Innovative Approaches to Water Resource Management – an Israeli Perspective

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The holy land is not Egypt...

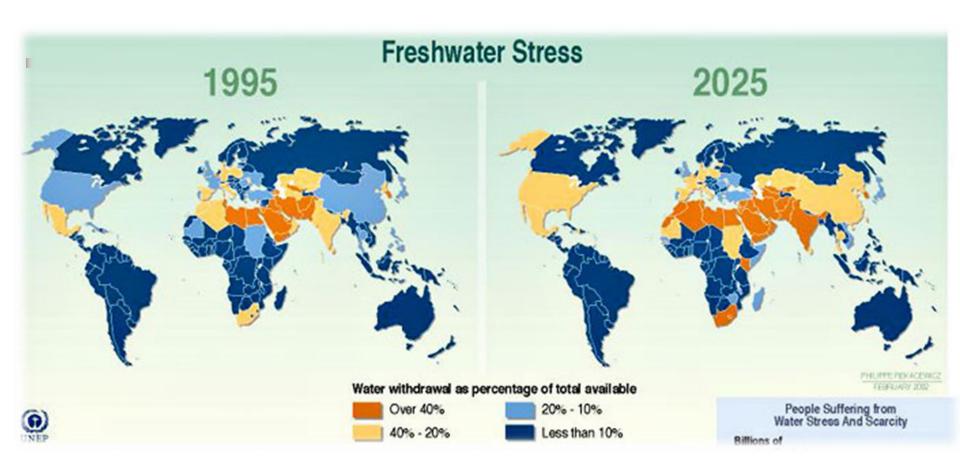


"10 For the land, whither thou goest in to possess it, is not as the land of **Egypt**, from whence ye came out, where thou didst sow thy seed, and didst water it with thy foot, as a garden of herbs;

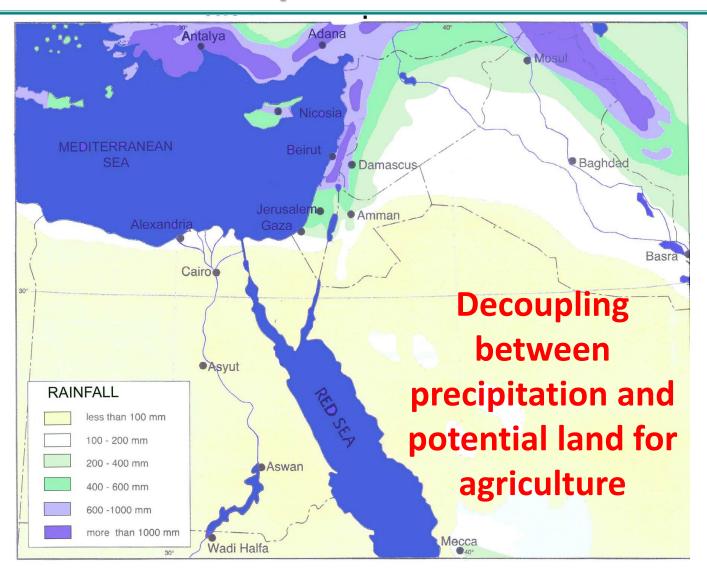
11 but the land, whither ye go over to possess it, is a land of hills and valleys, and drinketh water as the rain of heaven cometh down;"

