Challenge: Growing water supply needs of the Dallas-Fort Worth region
Outcome: Wetland creation in the Richland Creek WMA
Volumetric Water Benefit: 74.4 MGY increased inundation
Additional benefits: Improved surface water quality, improved aquatic habitat, improved recreation opportunities

The Richland Creek Wildlife Management Area (WMA) is a 13,783-acre site consisting of bottomland forests, previously cleared agricultural lands and riparian forests along the Trinity River (Figure 42). The Texas Parks and Wildlife Department (TPWD), which is responsible for managing the WMA, has worked in association with the Tarrant Regional Water District, responsible for meeting the growing water supply needs of the Dallas-Fort Worth region, to develop an extensive wetland treatment system on the WMA. Raw water from the Trinity River is pumped into sedimentation basins, then flows through the wetlands to reduce its sediment and nutrient contents before being pumped into the Richland Chambers Reservoir, from which water is supplied to municipal and industrial users in the Dallas-Fort Worth area. This system benefits wildlife through habitat creation and improves the quality of water in the reservoir that is delivered to municipal and industrial water users in Dallas Fort-Worth.

The project funded by Meta, in partnership with Ducks Unlimited and the TPWD, builds on the success of the existing projects to create new wetlands in the WMA. The constructed wetlands cover 238 acres, providing expanded available wetland habitat and improved water quality to the Trinity River.

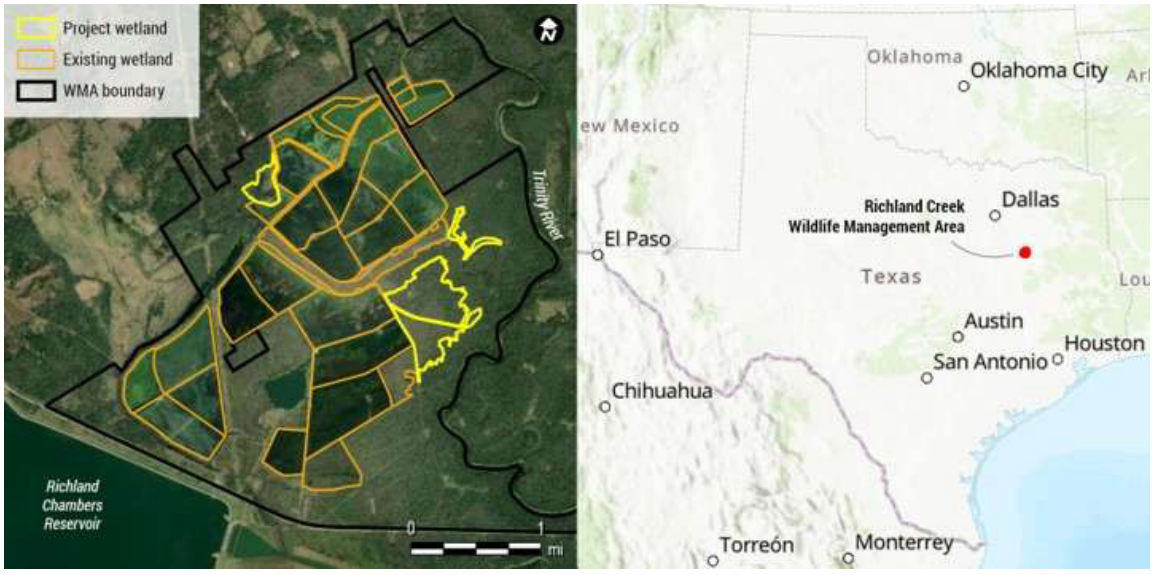


Figure 42. Project location: Restoring and enhancing Richland Creek Wildlife Management Area.

Wildcat Marsh Project

PROJECT OVERVIEW

Challenge: Growing water supply needs of the Dallas-Fort Worth region
Outcome: Wetland creation in the Richland Creek WMA
Volumetric Water Benefit: 22.2 MGY increased inundation
Additional benefits: Improved surface water quality, improved aquatic habitat, improved recreation opportunities

Wildcat Marsh is a moist soil unit located 68 miles southeast of downtown Dallas, within the Richland Creek Wildlife Management Area (WMA) and the Trinity River watershed (Figure 43). The Texas Parks and Wildlife Department (TPWD) manages the Richland Creek WMA, a 13,783-acre site consisting of bottomland forests, previously cleared agricultural lands and riparian forests, to provide recreational opportunities for the public. The WMA provides important water quality improvements for the nearby Richland Chambers Reservoir and the communities that depend on it.

Ducks Unlimited, working in partnership with TPWD, has constructed over 100 acres of new wetlands using levee and rip-rap armoring, as well as installation of water control infrastructure. The wetland is located within the Richland Creek Wildlife Management Area to provide habitat for a variety of wildlife species and the associated recreational benefits, including fishing, hunting, and bird watching.

Water is diverted to the wetlands from the Trinity River, providing migrating and wintering waterfowl habitat. The wetland is also expected to reduce sediment and nutrients and improve water quality.

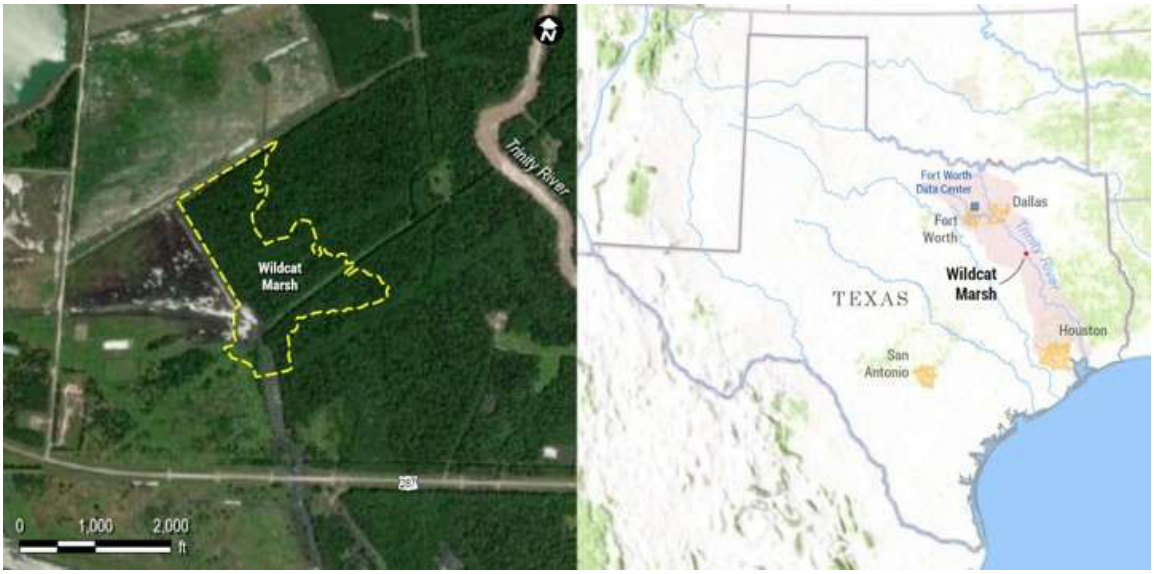


Figure 43. Project location: Wildcat Marsh (Richland Creek North Unit Expansion)

Denton County Land Protection

PROJECT OVERVIEW

Challenge: Growing water supply needs of the Dallas-Fort Worth region
Outcome: Preserved water quality and riparian ecosystem functions of the property
Volumetric Water Benefit: 13.2 MGY avoided runoff
Additional benefits: Improved surface water quality, improved aquatic habitat, improved recreation opportunities

As the North Texas population grows rapidly, land and water resources face pressure from development, stressing wildlife populations and agriculture production. This project established a conservation easement that permanently protects existing uses on a 120-acre property. New residential development is occurring in the vicinity, and this easement prevents the property from being developed. Protected areas on the site include a wooded riparian area, ponds, creeks, and grazing lands. Through the conservation easement established by the Upper Trinity Conservation Trust (Figure 44), the site will be conserved and maintained in perpetuity.

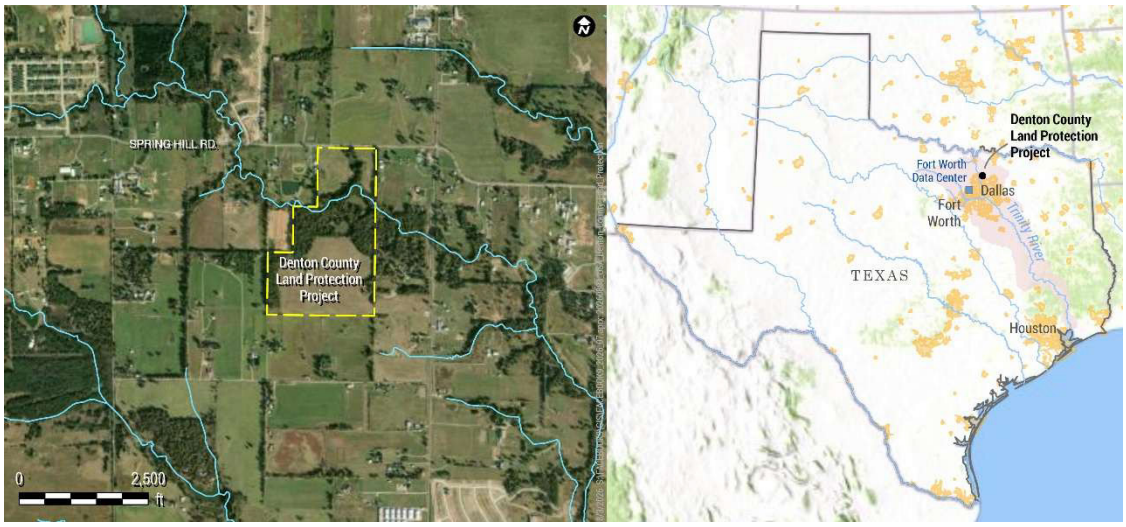


Figure 44. Project Location: Denton County Land Protection

Anticipated Future Benefits: Longleaf Pine Forest Restoration

Longleaf pine is an evergreen conifer native to the southeastern United States. Longleaf pine forests support rich biodiversity and serve as a critical habitat for more than 30 endangered and threatened species (e.g., the red cockaded woodpecker). Longleaf pines are water efficient and drought resistant and lose less water to evapotranspiration than other southern pines. However, longleaf pine forests have become one of the most endangered ecosystems in North America due to unsustainable land use practices and urbanization, and many of the longleaf pine forests that remain are in degraded condition due to improper land management practices. These ecosystems rely on prescribed fires to create an ideal environment for longleaf pine seed germination, promote natural regeneration, and foster a healthy forest understory. This project will restore this longleaf pine ecosystem through improved forest stewardship practices.

