

# Integrated Urban Water Management – An Overview

Maria Angelica Sotomayor, Practice Manager  
Tokyo, September 2017

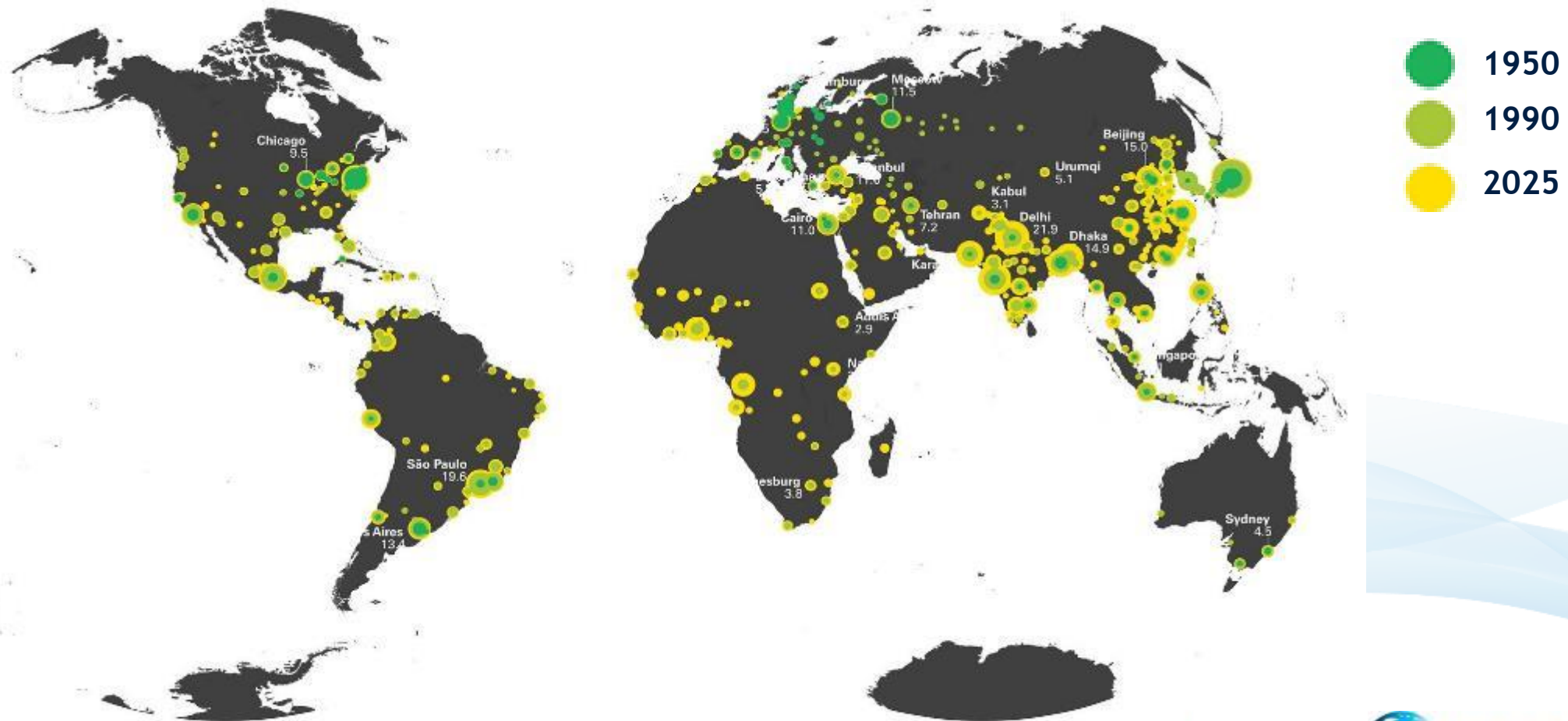


**WORLD BANK GROUP**  
Water

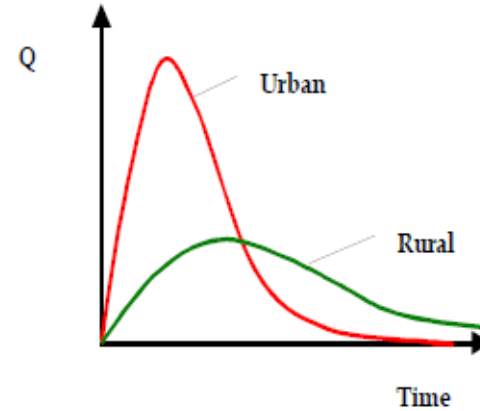
[www.worldbank.org/water](http://www.worldbank.org/water) | [www.blogs.worldbank.org/water](http://www.blogs.worldbank.org/water) | [@WorldBankWater](https://twitter.com/WorldBankWater)

