

Managing Climate Change Effect on Groundwater through Monitoring Groundwater

Group	<u>Science& Technology</u>
Field	<u>Strategy</u>

16 October 2011
People's Republic of China
Gao Zhanyi

1

Implementing Organization	China Institute of Water Resources and Hydropower Research (IWHR) The Centre for Groundwater Monitoring, Ministry of Water Resources
Operating Members	Researchers from pilot areas, government officials and professors
Active term of this case study	From May 2008 to May 2011
Contact person	Dr. Gao Zhanyi (gaozhy@iwhr.com)

I. Background

- **The total groundwater resources in China is 760 billion m³, accounting for 26.8% of the total water resources in China;**
- **Out of 57.8 million ha of irrigated area, 17.1 million ha are irrigated by groundwater, accounting for 29.6 % of the total irrigated area. \;**
- **Out of 700 million rural population, 460 million people depend on groundwater for drinking water supply, accounting for 65 % of the total rural population in rural area.**

I. Background

Problem 1: Over development induced groundwater tables drop continuously in northern China.

Problem 2: Climate change induced extreme uneven distribution of precipitation in both time and space. with extreme draught events, which.

Problem 3: Extreme draught events not only reduced recharge to groundwater but also induced more groundwater pumping;

The increased scale of possible impacts of climate change and over development of groundwater creates water vulnerabilities and risks to both irrigation and drinking water supply.

II. Purpose & Goal

To maintain the sustainable development of groundwater under climate change condition, it is essential to monitor groundwater tables and analyze the change trend of groundwater table by using the monitoring data and modeling technology.

III. Project objectives

- **Update the existing groundwater monitoring system to carry out continuous intensive monitoring of groundwater level and quality, and build capacities to track the effects of climate changes on groundwater, using monitoring data at the selected areas;**
- **Increase capacity for comprehensive data analysis, and identify appropriate remedial measures for rational groundwater management for the selected areas, such as development pattern, safe yield and recharge;**
- **Analyze the effect to groundwater by climate change and human activities, to raise public awareness the effects of climate change on groundwater availability for sustainable development at the selected areas.**

The Activity of Asia Regional Task Force on Climate Change (ARTF-CC)

IV. Outline of the activity

Cangzhou, Hebei: Typical region in northern China, groundwater overexplored
 河北沧州，华北地区典型水资源紧缺、地下水严重超采区

Weihai, Shandong: Serious seawater intrusion
 山东威海，海水严重入侵

Xi'an yang, Shaanxi: Groundwater is a major water supply
 陕西咸阳地区，地下水是主要的供水水源


MDG i F


The Activity of Asia Regional Task Force on Climate Change (ARTF-CC)

CAPACITY BUILDING FOR GROUNDWATER MONITORING

A

Update the existing groundwater monitoring system





New equipment provide by MDGF—
 Online conductive y-meter ,
 Online groundwater monitoring system and
 Master Station.

