

Operationalizing Water-Wise Cities

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Operationalizing Water-Wise Cities

Integrated Urban Water Management

 Concept

 Principles

 Benefits

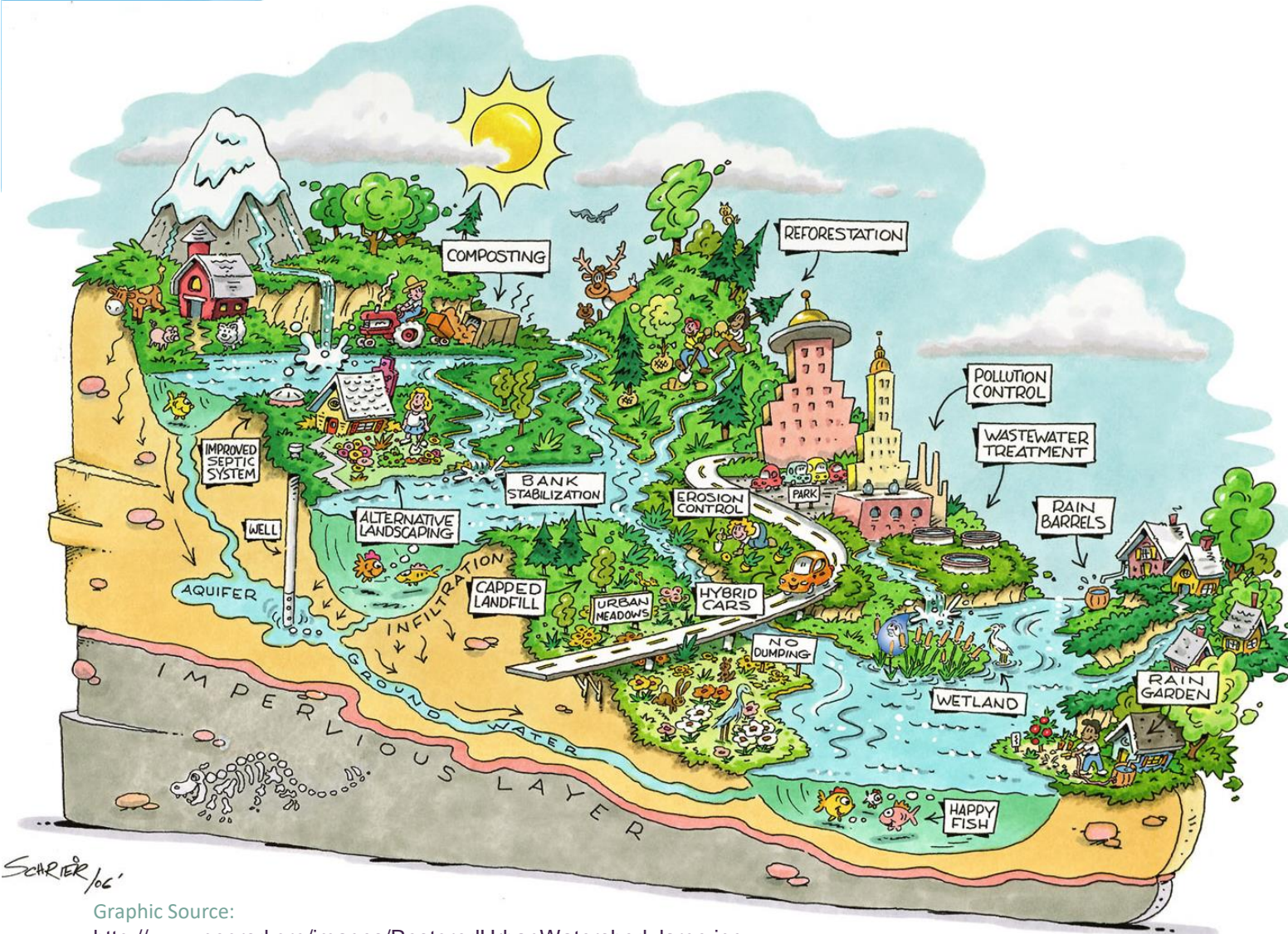
 Implementation

 Examples

 Lessons

Integrated Urban Water Management – IUWM

Holistic strategic planning that takes a landscape approach and manages competing water users at the level of the watershed, recognizing the needs of the city, as well as those of upstream and downstream users



