



Georgia Water
Resources Institute

Aris Georgakakos

Climate
Projections,
Uncertainty, &
Scenarios
for Impact
Assessments

Climate Projections, Uncertainty, and Scenarios for Impact Assessments: Water Resources Planning and Mgt.

Aris Georgakakos

Georgia Water Resources Institute / Georgia Tech

"Those who will solve the global water problems deserve two Nobel Prizes:

One for science and one for peace."

John F. Kennedy

17-19 July 2002





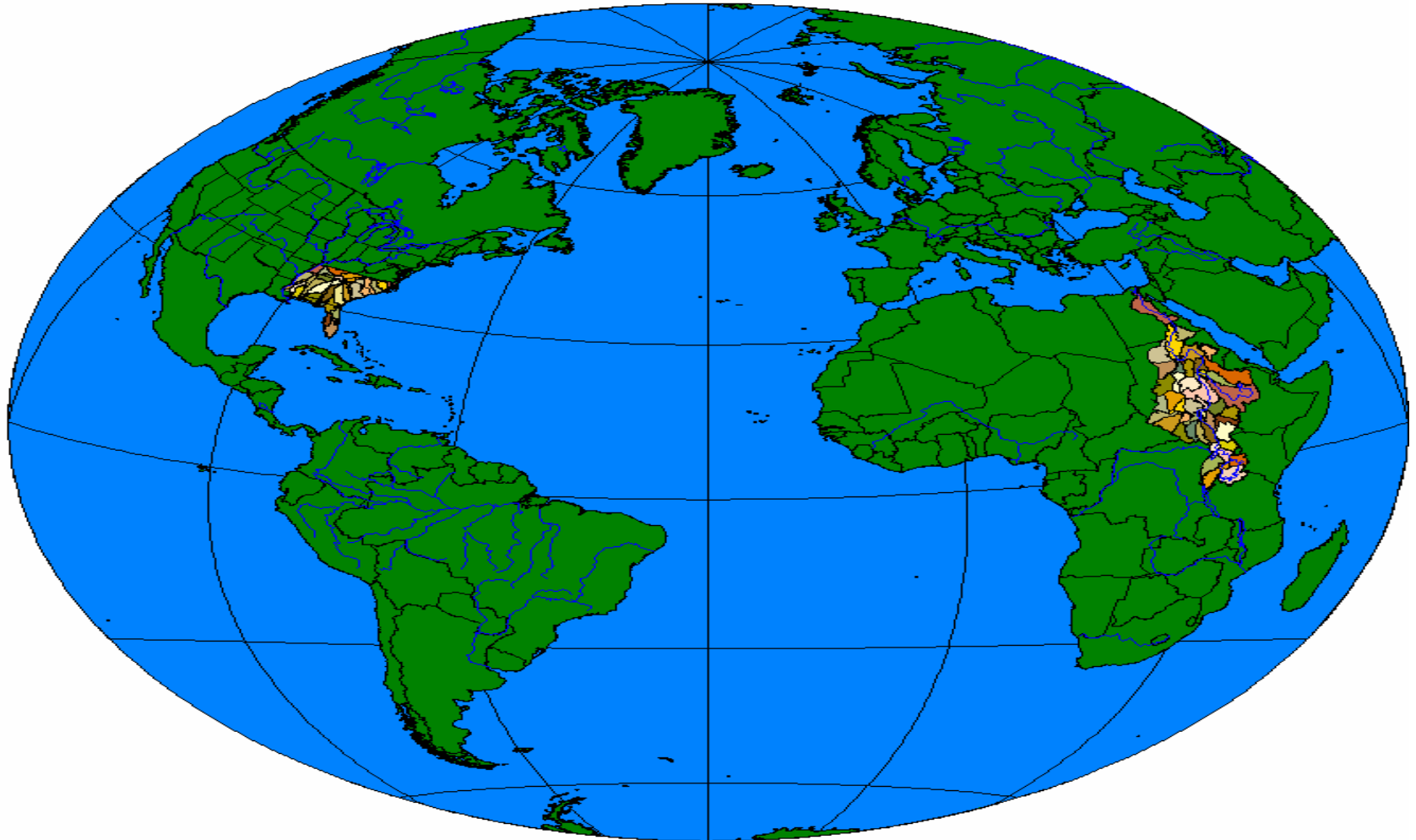
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17-19 July 2002

Case Studies: Southeastern US and East Africa





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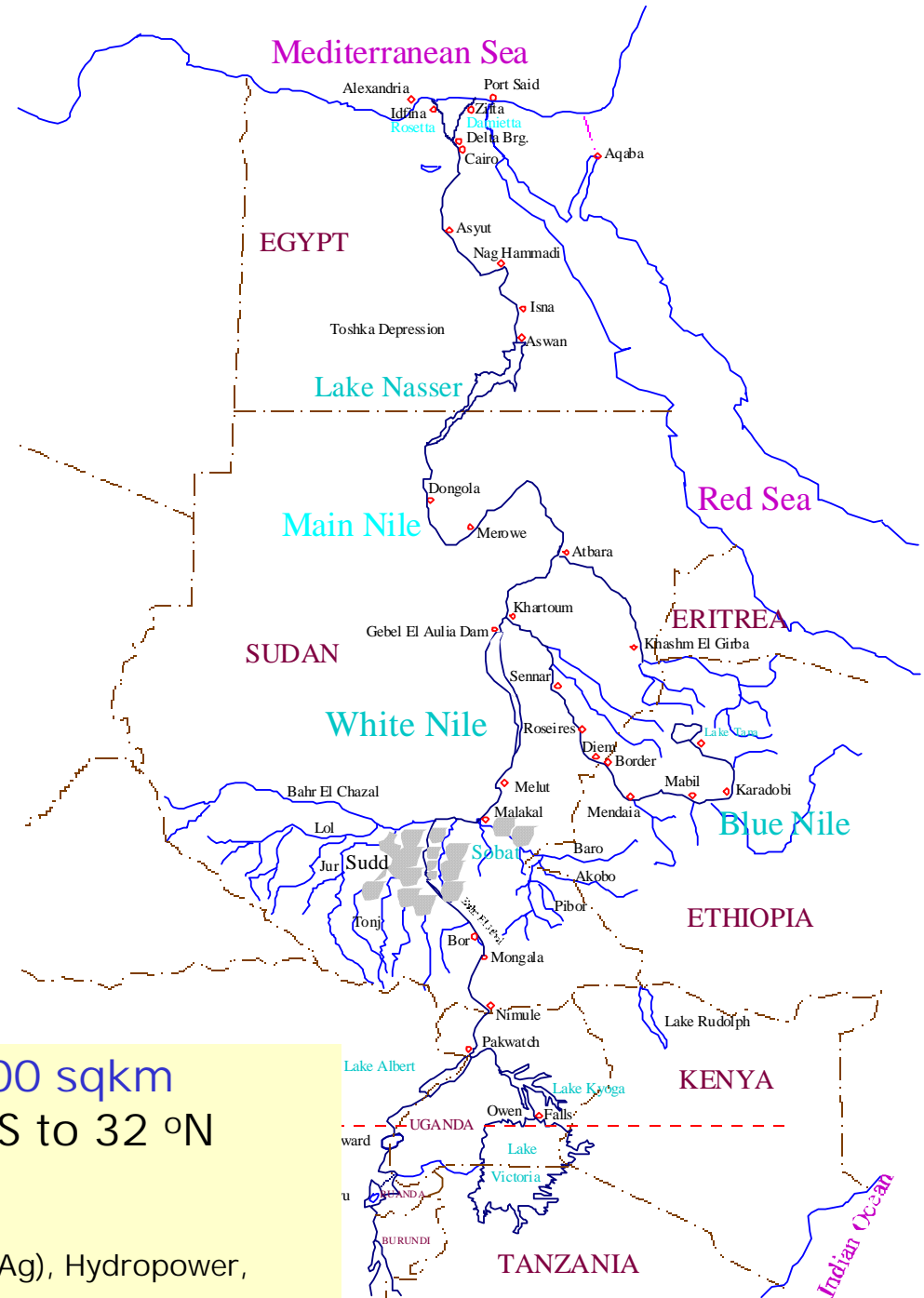
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Climate Projections, Uncertainty, & Scenarios for Impact Assessments

Case Studies: Southeastern US and East Africa



ACT: 58,263 sqkm;
ACF: 50,767 sqkm;
Latitude: ~ 30 to 35 °N
3 States
Water Supply (Urban/Industry/Ag),
Hydropower, Lake Recreation,
Navigation, Environment
Ecosystems



Nile: 3,100,000 sqkm
Latitude: ~ 5 °S to 32 °N
10 Countries
Water Supply (Urban/Ag), Hydropower,
Environment, Ecosystems

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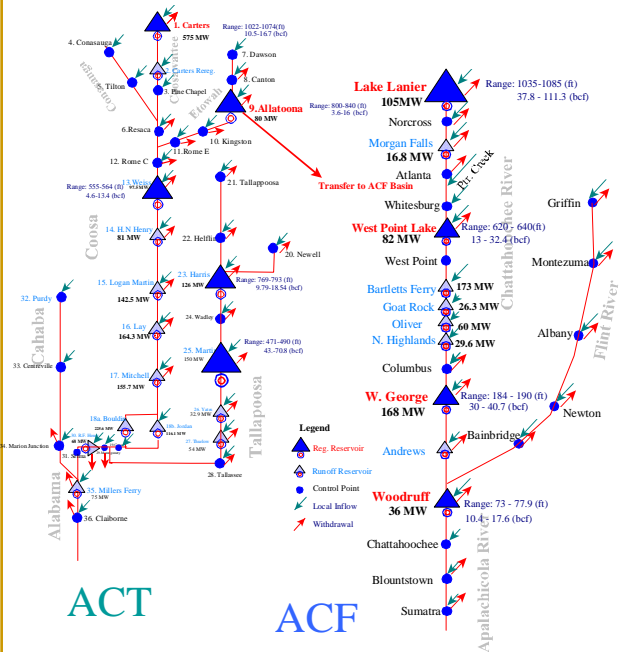


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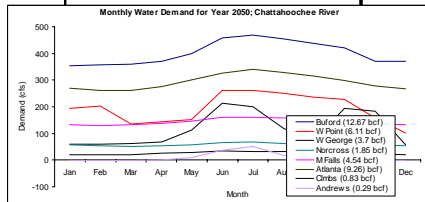
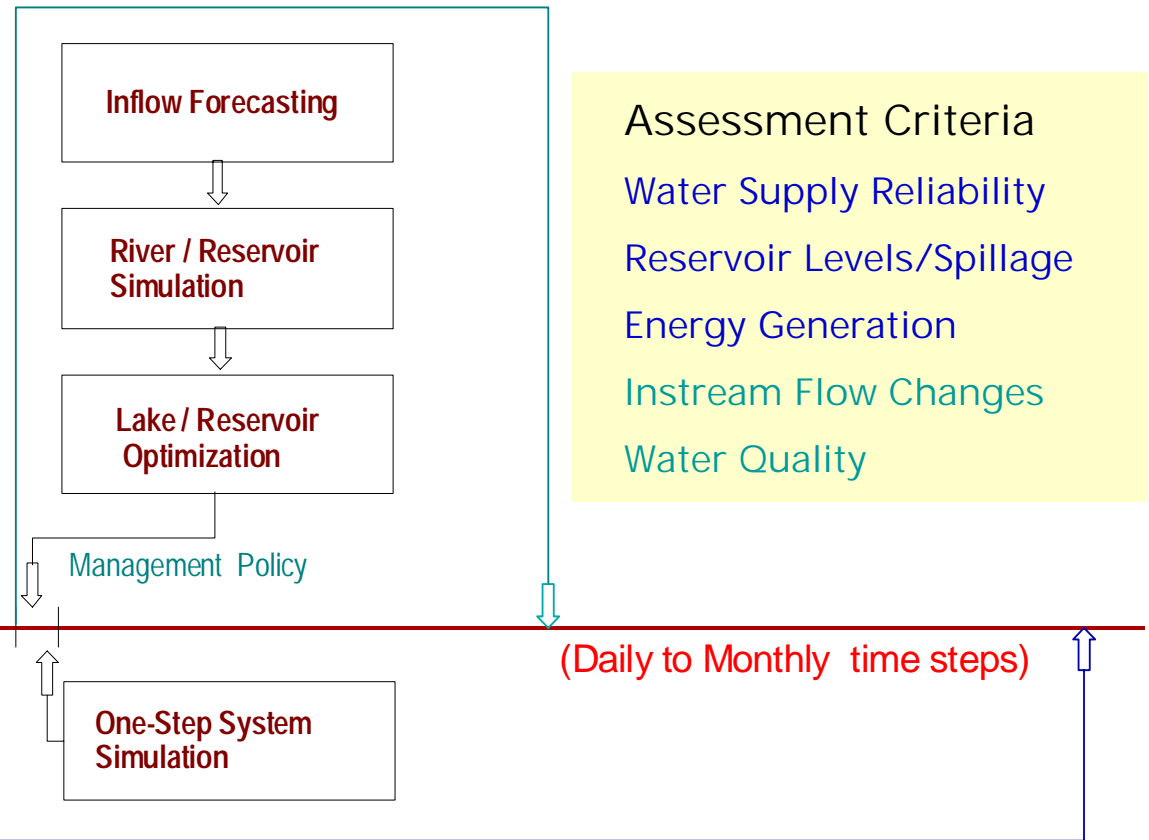
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Water Resources Assessments



Forecast-Control Horizon



Simulation Horizon (e.g., 1939 to 1993; 64 years)

Water Resources Assessments are Based on Historical Climates, Simple Simulation Methods, & Historical Demand Projections

