

Chasing Water In a Rapidly Changing World

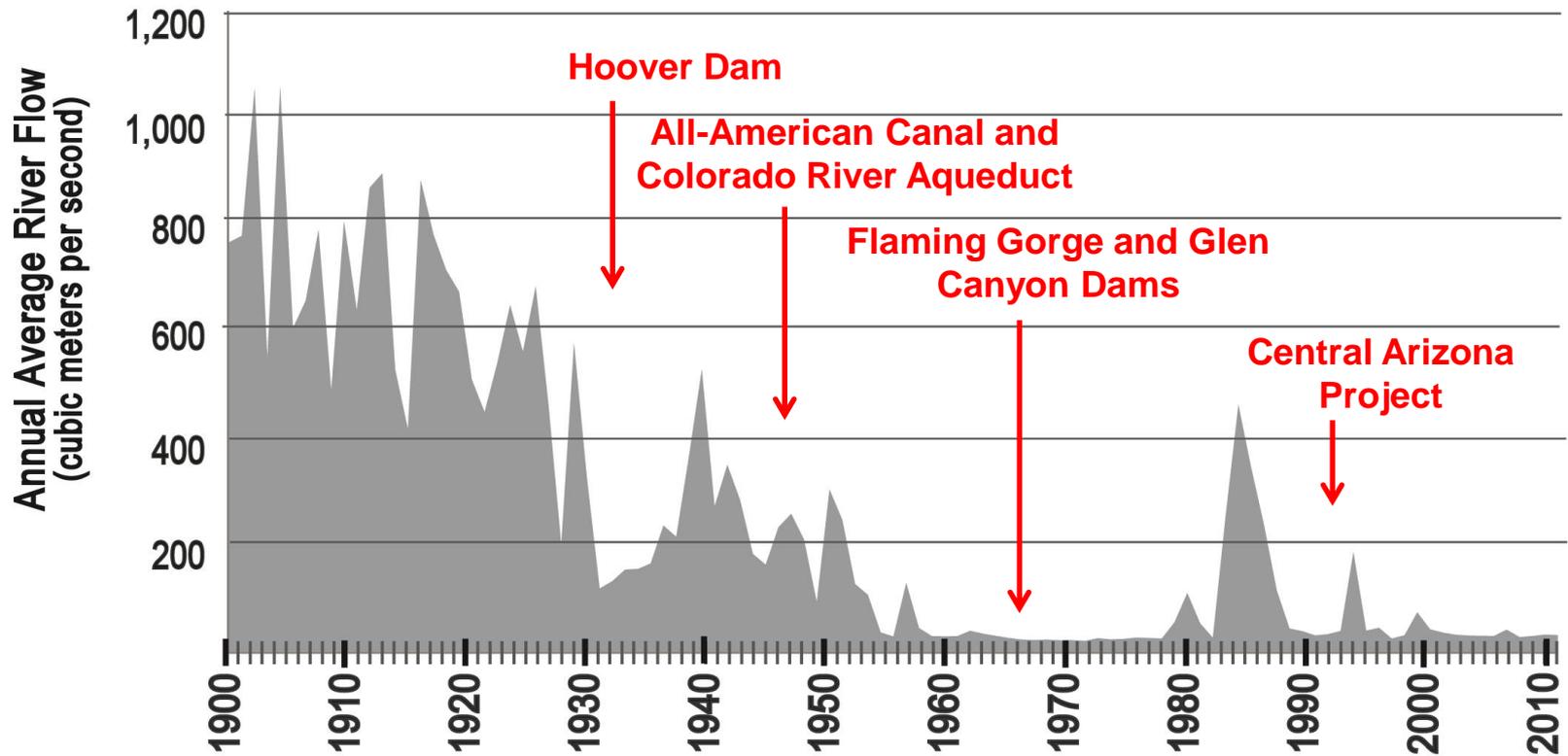
Brian Richter

**Chief Scientist, Global Water Program, The Nature Conservancy
President, Sustainable Waters**



Photo by Adriel Heisey

Colorado River, USA



Colorado River Delta, Mexico

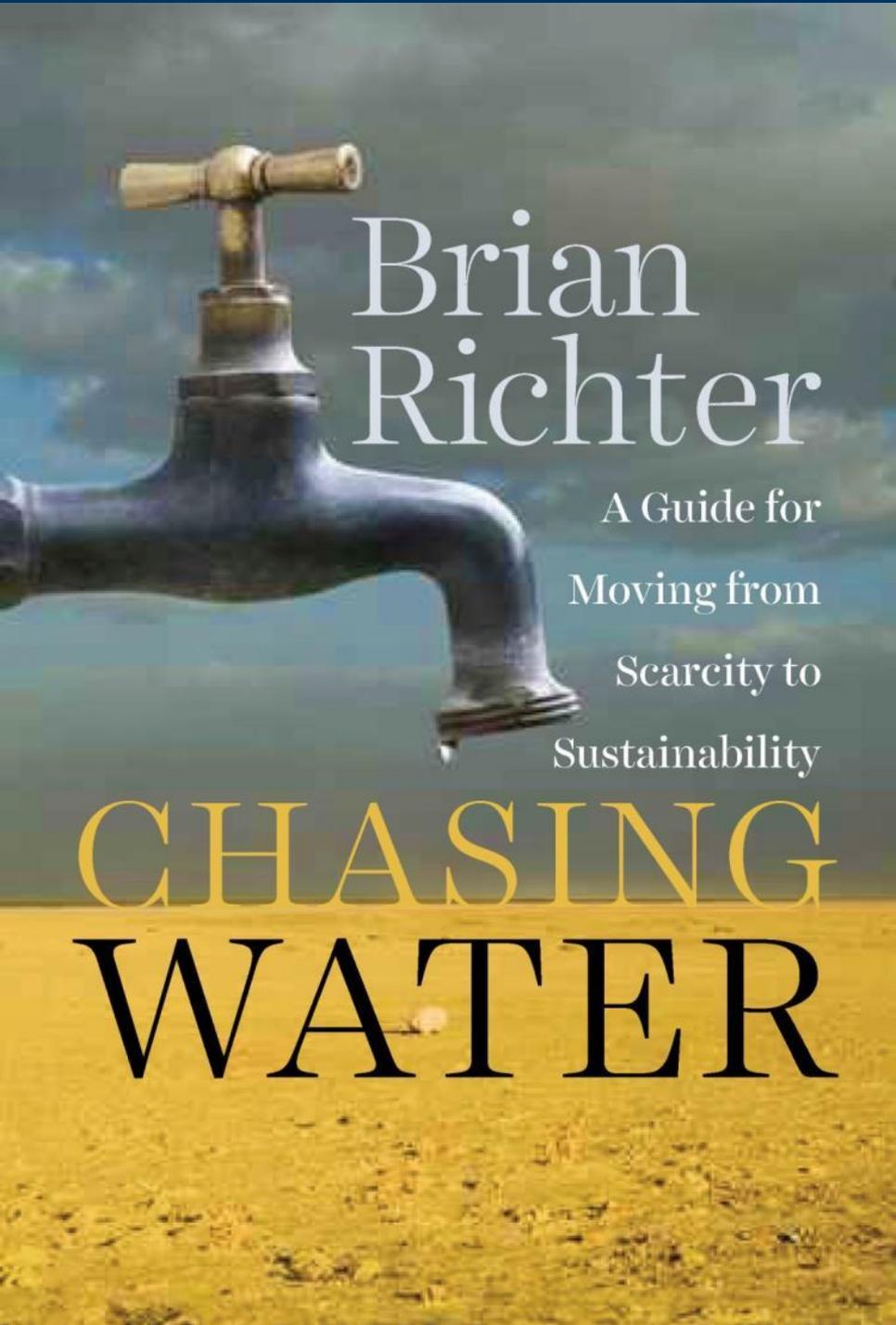