Graphic Source:

http://www.neorsd.org/images/RestoredUrbanWatershed_large.jpg

Key Principles of Integrated Urban Water Management

Integration across the water cycle

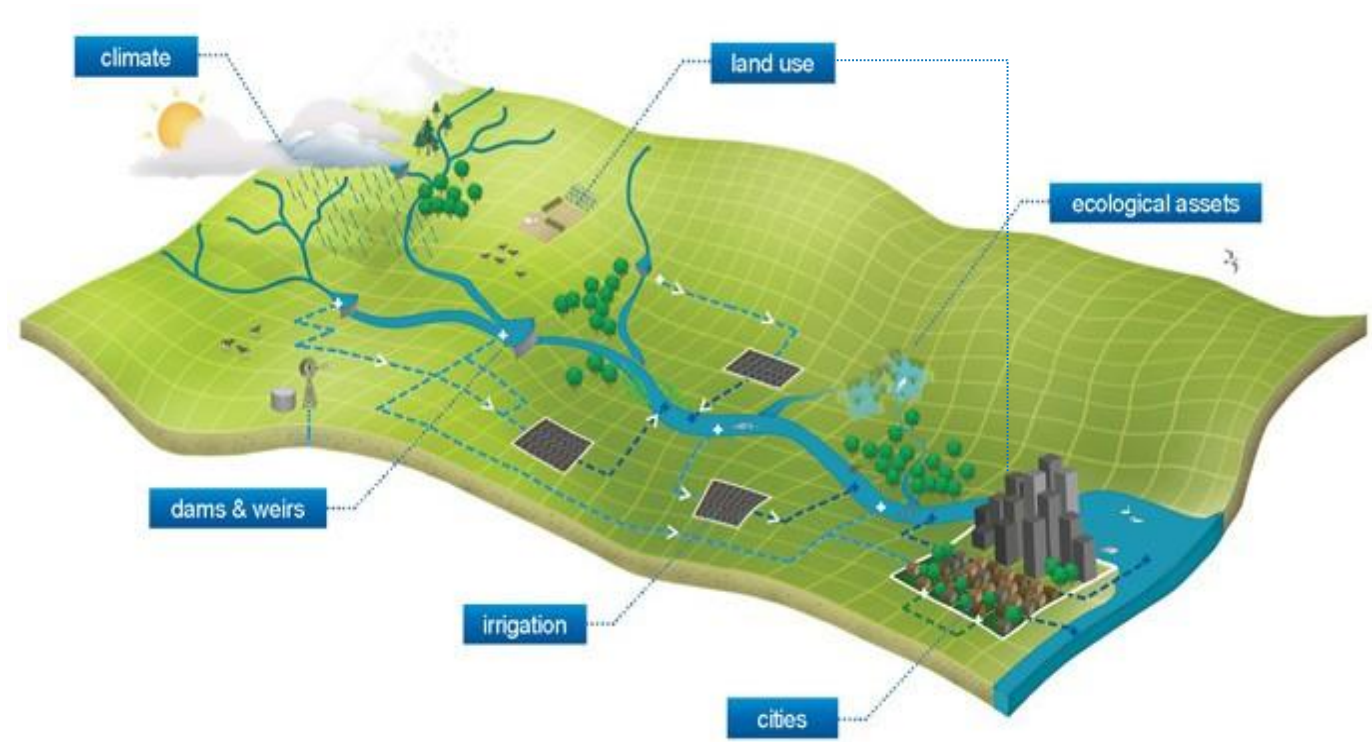
- Wastewater and stormwater: a resource
- Water cycle as one system
- Matching water quality with intended use

Integration of urban and water systems

- Pursuing economic efficiency, social equity and environmental sustainability
- Integrating water resources, land-use planning and key urban services (e.g., solid waste, housing, transport)

