

Water in the Anthropocene: Challenges for Science & Governance

Bonn, Germany , 21-24 May, 2013

Session: Working with uncertainties: Models & Data I

Towards Participatory-based Water Resilience Index for Coupling Vulnerability, Impacts and Adaptation Strategies at Areas Under Land Use Change

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Contribution

A contribution towards participatory-based water resilience index ($PWRI_{IVA}$) is discussed for crosscutting issues of **i**mpact, **v**ulnerability and **a**daptation (**IVA**) in the context of Global Water System Project (GWSP)

Interdisciplinary scope

- Common strengths & limits for $PWRI_{IVA}$ used by teams faced with resilience to climate change & disaster management of:
 - Floods ($PWRI_{IVA}-F$), Landslides ($PWRI_{IVA}-L$), Droughts ($PWRI_{IVA}-D$)
- Novel hypotheses & needs for a new generation of $PWRI_{IVA}$, viable for Anthropocene's conditions:
 - as relevant for dialogue among stakeholders, and
 - as robust to scaling (x,t) processes.

Challenge

- $PWRI_{IVA}$ robustness: variables (with uncertainties) from multisource database.
- Water resilience redefined: how does $PWRI_{IVA}$ incorporate collaborative frameworks or friendly-user domains of GWSP?
- Usage: spatial transects or temporal scenarios

Example

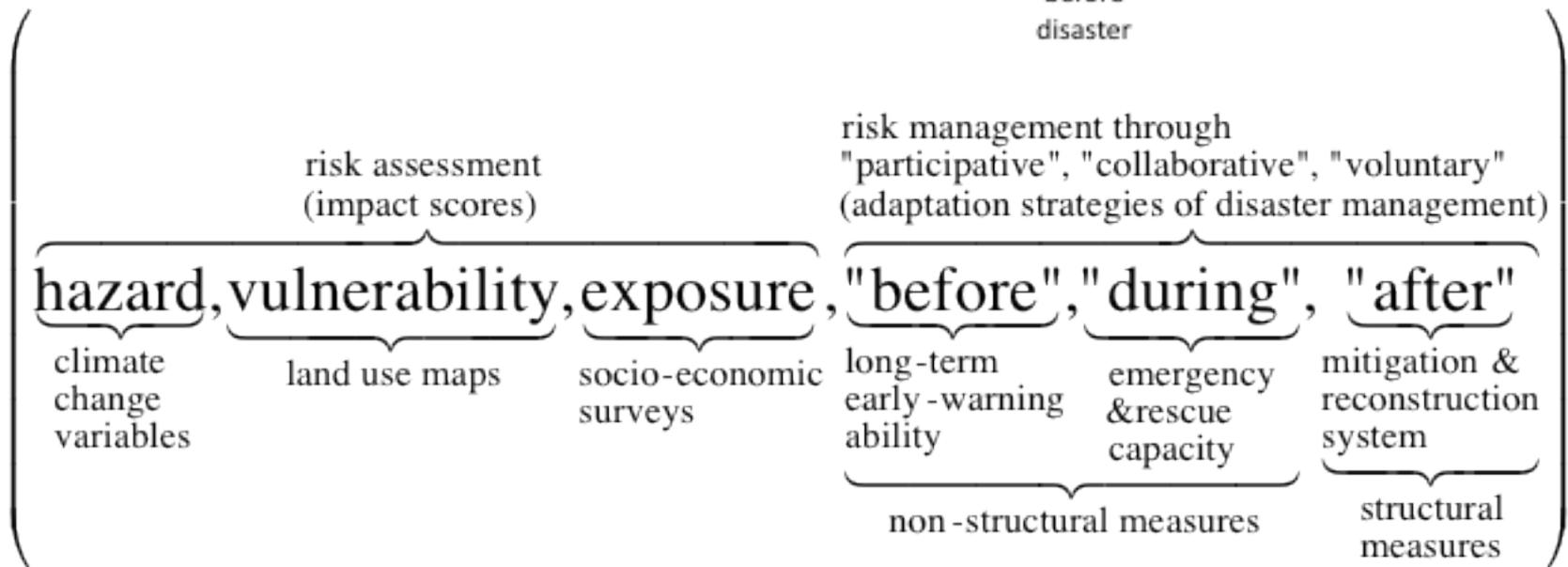
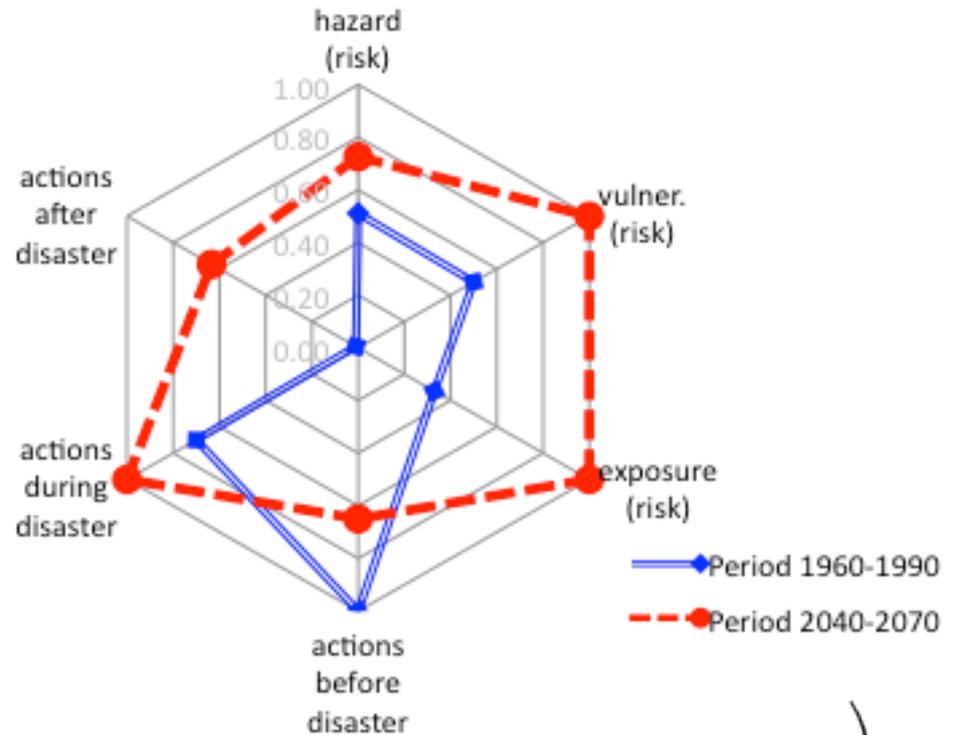
- We outline some of these yardsticks and brainstorm lessons learnt on $PWRI_{IVA}$ from an ongoing IVA project Assessment of Impacts and Vulnerability to Climate Change in Brazil and Strategies for Adaptation Options, FAPESP 2008/58161-1.
- Interdisciplinary teams among components, ranging complex scales and with the crosscutting question:
- “...although levels of uncertainty of data coexist among groups, which postures towards $PWRI_{IVA}$ can be feasibly translated from risk-schemes into resilience-scores-and-actions...?”

