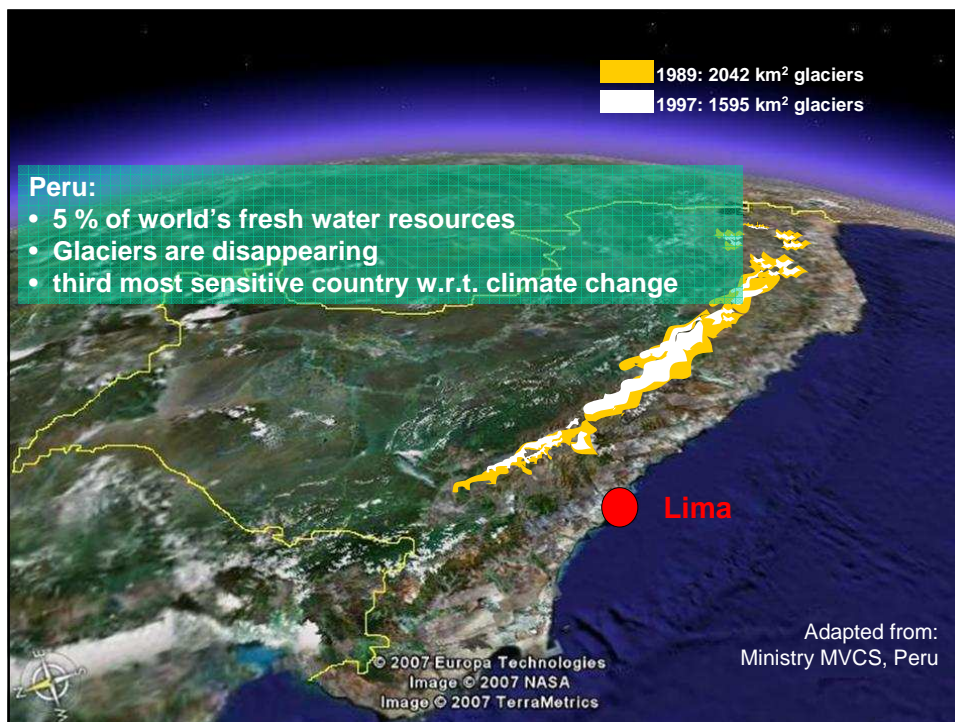


Water and Wastewater Management in megacities – the Lima example

Presenter: Dr Manfred Schütze,
ifak Magdeburg, Germany
manfred.schuetze@ifak.eu

LiWa

1



Introduction: Lima



The urban growth centre of Lima Metropolitana, Peru:

- 8 million inhabitants, annual population growth: 2 %
- Second-driest city of the world (9 mm annual rainfall)
- Water supply mainly from the Andes, some groundwater abstraction
- Institutional setting: many different institutions responsible for water



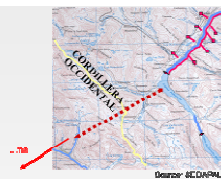
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Urban growth centre Lima: Water challenges

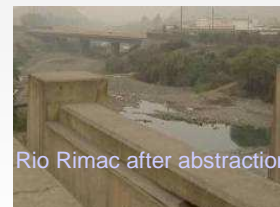


□ Water

- Water scarcity; Glaciers, Trans-Andean tunnels
- Water supply: River Rímac and increasing groundwater abstraction (ca. 20 m³/s)
- At present: only 15 % of wastewaters treated (SEDAPAL, 2009)
- some irrigation reuse