Neosho River and Verdigris River | Tulsa Data Center

The Tulsa Data Center is located in and sources municipal water from the Neosho and Verdigris River basins. Water risks include biodiversity and water quality as well as water quantity (drought). Meta has funded one project within the Neosho River and Verdigris River Basins (Figure 45). This is the Advanced Irrigation Efficiency in the Neosho-Verdigris Basin project, which is not yet complete but is expected to provide benefits in future years.

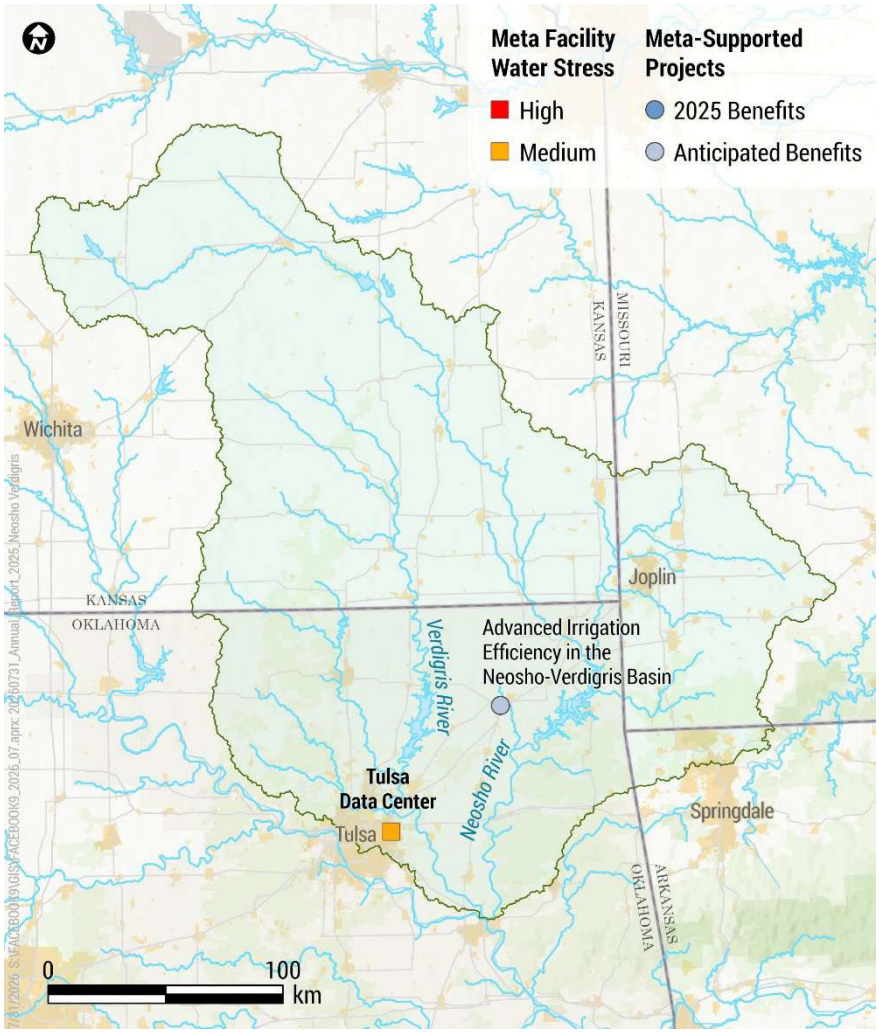


Figure 45. Project locations within the Neosho River and Verdigris River Basin.

Anticipated Future Benefits: Advanced Irrigation Efficiency in the Neo-shoVerdigris Basin

The Neosho-Verdigris basin is a key agricultural region that supports the production of commodity crops such as corn and soybeans. This region faces challenges from recurring droughts and impacts that reduce inflows to reservoirs, contributing to crop failure and livestock losses. This region also faces challenges from excessive surface and bank erosion, and nutrient pollution that can impact the health of the watershed and its reservoirs. This irrigation efficiency project will deploy Phytech's AI-enabled, real-time plant, soil, and irrigation monitoring across approximately 900 acres of commodity crops to help growers better match water application to crop needs. Through installation, ongoing monitoring, agronomic support, and transparent annual reporting, the project is expected to reduce irrigation withdrawals and improve on-farm water management. In addition to measurable volumetric water benefits, the project aims to generate co-benefits such as reduced energy-related emissions from pumping and improved water quality by minimizing nutrient runoff through more precise irrigation practices.

Red-Ouachita River | Richland Parish Data Center

The Richland Parish Data Center is located in Holly Ridge, Richland Parish, Louisiana, within the RedOuachita River basin. Downstream of this confluence, the Ouachita becomes the Black River, where it converges with the Red River before it flows into the Atchafalaya River, a tributary of the Mississippi River. The Red-Ouachita basin spans portions of New Mexico, Texas, Oklahoma, Arkansas, and Louisiana. Water risks include biodiversity, water quality, and water quantity (flooding, drought, groundwater decline, and increasing demand). Meta has funded five projects within this basin: the Bayou Pierre Reforestation and Wetland Treatment project, the Russel Sage Wildlife Management Area Wetland Restoration, the Flyway Forest Wetlands project, the Tensas National Wildlife Refuge (Stutts Field) Wetland Restoration, and the Ballard Bayou Floodplain Inundation project, which are expected to generate volumetric benefits in the coming years (Figure 46).

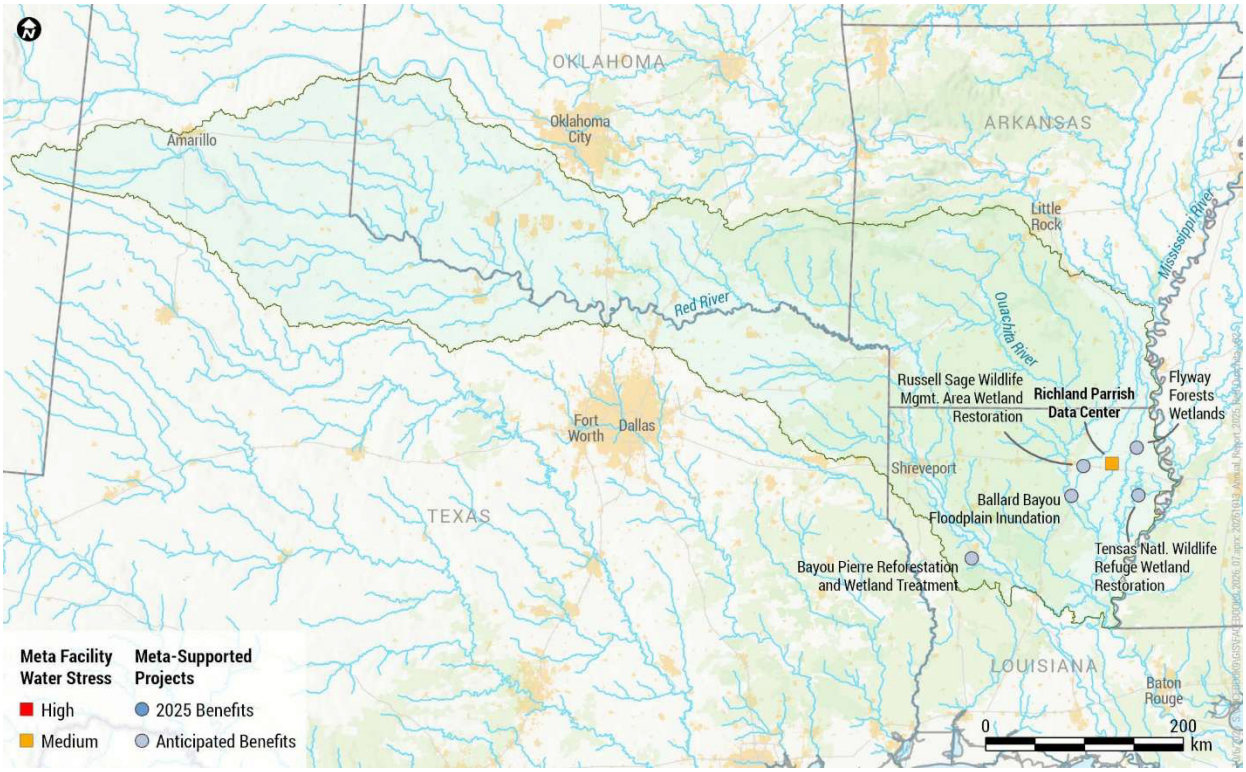


Figure 46. Project locations within the Red-Ouachita River basin.

Anticipated Future Benefits: Russell Sage Wildlife Management Area Wetland Restoration

The Russell Sage Wildlife Management Area, located in northeastern Louisiana, forms one of the largest remaining tracts of the vast bottomland hardwood forests that historically composed the lower Mississippi River basin floodplain from lower Illinois to the Gulf of Mexico. To enhance and sustain wetland habitat for wildlife, the area is actively managed through a combination of water control infrastructure, habitat restoration efforts, and strategic land management practices. Water levels are regulated using a series of levees, pumps, and water control structures to mimic natural hydrological cycles and improve habitat for waterfowl, wading birds, and other wetland-dependent species. Much of the existing water management infrastructure has aged and deteriorated over time, limiting the effectiveness of wetland management efforts. This project replaces defunct equipment and improves pumping capacity to ensure that water levels can be managed more effectively, which will enhance habitat conditions and restore more natural hydrology to the area.

Anticipated Future Benefits: Bayou Pierre Reforestation and Wetland Treatment

The project site is a cattle pasture in Natchitoches Parish, Louisiana, lying within the Bayou Pierre floodplain within the Red River watershed. The project will restore the pasture to native forested upland and wetland habitats adjacent to impaired waterbodies within the watershed. This will include the permanent relocation of cattle to an offsite location that will not impact surface water, revegetation of native forested upland and restoration of approximately 240 acres of wetland habitat. The project will include the construction of features to direct water runoff into improved detention ponds and wetland treatment cells to capture additional sediment and improve water quality. Restoration will also include planting a diverse mixture of native wetland and upland plant species for improved ecological function and benefit.

