

2nd LENSES E-DIALOGUE WEBINAR: SUSTAINABLE WATER MANAGEMENT IN SEMID-ARID AREAS

20 June 2023
h. 10:00 CET

EFFICIENT USE OF WATER RESOURCES IN SPAIN: Challenges & Opportunities.

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Content and Structure

1. Introduction
2. Overview of Water Resources in Spain
3. Agricultural sector: Strengths and Weaknesses
4. Policy and Legal Framework
5. Opportunities for Efficient Water Management in the agricultural sector
6. Collaboration and Stakeholder Engagement
7. Conclusion

1. Introduction



- By 2030, there will be a 40% shortfall between water demand and supply.
- Water scarcity, hydrological uncertainty, and extreme weather events
- Feeding 10 billion people by 2050 requires a 50% increase in agricultural production and a 15% increase in water withdrawals.
- Over 40% of the world's population lives in water-scarce areas.
- Climate change intensifies the situation.
- Transboundary basins and aquifer systems.

The World Bank, 2022.

Improved water resource management, institutional strengthening, and infrastructure development are necessary to enhance water security!!!

2. Overview of Water Resources in Spain

High levels of water stress due to its:

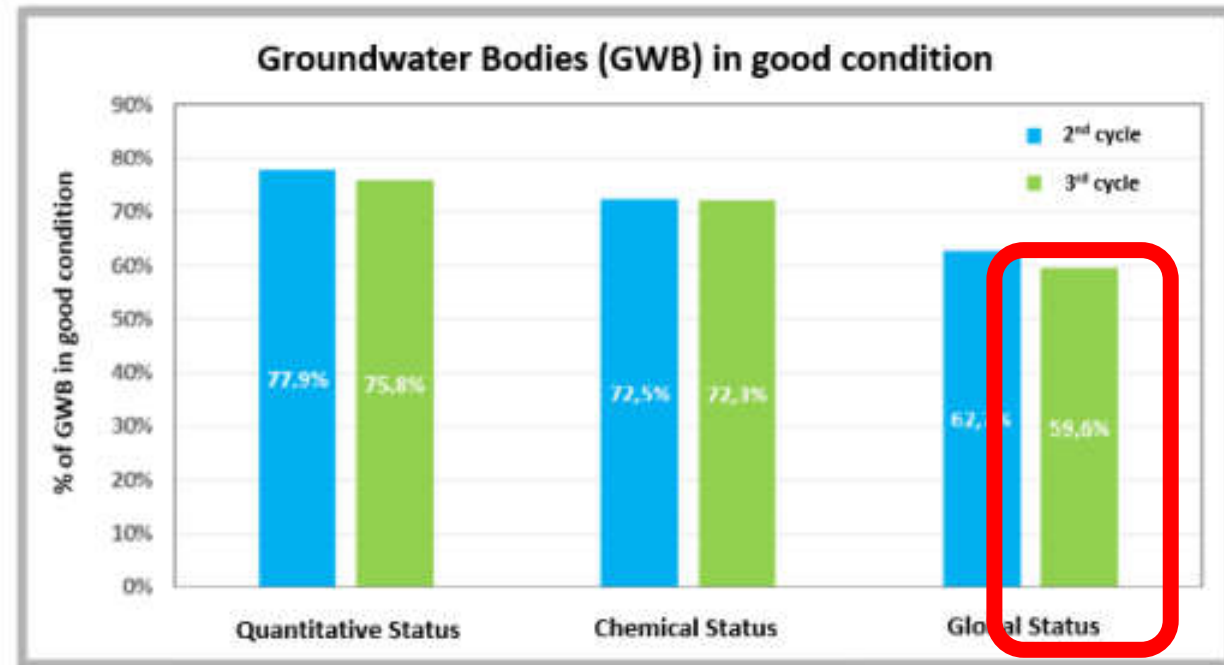
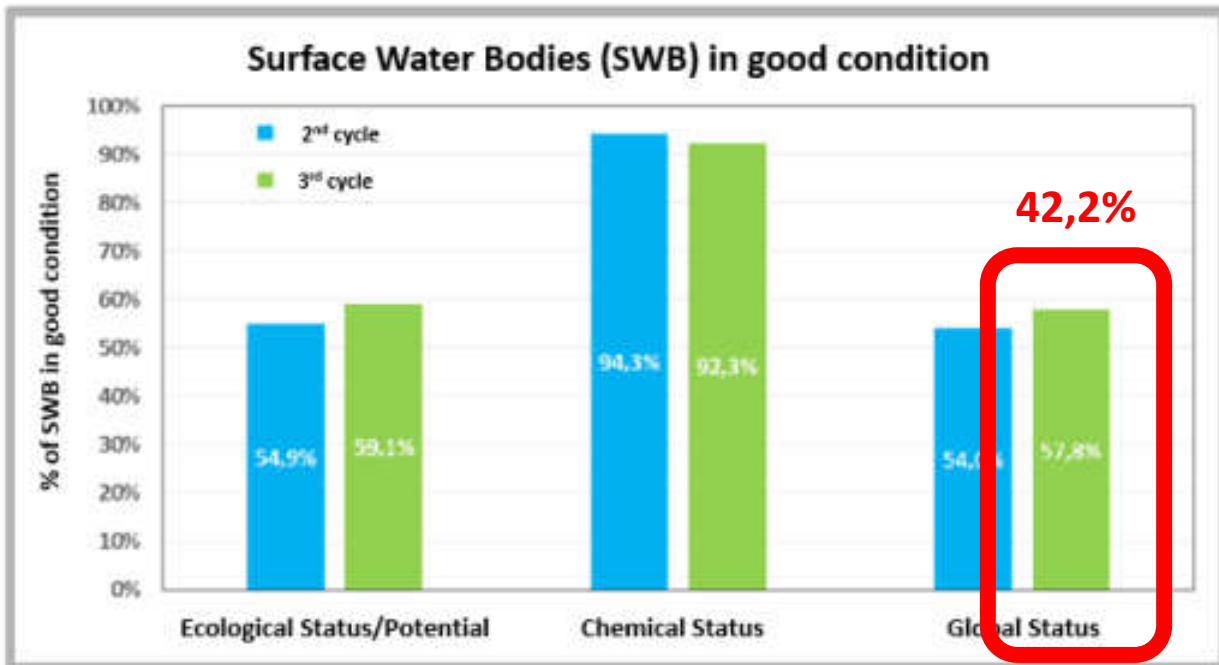
- Low level of available renewable water resources
- High level of high-water consumption per inhabitant