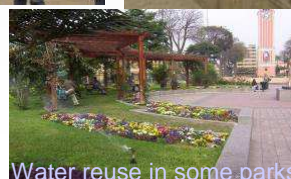
Water lorries for 20 % of population



Rio Rímac after abstraction

□ Energy

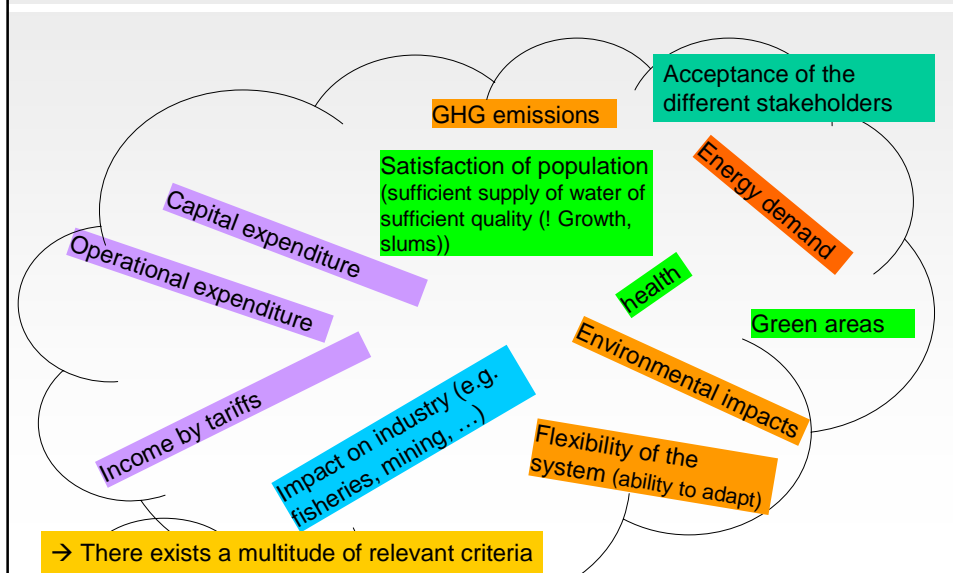
- Hydropower generation affected by glaciers
- Operation of water/wastewater infrastructure
- Conflicting water uses: supply, hydropower, fishing, mining



Water reuse in some parks

4

Potential criteria to assess metropolitan water systems and their sustainability



How to deal with the water system?



□ Potential options and measures to adapt to climate change

- Structural measures (**infrastructure projects**), e.g.
 - Additional reservoir lakes (for water supply and energy production)
 - Plants for **reuse** of wastewater
 - Leakage reduction, water-saving devices (e.g. dual-flush toilets)
 - Expansion of existing infrastructure (e.g. drinking water networks)
 - Improvement of existing plants
 - Desalination plants; Fog-catchers; water sensitive urban design
- **Non-structural measures**, e.g.
 - (Real time) control (resulting in better, more flexible use of existing infrastructure) – reservoir lakes, GW wells, distribution, plants, ...
 - Awareness-raising campaigns
 - Changes to water tariff structure, metering
 - Capacity building of experts and decision makers
- And many more

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Partners of the LiWa project



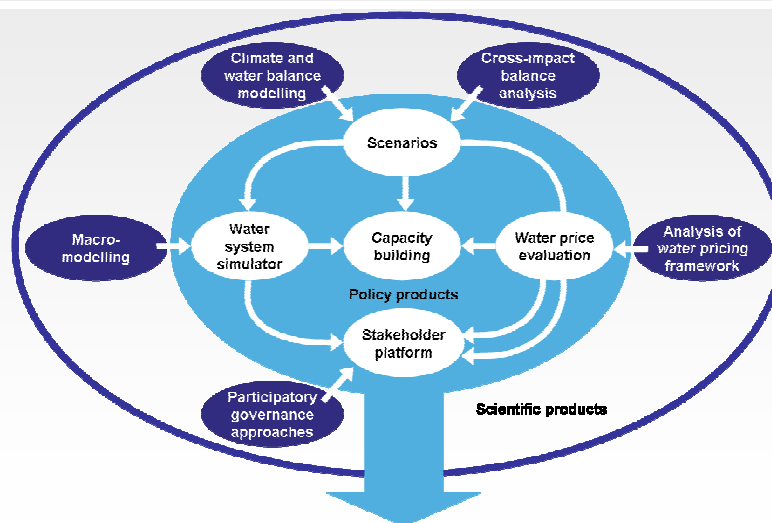
- Peru
 - SEDAPAL S.A.
 - Universidad Nacional de Ingenieria
 - Foro Ciudades para la Vida
 - FOVIDA
- Germany
 - ifak e. V. Magdeburg (Coordinator)
 - ZIRN, University of Stuttgart
 - IWS, University of Stuttgart
 - Leuphana University Lüneburg
 - Dr. Scholz & Dalchow



□ www.lima-water.de

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Methodology and products of LiWa

