

16 JULY 2020 • JOHN H MATTHEWS •
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RESILIENT WATERS

INTEGRATING BOTTOM-UP CLIMATE RESILIENCE
APPROACHES WITHIN WATER PLANNING, DESIGN &
OPERATIONS

AGWA: Alliance for Global Water Adaptation
ClimateReady Podcast
@alliance4water.org
[#ClimateIsWater](https://www.instagram.com/ClimateIsWater)

AGWA: ALLIANCE FOR GLOBAL WATER ADAPTATION

- 1900 global water and climate professionals, 10 years old
- Co-chaired by World Bank, SIWI
- Strong emphasis on best practices + global policy program

alliance4water.org

AGWAGuide.org

[ClimateReady podcast](#)



“WE BUILD THINGS THAT LAST 300 YEARS. WHY DON'T WE THINK ABOUT SUSTAINABILITY FOR THAT LONG?”

Senior manager, World Bank, February 2017



THE MODERN SYNTHESIS

- 1958–1962: engineering, hydrology, economics; academics + government
- basic decision making framework for the **optimization** of water resources, based on a joint evaluation
- first major sophisticated systems analysis
- **explicit assumption:** climate is stationary (Milly et al. 2008)

Design of Water-Resource Systems

New Techniques for Relating Economic Objectives, Engineering Analysis, and Governmental Planning

Arthur Maass, Maynard M. Hufschmidt, Robert Dorfman, Harold A. Thomas, Jr., Stephen A. Marglin, and Gordon Maskew Fair

The purpose of this study, the product of the joint researches of the Harvard Water Program, is to devise techniques of water-resource system design sufficiently sophisticated to permit identification of the one best design for any physical environment on the basis of specified objectives. With such a goal the book is aimed at an audience of “engineers, economists, and administrators,”

MUNGER, F. 1962. AM POL SCI REV 56(4), 1003-4.

THE PROBLEM

Water resources management is **strongly quantitative** in framing, implementation, decision making

Climate change increases uncertainties, **reducing confidence** in estimates of emerging patterns

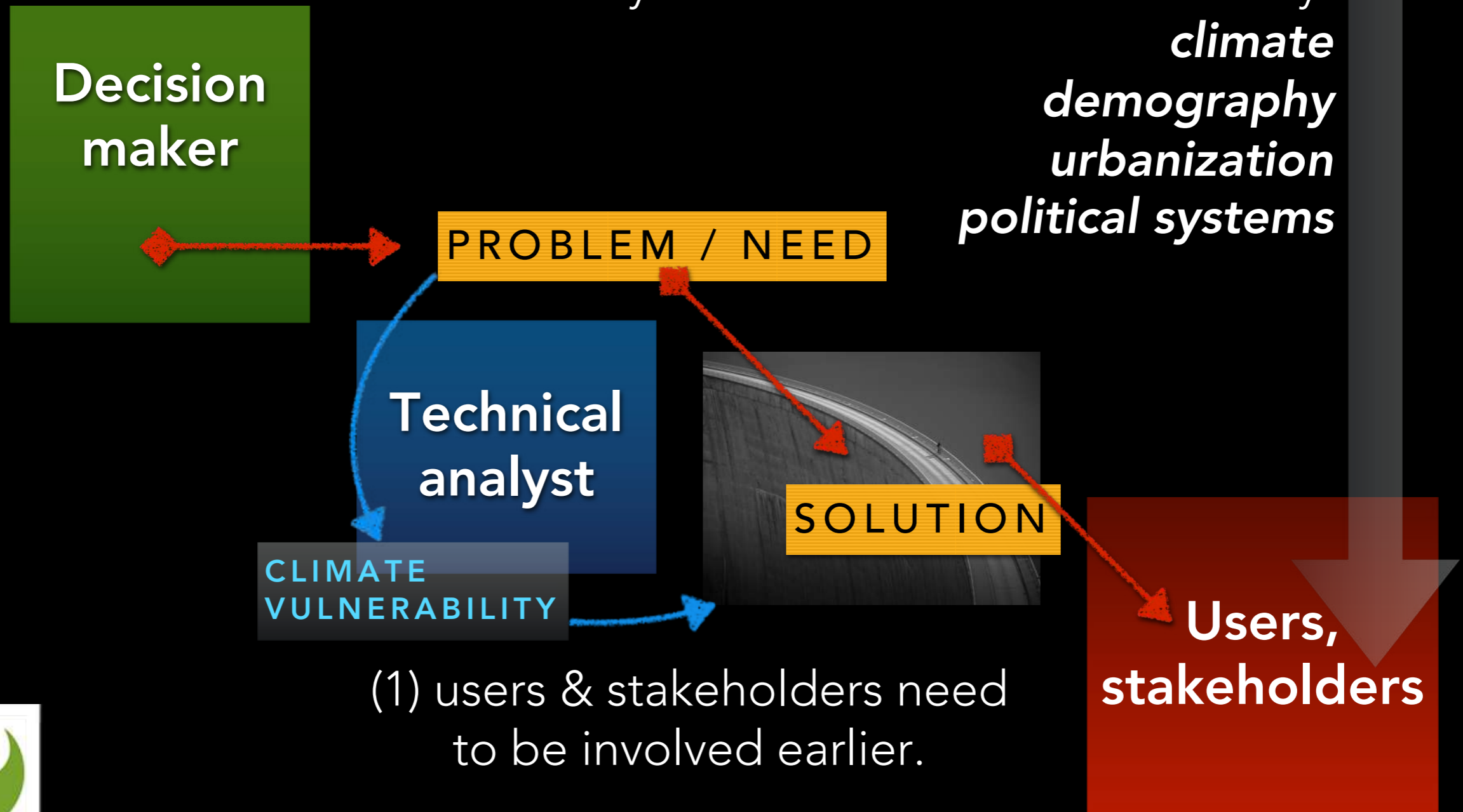
Both ecosystems and infrastructure have low tolerance for failure