Water Stress Index. Source: PwC, 2018. EUROSTAT.

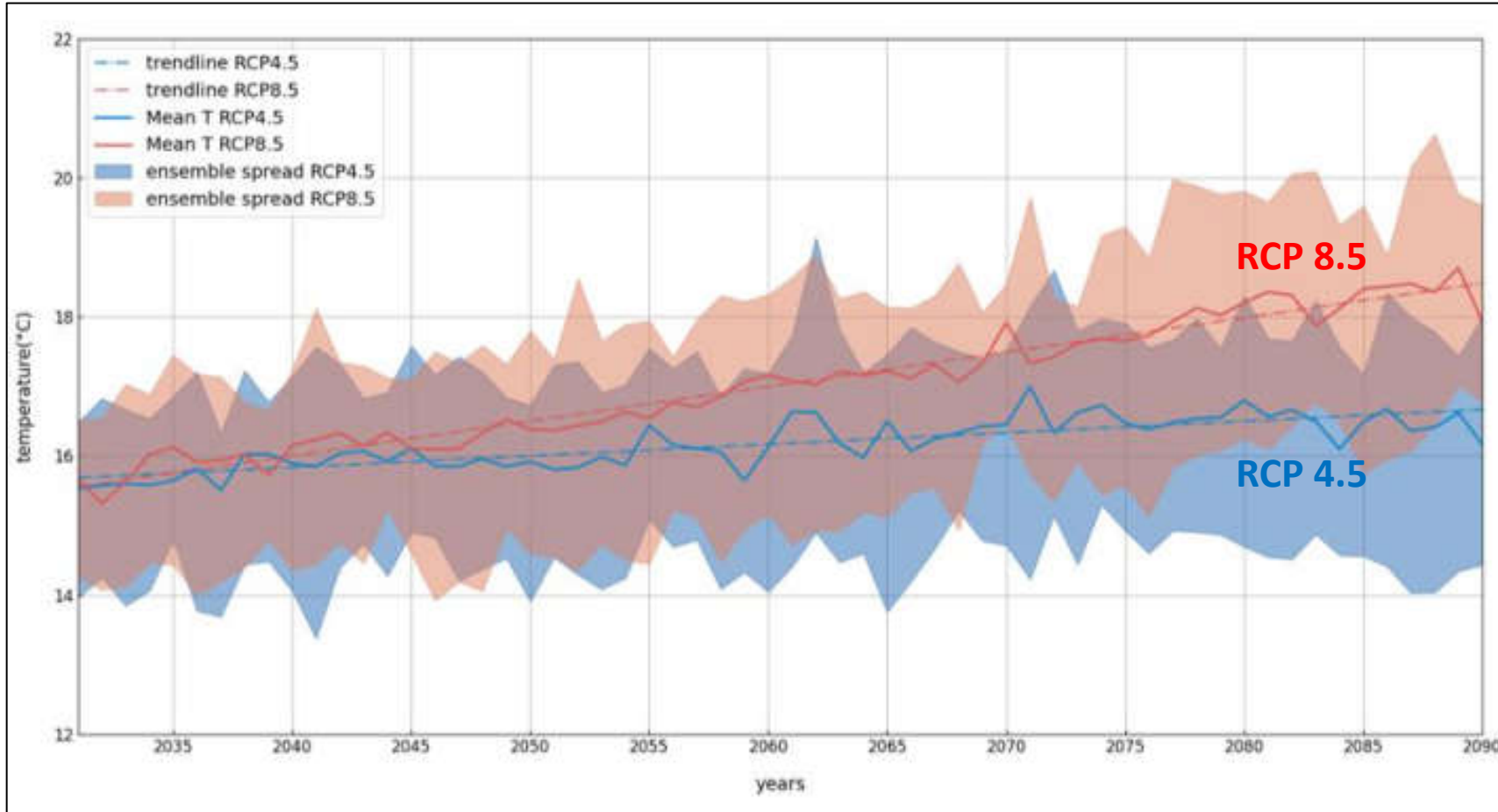
Spain has the highest **Water Stress Index** of the large European countries (33%). In addition, this situation has not changed in the last 30 years.