Anticipated Future Benefits: Flyway Forests Wetlands

The Flyway Forests Wetlands restoration project in the Lower Mississippi River Basin, Louisiana, is a collaborative effort with Ducks Unlimited, private landowners, and the US Forest Service. This project aims to restore 500 acres of historic emergent, scrub shrub, and forested wetlands, providing critical habitat for migratory waterfowl, songbirds, amphibians, and other species. Through the installation of water control structures, earthen berms, and grading, the project will reinstate inundated conditions vital for wetland hydrology.

Anticipated Future Benefits: Tensas National Wildlife Refuge (Stutts Field) Wetland Restoration

This project is designed to restore hydrologic function to more than 200 acres of relic oxbow wetlands within the Tensas River National Wildlife Refuge. This will be accomplished by repairing a non-functional water control structure to re-establish slow moving aquatic habitat. This effort will enhance refuge habitat productivity, improve water quality by reducing peak discharge and turbidity, and support diverse species, including the Louisiana black bear and the alligator snapping turtle, within their preferred slow-



water,cover-rich environments. The project is also expected to provide improved recreational opportunities for the public.

Anticipated Future Benefits: Ballard Bayou Floodplain Inundation

This floodplain and land cover restoration project is located within Richland Parish, Louisiana. Challenges in this agricultural area include frequent flooding of low-lying cropland and aquifer decline. Implementation will begin with the cessation of row and terrace cropping on the project site and removal of any culverts within the site. This will be followed by site preparation, excavation of floodplain benches, grading of excavated spoil within the site, vegetation restoration through planting native prairie species on 78.6 acres of cropland, and decommissioning of the agriculture irrigation groundwater pumps. Restoration will include planting a diverse mixture of native wetland and upland plant species on site consisting of both hard mast (e.g., nuts, acorns) and soft mast (e.g., berries) tree species and high-quality native prairie species for improved ecological function and benefit.

Alabama River | Montgomery Data Center

The Montgomery Data Center is located in the City of Montgomery, Montgomery County, Alabama, in the Alabama River watershed. Water quality is a water risk in this basin. Extensive nutrient loading has led to eutrophication, harmful algal blooms, and water quality decline. Meta has funded one project within the Alabama River Basin (Figure 47). The Montgomery Alabama Stormwater project is not yet generating benefits but is expected to provide benefits in future years.

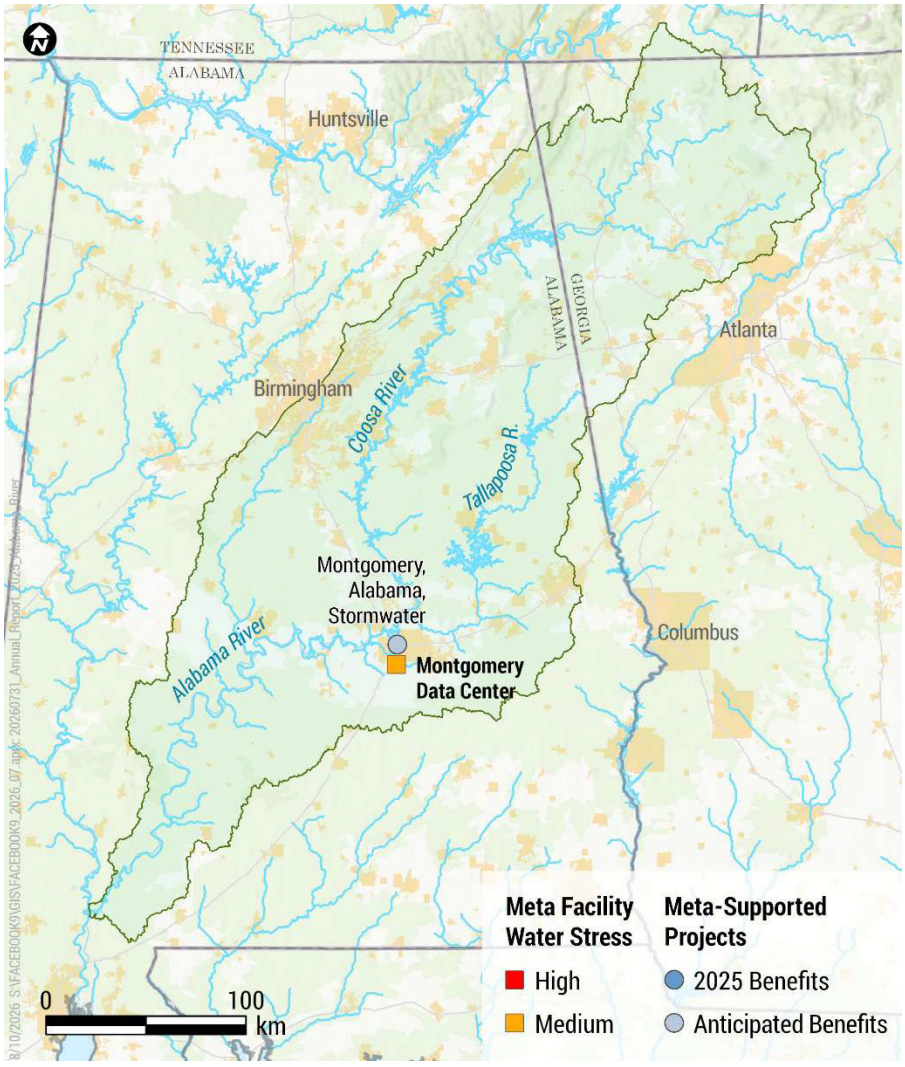


Figure 47. Project locations within the Alabama River Basin.

Anticipated Future Benefits: Montgomery Alabama Stormwater Project

This stormwater project is implemented in partnership with Frog Creek Partners and the City of Montgomery, Alabama. This initiative focuses on improving surface water quality within the Three-Mile Branch and adjacent Gun Island Chute watersheds. These are both urban tributaries to the Alabama River that have been listed on Alabama's 303(d) list of impaired waters since 2010 due to severe siltation. By deploying 100 Gutter Bin® filtration systems inside urban storm drains, the project is expected to result in the capture of substantial amounts of sediment, trash, and debris before it can wash into local waterways, reducing total suspended solids concentrations and mitigating persistent litter problems.

This project also implements needed environmental infrastructure and consistent water monitoring in historic African American neighborhoods that have faced decades of infrastructure disinvestment. In addition to regular cleaning and data-driven reporting, the initiative will feature public outreach and environmental education, protecting the health and well-being, and restoring recreational spaces of the local communities.

Platte River | Cheyenne Data Center and Sarpy Data Center

The Cheyenne Data Center and Sarpy Data Center are located in the Platte River basin, which spans portions of Wyoming, Colorado, and Nebraska. This region also provides groundwater recharge for the Ogallala Aquifer. Water risks include water quantity and water quality. Meta has funded two projects within the Platte River basin and High Plains Aquifer that provide more than 80 MGY of volumetric benefits in 2025. These are the Crow Creek Stream Restoration project and the Irrigation Conversion in the Platte River Basin. Meta has also funded three additional projects: the Mariah Pasture project, the Crow Creek Stormwater Drain Filters project, and the Paul/Millers Pond Wetland Restoration project, which are expected to generate volumetric benefits in future years (Figure 48).

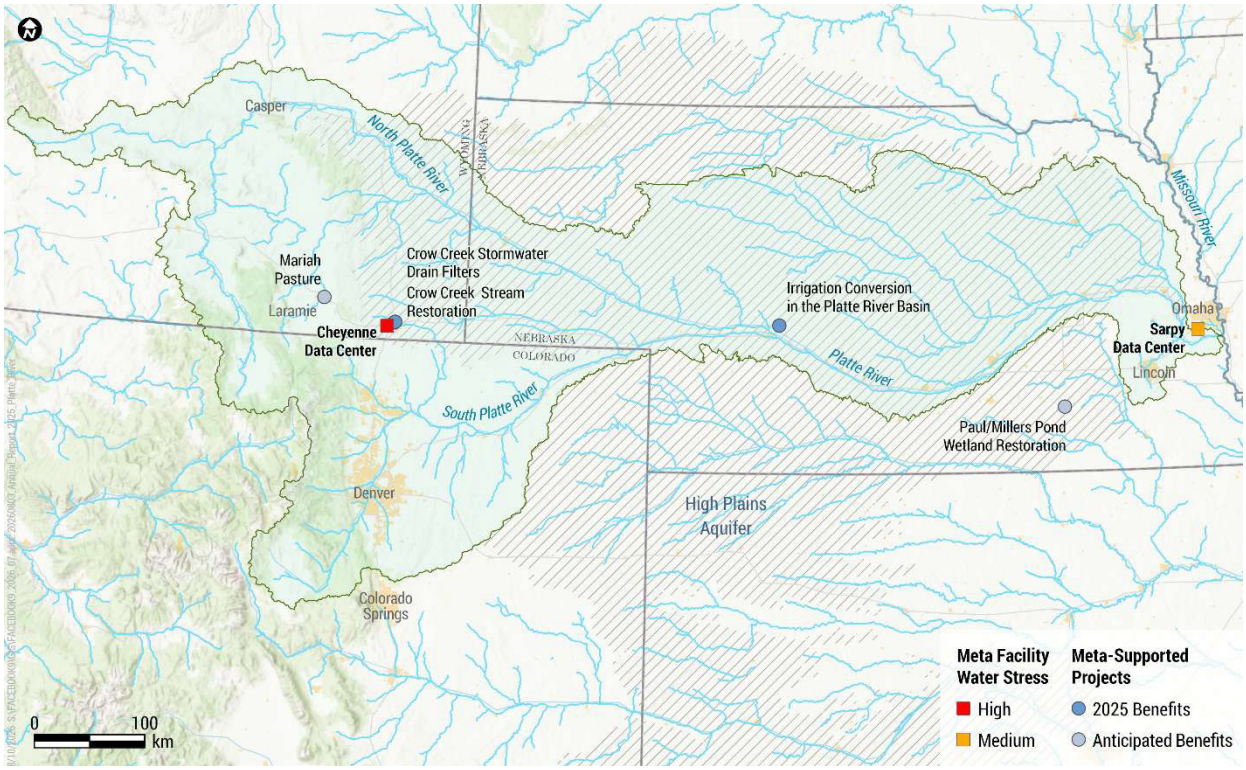


Figure 48. Project locations within the Platte River Watershed.

