



PEER Cycle 4 - Transboundary water management  
adaptation in the Amudarya basin to climate change  
uncertainties



**Transboundary water management adaptation in the Amudarya basin  
to climate change uncertainties**

**Planning zone model**

**Report on positions**

**3.1.2.10. Finalizing planning zone testing for 2010-2015**

**Calculations of various scenarios for 2016-2055**

**4.1.1 Planning zone model and user manual**

Project manager

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## **1 Objectives and tasks**

1. Finalizing planning zone model testing for a base period of 2010-2015
2. Calculations of various combinations of scenarios for 2016-2055:
  - Calculation methodology
  - Results of calculation by the planning zone model for 2016-2055
3. Developing a user manual for planning zone model.

## 2 Finalizing planning zone model testing for a base period of 2010-2015

The testing methodology consists in comparison of simulated and actual values of major indicators in the model.

More detailed description of the methodology and its automation for testing the planning zone model was given in the previous report (position 2.8.3. Testing).

Figures 2.1 and 2.2 show the testing results for the Surkhandarya planning zone and “Total water intake” indicator.

The testing results for other planning zones are available on <http://cawater-info.net/pzm/basic/web> in the section “Analysis of simulated data” (Figure 2.3).

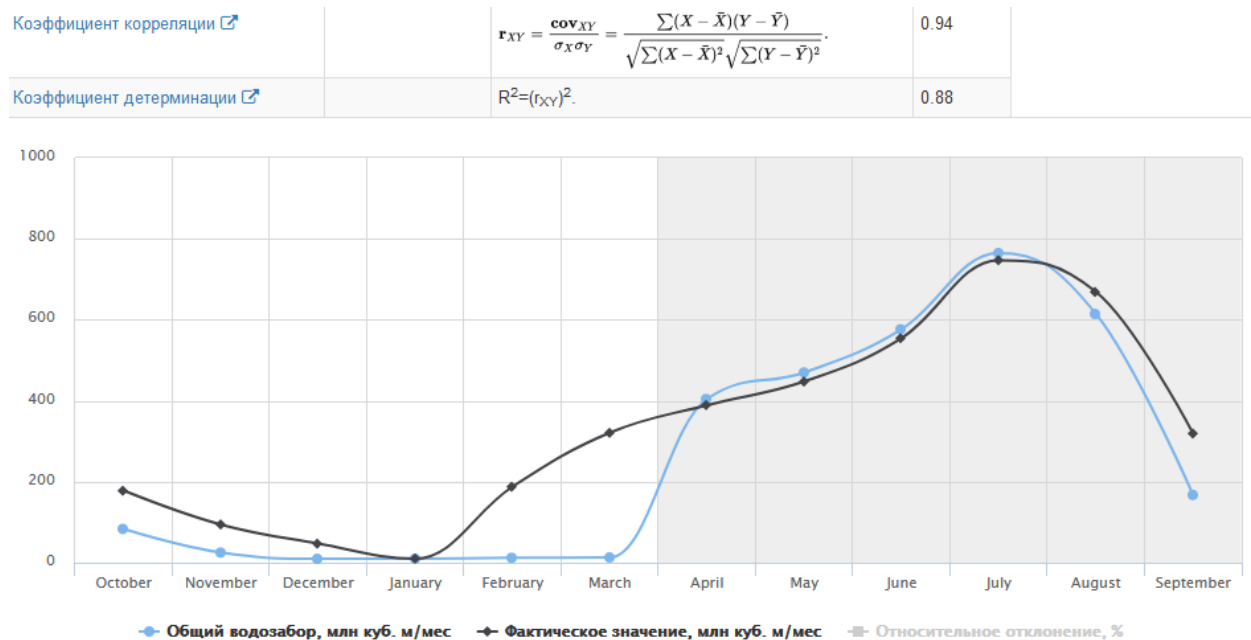


Figure 2.1

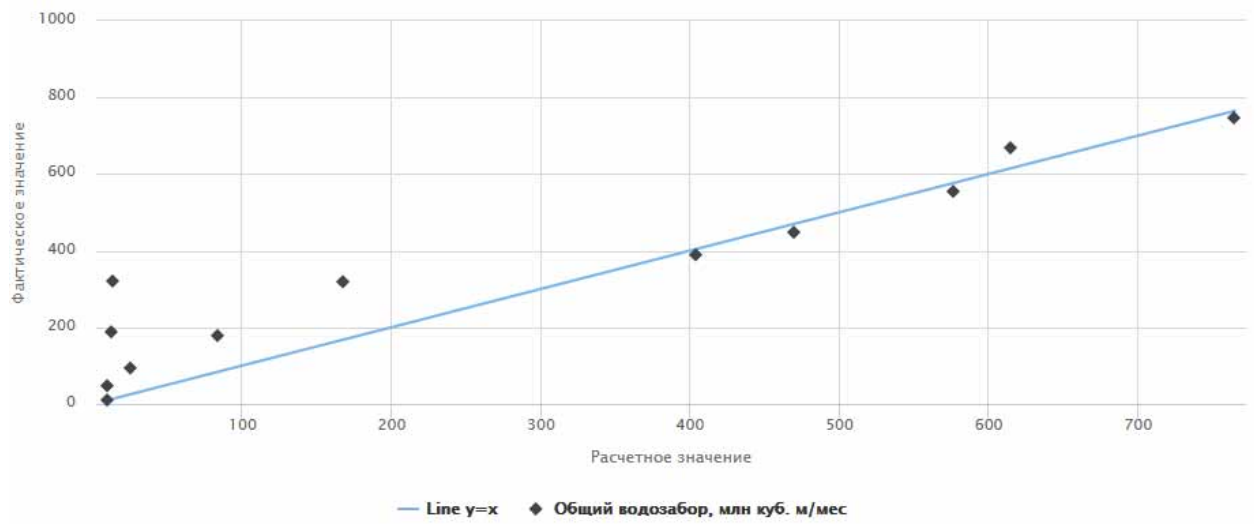


Figure 2.2

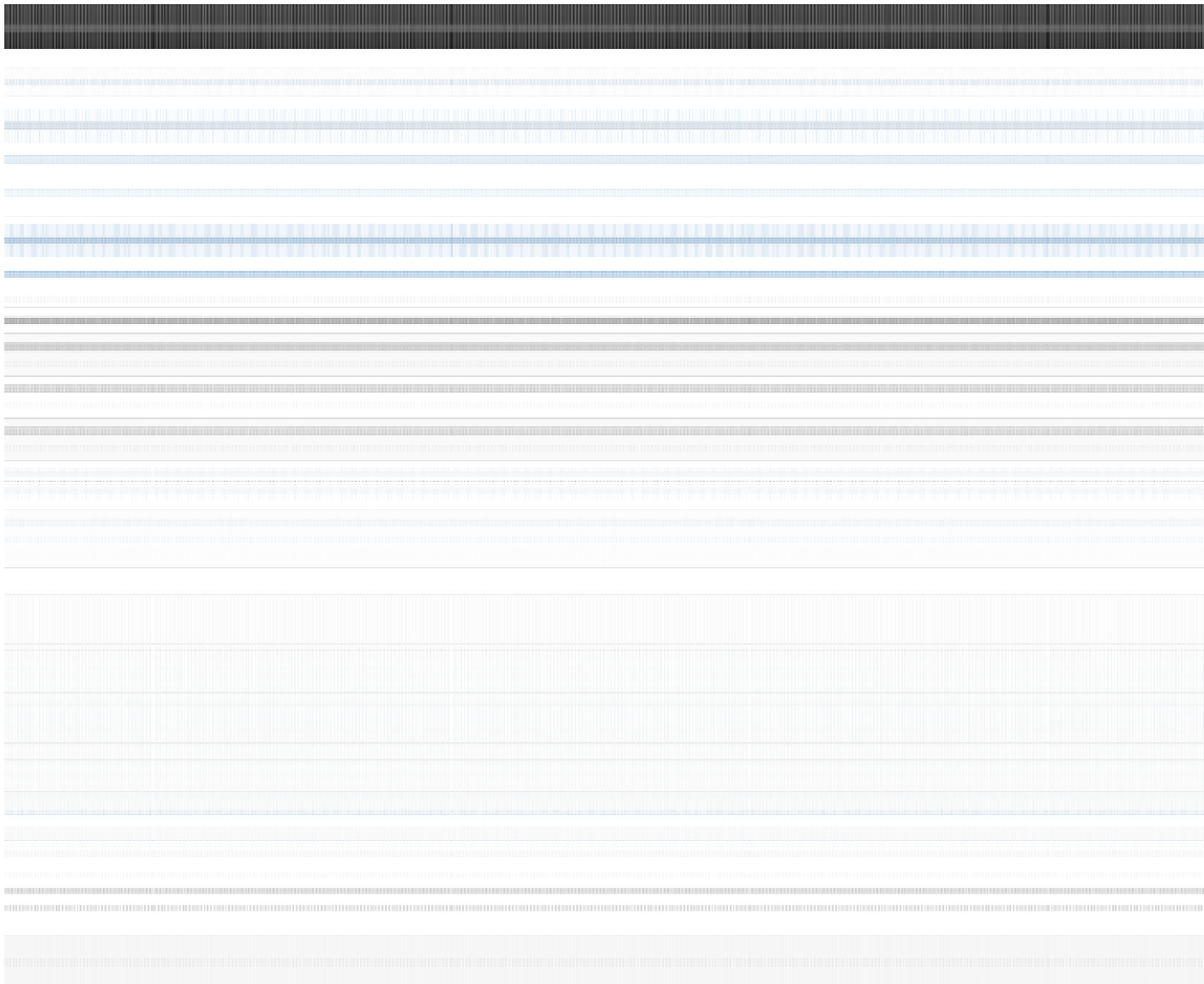


Figure 2.3

### 3. Calculations of various combinations of scenarios for 2016-2055

#### 3.1 Calculation methodology

Calculations for 2016-2055 are made for various combinations of scenarios in the planning zone model. The graph of the system of scenarios is shown in Figure 3.1. The Figure shows that the user can enable/disable climate scenario and choose one of the scenarios – Food Security and Diet change (FSD), Export-oriented Sustainable Adaptation (ESA) or Business As Usual (BAU). The Figure also shows that 8 combinations of scenarios are available for the user.

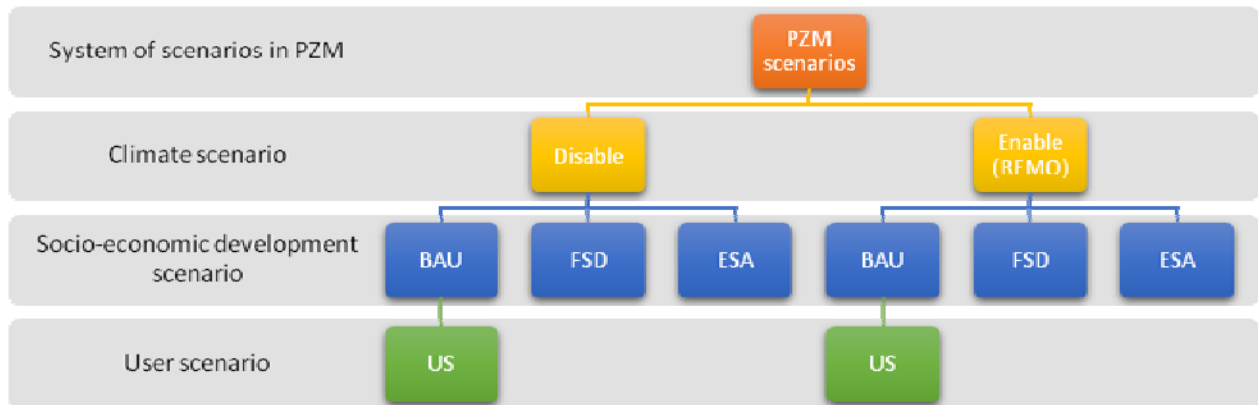


Figure 3.1

The User scenario (US) is based on BAU scenario, with the opportunity to modify input data in the planning zone model (Figure 3.2, indicators of the User scenario).

