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**GROW**WATER AS A GLOBAL RESOURCE

# InoCotton GROW



REDUCING THE WATER FOOTPRINT OF THE GLOBAL COTTON-TEXTILE INDUSTRY TOWARDS THE UN-SDGs

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Dr. Frank-Andreas Weber (FiW) and InoCottonGROW Project Team February 20th, 2019





# MID-TERM CONFERENCE AT UNIVERSITY OF AGRICULTURE, FAISALABAD













Invitation to Mid-Term Conference

Water Footprints of the Cotton-Textile Value Chain: Environmental Repercussions from Field to Hanger

January 29 to February 02, 2019

VENUE New Senate Hall University of Agriculture Faisalabad

Jointly Organized by Faculty of Agricultural Engineering & Technology, UNIVERSITY OF AGRICULTURE FAISALABAD & BMBF-InoCottonGROW Project Partners



### InoCotton GROW



### **COOPERATION PARTNERS**



























































### **COTTON-TEXTILE VALUE CHAIN**



	Germany	Pakistan
Population	82 million	208 million
Cotton Production	-	1.8 million tons
People employed in Cotton Textile-Retailing Value Chain	94'000	> 25 million
Import of Textiles and Clothing	42 Billion EUR (1.3 Billion EUR directly from Pakistan)	
Turnover of Textile Retailing Business	63 Billion EUR	-

#### UN-SDG 6 "Clean Water and Sanitation" and related Targets in 2015 (UN-STAT 2018, <a href="https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/">https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/</a>)

6.1.1 Population using safely managed drinking water	99.2 %	35.6 %
6.3.2 River water bodies with good ambient water quality	35.1 %	No data
6.4.2 Level of water stress	41.5 %	102.5 %
3.9.2 Mortality due to unsafe water and sanitation per 100,000 population	0.6	19.6
2.1.1 Prevalence of undernourishment	<2.5%	19.9%



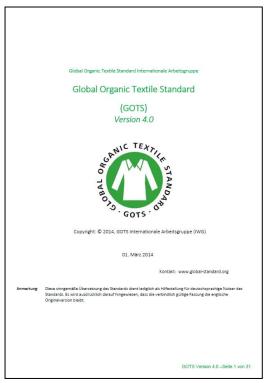


# **WASTEWATER TREATMENT AND WATER QUALITY**

Due to public pressure, brands are increasingly demanding their producers to comply with environmental standards.







ZDHC (2016) OEKO-TEX (2017) GOTS (2014)

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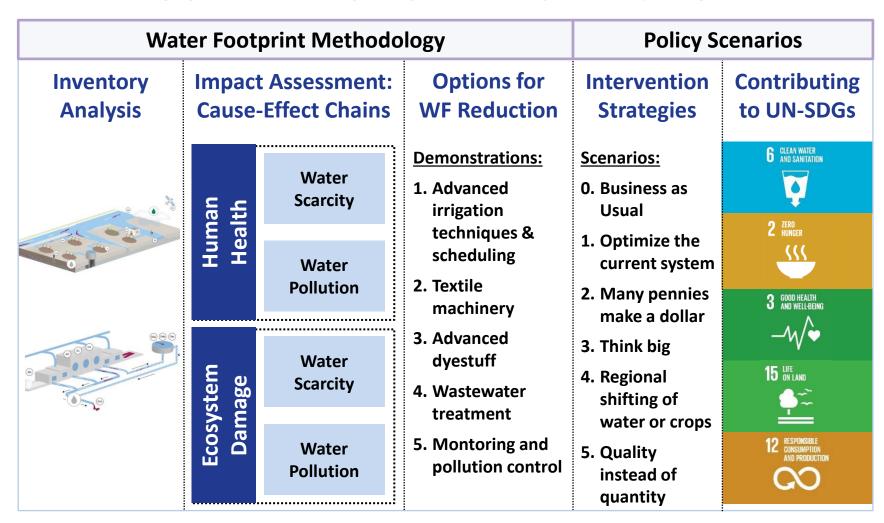