# Rapid Urbanization and Competition for Water Resources

## Projected metropolitan population by 2025



# Increasing Vulnerability due to Disaster and Climate Change Risks



Flood increase due to urbanization



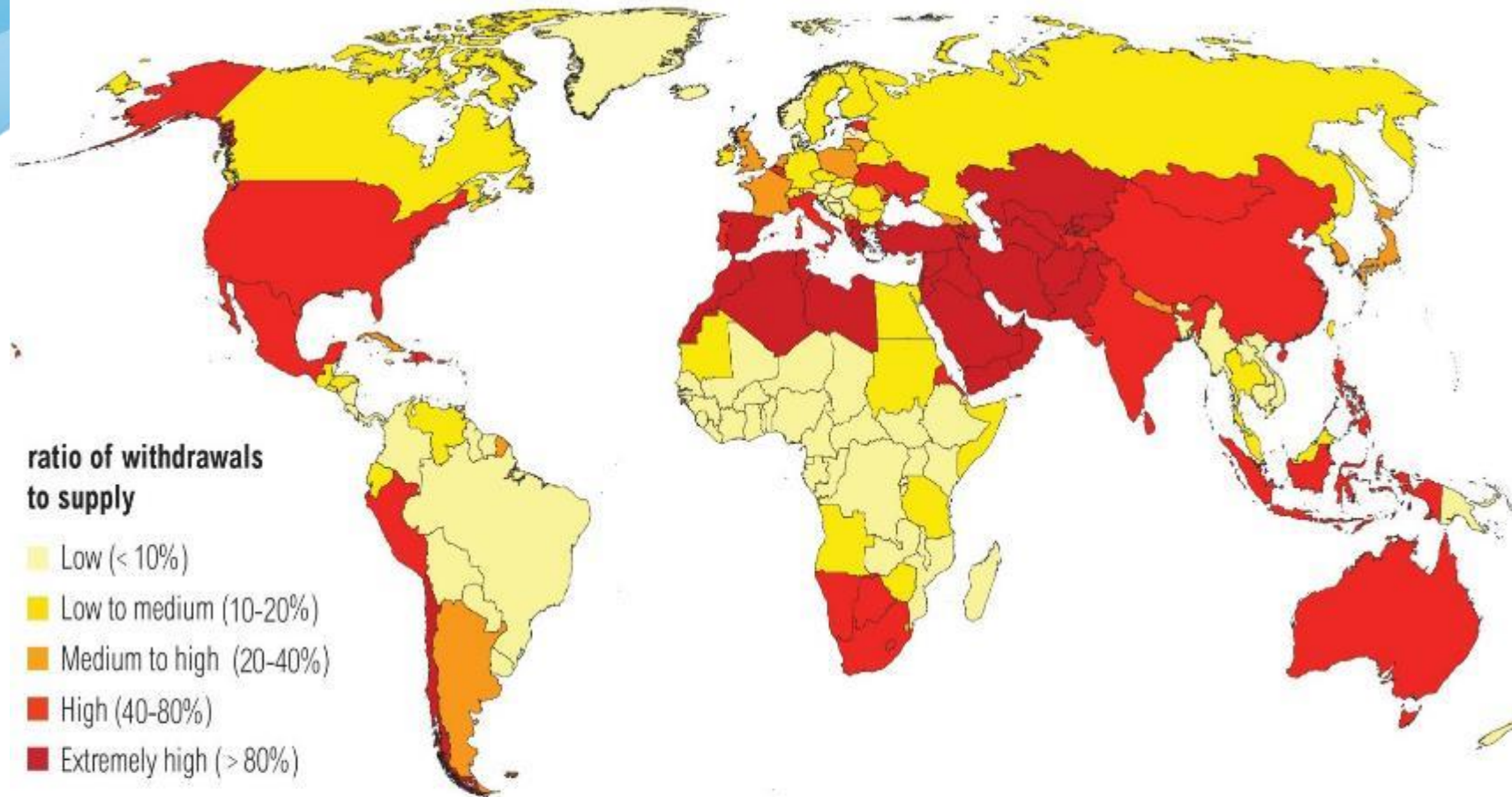
## WATER INVESTMENTS FACE UNCERTAINTY

To adapt to climate change, developing countries would need an additional \$13 to \$17 billion per year in water infrastructure.





