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## GLOWA – Jordan River

# The Scenario Analysis of the GLOWA Jordan Project

Second Scenario Analysis Meeting  
Hofgeismar by Kassel  
5-7 February, 2007

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## Why a Scenario Exercise?

- To provide new knowledge about **consequences of global and regional change on water resources** in the region;
- To explore new ideas on how society can **adapt to expected changes** and increase the well-being of people living in the region through sustainable water management;
- To **integrate information** from the **scientific sub-projects** of the GLOWA-Jordan River Project in a form useful to stakeholders in the region.



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## What is the SAS (*Storyline and Simulation*) Approach?

### A type of scenario exercise that ...

- ... includes both **qualitative** information (storylines) and **quantitative** information (model calculations) and combines their advantages;
- ... is an **iterative process** engaging both stakeholders and environmental modelers;
- ... is a useful tool for **synthesizing information/findings** from the GLOWA-Jordan River sub-projects in a form relevant to policymakers.



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## Where has the SAS Approach been used?

### **In many different international scenario exercises, e.g.**

- Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
- Millennium Ecosystem Assessment
- UNEP Global Environmental Outlook
- World Water Commission

### **The SAS approach is under development**

Major scientific methodological challenges –

e.g. How to convert from qualitative (stakeholder-relevant) information to quantitative information (model inputs) and back again?



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# Who is involved? SAS integrates activities

**Scenario Panel:** Stakeholders -- Representatives from water & agriculture ministries of Israel, Jordan, and Palestinian Authority; NGOs; scientific advisors.  
→ *Develop qualitative scenarios (“storylines”).*

**Scenario Team:** GLOWA-Jordan scientists (Univ. Kassel & Tübingen).  
→ *Coordinate scenario exercise.*

**Project Scientists:** Partners from scientific sub-projects of the GLOWA-Jordan project. Support storyline development with modeling analyses.  
→ *“Quantify” scenarios (with modeling and other analysis)*

**Moderator Team** (“Prospex”).  
→ *Facilitate Scenario Panel meetings.*



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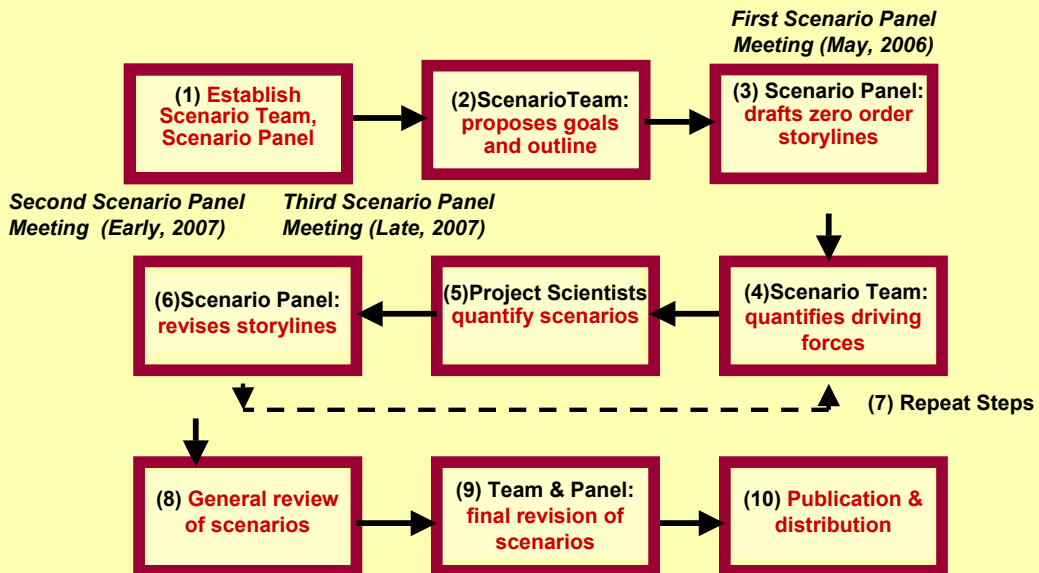
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# SAS Procedure in GLOWA-JR Project