Method

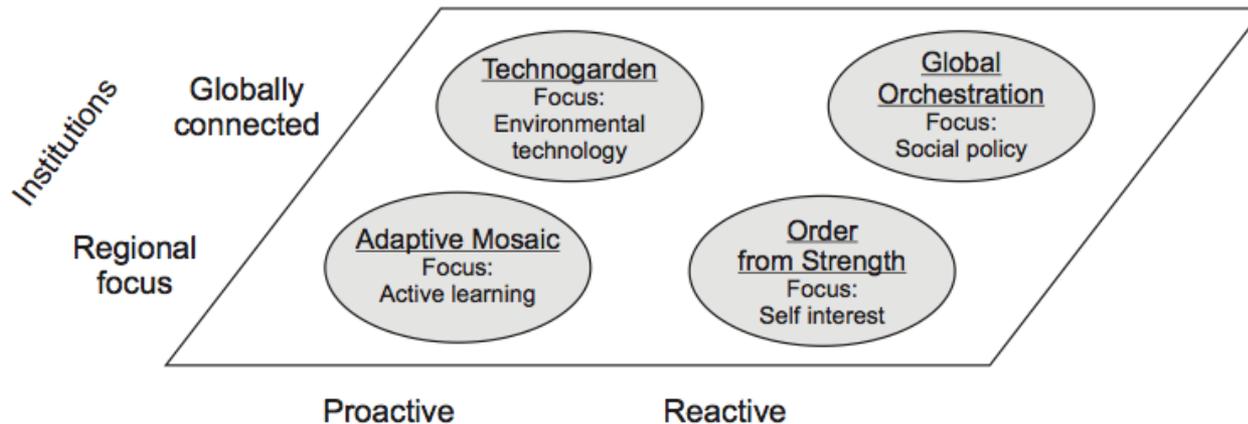
- $PWRI_{IVA}$: risk assessment * risk management.
- $PWRI_{IVA}$ acknowledges:
 - multisource variables for several types of hazards
 - flexible layouts: each group can redefine their own $PWRI_{IVA}$ at participatory/comparable platforms
 - Non-dimensional weights factoring hazard, exposure, vulnerability, and management steps before, during and after the occurrence of hazards

PWRI_{IVA}

PWRI is a composite index expressing the lack of resilience related to water extremes at an area under land-use change



PWRI-F_{IVA} & Land Use Change



Approach to environmental management

risk assessment
(impact scores)

risk management through
"participative", "collaborative", "voluntary"
(adaptation strategies of disaster management)

hazard, vulnerability, exposure,

"before", "during", "after"

climate
change
variables

land use maps

socio-economic
surveys

long-term
early-warning
ability

emergency
& rescue
capacity

mitigation &
reconstruction
system

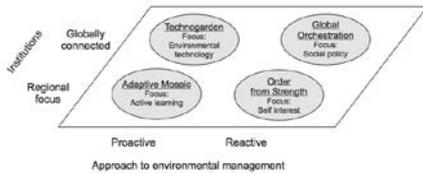
non-structural measures

structural
measures

Land use change scenarios & policies

PWRI_{IVA}

South American impacts on floods from global scenarios 2010-2100



Reactive proactive Reactive proactive

Component	Scenario development for period 2010-2100 (horizontal axis)			
	"Global Orchestration" (GO)	"Technogarden" (TG)	"Order from Strength" (OS)	"Adapting Mosaic" (AM)
Flood prone areas impacted (total area degraded) <i>Direct Drivers:</i> Hard Flood Control Risk Exposition Climate Change Land-use Change	 ++ + ++ +	 + → 0 0 + 0	 0 ++ + ++	 0 → - + → 0 + + → 0
FPC threats (frequency of flood disasters) <i>Major Drivers:</i> Poverty Climate Change Flood exposition	 - ++ -	 0 0 +	 -- ++ +	 + → 0 + 0
Security to cope with flood disasters <i>Elements:</i> Preparedness Capacity building Early Warning Act	 - 0 0	 + + ++	 -- -- 0	 ++ + +

Arrows indicate the development over time of issues named in the left-most column. Full lines indicate the best case, dashed lines the worst case envisaged for each scenario. The row below the arrows for each issue contains a qualitative indication of changes in the relevant drivers.

