

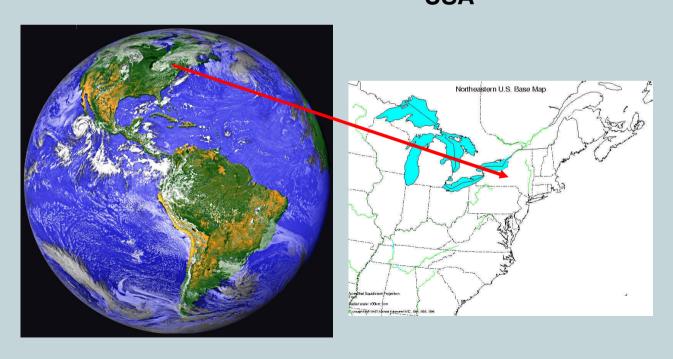
Daniel P. Loucks Cornell University Ithaca, New York **USA**

www.knowwiththeflow.org/Pages/waterart.htm

Cornell University
Ithaca, New York
USA



Cornell University
Ithaca, New York
USA



Cornell University Ithaca, New York **USA**





Water:

- essential for life
- essential for food
- essential for environment
- essential for sanitation, health
- essential for the economy



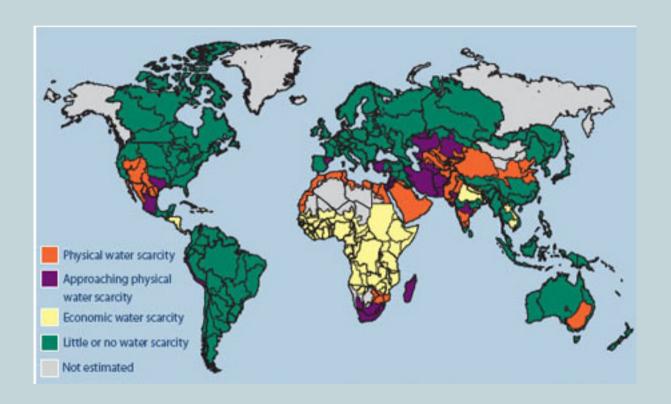






QUESTION:

How do we optimally allocate water for food, environment, sanitation and economy when there is not enough?



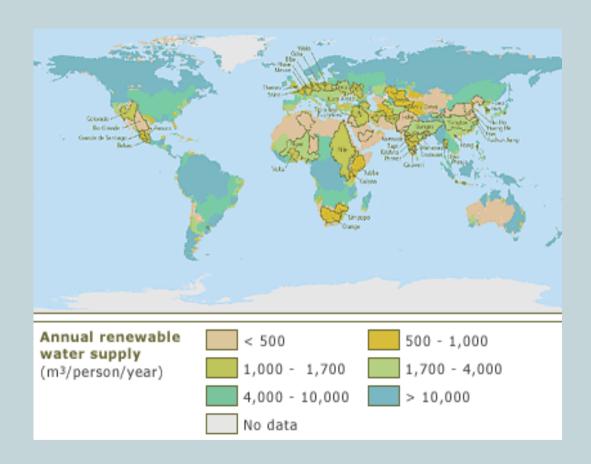
Physical scarcity: Demand > 75% of available supply

Economic scarcity: Potential users lack access to supply

Current trends:

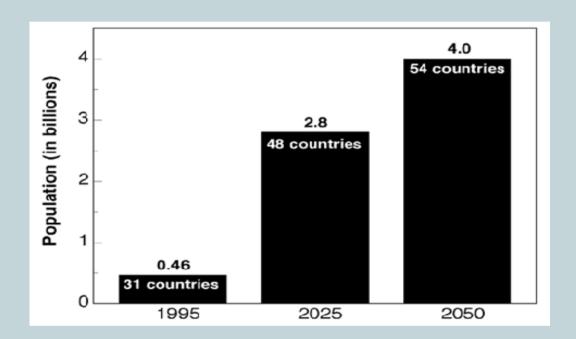
- 40% of world's population now living in water scarce regions – and increasing.
- millions of deaths every year due to malnourishment and water-related disease – and increasing.
- political conflict over scarce water resources,
- increasing rates of extinction of freshwater species, and degradation of aquatic ecosystems.
- continued destruction of wetlands.
- dams have seriously altered the flow of roughly 60% of the world's major river basins.

(earthtrends.wri.org/updates/node/264).



Available water supplies per person per year by 2025

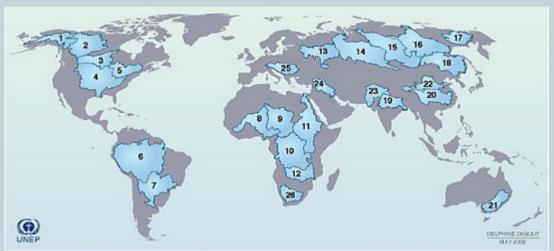
(earthtrends.wri.org/updates/node/179).



Populations in water stressed countries from 1995 to 2050.

www.infoforhealth.org/pr/m14/m14print.shtml

Freshwater Sources:



Groundwater Resources of the World

| Company | Company

Major river basins and groundwater aquifers in the world.

Other source:

Desalination

Water Hot Spots:

- Near East and North Africa
- Gulf States
- Sub-Saharan Africa
- Parts of India, China, and the United States
- Belgium, the United Kingdom, Poland, Singapore
- Central Asia Aral Sea Basin: Turkmenistan,
 Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, and Tajikistan
- Turkey, Syria, Iraq
- Spain

Water Hot Spots:

Spain











The New York Times

June 3, 2008

Water Allocations:

What criteria should be used?