THE TOP-DOWN ERA OF OPTIMIZING WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

many factors are now non-stationary:

climate
demography
urbanization
political systems



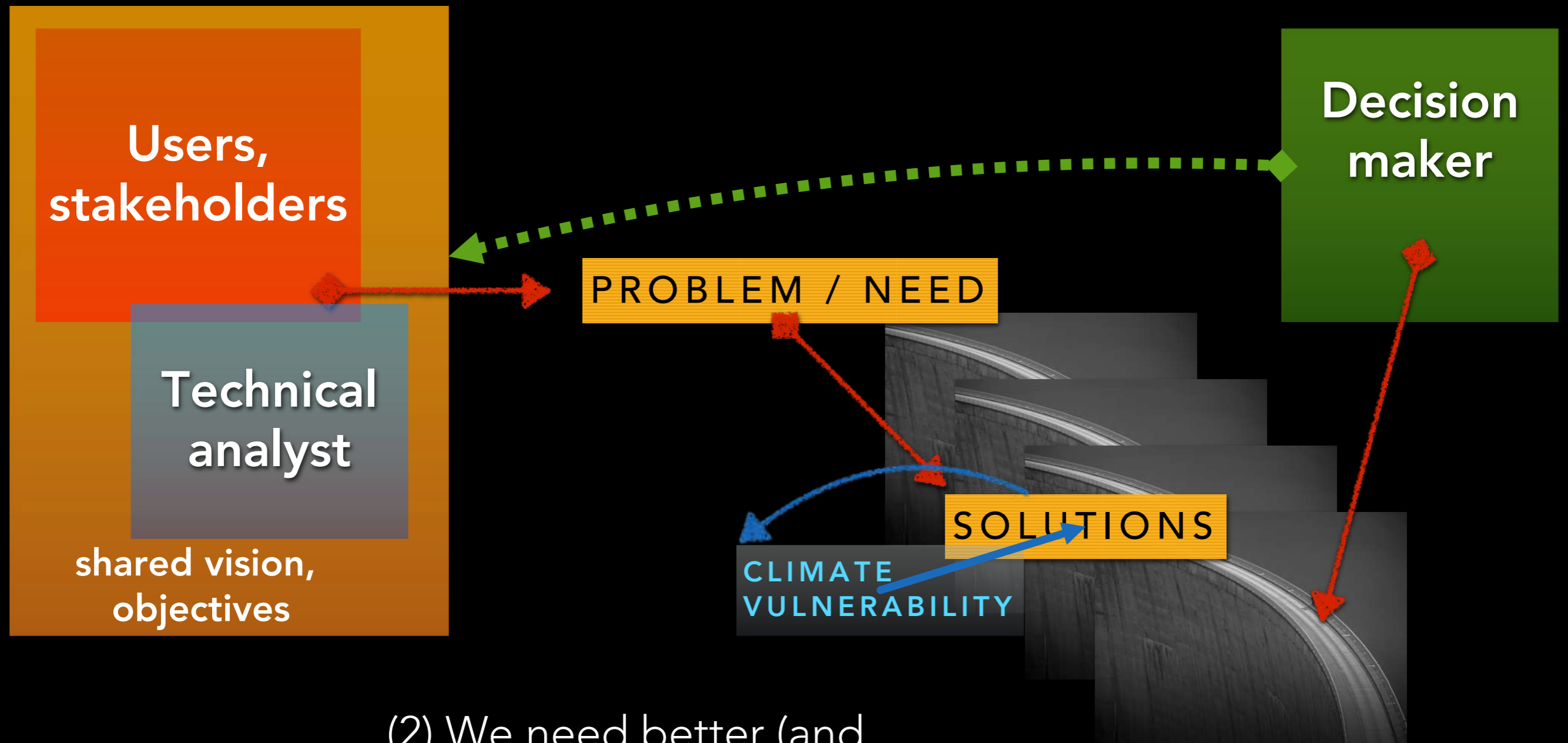
(1) users & stakeholders need to be involved earlier.

