

Israel Water Sector

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The Future Is Now: Iran's Drought Crisis Is Fueling the Country's Political Instability

Khuzestan's water crisis and the public backlash that it has caused are a preview of the challenges that Iran will endure in the years to come.

by Matthew Reisener

n recent weeks, Iran has experienced a number of demonstrations protesting the lack of clean water in southwest Iran. Oil wells and sugar cane refineries, the historic economic lifeblood of the region, contribute to the crisis by polluting the water and inflicting residents with a myriad of health complications. Broken water pipelines, extended water outages, and widespread illnesses caused by the consumption of contaminated water resulted in an extensive grassroots response from those impacted by the crisis.

While protests against Iran's oppressive regime are hardly a new phenomenon, the recent uptick in demonstrations focused on grievances related to the Iranian government's mismanagement of environmental issues should be of great concern to regime officials. Specifically, the rising discontent in the oil-rich Iranian province of



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AUGUST 30, 2017

Jordan faces likelihood of much more frequent long and severe droughts, Stanford researchers find

Jordan is among the world's most water-poor nations, and a new, comprehensive analysis of regional drought and landuse changes in upstream Syria suggests the conditions could get significantly worse.



BY ROB JORDAN



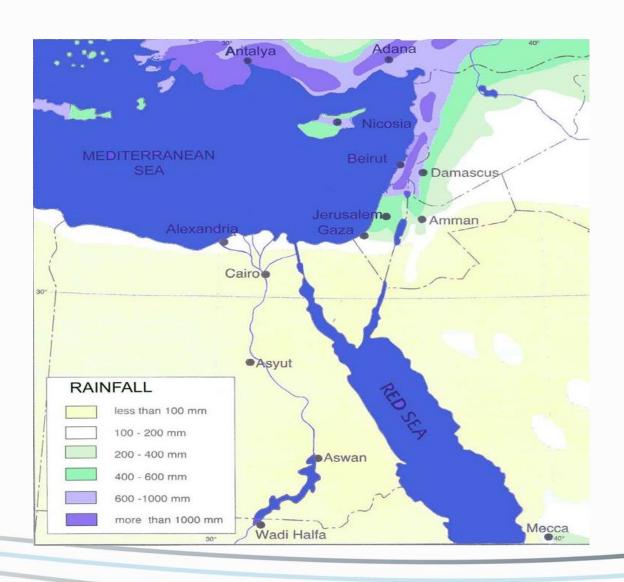
A new analysis of drought in Jordan – one of the world's most water-poor countries – suggests that without alternate water sources, better land use and improved water-sharing agreements, the country could face a future of potentially disastrous droughts. The research, which was the first to analyze several types of drought and to take into account land use changes in upstream Syria, could inform water policies in other arid countries with shared rivers.