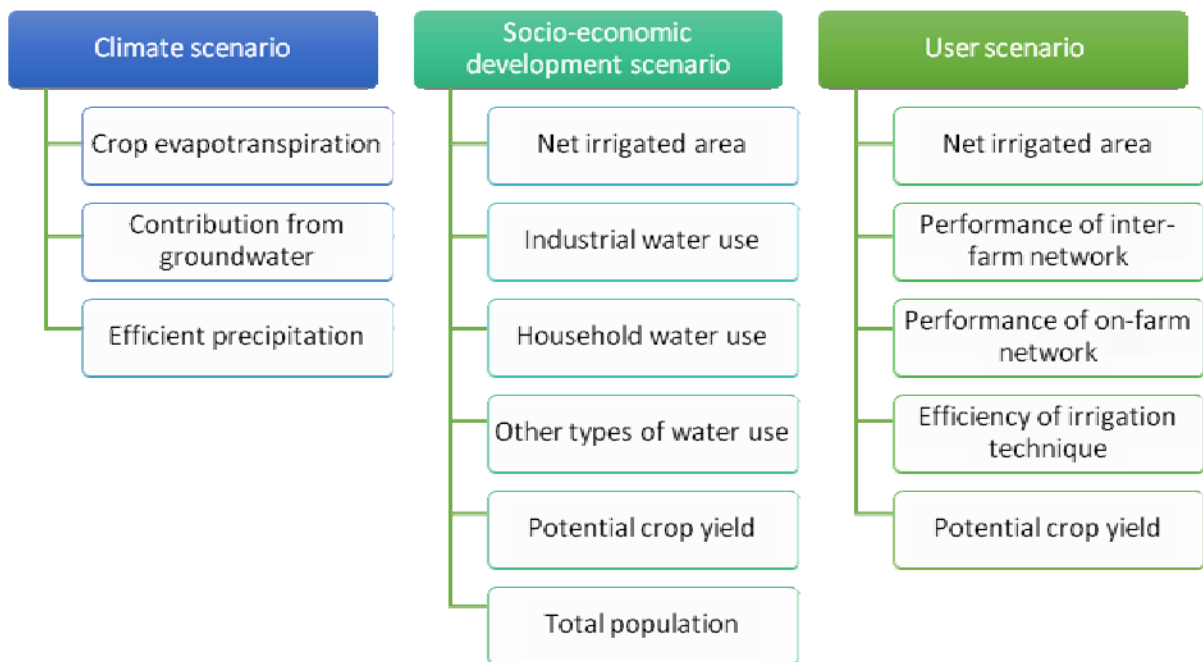


Figure 3.2

The system of scenarios in the planning zone model also includes water and innovation scenarios. The respective scenario is selected via the client interface of the planning zone model on <http://cawater-info.net/pzm/basic/web>.

The water scenario is selected via the coefficient of provision of water withdrawal limit from transboundary sources (Figure 3.3). This coefficient of provision varies from 5% to 100% with a 5% increment.



Figure 3.3

The innovation scenario is selected via respective control element (Figure 3.4).



Figure 3.4

In algorithms of the planning zone model, the innovation scenario is determined through indicators of the area with innovative irrigation and efficiency of innovative irrigation technique. Thus, performance of irrigation network and irrigation technique in planning zone is calculated by the following formulas:

Efficiency of irrigation technique  $n3_c(y,z,c)$

$$n3_{c(y,z,c)} = \frac{n3_{reg_c} * (F_c - F_{inn_c}) + n3_{inn_c} * F_{inn_c}}{F_c}$$

where  $n3_{reg_c}(y,z,c)$  – Efficiency of traditional irrigation technique,

$n3_{inn_c}(y,z,c)$  – Efficiency of innovative irrigation technique,

$F_c(y,z,c)$  – Irrigated area,

$F_{inn_c}(y,z,c)$  – Area with innovative irrigation.

Efficiency of irrigation technique  $n3(y,z)$  in given planning zone

$$n3(y,z) = \frac{\sum(n3_c * F_c)}{\sum F_c}$$

Performance of irrigation network and irrigation technique  $n(y,z)$  in given planning zone

$$n(y,z) = n1 * n2 * n3$$

where  $n1(y,z)$  – Efficiency of inter-farm network,

$n2(y,z)$  - Efficiency of on-farm network.

Thus, 120 combinations of scenarios are available for the user, including water and innovation scenarios:

*Number of combinations of scenarios = (climate=2) \* (water=10) \* (economic=3) \* (innovation=2) = 120.*

### **3.2 Results of calculation by the planning zone model for 2016-2055**

The results of calculation by the planning zone model for 2016-2055 are shown in tables and figures below for 10 main combinations of scenarios. Those results are given for the Khorezm planning zone; other results are available on <http://cawater-info.net/pzm/basic/web> in the section “Model calculations” (Figure 2.3).

The calculation results are provided for the following main indicators: crop water requirements for the growing season, water deficit during the growing season, revenue in irrigated agriculture, revenue losses in irrigated agriculture, irrigated land productivity, and irrigation water productivity. For each indicator, the average, the maximum, and frequency of occurrence of absolute value, which is higher than the average, are calculated.

Table 3.1 shows the results of calculation of crop water requirements and water deficit during the growing season.

The diagram in Figure 3.5 shows the relationship between the average crop water requirements during the growing season 2016-2055 and 10 main combinations of scenarios.

Figures 3.6 and 3.7 show the curves of crop water requirements and water deficit during the growing season for three main combinations of scenarios: 75% BAU, 75% FSD with innovations, and 75% ESA with innovations.



Table 3.1

№	Combination of scenarios	Crop water requirements during the growing season, mcm			Water deficit during the growing season, mcm		
		Average	Max	Freq	Average	Max	Freq
1	75% BAU	2,744.46	3,246.89	0.49	463.95	762.11	0.49
2	100% BAU	2,744.46	3,246.89	0.49	139.11	249.99	0.57
3	75% FSD	3,003.40	3,514.41	0.46	691.97	1053.42	0.46
4	75% FSD with innovations	2,894.78	3,367.44	0.40	606.18	917.32	0.46
5	100% FSD	3,003.40	3,514.41	0.46	263.24	449.41	0.51
6	100% FSD with innovations	2,894.78	3,367.44	0.40	218.63	366.17	0.49
7	75% ESA	2,980.67	3,499.39	0.49	668.35	1015.65	0.46
8	75% ESA with innovations	2,827.38	3,298	0.40	549.57	830.85	0.49
9	100% ESA	2,980.67	3,499.39	0.49	247.00	422.46	0.54
10	100% ESA with innovations	2,827.38	3,298	0.40	189.87	325.4	0.54

