



Impact of Climate Change on Freshwater Resources in the Arab Region

Phil Graham

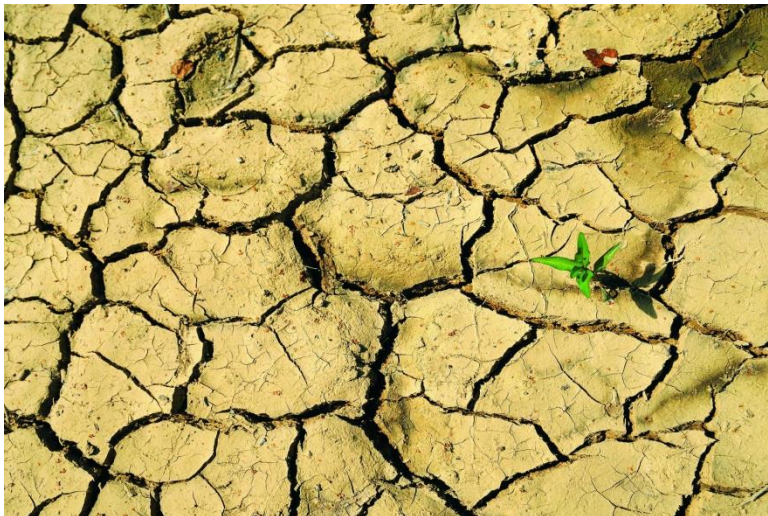
Senior Researcher – Climate and Water

Swedish Meteorological and Hydrological Institute (SMHI)

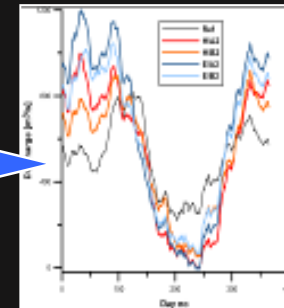
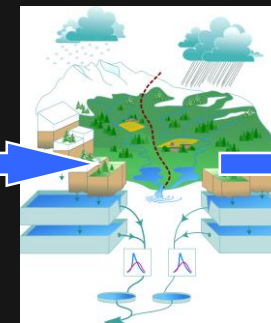
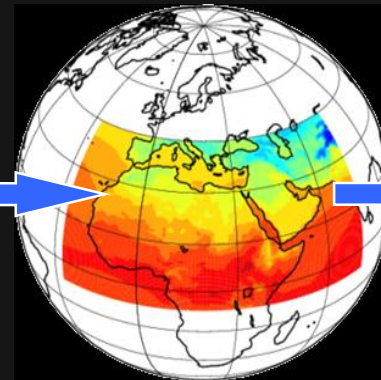
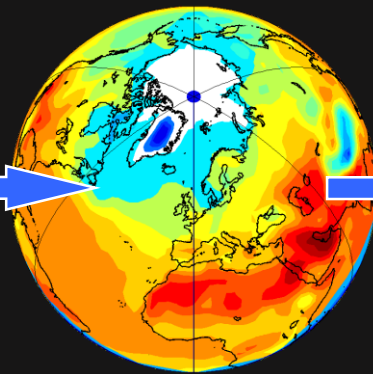
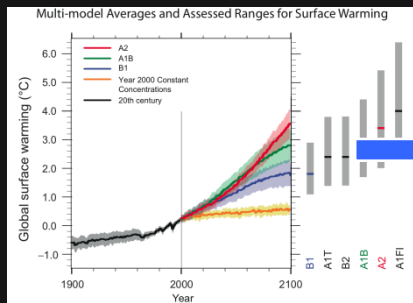
Sweden

Creating RICCAR Hydro Projections

- Hydrological models were used to assess *climate change impacts on hydrological regimes* over the Arab Region
- Large-scale hydrological models are used to comply with the regional approach – thus *regional hydrological modelling*
- The regional hydrological models are driven by outputs from the RCM projections to produce *regional hydrological projections*



Assessing Climate Change Impacts on Hydrological Systems



Global
emissions
scenarios

Global
Climate
Modelling

Regional
Climate
Modelling

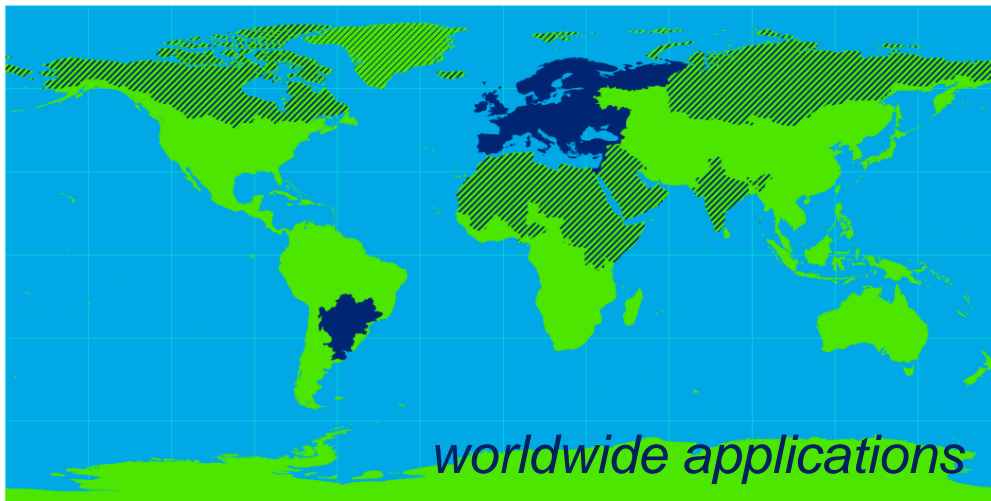
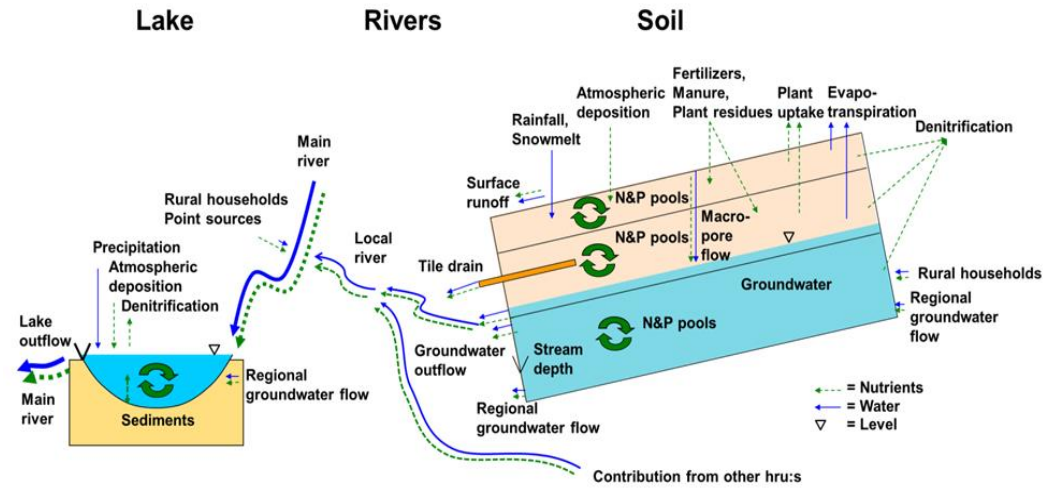
Regional
Hydrological
Modelling