- Water for human consumption
- Water for the environment (ecosystems)

"Environmental flows"

Water for economic activities

Water Allocations:

What criteria should be used?

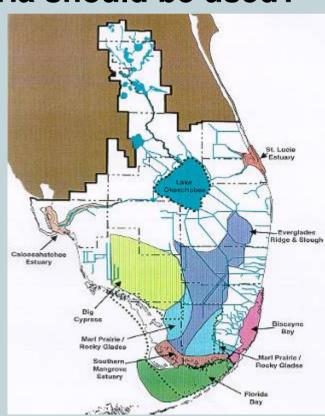
A case study \rightarrow



Water Allocations:

What criteria should be used?

A case study \rightarrow



Water Allocations:

Estimating Ecosystem Impacts and Requirements

- Flow regimes
- Sediment, Organic matter, Nutrients, Pollutants,
- Thermal and light characteristics
- Interactions among the mix of species in the ecosystem

Water Allocations:

Estimating Ecosystem Requirements

- Identify measures and indicators of ecosystem health
- Identify relationship between hydrologic attributes and those ecosystem measures and indicators
- Model and simulate alternative water management policies to predict expected impact on ecosystem health

Water Allocations:

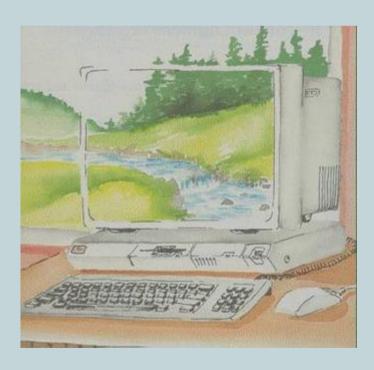
Estimating Ecosystem Requirements

- Habitat Suitability Indicators
- Environmental Flow Assessments via ecosystem response model:
 - a biophysical module the physical environment
 - a social module the social environment
 - scenarios of hydrologic changes physical and social impacts
 - an economic module to estimate costs and benefits.

Water Allocations:

Estimating Ecosystem Requirements

Computer based simulation modeling



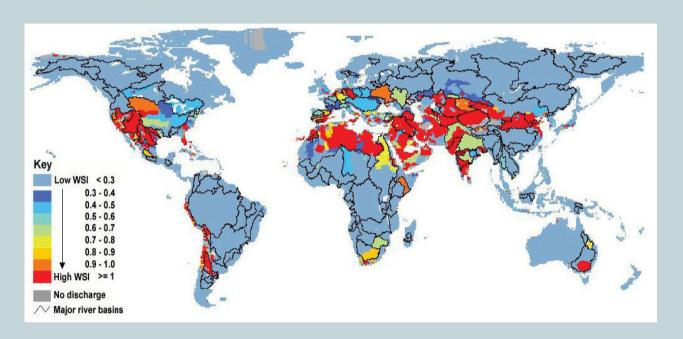
Water Allocations:

Estimating Ecosystem Requirements

Expert judgment



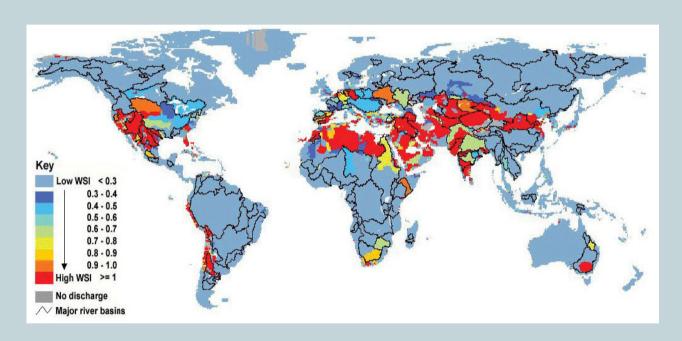
Water Allocations:



Current Water Stress Indicator Map showing regions where environmental flow needs are not being met.

(http://www.cgiar.org/enews/june2007/story 12.html)

Water Allocations:



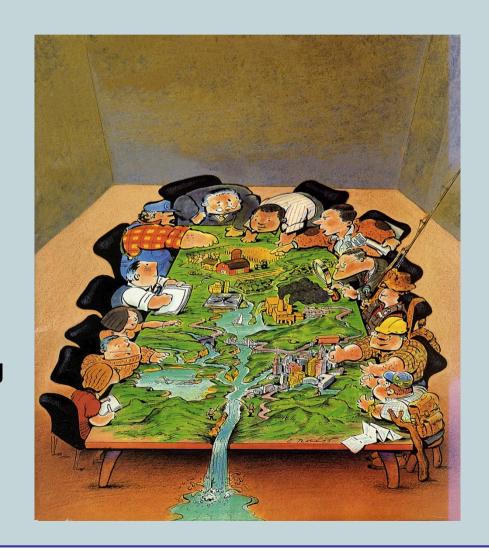
- Changes in climate will impact hydrologic regimes
- This in turn will impact aquatic and terrestrial ecosystems.

Water Allocations:

- Human consumption
- Environmental flows
- Economic uses

A political process involving:

- Stakeholders
- Science
- Monitoring and adapting



Thank you