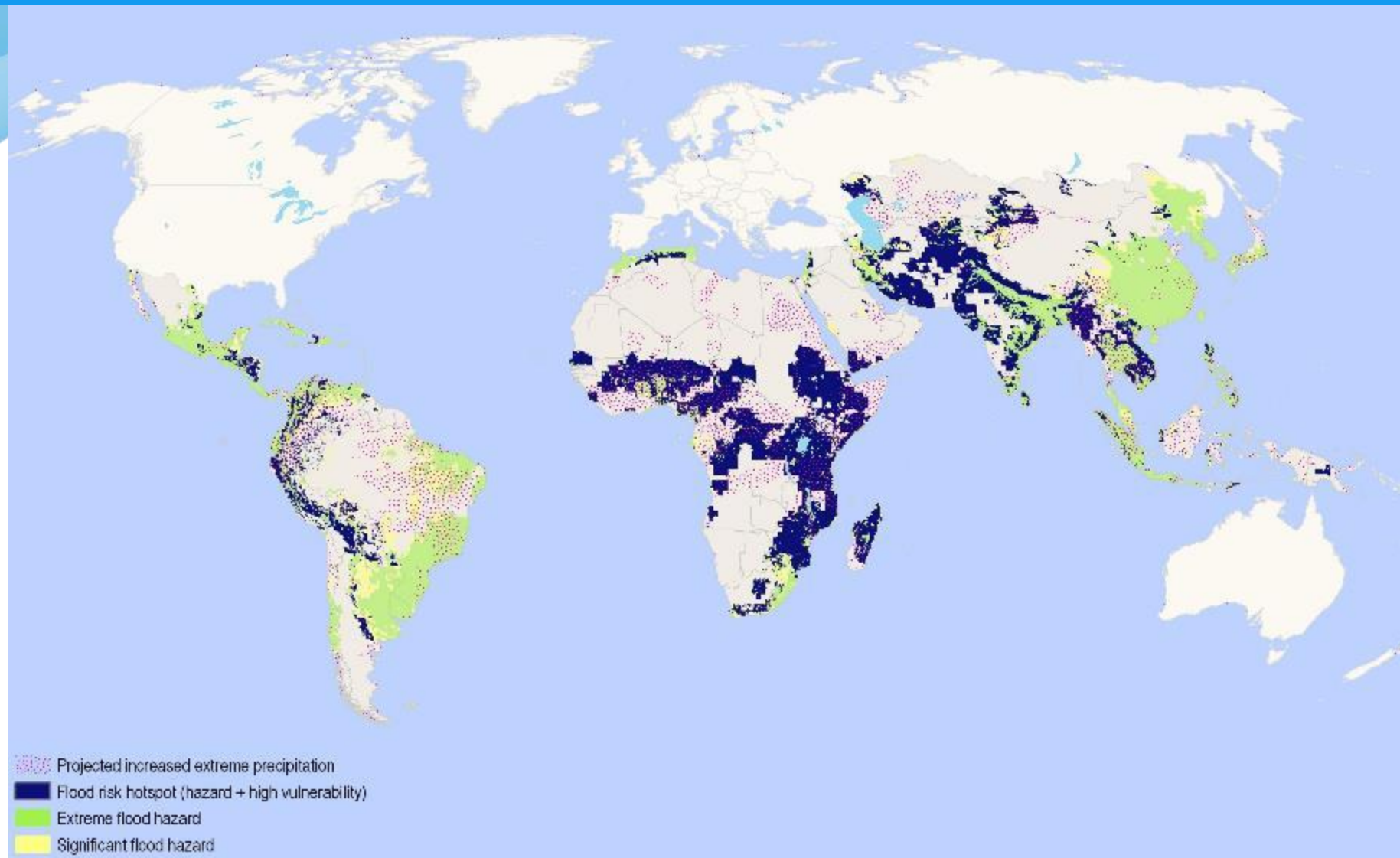
# Climate Change – Projected Water Stressed Regions by 2040