(2) We need better (and probably multiple) solutions.



BOTTOM-UP DECISION MAKING: THE POST-OPTIMIZATION ERA?

(1) users & stakeholders need
to be involved earlier.



(2) We need better (and
probably multiple) solutions.

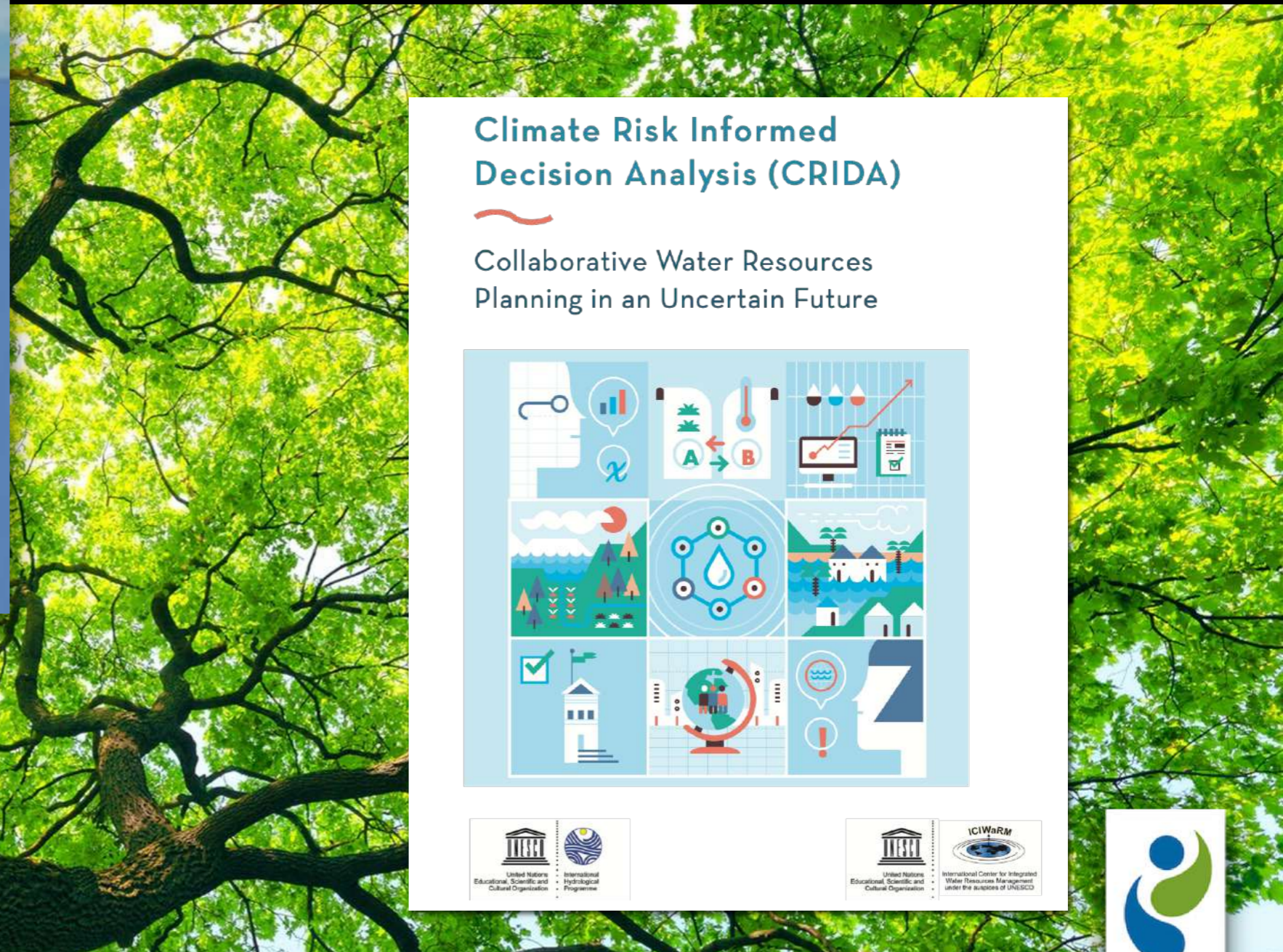
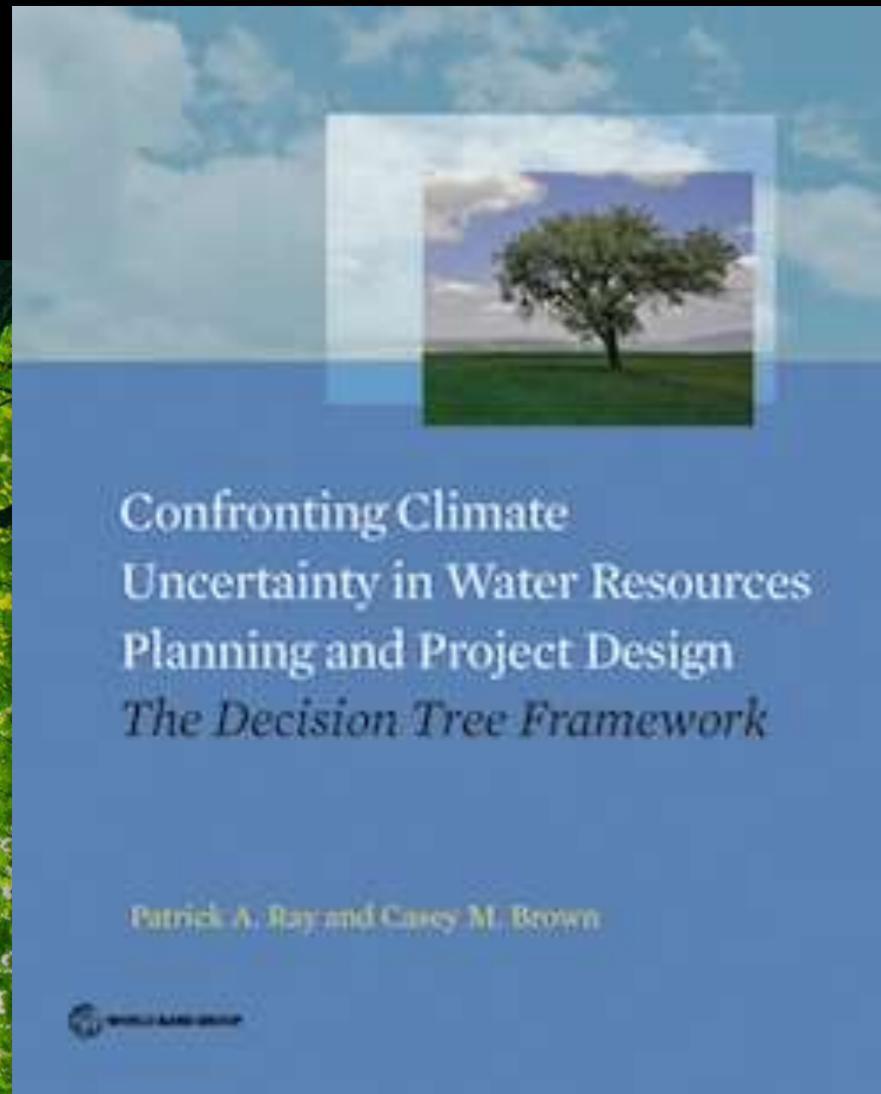
THE OPPORTUNITY

Can we move from siloed problem definition, to weave together what we have traditionally seen as isolated problems into **holistic solutions**?

