## Impacts of Climate Change and Socioeconomic Change on flows and nutrients in the Ganges

# Prof Paul Whitehead University of Oxford

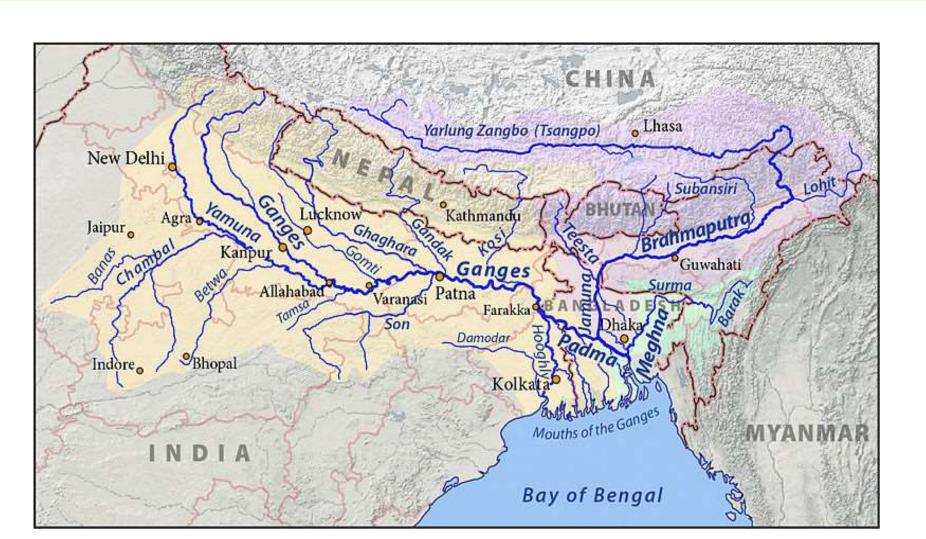
**ESPA Deltas:** 

ASSESSING HEALTH, LIVELIHOODS, ECOSYSTEM
SERVICES AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION IN POPULOUS
DELTAS



#### **Ganga Modelling Strategy**

How will future climate change and socio-economic change in the Ganga River System---flows and nutrient fluxes moving down the river system

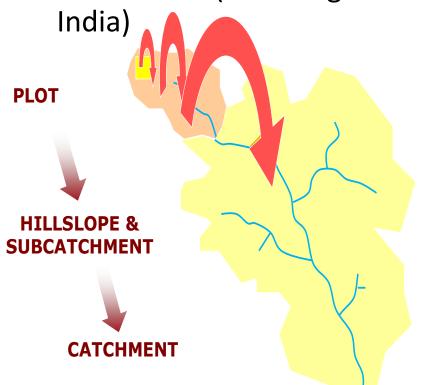


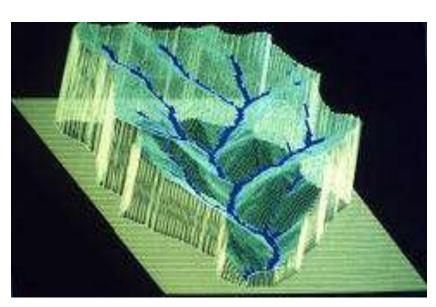
## Integrated Catchment Model (INCA)

(Hydrology, Nitrogen, Phosphorus, Sediments, Carbon, Organics, Metals and Ecology)

