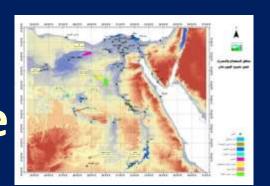
# Renewable Energy For Sustainable Groundwater Use



## in 1.5 Million Feddans Mega

### **Project**

Prof . Dr . Hossam Moghazy

Head of Irrigation & Hydraulics department

Faculty of Engineering , Alex University

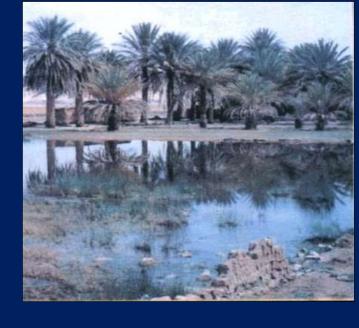
Former Minister of Water Resources and Irrigation

Oct . 2016









#### **CHALLENGES – OPPORTUNITIES - CONSTRAINS**



### Water Resources SCENE in Egypt

#### **Challenges**

#### **Results**

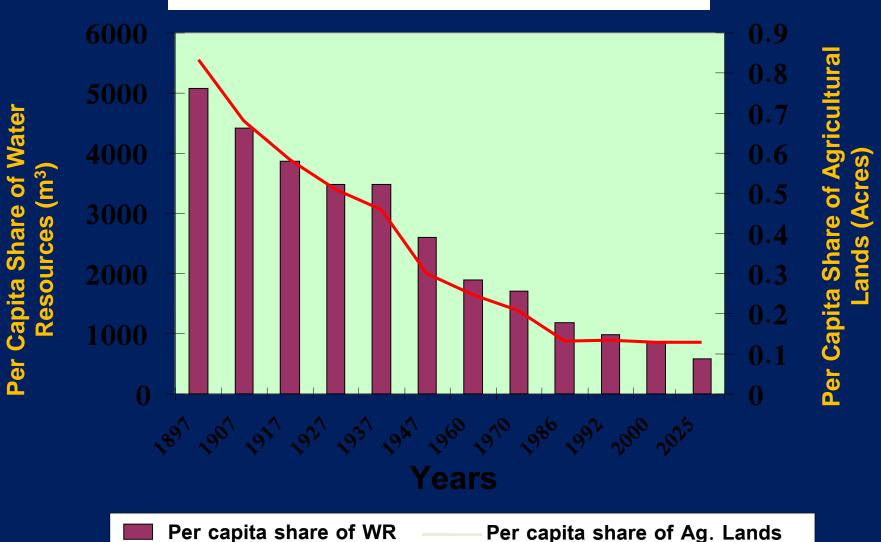
- Increasing population density;
- Scarcity of renewable water resources
- Growing demand-supply gap;
- Water Pollution and Environmental concern;
- High cost and lack of power sources;
- Low level of awareness; Participation

- Decreasing per-capita water availability
  - **Degrading water quality**
- Increasing competition/conflict within sectors and within society
- Increasing competition/conflict among farmers and with the environment
- Negative effects on irrigation efficiency

## Water Balance for the Current Situation

Uses Bm3/year	Sector	Quantity Bm³/year	Water Resources	
9.50	Municipal	Traditional water Resources		
4.00	Industry	55.5	Nile River -	
64.00	Agriculture	2.00	Deep Ground Water -	
		1.30	Rains & Torrents -	
3.20	Evaporation losses,	0.20	<b>Desalination</b> -	
	Navigation & Environment Needs			
80.70	Total	59.00	Sub-Total	
•Industry water uses don't include electrical station cooling		Untraditional Water resources (Reuse)		
		6.20	Shallow Ground water -	
•Industry uses 2.0 bm <sup>3</sup> Directly from the Nile and canals network and		15.50	Drainage Water reuse -	
groundwater		21.70	Sub-Total	
80.70	<b>Total Uses</b>	80.70	Total Water Available	

#### Per Capita Share of Water Resources and Agricultural Land



LESSONS LEARNED FROM THE GROUNDWATER DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS:

