



# XVIII World Water Congress

Water for All: Harmony between Humans and Nature

Beijing, China | September 11–15, 2023

## Hosted by

International Water Resources Association (IWRA)  
Ministry of Water Resources of the People's Republic of China (MWR)

## Organised by

General Institute of Water Resources and Hydropower Planning and Design, MWR  
China National Committee of IWRA  
Beijing Water Authority

## System View to Water Resources Management 12<sup>th</sup> September 2023 – Beijing Water and SDGs

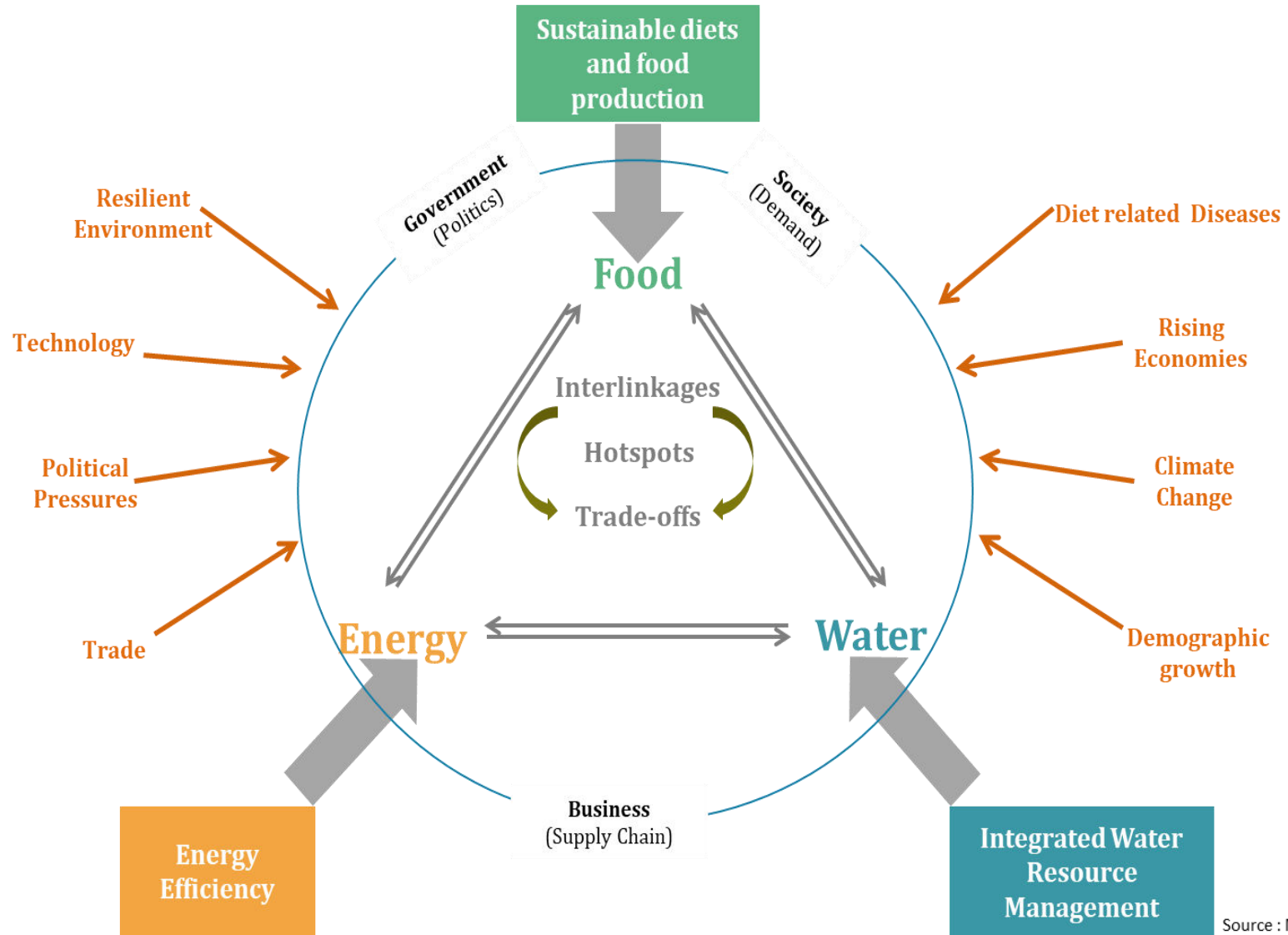
Rabi H. Mohtar

# Water is Key to Sustainable Development



TOGETHER WE MAKE WATER A GLOBAL PRIORITY

# Need For System's Approach

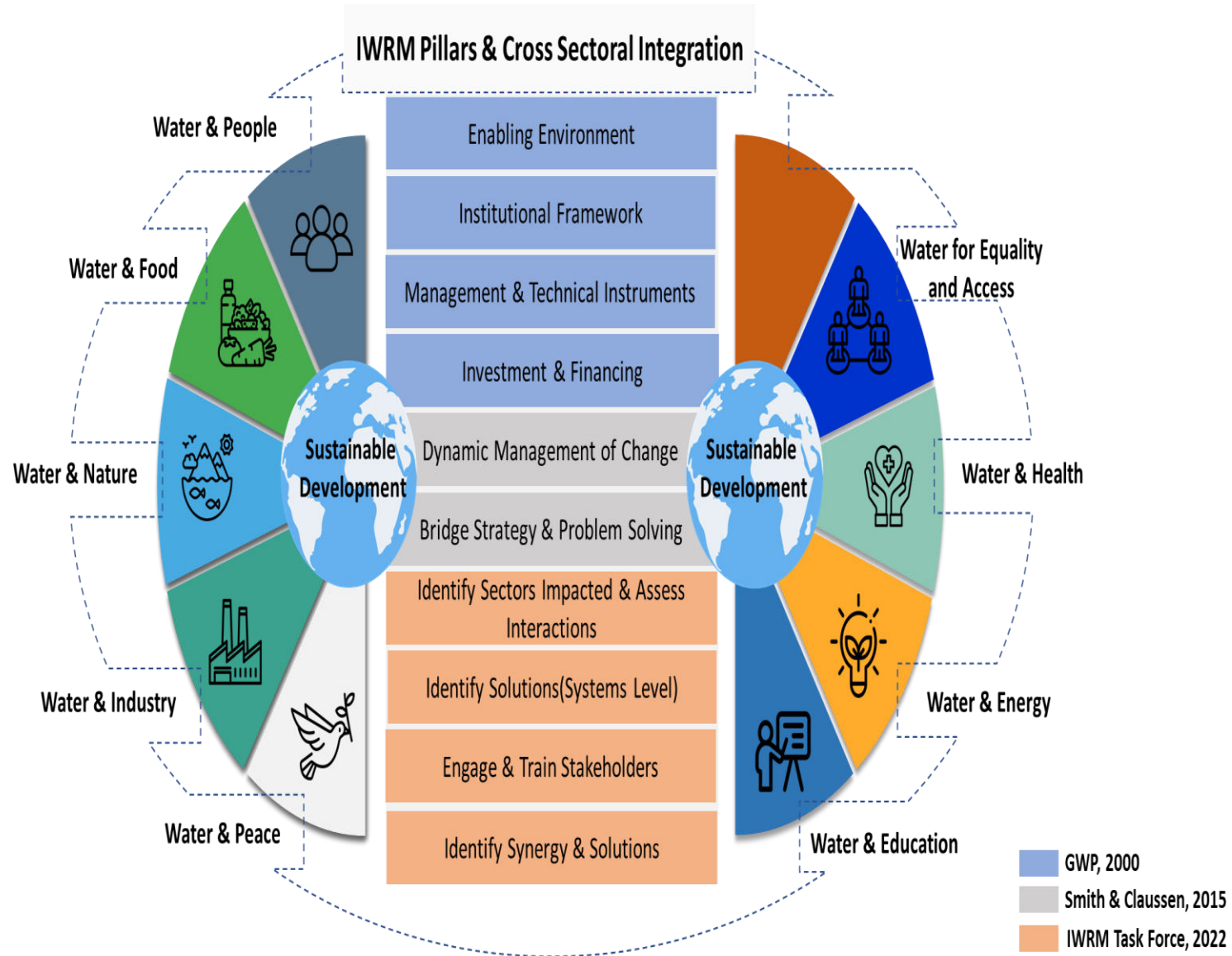


