European Commission

Pan-European modelling studies for balancing water availability and water demand

supporting the 2012 EC Blueprint to Safeguard Europe's Waters

Prof. Dr. Ad de Roo,
Peter Burek, Faycal Bouraoui, Giovanni Bidoglio

European Commission, Joint Research Centre

https://dl.dropbox.com/u/21190688/EUR25551EN_JRC_Blueprint_NWRM.pdf

https://dl.dropbox.com/u/21190688/EUR25552EN_JRC_Blueprint_Optimisation_Study.pdf

European Commission

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JRC SCIENTIFIC AND POLICY REPORTS

Evaluation of the effectiveness of Natural Water Retention Measures

Support to the EU Blueprint to Safeguard Europe's Waters

Peter Burek, Sarah Mubareka, Rodrigo Rojas, Ad de Roo, Alessandra Bianchi, Claudia Baranzelli, Carlo Lavalle, Ine Vandecasteele

2012

Report EUR 25551 EN

Joint Research Centre

European Commission

JRC SCIENTIFIC AND POLICY REPORTS

A multi-criteria optimisation of scenarios for the protection of water resources in Europe

Support to the EU Blueprint to Safeguard Europe's Waters

Ad de Roo, Peter Burek, Alessandro Gentile, Angel Udias, Faycal Bouraoui, Alberto Aloe, Alessandra Bianchi, Alessandra La Notte, Onno Kuik, Javier Elorza Tenreiro, Ine Vandecasteele, Sarah Mubareka, Claudia Baranzelli, Marcel Van Der Perk, Carlo Lavalle, Giovanni Bidoglio

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ENV background to JRC studies:

Aim is to stimulate EU countries to increase the efficiency of water use by 2020/2030, e.g:

- **Increasing irrigation water efficiency**
- **Increasing water savings in households**
- **Water re-use in industry/agriculture, etc**

& explore pro's and con's of other options:

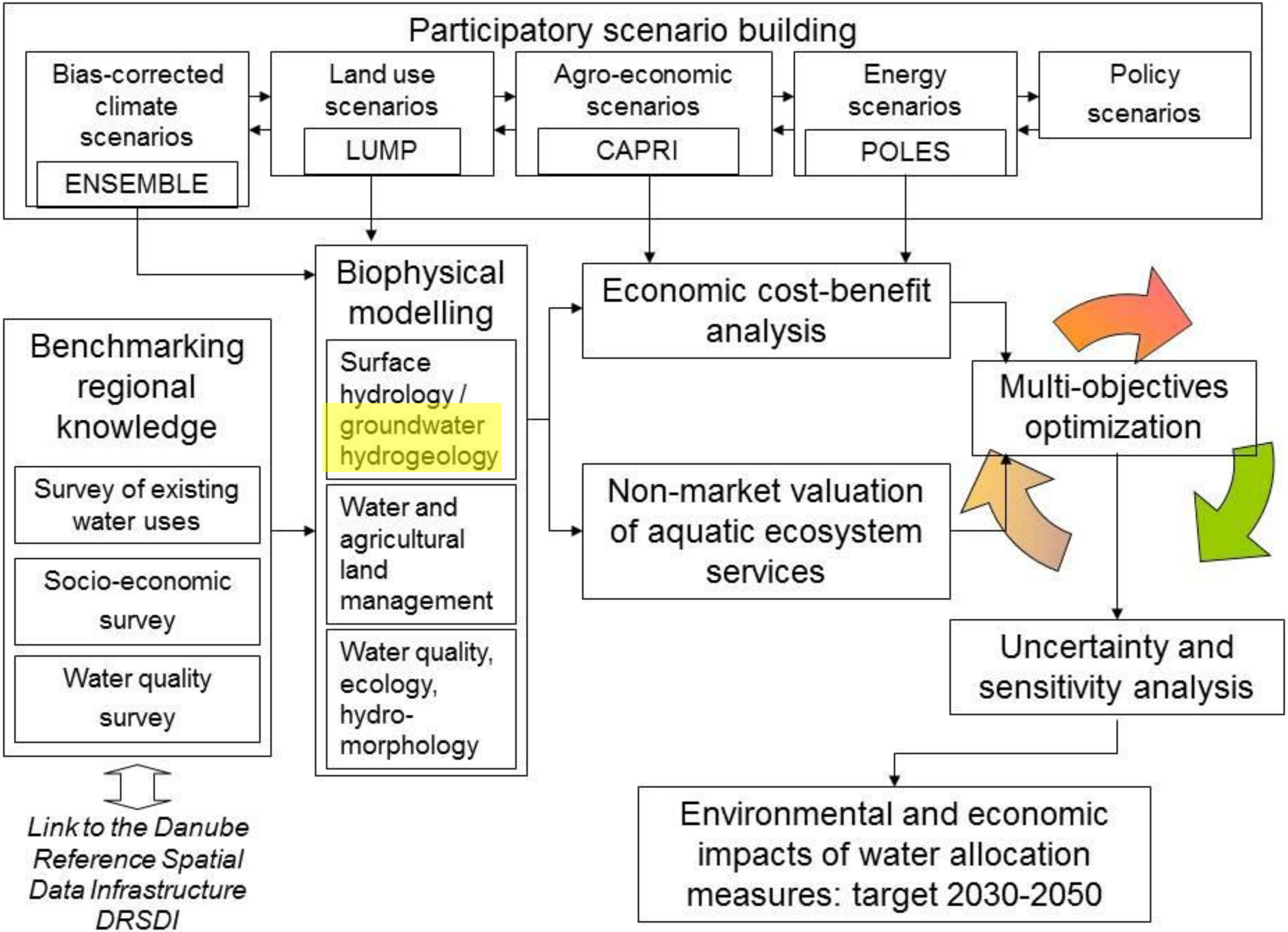
- **Desalination**
- **Reducing leakage from water supply**
- **Large distance water transfers between basins**
- **Water pricing**

& and at the same time:

- **Reduce flood risk, if possible through natural water retention measures**
- **Have sufficient water for all economic sectors**
- **Respect 'environmental flow' conditions**
- **Maintain 'good ecological status' (WFD)**
- **Take into account costs & benefits**

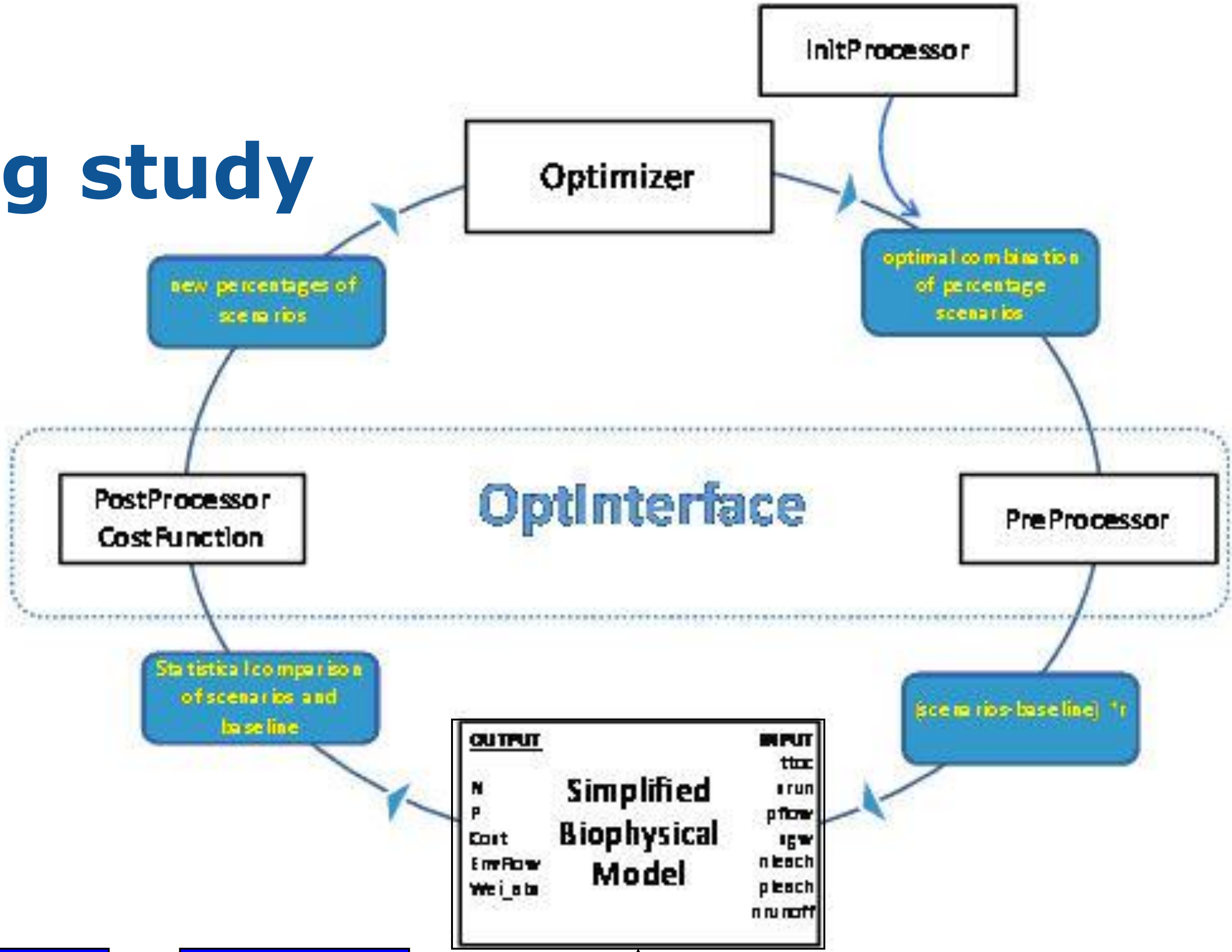
& while respecting & taking into account:

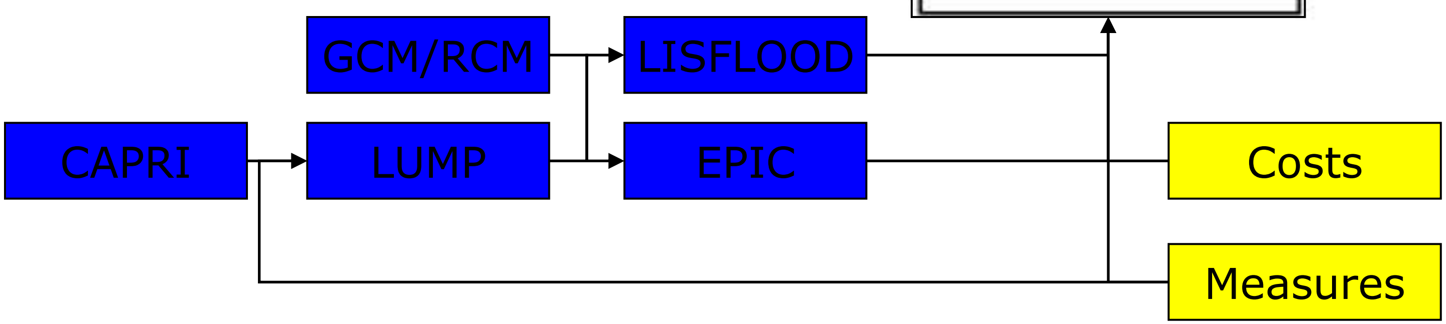
- **Common Agricultural Policy & crop yield targets (CAPRI)**
- **Expected population growth and economic growth (LUMP)**



Participatory scenario building
Bias-corrected climate scenarios
ENSEMBLE
Land use scenarios
LUMP
Agro-economic scenarios
CAPRI
Energy scenarios
POLES
Policy scenarios
Biophysical modelling
Surface hydrology / groundwater hydrogeology
Water and agricultural land management
Water quality, ecology, hydro-morphology
Benchmarking regional knowledge
Survey of existing water uses
Socio-economic survey
Water quality survey
Link to the Danube Reference Spatial Data Infrastructure DRSDI
Economic cost-benefit analysis
Non-market valuation of aquatic ecosystem services
Multi-objectives optimization
Uncertainty and sensitivity analysis
Environmental and economic impacts of water allocation measures: target 2030-2050

