

WANDEL

Case study IV Drâa Valley, Morocco

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WANDEL 
Wasserressourcen als bedeutsame Faktoren der
Energiewende auf lokaler und globaler Ebene



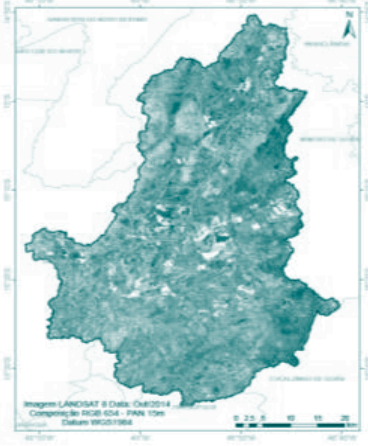
Federal Ministry
of Education
and Research

Concentrated Solar Power (CSP)

Einzugsgebiet
Drâa-Valley (Marokko)



Einzugsgebiet
Rio dos Patos (Brasilien)



Biomass

Large-Scale Hydro Power

Einzugsgebiet
Ober- und Mittelweser
(Deutschland)



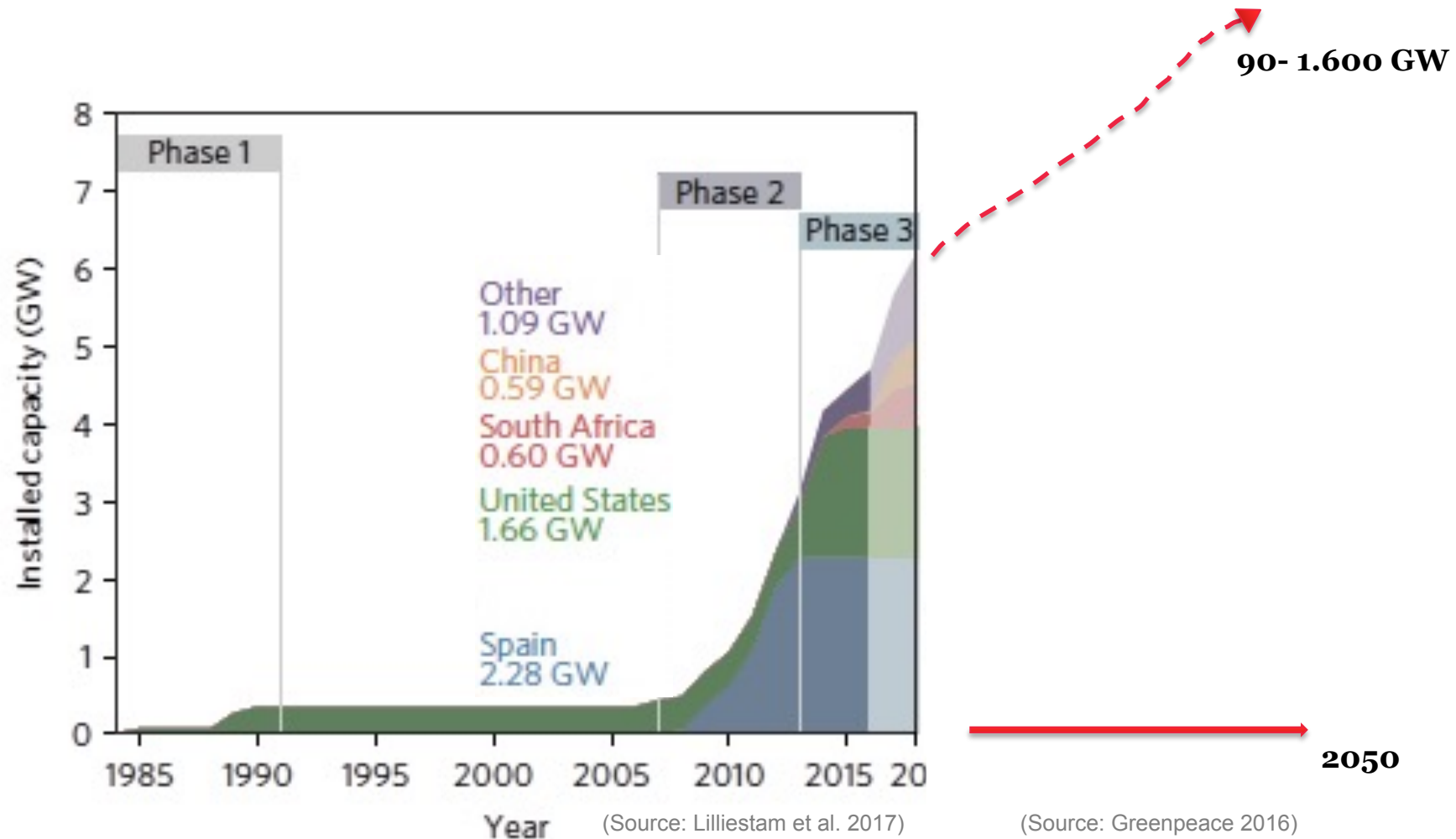
Einzugsgebiet
Obere Donau
(Deutschland)



Coal

WANDEL: Case Study Concentrated Solar Power (CSP)

Development forecast for CSP in 2050



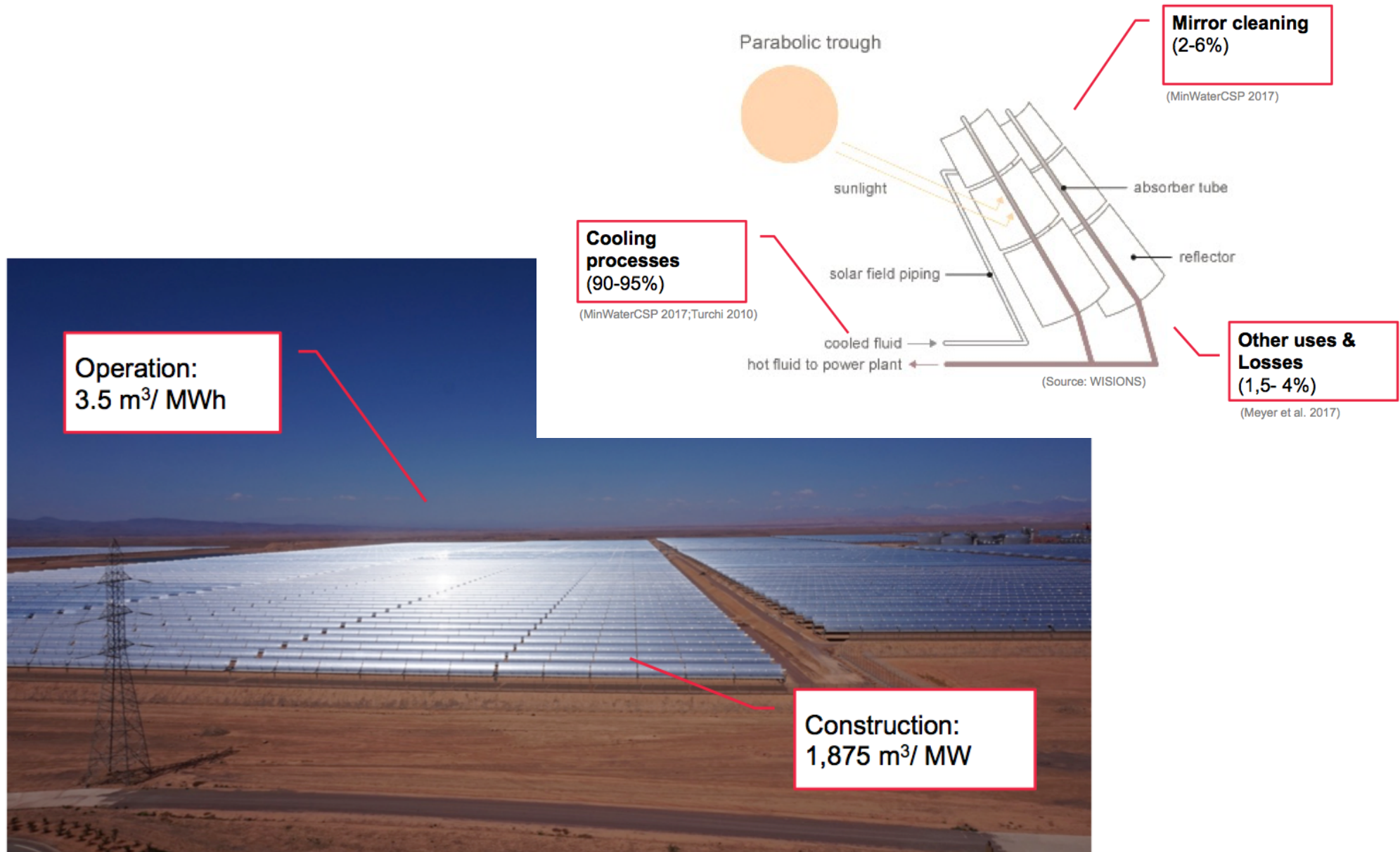
“In research, politics and industry **the issue of water conservation is a key challenge** in order to promote the **acceptance** and further **implementation** of CSP technology.”