Photo: Jonathan Waterman



Photo: Blue Legacy/Oscar Durand





Brian
Richter

A Guide for
Moving from
Scarcity to
Sustainability

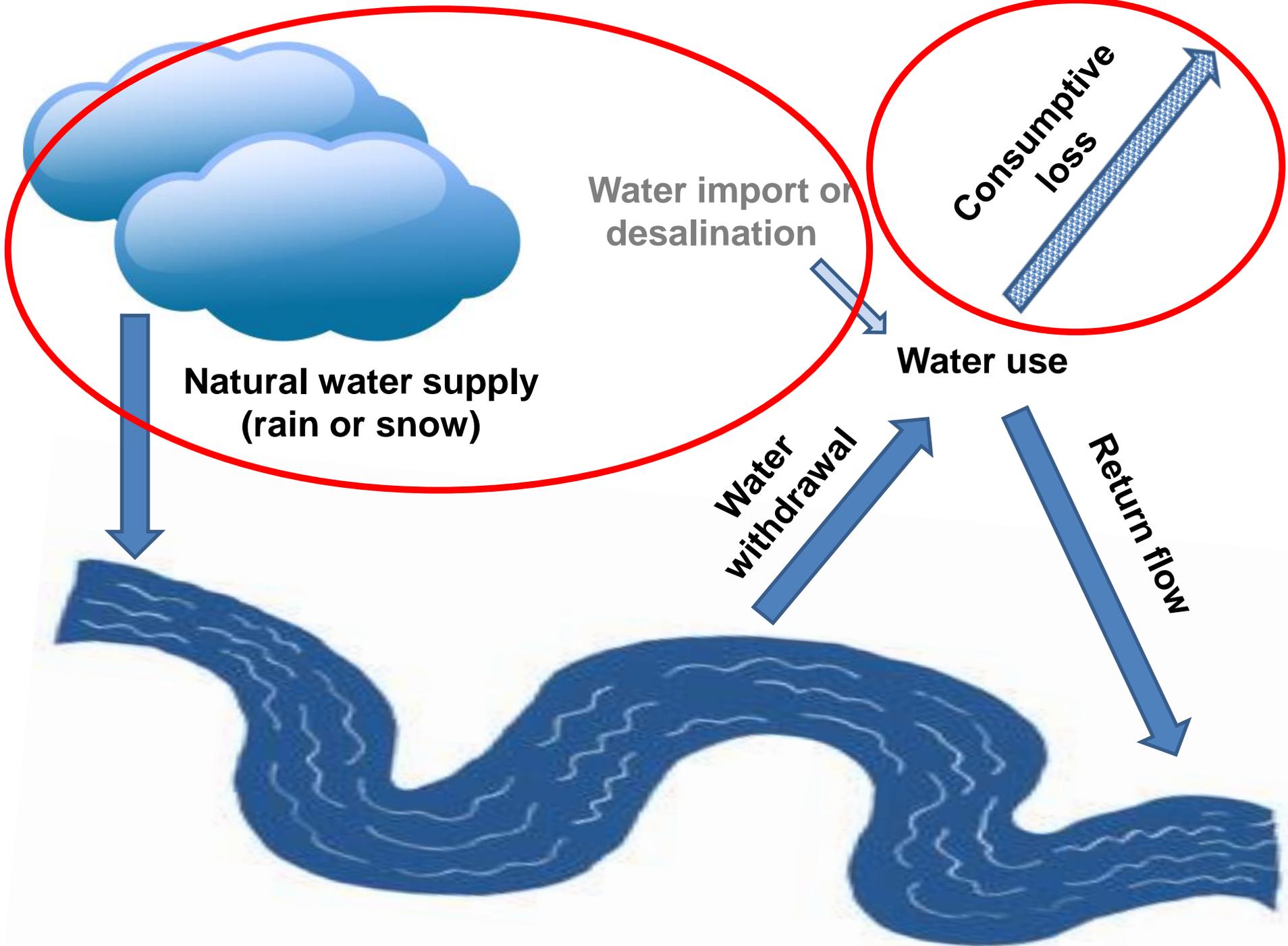
CHASING WATER

Who is experiencing water shortages, and where?

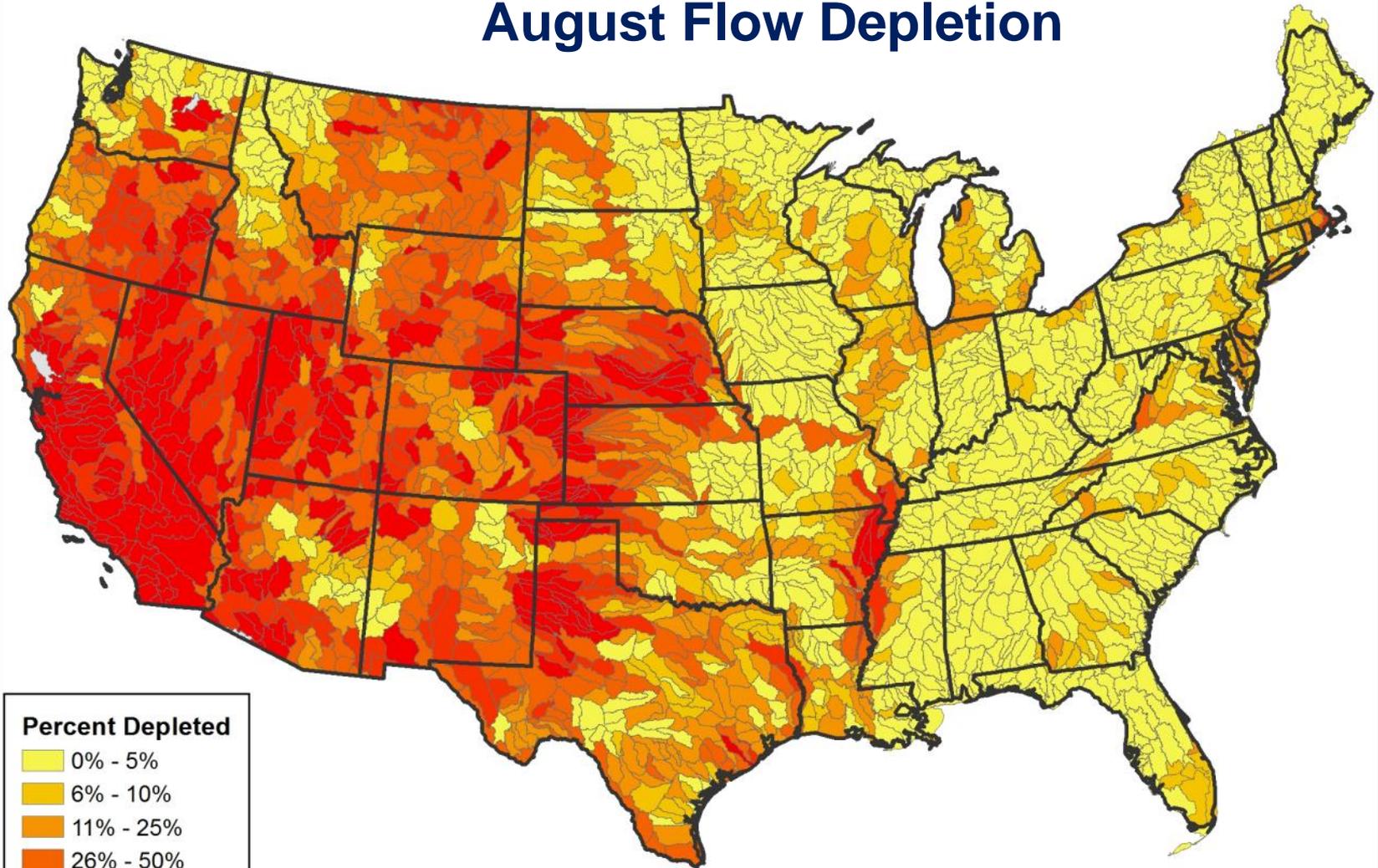
What happens to people and other species when water shortages occur?