Source : Mohtar, 2020

TOGETHER WE MAKE WATER A GLOBAL PRIORITY

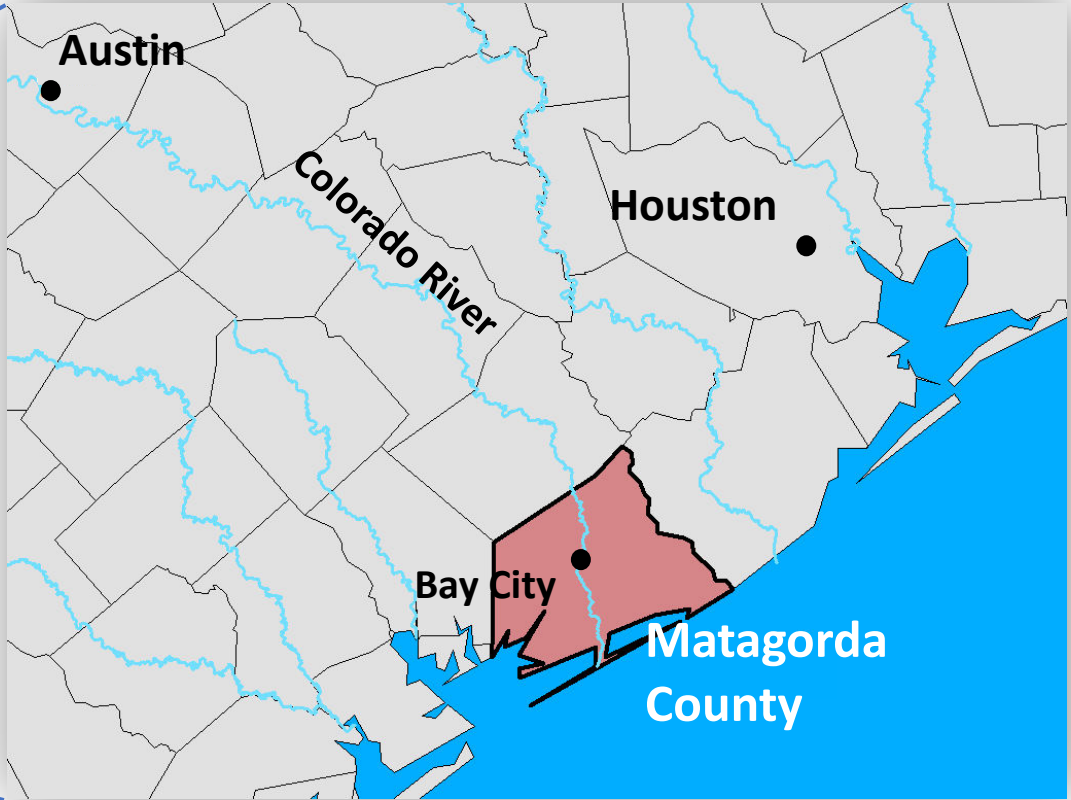
# A New Vision For IWRM

## IWRM and Resource Systems



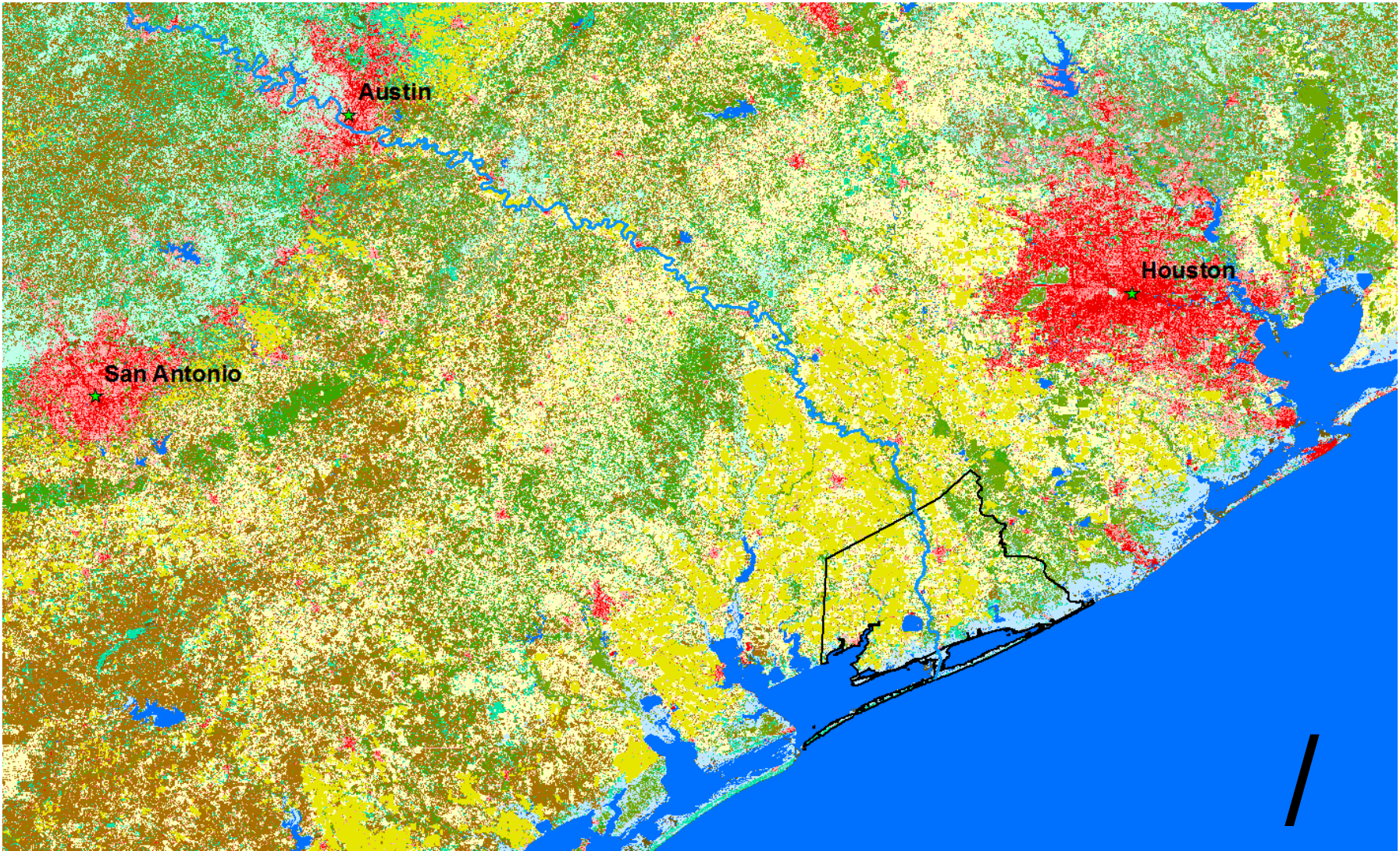


# CASE STUDY: MATAGORDA COUNTY, TEXAS





# MATAGORDA COUNTY LAND USE



- Legend**
- TX\_Cities
  - Colorado\_River
  - Matagorda
  - Land\_Cover**
  - Woody Wetlands
  - Shrub/Scrub
  - Sea
  - Pasture/Hay
  - Open Water
  - Mixed Forest
  - Ice
  - Grassland/Herbaceous
  - Evergreed Forest
  - Emergent Herbaceous Wetlands
  - Developed, Open Space
  - Developed, Low intensity
  - Developed Medium intensity
  - Developed High intensity
  - Decidous Forest
  - Cultivated Crops
  - Barrend Land (Rock/Sand/Clay)