✓ Positive Impact

Establishment of new communities away from the Nile Valley and Delta

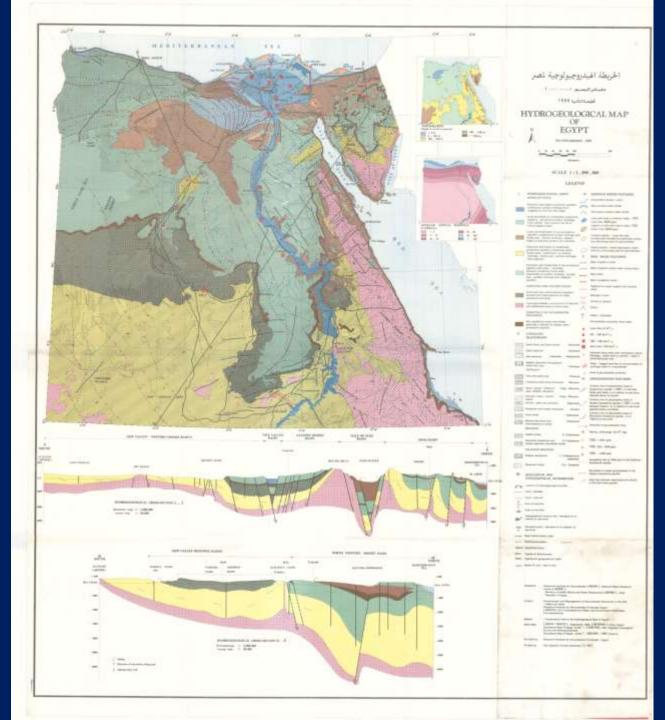
✓ Negative Impact

Over pumping of groundwater – Poor management of well fields – inefficient use of groundwater – absence of stakeholders' participation in operation and maintenance – political pressure on the ministry...etc

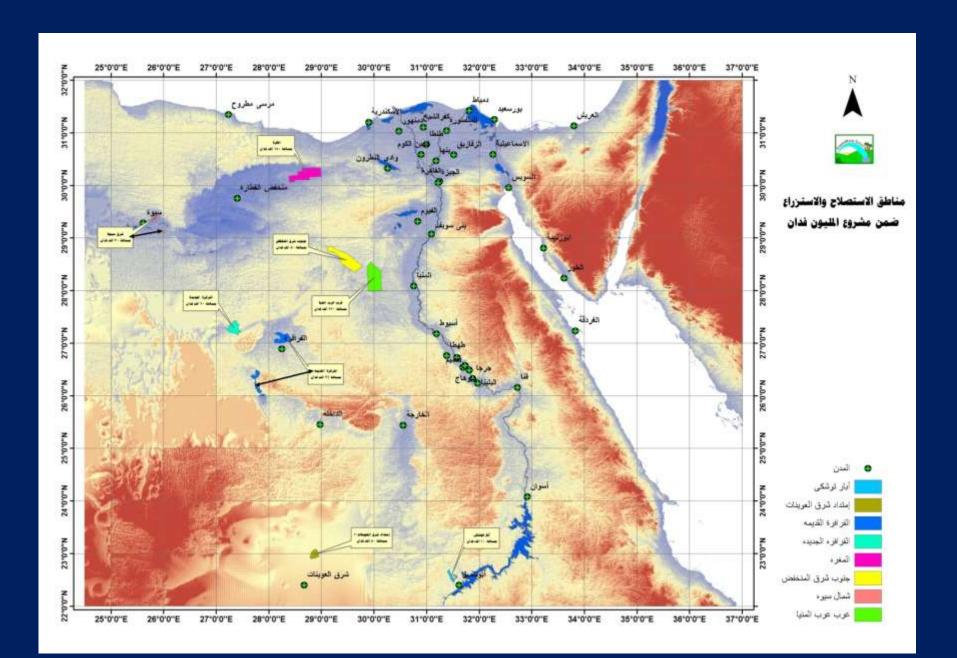
## DETERMINANTS OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT ON GROUNDWATER

- Social and cultural behavior dealing with water in general and groundwater in particular
- Availability of advanced technology that enables depletion of aquifers
- Opportunistic in achieving personal interest in the short term regardless the rights of future generations