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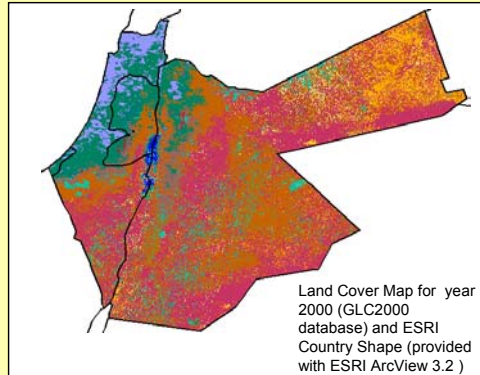


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## Results of First Scenario Panel Meeting

### **Study region**

Territory of Israel, Jordan and the Palestinian Authority related to water resources of Jordan River.



### **Time scale of scenarios**

*Up to 2050* to evaluate impacts of climate change, long-term changes in vegetation cover.

*Beginning (2008-2010) and middle (2025-2030)* to evaluate steps towards sustainable development

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## Results of First Scenario Panel Meeting

### **Identified factors influencing future water situation**

|  |                                      |
|--|--------------------------------------|
| 1. Global climate change                 | 8. Access to and allocation of water |
| 2. Trade                                 | 9. Nature conservation               |
| 3. Water pollution and treatment         | 10. Finance & Pricing                |
| 4. Energy                                | 11. Demographics                     |
| 5. Competing water needs between sectors | 12. Water supply                     |
| 6. Values and attitudes                  | 13. Peace / war regional strategies  |
| 7. Education                             | 14. Agriculture                      |



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# Results of First Scenario Panel Meeting

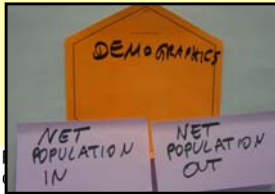
## Identified main uncertainties

### e.g. Demographics

Known  
Population increase  
Need for more resources

Not known  
Influx / outflux

Opposites  
Net in-migration or net out-migration??



### e.g. Trade

Known  
--

Not known

- Extent of liberalization
- Existence of market for agricultural production
- Extent of environmental protection

Opposites  
Big emphasis on water-intensive exports, or not??



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# Results of First Scenario Panel Meeting

