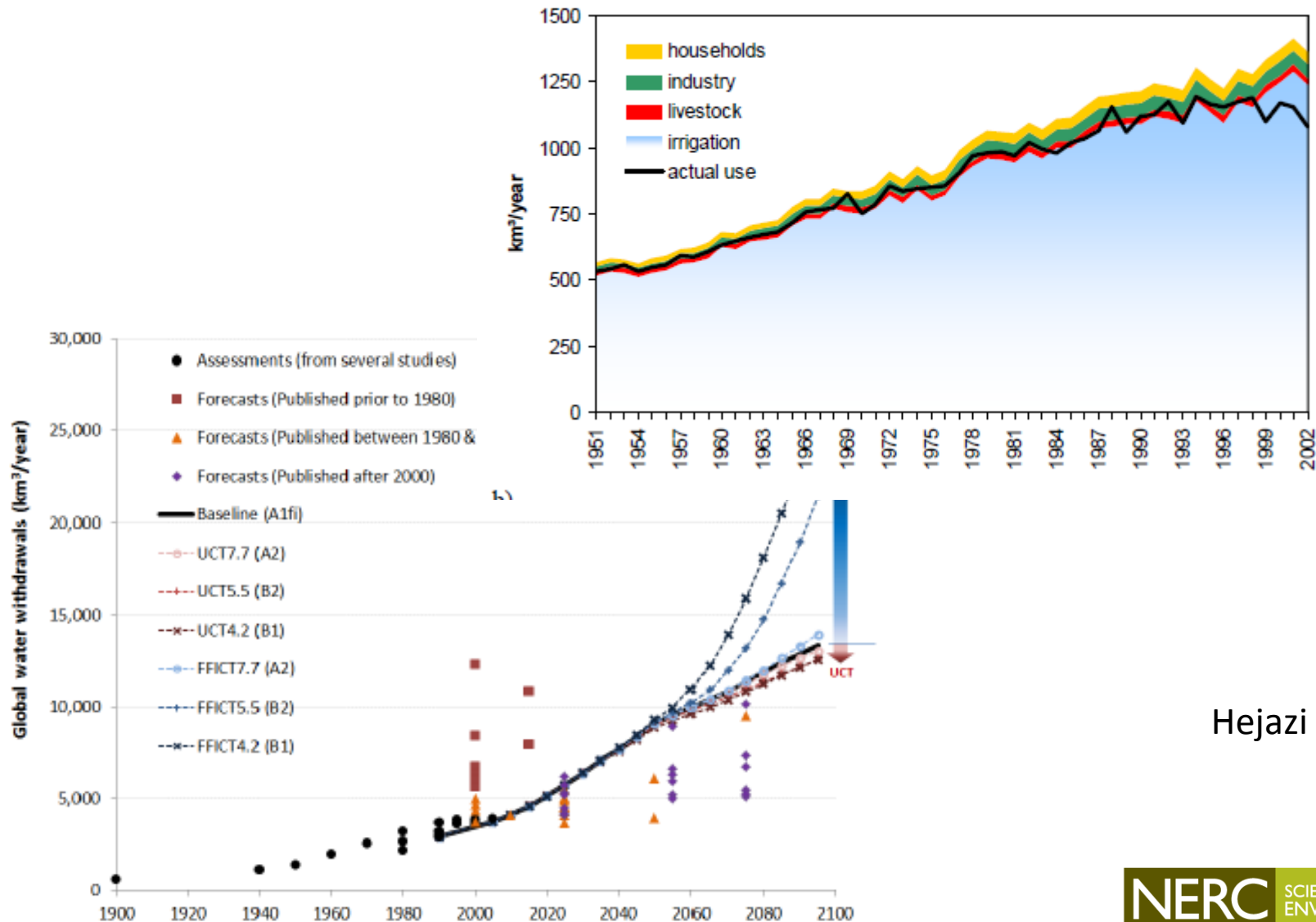


Managed water resource systems: the human dimension of the global water cycle

Richard Harding

Global Water Use

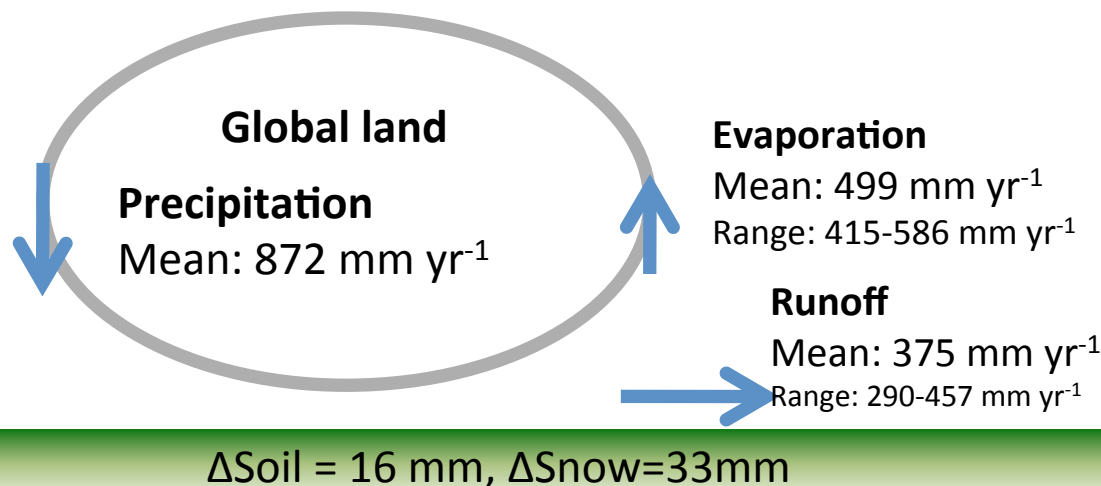


Hejazi et al 2013

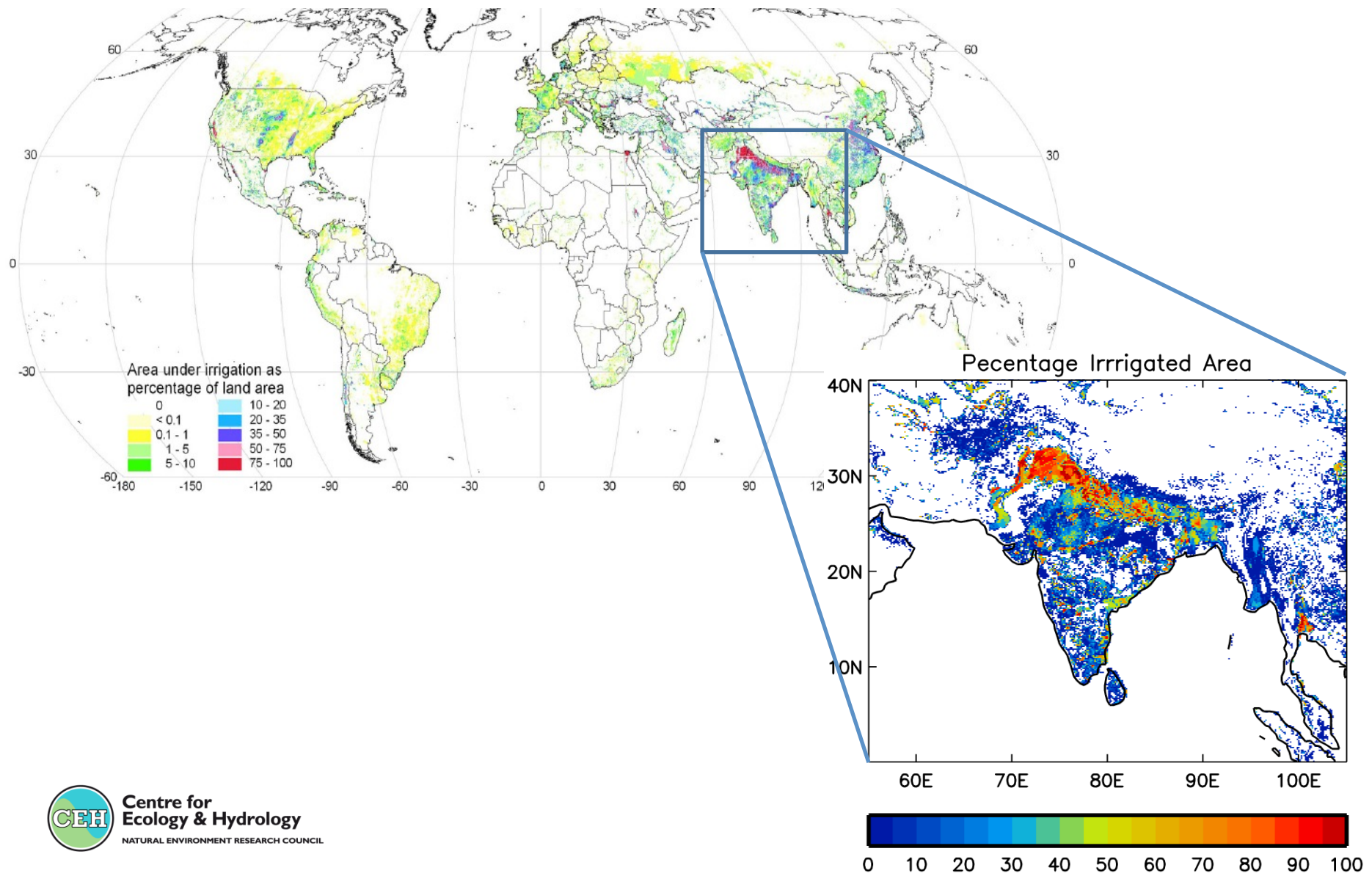
Global Water Resources

| | |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| TOTAL ANNUAL LAND PRECIPITATION | = $115 \times 10^3 \text{ KM}^3$ |
| TOTAL ANNUAL RUNOFF | = $49 \times 10^3 \text{ KM}^3$ |
| TOTAL CAPACITY OF RESERVOIRS | = $7.4 \times 10^3 \text{ KM}^3$ |
| ANNUAL WATER USE FOR IRRIGATION | = $\sim 1.5 \times 10^3 \text{ KM}^3$ |
| UNSUSTAINABLE GROUNDWATER EXTRACTION | = $0.23 \times 10^3 \text{ KM}^3 \text{ Y}^{-1}$ |

| | |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| TOTAL GLOBAL LAND AREA | = $149 \times 10^3 \text{ KM}^2$ |
| TOTAL IRRIGATED AREA (YEAR 2000) | = $2.6 \times 10^3 \text{ KM}^2$ |