Deuteronomy, 11, 10-11

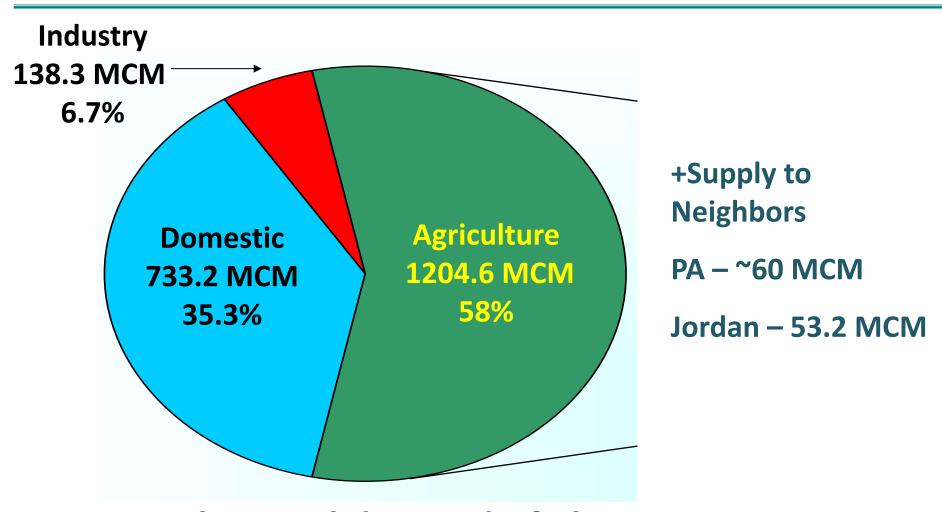
World Freshwater Stress



The Desert strip in the Middle East

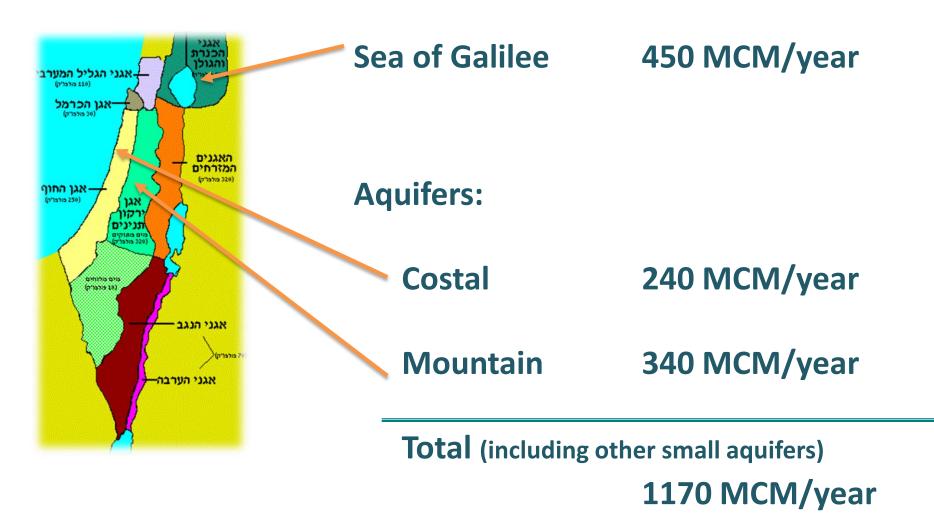


Water demand



Total annual demand of about 2200 MCM

Natural water enrichment



Water Gap

NATURAL WATER RESOURCES

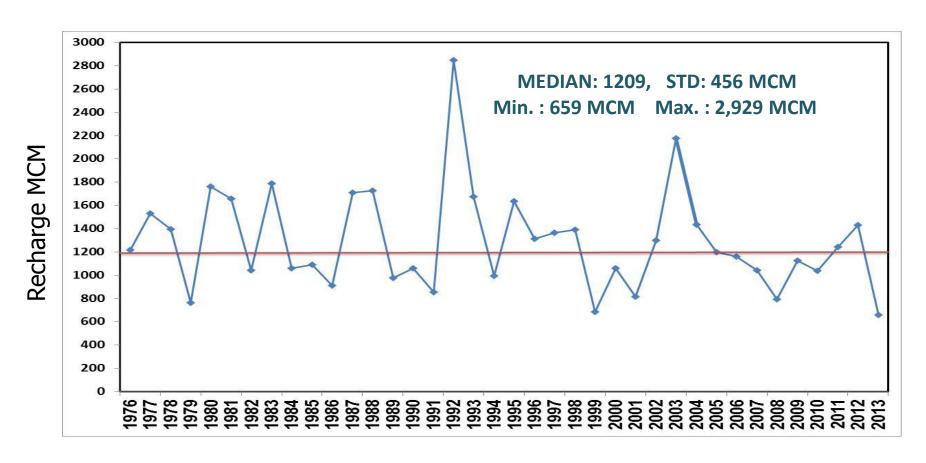


1.17 billion MCM/year

2 billion MCM/year

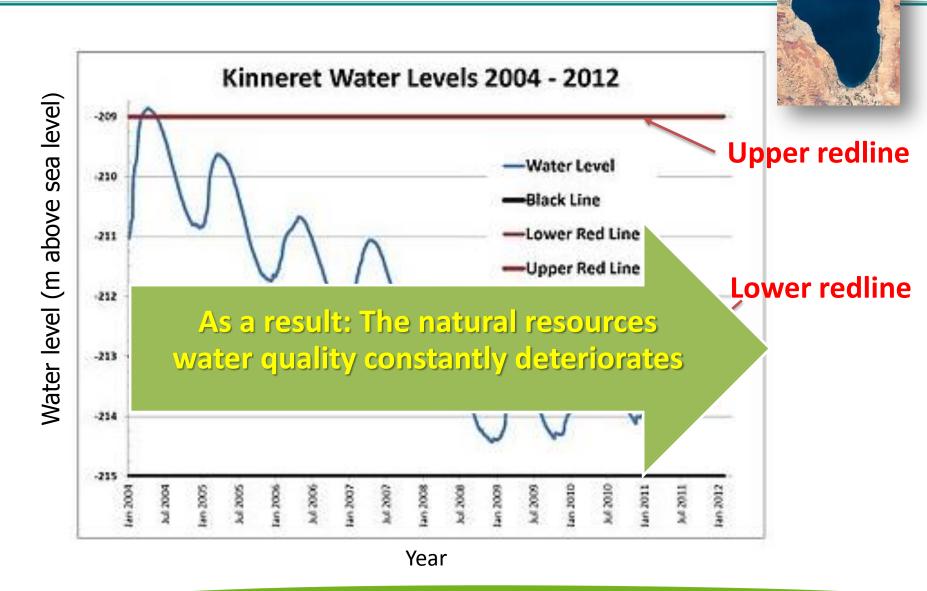
Instability of water resources

Natural enrichment of natural resources

