

# *GHP/GLASS crosscutting project:* Water management in large-scale models

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and others

# Background

## WCRP Grand Challenge:

Water for the Food Baskets of the World

*“how will a warming world affect available fresh water resources globally, specifically in the food basket regions, and how will it change human interactions with these resources and their value to society?”*

## GEWEX question 3

*Global Water Resource Systems: How do changes in land surface and hydrology influence past and future changes in water availability and security?*

# The Nexus of Land, Food, Energy and Water

In 2012 850 million (or 15 percent) of the world population were chronically undernourished

By 2050 there will be a further 2 billion people to feed by 2050

One-fifth of the world's population already live in countries with water scarcity

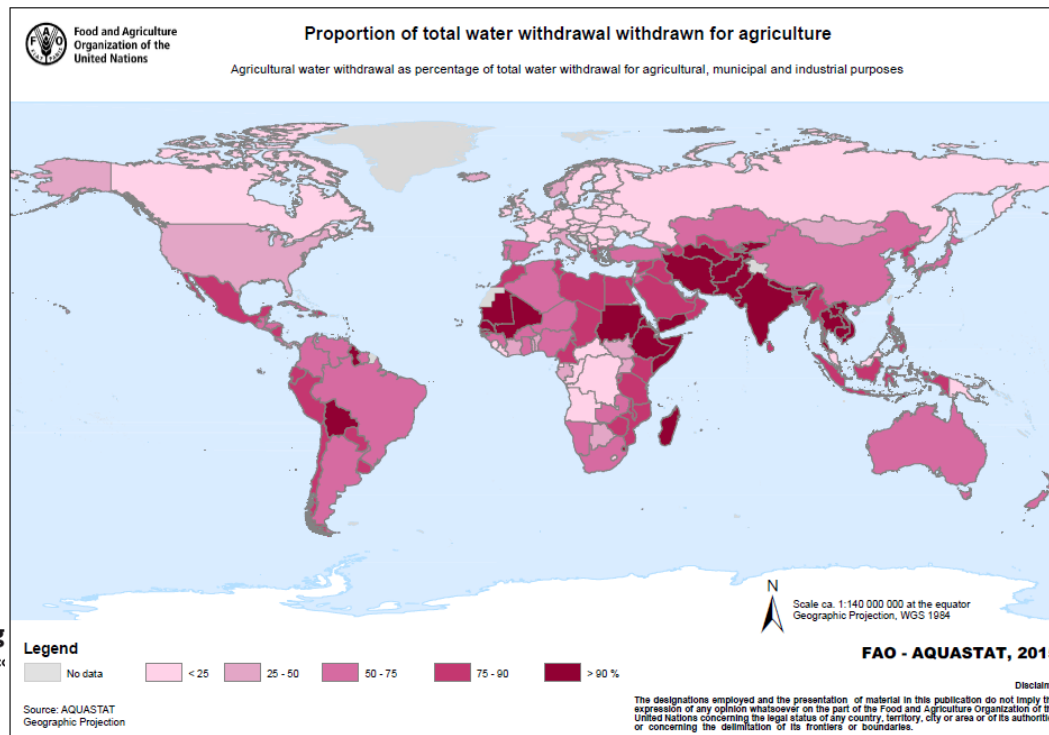
48% of the worlds rivers are moderately or severely affected by dams

Groundwater levels are dropping over most of the major irrigated regions of the world