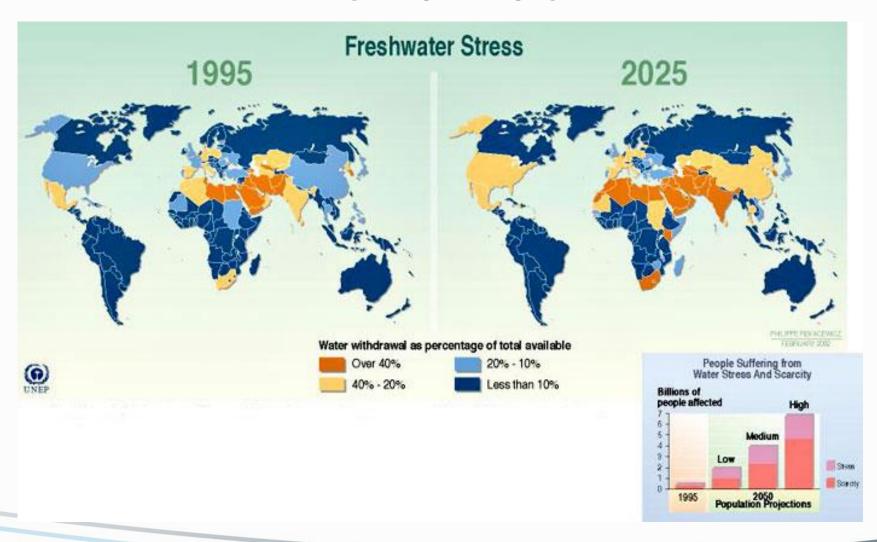


The Desert strip in Israel





Worldwide





Israel Water Sector - Visit Card

Annual Water Supply - Over 2 billion m3



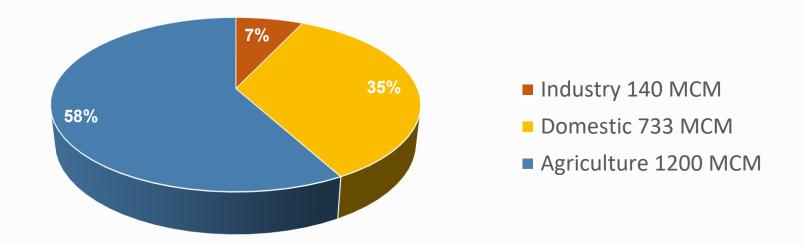








Water demand in Israel



- + Supply to Neighbors:
 - PA ~60 MCM
 - Jordan ~50 MCM

Total annual demand of about 2200 MCM





Water Gap



Sea of Galilee – 450 MCM/year Costal Aquifer – 240 MCM/year Mountain Aquifer – 340MCM/year (small aquifers – 140MCM/year)

Total - 1170 MCM/year

Forecast for potable water demand:

2020 ~ 1.7 billion m3/annum

2030 ~ 1.95 billion m3/annum

2040 ~ 2.2 billion m3/annum

2050 ~ 2.45 billion m3/annum

Closing the water gap

Water saving

Wastewater Reuse

Desalination

Water Saving in the Urban sector



Increasing public awareness

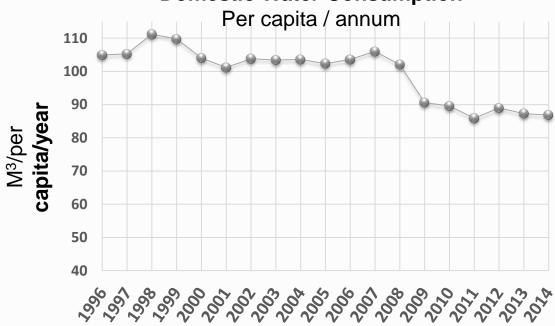


Dripping Irrigation and Water waving in gardening



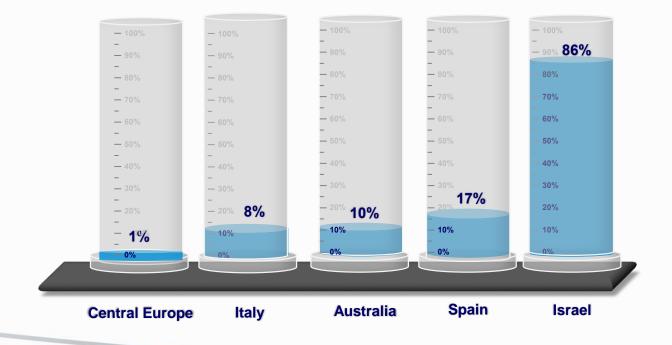
Installing water saving devices

Domestic Water Consumption



Water Reuse

- Israel reuses 86% of the treated effluents the highest rate in the world
- Quarterly wastewater treatment by means of ultra filtration and desalination



Sewage Effluents Reuse

Sewage from the Greater Tel Aviv area

– 125 MCM/Y (2010)

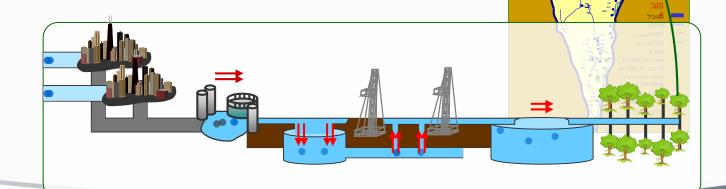
Large-scale WWTP – secondary treatment quality