### **PROJECT GOALS**

- 1. Make the water footprint a meaningful steering indicator for decision-makers, retailers & consumers
- 2. How water-intensive is the Cotton-Textile Value Chain really? From inventory analysis to impact assessment in Punjab
- 3. How to improve: Five demonstration projects
- **4. Scenarios:** consistent options for intervention given the current economic and institutional framework
- 5. Contribution towards **UN-Sustainable Development Goals**
- 6. Support **German retailers & consumers** in sustainable consumption



### WATER FOOTPRINT AS A STEERING INDICATOR





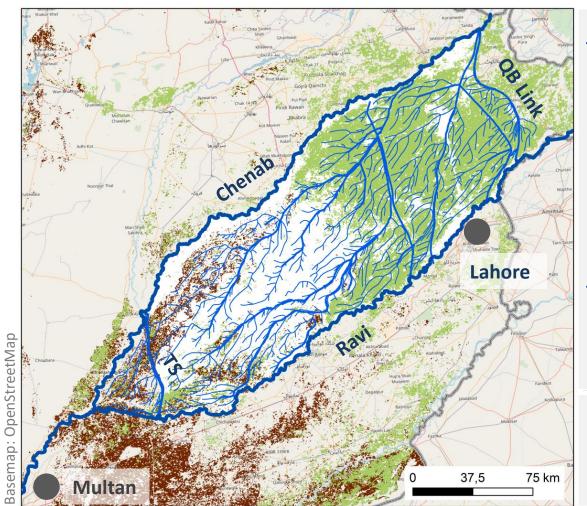
### **IMPACT ASSESSMENT: CAUSE-EFFECT CHAINS**

### **Water Scarcity Water Pollution** (CE1) Impact of water scarcity on (CE2) Impact of water pollution on loss of yield and malnutrition drinking water quality **Human Health** Fi∀ © FiW (CE3) Impact of water scarcity on (CE4) Impact on river water quality and **Ecosystem Damage** damage to freshwater ecosystems toxicity to aquatic ecosystems Kalhoro et al (2016): Kotri BarRage

asemap:



# (M1) SATELLITE REMOTE SENSING



### **Land-Use Land-Cover Mapping** (2005-2017)

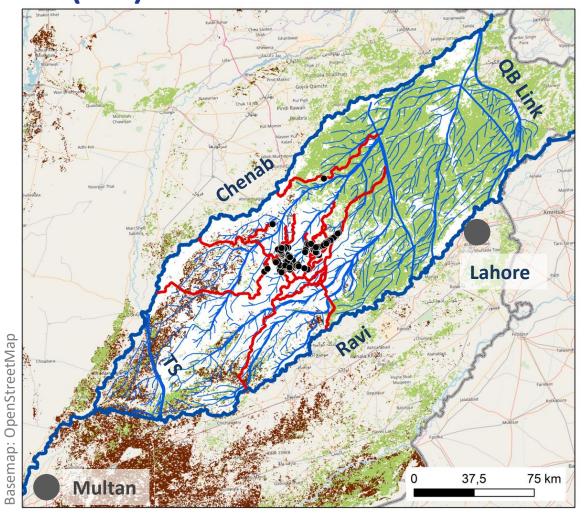
- MODIS NDVI: 250 m resolution
- Sentinel 1 & 2: 20 m resolution
- Ground truthing: 1400 locations
- **Both unsupervised and** machine learning techniques

**Cotton in Punjab province:** 2.35 ± 0.21 million ha (47% of cultivated irrigated land)

- Cotton
- Rice



# (M6) TEXTILE MILLS AND WASTEWATER IN LCC AREA



- 85 Textile processing mills in larger Faisalabad, approx. 10 with installed wastewater treatment
- Central Drains