Crow Creek Stream Restoration

Project Overview

Challenge: Reduced hydrologic and ecologic functionality of the stream due to local land management decisions
Outcome: Redirect and attenuate flow to restore Crow Creek
Volumetric Water Benefit: 13.9 MGY increased recharge
Additional benefits: Improved flow regime, improved aquatic habitat availability and quality, improved recreation opportunities, improved agricultural output

Crow Creek is an important water resource for Laramie County, providing flows for municipal, recreational, industrial, irrigation, and stock watering purposes. This tributary of the South Platte River (Figure 49) also provides groundwater recharge for southeastern Wyoming's Ogallala Aquifer. Crow Creek's many uses, in combination with land management decisions, have reduced hydrologic and ecological functionality of the stream. Due to high flows and erosion, the creek is incised and separated from its floodplain. This has resulted in a lowered water table, which has decreased bank storage and riparian biomass.

The Laramie County Conservation District (LCCD) is committed to conservation of the county's water resources. To restore Crow Creek, LCCD has implemented barbs, post assisted log structures, and beaver dam analogues in the creek. These structures are made of wooden posts, branches, and other vegetation and aim to widen the stream channel, increase sinuosity, and encourage aggradation.

These changes are expected to result in many benefits, including increased floodplain connectivity, water table storage, bank stability, sediment deposition, riparian vegetation, later season flows, longevity of flows, and groundwater recharge.

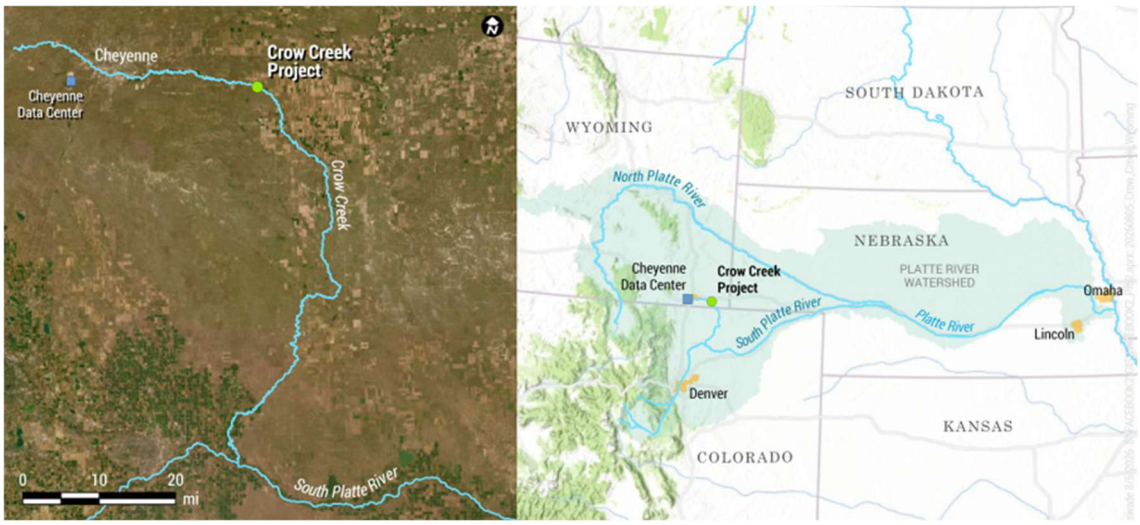


Figure 49. Project location: Crow Creek stream restoration.

Irrigation Conversion in the Platte River Basin

Project Overview

Challenge: Increased water demand in a basin with projected uncertainty in water availability
Outcome: Reduced withdrawals from the Platte River Basin while maintaining crop production
Volumetric Water Benefit: 70.6 MGY reduced consumption
Additional benefits: Improved climate adaptation and mitigation; maintained agricultural output; reduced surface runoff and associated runoff, improved surface water quality

Warmer temperatures, decreasing precipitation, and increased evaporation are expected to negatively impact water availability in Nebraska. This project involves conversion of flood irrigation to drip irrigation on cropland within the Platte River Basin. This improved efficiency is expected to reduce water demand. By introducing water gradually and directly to crop root zones, evaporation and runoff are significantly reduced.

Drip irrigation equipment (such as tanks, piping, and valves, etc.) was installed on 100 acres of formerly flood-irrigated corn-soybean agricultural land within the Platte River Basin in Nebraska (Figure 50). Fields were also equipped with an N-Drip Connect decision-support system with an electronic piezometer that records each irrigation event and its duration.

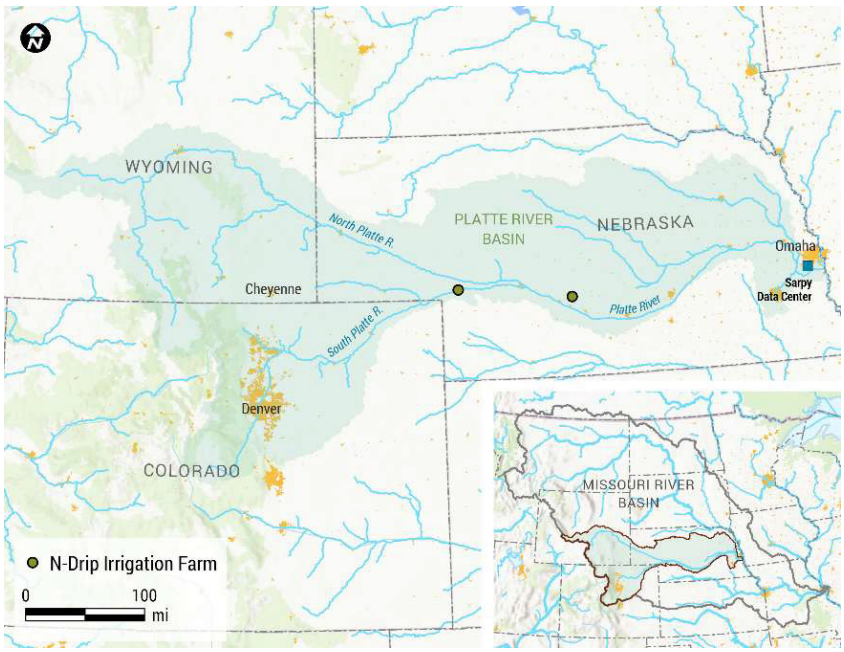


Figure 50. Project Location: Irrigation Conversion in the Platte River Basin.

Anticipated Future Benefits: Mariah Pasture Project

Sand Creek is a tributary of the South Platte River that flows through southeastern Wyoming and the northern part of Colorado. It is an important water resource for Laramie County, providing flows for recreational, irrigation, and stock watering purposes. Sand Creek's many uses, in combination with land management decisions, have reduced hydrologic and ecologic functionality of the stream.

A livestock reservoir owned by the City of Cheyenne is in disrepair. This reservoir is connected to Sand Creek and has collected sediment over time which has reduced its capacity to provide storage. This project will involve dredging to increase reservoir capacity. Additionally, LCCD intends to implement structures known as beaver dam analogues in the creek. These structures are made of wooden posts, branches, and other vegetation and aim to widen the stream channel, increase sinuosity, and encourage aggradation. These changes are expected to increase floodplain connectivity, water table storage, bank stability, sediment deposition, riparian vegetation, later season flows, longevity of flows, and groundwater recharge.

Anticipated Future Benefits: Crow Creek Stormwater Drain Filters

Crow Creek has been identified as being impaired by several pollutants including sediment, *E. coli*, and selenium. Of particular interest for this project is the sediment impairment, which the Wyoming Department of Environmental Quality notes is caused by urban sources, such as stormwater runoff in the City of Cheyenne. In collaboration with Frog Creek Partners, 180 Gutter Bin® filtration systems will be installed within the city to capture trash and other pollutants, like sediment, from stormwater runoff. The pollution reduction capabilities associated with the inserts are anticipated to help the city reduce pollution impairments to Crow Creek.

Anticipated Future Benefits: Paul/Millers Pond Restoration

The "Rainwater Basin" is located in south-central Nebraska, just south of the Platte River. The Rainwater Basin was historically a tall- to mixed-grass prairie containing nearly 12,000 playa (shallow, temporary) wetlands that covered over 200,000 acres. In collaboration with Ducks Unlimited and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, this project will convert cropland to Rainwater Basin playa wetlands and upland native vegetation using a combination of sediment removal, seeding with native plants, infrastructure replacement, and various protections of the properties in perpetuity. Together, these activities are expected to increase groundwater recharge and create habitat for waterfowl and terrestrial species.

Mississippi River Headwaters | Rosemount Data Center

The Rosemount Data Center is located in the City of Rosemount in Dakota County, Minnesota, within the Mississippi River Headwaters Basin, which is primarily located in Minnesota and Wisconsin, but spans small portions of adjacent states. Water risks include biodiversity and water quality due to habitat loss, stormwater pollution, and land-use changes, as well as threats from shoreline development, nutrient runoff, and the loss of protective wetlands. Meta has funded one project within the Mississippi River Headwaters Basin (Figure 51). The Sungina Wildlife Management Area project is not yet complete but is expected to provide benefits in future years.

