



Water Regulation Services from Catchments

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PROGREEN

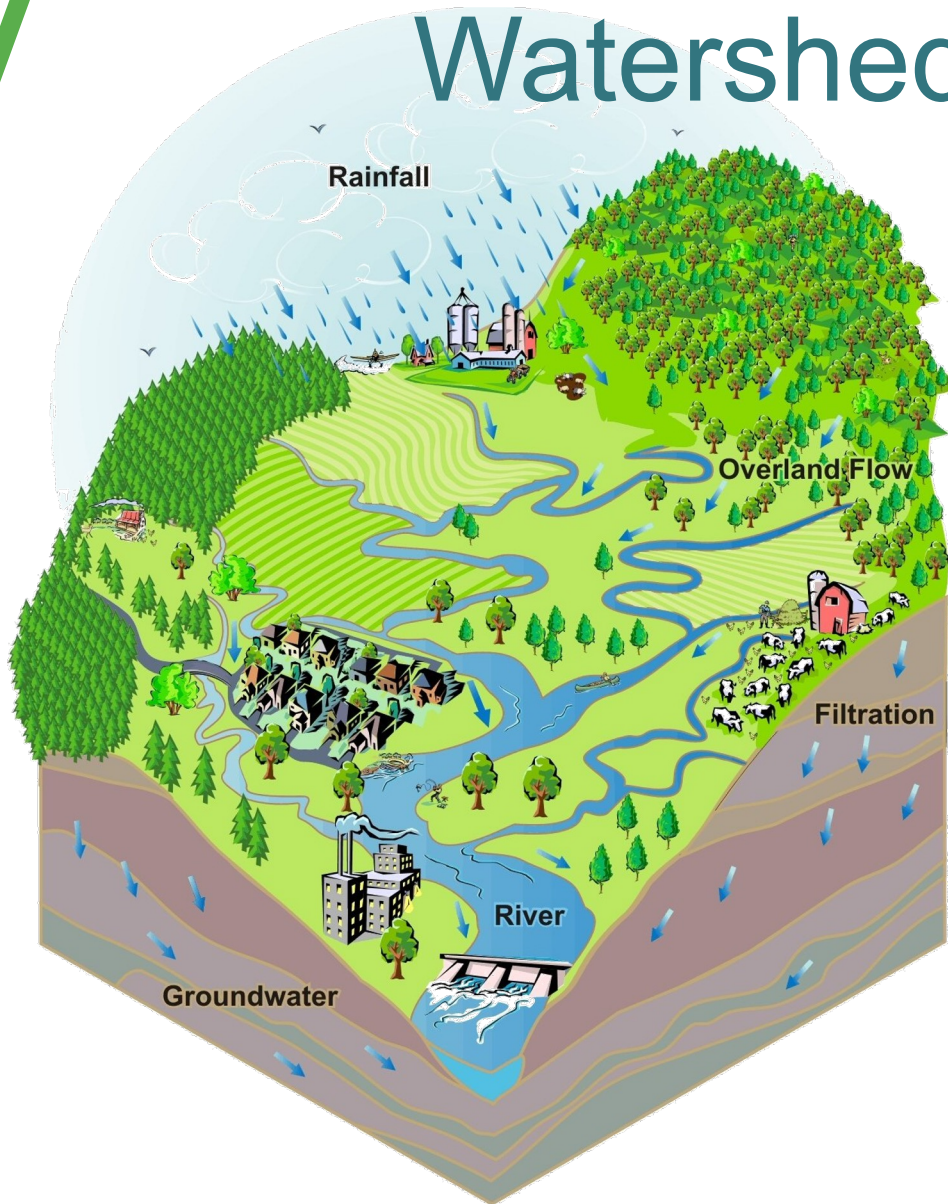
natural
capital
PROJECT

 ANCHOR
environmental

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Watersheds as natural capital



- Watersheds provide essential ecosystem services to downstream communities, irrigation projects, hydropower projects, and local residents.
- Watersheds regulate water flows, sediment loads, and nutrient inputs into wetlands and storage reservoirs.
- Communities and economies directly depend on the maintenance of such services.

Some key questions for water regulation

- How will land degradation affect the infiltration of water, runoff, and dry season flows?
- 3 • What areas produce the most runoff that can contribute to flooding risk?
- How might rangeland or cropland management and climate change affect these contributions?





Seasonal Water Yield Model

InVEST

integrated valuation of
ecosystem services
and tradeoffs

[https://naturalcapitalproject.stanford.edu/
software/invest-models/seasonal-water-
yield](https://naturalcapitalproject.stanford.edu/software/invest-models/seasonal-water-yield)