By engaging with diverse stakeholders, can we use water management decisions as an **aspirational tool** for envisioning a better future?



BOTTOM-UP DECISION SUPPORT



STRUCTURED, UNCERTAINTY-TOLERANT DECISION MAKING

DECISION SCALING

SHARED VISION

stakeholder,
decision
maker needs

performance
indicators

stress
tests

nature-
based
solutions

robust
solutions

flexible
solutions

ECOSYSTEMS

ADAPTATION PATHWAYS

ZAMBIA / LUSAKA

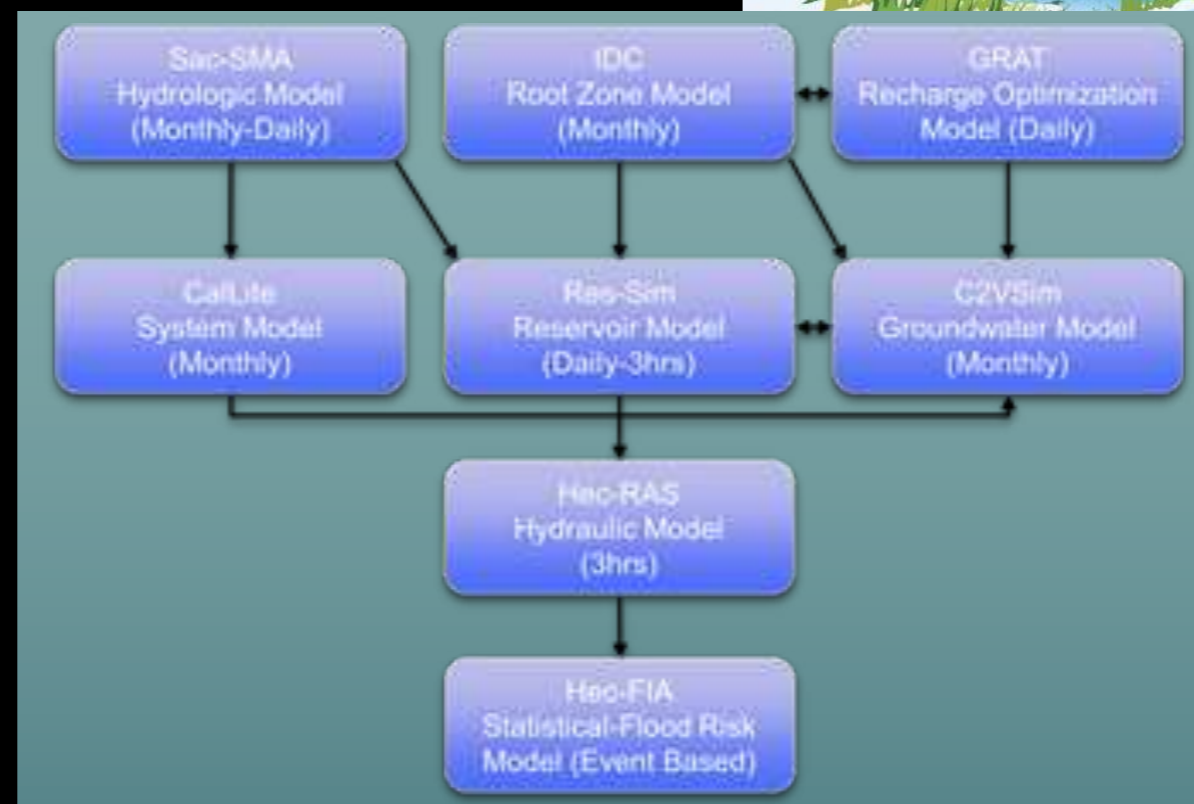
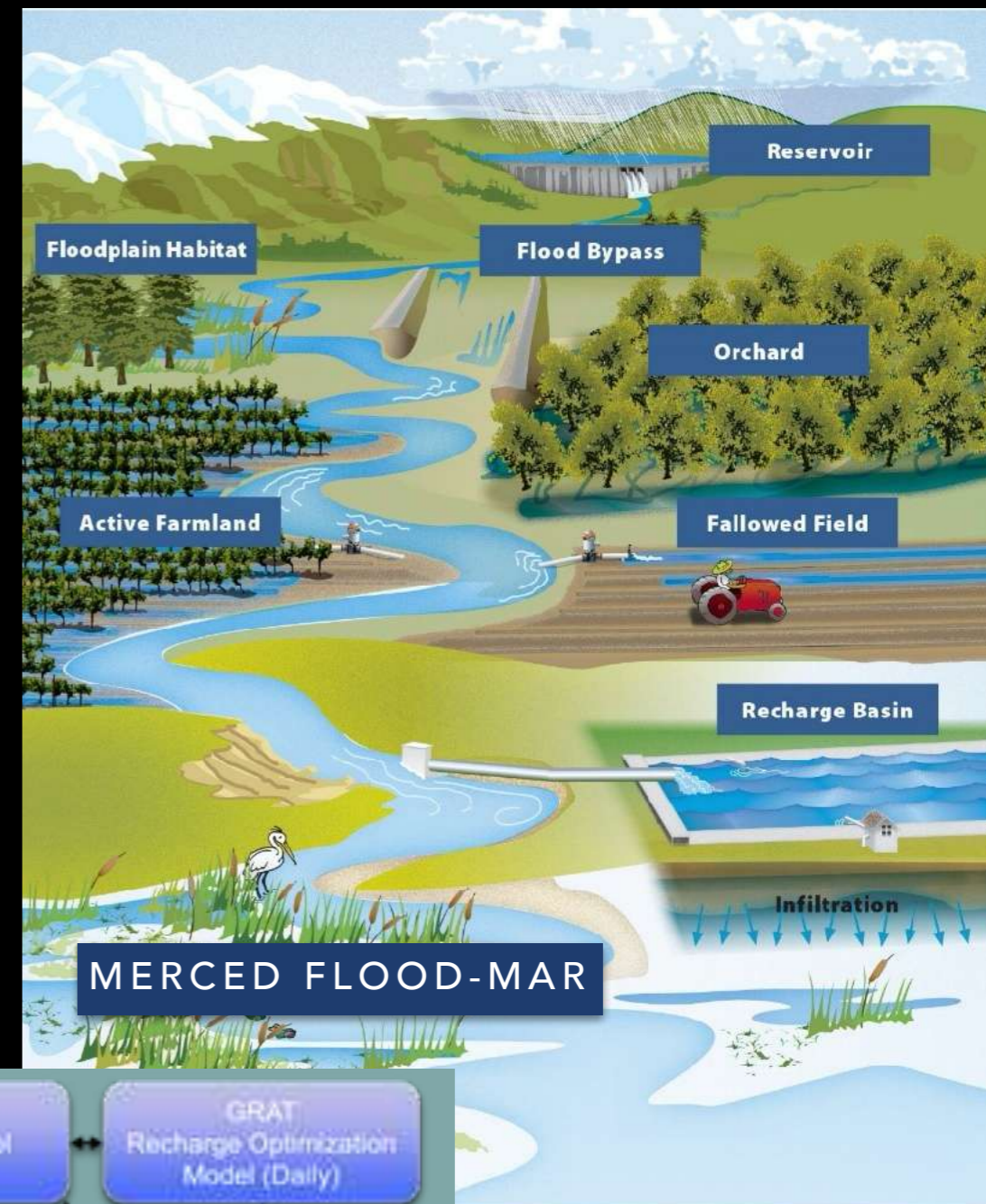
- **Lead:** Millennium Challenge Corporation
www.mcc.gov/blog/entry/blog-031419-planning-in-uncertainty
- Risk analysis showed limiting factor: insufficient, irregular, diminishing energy for water treatment — *not* water supply
- Developed a modular, distributed, low cost alternative electrical supply system



