

Climate Change calls for better consideration of Groundwater in River Basin Management

because

*Rivers and underlying Aquifer systems are coupled systems
and*

*CC will hit surface water first whilst groundwater will serve as a
buffer first, but will be hit later by CC*

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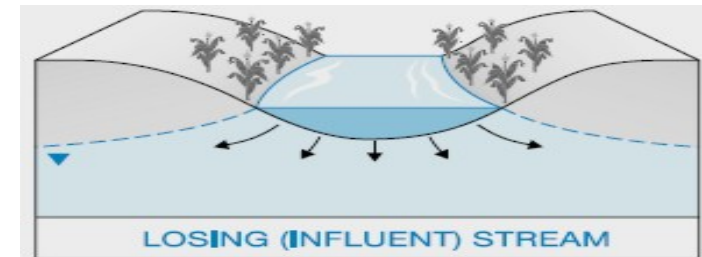
The International
Groundwater Organisation

+

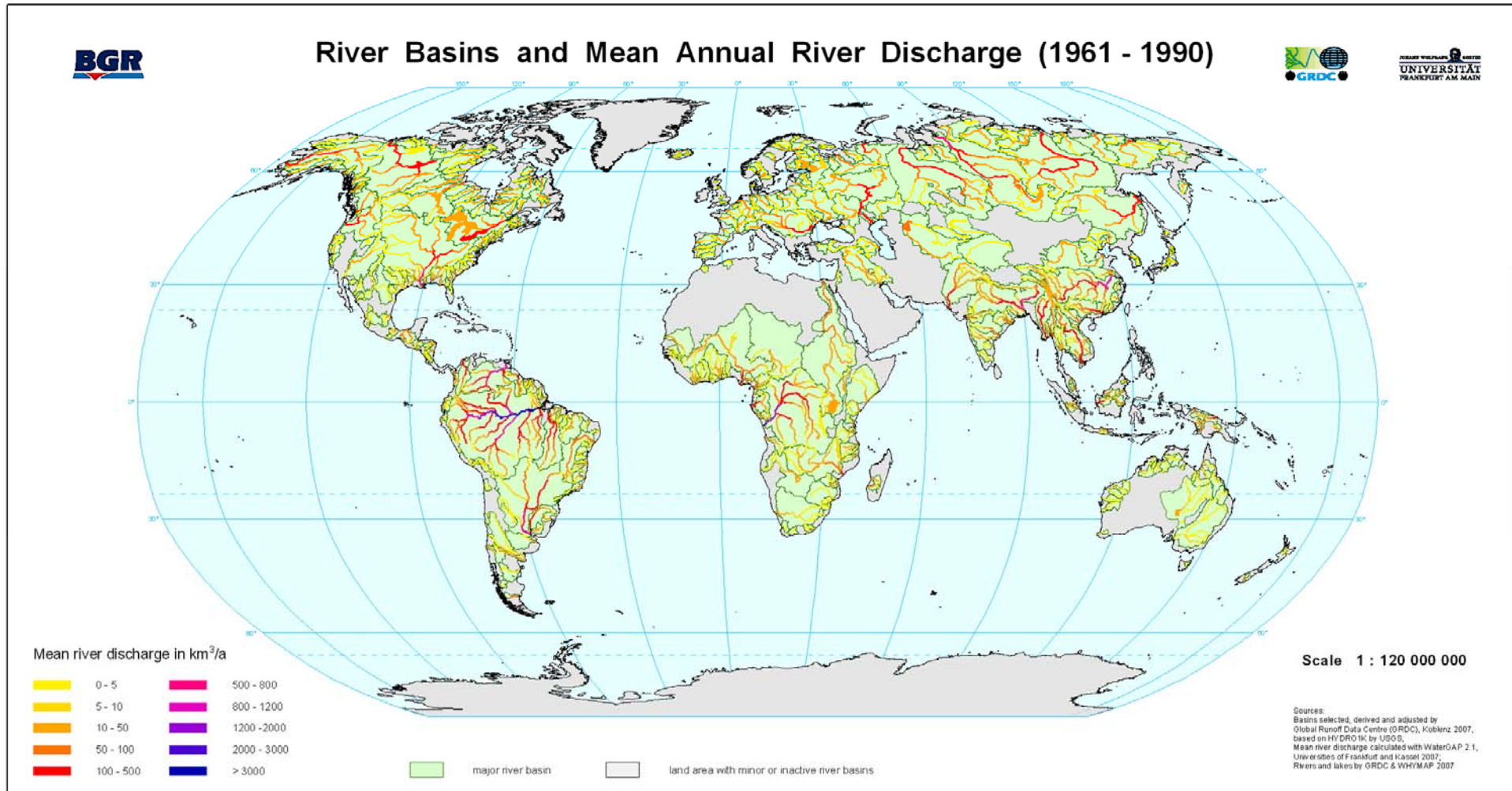
President

Rivers and underlying aquifer systems are coupled systems

- river water may infiltrate into the ground and recharge underlying aquifers
- discharge from aquifers sustains surface flow and groundwater dependent ecosystems (dry periods)
- no connection between river and aquifers (deep water table, largely decoupled systems or no aquifer underneath)

