















The Water Security Action And Investment Plan (WSAIP)

Collective Action for a Water Secure Greater Kampala

26th September 2019

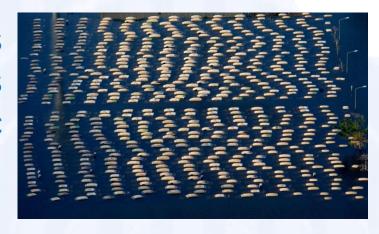
Mathew Parr
Country Coordinator
International Water Stewardship Programme

Why leaders put water high on the agenda? The Economics of Water



Water [security] crisis ranks among the Top 5 Global Risks identified by the World Economic Forum every year since 2012.

(World Economic Forum: Global Risks Report 2017)



"With water in short supply, there will be changes in what is produced, where it is produced, and the efficiency of production and water use. So, even local changes can be transmitted across the globe."

"Improved water stewardship thus pays high economic dividends."

(World Bank Group: High and Dry, 2016)











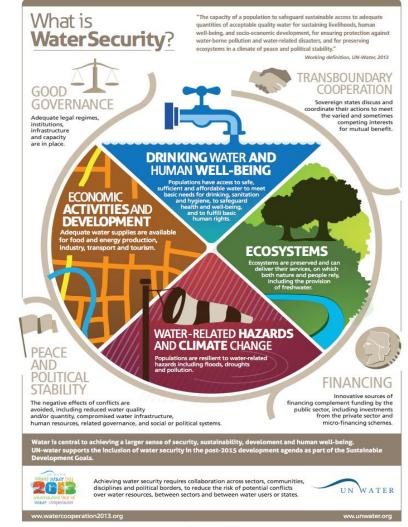






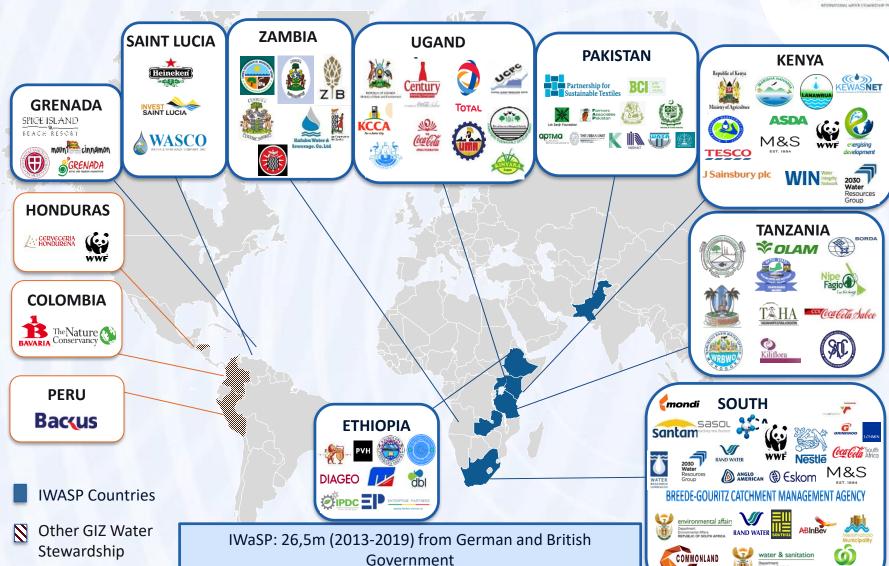
The UN defines Water Security as

The capacity of a population to sustainable access to adequate quantities of acceptable quality water for sustaining livelihoods, human well-being, and socioeconomic development, for ensuring protection against waterborne pollution and water-related disasters, and for preserving ecosystems in a climate of peace and political stability



International Water Stewardship Program Countries and Key Partners





Over 25 partnerships > 100 Partners; Sectors: Food&Beverage, Oil&Gas, Mining, Textile, Agriculture, Insurance

Projects











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Conceptual Framework

METHODOLOGY DEVELOPMENT, REFINEMENT AND DISSEMINATION 1. STAKEHOLDER MOBILISATION; PROCESS AND GOVERNANCE DESIGN CAPACITY BUILDING 2. WATER SECURITY RISK ASSESSMENT, WITH MODEL OF PHYSICAL AND NON- PHYSICAL **FACTORS AFFECTING WATER SECURITY** 3. SCENARIO DEVELOPMENT AND EMPOWEMENT 4. SOCIO-ECONOMIC ANALYSIS OF COSTS AND BENEFITS OF SCENARIOS FOR DIFFERENT **ACTORS** 5. SOLUTION IDENTIFICATION, MULTI-CRITERIA ASSESSMENT & PRIORITISATION 6. DEVELOPMENT OF CONCEPTS FOR PRIORITY ACTION AND INVESTMENT

Strong Evidence Base, X20 Prioritised Projects, and Empowered Stakeholders

How can we address the challenge in Greater Kampala?