Foto: © FiW



# (M5) COTTON FARMERS IN WARABANDI SYSTEM

### **FACE-TO-FACE INTERVIEWS WITH 152 + 69 FARMERS**

	Average	(Range)
Age	42	(19 - 80)
Schooling	10 years	(0-19)
Land ownership	2 ha	(0 – 40 ha)
Net income	1768 €/a	(177 - 42440 €/a)
Water shortage	70% experience water shortages (mainly April/May and winter)	
Water theft	26% complain when upstream farmers use more water than allowed in Warabandi system	
Raw Cotton Yield	<b>2499 kg/ha</b> ± 1500 kg/ha	
Groundwater abstraction in Kharif	<b>184 mm</b> ± 27 mm	



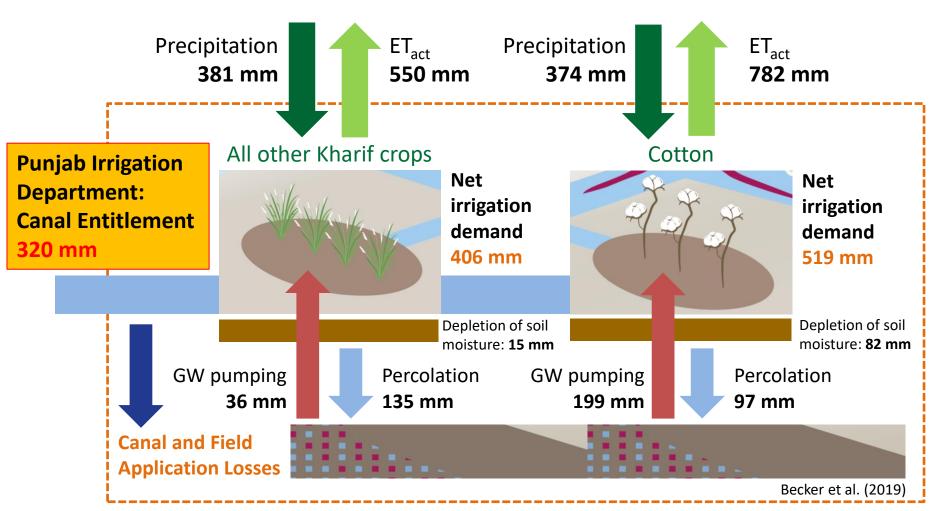


Zimmermann et al. (2018) and Usman et al. (2017)



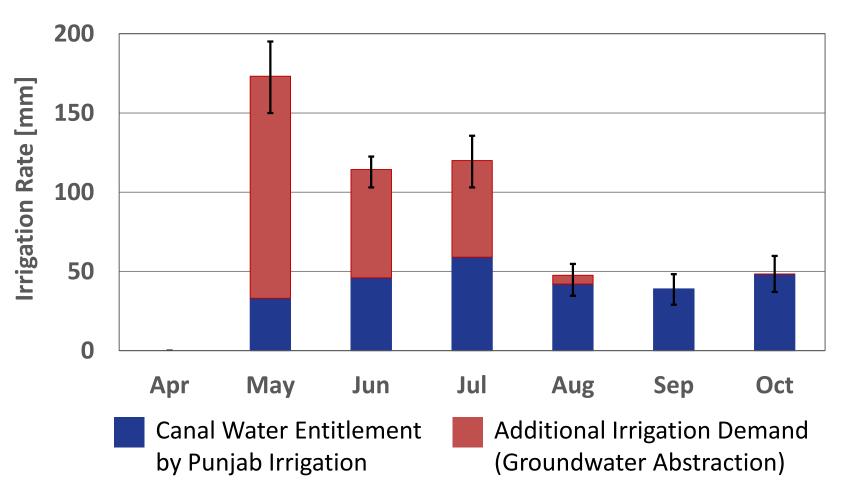
# (M3) HYDROLOGIC SWAT MODEL IN LCC AREA