Why do communities and countries run short of water?

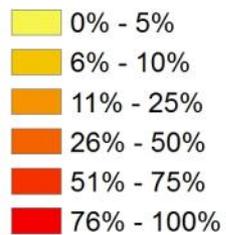
Is there some way to avoid shortages, or overcome them once afflicted?



August Flow Depletion



Percent Depleted

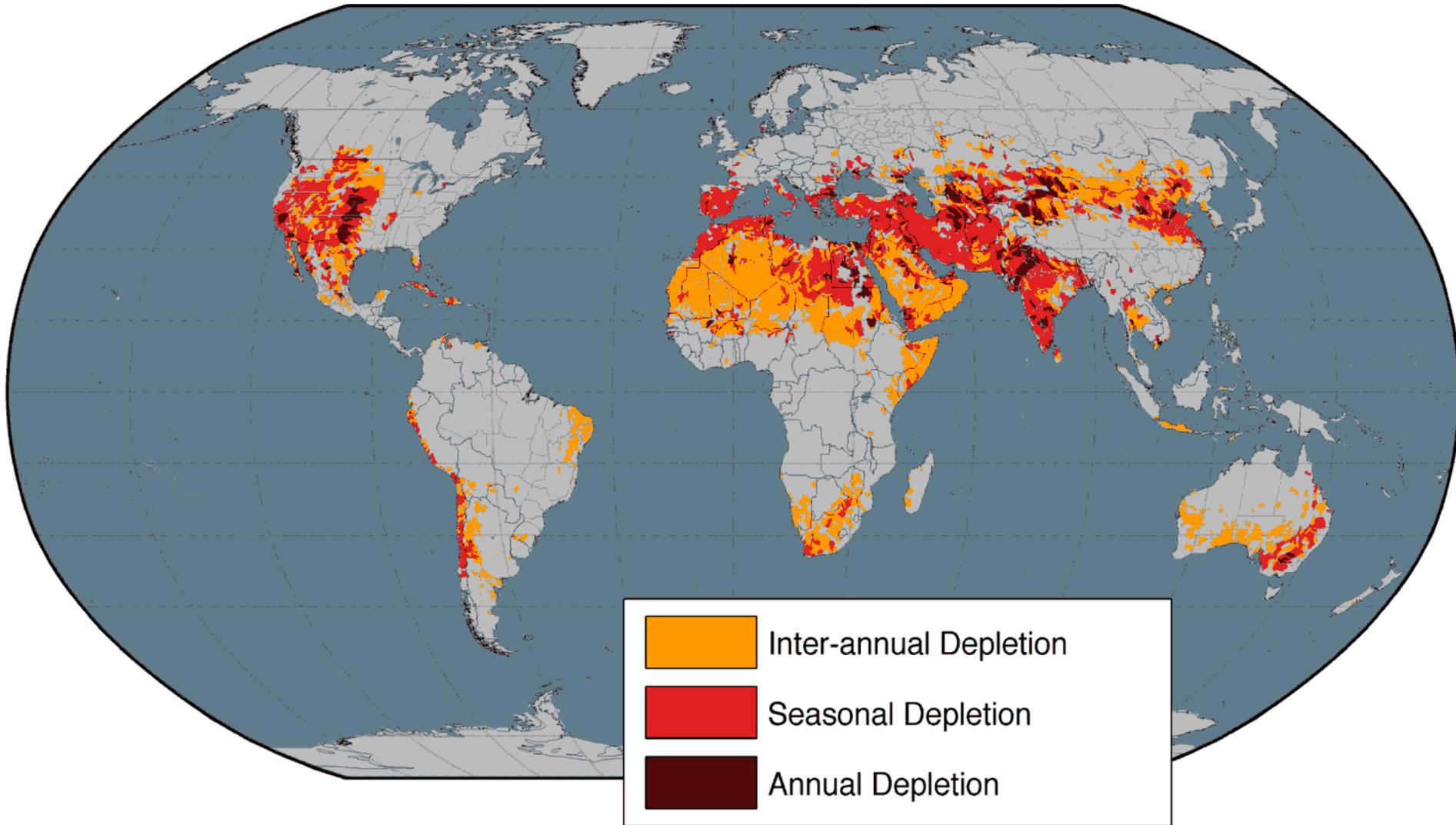


Data Sources: ESRI,
USGS, USFS WaSSI

0 45 90 180 270 360
Miles



Running Dry



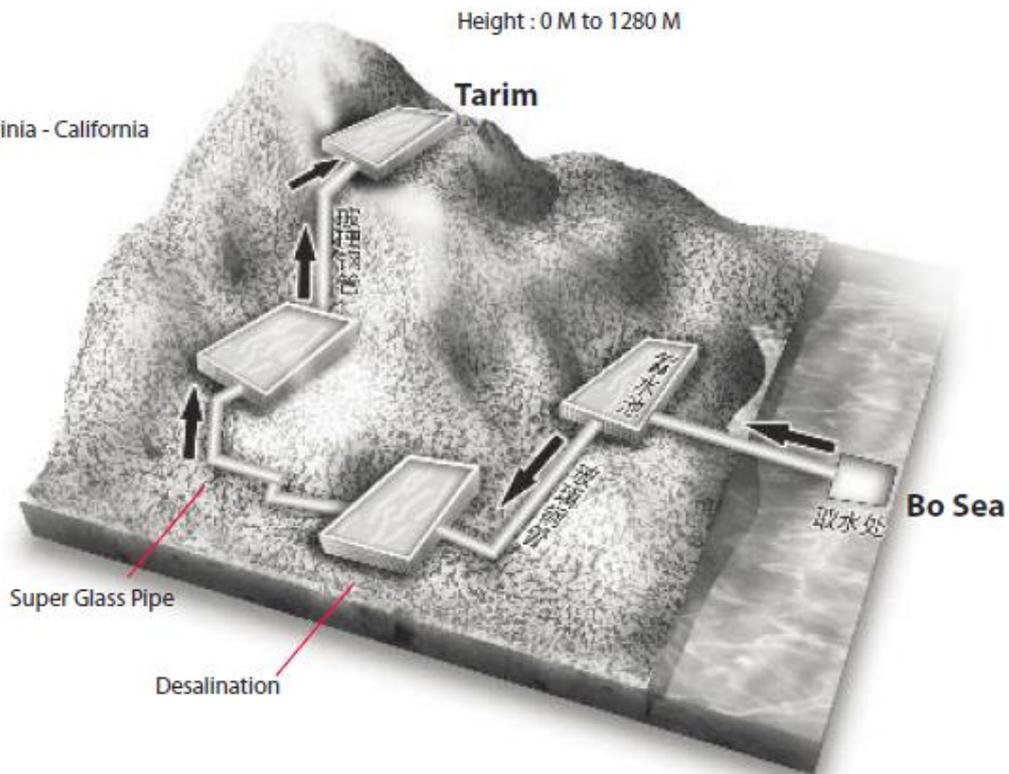
Water shortages are occurring in 1/3 of the planet's watersheds and aquifers
1/2 of the world's population is affected
3/4 of the world's irrigated acreage is affected