MDG i F

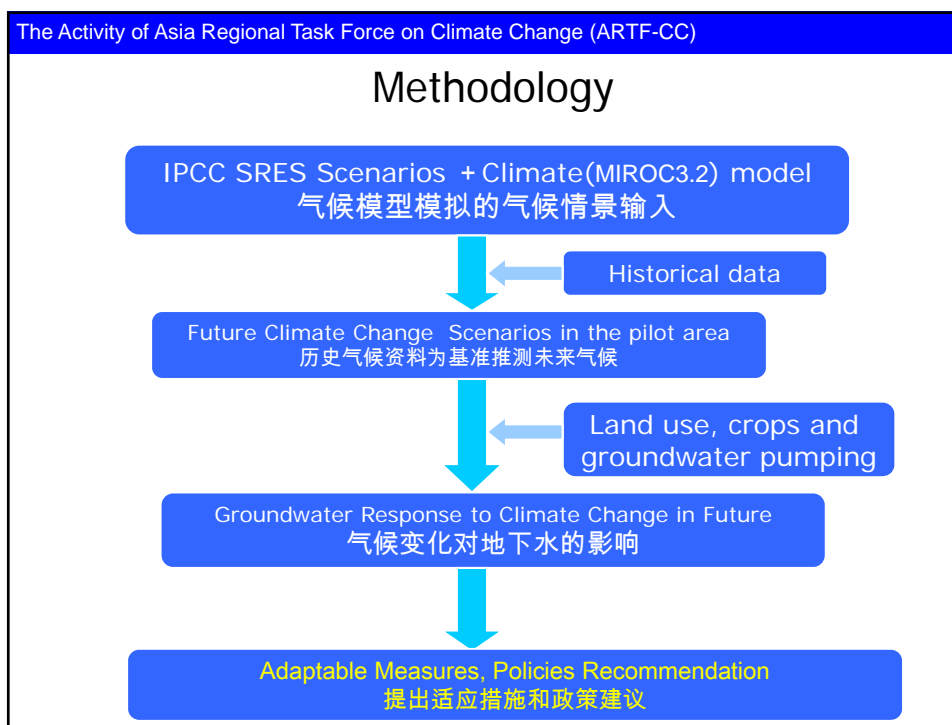
The Activity of Asia Regional Task Force on Climate Change (ARTF-CC)