2. Overview of Water Resources in Spain



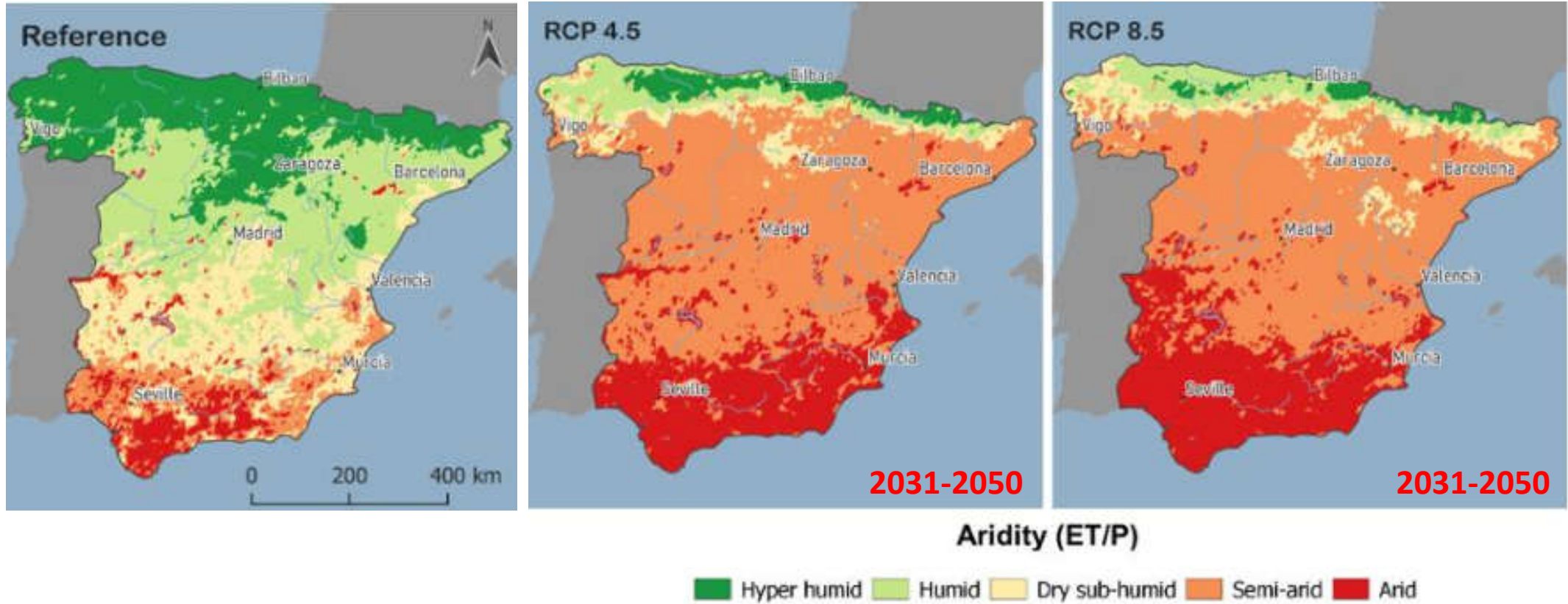
Status of Surface (left) & Groundwater (right) in Spain. Source: MITECO, 2022.

2. Overview of Water Resources in Spain: Future Scenarios



Mean Temperature RCP4.5 & RCP8.5. Source: results presented within the framework of the REXUS project by DRAXIS SL, 2022.

