

INTRODUCING THE CITY WATER RESILIENCE APPROACH

Assessing and Building Urban Water Resilience

In the urban context, water is among the resources most impacted by climate change, while the treatment, storage and recycling of waste water and storm water represents an increasingly significant contributor to greenhouse gas emissions. With over 2 billion new urban residents anticipated by 2050, there is a growing need for urban water management that ensures consistent, adequate and high-quality water services for cities. However, the scale and complexity of this need presents a challenge to city decision-makers across multiple-sectors, taking account of the shocks and stresses on urban water systems from variable climate. A clear demand therefore exists for innovative approaches and tools that help cities build water resilience at the urban scale.

Arup has conceptualized **The City Water Resilience Approach (CRWA)** to help create water resilient cities with the capacity to provide access to high quality water resources for all residents, protect residents from water-related hazards, and connect residents through water-based transportation networks (provide, protect, connect). The City Water Resilience Approach outlines a detailed methodology for developing resilience and a suite of resources to help cities grow the adaptive capacity that allows them to survive and thrive in the face of shocks and stresses.

#COP24

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This Friday 7th of December, between 12:30 and 13:30, Arup will be presenting **the City Water Resilient Approach (CWRA)** at the PCCB Capacity-building HUB at #COP24.

During this session, attendants will learn about the meaning and importance of water resilience in urban contexts and will get familiarised with the City Water Resilience Approach and two of the resources developed to assess and build for urban water resilience:

WaterShare: a digital governance tool that helps users map the stakeholder landscape. The WaterShare tool is designed to help cities better understand their local water basin, including the types of shocks and stresses confronted, their impact on natural and man-made infrastructural systems, and the interaction between key stakeholders involved in urban water management.

City Water Resilience Framework (CWRF): The CWRF helps cities evaluate the current areas of strength and weakness in their own urban water systems. The CWRF helps guide cities to build resilience in four dimensions—leadership and strategy, planning and finance, infrastructure and ecosystems, and health and well-being—which are broken down into 12 goals, and detailed further in 56 sub-goals.

