

Information and training seminar for EMWIS NFP data managers

Madrid España 2004-11-22/25



Information and training seminar for EMWIS NFP data managers **Study on: Use of non**conventional water resources in Euro-Med countries Juan Antonio Vera Aparici Juan.A.Vera@cedex.es

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CONTENTS

- 1) Introduction and background
- 2) Study planned taks
- 3) Non-conventional water resources
- 4) Survey of existing and planned activities
- 5) Conclusions



1. INTRODUCTION & BACKGROUND The origin: A decision of EMWIS Steering Committee at Malta meeting (2004-05)



1. INTRODUCTION & BACKGROUND Title: Study on the use of nonconventional water resources in the Euro-Med countries



1. INTRODUCTION & BACKGROUND

The concept "non-conventional water resources" includes those water resources that become available through the intensive use of technology.



2. STUDY ACTIVITIES (1)

- 1. Bibliography, resource centres list & web publishing
- 2. <u>Report</u> on the state of the art on NCWR.
- 3. <u>Inventory</u> of existing and shortterm planned initiatives



2. STUDY ACTIVITIES (2)

4. Moderating an EMWIS electronic forum

5. Organisation of a session during an EMWIS conference

6. Preparation of reports



3. NON-CONVENTIONAL WATER RESOURCES (NCWR)

- 1. Desalination/desalting
- 2. (Waste)water reuse
- 3. (Artificial) rainfall enhancement
- 4. Water transport & Virtual water



Feed water:

- Brackish
- Seawater



Product water use:

- Potable
- Irrigation
- Industry



Product water quality:

- Ionic content
- Sodium (Na⁺)
- SAR index:

Na⁺/(0,5*(Ca⁺⁺+Mg⁺⁺))^{0,5}



Desalting processes:

- With phase change
- Without phase change



Desalting processes with phase change:

- Distillation: MSF, MED, VC
- Freezing
- Hydrate separation



Desalting processes without phase change:

- Membranes: ED, RO
- Ion selective properties: IE, solvent extraction



Energy consumption:

- Feed water pumping
- Desalting process
- Product water pumping
- Brine disposal



Source of available energy:

- Heat-> dual plants
- Electricity



(Waste)water reuse

The goal: Reuse of 100% of <u>treated</u> waste water.



(Waste)water reuse

The purpose of treated waste water:

- Irrigation
- Barrier against seawater intrusion
- Washing down



(Waste)water reuse

The frameworks:

- Technological
- Administrative
- Legal
- None



(Artificial) rainfall enhancement

Sometimes (and equivocally) called "artificial rain".



(Artificial) rainfall enhancement

Included in the most general concept of "weather modification": cloud seeding <-> hail



(Artificial) rainfall enhancement. The mechanism of precipitation

- Cooling/water vapour saturation
- Condensation/phase change
- Growth of cloud droplets
- Input of more water vapour



(Artificial) rainfall enhancement

Just a figure: the average content of water vapour in the atmosphere is ... 25 mm = 1 inch



(Artificial) rainfall enhancement. The other side. **Convention on the prohibition of** military or any other hostile use of environmental modification techniques

Signed in Geneva, 1977-05-18 Entered into force , 1978-10-05



virtual water is the water that is used in the production process of an agricultural or industrial product.



<u>virtual water</u> is measured in m³ of water per unit of product.



- Net importers (top 30):
- Egypt (8th)
- Algeria (14th)
- Morocco (21st)
- Israel (25st)
- Jordan (26th)
- Tunisia (28th)



Net exporters (top 30): • Syria (14th)



4. SURVEY OF EXISTING AND PLANNED ACTIVITIES Geographical scope: Euro-Med countries

Domains:

- Operational
- **Projects**
- Research
 - Training



4. SURVEY OF EXISTING AND PLANNED ACTIVITIES

The pivotal role of the EMWIS NFP as information providers should be stressed



5. CONCLUSIONS Still an open question. We will get some answers throughout the next 12 months