Analysis of
Impacts

HYPE Model

Hydrological Predictions for the Environment

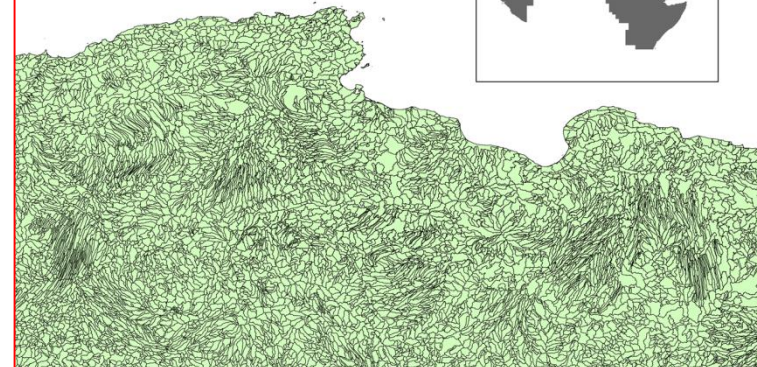
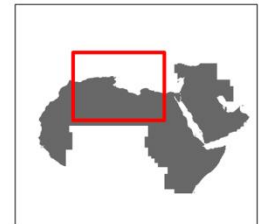
- Aimed at catchment-scale water and nutrient modeling
- Process-based (water and nutrients)
- Components: soils, rivers, lakes and reservoirs
- Daily time-step
- Spatial discretization: soil & landuse classes
- Management: dam regulation, irrigation, and fertilization
- Continuously developed at SMHI since 2005, based on the widely applied HBV concept



■ S-HYPE, Balt-HYPE, E-Hype, LPB-HYPE
▨ Arctic-HYPE, MENA-HYPE, Niger-HYPE, In-HYPE