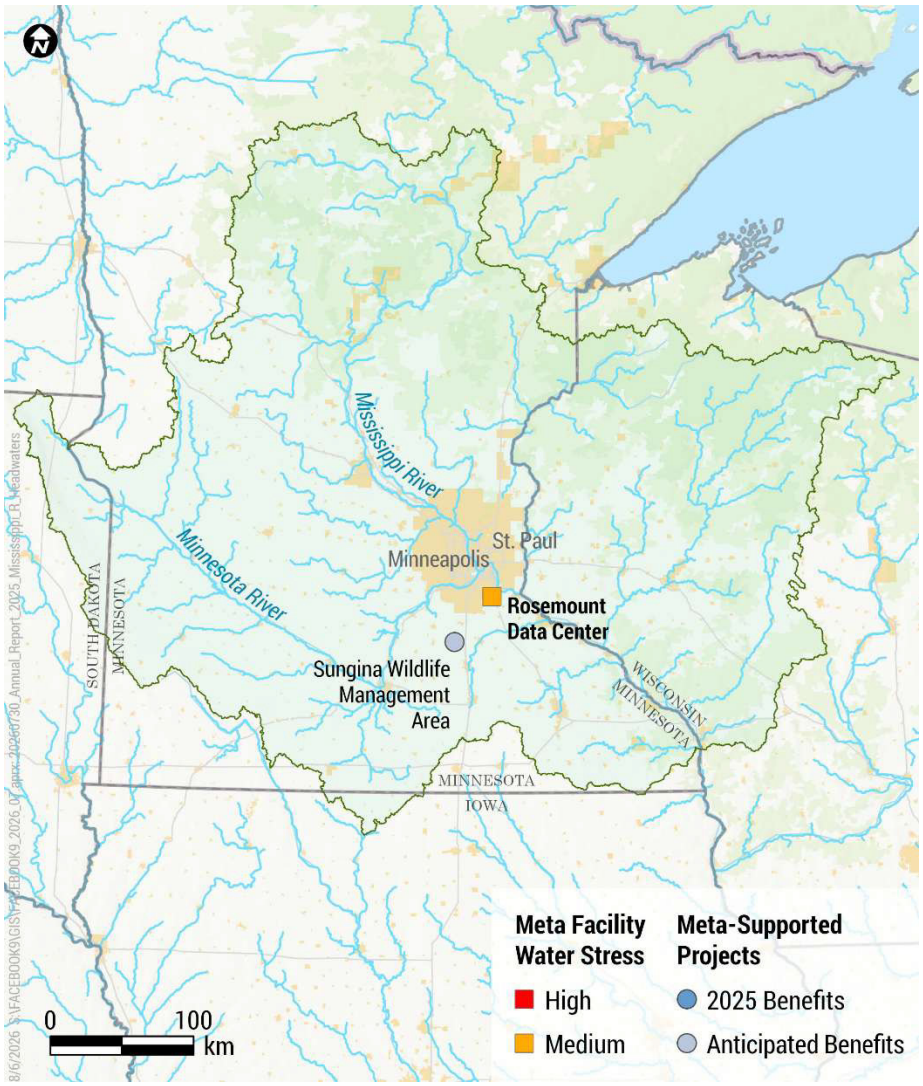


Figure 51. Project locations within the Mississippi River Headwaters Basin.

Anticipated Future Benefits: Sungina Wildlife Management Area

The Sungina Wildlife Management Area restoration project is being implemented in partnership with the Trust for Public Land, the Minnesota Department of Natural Resources, Great River Greening, and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. This project will restore 120 acres of agricultural land within the Cannon River Watershed in Minnesota to native prairie and wetlands. This critical restoration effort aims to improve regional water quality, enhance habitat for diverse aquatic and terrestrial species, and support migratory waterfowl.

Des Moines River | Altoona Data Center

The Altoona Data Center is located in the Des Moines River Basin, which spans southwestern Minnesota and Iowa before merging with the Mississippi River. Water risks include water quality, which is driven by agricultural runoff, high nitrate levels, and harmful algal blooms that strain municipal treatment plants and spark consumer water restrictions. Meta has funded one project within the Des Moines River Basin: the Chichaqua Wetlands and Two-Stage Ditch project is expected to provide benefits attributed to the Altoona Data Center (Figure 52).

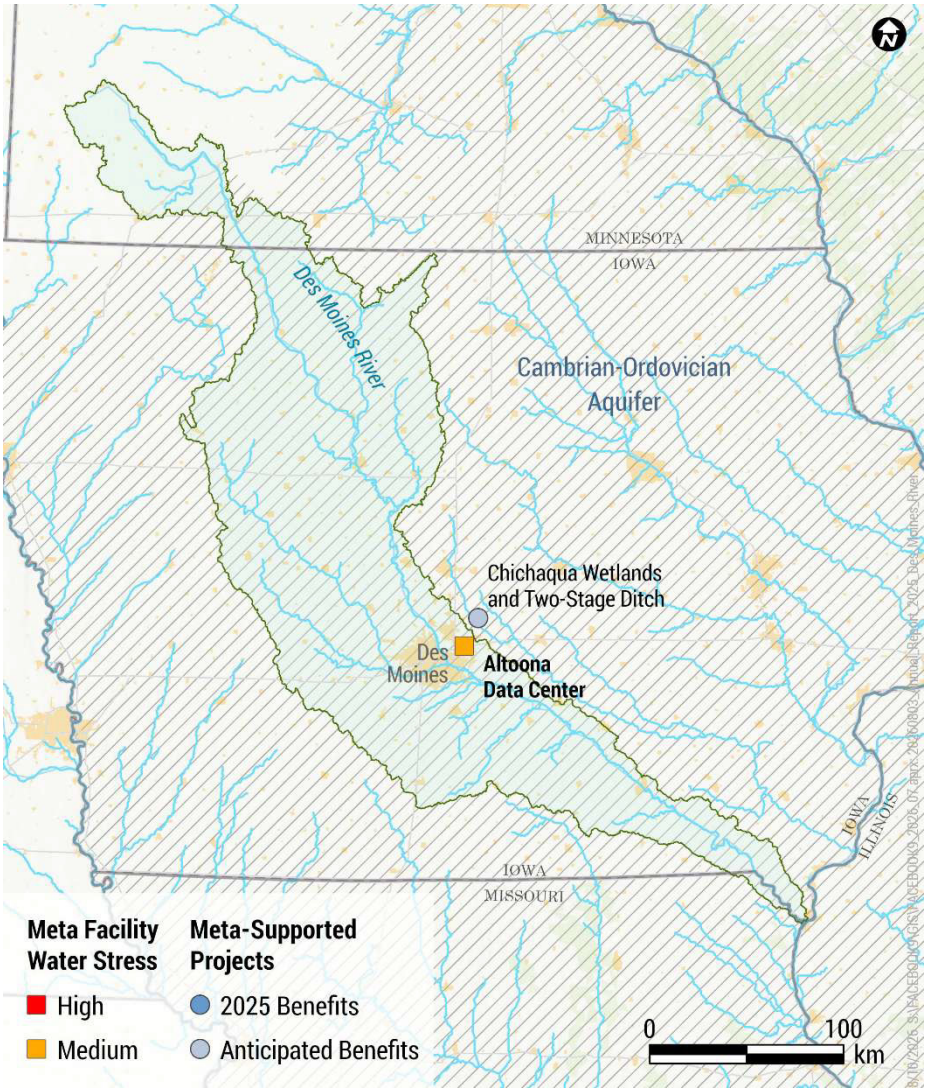


Figure 52. Project locations within and in proximity to the Des Moines River Basin.

Anticipated Future Benefits: Chichaqua Wetlands and Two-Stage Ditch Project

Over a century of channelization and agricultural drainage has disconnected historic oxbow wetlands, contributing to Iowa's loss of nearly 90% of its original wetlands. In partnership with the Great Outdoors Foundation, the Iowa Department of Agriculture and Land Stewardship, and Polk County Conservation, this project restores 22 acres of oxbow wetland and creates over a mile of two-stage ditch with floodplain benches, re-establishing recharge pathways, reducing nutrient loads, and providing fish and wildlife habitat.

Rock River | Beaver Dam Data Center and DeKalb Data Center

The Beaver Dam and DeKalb Data Centers are located in the Rock River Basin, which spans portions of Wisconsin and Illinois. Water risks include water quality from agricultural and urban runoff and groundwater contamination, and water quantity due to flooding. Meta has funded one project within the Rock River Basin (Figure 53). This is the Agroforestry Precision Fertilization project, which is not yet generating benefits but is expected to provide benefits in future years.

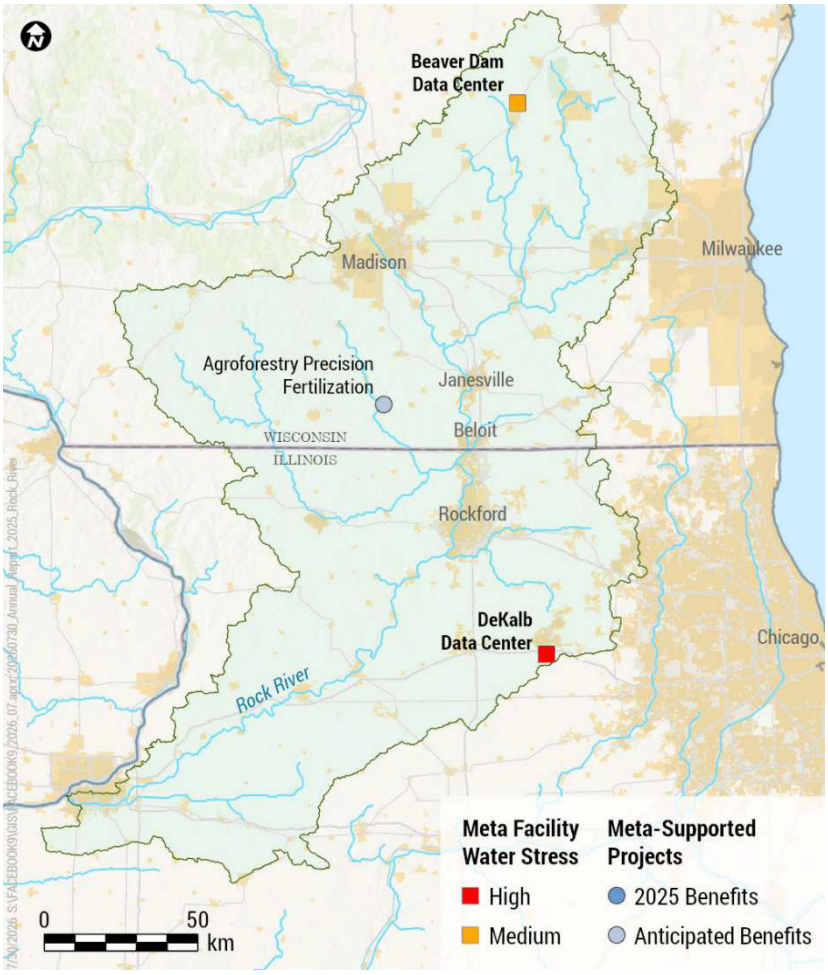


Figure 53. Project locations within the Rock River Basin.

Anticipated Future Benefits: Agroforestry Precision Fertilization

The Agroforestry Precision Fertilization project integrates advanced precision irrigation technology into agroforestry systems to reduce water withdrawals and improve nutrient management in an ecologically sensitive agricultural region. The Rock River Watershed faces ongoing challenges related to agricultural runoff and water quality degradation—making targeted interventions critical to long-term watershed health. In partnership with Netafim, the project deploys micro-irrigation systems that deliver water directly to root zones, minimizing evaporation and excess nutrient leaching while promoting sustainable land management practices. The project is expected to support healthier soils and improved water quality.