# Map Hydrogeological of Egypt



#### **LOCATION MAP OF THE PROPOSED AREAS**



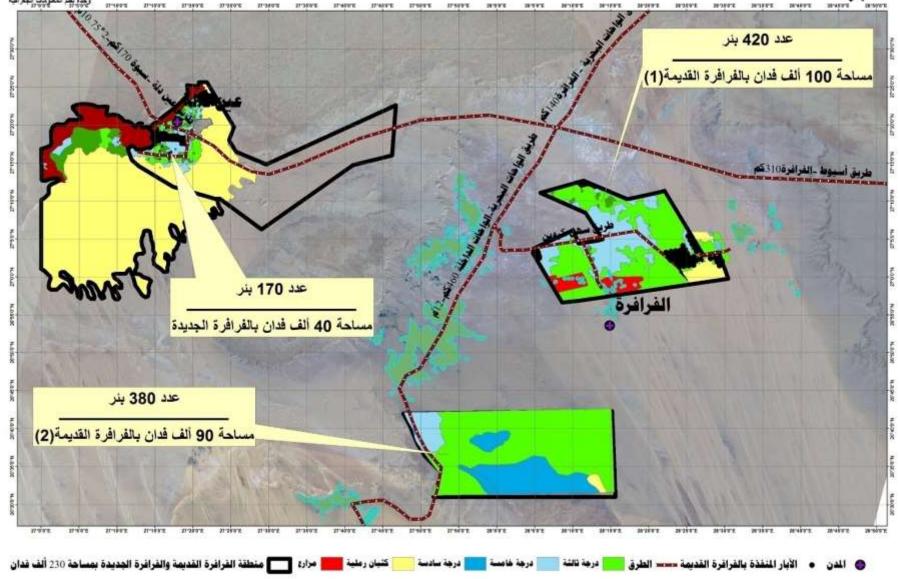
#### PROPOSED AREAS – REQUIRED NUMBER OF WELLS – WELL SPACING

Area	Area (Fed)	No. Wells	Well Spacing (m)
Toshka	10	102	1000
Moghra	150	1352	1000
West Menia - 1	220	<b>750</b>	1500
West Menia - 2	200	700	1500
Old Farafra	96	480	1250
New Farafra	20	100	1500
East Owinat - 1	50	400	1000
East Owinat - 2	50	400	1000
South Qattara	50	220	1750
East Siwa	30	120	1500
Total	876	4572	

## žána sud sthi

#### منطقة الفرافرة القديمة والفرافرة الجديدة ضمن مشروع المليون ونصف المليون فدان عدد الآبار المطلوبة 970 بنر – زمام 230 ألف فدان



