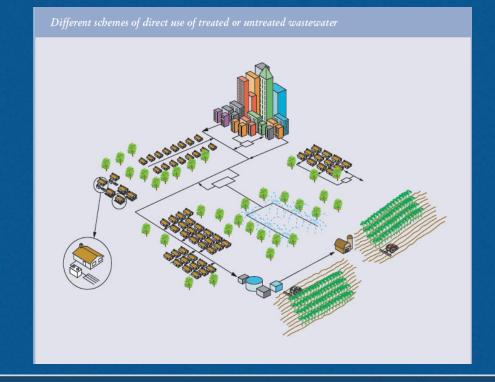


## An economic framework for wastewater irrigation: Cost-benefit analysis and financial

considerations

Javier Mateo-Sagasta Dávila (javier.mateosagasta@fao.org)

FAO Land and Water Division





#### **Main Source**

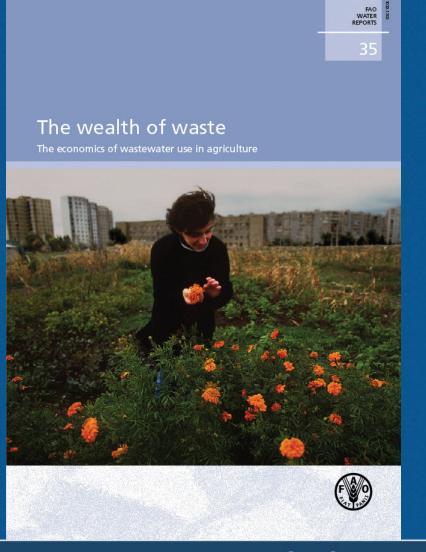
NEW FAO WATER REPORT

#### Authors:

- James Winpenny
- Ingo Heinz
- Sasha Koo-Oshima

#### Case Study Authors:

- Miquel Salgot
- Jaime Collado
- Francesc Hernández
- Roberta Torricelli



#### **Outline**

- •The need of economic appraisal of reuse projects
- Steps in an economic appraisal of a reuse project
  - Economic justification
  - Financial feasibility
- Case Study. The Llobregat Delta (Spain). Reality check
- Final remarks



#### Why an economic appraisal

Reuse technology is mature and feasibility of reuse projects depends almost exclusively on:

- economic aspects
- social acceptability
- rules and regulations





#### Steps in an economic appraisal

#### Economic justification

Are Total Benefits higher than Total Costs? Cost-benefit analysis

Is reuse the most cost-effective approach? Are there better alternatives?

<u>Cost-effectiveness analysis</u>

#### Financial feasibility

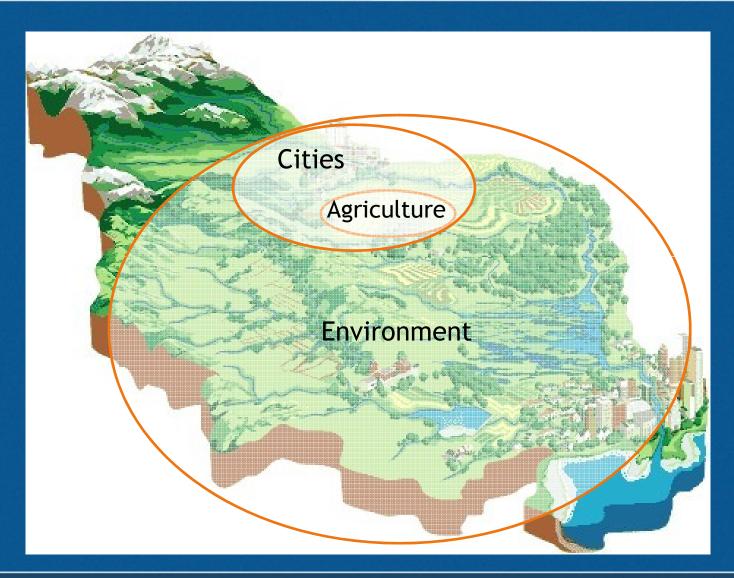
Who pays? And how?