Percentage Irrigated area



India: Water: sources and use

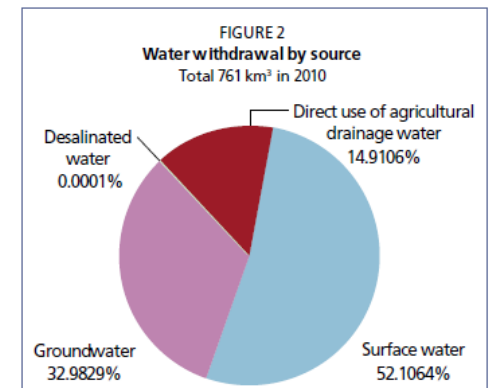
Renewable freshwater resources

| | |
|--|--|
| Precipitation (long-term average 1 170 mm/yr) | $3.8 \times 10^3 \text{ km}^3 \text{ yr}^{-1}$ |
| Internal renewable water resources (long-term average) | $1.4 \times 10^3 \text{ km}^3 \text{ yr}^{-1}$ |
| Total actual renewable water resources | $1.9 \times 10^3 \text{ km}^3 \text{ yr}^{-1}$ |
| Total dam capacity 2005 | 224 km^3 |

Water withdrawal

| | |
|------------------------------------|--|
| Total water withdrawal 2010 | $761 \text{ km}^3 \text{ yr}^{-1}$ |
| - irrigation + livestock 2010 | $688 \text{ km}^3 \text{ yr}^{-1}$ |
| - municipalities 2010 | $56 \text{ km}^3 \text{ yr}^{-1}$ |
| -industry 2010 | $17 \text{ km}^3 \text{ yr}^{-1}$ |
| per inhabitant 2010 | $630 \text{ m}^3/\text{yr}$ |

| | |
|---|-----------------------------------|
| Surface water and groundwater withdraw as % of total actual renewable water resources 2010 | 40 % |
| Non-renewable extraction (Wada et al 2011) | $68 \text{ km}^3 \text{ yr}^{-1}$ |