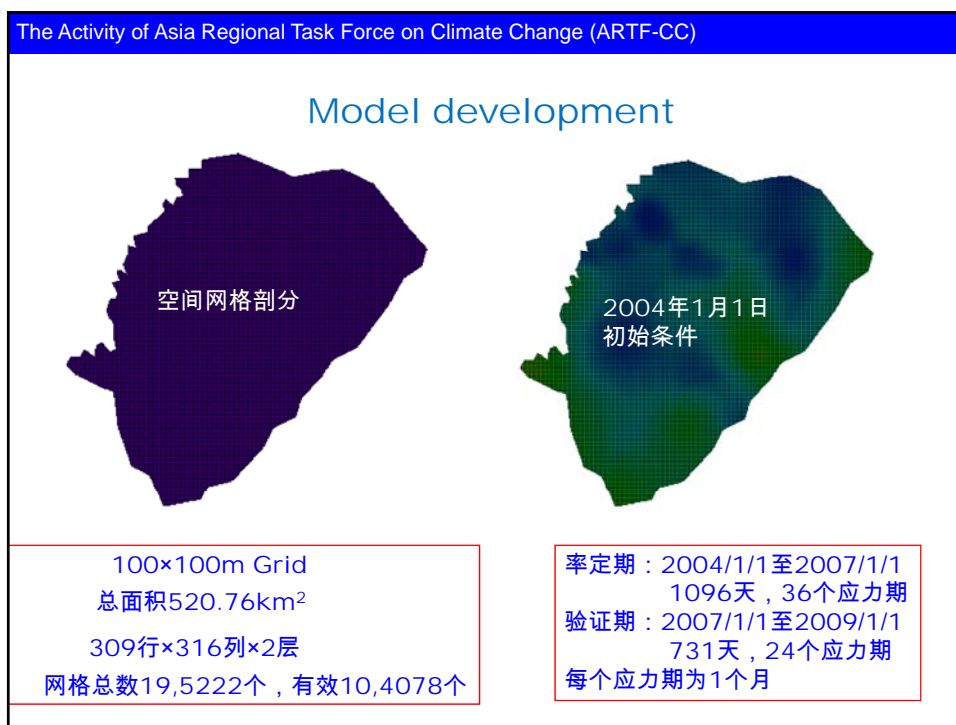
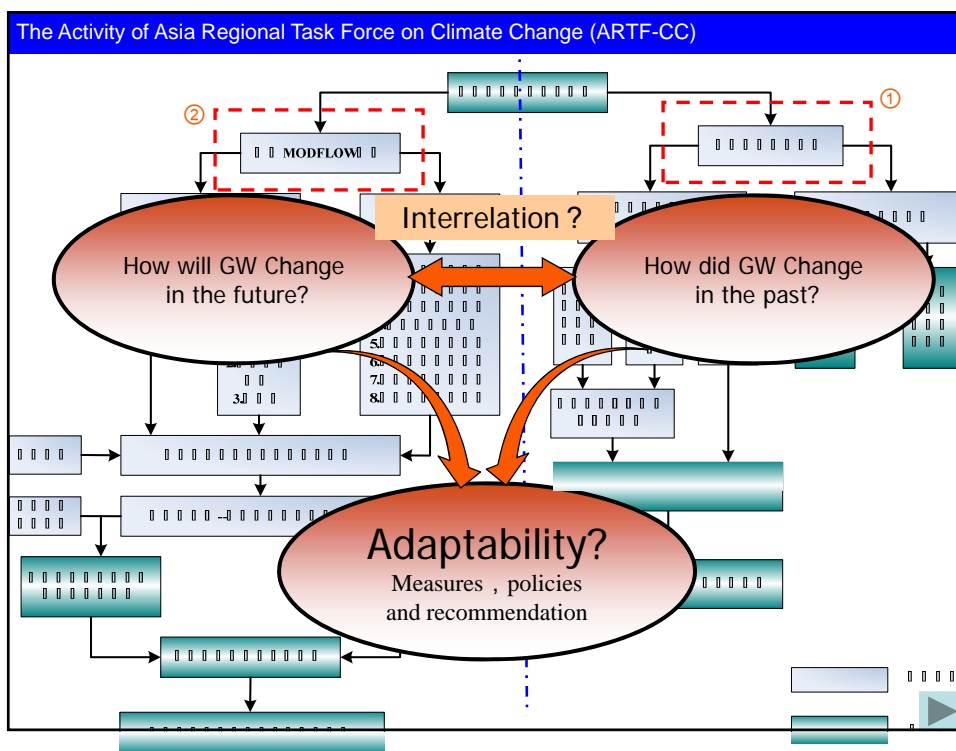
CAPACITY BUILDING FOR GROUNDWATER MONITORING

