

# Economic costs of reducing unsustainable groundwater use: Application of IIASA global hydroeconomic modeling framework

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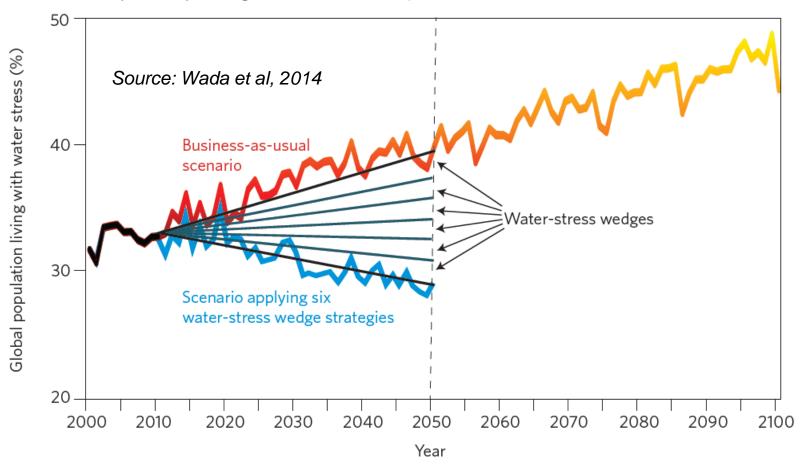
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**JpGU-AGU Joint Meeting 2017** 

# Reducing risks of water stress

#### Water-stress wedge strategies:

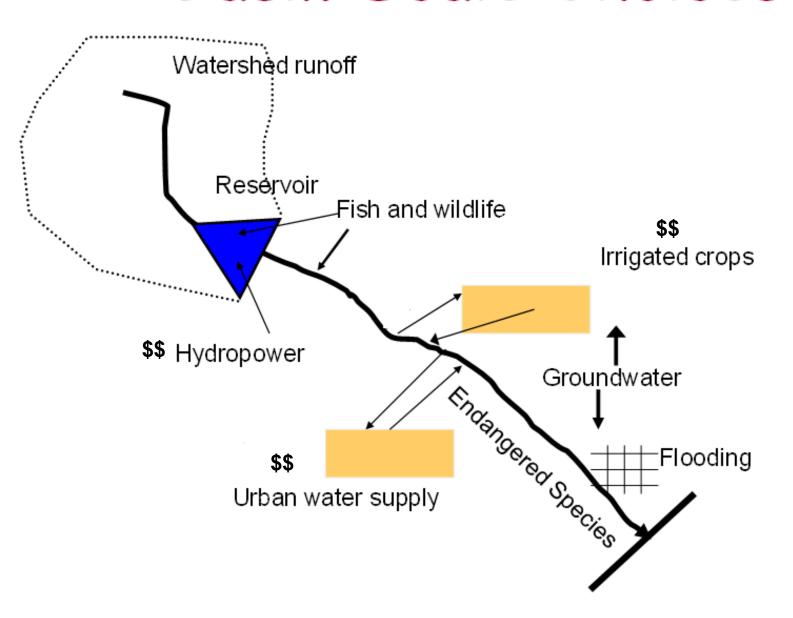
efficiency; recycling; reservoir expansion, desalination, etc.