Water Scarcity 20th and 21st C

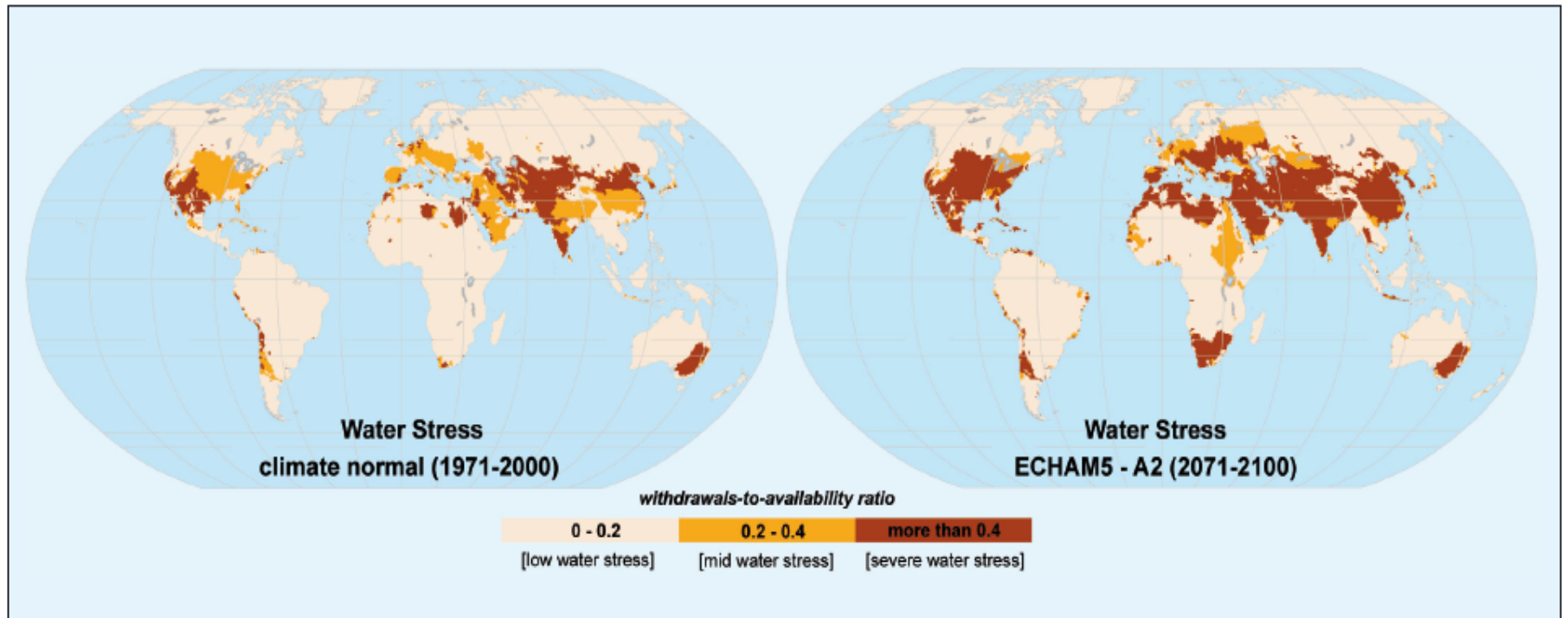
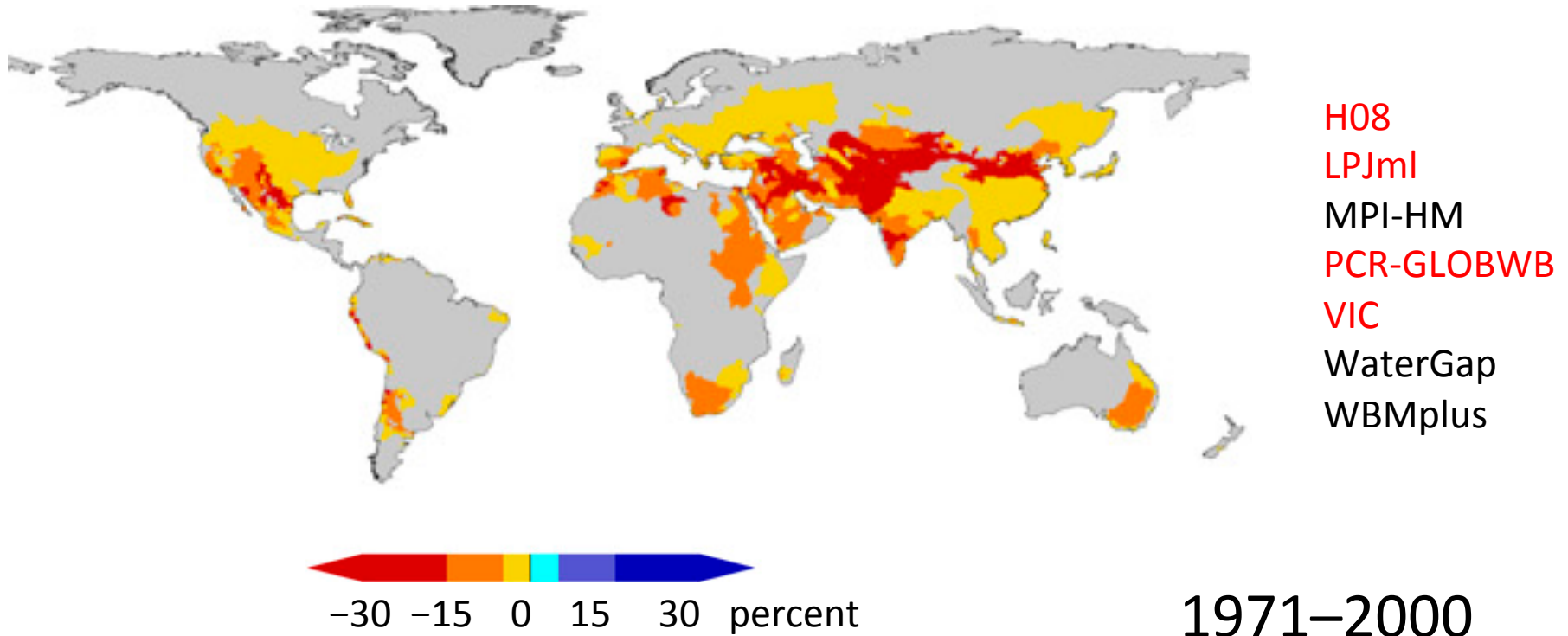