(DLR 2016)

Concentrated Solar Power (CSP)

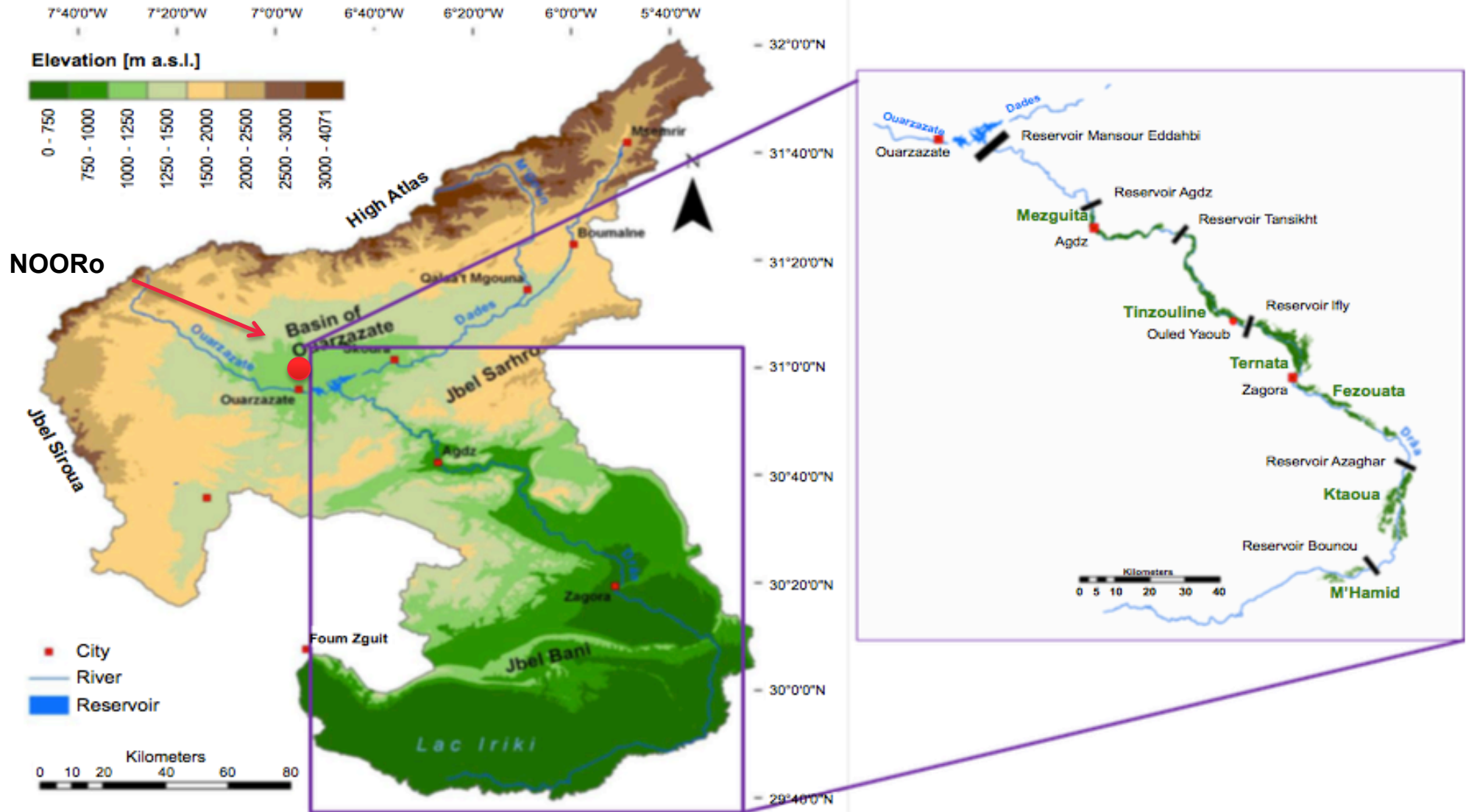


Average water demand of CSP power plants with water cooling (%) and forecast of average water demand at Noor₁ – CSP Plant in Ouarzazate



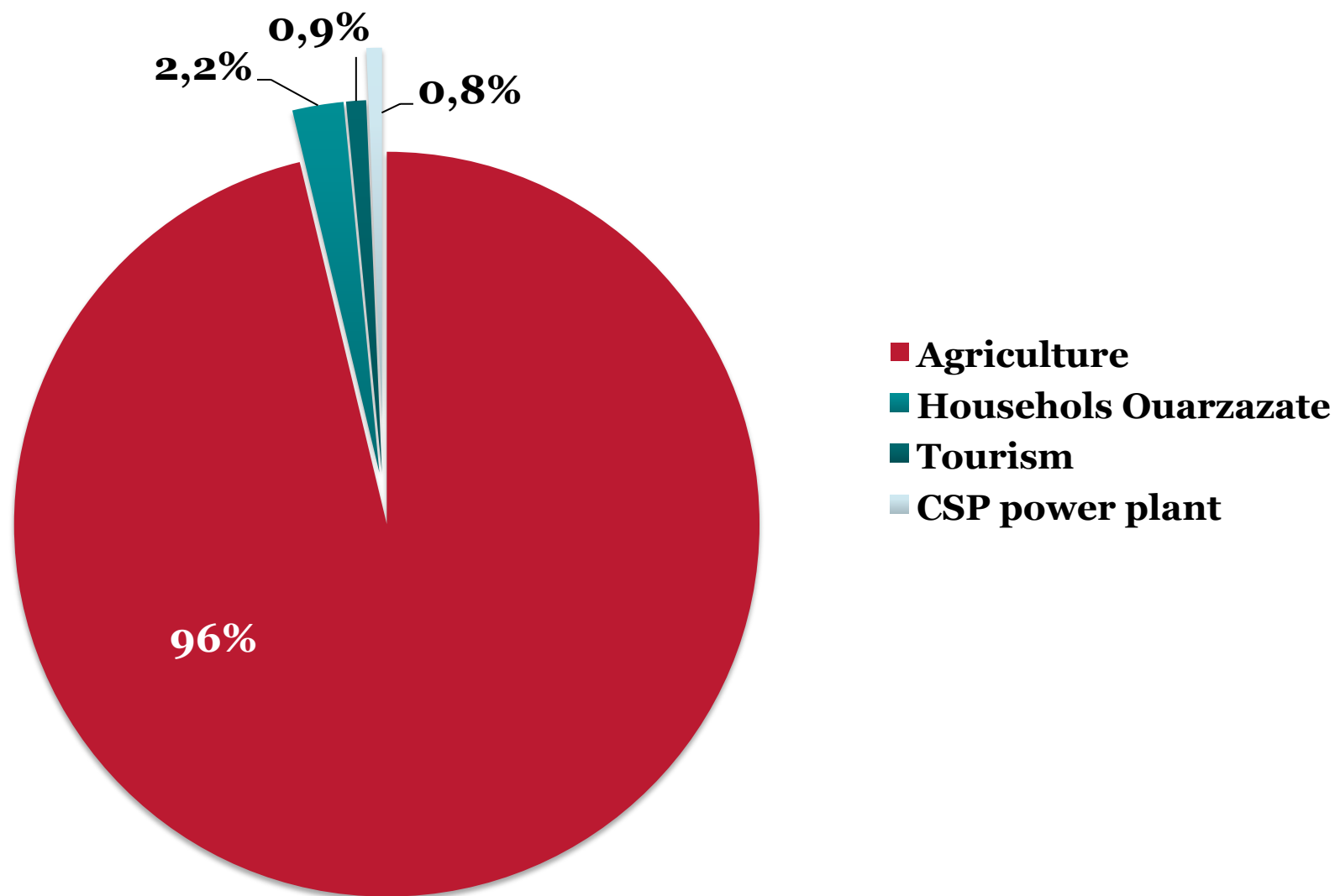
Research area

Drâa Valley and Ouarzazate



(Source: Karmaoui et al. 2014)