Data Source:s MRLC and TWDB



# Research Question & Objectives

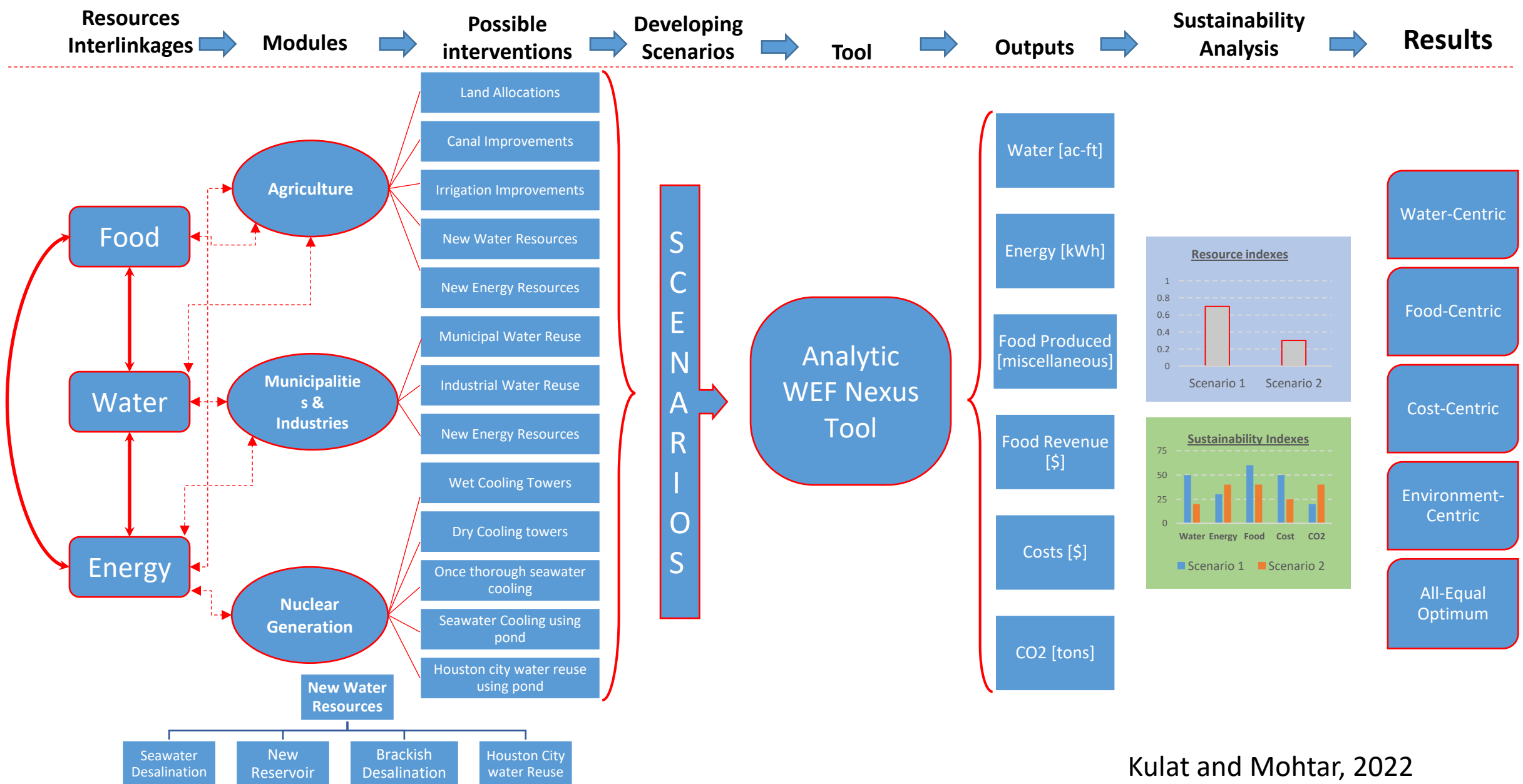
## Research Question:

