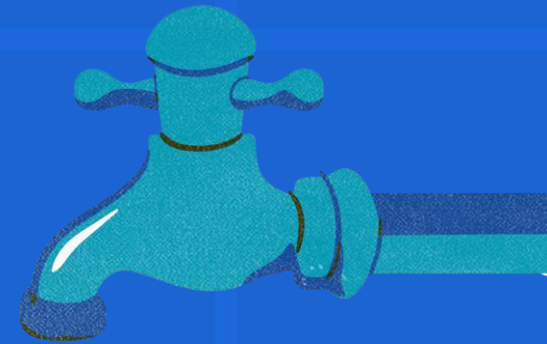


# THE AVERAGE FOOTPRINT

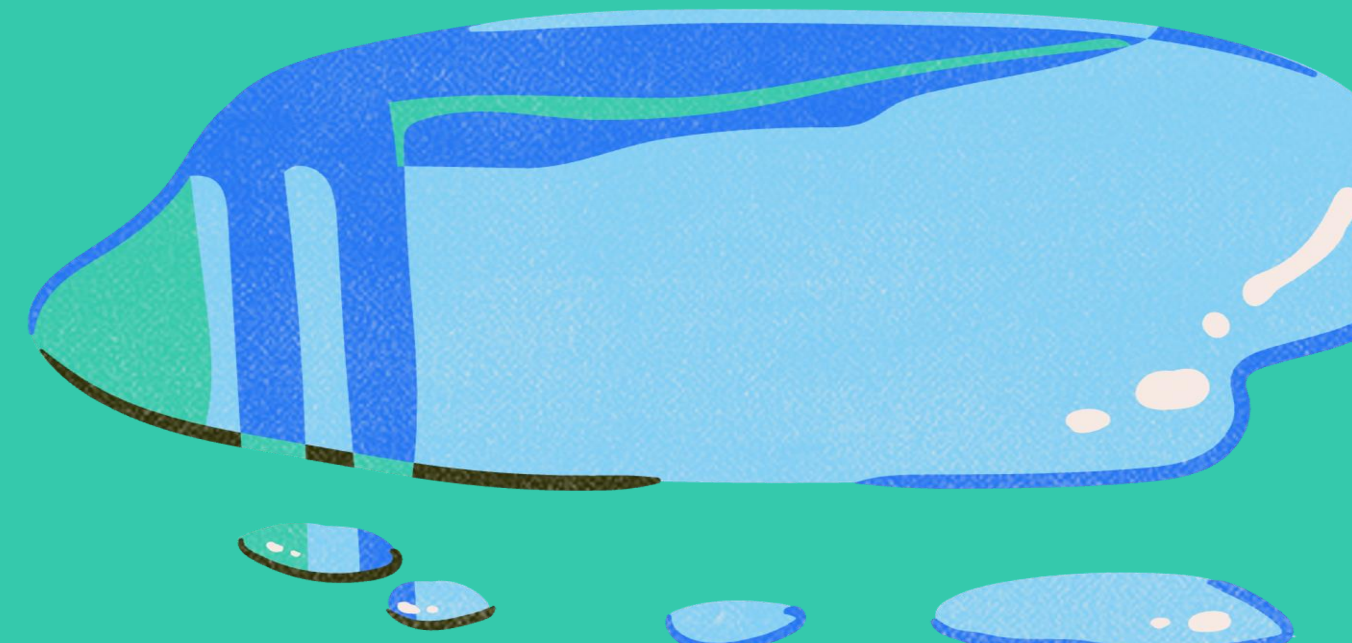


OF ALL PARTNER COUNTRIES



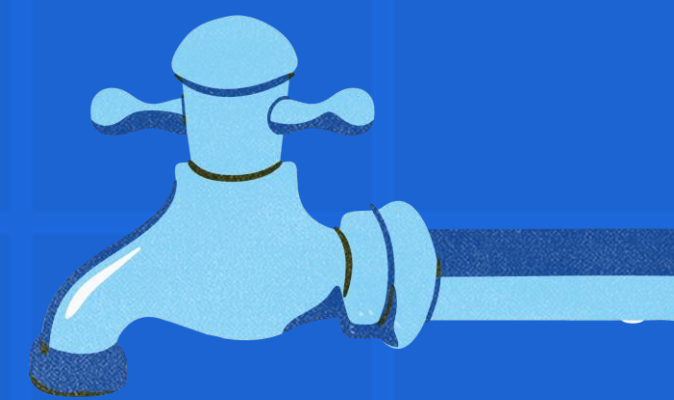
How to save water?