2. Overview of Water Resources in Spain: Future Scenarios



2. Overview of Water Resources in Spain



Delta del Ebro



Albufera de Valencia



Mar Menor



Tablas de Daimiel



Doñana

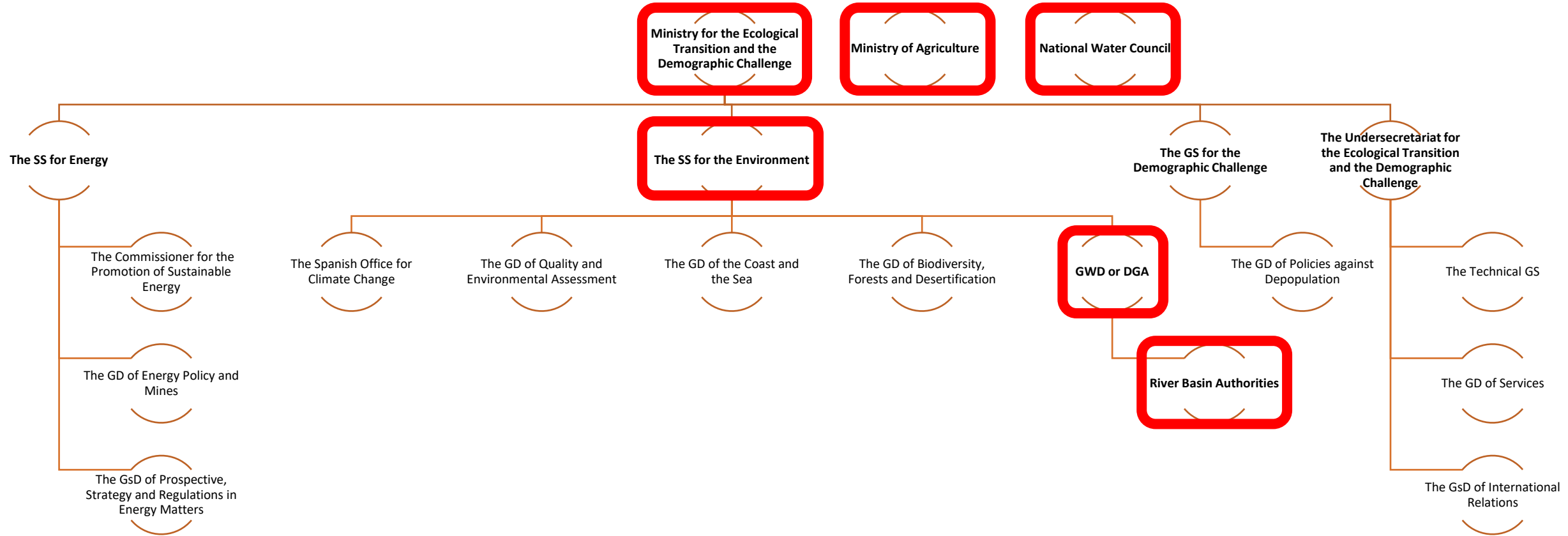


Spain's unique biodiversity to be protected. Source: GDW, 2022.

3. Agricultural sector: Strengths & Weaknesses

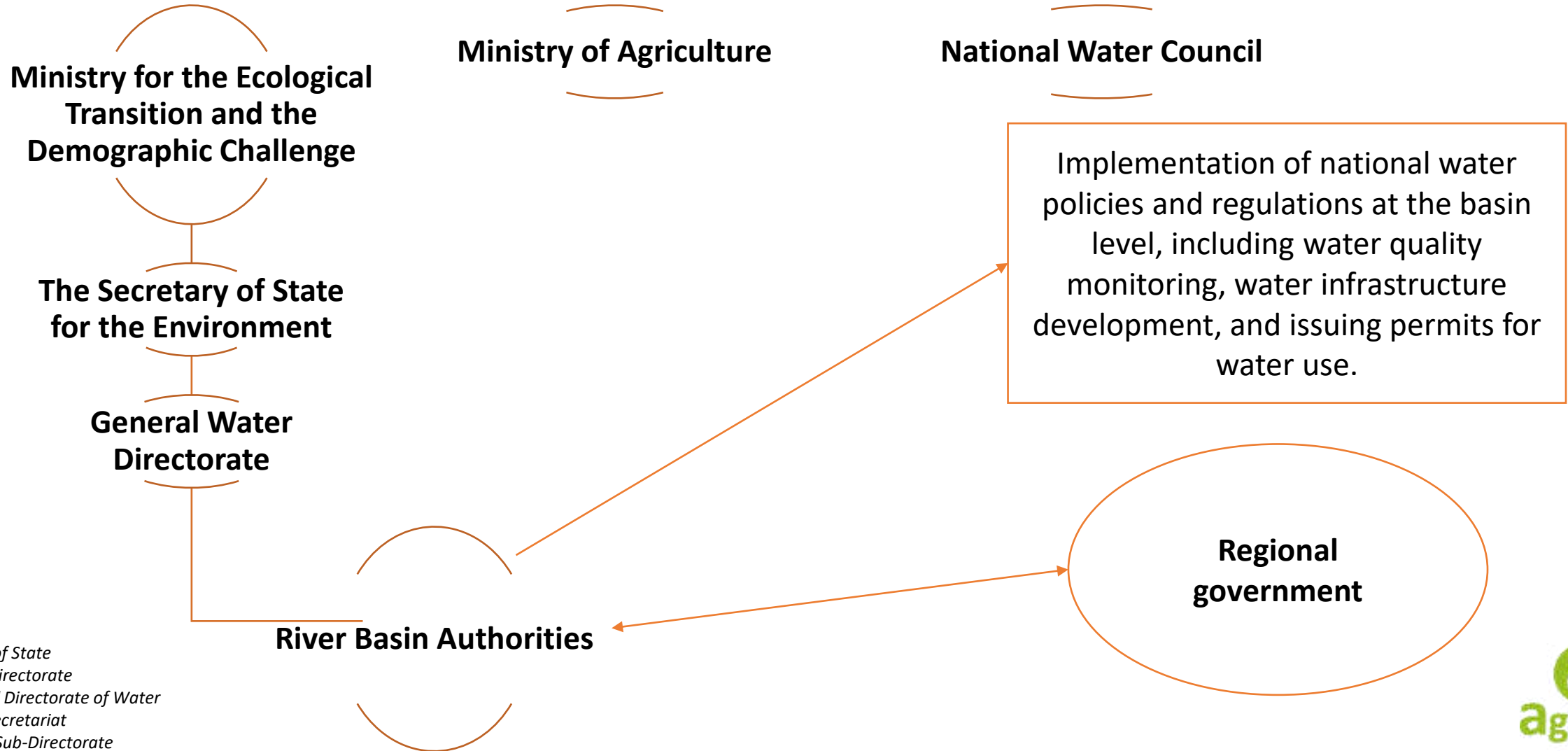
Typology	Strengths	Weaknesses
Economical	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Relevance sector in the economy and the society Diversified agricultural production Export capacity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dependence on the CAP and limited access to sources of financing Low R&D effort High production costs (e.g., energy)
Social	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Experienced farmers Potential to generate employment Population with high levels of education 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low social appreciation of the agricultural profession Low level of income Lack of generational turnover
Environmental	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased consumer appreciation of environ. friendly production 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agriculture abstractions: 65%. Sometimes Non authorized Water pollution Flooding & Droughts / High levels of aridity Temperature increase Generation and spread of resistance to plant health products