JRC modelling study





JRC LUMP Land Use Modelling Platform

using the land use model Eu-ClueScanner (JRC)

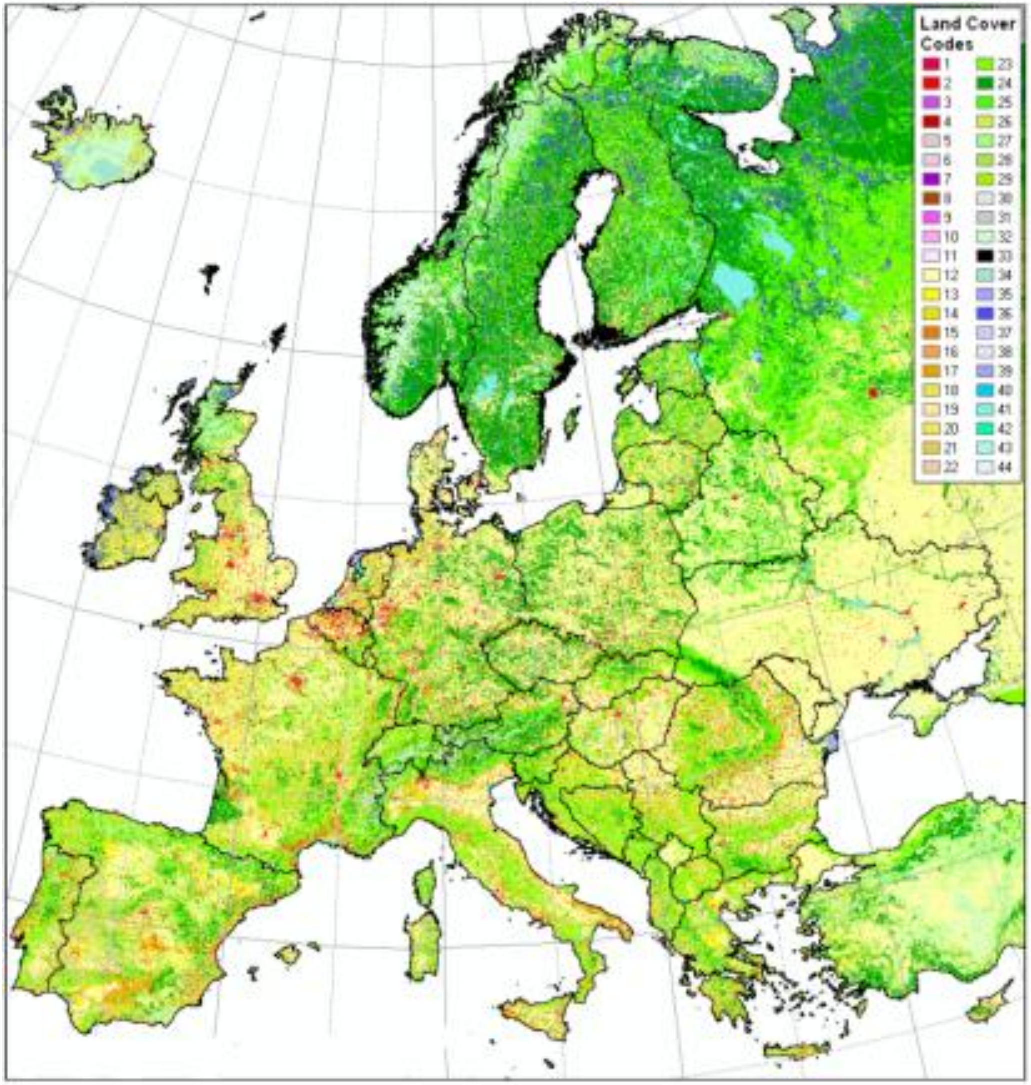
Land use / land cover change scenarios until 2030

Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) consistent (using CAPRI boundary conditions for 2030)

Socio-Economic data used from Eurostat

100m spatial resolution

Pan-European

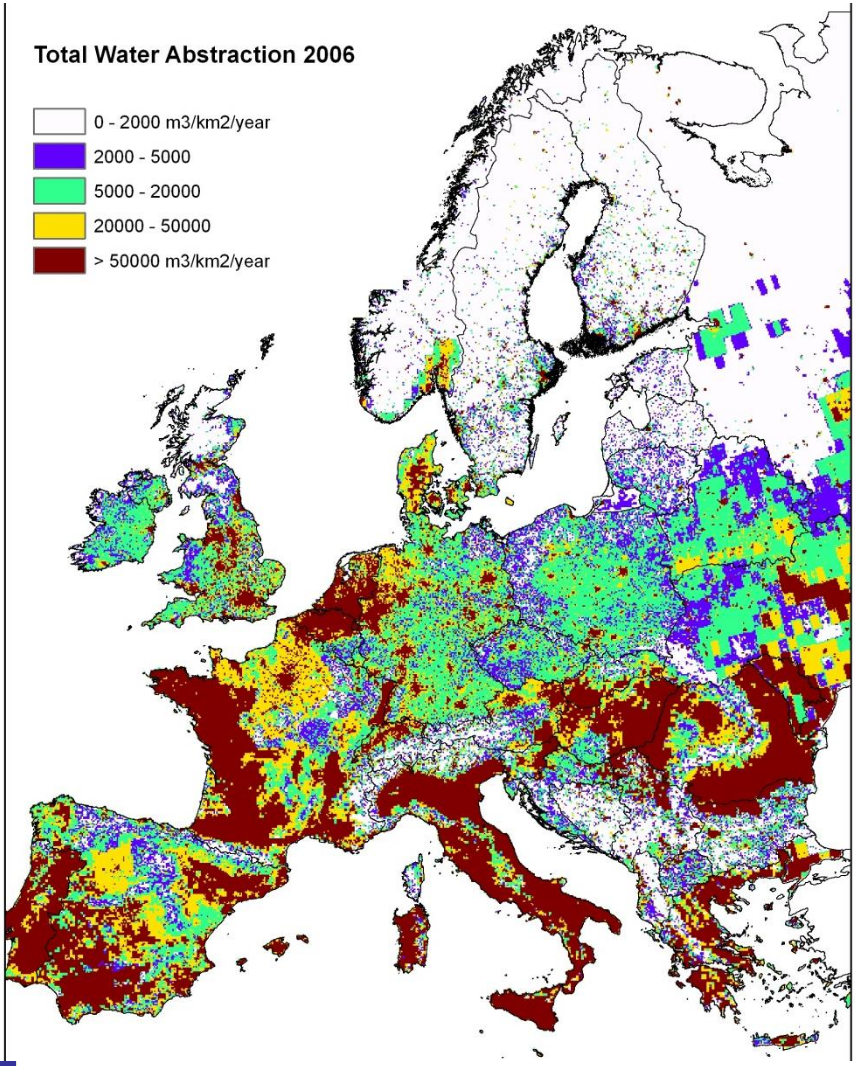


Water abstraction and consumption baseline

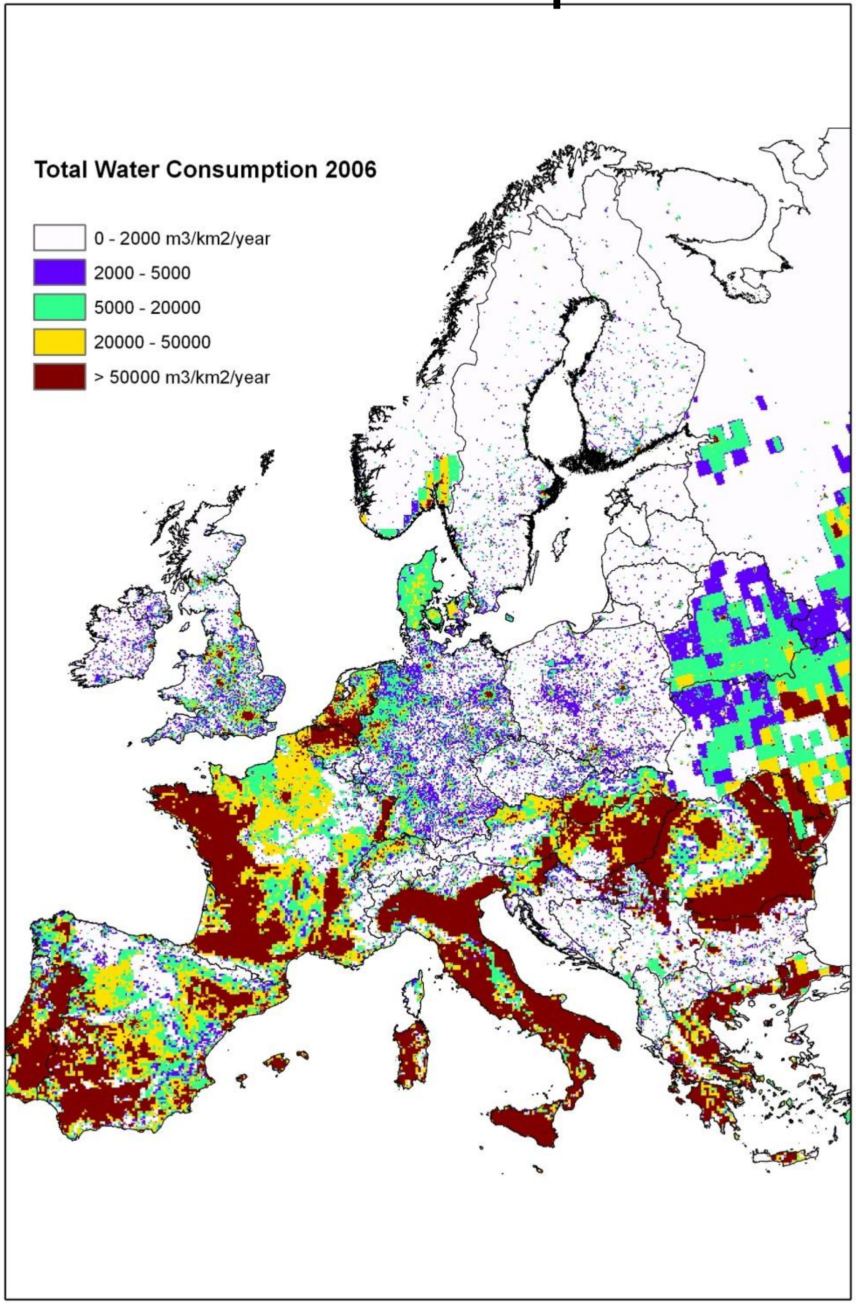
Sectors considered:

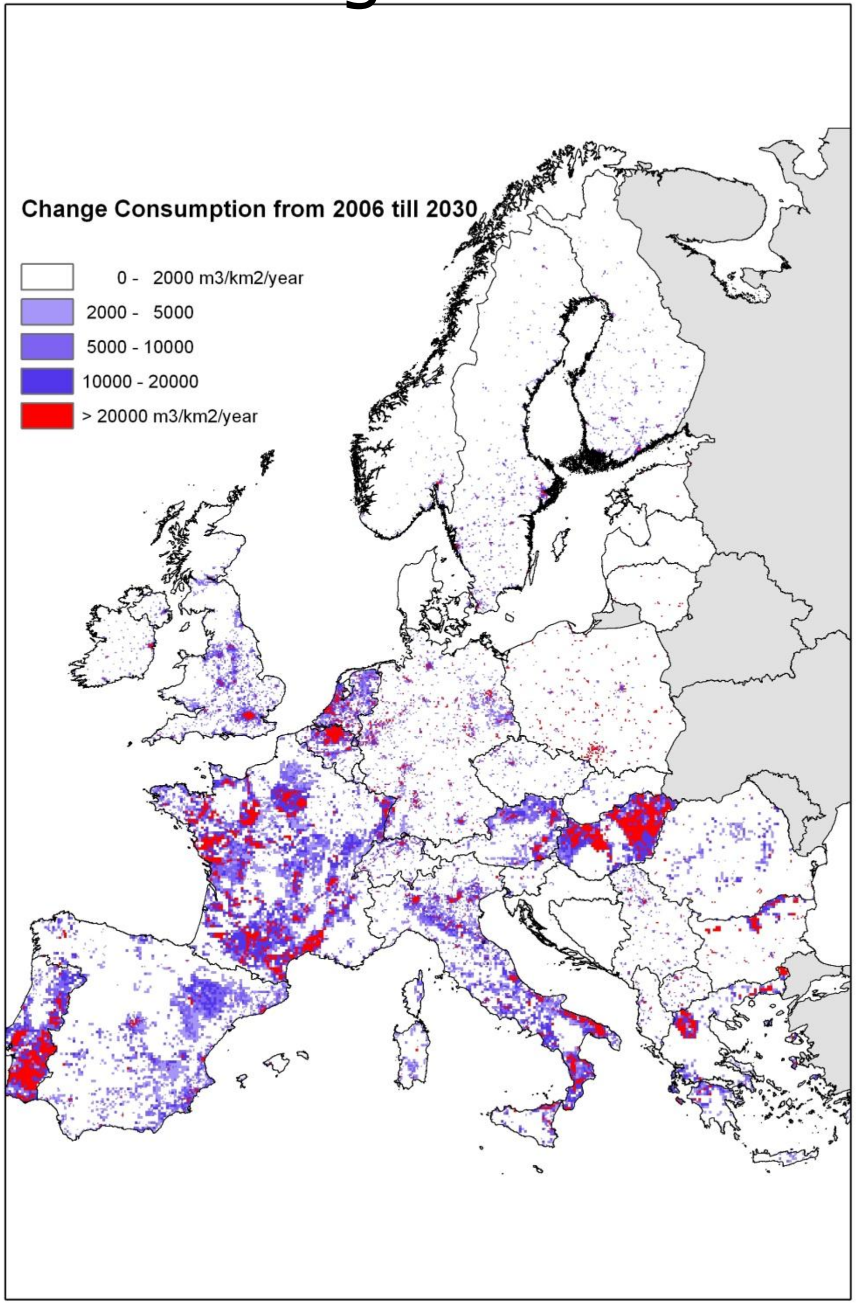
- Irrigation
- Livestock
- Manufacturing industry
- Domestic use
- Energy production

Disaggregated data from EUROSTAT, Member States, OECD



Water consumption 2006 and changes until 2030





LISQUAL: integrated water quantity & quality model including economic loss functions

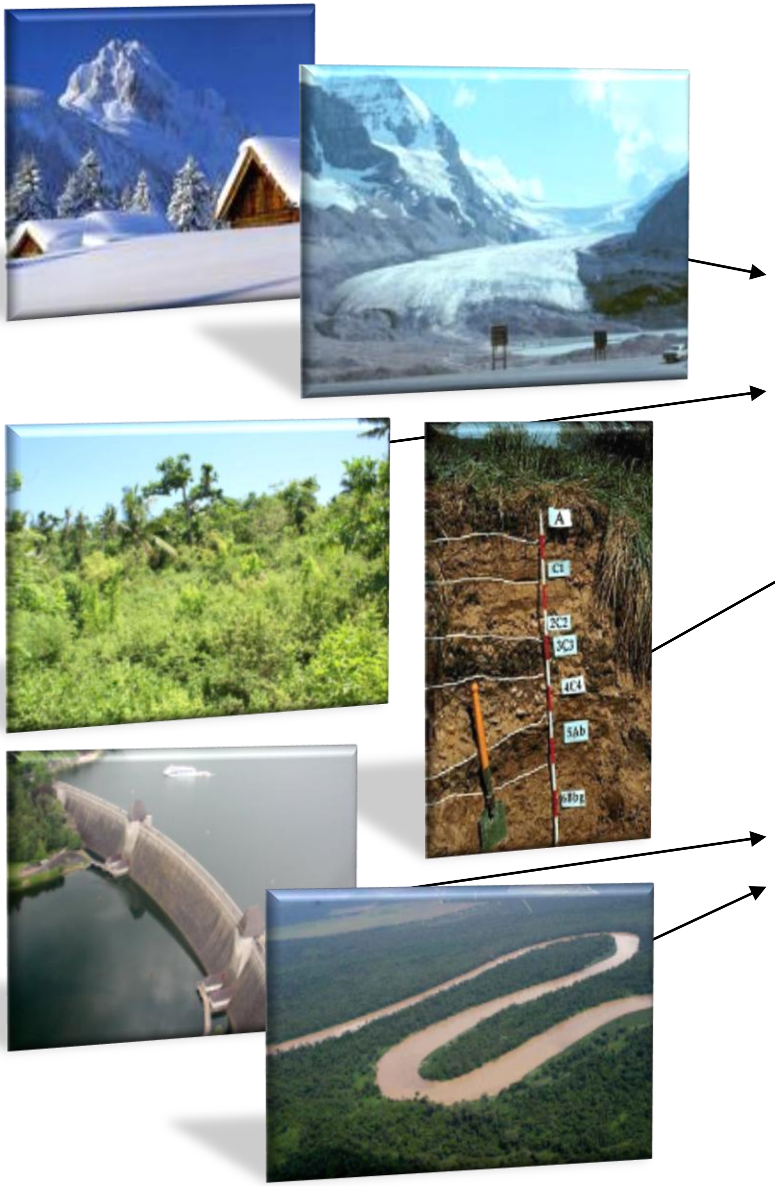
to interface with the optimisation tool

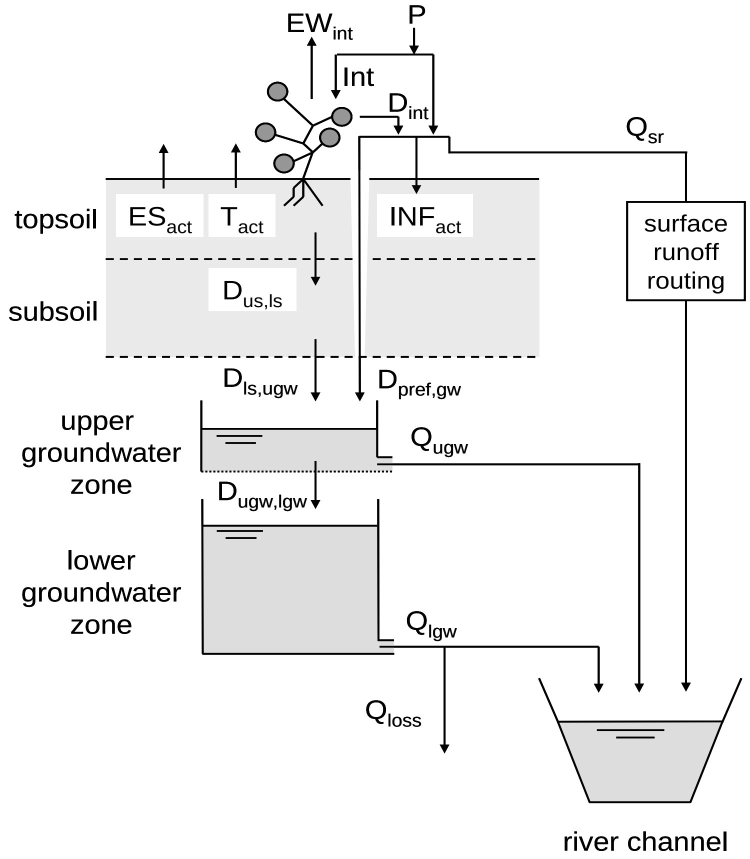
Ad de Roo, Faycal Bouraoui, Peter Burek (EC-JRC)

Collaboration with

Derek Karssenberg, Marcel Van Der Perk (Utrecht University)

