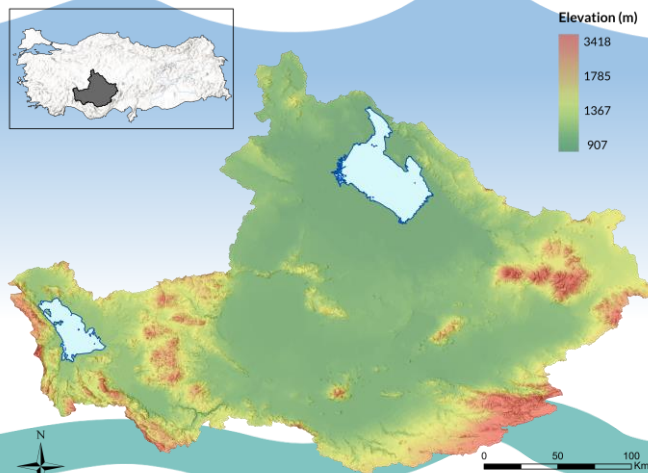


# Case Study - Konya, Turkey

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 (km<sup>2</sup>):** 62,000
- Population:** ~3,000,000
- Basin:** Konya
- Location:** Inland
- Mean Precipitation (mm/y):** 387
- Mean Temperature (°C):** 12
- Groundwater users:** Agriculture, urban
- Overexploited:** Yes
- Groundwater pollution:** Nitrate, salinity



## Strengths

- Strong awareness of groundwater depletion and potential effects of climate change among stakeholders
- Existence of a legal framework for allocation, monitoring and protection of groundwater resources
- High resolution monitoring of groundwater resources

## Opportunities

- Decrease in the gap between scientific community and local knowledge systems
- Willingness of most stakeholders to collaborate with the researchers
- Use of technological tools to assist the decision-making process

## Weaknesses

- Lack of technical capacity to adopt smart agriculture structure technologies
- Limited availability of past hydrological data
- Lack of coordination in the implementation of decisions
- Complexity in authority between state institutions and lack of enforcement of the existing legal framework

## Threats

- Failure in resolving the existing conflicts between the stakeholders
- Disconnection between local and national stakeholders
- Increasing water security risk due to climate change

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