Bo Sea
Distance:
About Virginia - California



Super Glass Pipe

Desalination

Height : 0 M to 1280 M

Tarim

Bo Sea

取水处

Inter Basin Water Transfer Links



Himalayan component

- 1 Manas-Sankosh-Tista-Ganga
 - 2 Kosi-Ghagra
 - 3 Gandak-Ganga
 - 4 Ghagra-Yamuna
 - 5 Sarda-Yamuna
 - 6 Yamuna-Rajasthan
 - 7 Rajasthan-Sabarmati
 - 8 Chunar-Sone Barrage
 - 9 Sone dam-southern tributaries of Ganga
 - 10 Ganga-Damodar-Subernarekha
 - 11 Subernarekha- Mahanadi
 - 12 Kosi-Mechi
 - 13 Farakka-Sunderbans
 - 14 Jogighopa-Tista-Farakka (alternative to 1)
- Water transfer link

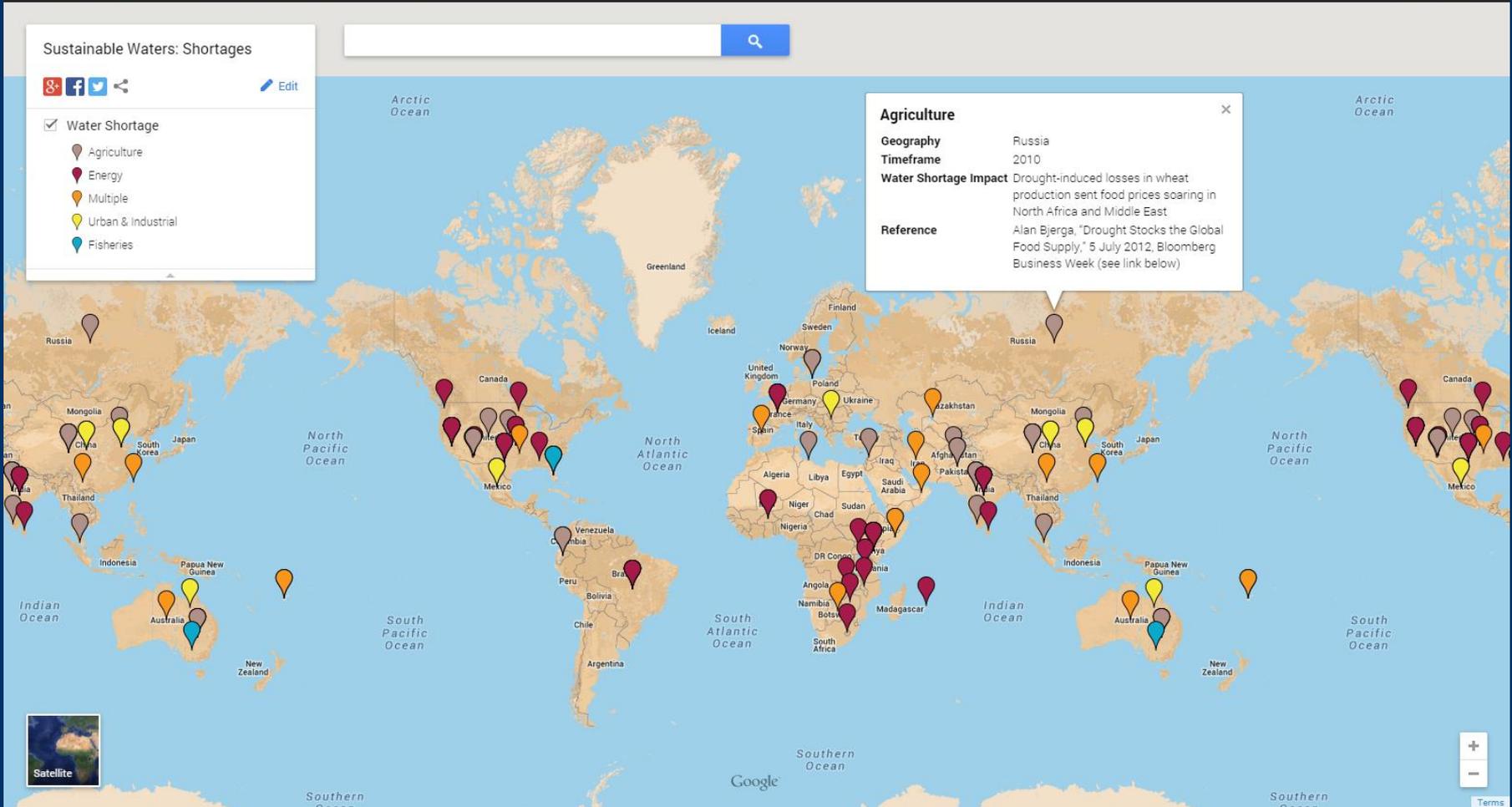
Peninsular component

- 15 Mahanadi (Manibhadra)-Godavari (Dowlaiswaram)
- 16 Godavari (Inchampalli)-Krishna (Pulichintala)
- 17 Godavari (Inchampalli)-Krishna (Nagarjunasagar)
- 18 Godavari (Polavaram)-Krishna (Vijayawada)
- 19 Krishna (Almati)-Pennar
- 20 Krishna (Srisailem)-Pennar
- 21 Krishna (Nagarjunasagar)-Pennar (Somasila)
- 22 Pennar (Somasila)-Cauvery (Grand Anaicut)
- 23 Cauvery (Kattalai)-Vaigai-Gundar
- 24 Ken-Betwa
- 25 Parbati-Kalisindh-Chambal
- 26 Par-Tapi-Narmada
- 27 Damanganga-Pinjal
- 28 Bedti-Yarda
- 29 Netravati-Hemavati
- 30 Pamba-Achankovil-Vaippar