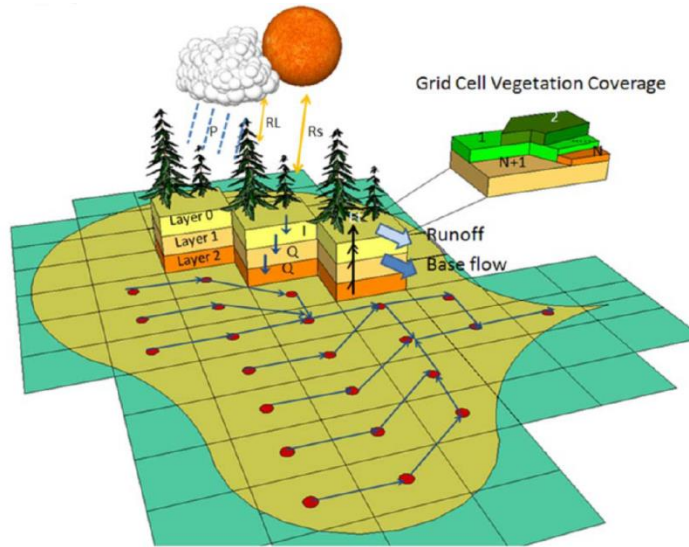
RICCAR

Some 30 000 subbasins
average size 650 km²

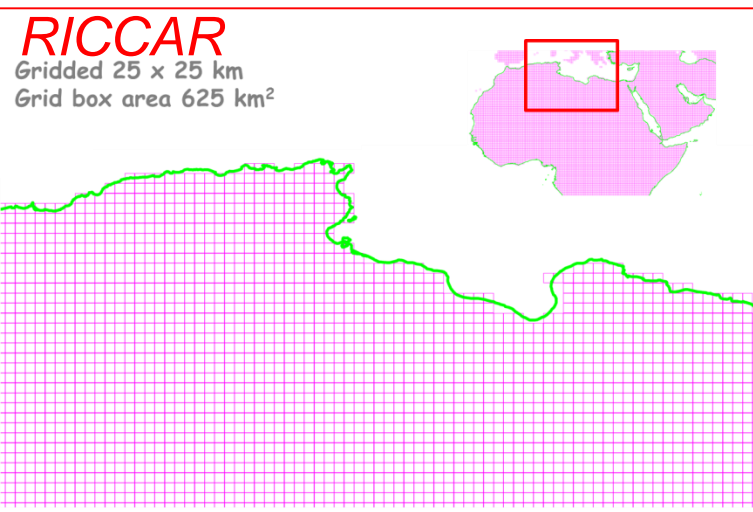
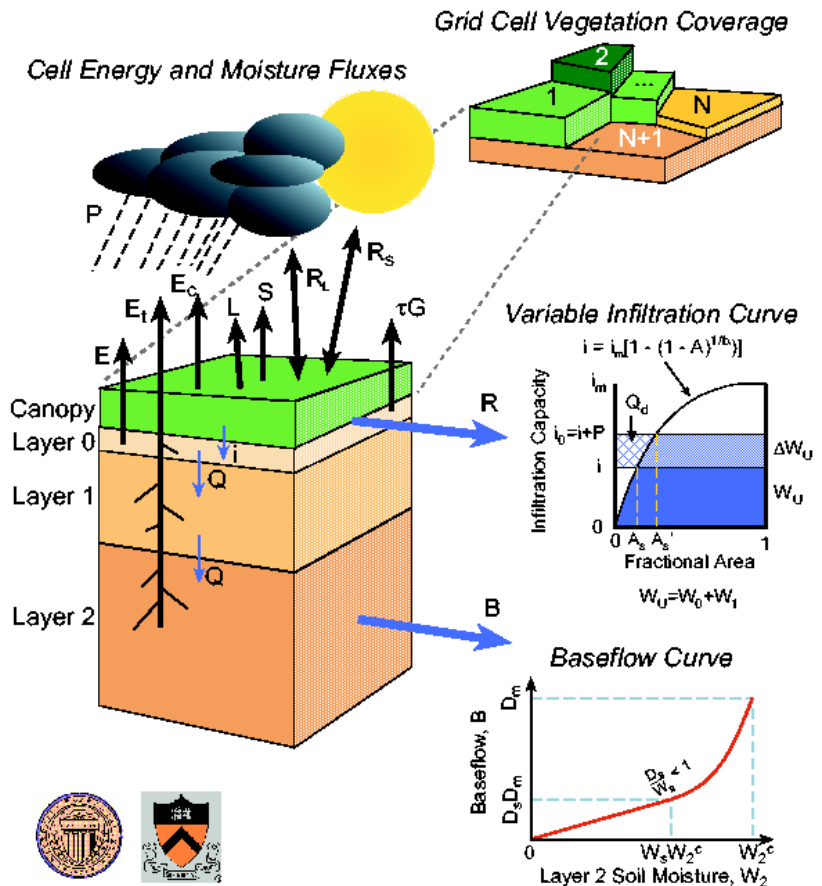


VIC Model

Variable Infiltration Capacity Macroscale Hydrologic Model

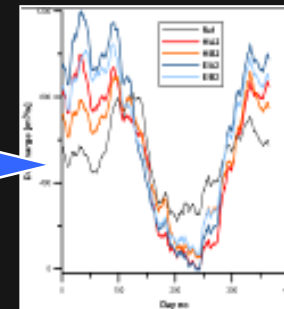
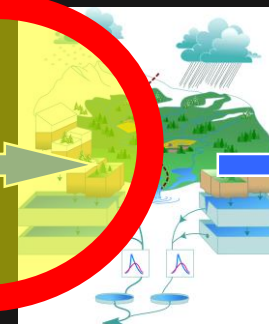
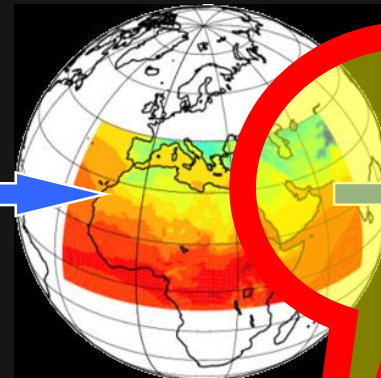
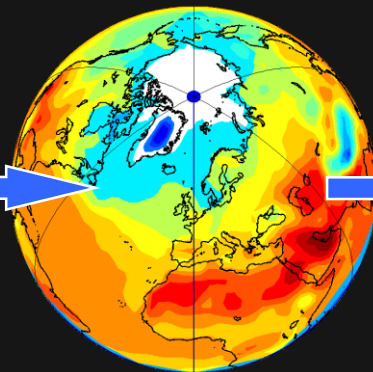
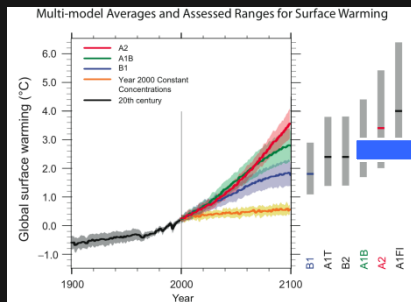


Source: Carrasco and Hamlet, Final Report for the Columbia Basin Climate Change Scenarios Project, Chapter 6, 2010.



worldwide applications

Assessing Climate Change impacts on hydrological systems



Global
emissions
scenarios

Global
Climate
modelling

Regional
Climate
modelling

Hydrological
Modelling

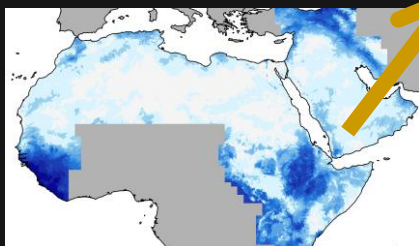
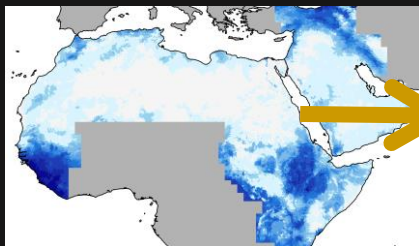
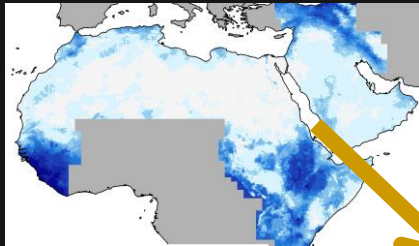
Analysis of
Impacts

Requires an interface to overcome RCM biases

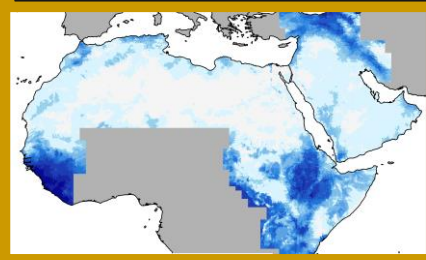
Creating Future Hydrological Projection Ensembles