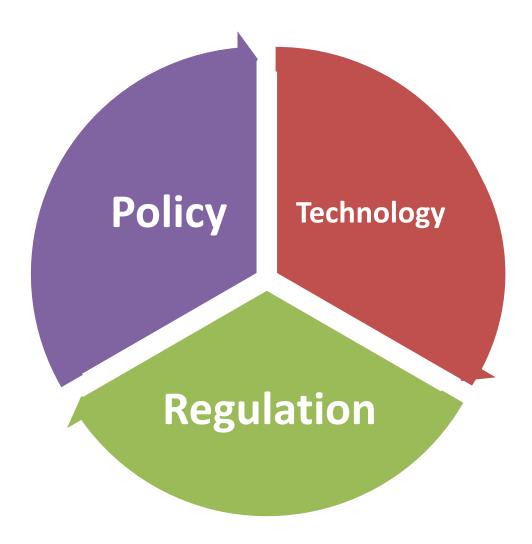


Year

Walking on the edge policy....

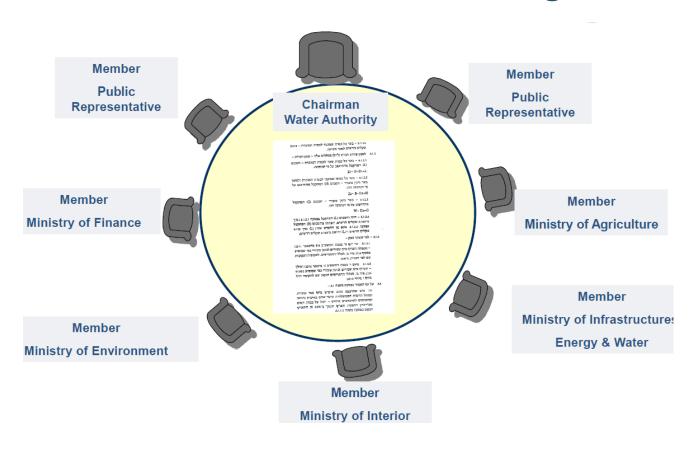


Solution



Policy

The establishment of The Israel Water Authority one table for decision making



Water playground







Households

Agriculture

Industry

Future Generations

Diplomatic Agreements Suppliers



ISRAEL NATIONAL WATER CO.

55 Municipal Water Companies

1000 local suppliers in the rural sector

Reform in water tariffs

The water tariffs were raised by approximately 40%.

