



ΝΕΡΟ. ΕΝΑΣ ΑΝΑΚΥΚΛΩΣΙΜΟΣ ΦΥΣΙΚΟΣ ΠΟΡΟΣ

ΟΝΟΜΑΤΟΛΟΓΙΚΗ ΠΡΟΕΛΕΥΣΗ

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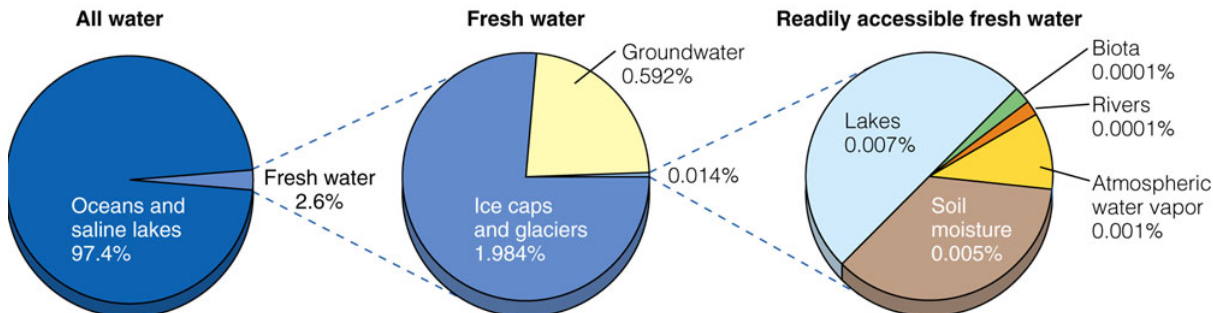
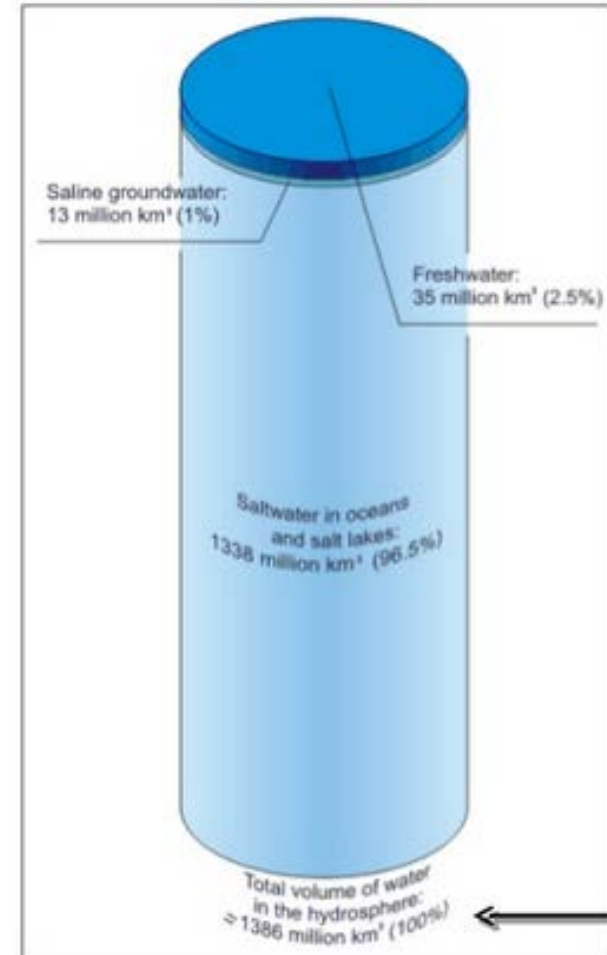
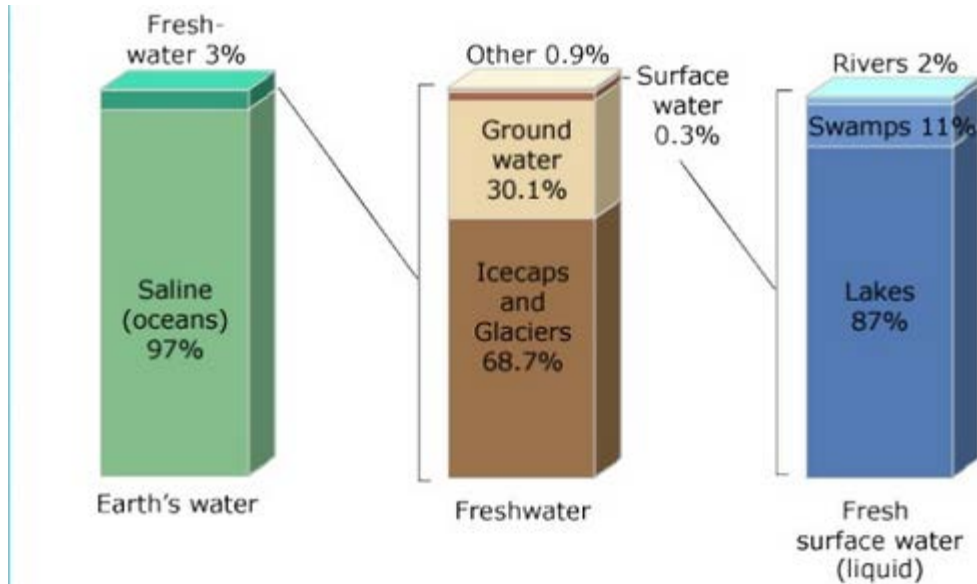


