Lit Rev DIA Chap? Future

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Contents

PROBLEMs	1
Hard to "see" where water comes from (WRM perspective)	1
Hard to know what consumes more water (consumer perspective)	1
Hard to price adequately (regulation + suppliers')	2
(Innovative) SOLUTIONs	2
Hard to "see" (WRM perspective) -> RS for Groundwater / Water footprint	2
Hard to price adequately (regulation + suppliers') -> Local answer? (China sponge cities?)	2
Inform the consumers (consumer perspective) -> Sarni etc	3
BIBLIOGRAPHY	3
• Zagatti et al. (2018) have an empirical study	

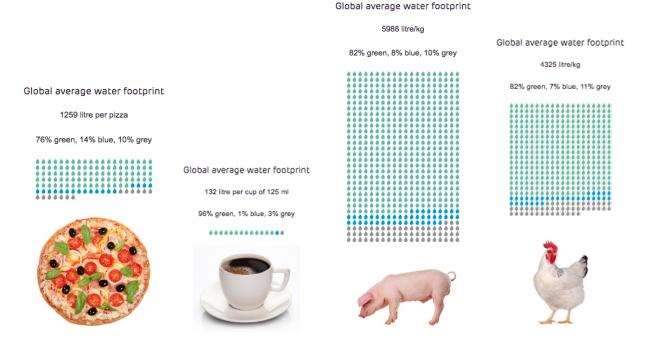
PROBLEMs

Hard to "see" where water comes from (WRM perspective)

Hard to know what consumes more water (consumer perspective)

- 1) Agriculture, which uses 80% of all the water humans consume—could grow far more food with far less water with improved technologies and irrigation practices.
- 2) In our cities, as much as a third of all water is lost to leaks or inefficient uses.
- 3) there is a water "footprint" embedded in everything we do: for irrigation, to grow cotton or produce steel, to make cell phones or cars, to water our gardens, and flush our toilets.

[&]quot;The average American water footprint is 7,800 liters per day. Compare that with Germans who have a water footprint of 3,900 liters or the Chinese with 2,900 liters." (See Thakar 2018)



(see Hoekstra and van Heek 2017)

Hard to price adequately (regulation + suppliers')

(Innovative) SOLUTIONs

Hard to "see" (WRM perspective) -> RS for Groundwater / Water footprint

Take it from new places

1) Singapore (NEwwater) but also Namibia Widhoek (1/4 of water is reused ???) https://qz.com/is/what-happens-next-2/1438726/future-of-water/

Hard to price adequately (regulation + suppliers') -> Local answer? (China sponge cities?)

- 1) Decisions at personal level (food, appliances, garden) "ew home appliances like washing machines, dishwashers, toilets, and showerheads use far less water now than they did a few years ago. The average toilet in the United States used to require over 20 liters per flush. Today, the national standard is six liters, and newer models use even less (and work even better)." (Gleick (2018))
- 2) Decisions at communty level (use of stormwater, local streams, ... local weels)
- 3) city
- 4) countries

Inform the consumers (consumer perspective) -> Sarni etc.

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