



Water supply strategies of people and society

CLIMATE WATER

WP 3 Analysis and synthesis of methodologies of adaptation measures

WP 3.2 Adaptation strategies aimed at the water supply side



*FINAL SYMPOSIUM OF THE PROJECT CLIMATE WATER
Bridging the gap between adaptation strategies of climate change impacts
and European water policies*

***Plenary sessions WP 3 Analysis and synthesis of methodologies of adaptation measures
Session 5 Adaptation strategies aimed at the water supply side
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Report on WP3: Analysis and synthesis of methodologies of adaptation measures WP 3.2 Adaptation strategies aimed at the water supply side

compiled by PP9, SHMI, Slovakia

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The project report of sub-WPs summarizes the adaptation measures identified in the different project reports, conference abstracts and other documents.

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Adaptation activities to climate change are as follows:

Water management practices – application of risk management can bring immediate

Benefits:

- minimizing the loss people's welfare, minimizing the likelihood of crop failure, floodplain degradation, flooding or drought and other assets
- to improve environmental conditions, increase the standard of living, create jobs and increase income

Protecting and restoring ecosystems:

- Protecting upper-catchment forests can reduce local flood peaks
 - Restoring floodplain wetlands along rivers can allow flood waters to be stored
- Benefits: clean water, fish, timber and non-timber forest products for the livelihoods

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Closing the gap between water supply and demand

- to further develop water supplies: building dams to increase water storage capacity, constructing new channels to augment water transport capacity and installing more pumps that produce water from deeper layers
- Non-conventional water supplies, for example:
 - the use of wastewater for irrigation
 - desalination of water in coastal areas

Boosting supplies:

- building more reservoirs or dams - increase reservoir capacity
- building weirs
- rainwater harvesting from rooftops (storage tanks, rainfall water containers)
- rainwater harvesting using ground or land surface catchment areas
- the use of „green water“

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Source protection – protecting water quality in water catchments

- health benefits
- economic benefits

Improving access to water and ecosystem services in order to establish and maintain sustainable environments and livelihoods

- the expansion of rainwater harvesting
- the adoption of water transfer schemes
- the restoration of aquatic habitats and ecosystem services
- to increase storage capacity by building reservoirs
- removal of invasive non native vegetation from riparian areas
- the improvement of water-use efficiency by water recycling
- to spread of drought-resistant crops
- the improvement of management of irrigated agriculture
- the improvement of urban water and sanitation infrastructure

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Reducing leakages in water networks :

- the introduction of incentives to encourage water companies

Multiple use and functions of water services

Reducing the costs and conflicts of supplying future water demands and adapting to climate variability and change

Developing of actions for communication and public education

- information campaigns at national, regional and local level
- the advice to the business sector
- educational campaigns in schools
- the development of national strategies to educate consumers on efficient water use

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THANKS YOU FOR ATTENTION