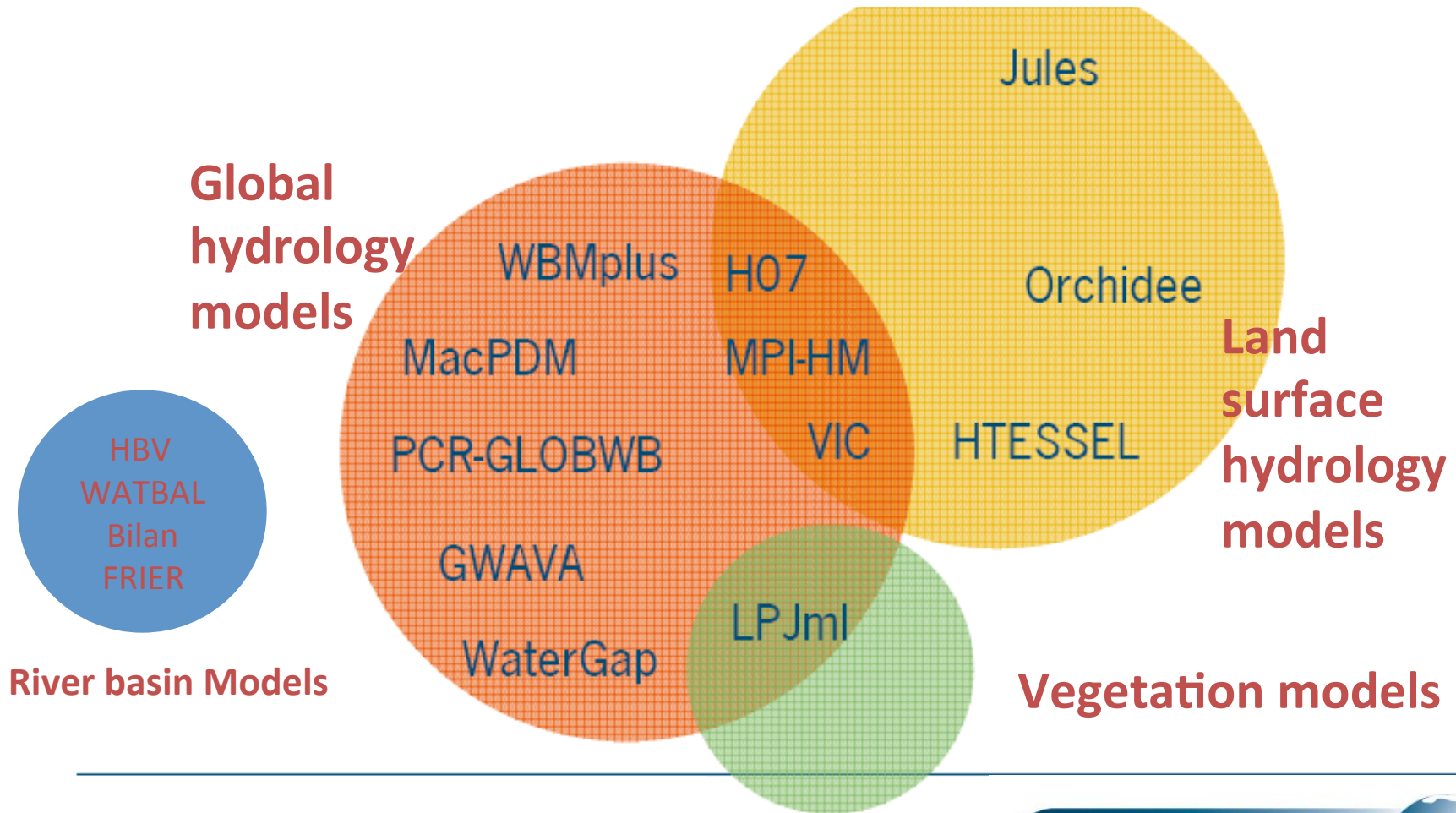
Figure 1: Water stress, calculated as the ratio between water withdrawals and availability, for the late 20th and 21st centuries (see Flörke and Elsner 2011).