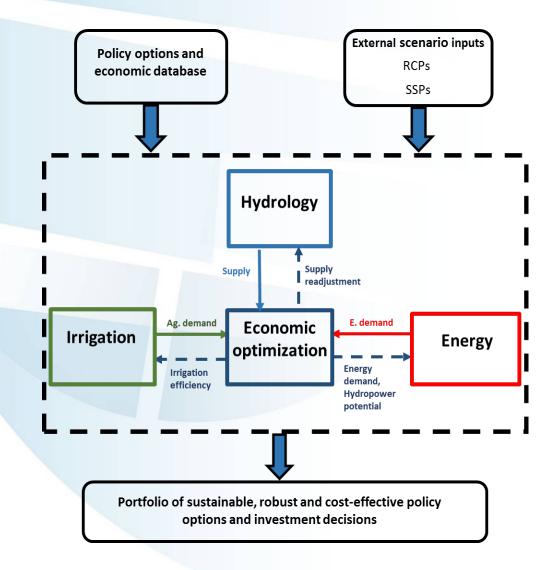




# Basin Scale Choices



## **Hydro-economic modeling framework**



#### Key features represented in the model:

**Drivers:** Demand growth; Resource availability; Climate change; Administrative boundaries; etc.

**Processes:** Reservoir management; Irrigation; Electricity generation; Water pumping; End-use efficiency; Wastewater treatment; etc.

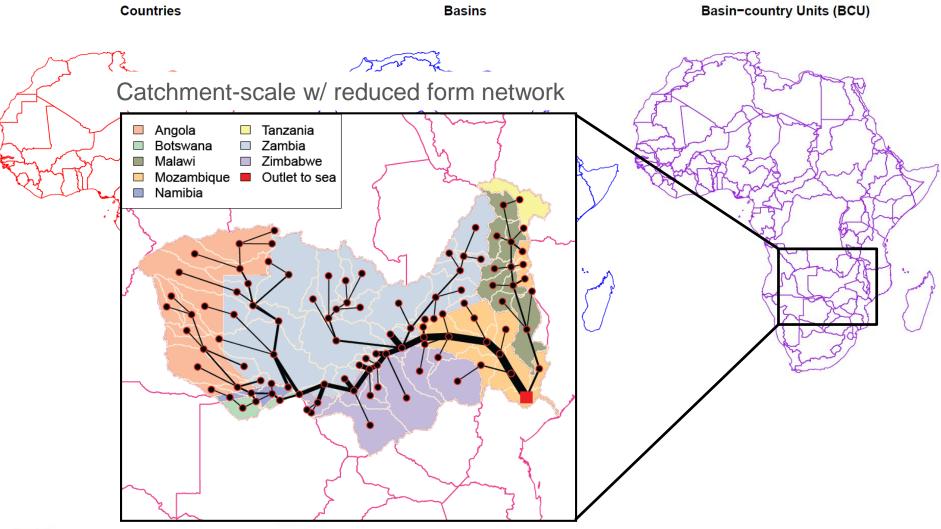
Impacts: Prices; Demands; Emissions; Water quality; Environmental flow; Groundwater depletion; Resource security; etc.

**Decisions:** Extract resources; Operate infrastructure; Expand infrastructure; Trade resources



#### **Innovations**

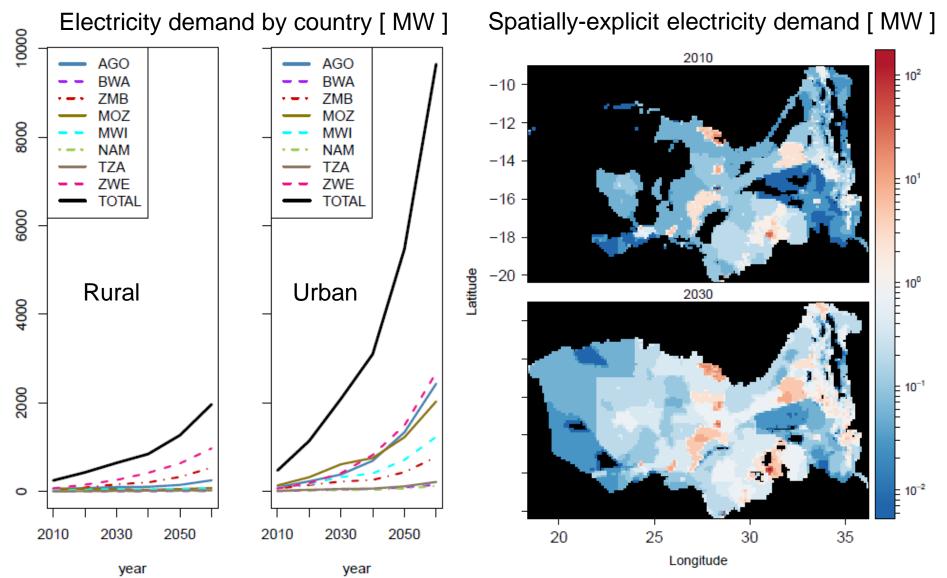
#### Multi-scale modeling incorporating basin-level decision making