Water tariff

- Covers all costs
- Provides the financial resources for investment in water infrastructures
- Fairness and uniformity- All the water users pay the same amount

Water tariffs for the domestic sector

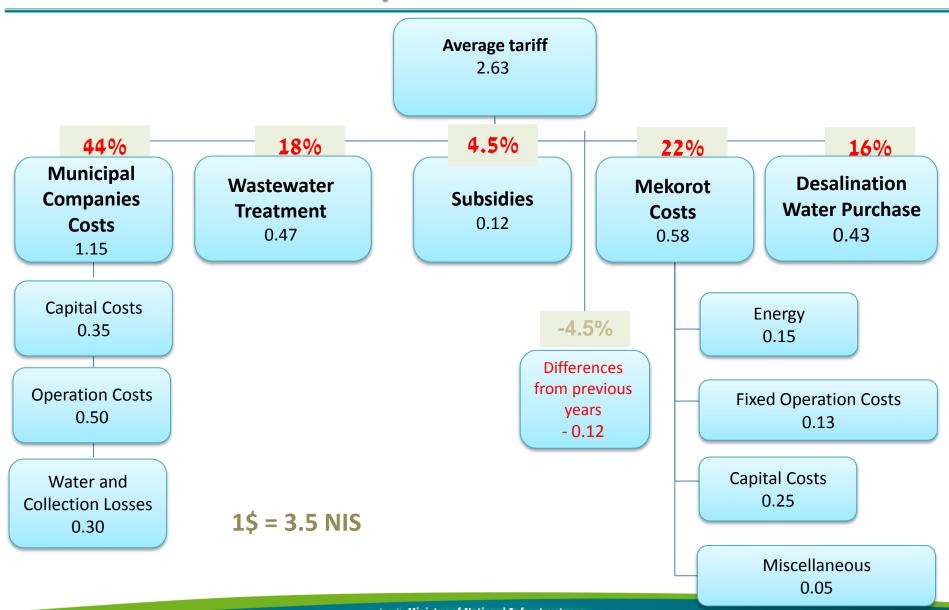
Two-block tariff system:

- Below 3.5 m3/person/month the rate is USD
 2.3/m3
- Above 3.5 m3/person/month the rate is USD 3.7/m3

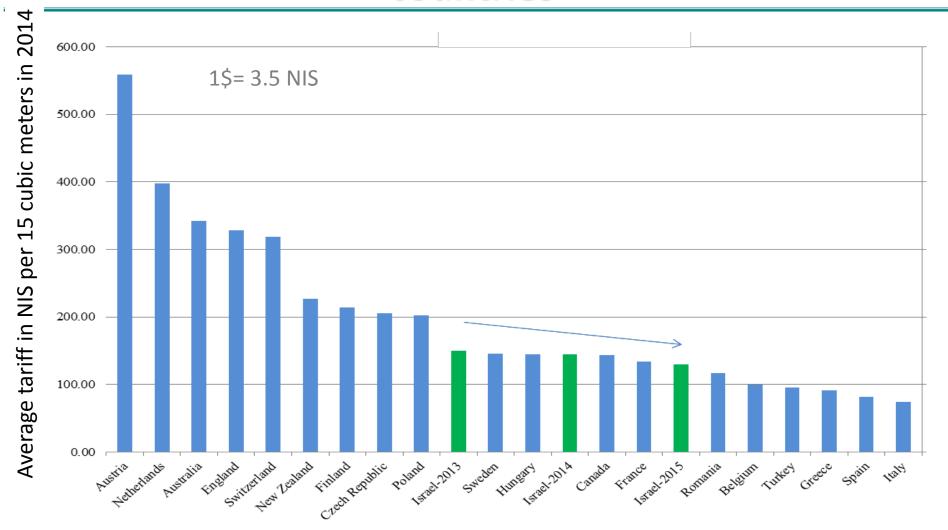
Progressive pricing
Encouraging conservation
Cost recovery



Water Tariff Components in 2015 (US\$ without VAT)



Water and Sewage Services tariffs in other countries



Recognized costs of water suppliers

- The Goal creating a "transparent" methodology for analyzing recognized costs that enable efficient supply of water
- Providing resources for infrastructures needed for water supply and defining normative expenses components (& profit) essential for providing services whilst enhancing efficiency
- Creating regulatory environment that encourages the use of efficient water technologies