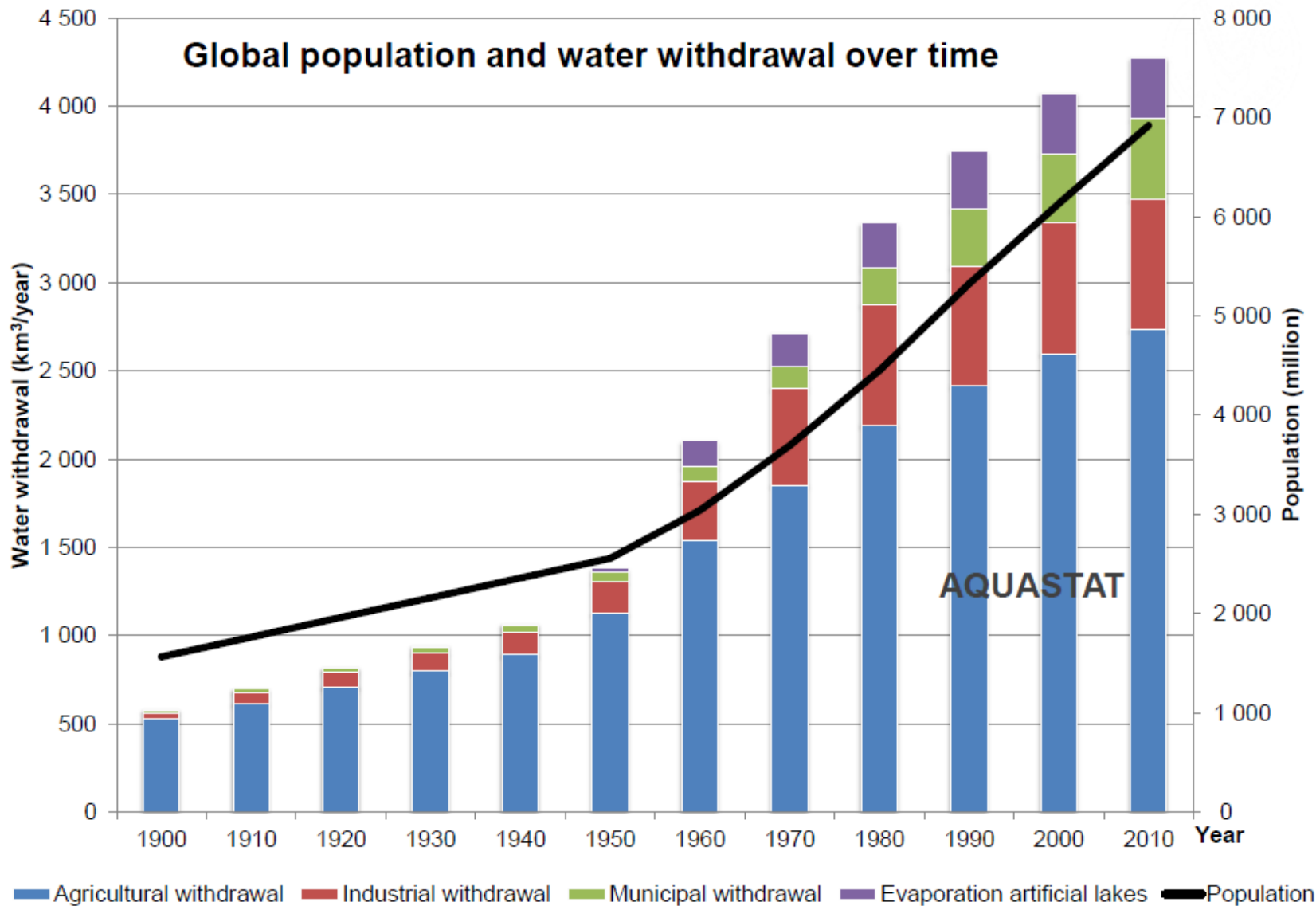
# Global Water Resources

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 =  $0.23 \times 10^3 \text{ KM}^3 \text{ YR}^{-1}$

Total global land area =  $149 \times 10^3 \text{ km}^2$   
Total irrigated area (year 2000) =  $2.6 \times 10^3 \text{ km}^2$