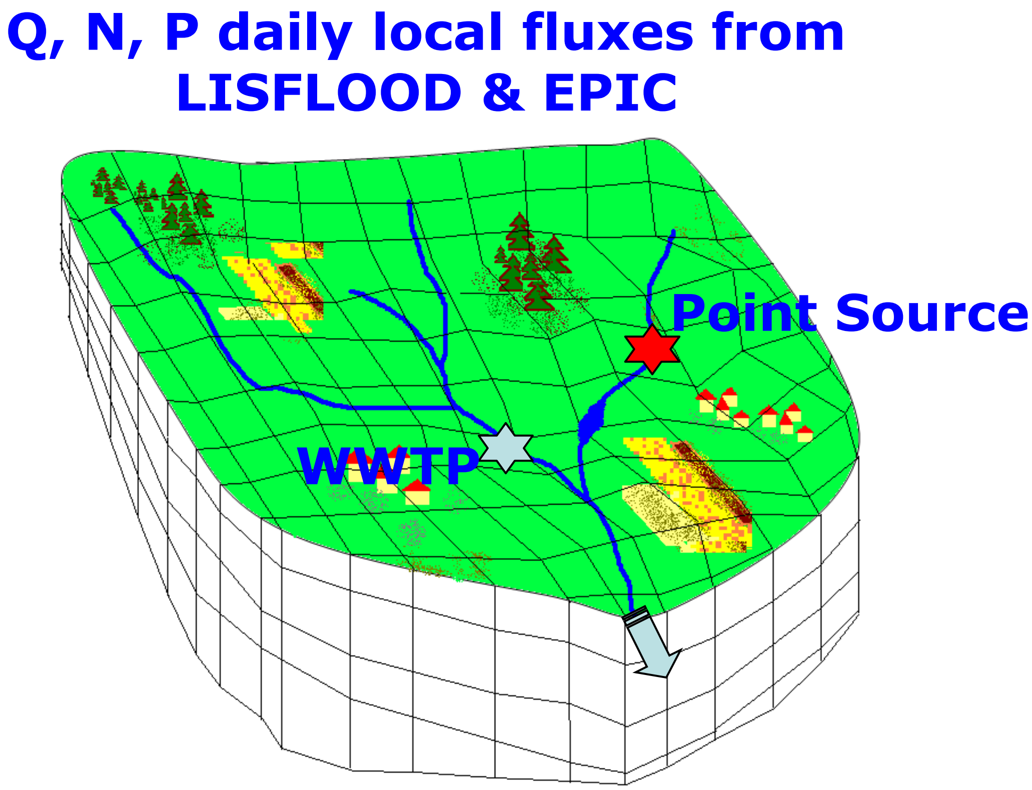
Hydrological model LISFLOOD





The LISQUAL model

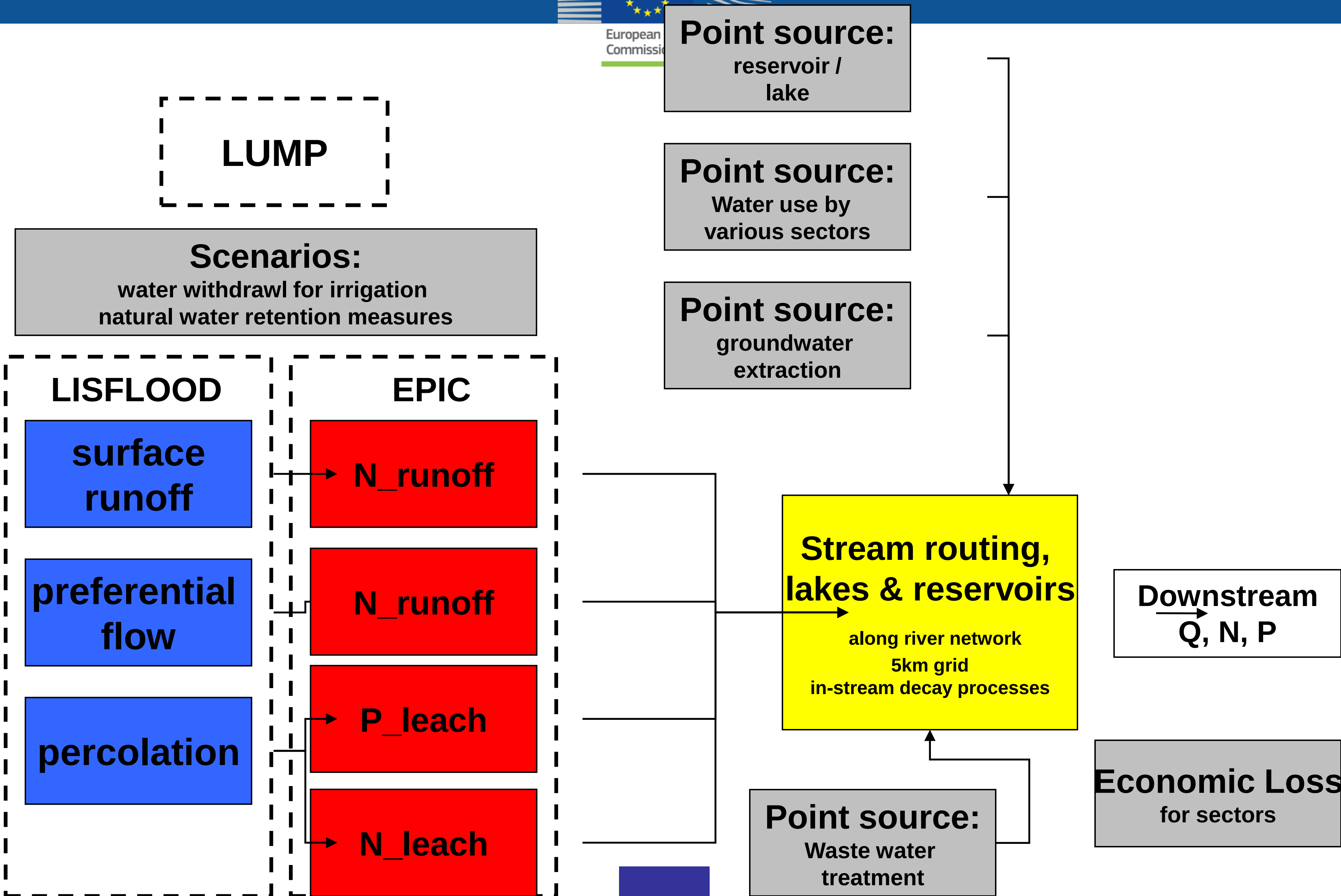
distributed routing model for Q, N and P, with decay functions and point sources, water scarcity indicators, and including functions to estimate monetary loss due to water scarcity



Spatial resolution : 5 x 5 km for Europe

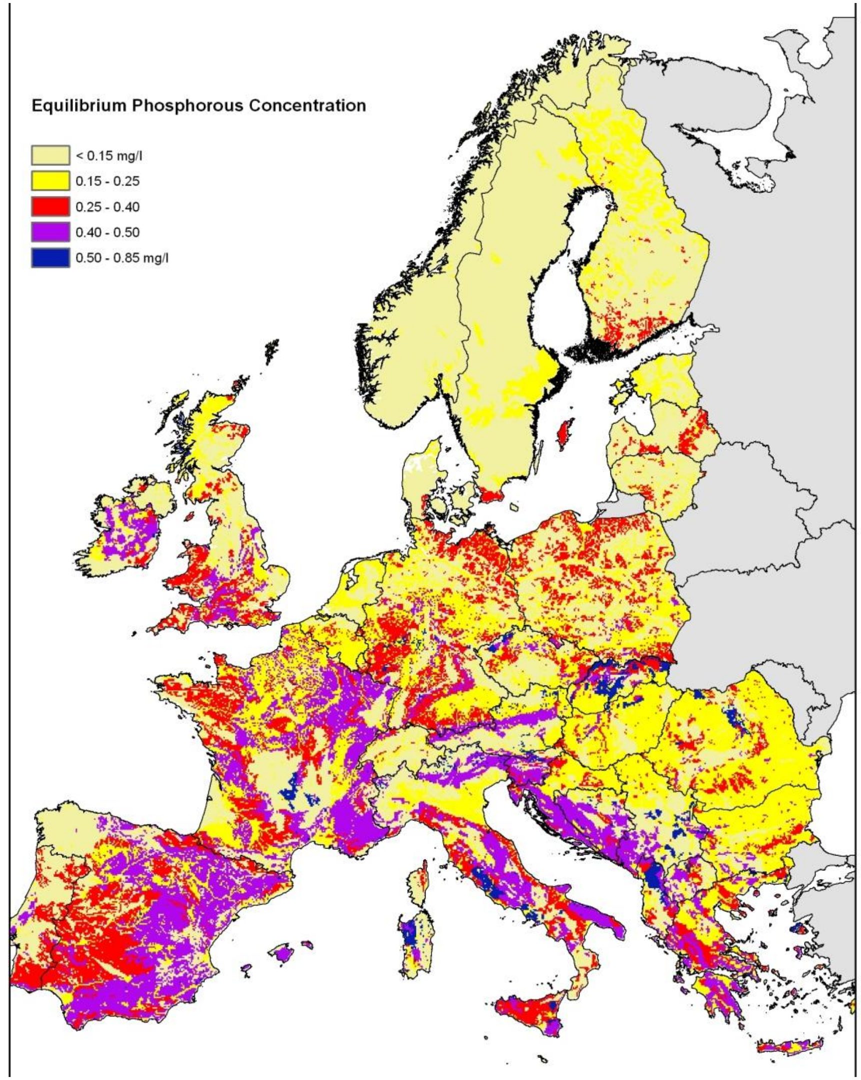
Calibration parameters are uniform over each sub-basin

LISQUAL bio-physical model



LISQUAL modelling concepts

- *Kinematic wave **routing of river discharge** (from LISFLOOD), using the LISFLOOD calibration parameterization, which is also used in the operational EFAS flood warning system;*
- *Routines to simulate the effects of **lakes and reservoirs**;*
- ***Daily routing of surface and river N and P, as a function of flow velocity**;*
- ***Exponential – first order - removal of Nitrogen, as a function of water temperature, water depth and flow velocity**;*
- ***First order Phosphorous removal**, taking into account an equilibrium phosphorous concentration depending on sediment characteristics, derived from geological maps*
- ***Irrigation** water use, taking into account irrigation demand, and irrigation efficiency*
- ***Industrial** water use, taking into account abstractions, consumptive use and potential re-use of water*
- ***Energy-Production** water use, taking into account abstraction and consumptive use*
- ***Domestic** water use, taking into account abstraction, leakage, and water savings*
- ***Livestock** water use, taking into account abstraction and consumptive use*



Example LISQUAL outputs

European Commission

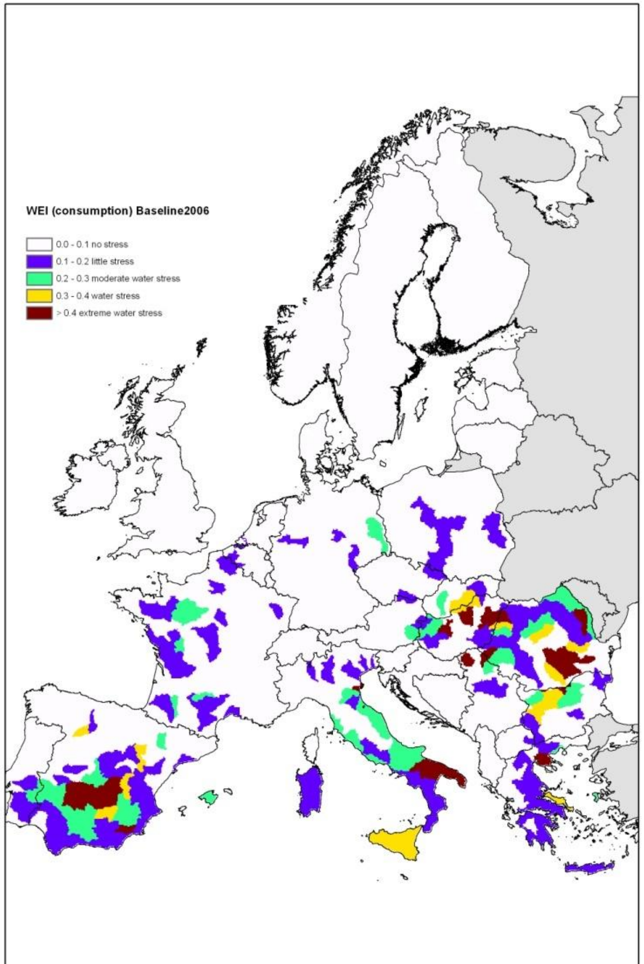
- **River discharge (daily, m3/s, spatial)**
  - flood damage (using 100m SRTM & landuse in post-processing)
- **Nitrate concentration (daily, mg/l, spatial)**
- **Phosphorous concentration (daily, mg/l, spatial)**
- **Environmental Flow indicator (daily, spatial)**
  - 10th percentile monthly flows (spatial)
  - 25th percentile monthly flows (spatial)
- **Water Exploitation Index (1 Oct – 1 Oct) (annual, regions)**
  - abstraction / available water
  - consumption / available water
- **Economic Loss (annual, million Euros, regions)**
  - domestic sector
  - industry/manufacturing sector
  - energy sector
  - irrigation

But! Missing: what are the positive or negative effects of these measures on groundwater resources

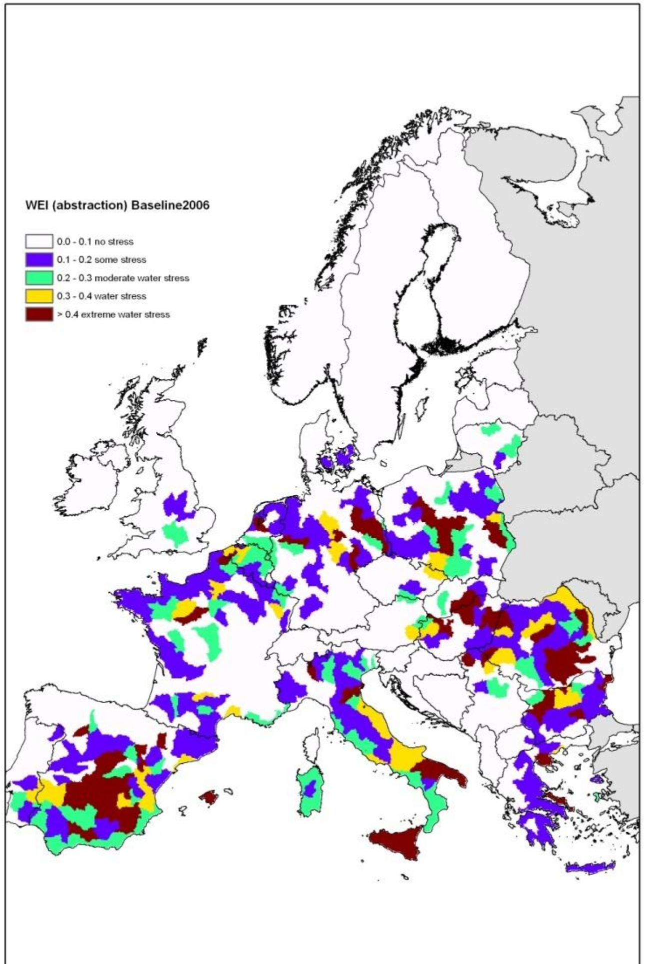
LISQUAL output: Water Exploitation Index

WEIcns= (Abstraction – ReturnFlow) / (Local runoff + Incoming runoff)

WEIcns (WEI+, consumption only)