The symbols indicate: "++": strongly increasing pressure by this driver; "+": increasing pressure; "0": no change when compared to today; "-": decreasing pressure; "--": strongly decreasing pressure; "→": a change in the pressure of the driver during the scenario. Source: Mendiondo (2005).

Table 1- Relations of INPE-Eta variables with Participatory Water Resilience Index – *PWRI* and factors of vulnerability, impact and adaptation *IVA*

INPE-Eta
Model
variable^[1]
[units]
Definition of
INPE-Eta-
Model
variable

$$PWRI_{IVA}$$

$$PWRI_{IVA-F} : \text{flood hazard}^{[3]}$$

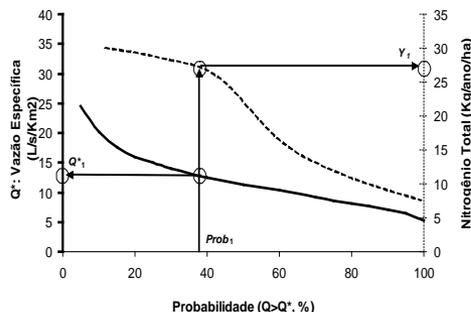
prcv
[kg/m²/day]
convective
precipitation
 $prcv \rightarrow i_{max} \rightarrow Q_{max} \rightarrow \left(\frac{(h_{max} \cdot v_{max})}{(h \cdot v)} * \right)_{\text{small/urban watershed}}$

agpl
[kg/m²/day]
instantaneous
precipitation
water
 $agpl \rightarrow i_{max_{agpl}} \rightarrow Q_{max} \rightarrow \left(\frac{(h_{max} \cdot v_{max})_{agpl}}{(h \cdot v)_{agpl}} * \right)_{\text{small/urban watershed}}$

prge
[kg/m²]
large scale
precipitation
 $prge \rightarrow i(t)_{prge} \rightarrow Q(t) \rightarrow Q_{max_{prge}} \rightarrow \left(\frac{(h_{max} \cdot v_{max})}{(h \cdot v)} * \right)_{\text{medium-large-basins}}$

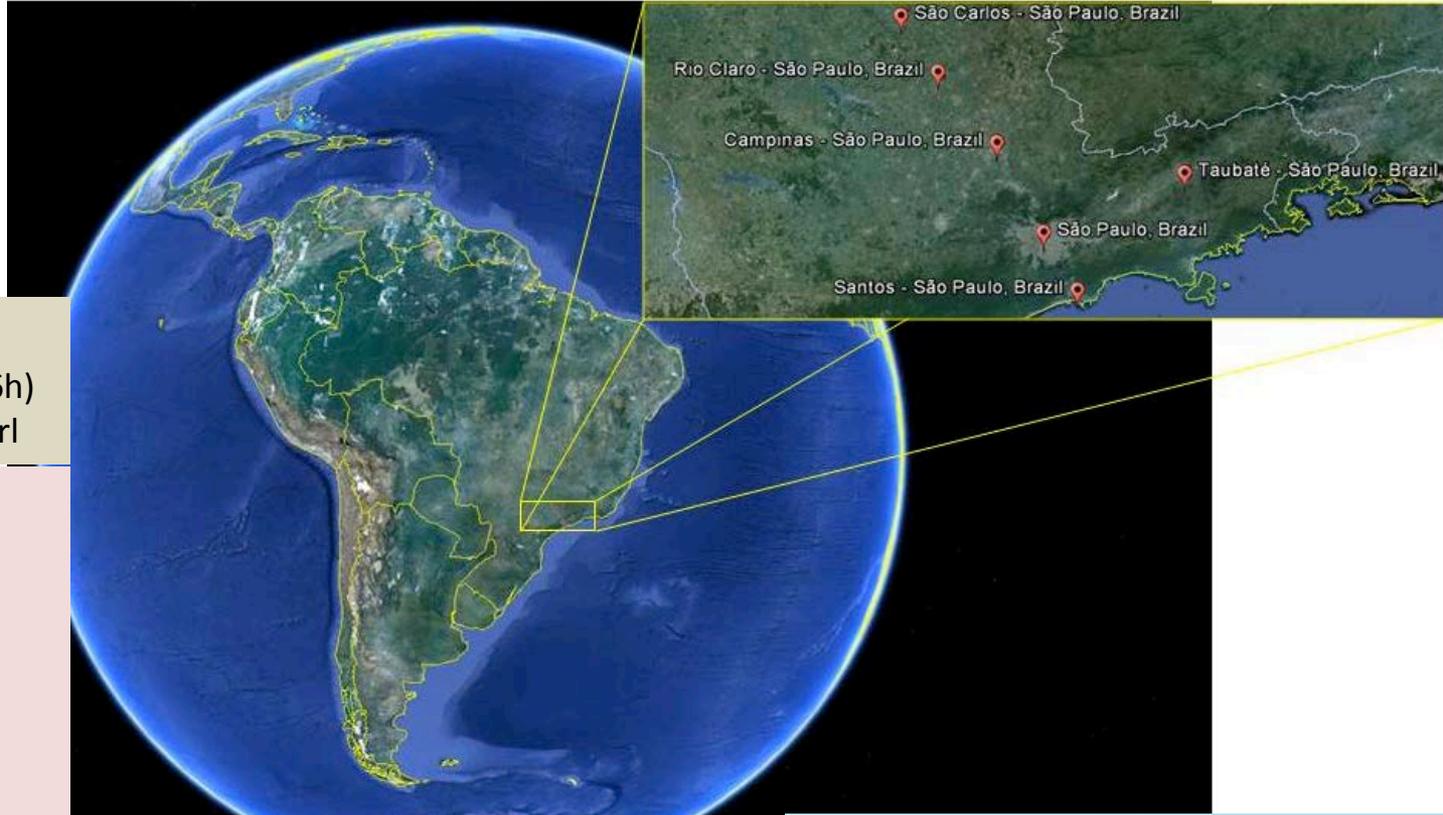
rnof
[kg/m²/s]
runoff
 $runoff \rightarrow Q_{durationcurve, \%} \rightarrow Q_{highwaters} \rightarrow \left(\frac{Q_{highwaters}}{Q_{bankfull}} * \right)_{\text{medium-large-basins}}$