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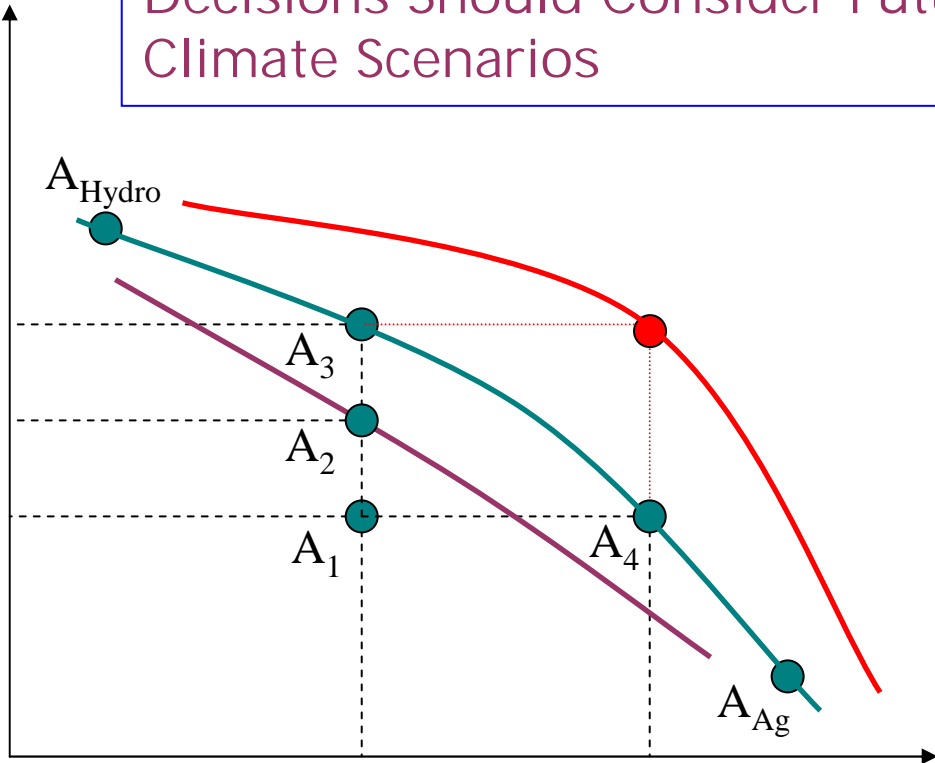
Climate Projections, Uncertainty, & Scenarios for Impact Assessments

Relevance of Climate Scenarios to River Basin Planning

Water Sharing and Basin Development Decisions Should Consider Future Climate Scenarios



GWh



Kg

Everything should be made as simple as possible ... **but not simpler.**

Albert Einstein

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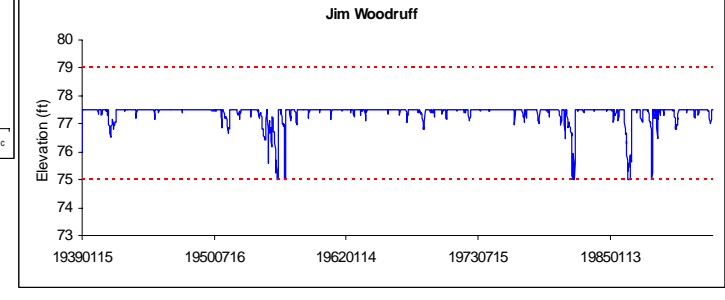
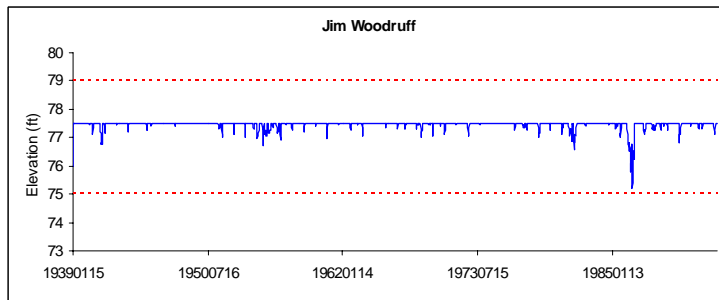
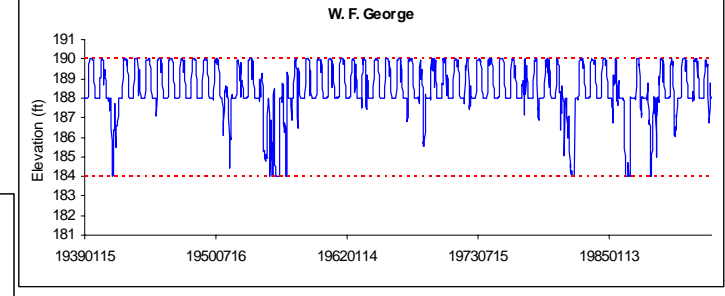
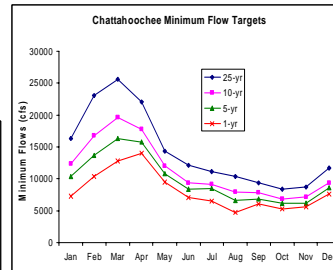
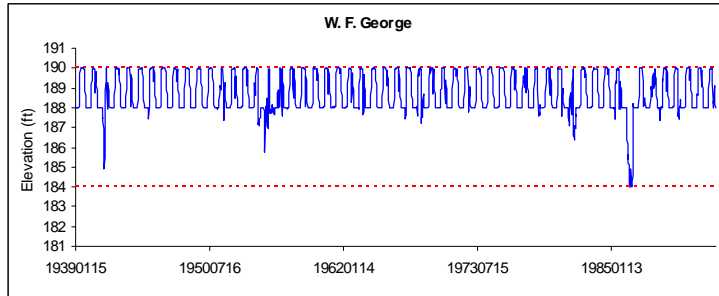
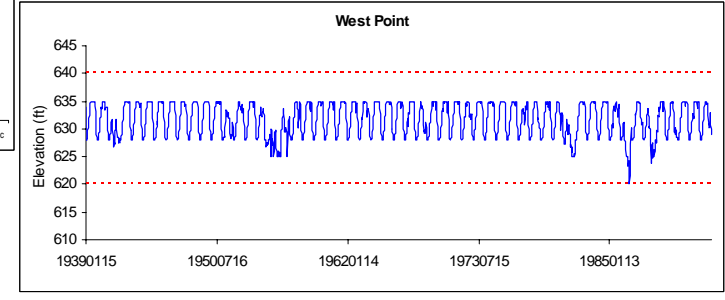
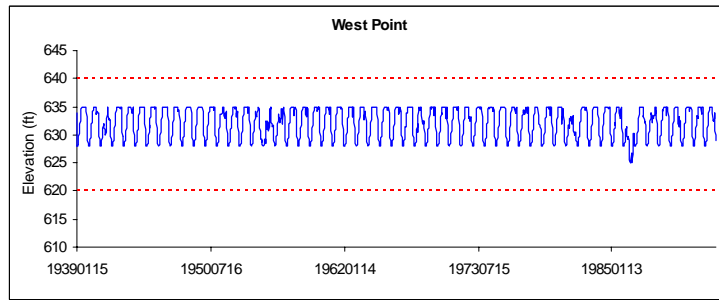
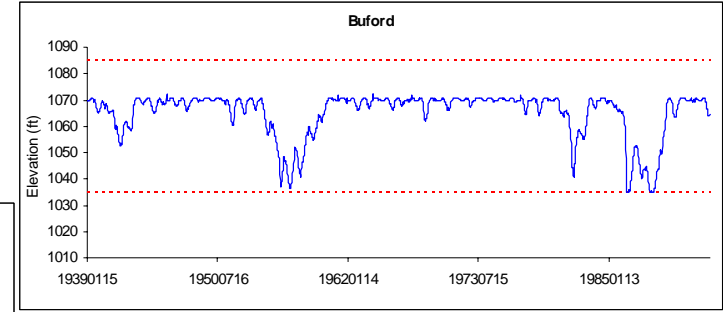
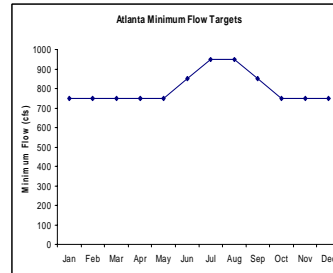
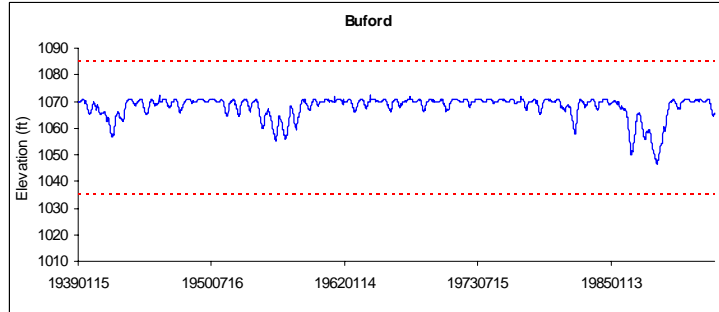
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Historical Climate Assessments: Lake Levels



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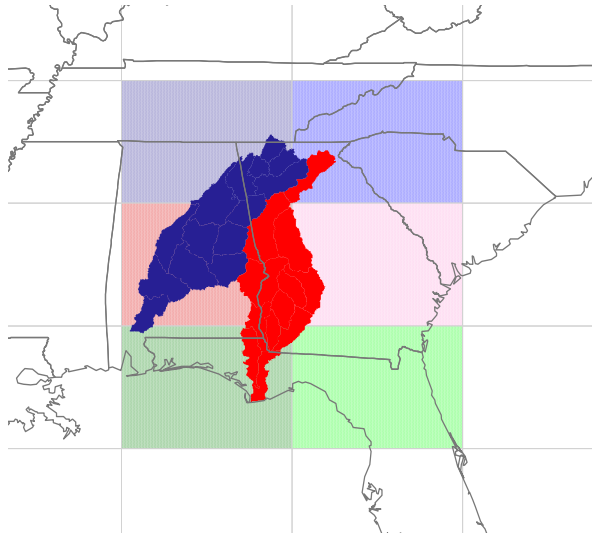
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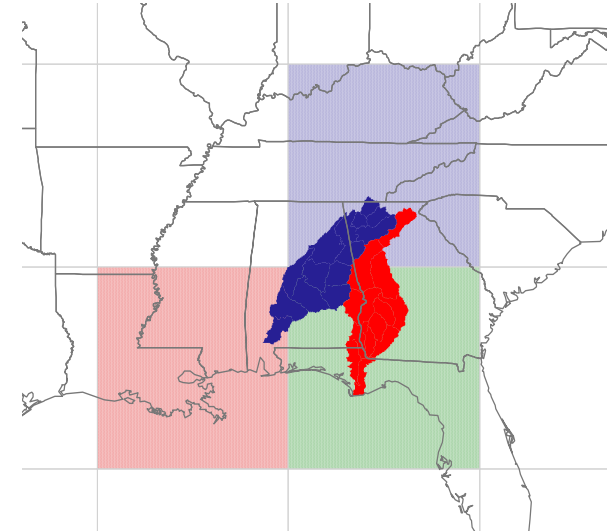
Climate Projections, Uncertainty, & Scenarios for Impact Assessments

Climate Model Cells over the ACT and ACF Basins

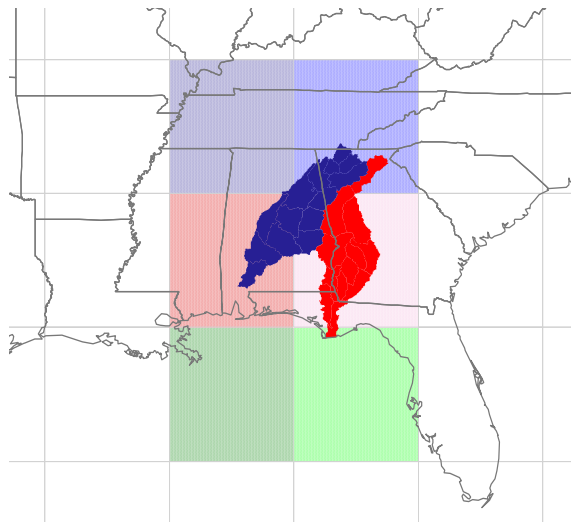
Hadley (HadCM2)



ECHAM3



Canadian (CGCM1)