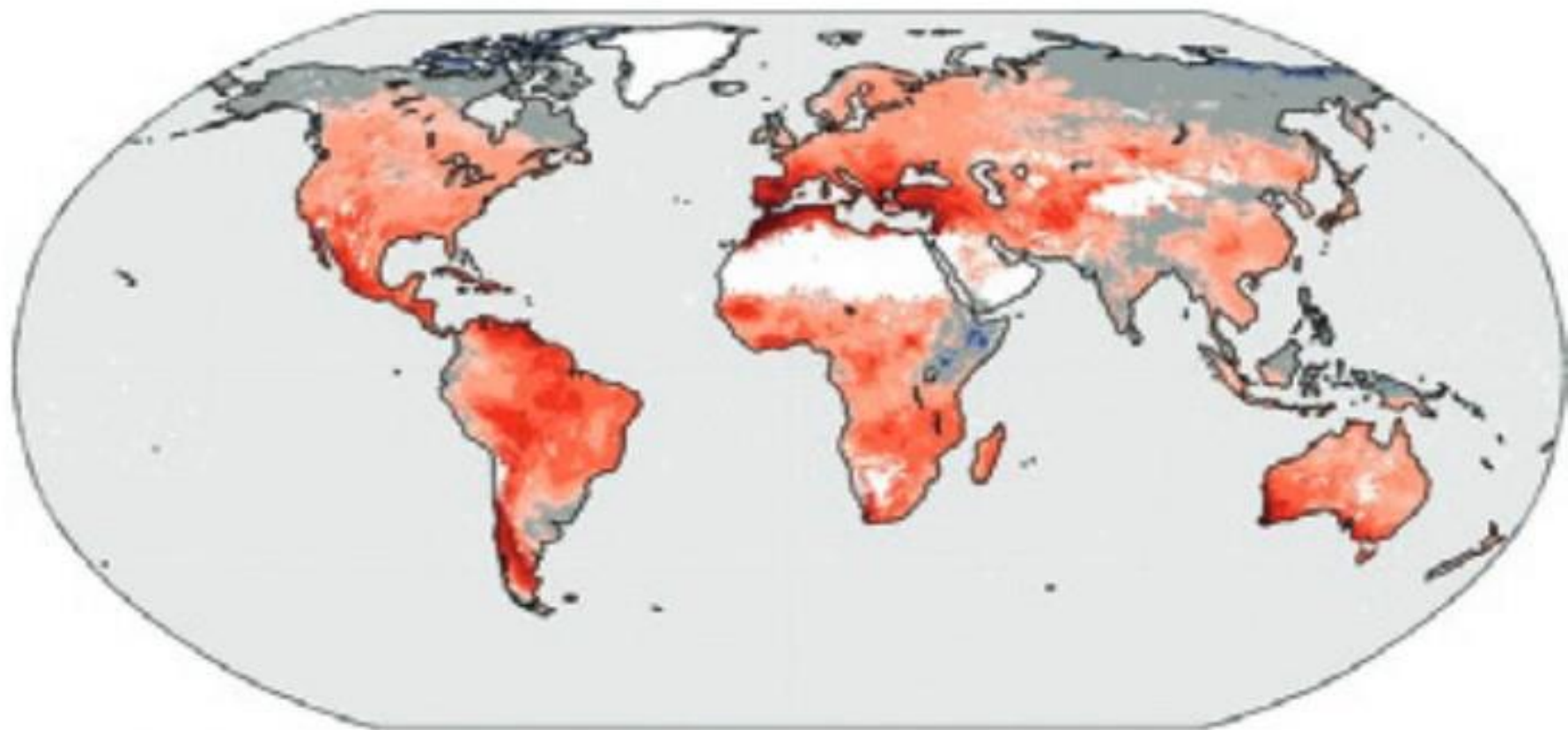
**NOTE:** Projections are based on a business-as-usual scenario using SSP2 and RCP8.5.