rnsf
[kg/m²/day]
acm bsfl-gdwr
runoff
 $rnsf \rightarrow Q_{durationcurve, \%} \rightarrow Q_{highwaters} \rightarrow \left(\frac{Q_{highwaters}}{Q_{bankfull}} * \right)_{\text{medium-large-basins}}$



Legend: Asterisk “*” depicts hazard benchmark score for water hazard resilience; [1] Scenario A1B (runs #1, #2, #3), period 2010-2100, at grid cells of 40x40km, Δt= 6h; [3] Ref.: Mendiondo, E M (2010) Reducing vulnerability to water-related disasters in urban areas of the humid tropics, In: J Parkinson, C Tucci & J Goldenfum (eds.) UNESCO Urban Series, Vol. 6, “Chapter 6, p.109-127.

Application



Ensembles:

Eta_HadCM3 (A1B;40kx6h)
Runs: Low-, midi-, high-, ctrl

Time periods :

1960-1990;
2010-2040;
2040-2070;
2070-2100

variable [unit.]

prcv	[kg/m ² /day]
agpl	[kg/m ² /day]
prge	[kg/m ²]
rnof	[kg/m ² /s]
rnsf	[kg/m ² /s]

Definition

convective precipitation
instantaneous precipitation water
large scale precipitation
runoff
acm bsfl-gdwr runoff

Sites:

São Carlos: 22.0178° S, 47.8908° W
Rio Claro: 22.4108° S, 47.5608° W
Campinas: 22.9069° S, 47.0613° W
Sao Paulo: 23.5000° S, 46.6167° W
Santos: 23.9667° S, 46.3333° W
Taubaté: 23.0333° S, 45.5500° W

Water Resilience Opportunity-WRO

- *Water Resilience Opportunity*: adaptation capacity of comparing $PWRI_{IVA}$ values over time between reactive and proactive scenarios.
- WRO lets monetary values be included, demonstrative pilot experiments like signboards or web-mapping collaborative scores can be further developed from this $PWRI_{IVA}$.

Component	Scenario development for period 2010-2100 (horizontal axis)			
	Global Orchestration (GO)	Order from Strength (OS)	Adapting Mosaic (AM)	Technogarden (TG)
Flood prone areas impacted (total area degraded)				
<i>Direct Drivers:</i>				
Hard Flood Control	++	0	0 → -	+ → 0
Risk Exposition	+	++	+ → 0	0
Climate Change	++	++	+	+
Land-use Change	+	++	+ → 0	0
FPC threats (frequency of flood disasters)				
<i>Major Drivers:</i>				
Poverty	-	--	+ → 0	0
Climate Change	++	++	+	0
Flood exposition	-	+	0	+
Security to cope with flood disasters				
<i>Elements:</i>				
Preparedness	-	--	++	+
Capacity building	0	--	+	++
Early Warning Act	0	0	+	++