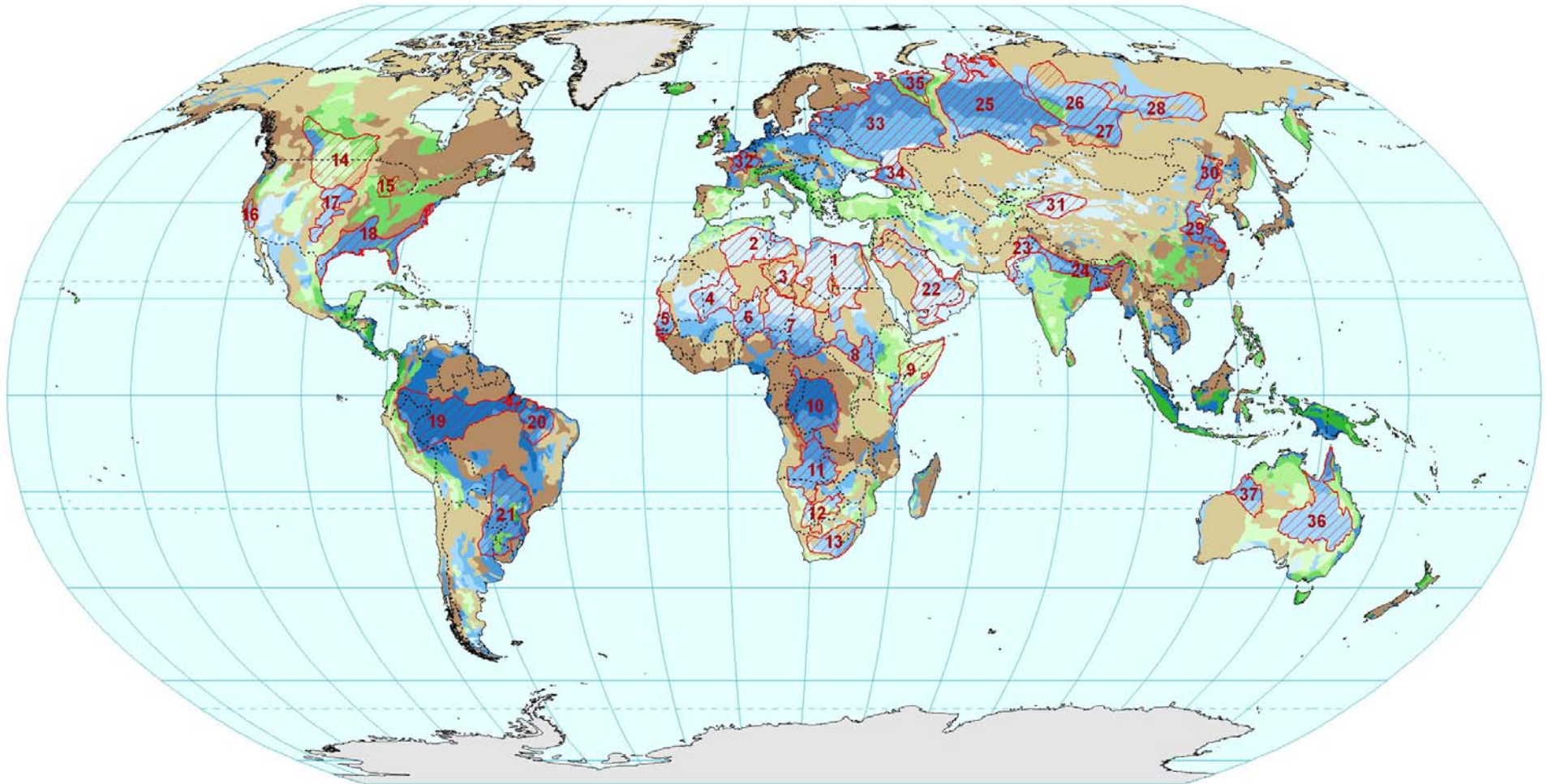


New Map of the Global Runoff Data Centre, Koblenz/Germany (2008)



..... within the WHYMAP project of BGR, UNESCO, IAH, IAEA, CGMW and others ...

Worldwide Hydrogeological Mapping and Assessment Programme (WHYMAP)