Closing the water gap

Water saving

Wastewater Reuse

Desalination

Brackish water desalination

Water Saving in the Urban sector





Increasing public awareness

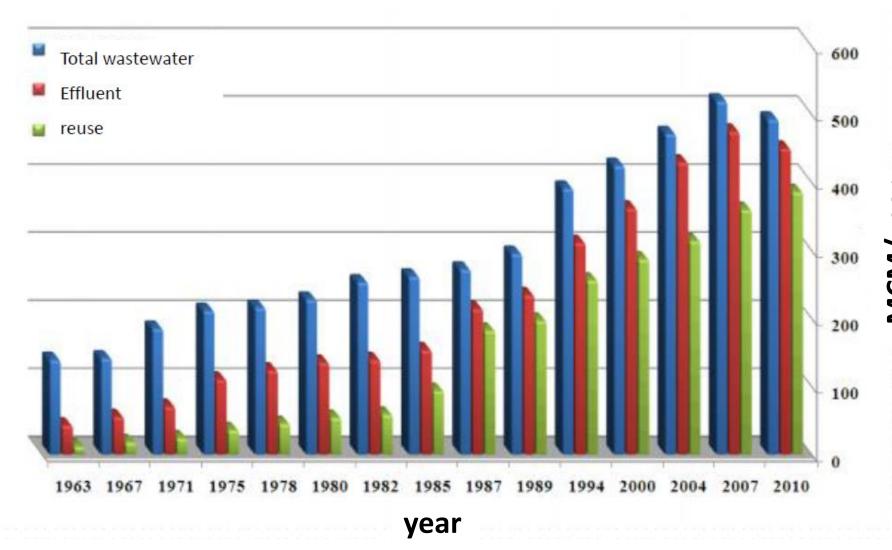


Installing water saving devices



Water waving in gardening

Wastewater Collection, Treatment and Reuse



Sewage Effluents Reuse

Reuse of 410 MCM/Y today

Improved Quality:

- New stringent standards for effluents (37 parameters)
- Tertiary treatment unrestricted irrigation
- Nutrients and Salt Removal



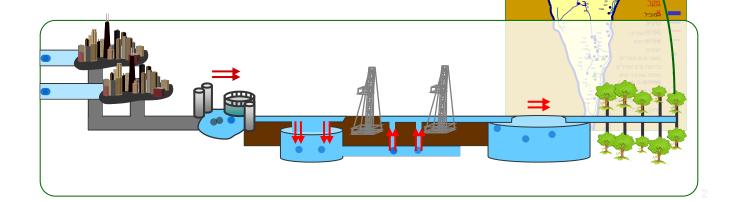
Regulation

- Advanced wastewater treatment regulations for tertiary quality (34 parameters), enables nonrestricted irrigation (2010)
- Effluent reuse for irrigation (1981)
- Regulations to prevent wastewater contamination (1981-2014)
- ISO –effluent reuse