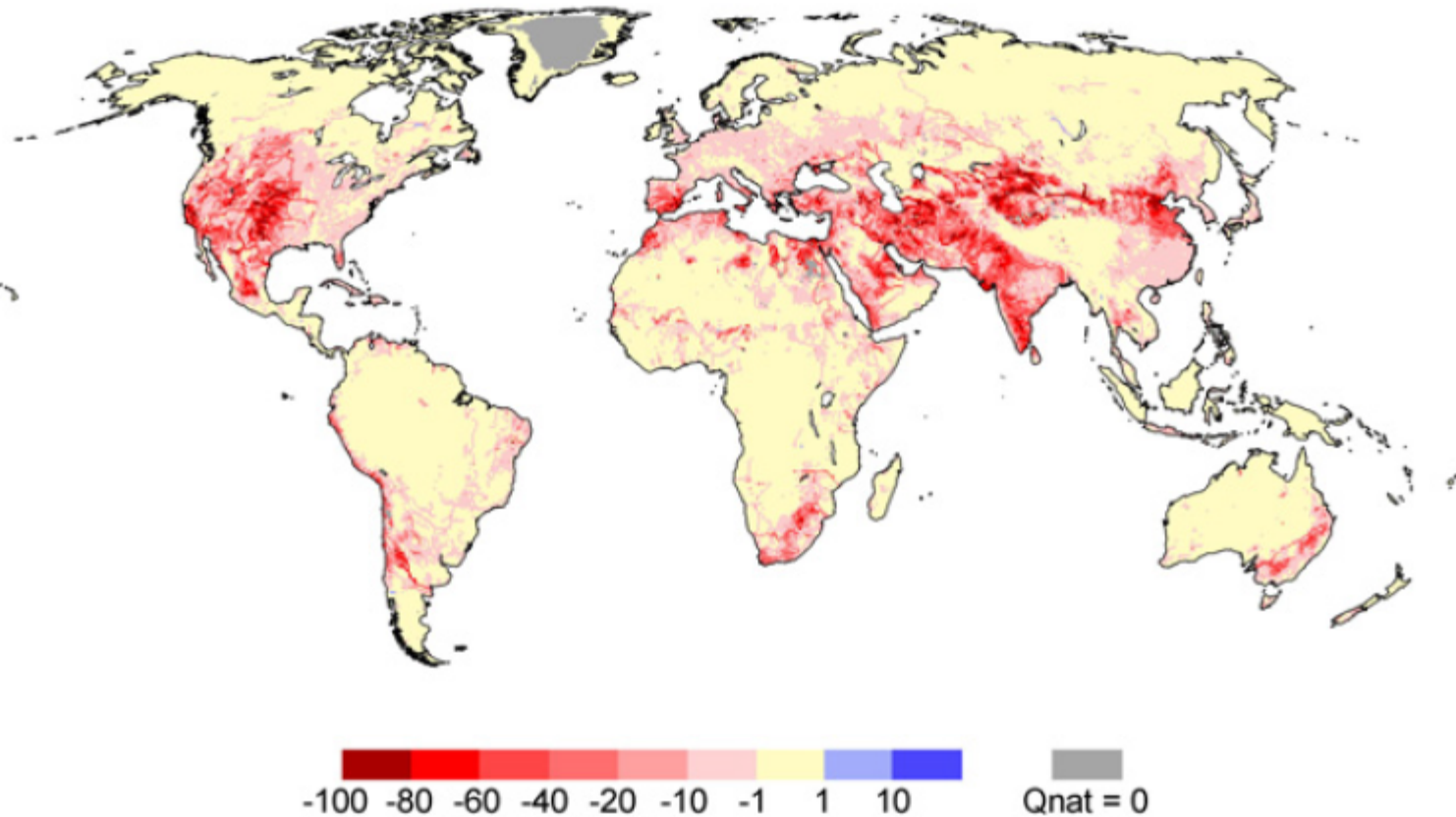


# Global Water Use

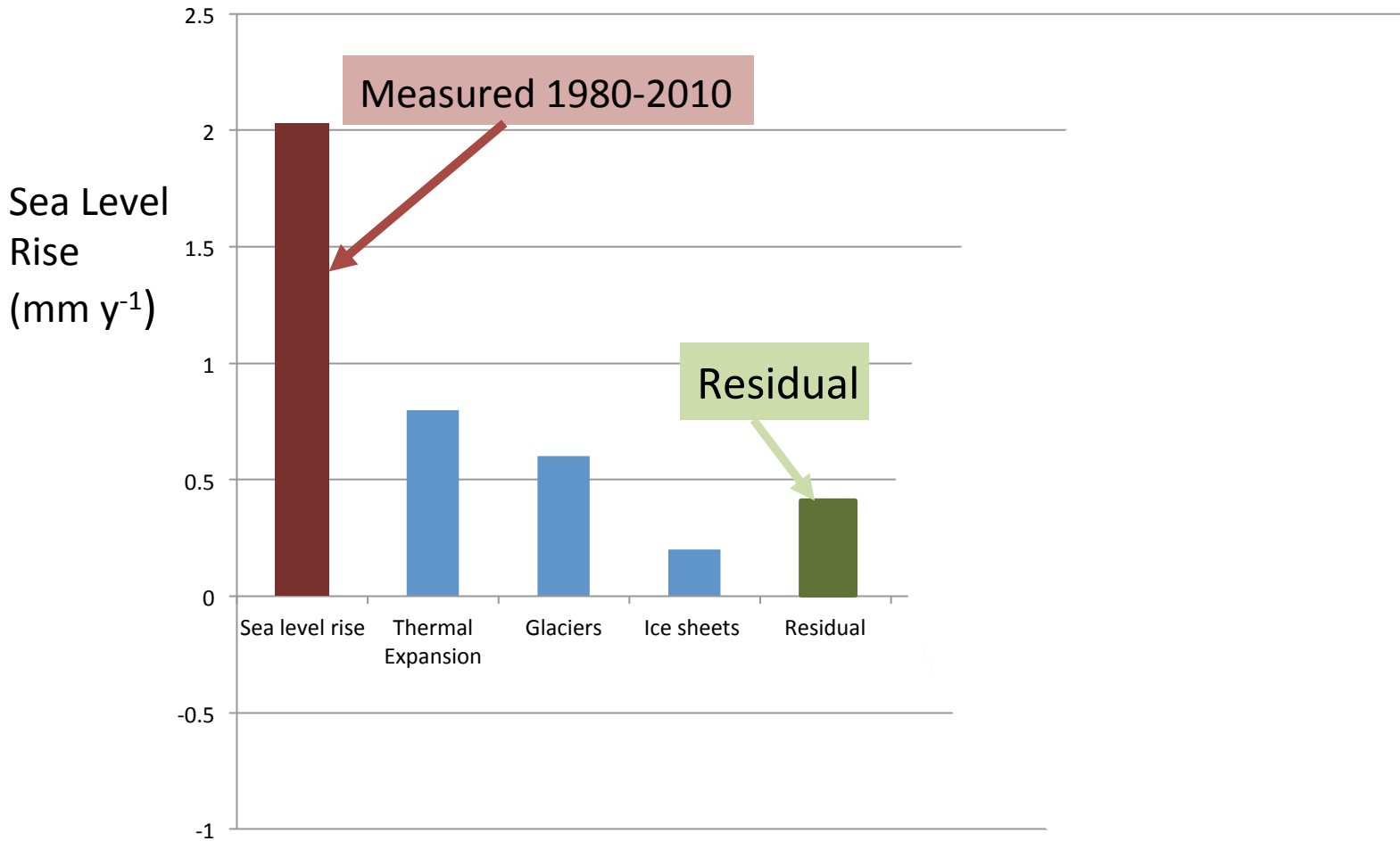


# Anthropogenic impact on long-term average (1961–90) annual river discharges,

b



# Impact on sea level rise





# Water Scarcity 20<sup>th</sup> and 21<sup>st</sup> C

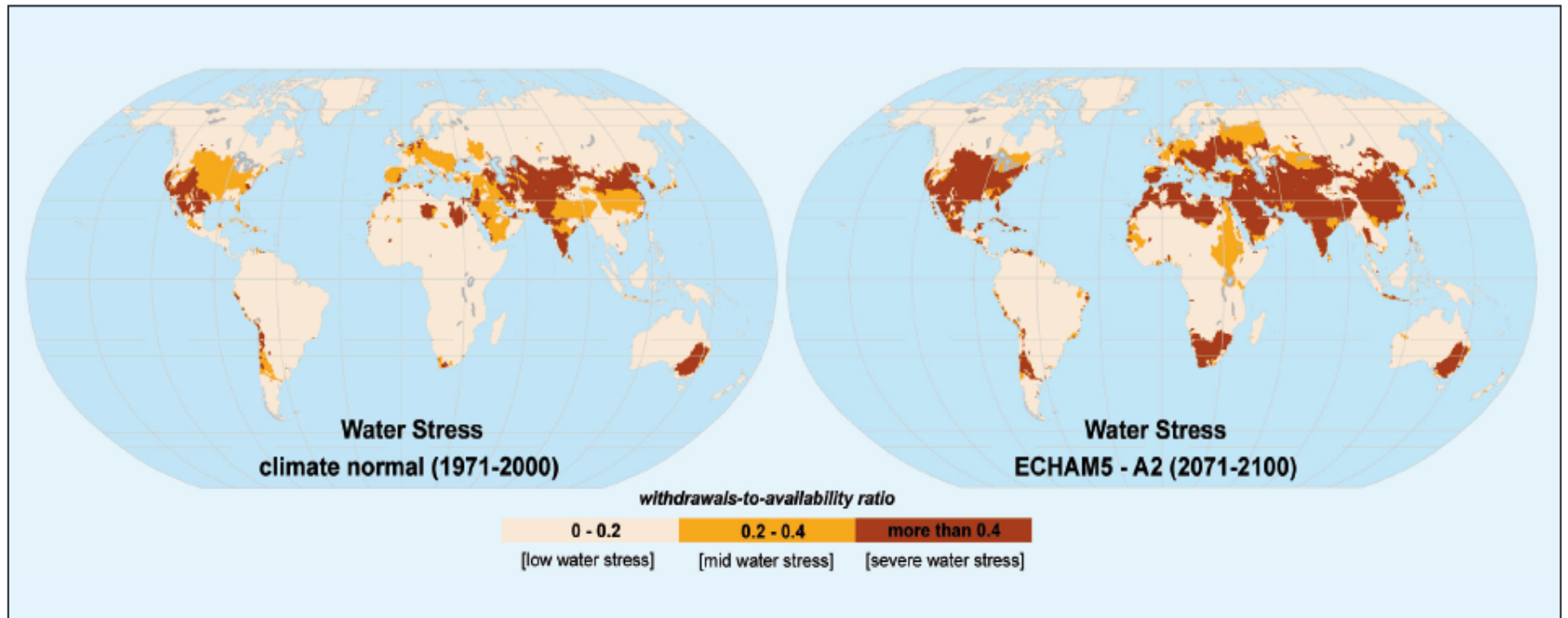


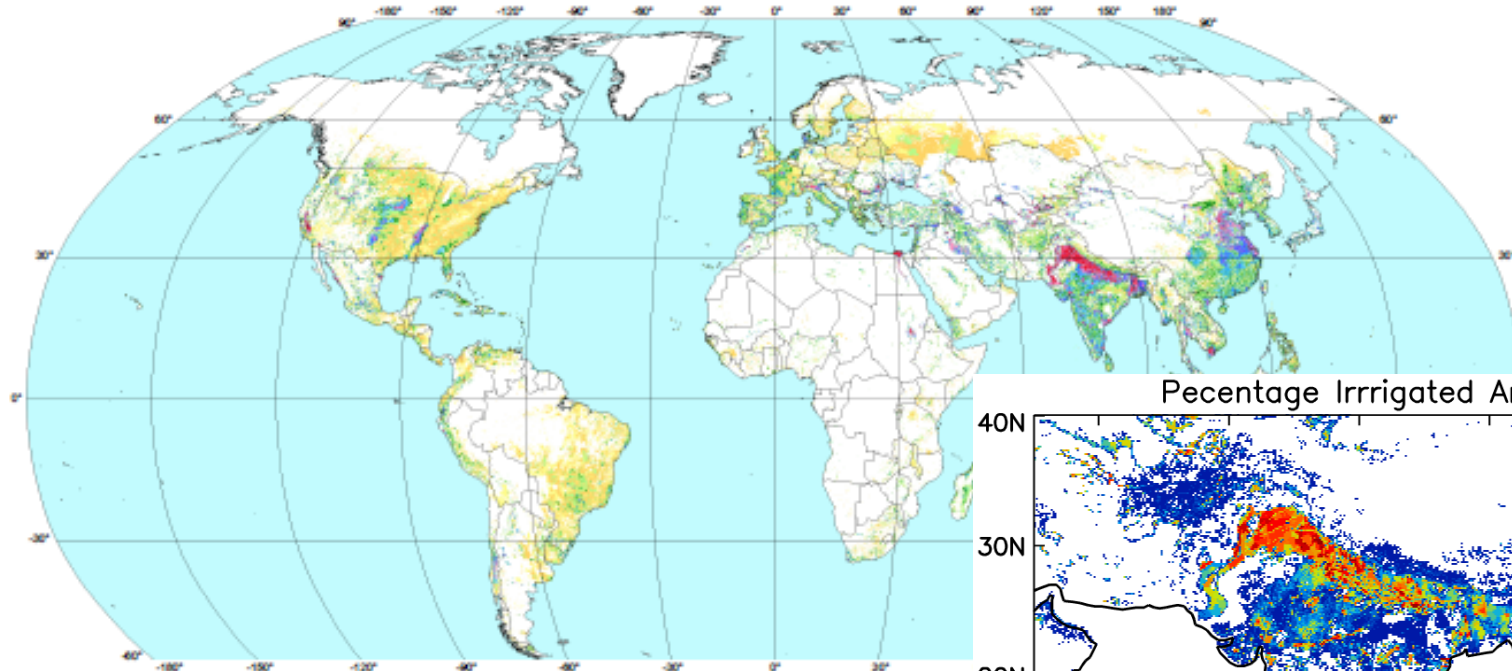
Figure 1: Water stress, calculated as the ratio between water withdrawals and availability, for the late 20<sup>th</sup> and 21<sup>st</sup> centuries (see Flörke and Eisner 2011).