Wabash River | Lebanon Data Center

The Lebanon Data Center is located in the Wabash River basin, which spans parts of Indiana, Illinois, and Ohio. Water risks relate to water quality (excessive nutrients), water quantity (demand, supply availability and variability, flooding), and biodiversity. Meta has funded one project within the Wabash River Basin (Figure 54). The Irrigation Optimization in the Upper Wabash River Basin project is expected to generate benefits in future years.

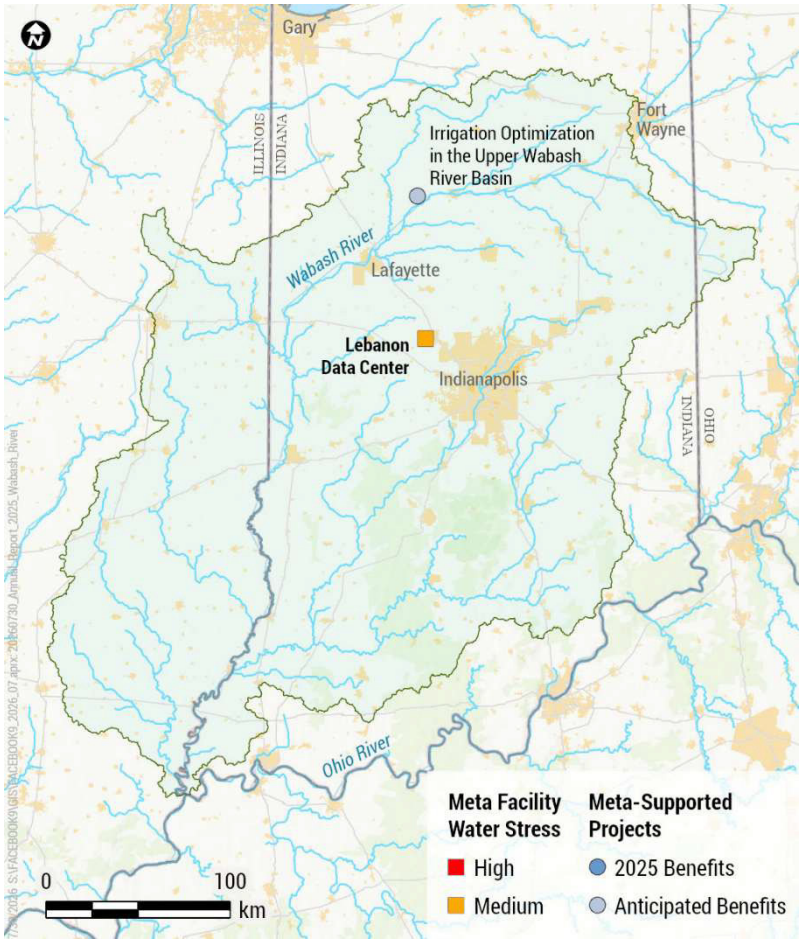


Figure 54. Project locations within the Wabash River Basin.

Anticipated Future Benefits: Irrigation Optimization in the Upper Wabash River Basin

This project implements an irrigation optimization program designed to reduce peak-season agricultural water use and strengthen long-term water security. Working with Arable, the Indiana Soybean Alliance, and Purdue Extension, the project is designed to equip approximately 13,640 acres of irrigated farmland across counties including Kosciusko, Fulton, Pulaski, Cass, White, Carroll, Clinton, and Tippecanoe with field-scale weather, rainfall, crop, and soil sensing and an evapotranspiration-based decision-support platform to help growers apply water closer to crop demand and avoid over-irrigation. This project is expected to reduce consumptive water use, while also delivering co-benefits such as reduced pumping energy and associated emissions, lower nitrate-leaching risk, and hands-on training that builds local capacity for data-driven water stewardship.

Dublin Region Drainage | Clonee Data Center

The Clonee Data Center is located in the Dublin Region Drainage in eastern Ireland near Dublin. The river is a significant source of drinking water as well as water supply source for industry. The main land uses in the watershed are mining peat bog and forestry in the upper catchment, agriculture in its middle reaches, and urban areas as it flows through Dublin. Water risks include water quality (excess nutrients, sediments, organic pollutants), quantity (aging infrastructure), and biodiversity. Meta has funded three projects within this basin: Peatland Restoration in the Wicklow Mountain Special Area of Conservation project, The Rivers Trust – Ballybin Wetland Construction project, and the Hartwell River Restoration project, all of which are expected to generate volumetric benefits in future years (Figure 55).



Figure 55. Project location within the Dublin Region Drainage basin.

Anticipated Future Benefits: Peatland Restoration in the Wicklow Mountain Special Area of Conservation

The Wicklow Mountains Special Area of Conservation encompasses 20,000 hectares of upland habitats including blanket bog, heath, woodlands, lakes, and exposed rocky habitats and includes Wicklow Mountains National Park. The majority of the area is covered by varying depths of peat or peaty soils, but a significant portion is degraded due to drainage, peat extraction, forestry operations, uncontrolled fires, overgrazing, and recreational use. The degraded peatlands that are in poor ecological condition are also much more susceptible to damage from intense rainfall and extended periods of drought. This project will restore 450 hectares of degraded blanket bog, which will enhance the water storage capacity of the bog, protect the existing carbon storage, reduce ongoing emissions from degraded areas, and increase the carbon sequestration potential of these peatland habitats. Improvements in water quality are also expected to occur over a longer time frame, after vegetation cover has been restored, and peat erosion and runoff are improved.

Anticipated Future Benefits: Rivers Trust – Ballybin Wetland Construction

Agricultural runoff as well as point source pollution and physical river modifications have impacted water quality and ecological health in the Nanny-Delvin catchment. In collaboration with The Rivers Trust and Nanny-Delvin Rivers Trust, this initiative focuses on creating a new wetland area to provide flood-water attenuation and storage. The wetland is also expected to contribute to improved water quality, enhance biodiversity through the establishment of diverse wetland habitats, and offer educational opportunities for local communities.

Anticipated Future Benefits: Hartwell River Restoration

The Hartwell River Restoration project, a collaboration with Resource Environmental Solutions and MKO (McCarthy Keville O'Sullivan, an Irish planning and environmental consultancy), aims to significantly improve aquatic habitat in a key tributary of the River Liffey in Ireland. This project involves stream channel restoration, creation of floodplain wetlands, and establishment of native riparian buffers. As a result, this project is anticipated to enhance spawning and nursery habitats for Atlantic salmon and brown trout, reduce bank erosion and sedimentation, and reduce downstream flooding impacts, ultimately contributing to improved biodiversity and water quality within the Eastern River Basin District.

Summary

Meta follows a water stewardship strategy that focuses on sourcing water responsibly, driving water efficiency across facilities and operations, as well as investing in critical water restoration projects in the same watersheds where facilities are located. Meta has reaffirmed its commitment to water stewardship by **pledging** to be Water Positive in 2030, restoring more water than is consumed across its owned facilities and operations.

This report describes Meta's funding contributions and attributable volumetric water benefits resulting from supporting water stewardship projects in the watersheds where it operates, reflecting projects funded through June 2026, including projects generating benefits in 2025 and projects with anticipated future benefits. Volumetric water benefits are generated as a result of investments by Meta in water restoration projects related to conservation and ecosystem restoration, water supply and reliability, water access, sanitation and hygiene, and water quality in watershed basins with high and medium water risk scores.

In 2025, 28 existing projects yielded more than 2.9 billion gallons of volumetric water benefits attributed to Meta. 34 additional funded projects will yield volumetric benefits in future years. In addition to substantial volumetric benefits, the projects described in this report support co-benefits related to water quantity, water quality, carbon, biodiversity, and socio-economics, contributing to increased water access and security, modernized infrastructure, improved water quality, and expanded habitat.

In future years, Meta will continue to identify projects that protect and restore ecosystems, improve water supply and reliability, provide water access, and improve water quality. Meta is also investing in capacity-building projects that can have a catalytic effect in watersheds around the world (see Appendix 3).



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Appendix 1: Funded Projects with Volumetric Benefits in 2025

Project	Location	Data Center	Implementing Partners	Project Activity	VWB Indicator	2025 VWB (MGY)	Anticipated 2026 VWB (MGY)	Year of initial VWB claim	Anticipated Benefit Duration End Date
Comanche Creek Restoration	New Mexico	Los Lunas	Trout Unlimited and National Forest Foundation	Floodplain Reconnection	Increased storage	7.9	7.9	2019	2028
Cedro Creek Restoration	New Mexico	Los Lunas	The Nature Conservancy; Rocky Mountain Youth Corps; Stream Dynamics	In-channel structures to facilitate recharge	Increased recharge	19.5	19.5	2020	2029
Ingram Meadow Restoration	Oregon	Prineville	National Forest Foundation; U.S. Forest Service; Middle Deschutes Watershed Council; Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation	Wetland restoration	Increased storage	1.5	1.5	2020	2029
La Jara Wetland Restoration	New Mexico	Los Lunas	The Nature Conservancy, Amigos Bravos, Watershed Artisans	Wetland restoration	Increased storage	3.0	3.0	2020	2029
Middle Rio Grande Flow Restoration: Phase I	New Mexico	Los Lunas	Audubon New Mexico	Water rights leasing	Reduced withdrawal	81.5	81.5	2020	2027

Project	Location	Data Center	Implementing Partners	Project Activity	VWB Indicator	2025 VWB (MGY)	Anticipated 2026 VWB (MGY)	Year of initial VWB claim	Anticipated Benefit Duration End Date
Provo River Flow Restoration	Utah	Eagle Mountain	Central Utah Water Conservancy District	10-year water rights lease	Reduced withdrawal	408.1	408.1	2020	2029
California Wildfire Reforestation	California	Bay Area Offices	Arbor Day Foundation, American Forest Foundation	Reforestation	Reduced runoff	37.3	37.3	2021	2027
Prineville Aquifer Storage and Recovery	Oregon	Prineville	City of Prineville, Apple	Aquifer recharge	Increased recharge	28.8	28.8[1]	2021	2030
Colorado River Indian Tribes System Conservation	Arizona/ Nevada	Mesa	Colorado River Indian Tribes, Arizona Department of Water Resources	Water leasing agreements	Reduced withdrawal	25.5	25.5	2021	2030
Harvey Jones Bioswale	New Mexico	Los Lunas	The Nature Conservancy; Southern Sandoval County Arroyo Flood Control Authority	Bioswale construction	Volume captured	0.6	0.6	2022	2031

[1] This project has variable annual volumetric water benefits based on actual measured volumes. The anticipated 2026 VWB here is equal to the actual 2025 VWB, but actual annual benefits in 2026 may differ from the anticipated benefits.