Control period

3 Hydro runs 1986-2005

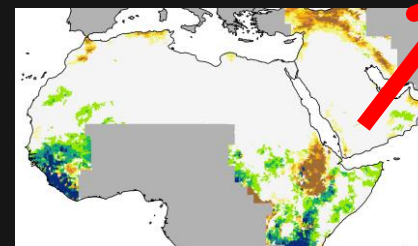
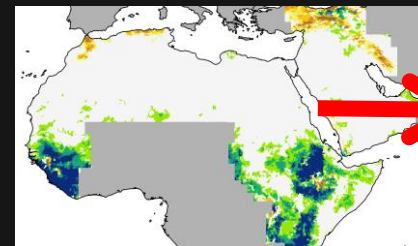
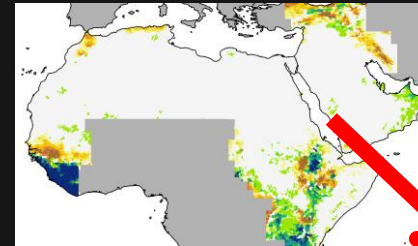


Hydro Ensemble

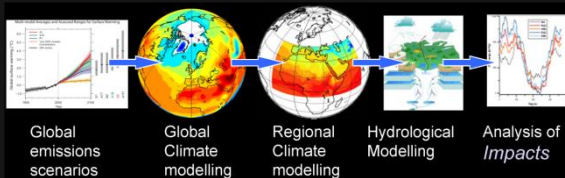
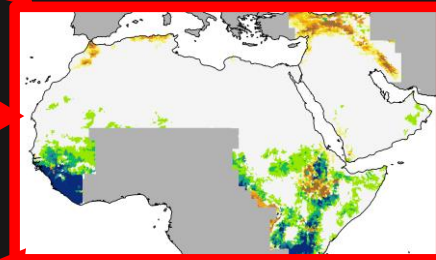


Future period - Change

3 Hydro runs 2081-2100



Hydro Ensemble



Hype Hydro Model: 3 projections (Summer)

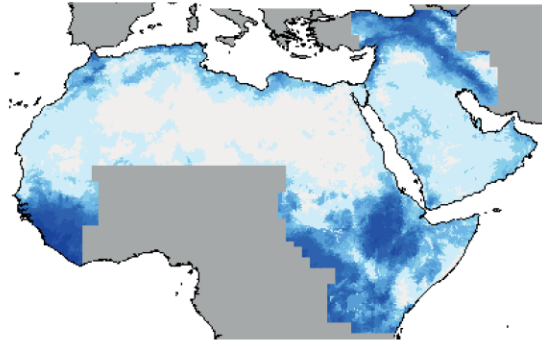
Runoff - RCP 8.5

Future Projections – Runoff RCP 4.5

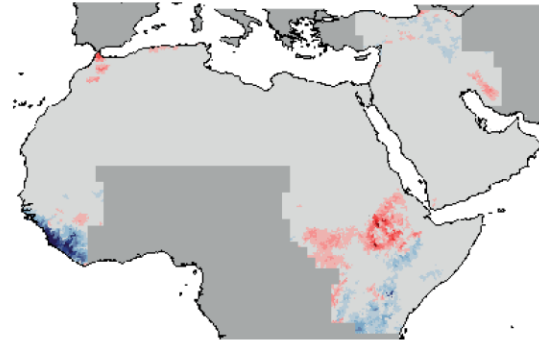
RCP 4.5

HYPE MODEL

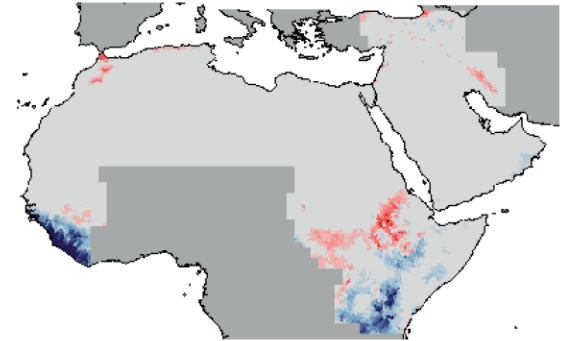
1986-2005



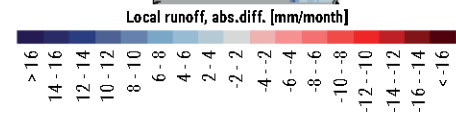
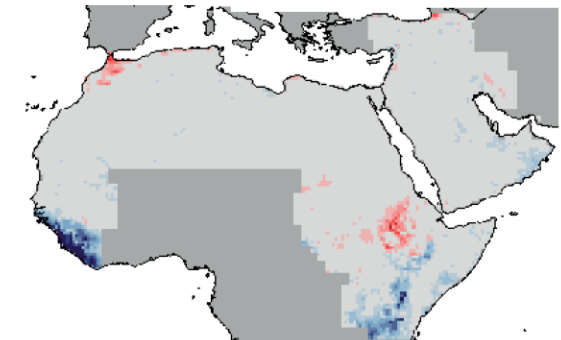
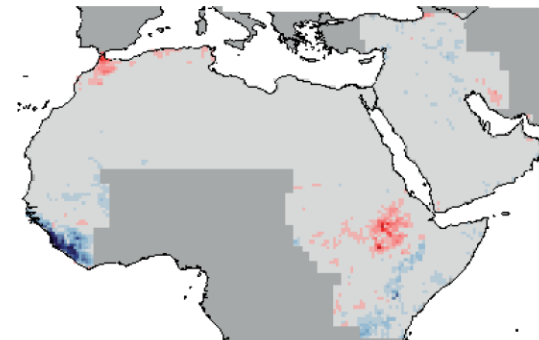
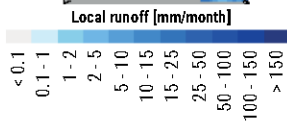
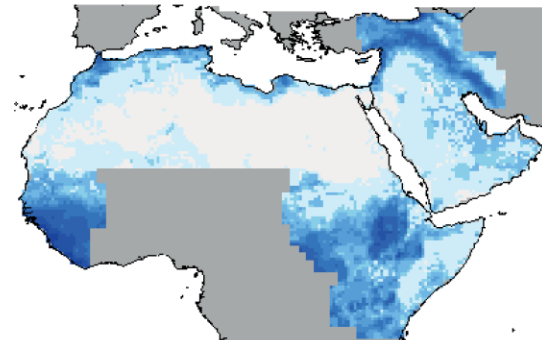
2046-2065