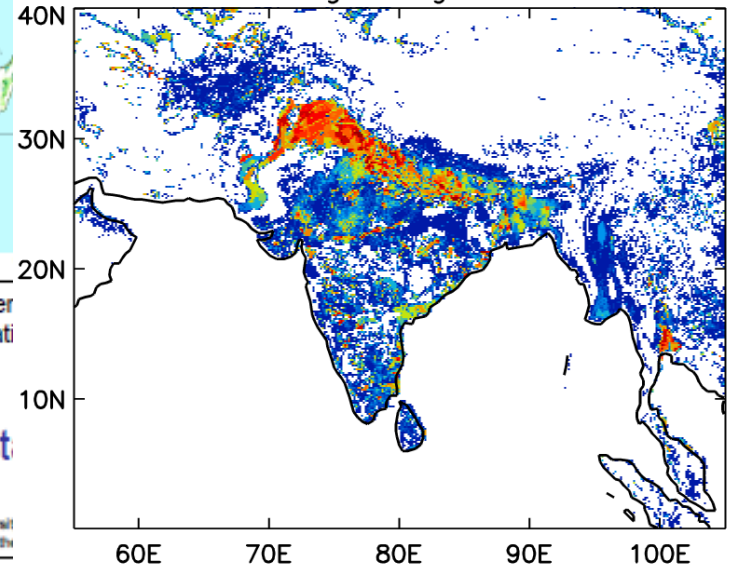
# Percentage Irrigated area

## The digital global map of irrigation areas

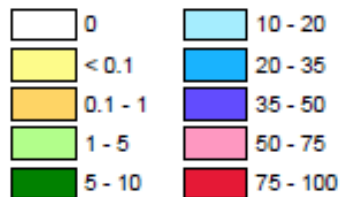
October 2013



Percentage Irrigated Area



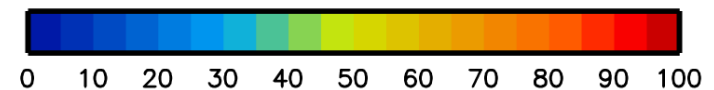
Area equipped for irrigation  
in percentage of land area



The map shows area equipped for irrigation in per  
cent of land area for the majority of countries the base year of stati  
stics is 2000 - 2008.

