

The evolution of the Water Sector in Israel

Integrative Water Resources Management in Israel

December 6th, 2021

Dr. Diego Berger

Coordinator of International Projects

Mekorot- Israel National Water Company

Technology

Management



**Management=Education
(Value of the Water)**

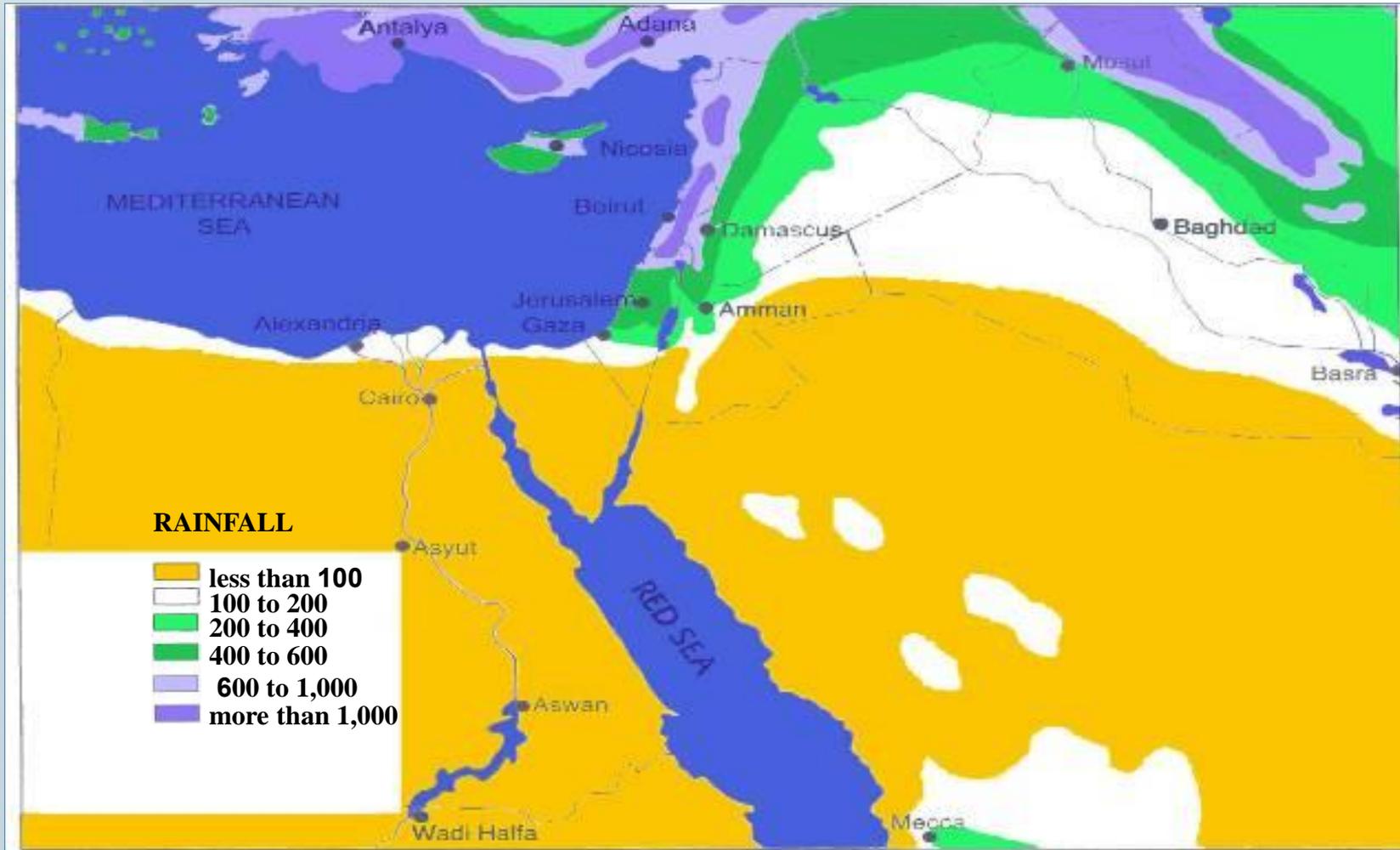
**Technology is a Way to improve
results or processes,
it's not a Goal**

Creation of the State of Israel (1948)

Foundation of the National Water Company – Mekorot (1937)



Annual Rainfall in Israel – Desert Border



State of siege in Jerusalem-1948



Indications for the efficient use of the daily quota of water (Jerusalem-1948)



היוםמית - 10 ליטרים לנפש
 (המים נלקחו מברכות אגירה, נבדקו בדיקה בקטריולוגית,
 עברו חטוי כימי וראויים לשמוש מבחינה הגינית).

המים יחלקו לבתים - יש להכין את הכלים הדרושים
 (המפורטים להלן) כדי שחלוקת המים תעשה במהירות
 ובצורה היעילה ביותר.

מנת המים המוצעת תספיק לצרכים היום יומיים. היא הולקמת
 את דרישות ההגינה ומאפשרת לקיים רמת בריאות
 נאותה. לשם כך יש למלא את ההוראות הבאות בדיקנות:

מזי שתיה - הפרש מהמנה היומית 2 ליטרים לנפש לתוך כלי
 נקי לצרכי שתיה. כסה את הכלי והחזק אותו במקום קריר.

השתמש השתמש לרחיצה במים זורמים (לא בקערה)
 1. מעל לקערה (בחדר האמבטיה או במטבח) התקן כוור עם
 ברז. מלא אותו למחצה (כדי שזרם המים לא יוגבר
 יותר על המדה).

2. התרחץ מעל השערה בזרם מים אטני

4 Pillars of the Israeli Water Sector

The measurement of water law (1955)

All water supplied/consumed, must be measured

(2005) Centralized Management: only 1 responsible

Water Authority

Water Law (1959)

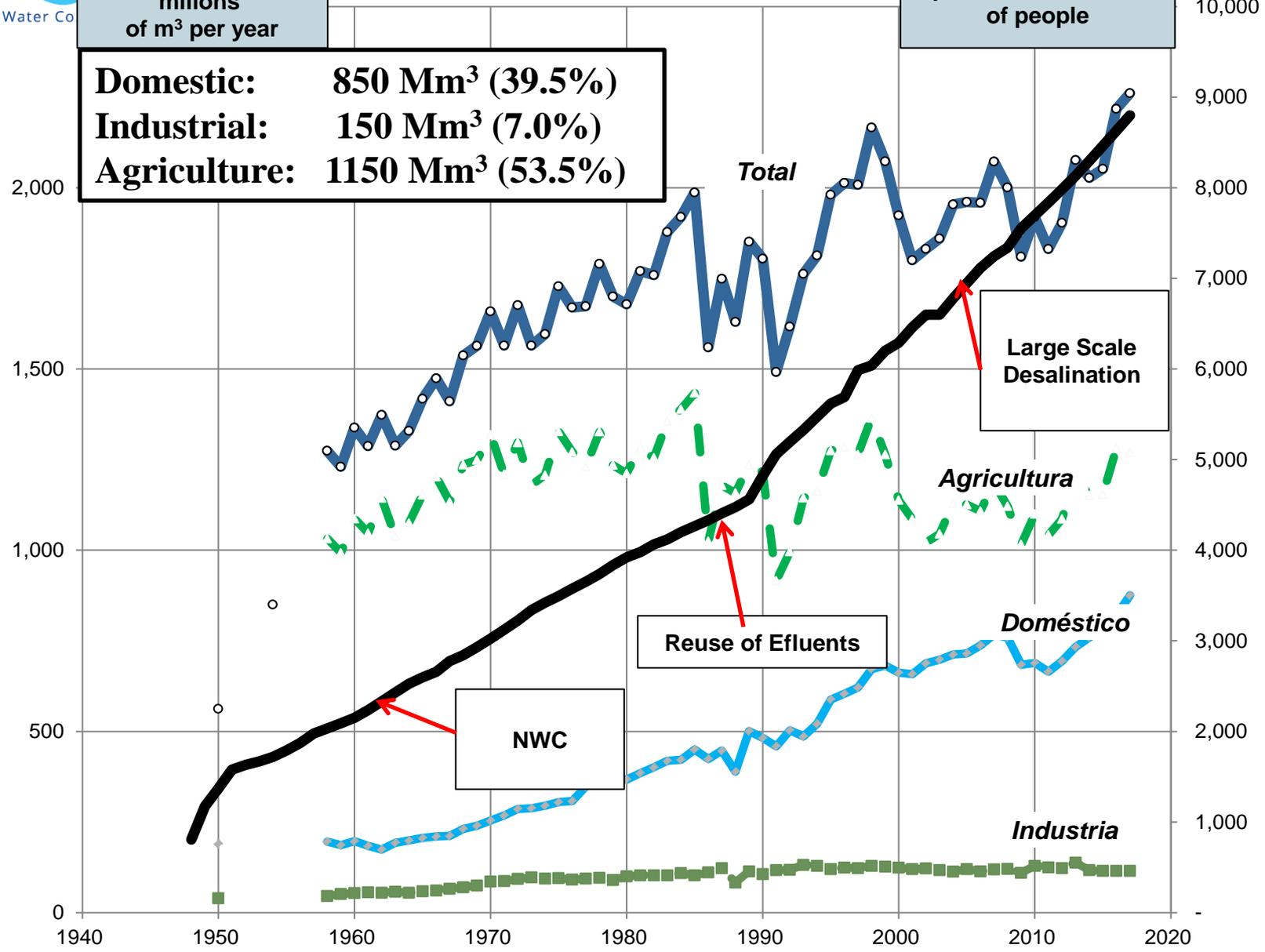
All forms of water resources belong to the **Public** and should be managed by the **State**

