Robust Decision-Making Under Deep Uncertainty: Hydroeconomic Multi-model Ensemble in Water Resource

Management





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Key findings, relevance, and future research directions





- 1. Review findings on uncertainty analysis
- 2. Importance of addressing input, parameter, and structural uncertainty
- 3. Innovation in using a multi-model ensemble



Study motivation:



Figure from Walker et al, 2003



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Findings:

- 1) Lack of parameter and structural uncertainties within models' quantification Existing analysis are partial.
- 2) Inexistent structural uncertainties assessment between models:

Recommendations:

- Expand uncertainty analyses to explore a wider range of input and parameter values.
- Investigate alternative coupling setups to understand their impact on modeling outcomes by using Multi-model ensemble

experiments to quantify uncertainties.





1. Description of the Tormes River Basin





Tormes Catchment – Douro River Basin, Spanish side.







- 1. Methodology Overview
- 2. Hydrological Models Configuration
- 3. Models integration
- 4. Input Uncertainty, Parameter Uncertainty, Structural Uncertainty





Methodology overview







Hydrological Models configuration: SWAT (2012 versión)







Models integration: Coupling







Uncertainty Analysis – How it was addressed?

- Input uncertainty: pricing scenarios.
 - O 3x pricing on water demand scenarios per each micro-economic model were accounted for the human-side
 (micro-economic models): 0.01€, 0.02€, and 0.03€ -> 12x total input scenarios triggering 12 different crop-portfolios.
- Parameter uncertainty: Sensitivity Analysis.
 - Parameters such as Infiltration, Time Lag, and Soil Storage were strategically varied in the hydrological HEC-HMS simulations in addition to the Sensitivity Analysis developed in SWAT-CUP.
- Structural uncertainty between models: different coupling approaches.
 - Different methodology to couple micro-economic outputs with the hydrological models: using SWAT's ecological module and developing an ecological module from scratch for HEC-HMS.





- 1. Micro-economic results
- 2. Hydrological results
- 3. Comparison of Results





Micro-economic results





Garlic Alfalfa Oat Oats (Non irrigated) Barley Barley (Non irrigated) Onion Cherry tree Cabbage Cauliflower Chickpeas (Non irrigated) Sunflower Sunflower (Non irrigated) Green peas Dry Jew Lettuce Corn Fodder corn Apple tree Potato Pear tree Pepper Polyphytic meadows Polyphytic meadows (Non irrigated) Beetroot Tomato Wheat Wheat (Non irrigated) Vetch for fodder Vetch for fodder (Non irrigated) Rye (Non irrigated) Winter cereals Rapeseed (Non irrigated) Pea (Non irrigated) Lentil (Non irrigated) Apple tree (Non irrigated) Melon Other grasses Watermelon Vallico Vetch

Changes in land use, obtained as a response of the economic agents to water price increasing.



Hydrological results

Results

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SWAT-CUP Calibration:



Monthly calibration: 2000 - 2010				
Point	NSE	R2	KGE	
FLOW_OUT_10	0.69	0.69	0.70	
FLOW_OUT_11	0.72	0.74	0.72	
Monthly valid	ation: 201	0 - 201	3	
Point	NSE	R2	KGE	
FLOW_OUT_10	0.67	0.68	0.69	
FLOW_OUT_11	0.68	0.70	0.70	







Hydrological results

Results



Hydrological Model (SWAT)

Simulations' Cascade uncertainty after the second protocol of the hydro-economic multimodel ensemble.



Hydrological results

Results

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1. Key findings, relevance, and future research directions





Findings and future steps:

1) As expected, linear programming models shown best calibration results, but their outputs reflect that they are not able to replicate

non-linear behaviors properly, triggering wider uncertainties.

- 2) The absence of validation in the micro-economic models makes it challenging to evaluate the uncertainty gap.
- *3)* Although this study accounts for a complete uncertainty cascading assessment, a robust and realistic global sensitivity analysis must

be implemented in both water-human sides, accounting for input, parameter and structural uncertainties.

- 4) This approach aims to incorporate climatic models to enhance the input uncertainty assessment, considering not only contemporary scenarios and add also SWAT+ with gwflow module as a new hydrological model in the comparison.
- 5) Model re-calibration using not only streamflow values, but also ET values to improve the model simulations.

THANK YOU for your attention