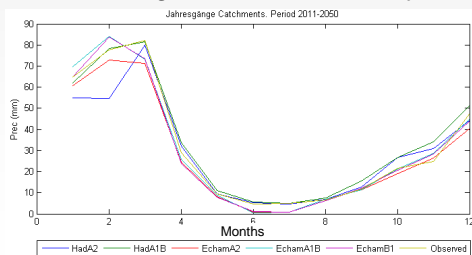


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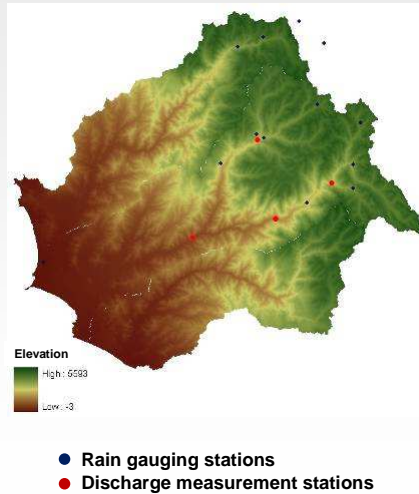
What happens in the catchments?



- Climate model regionalisation
- Water balance in river catchments
- Catchment runoff as input to modelling the urban water system



Annual precipitation pattern



Which are possible futures of Lima? Scenario building



Scenarios = possible futures

- Identification of most important descriptors, derivation of scenarios



| | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H | J | K | L | M |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| A Forma de Gobierno | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| A1 Gobierno con capacidad de decisión y con visión | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| A2 Gobierno sin capacidad de decisión y sin visión | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| B Gestión de la empresa | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| B1 Privatazación de la empresa de agua | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| B2 Empresa estatal con autonomía | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| B3 Empresa estatal sin autonomía | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| C Tarifas de Agua | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| C1 Tarifa de servicio convencional a base del costo | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| C2 Tarifa de servicio convencional a base del costo | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| C3 Tarifa de servicio no convencional con subsidio | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| C4 Tarifa de servicio no convencional sin subsidio | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| D Demografía | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| D1 Crecimiento de la población de Lima alto (+1.5%) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| D2 Crecimiento de la población de Lima medio (0.9%) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| D3 Deficit de agua | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| D4 Deficit de agua alto (demanda > oferta) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| D5 Deficit de agua medio | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| D6 Deficit de agua bajo | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| E Urban poverty | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| E1 Increasing urban poverty | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| E2 Constant urban poverty | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| E3 Decreasing urban poverty | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| F Water demand | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| F1 Increasing water consumption | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| F2 Shagunt water consumption | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| F3 Decreasing water consumption | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| G Water losses | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| G1 Increasing water network losses | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Progress and Products: Cross-impact balance and scenario building

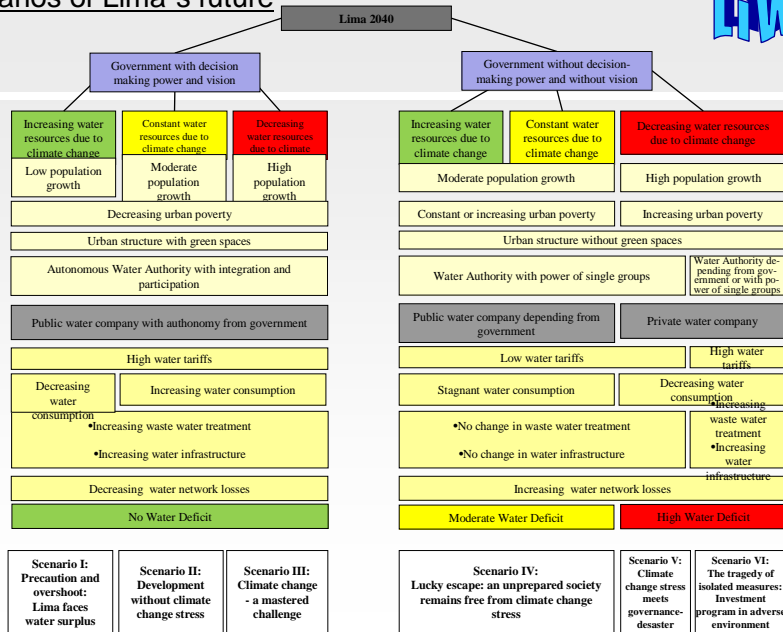


Variables describing the water sector in Lima (“descriptors”):



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Scenarios of Lima’s future



12

Modelling for sustainable water management in Lima



- Macromodelling: Representing the entire water and wastewater system of Lima in one single model
- Resource fluxes: water, quality; Energy, expenditure, revenue

Modelling of:

- Urban water system as an entirety
- Water, pollution, Energy, GWP, also qualitative parameters

Highly flexible (definition of processes, parameter and variable sets, etc.)

