

	With Trend of Piezometric Levels (TPL).
<b>Connection with SDGs</b>	With SDG 6
<b>Opportunities for participatory data collection</b>	Many types of people can participate in collecting data needed to calculate and/or monitor the GEI. Precipitation and air temperature data can be collected by students of different age and by employees from public and private institutions; groundwater abstraction can be measured by wells' owners. PIEZOMETRIC RECOVERING.
<b>Additional information</b>	
<b>References</b>	NAIAD, Deliverable D6.2, From hazard to risk: models for the DEMOs. Part 1: Spain–Medina del Campo. SC5-09-2016 Operationalising insurance value of ecosystems. Grant Agreement n° 730497

## 6.54 Calculated drinking water provision

**Project Name:** URBAN GreenUP (Grant Agreement no. 730426)

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Calculated drinking water provision	Water Management Natural and Climate Hazards
<b>Description and cation</b>	Drinking water is commonly stored in dams and water wells, and distributed from them to the consumers. This KPI evaluates the available drinking water in damps or other fonts, and the water which is actually distributed to the consumers in a city or in defined area of a city.
<b>Definition</b>	Measurement method for the drinking water supplied to the consumers, or/and available water provision.
<b>Strengths and weaknesses</b>	+ Each consumer has their own meters, so it is possible to measure the provision in terms of amount of water per flat, building and/or any other facilities - This KPI may require permission to access data
<b>Measurement procedure and tool</b>	Domestic consumption of water is measured by water flow meters, so it can be monitor by the water company/service. With this detailed monitoring consumption of the water can be calculated as $m^3 * ha^{-1} * year^{-1}$ . Apart from supplied water, volume of available drinking water is calculated with the measurement of height of water in dams and water wells. Dimensions of

	the dams and wells are known and the height of water gives the current volume and occupancy rate of dams.
<b>Scale of measurement</b>	City
<b>Data source</b>	
<b>Required data</b>	Water flows and water levels
<b>Data input type</b>	Numeric data and geographic data
<b>Data collection frequency</b>	Yearly
<b>Level of expertise required</b>	Technical
<b>Synergies with other indicators</b>	Abortion capacity of green surfaces, bioretention structures and single trees, run-off coefficient in relation to precipitation quantities.
<b>Connection with SDGs</b>	This KPI is directly related with SDG 6 and SDG 11 and indirectly is related with SDG 3 (access to drinking water is a key part of the health and wellbeing).
<b>Opportunities for participatory data collection</b>	This is not a KPI open to participatory collaboration.
<b>Additional information</b>	
<b>References</b>	<p>URBAN GreenUP Deliverable D2.4 - Monitoring program to Valladolid.  <a href="https://www.urbangreenup.eu/insights/deliverables/d2-4---monitoring-program-to-valladolid.kl">https://www.urbangreenup.eu/insights/deliverables/d2-4---monitoring-program-to-valladolid.kl</a></p> <p>URBAN GreenUP Deliverable D3.4 - Monitoring program to Liverpool  <a href="https://www.urbangreenup.eu/insights/deliverables/d3-4---monitoring-">https://www.urbangreenup.eu/insights/deliverables/d3-4---monitoring-</a></p>