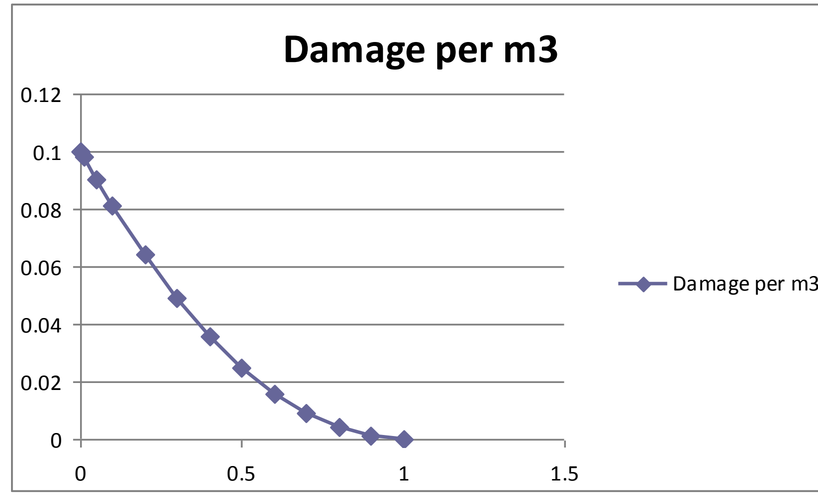


WEIabs (abstraction only)



Economic Loss model irrigation

Total water delivered	2.00E+06	m3	based on page 13 of (	
Total damage	200000	Euro		
Ratio	1.00E-01	Euro/m3	RealW	2.00E+06
Water delivered Fr	Damage per m3		Water(m3)	Damage(E
0	0.1		0.00E+00	2.00E+05
0.001	0.0998001		2.00E+03	2.00E+05
0.01	0.09801		2.00E+04	1.96E+05
0.05	0.09025		1.00E+05	1.81E+05
0.1	0.081		2.00E+05	1.62E+05
0.2	0.064		4.00E+05	1.28E+05
0.3	0.049		6.00E+05	9.80E+04
0.4	0.036		8.00E+05	7.20E+04
0.5	0.025		1.00E+06	5.00E+04
0.6	0.016		1.20E+06	3.20E+04
0.7	0.009		1.40E+06	1.80E+04
0.8	0.004		1.60E+06	8.00E+03
0.9	0.001		1.80E+06	2.00E+03
1	0		2.00E+06	0.00E+00



Assumptions:
- Ratio delivered water <> value is taken as 0.1
- Quadratic function

*This results in that for every m3 water that is not available for irrigation, the damage is maximally the **choke price** (0.1 euro in this example)*

So, e.g, if the required amount of water for irrigation area is 1 Mm3, and

Available water (Mm3)	***Loss (MEuro)***
1.0	*0.0 MEuro*
0.5	*0.025 MEuro*
0.1	*0.081 MEuro*
0	*0.1 MEuro*

Choke price:
0.35 Euro/m3 (low value crops)
1.25 Euro/m3 (high value crops)

Scenarios

Category	Scenario	Description
BASELINE2030	0.0 Baseline 2030	LUMP 2030, 2010 fertilisation application, 2010 point sources
BASELINE2006	0.1 Baseline 2006	As Baseline 2030, but with Landuse 2006
1-FOREST	1.1 Riparian Afforestation, CAP consistent	Afforest areas from LUMP-CAP scenarios
	1.2 Afforestation in mountainous areas	Afforest areas in mountainous areas (LUMP)
2-URBAN	2.1 50% Green	Green infrastucture, Green roofs, Rain Gardens, Park Depressions; For all urban areas: Direct Runoff Fraction << 50%, Evapotanspiration >> 50%
	2.2 25% Green	Green infrastucture, Green roofs, Rain Gardens, Park Depressions; For all urban areas: Direct Runoff Fraction << 25%, Evapotanspiration >> 25%
3-AGRICULTURE	3.1 Grassland	Convert areas from LUMP-CAP scenarios to grassland
	3.2 Buffer strips	5m wide grass buffer strips within arable fields, on slopes < 10%, every 200m; 2.5% of arable land converted to grassland, only on slopes < 10%
	3.3 Grassed waterways	10m wide grass-covered areas in valley-bottom; 1% of arable land converted to grassland, in valley-bottoms > 5%
	3.4 Crop practicies	Reverse OM decline and increase mulching; increased infiltration, porosity, modified hydraulic parameters
4-NATURAL RETENTION	4.1 Wetlands	Riparian wetlands along rivers; Change cross section
	4.2 Polders	Introduce flood retention polders along rivers
	4.3 Re-meandering	
	4.4 Buffer ponds in headwater areas 1	natural retention ponds in headwater areas with 5000 m3 storage per 25km2
	4.5 Buffer ponds in headwater areas 2	natural retention ponds in headwater areas with 10000 m3 storage per 25km2
5-NUTRIENTS	5.1 N-fixing winter crops	updated N & P fluxes
	5.2 optimum fertilisation application	updated N & P fluxes
	5.3 N-fixing winter crops & optimum fertilisation application	updated N & P fluxes
6-POINT SOURCES	6.1 New wastewater treatment plants (WWTP)	updated point information
	6.2 Changing type of WWTP	updated point information
7. WATER SUPPLY	7.1 groundwater extraction	updated point water availability
	7.2 desalination	updated point water availability
	7.3 large-scale water-transfer infrastructures	transfer of water between river basins
8. TECHNICAL RETENTION	8.1 constructing dams and reservoirs	new dams/resoirvoir to temporarily store water
	8.2 hard infrastructure for flood risk	
9. EFFICIENCY	9.1 Irrigation management	optimizing crop water requirements
	9.2 Water efficiency in power generation	Save water in power generation, as compared to current use
	9.3 Water efficiency in industrial processes	Save water in industry, as compared to current use
	9.4 Water efficiency in Buildings/households	Save water in households, as compared to current use
	9.5 Leakage reduction	Fix all leakages 90% or 100% (reduce water abstraction)
	9.6 Wastewater reuse for irrigation	Reduce deep groundwater use for irrigation and replace by treated wastewater

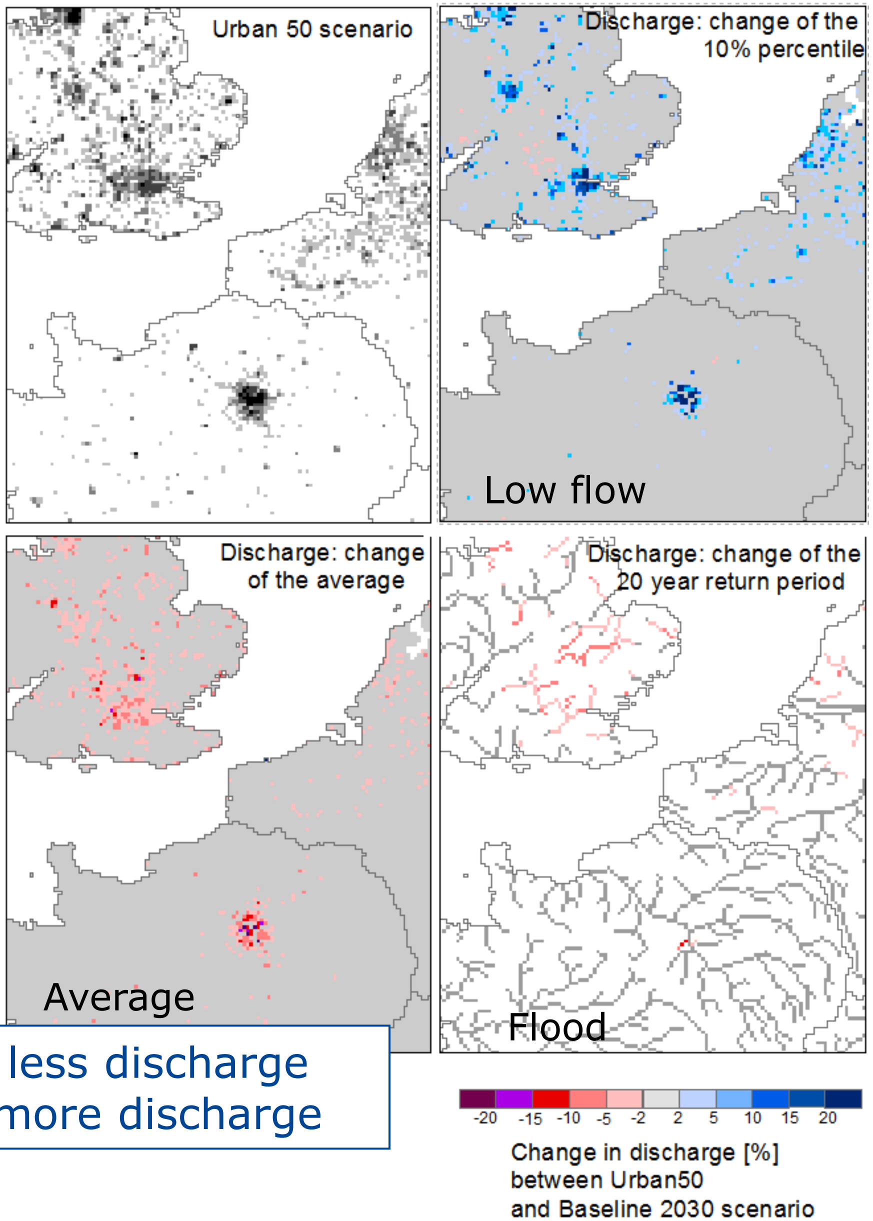
Scenario Green cities

Difference between green cities scenario and baseline 2030

Looking at the local impact:

•For low flow the discharge increases locally up to 40%

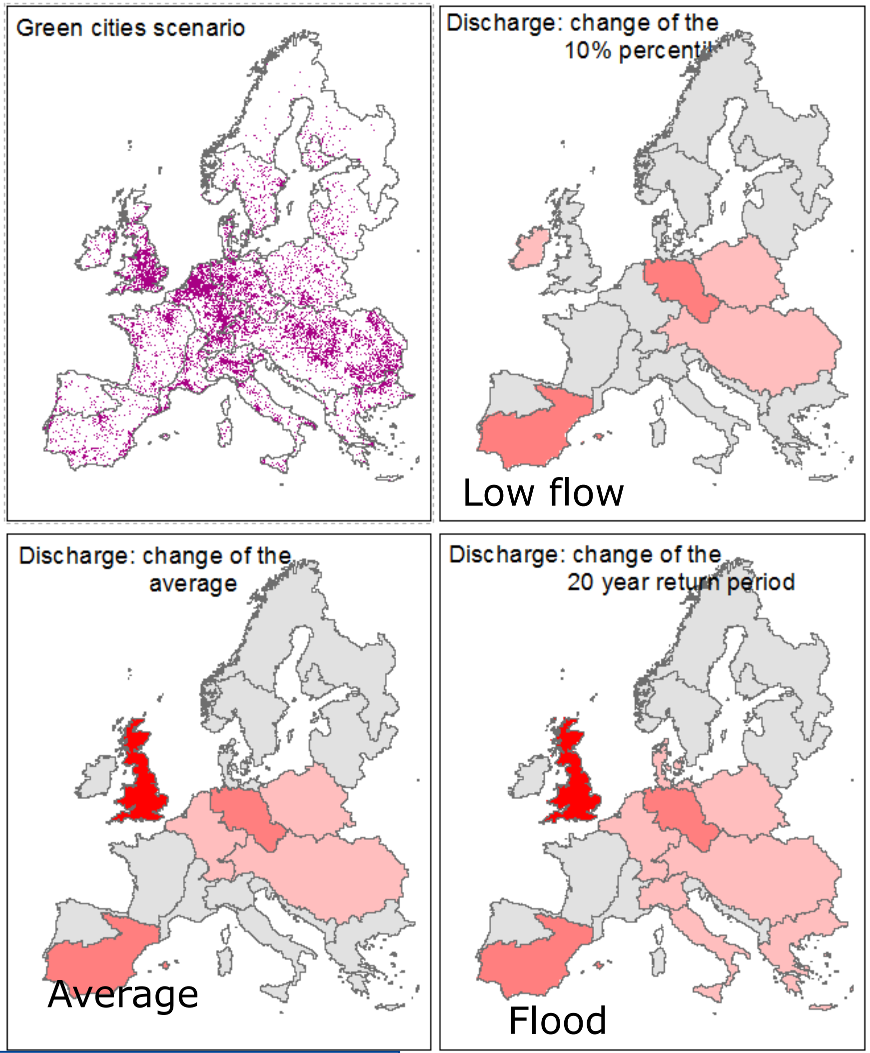
•Average discharge and floods decrease locally up to 20%