Source: World Resources Institute

# Global Flood Risk



# Global Drought Risk



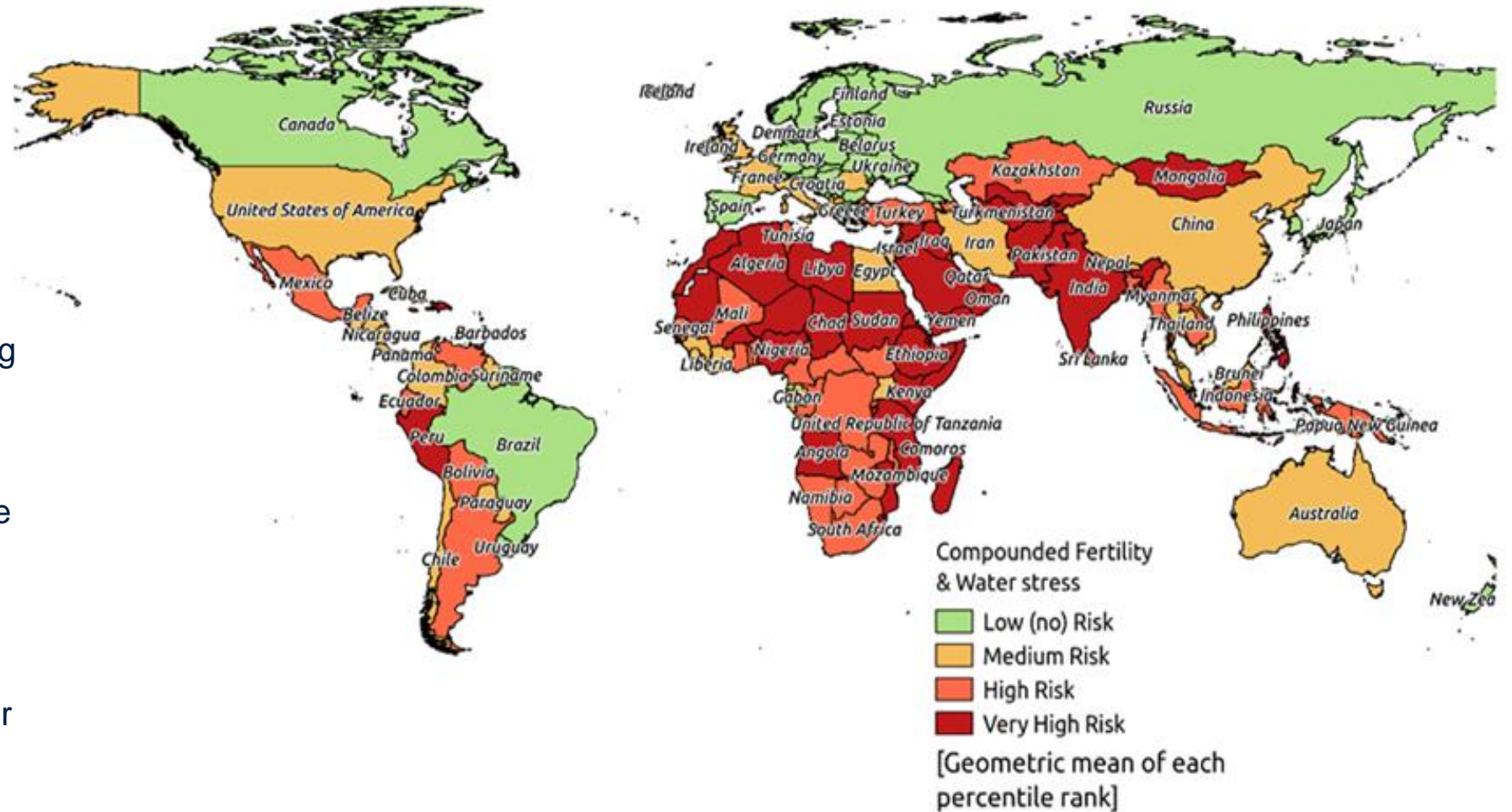
Notes: Drought days are defined as days during which the river runoff is below 10 percent of the 1976–2005 average. Regions in white are those that experience very low runoff today and in the

Source: Prudhomme et al. 2014



# The Water Crisis - Uncharted Waters

1. Growing demands driven by demography, urbanization, rising incomes & warmer climate
2. Reduced availability & quality: Less precipitation & runoff, more variability, higher intensity/frequency of water-related disasters
3. Transboundary rivers as a major issue: 90% of major rivers are shared



WB 2017 "Uncharted Waters, the Economics of Water Scarcity and Variability"

# Environmental Degradation

- Inefficient water management and urban development due to uncoordinated sector-specific approaches.
- Higher risk of water contamination through changes in land use patterns, poor solid waste management, inadequate sanitation including wastewater collection & treatment, inadequate stormwater management, and ageing infrastructure.
- Watershed approaches to urban water management, where they exist, are often fragmented and not well coordinated with urban planning and with the provision of other urban services.