IOLANDA WATER TREATMENT FACILITY

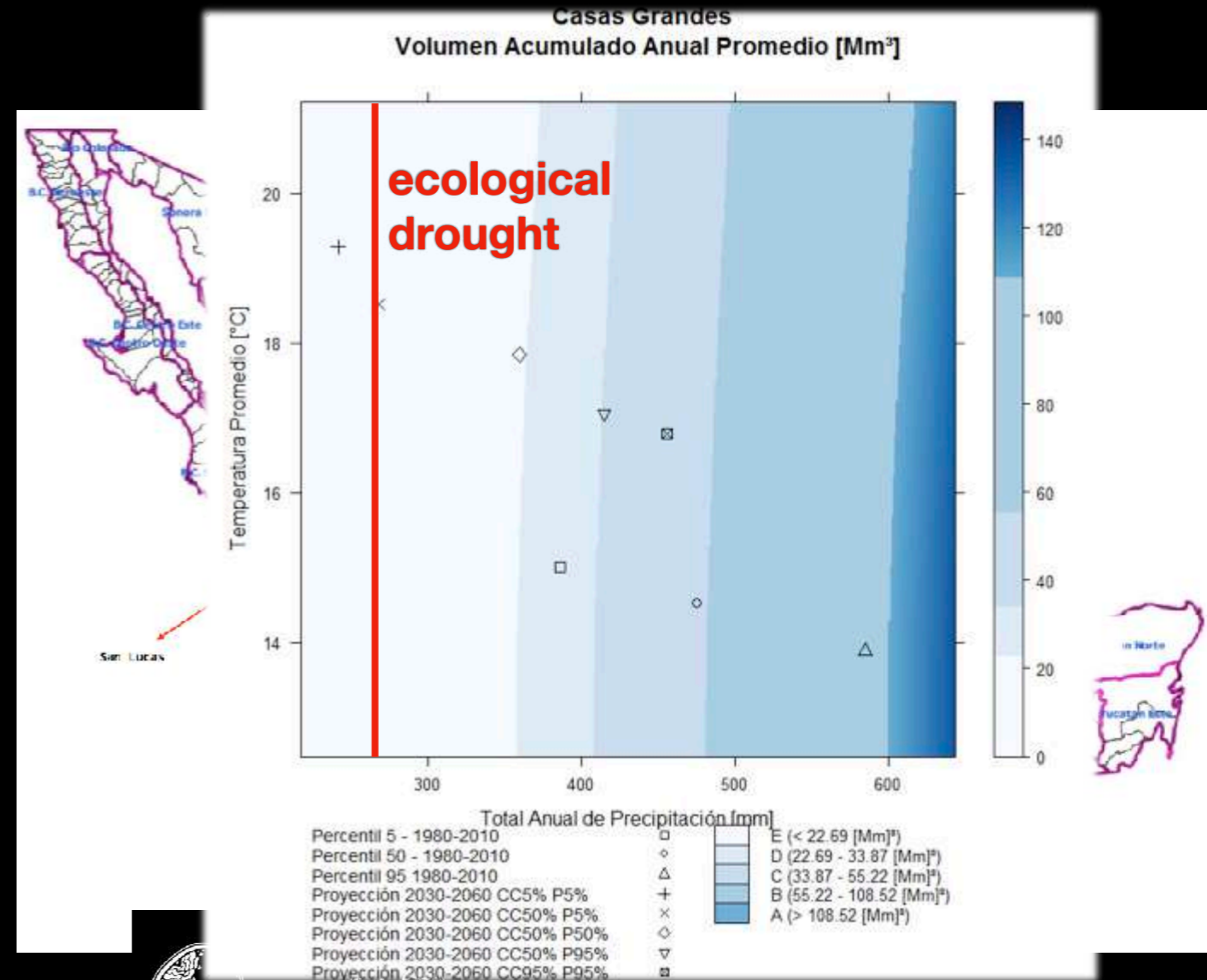
USA / CALIFORNIA

- **Lead:** Cal DWR
 - <https://water.ca.gov/Programs/All-Programs/Flood-MAR>
- “Flashy,” highly seasonal system, with extreme droughts and high floods, runoff
- Voluntary system to capture flood and manage aquifer recharge (MAR)



ADAPTIVE FLOWS: MEXICO'S WATER RESERVES

- Developed resilient water management guidelines for 300 Mexican basins
- Partnering with Mexican National Water Commission (CONAGUA), WWF-Mexico, IADB, UNESCO
- Examination of water reserves scenarios, flood, and drought impact on e-flows





	traditional approaches	resilience approaches	examples
managing for variability	preserve environmental variation	adaptively manage, to support desired species/outcomes	Flow- and water-level variability, extremes, and seasonality
managing for heterogeneity	Preserving biodiversity “hotspots” and critical habitat threatened species	Managing for physical processes that support diverse life histories	physical habitat complexity
managing for connectivity	Preserving hydrologic connectivity within networks	Managing connectivity to promote fluxes of nutrients, sediments	integrated measures of river connectivity
managing at the basin scale	Basin-scale regulators	collaborative-stakeholder objective setting	Self-assessment tool for river basin organization performance