The WSAIP is an integrated water security action and investment plan in the Greater Kampala Metropolitan Area (GKMA) to support sustainable social and economic development.

















The Challenge: Water Insecurity in Greater Kampala Metropolitan

	ENVIRONM. PRES. SCARCITY ENVIRONM. PRES. FLOODING		SOCIO-ECONOMICAL PRESSURES		
	Annual precipitation and variability	Rainfall intensity & variability	City population	Domestic water use	
Æ		Storm surge hazard	, , ,		
PRESSU			Population growth	Water footprint consumption	
		Tsunami hazard*	ropulation growth		
	Freshwater scarcity around city		GDP (PPP)	Water-intensive industries	
		Expected SLR by 2100*	dbr (FFF)	water-intensive industries	
		Expedica SEN by 2100			
		Area below SL & subsidence*	Slums	Condition upstream watershed	

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	WATER QUANTITY	WATER SUPPLY INFRA	FLOOD PROT. INFRA	SANITATION INFRA	WATER QUALITY	
	Supply continuity	Coverage and leakages of	Coastal flood prot. infra.*		Surface water quality	
ш	reservoirs & lakes	water supply system	coastar noou prot. Illia.	Coverage and leakage of sewer system	Polluted sediments	
STAT	Dependency overexploited		River flood protection infrastructure		Garbage in water	
	aquifers	Continuity and quality of	inver nood protection initiastructure		darbage in water	
	Local groundw. drawdown	' ' '	Stormwater drainage infrastructure	Adequacy wastewater treatment	Groundwater quality	
	Local groundw. drawdown	water supply	Stormwater dramage infrastructure		Salt water intrusion*	

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	DEPENDENCIES	WATER SUPPLY	FLOODING	SANITATION	ECOLOGY	AESTHETIC	
ַל	Conflicts over water supply	People with adequate	Coastal flooding*	People with adequate sanitation			
ď.	suppry		River flooding		Ecological quality of urban water	Water image of city	
€	Sustainability of urban	water supply	8				
	water footprint		Stormwater flooding	Water-associated diseases			



	INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK	PLANNING	OPERATIONAL MANAGEMENT	
RESPONSE	Clarity of roles and responsibilities	Access to data and information	Effectiveness water supply m'ment	
	Horizontal coordination	Financial resources	=15 11 11 11 11	
	Vertical coordination Effectiveness disaster management		Effectiveness sanitation m'ment	
~	Corruption Adequacy strategic planning		Effectiveness flood protection m'ment	
	Accountability	Degree of public participation	Effectiveness environmental and ecological m'ment	
	Accountability	Degree or public participation		











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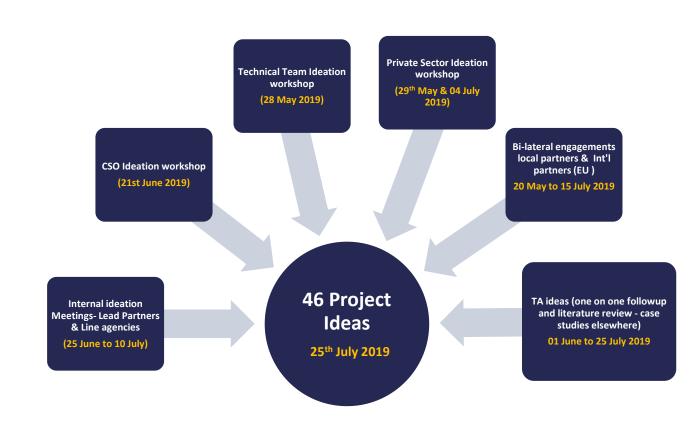




Collective Investment Actions

Four Thematic Areas

- Land Use, catchments and ecosystems
- Water supply and sanitation
- Solid waste management
- Effluent management



















Collective Project Selection Criteria









	Ideation Sessions Weights					lukanina l	
Criteria	cso	MWE	KCCA	UMA	NWSC	Overall	Interim I Weights
Environmental Quality Improvement	37%	32%	27%	32%	40%	33%	32%
Socio-economic Benefits Provision	16%	23%	25%	28%	15%	22%	36%
Public Health Improvement	19%	25%	37%	21%	23%	25%	12%
Program Characteristics	28%	20%	12%	20%	22%	20%	19%

























Project Title	Group I	Group II	Mean Scores
Expansion of sewer network connections	4	3	3.5
Leveraging Public Private Partnerships for Faecal Sludge Management in Municipal Towns and Cities.	4	3.5	3.75
Industrial/Enterprise Water Demand Management Programme	2.5	3.5	3
Greening Urban Open Spaces (Integrating landscaping into build environment)	3	3.2	3.1
Integrated Urban Catchment Management Planning for Greater Kampala (Lake Victoria Sub Catchments)	3.5	3.5	3.5