4. Policy and Legal Framework



SS: Secretary of State
 GD: General Directorate
 GDW: General Water Directorate
 GS: General Secretariat
 GsD: General Sub-Directorate

4. Policy and Legal Framework



SS: Secretary of State
 GD: General Directorate
 GDW: General Directorate of Water
 GS: General Secretariat
 GsD: General Sub-Directorate

4. Policy and Legal Framework

Main policies and regulations for water and agriculture. Source: MITECO, 2021.

Water	Agriculture
Water Law (Ley de Aguas)	Common Agricultural Policy (CAP)
River Basin Management Plans (Planificación Hidrológica)	Water Use and Allocation Regulations
Water Pricing and Tariffs	Environmental Regulations and Cross-Compliance
Environmental Protection and Conservation	Good Agricultural Practices (GAP)
Drought and Water Scarcity Management	Agri-Environmental Schemes
Water Allocation and Permits	Irrigation Modernization Programs
Water Infrastructure Development	Organic Farming Regulations

- There is no single model for effective water governance! → Governance systems must be tailored to the social, economic and cultural particularities of each country.

5. Opportunities for Efficient Water Management

IRRIGATION:
Main water use
in the EU
(agriculture)

Water scarcity
and drought
are becoming
increasingly
frequent
phenomena.

Need for better
water
management
and monitoring
of water
resources

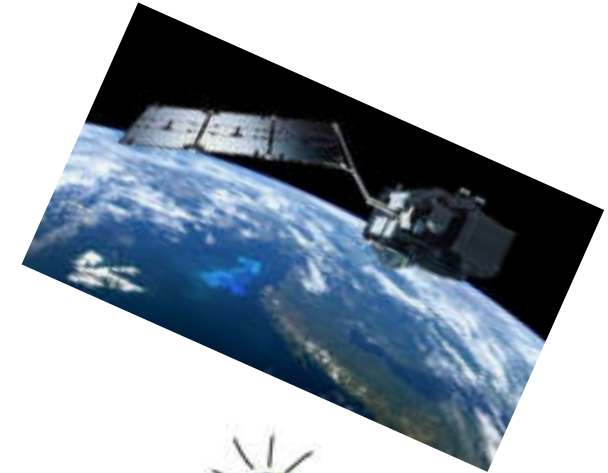
Awareness and
best practices:
from the
farmer to the
authorities



5. Opportunities for Efficient Water Management



How can we improve water management?



We offer solutions through services based on remote sensing and precision agriculture!



5. Opportunities for Efficient Water Management

“Connecting sky...



....and Land”



CROP WATER MANAGEMENT

- *Water Requirements*
- *Irrigation*
- *Water Allocation*
- *Hydrological Planning*