Project	Location	Data Center	Implementing Partners	Project Activity	VWB Indicator	2025 VWB (MGY)	Anticipated 2026 VWB (MGY)	Year of initial VWB claim	Anticipated Benefit Duration End Date
Navajo Community Water Supply Phase I	Arizona	Mesa	DigDeep	Drinking water access	Volume provided	0.07	0.07	2022	2031
Colorado River Indian Tribes Irrigation Canal Lining Project	Arizona	Mesa	Colorado River Indian Tribes, Bureau of Indian Affairs, US Bureau of Reclamation	Irrigation canal lining	Reduced withdrawal	43.8	43.8	2023	2032
Green River Demand Management and Resilience Project	Wyoming	Mesa	Trout Unlimited, partner ranchers	Fallowing agreements and Beaver Dam Analogues	Reduced withdrawal and increased recharge	36.5	10.7[2]	2023	2032
Jicarilla Apache Nation Water Sharing Agreement	New Mexico	Mesa	New Mexico Interstate Stream Commission, Jicarilla Apache Nation, The Nature Conservancy	Water leasing agreement	Reduced withdrawal	114.0	114.0	2023	2032

[2] Due to the implementation schedule of BDAs and the attribution of demand management benefit, the total benefit varies by year.

Project	Location	Data Center	Implementing Partners	Project Activity	VWB Indicator	2025 VWB (MGY)	Anticipated 2026 VWB (MGY)	Year of initial VWB claim	Anticipated Benefit Duration End Date
Hobble Creek	Utah	Eagle Mountain	Central Utah Water Conservancy District, June Sucker Recovery Implementation Program, Springville Irrigation Company	Irrigation diversion and flow enhancement	Volume provided	682.3	682.3[3]	2023	2032
Mason Lane Ditch Piping	Arizona	Mesa	The Nature Conservancy, Mason Lane Water Users Association	Irrigation efficiency improvement	Reduced withdrawal	161.9	161.9	2023	2032
Restoring and Enhancing Richland Creek Wildlife Management Area	Texas	Fort Worth	Ducks Unlimited, Texas Parks and Wildlife Department	Wetland creation	Increased inundation	74.4	74.4	2023	2032
Rito Penas Negras Restoration	New Mexico	Los Lunas	National Forest Foundation	Beaver dam analogs	Increased recharge	29.6	29.6	2023	2032

[3] The volume provided in Hobble Creek at Swenson Diversion Dam is based on measurements at the flow gauges. This number is subject to change. The anticipated 2026 VWB here is equal to the actual 2025 VWB, but actual annual benefits in 2026 may differ from the anticipated benefits.

Project	Location	Data Center	Implementing Partners	Project Activity	VWB Indicator	2025 VWB (MGY)	Anticipated 2026 VWB (MGY)	Year of initial VWB claim	Anticipated Benefit Duration End Date
Navajo Community Water Supply Phase II	Arizona	Mesa	DigDeep	Drinking water access	Volume provided	0.1	0.1	2024	2033
CRIT Drip Irrigation/Crop Conversion	Arizona	Mesa	CRIT; N-Drip	Irrigation efficiency improvement	Reduced consumption	123.9	78.4[4]	2024	2031
CRIT Drip Irrigation	Arizona	Mesa	CRIT; N-Drip	Irrigation efficiency improvement	Reduced consumption	648.8	648.8[5]	2024	2033
Crow Creek Stream Restoration	Wyoming	Cheyenne	Laramie County Conservation District	Stream restoration	Increased recharge	13.9	13.9	2024	2033
Eagle Mountain Wastewater Reuse	Utah	Eagle Mountain	Eagle Mountain City	Wastewater reuse	Reduced withdrawal	17.8	17.8[6]	2024	2033

[4] Volumetric benefit is based on the crop planted in a given year (cotton or alfalfa). Benefit may change based on the crop planted in 2026.
[5] Volumetric benefit in 2025 was updated to reflect a change in project activities to include N-Drip Connect DSS. The anticipated 2026 VWB here is equal to the actual 2025 VWB, but actual benefits in 2026 should reflect actual irrigation practices.
[6] Volumetric benefit is based on annual measurements and may vary annually. The anticipated 2026 VWB here is equal to the actual 2025 VWB, but actual annual benefits in 2026 may differ from the anticipated benefits.

Project	Location	Data Center	Implementing Partners	Project Activity	VWB Indicator	2025 VWB (MGY)	Anticipated 2026 VWB (MGY)	Year of initial VWB claim	Anticipated Benefit Duration End Date
Wildcat Marsh (Richland Creek North Unit Expansion)	Texas	Fort Worth	Ducks Unlimited	Wetland creation	Increased inundation	22.2	22.2	2025	2034
Middle Rio Grande Flow Restoration Phase II	New Mexico	Los Lunas	Audubon New Mexico	Water rights leasing	Reduced withdrawal	13.0	13.0	2025	2030
Denton County Land Protection	Texas	Fort Worth	Upper Trinity Conservation Trust	Land conservation	Avoided runoff	13.2	13.2	2025	2034
Water Leak Reduction: Water United Initiative	New Mexico	Mesa	FIDO Tech, Ltd	Leak Detection and reduction	Reduced withdrawal	225.7	587.6[7]	2025	2034
Irrigation Conversion in the Platte River Basin	Nebraska	Sarpy	N-Drip	Irrigation efficiency improvement	Reduced consumption	70.6	70.6[8]	2025	2034
2025 Volumetric Water Benefit, MGY (million gallons/yr)						**2,905.5**			
Anticipated 2026 Volumetric Water Benefit from Completed Projects, MGY (million gallons/yr)							**3,196.0**		

[7] Volumetric benefit is based on annual measurements and may vary annually based on number of leaks repaired and the variable cost share. The anticipated 2026 VWB here is the projected benefit based on information known at this time

[8] Volumetric benefit is based on annual measurements and may vary annually. The anticipated 2026 VWB here is equal to the actual 2025 VWB, but actual annual benefits in 2026 may differ from the anticipated benefits

Appendix 2: Funded Projects Not Yet Generating Volumetric Benefits

Project	Location	Data Center	Implementing Partners	Project Activity	VWB Indicator	Estimated Future VWB (MGY)	Anticipated Year of Initial VWB Claim
Crow Creek Stormwater Drain Filters	Wyoming	Cheyenne	Frog Creek Partners	Stormwater management treatment	Volume treated	10.9	2026
Russell Sage Wildlife Management Area Wetland Restoration	Louisiana	Richland Parish	Ducks Unlimited	Equipment upgrades to increase inundation in constructed wetland	Increased inundation	26.8	2026
Bayou Pierre Reforestation and Wetland Treatment	Louisiana	Richland Parish	Resource Environmental Solutions (RES)	Reforestation, Wetland habitat restoration	Reduced runoff, volume treated	529.1	2026
Longleaf Pine Forest Restoration Project	Texas	Fort Worth	Texan by Nature	Forest restoration	Reduced evapotranspiration	44.0	2026
McKay Creek Water Rights Exchange, Phase II	Oregon	Prineville	Deschutes River Conservancy, Ochoco Irrigation District, Crooked River Watershed Council, Deschutes Land Trust, the Natural Resources Conservation	Aquatic habitat restoration	Reduced withdrawal	35.0	2026
Tensas National Wildlife Refuge	Louisiana	Richland Parish	Tensas National Wildlife Refuge, RES	Wetland restoration	Volume captured	146	2026



Project	Location	Data Center	Implementing Partners	Project Activity	VWB Indicator	Estimated Future VWB (MGY)	Anticipated Year of Initial VWB Claim
Ion Water Positive Intelligence Leak Detection Service	Texas	Temple	Ion Water	Leak detection and reduction	Water supply reliability	5.19	2026
Colonias Water Project – Cuadrilla	Texas	El Paso	DigDeep	Water access	Volume provided	0.43	2026
Colonias Water Project – Tierra de Oro	Texas	El Paso	DigDeep	Water access	Volume provided	0.97	2026
Dungeness Drought Response	Washington	Washington Offices	Washington Water Trust	Leasing agreements	Reduced withdrawal	20.6	2026
Rio Grande Basin N-Drip Micro-irrigation Project	Texas	El Paso	N-Drip	Irrigation efficiency improvement	Reduced consumption	71.4	2026
Advanced Irrigation Efficiency in the Neosho-Verdigris Basin	Oklahoma	Tulsa	Phytech	Irrigation efficiency improvement	Reduced withdrawal	50	2026
Advancing Water Stewardship and Resilience in the North	Alberta, Canada	Edmonton	ALUS	Grassland, wetlands, trees & shrubs	Reduced withdrawal	28.45	2026
Salt River Project Forest Restoration Project	Arizona	Mesa	Salt River Project	Forest thinning/ restoration	Reduced evapotranspiration	5.1	2027



Project	Location	Data Center	Implementing Partners	Project Activity	VWB Indicator	Estimated Future VWB (MGY)	Anticipated Year of Initial VWB Claim
Prineville Aquifer Storage and Recovery Phase II	Oregon	Prineville	City of Prineville	Aquifer recharge	Increased recharge	150.0	2027
Mariah Pasture Project	Wyoming	Cheyenne	Laramie County Conservation District	Reservoir dredging and Beaver dam analogs	Increased storage volume and increased recharge	1.0	2027
Cocopah West Riparian Restoration Project	Arizona	Mesa	Cocopah Indian Tribe, National Audubon Society, US Bureau of Reclamation, Yuma County Water User's Association	Riparian Restoration	Volume provided	36.1	2027
Hidden Valley Floodplain Revegetation	California	Bay Area Offices	River Partners	Cropland to native vegetation	Reduced withdrawal	48.0	2027
Peatland Restoration in the Wicklow Mountains Special Area of Conservation	Ireland	Clonee	Peatland Finance Ireland, private landholders, National Parks and Wildlife Service	Rewetting of peat bogs	Increased storage	21.3 to 42.8	2027
Paul/Millers Pond Wetland Restoration	Nebraska	Sarpy	Ducks Unlimited	Sediment removal, upland revegetation	Increased recharge, reduced runoff	6.2	2027
Phoenix Hospital Cooling & Conservation	Arizona	Mesa	BlueCommons; City of Phoenix	Improved efficiency of upgraded wet cooling systems	Reduced withdrawal	11.0	TBD