CREDITS

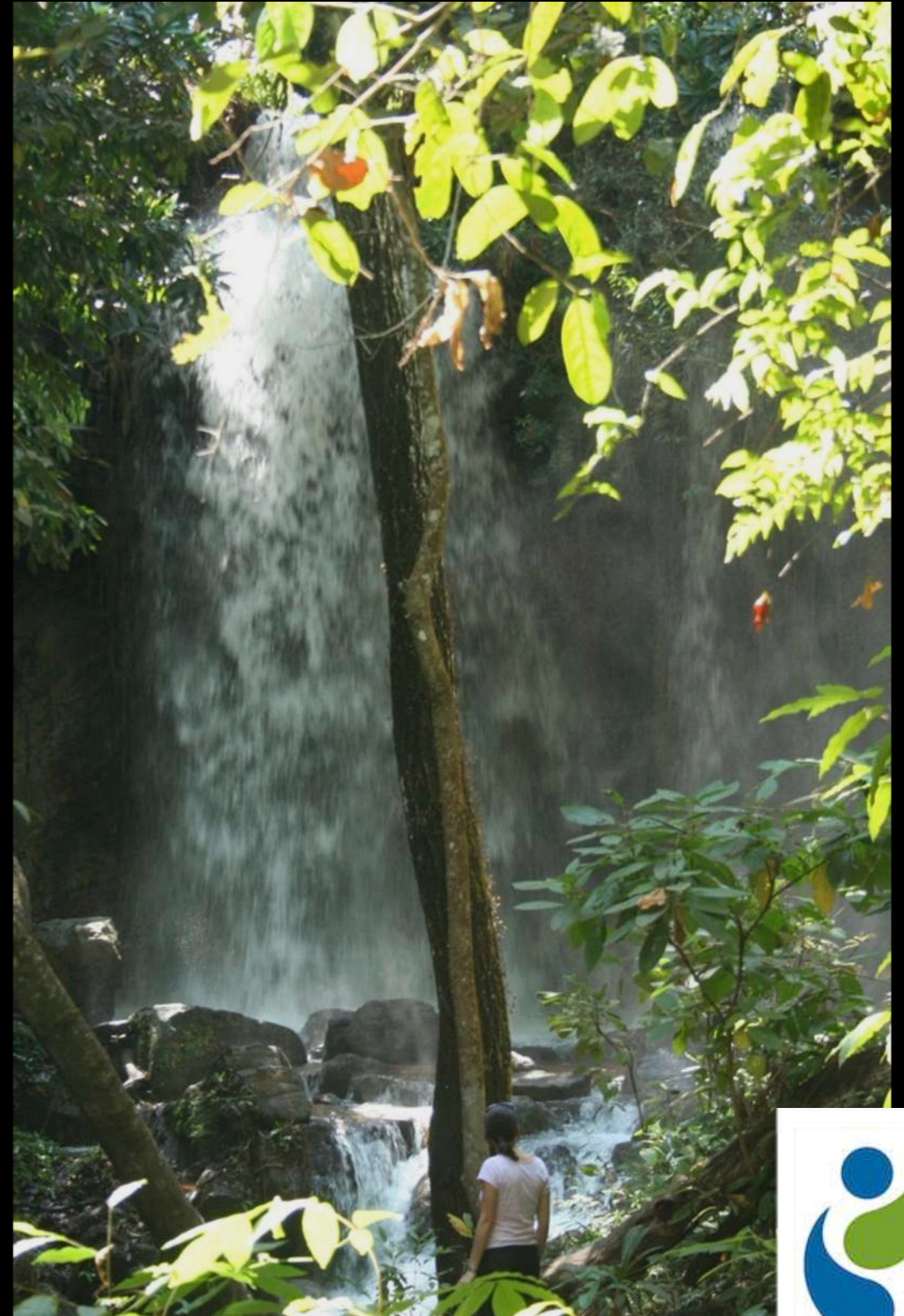
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THANK

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