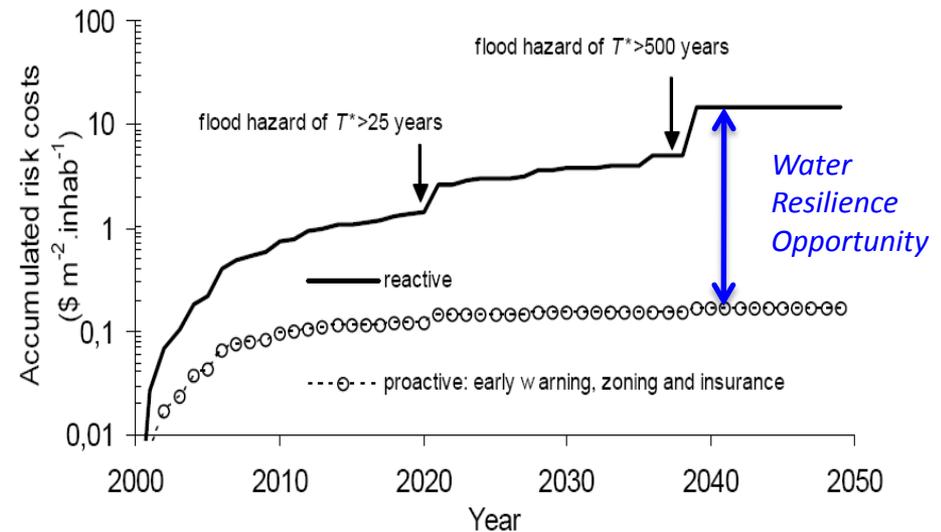
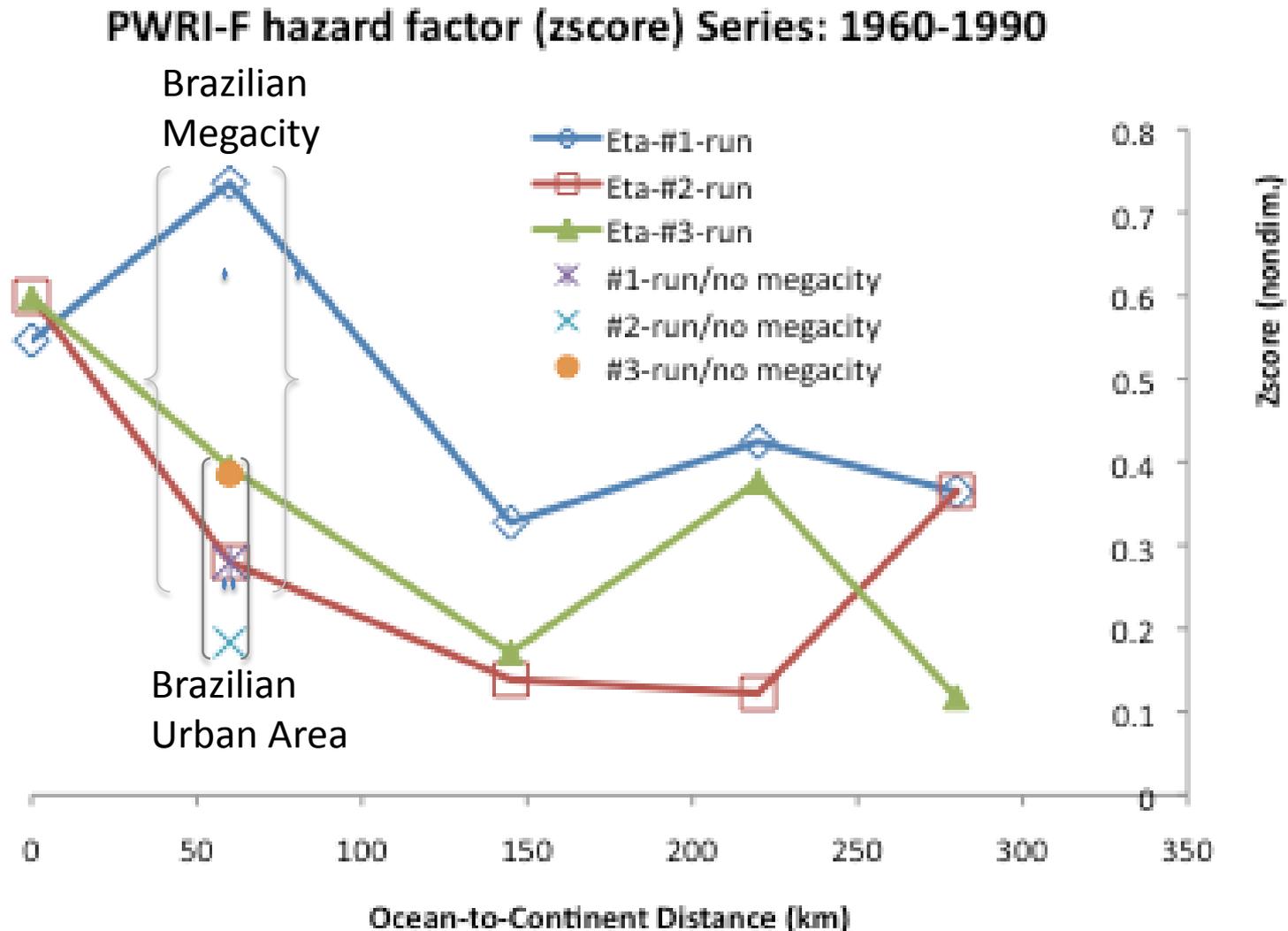


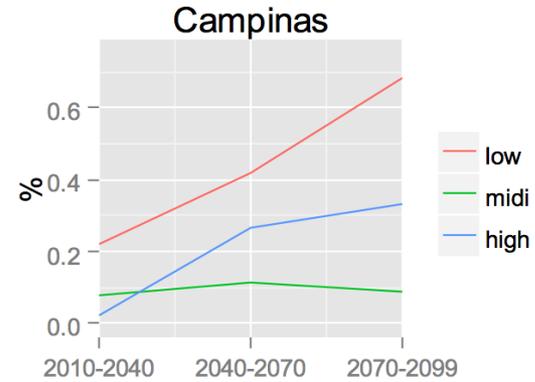
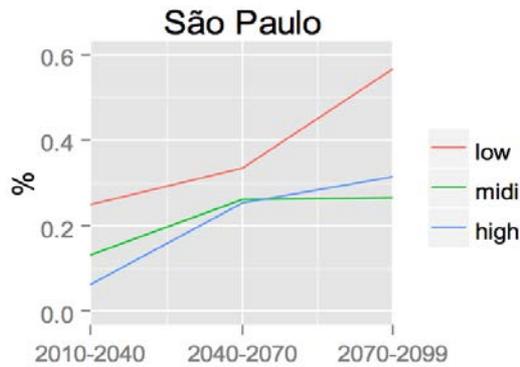
Figure 3- Simulation of accumulated nominal costs from two policy scenarios of risk management to cope with flood hazards and with growing urbanization at a subtropical basin. Proactive policies have early warning systems, land zoning of flood prone areas and insurance for risk-transfer. Adapted from Mendiondo *et al* (2005).