Integrated planning and implementation

- Stakeholder involvement instead of top-down
- Multidisciplinary planning teams



Source-<http://www.ewater.org.au/uploads/images/source-composite-web.jpg>

Benefits of Integrated Urban Water Management

Costs savings through coordination & synergies, promoting alternative technologies & approaches

Leveraging complementary financing different sectors; different levels of government, bringing in alternative financing (private sector, payment for environmental services)

Improved living conditions, quality of life, economic stimulation, etc., through urban transformation, including green & cultural aspects

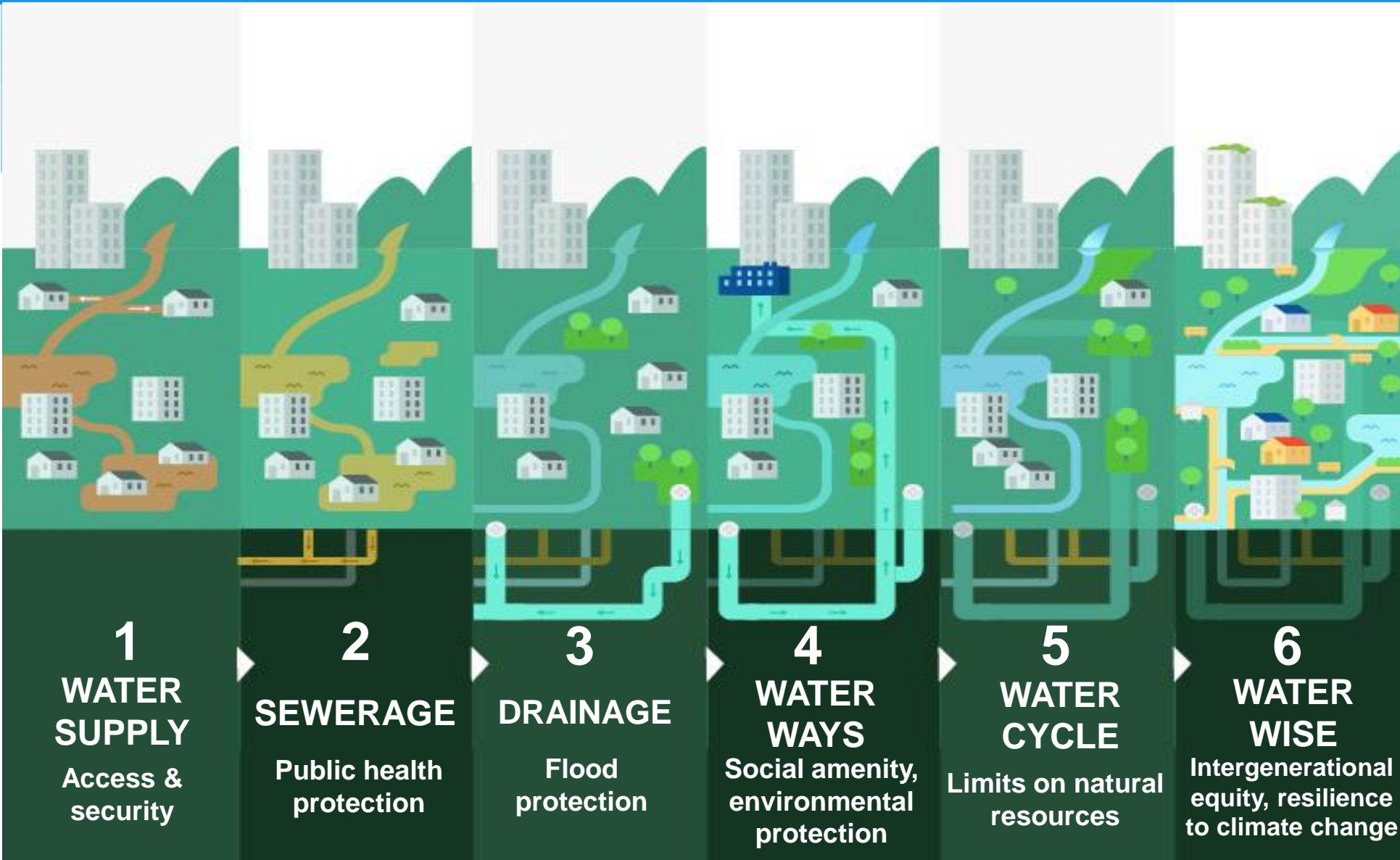
Before



After



Fast Growing Cities can 'leap-frog' to Water Wise Cities ...