**CROP IRRIGATION IN KHARIF SEASON (MEAN 2004-2013)** 



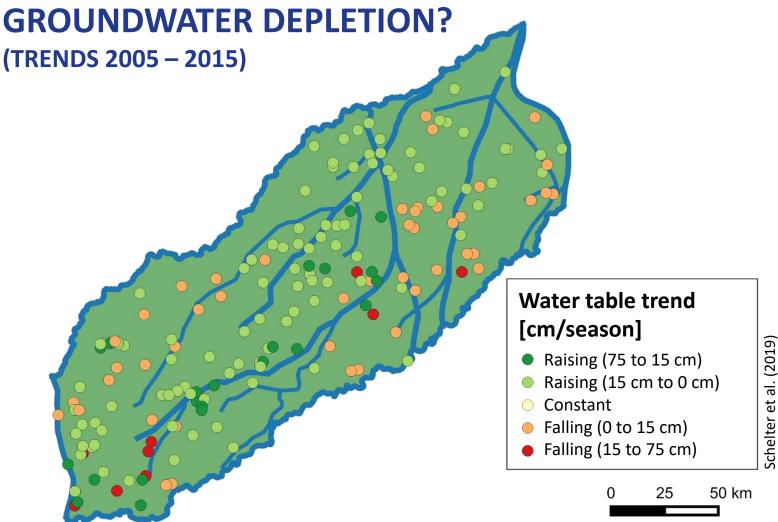


# (M3) DEMAND FOR COTTON IRRIGATION



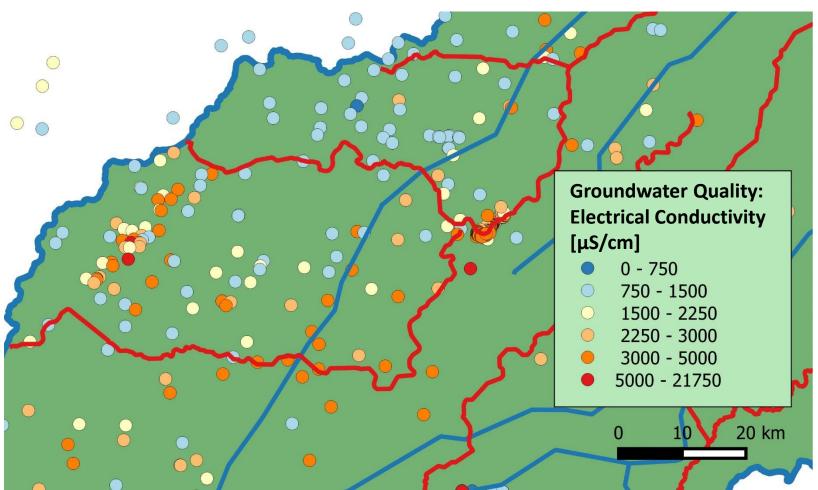


(M4) HYDRAULIC GROUNDWATER MODEL (FEFLOW)





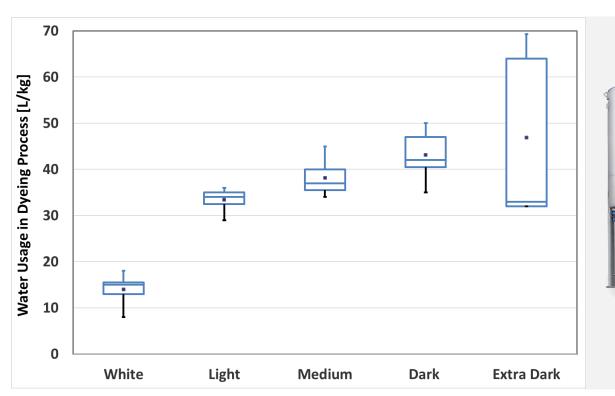
# (M4) GROUNDWATER QUALITY





# (M7) WATER USE OF EXHAUST DYEING MACHINERY

THIES IMASTER OPERATED IN PAKISTAN (N=7-9)