5. Opportunities for Efficient Water Management

SERVICES & COLLABORATIONS



www.teledeteccionysig.es



<https://hidrogestor.es/>



<https://irrimaps.com/>



<http://fertimaps.es/>



www.agrisatwebgis.com



<https://agrisat.es/productos/productos-equipos/>



PROJECTS



<http://fatima-h2020.eu/?lang=es>



<https://diana-h2020.eu/es/>



<https://apollo-h2020.eu/es/>



<https://www.coalaproject.eu/>



<https://nbsoil.eu/>



<https://www.lenses-prima.eu>



FaST

<https://fastplatform.eu/>



SIEUSOIL

<https://www.sieusoil.eu/>



REXUS

<https://www.rexusproject.eu/>



B-Ferst

<https://bferst.eu/>



TUDI

<https://tudi-proiect.org/>

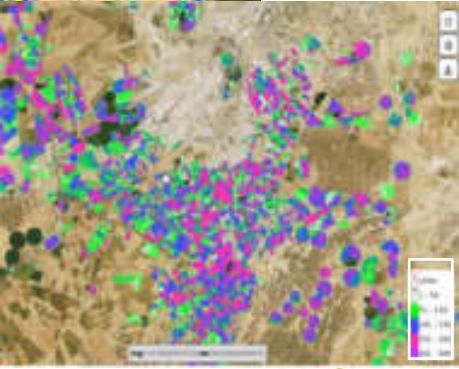
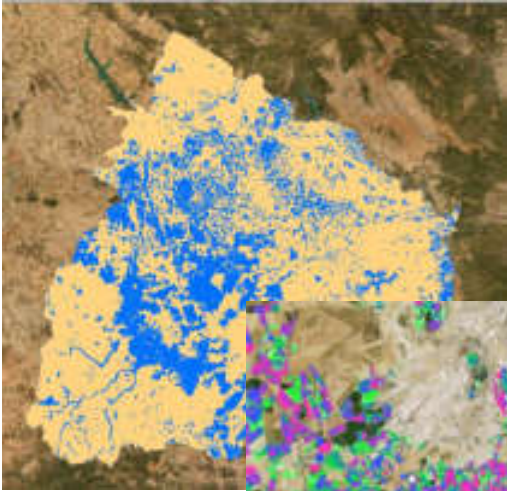
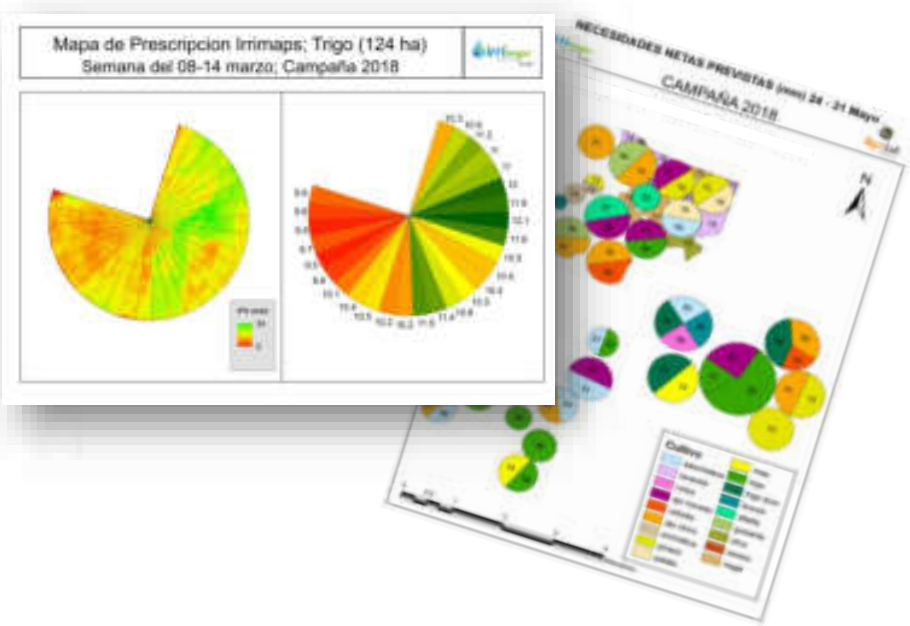


STARGATE

<https://www.stargate-h2020.eu/>

5. Opportunities for Efficient Water Management

Agro-meteorological Parameters



Farmers → Water managers



5. Opportunities for Efficient Water Management

EVOLUCIÓN DE LAS SUPERFICIES EN REGADÍO, EN EL ÁMBITO DEL ACUÍFERO DE LA MANCHA ORIENTAL, MEDIANTE TÉCNICAS DE TELEDETECCIÓN