Six infiltration fields

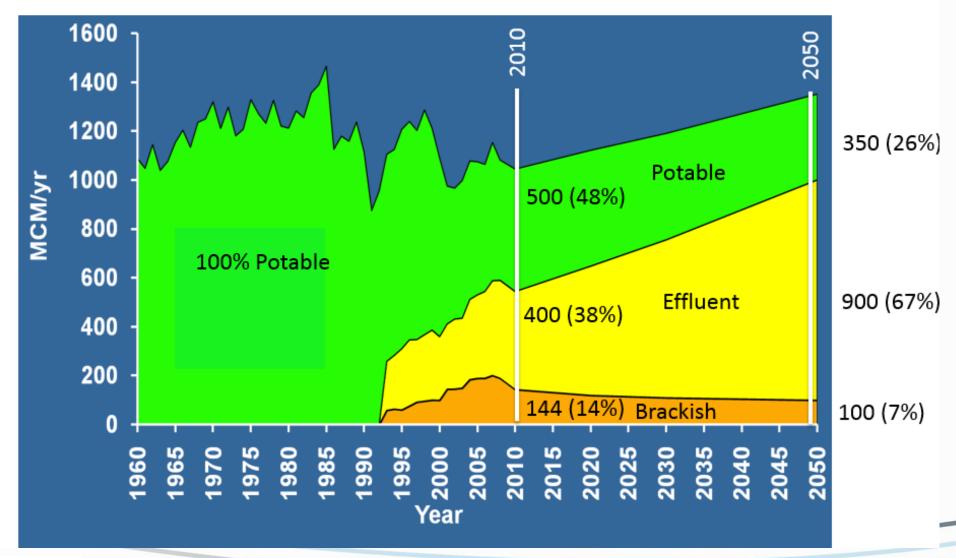
 Over 150 production and monitoring wells (quality permitted for "occasional drinking)

Diversion of the effluent by 90km pipeline to Negev

 32 pumping stations, operational storages (0.51MCM) and seasonal storages (17.2 MCM)