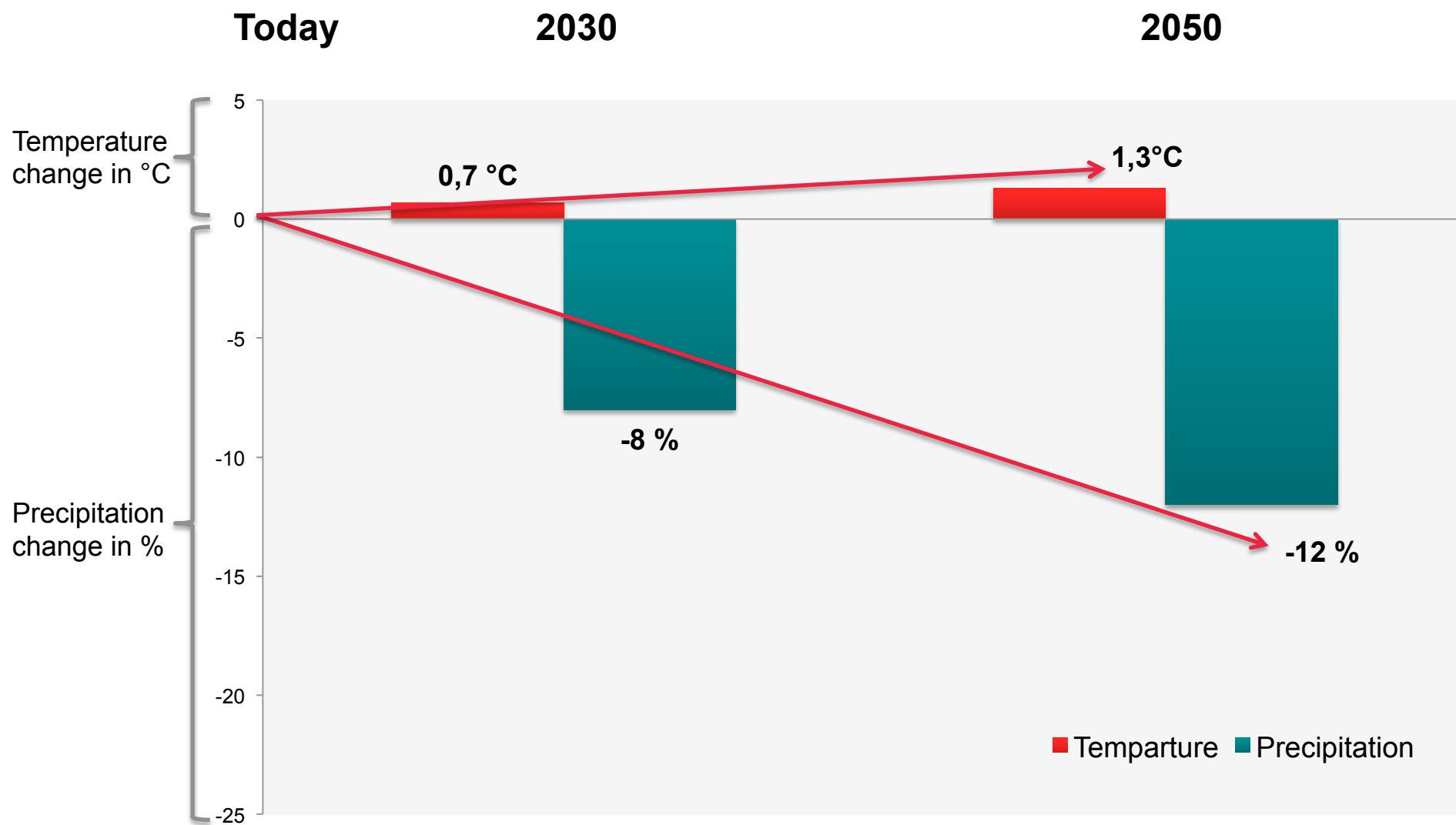
Share of water uses Mansour Eddahbi reservoir



(Sources: Heidecke 2009; Busche 2012; Social CSP 2015, Karmaoui et al. 2016)

Water supply scenarios

Climate change scenarios temperature and precipitation trends in the region of the Drâa Valley



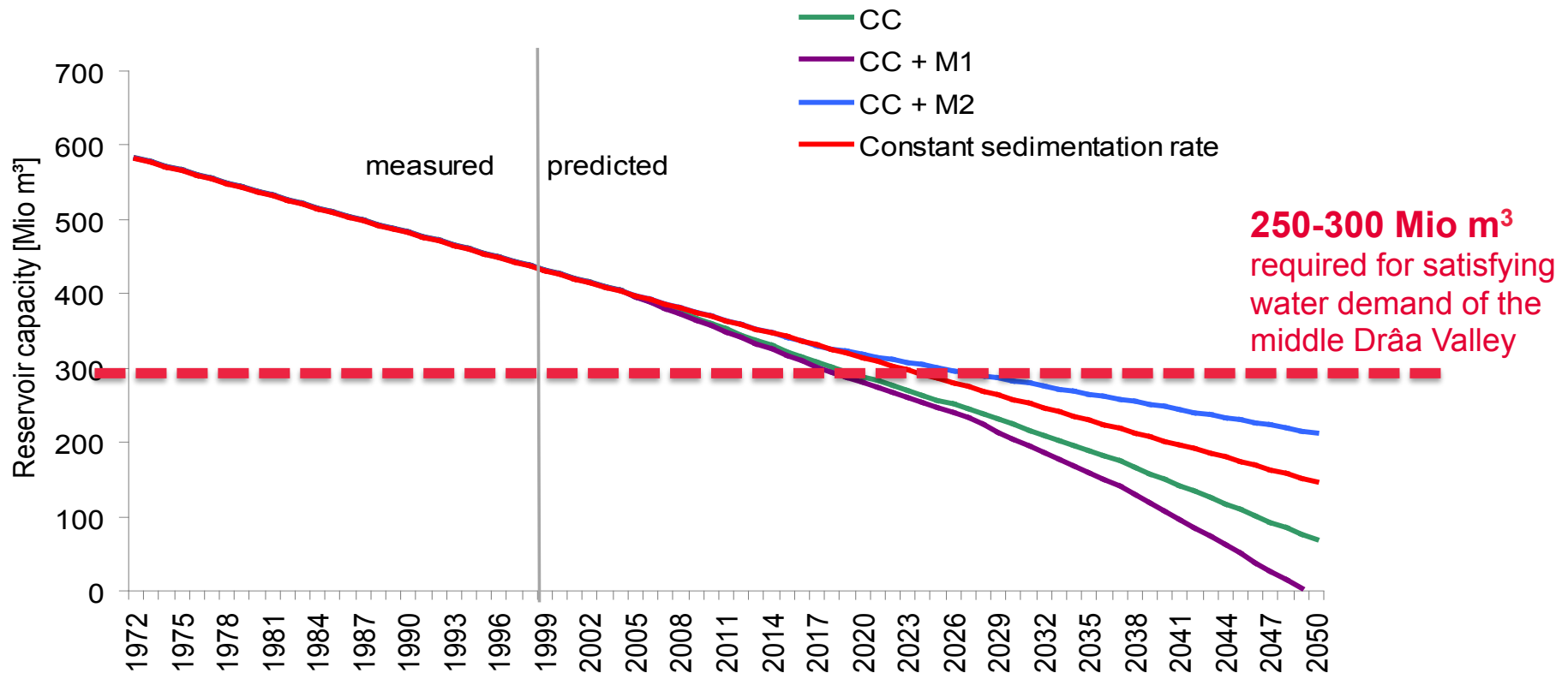
Temperature and precipitation trends from REMO compared to baseline 1978-2007