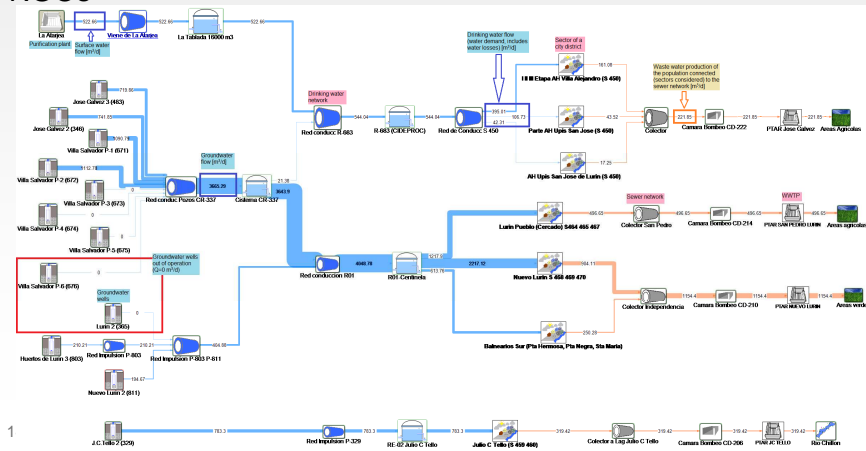
Visualisation of results by Sankey diagrams, HTML reports, Excel output

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Modelling for sustainable water management in Lima



- District of Lurin and Southern seaside towns (63000 inhabitants)
- Real-life example, close cooperation with water companies and NGOs