Human Impact on river discharge

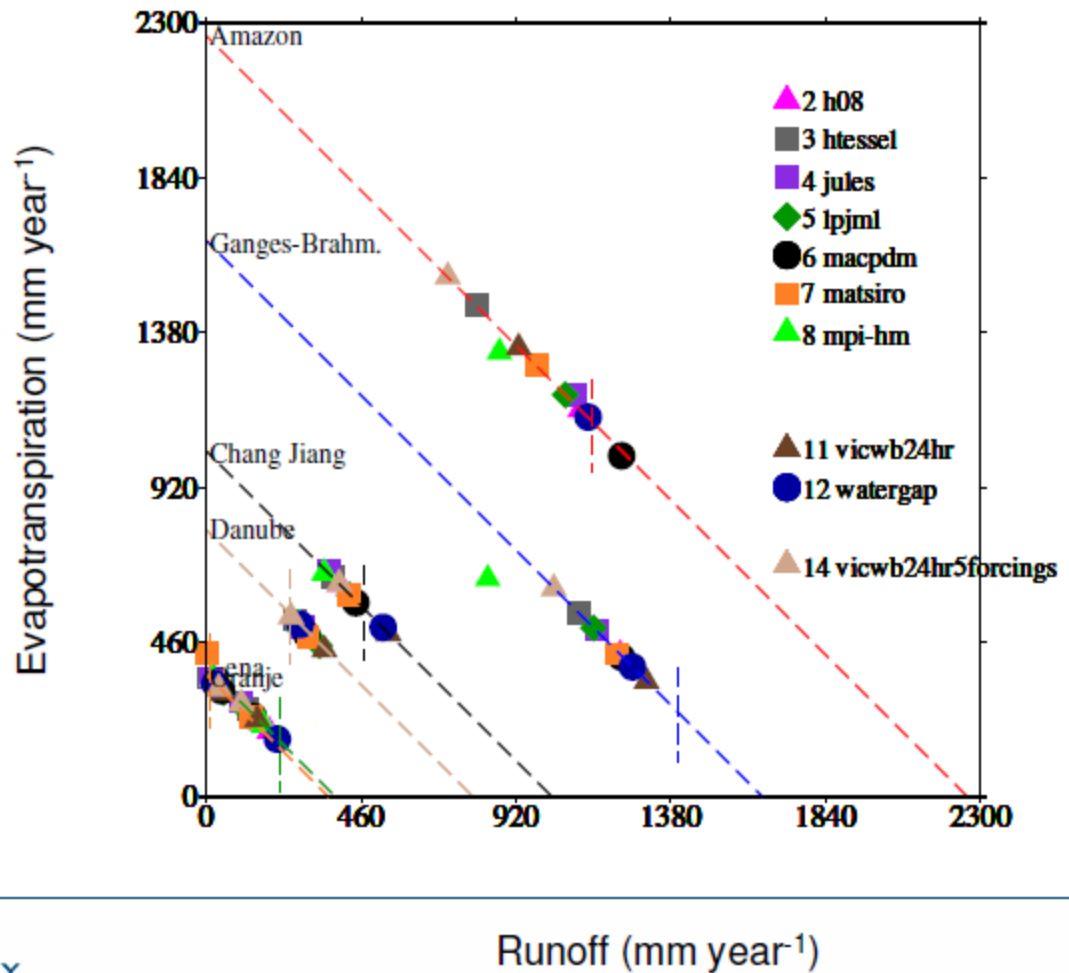
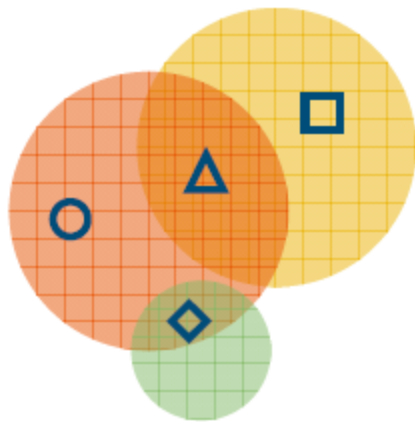


Haddeland et al. 2014

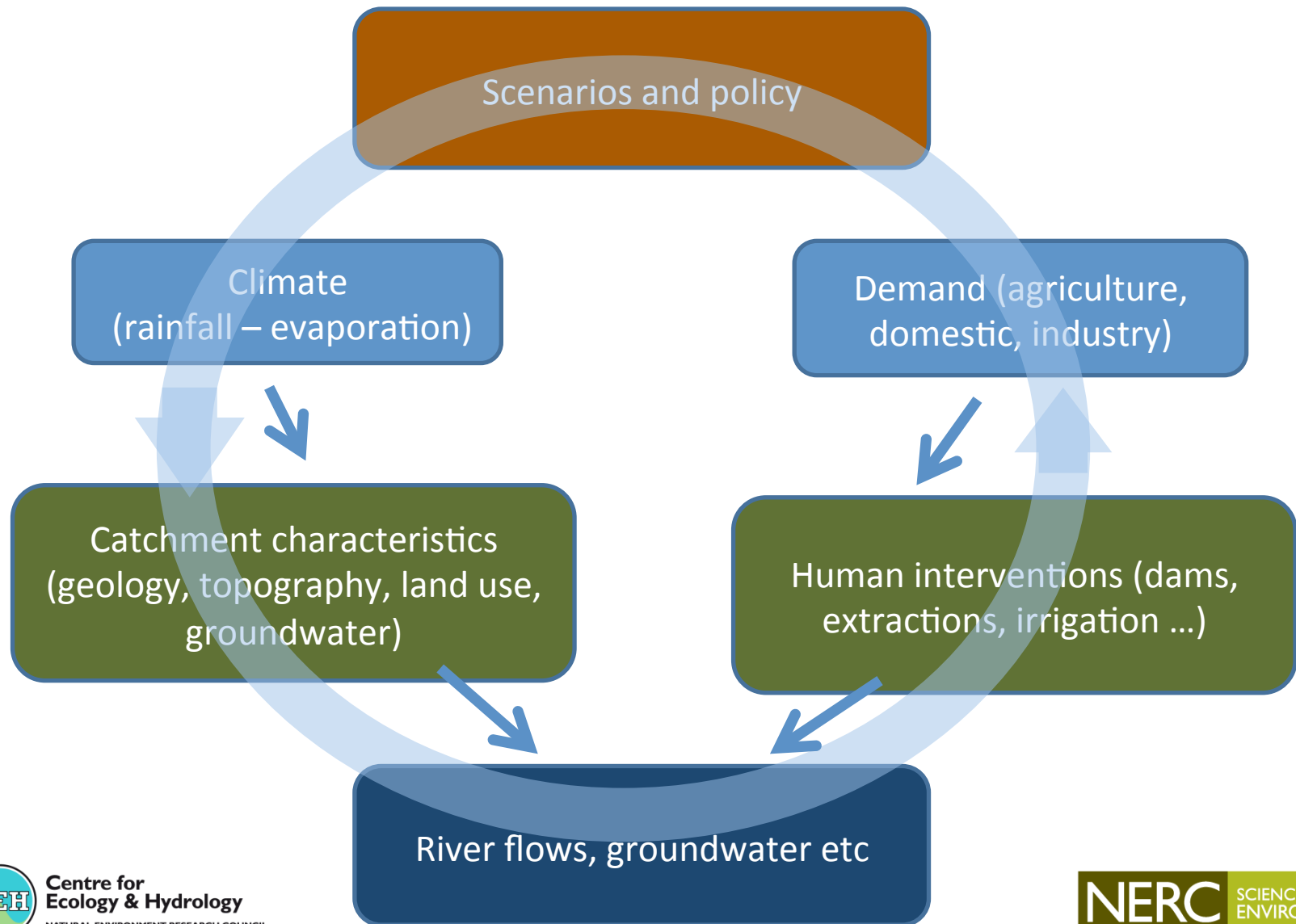
WaterMIP: Land Surface Hydrology Model/ Global Hydrology Model Intercomparison