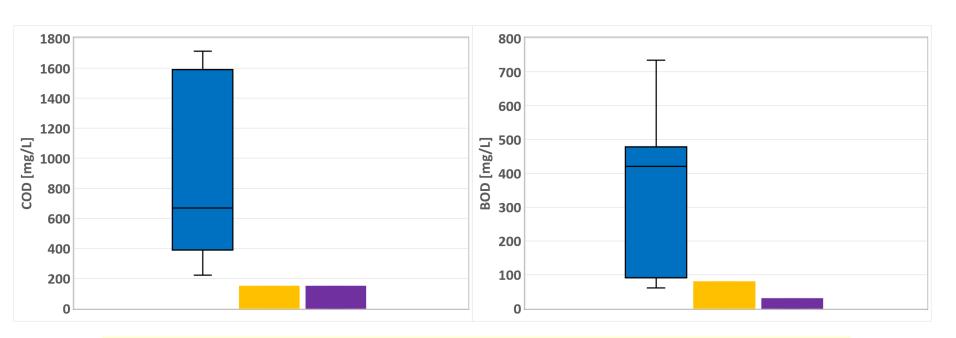
Freericks, THIES (2018)





### (M6) WASTEWATER OF TEXTILE PROCESSING PLANTS

#### **RESULTS OF 9 COMPANY SURVEYS**



- Box-Plot of Wastewaster Compositions (n=9)
- Pakistan National Emission Standard
- Zero Discharge of Hazardous Chemicals (ZDHC) Foundational



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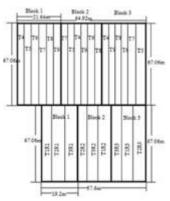
# (D1) IMPROVED WATER PRODUCTIVITY

	Yield [t/ha]	Efficiency	Productivity [kg raw cotton / m³ gross irrigation]
Furrow full irrigation	2.95	64%	0.48
<b>Drip irrigation</b>	3.25	90%	0.68
Furrow 10% deficit	2.64	71%	0.48
Furrow 20% deficit	2.35	80%	0.48

Tischbein (2018)

# Irrigation experiments with UAF at WMRC





# Area supplied by the Mungi Distributary Canal

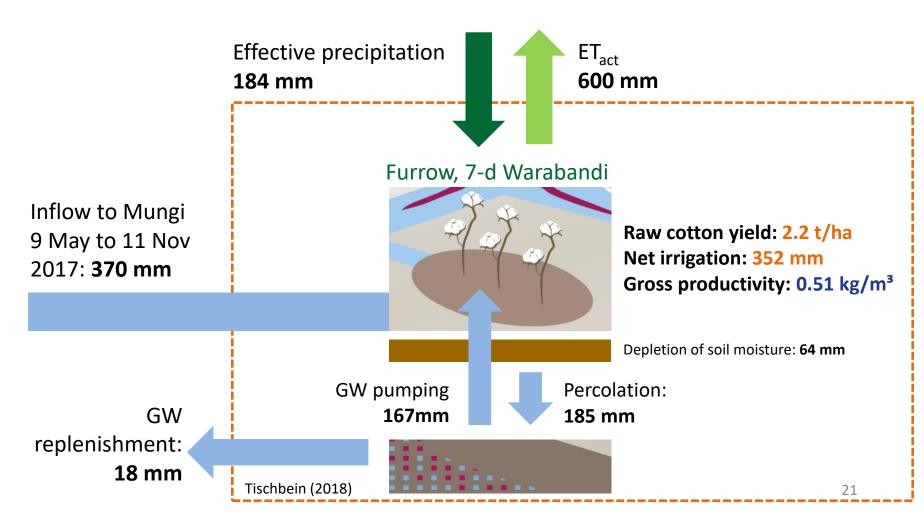






## (M2) FLEXIBLE IRRIGATION SCHEDULING IN MUNGI

**Options evaluation by FAO-AquaCrop Model** 







# (D2/D3) WATER-EFFICIENCY IN EXHAUST DYEING

From 69 to 52-62 L/kg for black shade dyeing by THIES online process control and down to 38 L/kg by CHT advanced dyestuff 4SUCCESS



Freericks, THIES (2018)

