WHAT CAN WE LEARN FROM INTEGRATING WATER RESOURCES WITH A GLOBAL MODEL OF THE SOCIAL–ECONOMIC–ENVIRONMENTAL SYSTEM?

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2 GLOBAL WATER RESOURCES MODELLING



- Introduction
- Personal story
 - A question
 - Learning
 - An answer
- ANEMI model
- Use of ANEMI model for modelling water resources systems at the global level











- Graduate course assignment
- The Limits to Growth
 - 12 million copies in 37 languages
 - MIT Prof. Jay Forrester's research group
 - The Club of Rome
- *World* Model with 12 development scenarios
- Lessons

- There are limits to economic growth
- Delays in global decision making would cause the human economy to overshoot planetary limits before the growth in the human ecological footprint slowed
- Two possible paths
 - "Managed decline" organized by humanity.
 - "Collapse" induced by nature or the market.







- System Dynamics
 - A rigorous method of system description, which facilitates feedback analysis via a simulation model of the effects of alternative system structure and control policies on system behavior
 - System Dynamics links the behavior of a system to its underlying structure.
- Generic approach for systems analysis
 - Physical, biologic, social,, economic,.....







6 CONTINUATION Development of the ANEMI model



- New research questions
 - Much more detailed representation of the water sectors
 - Climate change Food Energy
 - Rapid population growth
- New data
- Development of a new/original model













- 1. Carbon cycle
- 2. Climate
- 3. Water demand
- 4. Water quality
- 5. Available water
- 6. Population
- 7. Land use
- 8. Food production
- 9. Energy Economy





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- Available water resources
 - Two reservoirs (oceans and land surface)
 - Transfers (evaporation, evapotranspiration, advection, rainfall, snow and ice melt, ground water percolation, and surface runoff into the oceans

$$A_{M} = \int (E_{M} - Adv - P_{O}) \cdot dt$$

$$A_{L} = \int (Adv + ET - P_{R} - P_{S}) \cdot dt$$

$$LS = \int (P_{R} - ET - SF - GP) \cdot dt$$

$$O = \int (SF + GD + P_{O} + M - E_{M}) \cdot dt$$

$$GS = \int (GP - GD) \cdot dt$$

$$IS = \int (P_{S} - M) \cdot dt$$

$$E_{M} = E_{M0} \cdot T_{feedback}$$

$$Adv = Adv_{0} \cdot (1 + \delta_{adv} / 100)$$

$$P_{0} = P_{00} \frac{A_{M}}{A_{M0}}$$

$$ET = ET_{0} \cdot \frac{LS}{LS_{0}} \cdot T_{feedback} + E_{res} + C_{wa}$$

$$P_{R} = P_{L} - P_{S} + C_{wl}$$

$$GP = GP_{0} \cdot \frac{LS}{LS_{0}} + C_{gw}$$

$$GD = GD_{0} \cdot \frac{GS}{GS_{0}} + GW$$

$$M = M_{0} \cdot \frac{IS}{IS_{0}} \cdot T_{feedback}^{2}$$

$$HYDROPREDICT 2012$$
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Global water resources modeling with an integrated model of the social–economic–environmental system

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ARTICLE INFO

ABSTRACT

Article history: Received 9 July 2010 Received in revised form 13 February 2011 Awareness of increasing water scarcity has driven efforts to model global water resources for improved insight into water resources infrastructure and management strategies. Most water resources models

- Integrated modeling approach
- Planning of water infrastructure
- Development of new water policy options







- ANEMI simulates changes in
 - Surface runoff
 - Surface water availability
 - Domestic, agricultural (both blue and green) and industrial water use
 - Reservoir evaporation losses
 - Treated and reused wasterwater volumes
 - Groundwater extraction and desalination volumes
 - Measurement of water scarcity water stress









- Water use
 - Domestic
 - Industrial
 - Agricultural

$$egin{aligned} &W_{eff_d} = C_d + \delta_d R_{p_d} \ &W_{eff_i} = C_i + \delta_i R_{p_i} \ &W_{eff_a} = C_a + \delta_a R_{p_a} + \delta_r R_r + \delta_g R_g \end{aligned}$$

• Water stress (> 0.2 'mid stress' - > 0.4 'severe stress') wta = W/R

$$wta = \left(\sum_{d,i,a} W_{eff}\right)/R$$





- Model use
 - Feedback tracing 5 scenarios
 - Scenario 1 low treatment, no reuse
 - Scenario 2 high treatment, no reuse
 - Scenario 3 irrigation expansion
 - Scenario 4 more animals
 - Scenario 5 dilution requirements
 - Reference simulation

























Reference ----- Expt 1: No treatment, no reuse ---- Expt 2: Treatment only















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- Global modeling of water resources is difficult:
 - Complexity and dynamic behavior of water resources systems
 - Interactions with the number of different real-world systems (population, climate, land use, energy, economy,...)
- There is a need for different modeling approach
- System dynamics simulation
- ANEMI model
- Simulation of 5 scenarios:
 - Water quality problems related to limited wastewater treatment and reuse could cause major water scarcity.
 - There are considerable benefits of implementing extensive wastewater treatment and reuse programs.
 - Greater consumption of animal products not only affects the global agricultural area, but also water resources systems.
 - There are benefits from a water stress definition that incorporates water quality as well as water quantity.







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