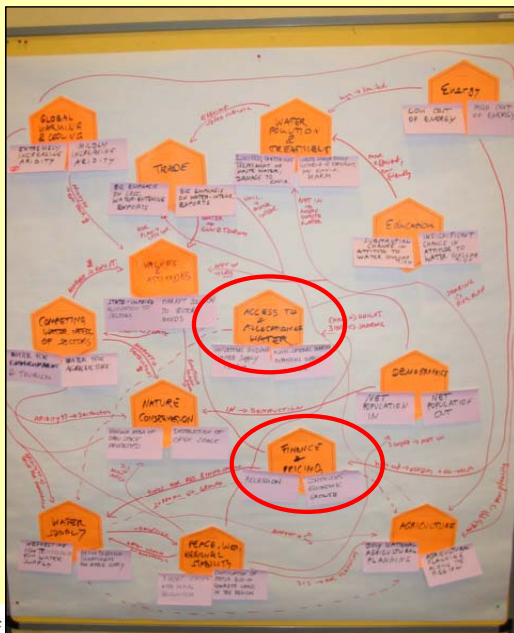
## First draft scenario storylines

Define influences between factors

↓  
Identify **key factors** that have many interlinkages with other factors

↙  
**Access to water & allocation of water**

↘  
**Finance & pricing (Economic conditions)**

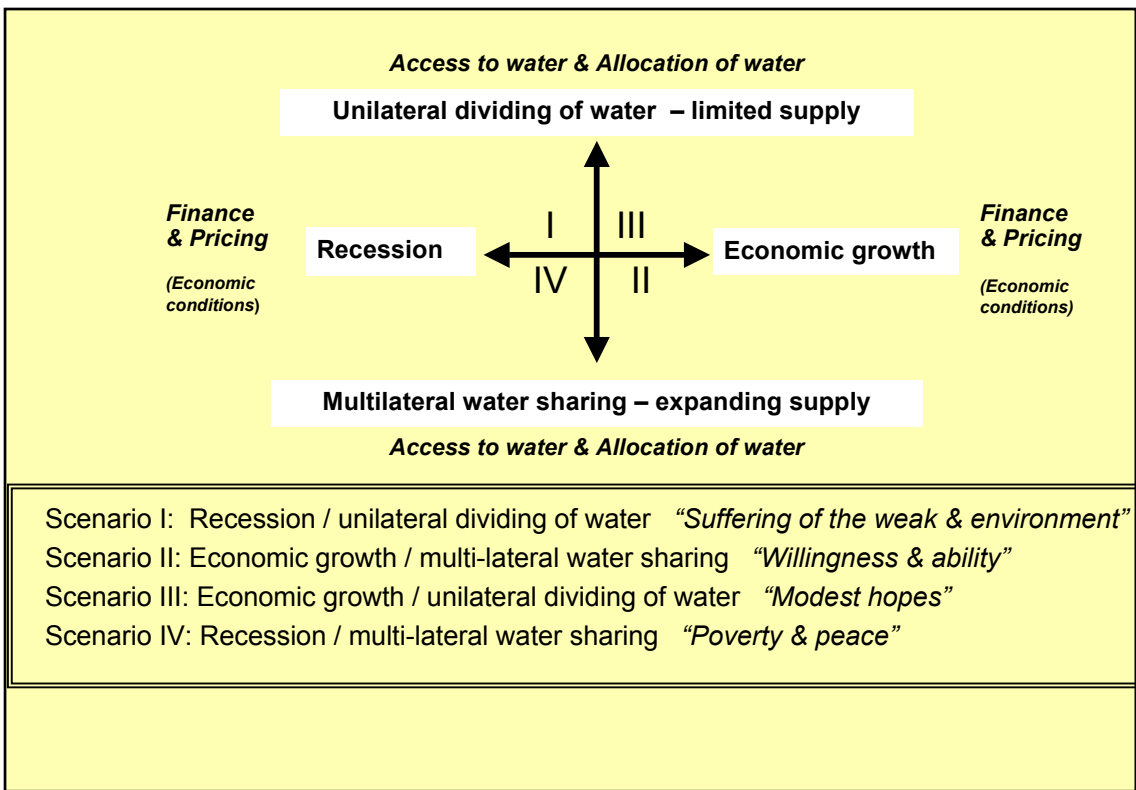


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## First Draft Scenario Storylines

### “Scenario Sketches”

Example: Scenario II “Willingness & Ability”  
Economic growth /multi-lateral water sharing

| 2008-2010  | 2025-2030   | 2050   |
|--|---|--|
| Increase in waste water use, improved efficiency of irrigation systems, transfer of know-how ... | Implement regional and national water plans, more water for tourism and environment, new irrigation techniques, new water supply (desalination, treated waste water, ...) | Fulfilled water demand, expanded water supply & resources, reduced conflict between water sectors, ... |
|  | ⇒   | ⇒  |



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# First Quantification of Scenarios

## Integration of Modeling Results and Other Inputs

- Regional climate scenarios
- Regional agricultural and land use scenarios
- Future water requirements for agriculture
- Future water availability
- Future wastewater management and water quality
- Future changes in natural vegetation and ecosystems



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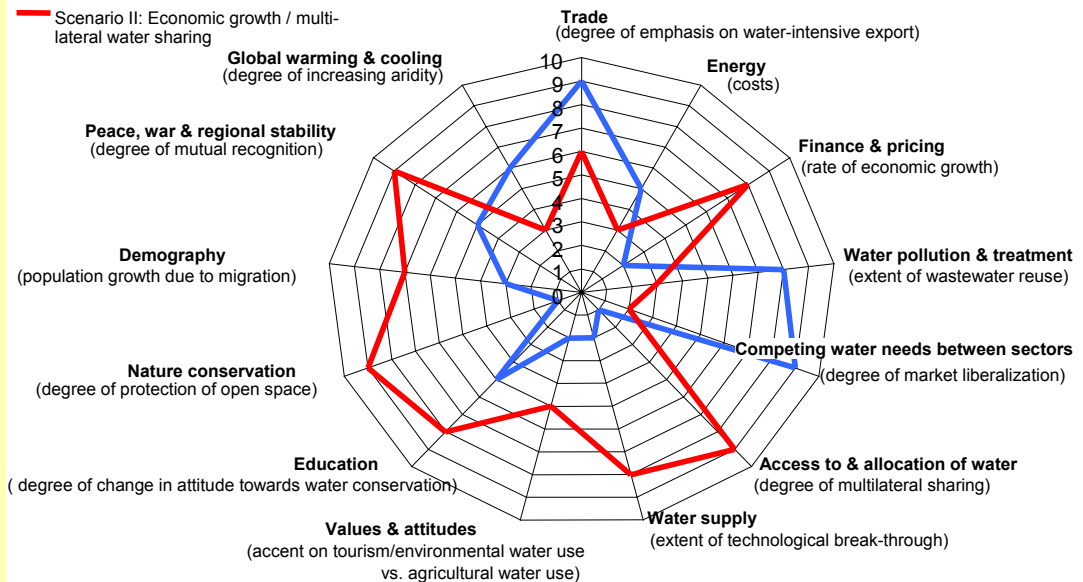