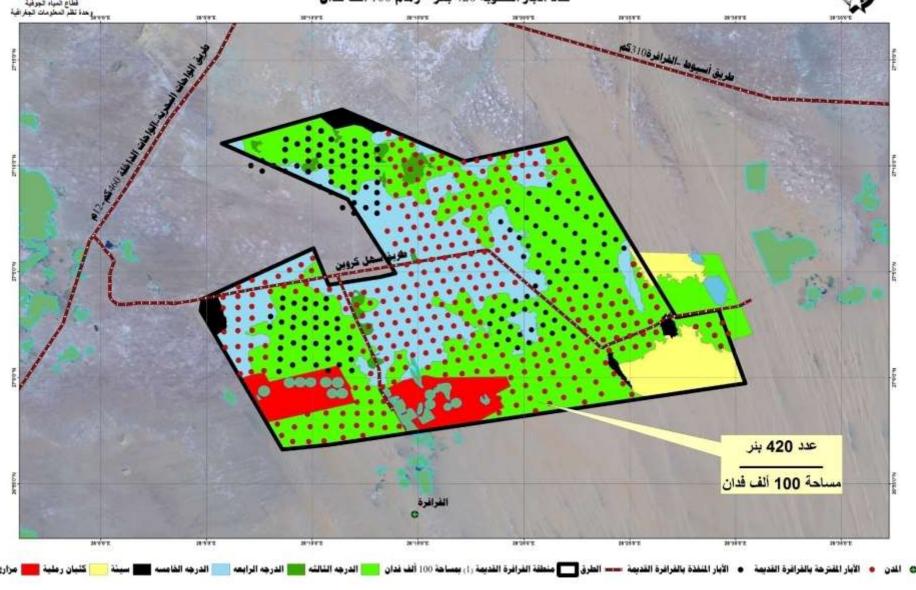




#### منطقة الفرافرة القديمة (1) ضمن مشروع الليون ونصف الليون فدان



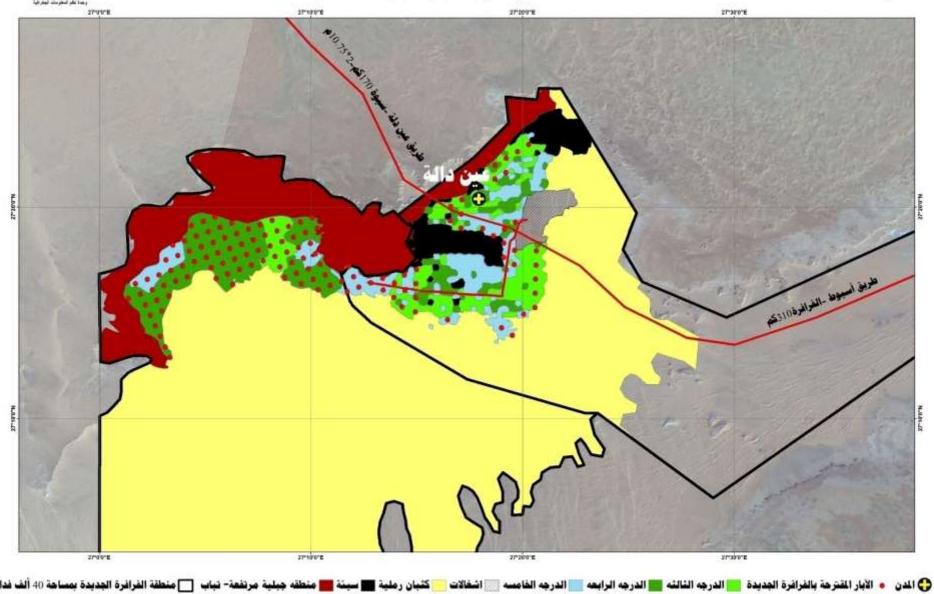






#### سُطقة الفرافرة الجديدة ضمن مشروع المليون ونصف المليون فدان عدد الآبار المطلوبة 170 بشر – زمام 40 ألف فدان

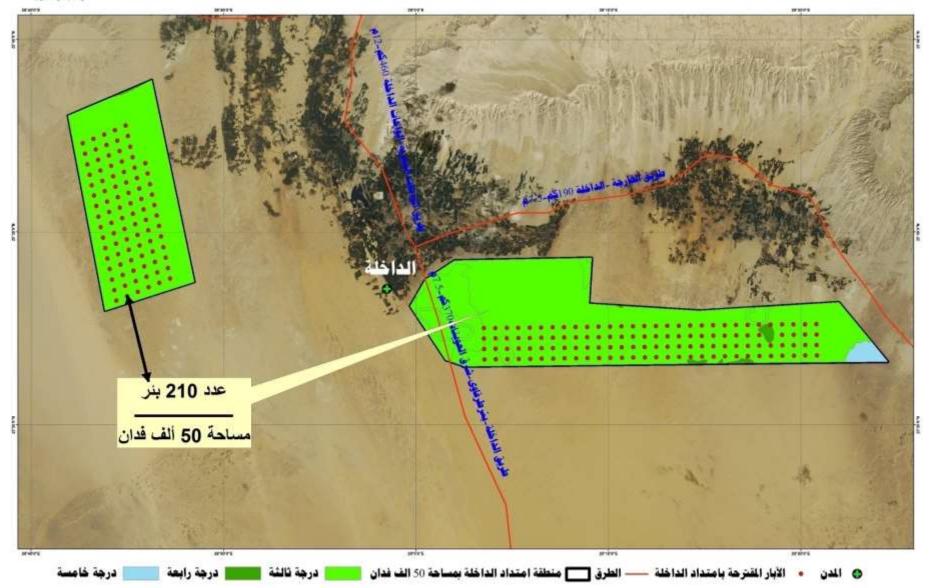