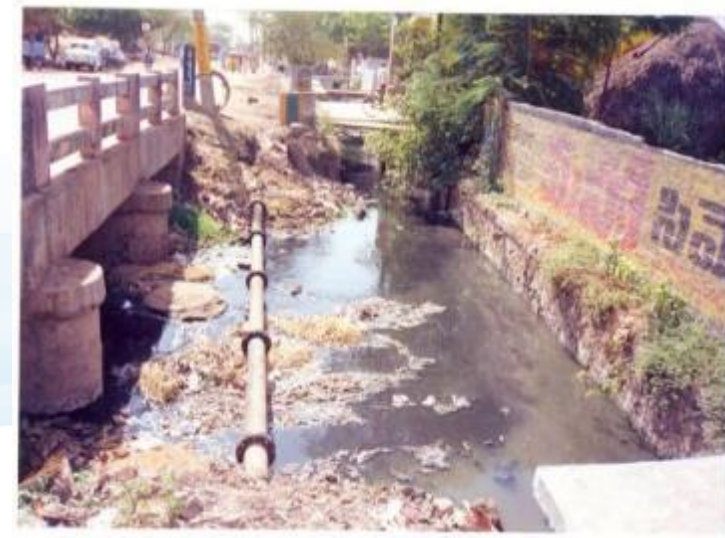




# A Paradigm Shift is Needed!

- Urban form created with little input from water professionals – we just plumb it up later!
- Water professionals tend to design systems with fixed, centralized designs without taking into account the urban landscape nor the interconnectivity of urban water
- Stormwater and wastewater treated as ‘waste’
- Institutional landscape not conducive for holistic approach
- Regulations are inflexible – can’t deal well with resource efficiency.....

***Traditional education reinforces these principles***



# 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](http://www.neorsd.org/images/RestoredUrbanWatershed_large.jpg)



# Key Principles of Integrated Urban Water Management

## Integration across the water cycle

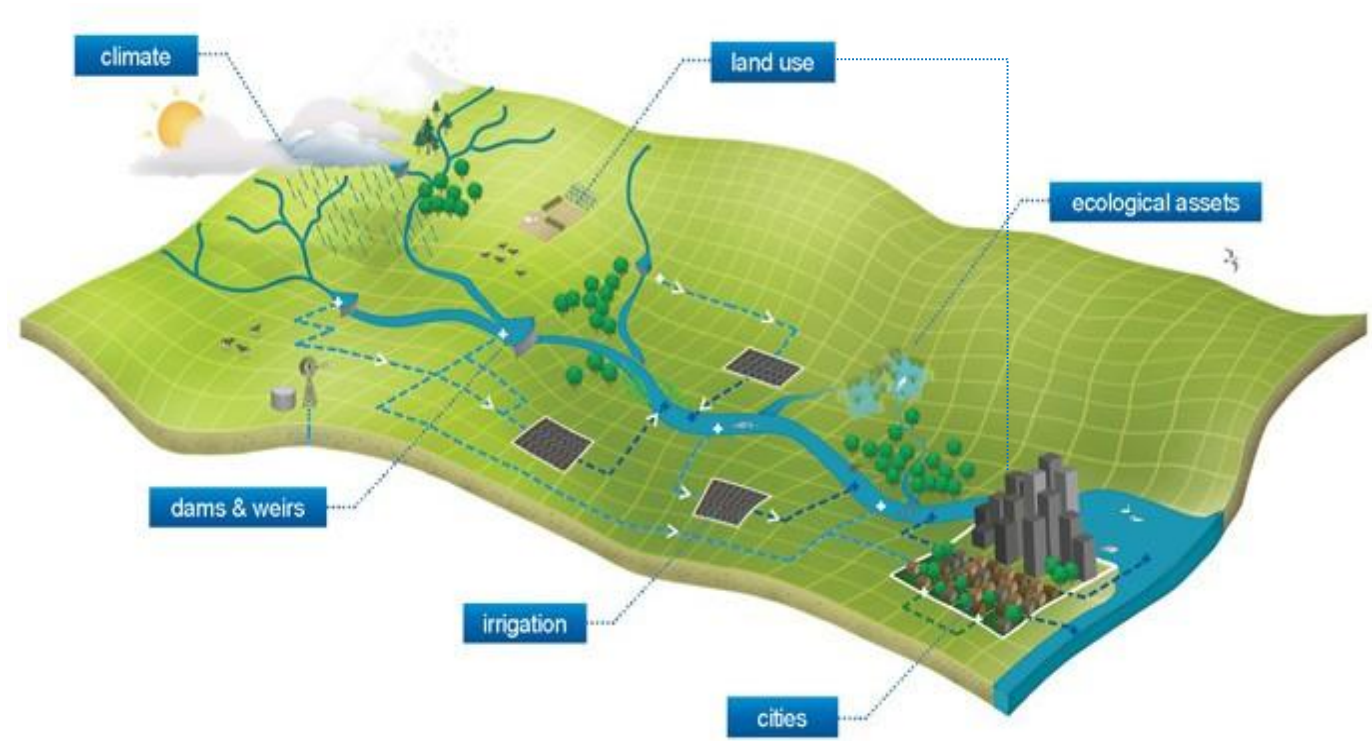
- Wastewater and stormwater: a resource
- Water cycle as one system
- Matching water quality with intended use