Impacts of Water Shortages

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Brian Richter - ⚙️



www.sustainablewaters.org



Deadly for
freshwater
species &
ecosystems

Devastating to local economies & food security



Texas lost \$12B in 2011

**China:
Losing industrial and agricultural output of \$39B/yr**



Jeopardizing energy security



Hydropower down >20% in Colorado River

Threatening human health



A child dies every 20 secs due to water-related disease

Increasing Water Scarcity



Low

Moderate

Significant

Severe

Minimal
impacts

Ecological
impacts
appear

Impacts to
ecosystem
services appear

Serious
economic &
security impacts

Full
natural
availability

20% depletion
of renewable
supply

50%
depletion

75%
depletion

Water
all gone

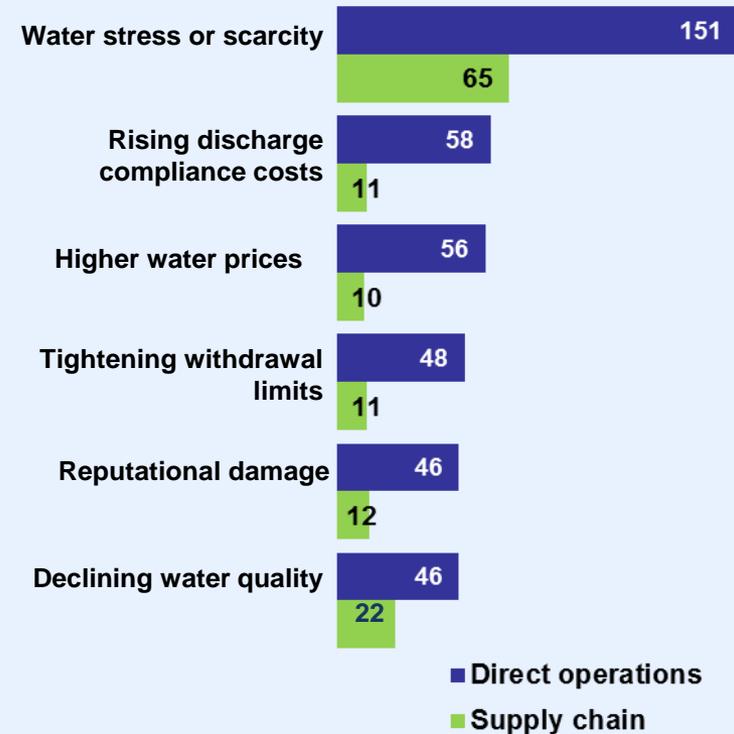


Increasing business risk

70%

Companies reporting exposure to substantive water risks

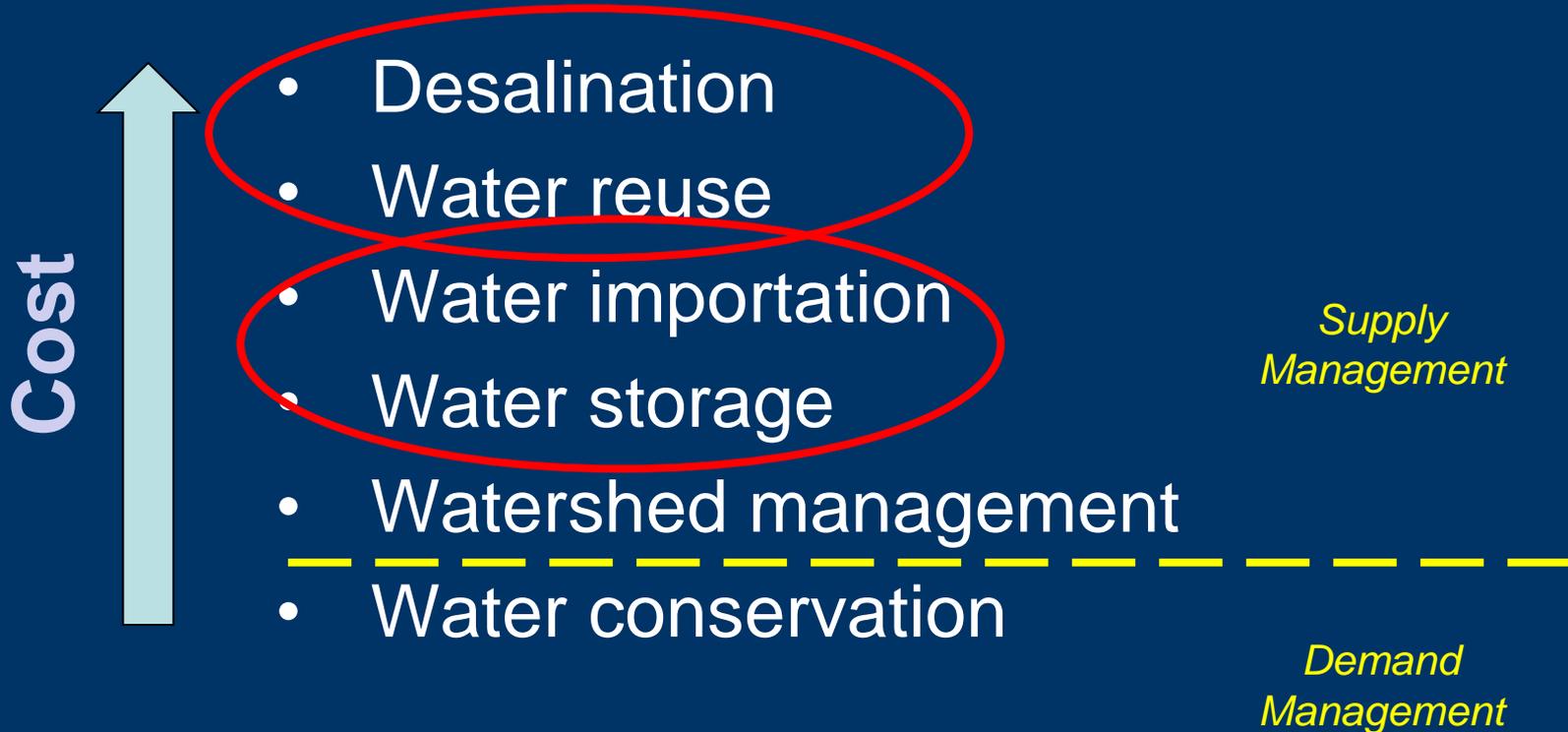
19% increase from 2011



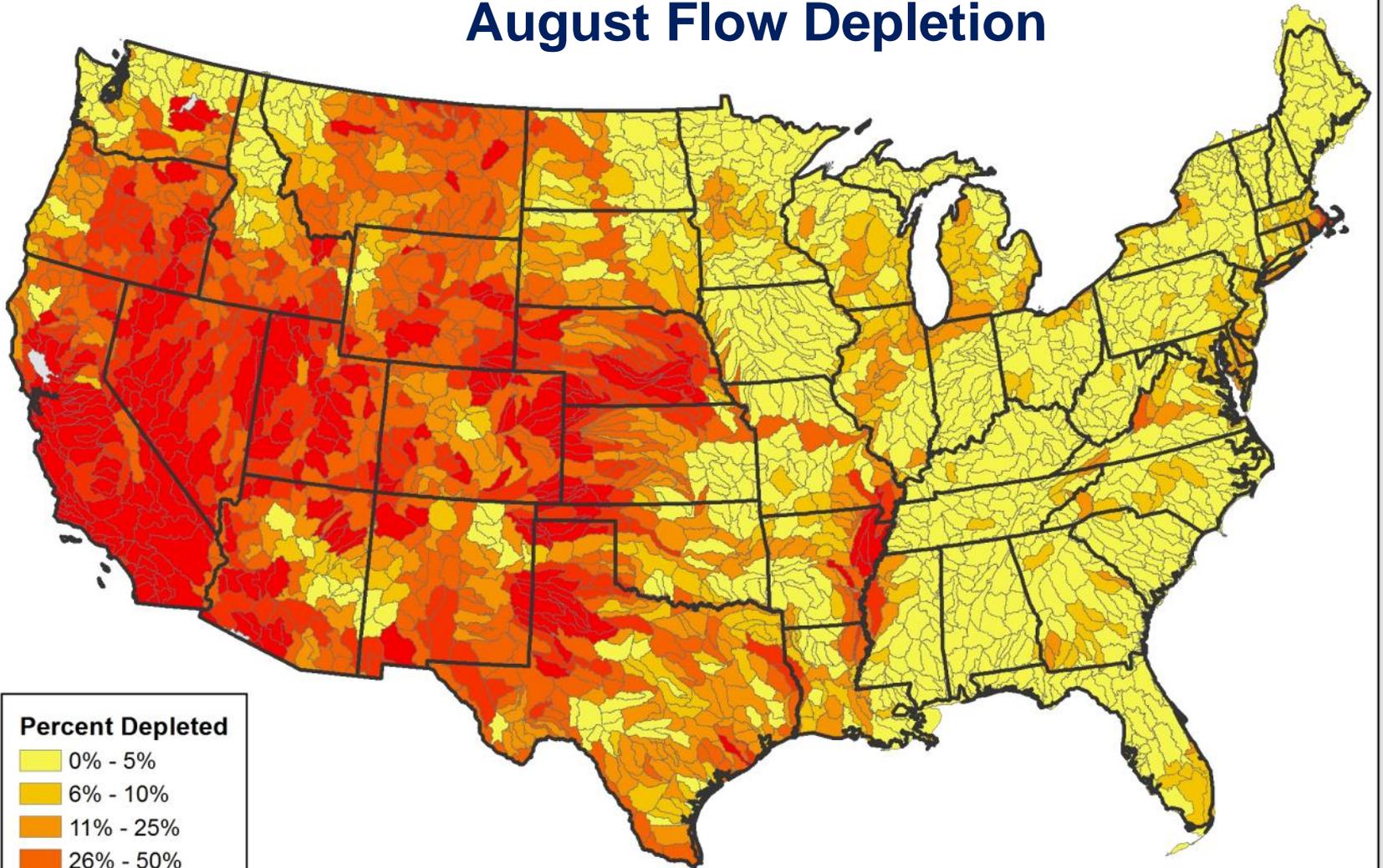
Source: CDP and Norges Bank Investment Management

Water shortages flagged by World Economic Forum as #1 global risk

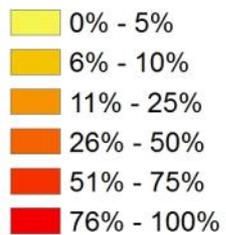