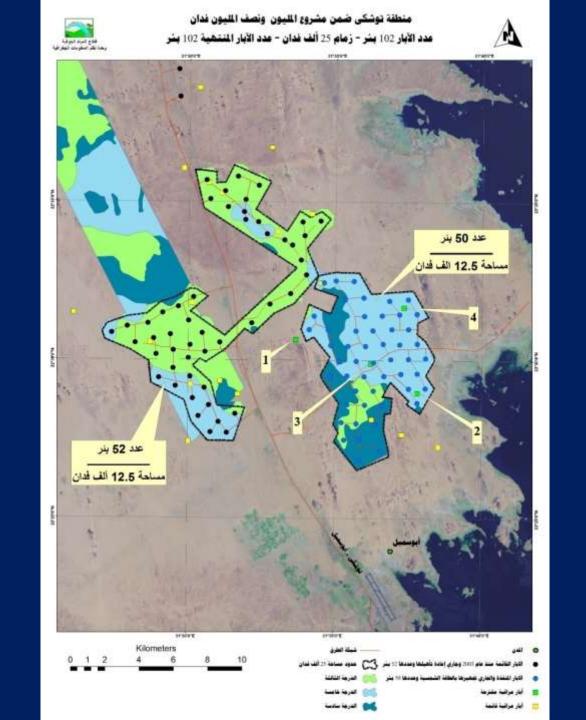


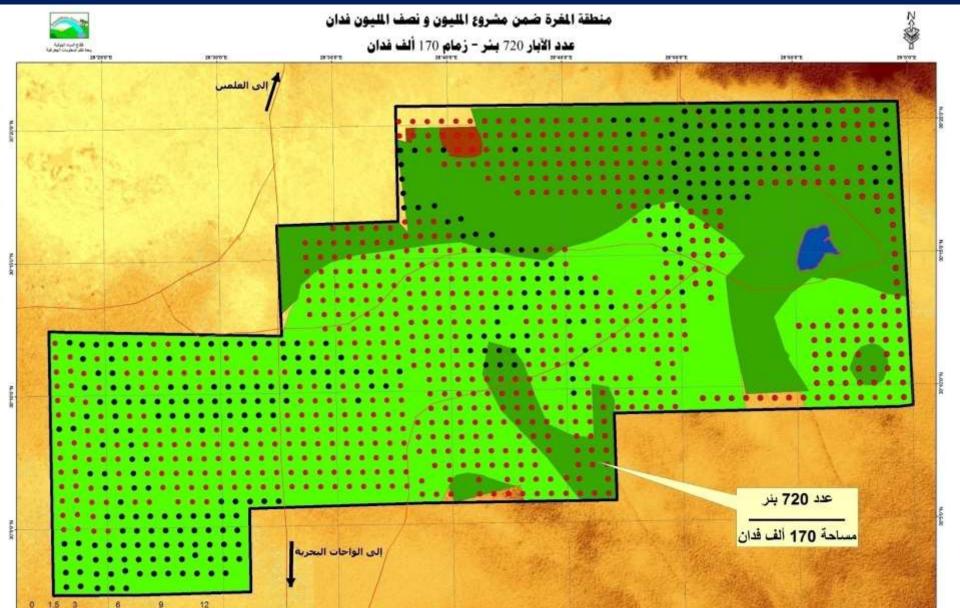


#### منطقة إمتداد الداخلة ضمن مشروع الليون ونصف الليون فدان عدد الآبار المطلوبة 210 بئر - زمام 50 ألف فدان





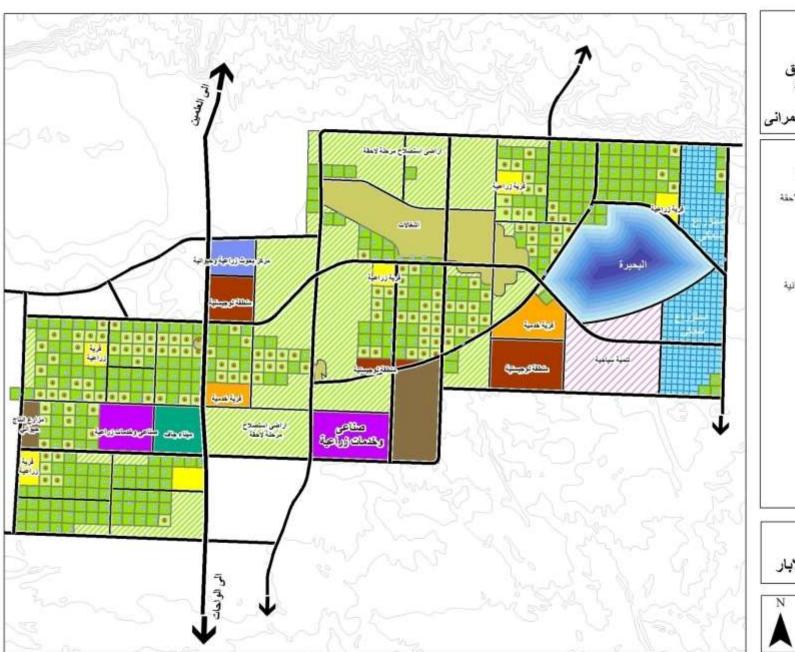




28'90'0'E.