SWY differentiates between Quickflow and Baseflow

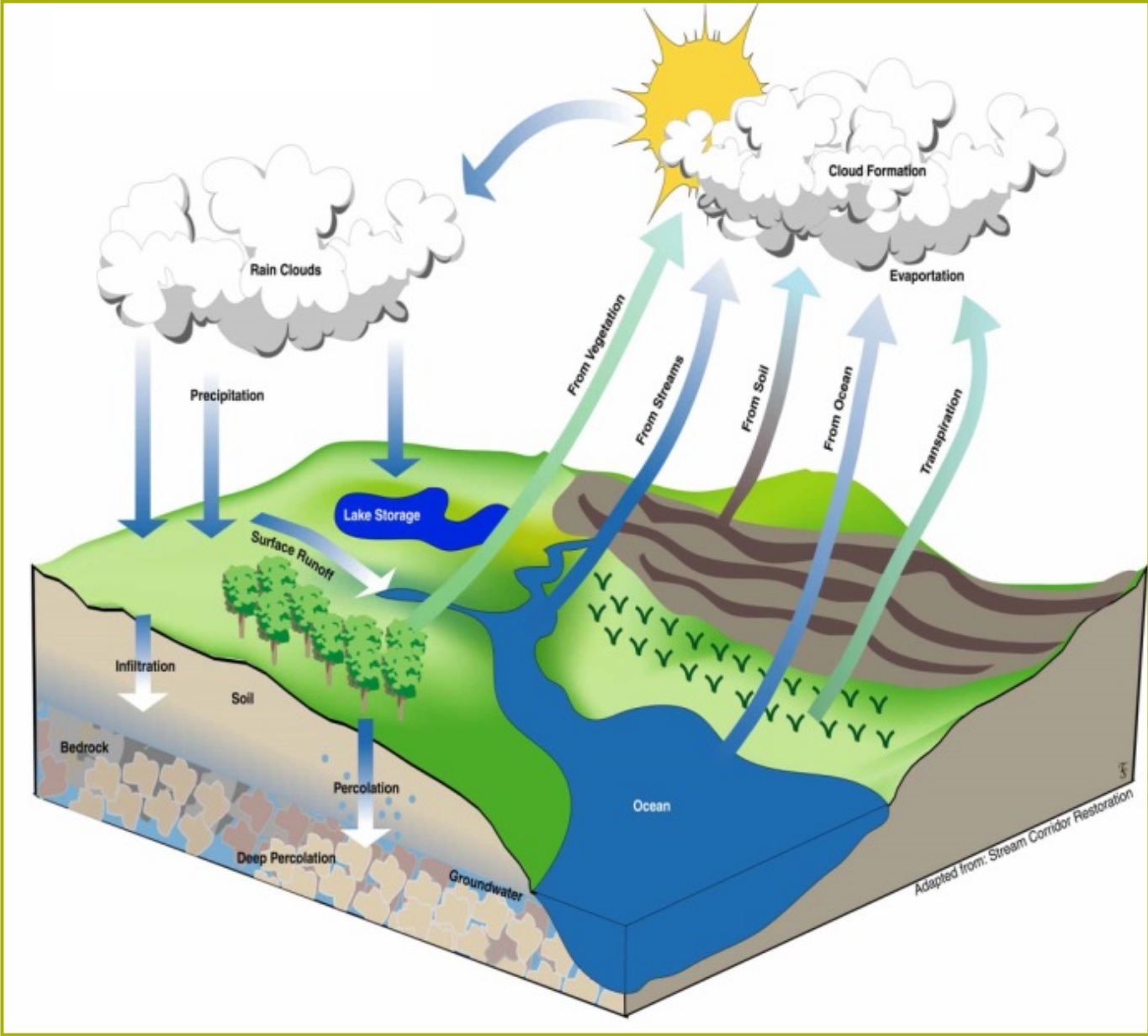
Quickflow – water reaching streams during or shortly after rain events (direct runoff)

Baseflow – water reaching streams later (between rain events; during dry season; residence times of months to years)