2081-2100



VIC MODEL



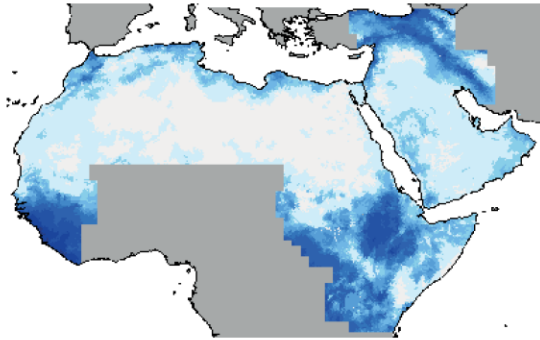
Annual change: 3-member ensemble

Future Projections – Runoff RCP 8.5

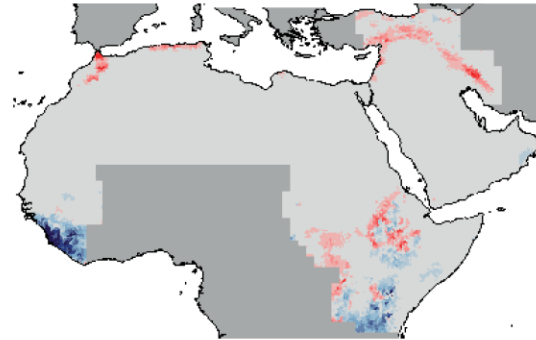
RCP 8.5

HYPE MODEL

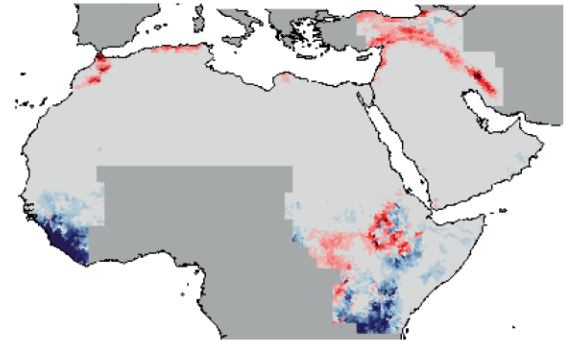
1986-2005



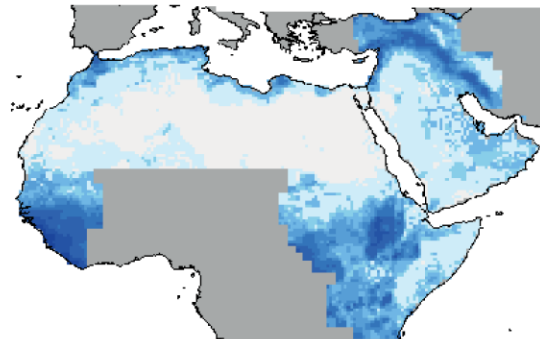
2046-2065



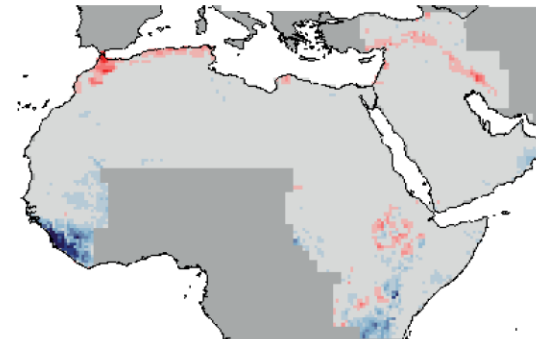
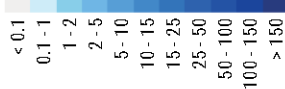
2081-2100



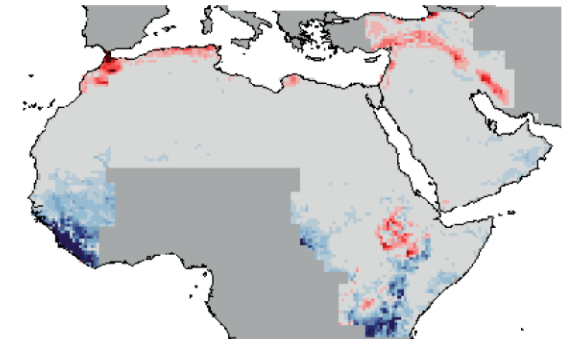
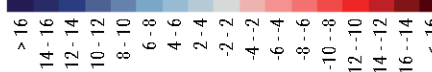
VIC MODEL



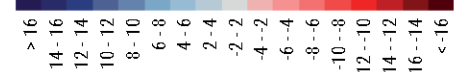
Local runoff [mm/month]



Local runoff, abs.diff. [mm/month]



Local runoff, abs.diff. [mm/month]