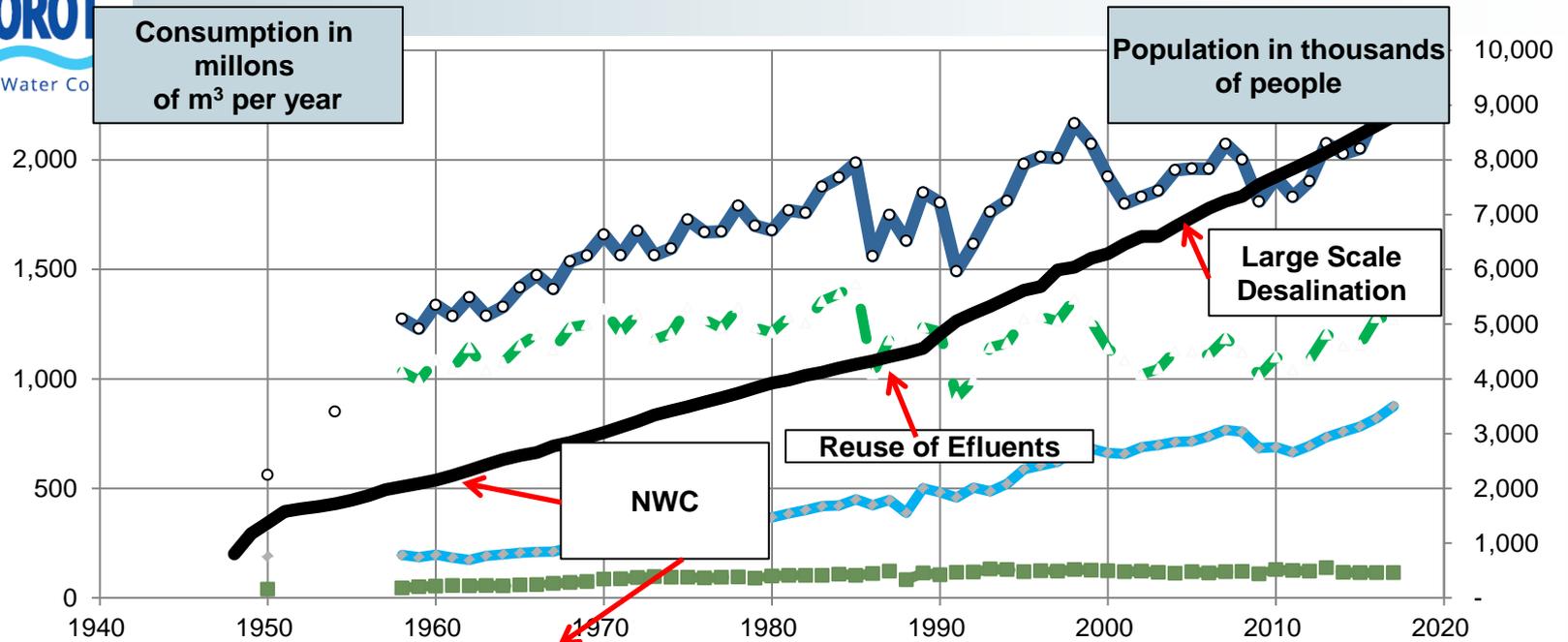
(2005) The Israeli's Water Sector is self-financed

Consumption in millions of m³ per year

Population in thousands of people

Domestic: 850 Mm³ (39.5%)
Industrial: 150 Mm³ (7.0%)
Agriculture: 1150 Mm³ (53.5%)





Implemented Policies	Agricultura Irrigada.	Shifting from surface to pressurized irrigation.	Brackish Water usage.	Increasing the reuse of effluents.	New regulations for the reuse of effluents. Desalinated water.
	Infraestructura.	Increasing usage efficiency.	Full Pressurized Irrigation.	Development of monitoring technologies.	
	Regulación.	Introduction of automation technologies of fertilization and filtering.	Automation		