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## From storylines to models

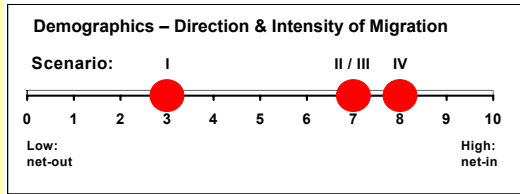
— Scenario I: Recession / unilateral dividing of water

— Scenario II: Economic growth / multi-lateral water sharing

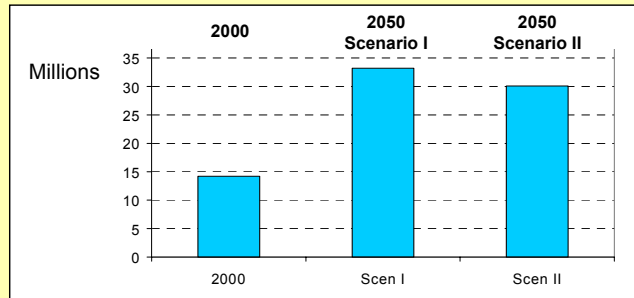


# From storylines to models

## From semi-quantitative factors...

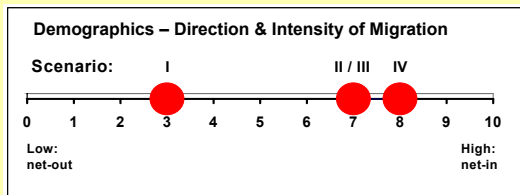


## ...to quantitative model drivers



# From storylines to models

## From semi-quantitative factors...



## ...to quantitative model drivers

Change in population growth rates [%] until 2050 (Scenario I)

- Israel: 2.3 to 0.6
- Jordan: 3.3 to 0.6
- PA: 4.5 to 1.6
- Region: 3.2 to 0.9

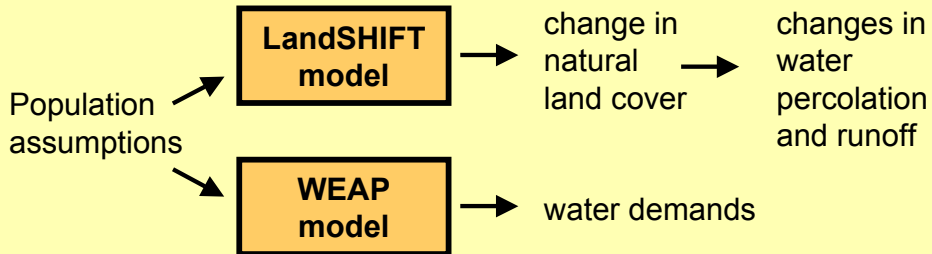




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# From storylines to models

## Use of Model Inputs Assumptions, e.g.



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# From storylines to models



“Population growth is *medium*”

What does “medium” mean?  
“Fuzzy Sets”

Population growth = 3 % per year

- Produces numerical data needed for models.
- Do not have to agree on boundaries of “small”, “medium”, etc. (fuzzy boundaries).
- Can represent many different views in definitions of “small”, etc
- Translation from words to numbers is transparent.