#### **Innovations**

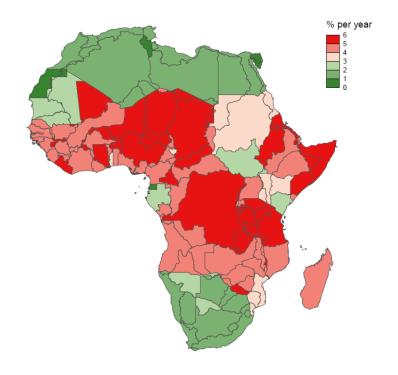
#### Water, energy and food demand modeling at the basin-scale



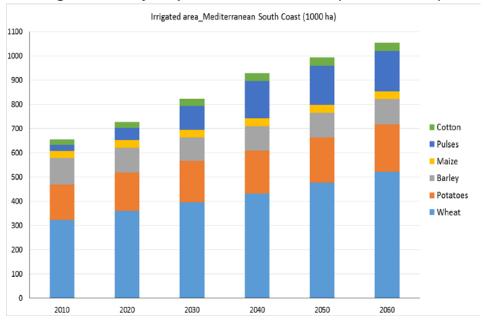


## **Data requirements**

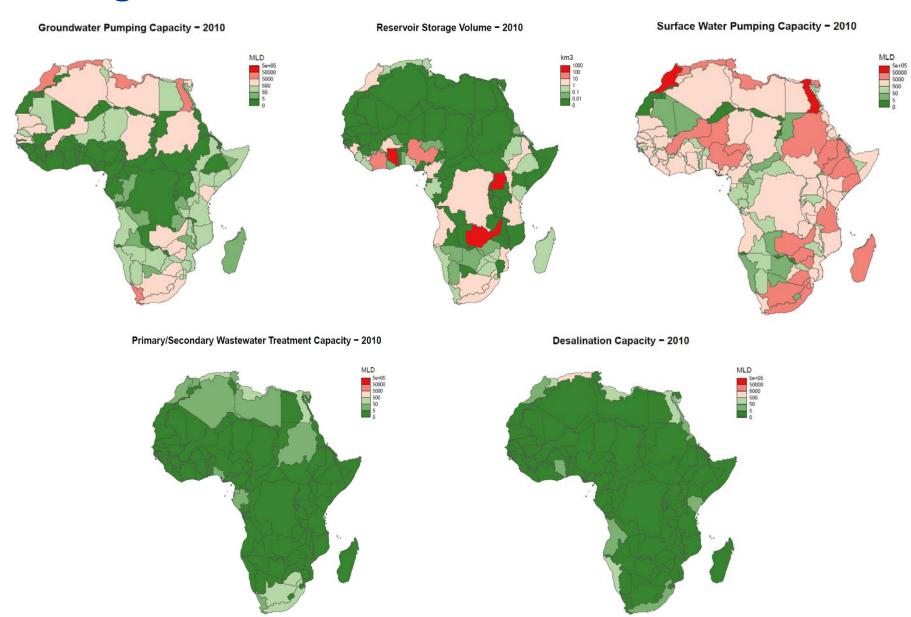
Growth Rate - Urban Water Demand - SSP2: 2010 to 2060