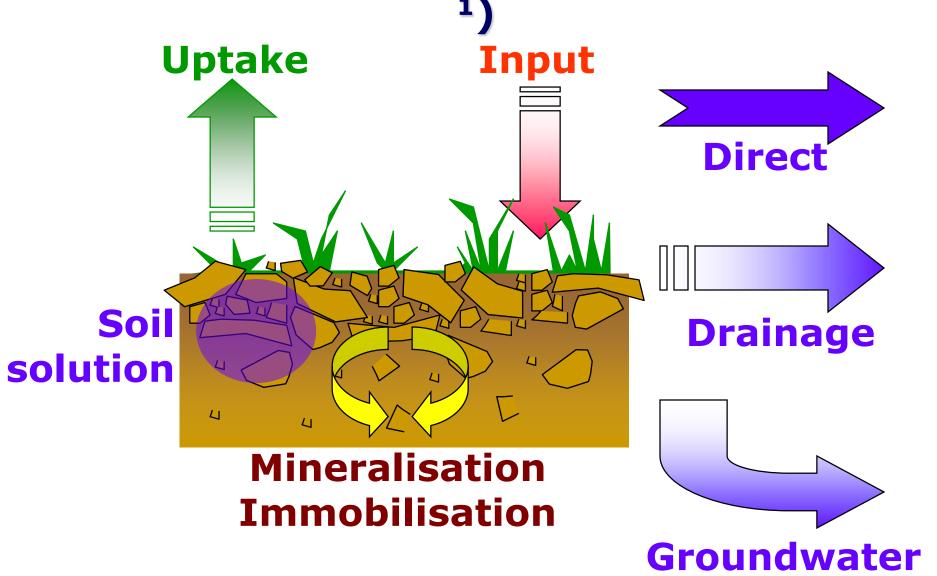
 Can account for diffuse and point sources of pollution, land use change and climate change

Semi distributed and ssuccessfully applied to over 50 catchments (including catchments in Nepal and

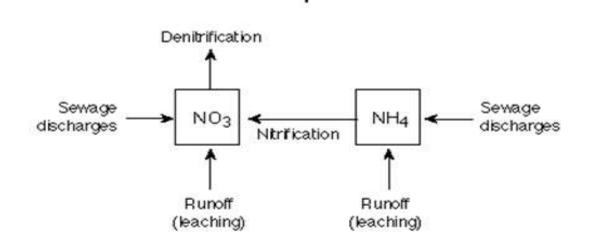




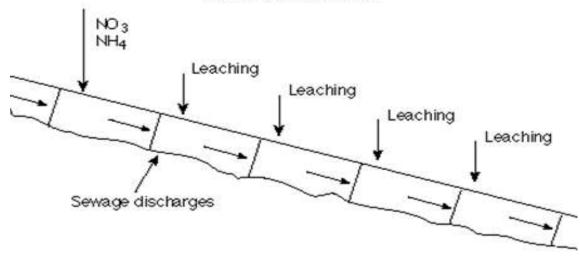
## INCA-P Internal mechanisms (kg ha<sup>-1</sup> day<sup>-1</sup>)



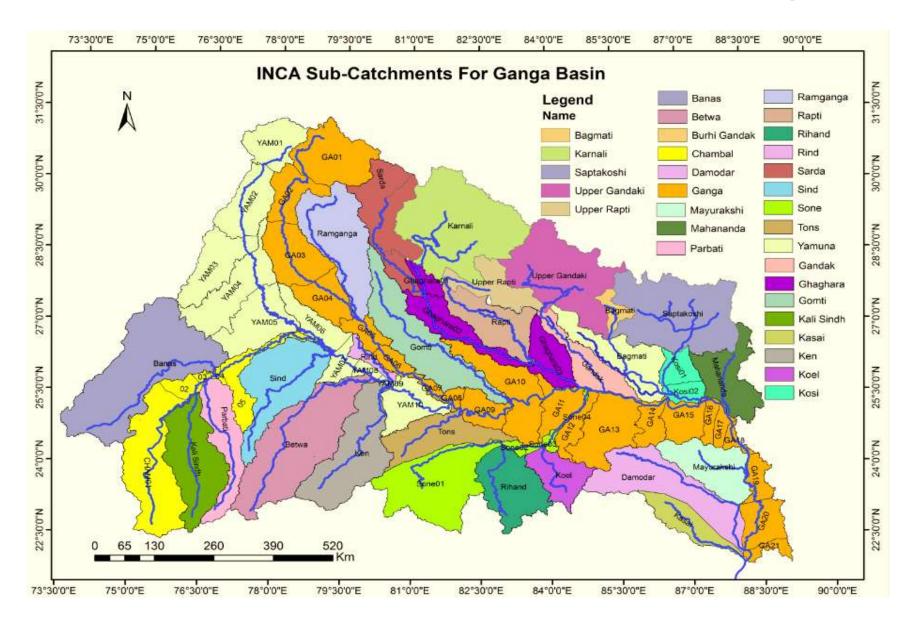
#### Instream Mass Balance and Processes