Deaconu Sara  
Dîrnu Monica  
Giurca Lorena  
Vătau Raluca



- The water footprint measures the total volume of freshwater used to produce goods and services consumed by an individual or community.
- The global average is approximately 1,385 cubic meters per person per year.
- European countries generally have water footprints around this global average, with variations due to lifestyle, consumption patterns, and agricultural practices.

**Note:** Specific data for each country may vary; for detailed statistics, refer to the Water Footprint Network or related databases.



# STATISTICS OF THE PARTNER COUNTRIES



Italy has the highest water footprint, mainly due to high agricultural production and imported food. Poland has the lowest water footprint, likely due to lower agricultural activity and more efficient water management

COUNTRY	TOTAL WATER FOOTPRINT	INTERNAL FOOTPRINT	EXTERNAL FOOTPRINT
Türkiye	~1,600 m³/cap/yr	~900 m³/cap/yr	~700 m³/cap/yr
Poland	~1,200 m³/cap/yr	~700 m³/cap/yr	~500 m³/cap/yr
Italy	~2,300 m³/cap/yr	~1,100 m³/cap/yr	~1,200 m³/cap/yr
Romania	~1,400 m³/cap/yr	~800 m³/cap/yr	~600 m³/cap/yr
Croatia	~1,500 m³/cap/yr	~900 m³/cap/yr	~600 m³/cap/yr

Türkiye and Romania have similar footprints, with Türkiye relying more on internal water sources. Croatia has a moderate footprint, likely influenced by tourism and agricultural practices.



# FACTORS INFLUENCING WATER FOOTPRINTS



Agricultural Practices– inefficient irrigation and water-intensive crops increase water usage.



Industrial Activities– high water consumption in manufacturing processes contributes to larger footprints.



Domestic Consumption– daily activities like bathing, cleaning, and cooking impact water usage.



Dietary Choices– meat production requires more water than plant-based foods.



# EFFECTIVE WATER CONSERVATION METHODS

## Agricultural Sector:

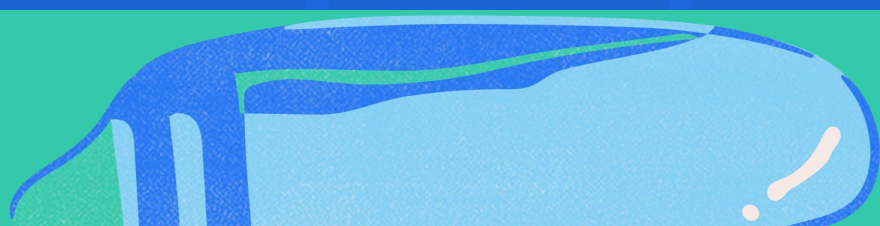
- Drip Irrigation: Delivers water directly to plant roots, reducing waste.
- Crop Selection: Choosing drought-resistant and native crops minimizes water use.

## Industrial Sector:

- Water Recycling: Reusing treated wastewater in processes.
- Efficient Technologies: Implementing water-saving machinery.

## Domestic Sector:

- Low-Flow Fixtures: Installing water-efficient showerheads and faucets.
- Rainwater Harvesting: Collecting and storing rainwater for non-potable uses.
- Behavioral Changes: Shortening showers and fixing leaks promptly.







# BENEFITS OF WATER CONSERVATION



## ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT

Preserves ecosystems and maintains biodiversity.

## ECONOMIC SAVINGS

Reduces costs associated with water treatment and supply.

## CLIMATE RESILIENCE

Enhances the ability to withstand droughts and water shortages.



# Resources

:

subheading[https://www.researchgate.net/figure/Average-national-water-footprint-per-capita-m-3-capita-yr-Green-means-that-the\\_fig3\\_227077846](https://www.researchgate.net/figure/Average-national-water-footprint-per-capita-m-3-capita-yr-Green-means-that-the_fig3_227077846)

<https://pmc.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/articles/PMC3295316/>

<https://www.pnas.org/doi/10.1073/pnas.1109936109>

<https://watercalculator.org/footprint/water-footprints-by-country/>

<https://www.green.earth/blog/10-agricultural-techniques-for-water-conservation>





**EVERY  
DROP  
COUNTS!**

**THANK YOU  
FOR YOUR  
ATTENTION!**