National Consumption of the Agricultural Sector



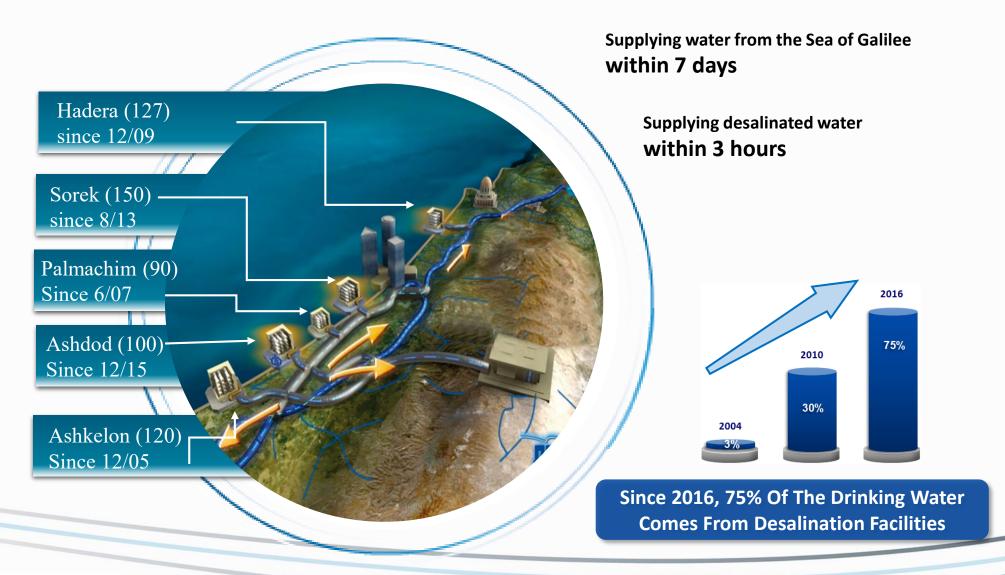


Desalinized water - Game Changer

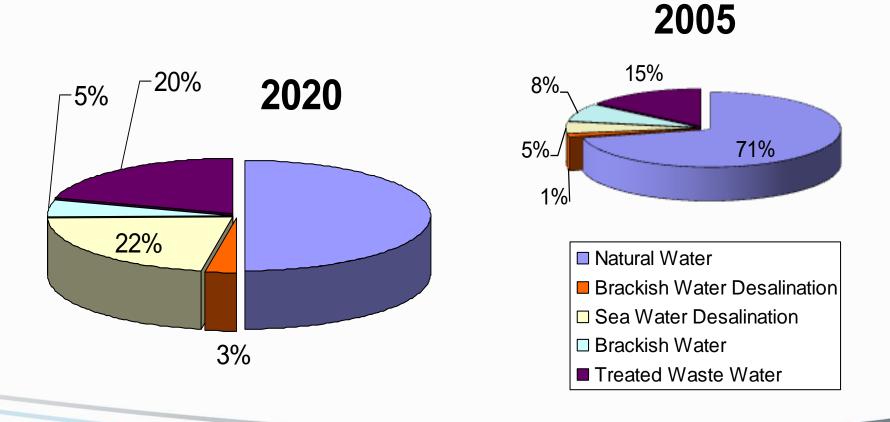
- Water Management: Enlarge or reduce the quantities of desalinated water production in accordance with the annual water balance requirements
- Long term water management at a national level
- Improved quality of potable water and sewage Development of the national and regional infrastructure



The Israeli Water Revolution - Desalination (BOT)

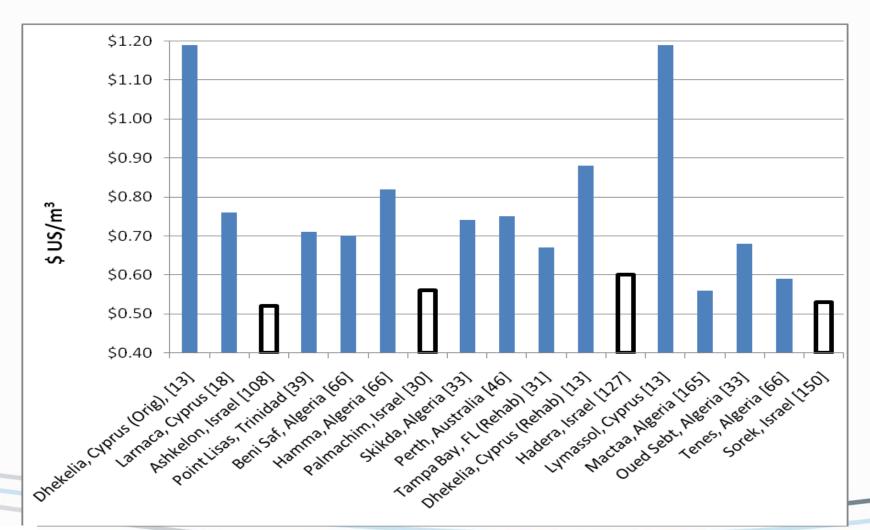


Water Sources in 2005 and 2020





Desalination Costs





Desalination of Brackish Water



- Types of Treated Water: Brackish water, Secondary effluents,
 Surface water
- Operational Facilities: 39 brackish water desalination plants



Water Security

- Poisoning the water •
- Sabotage of water facilities
 - Missile attack\Act of war
 - System failures
 - Human error •
- Earthquake/tsunami/storm •

- water quality Failure
- Lack of Water

Israel definition: Eight hours without water for residents Means "water crisis"