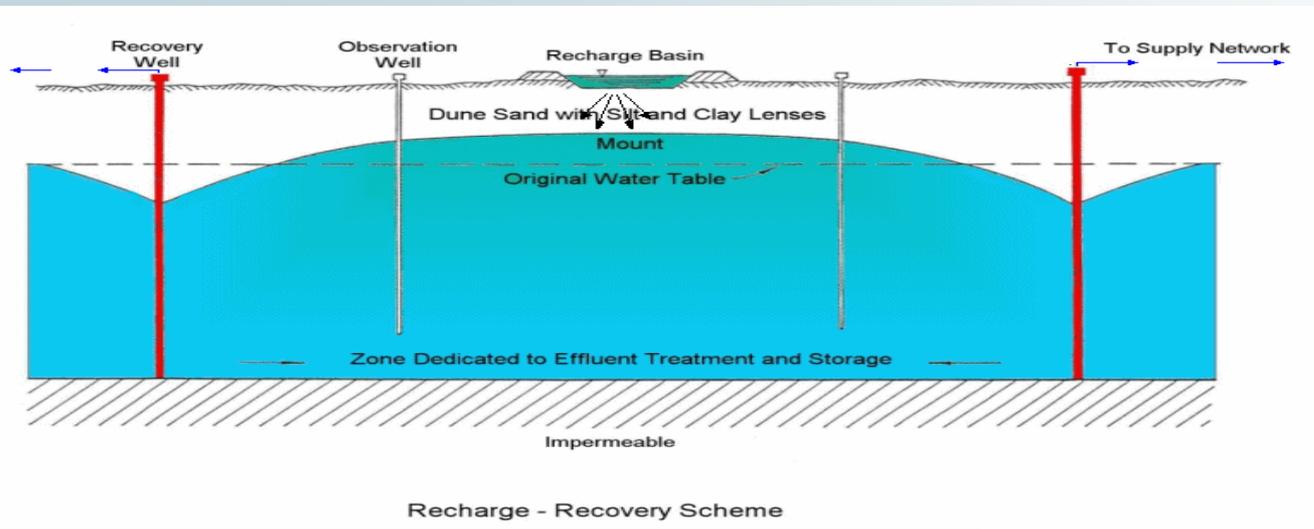
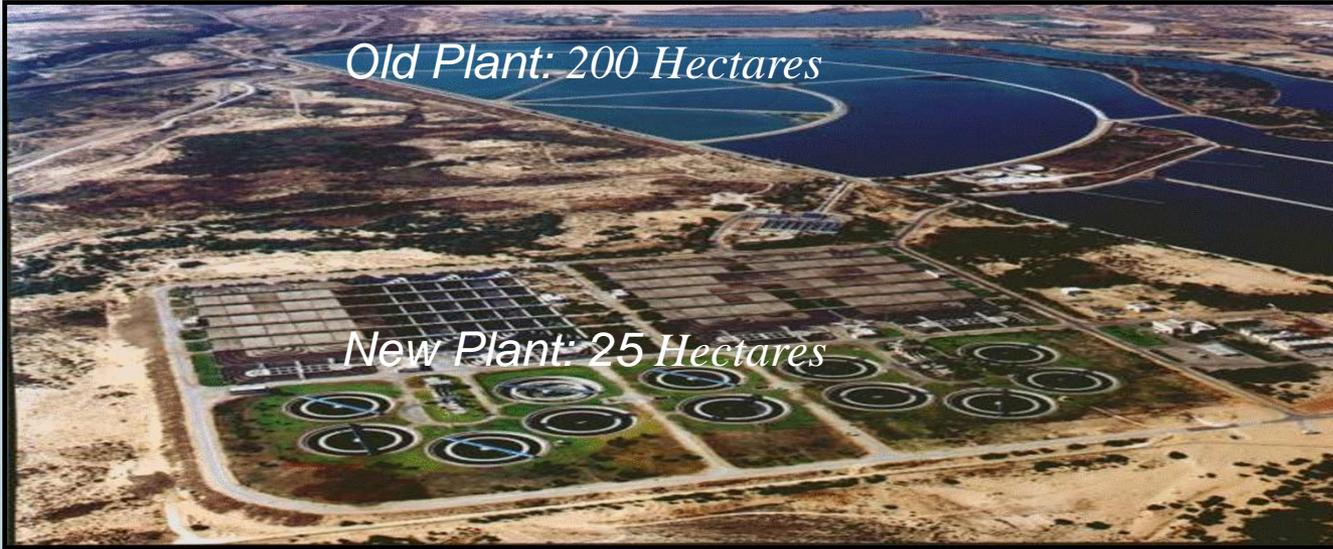
Regional Projects- National Projects

NWC: 5% of the GDP (1964)

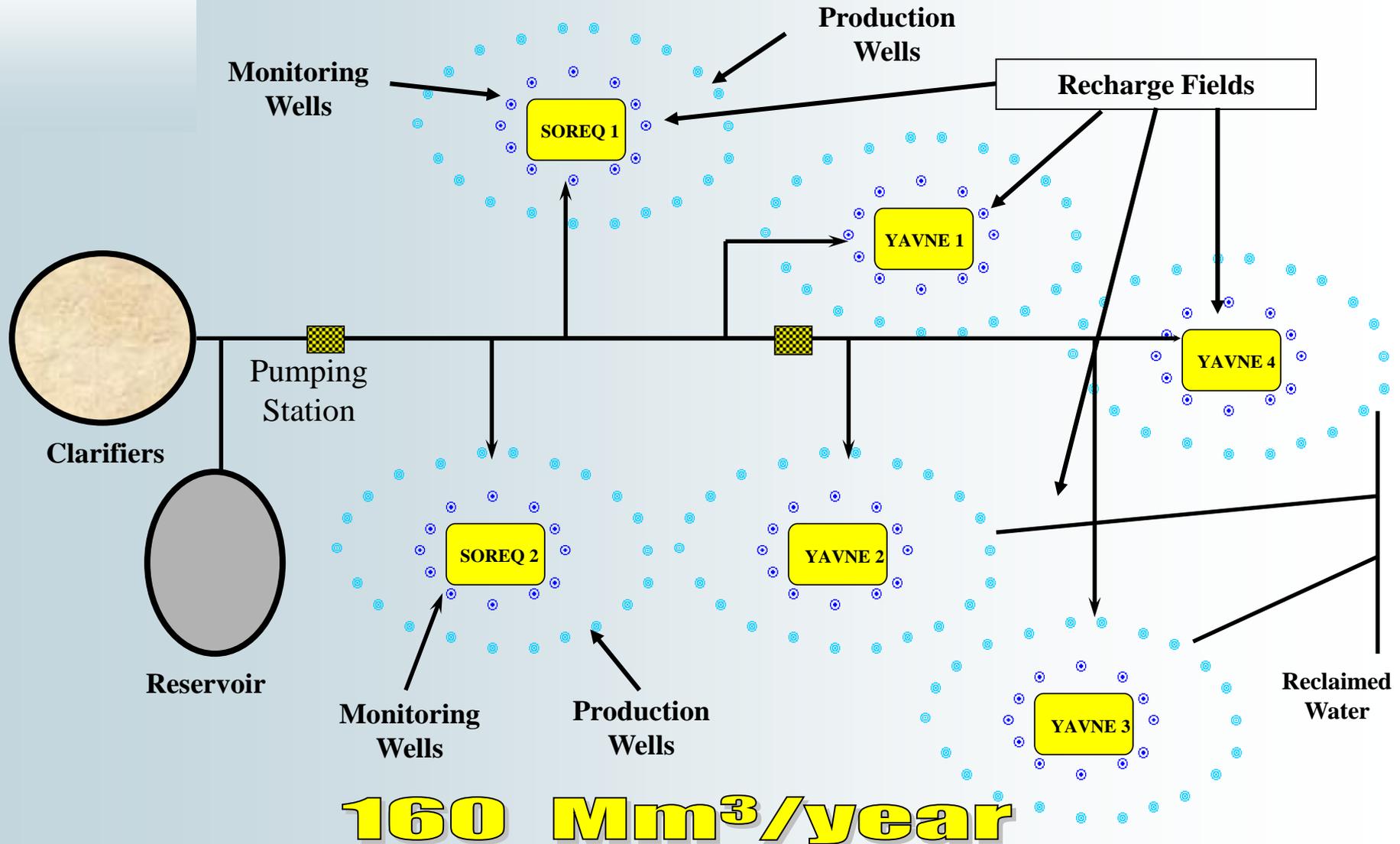
- Effluent reuse (1989)