Ministry of Water and Invinement







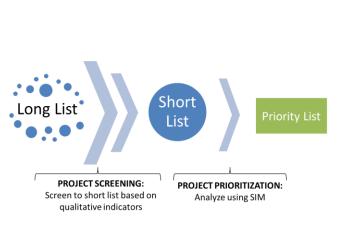
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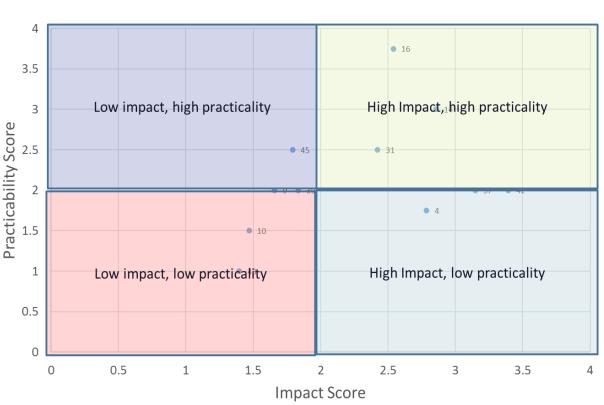




Ongoing: Selection and Prioritisation of Investment Actions

- **Stage I** Screening through Multi-criteria analysis (Qualitative approach)
- **Stage II Prioritization using WSIM Model (Quantitative approach)**















management

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systems



Ongoing: Integrated assessments – Case for Investment

- Situation analysis Hotspot identification & baseline for analysis
- Economic analysis Benefits assessment to build a case for investment.

	Ecosystems Health & Extent	Solid Waste	Stormwater Runoff	Effluent Treatment
BAU Development	Degraded and poorly functioning ecosystems	Only half of waste generated collected	Increase the impervious land and limited drainage	Insufficient effluent management systems
Water Secure	Restored and		75% of region with	Comprehensive
Focused	maintained ecosystems	95% waste generated collected	adequate stormwater	effluent management











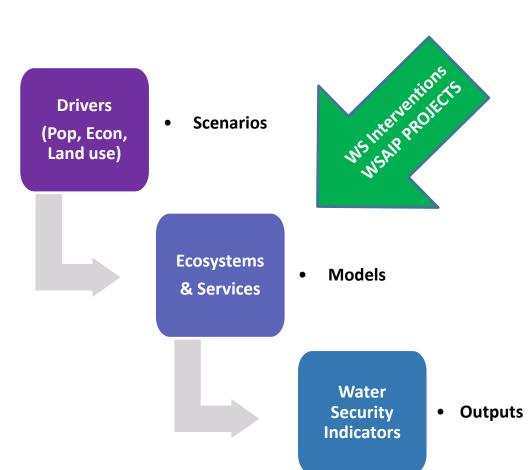
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Ongoing: Scenario Building – Stakeholder Values and Priorities



Tool Interactions

Scenario
Planning Tool

Location, timing and size of project Set of projects translated to planning inputs

Water Security
Investment
Model

















The Water Security Action and Investment Plan

Breaking Down Silos: Collective Action for a Water Secure Greater Kampala

Thank You

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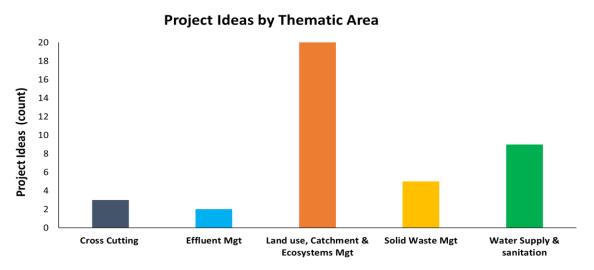




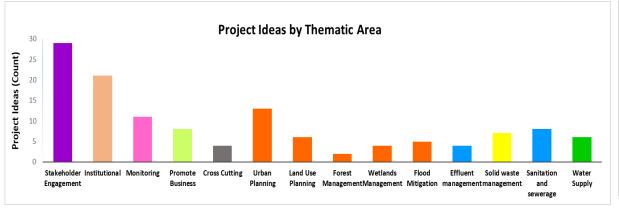


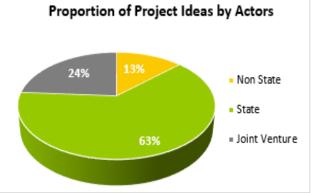


Post Ideation: Review & Validation of Long List



- Non state actors: CSOs & Private Sector
- □ 02 − CSO led project ideas
- 04 Pure Private sector led
- 11 Public Private/Joint Ventures
- 29 Government Led





















The Approach – Stewardship through Partnerships