<http://www.fao.org/nr/water/aquast>

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Kassel), Karen Frenken, Jacob Burke (Land and Water Division, Food and Agriculture Organization of the  
United Nations)



# 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)	$1.4 \times 10^3 \text{ km}^3 \text{ yr}^{-1}$
<b>Total actual renewable water resources</b>	<b><math>1.9 \times 10^3 \text{ km}^3 \text{ yr}^{-1}</math></b>
Total dam capacity 2005	224 km <sup>3</sup>

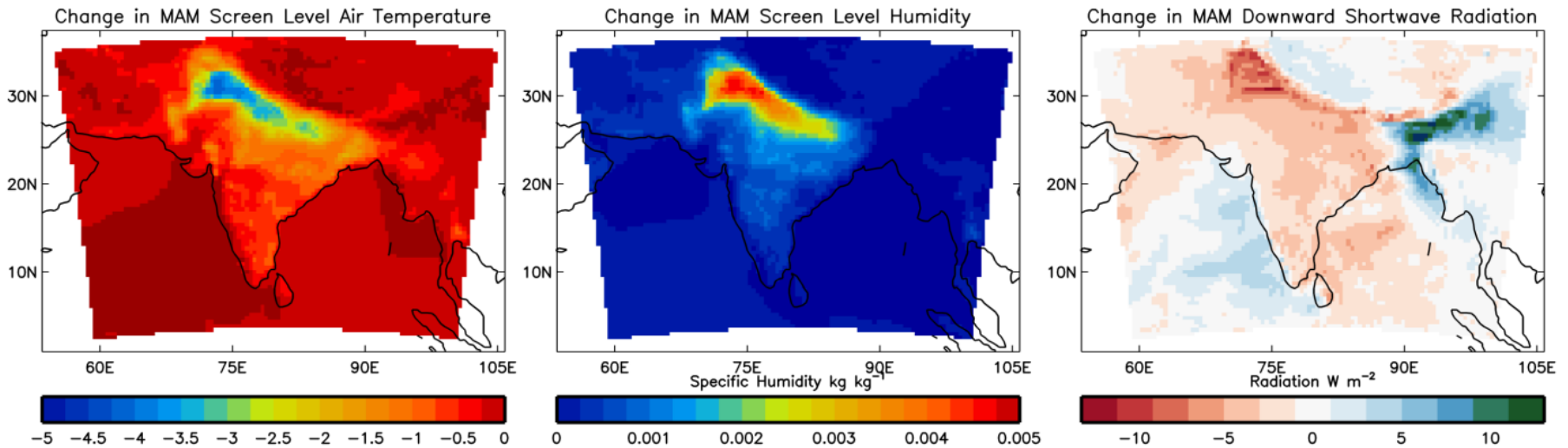
## Water withdrawals

<b>Total water withdrawal 2010</b>	<b><math>761 \text{ km}^3 \text{ yr}^{-1}</math></b>
per inhabitant 2010	630 m <sup>3</sup> /yr

Surface water and groundwater withdraw as %  
of total actual renewable water resources 2010 40 %

Non-renewable extraction (Wada et al 2011)  $68 \text{ km}^3 \text{ yr}^{-1}$

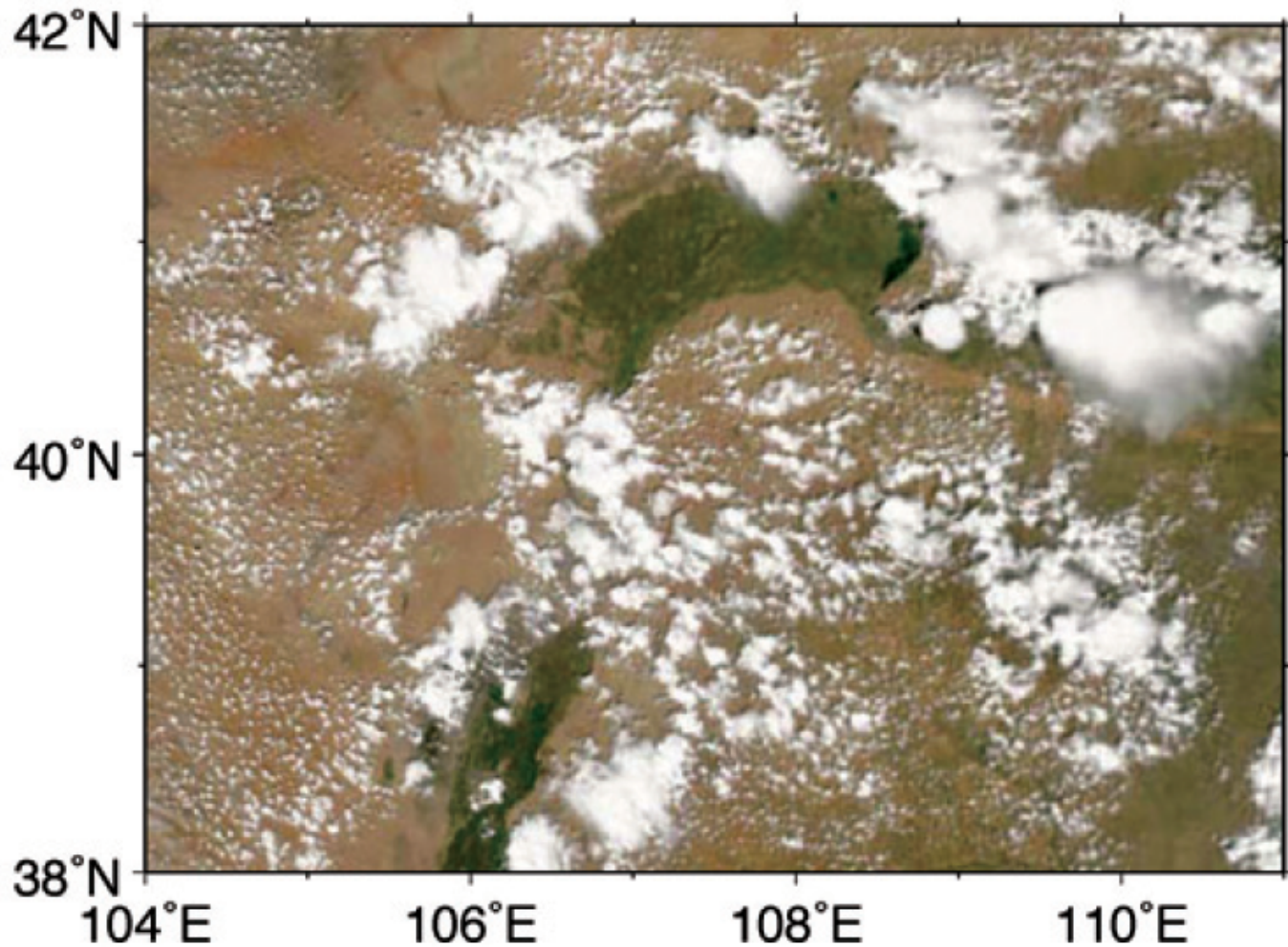
# Impact of irrigation on temperature, humidity and cloud