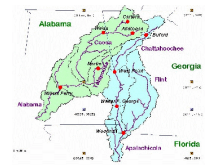
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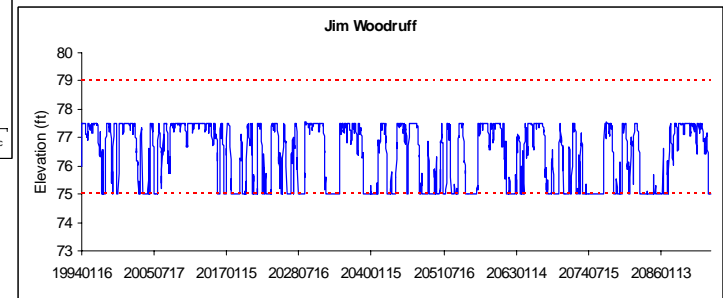
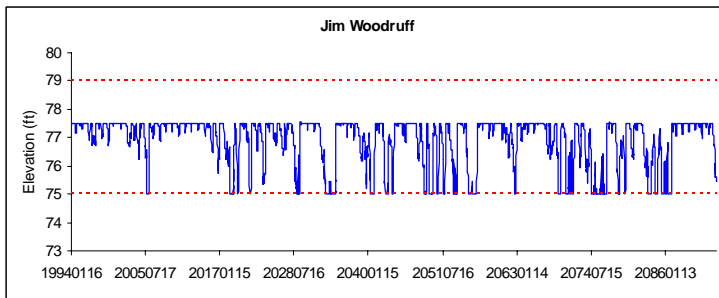
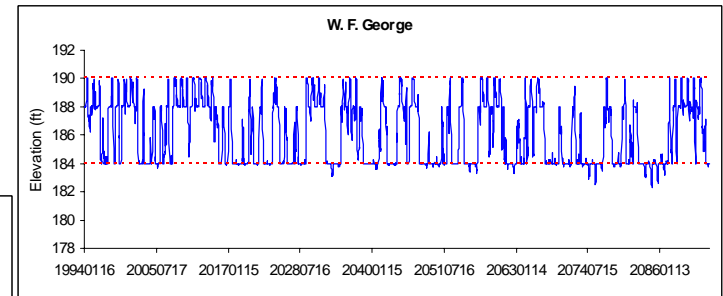
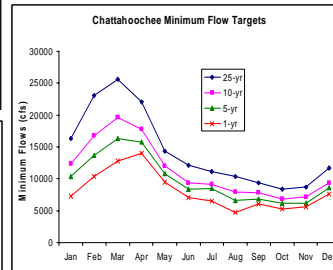
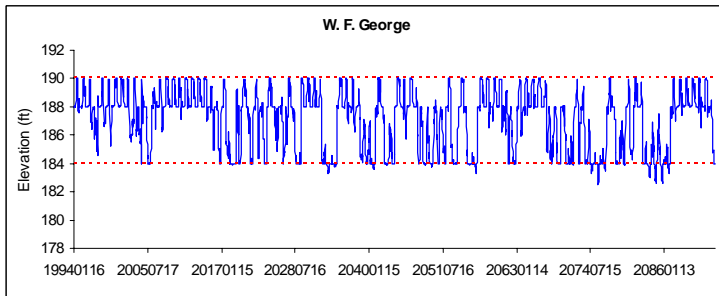
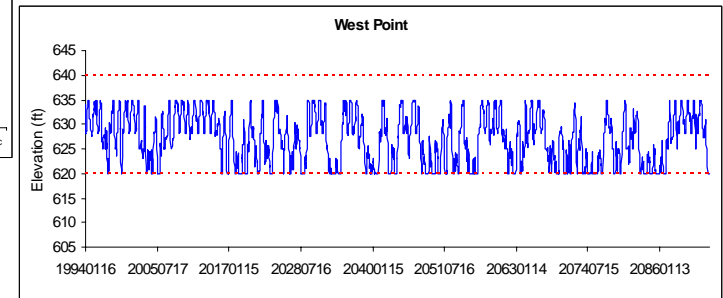
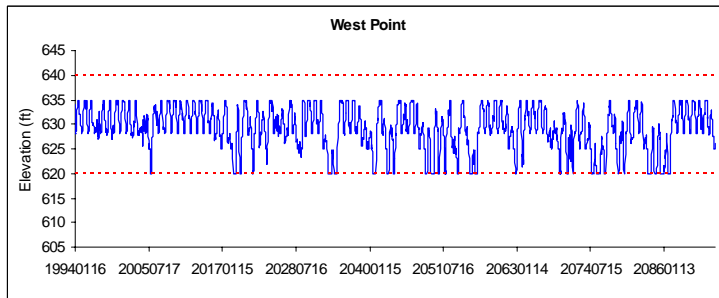
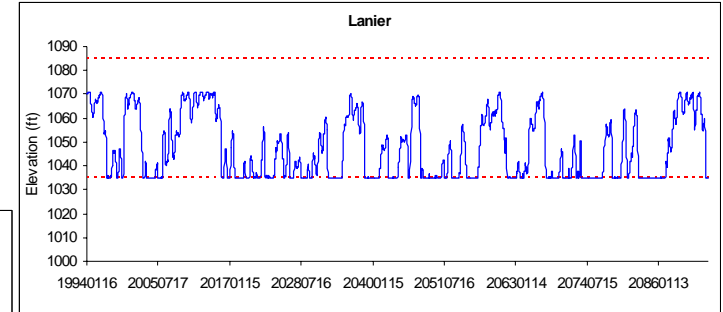
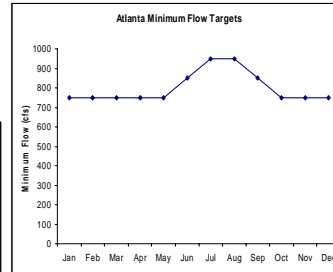
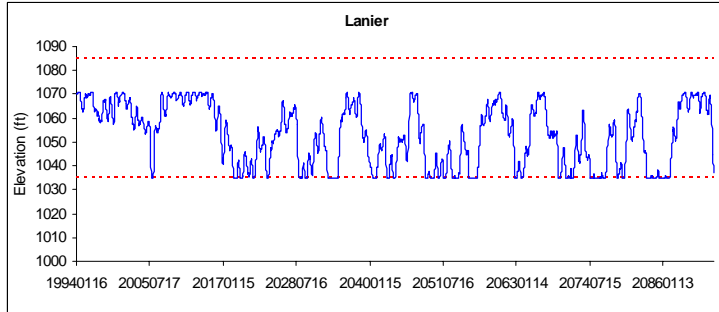
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Future Climate Assessment: Lake Levels; CGCM1



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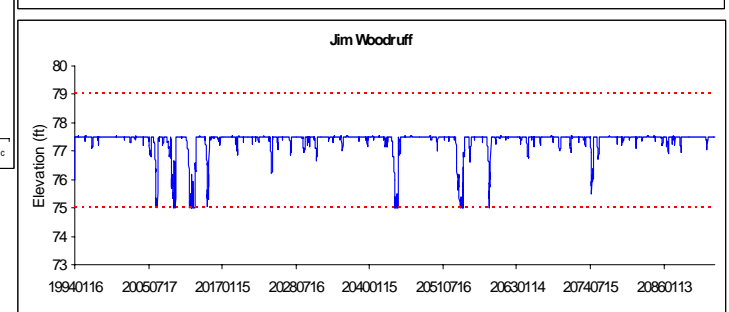
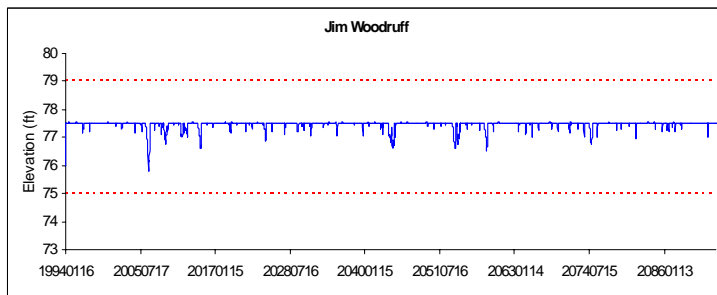
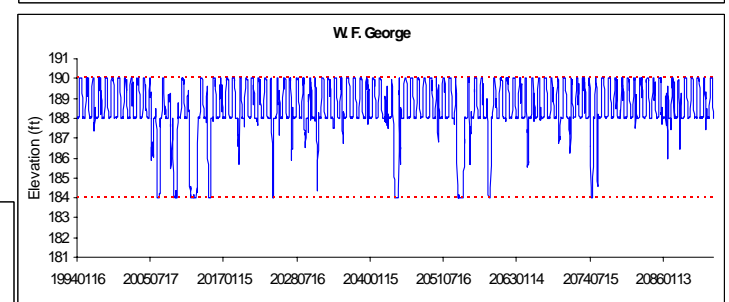
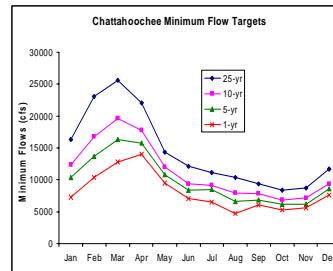
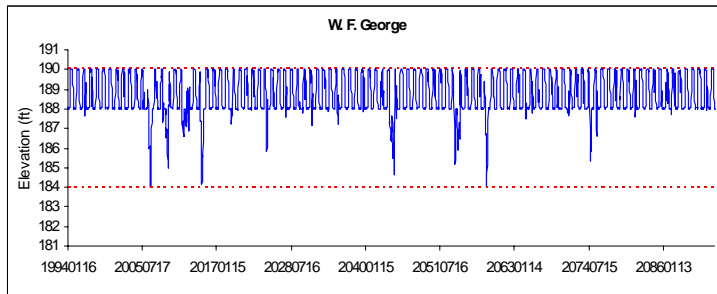
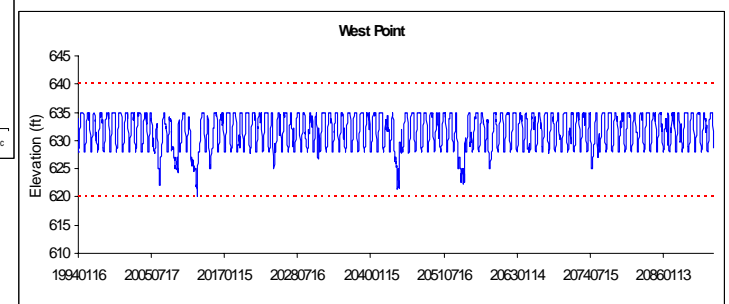
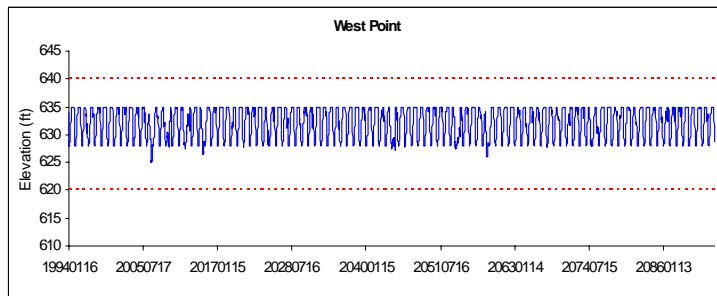
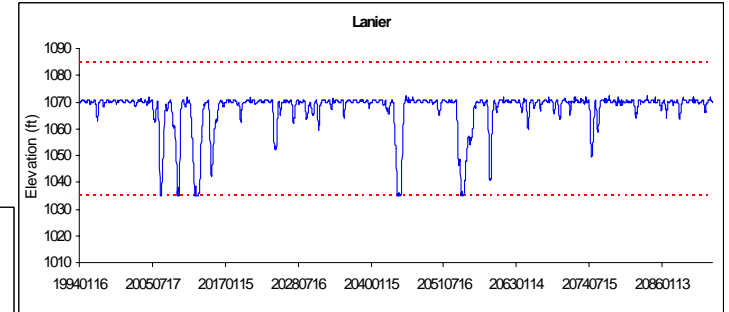
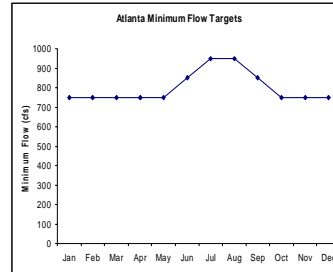
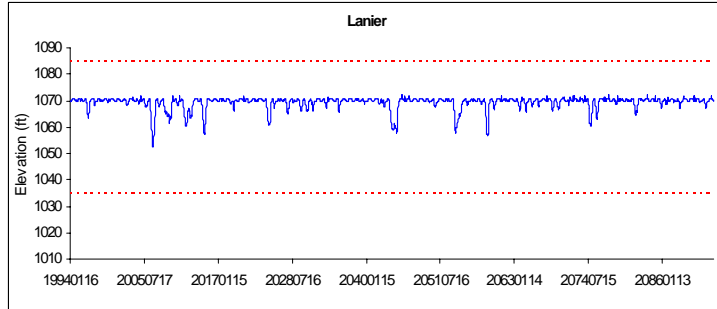
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Future Climate Assessment: Lake Levels; HadCM2



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Historical & Future Climate Assessments: Water Supply

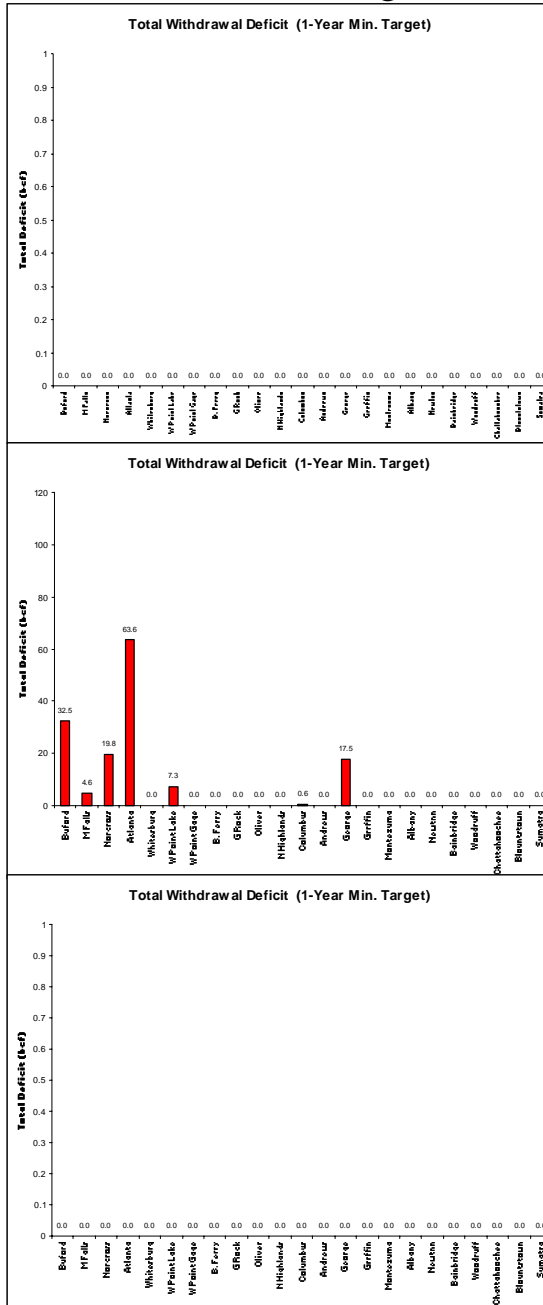
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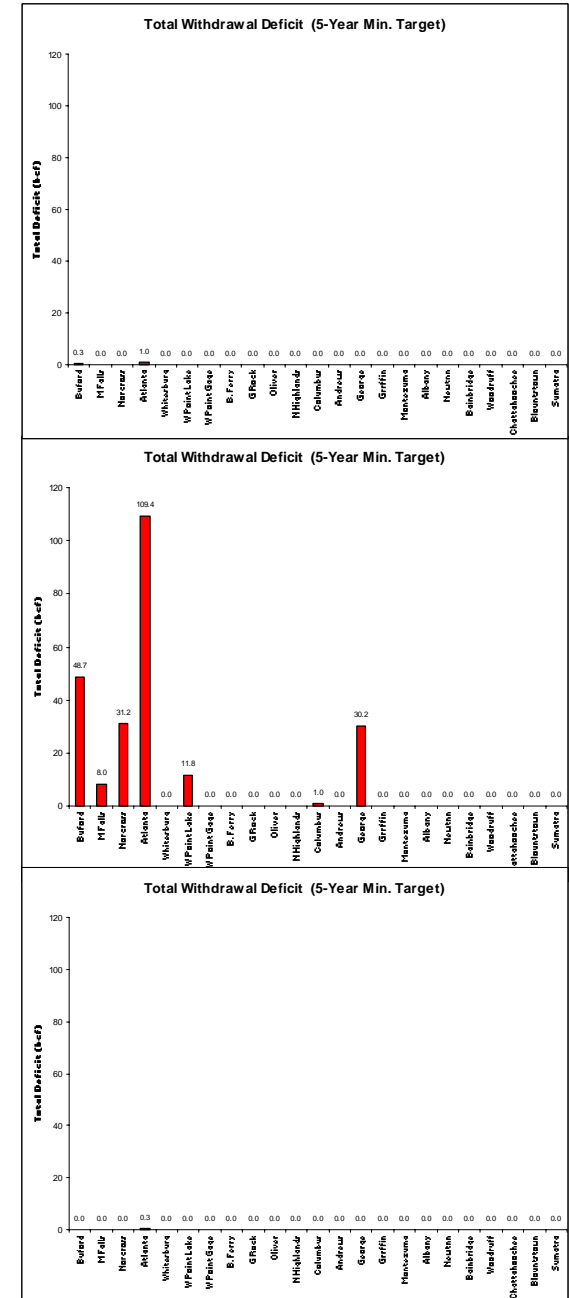
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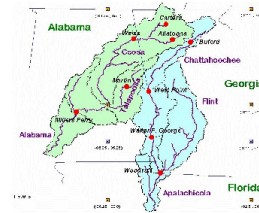
1-Yr Flow Target