(Source: Busche 2012)

Water supply scenarios

Water availability “Mansour Eddahbi” reservoir
under consideration of climate change scenarios

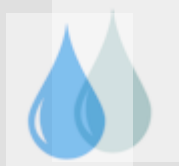
Diekkrüger et al. (2010):



Scenario development

Water supply

Future water supply considering
climate change impacts



→ **Water resource scenarios:**

(data based on climate change scenarios)

W1

W2

Wx

Water demand

Future development with regard to **socio-economic pathways
and technologies**

→ **Water demand scenarios:**

(Scenario development and validation together with local
stakeholders)

T1

Tx

E1

E2

Ex

Scenario combinations



Critical combinations?

Measures to avoid critical scenarios

Measures with focus on energy

Technological options to reduce the water consumption of the power plant

M1

M2

Measures with focus on water

Sectorial options to reduce the water consumptions in sectors such as agriculture etc.

M3

M5

Mx

Criteria for assessment of measures

Multi-criteria assessment of measures

Preferred measures

Development of potential solutions

Assessment approach

Ranging from the regulatory framework and governance systems respectively

Framework

Regulatory framework, social and political context

Identification and discussion

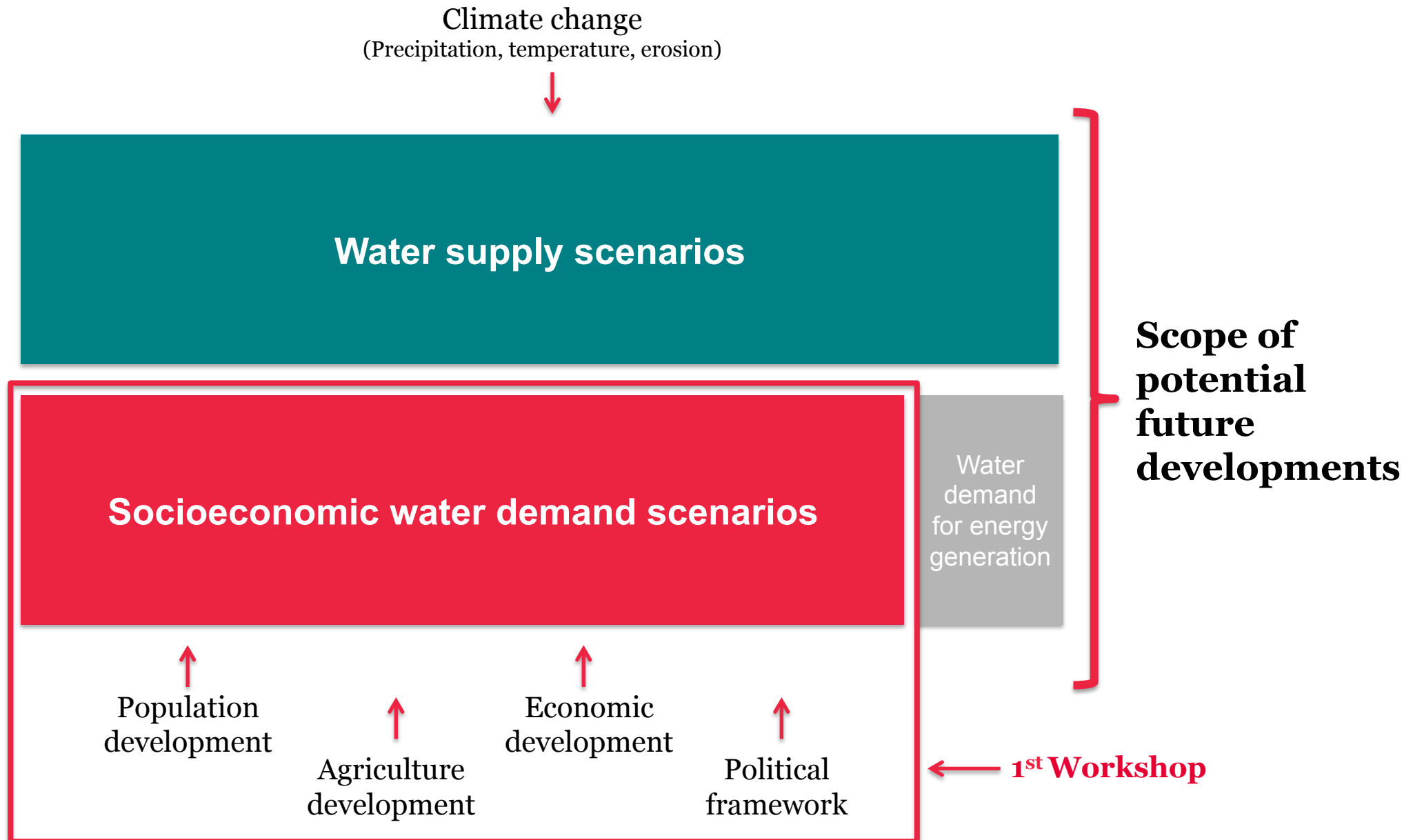
Potential solutions for addressing challenges in middle and long-term (participative modelling)

