



Water challenges in an urbanizing world

- 1 billion people live in flood prone areas
- 1 in 9 people lack access to safe drinking water
- 3.6 billion people live in areas that are potential water scarce
- Water pollution is a growing threat
- Increasing demand for water, food and energy
- Cities vulnerable for climate change: sea level rise, pluvial floods, droughts and heat waves

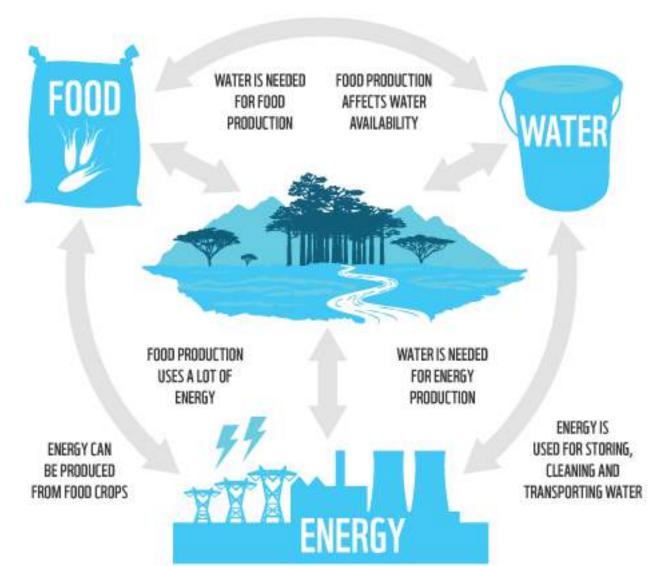






Increased demand for water, food and energy

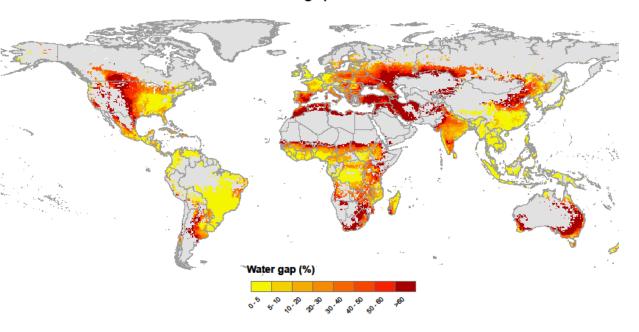
Demand for water is expected to grow by 25% by 2050