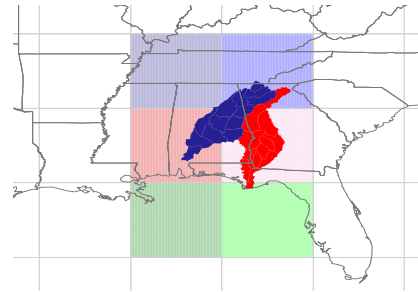
5-Yr Flow Target



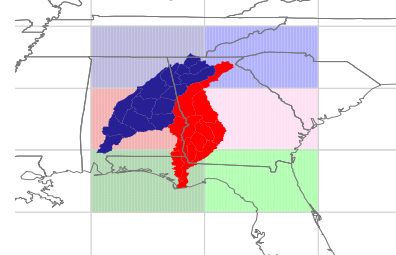
Historical



Canadian (CGCM1)



Hadley (HadCM2)





Historical & Future Climate Assessments: Hydropower

Table 5.1a: Energy Generation Statistics; Historical Scenario; Federal Reservoirs

Min. Target	Energy (GWH)	Buford	West Point	George	Woodruff	System
1-Year	Primary	27.36	21.53	37.75	8.05	94.69
	Secondary	136.99	183.95	416.64	214.9	952.48
	Sum	164.35	205.48	454.39	222.95	1047.17
	Reliability (%)	100	100	100	100	100
5-Year	Primary	26.89	21.52	37.76	8.04	94.21
	Secondary	135.55	183.78	417.14	216.65	953.12
	Sum	162.44	205.3	454.9	224.69	1047.33
	Reliability (%)	99.86	100	100	100	99.86

Table 5.2a: Energy Generation Statistics; Canadian Scenario; Federal Reservoirs

Min. Target	Energy (GWH)	Buford	West Point	George	Woodruff	System
1-year	Primary	23	19.89	35.76	8.61	87.26
	Secondary	83.15	111.7	248.66	182.76	626.27
	Sum	106.15	131.59	284.42	191.37	713.53
	Reliability (%)	95.09	94.86	95.88	100	94.86
5-Year	Primary	19.63	18.27	33.87	8.41	80.18
	Secondary	82.79	111.08	249.91	181.7	625.48
	Sum	102.42	129.35	283.78	190.11	705.66
	Reliability (%)	92.16	90.14	92.27	100	90.14



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Climate Projections are Crucial in Many Regions

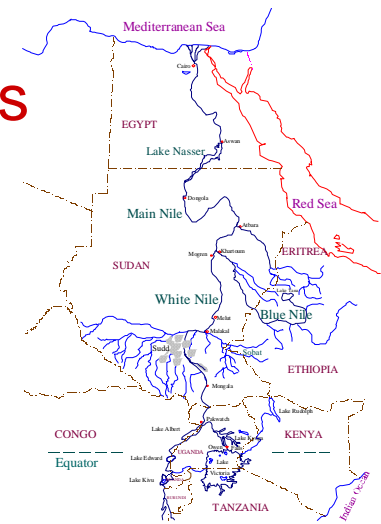


Table 1: Nile Basin Water Development and Management Scenarios System Configuration

	Current Condition	Full Development in Eastern Nile (Ethiopia/Sudan)	Full Development in Southern Nile (Wetland Projects + Eq. Lake Regulation)	Basinwide Cooperation
Scenario I	Yes			
Scenario II	Yes	Yes		
Scenario III	Yes		Yes	
Scenario IV	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Note 1: Wetland Projects imply a 12 bcm annual increased yield, 4.75 bcm of which is attributed to the Machar Marshes and Ghazal projects, and the

Note 2: Full Development in Ethiopia includes projects at Lake Tana, Karadobi, Mabil, Mendaia, and Border.

Water Withdrawal Targets (Billion Cubic Meters per Year)

	Eq. Lake Region	Sudan	Ethiopia/Eritrea	Egypt
Current Condition	0	18.5	0	55.5
Low Demand Increase	2.5	21	10	58
High Demand Increase	5	23.5	20	60.5



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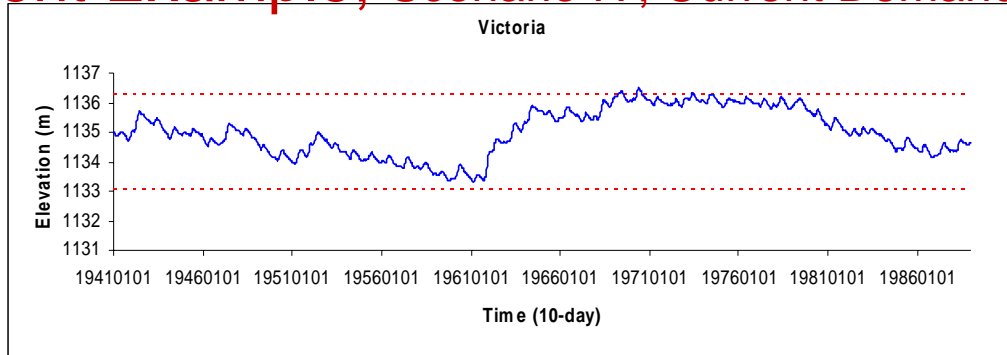
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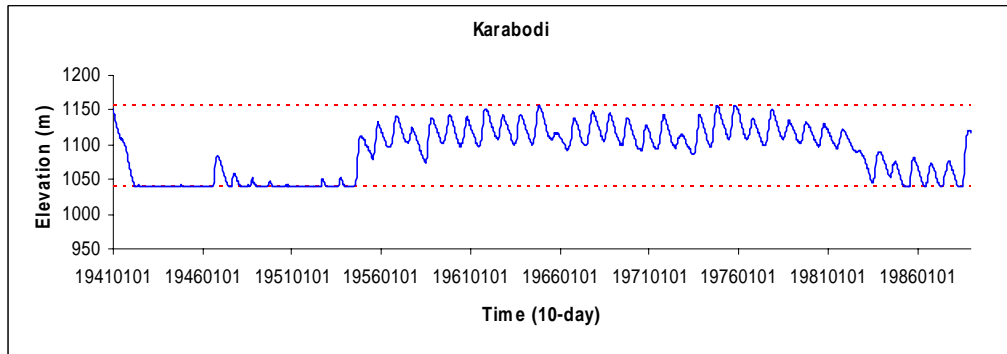


Nile-DST Assessment Example; Scenario IV; Current Demands

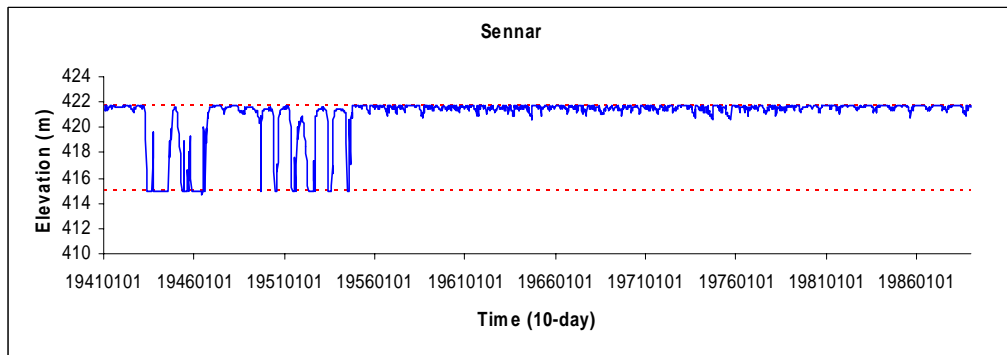
Lake Victoria



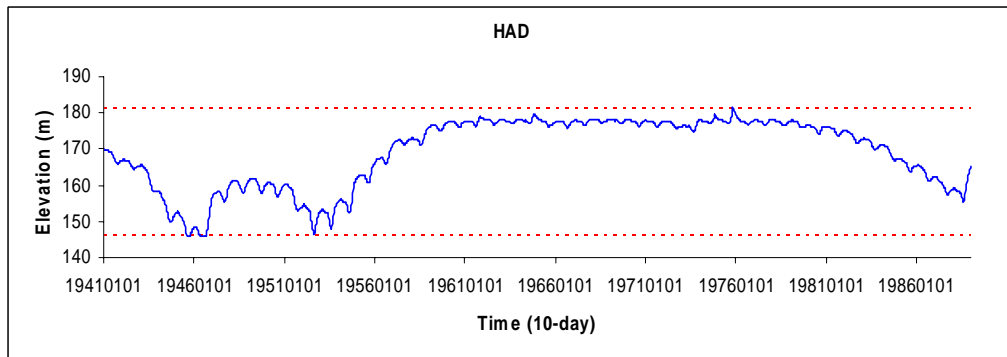
Karadobi



Sennar



HAD





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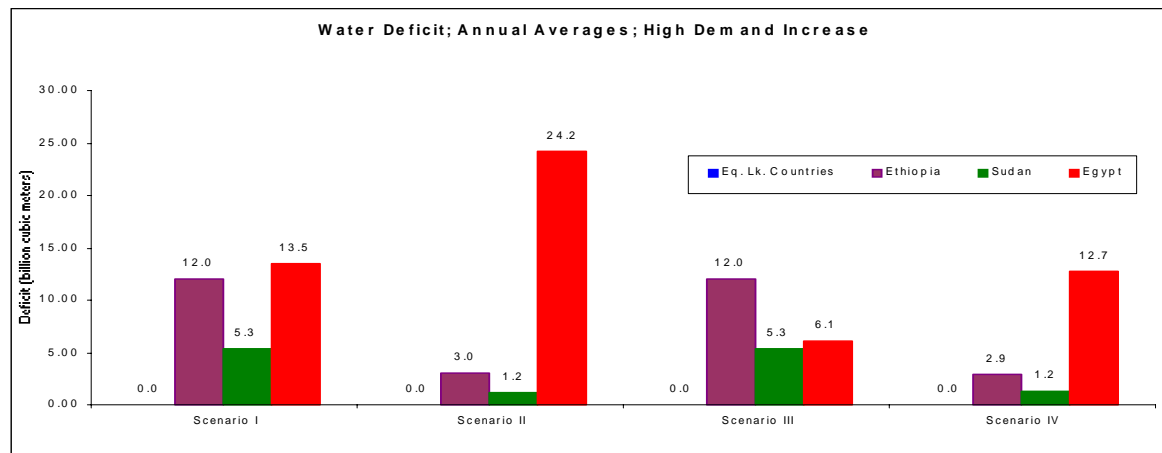
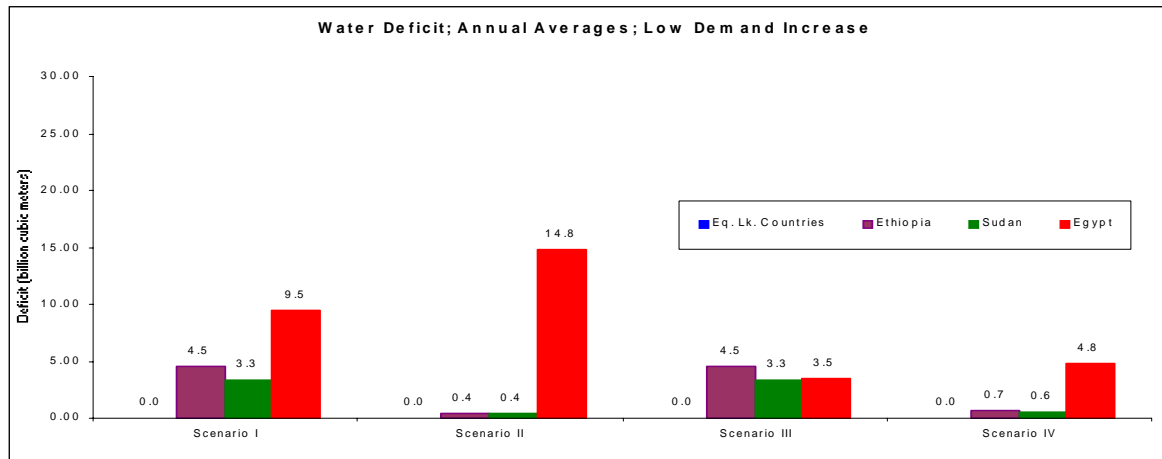
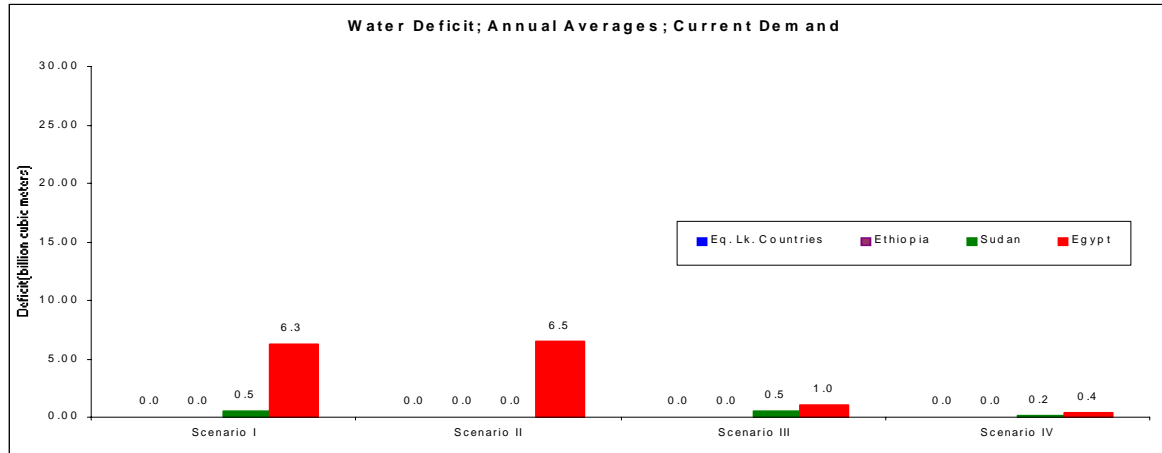
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Nile-DST Water Supply Deficits (Annual Average)