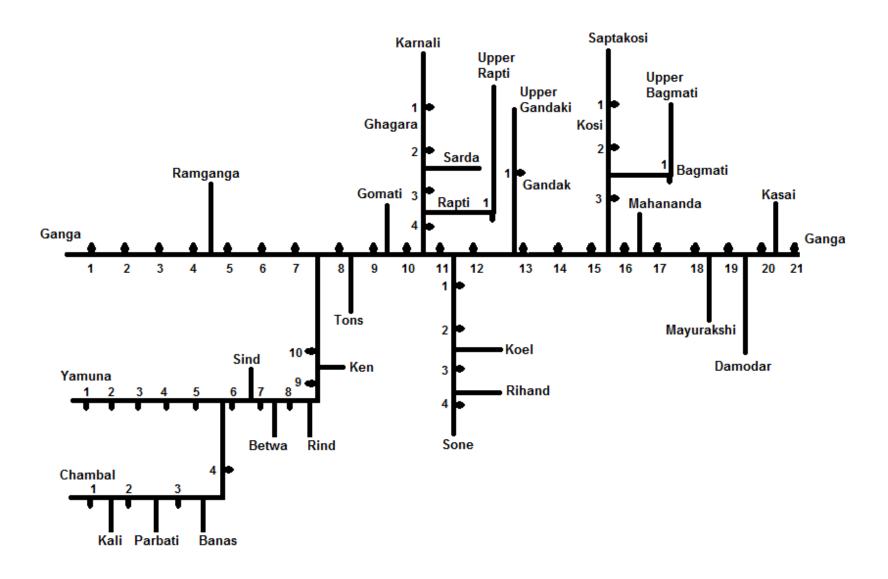
#### Multi-reach structure



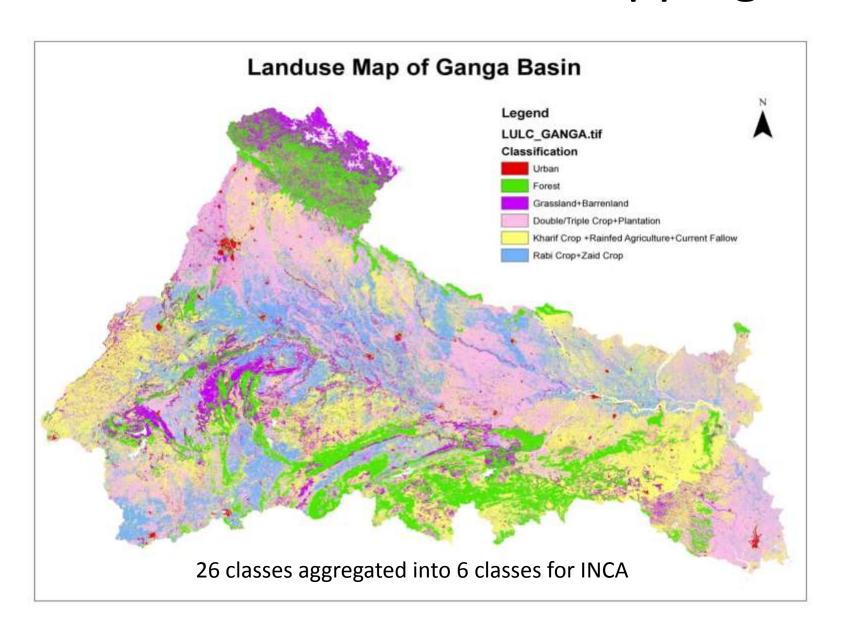
### Modelled Sub-Catchments in Ganga



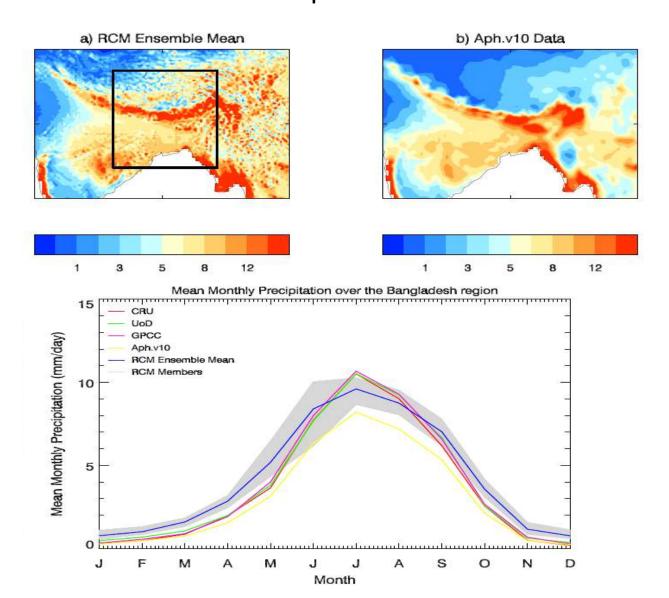
## INCA Reach Structure for the Ganges



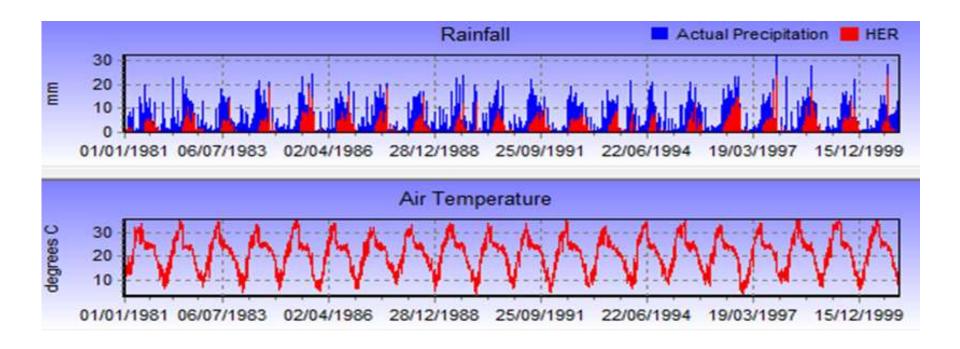
## Detailed Land Use Mapping



# Met Office Hadley Centre HadRM3P RCM 25km grid- evaluated for spatially and temporal Patterns