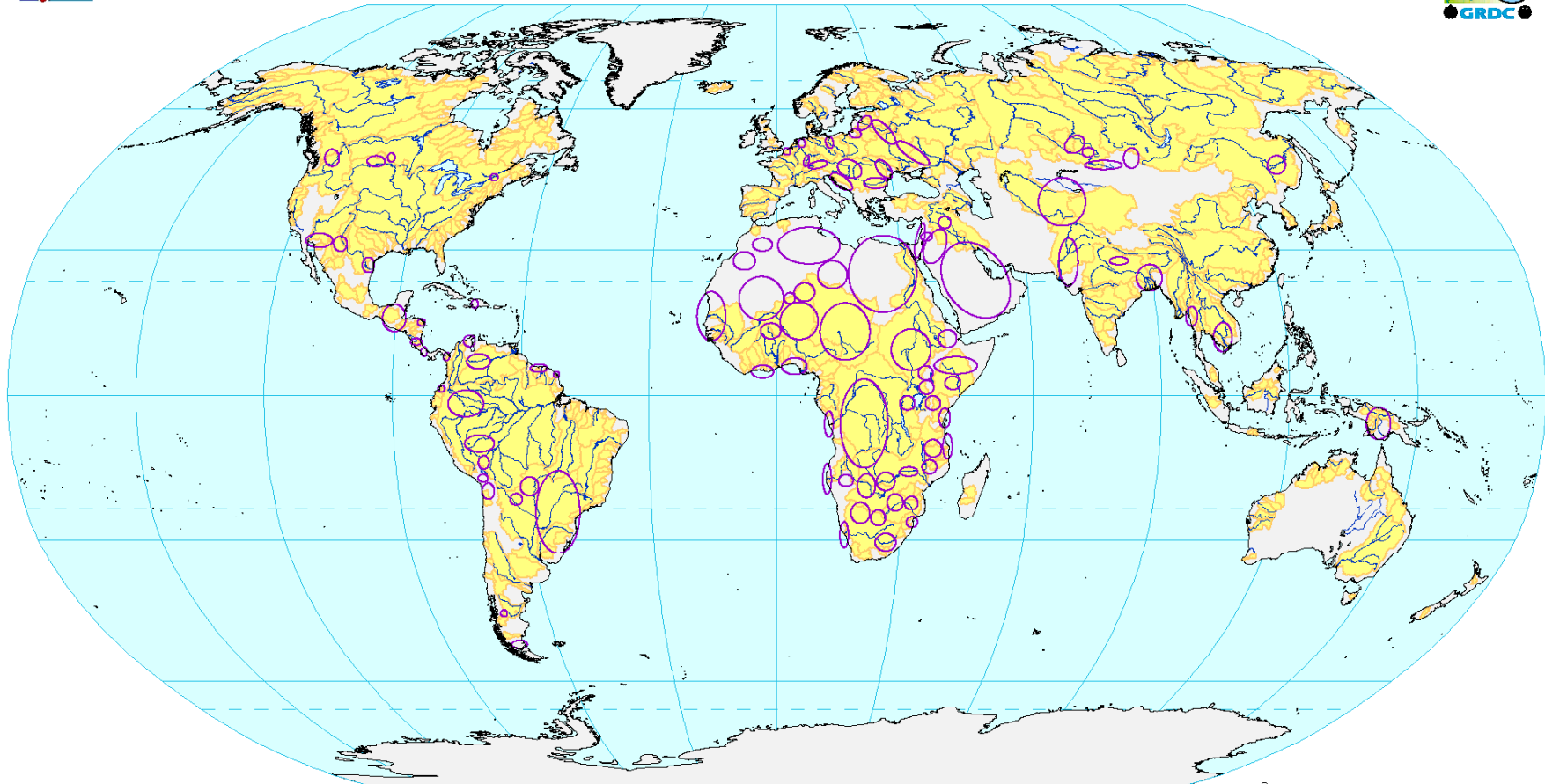


www.whymap.org

A comparison of the GRDC map and the WHYMAP groundwater resources map reveals

- 276 international river and lake basins and 273 shared groundwater basins identified globally

River Basins and Transboundary Aquifer Systems

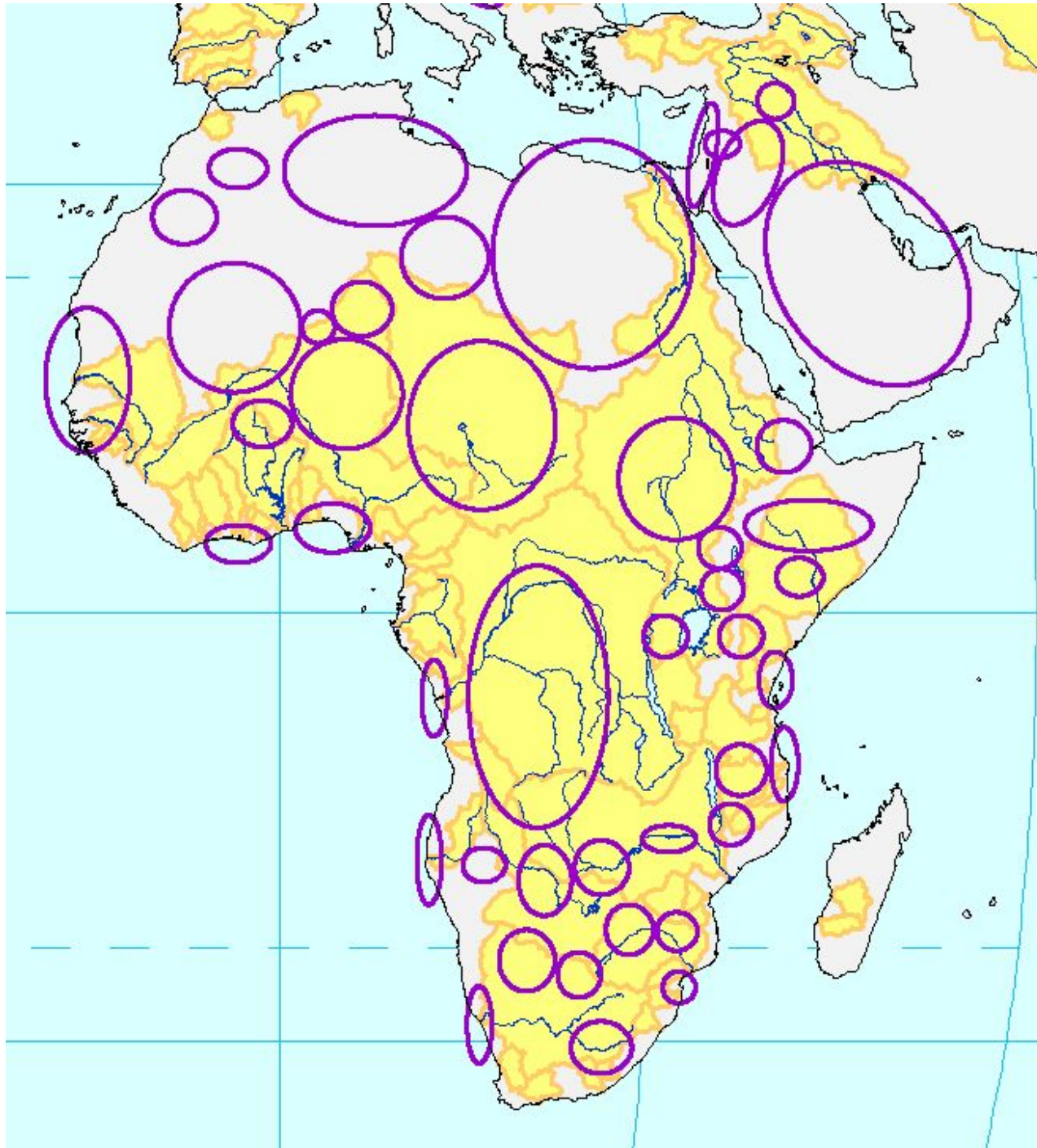


~ major river ■ major river basin □ land area without active river basins (desert, inland ice) ○ major transboundary aquifer system