## Economic justification



#### **Boundaries and parties**





### Potential Benefits Farmers



- Reliable source of water
- Savings in fertilizers
- Avoided costs of pumping



### Potential Benefits Cities



- Fresh water released by agriculture
- Avoided costs of freshwater abstraction and transmission from remote sources
- Savings in wastewater treatment



#### Potential Benefits Environment



Lower contamination downstream

Reduced freshwater abstraction

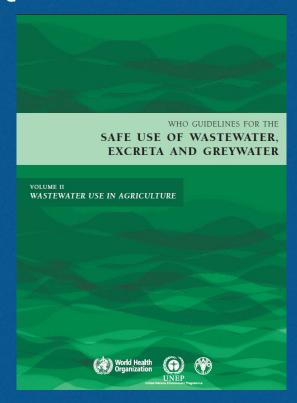
Prevention of Mineral Fertilizer being extracted from mines: carbon foot print

#### Risks

 Contaminants in wastewater can harm human health and the environment

#### Minimizing risks = Cost

- Treatment options
- Non treatment options



#### Other costs

New infrastructure

Water pumping and conveyance

Environmental costs

Environmental impacts (e.g. Salinization)

Health costs

Illness due to infectious and chemical agents

#### Cost-effectiveness analysis

If Total Benefits > Total Costs

Is the chosen reuse approach the most cost-effective approach?

Alternatives.

- Water Conservation
- Desalination
- Water transfer
- Others



## Financial feasibility



#### Financial impact on stakeholders

#### Stakeholders:

- Farmers
- City authorities
- Regional or national government

Who benefits



and who loses



www.fao.org/nr/water

#### Financial instruments

#### Subsidies

#### Others

- Soft loans
- Payment for environmental services
- Water charges
- Pollution taxes
- •

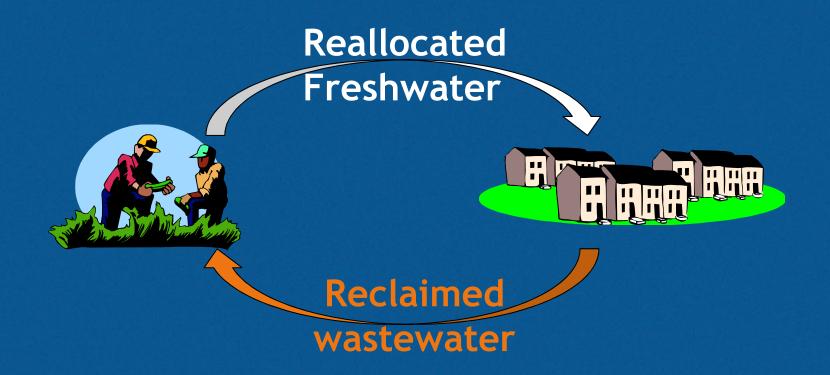






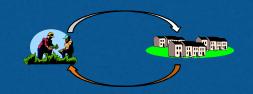
#### WATER EXCHANGE

7.3 Mm<sup>3</sup>/yr





Costs:	Mill €/year
Wastewater treatment	0.59
Wastewater conveyance	0.21
Freshwater conveyance	0.81
Total costs	1.61

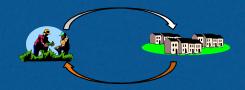


Benefits:	Mill €/	year
Costs savings in water abstraction	0.06	
Cost savings in fertilizers	0.01	0.46
Increase in yields	0.39	
Value of released freshwater	8.13	

Unitary value of freshwater: 1.11 €/m³



#### If farmers pay the costs

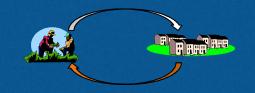


Total costs	1.61 Mill €/year
Farmers benefit	0.46 Mill €/year
Net benefit	-1.15 Mill €/year

The reuse project would not be justified



If the value of the fresh water released is accounted



Total costs	1.61 Mill €/year
Farmers benefit	0.46 Mill €/year
Value of fresh water	8.13 Mill €/year
Net benefit	6.98 Mill €/year

The reuse project would be fully justified!



Farmers are not committed to contribute to the cost of wastewater reuse

The city can pay

Net benefit of the city

**6.52** Mill €/yr

Win-win situation

Farmers Benefit

0.46 Mill €/yr



### Final Remarks



Economic appraisal of projects (including reuse projects) is an essential tool for water planning and allocation strategies within IWRM.

The FAO report provides a sound methodology for the economic justification of reuse projects.



#### **Final Remarks**

Application of this methodology to real reuse cases has shown that:

A positive net benefit can be gained from water exchange between agriculture and cities resulting in a <u>win-win</u> situation, while also delivering interesting environmental benefits.