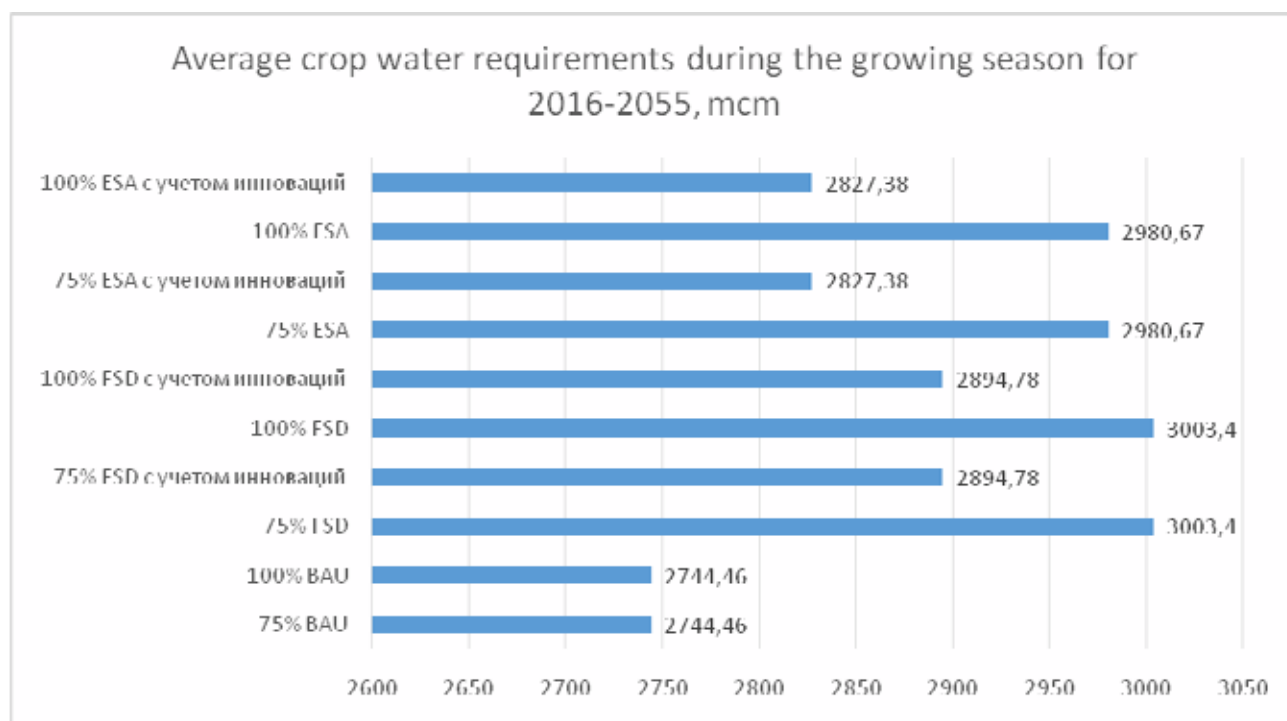


Figure 3.5

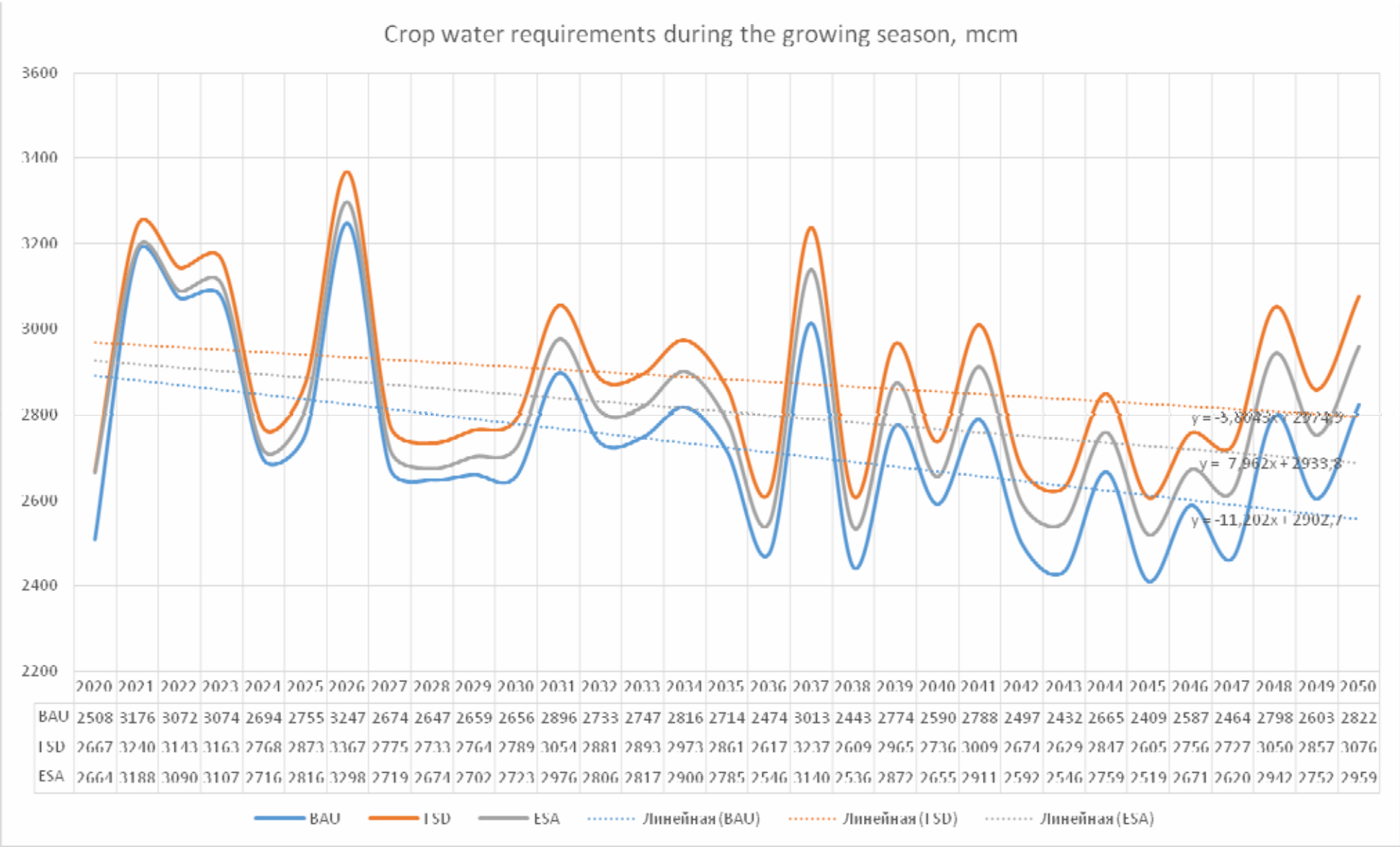


Figure 3.6

Water deficit during the growing season, mcm

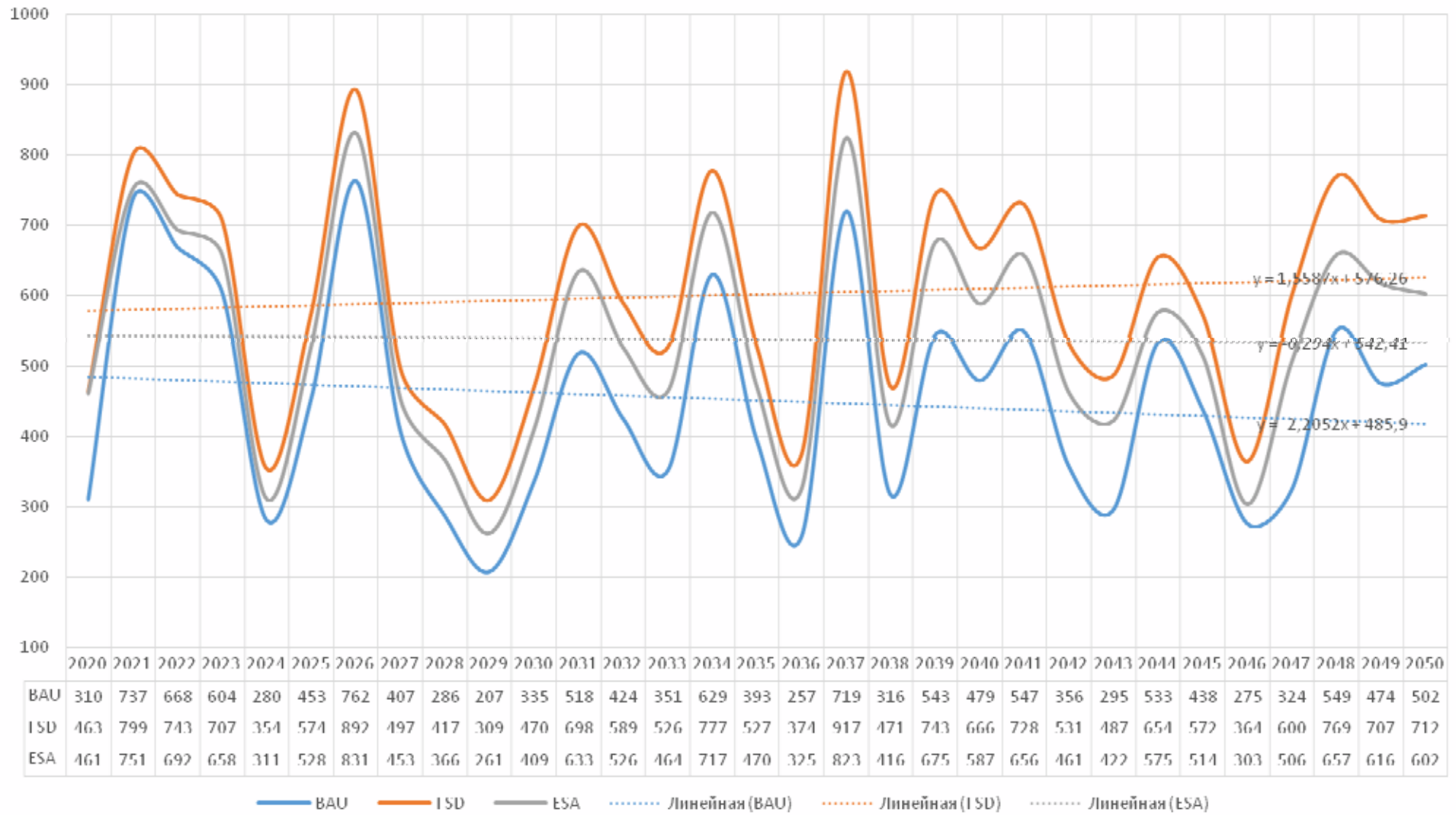


Figure 3.7

Table 3.2 shows the results of calculation of revenue and its losses in irrigated agriculture.

Figure 3.8 shows the relationship between the average revenue in irrigated agriculture over 2016-2055 and the 10 main combinations of scenarios.

Figures 3.9 and 3.10 show the curve of revenue and its losses in irrigated agriculture for three main combinations of scenarios: 75% BAU, 75% FSD with innovations, and 75% ESA with innovations.

Table 3.3 shows the results of calculation of irrigated land and irrigation water productivity.

Figure 3.11 shows the relationship between the average productivity of irrigated agriculture over 2016-2055 and the 10 main combinations of scenarios.

Figures 3.12 and 3.13 show the curves of irrigated land and irrigation water productivity for three main combinations of scenarios: 75% BAU, 75% FSD with innovations, and 75% ESA with innovations.

Table 3.2

№	Combination of scenarios	Revenue in irrigated agriculture, M\$			Revenue losses in irrigated agriculture, M\$		
		Average	Max	Freq	Average	Max	Freq
1	75% BAU	442.73	496.68	0.54	59.10	94.22	0.51
2	100% BAU	490.89	530.64	0.54	10.94	22.45	0.34
3	75% FSD	596.46	817.80	0.54	129.11	217.27	0.43
4	75% FSD with innovations	689.76	968.59	0.54	128.18	216.17	0.43
5	100% FSD	691.86	942.31	0.54	33.71	78.35	0.34
6	100% FSD with innovations	788.73	1,102.99	0.54	29.21	76.54	0.40
7	75% ESA	687.22	1,016.29	0.54	141.08	252.49	0.43
8	75% ESA with innovations	862.70	1,316.47	0.54	139.95	254.05	0.43
9	100% ESA	793.59	1,197.37	0.54	34.70	83.57	0.34
10	100% ESA with innovations	974.17	1,528.28	0.54	28.47	80.66	0.34