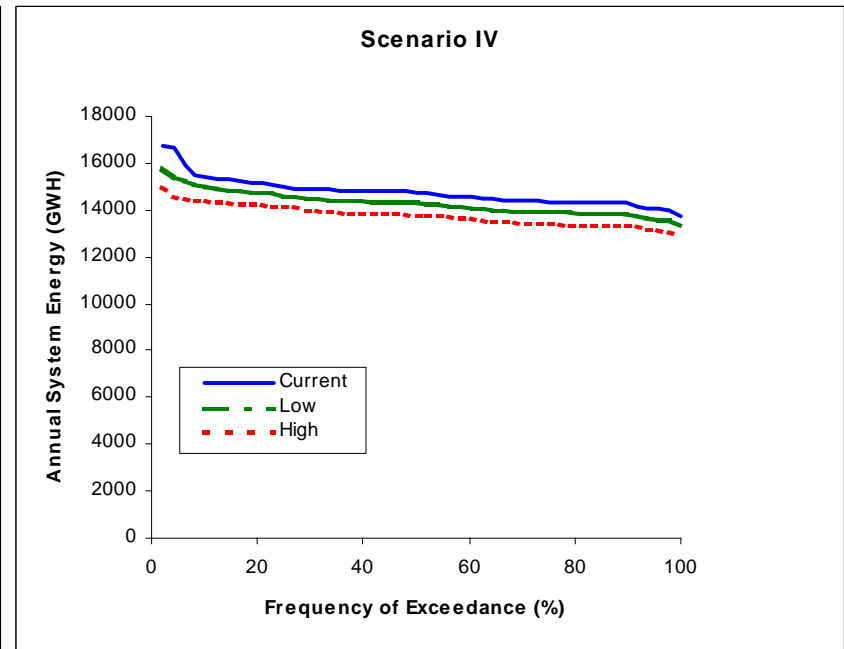
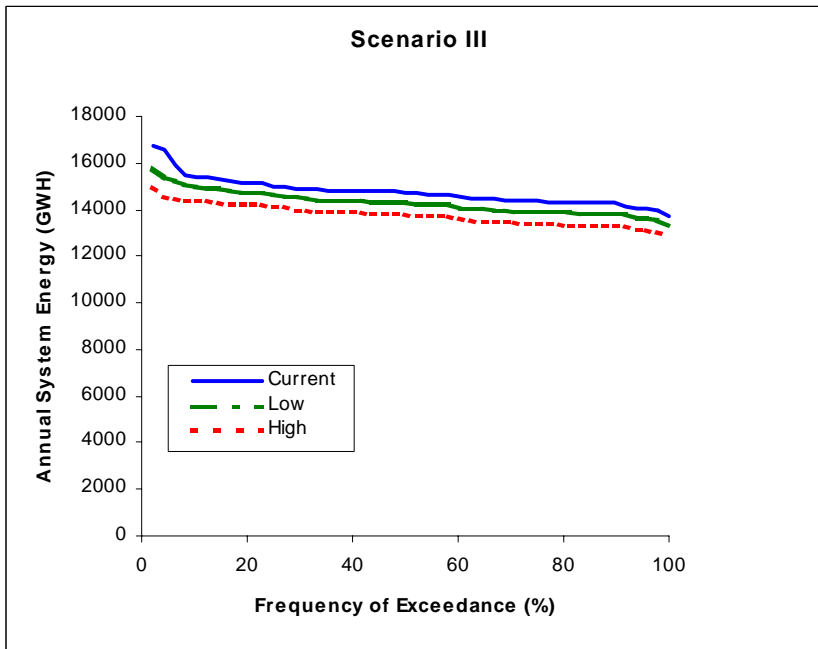
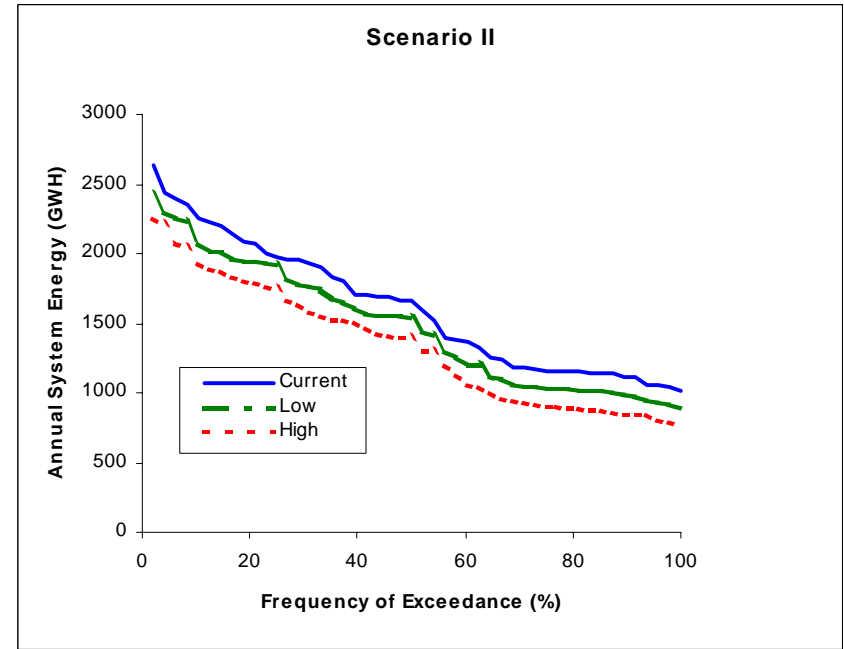
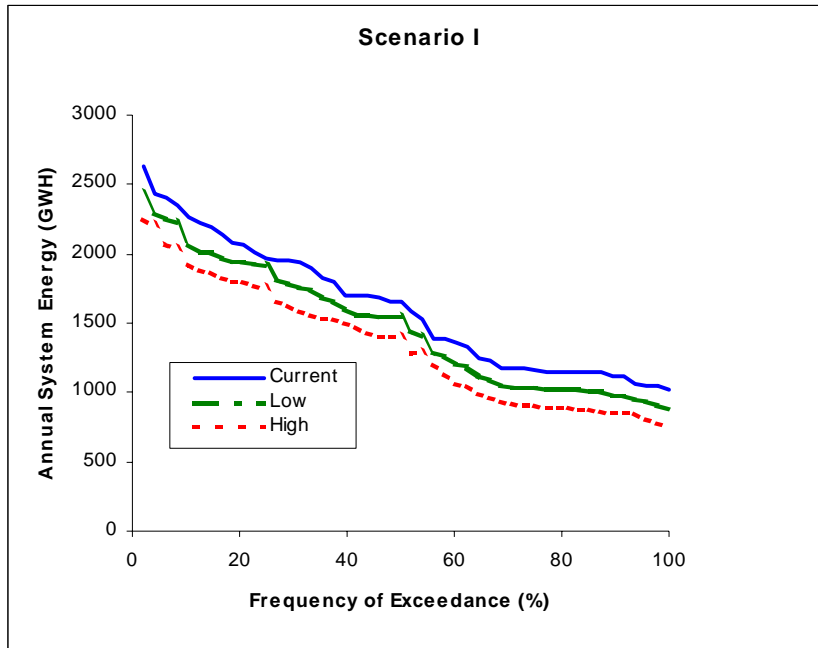
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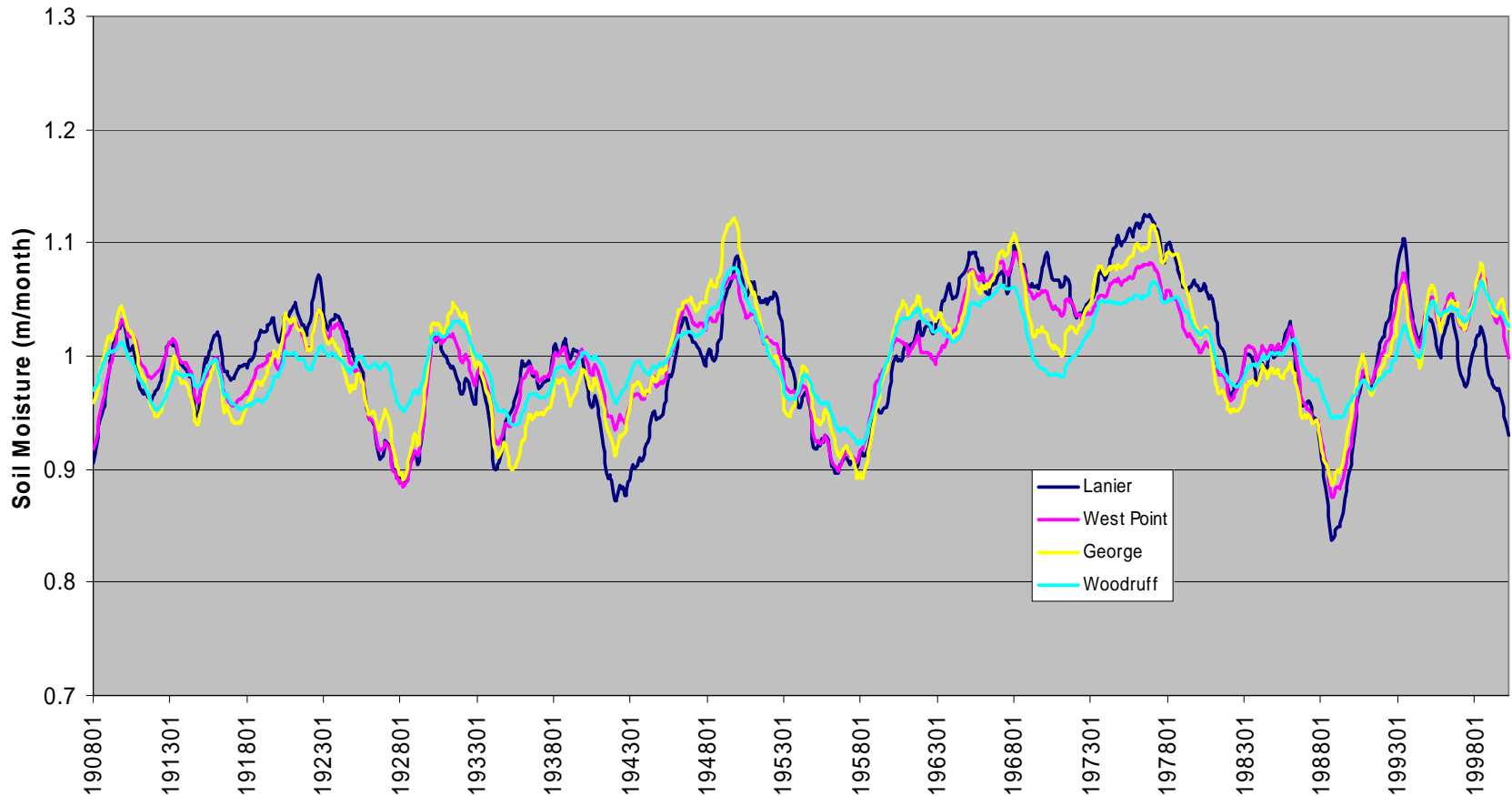
Nile-DST Assessment Example: Eq. Lake Energy Statistics