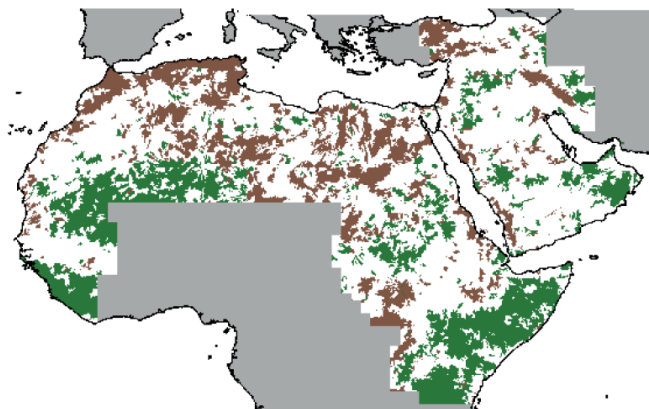
Annual change: 3-member ensemble

Future Projections – Runoff **RCP 8.5**

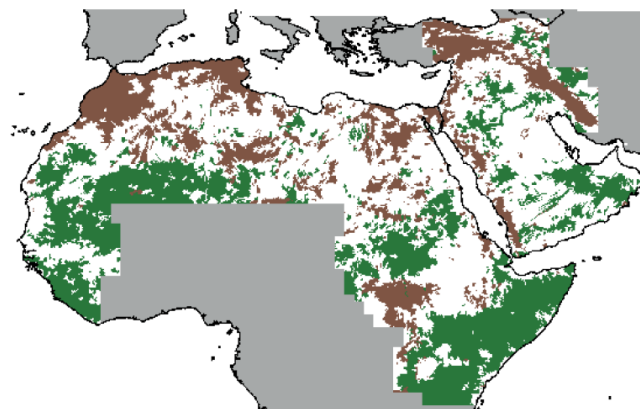
RCP 8.5

HYPE MODEL

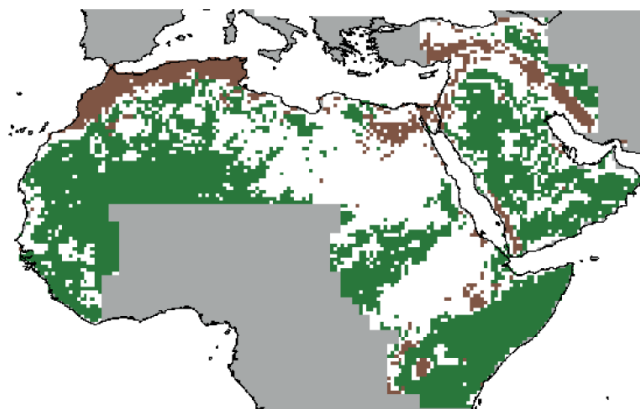
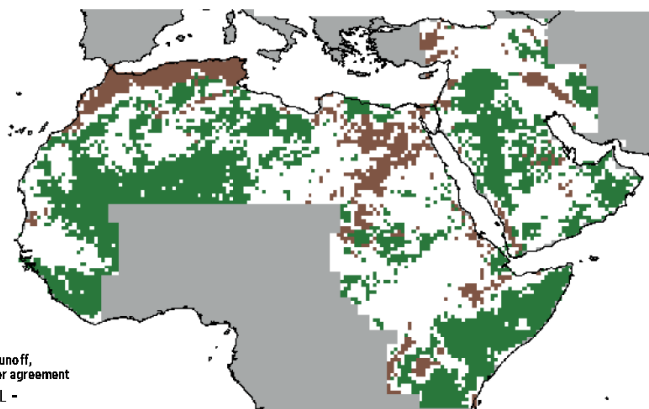
2046-2065



2081-2100



VIC MODEL



Local runoff,
member agreement
■ ALL -
■ ALL +

Note: Brown indicates where all ensemble projections agree on a decrease (-) in runoff, and green indicates where all agree on an increase (+) in runoff