ΓΙΑΤΙ ΑΝΑΚΥΚΛΩΣΙΜΟΣ

ΚΑΙ

ΟΧΙ ΑΝΑΝΕΩΣΙΜΟΣ;

ΠΑΓΚΟΣΜΙΑ ΑΠΟΘΕΜΑΤΑ



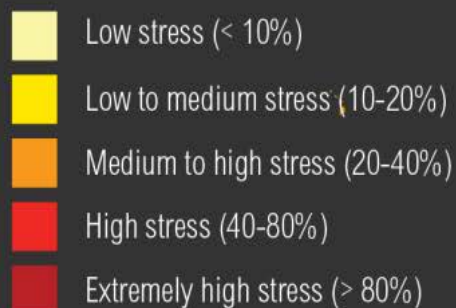
ΔΙΕΘΝΕΙΣ ΔΙΑΣΤΑΣΕΙΣ

- Γεωπολιτική - Νομική
- Οικονομική
- Επιστημονική
- Πολιτιστική

ΓΕΩΠΟΛΙΤΙΚΗ ΔΙΑΣΤΑΣΗ

WATER STRESS BY COUNTRY

ratio of withdrawals to supply



This map shows the average exposure of water users in each country to water stress, the ratio of total withdrawals to total renewable supply in a given area. A higher percentage means more water users are competing for limited supplies. Source: WRI Aqueduct, Gassert et al. 2013

NΟΜΙΚΗ ΔΙΑΣΤΑΣΗ

- September 2010 United Nations Human Rights Council resolution on human rights and access to safe drinking water and sanitation
- July 2010 United Nations General Assembly resolution on the right to water and sanitation
- 2009 Report of the Independent Expert on the issue of human rights obligations related to access to safe drinking water and sanitation
- September 2008 Catarina de Albuquerque is appointed as the Independent Expert on the issue of human rights obligations related to access to safe drinking water and sanitation
- March 2008 Human Rights Council Resolution on Human Rights and access to safe drinking water and sanitation
- 2007 Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on the scope and content of the relevant human rights obligations related to equitable access to safe drinking water and sanitation under international human rights instruments
- 2006 Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
- 2002 General Comment No. 15- Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
- 1999 Protocol on Water and Health to the 1992 Convention on the Protection and Use of Transboundary Watercourses and Lakes

ΝΟΜΙΚΗ ΔΙΑΣΤΑΣΗ

- INTERNATIONAL WATER LAW PROJECT (IWL)
- EU WATER FRAMEWORK DIRECTIVE
- ΨΗΦΙΣΜΑ 64/292 της Γ.Σ. του Ο.Η.Ε.

ΝΟΜΙΚΗ ΔΙΑΣΤΑΣΗ

«Το ανθρώπινο δικαίωμα στο νερό είναι απαραίτητο για μια ζωή στην ανθρώπινη αξιοπρέπεια. Είναι μια προϋπόθεση για την υλοποίηση των άλλων ανθρωπίνων δικαιωμάτων».

«Το δικαίωμα του καθενός σε επαρκές, ασφαλές, αποδεκτό και προσβάσιμο και προσιτό νερό για προσωπική και οικιακή χρήση».