Red color: less discharge
Blue color: more discharge

Scenario Green cities

European Commission



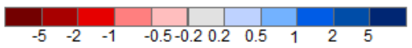
Difference between green cities scenario and baseline 2030

Looking at the average impact for 21 European regions:

•Discharge changes on river basin level due to measures are in the ±2% range

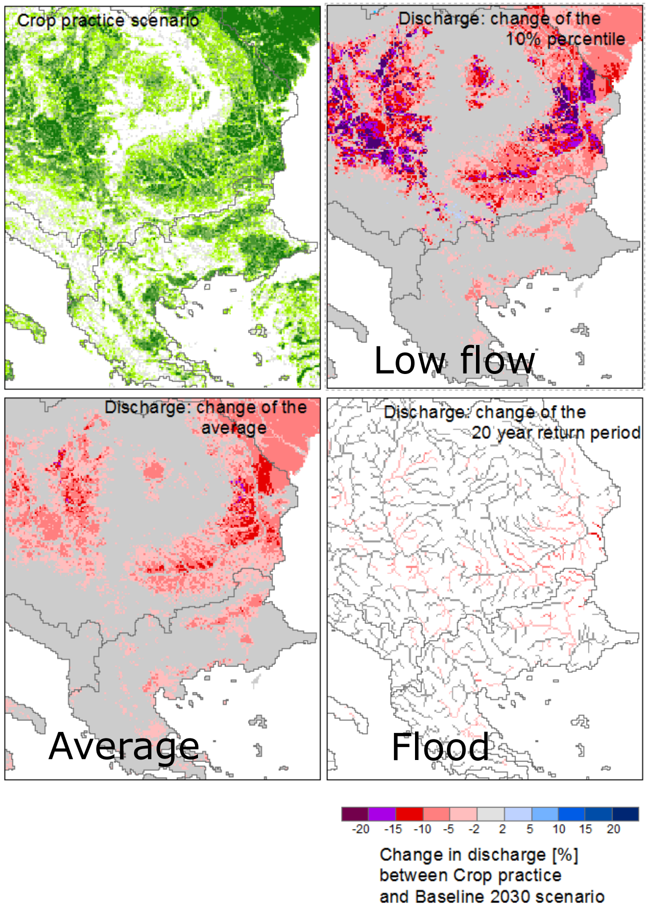
(local higher changes of up to 20% are averaged out)

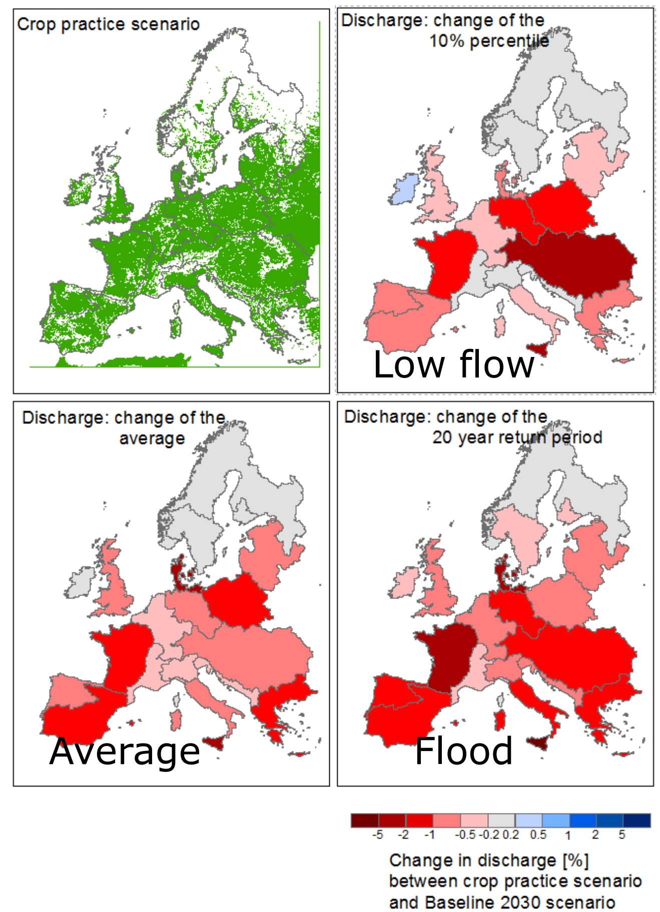
Red color: less discharge
Blue color: more discharge