Runoff - agreement on signal of change

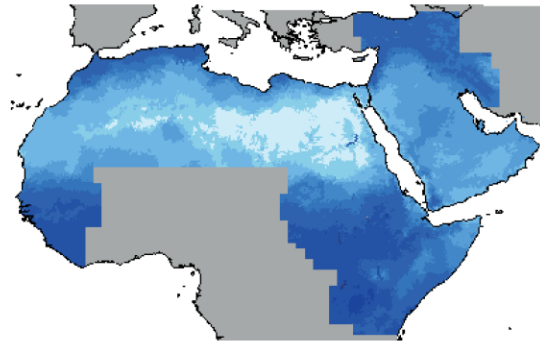
Annual change: 3-member ensemble

Future Projections – Evap **RCP 8.5**

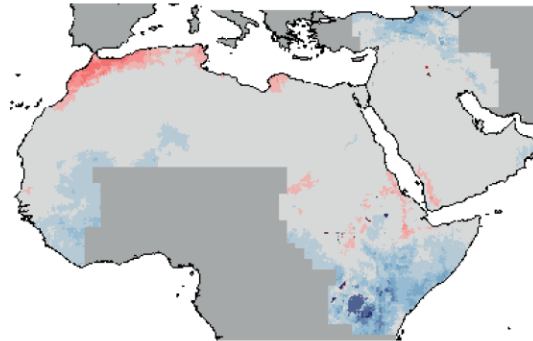
RCP 8.5

HYPE MODEL

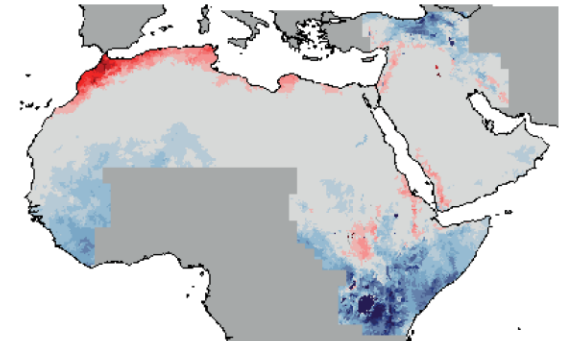
1986-2005



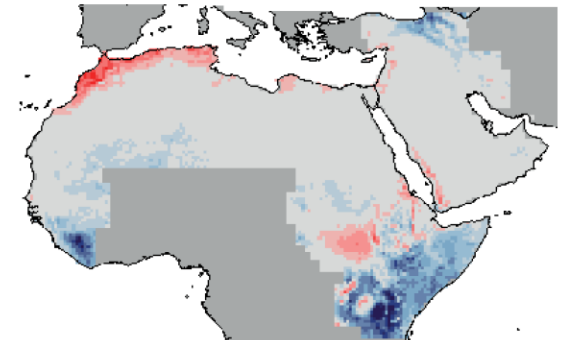
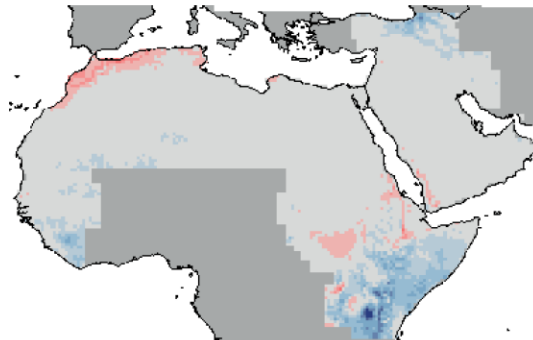
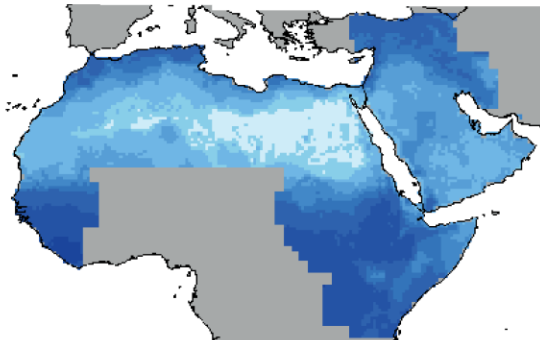
2046-2065



2081-2100



VIC MODEL



Evapotranspiration

Evapotranspiration [mm/month]

<0.1
0.1-1
1-2
2-5
5-10
10-15
15-25
25-50
50-100
100-150
>150

Evapotranspiration, abs.diff. [mm/month]

>16
14-16
12-14
10-12
8-10
6-8
4-6
2-4
-2-2
-4--2
-6--4
-8--6
-10--8
-12--10
-14--12
-16--14
<-16

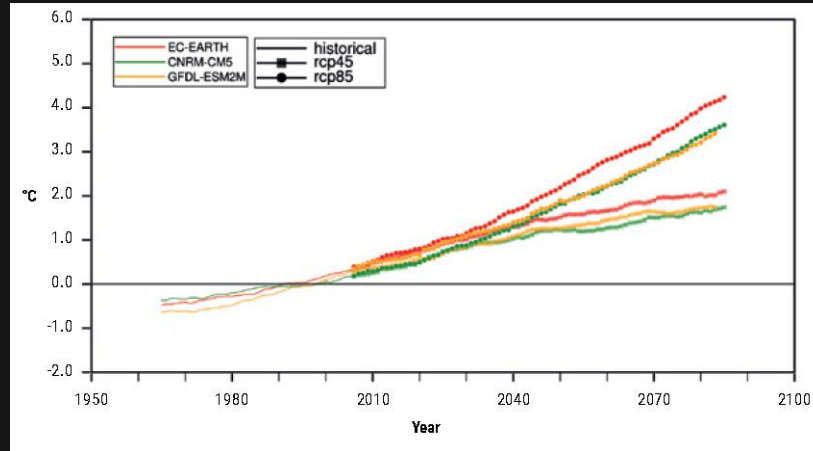
Evapotranspiration, abs.diff. [mm/month]

>16
14-16
12-14
10-12
8-10
6-8
4-6
2-4
-2-2
-4--2
-6--4
-8--6
-10--8
-12--10
-14--12
-16--14
<-16

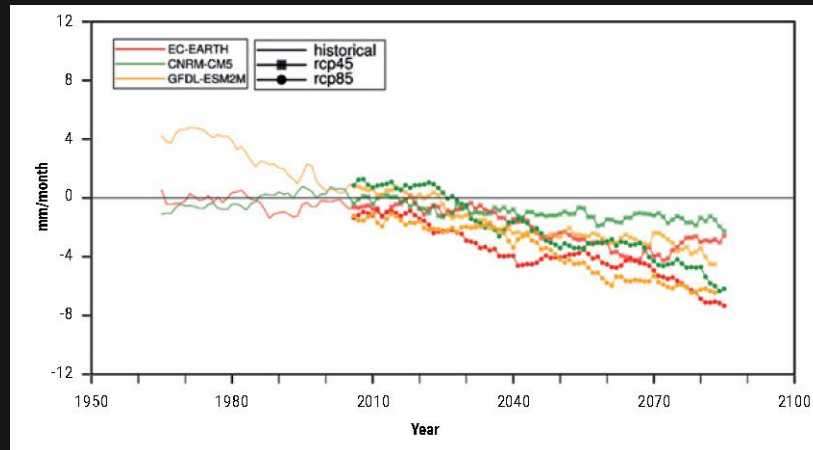
Annual change: 3-member ensemble



Moroccan Highlands



*Temperature
Change*



*Precipitation
Change*

Annual change: 3-member ensemble

Moroccan Highlands

FIGURE 50

Mean change in seasonal runoff (April-September) over time for ensemble of three RCP 4.5 and RCP 8.5 projections using two hydrological models