Shafdan: Plant for the treatment and reuse of the Dan Region's sewage



Soil Aquifer Treatment - SAT



Shafdan Plant – Upgrade

New primary clarifiers

New Anaerobic Digesters

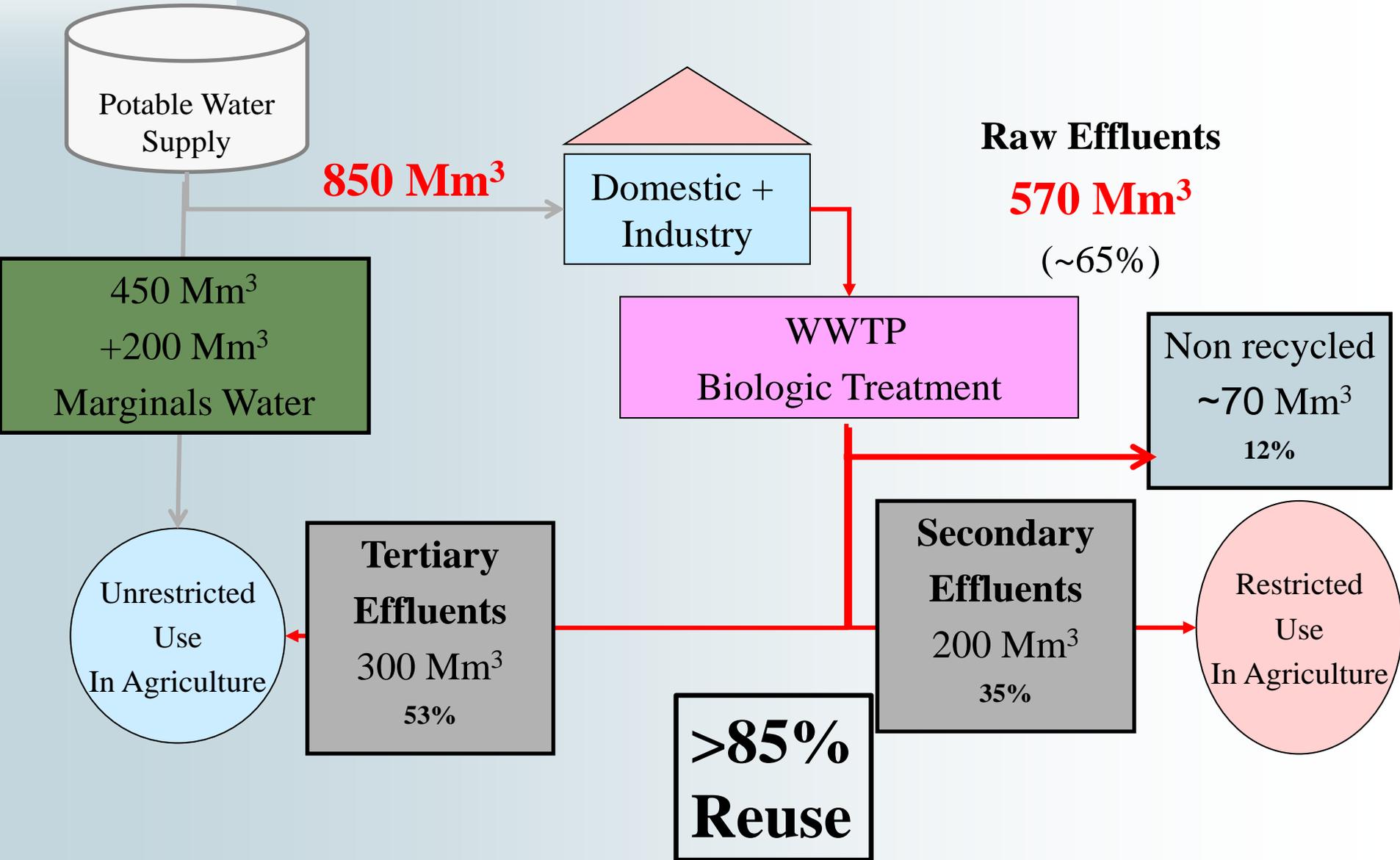
Bio Generator System for the production of
electrical energy from biogas



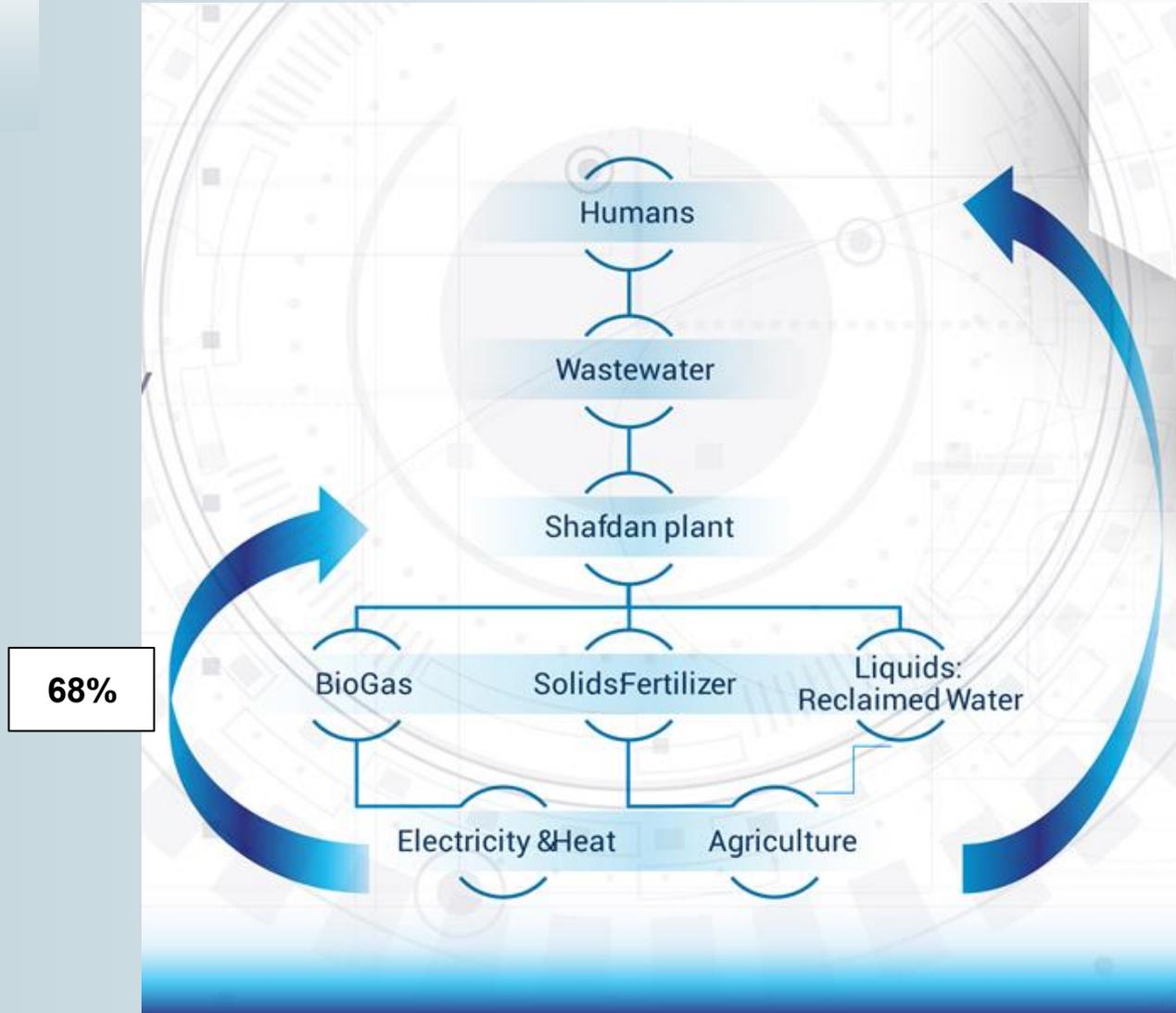
56,000 MWh produced,
68% of the 82,000 MWh
required