Six Ways to Fix a Water Shortage (or restore a freshwater ecosystem)



August Flow Depletion



Percent Depleted

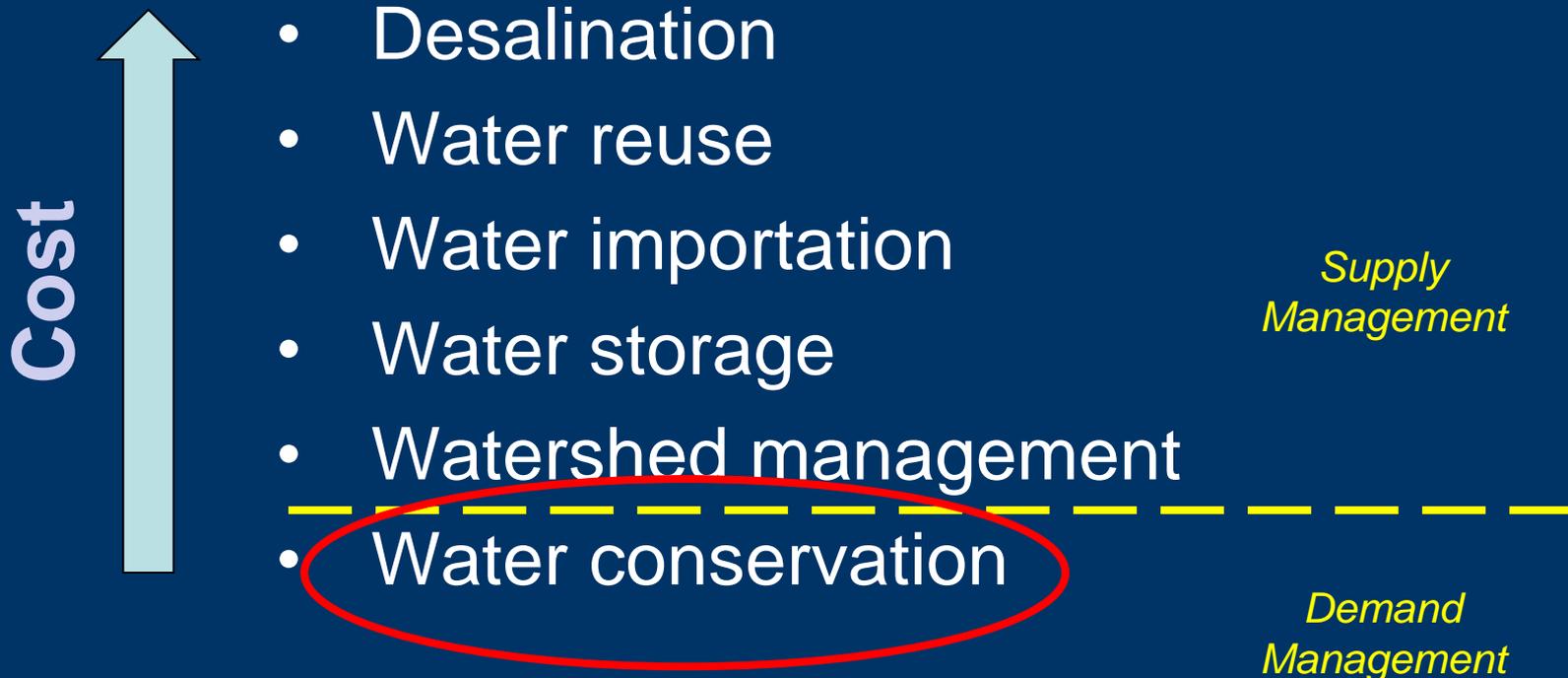


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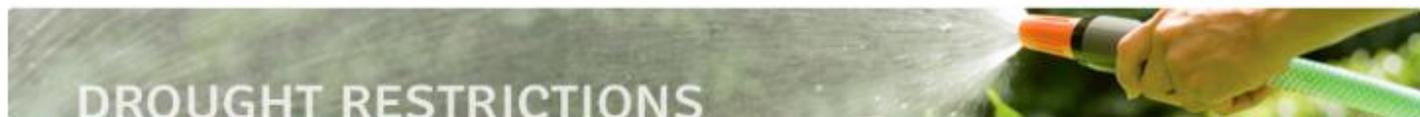
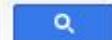
0 45 90 180 270 360
Miles



Six Ways to Fix a Water Shortage (or restore a freshwater ecosystem)







DROUGHT RESTRICTIONS

HOME > CONSERVATION > DROUGHT RESTRICTIONS > MAIN



CONSERVATION

Main

Drought Restrictions

Year-Round

Stage 1

Stage 2

Stage 3

Stage 4

Variance Requests

Outdoor Conservation Programs & Rebates

Indoor Programs & Rebates

Commercial Programs & Rebates

Your Role in Conservation

Ordinance

Conservation Case Studies

Calendar of Events

Request Information

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Drought Restrictions

San Antonio Water System uses drought restrictions, established by city ordinance, to proactively manage the region's water resources. The restrictions limit water use based on specific levels of the Edwards Aquifer. City Council approved new drought level triggers in 2009.