Mean annual water fluxes (mm year^{-1})



Estimating water resources



Demand and allocation into Climate models?

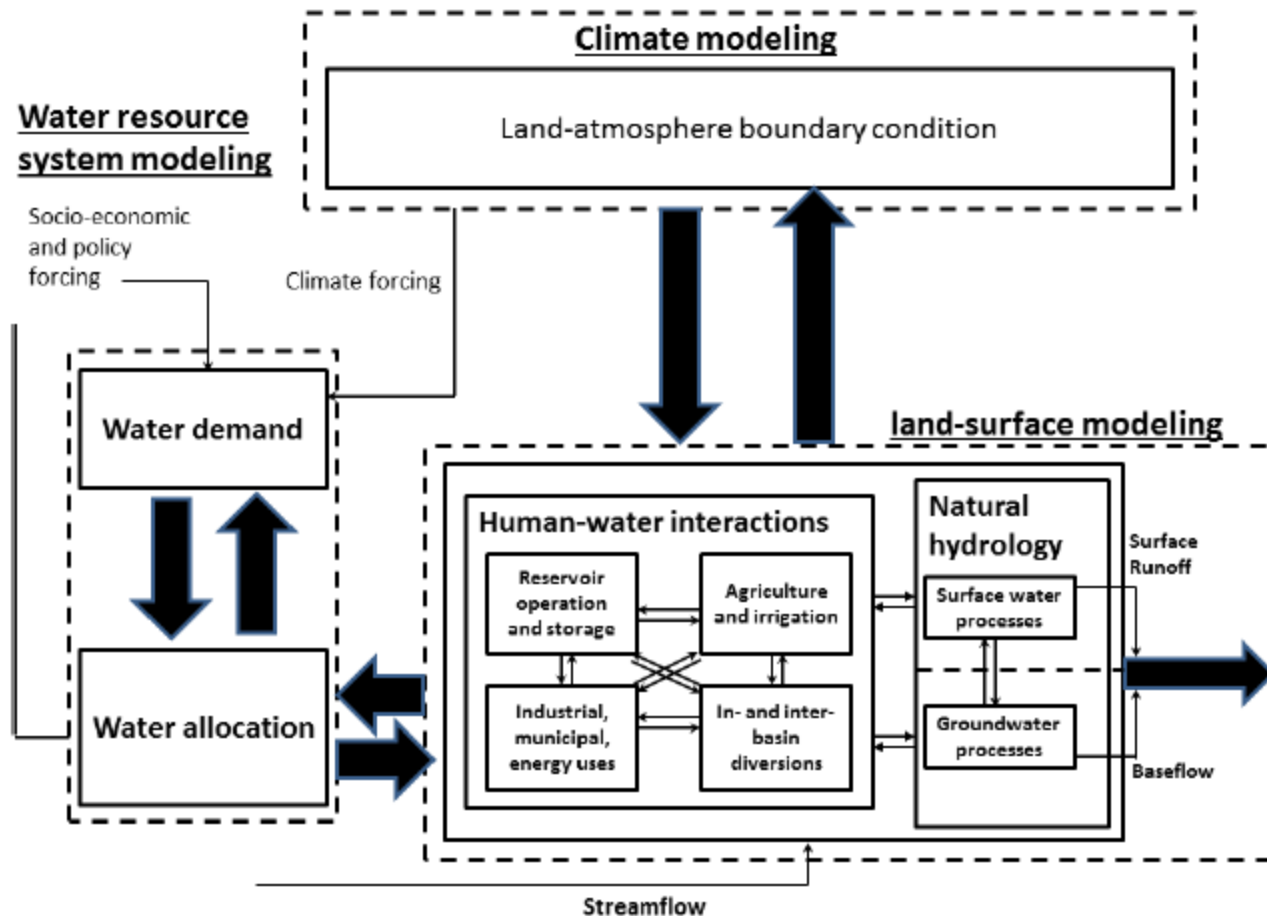
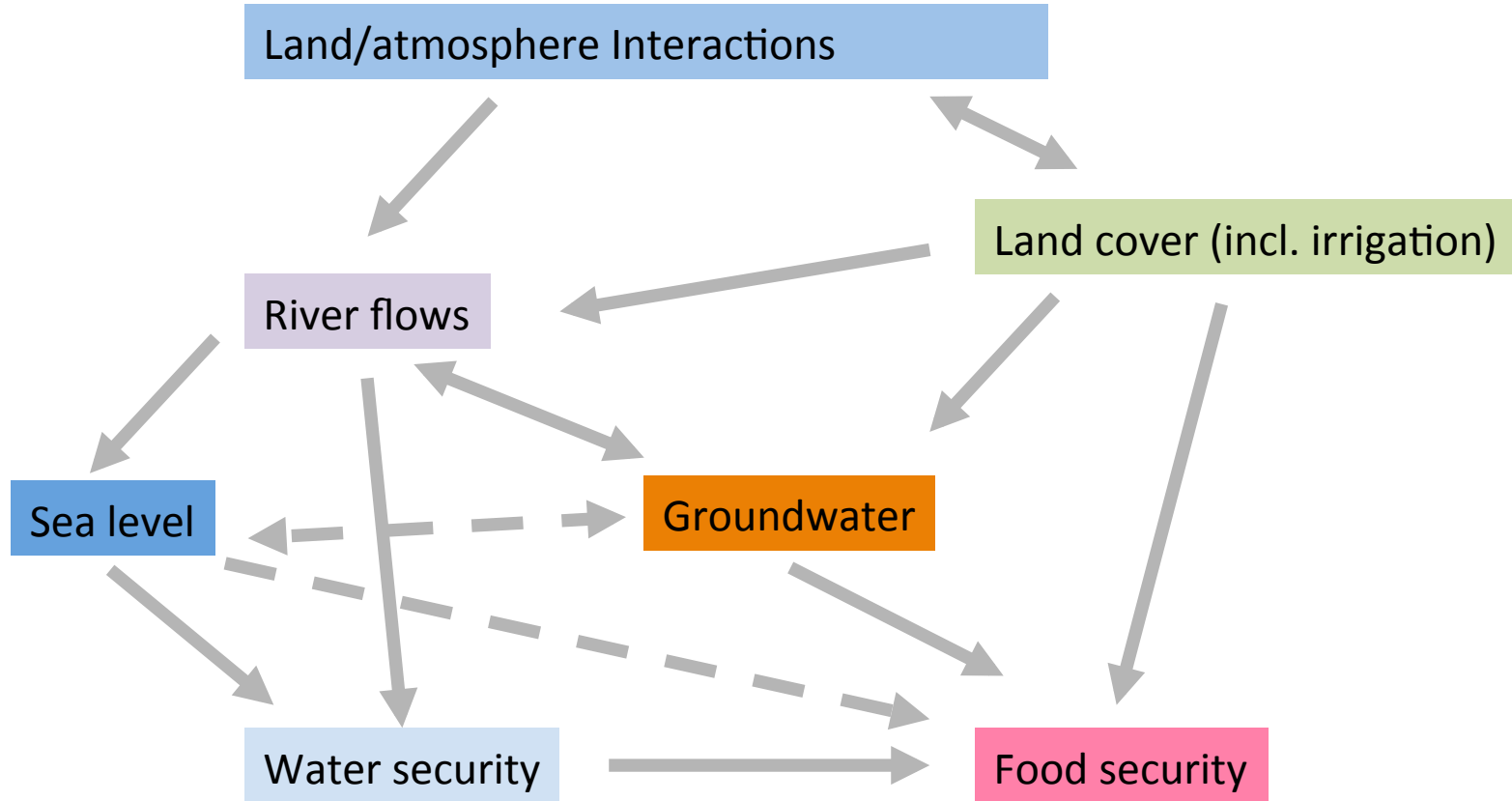


Figure 1. A fully coupled framework for inclusion of water resources management in a typical LSS grid.

Human impacts - interactions



Quantifying the Human Impact on the World's freshwater

- Water supply – *uncertainties in P-E*
 - Demand – *linked to supply*
 - Management – *seasonality and extremes, ground water extraction, basin transfers*
 - Land cover? – *irrigation, rainfed agriculture and deforestation etc*
- Coupled models?
 - Scale – regional vs global?
 - Data issues
 - Complexity
 - Role of calibration
 - Scenarios

Crosscut: Modelling Human Impacts on freshwater 2: activities

Progress so far:

Hague July 2014 – proposed

Informal committee: Richard Harding, Howard Wheeler, Taikan Oki, Ruby Leung, Jan Polcher, Eric Wood, Ali Nazemi

Pasadena Dec 2014 – draft plan

- Ongoing review (web based? – what are we doing?
 - where are the global data gaps?
- Modelling Workshops
 - with GLASS
 - RHPs
 - link to local operational models
- Inter-comparison?
 - land MiP
- Sessions at International meeting