#### Irrigated area by crop - SSP2: 2010 to 2060 (MIRCA+GAEZ)



## **Existing infrastructure**



#### Assessment of adaptation measures: technical potential and costs

Supply enhancement	Demand management
<ul> <li>Build/enlarge dams</li> <li>Rainwater harvesting</li> <li>Drill/improve wells</li> <li>Reuse of wastewater</li> <li>Desalination</li> <li>Reprogram reservoir operation</li> <li>Inter-basin transfer</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Efficient irrigation technologies</li> <li>Efficient domestic water appliances</li> <li>Energy cooling technologies</li> <li>Better allocation rules</li> <li>Better crop management</li> <li>Virtual water trade</li> <li>Improving education</li> <li>Controlling population growth</li> </ul>



## **Policy scenarios**

Three policy scenarios:

- 1/ Business as usual (BAU): SSP2-RCP6.0 + no constraint on groundwater use
- 2/ Sustainable groundwater use policy (SGW): limiting groundwater use to renewable resources by 2050
- 3/ Sustainable groundwater use and virtual water trade policy (TRADE): limiting groundwater use to renewable resources by 2050 and substituting 5% of domestic production of crops by food imports

## Case study area

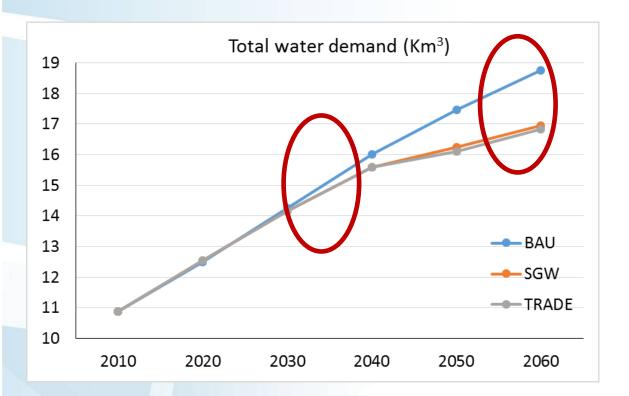
Test case: Mediterranean South Coast basin

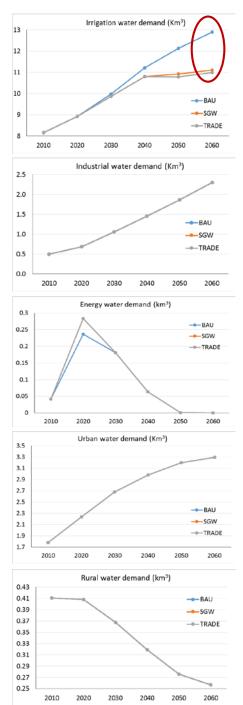
Water scarcity and Groundwater depletion problem: pumping in 2010 ≈ 6 km3, renewable resources ≈ 4.8 km3