A Key Requirement of Climate Scenarios

Normalized 4-Year Moving Average Sequences

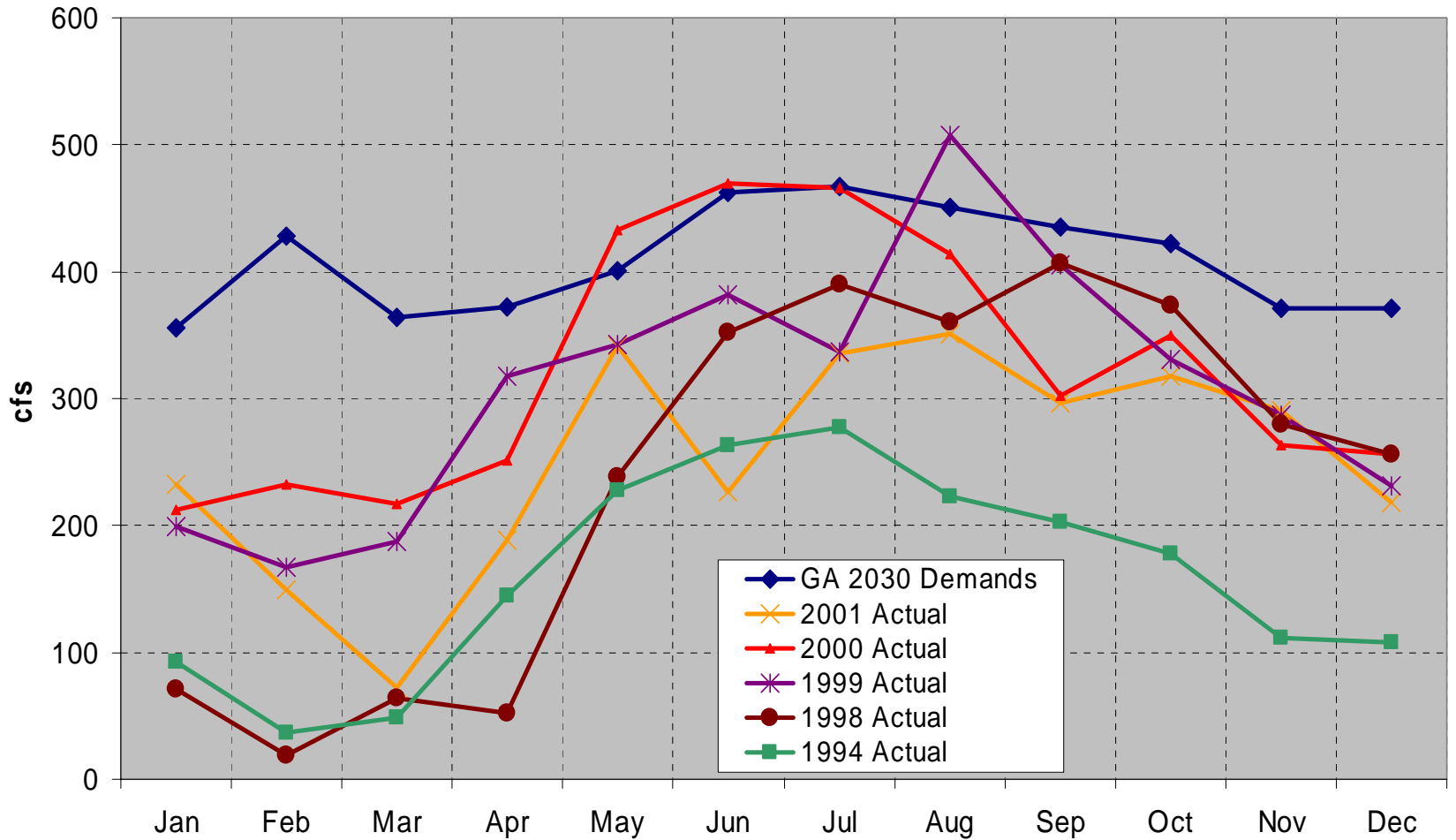


In addition to seasonal and annual features, Climate Scenarios must be able to represent the *inter-annual* dry and wet cycles. Soil Moisture Storage is a very good index of inter-annual climate variability.



Municipal Water Demand Varies with Climate

Buford to Whitesburg Net Demand Comparison



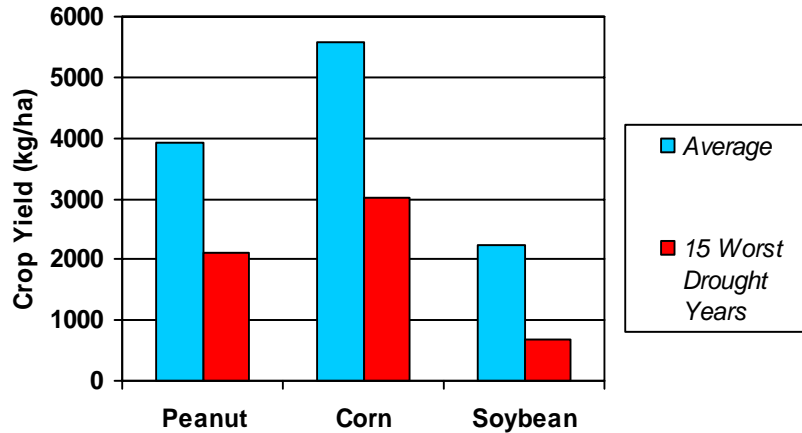
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Assessments must be based on municipal water use scenarios that are *consistent* with climate scenarios.

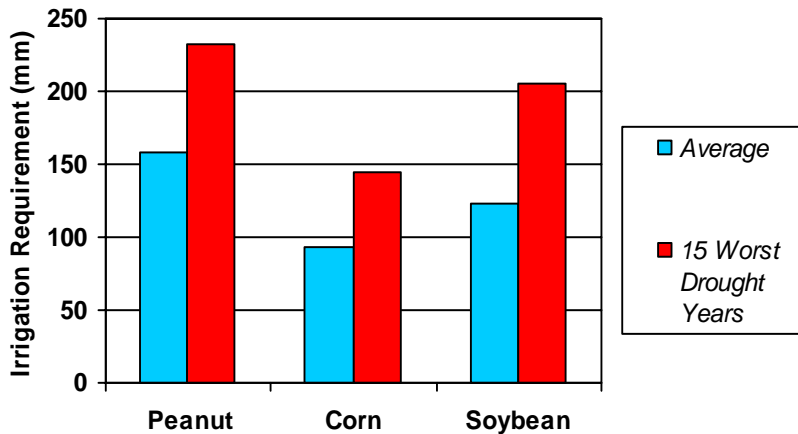


Agricultural Water Demand Varies with Climate

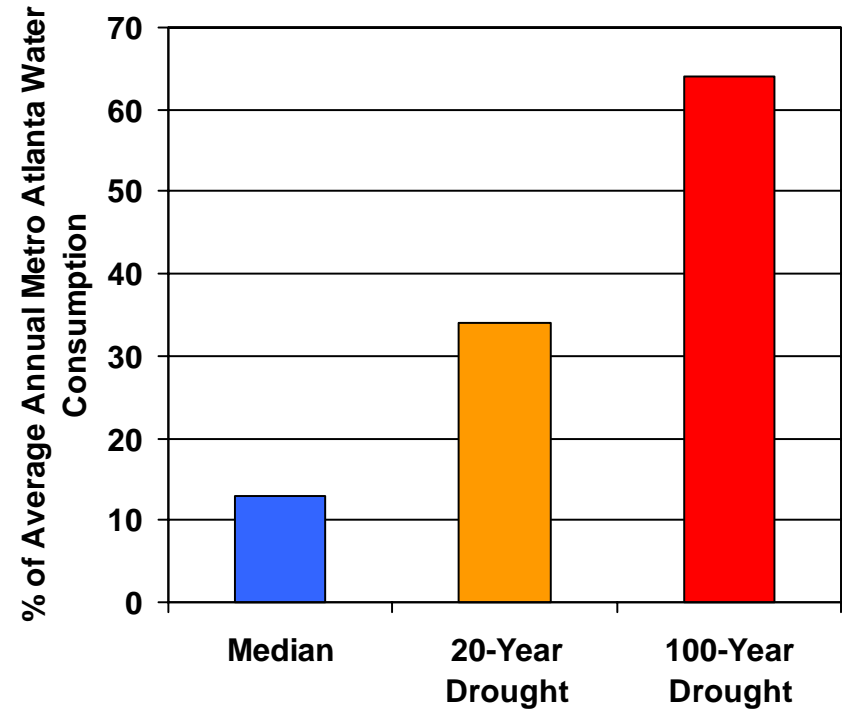
Reductions in Georgia Crop Yield during Droughts



Increases in Georgia Irrigation Needs during Droughts



Comparison of Georgia Irrigation Requirements for Peanuts, Corn, and Wheat* (~36% of total acreage) versus Metro Atlanta Water Consumption



* Not included: Cotton, Watermelons, Orchard crops, Turf grass, and others

Source: J.E. Hook, UGA/NESPAL, Tifton, GA.

Assessments must be based on agricultural water use scenarios that are *consistent* with climate scenarios.



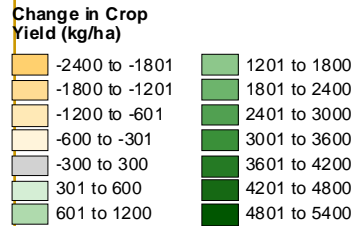
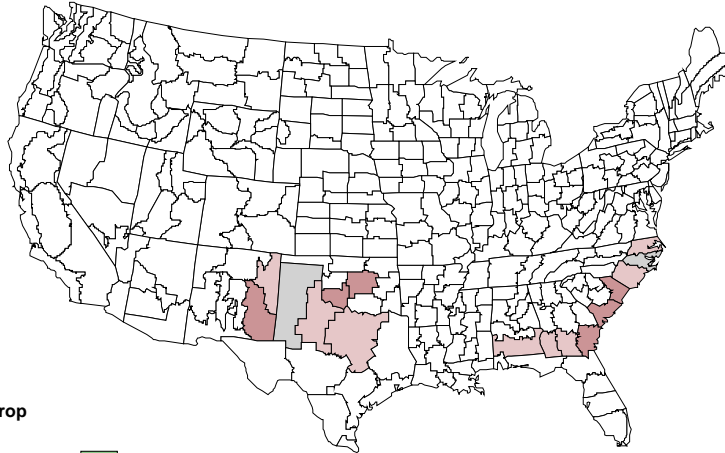
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Agricultural Climate Assessments: CGCM1

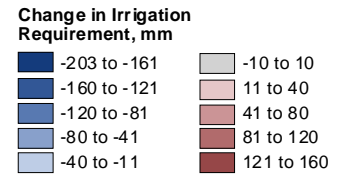
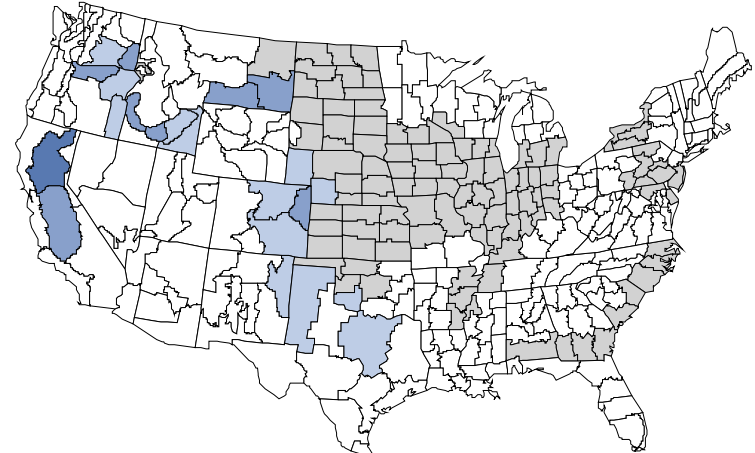
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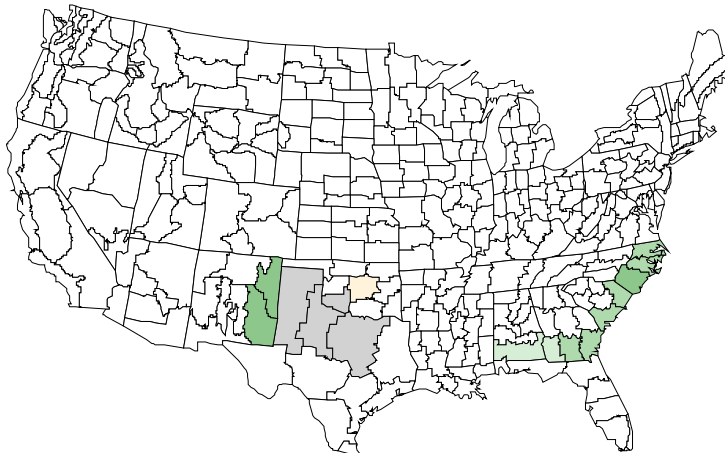
Change in Mean Irrigation Requirements for Peanuts



Change in Mean Irrigation Requirements for Corn



Change in Mean Crop Yield for Peanuts



Change in Mean Crop Yield for Corn

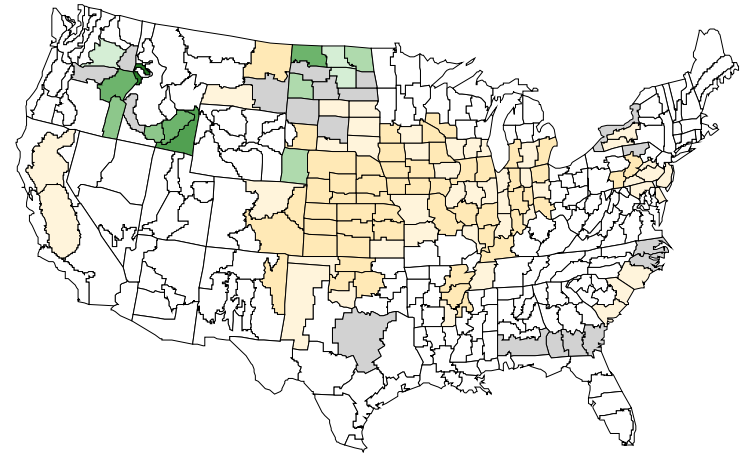


Figure GWRI-6a

Figure GWRI-6e

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(Source: Brumbelow and A. Georgakakos, 2000)



