Policy areas influencing urban water management

- Transportation
- Agriculture
- Solid waste management
- Manufacturing industry
- Tourism
- Energy
- Public health
- Land use and spatial planning
- Building codes and housing

Water risks

- Floods
- Water pollution
- Ageing or missing infrastructure
- Competition over water allocation
- Water borne diseases
- Access to water and sanitation
- Droughts

Megatrends affecting water management

- Climate change
- Economic development
- Food insecurity
- Global shocks
- Urbanisation
- Demographic changes

Obstacles to water governance

- Fragmentation of municipal authorities
- Lack of staff
- Lack of funding
- Low level of investment
- Competing water uses
- Incomplete, fragmented data
- Lack of policy coherence
- Weak basin governance
- Weak public procurement processes
- Political interference
- Lack of conflict resolution mechanism
- Low citizen awareness
- Weak enforcement
- Lack of monitoring and evaluation of public policies
National and local policy frameworks

National level
- Dedicated national water and sanitation policy indicating goals, duties, and resources
- Recognition of the UN right to Water and Sanitation

Local level
- Existence of a dedicated water and sanitation policy
- Social measures on water and/or sanitation for vulnerable categories

- Minimum amount of water guaranteed to the population

Transparency and accountability mechanisms
- No information available

Forward-looking strategies

High
- Enhance stakeholder engagement
- Build capacity of officials and stakeholders
- Develop legal or regulatory frameworks
- Catalyse water financing
- Raise citizen awareness on water risks
- Build, operate, or maintain water infrastructure

Medium

Low
- Foster cooperation with cities and/or national governments