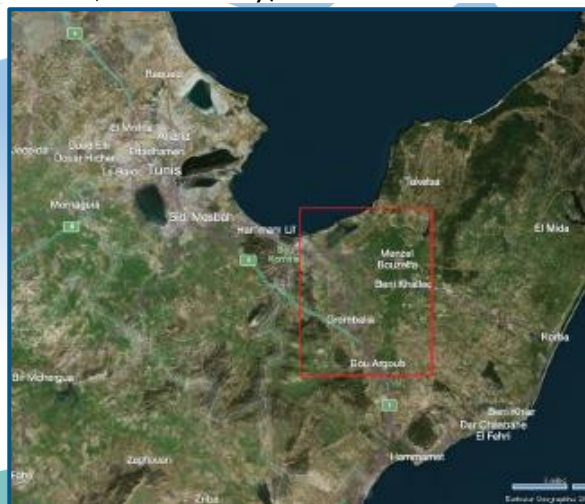


Case Study – Grombalia, Tunisia

InTheMED aims to implement innovative and sustainable management tools and remediation strategies for MED aquifers (inland and coastal) in order to mitigate anthropogenic and climate-change threats by creating long-lasting spaces of social learning among different interdependent stakeholders, NGOs, and scientific researchers in five field case studies, located at the two shores of the MED basin (Spain, Greece, Portugal, Tunisia, and Turkey).

Characteristics

- Size (km²):** 363
- Population:** 201,836
- Basin:** Grombalia
- Location:** Coastal
- Mean Precipitation (mm/y):** 356,5
- Mean Temperature (°C):** 22
- Groundwater users:** Agriculture, urban
- Overexploited:** Yes
- Groundwater pollution:** Nitrate, salinity



Strengths

- Existence of legal framework to regulate both overexploitation and wastewater management
- Strategies to encourage water reuse and pollution reduction
- Deep knowledge about the site situation that are scientific based

Opportunities

- Awareness of farmers, industrials and general public about the issue of water resources sustainability
- Shared expertise between Scientifics and actors in the design of appropriate remediation actions
- Use of technological tools and solutions to assist the decision-making processes

Weaknesses

- Lack of stakeholders awareness about groundwater as a common
- Lack of incentives to change actors behaviour towards water sustainability
- Misunderstanding of water cycle
- No formal channels for the participation of researchers on the decision-making process regarding water management

Threats

- State limited capacities of law enforcement
- Failure in the stakeholders engagement plan
- Failure to achieve consensus between different stakeholders

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