PWRI-F : preliminary results of spatial variability transect of water hazard across areas under change, according to Q1% ÷ Q5%

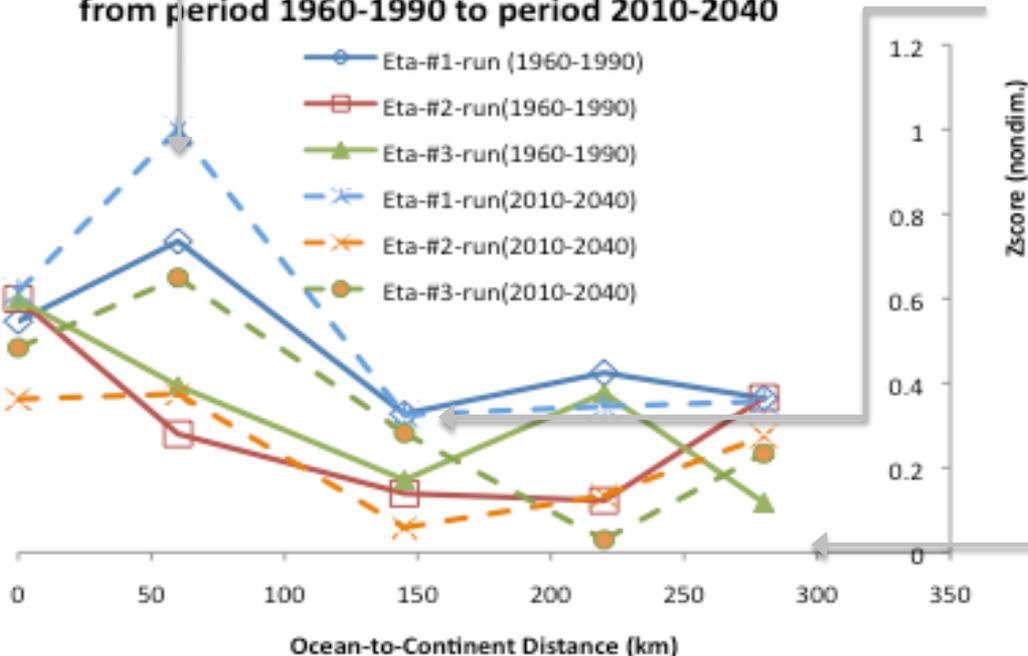


PWRI-F: uncertainties from GCM's hazard factors

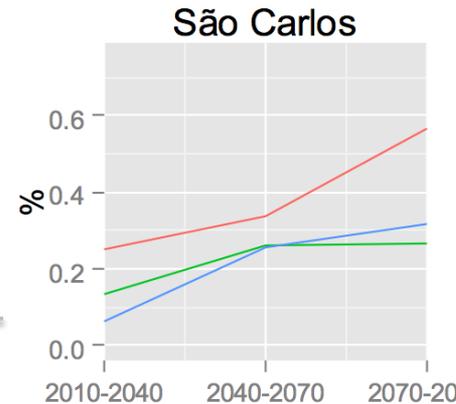
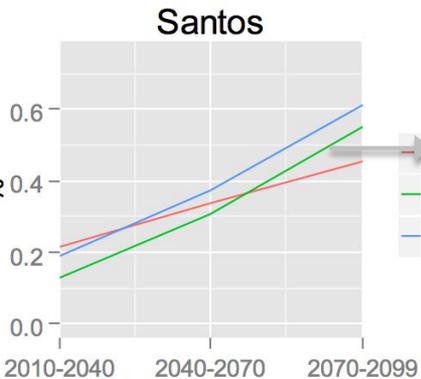
Change rate between 2010-2040 & 1960-1990 periods
fraction of Q1% / Q5% (permanency curves)



Comparing PWRI-F hazard factor (zscore) from period 1960-1990 to period 2010-2040

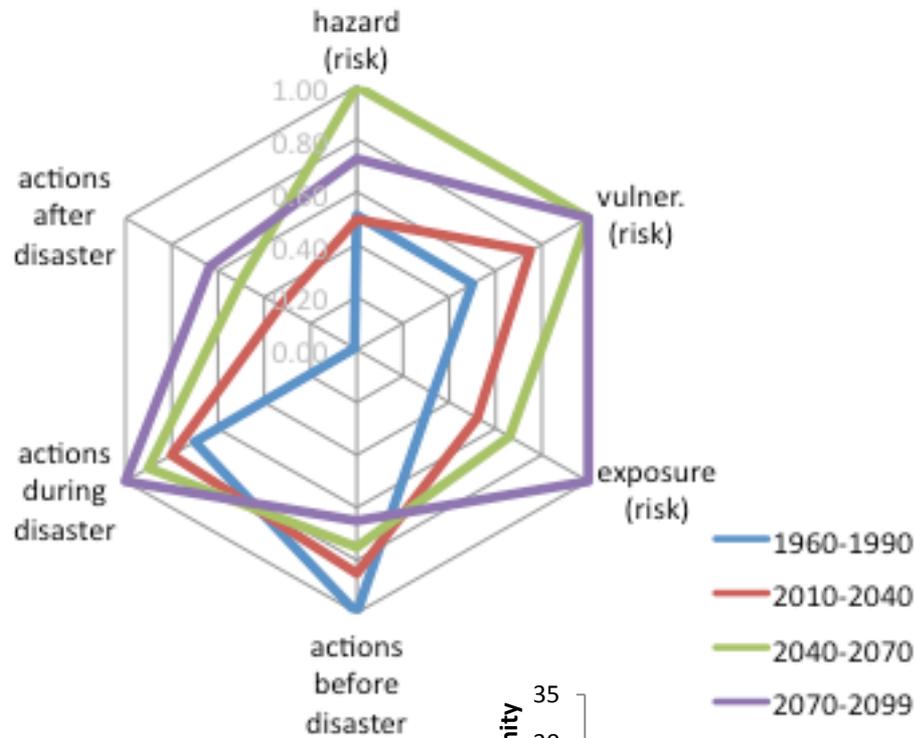


Courtesy work:
Gustavo Romero (USP)