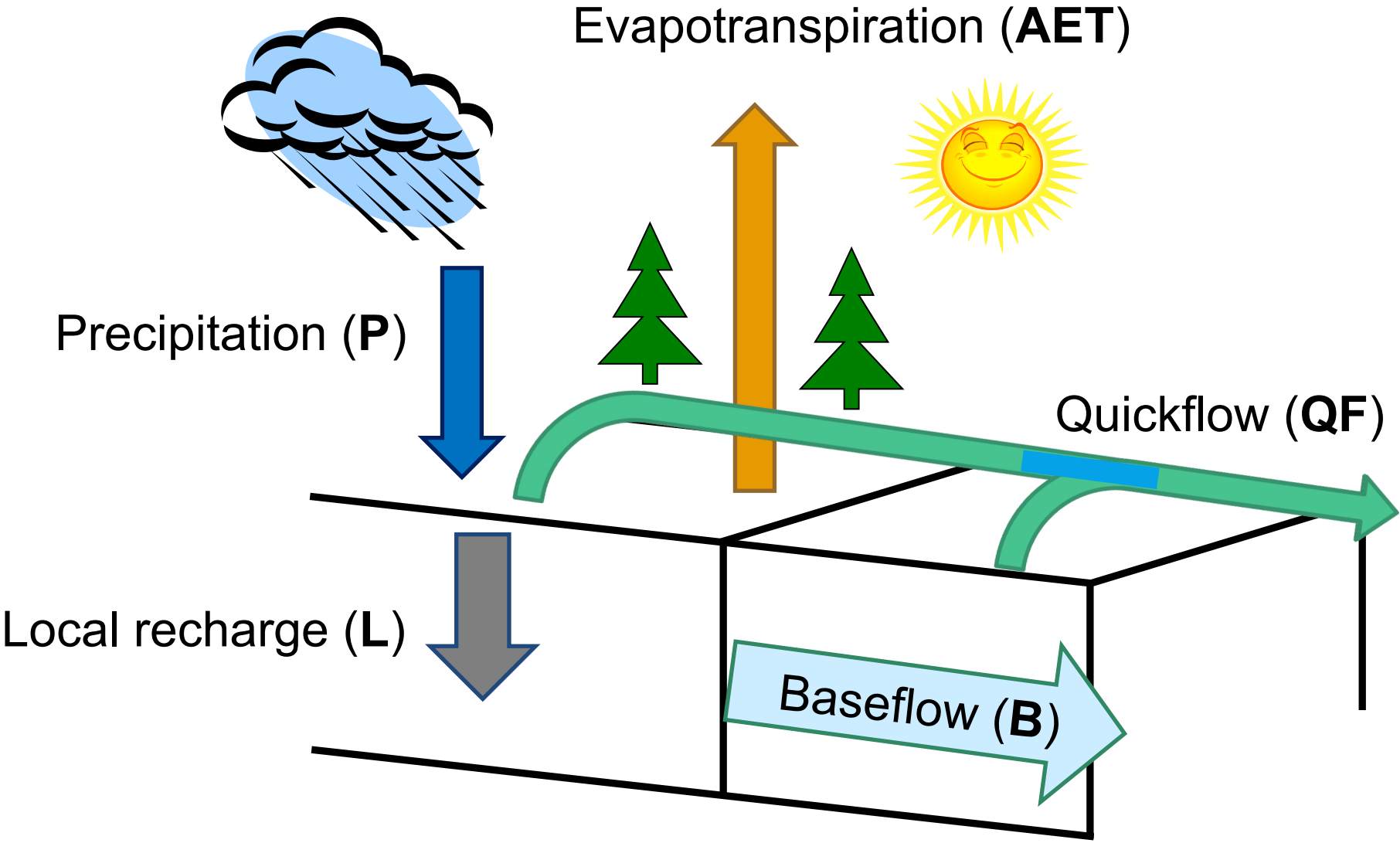


Water Balance

6



The Model



7

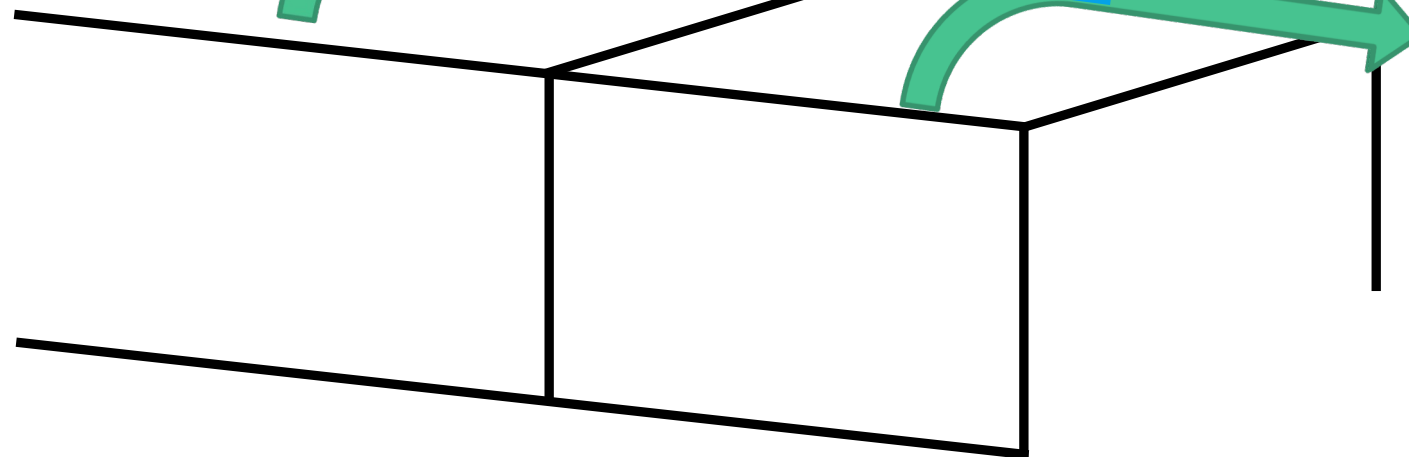
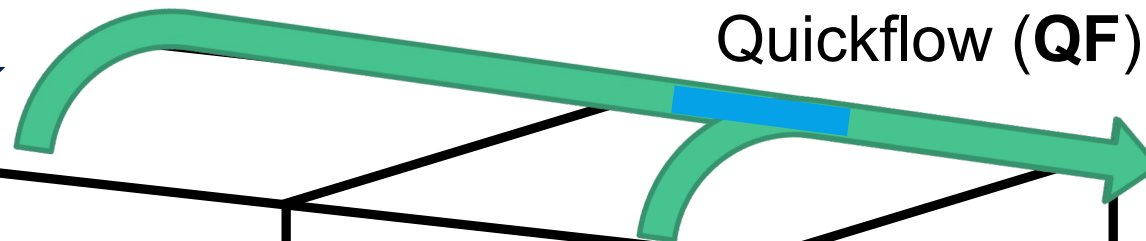
The Model



Precipitation (P)