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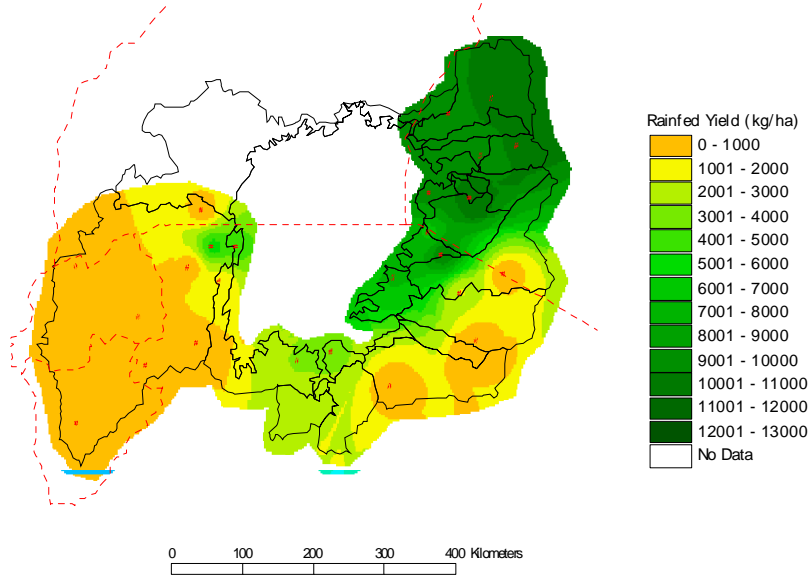
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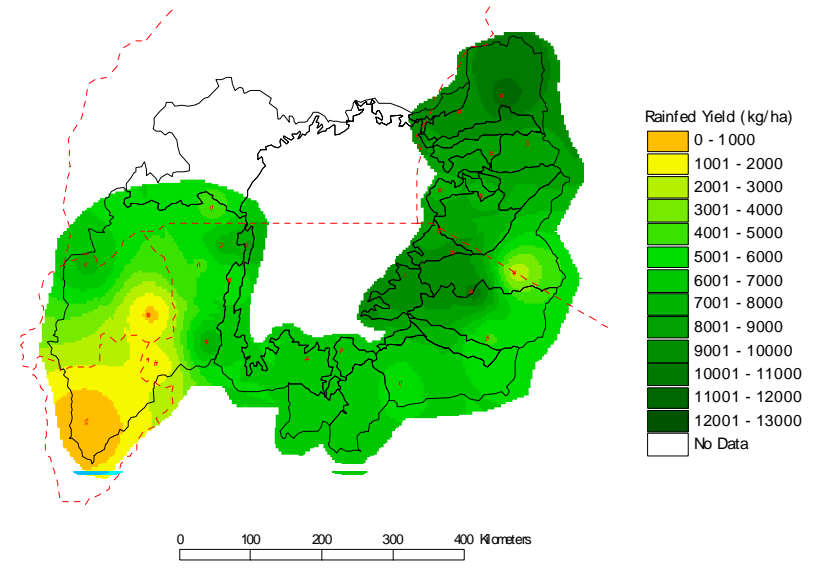
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Agricultural Assessments: Lake Victoria

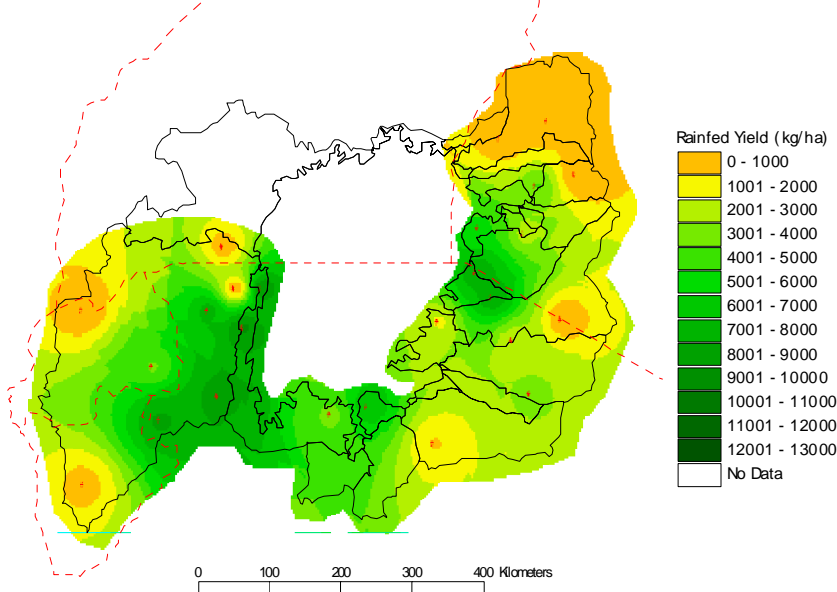
Long Rains Season; 1984 (Dry Year)



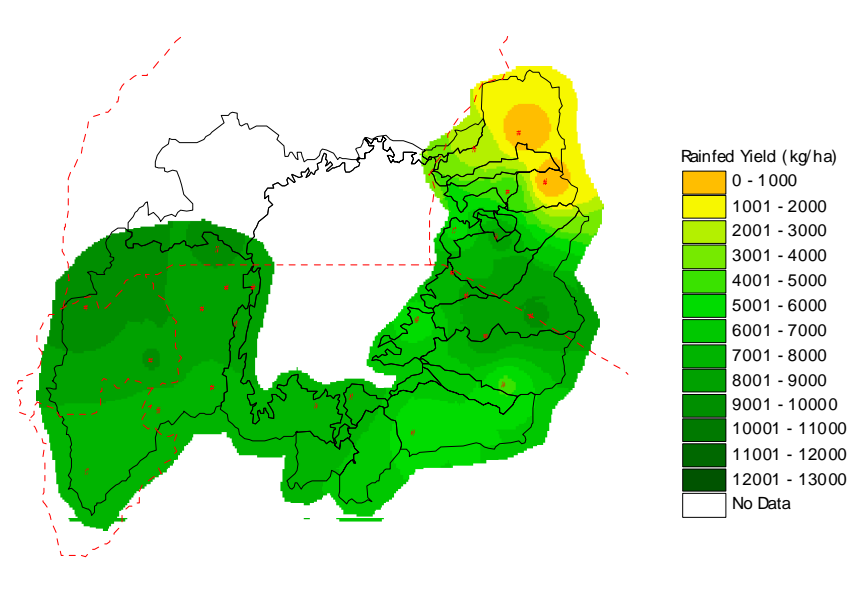
Long Rains Season; 1985 (Wet Year)



Short Rains Season; 1974 (Dry Year)



Short Rains Season; 1972 (Wet Year)



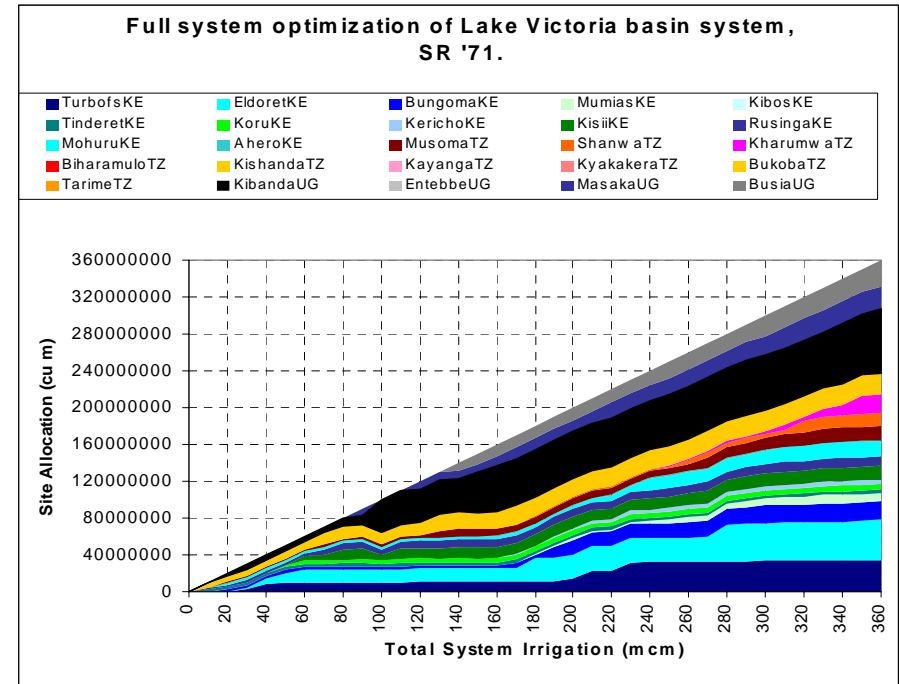
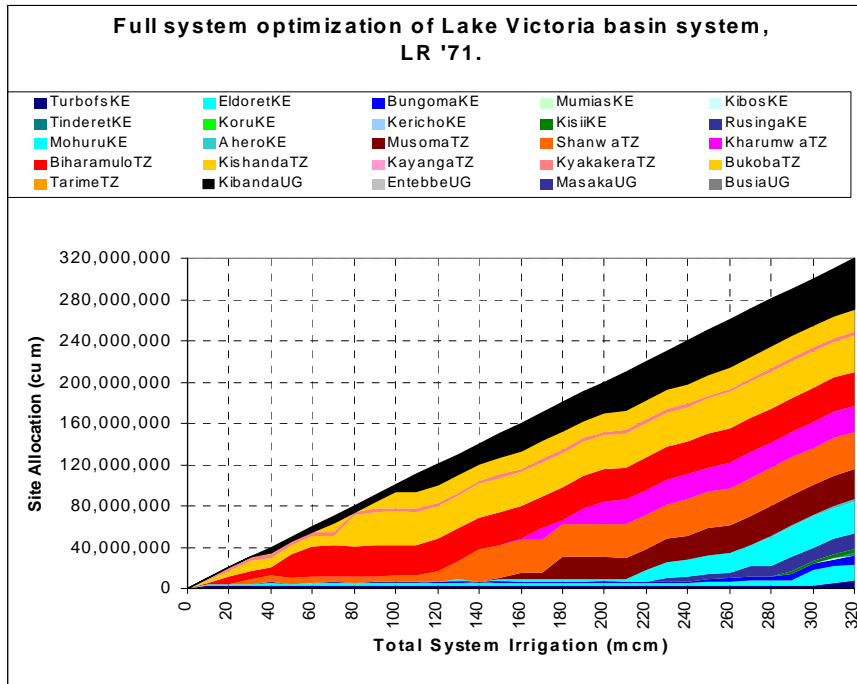


Agricultural Assessments – Water Sharing

Potential Water Sharing Strategies

Full system optimization; Equal national water shares; Equal national irrigation benefits; Equal national crop production; Food supply security

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Climate Scenarios must be downscaled so as to represent regional climatic features at scales finer than those of the GCMs.



Agricultural Assessments

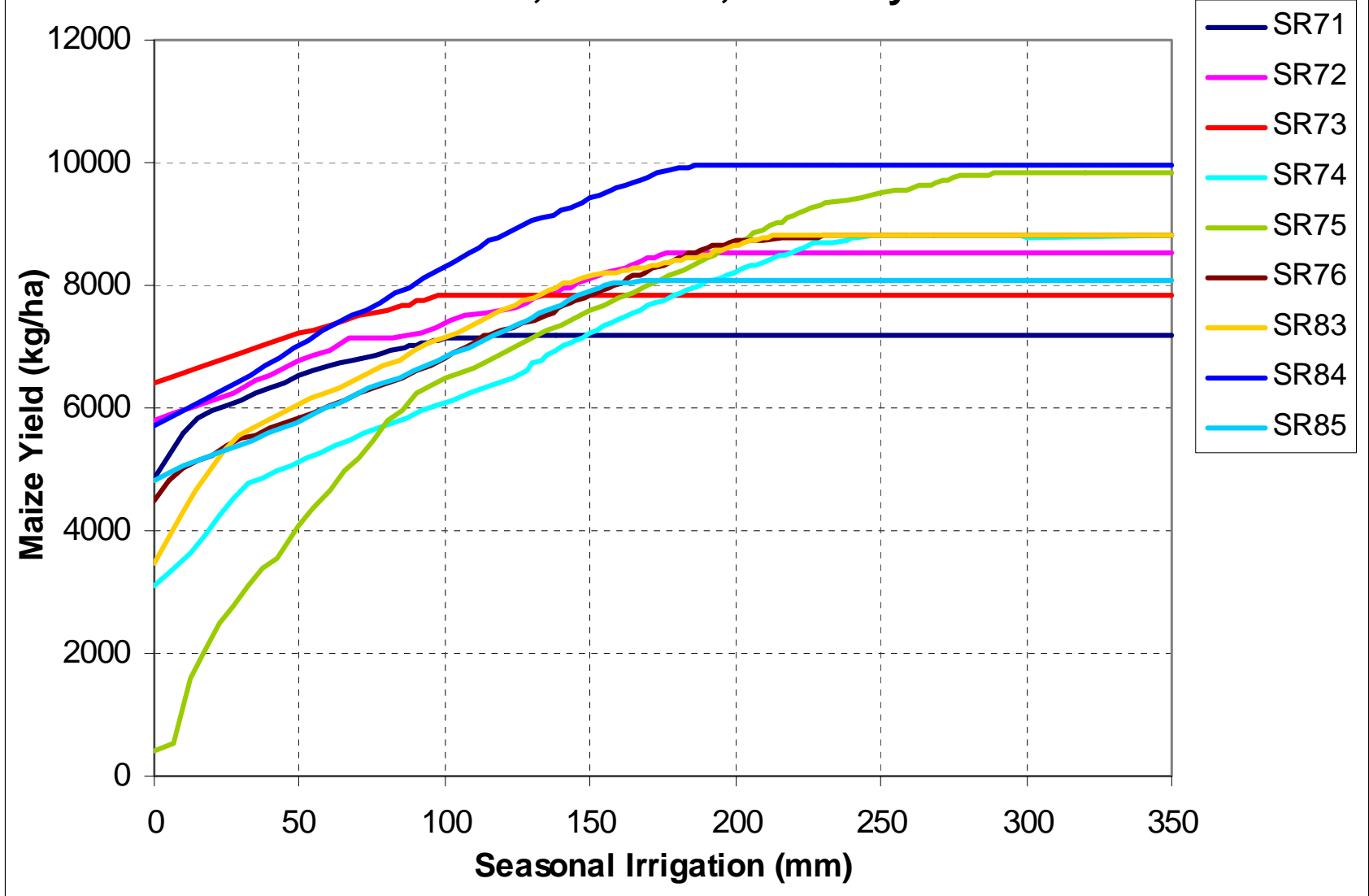
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Figure 5.1. Short rains crop-water production functions at Musoma, Tanzania, for nine years.



