

# Integrating nature-based solutions for urban water quality benefits in the developing world

(Organizers: Suman Jumani, Liya Abera, Kyle McKay)

- **Overarching Goal:** examine the unique challenges of integrating NbS with urban water infrastructure to address water quality issues in the developing world
- **Defining the context**
- **Understanding major challenges and opportunities to overcome**

**Table 1:** A general comparison of the fundamental assumptions contextualizing the implementation of NbS for urban water quality management.

	Developed	Developing
Population supported by infrastructure	Rising slowly, static, or falling	Rapid growth
Existing condition of infrastructure system	Typically functional for decades and potentially coping with aging infrastructure	Typically underdeveloped relative to demand
Typical form of infrastructure planning	Refinement and retrofit of the existing system	Development of new systems
Environmental regulatory constraints	Often restrictive	Typically minimal
Status of biodiversity	Somewhat protected from additional development, but significant losses due to prior development	Often relatively high but tilting toward large-scale losses
Degree of direct community uses of water	Citizens typical interact with infrastructure systems rather than the water bodies themselves	Communities often directly use local water bodies for several purposes