Sources:
Basins selected, derived and adjusted by
Global Runoff Data Centre (GRDC), Koblentz 2005,
based on HYDRO1K by USGS
& WHYMAP 2006

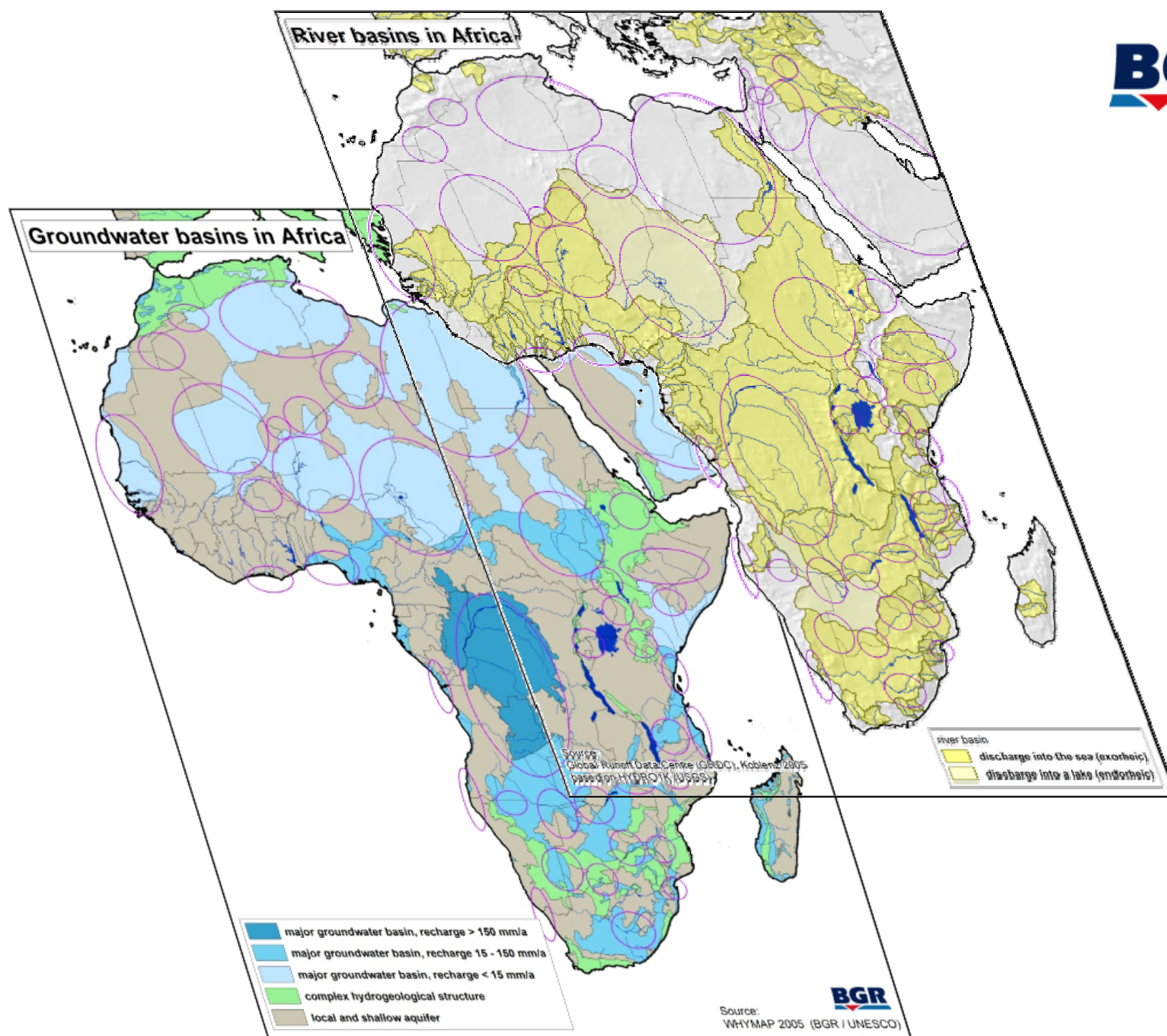
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- river basins and underlying aquifer basins may differ considerably in location and size



A comparison of the GRDC map and the WHYMAP groundwater resources map reveals

- 276 international river and lake basins and 273 shared groundwater basins identified globally
- river basins and underlying aquifer basins may differ considerably in location and size
- rivers may lose water into aquifer systems extending beyond the catchment boundaries (outside the river basin)
- discharge from aquifers having their recharge area in an adjacent river basin may increase the flow in rivers



GTZ 2008: 18 river or lake basins in Africa received funding from international or/and national donors (2002 to 2007)

II. Donors primarily support large basins

Table 3: Financial support for river and lake basins

BASIN	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Nile*	•••••	••••••••	••••••••••	••••••••••	•••••••••••	•••••••••••
Zambezi*	••••	••••	••••	••••	••••	••••
Senegal	••	••••	••••••	••••••	•••••••	•••••••
Niger	•	•••	•••••	•••••	•••••••	•••••••
Lake Chad	•	•••	•••	••••	••••	••••
Limpopo*	••	••	•••	••	•••	•••
Lake Malawi		•	•••	•••	••••	•••
Lake Victoria		•	•••	•••	••••	••••
Okavango*	••	•	•••	•••	••••	••••
Orange-Senqu*	•	•	•	•••	••••	••••
Volta			••	•••	••••	••••
Pungwe	•	•	•	•	•	•
Incomati*		•	•	••	••	••
Ruvuma			•	••	••	••
Gambia	•	•	•	•	•	•
Mara Basin**			•	•	•	•
Congo					••	••
Lake Tanganyika			•			•

