

Climate Change Issues Related to Water Use & Supply

Issues and Strategies to Increase our Resilience

Alliance for Resilient Cities
Webinar

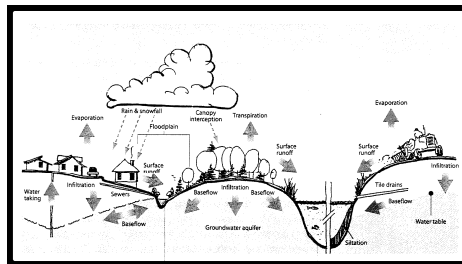
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Outline:

- Perspective
- Defining Use and Supply
- Monitoring and Reporting
- Approaches for Municipalities
- Wider Directions



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Perspective

WRIP: Water Resources Information Program

- Provincial program—linkages up and down
- Works with business units
 - Information Improvement
 - Design
 - Quality
 - Discoverability

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Water Information

- Across many disciplines
- Across many sectors
- Across all levels of government
- Information Overlap
- Information Gaps

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Interest crosses many professional areas

Health & Safety

- Drinking water - Source Water Protection
- Emergency Management

Environment

- Biological sustainability
- Biological diversity
- Climate & Climate Change

Economy

- Industry
- Agriculture
- Tourism & Recreation
- Water Power



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Supply

Water that is potentially available for use by humans

- tends to ignore peaks, but considers low flows
- focus on surface water
- ground water issues regionalized

is a function of:

- Rainfall
- Evaporation
- Storage (non-storage)
- Use

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Withdrawals & Loss

Water withdrawals refer to the amount of water removed from a source to perform a specific duty, i.e. through a well for domestic purposes, or for the irrigation of a crop.

Water consumption is the portion of water incorporated into a product such as canning of fruit, or lost through natural processes such as evaporation.

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Use

Difference between withdrawals & loss

- Hydro power
- Thermal power
- Agricultural
- Drinking Water
- Industrial

Note sliding scale between

Monitoring is not always clear on determining which

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Supply & Use

Difference between sources

- Surface water (rivers, lakes)
- Groundwater
- Great Lakes

Linkage between quantity and quality increases as supply drops

Use has not historically been an issue when considering supply.

Potential for continued low flow requires a change in thinking

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Supply & Use Modelling

- Complex
- Discipline/sector driven or centric
- Information Gaps
- Process Gaps
- We are improving

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Use Statistics

Region	Thermal Power	Manufacturing	Mining	Agriculture*	Municipal*	Rural*	Total
Atlantic	x	537.7	x	20.6	286.9	190.7	1 035.9
Quebec	x	1 833.1	24.2	113.2	1 555.0	250.3	3 775.9
Ontario	26 647.9	3 486.8	42.7	174.1	1 536.4	176.3	32 064.2
Prairies	x	675.2	x	3 592.4	650.0	123.5	5 041.1
British Columbia and North	x	1 246.1	62.1	886.2	753.6	125.5	3 073.5
National Total**	32 137.5	7 778.9	458.9	4 786.6	4 784.5	866.3	50 812.7
Percent of Total (rounded)	63.25	15.31	0.90	9.42	9.42	1.70	100
Percent of Total (rounded)	63	15	1	9	9	2	99

Canada-wide use 2005 (millions of cubic metres per year)

Source: Environment Canada Municipal Water and Wastewater Survey, 2004
 Statistics Canada Estimation of Water Use in Canadian Agriculture in 2001
 Statistics Canada Industrial Water Survey, 2005.

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Great Lakes Use

766 billion litres per day

- 94% Hydroelectric usage
- 5% Nuclear plant usage (cooling)
- 1% all other categories

See: <http://www.glc.org/wateruse/database/>

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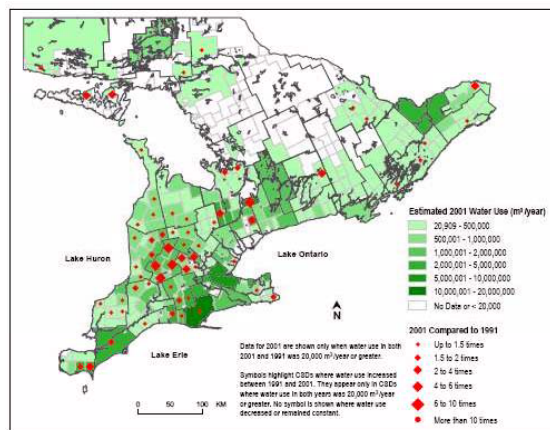
Looking Ahead

- More variability
 - Floods
 - Seasonal lows
 - Droughts (extended lows)
 - Increased use
- How well do climate change prediction models deal with localised realities?

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Use is expected to increase across sectors



As an example:

Estimated 2001 Total Agricultural Water Use in Southern Ontario
Source: R. De Loë, University of Guelph, 2004

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Competition for water

How do we decide on priorities?