Implementation

Institutional innovations and implementation plan

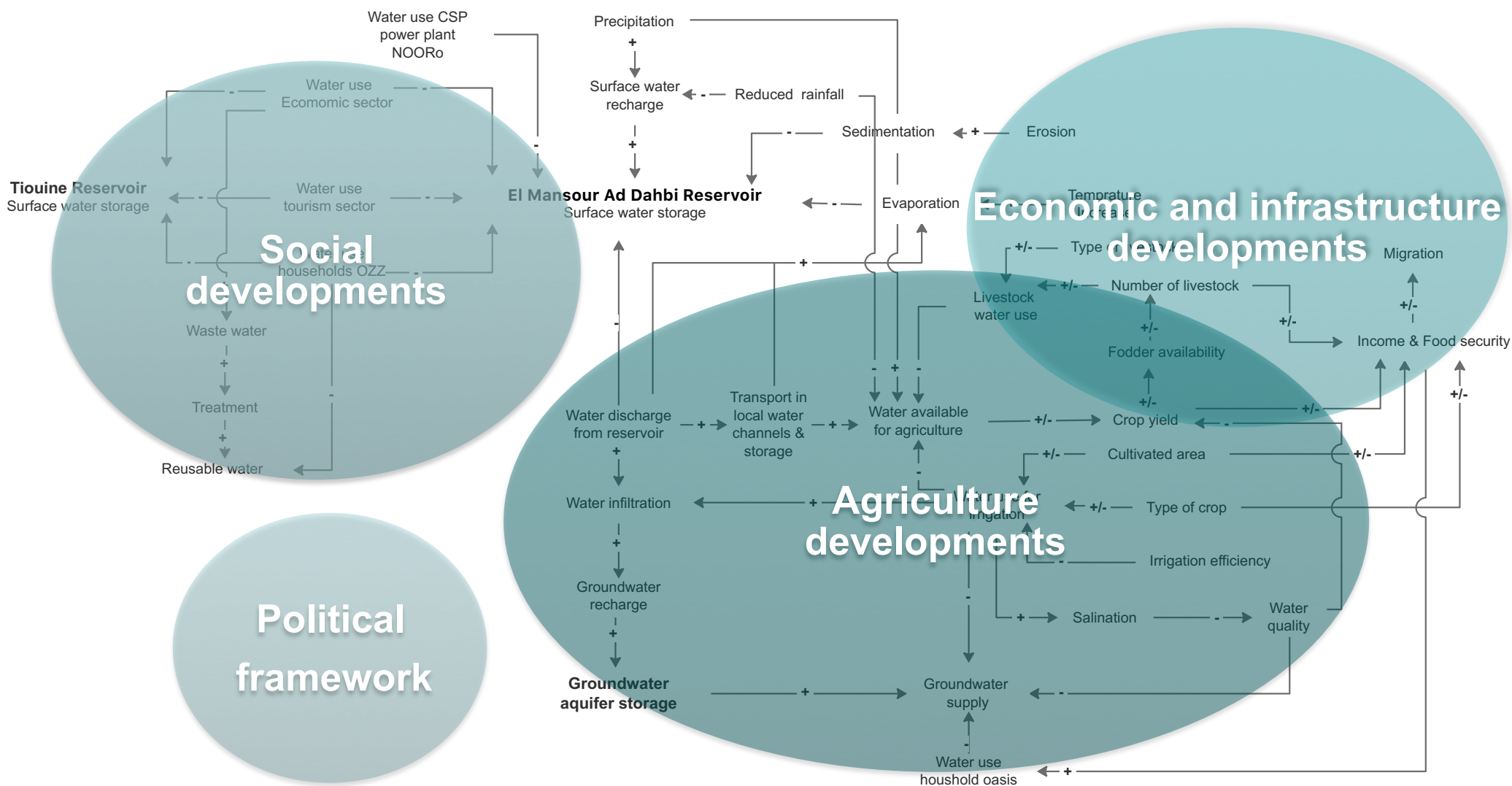
Derivation of conceptual framework

Systematization of developed approaches and methods for transferability to **further regions** with similar challenges



Identifying factors influencing the water demand

System mapping based on literature review



Identifying critical links

Overview links influencing the water demand and use

Agriculture developments

- Cultivated area
- Choice of crop types
- Irrigation with groundwater
- Irrigation efficiency
- Livestock numbers
- Water quality

Social developments

- Population development (oasis/ towns)
- Lifestyle developments
- Food production

Economic & infrastructure developments

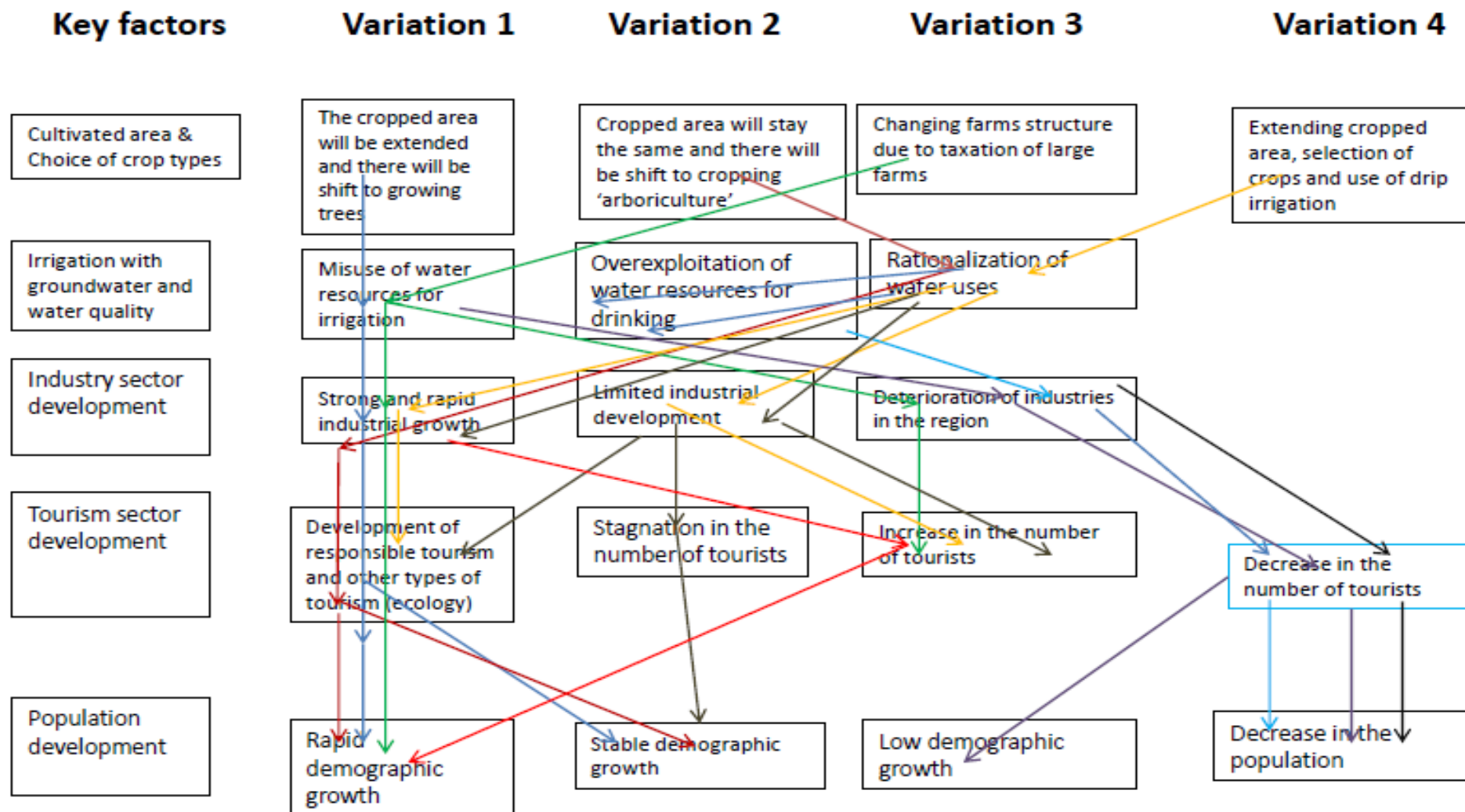
- Tourism sector development
- Industry sector development
- Economic development
- Transport infrastructure development

Policy framework

- Subsidies and support programs

Key factor analysis

Discussion of potential future developments of key factors



(Source: MENARES 2018)

S1 Business as usual



A scenario that assumes there will be **no significant changes to current water use patterns** in agriculture and no major changes in water use technologies. People's priorities remain the same and no major changes in policies occur.

S2 Economic growth first



A scenario that assumes the **exploitation of water resources to foster rural development**. Focus on cash crop production and modern technologies promise short-term economic benefits until water resources are exhausted.