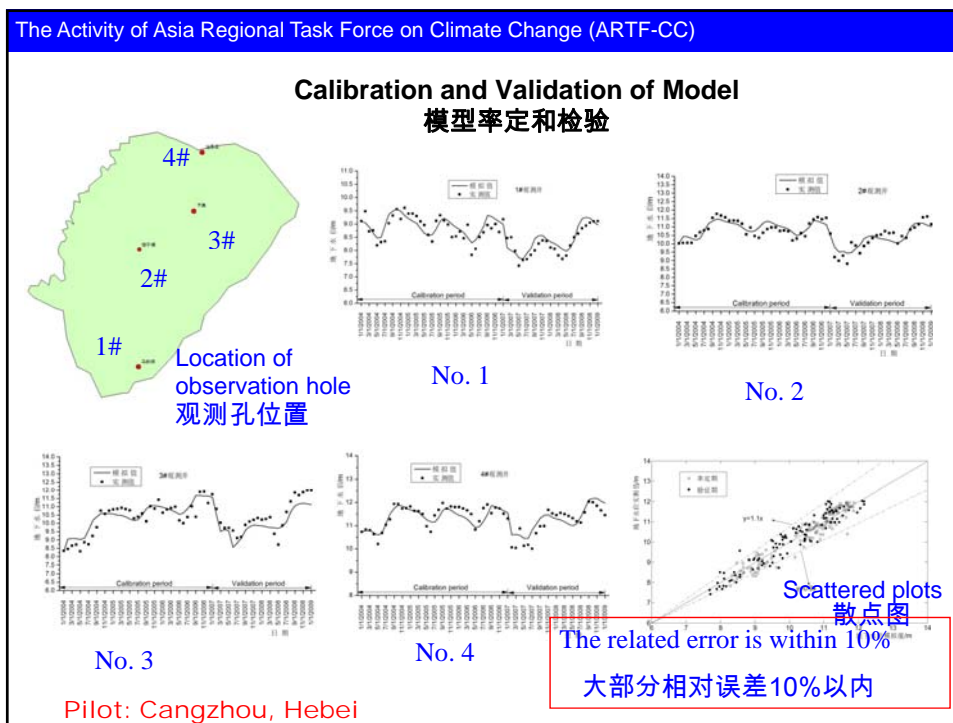
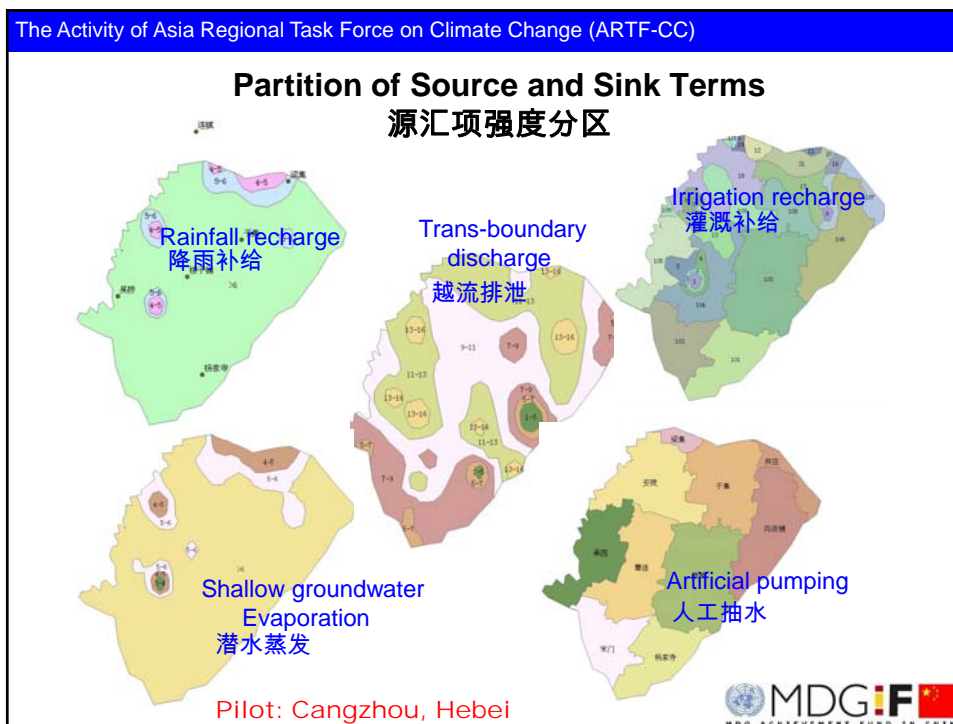
B Field technical support for groundwater monitoring