ΟΙΚΟΝΟΜΙΚΗ ΔΙΑΣΤΑΣΗ

- 263 internationally shared basins (A. Wolf, Oregon State, Water Database)
- 70 in Africa, 55 in Europe, 40 in Asia, 33 in South America, 6 in the Middle East
- Not an issue of global availability but geographic distribution:
9 countries – 60% of world water resources

ΕΠΙΣΤΗΜΟΝΙΚΗ ΔΙΑΣΤΑΣΗ

- Χρηματοδοτικά πρωτόκολλα : τοπικά, εθνικά, διασυνοριακά, διακρατικά, διεθνή, ευρωπαϊκά, ...
- Σχεδιασμός και διαχείριση Υδατικών πόρων
- Υδατικοί πόροι και κλίμα
- Διατήρηση των υδατικών πόρων και αποκατάσταση
- Νερό και οικοσυστήματα
- Ποιότητα του νερού
- Χρήση του νερού
- Νερό, Οικονομία και Οικονομικά
- Μοντελοποίηση και Εργαλεία
- Νομοθεσία για τα ύδατα

Sustainable Development Goals



**GOAL 6
WATER & SANITATION
THE KEY TO A
SUSTAINABLE FUTURE**

6.1 SAFE DRINKING WATER
1 in 10 of the population has no access to clean water. This means a child dies from a water borne disease every 15 seconds. The burden for gathering drinking water falls largely on women and girls, who spend a back-breaking 200 million hours every day collecting it. This is time that could be spent in school or gainful employment.

6.2 SANITATION AND HYGIENE
Over 1/3 of the global population are still without access to an improved sanitation facility. More than 1 billion defecate in the open. Millions lack vital handwashing with soap or menstrual hygiene facilities. Diarrhoeal disease, largely caused by poor water, sanitation and hygiene, is a leading cause of malnutrition, stunting and child mortality. Inadequate facilities also affect education and economic productivity and impact the dignity and personal safety of women and girls.

6.3 WATER QUALITY
Research suggests only 20% of global wastewater is currently being treated. The rest gets dumped untreated into water supplies – rivers, lakes and oceans. If wastewater is drunk – as happens in many water-stressed cities – or used directly in agriculture, the impacts for human health, ecosystems, biodiversity and agriculture can be considerable.

6.4 WATER EFFICIENCY
Successfully balancing interrelated global demands for water, energy and food will be central to realising sustainable development. Agriculture currently uses 70% of freshwater supplies – and the need for water will only grow as demand for food and energy is expected to rise by 50% and 35% respectively by 2030. Water efficient innovations and practices must be rolled out across all sectors to help meet growing need without degrading ecosystems.

6.5 WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT
2/3rds of the world's population could face water stress by 2025 – with the potential to fuel social, economic and environmental tensions within and between countries. The impact of climate change – droughts, floods and ecosystem degradation – will only serve to exacerbate resource-related unrest.

6.6 WATER-RELATED ECOSYSTEMS
Water-related ecosystems – such as wetlands and mountains – underpin most of the earth's natural processes. But water stress is depleting aquifers, reducing river flows and degrading wildlife habitats. Unless urgently addressed, this will have devastating economic, ecological and human consequences.

LINKED GOALS: END POVERTY (1.4) END HUNGER (2.1) HEALTHY LIVES (3.2, 3.3, 3.6) QUALITY EDUCATION (4.1, 4.5) GENDER EQUALITY (5.4) REDUCE INEQUALITY (10.3) SUSTAINABLE CITIES (11.1)

LINKED GOALS: END POVERTY (1.4) END HUNGER (2.1) HEALTHY LIVES (3.2, 3.3, 3.6) GENDER EQUALITY (5.2) SUSTAINABLE GROWTH (8.9) RESOLVE INEQUALITY (10.3) SUSTAINABLE CITIES (11.1)

LINKED GOALS: RESILIENT INFRASTRUCTURE (9.1, 9.4) SUSTAINABLE CONSUMPTION (12.2, 12.4, 12.6) RESILIENT INFRASTRUCTURE (9.4, 9A) SUSTAINABLE ECOSYSTEMS (15.1)

LINKED GOALS: END POVERTY (1.4, 1.5) END HUNGER (2.4) QUALITY EDUCATION (4.7) ACCESS TO ENERGY (7.2, 7.3) RESILIENT INFRASTRUCTURE (9.4, 9A) SUSTAINABLE CONSUMPTION (12.2) SUSTAINABLE ECOSYSTEMS (15.1)