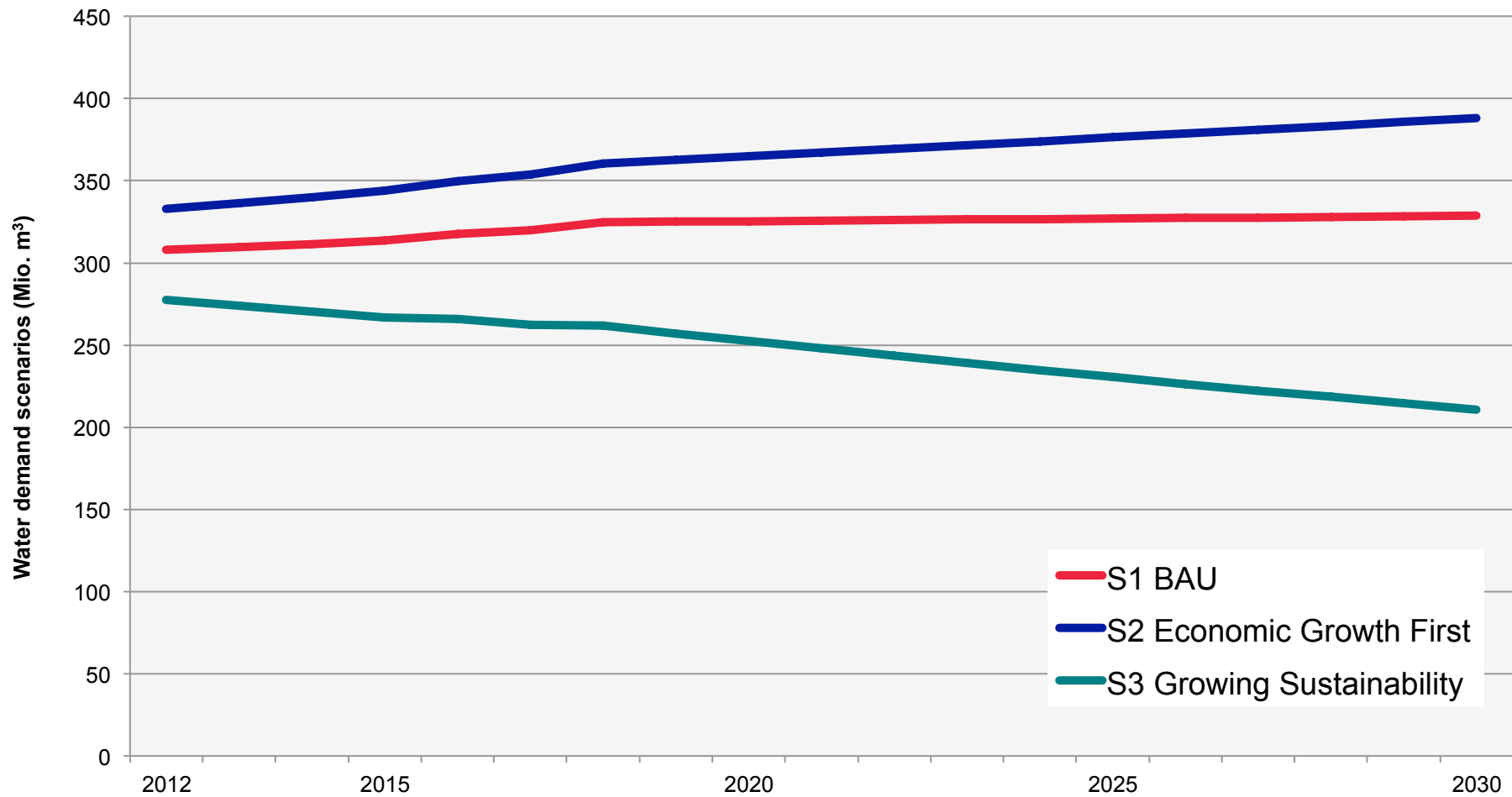
S3 Growing sustainability



A scenario that assumes a development which stays **within the sustainable limits of the available water resources** by applying various water conservation and efficiency measures. Strong commitment by population to avert a water crisis.

Scenario storylines

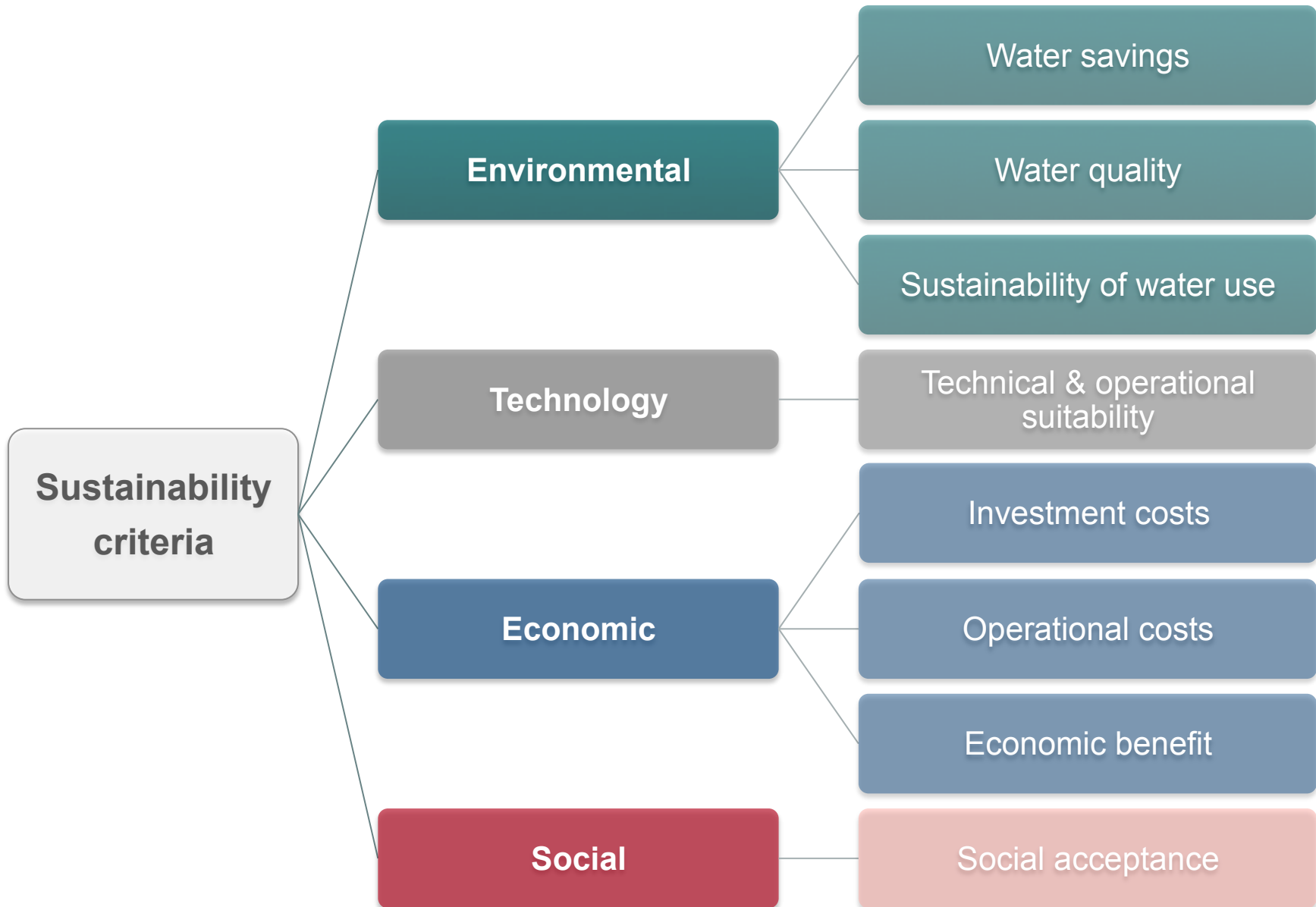
Quantification of water demand scenarios for 3 different storylines





Evaluation criteria

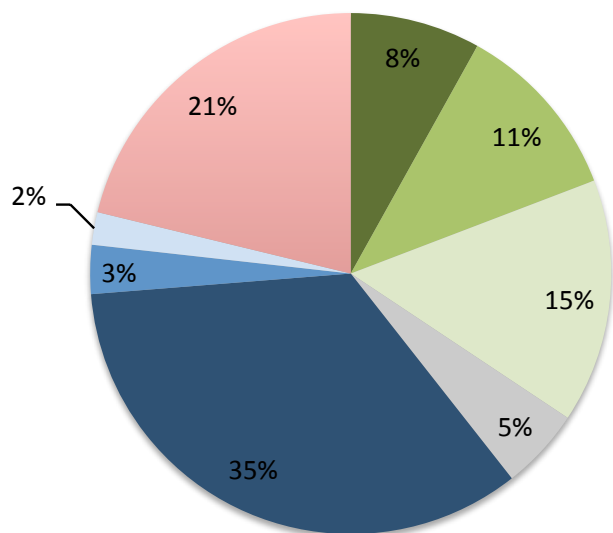
Criteria overview and relevant factors for measures



