



Climate changes challenges in the Mediterranean Region: what about local awareness?

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Project and Cluster



Climate induces changes on water security



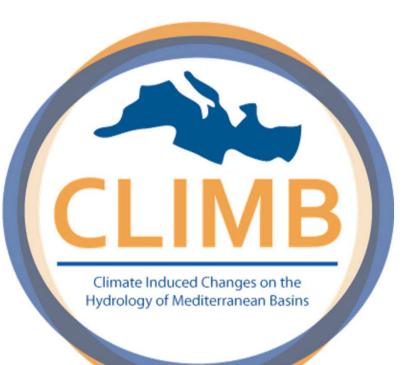
Climate Change Hydro-Conflicts and Human Security



Climate Induced Changes on the Hydrology of Mediterranean Basins



Water Availability and Security in Southern EuRope and the Mediterranean.



http://www.climb-fp7.eu

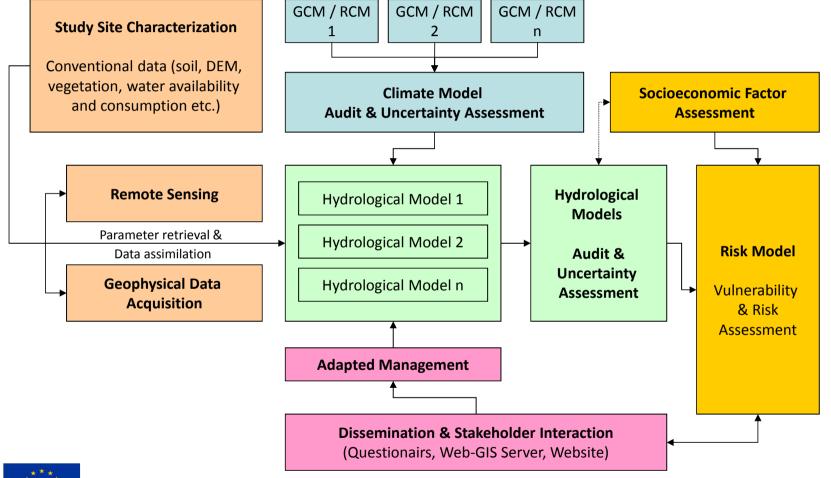


http://www.cliwasec.eu



CLIMB – conceptual framework



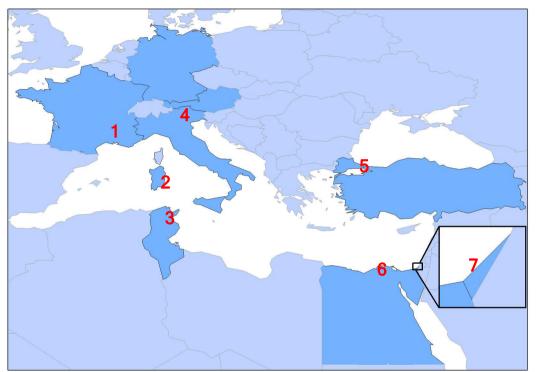






CLIMB – Study Sites: catchments





Climate induced changes in:

- \rightarrow water availability, runoff regimes, groundwater recharge
- \rightarrow high agricultural productivity, irrigation, salt water intrusion



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1) **Thau** – 280 km² - Coastal Lagoon - Southern France

- 2) Rio Mannu di San Sperate –473 km² Sardinia Italy
- 3) Chiba 286 km² Cap Bon Tunisia
- 4) Noce 1367 km² Southern Alps Italy
- 5) Izmit Bay 673 km² Kocaeli Turkey
- 6) Nile Delta 1000 km² Nile Egypt
- 7) Gaza Aquifer 365 km² Gaza Palest.-admin. areas





- A complete dissemination strategy
 - = 2 ways of interactions at multi spatial and time scales
 - \rightarrow CLIMB Dissemination management plan including CLIWASEC
 - \rightarrow Case studies investigation: analysis of local water uses







- Focus on local dissemination through interactions with stakeholders:
 - \rightarrow engage them at the beginning of the project
 - \rightarrow inform them of the evolution of the work
 - → based on the pivote role of case study leaders
 - \rightarrow know case studies (physical knowledge)
 - \rightarrow know stakeholders (some)
 - → know CLIMB (partner)
 - \rightarrow they will stay in the case study after the end of the project





Dissemination – The use of water uses study

• Interactions with stakeholders:

- 165 questionnaires filled (managers and users)
- 133 interviews by UTours
- 100 hours of records exploited
- 5 different languages
- 4 local dissemination meetings / case study
- + virtual conferences
- \rightarrow create confidence
- \rightarrow understand water uses
- \rightarrow design water governance
- → increase case study leader local network



teres





• Representation of water uses by stakeholders

- \rightarrow difficulties to represent all water uses
- \rightarrow difficulties to represent limits of the water system

Ex.:

- \rightarrow water coming from dams
- → domestic water includes water for tourism indstry







Water issues according to local stakeholders (past/future)

- "climate change" terms not used (questionnaires, interviews)
 - → Non-local appropriation of local climate change impacts on water
- urbanization: main issue for water for past/future
 - → Urban planning: the level to integrate climate change impacts?
- increase of the deterioration of water quality is feared
 - \rightarrow awareness of impact on human activities on water resource







New water resources induced new consumptions

- Saving water
 - \rightarrow increase of irrigated areas (Ex. Noce, Thau)
- Arrival of new water resources to adapt to water scarcity (storage basins, externalisation)
 - \rightarrow arrival of new irrigated crops
 - \rightarrow increase of water consumption! (Ex. Thau, Chiba)







• Externalisation of water resource

- \rightarrow Water is coming from other catchments
- \rightarrow Desalination is an option for all coastal case studies
 - \rightarrow Ex. Thau (France)
- Water from the Hérault, and Rhône River since 2012
- Desalination presented as local solution to escape Rhône water uses







- Security of water uses is achieved (except for Gaza)
- Water uses are not sustainable
- Challenges of climate change are not perceived at local scale
- Water managers have to deal with increasing management complexity

One question: how to deal with desalination option in the WFD?







Thanks for your attention

La Jeunesse I. et al. (2015). Is climate change a threat for water uses in the Mediterranean region? Results from a survey at local scale, *STOTEN*. *In press*.