On line Detection Systems









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
- Remote/online monitoring

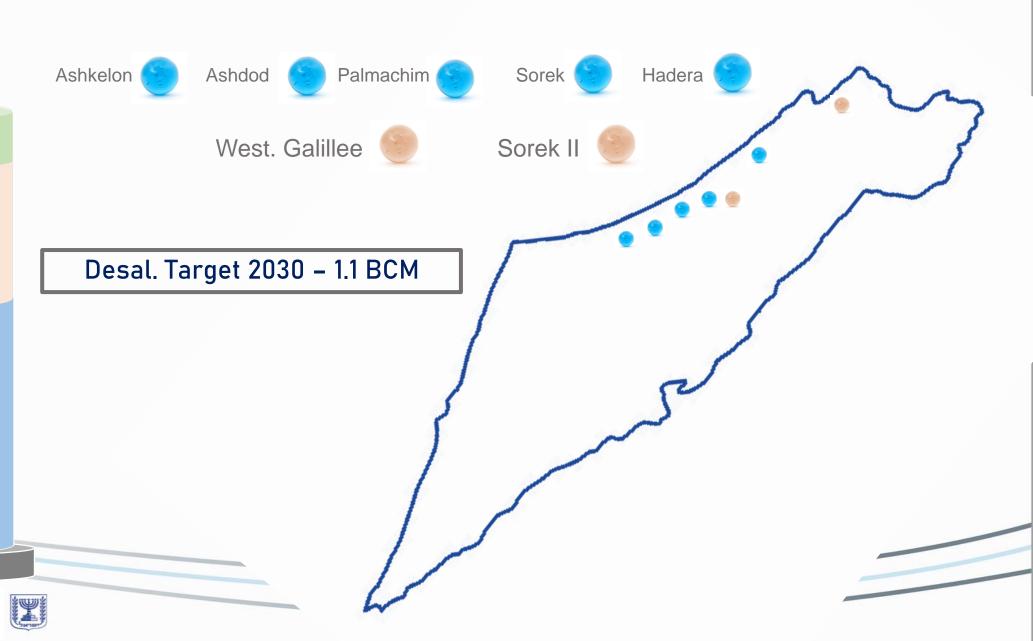


Future Projects

MCM 100

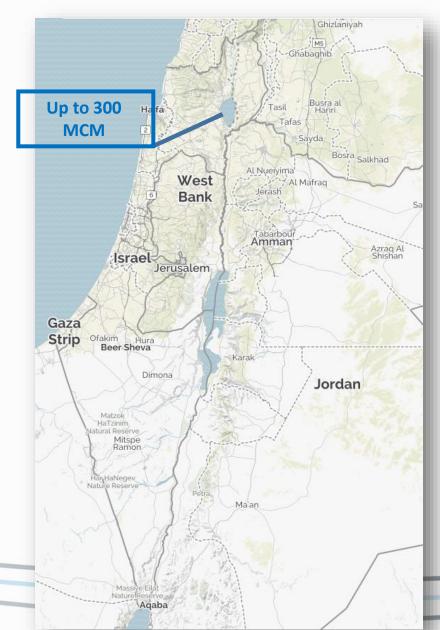
MCM 300

MCM 585



Ministry of Water Resources
Director General

Saving the Sea of Galille



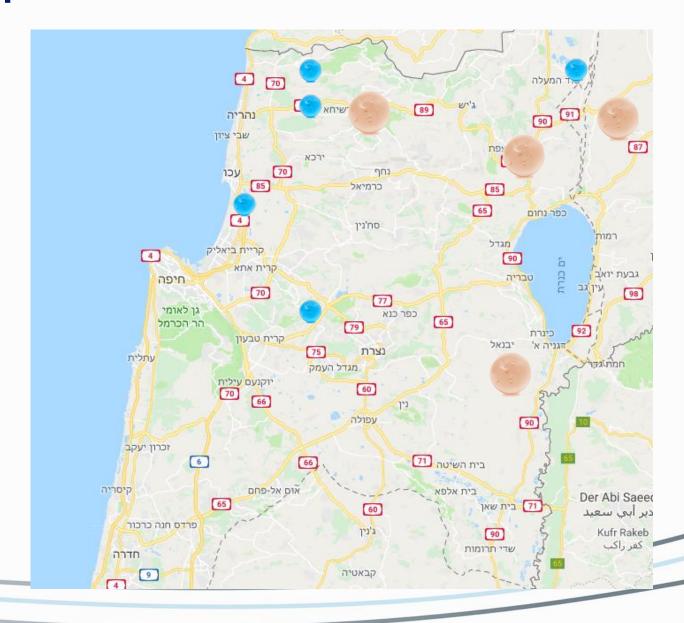


Rivers Rehabilitation

connecting areas to the national system

Golan Heights Western Galilee Upper Kinneret Eastern Vallyes

Tzipori Na'aman Ga'aton Bet'set Eynan



Future Projects

- Annual Investment
 - ~B1 NIS → ~B1.5 NIS
- Over 100 new water wells
- Shafdan enlargement
- Other massive projects

Thank you

Israel, always a drop ahead