Energy of the process: 0.60
KWh/m³

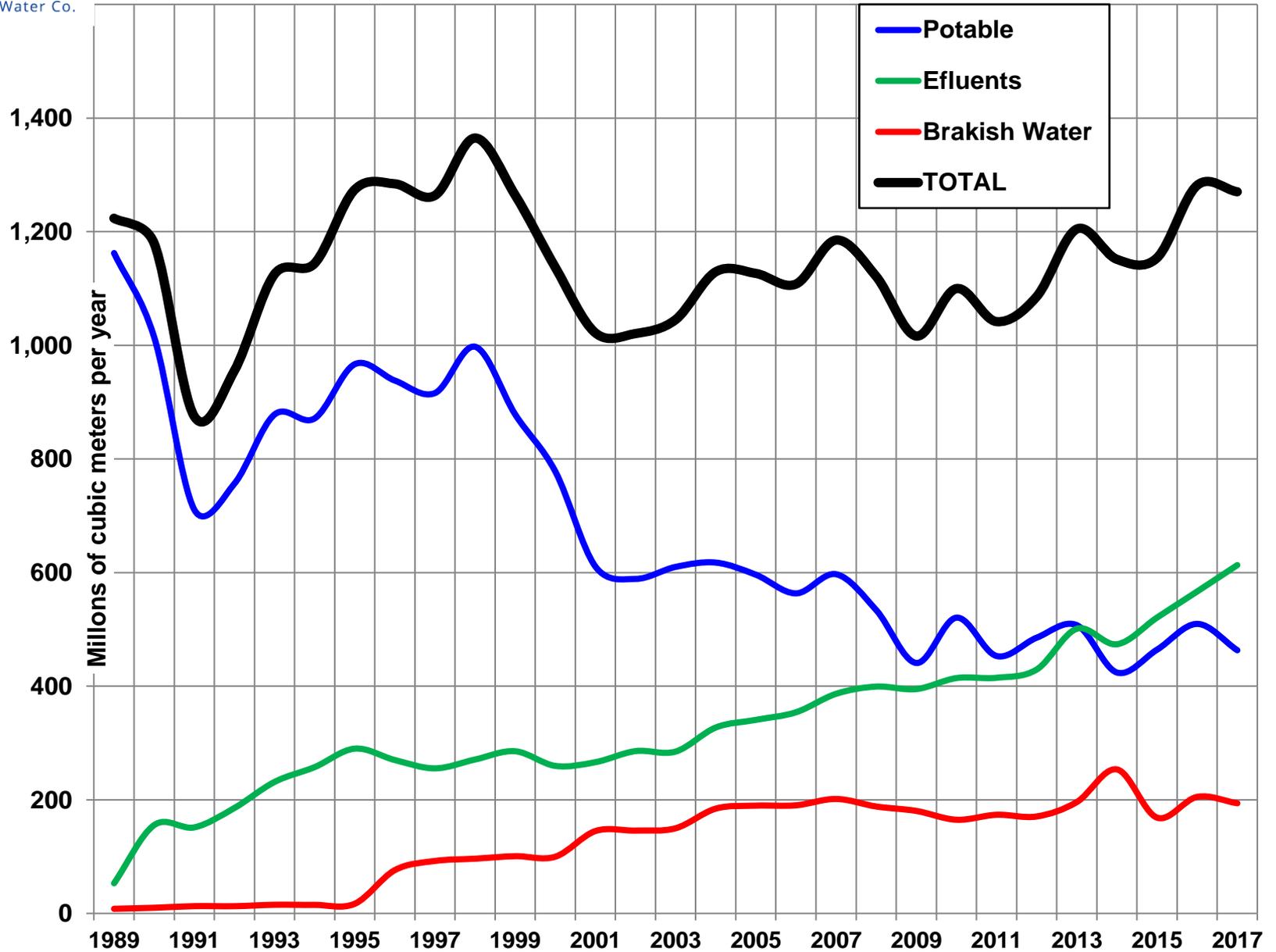
Annual Supply of Potable Water & Reuse of Effluents



Circular Economy



Agricultural consumption by type of resource



Water Usage in Agriculture

1960: 80,0% → 2020: 53,5%

	Agriculture (%)	Domestic (%)	Leakages	Net Effluents	Reuse	Reuse (% Agr)
Israel 2020	53.5	46.5	(10%) 4.65	(66%) 31	(85%) 26.35	49.2
Israel 1960	80.0	20.0	(10%) 2.0	(66%) 13	(85%) 11.33	14.2
AMLAT /Africa /India	80.0	20.0	(40%) 8.0	(50%) 10	(50%) 5.00	6.2

Future Projection of Effluents reuse

- 1. Industrial**
- 2. Indirect Potable**
- 3. Marginal agriculture**

Use in Agriculture

The quota for each farmer is defined

according to

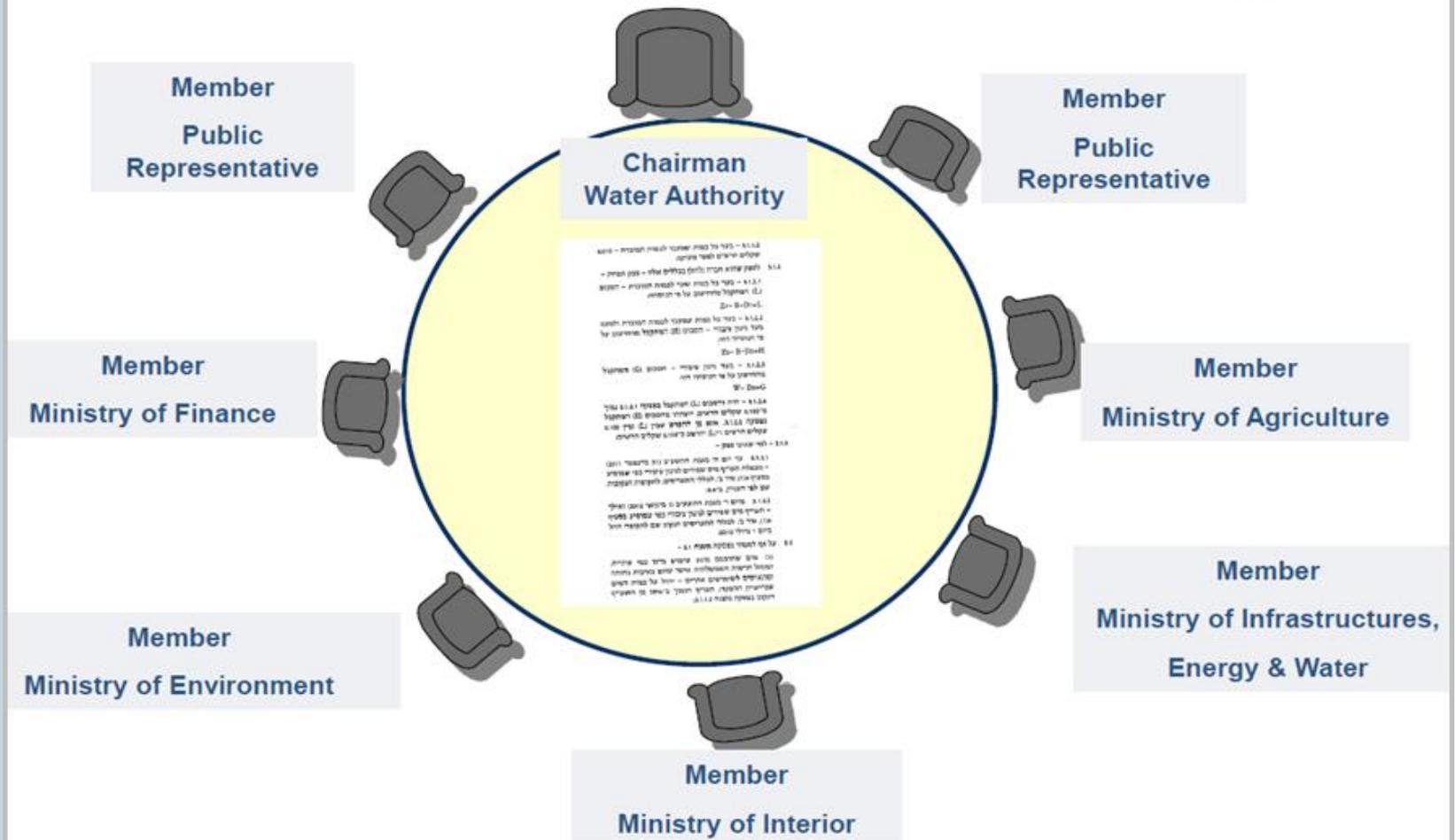
- *size of the land*
- *geographic region*
- *water resources availability*

4 Pillars of the Israeli Water Sector (3/4)

(2005) Centralized Management:
only 1 responsible
Water Authority

Water Authority Board

ONE table for decision making



The Israeli Water Sector (2005)

The Water Authority

Mekorot

Bulk water
supply

Corporations

Inside the
cities

4 Pillars of the Israeli Water Sector (4/4)

(2005) The Israeli's Water Sector is self-financed

The water price

- Is **uniform** over Israel (Domestic and Agriculture)
- **All the costs** are divided by the quantity of water supplied
- It includes the **development** of the future projects