Field technical training

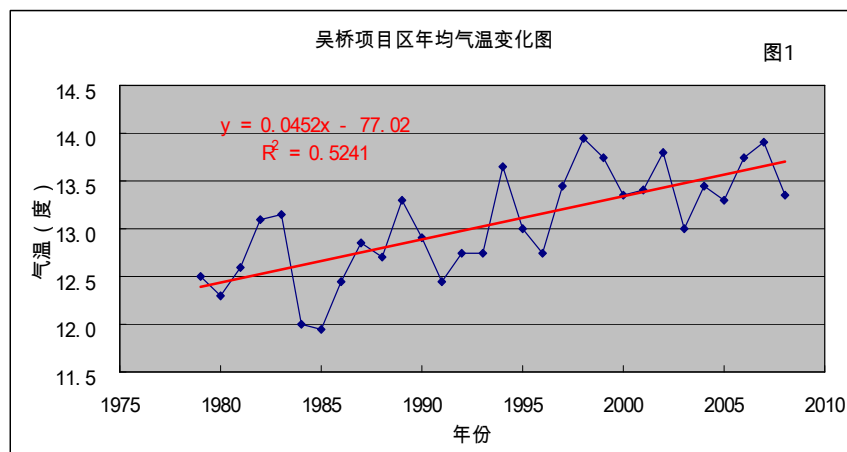



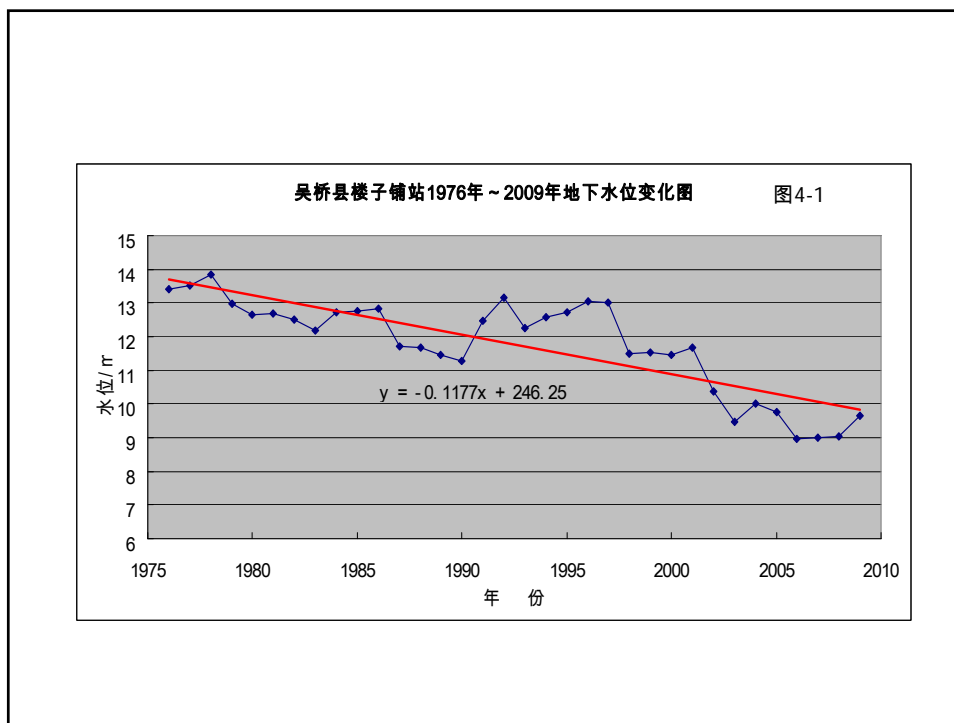
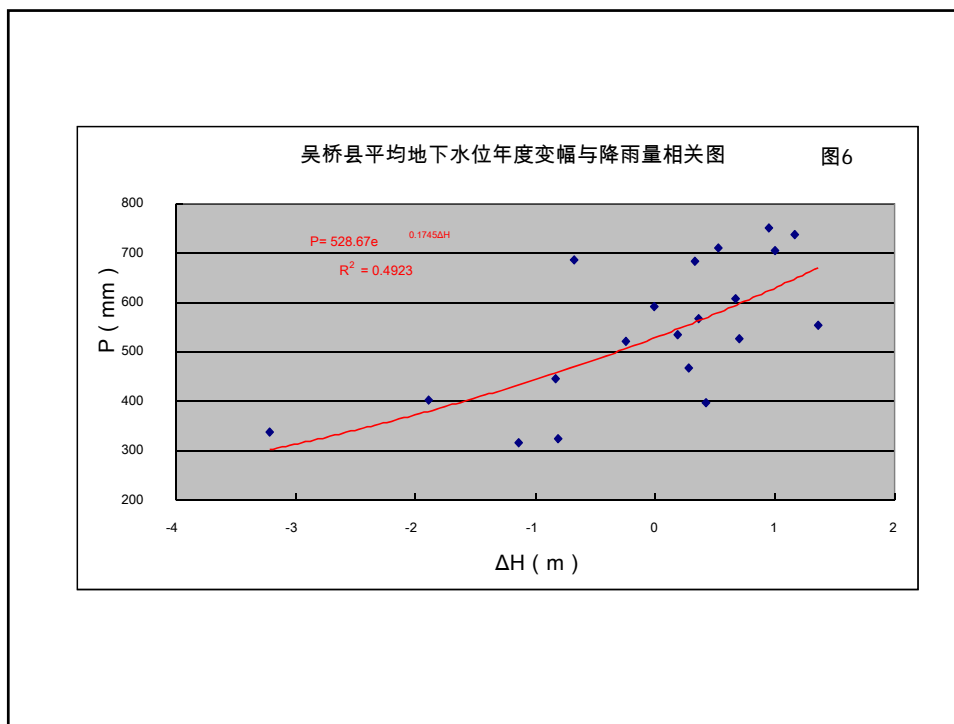




