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Securing Water Resources Approach (SWRA)

Lucien DAMIBA Coordinator

Regional Learning Centre for Water Resources Management (RLC-WRM) WaterAid West Africa





Water Security: WaterAid definition

"Reliable access to water of sufficient **quantity** and **quality** for basic human needs, small-scale livelihoods and local ecosystem services, coupled with a well **managed risk** of water-related disasters"





Securing Water Resources

The Securing Water Resources Approach (SWRA) is a set of activities and relationships designed to improve **local management of water resources**, and so enhance resilience to **threats** like increasing demand, environmental degradation, and climate variability.



With

Actions that strengthen resilience to <u>ongoing</u> water-related threats likely to impact on health and livelihoods



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Why SWRA?

- Standard WASH approaches do not adequately prepare communities to manage **on-going threats to their water supplies.**
- Communities remain vulnerable to **competing demands** and **changing water availability.**
 - Water is needed for more than drinking only: water for animals; crops; small-scale and large-scale industries; moisture-dependent ecosystems.
 - Water resources are variable over time: natural variability; droughts; floods; the impact of population growth; the impacts of climate change.
- Monitoring these pressures locally helps communities make decisions about managing their water.



SWRA activities

1. Understanding threats



 Community vulnerability mapping is conducted to identify threats to water resources and infrastructure.

2. Monitoring threats

• Threats and priorities are monitored by the community.







SWRA activities

3. Interpreting the data



 Joint analysis of risks & threats is conducted local government and communities.

4. Sharing risk information

 Information is shared with local, district, national and regional governments.





SWRA activities

5. Enhancing resilience

- Community-based decision making
- Early warning systems

WaterAid

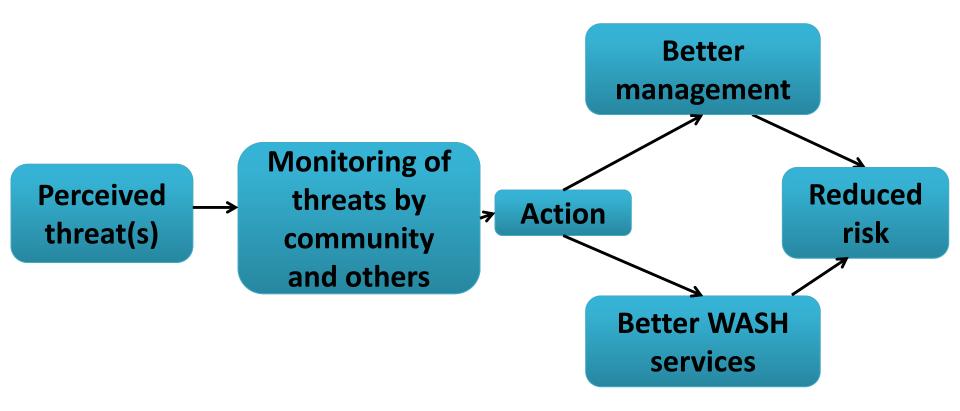
• Working with local authorities for better WASH services







Recap: The logic of SWRA





Achievements

- More than six years of high-quality water resource data
- Development of local WRM expertise
- Independent expansion to new areas
- High engagement with local authorities
- Improved WASH services
- Increased climate resilience
- Effective advocacy tool



Challenges

- High government staff turnover
- Integrating into all WASH programming as relevant
- Embedding in (or connecting with) national IWRM institutions
- Scaling up
- Adapting to new (more challenging) contexts
- Data management at local government level
- Continued commitment of Community Monitors
- Cost of monitoring equipment
- Measuring resilience
- Accessing climate finance









THANK YOU.