## 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 Sensitive Cities ...

## Cumulative Socio-Political Drivers

Water supply access & security

Public health protection

Flood Protection

Social amenity, environmental protection

Limits on natural resources

Intergenerational equity, resilience to climate change

Water Supplied City

Sewered City

Drained City

Waterways City

Water Cycle City

Water Sensitive City

Supply hydraulics

Separate sewerage schemes

Drainage, channelization

Point & diffuse source pollution management

Diverse, fit-for-purpose sources & end-use efficiency, waterway health restoration

Adaptive, multi-functional infrastructure & urban design reinforcing water sensitive values & behaviors

## Service Delivery Functions

... and avoid mistakes of most developed cities

# Key Elements

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



**...stakeholder and  
community engagement**

**Cross-Sector  
Tailored  
Solutions**



**Integrated  
Participatory  
Planning**

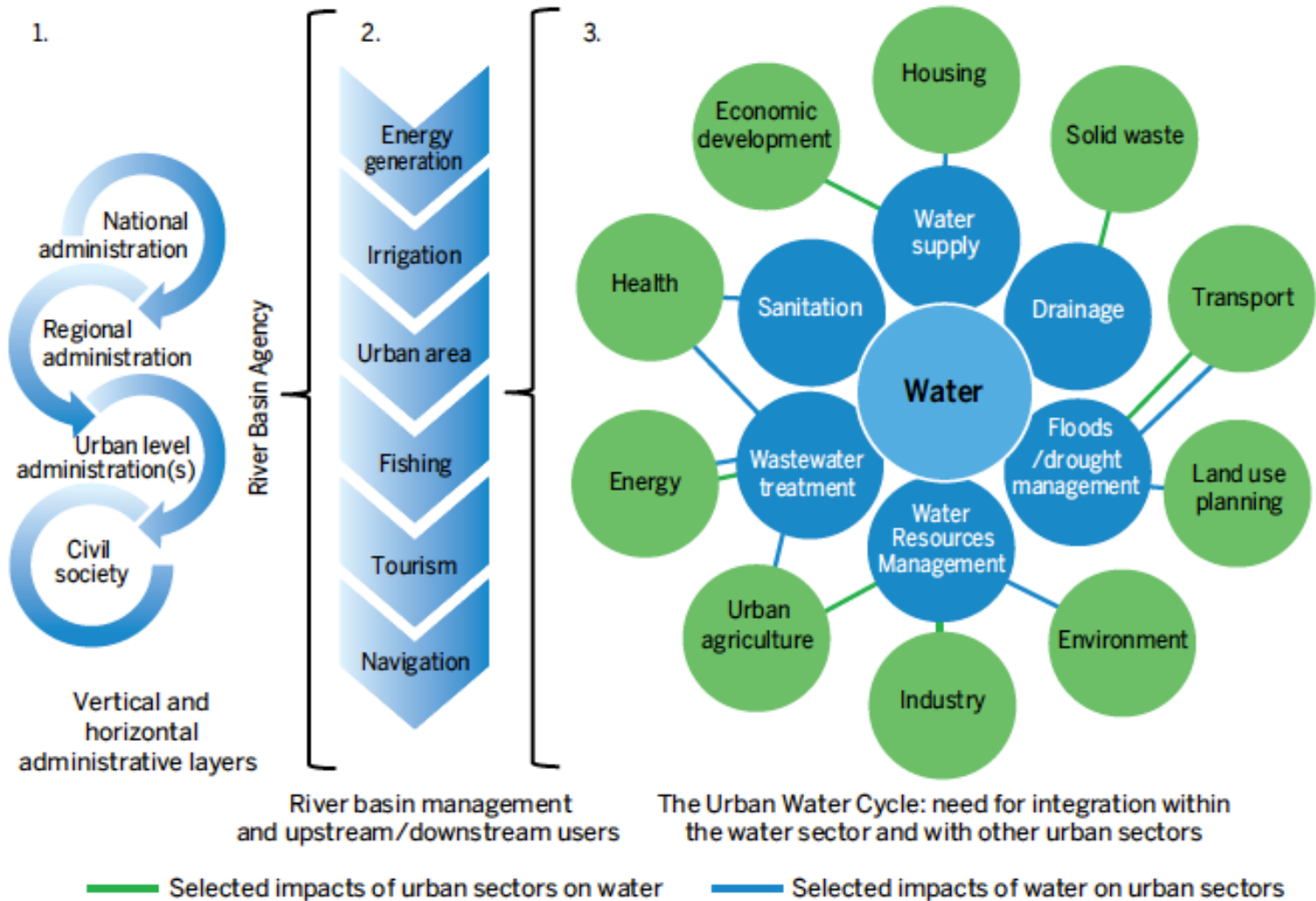
**Coordinated  
Execution**

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





# Multiple Layers of Integration



(1) National/local government level

(2) Watershed/basin level

(3) City level