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# (D4) ANAEROBIC TREATMENT OF DESIZING WASTEWATER

63% COD reduction plus biogas production 0.33 m³/kg COD















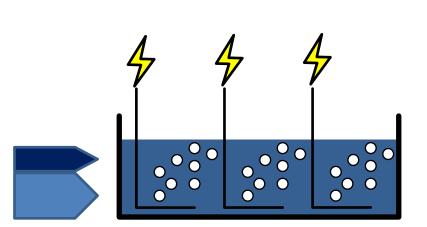




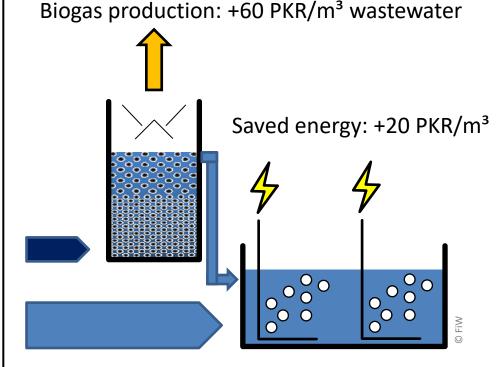
# (D4) ANAEROBIC TREATMENT OF DESIZING WASTEWATER

63% COD reduction plus biogas production 0.33 m<sup>3</sup>/kg COD

Full Aerobic Effluent Treatment Plant for Mixed Textile Wastewater



Aerobic Effluent Treatment Plant after Anaerobic Pretreatment of Desizing Wastewater



Operation and Maintenance: -30 PKR/m³



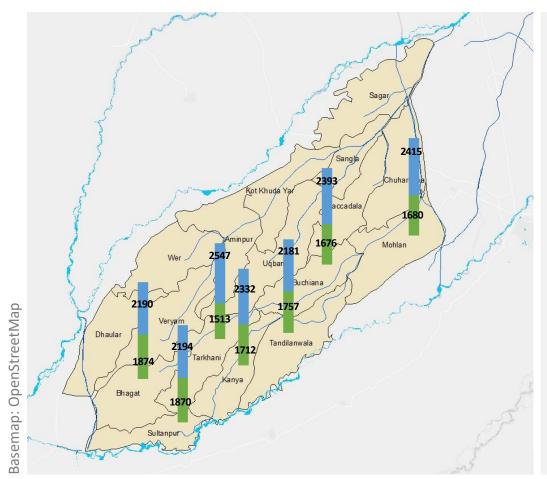
POLICY SCENARIOS FOR REDUCING THE WATER FOOTPRINT TOWARDS ACHIEVING UN-SDGs

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### **GREEN AND BLUE WATER CONSUMPTION**



Water consumption in cotton farming (production weighted average):

2318 L blue/kg raw cotton 1723 L green/kg raw cotton

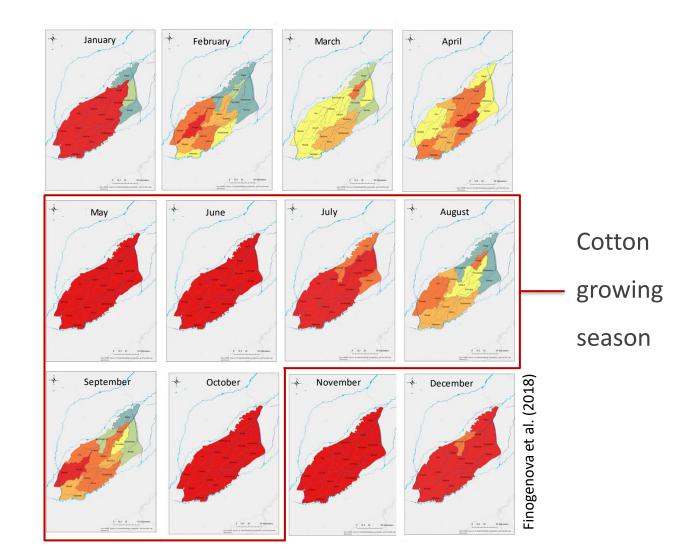
higher than previous literature data for Punjab (Mekonnen & Hoekstra, 2011)

1898 L blue water/kg
1122 L green water/kg

Finogenova et al. (2018)