*changes in air temperature, humidity and downward shortwave radiation due to presence of irrigation in the RCM model during March, April and May averaged over a ten year period between 1990 and 2000*

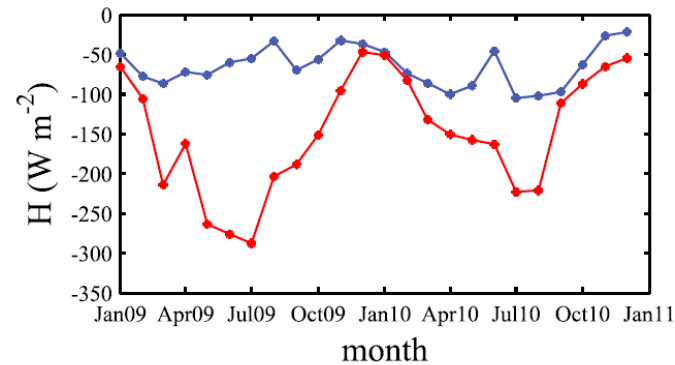
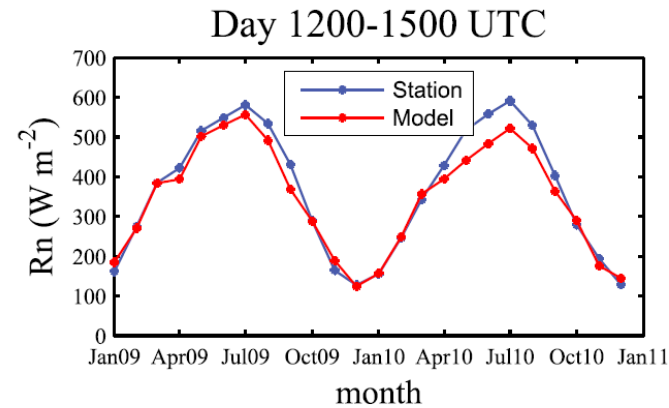
Rainfall recycling ratios of up to 60% for the whole of the Ganges basin during June, July and August

