

Mediterranean basin characteristics: environmental and social inequality

Ana Iglesias

Universidad Politécnica de Madrid (UPM), Spain

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Exercise 1

Linking climate change adaptation to development priorities in the case studies (posters)

| | World | Medit. | % of world |
|---|--------|--------|------------|
| Source of data: FAO 2018 | | | |
| Land area (x million km2) | | 10 | 8 |
| Population Total (x million) | | 510 | 7 |
| GDP 2016 (billion US \$) | | 9,088 | 15 |
| Agr trade 2016 (billion \$) | | 228 | 20 |
| Total renewable water resources (km3/year) | 54,977 | 1,169 | 2 |
| Groundwater produced internally (km3/year) | 9,943 | 299 | 3 |
| Desalinated water (million m3/year) | 3,058 | 887 | 29 |
| Reused waste-water (million m3/year) | 1,507 | 970 | 64 |
| Irrigation 2016 (1000 ha) | | 32,493 | 10 |

Hydrological context

Transboundary
Groundwater

| | Rainfall (mm/yr) | Internal renewable water res. (km ³ /yr) | Renewable water res. (km ³ /yr) | Internal groundwater (km ³ /yr) |
|-----------------|---------------------|--|--|--|
| Algeria | 89 | 13.90 | 14.32 | 1.70 |
| Egypt | 51 | 1.80 | 58.30 | 1.30 |
| Libya | 56 | 0.60 | 0.60 | 0.50 |
| Morocco | 346 | 29.00 | 29.00 | 10.00 |
| Tunisia | 313 | 4.15 | 4.56 | 1.45 |
| France | 867 | 178.50 | 203.70 | 100.00 |
| Greece | 652 | 58.00 | 74.25 | 10.30 |
| Italy | 832 | 182.50 | 191.30 | 43.00 |
| Portugal | 855 | 38.00 | 68.70 | 4.00 |
| Spain | 636 | 111.20 | 111.50 | 29.90 |

Social context

| | Total area (km ²) [Population (million)] | Total water use (km ³ /yr) | Total water use (%) Renew- able) | Potential total renewable water res/person (m ³ /person/year) |
|----------|---|--|--|---|
| Algeria | 2,381,740 [30] | 5.74 | 40 | 473 |
| Egypt | 1,001,450 [68] | 61.70 | 106 | 859 |
| Libya | 1,759,540 [5] | 5.73 | 954 | 113 |
| Morocco | 446,550 [30] | 12.23 | 42 | 971 |
| Tunisia | 163,610 [9] | 2.58 | 57 | 482 |
| France | 551,500 [59] | 35.63 | 17 | 3,439 |
| Greece | 131,960 [11] | 7.99 | 11 | 6,998 |
| Italy | 301,340 [58] | 43.04 | 22 | 3,325 |
| Portugal | 91,980 [10] | 7.40 | 11 | 6,859 |
| Spain | 505,990 [40] | 35.90 | 32 | 2,794 |

Drought planning

| | Cyprus | Greece | Italy | Morocco | Tunisia | Spain |
|---------------------------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|----------------|----------------|--------------|
| Institutional relations | low | low | low | low | high | med |
| Public part. | low | med | high | low | low | high |
| Basin management | no | yes | yes | partial | partial | yes |
| Monitoring | partial | partial | yes/bas | yes/Nat | yes/Nat | yes/bas |
| Drought in Water Law | no | yes | yes | yes | yes | yes |
| Contingency plan drought | no | partial | yes/reg | partial | yes/Nat | yes/bas |
| Groundwater ownership | pub/priv | pub | pub | pub/priv | pub | pub/priv |

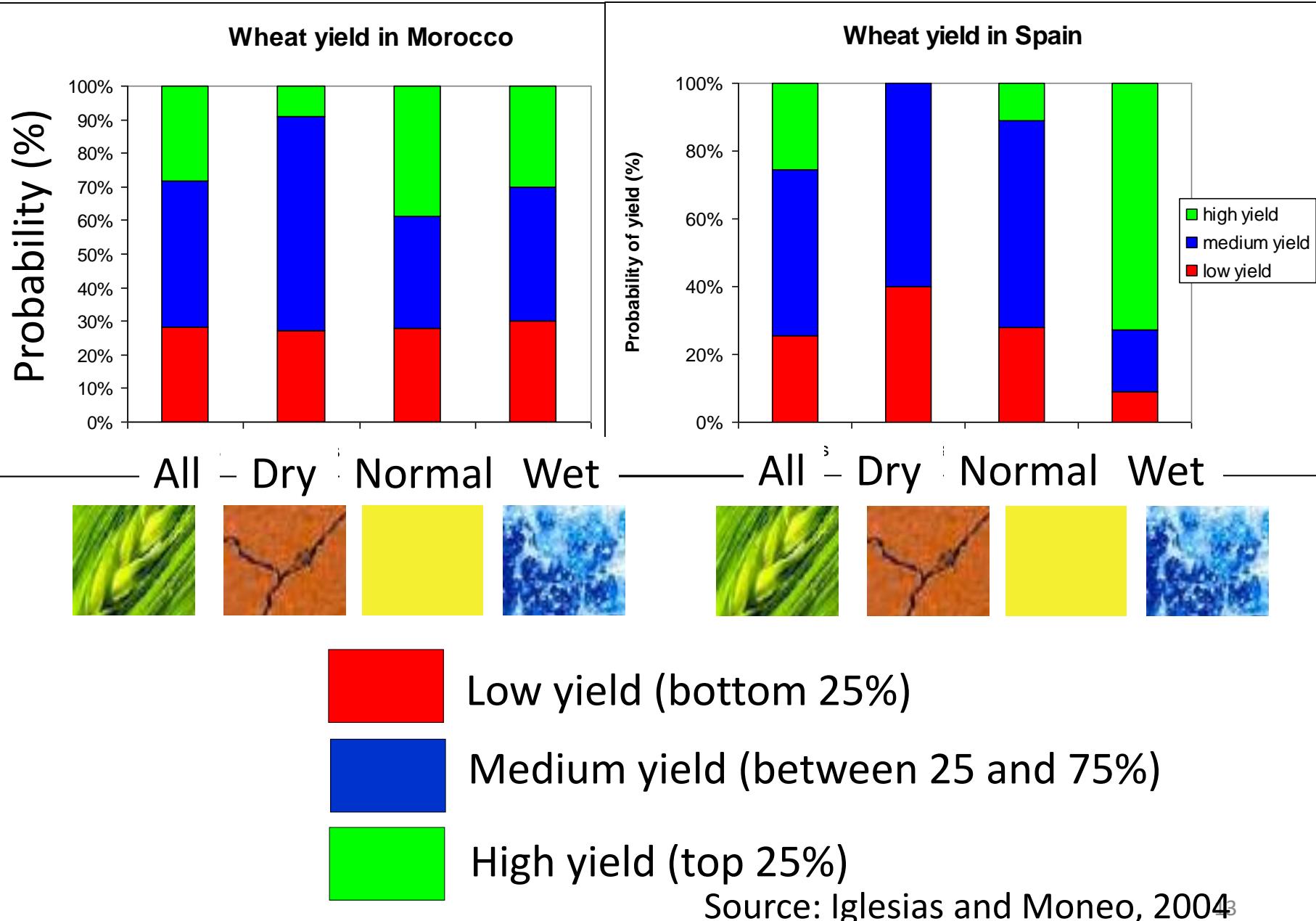
Source of data: Iglesias et al 2007



Complexity: need to understand local vulnerabilities







- Climate change increases inequalities
- Climate change is a challenge to SDGs and environmental justice

