Efficient Management of Water the Israeli Experience

International Serbia – Israel Expert Forum

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Severe Scarcity

The Desert Strip in the Middle-East





The effect on water resources



Global warming



Maps of drainage basins and watersheds

Map of Drainage Basins and Watersheds Surface water in the region ultimately flows to the Mediterranean Sea, the Red Sea or Flow toward the Jordan Valley Flow toward the Dead Sea Flow toward the Dead Sea through Wadi Araba Flow toward the Red Sea Flow toward the Mediterranean Not drained 100 km

the Dead Sea. In the desert watersheds, water flows on rare occasions during floods, and most of the water evaporates or penetrates into the ground. Ephemeral streams are marked by a broken line. We can see that most streams in the region are ephemeral.

Regional Water balance 2025



Principles of Integrated Water Management in Israel



Principles of Integrated Water Management in Israel Legal Framework

- Codex of water Laws principles of IWRM
- Water is owned by the public Government manages water as a trustee
- Water must be measured
- Need for yearly license allocations + purpose + resource + quality
- Water very wide determination include sewage effluents
 difference in source and quality
- Preservation of water resources top priority. Operation considerations - quantities and qualities.



Principles of Integrated Water Management in Israel National Water System

- 95% of natural fresh Water resources
- 95% of regional water supply system
- "Mekorot" the National Water Company (Governmental Company)
- Efficient use of water resources according with hydrological conditions



Principles of Integrated Water Management in Israel Institutional Framework

- IWA Israeli Water Authority Planning & Regulation
- 2006 Institutional Reform
- Water Commission Office- \rightarrow IWA
- 1. Gathering all the regulatory bodies under the IWA management of the whole "Chain of Water"
- 2. Clear border between policy makers and professional management of the IWA (Water tariffs, National Interests).
- 3. Engagement of all the important stakeholders in the professional management (IWA Council – Infrastructure, Environment, Agriculture, Interior affairs, Finance, Health, Public Representatives)



Principles of Integrated Water Management in Israel Main Reforms

- 2008 Tariffs of Fresh Water cover all expenses.
 Financial Sustainability.
- Subsidies for developing sewage effluents reuse systems or to cover national interests (Social, Water agreements with Neighbours, water for Nature)
- Incorporation of Municipal Water and Sewage services into commercial companies.





- Municipal use 115 → 90 m3/cap/year educational activities + tariffs
- Agricultural productivity per m3 \rightarrow doubled in 12 years
- Creating a Supporting Environment for Water Innovation

- Reuse of 85% of treated sewage for agricultural irrigation
- Transfer of Agriculture from using fresh water to marginal water resources

- Desalination capacity 650 m3/year → more than 80% of municipal use
- PPP BOOT

Reliability = Manufacturing new resources (+85% of natural average yield) + storage management; 95% reliability



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Activities	%	Specific Domestic Use cm/c/y	Years	l
Awareness of public	-8%	112.5-103.5	1998-2008	
Tariffs, Saving Water Devices	-16%	103.5-85.6	2008-2011	





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מדינת ישראל



שות המים

טיפה מעל כולם.

Reused Effluents





רשות המים טיפה מעל כולם.

Soil Aquifer Treatment - S.A.T.





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Thank you

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