هدود مشروع المفرة

26,450.0





#### المخطط العام لاستعمالات الاراضي والابار

ابار منفذه بعدد ۲۹۱ بلر ابار منفرحة بعدد ۲۹۱بئر



## PROPOSED METHODOLOGY TO ENSURE SUSTAINABILITY OF THE GROUNDWATER AQUIFERS

- MWRI will design the proposed well wells (number of wells in each area – well spacing – Well depth – Maximum allowable discharge – pump setting depth – source of energy
- 2. The property of the wells to be transferred to users while the MWRI retain the right to monitor and evaluate the aquifer and withdrawal rates from the wells,
- 3. Implement a groundwater monitoring system for water levels and quality to take the appropriate preventive measures to ensure the sustainability of aquifers

- 4. Avoid continuous operation of wells or increasing operating hours more than 10 hours in case of using electric generators or connection to the national electricity network,
- 5. Wells are run alternately aiming at aquifer's recovery,
- 6. MWRI is responsible of wells operation through an automatic control system which is programmed according to the crop requirement

- 7. Amend the legislations to groundwater exploitation ( quantitative or qualitative) in case of the aquifer deterioration (unexpected Risk),
- 8. the type of crops is determined according to the daily allowable Rate of withdrawal;
- Stakeholders' involvement in planning, monitoring and evaluation of the aquifer,

## **ENERGY SOURCES**





## Water is there BUT!!!

Where is the required

energy to lift G.W. to the

ground surface???