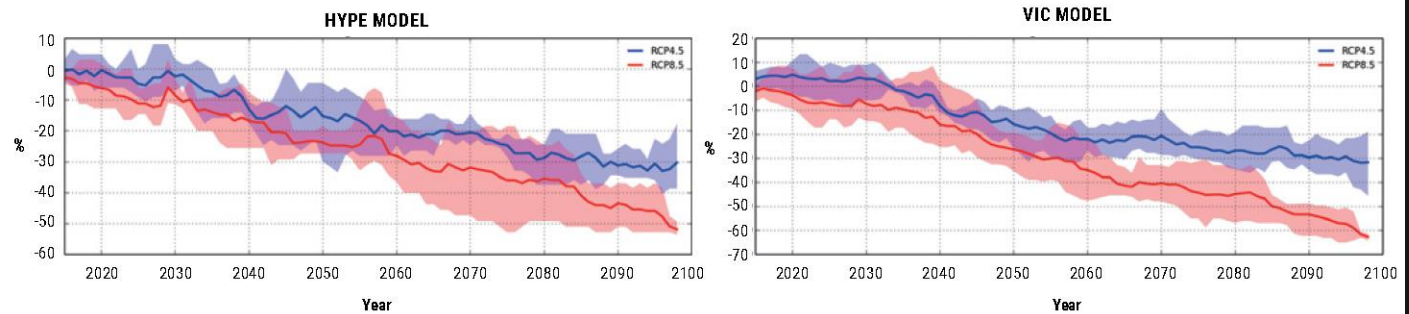
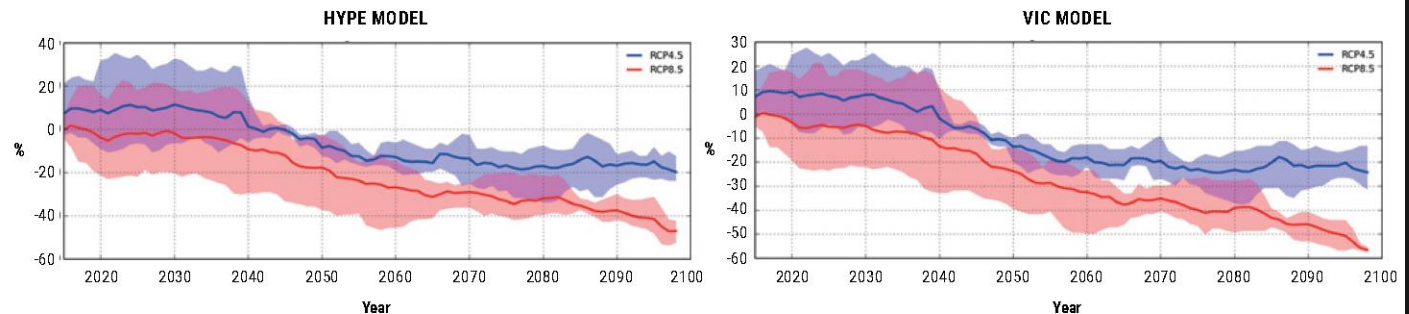


FIGURE 51

Mean change in seasonal runoff (October-March) over time for ensemble of three RCP 4.5 and RCP 8.5 projections using two hydrological models



Mediterranean Coast

FIGURE 74

Mean change in seasonal runoff (April-September) over time for ensemble of three RCP 4.5 and RCP 8.5 projections using two hydrological models

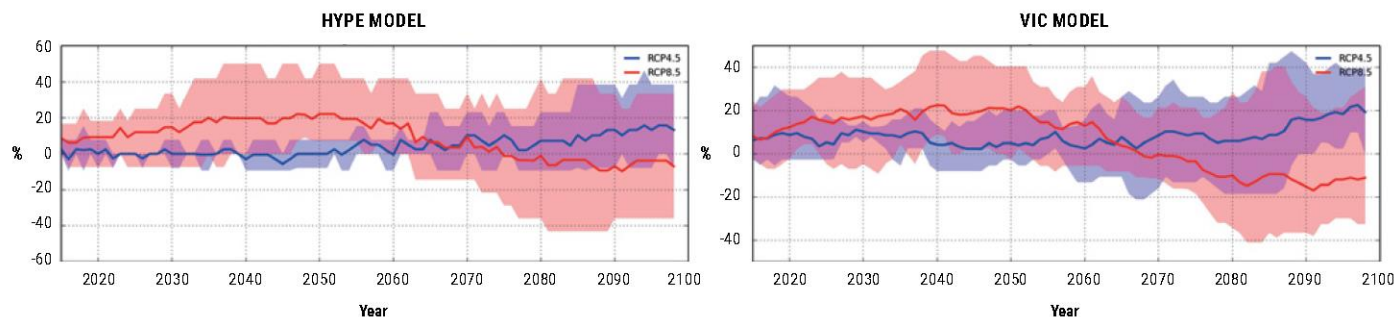
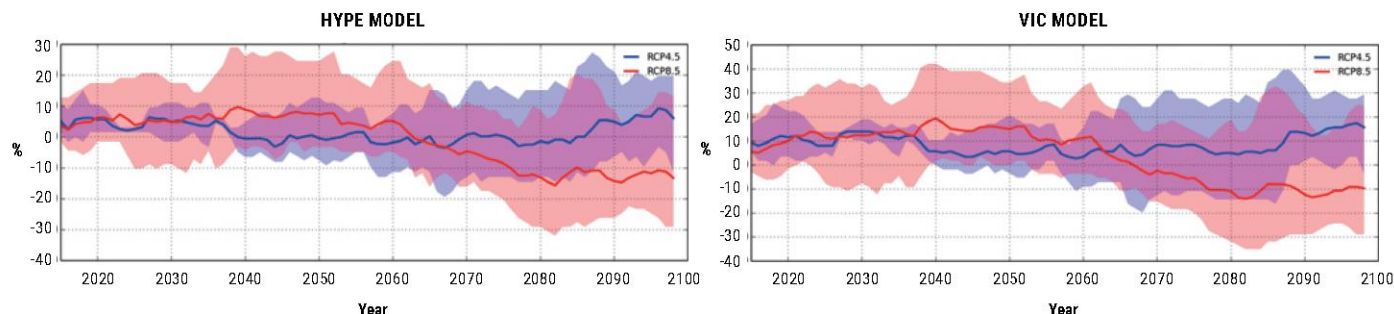


FIGURE 75

Mean change in seasonal runoff (October-March) over time for ensemble of three RCP 4.5 and RCP 8.5 projections using two hydrological models



Conclusions

- Consistent approach to assess how surface waters can change over the entire region – best applied by looking at the *differences* between future and present climate
- Changes in runoff largely follow same pattern of change as for precipitation change, but are further influenced by temperature change (which can enhance evapotranspiration)
- General agreement in the signal of change between the two hydrological models, although the magnitude of change can differ
- Maps provide an overview of the results, but impacts become clearer when analysed for specific areas or river basins