Year-Round

Year-Round watering restrictions are in effect when the Aquifer level is above 660 feet mean sea level at the monitored well.

[READ MORE](#)



Stage 1

Stage One begins when the aquifer level reaches 660 feet mean sea level at the monitored well.

[READ MORE](#)



Stage 2

Stage Two begins when the aquifer level reaches 650 feet mean sea level at the monitored well.

[READ MORE](#)



Stage 3

Stage Three begins when the aquifer level reaches 640 feet mean sea level at the monitored well.

[READ MORE](#)



Stage 4

Stage Four restrictions may be declared at the discretion of the Water Management Manager upon completion of a 30-day monitoring period following a Stage Three declaration.

[READ MORE](#)

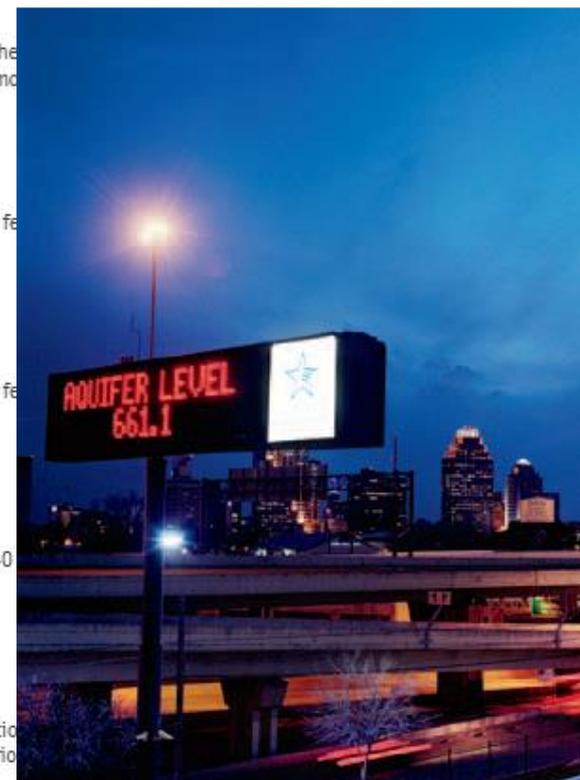
QUICK LINKS

[Variance Requests](#)

[Low-Water Plant List](#)

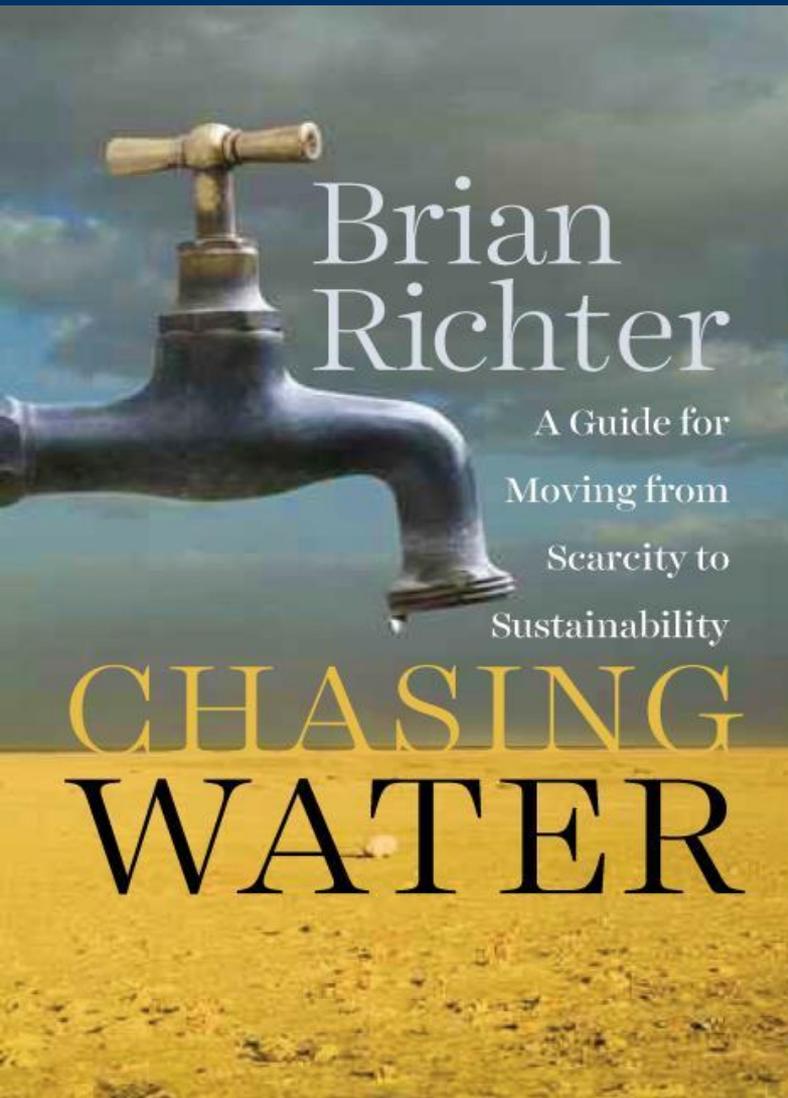
[Ordinance](#)

[All Programs & Rebates](#)