International River Basins of Africa



Note: One donor per bullet
 * Financial contribution not available for one or more donors active in this basin
 ** Sub-basin of Nile Basin

- Legend
- up to 250.000 Euro
 - 250.000 to 500.000 Euro
 - 500.000 to 1.000.000 Euro
 - 1.000.000 to 2.000.000 Euro
 - more than 2.000.000 Euro
 - amount increasing
 - amount decreasing
 - amount unknown

Note: One donor per bullet

Table 9: Financial support for groundwater management, per basin organisation (2005)

AQUIFER/BASIN	BASIN ORGANISATIONS			
	LCBC (2006)	BCSP	CNMC	NNJC
Lake Chad Basin	•			
Kalahari Aquifer	Nambian Dep. of Water Affairs ●			
Northwest Sahara Aquifer	OSS (2006) ••			
Nubian Sandstone Aquifer	OSS (2006) •			

Notes: One donor per bullet

No information was provided for the
The acronyms of the basin organisation

Legend

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VII. Limited support for groundwater management

Table 7: Financial support for groundwater management

AQUIFER/BASIN	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Northwest Sahara Aquifer	•	••	••	••	•••	••
Kalahari Aquifer	•	•	•	•	•	•
Volta Basin	•	•	•	•	•	•
Limpopo Basin				•	•	•
Nubian Sandstone Aquifer					•	•
Lake Chad Basin					•	•

Note: One donor per bullet

Legend

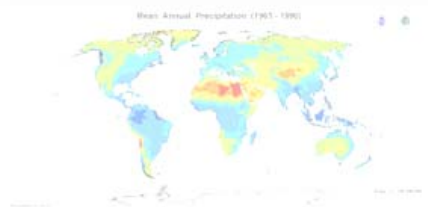
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Groundwater Resources of the World



Thank You

Scale 1 : 28 000 000



Legend

Groundwater Resources

- High
- Medium
- Low
- Very Low
- None

Special groundwater basins

- Arctic
- Alpine
- Andean
- Caribbean
- Central Asian
- Central European
- East African
- East Asian
- East European
- East African
- East Asian
- East European
- East African
- East Asian
- East European

Physical data

Geographical base map

Map projection

Geographical coding

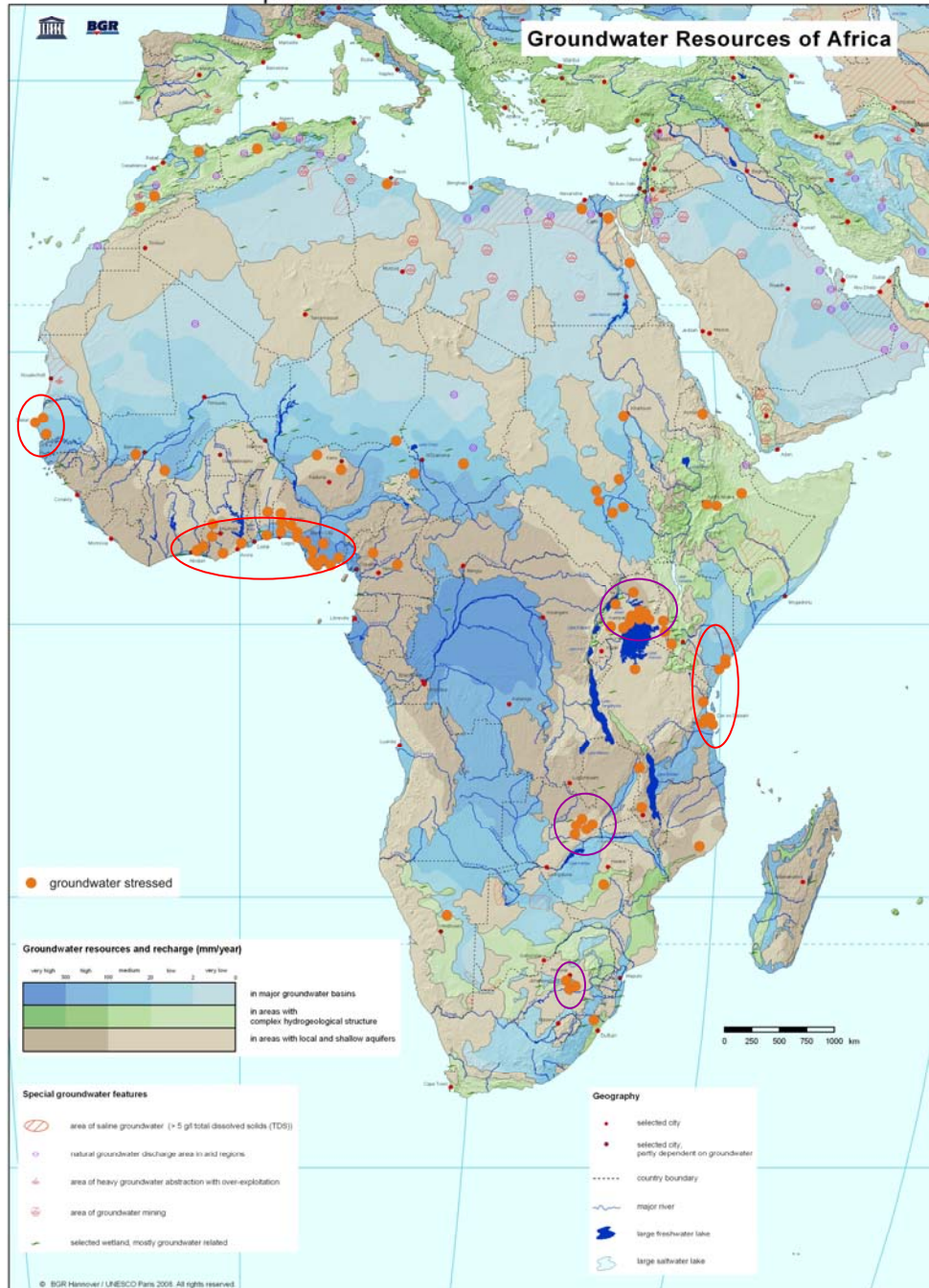
Scale

GROUNDWATER RESOURCES OF THE WORLD - 1 : 28 000 000





Where is an urgent need for groundwater protection from contamination?