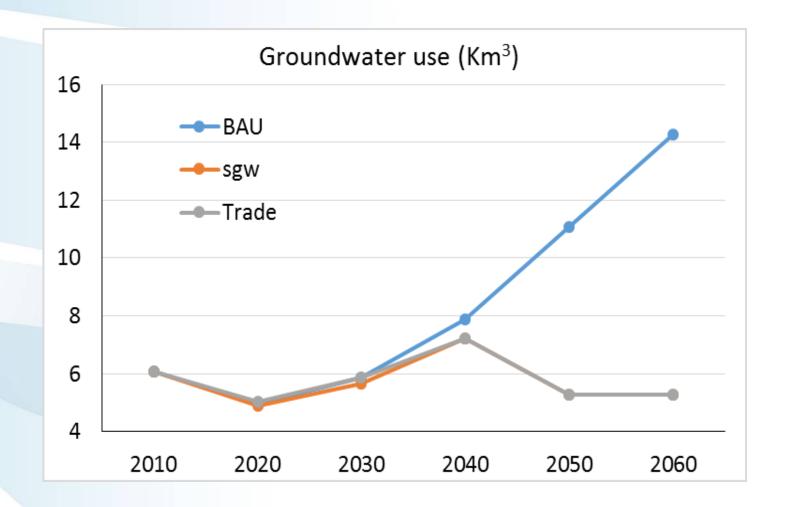
#### Water demand under each scenario





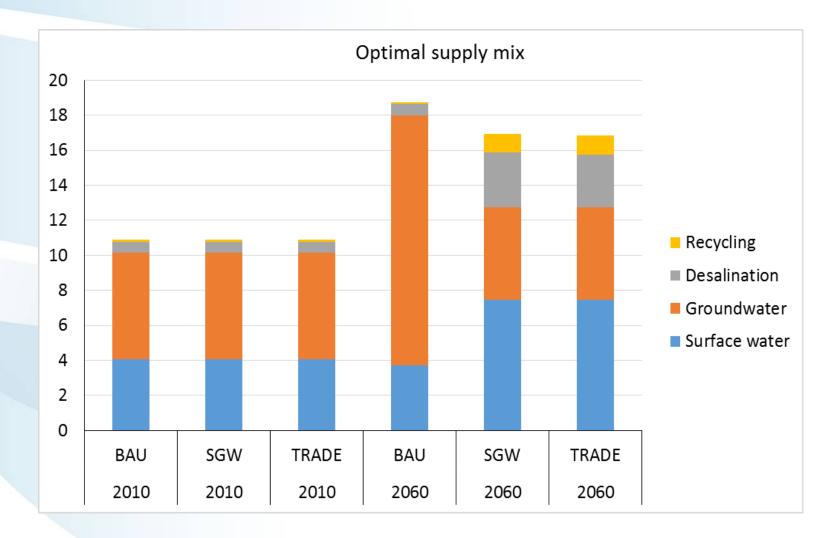


## Optimal allocation of resources under each scenario



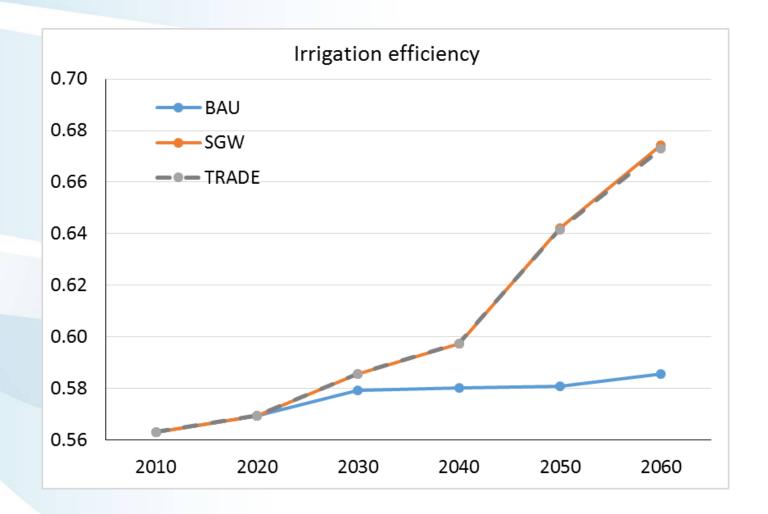


## Optimal allocation of resources under each scenario



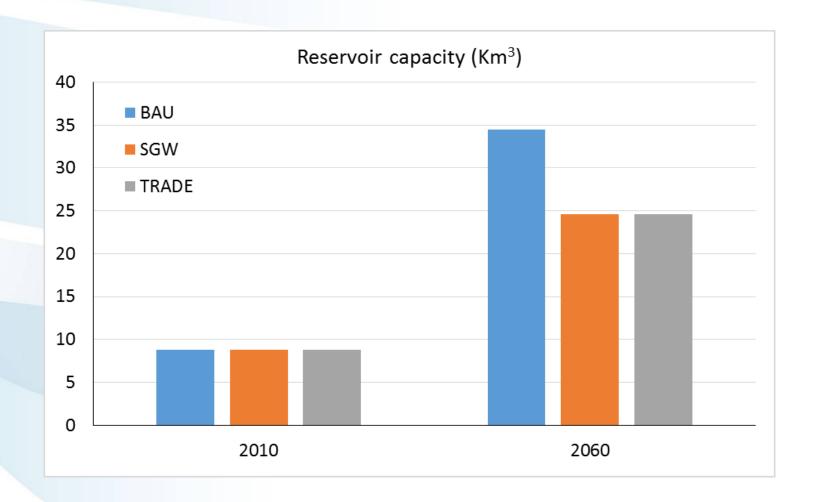


#### Adaptation: technology change



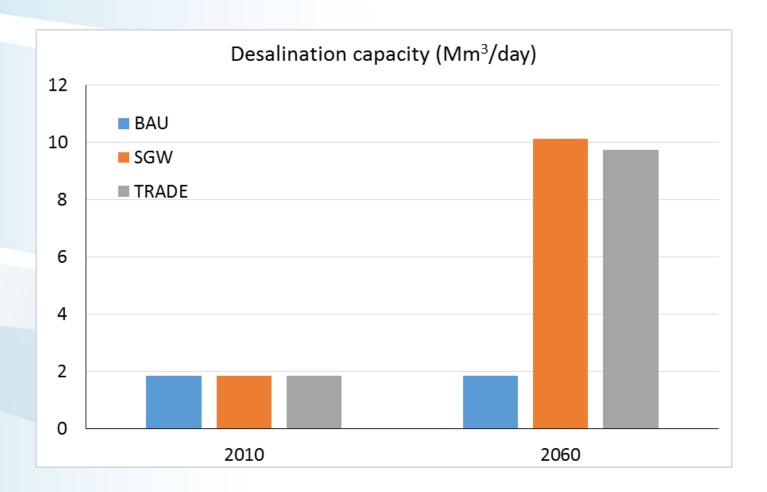


## Adaptation: investment in infrastructure



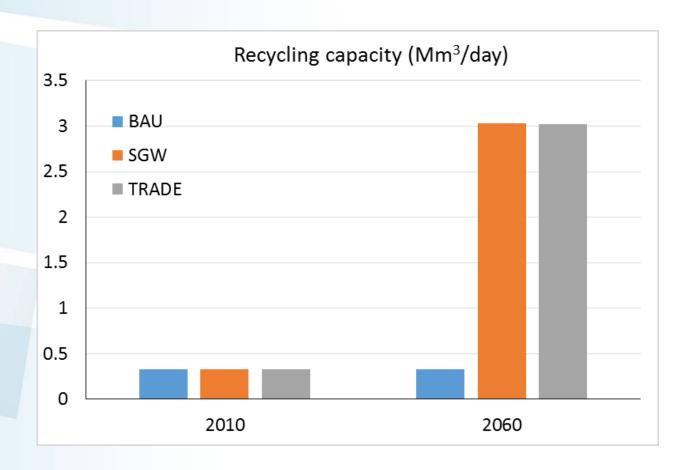


## Adaptation: investment in infrastructure





## Adaptation: investment in infrastructure





#### **Related Publications**

- Satoh Y., Kahil T., Byers E., et al. Multi-model and multi-scenario assessments of Asian water futures: the Water Futures and Solutions (WFaS) initiative. Earth's Future (Forthcoming)
- Kahil T, Ward F. Albiac J., et al. Hydro-economic modeling with aquiferriver interactions to guide sustainable basin management. Journal of Hydrology 539 (2016): 510-524.
- Kahil T., Connor J. Albiac J. Efficient water management policies for irrigation adaptation to climate change in Southern Europe. Ecological Economics 120 (2015): 226-233.
- Kahil T., Dinar A., Albiac J. Modeling water scarcity and droughts for policy adaptation to climate change in arid and semiarid regions. Journal of Hydrology 522 (2015): 95-109.

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Thank you for your interest in this work!!!