Sewage Effluents Reuse

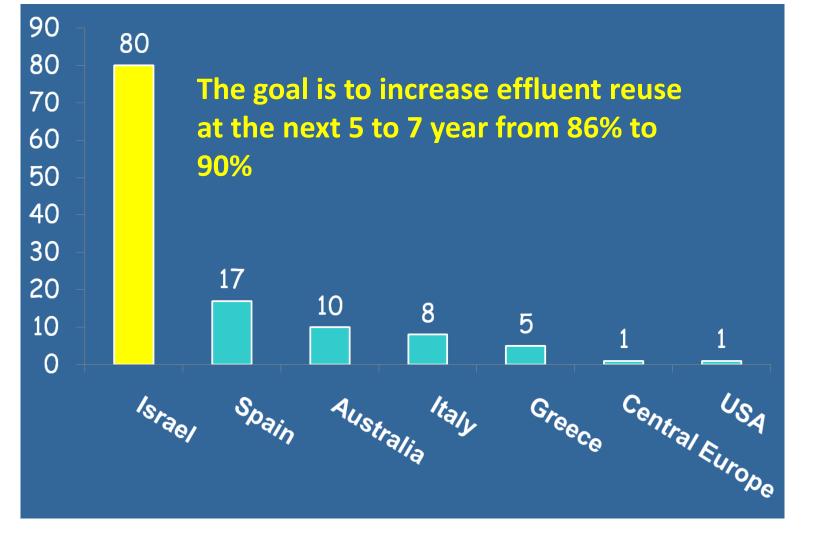
- Sewage from the Greater Tel Aviv area

 125 MCM/Y (2010)
- Large-scale WWTP secondary treatment quality
- Six infiltration fields
- Over 150 production and monitoring wells (quality permitted for "occasional drinking)
- Diversion of the effluent by 90km pipeline to Negev
- 32 pumping stations, operational storages (0.51MCM) and seasonal storages (17.2 MCM)