# Clouds suppressed over irrigated areas

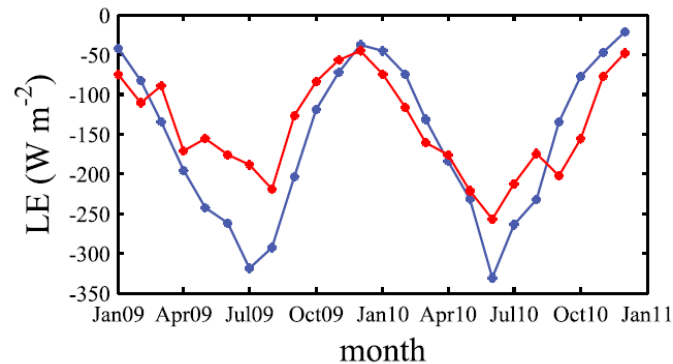


# ECMWF vs station measurement

Irrigated field,  
Ebro Valley, Spain

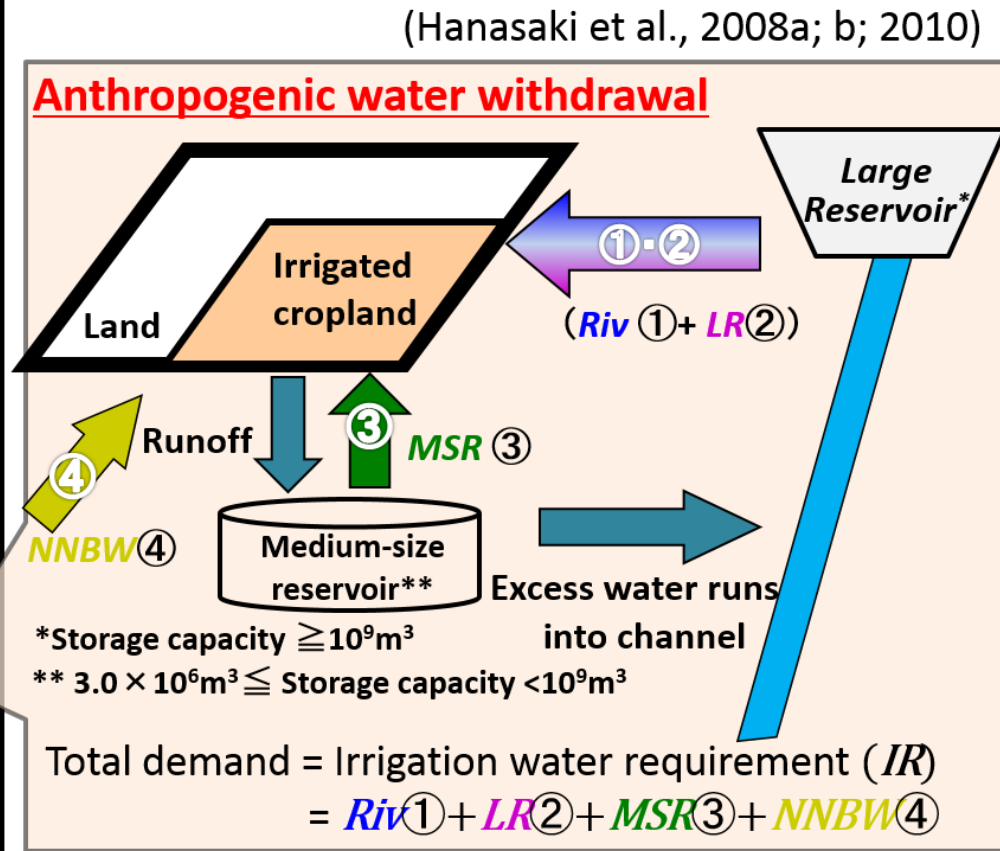
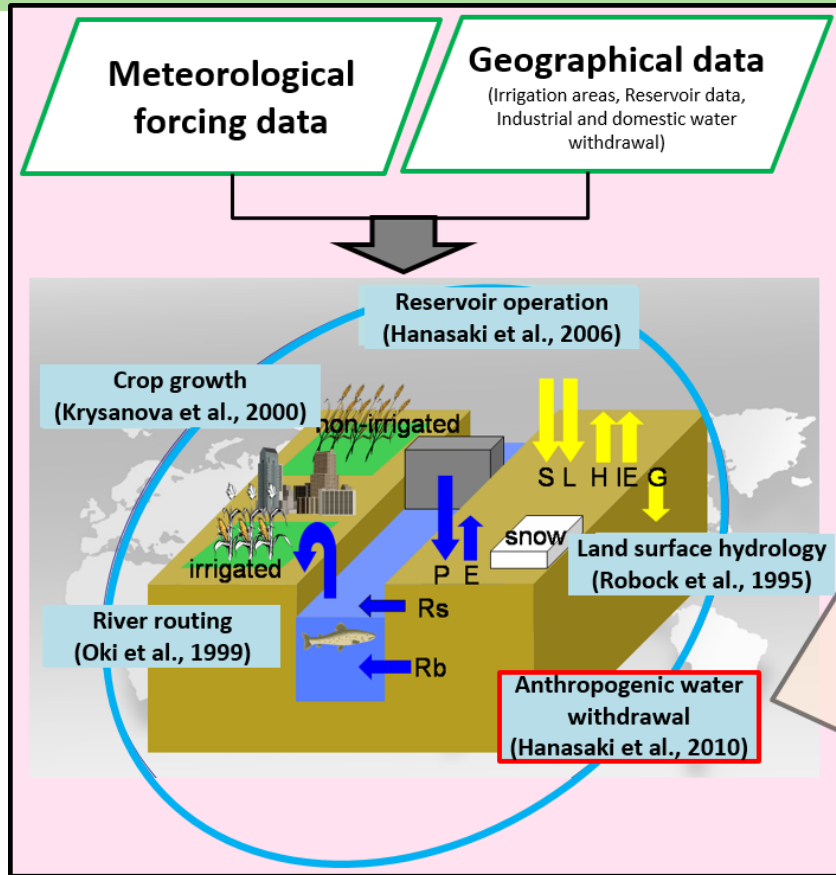


*Cuxart et al 2015*





# A Global Hydrology Model



S. Yoshikawa et al, 2014. An assessment of global net irrigation water requirements from various water supply sources to sustain irrigation: rivers and reservoirs (1960–2050). Hydrol. Earth Syst. Sci., 18, 4289–4310