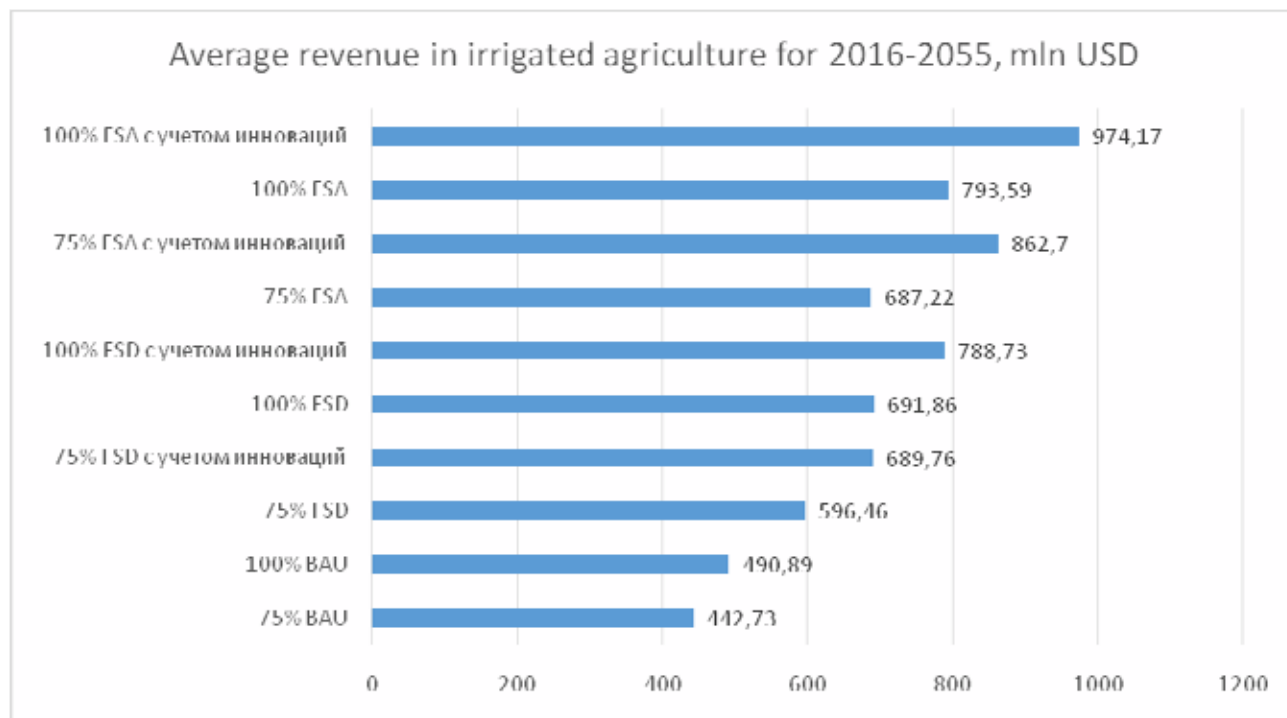


Figure 3.8

Revenue in irrigated agriculture, mln USD

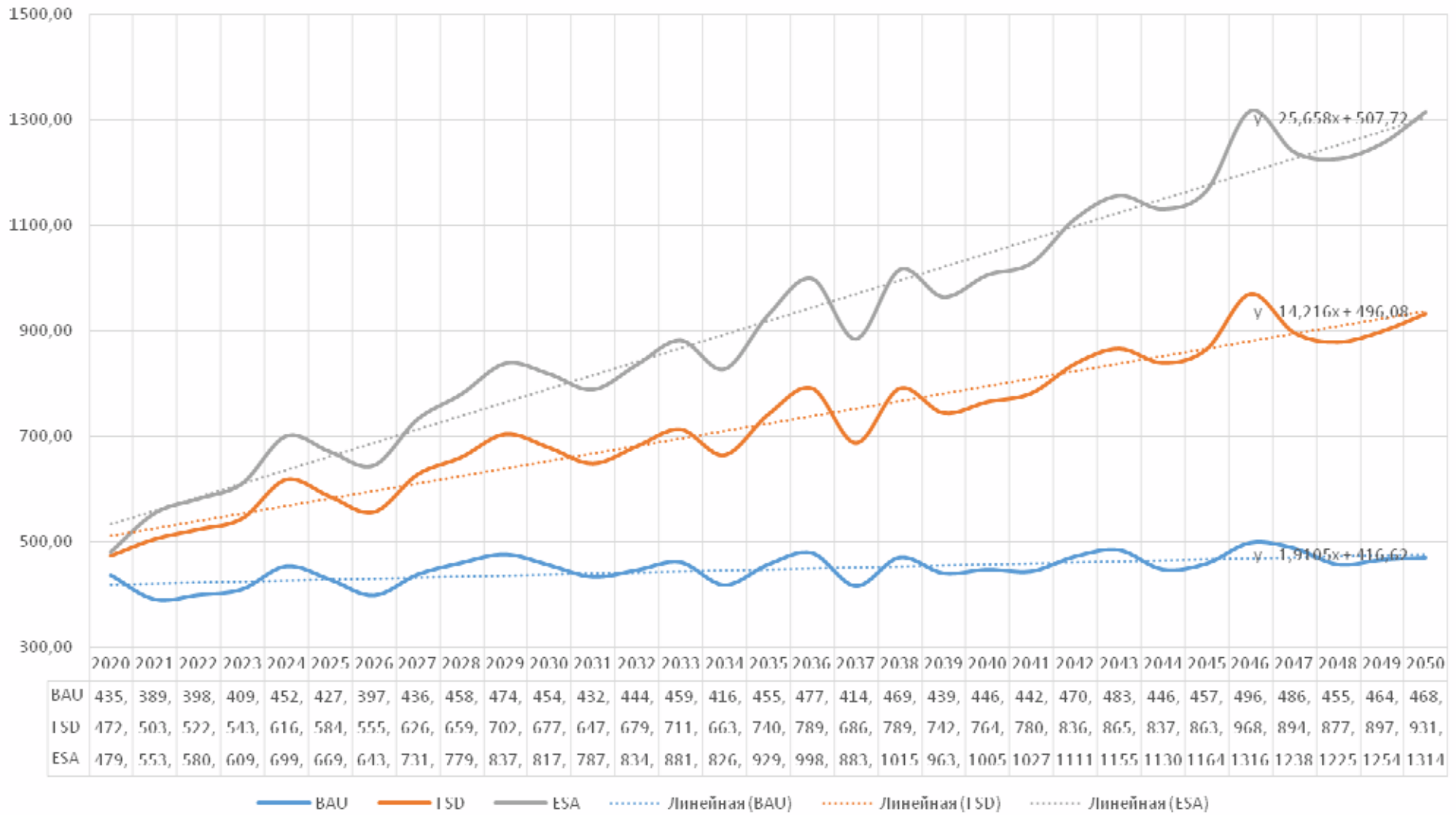


Figure 3.9

Revenue losses in irrigated agriculture, mln USD

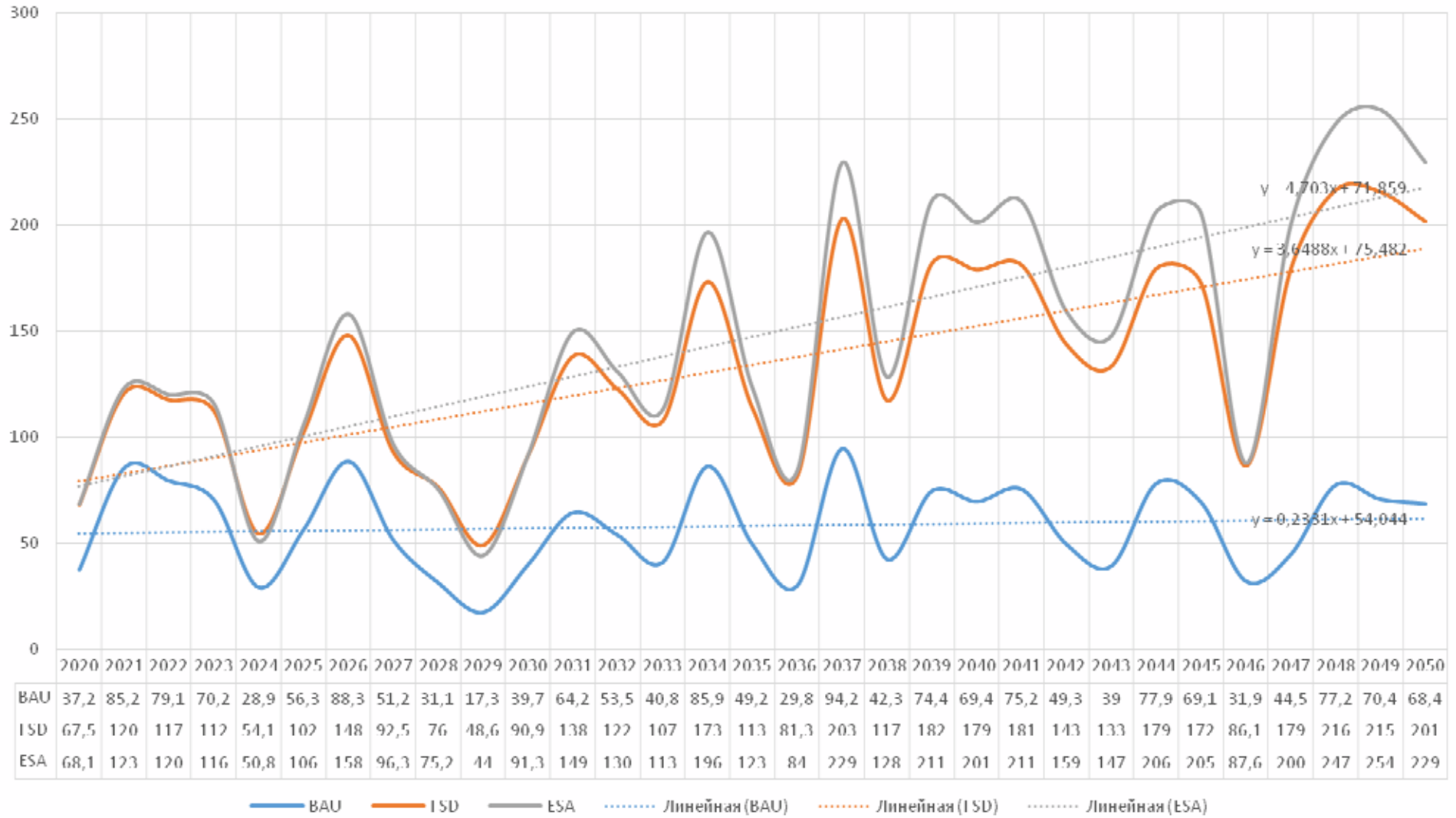


Figure 3.10

Table 3.3

№	Combination of scenarios	Irrigated land productivity, \$/ha			Irrigation water productivity, \$/m <sup>3</sup>		
		Average	Max	Freq	Average	Max	Freq
1	75% BAU	1,829.36	2,033.69	0.54	0.20	0.23	0.49
2	100% BAU	2,028.35	2,165.39	0.46	0.19	0.23	0.60
3	75% FSD	2,436.26	3,338.74	0.49	0.26	0.36	0.43
4	75% FSD with innovations	2,817.36	3,954.34	0.49	0.30	0.42	0.43
5	100% FSD	2,825.92	3,846.17	0.49	0.26	0.35	0.43
6	100% FSD with innovations	3,221.59	4,501.99	0.51	0.30	0.42	0.49
7	75% ESA	2,806.90	4,149.08	0.46	0.30	0.44	0.43
8	75% ESA with innovations	3,523.64	5,374.6	0.49	0.38	0.59	0.43
9	100% ESA	3,241.38	4,887.21	0.46	0.29	0.44	0.43
10	100% ESA with innovations	3,978.95	6,237.86	0.51	0.38	0.58	0.43