Hot spots of groundwater contamination:

- ***coastal aquifers***

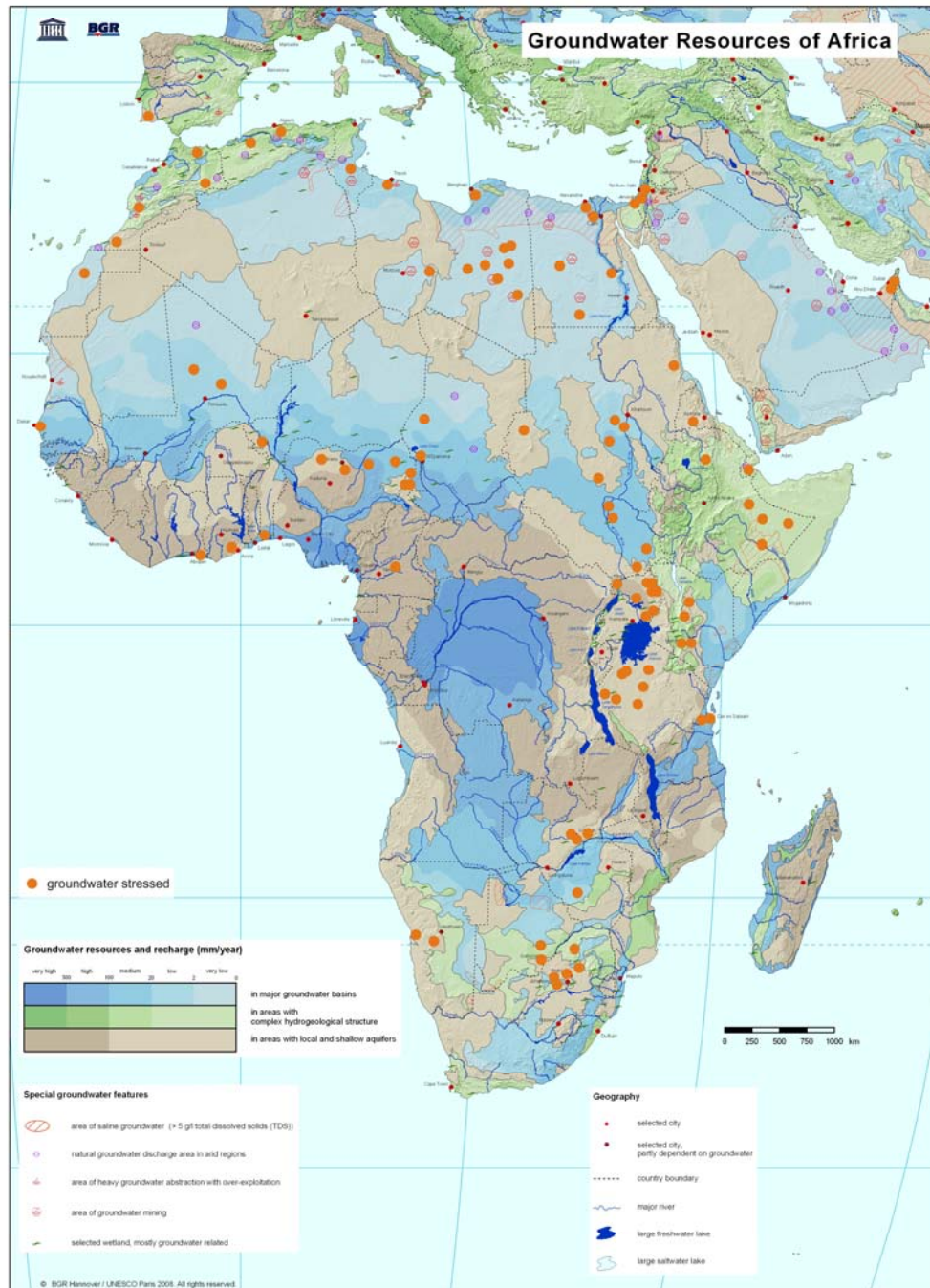
(e.g. West Africa, East Africa)

- ***inland clusters close to cities***

(e.g. Johannesburg, Lusaka, Entebbe-Kampala)

