References	European Environment Agency (EEA). (2018). Use of freshwater resources. Copenhagen: European Environment Agency. Retrieved from https://www.eea.europa.eu/data-and-maps/indicators/use-of-freshwater-resources-2/assessment-3

6.56 Net surface water availability

Project Name: NAIAD (Grant Agreement no. 730497)

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Net surface water availability	**Water Management** **Natural and Climate Hazards**
Description and cation	Provides an indication of the capacity of available surface water resources to meet the water demands.
Definition	Difference between surface water supply and demand (m^3/year)
Strengths and weaknesses	
Measurement procedure and tool	Modelling through Medina del Campo surface water allocation model.
Scale of measurement	Groundwater Body scale (Medina del Campo Groundwater Body)
Data source.	
Required data	Climatic data from local meteorological stations including rainfall, runoff, evapotranspiration, infiltration.
Data input type	Historical data series
Data collection frequency	Annual

Level of expertise required	
Synergies with other indicators	Groundwater availability due to the surface-groundwater connections
Connection with SDGs	SDG 6
Opportunities for participatory data collection	
Additional information	
References	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 nº 730497

6.57 Water availability for irrigation purposes

Project Name: UNaLab (Grant Agreement no. 730052)

Author/s and affiliations: Laura Wendling[1], Ville Rinta-Hiiro[1], Maria Dubovik[1], Arto Laikari[1], Johannes Jermakka[1], Zarrin Fatima[1], Malin zu-Castell Rüdenhausen[1], Peter Roebeling[2], Ricardo Martins[2], Rita Mendonça[2]

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Rainwater or greywater use for irrigation purposes	**Water Management** **Natural and Climate Hazards**
Description and justification	Rainwater and greywater have a potential to be reused for irrigation purposes if collected to a storage unit. This is especially prominent for areas exposed to drought. Domestic wastewater consists of greywater, the wastewater discharged from hand basins, showers and baths, dishwashers, and laundry machines, and blackwater from toilets. Depending on local regulations, water from the kitchen sink be regarded as greywater or blackwater. One person generates 90–120 L greywater each day depending on lifestyle, living standard, age, gender, and other factors. Greywater comprises 50-80% of all domestic wastewater but contains a relatively small fraction of the total pollutant load (Antonopoulou, Kirkou, & Stasinakis, 2013; Donner et al., 2010; Li, Wichmann, & Otterpohl, 2009). Separation of domestic greywater from blackwater and on site re-use for toilet flushing or