Corporations
45%

Mekorot
20%

**Composition of the
domestic water price
(2020)**

Desalinated Water
15%

WWT
20%

Distribution of Agricultural Inputs in Israel

• Forages	33,8%
• Depreciation	14,5%
• Miscellaneous	10,1%
• Fuel, lubricants and electricity	10,0%
• Pesticides, fertilizers and manure	8,5%
• Seeds and seedlings	8,4%
• <i>Water</i>	<i>8,4%</i>
• Packaging materials and contracted transport	6,3%

Uniform prices (domestic and agriculture)

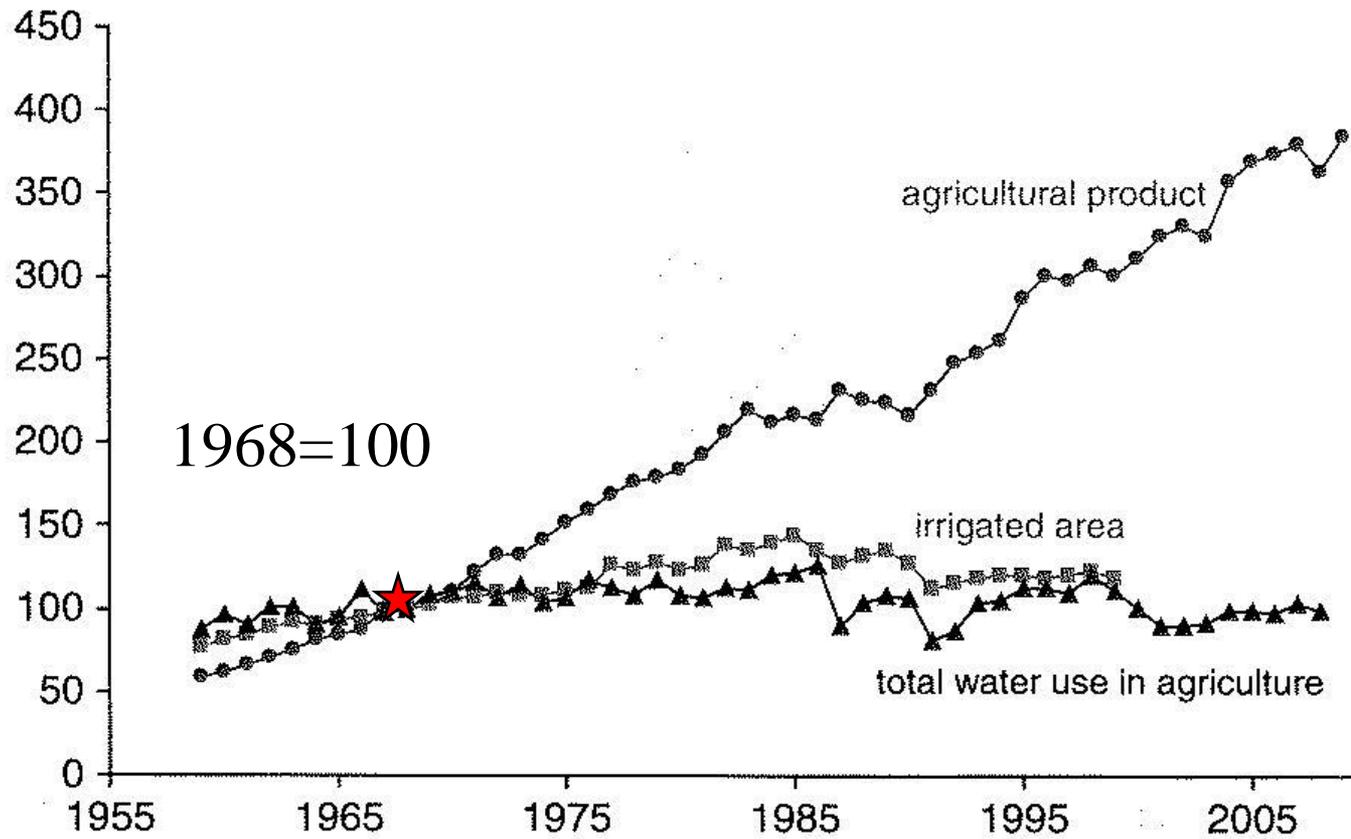
incentives the introduction of:

1) new technologies

2) more expensive water resources

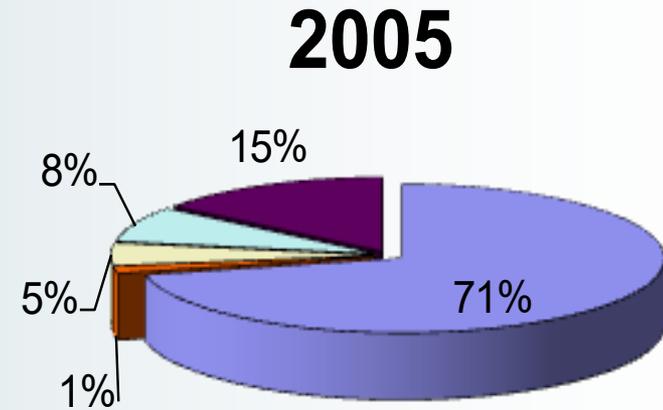
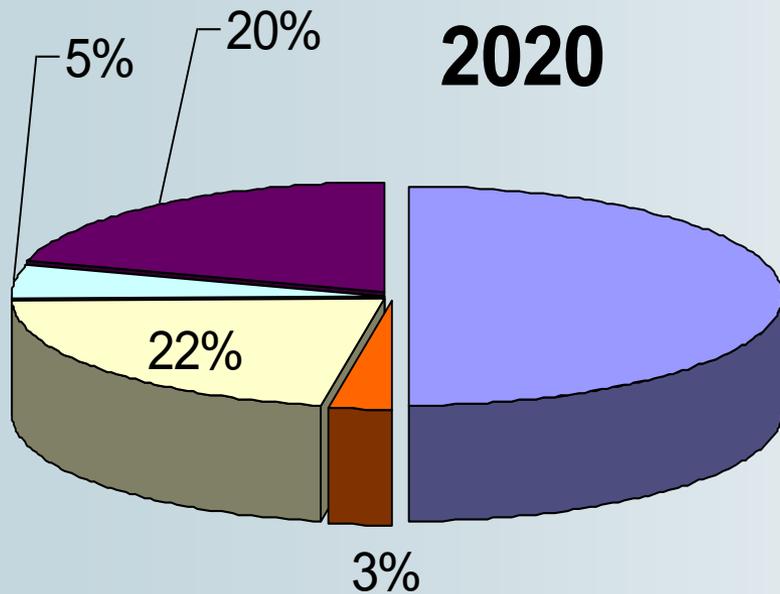
3) cheaper money