How does the Water – Energy – Food Nexus approach help in **water-related infrastructure decisions to mitigate water stresses** in Matagorda County?

## Objectives:

- I. Develop a system level water – energy- food nexus tool/platform to assess tradeoffs for water planning scenarios in Matagorda County
- II. Identify feasible interventions that can mitigate risks and vulnerabilities of the primary resources (water, energy, food) for Matagorda County.
- III. Draw recommendations for future water allocations in Matagorda County based on economic, social and environmental sustainability and implications on energy and food resources .

# Framework





# Outcomes of analyses

## Scenario 9: The Best Scenario

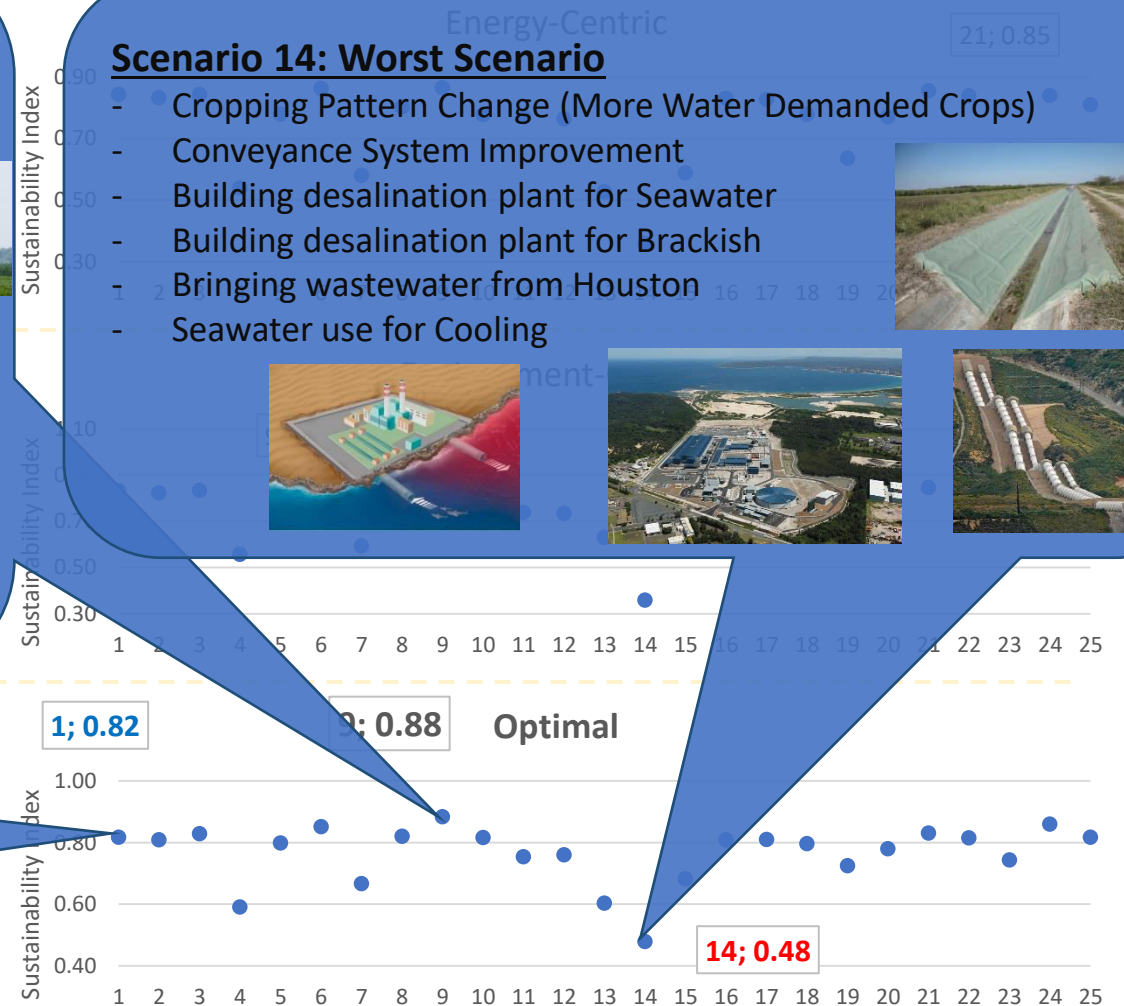
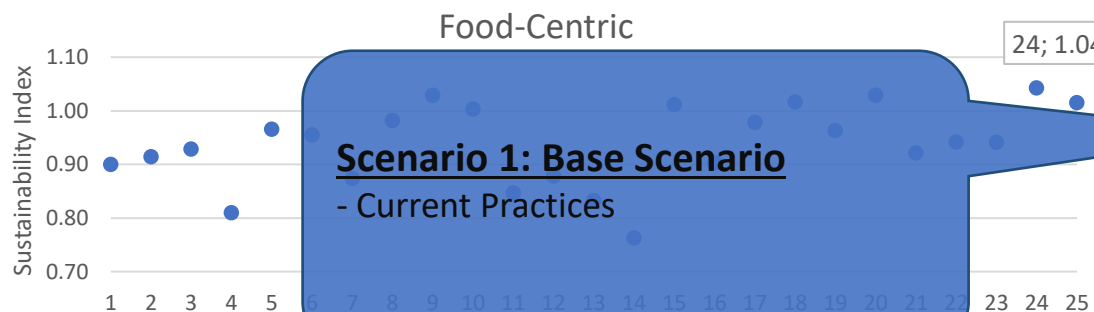
### Possible Interventions Included:

- Conveyance System Improvement
- On-farm Irrigation Improvement
- Building New Reservoir
- Building Desalination for Brackish Water
- Building Water Treatment for Reuse
- Seawater Use for Cooling
- Solar Farm



## Scenario 14: Worst Scenario

- Cropping Pattern Change (More Water Demanded Crops)
- Conveyance System Improvement
- Building desalination plant for Seawater
- Building desalination plant for Brackish
- Bringing wastewater from Houston
- Seawater use for Cooling



x-axes represent scenarios while y axes are for sustainability indexes

# Conclusion

	Base	Best
	1	9
Water Demand (ac-ft)	374,874	355,419
Water Supply (ac-ft)	212,843	299,520
Energy Demand (kWh)	59,458,409	144,334,764
Solar Energy Production (kWh)	0	103,990,216
CO2 Emission (ton)	12,284	10,086
Ag. Revenue (\$)	188,218,475	239,187,955
Project Costs (\$)	190,772	19,159,627
Ag. Supply percentage	21%	61%

## What are the benefits of the Nexus Approach?

- The Nexus approach provides a platform to choose the most sustainable combination of infrastructure
- If the best scenario applied, the sectors driving water-energy-food are warranted to do their job without sacrificing their routine work:
  - Municipal users get all indoor & outdoor water use demand (100% reliability)
  - Industrial users who utilize water receive water for their manufacturing, mining, processing etc (100% reliability)
  - STP Nuclear Generation is be able to cool its reactors with no restriction for energy production
- **Farmers receive more water than usual so that they make more benefit despite infrastructure project cost.**
- **Considerable amount of the population relies on Agriculture, so economy and other sectors of the county are expected to do well.**
- **Overall, primary resources are saved with less environmental damage.**

**THANK YOU**

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