ERMOT
1998- actual

**EVOLUTION OF IRRIGATED AREAS
IN THE AREA OF THE EASTERN
MANCHA AQUIFER USING REMOTE
SENSING TECHNIQUES**

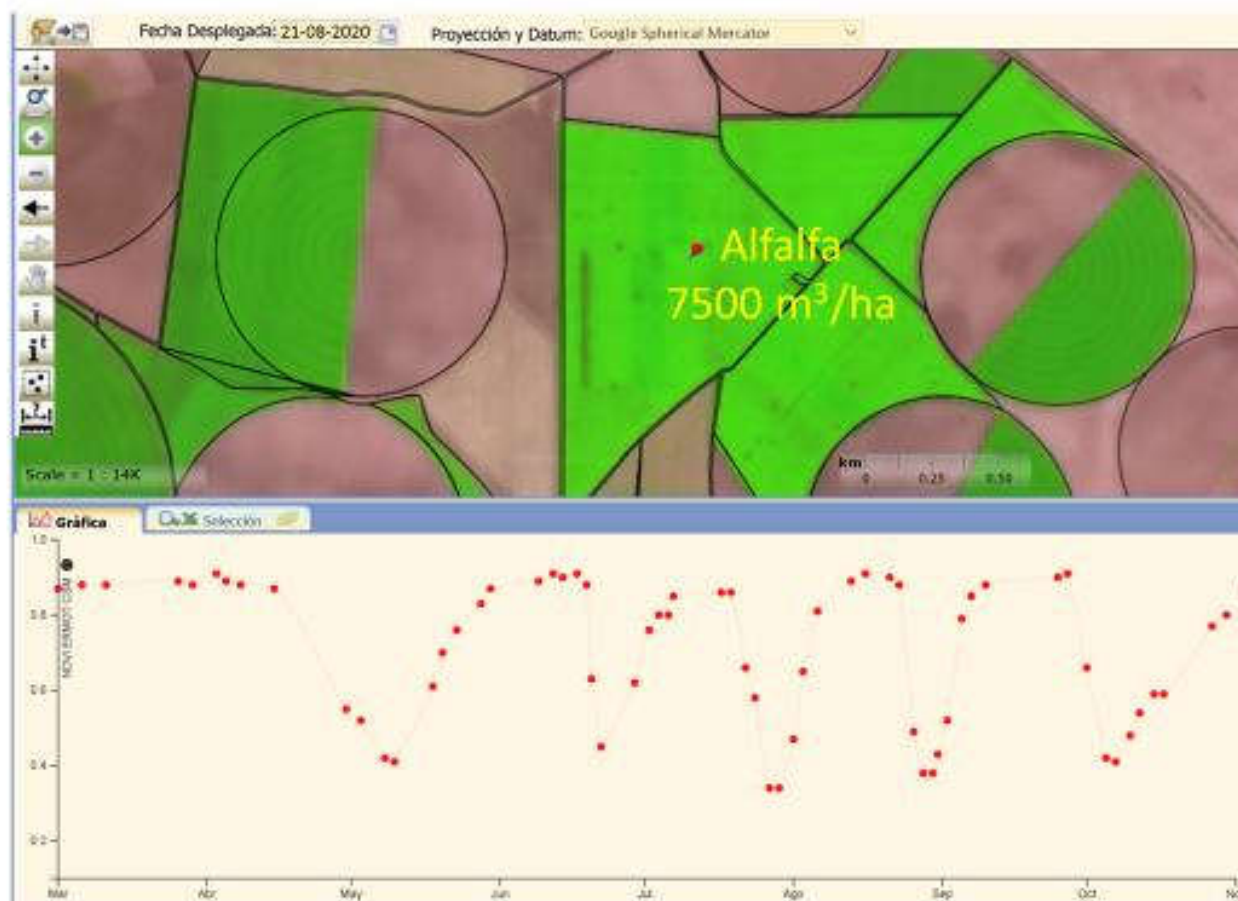


5. Opportunities for Efficient Water Management

ERMOT Project; 1998-current Earth Observation for (ground)Water Management

Time series of images for monitoring crops, supporting field inspection and mapping irrigated areas

Key Success Factors:
Participatory community tool;
Technology available //
mature for operations;
Commitment of users;



Free images of a constellation of satellites are currently being used: Sentinel2a; Sentinel2b (10 m pixel size), a Copernicus program of the European Commission,

5. Opportunities for Efficient Water Management

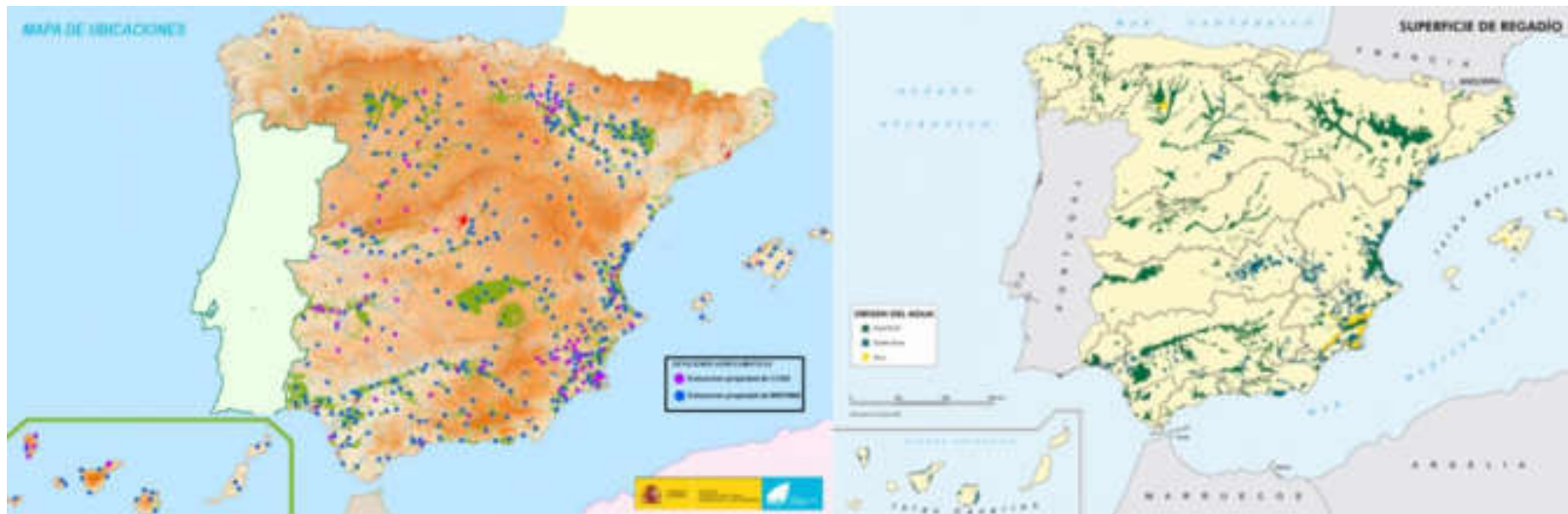
For more than 25 years, the Júcar River Basin Authority, the Central Irrigation Board of Eastern La Mancha, the University of Castilla La Mancha, and AgriSat, have worked together within the framework of the ERMOT project, to assign water rights and for the monitoring of irrigated areas using remote sensing techniques.