Project	Location	Data Center	Implementing Partners	Project Activity	VWB Indicator	Estimated Future VWB (MGY)	Anticipated Year of Initial VWB Claim
The Rivers Trust – Ballybin Wetland Construction	Ireland	Clonee	The Rivers Trust	Wetland creation	Volume Captured	0.37	2027
Irrigation Optimization in the Upper Wabash River Basin	Indiana	Lebanon	Arable	Irrigation optimization	Reduced withdrawal	200	2027
Flyway Forests Wetlands	Louisiana	Richland Parish	Ducks Unlimited	Wetland restoration	Volume captured	123	2027
Ballard Bayou Floodplain Inundation	Louisiana	Richland Parish	RES	Wetland restoration; Land restoration; Irrigation cessation	Increased inundation; Reduced runoff; Reduced withdrawal	328.5	2027
Arable Irrigation Optimization Project	Texas	El Paso	Arable	Irrigation efficiency improvement	Reduced withdrawal	105.1	2027
Agroforestry Precision Fertilization	Wisconsin	Beaver Dam	Netafim	Low-rate fertigation	Volume improved	5	2027
Chichaqua Wetlands and Two-Stage Ditch Project	Iowa	Altoona	Great Outdoors Foundation	Stormwater management	Increased recharge	62.7	2027
Montgomery Alabama Stormwater Project	Alabama	Montgomery	Frog Creek Partners	Stormwater management/ treatment	Volume treated	100.2	2027



Project	Location	Data Center	Implementing Partners	Project Activity	VWB Indicator	Estimated Future VWB (MGY)	Anticipated Year of Initial VWB Claim
Project	Location	Data Center	Implementing Partners	Project Activity	VWB Indicator	Estimated Future VWB (MGY)	Anticipated Year of Initial VWB Claim
N-Drip for Irrigated Alfalfa	New Mexico	Los Lunas	N-Drip	Irrigation efficiency improvement	Avoided runoff; volume maintained	41.6	2027
Alta Harris Creek Side Channel	Idaho	Kuna	Trout Unlimited	Side channel reconnection	Increase in streamflow	149.0	2028
Hartwell River Restoration	Ireland	Clonee	MKO and RES	Floodplain reconnection	Increased inundation	122.7	2028
Sungina Wildlife Management Area	Minnesota	Rosemount	Trust for Public Land	Land restoration; wetland restoration	Reduced runoff; volume captured	21.6	2028
Sammamish River and Waynita Creek Restoration Project	Washington	Washington Offices	City of Bothell, WA	Instream restoration	Volume provided	20.2	2029
Anticipated Future Volumetric Water Benefit for Projects not yet Providing Benefits once the projects are Fully Implemented, MGY (million gallons/yr)						**2,527 to 2,549**	

Appendix 3: Funded Capacity Building Projects

Project Name	Year Funded	Location	Lead Implementing Partners	Watershed	Project Description
Crooked River Water Quality Partnership Coordination & Pilot Project	2022	Prineville, Oregon	Crooked River Water Quality Partnership	Deschutes River	The Crooked River, a tributary to the Deschutes and part of the greater Columbia River basin, is home to high nutrient levels that negatively impact water quality and fish and wildlife habitat. With catalytic funding from Meta, the Crooked River Water Quality Partnership (CRWQP) will pilot a Lytle Creek Nitrate Removal project, engaging with a willing landowner on Lytle Creek to implement and monitor nutrient reduction in the basin. Partners on the project include the Natural Resources Conservation Service, the Crooked River Watershed Council, landowners, the City of Prineville, Crook County, Crook County Soil and Water Conservation District, Crooked River Water Quality Partnership, Deschutes River Conservancy, and Trout Unlimited.
Texas Water Action Collaborative Brazos River Expansion Project	2023	Temple, Texas	Texas Water Action Collaborative (TxWAC)	Brazos River	Texan by Nature created the Texas Water Action Collaborative in 2021, which aims to support water resources in Texas by matching projects with corporate sponsors. Meta will be supporting their efforts as they bring different actors together, including NGOs, companies, government organizations, and municipalities. The Texas Water Action Collaborative has established their first pilot in the Upper Trinity Basin River, and they are looking to expand collective action initiatives to the Brazos River Basin by helping identify the necessary conservation projects and then match these projects with funding partners.
Operation 0 to 100!: A Water Replenish Partnership in the east of Ireland: Technology Industry & The Rivers Trust in Ireland	2023	Clonee, Ireland	The Rivers Trust	Dublin Region Drainage	In order to enhance the capacity of local Rivers Trust chapters to develop water restoration projects, Meta has teamed up with AWS to support the River Trust to expand to the Liffey River watershed.

Project Name	Year Funded	Location	Lead Implementing Partners	Watershed	Project Description
Water & Tribes Initiative: Enhancing Water Resources Capacity of the Hopi Tribe	2024	Mesa, Arizona	Water and Tribes Initiative	Colorado River	The Water and Tribes Initiative works to enhance the capacity of tribes to manage water resources in the Colorado River Basin, to engage in water policy discussions, and to support sustainable water use through collaborative problem-solving. In 2024, Meta provided funding to the Water and Tribes Initiative to support the Water and Tribes Initiative's Circuit Rider Program, which is supporting the Hopi Tribe in Arizona to upgrade its water infrastructure, access federal funding for water resources, and build the capacity of the Tribe's existing water resources program.
Mississippi River Water Action Collaborative Initiative	2024	Richland Parish, Louisiana	Mississippi River Water Action Collaborative (MRWAC)	Red River and Ouachita River	Meta has supported the UN CEO Water Mandate in establishing the Mississippi River Water Action Collaborative (MRWAC). Modeled after similar efforts in California and Texas, this project is designed to enhance the capacity of MRWAC to develop water restoration projects and connect public, private, and NGO organizations working in the watershed.
New Mexico Tribal Water Management Priorities Project	2025	Los Lunas, New Mexico	Bonneville Environmental Foundation	Rio Grande	On behalf of Meta, the Bonneville Environmental Foundation Business for Water Stewardship program has worked with partners in New Mexico to identify critical Tribal water stewardship priorities that build capacity to address both the near and long-term needs of communities that depend on the Rio Grande for economic and cultural vitality. Collectively, these efforts help ensure water access, improve habitat, and strengthen community resilience across the Rio Grande River basin.
Global Environment Centre Johor Water Conservation and Stewardship Project	2025	Singapore, Singapore	Global Environment Center	Singapore and Southern Malaysia	As part of Meta's commitment to achieving 100% water replenishment for our Singapore Data Centre by 2030, we are partnering with the Global Environment Centre on the Johor Water Conservation and Stewardship project. Phase 1 of this initiative, spanning 12 months, will focus on a comprehensive environmental assessment of the Johor River Basin. This critical groundwork will involve extensive stakeholder consultation, detailed land cover analysis, water quality sampling, identification of pollution sources, and the development of best management practices. By thoroughly understanding the basin's current risks and opportunities, this phase will establish the essential baseline data and finalize volumetric water benefit



Project Name	Year Funded	Location	Lead Implementing Partners	Watershed	Project Description
					accounting targets, thereby laying a robust foundation for future water stewardship and restoration activities within the region.
Texas Water Action Collaborative Rio Grande Expansion Project	2025	El Paso, Texas	Texas Water Action Collaborative (TxWAC)	Rio Grande	Texan by Nature created the Texas Water Action Collaborative in 2021 which aims to support water resources in Texas by matching projects with corporate sponsors. Meta will be supporting their efforts as they bring different actors together including NGOs, companies, government organizations, and municipalities. The Texas Water Action Collaborative has established their first pilot in the upper Trinity Basin River, and they are looking to expand collective action initiatives to the Brazos River Basin by helping identify the necessary conservation projects and then match these projects with funding partners.
Technical Assistance for Pre-Feasibility Assessment of Watershed Investment Programs - New Albany	2025	New Albany, Ohio	The Nature Conservancy	Scioto River and Muskingum River	Meta is partnering with The Nature Conservancy's Nature for Water (N4W) facility to conduct pre-feasibility assessments for watershed investment programs in key data center locations, beginning with Singapore, New Albany, Ohio, and one additional priority area. This initiative aims to address water security challenges and support Meta's Water Positive goal by developing water restoration projects that will improve watershed health through nature-based solutions. N4W will diagnose local water security issues, identify suitable nature-based solutions, and explore potential partnerships to develop a roadmap for impactful investment opportunities.
Technical Assistance for Pre-Feasibility Assessment of Watershed Investment Programs - Singapore	2025	Singapore, Singapore	The Nature Conservancy	Singapore and Southern Malaysia	
The Frontera Land Alliance Project	2026	El Paso, Texas	The Frontera Land Alliance	Rio Grande	Meta is providing capacity-building support to the Frontera Land Alliance, the only land trust in El Paso, Texas dedicated to the protection and conservation of the northern Chihuahuan Desert—one of the most biologically diverse deserts in the world. Founded in 2004, the Frontera Land Alliance partners with the City of El Paso to manage over 1,400 acres of preserved open space, negotiate voluntary conservation agreements with private landowners, host community education and recreation programs, and deliver ecological benefits to water, wildlife, and public health through native plant restoration. This investment supports the organization's 2026 operations, enabling its team to continue actively managing critical open space and providing



Project Name	Year Funded	Location	Lead Implementing Partners	Watershed	Project Description
					educational offerings for the El Paso community, while establishing a foundation for potential future collaboration on restoration projects that produce direct water benefits in the region.
Texas Water Action Collaborative Trinity River Expansion Project	2026	Fort Worth, Texas	Texas Water Action Collaborative (TxWAC)	Trinity River	Texan by Nature created the Texas Water Action Collaborative in 2021, which aims to support water resources in Texas by matching projects with corporate sponsors. Meta will be supporting their efforts as they bring different actors together, including NGOs, companies, government organizations, and municipalities. The Texas Water Action Collaborative has established their first pilot in the Upper Trinity Basin River, and they are looking to expand collective action initiatives to the Brazos River Basin by helping identify the necessary conservation projects and then match these projects with funding partners.