# Demand and allocation into Climate models?

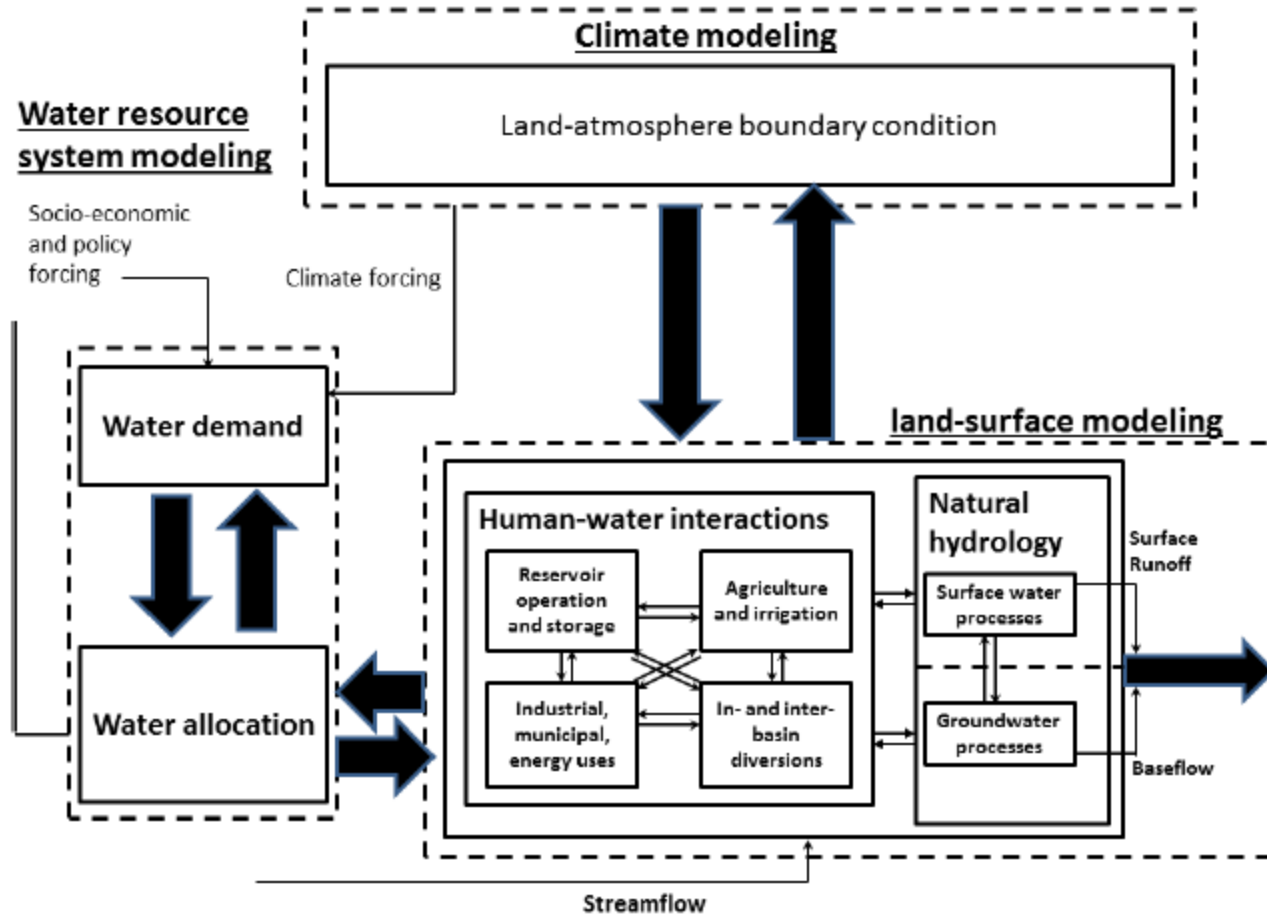
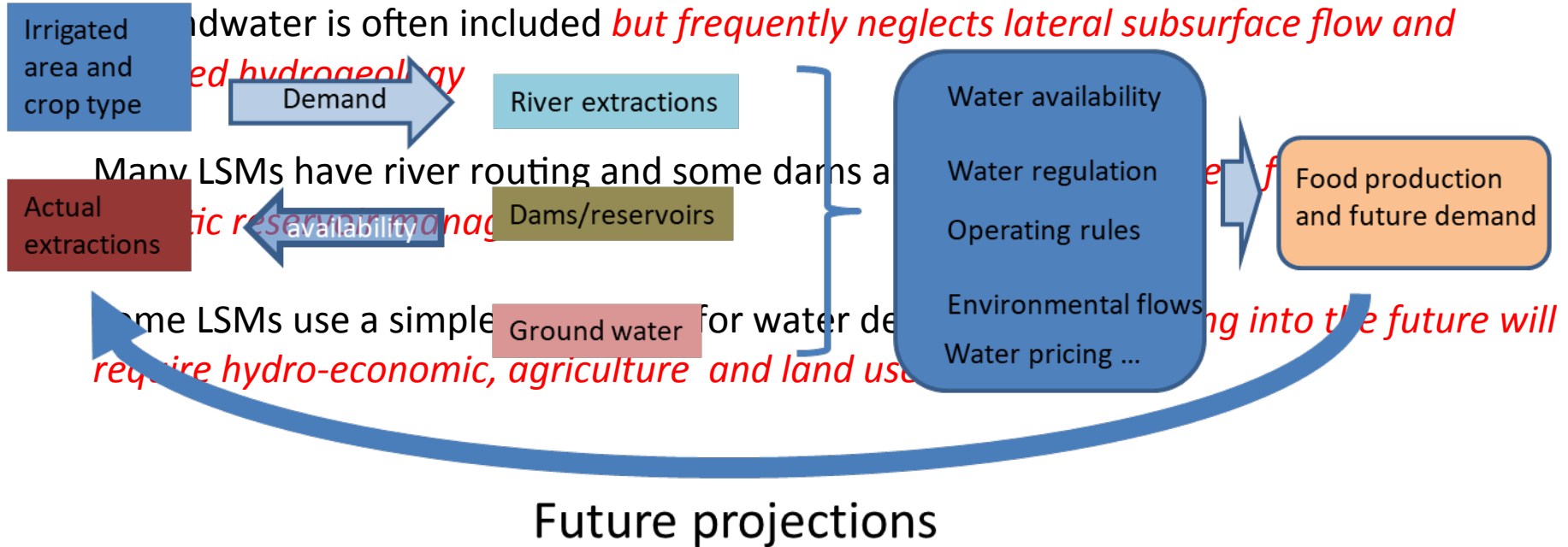


Figure 1. A fully coupled framework for inclusion of water resources management in a typical LSS grid.



# Current state of LSMs

Irrigation can be included by modifying soil water stress *but little scope for actual management and water conservation can be lost*



# Gif-sur-Yvette Workshop conclusions

- Improve representation of dams *and operating rules*
- Improve representation of groundwater (IGRAC)
- Improve representation of actual irrigation use and extractions
- Develop strong links to agricultural and socio-economic communities and models to project future scenarios for agriculture and water use
- Work with RHPs to develop test beds for model development and validation
- Developing a GEWEX crosscutting theme: *Human Regulation of Water Cycle or Water Management in Large-scale Models?*

# Future activities?

- Modelling case studies in RHPs?
- Review paper and or white paper?
- GEWEX Conference: Nexus of water, energy, and food Session
- What else?

# Priorities for Model development