Evolution of agricultural production



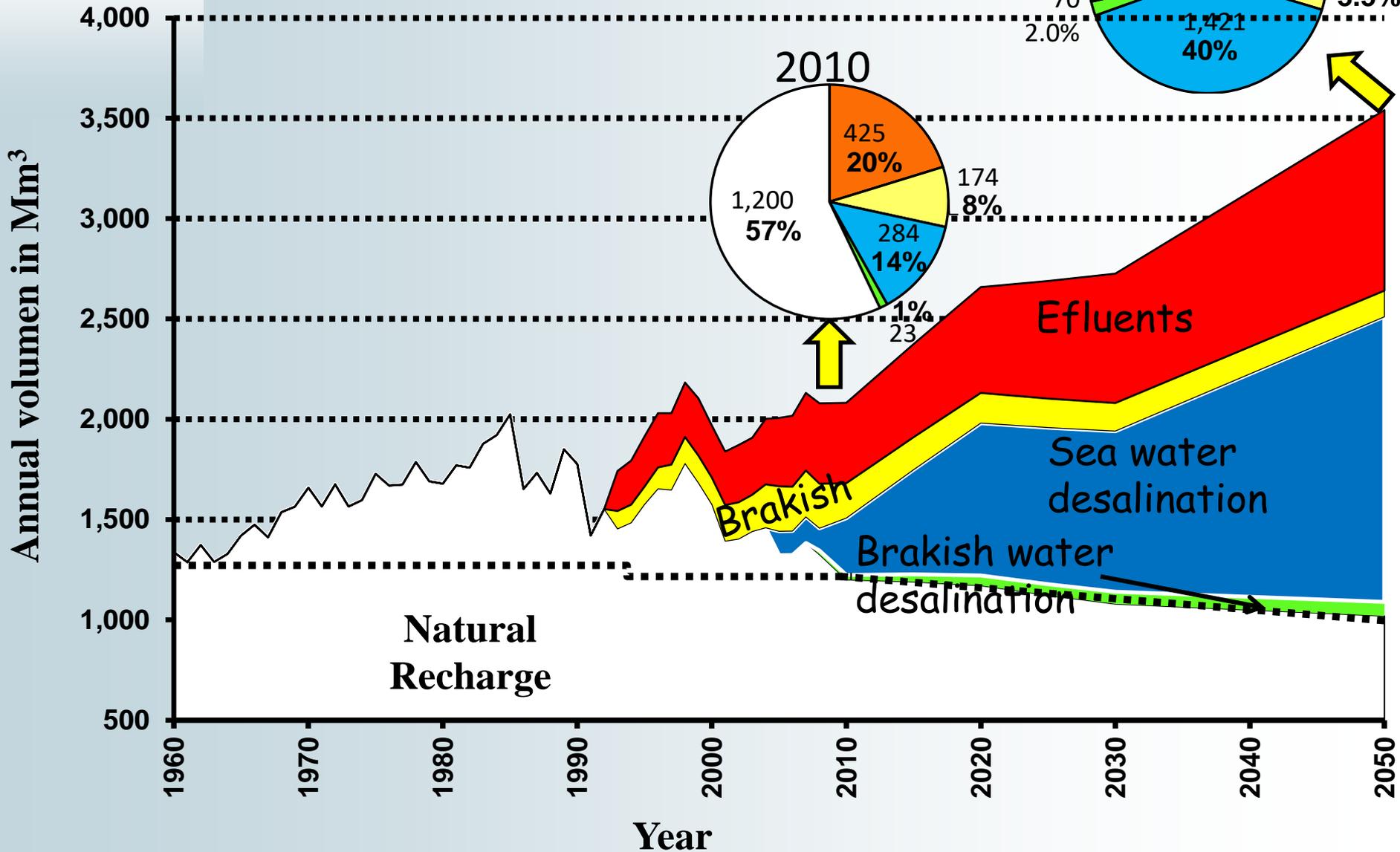
(Y. Kislev, 2010)

Water Sources in 2005 and 2020

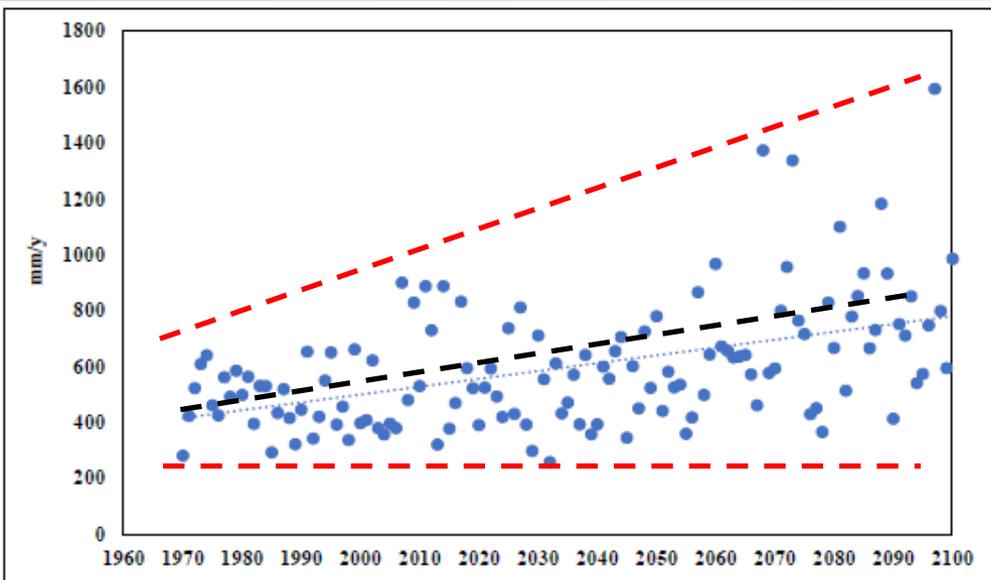


- Natural Water
- Brackish Water Desalination
- Sea Water Desalination
- Brackish Water
- Treated Waste Water