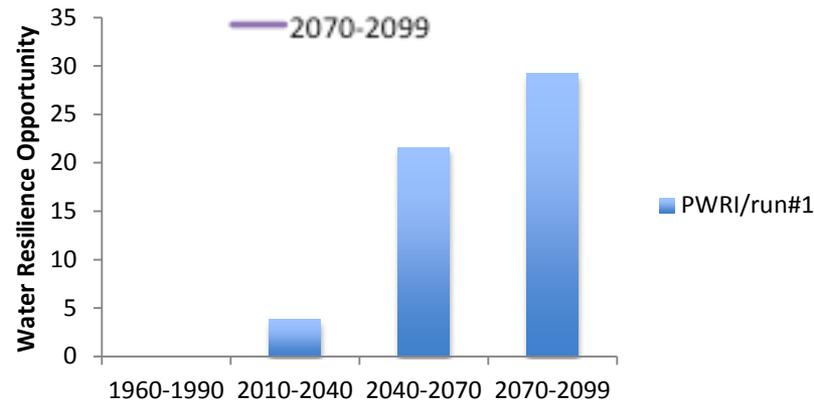
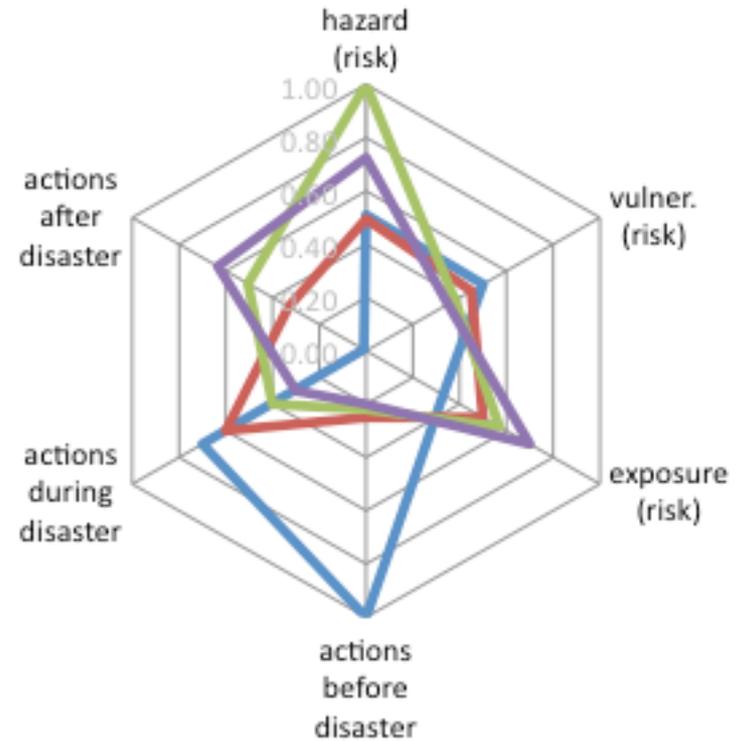