Scenario: changing crop practices

Reducing organic matter decline / mulching / tillage methods

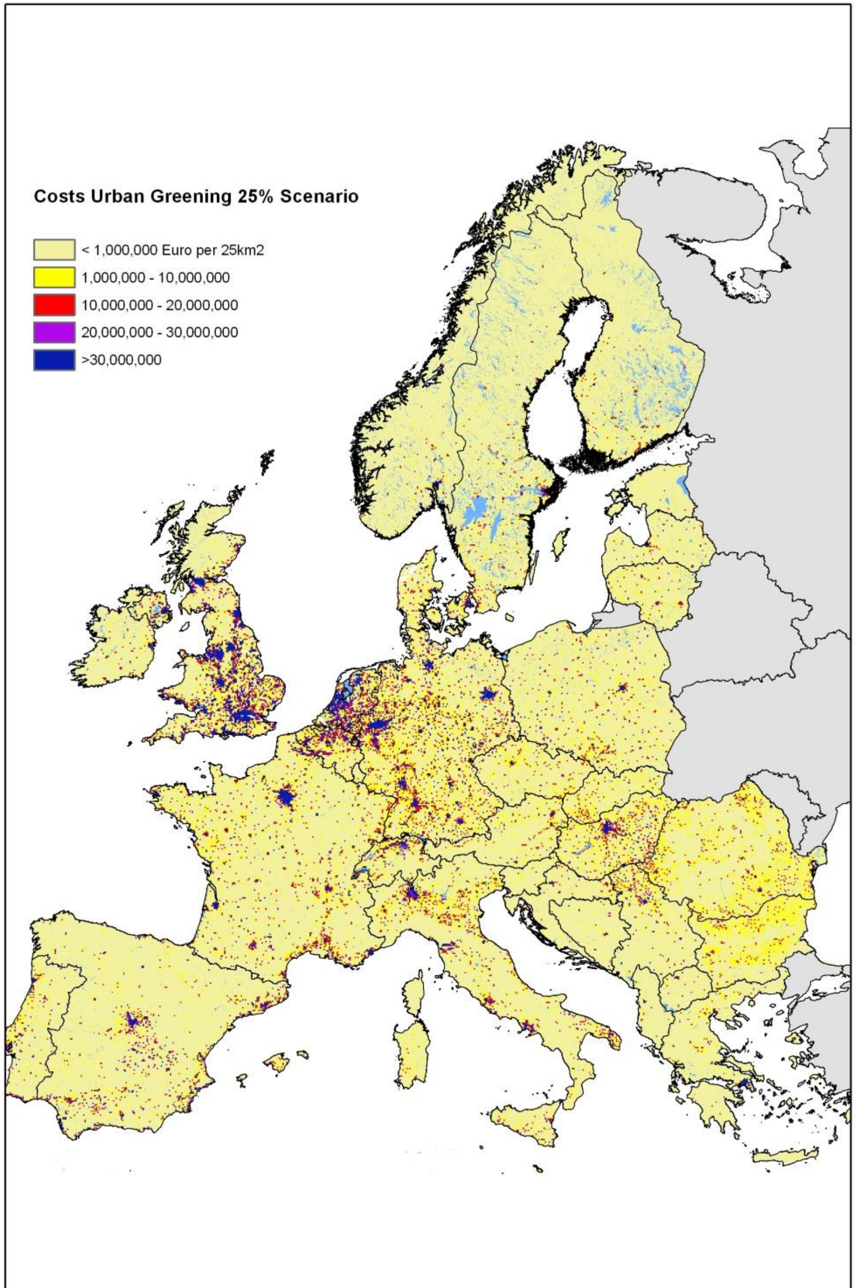


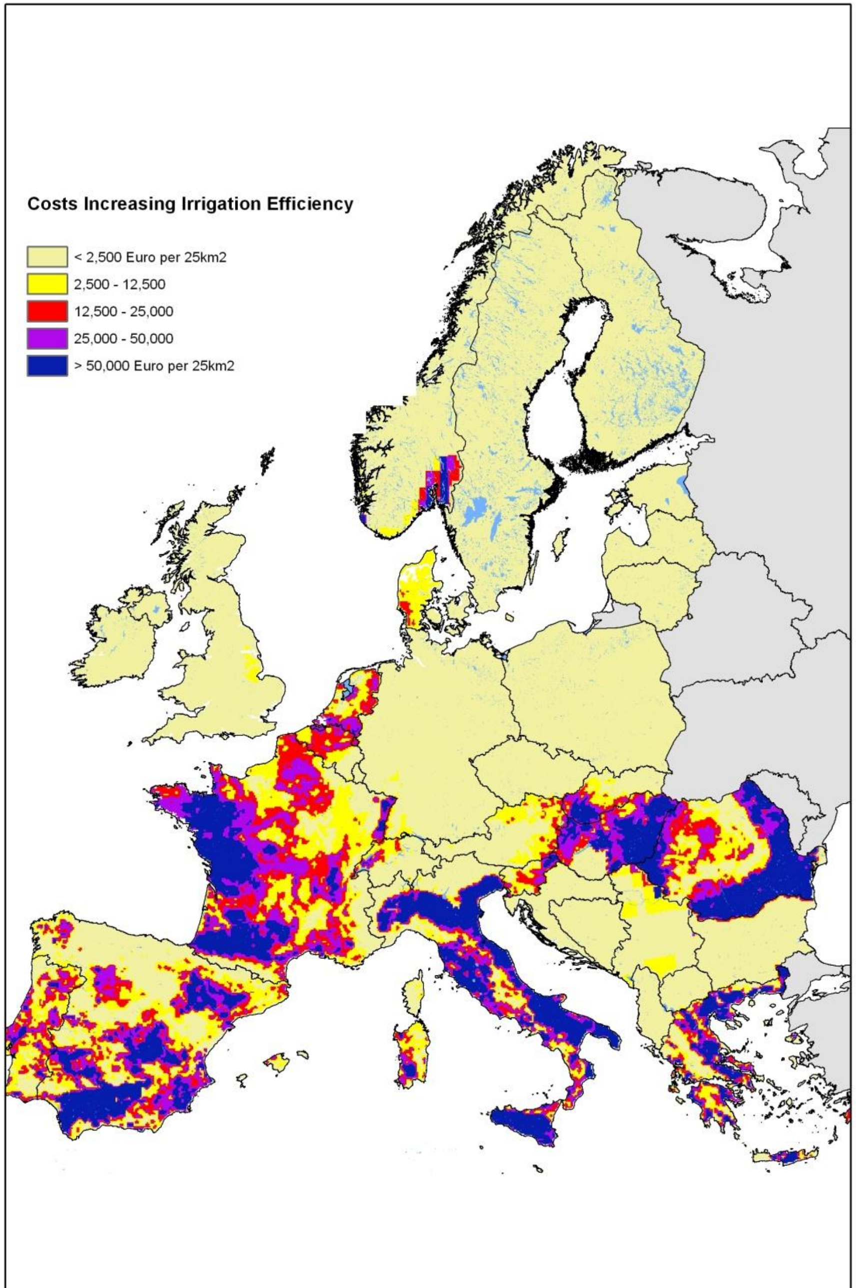


Low flows are reduced up to 40%
Floods are reduced up to 20%

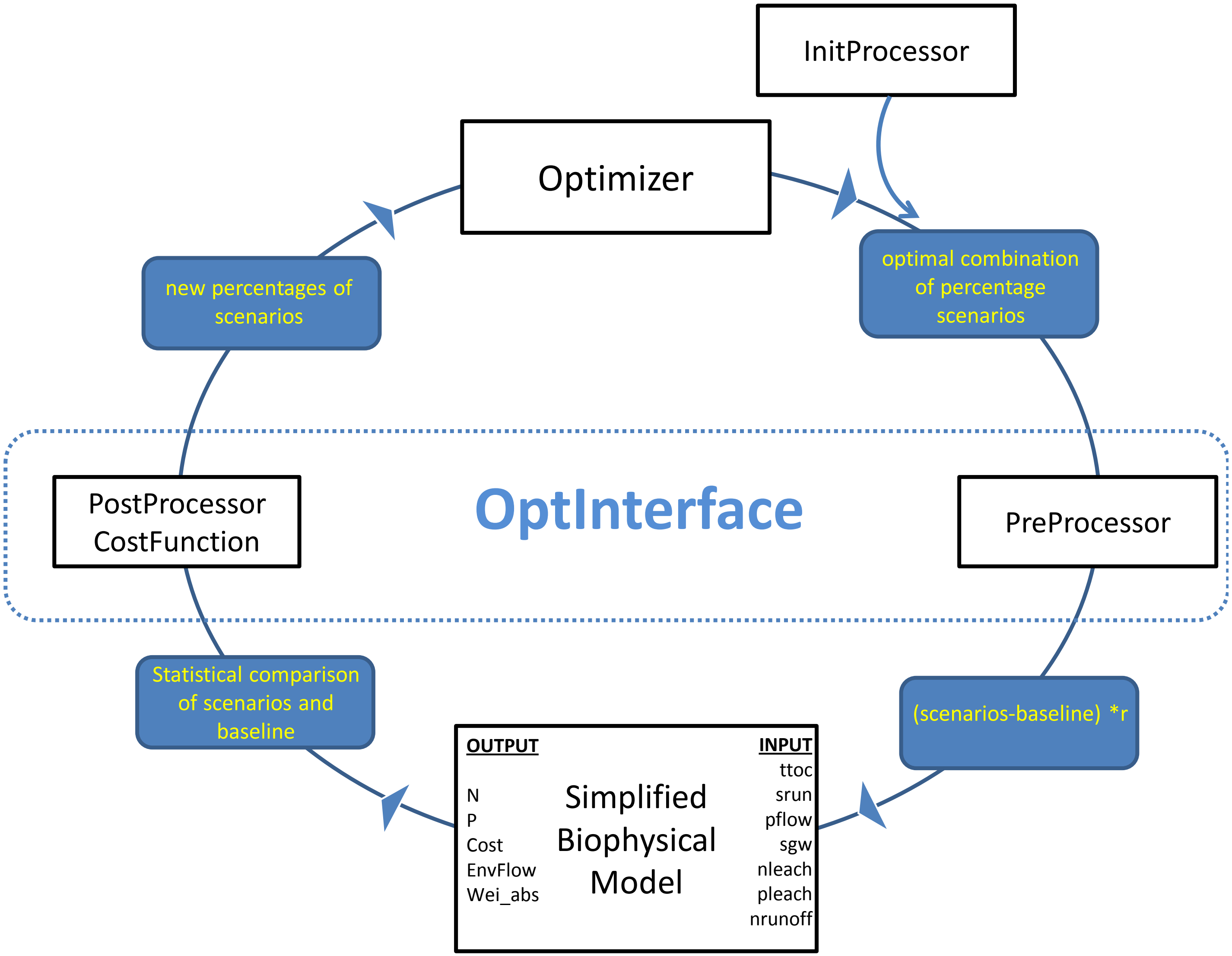
On average discharge is reduced up to 5%

Cost of scenarios

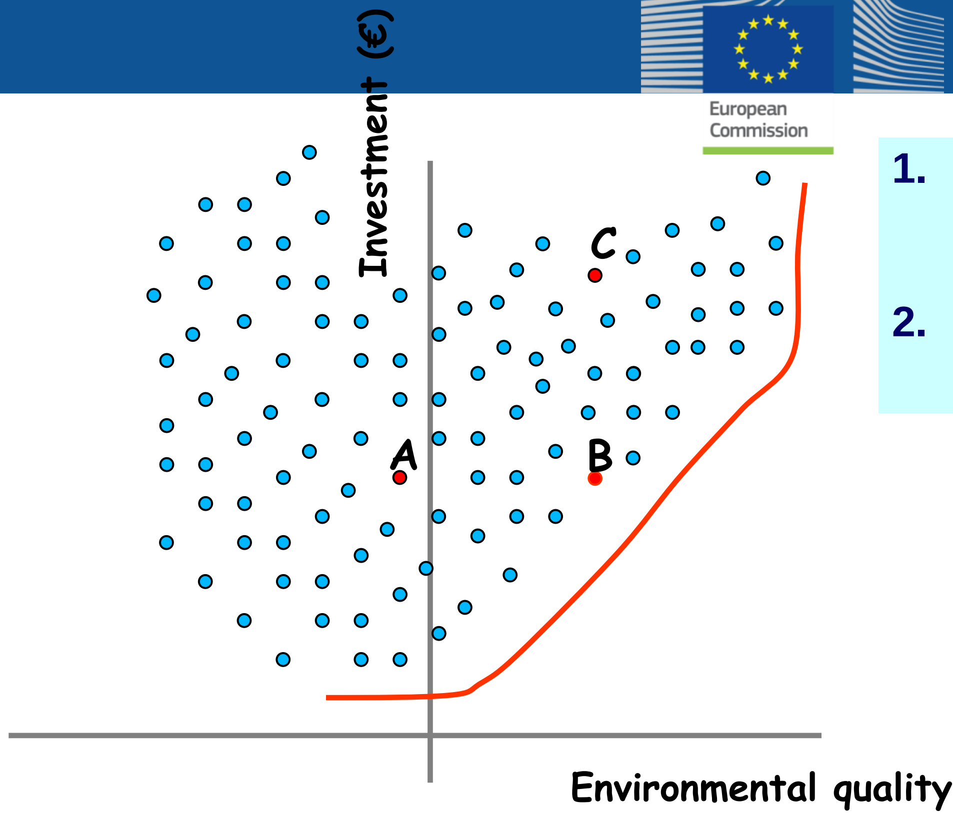




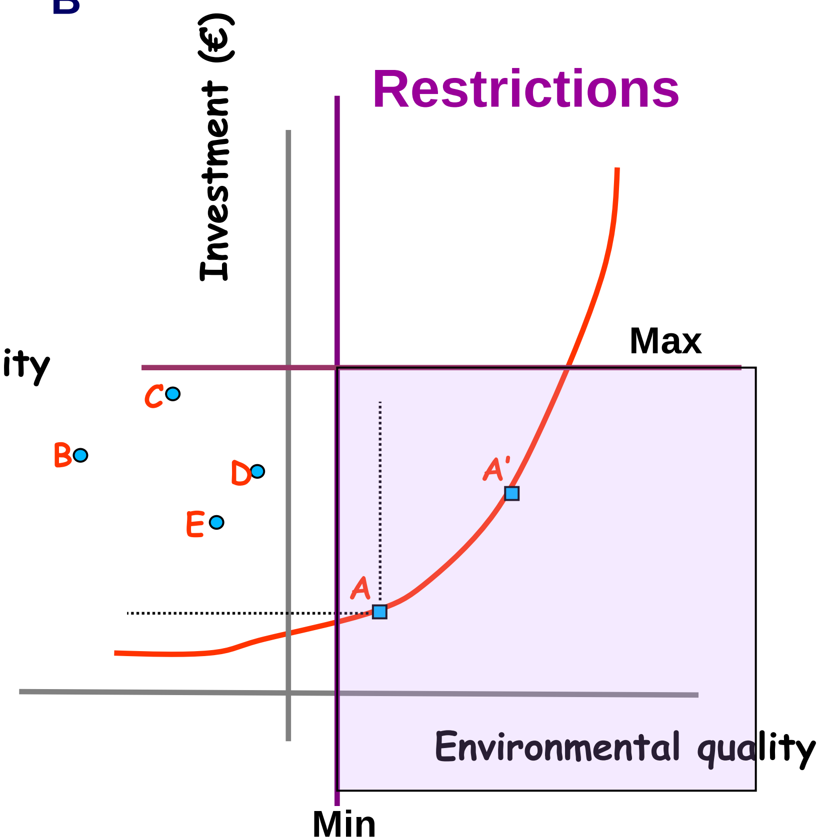
Optimization



Multicriteria Optimization



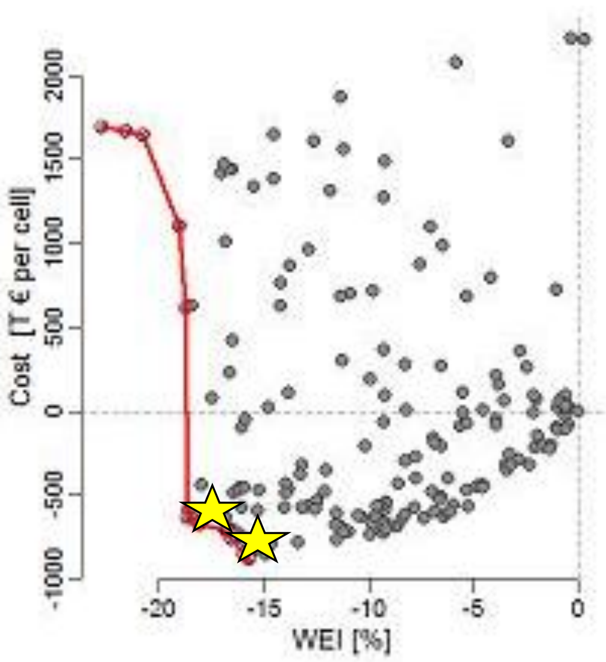
1. Point A and B same investment but point B has better Env. quality – I chose B
2. Point C and B same Env. quality but C needs higher investment – I chose B

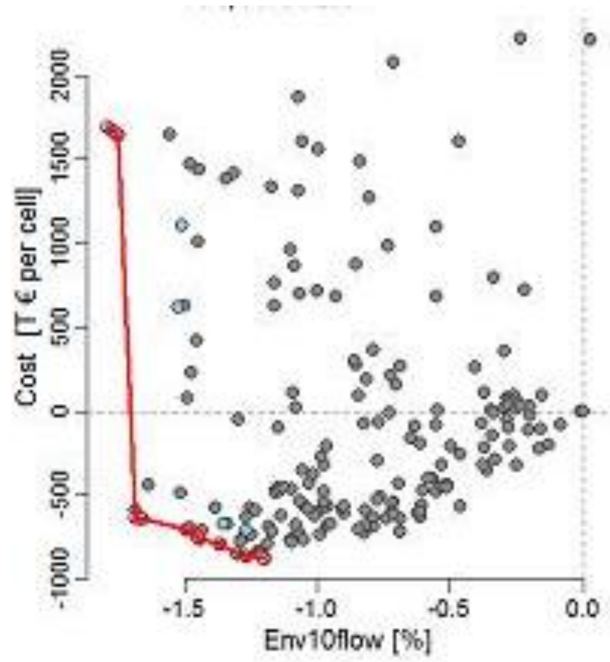


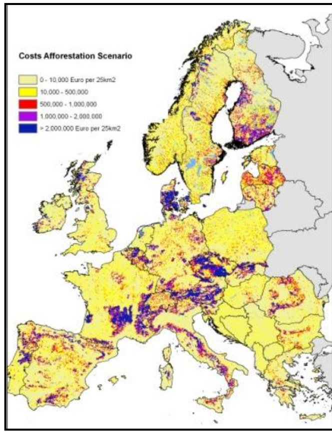
1. Point A is better choice compare with points B-C-D-E
2. The situation is less clear when you are looking to the point A and A'. A is lower Cost, but A' is better ENVIRONMENTAL quality…both options are valid choices.