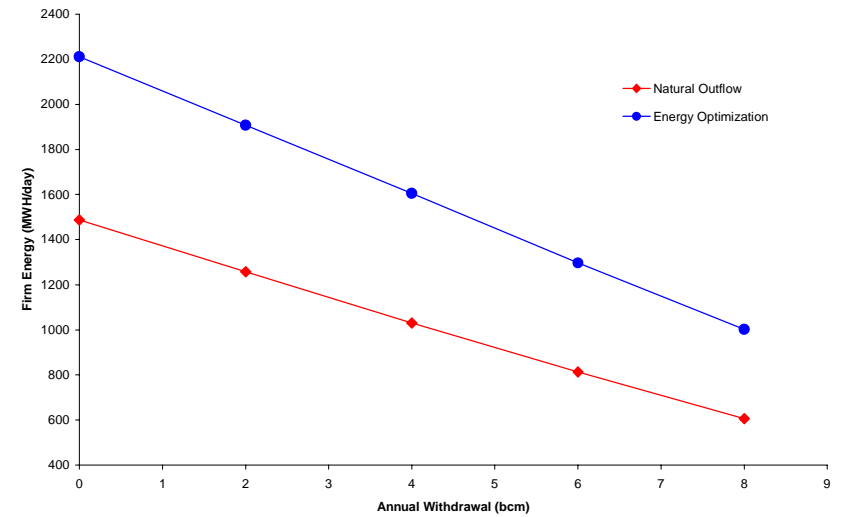
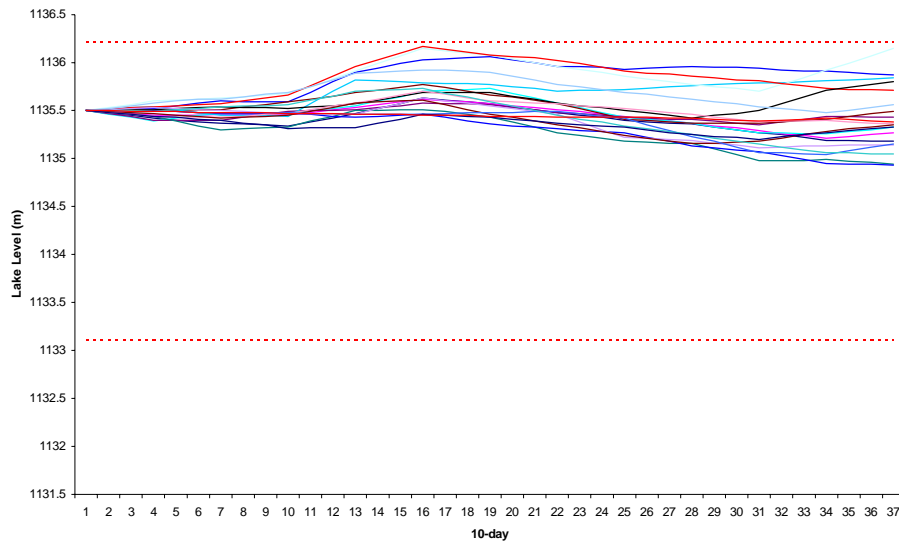
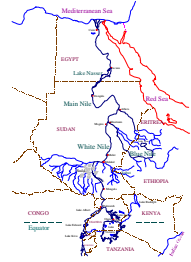


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Hydropower vs. Irrigation Tradeoff



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Climate Information is Useful for Agricultural Planning

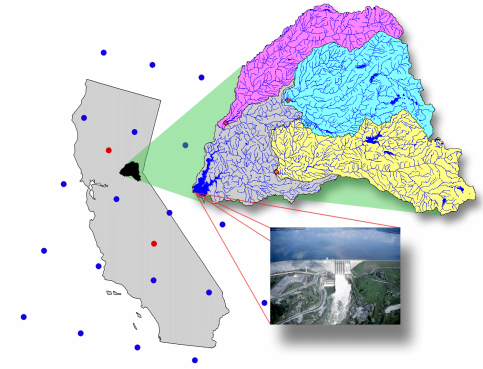
Short Rains rainfed maize yield at Bungoma, Kenya:

Rank	Year	Rainfed Yield (kg/ha)	ENSO Condition
1	1984	7,085	EN + 1
2	1972	6,705	EN
3	1985	6,621	--
4	1973	5,966	EN + 1
5	1983	5,798	EN
6	1976	5,126	LN
7	1974	5,076	LN
8	1975	4,546	LN
9	1971	2,676	LN + 1

El Nino correlates with increased rainfall over Blue Nile basin during rainy season and increased rainfall over Lake Victoria basin in short rains. Opposite effect correlated with La Nina.



Rule-Based vs. Integrated Forecast-Control Management Forecast Uncertainty Characterization



Assessments for Generated Future Climate (1% Annual CO₂ Increase)

Decision-Forecast Scheme		Reliability	Energy (GWH)	Energy Value (Million \$)	Spillage (BCF)	Min. Flow Violations (Days)	Max. Flood Damage (Million \$)
Rule Curve	Ensemble Forecasts	Deterministic	744.67	67.77	28.77	0	0
	Perfect Forecasts	Deterministic	746.22	67.90	28.53	0	0
DSS	Ensemble Forecasts	50%	780.99	70.93	30.06	0	4,275.20
		90%	846.23	76.68	16.83	0	0.00
	Perfect Forecasts	Deterministic	868.92	78.77	15.09	0	0.00

Integrated Forecast-Control approaches with uncertainty characterization can mitigate the adverse effects of climate variability and change more effectively than traditional rule-based methods.



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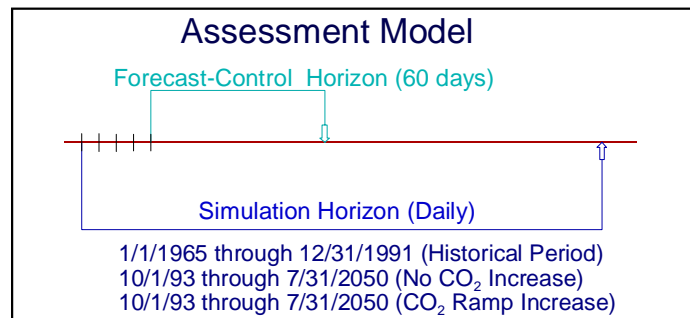
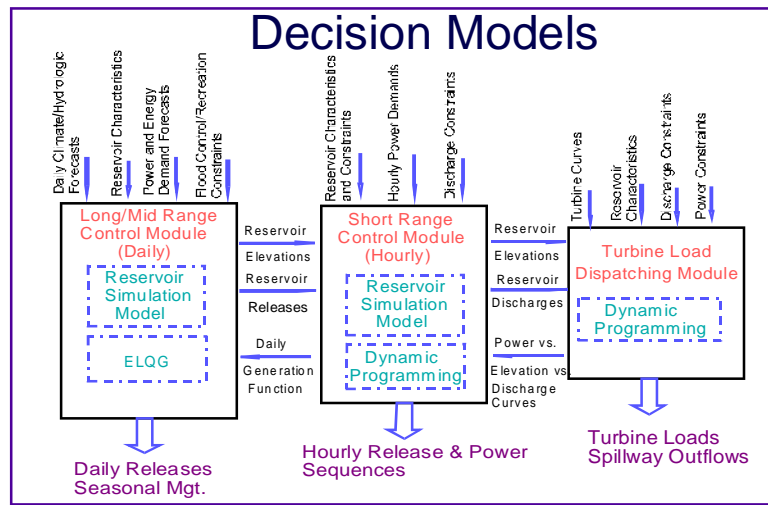
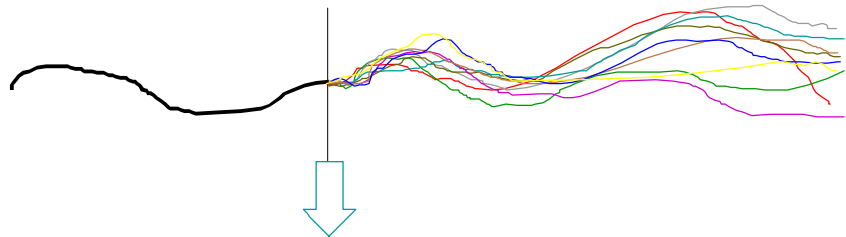
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Integrated Forecast-Control Management Systems

Inflow Forecasting Models

Operational
Hist. Analog ESP
Hydrologic ESP
GCM-Conditioned ESP
Perfect



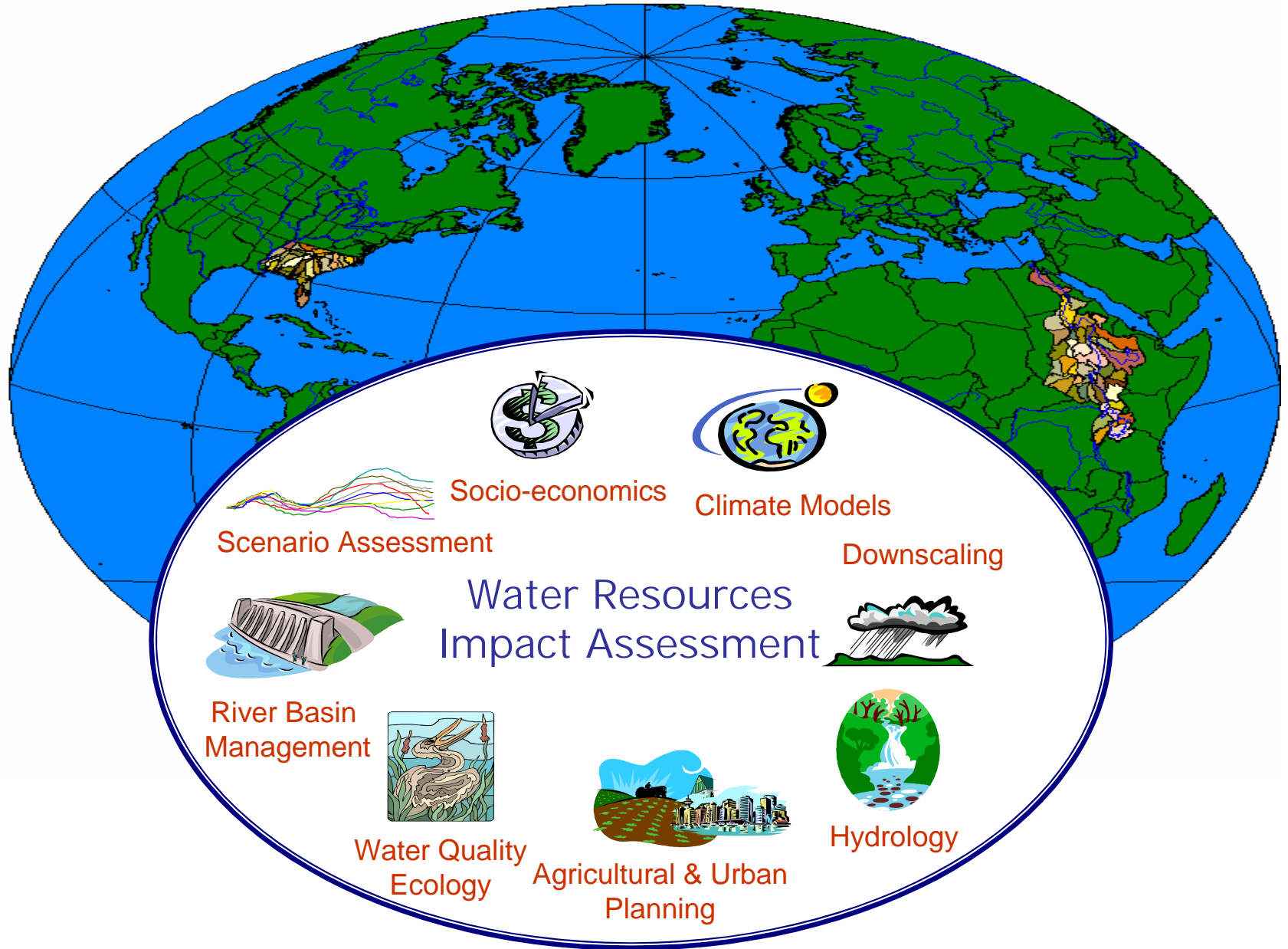


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Integrated Impact Assessments



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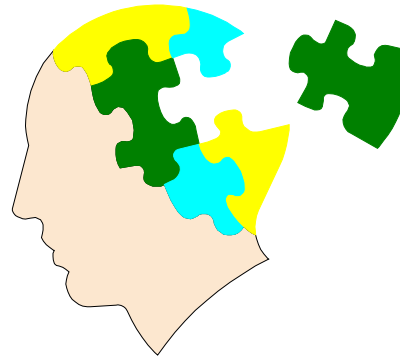
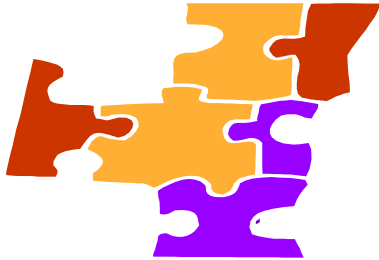


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Using Climate Information in Water Resources: Challenges and Opportunities

Climate Projections, Uncertainty, & Scenarios for Impact Assessments



Technical	Human Resources	Institutional
<p>Understand the Ways in which Climate Influences Water Resources</p>	<p>Educate Scientists and Engineers (in Academia and Practice) in the Interdisciplinary Aspects of Water Resources Assessments</p>	<p>Establish Shared-Vision Decision Processes</p>
<p>Develop Integrated Impact Assessment & Decision Support Systems</p>	<p>Establish Demonstration Projects and Interdisciplinary Training & Education Programs</p>	<p>Facilitate Stakeholder Communication, Cooperation, and Access to Information</p>

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