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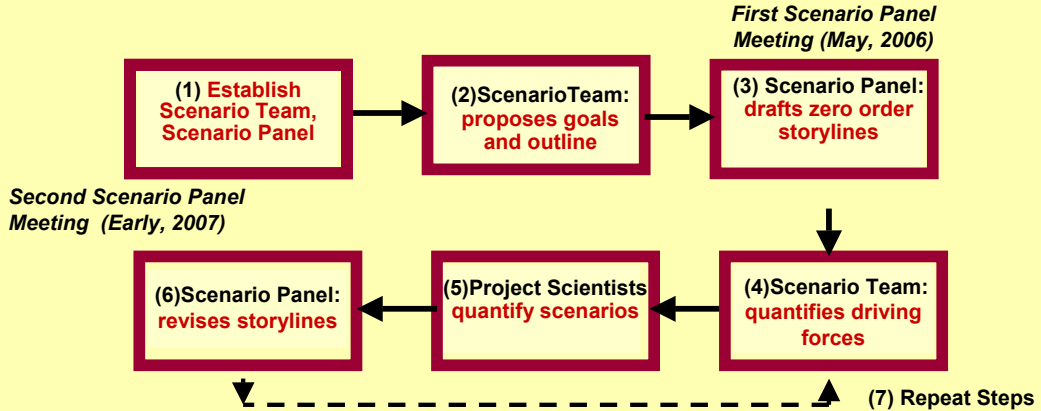
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# Next steps



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# Why Combine Models and Storylines?

## 1. Check consistency & feasibility of storylines:

e.g. Scenario 1 asserts that climate change brings increasing aridity, but also that export of water-intensive crops will increase. Consistent?

Models evaluate potential crop production and potential for expanding irrigated areas under climate change.

## 2. Enrich storylines:

e.g. Illustrate important environmental changes going on in different parts of the region for entire region –

Such as – Maps of changing vegetation, diagrams showing changing regional water balance, graphs showing trends in water use in households, industry and agriculture



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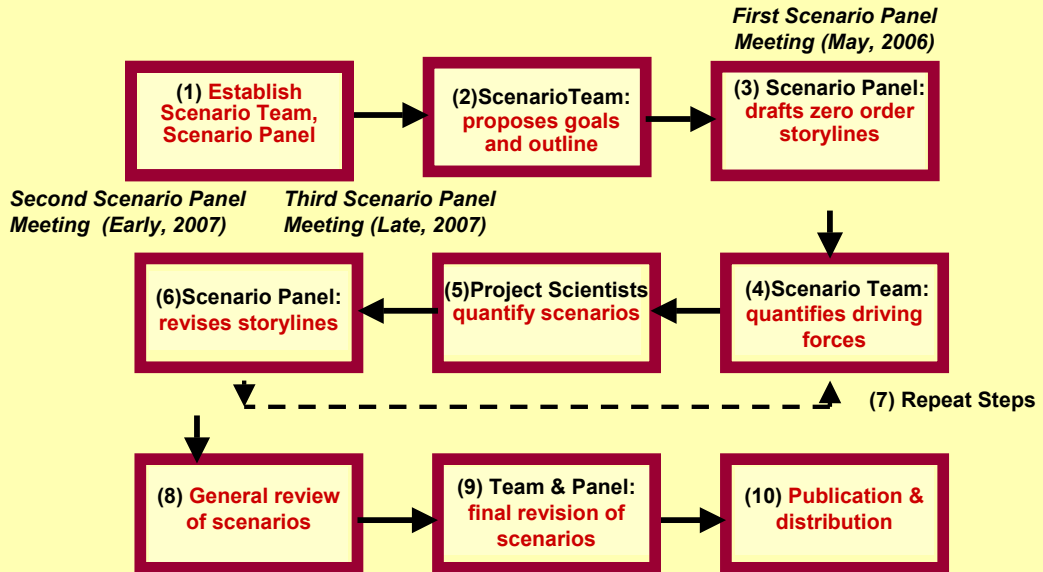


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# Next steps



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# Output of Scenario Exercise

**Set of qualitative scenarios** (storylines) + **quantitative scenarios** (model calculations)

- consistent, realistic, comprehensive, and rich
- new knowledge about consequences of global and regional change on water resources in the region
- new ideas on how society can adapt to expected changes
- synthesis of scientific information in form useful to stakeholders in the region.



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