Confederación Hidrográfica del Júcar, O.A.

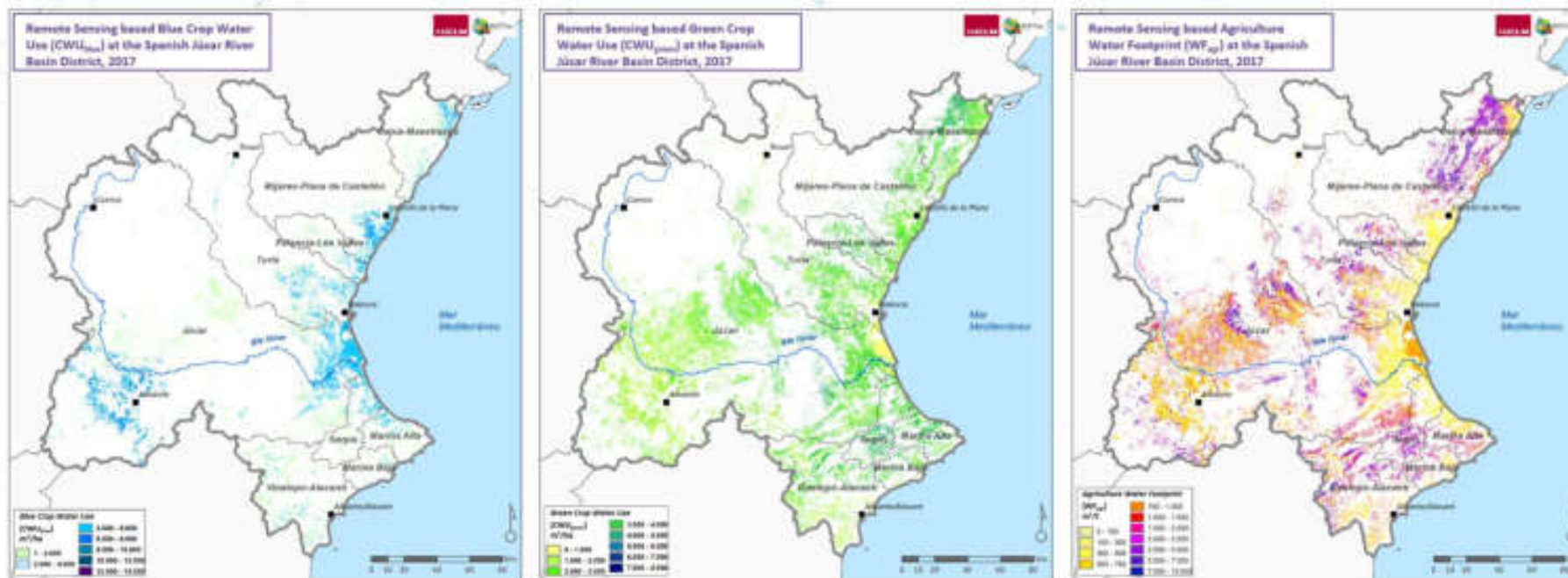


5. Opportunities for Efficient Water Management



5. Opportunities for Efficient Water Management

Water Accounting & Footprints



Remote Sensing based Water Accounting and Footprint:

- Spatial Extent: Júcar River Basin (42,735 km²)
- Time period: years 2017 (dry) & 2020 (humid)

- Satellite: Sentinel – 2 A&B (spatial resolution 10x10m)
- Water Accounting products: CWU_{blue} & CWU_{green}
- Water Footprint products: WF_{green}, WF_{blue} & WF_{agr}

6. Collaboration and Stakeholder Engagement



7. Conclusions

- Governance systems must be tailored to the social, economic and cultural particularities of each country.
- Incorporate scientific criteria and involve farmers, foster transparency focusing on building capacity, adaptability, and resilience.
- Develop models to assess masses at risk and Decision-making processed based on the integration of remote sensing data on models.
- Explore economic instruments to incentivize responsible resource management and conservation.

13 PROJECT PARTNERS



Centre for Agricultural Research
and Economics (Italy)



University of Padua -
Department of Land,
Environment, Agriculture
and Forestry (Italy)



Water Research Institute of the
National Research Council
(Italy)



ETIFOR S.R.L. (Italy)



AgriSat Iberia, S.L. (Spain)



EcoAdapta (Spain)



Soil and Water Resources
Institute of the Hellenic
Agricultural Organization
"DEMETER" (Greece)



Technical University of Crete
(Greece)



Galilee Research Institute Ltd.
(Israel)



المركز الوطني للبحوث الزراعية
National Agricultural Research Center
(Jordan)



Draxis Environmental S.A.
(Greece)



International Agricultural
Research and Training Centre
(Turkey)



Uluslararası Arastırma
Gelistirme Mühendislik
Yazılım Ve Danışmanlık
Limited Şirketi (Turkey)

THANKS FOR YOUR ATTENTION!



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