PWRI-F : 1960 – 2100; reactive & proactive scenarios

PWRI-F: São Carlos; #1-run; LUC: reactive

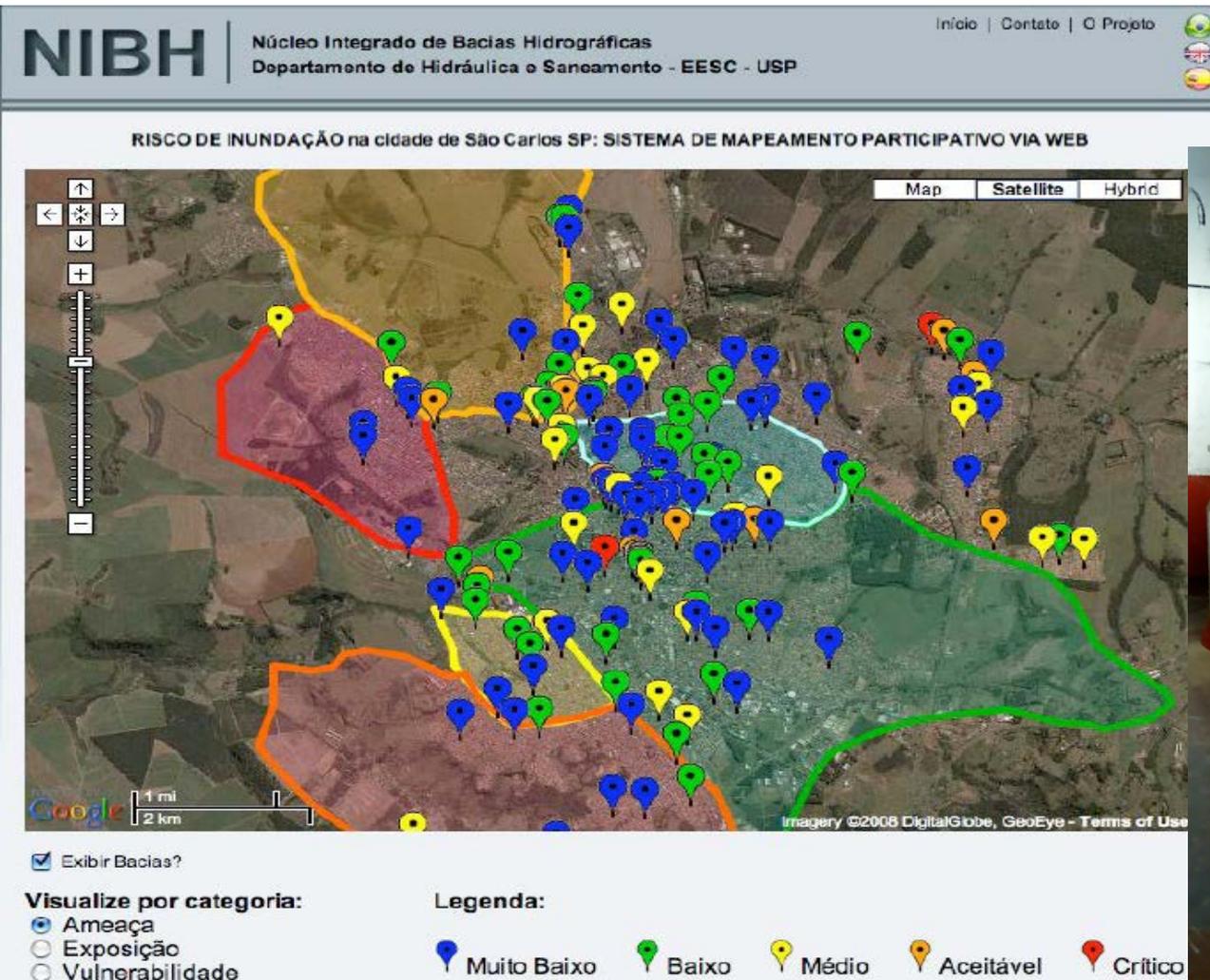


PWRI-F: São Carlos; #1-run; LUC: proactive

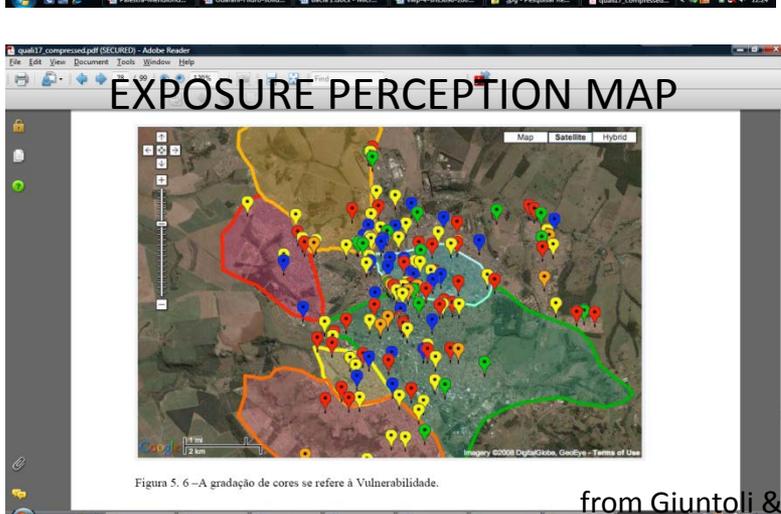
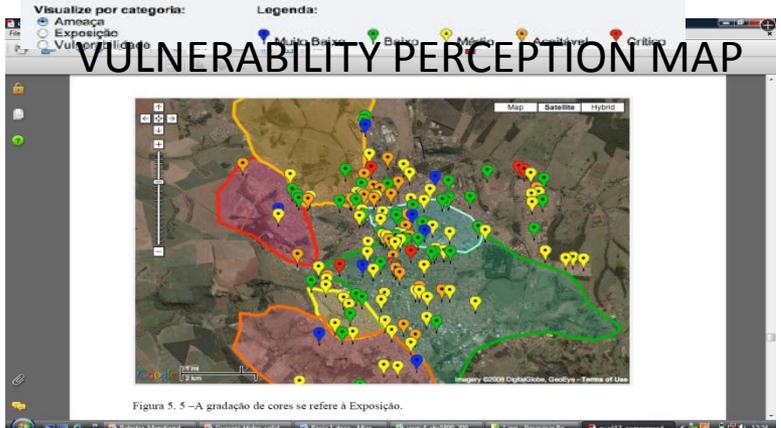
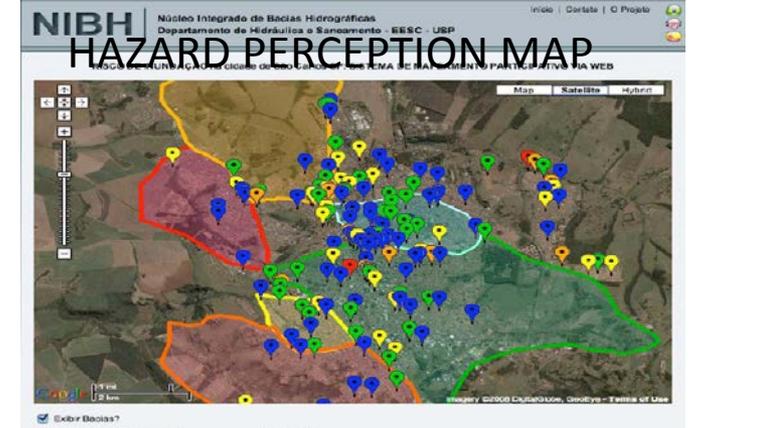


Community perception of reactive urban drainage control (no planning, "Order from Strength" Scenario)

floods Odays



from Giuntoli & Mendiolo (2008)



PWRI-F updated from local perception of flood risks through cognitive maps of hazard, vulnerability and exposure to floods



PWRI – Water Resilience Opportunity

Next steps forward...

*Because this structure let monetary values be included, demonstrative pilot experiments like signboards or web-mapping collaborative scores can be further developed from this *PWRI_{IVA}*

ADAPTOMETER TECHNOLOGY IS COMING SOON...

INSURANCE & SECURITIZATION BEING UPDATED...

- An example of application of a *PWRI_{IVA}-F* at a real case study of Sao Carlos City, Brazil, until the year 2050, is under progress.

- New technologies for *PWRI* to overcome uncertainties:

VGI (VOLUNTEER GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION)

WSN (WIRELESS SENSOR NETWORK)

- Pathways for future development of *PWRI_{IVA}-L* and *PWRI_{IVA}-D* at Brazilian biomes are summarized for growing urbanization and agriculture drivers,

- A POST-DOC VACANCY ON *PWRI* IS STILL OPEN...!

...(please, send your CV to: emm@sc.usp.br)