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Nota di contenuto	Chapter 1. Irrigation in the Mediterranean: An Introduction (Carles Sanchis-Ibor, François Molle) -- Chapter 2. Tunisia (Abdelkader Hamdane) -- Chapter 3. Morocco (François Molle, Oumaima Tanouti, Nicolas Faysse) -- Chapter 4. Spain (Marta García-Mollá, Carles Sanchis-Ibor, Lorenzo Avellà, José Albiac, Daniel Isidoro and Sergio Lecina) -- Chapter 5. France (Sébastien Loubier, Thierry Ruf, Patrice Garin) -- Chapter 6: Italy (Gabriele Dono, Simone Severini, Davide Dell'Unto, Raffaele Cortignani) -- Chapter 7. Turkey (Sevilay Topçu, Aysegül Kibaroglu, Zeynep Kadirbeyoglu) -- Chapter 8. Israel (Doron Lavee, Eran Feitelson, Hadas Joseph-Ezra) -- Chapter 9. Egypt (François Molle)

-- Chapter 10. Irrigation in the Mediterranean, Trends and Challenges (François Molle, Carles Sanchis-Ibor).

Sommario/riassunto

Mediterranean irrigation is diverse due to, among other factors, the relative importance of water in the economy of each country, varied levels of aridity, heterogeneous levels economic, social and technological levels of development, and differences in political and social organization. However, most of the Mediterranean countries face similar problems to meet their water demands because of the scarcity and variability of renewable resources, growing water requirements from non-agricultural sectors, increasing environmental concerns related to water quality and environmental degradation, a social demand for larger public participation, and important technological changes. The time has come to reconsider the "not one drop lost to the sea" philosophy of yesteryears largely and to 'live within limits'. This book focuses on eight selected countries (Tunisia, Morocco, Spain, France, Italy, Turkey, Israel and Egypt) and provides a comparative perspective that both thoroughly explores their specificities and identifies the common challenges faced by the irrigation sector in these countries. The book has been written at a critical moment, when the continued application of a supply-side water management model is revealing its unsustainable nature in numerous places; when significant technological changes are taking place in the irrigation sector; when new forms of management and governance are widely held as badly needed; and finally, when climate change is compounding many of the difficulties that have characterized irrigation policies and practices in the past decades. This complicated future context makes Mediterranean irrigation face various political dilemmas on water management, raising social tensions, triggering territorial and land conflicts, and stimulating new technological developments. This book provides a timely analysis of the particular trajectory of eight Mediterranean countries in these uncertain transformations, and attempts to identify the best strategies to avert or overcome future risks.