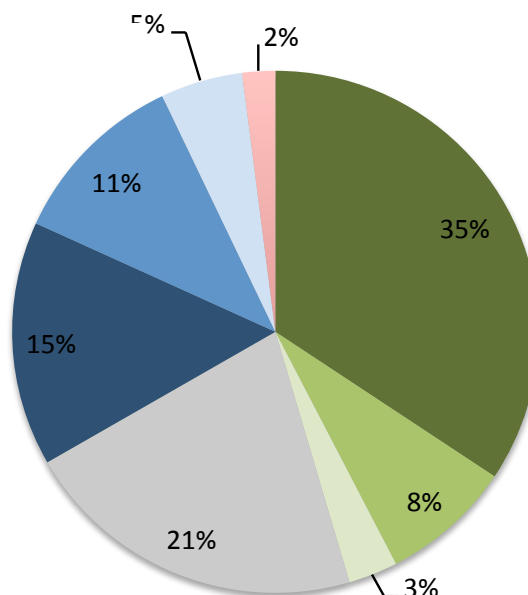
Evaluation Criteria

Criteria weighting

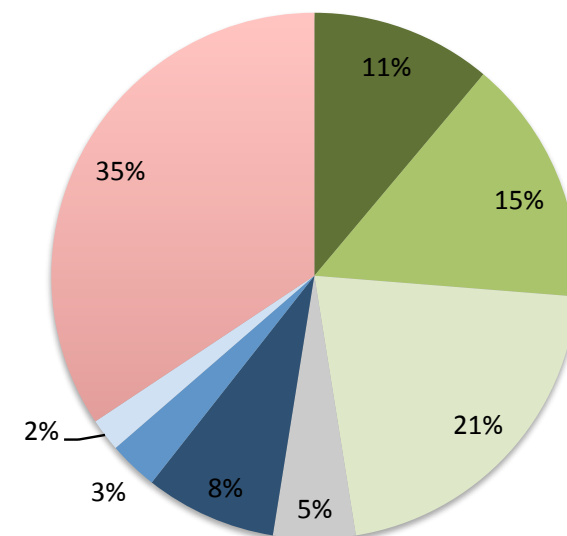
Farmers



Administration



Civil society group

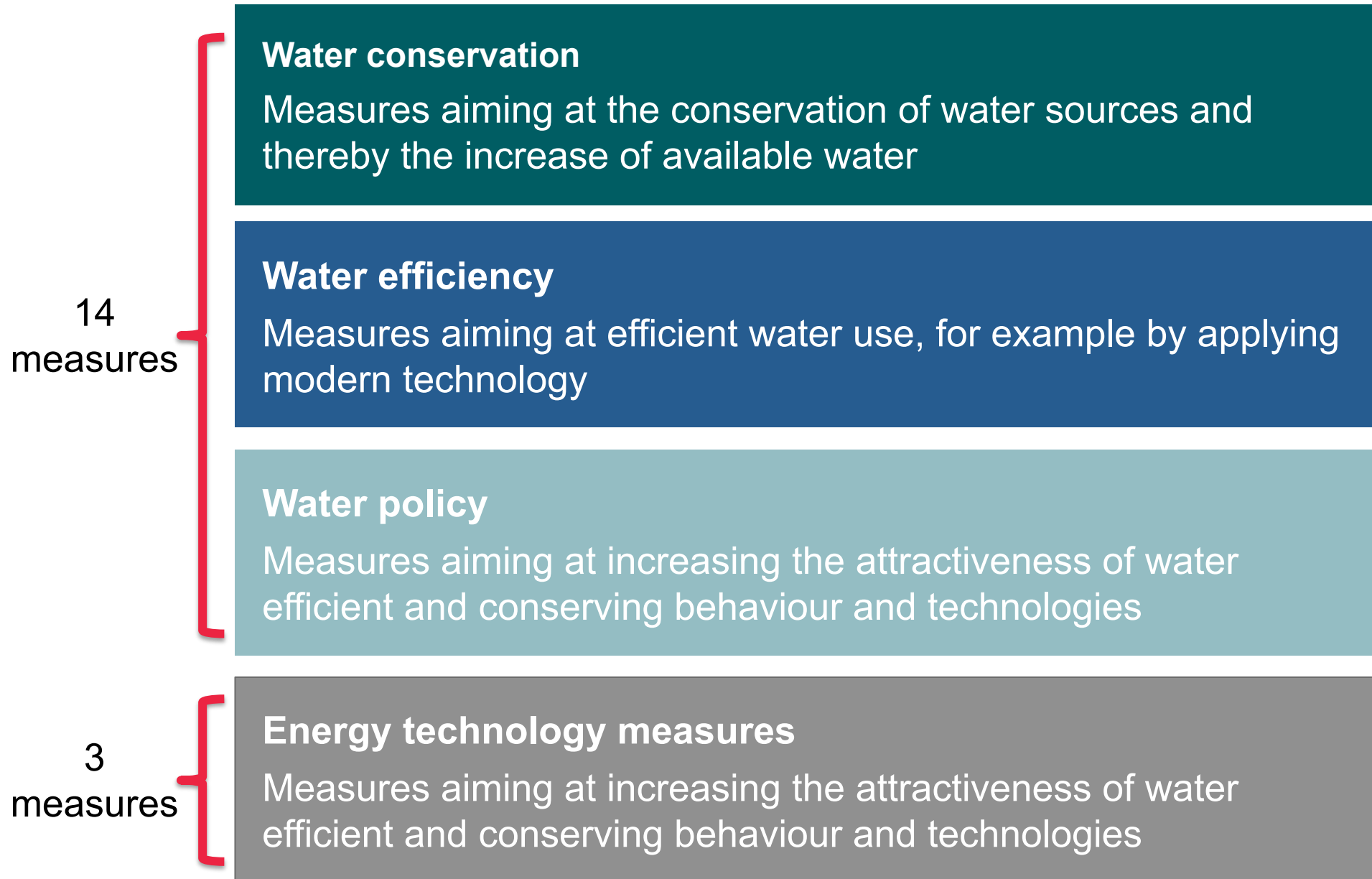


- C1 Water savings
- C3 Sustainability of water use
- C5 Investment cost
- C7 Economic benefit

- C2 Water quality
- C4 Technical and operational suitability
- C6 Operation & maintenance costs
- C8 Social acceptance