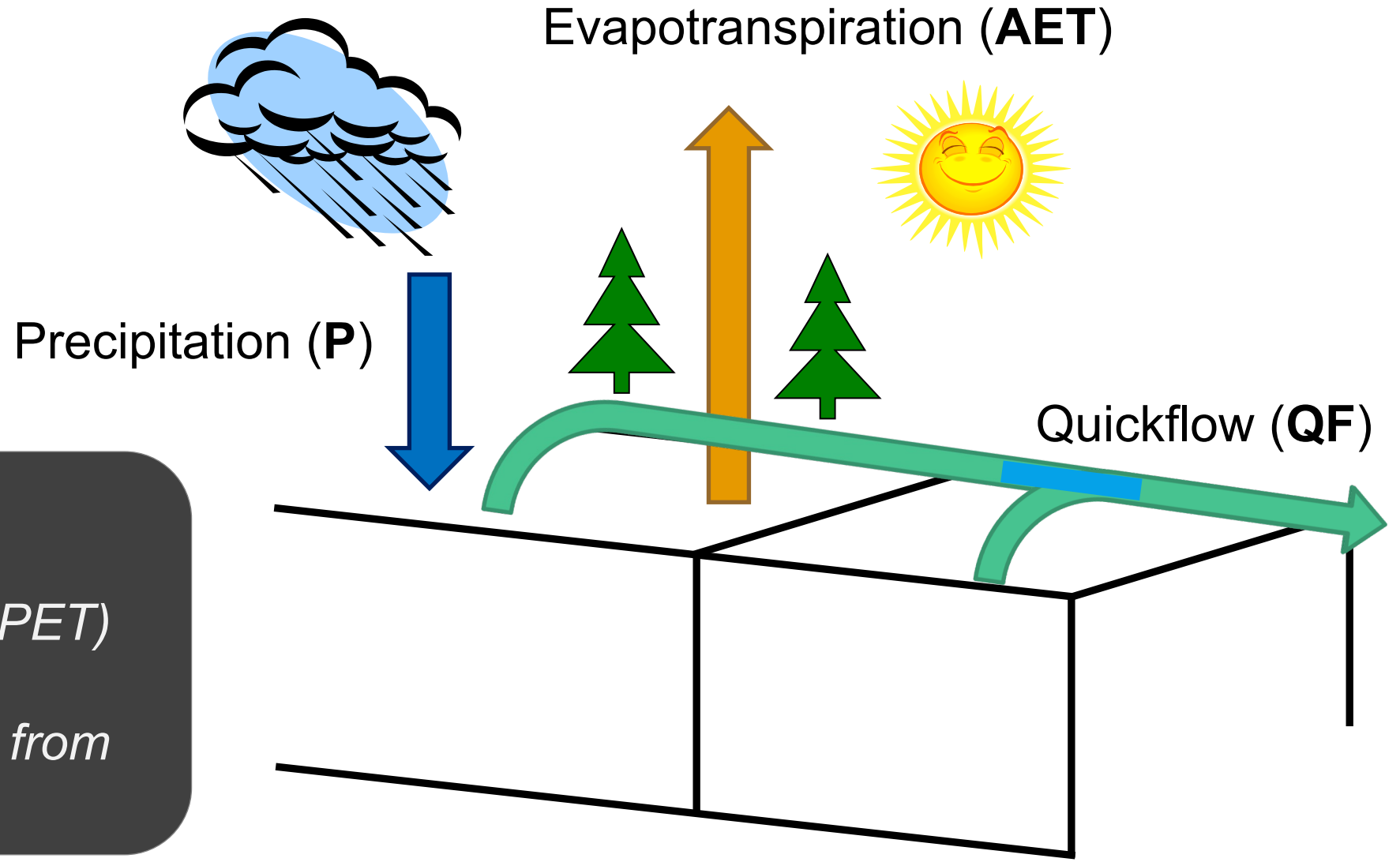
Quickflow (QF)



QF is a function of:

- *Precipitation Depth*
- *# Precip Events*
- *Curve Number*

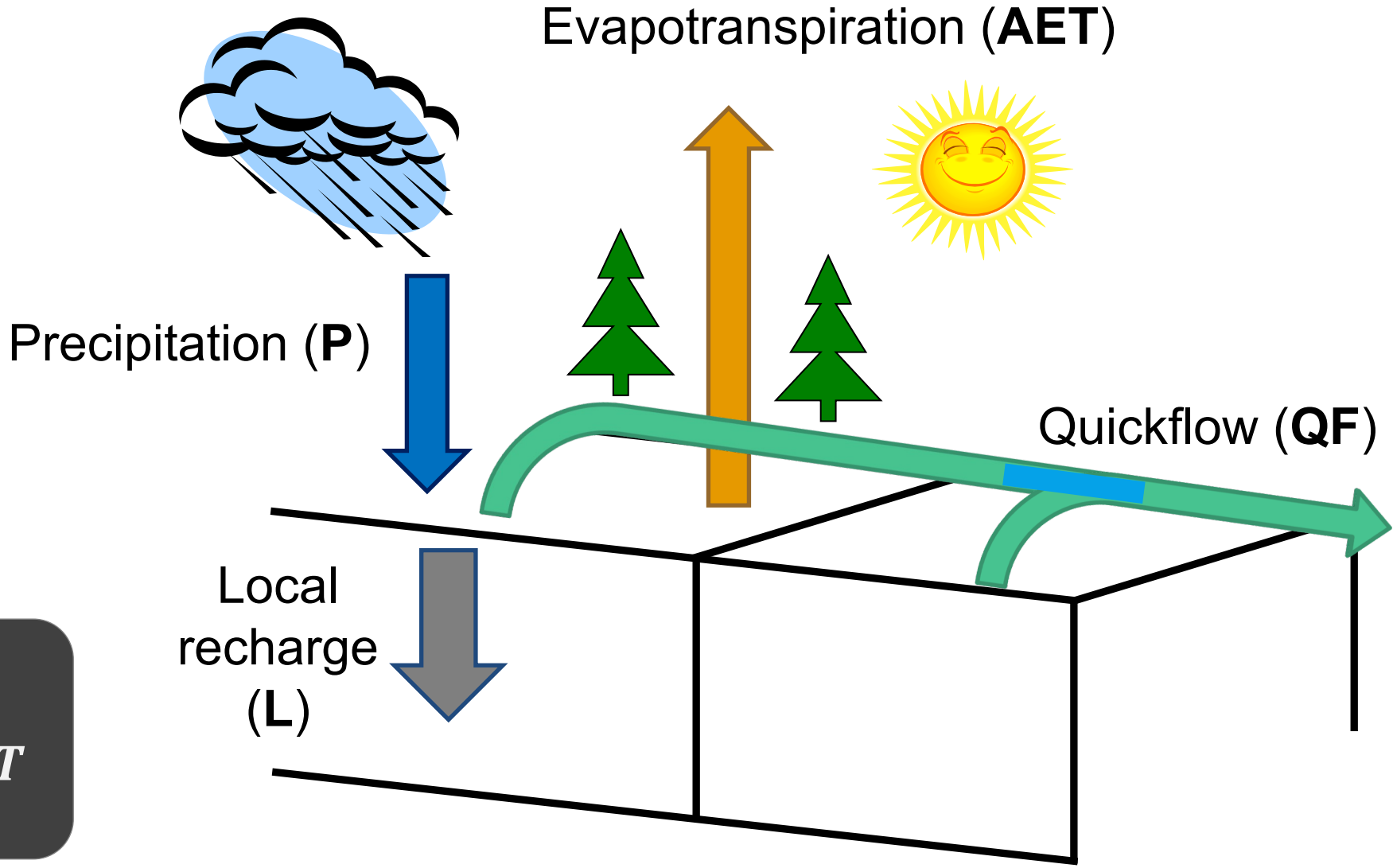
The Model



AET is limited by:

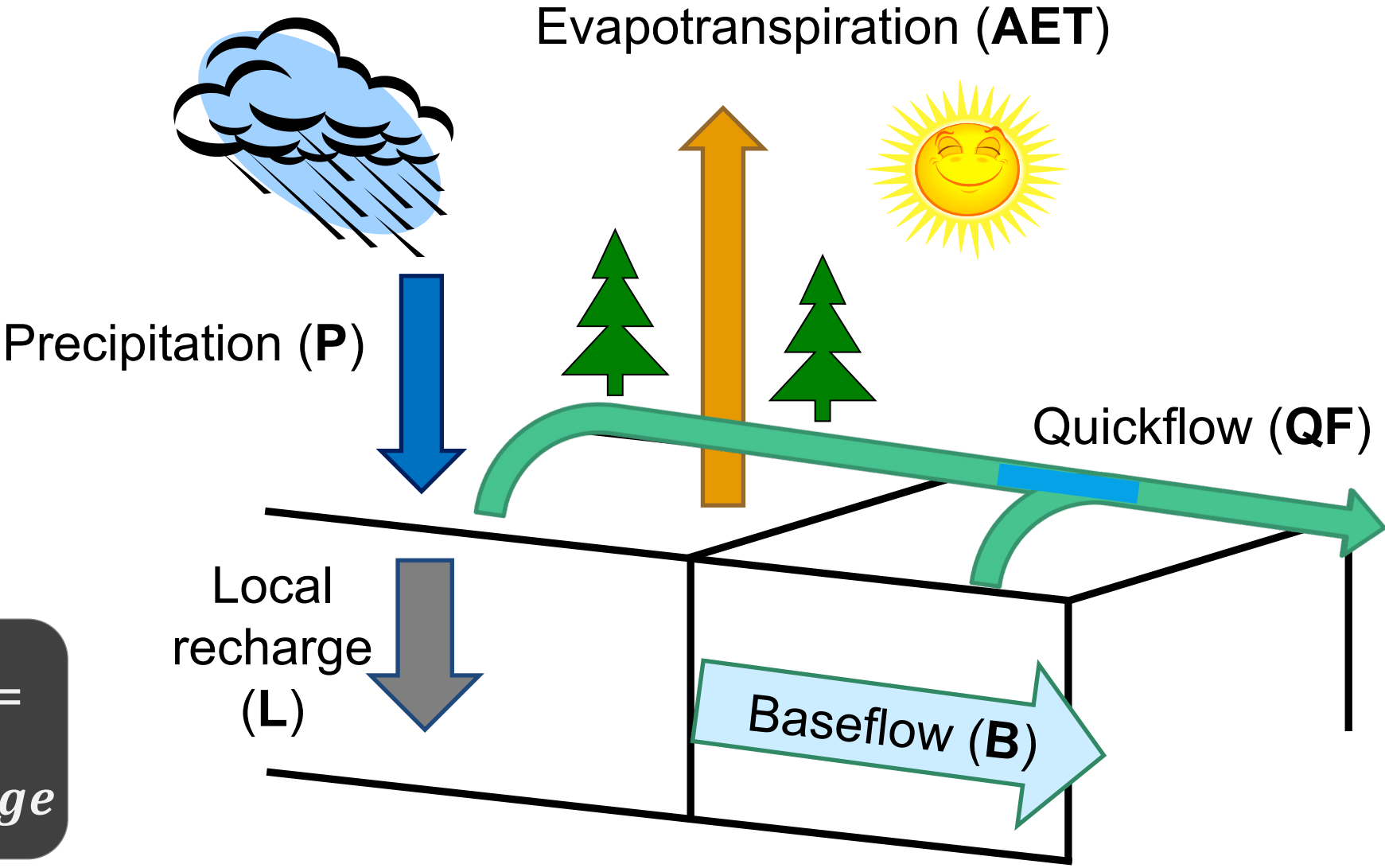
- *Plant demand (PET)*
OR
- *Available water from upslope*