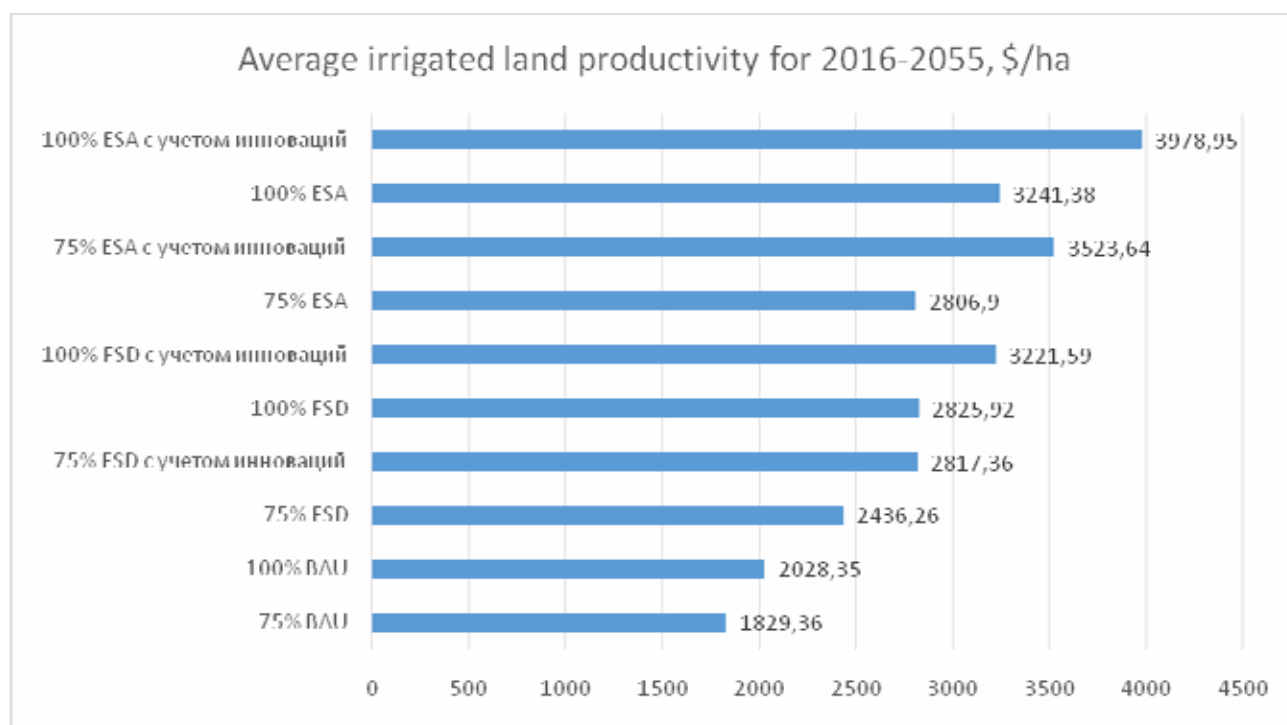


Figure 3.11



### Irrigated land productivity, \$/ha

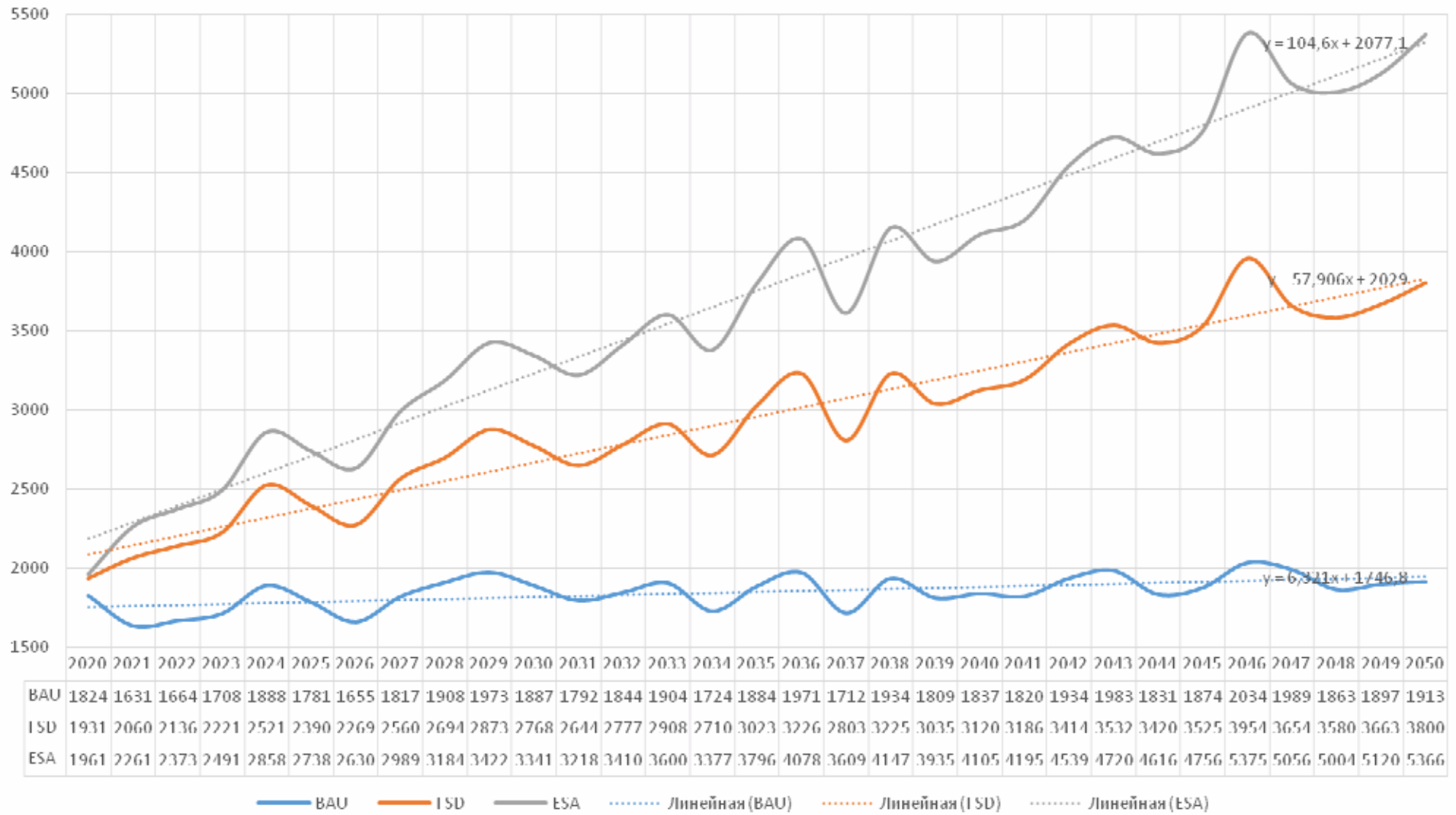


Figure 3.12

Irrigation water productivity, \$/m<sup>3</sup>

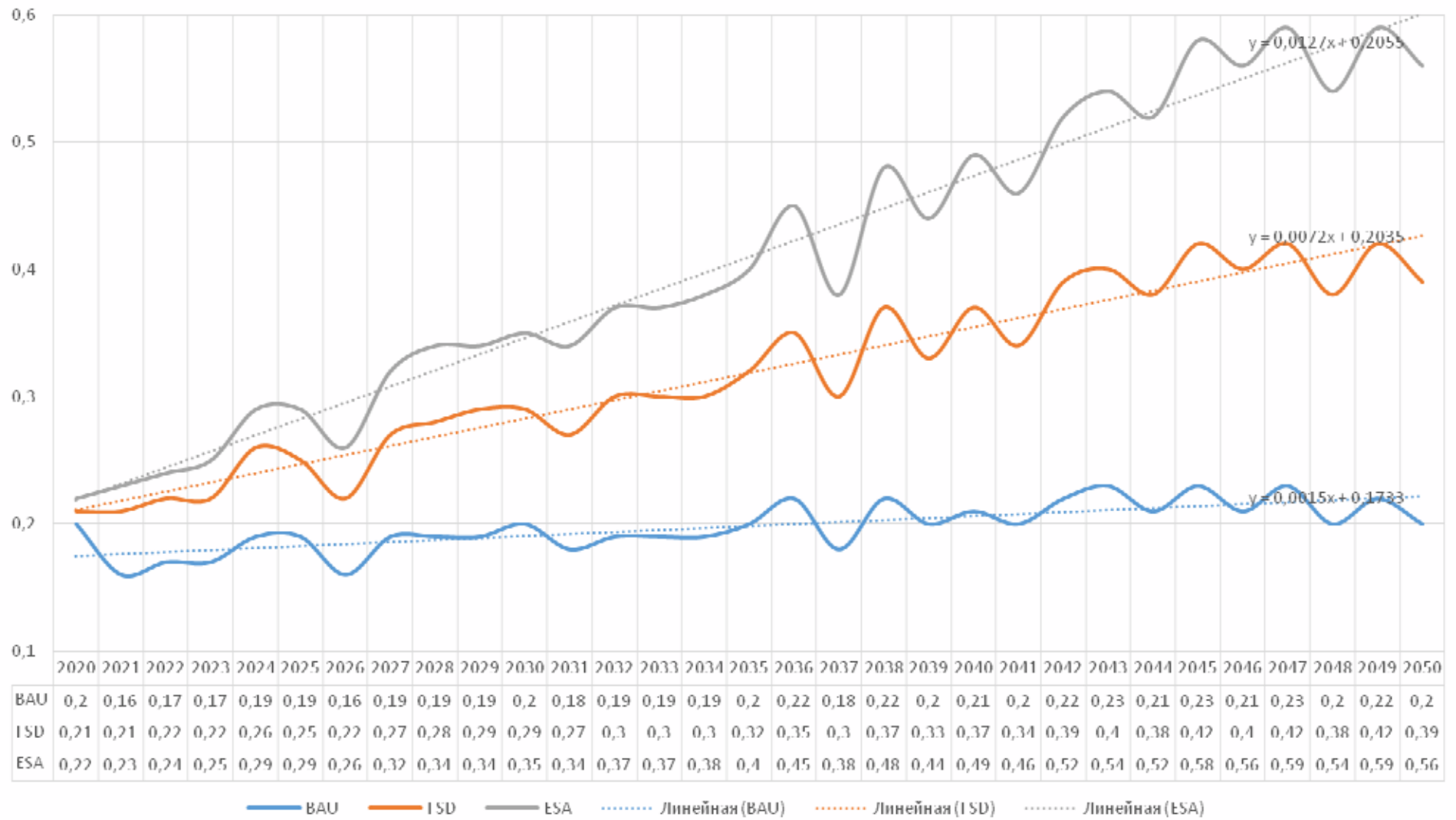


Figure 3.13