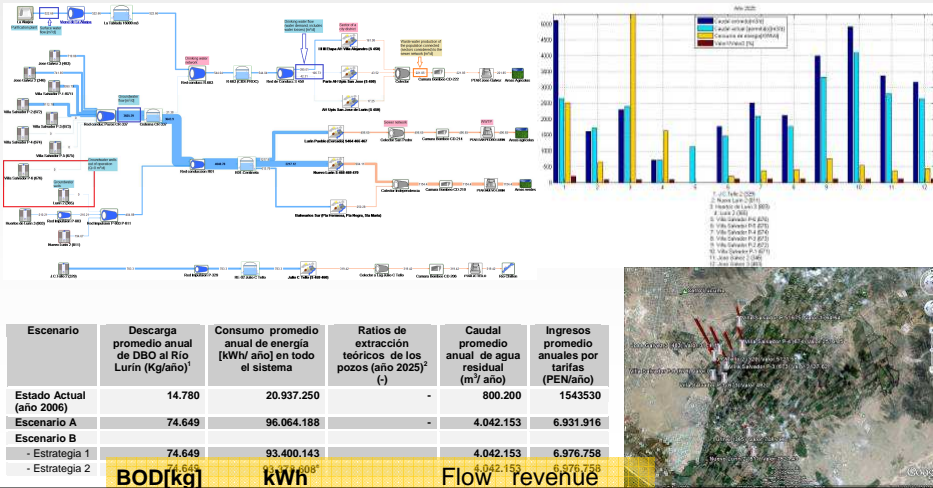


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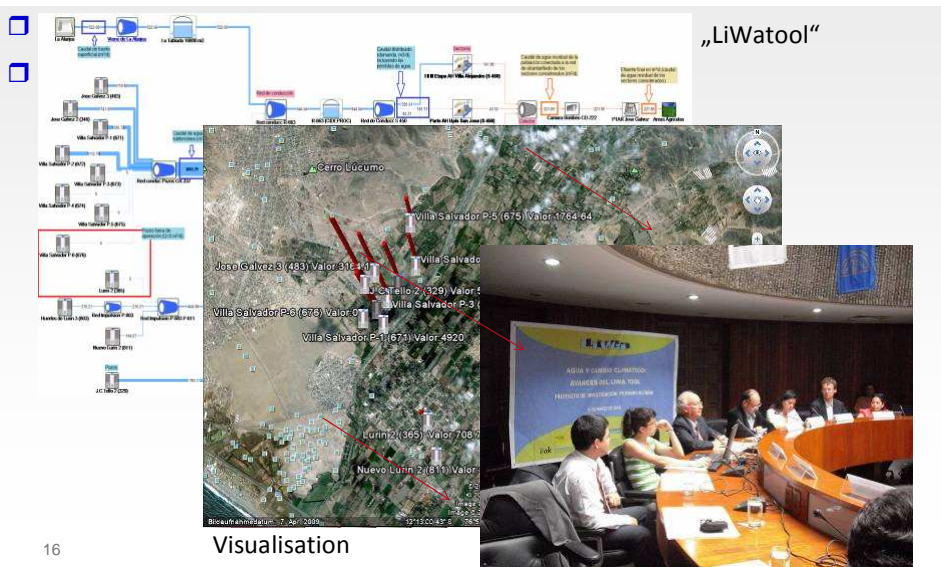
Water system simulator: Application for Lurin



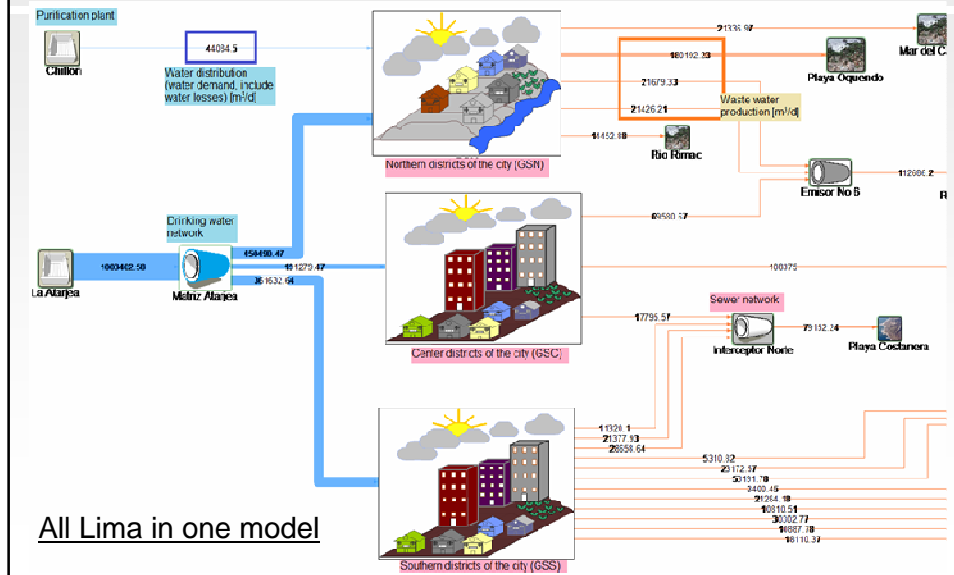
- Water supply mainly by groundwater
- Change of groundwater pumps operation => Better supply, energy savings



Application of modelling results in stakeholder discussions



Next application: All of Lima Metropolitana



Water system simulator



- Simulator: high degree of flexibility, user can modify/extend models himself (XML-file based model and data description);
- Water tariffs considered, yet in a simplistic way
- Round table discussions with stakeholders in preparation
- > Informed discussions and participatory decisions

Additional contributions to sustainable water management in Lima



- ❑ Detailed analysis of water tariffs
- ❑ Capacity building measures:
 - training courses (for partners) on modelling
 - Professional training course on water management
 - Interdisciplinary Student exchange (both ways)
- ❑ Detailed research on wastewater treatment
- ❑ Detailed research on control of water systems
- ❑ Liaison with DWA (German Water Association): Water reuse guidelines
- ❑ Prototype greywater reuse system at Gutenberg School in planning



Gutenberg School, El Agostino

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MUCHAS GRACIAS!

SULPAYKI

THANK YOU!

Project „LiWa“

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