# 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 – Espírito Santo

## Integrated Sustainable Water Management Project



Basin Planning and Management



Watershed Management  
(Scaling up Payment for Environmental Services)



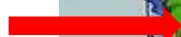
Wastewater collection and treatment  
Small towns upstream of Metro Vitória  
and Caparaó - CESAN



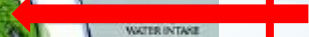
Strengthening institutions for  
integrated planning and management,  
including monitoring of risks,  
contingency planning and response to  
disasters, and continued work on  
utility efficiency improvements



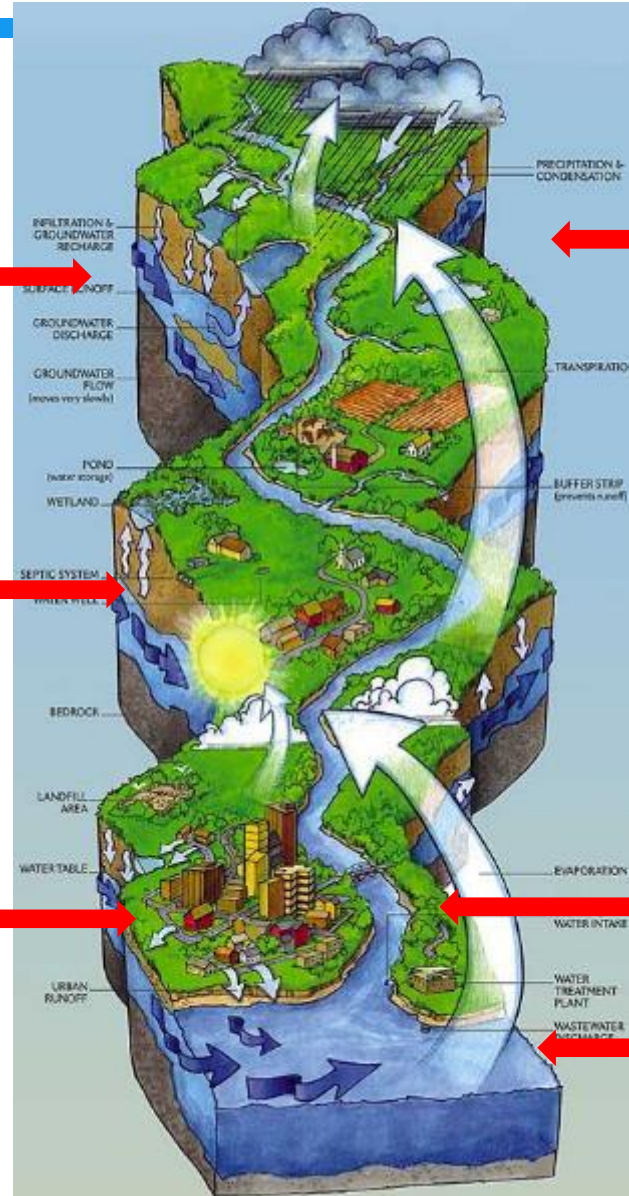
Wastewater collection and treatment  
Metropolitan Vitória - CESAN



Urban Drainage in Metro Vitória



Coastline management





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 IUNM Knowledge Silo Breaker,  
supported by the Urban, Environment and Water Global Practices



**Integrated Urban Water Management -  
Lessons and Recommendations from  
Regional Experiences in Latin America,  
Central Asia, and Africa**

ALVARO CLOSAS, MATTHIAS SCHUBING, AND DESO RODRIGUEZ

WPP CASE PROFILE / NO. 1 / NOVEMBER 2012



**WPP**

WATER PARTNERSHIP PROGRAM



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# 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