Example optimisation

FLOOD	CROP	WATER SAVING
12afforestation	51Nfixing	71Desalination
21urban25	52OptFertilization	91Irrigation
34crop	53Combined	93Reuse
43meander	91Irrigation	94WaterSaving
31grassland	34crop	95Leakage
	93Reuse	21urban25







Region 11 "Water saving"	Scenario combination						Objective functions		
Scenario combination	21_UG	71_DS	91_IE	93_WRI	94_WSH	95_LR	Cost [T Euro per cell]	EnvFlow [per cell]	WEI [per cell]
C7	100	100	100	100	100	100	1696	-2	-23
C16	13	0	100	1	100	1	-877	-1	-16
C47	27	94	100	70	100	100	-635	-2	-19
C59	100	100	100	98	100	100	1643	-2	-21
C66	13	4	98	70	100	100	-639	-2	-18
C68	100	100	100	99	100	100	1673	-2	-22
C71	13	0	100	0	100	1	-879	-1	-16
C77	13	5	98	70	100	99	-706	-1	-17
C90	28	92	100	73	100	96	-762	-1	-17
C110	13	4	98	38	100	98	-743	-1	-16
C136	13	2	98	70	100	37	-865	-1	-16
C148	0	2	97	43	100	91	-790	-1	-16
C158	34	4	100	71	100	59	-847	-1	-16
C159	13	5	98	70	100	98	-740	-1	-16
C165	14	0	100	1	100	2	-871	-1	-16
C174	11	3	98	72	100	35	-865	-1	-16

Example optimisation: Danube

Region 11 "Water saving"	Scenario combination						Objective functions		
Scenario combination	21_UG	71_DS	91_IE	93_WRI	94_WSH	95_LR	Cost [T Euro per cell]	EnvFlow [per cell]	WEI [per cell]
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C68	100	100	100	99	100	100	1673	-2	-22
C71	13	0	100	0	100	1	-879	-1	-16
C77	13	5	98	70	100	99	-706	-1	-17
C90	28	92	100	73	100	96	-762	-1	-17
C110	13	4	98	38	100	98	-743	-1	-16
C136	13	2	98	70	100	37	-865	-1	-16
C148	0	2	97	43	100	91	-790	-1	-16
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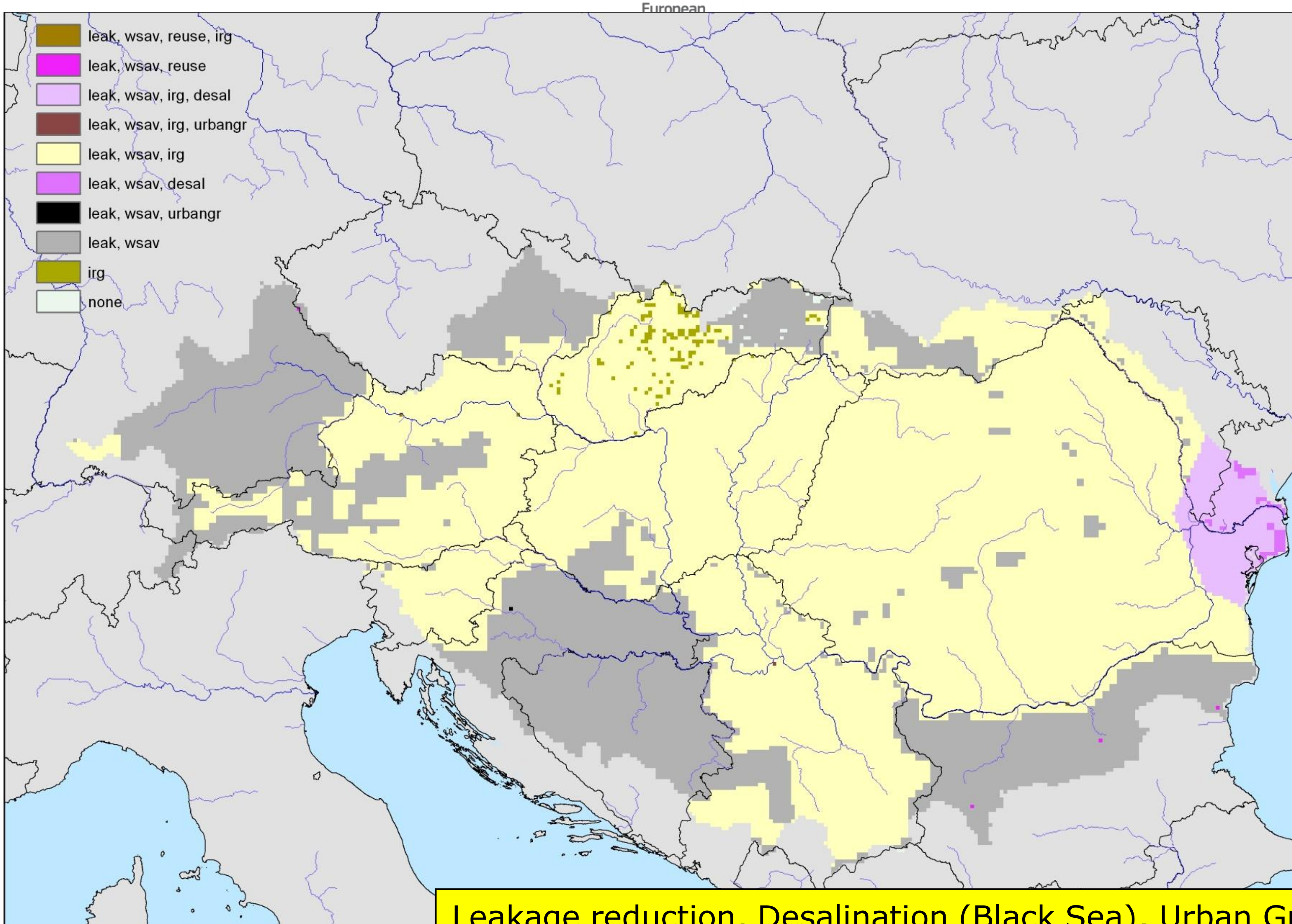
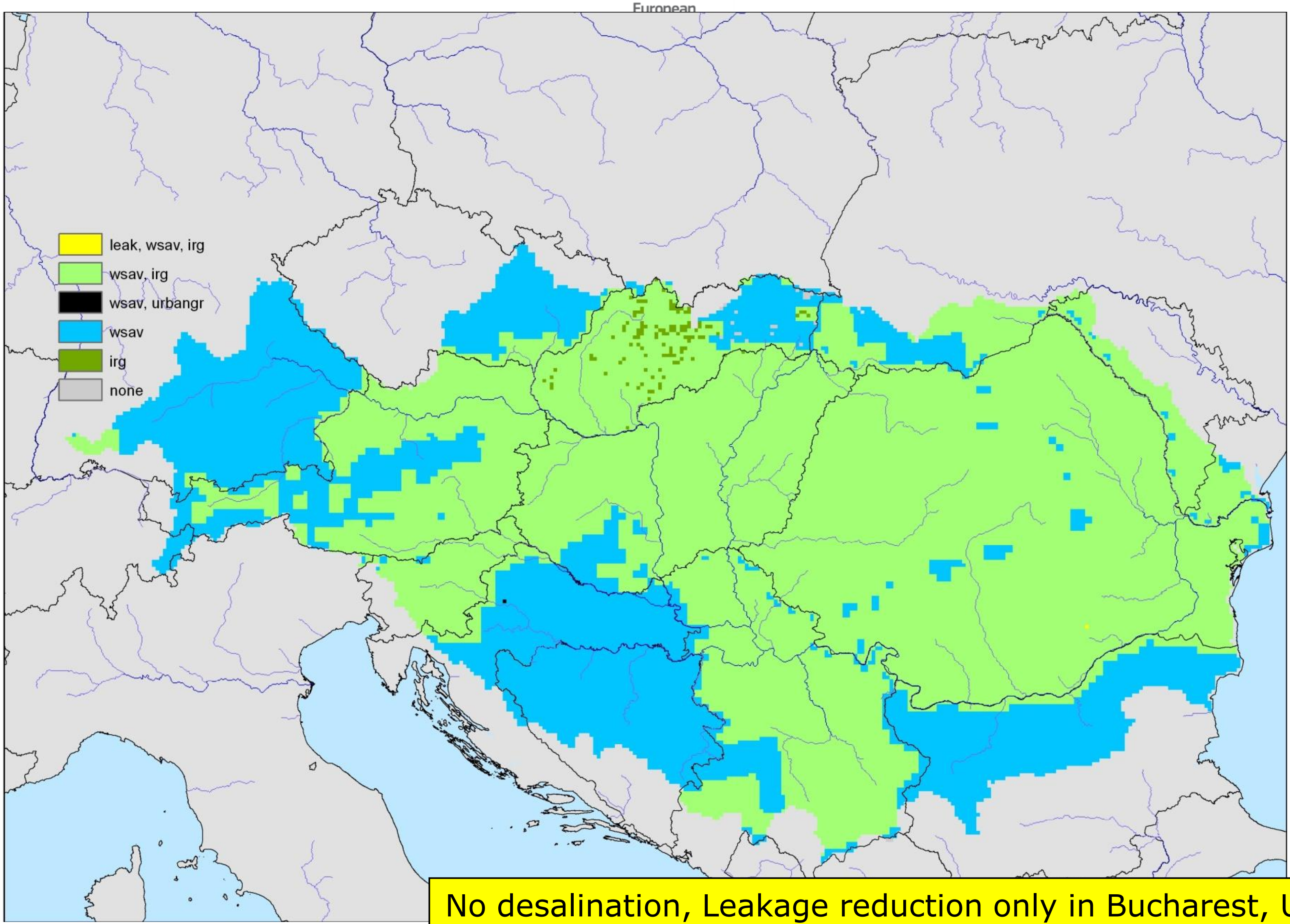
C165	14	0	100	1	100	2	-871	-1	-16
C174	11	3	98	72	100	35	-865	-1	-16

Danube: scenario-combination C47



Leakage reduction, Desalination (Black Sea), Urban Greening in Zagreb and Belgrade, Re-Use of Water in Industry in Bulgaria, irrigation water use efficiency, and water savings in households

Danube: scenario-combination C71



No desalination, Leakage reduction only in Bucharest, Urban Greening only in Zagreb, no water-re-use in industry in Bulgaria

Conclusions and further work

European Commission

- **A multi-criteria tool has been built to optimize combinations of water efficiency measures**
  - Results are included in the forthcoming EC Blueprint to safeguard EU waters
- **The tool is further improved for Europe:**
  - **Include groundwater modelling in relevant areas in Europe**
    - (linking LISFLOOD/LISQUAL/MODFLOW, SWAT/MODFLOW, or conceptual)
  - Economic Loss functions for Water Scarcity for all sectors (based on factual direct damage)
  - Selection of water regions that fit water supply areas
  - Water transfers between river basins
  - Improve underlying data: discharge (neg. WMO/ENV/JRC/EEA), precipitation, wastewater fluxes, groundwater use (for irrigation, drinking water) etc..
  - Costing other benefits, e.g. ecosystem services
  - Costs of measures from national and regional projects
  - Data on water price (industry, irrigation)
- **Specific case study started for the Danube, to support the Danube Strategy**
- **Looking forward to work with IHME and GW experts to brainstorm how we can get this done**

Thanks for your attention

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