in Temperature and Precipitation

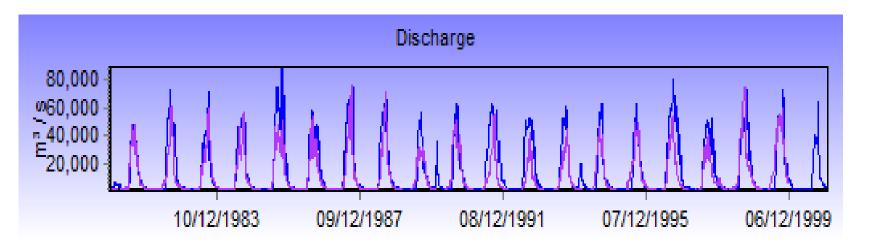


## Time Series Inputs for INCA Model



1981-2000 (Daily time series data)

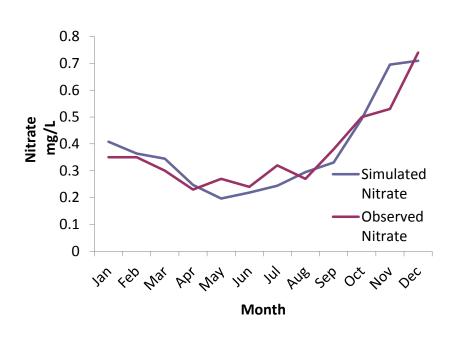
#### Model Calibration - flow gauges on the Ganga River system

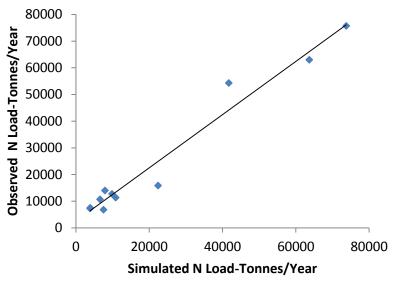


Hardinge Bridge

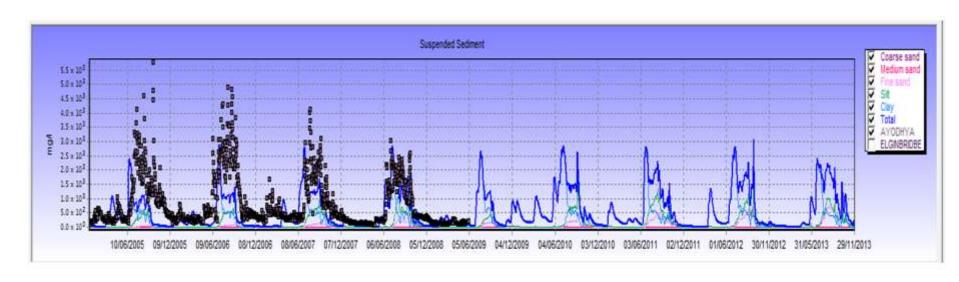
#### Calibration of N concentrations and Flux