... avoiding mistakes of most developed cities and securing economic benefits earlier

Source: Brown *et al* (2009), and Wong and Brown (2009)

Implementing Integrated Urban Water Management

Sustainable Solutions

- Water Resources Management
 - Water Supply & Sanitation
 - Stormwater
- ... and beyond water ...
- Urban Planning, Land use
 - Solid waste
 - Environment, recreational
 - Housing
 - Regulations, policies, non-structural measures (e.g., flood zoning, permits, etc.)

Before



After



Key Elements

**Main Drivers:
Urban Planning and Land Use
as well as...**



**For the improvement of quality
of life and the environment**



**...stakeholder and
community engagement**

**Cross-Sector
Tailored
Solutions**

**Integrated
Participatory
Planning**

**Coordinated
Execution**



Process

Range of players and sectors involved for...

...an integrated solution tailored to local context and dynamics

PHASE 1



ENGAGEMENT
Activity Planning

PHASE 2



ASSESSMENT
Diagnostic

PHASE 3



PARTICIPATORY PLANNING
Final Diagnostic & Strategic Action Plan

PHASE 4



IUWM IMPLEMENTATION
AND MONITORING

Example – Brazil: Teresina

Two phases of integrated interventions focused in Lagoas do Norte, an environmental and socially vulnerable area of the city (13 km² and 100,000 inhabitants)

- 👤 Drainage, roadways and access ways
- 👤 Parks, leisure and cultural spaces
- 👤 Public service improvement: sanitation, schools, health posts
- 👤 Housing
- 👤 Municipal planning and modernization
- 👤 Citizen engagement
- 👤 Crime and violence prevention
- 👤 Local Economic Development



Examples – Ethiopia: Addis Ababa

Surface and Groundwater Pollution



Drainage, Quality of Roadways and Access Ways



Housing



- 👤 3.35 million people – expected to grow by 38% by 2030
- 👤 600,000 m³ water production vs. 1.3 million m³ current demand
- 👤 7% of households connected to sewers
- 👤 Upstream clean resources gradually deteriorates from domestic, institutional and industrial untreated waste disposal

Lessons

- **Integrated** interventions are complex and should be part of a long process developed step-by-step, which requires **vision**, **persistence** and **commitment**
- Integrated planning and implementation takes time and resources (\$\$ and people) ...
- ... but it pays off: integrating actions and measures in the urban space is more efficient to achieve economic, social and environmental gains
- Institutional strengthening and capacity building are an essential part of the process to move from planning to actions
- Active stakeholder and community engagement is vital to success

Lessons

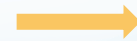
- Geographically-focused interventions (basin, sub-basin) tend to work best
- Land use is a key driver; the earlier you integrate the planning process, the bigger the pay-off:
 - At the very least lower resettlement costs, but also ...
 - Costs of storm water solutions:

Development with sustainable solutions (public spaces solutions)



US\$ 200 to 400 thousand/km²

Correction with detention (storage) and water quality control, avoiding flow increase



US\$ 2 to 3 million/km²

Correction with channels and conduits, transferring impacts downstream



US\$ 6 to 7 million/km²

THANK YOU



**MAINSTREAMING WATER RESOURCES
MANAGEMENT IN URBAN PROJECTS:
TAKING AN INTEGRATED URBAN WATER
MANAGEMENT APPROACH**

A GUIDANCE NOTE



WATER
PARTNERSHIP
PROGRAM

A product of the IUWM Knowledge Silo Breaker,
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**Integrated Urban Water Management -
Lessons and Recommendations from
Regional Experiences in Latin America,
Central Asia, and Africa**

ALVAR CLOSAS, MATTHIAS SCHURING, AND DIEGO RODRIGUEZ

WPP CASE PROFILE / NO. 1 / NOVEMBER 2012



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