LINKED GOALS: RESILIENT INFRASTRUCTURE (9.1, 9.4) SUSTAINABLE CONSUMPTION (12.2) INCLUSIVE SOCIETIES (16.1, 16B) GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP (17.6, 17.7, 17.8)

LINKED GOALS: RESILIENT INFRASTRUCTURE (9.4) SUSTAINABLE CITIES (11.5) CLIMATE CHANGE (13.3) SUSTAINABLE OCEANS (14.7) SUSTAINABLE ECOSYSTEMS (15.1, 15.3, 15.8, 15.9)

ΠΡΟΤΕΡΑΙΟΤΗΤΕΣ - 2030



6.1 SAFE DRINKING WATER



EVERY **15 SECONDS** A CHILD DIES FROM A PREVENTABLE **WATER BORNE DISEASE**



200 MILLION HOURS = THE TIME **WOMEN & GIRLS** SPEND FETCHING WATER EVERY DAY

6.2 SANITATION AND HYGIENE



MORE THAN **1 IN 3** PEOPLE HAVE NO ACCESS TO IMPROVED **SANITATION**. **1 IN 7** STILL PRACTICE **OPEN DEFECATION**



SOME COUNTRIES **LOSE AS MUCH AS 7% OF GDP** BECAUSE OF INADEQUATE SANITATION



6.3 WATER QUALITY



OVER **80% OF WASTEWATER** WORLDWIDE IS DUMPED — **UNTREATED** — INTO WATER SUPPLIES



2 MILLION TONS = AMOUNT OF **HUMAN WASTE** DISPOSED IN **WATER COURSES** EVERY DAY



6.4 WATER EFFICIENCY



70% = AMOUNT OF TOTAL **WATER CONSUMPTION** USED FOR **AGRICULTURE**



85% = INCREASE IN **WATER DEMANDS** CAUSED BY RISING **ENERGY PRODUCTION** BY 2035



6.5 INTEGRATED WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT



2/3 OF THE WORLD'S POPULATION COULD FACE **WATER STRESS** BY 2025



ACCESS TO **WATER** POSES THE BIGGEST **SOCIETAL AND ECONOMIC RISK** OVER THE NEXT TEN YEARS



6.6 WATER-RELATED ECOSYSTEMS



GROUNDWATER PROVIDES **DRINKING WATER** TO AT LEAST **50%** OF THE GLOBAL POPULATION



THE EFFECTS OF **CLIMATE CHANGE & URBANIZATION** WILL IMPACT THE **WATER-CYCLE** - INCLUDING VITAL **GROUNDWATER RESERVES**

Sustainable Development Goals



- 
- Το WATER NEXUS
ουσιαστικά συνδέει το
SDG6 με το SDG1, SDG2
και το SDG7

- Με μία άλλη διατύπωση το WATER NEXUS συνδέει τις τρεις βασικότερες λειτουργίες του Νερού που σχετίζονται με τις ανάγκες επιβίωσης του ανθρώπινου είδους, δηλαδή

- 
- Νερο για πόση
 - Νερό για δημιουργία τροφής
 - Νερό για δημιουργία ενέργειας (επεξεργασία πετρελαιοειδών και βιοκαυσίμων)

- Σύμφωνα με πρόσφατη έκθεση του UN water η Γεωργία είναι ο μεγαλύτερος καταναλωτής των παγκοσμίων αποθεμάτων νερού, φθάνοντας ίσως και το ποσοστό του 70%!!

- Επίσης η Γεωργία καταναλώνει περισσότερο από το $\frac{1}{4}$ της χρησιμοποιούμενης παγκοσμίου ενέργειας



ΕΕΕ UNESCO 5/6/2015

«Προκλήσεις για την Ελλάδα και Ευκαιρίες για ένα Βιώσιμο Μέλλον»

ΝΕΡΟ.

ΕΝΑΣ ΑΝΑΚΥΚΛΩΣΙΜΟΣ ΦΥΣΙΚΟΣ ΠΟΡΟΣ ΜΕ ΔΙΕΘΝΗ ΠΡΟΤΕΡΑΙΟΤΗΤΑ

ΕΥΧΑΡΙΣΤΩ

Καθηγητής Δ. Εμμανουλούδης
demmano@teikav.edu.gr