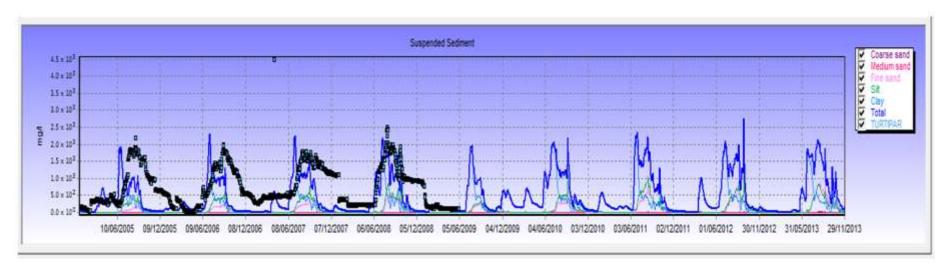
#### At Kanpur (Reach GA06)





#### Sediment simultations

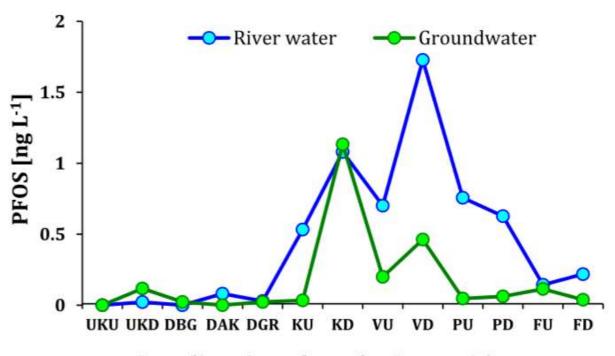




### Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs)

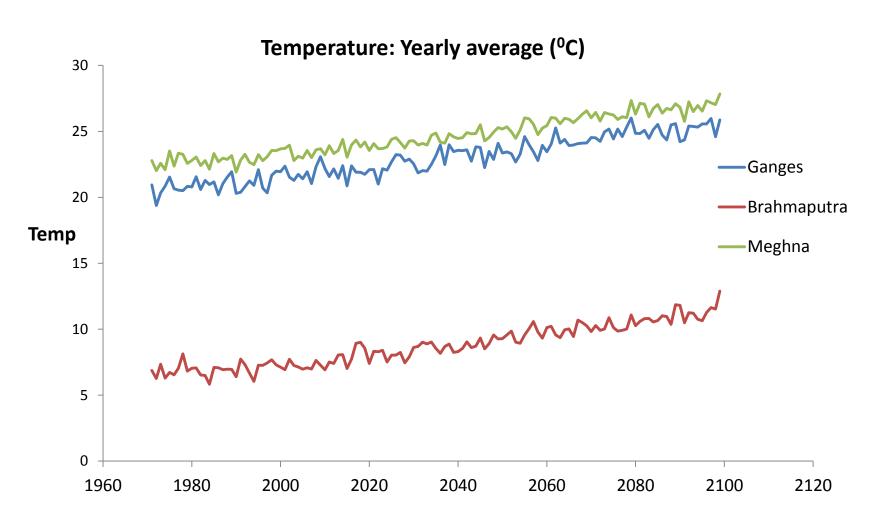
Perfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) in river and ground/drinking water of the Ganges River basin: Emissions and implications for human exposure

Brij Mohan Sharma <sup>a, \*</sup>, Girija K. Bharat <sup>b</sup>, Shresth Tayal <sup>a, b</sup>, Thorjørn Larssen <sup>c</sup>, Jitka Bečanová <sup>d</sup>, Pavlína Karásková <sup>d</sup>, Paul G. Whitehead <sup>e</sup>, Martyn N. Futter <sup>f</sup>, Dan Butterfield <sup>g</sup>, Luca Nizzetto <sup>c, d, \*\*</sup>