## Naturally Flowing Wells don't need energy



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## **Human Energy**



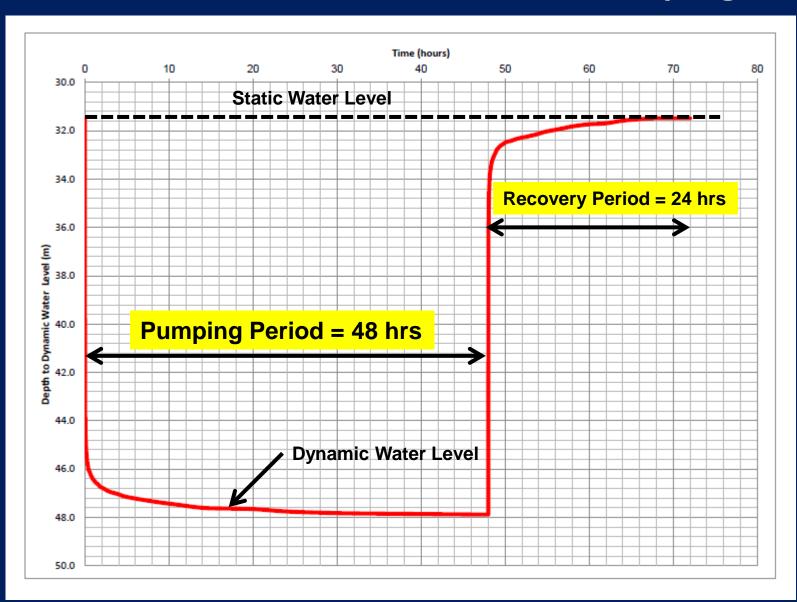
## **Human and Mechanical Energy**



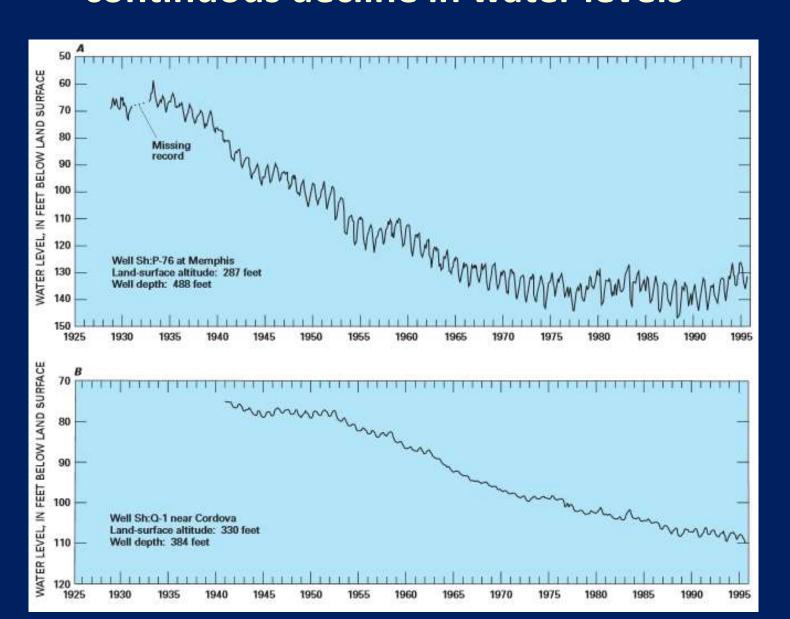
## Conventional Energy (Oil and Gas)



## Typical Behavior of the Dynamic Groundwater Level in Toshka Area – Case of Over Pumping



## Development of GW aquifers is always subject to a continuous decline in water levels



## If the conventional energy is

- (1) Limited and non renewable
- (2) Is not available in Egypt and imported from outside
- (3) Prices are variable
- (4) Has sever environmental impact

#### THEN

How come the water resources will be sustainable

30

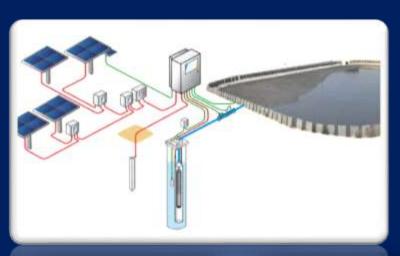
## Solar







# Operation of the pumping wells



- •Solar Powered Pumps 800 – 1000 m³/day
- Remote Automatic Control
- Lightining using PV
- Monitoring Cameras
- Water Storage Tank (2000 m3)









