





Thematic Workshop on Nature Based Solutions Experience Outside Moldova

NBS at City Scale- The Lisbon case study, Portugal

José Saldanha Matos (Prof IST-UL,PwP) jsm.hidra@gmail.com

"On line" Session on the 26 th April, 2023





PRESENTATION CONTENT

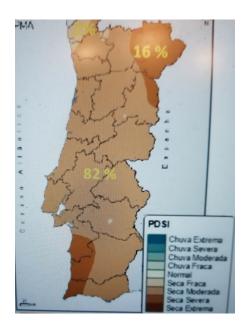
- INTRODUTION THE CONTEXT
- GLOBAL TRENDS AND SOLUTIONS
- LISBON DRAINAGE MASTER PLAN (2016-2030)
- LISBON WASTE WATER REUSE STRATEGIC PLAN —SUPPORTING NBS.
- FINAL REMARKS







INTRODUCTION-THE CONTEXT



Portugal – **A Mediterranean Country The** Average Annual rainfall is about 900 mm, but with regions of less than 500 mm (and with a very irregular rainfall pattern, practically without rainfall in summer period- May to October)- 10.3 M inhab.

In March 2022 (figure) practically all the Country was in moderate or severe drought and still is. In december we have serious floods

Droughts are one of the main driving force for water reuse and floods for nature based solutions

Soroca UKRAINE

Baltyi Orbei

MOLDOVA
Chişinau

Bender Tiraspol
Comrat

Cahul

All diferent but all equal



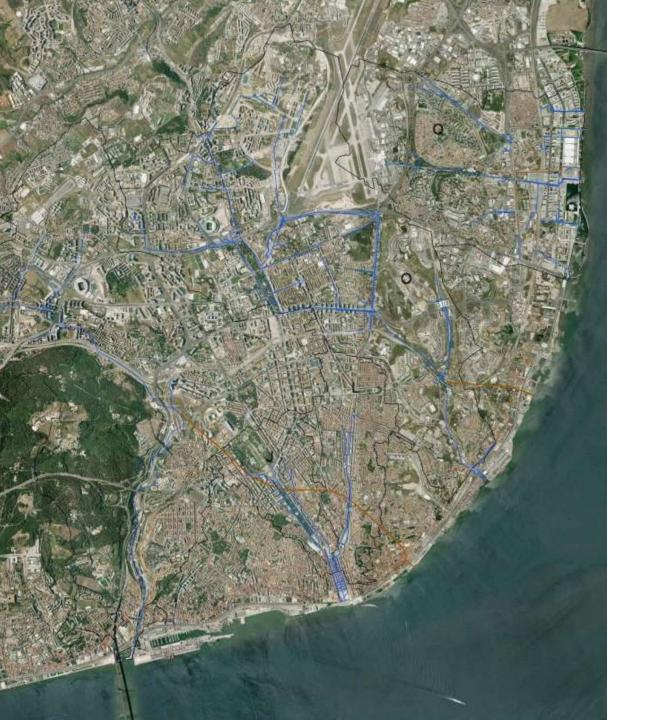
INTRODUCTION-THE CONTEXT

TENDENCIES OF WATER MANAGEMENT IN THE CITY

- ✓ Natured based solutions (i.e. means ponds, constructed wetlands, retention bassins, infiltration trenches, porous pavements, green roofs).
- √ Tendencial separation- wastewater from storm water
- ✓ Descentralization and local use of resources (REUSE)
- ✓ Relevance os services instaed of Infrastructures Infrastructures serving the services
- ✓ Crucial Role of knowledge, innovation and inteligence to produce Value
- ✓ Concerns with increasing urban resilience





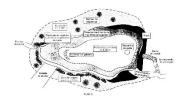


Lisbon
Drainage
Master plan
2016-2030

Approaches and solutions

- Mitigation actions (Peak flow reduction or attenuation, through storage and infiltration decentralized source control techniques, NBS typically
- Adaptation actions (based on increasing hydraulic capacity, new sewers, reahabilitation of assets, storage tanks and tunnels).
- Decentralized solutions ("NBS")
- Centralizaded solutions
- Phisical Measures (Construction)
- Non Physical Measures (Knowledge aquisition, capacity building, monitoring and warning systems, awerenes campaigns)

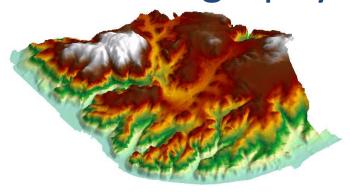


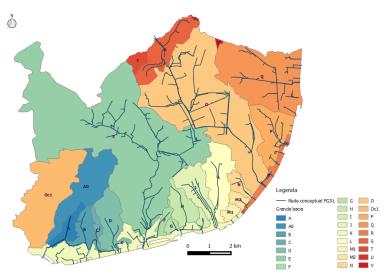






Lisbon orography





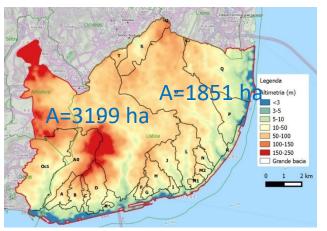










Figura 4.34 - Inundações em Lisboa, em 22/09/2014

Different components and solutions for flood control:

- ✓ Retention underground pre-treatment basins,
- ✓ Source control techniques (NBS),
- ✓ Flow control structures (NBS),
- ✓ Rehabilitation and new sewers and outlets,
- ✓ Rehabilitation of overflows and inlets
- ✓ two major tunnels ("flow transfer")
- ✓ Capacity Building
- ✓ Monitoring and warning systems
- ✓ Raising public awareness



Bacias de retenção/infiltração



Trincheiras de infiltração





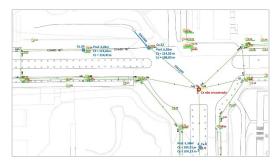
Valas com cobertura vegetal





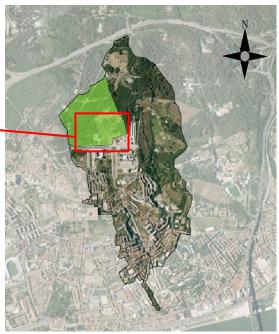
Ajuda detention pond - Flood control and gross solids retention





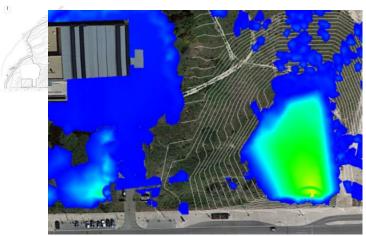






O FUTURO : VISTAS PARA SUL E PARA NORTE DO PARQUE DO ALTO DA AJUDA













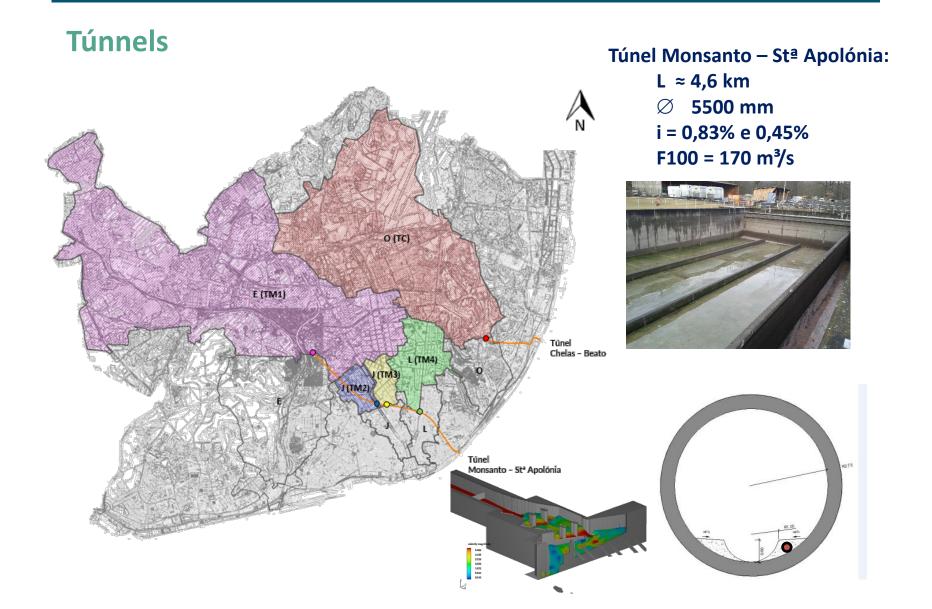


Lisbon retention basins, infiltration trenches and modular retention infrastructures. Fast increase in green infrastructure implementation after 2008 (orange areas).

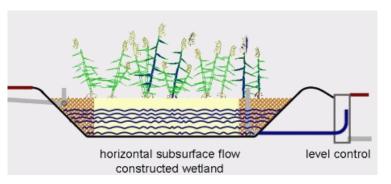


Riverside Ribeira das Naus Wetland (Central Lisbon, touristical área).

2 TUNNELS FOR DRAINAGE (GREY SOLUTIONS)



NBS for Pollution Control – WWTP









Proabaly more then 1/3 of the WWTP in Portugal are NBS: Ponding systems, constructed wetlands (CW), Land treatment systems and hybrid solutions, principally CW (in general for < 1000 inh)

Ponte dos Leites WWTP, Hybrid NBS system: Ponding and constructed wetlands, Brazil (200 l/s, 140 000 inh)

For Africa, Angola, Cap Vert and Mozambique I have been proposing NBS (hybrid systems) for WWTP of large cities WWTP



LISBON WASTE WATER REUSE STRATEGIC PLAN –SUPPORTING NBS



INTRODUCTION- LISBON CASE STUDY-REUSE AT CITY SCALE

The Strategic Plan for Water Reuse of the Lisbon City was developed in 2018/2020 for Aguas do Tejo Atlantico (AdTA), the utility that manages the bulk wastewater system of the Lisbon area and surroundings, and for the Lisbon Municipality (EU Green Capital 2020), that manages the retailed sewer system. Population of Lisbon is around half a million.