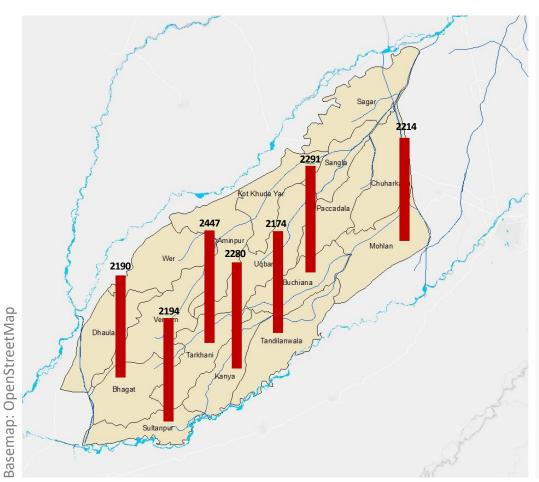
### **WATER SCARCITY ASSESSMENT**







# WATER SCARCITY FOOTPRINT (WSF)



Water Scarcity Footprint (WSF) (production weighted average):

2269 L deprived/kg raw cotton

above results obtained using water scarcity factors on a country and/or watershed level (Berger et al., 2014, 2018)

1594 L deprived/kg raw cotton

Finogenova et al. (2018)



### **GREY WATER FOOTPRINT**

### **Cotton Farming**

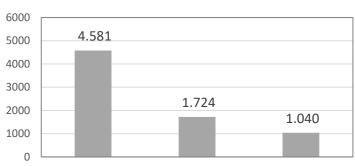
- Calculation based on NO<sub>3</sub>- leaching from fertilizers (depend on threshold, leaching rate, and calculation method applied)
- Pesticide toxicity: impact assessment on human health and ecosystems under way

### **Textile Wastewater**

- Calculation based on most penalizing water quality parameters (BOD or COD)
- Heavy metals toxicity: impact assessment under way

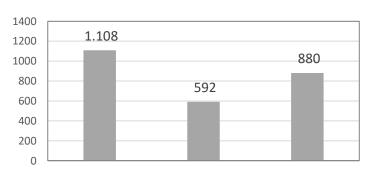
Product Environmental Footprint (PEF)
Water Footprint Network (WFN)
Zero Discharge of Hazardous Chemicals, foundational (ZDHC-f)
National Environmental Quality Standards of Pakistan (NEQS)

### **Grey WF [L/kg raw cotton]**



InoCottonGROW InoCottonGROW Hoekstra (2006) (PEF guidance) (WFN method)

### Grey WF [L/kg fabric]



InoCottonGROW InoCottonGROW Hoekstra (2006)
(ZDHC-f) (NEQS)





# **POLICY SCENARIO: "S2 MANY PENNIES MAKE A DOLLAR"**

	Options for intervention	WF	UN-SDGs Indicators
Cotton	<ul> <li>Promotion of flexible irrigation scheduling within Warabandi system</li> </ul>	1	6.4.2 (+) 2.1.1 (+)
S	• Promotion of advanced irrigaton techniques (e.g., drip)		2.3.1 (+)
ile	Promotion of water-efficient machinery in textile processing		7.b.1 (+)
Textile	Promotion of advanced dyestuff and process chemicals	$\Rightarrow$	6.4.1 (+) 12.4.1 (+)
Wastewater	<ul> <li>Installation and operation of effluent WWTPs in all large- and medium-size textile finishing plants</li> </ul>	1	6.1.1 (+) 6.3.1 (+) 3.9.3 (+) 7.3.1 (-)



### PRELIMINARY CONCLUSION & NEXT STEPS

### 1. WF as a Steering Indicator

- Installation of functioning wastewater treatment has a main impact on reducing grey water footprint
- For achieving UN-SDGs, other measures are also important

### 2. Workshops, Trainings, and Roadmap IWRM

- Punjab irrigation reform: Institutional gaps in water allocation prevail. Monitoring and sanctioning hardly exist
- Environmental authorities are currently not in a position to assure compliance with existing wastewater standards

### 3. Awareness Raising: Brands, Retailers, and Consumers

- Internet-based WF tool
- Integration of the WF concept into textile labels?
- 12-min Documentary Video available on YouTube





آپ کی توجہ کے لئے آپ کا شکریہ.

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