- ***many single spots in the Sahel and North Africa***

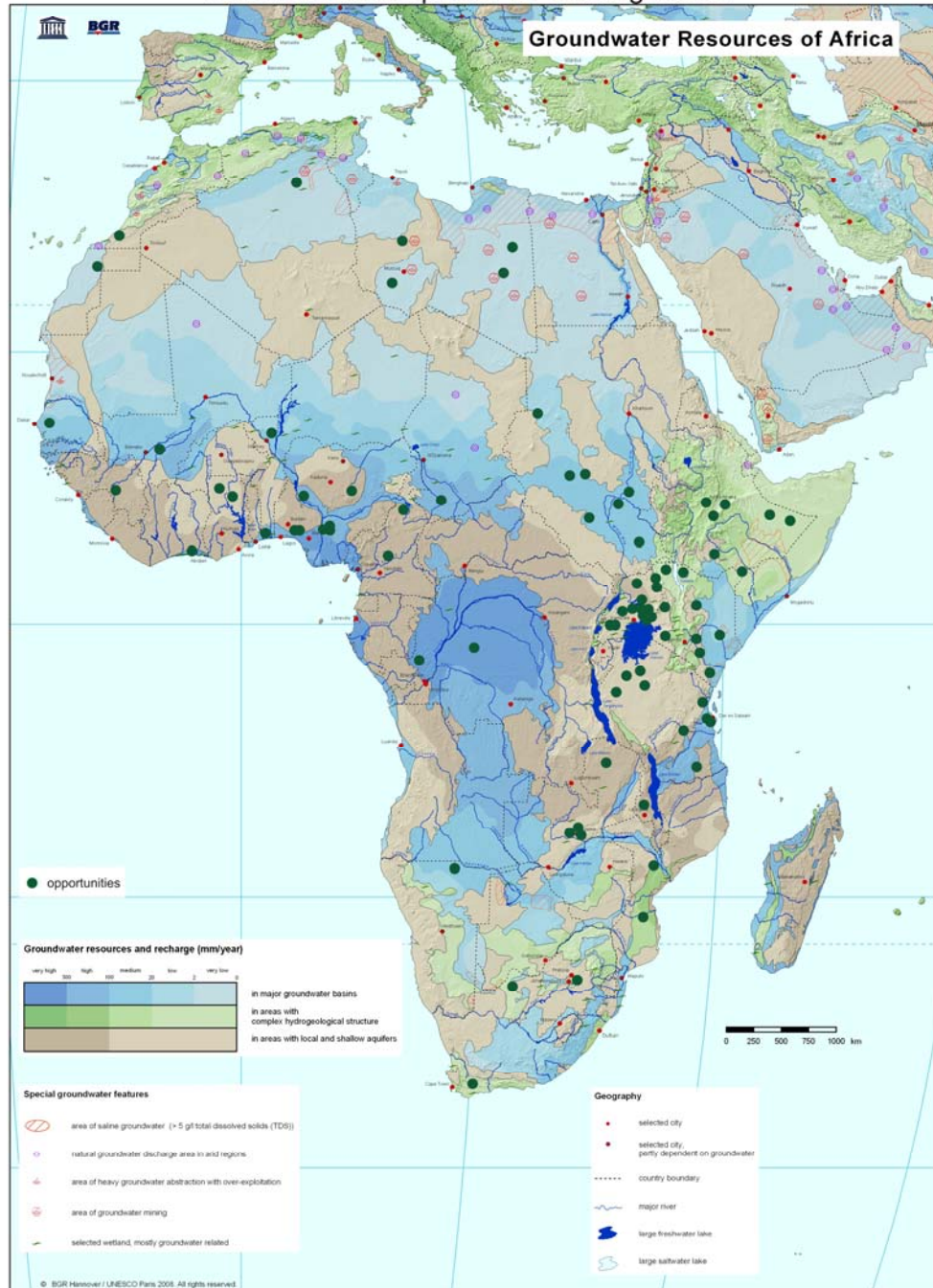
Where are groundwater resources heavily stressed?



Heavily stressed groundwater resources:

- *many spots in North Africa and the Sahel (= non-renewable)*
- *numerous spots in East Africa, from Sudan to RSA*

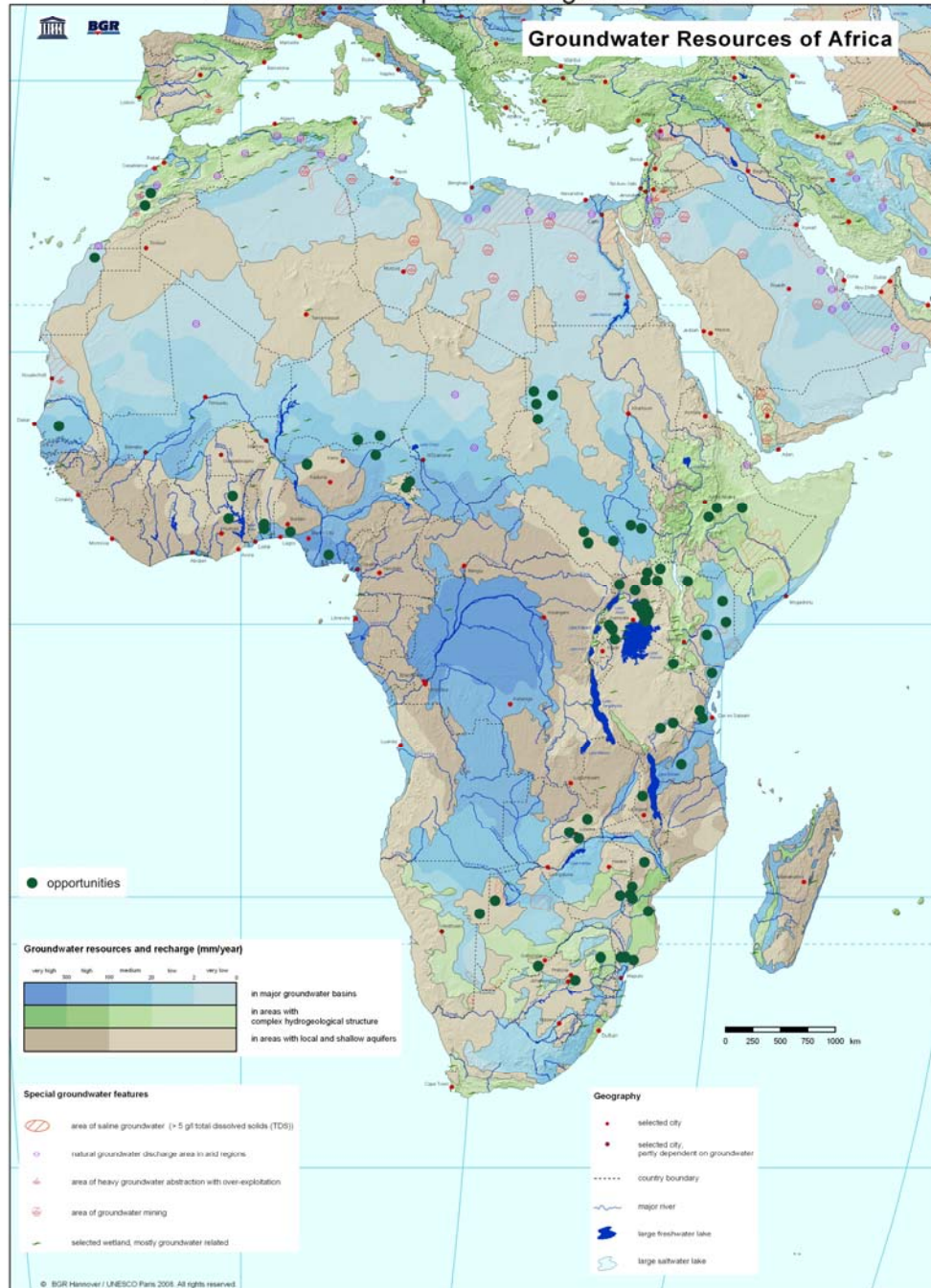
Where are opportunities for more groundwater resources development for drinking water?