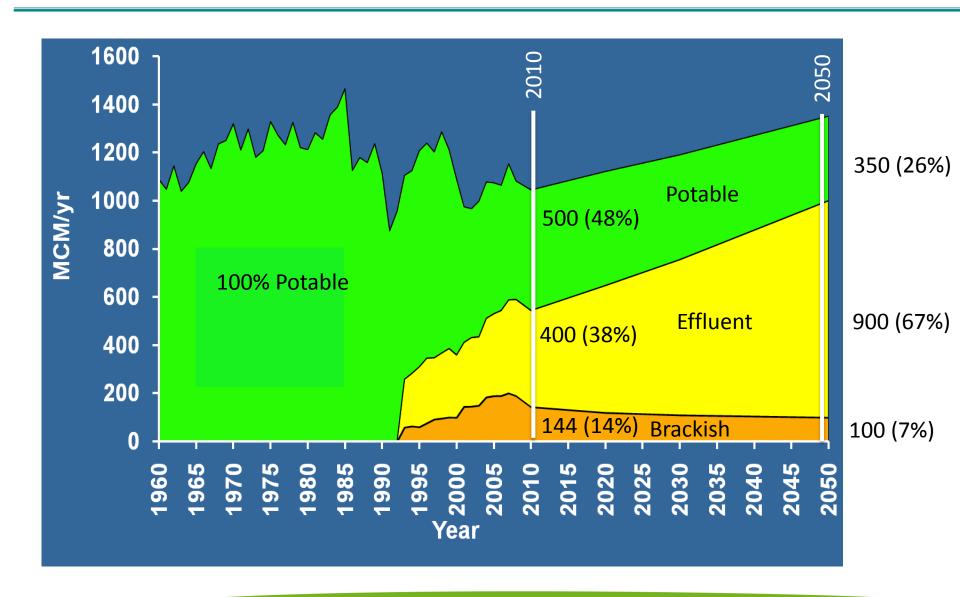


Effluent reuse in other countries

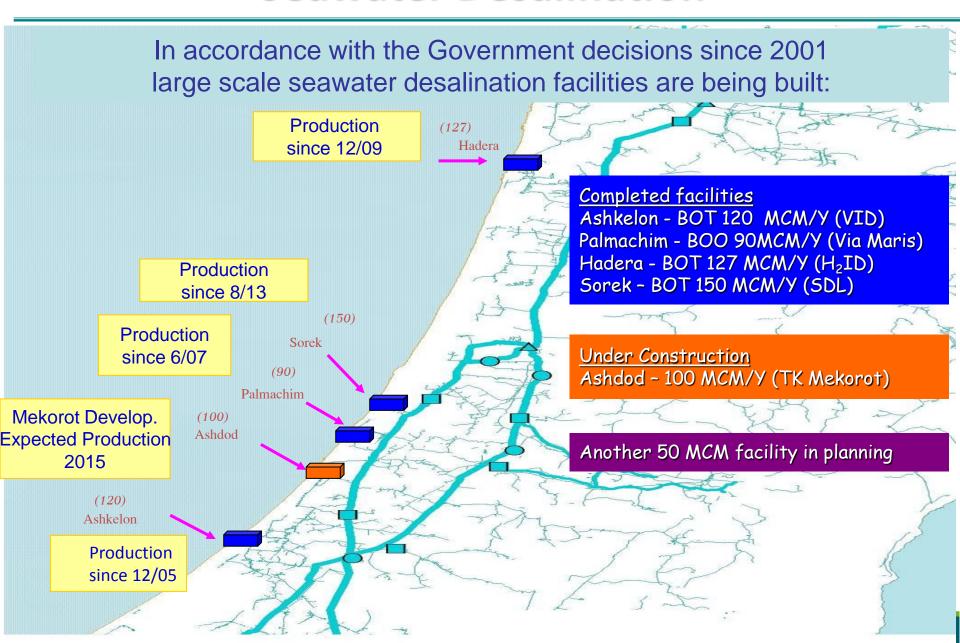




National Consumption of the Agricultural Sector



Seawater Desalination

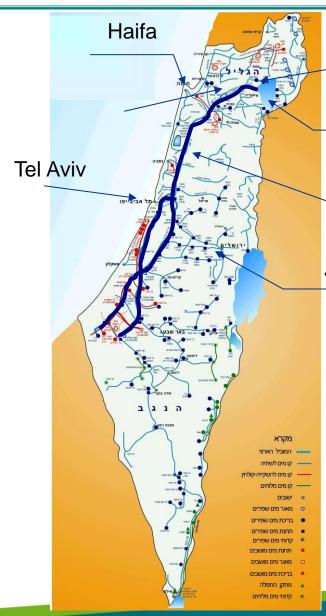


Desalinized water- Game Changer



- Water Management: Enlarge or reduce the quantities of desalinated water production in accordance with the annual water balance requirements
- Long term water management at a national level
- Improved quality of potable water and sewage
- Development of the national and regional infrastructure

The National Water Carrier

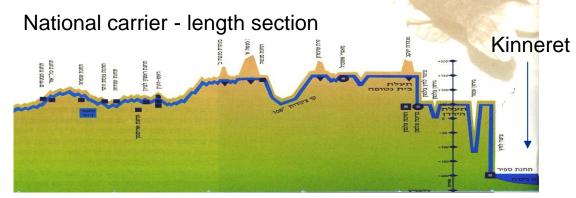


Saphir station

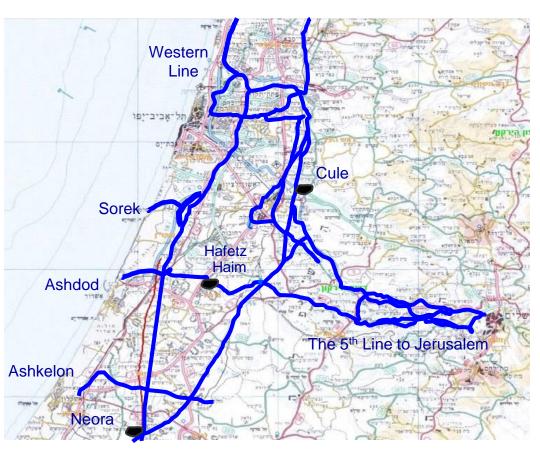
Sea of Galilee (Kinneret)

National carrier 108"

Jerusalem



Revolution in the National System Operation





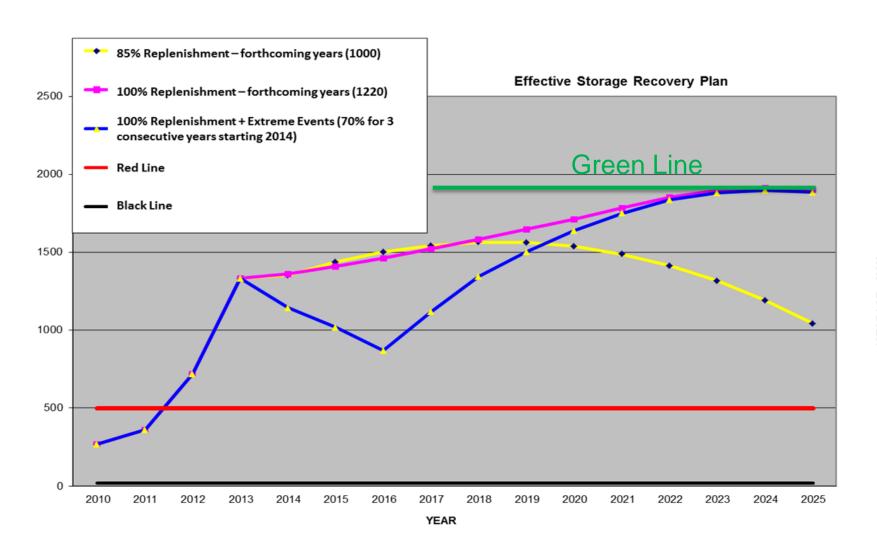
long term Master plan

Takes into account:

- Population growth rate and its distribution
- Consumption rate growth resulting from expected increased of living standards
- Water for nature utilization
- Agricultural distribution and water consumption
- Political arrangements

(STORAGE - MCM

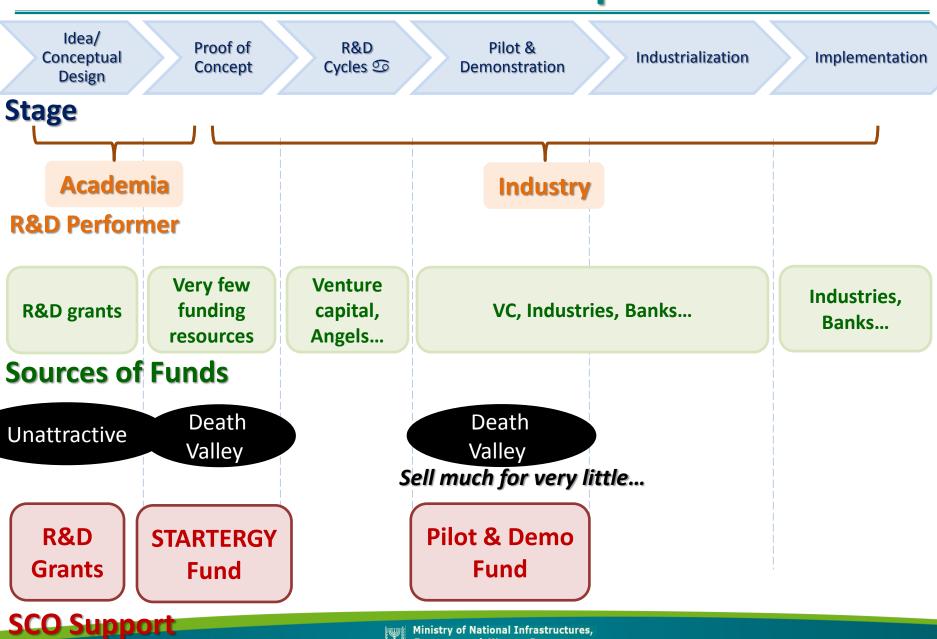
Water Storage Recovery Plan



Innovation and technology challenges

- Water –Energy Nexus
- Water and wastewater quality/treatment
- Water security
- Water reuse
- New water -desalination
- Management of water systems & events
- Smart cities –smart water system
- Water loss, non revenue water
- Remote/online monitoring
- Sludge treatment

R&D Roadmap

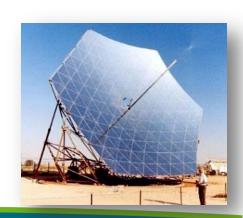


Ministry of National Infrastructures, **Energy and Water Resources**

Basic Research in the Academia



- Applicable Horizon
- Prioritizing collaborations:
 - International Academy Industry
- Graduate Students
- 100% Funding
- Scholarships since 2011:
 - 77 Grants
 - 7.3 Million ILS



"Startergy" - Pre-seed Industrial Program

- Proof-of-Concept of new Ideas
- Grant 62.5% of the project's budget up to NIS 625K





Pilot & Demonstration Industrial Program

- Mature technologies ready for pilot and/or demonstration
- Grant 50% of the project's budget up to 1,5M

Year	Projects	Fund million NIS
2011	2	1
2012	2	1
2013	1	0.8
2014	1	1
Total	6	3.8





International Collaboration

- Bilateral Funds:
 - US/DoE-Israel: BIRD-Energy, BSF-Energy
 - EU-Israel: JRC



- IEA-IA (Implementation agreements): PVPS, HIA, AFC, AMF, HTS, ...
- IRENA
- EU ERA-NETs, JPI (Joint Programming Initiative), ...









Thank you Obrigado!