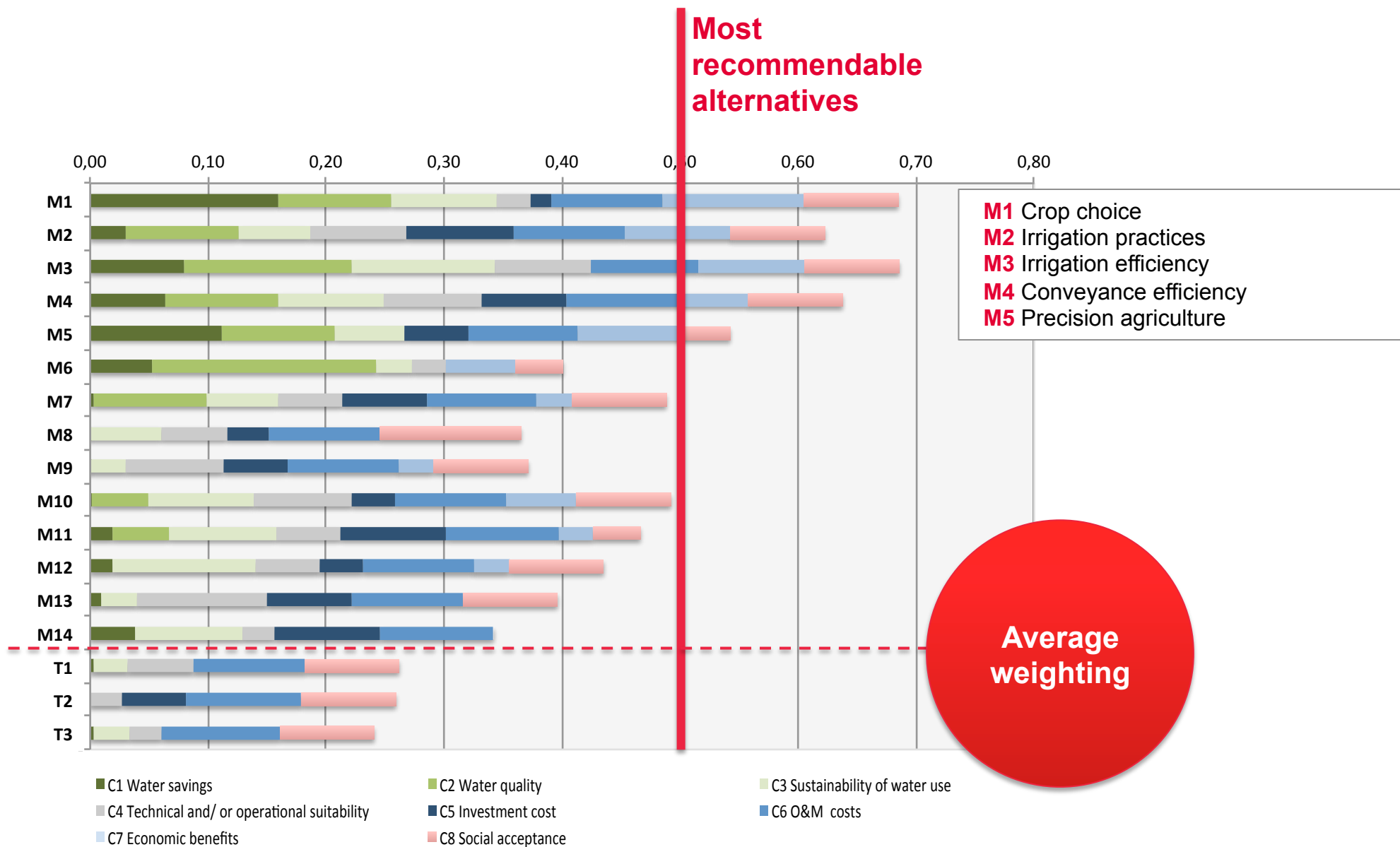
Water saving measures

Categories of the measures



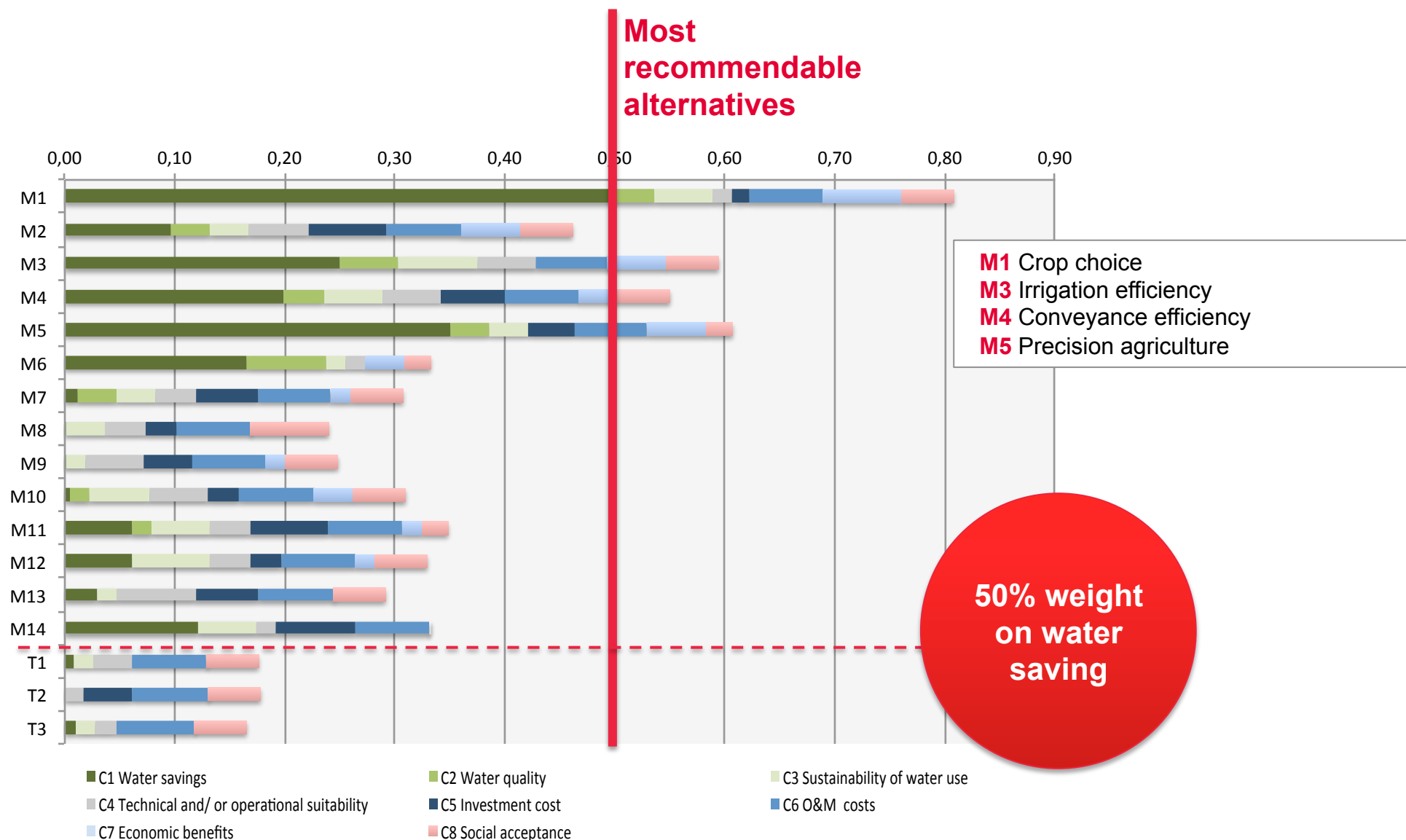
Evaluation of measures to address water challenges

Results Multi criteria-analysis (MCA)



Evaluation of measures to address water challenges

Results Multi criteria-analysis (MCA)



Evaluation of measures to address water challenges

Results Multi criteria-analysis (MCA)

Most recommendable alternatives

- M1** Crop choice
- M2** Irrigation practices
- M3** Irrigation efficiency
- M4** Conveyance efficiency
- M5** Precision agriculture
- M7** Wastewater treatment
- M11** Aligning the national water and agriculture strategies

4

4

4

5

3

1

1

- These measures are evaluated to be preferable, **regardless of the weighting-set applied**, and all of them **focus on the agricultural sector**.
- **Technological adaptations in the solar thermal power plants**, on the other hand, **are less advantageous alternatives**.



Solution strategies

Evaluating opinion and attitude of stakeholders to address water stress reduction strategies

Overall objective

Debate between stakeholders and multi-stakeholder understanding

Ranking strategies

In different group discussions strategies are ranked conform the implementation on the respective measures

Consensus finding

- Targeted training and information of citizens is the first step towards introducing water saving measures
- Assistance in implementing technical solutions as prerequisite
- Combining measures from other regions of the world with traditional working methods to counteract water scarcity

Conclusion

Capacity building in the context of the Water-Energy.Nexus

- Interdisciplinary research is needed to address the **Water-Energy-Nexus** at different levels and to consider relevant stakeholders
- Participatory approach resulted in substantial **learning effect**
 - **Long-term thinking**
 - **Dynamic thinking**
 - **Multi-criteria assessment**
- Local workshops contribute to **horizon awareness** for environmental conservation topics
- Capacity building and bringing different stakeholder together result in **high acceptability** of implemented measures and strategies

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Thank you very much for your attention!

For further information, please visit

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