- Power
- Industry
- Agriculture
- Drinking Water

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Problems

- Cultural views to water
- Divergent understanding/positions
- Monitoring
- Reporting
- Coordination of assessment initiatives

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Monitoring & Reporting Examples

- Conservation Authorities
- Oak Ridges Moraine
- Upper Great Lakes
- SWMC-MNR
- Great Lakes
- Water Use and Supply Project

For more information on monitoring networks see
Inventory of Climate Observation Networks in Ontario (ICONO)
<http://www.icono.ca>

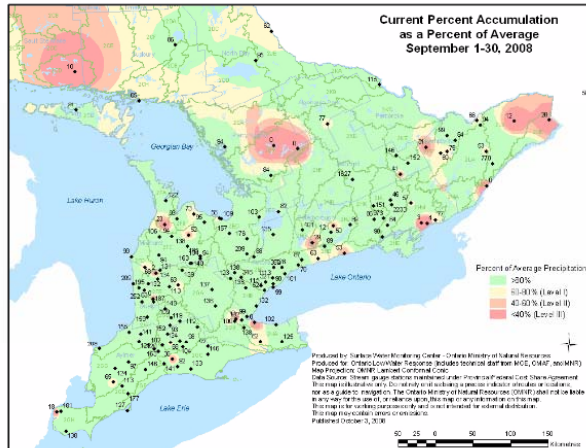
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Surface Water Monitoring Centre--MNR

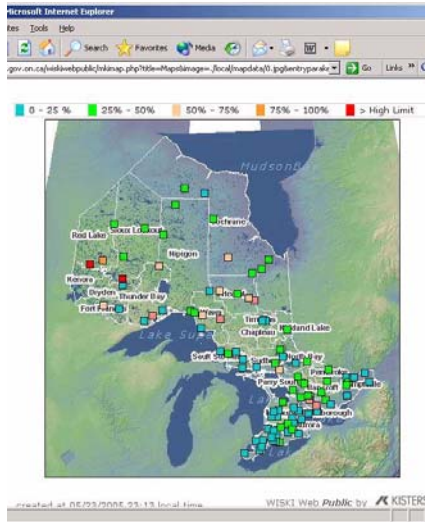
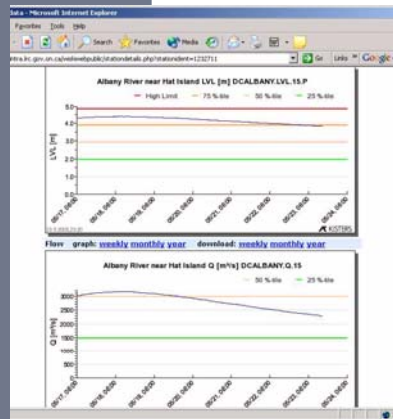
- Climate and surface flow monitoring network
- Network made up of components from different networks
- Centralized management
- Flood forecasting focus
- Other benefits (mapping, summary statistics)

- Limited data access

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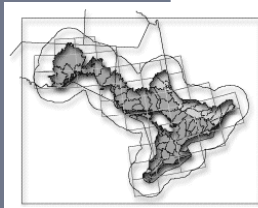
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Water Use and Supply Project

Collaborative:
Environment Canada & OMNR co-leads
Ministry of the Environment
Conservation Ontario
Others
Ontario Great Lakes focus



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Water Use and Supply Project

Initial Goals:

- To gain baseline information on water supply (surface and groundwater source and abundance), water use and demand at a sub-basin level
- To make projections for the future and to consider the impacts of climate change
- To improve our understanding of the diversity of water resource conditions in the Great Lakes Basin and the sensitivities of the system to future demands and climate change

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See: <http://www.on.ec.gc.ca/water/water-use/intro-e.html>



Water Use and Supply Project

New Terms of Reference:

- To evaluate the state of understanding of water use and supply modelling and monitoring
- To facilitate cooperation of activities in this area
- To report on how well we are doing collectively on reporting water use and supply information at the Great Lakes level in Canada

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Monitoring Gaps/Weaknesses

- Precipitation
 - Evaporation
 - Evaluative processes
 - Supply-Use Models
 - Use-Loss Modelling
-
- Division between processes that affect all and specific monitoring at local level

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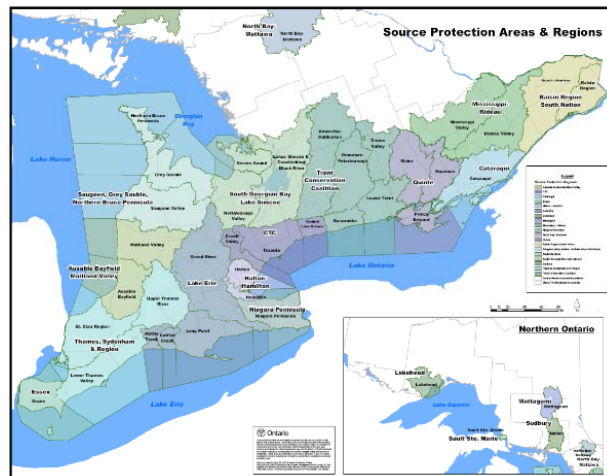
Approaches for municipalities

- Understand local specifics
- Awareness and management of supply
- Awareness and management of water use
- Infrastructure development
- Control of users
- Cultural-Political issues
- Work with local resources for specifics
- Work with others for general processes

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Wider Initiatives



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Wider Initiatives

- Great Lakes Annex
- Canada-Ontario Agreement
- Source Water Protection
- Climate Change Research
- Overall Data Improvements

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General Directions

- Understand the importance of the local
 - Watershed Characteristics
 - Information Resources
 - Process or Modeling Resources
- Understand the connections within local water model
- Figure out ways to control connections
- Cultural Adaptation

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Summary

- Water management is complex (naturally)
- Water management is complex (structurally)
- Climate change will bring uncertainty
- Low flows are of concern for supply issues
- Supply & use are connected in low flow conditions
- Use will increase
- We only have part of the picture (but are getting more)
- Municipalities should first examine their unique context to understand issues related to supply and use—connect with local resources first

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