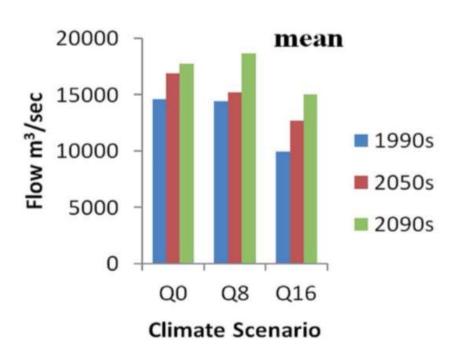


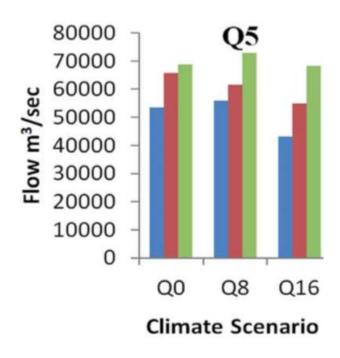
Sampling sites along the Ganges River

#### Climate Scenarios – 17 realisations Moderately warmer/wetter



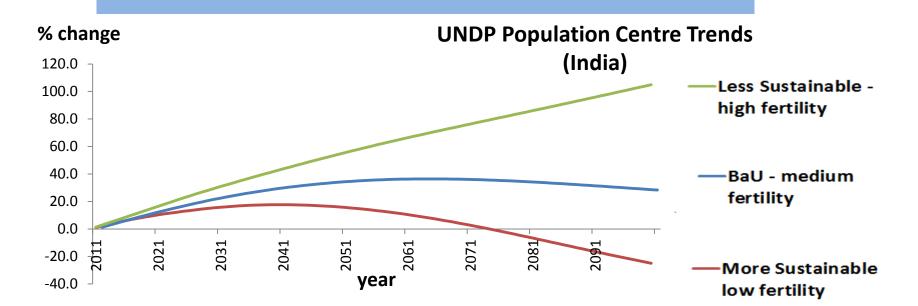
#### Impacts of Climate Change on Flows





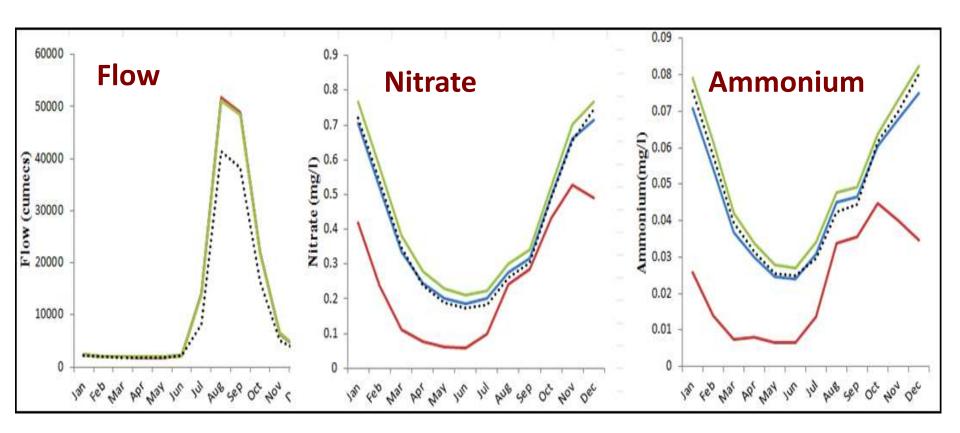
#### Industry---Socio-economic Scenario Analysis

- Population changes
- Sewage treatment works capacity and design for water quality control
- Water demands for irrigation and public supply
- Atmospheric nitrogen deposition
- Land use change
- Water transfer plans



# Effects of Climate and Socio-economics on Ganga Flow and Water Quality

Blue – BaU; Red – MS; Green – LS; Dotted – baseline 1990s



- No major difference in flows (no major change in irrigation flows & water transfers simulated)
- Large reduction in N and NO<sub>3</sub> under MS scenario reflects improved effluent treatment,
   implications for river ecology and reduced nitrogen load into Bangladesh (similar results for P)

Stakeholder driven process to evaluate scenario analysis— do they make sense — if so how should they affect policy at a National, Regional and Local Level

