School of International Development University of East Anglia



Unintended Water Allocation

Gaining share from the ungoverned spaces of land and water transformations

Virginia Hooper Postgraduate Researcher virginia.hooper@gmail.com

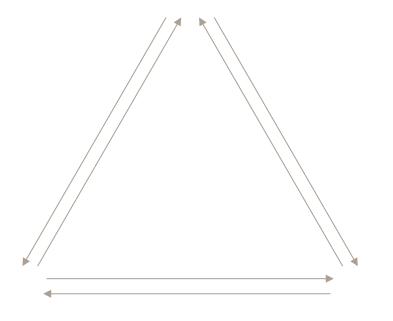








Institutional Mechanisms



Politics and Power

Unintended Allocation



Institutional Mechanisms

- Decision-making process
- Institutional Mechanisms
 - Markets
 - Administrative
 - Demand Management
 - → See OECD, 2015; Dinar et al., 1997; Speed et al., 2013;







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Power and Politics

- → Intent
- Hydro-social cycle (Swyngedouw, 2004)
- Stealth (Molle and Berkoff, 2006, 2009)
- → Appropriation (Celio et al., 2010)



Source: Ercan Baysal, 2010





Unintended Allocation

- Water shares affected by changes in non-water sectors
- Implicit (Rosegrant and Ringler, 2008)
- Unintended consequences



Examples

- Example 1: Irrigation Efficiency
 - Montana versus Wyoming
 - Downstream Montana complained against Wyoming for introducing more efficient irrigation that reduced drainage on which it relied
- Example 2: Consequences of Urbanisation
 - Urbanisation affects water shares in agriculture through
 - Bulk surface water transfers (allocation)
 - ★ Land-use change (Kendy et al. 2007)
 - → Informal, decentralised transfers where universal water services are absent (Srinivasan et al. 2013)



Drivers of Unintended Allocation

- Ungoverned Spaces (e.g. peri-urban land and water)
- → Poor Water Literacy (e.g. water implications of agricultural productivity interventions)
- Data Availability/Interpretation



Implications

- Basin Planning
 - + Control
 - Decentralised processes
- Awareness of wider context and change in non-water sectors –
 e.g.
 - agricultural modernisation
 - + economic development
 - + urbanisation





- Virginia Hooper
- virginia.hooper@gmail.com
- https://twitter.com/vlhoops