The Model



Local recharge:
$$L = P - QF - AET$$

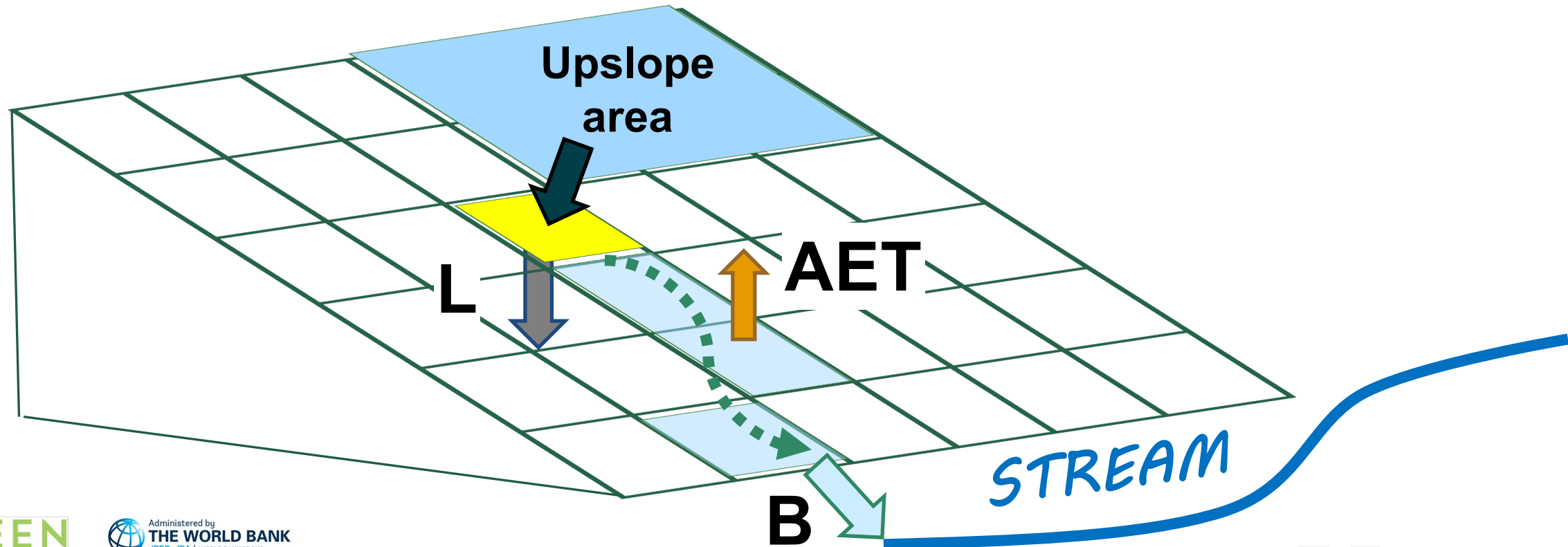
The Model



B_{sum} at the stream = Σ Local recharge

The Model

- **Local recharge (L)** – Potential contribution to Baseflow
- **Baseflow (B)** – Total flow actually reaching stream



Limitations

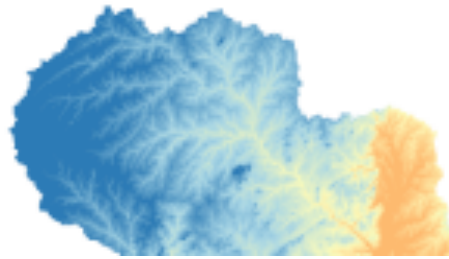
- Monthly average Quickflow, annual Baseflow
- Baseflow is a relative index only, not absolute
- Simplified flow routing (upslope contribution to AET)



Model Inputs



Watershed
Area of interest



Topography
DEM,
Threshold flow accumulation



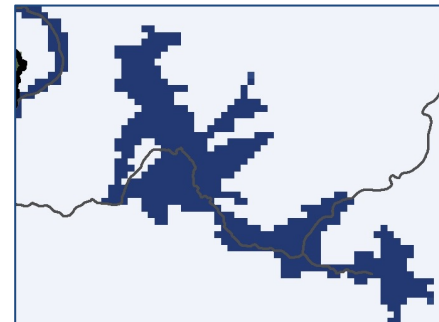
Land Use/Land Cover
Curve numbers,
Evapotranspiration coefficients



Climate (monthly)
Precipitation,
evapotranspiration,
of rain events



Soils
Hydrologic soil groups



Optional
Climate zones,
recharge layer



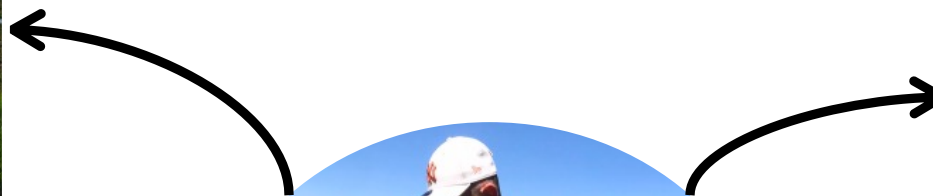
Questions?