INTRODUCTION- LISBON CASE STUDY-REUSE AT CITY SCALE

Objective –100 % of the water for urban cleaning and irrigation of the parks and NBS of the city, supplied with water reused by 2030.

Benefits of water reuse

- Supply of natural fertilizers
- Not dependent on climate uncertainty, being an alternative source for various uses, including in context of water crisis
- "Release" water with high quality for human consumption, reducing the pressure on water sources/water bodies (Castelo do Bode reservoir, about 140 km far from Lisbon).
- Economical, social and environmental benefits









POTENTIAL OF WATER REUSE

Potential uses in Lisbon region

- For irrigation of green spaces (main use)
- For industry cooling purposes (IKEA) suplied by (Frielas WWTP) (in operation)
- Sweeping of sewers, washing of roads, washing of equipment and vehicles, and for construction Recreational and environmental uses









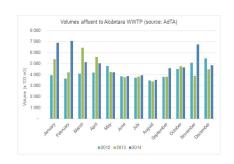
3 WATER SOURCES (The WWTP)



Alcantara WWTP (600 000 inh)(not just Lisbon Inh)- The larger green roof in Iberian Penisula - about 2,7 ha



3 main catchments and 3 WWTP- Alcantara, Beirolas and Chelas.



PROPOSED SOLUTION AND PHASING

(16 M Eur) (Pumping systems, rising mains, storage tanks along the city)

- Alcântara Sub-system: Estrela, Príncipe Real, Belém, Ajuda, Benfica e Campo Grande - Quinta das Conchas.
- Chelas Sub-system : Bela Vista.
- Beirolas Sub-system : Cabo Ruivo.

System	Subsyste	C	apacity		Elevation			Irigation	Volum	
	m/	ld	Vol. (m ³)	ld	Q(I/s)	H(m)	Mains (m)	areas e	е	
	Infrastructu							(ha)	(m³/ano	
	re)	Fase 1 - Infraestruturas
Alcântara	ETAR Alcântara	R1	1 000					8.32	49 914	— Rede
	P. Espanha							5.16	30 944	Estação Elevatória
	Santos							0.42	2 493	Reservatório
	Cais Sodré							1.47	8 828	Fase 2 - Infraestruturas
	Campo das Cebolas							0.23	1 406	— Rede
	Cidade Univ.							12.94	77 652	A DELL PER CHARLES THE SECTION OF TH
	Pq. Eduardo VII							19.09	114 546	Estação Elevatória
	Campo Pequeno							0.71	4 243	Reservatório
	Campolide			E10	40	40		5.54	33 266	- Fase 3 - Infraestruturas
	Camões							0.03	203	— Rede
	Av. Liberdade							0.71	4 281	Estação Elevatória
	Almirante de Reis							0.37	2 245	Reservatórios
	Fecho de malha							-	-	(2) 12 1 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
	Estrela	R7	150	E14 E13	8		1 658	3.43	20 591	Fase 1 - Área Abrangida
	D. DI	DE	450		6	60	4.405	0.00	40.005	Usos Rega
	P. Real	R5	150	E8	/	40	1 485		16 995 68 398	Fase 2 - Área Abrangida
	Belém Ajuda			E12	16	60	4 199 1 402	6.45	38 713	(manching)
	Benfica	R6	900	_	46	40	5 287	21.37	128 217	Usos Rega
	C. Grande / Qt. Conchas	R4	800		40	40	5 151	25.58	153 490	Fase 3 - Área Abrangida
Chelas	ETAR de Chelas	R10	450		71	70	3131	-	-	Usos Rega
	Vale da Montanha	1110	700					9.59	57 527	
	Vinha							9.71	58 237	
	Bela Vista	R12	400	E19	19	30	835	7.69	46 126	
Beirolas	ETAR de Beirolas		1		1		300	-	-	
	Parque Tejo							23.28	139 680	
	Vale do Silêncio							9.67	58 042	the same of the sa
	Cabo Ruivo			E16	25	100	1 603	5.12	30 701	
	Fecho de Malha						7 172	-	-	
otal								191.12	1 146 735	

WORKS IN PLACE



m3/year; 295 000 m2



Climatization

Parque das Nações: 1st system with a license issued by APA (Portuguese **Environmental Agency), after 2 years of discussion**

Lisbon, April de 2022

agua

WORKS IN PLACE-A VALUABLE BRANDING PRODUCT





VIRA ("TURN"), is an artesanal beer created from wastewater (WWTP), (Water+), with additional treatment through ozonization and reverse osmosis-intensively controled - 100% safe.





FINAL REMAKS



Final Remarks

Importance of sharing and partnerships

Whatever we possess becomes of double value when we have the opportunity of sharing it with others! *JEAN-NICOLAS BOUILLY (1763-1842)*

Invitation to Lisbon, to visit different NBS and drink a special beer ,The "Vira", on the Alcantara WWTP green roof bar.











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Thank you

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