MEDITERRANEAN STRATEGY FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

SYNTHESIS OF THE INFORMATION COLLECTED

INDEX

- **Sources**

- **Presentation of the indicators**

- **Analysis of the information**
  - Water Efficiency Index
  - Water Demand
  - Exploitation index of renewable resources

- **Conclusions**

SOURCES

- Most countries use one or two sources of information
- Sources used in all countries are mostly the same:
  - Ministries of Agriculture, Water and Environment
  - National Statistics Offices / Institutes or equivalent
  - Water Agencies

INDICATORS (I)

- MSSD indicators were selected from Bleu Plan at http://www.planbleu.org/methodologie/indicateursSmddUk.html

INDICATORS (II)

- WATER EFFICIENCY INDEX (WAT_P01)
  - Measures progress in water savings trough demand management, by reducing losses and waste during transport.
    - Drinking Water Efficiency: This is the share of drinking water produced, distributed, and paid by consumers
    - Irrigation Water Efficiency: The physical efficiency of irrigation water is the product of "network for irrigation water transport and distribution" efficiency by plot efficiency
    - Industrial Water Efficiency: The volume of recycled industrial water (recycling index)
    - Total Efficiency: Total physical efficiency of water consumption is defined as the sum of used water quantity ratios per sector (demand-losses) over sector demand, weighted by the share of sectoral requirements (drinking water, irrigation and industry)

INDICATORS (III)

- WATER DEMAND (WAT_P02)
  - Sum of consumed water volumes (excluding rainwater, returning to the atmosphere, through evaporation or consumption by useful vegetation crops, grazing lands, forests) to satisfy different uses, including volumes lost during production, transport and consumption
  - Sum of water samples, unconventional water production (desalination, reuse, and so on), reuse and imports, minus exports. Total (km3) and relative share (%) per sector will be specified – agriculture, industry, household water consumption (including tourism)

INDICATORS (IV)

- EXPLOITATION INDEX OF RENEWABLE RESOURCES (WAT_P03)
  - Measures the relative pressure of annual abstraction (A) over traditional renewable natural drinking water resources (R).
  - (A / R) x 100
    - A: Amount of annual traditional renewable natural water volumes consumed for all other purposes, including volume losses during transport
    - R: Annual traditional renewable natural water flow volume (individually defined by surface run-off and underground flows). Volumes are measured on the basis of hydrological data, in reference to average values over sufficiently long periods to ensure stability, and to avoid double accounting of surface and underground water.

ANALYSIS OF INDICATORS (I)

- WATER EFFICIENCY INDEX
  - Data series from 1990 to 2006 aprox
  - Only two countries use this indicator
  - Most countries consider efficiency of each water use: agriculture, industry, drinking

ANALYSIS OF INDICATORS (II)

- WATER DEMAND
  - Most countries use one source
  - Data series from 1991 to 2006 aprox
  - Only two countries use this indicator
  - All countries (but one) have values for each use: agriculture, industry and drinking

ANALYSIS OF INDICATORS (III)

- EXPLOITATION INDEX OF RENEWABLE RESOURCES
  - Only three countries provide some information
  - They used one source
  - This indicator is not been used by any country

ANALYSIS OF INDICATORS (IV)

MSSD

Legend: No of countries with data

X-axis categories: Water efficiency index (4), Water demand (5), Exploitation index of renewable resources (3)
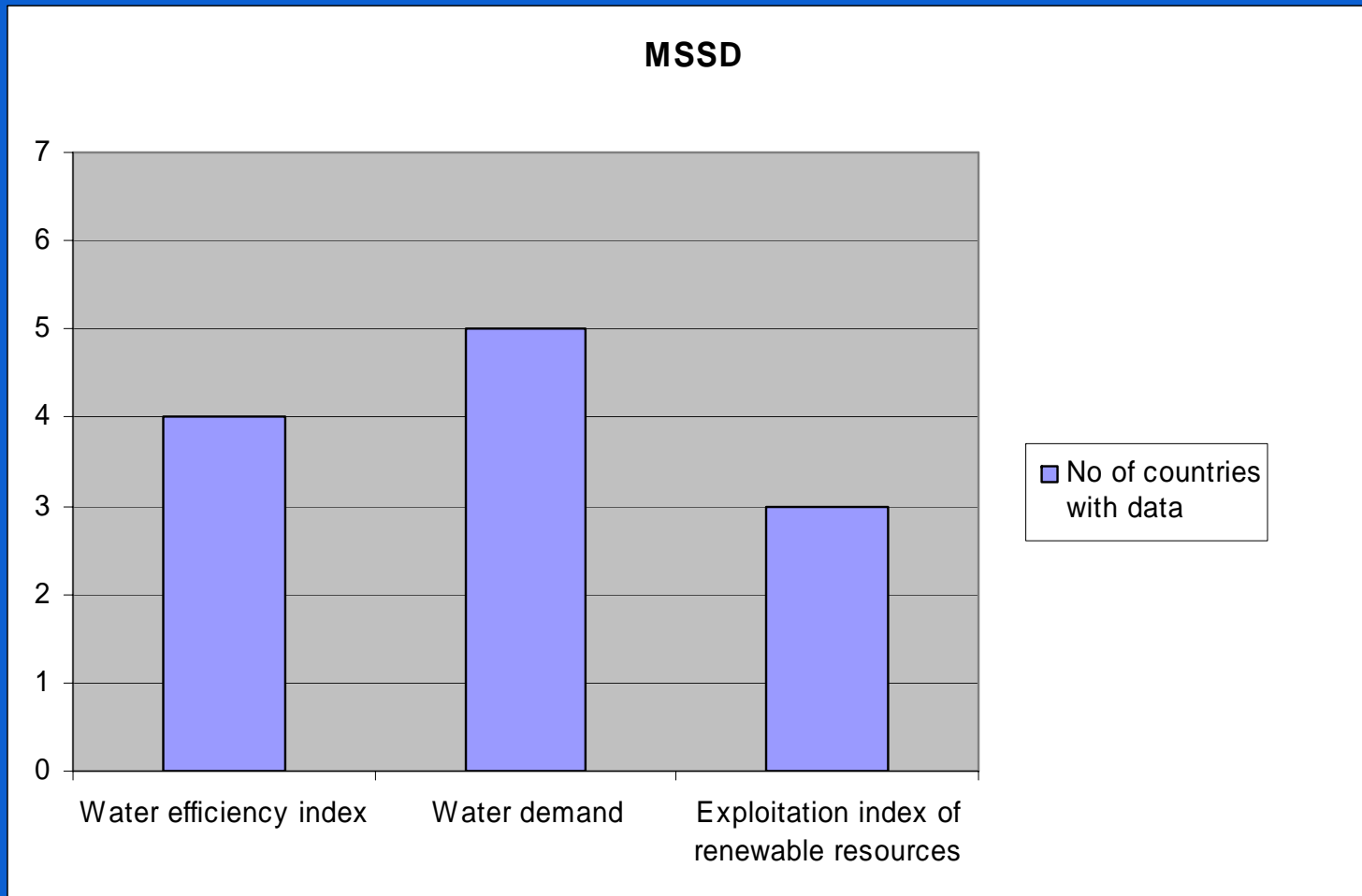
CONCLUSIONS

- This is the topic with less information provided
- There are big differences on units, data series used and information provided in each country
- None of the countries have suggested other indicators
- Only one country has defined quantitative objectives