Scenario analysis basics

What are scenarios?

- Scenarios are simplified representations of possible futures



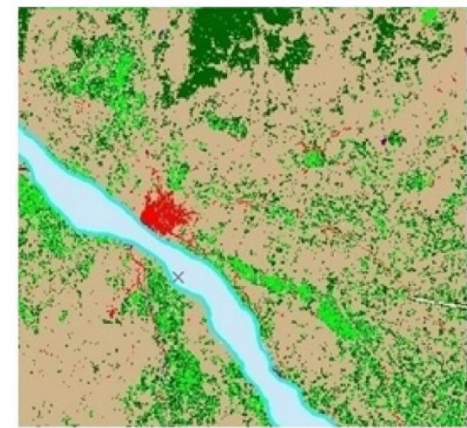
What are scenarios?

- Scenarios can take many forms
 - Narratives
 - Numbers
 - Drawings
 - Maps



Approaches to create scenarios

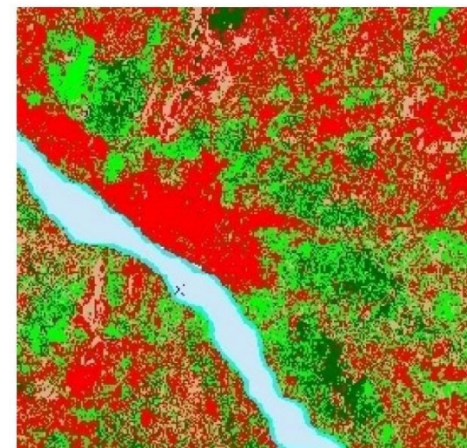
- Scenarios can be developed using various approaches
 - Modelling techniques
 - Participatory methods
 - Stakeholders
 - Technical experts
 - GIS processing
 - Or some combination



LULC IN THE YEAR 1973



LULC IN THE YEAR 2014

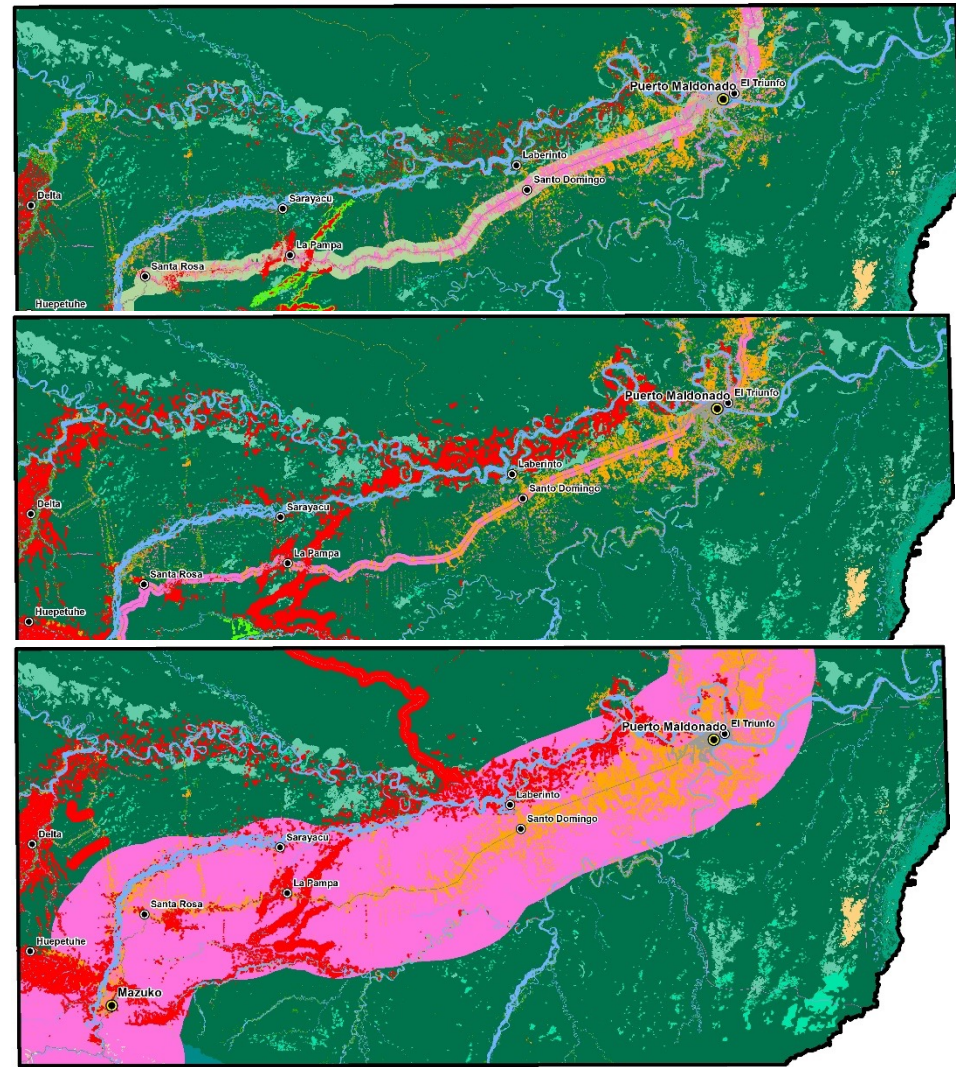
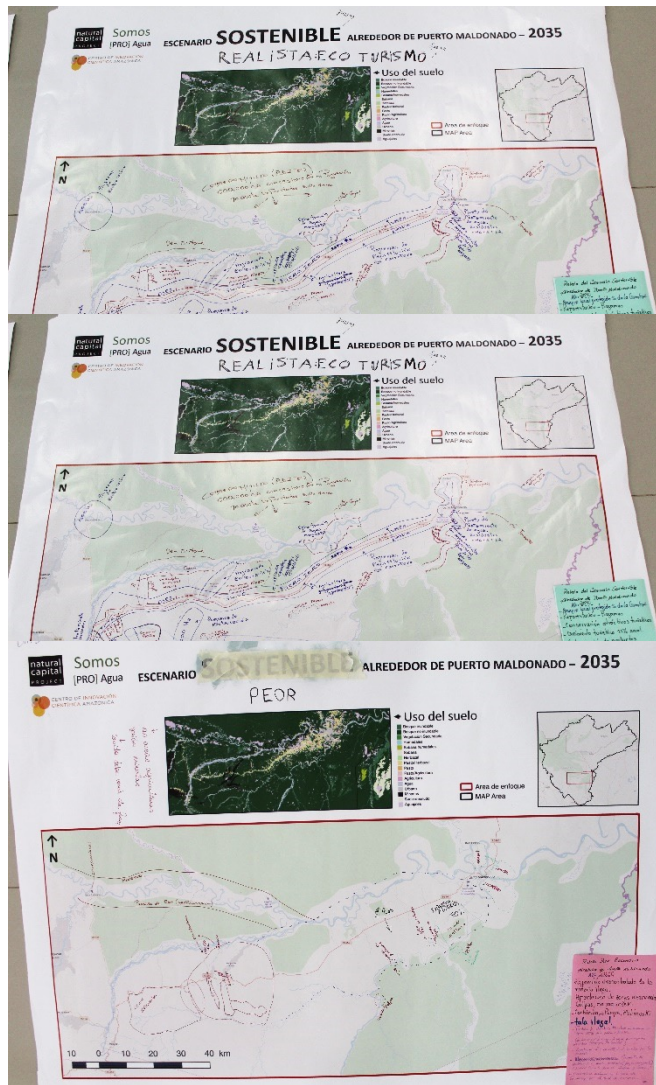