Master Plan of Israel



Climate Change- Increase in the Interannual Variation

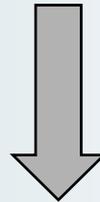


More extreme values:
More years with floods and
droughts

Increased uncertainty

**Climate Change-
Increase in the Interannual
Variation**

Increased uncertainty

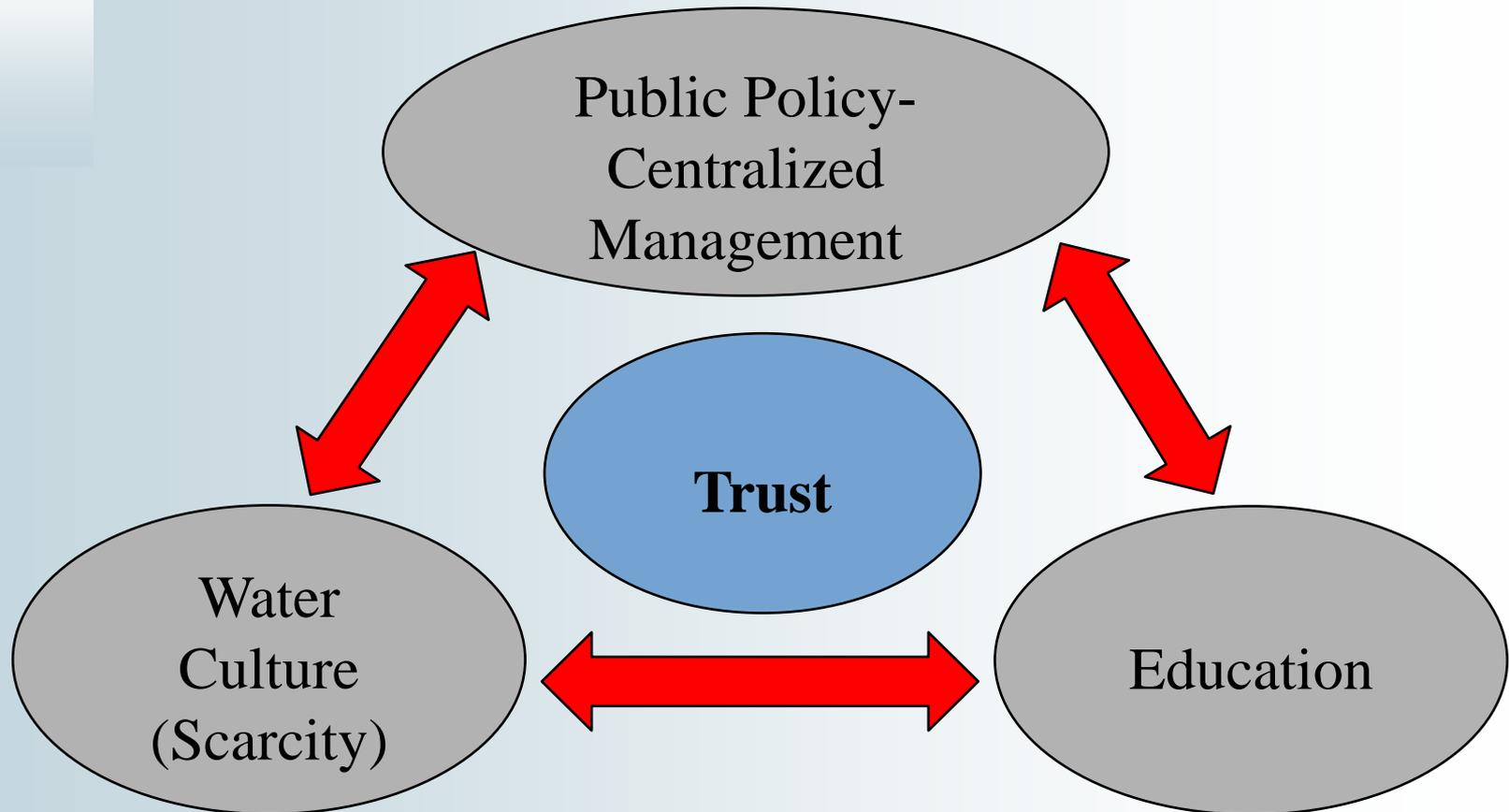


**Technology must reduce
uncertainty**

Summary

- Learn (study) all the water resources
- Define the objectives of the sector
- Planning (short, medium and long term)
- Reducing the uncertainty
- Implement *clear* policies
- Implement *gradually*
- Educate
- Train
- Execute

Summary



Questions/Reflections

- 1) Country/Region Project?***
- 2) Role of the Water Sector and its Objectives***
- 3) There are all the tools to achieve the objectives? There are barriers?***
- 4) It is necessary to make some changes?***

Facts and Figures about **Mekorot**

304,000
water samples
analyzed per year

3,000 production
and supply
installations

10 command
and control
centers

43
desalination
plants

12,000
km of water
pipelines

over 1,000
active wells
drilled

70% of the total
water consumption
in Israel

13 wastewater
purification facilities
and reclamation
plants

Integrating 600
million m³
of desalinated
seawater per year

85%
of potable
water in Israel

6 certified
laboratories in
Israel

1.6 billion m³ of water
supplied per year
(423 billion gallons)

Mekorot's Consultancy Services Abroad

Master Plans for Water Sector- State Level (G2G)

Desalination: consulting and planning services (OC).

General design for all aspects of water engineering (desalination, sewage treatment, hydrology, drilling and supply systems).

General supervision and management control.

Energy efficiency.

Water loss and NRW management.

Command and control.

Cyber and infrastructure protection.

Water Innovation & Technologies Examples

Cyber Security for IoT Devices & Sensor Data Health in Water Operations

- Providing threat detection **At The Source**
- Reflecting the **healthiness of the data** and security level
- Using Machine Learning and AI to **detect abnormal behavior** of sensors data
- Presenting the system's condition as **"IXDen Grade"**



IXDen

IoT security that makes sense

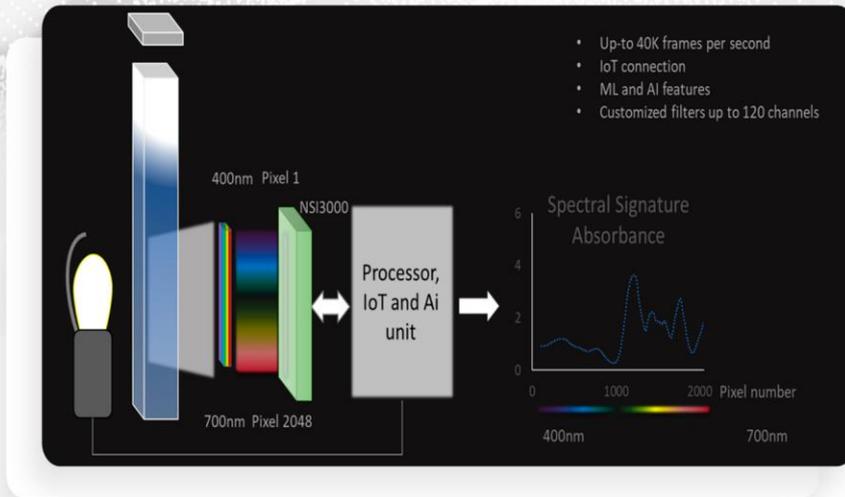


CQM WATER
MEKOROT INNOVATION



CQM WATER has developed and patented an automated self-cleaning On-Site Chlorine Generation technology, capable of disinfecting large range of water matrices.





Spectral Sensing Technology

Water Quality Inspection





Simulator Area

1. Desealination
 1. 3 plants
 2. 5 water storage polls
 3. 16 water pump units
2. External Water Source
 1. 401- From Tel Aviv
 2. 2501 - From Ashkelon
3. Clients
 1. 7 Cities
Rishon, Bat Yam, Holon, Moledet, Rehovot, Yavne, Ben Zaki and Hafez Haim
4. Drilling sites
 1. 6 sites
5. Hafez Haim
 1. 200K water storage
 2. 4 water pump units for Jerusalem area



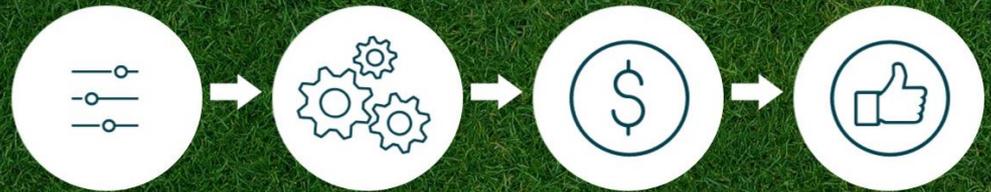
Results – Hafez Haim (HH) Analysis

- HH water amount was maintained at safe and high levels
- AI Engine shifted water supply to low cost hours from peak



USING AI TO DRIVE SIGNIFICANT ENERGY SAVINGS IN WATER SYSTEMS

HOW IT WORKS



Using Deep Learning to determine capacity volume and relevant resources over time

An Artificial Intelligence based solution that dynamically right-sizes your energy consumption

Putting redundant capacity to sleep, saving energy and slashes electric bill

Big Data Analytics to ensure no KPI impact

An international
R&D center
for wastewater
treatment and
recycled water



Northwestern
University



evoqua
WATER TECHNOLOGIES



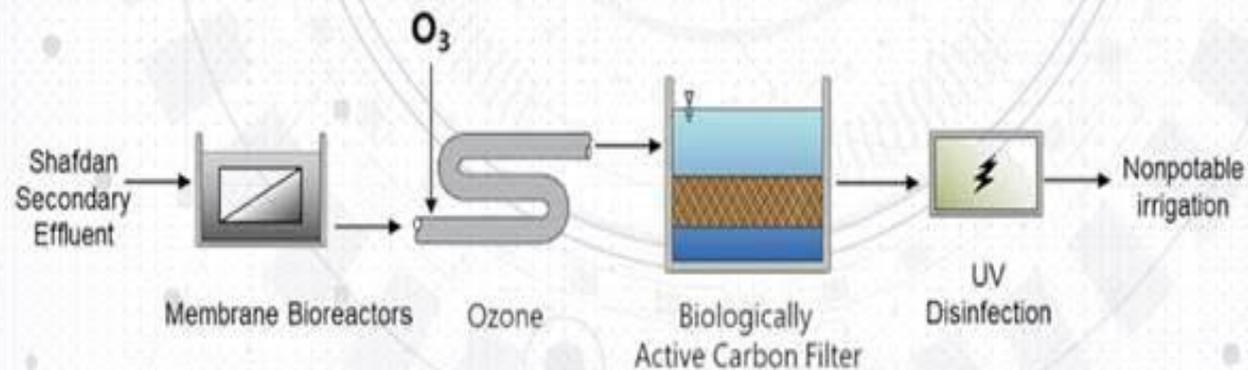
More than the SAT can Handle A New Era

The problem

The SAT fields are at capacity, but the plant needs to increase its maximum load

The solution

An Engineered treatment for excess effluents that cannot be infiltrated at the SAT



Thanks