# خلايا ضوئية لتجميع أشعة الشمس وتحويلها إلى طاقة كهربائية

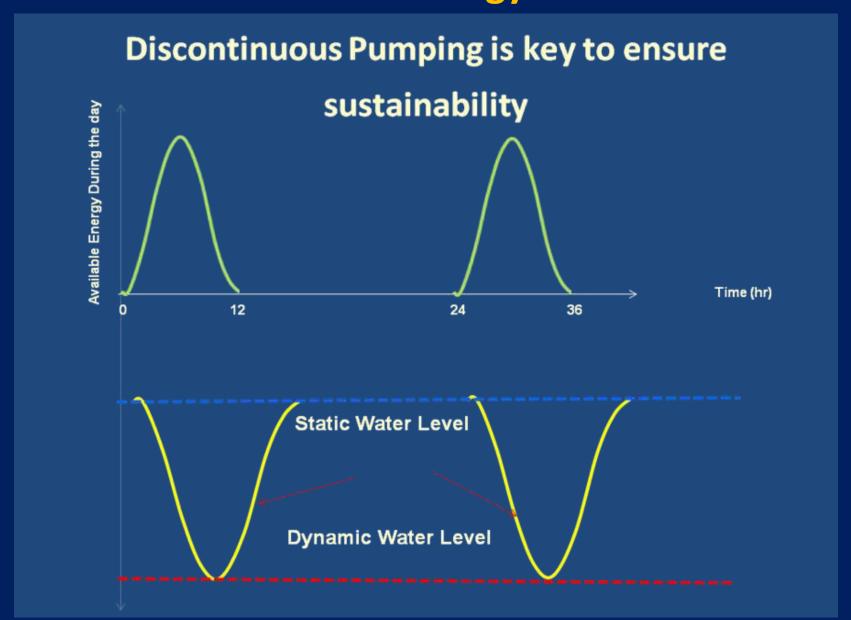


# إسلوب تثبيت الخلايا الضوئية لمنظومة الطاقة الشمسية

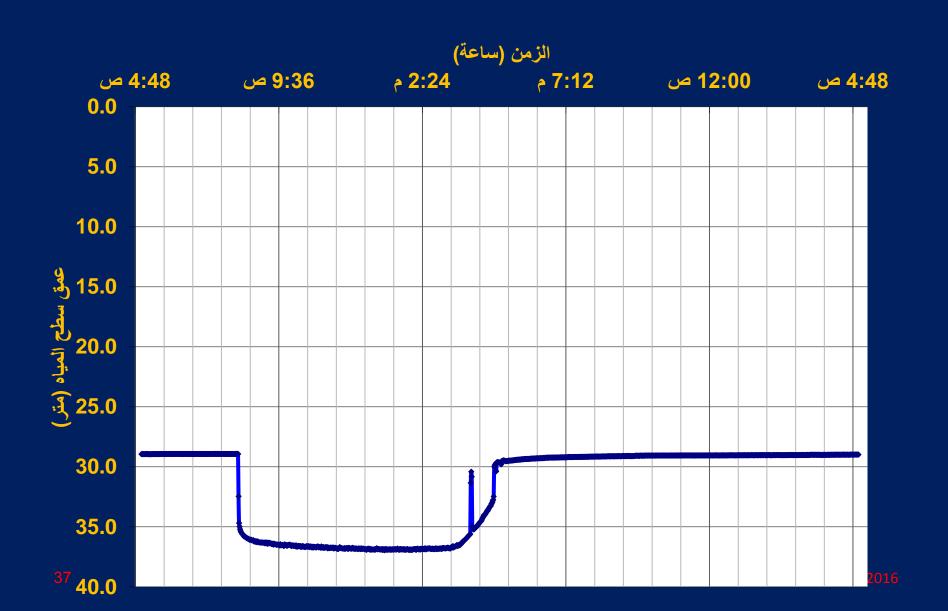




## Behavior of GW aquifer when pumped using the solar energy



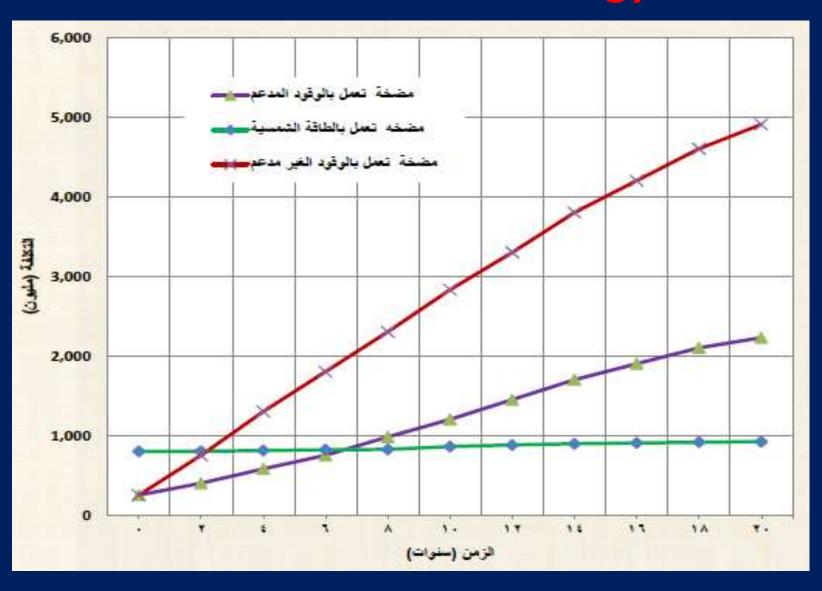
## تجربة سحب مستمر لمدة 8 ساعات ــ مقدار الهبوط 8 متر إيقاف السحب وعودة المنسوب إلى الوضع الابتدائي بمجرد غروب الشمس



# Advantage of using Solar Energy in GW Management

- 1. Sustainability of the proposed development depends not only on the availability of ground water in the aquifer, but the availability of the required energy to pump the water out of the aquifer.
- 2. To ensure the sustainability of the project, we will rely on Solar Energy
- 3. The solar energy is an optimal control system to maintain the operation of the wells for a predefined period (number of sunshine hours)

## Comparison between operation Costs using Solar and Diesel Energy



## THANK YOU