# Barbados' Green Economy Scoping Study Water Opportunities in a Green Economy

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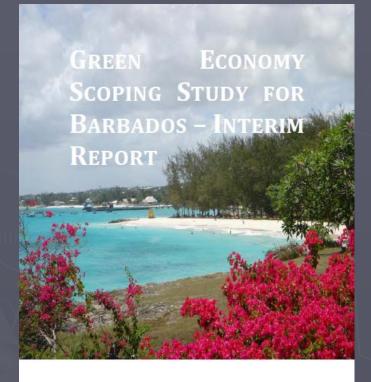
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# Study Background









the foremost green economy in the Region Scoping Study covers:

Vision of Barbados as

- Agriculture
- Fisheries
- Building/Housing
- Transport
- Tourism

Water, Waste & Energy cross-cutting themes

#### **Barbados Background Facts**

- Water resources
  - ~300 m³/person/year
  - Groundwater & Desalination

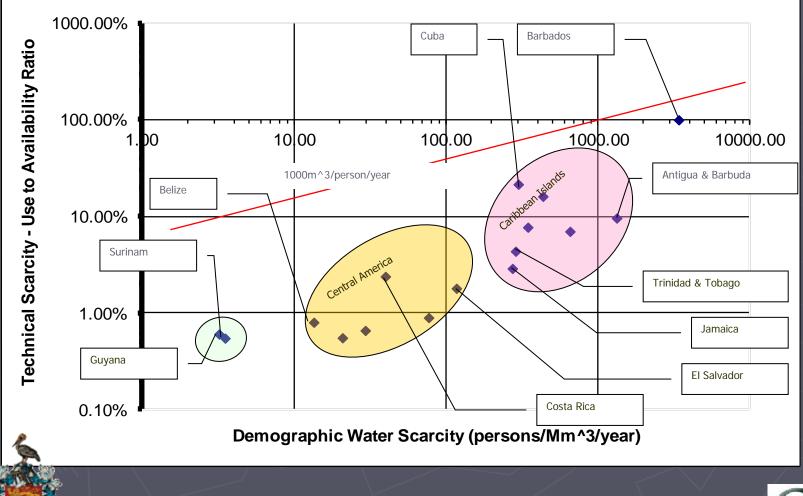
#### Water services

- Statutory corporation (BWA)
- Almost universal water supply coverage
- 98% access to improved sanitation

#### **Availability of Water Resources**

Country	Total Renewable Water Resources, in Km <sup>3</sup> /year	TRWR per head of population, in m <sup>3</sup> /capita/year	Total withdrawals per capita, in m³/capita/year	Agricultural Use, in percent	Industrial Use, in percent	Domestic Use, in percent	Desalination, in Mm <sup>3</sup> /a
Antigua & Barbuda	0.052	702	78.13	20	20	60	3.3
Barbados	0.080	294	334.6	22	44	34	44
Belize	18.560	69 756	597.6	20	73	7	6.9
Cuba	38.120	3 358	727.5	69	12	19	
Grenada	-						
Guyana	241.000	313 802	2 147.0	97	1	2	
Jamaica	9.404	3 482	156.1	49	17	34	0.5
St Vincent & Grenadines	-		85.78				
Trinidad & Tobago	3.840	2 929	238.8	6	26	68	36.5

## Water Availability





# Water Scarcity Water Footprints

Country	Water	Water Import
	Scarcity %	Dependency
Barbados	445	55%
Belize	2	9%
Cuba	50	10%
DR	39	6%
Haiti	48	1%
Jamaica	28	32%
Suriname	0.51	6%
T&T	35	46%





# Concerns (= Opportunities)

- Groundwater pollution
- System losses
- Network coverage
- Sustainability
  - Economic
  - Environmental

Climate change (may be)

### **Scoping Study Outcomes**

Overview of the Sectors considered with respect to water opportunities

### Agriculture

Mostly small farmers involved, for non-sugar crops irrigation is a necessity, drip irrigation is the norm.

- Provide better access to water through infrastructure
- Expand use of Rainwater Harvesting
- Need to improve on-farm water use efficiency
- Application of new technologies (e.g. green houses)
- Improve tillage and application of agrochemicals
- Move to higher value-added production

#### Fisheries

Dominated by pelagic & flying fish (seasonal), better integration with agriculture

Improvements in water use at processing facilities





# **Building & Housing**

**Densely developed coastal corridor** 

- 25% of population is within 2km of coast
- Need to introduce newer technologies
  - Scope in the wastewater treatment field
  - Improve use efficiency generally
  - Supply augmentation (RWH)
- Government needs to lead through procurement





# Transport

Car ownership dominates transport
90,000 private cars growing at ~4% pa
Stormwater disposal is to either suckwells or to the marine environment





### Tourism

Hotels are doing a lot but this needs to expand whole of tourism sector

- Financial incentives to improve water use efficiency
- There is a need for standards and certification





### **Issues and Constraints**

Water sector governance needs to be brought up to date to better cope with challenges

- High cost of capital is problematic
- Uncertain role for the private sector in a sector normally dominated by the public sector
- Standards and regulations are often unclear
- Supportive policies are in place but need clarification and refining
- Access to technology is not a problem the knowledge and ability to apply is a challenge





# In Conclusion

There are <u>new</u> 'green' opportunities for the water sector.

There are opportunities to highlight existing or proposed initiatives as making a 'green' contribution

It's not rocket science, many of the opportunities will contribute to sustainability