LULC IN THE YEAR 2040

1. Restoration scenario

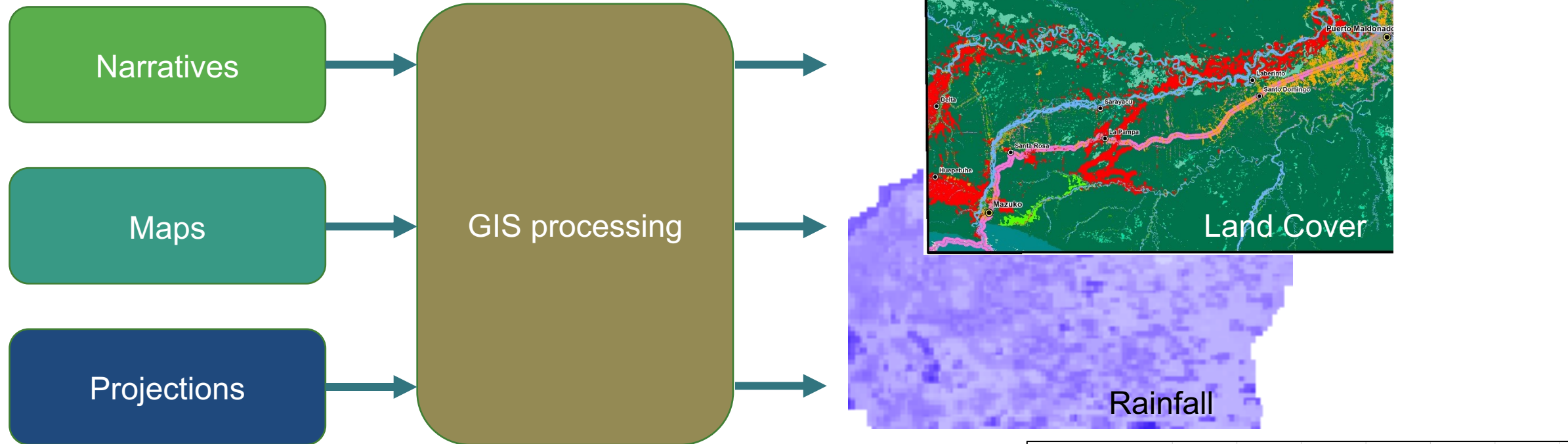
2. Moderate development + restoration

3. Degraded scenario



Stakeholder-drawn maps + Population projections + GIS processing

From scenarios to model inputs



Tables +
Parameters

description	lucode	Kc_1	Kc_2	Kc_3	Kc_4	Kc_5	Kc_6
Urban	111	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Pasture	231	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75
Mosaic	241	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
Secondary Vegetation	323	0.87	0.87	0.87	0.87	0.87	0.87
Barren	333	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Water	413	1.05	1.05	1.05	1.05	1.05	1.05
Wetlands	512	1.05	1.05	1.05	1.05	1.05	1.05
Crops	2211	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
Forest	31111	0.88	0.88	0.88	0.88	0.88	0.88
Grasslands	32112	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75
Mangroves	600000	1.02	1.02	1.02	1.02	1.02	1.02
Seagrass	610000	0	0	0	0	0	0