Opportunities for drinking water from groundwater resources:

- *many spots scattered over large parts of Africa*

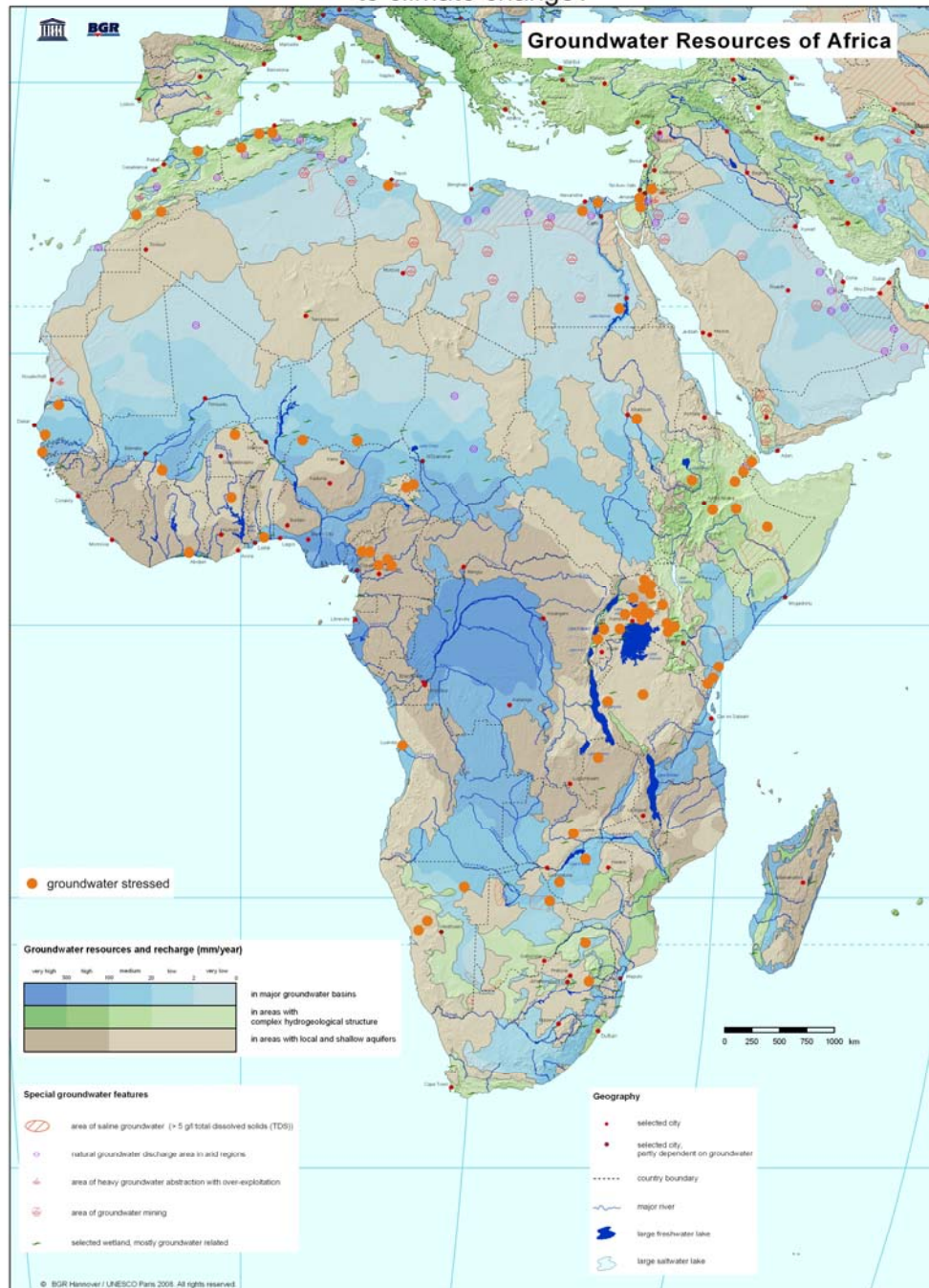
Where are opportunities for more groundwater resources development for agricultural use?



Opportunities for irrigation water from groundwater resources:

- *clusters of spots concentrated in East Africa, some Sahelian countries and on the West coast of Africa*

Which aquifers are most vulnerable to climate change?



Aquifers vulnerable to climate change:

- *less dots than in the other maps*
- *aquifers in*
 - *North Africa (Maghreb)*
 - *the Sahel region (= non-renewable)*
 - *East Africa and Southern Africa*