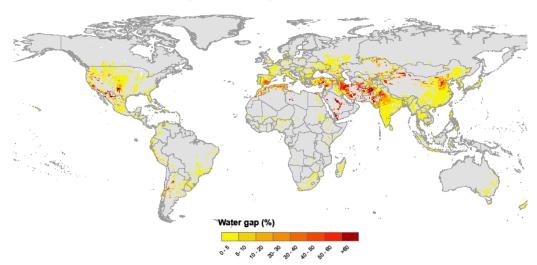


Source: WWF

Rainfed water gap 2050s SSP2



Irrigated water gap 2050s SSP2



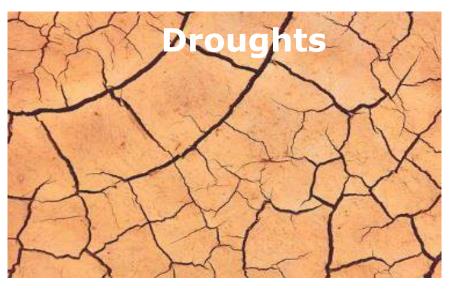






Climate change will increase the risk for floods, droughts and heat waves

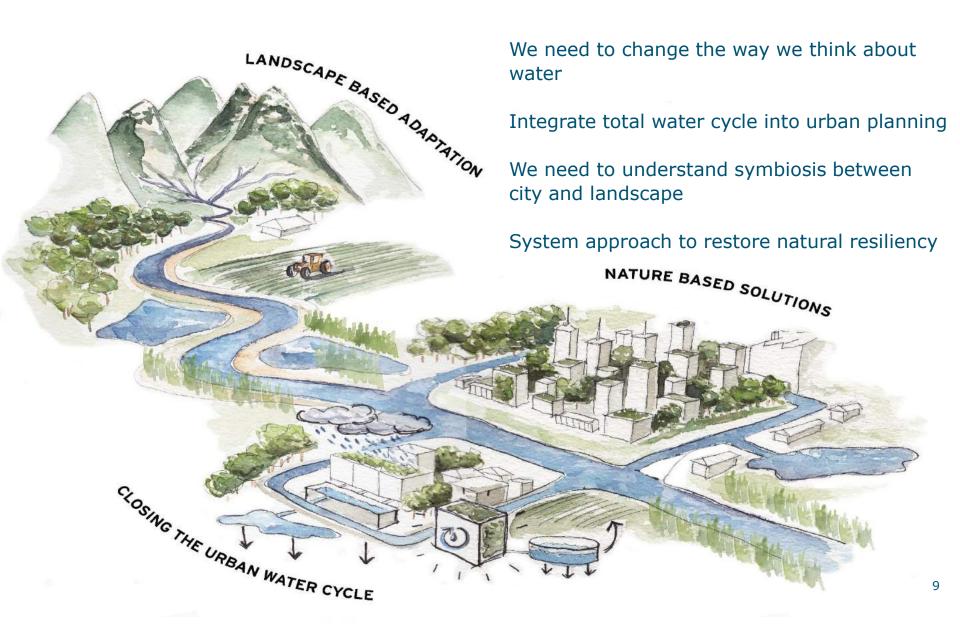








A Nature Based approach for Water Smart Cities



A system approach towards Water Smart Cities

1. Landscape Based Adaptation: Restore degraded ecosystems in

natural surroundings of cities, system approach to connect cities to river basins

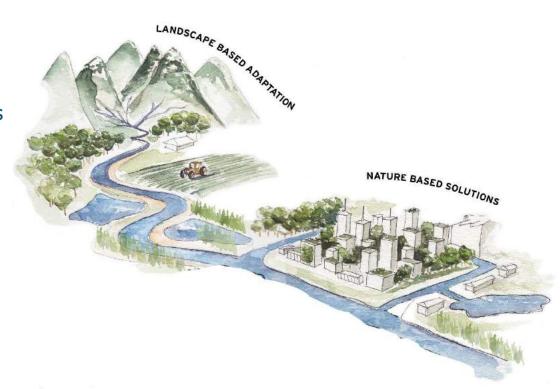






A system approach towards Water Smart Cities

- 1. Landscape Based Adaptation:
 Restore degraded ecosystems in
 natural surroundings of cities,
 system approach to connect cities
 to river basins
- 2. Nature Based Solutions for cities: Restore the natural drainage/sponge capacity and improve liveability of cities

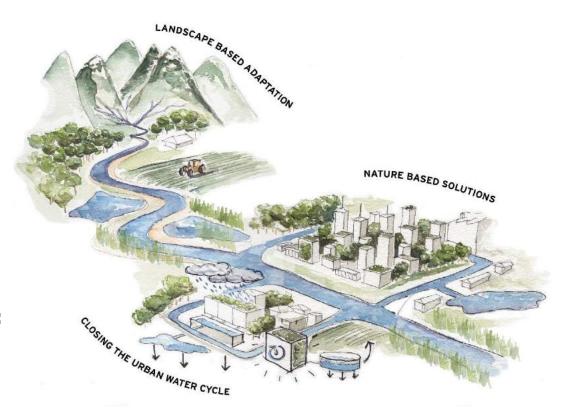






A system approach towards Water Smart Cities

- 1. Landscape Based Adaptation:
 Restore degraded ecosystems in
 natural surroundings of cities,
 system approach to connect cities
 to river basins
- 2. Nature Based Solutions for cities: Restore the natural drainage capacity and improve liveability of cities
- 3. Closing the urban water cycle:
 Reduce water use and treat water
 as a resource: reduce, re-use,
 recycle







1. Landscape based adaptation

- Climate Smart Forestry (re/afforestation, forest conservation)
- Reconnect rivers to flood plains / Renaturalizing river basins
- Climate Smart Agriculture
- Wetlands restoration / conservation





Room for the river programme



De Onlanden: Wetland restoration in peri urban area

- 2200 Ha wetland prevents city of Groningen for floods
- Costs: € 40 million
- Traditional civil engineering approach: € 115 million



2. Nature Based Solutions for cities

- Urban forestry
- More green space
- Green corridors in/around cities
- Green roofs/green walls
- More open water for water storage

















Benefits of Nature Based Solutions

- Green solutions for storm water management
- Water quality improvement
- Moderating air temperatures and improving air quality
- Enhance biodiversity
- 5 30% higher property value
- Improved quality of life







3. Closing the urban water cycle

- Reduce water use awareness
- Water efficient buildings
- Harvesting and reuse rainwater
- Natural waste water treatment
- Reuse of grey waste water in buildings and for irrigation















Transition towards WSC creates business and opportunities for smart innovations



Roadmap Towards Water Smart Cities



Living Labs – create evidence base









Transition towards green, circular and resilient cities

- Cities face great challenges with water, either too much or too little
- We have to redesign our cities, adaptation is urgent
- A system approach is required. We need to restore the natural resilience of cities and their surrounding landscape
- Nature based adaptation is a huge opportunity to improve quality of life
- Create evidence base in living labs and exchange best practices
- Urban (re)development programmes offer large opportunities for co-creation. U\$ 3 trillion invested in urban infrastructure





To explore the potential of nature to improve the quality of life

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