Australian cities use half as much water as western US cities, on average



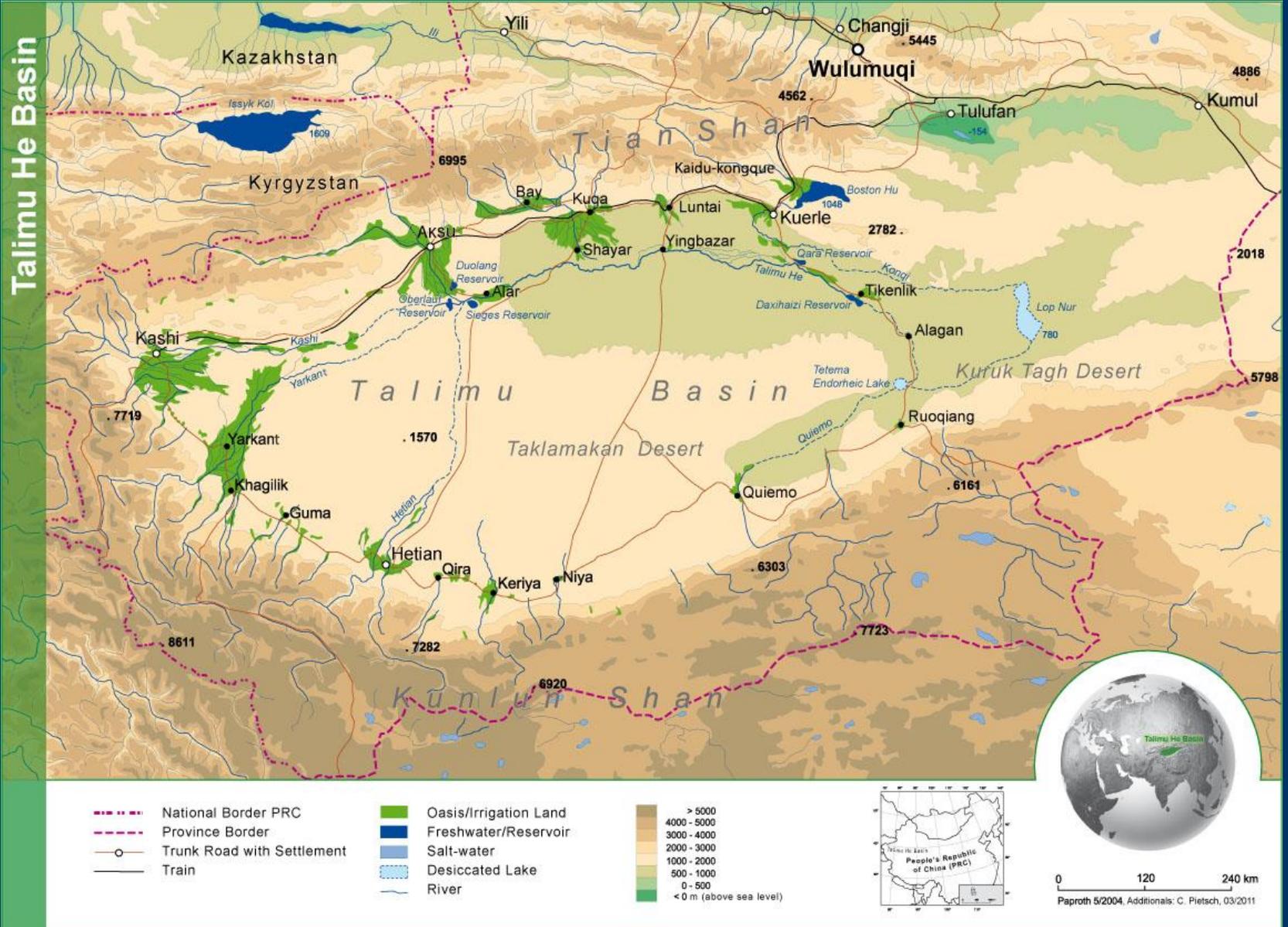


Recipe for Sustainability

- Save water
- Share water
- Cap water use



Tarim River, China





Lily Deng, Tarim River, China

Tarim River, China

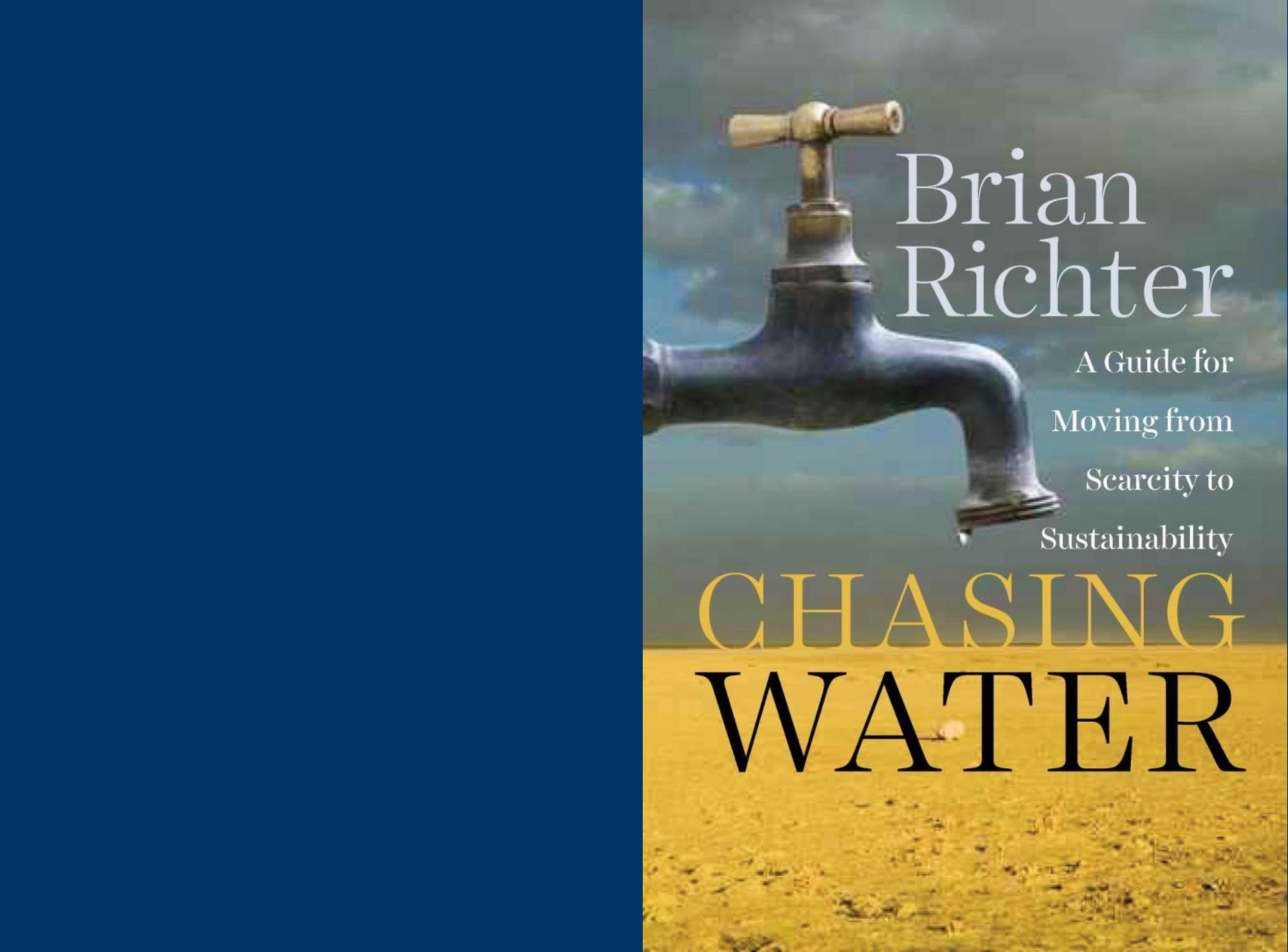


Colorado River Delta, Mexico





*Colorado River Delta, Mexico, June 2014
Photo: Cheryl Zook, National Geographic*

A brass faucet is the central focus, positioned on the left side of the frame. The faucet is dark and has a cross-shaped handle on top. The background is split horizontally: the top half shows a blue sky with soft, white clouds, and the bottom half shows a dry, yellowish-brown field. The overall mood is one of scarcity and environmental concern.

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Richter

A Guide for
Moving from
Scarcity to
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CHASING
WATER