V. Effect and Result

1. Capacity building for groundwater monitoring has been strengthened through updating the existing groundwater monitoring system, field technical support of groundwater monitoring.
2. Assessment of climate change on groundwater irrigation and live hood vulnerability carried out by using historical and monitoring data from three pilot areas.
3. The groundwater management models have been developed and tested, and training for model application has been conducted.





Preliminary results

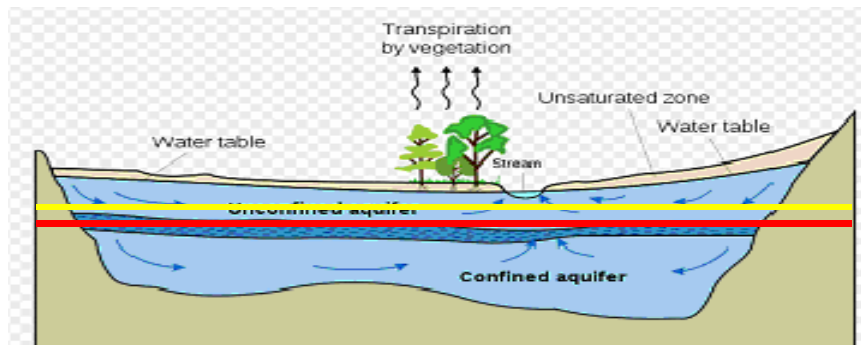
- 1. In recent 30 to 40 years groundwater table has been influenced by both precipitation and human activities.**
- 2. In the pilot areas about 30% drop of groundwater is attributed to precipitation, and 70% attributed to human activities.**
- 3. Human activities are affected by precipitation**

Preliminary results

- 4. Both evaporation and temperature have slight impact on groundwater table directly, but they affect water use significantly and have indirect impact the groundwater table significantly.**
- 5. Climate change affected the groundwater recharge and human activities, human activities amplified the effect of climate change.**

Policy for groundwater utilization and management

Groundwater is strategic resources to cope with extreme draught and should be utilized and managed properly



VI. Key for Success

i) Experienced troubles

1. Definition of the existing problems: In the three pilot areas, the groundwater is major source of irrigation, drinking and industry. The situation of water utilization, groundwater quality and groundwater depletion is complex.

2. It is difficult to collect groundwater table, pump volume data with same standard and quality.

3. The groundwater table is affected by both climate change and human activities, and climate change and human activities are interacted.

VI. Key for Success

How to overcome

1. Historical data, statistics methods and field visits were applied to identify the complex relationships of factors which affected groundwater recharge and application.
2. The project team closely cooperated with hydrogeological, meteorological, land use and water supply sectors to collect qualified data.
3. The groundwater models and statistics analysis were conjunctively used to identify the affect of climate change and human activities, and the interaction of climate change and human activities.
4. Groundwater table monitoring with same standard and data share are imported to conduct better research and management of groundwater.



Thank you !