

Number	AD13
Indicator name	Average usable capacity of drinking water sources for the needs of the city / city district / municipality per capita of the city/city district/municipality
Area	A
Indicator definition	The indicator reflects the capacity of drinking water sources for the needs of the city/city district/municipality (own resources, backup, contracted) per capita, i.e. the usable capacity of the water management system supplying the city/city district municipality. The indicator includes only sources for the mass supply of drinking water, the quality of which is regularly checked by the hygienic service (water from treatment plants of water management systems, general water supply).
Indicator unit	l.s-1 / 1000 inh.
Key words	Drinking water supply, drinking water sources
Reason for tracking and usability	Under most scenarios, climate change will reduce available water resources. In addition, the expected increase in temperature will create pressure to increase water consumption (increased consumption of drinking water and water for personal hygiene, increased evaporation, irrigation, cooling measures), which may cause an increase in tension in the water balance of the city. In order to ensure a problem-free water supply, from the point of view of the quantitative regime, it is necessary to determine the optimal amounts of water taken from WS (water sources) so that there is no excessive water abstraction, which would contribute to resource depletion and the need to shut it down. From this point of view, especially in the case of groundwater sources, it will be necessary to carefully monitor the trends of changes in water reserves in individual WS. In addition, the capture of rainwater in retention tanks and its subsequent use for irrigation or flushing saves drinking water resources, as well as has a positive effect on slowing down runoff in heavy rainfall.

Completeness, representativeness, validity

The indicator quantifies the capacity of water resources through the mass supply of drinking water in the water supply system. It does not affect individual sources – wells on the land of the inhabitants.

Limits and restrictions may be in setting the limits of consumption in case the water supply system serves several settlements at the same time. Private abstractions from groundwater are not included in the calculation. If the system serves more than one settlement, then the capacity should be converted to the population of all these settlements together – and take this per capita value as valid for any of these cities.

Description of data processing

Based on the determination of which water source supplies drinking water to the city/city district/municipality and on the basis of data on this identified water source, the capacity of the said water source(s) expressed in l.s-1 is divided by the population of the city/city district/municipality (in thousands). The result is expressed in l.s-1/1000 inhabitants.

Data source

Data come directly from water companies, department of the city/municipal office/local authority of the city district (mainly the department of spatial plan, environment), strategic development documents of the city/city district/municipality (PHaSR – Program of economic and social development), departmental documents and reports.

Tracking frequency

1 x 2 years (or according to the frequency of Klimasken monitoring)

Urban influence

The city/city district/municipality can influence the protection of water resources through statements on possible investment activities that could endanger water resources (construction in protection zones, construction of golf courses, water works, etc.), but especially by the consistent incorporation of water resources protection conditions in elaboration of SPD (Spatial Planning Documentation) in all stages, as well as educational activities. Cities/city districts/municipalities should focus on monitoring trends in changes in public water supply reserves (for example by requesting and processing regular reports from water companies and discussing them in the city/city district/municipality) and at the same time preparing perspective scenarios for further development, rationalizing water consumption as natural resource and reduce the pressure on its removal from the natural environment, etc.

Presentation method

The results will be presented in a single Klimasken framework on a five-step scale according to specified intervals:

Responsibility

Klimasken processor, city/city district/municipality
