

Integrating Biophysical and Socioeconomic Model Outputs

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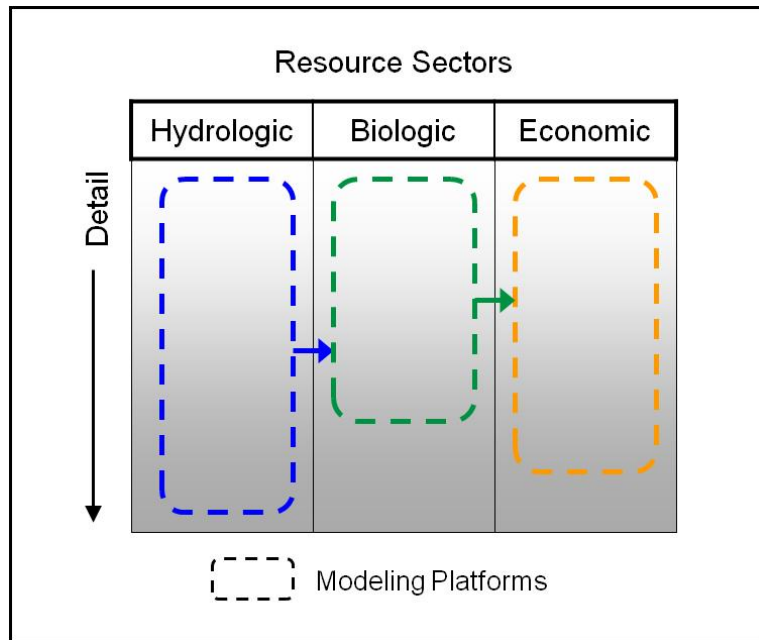


Background

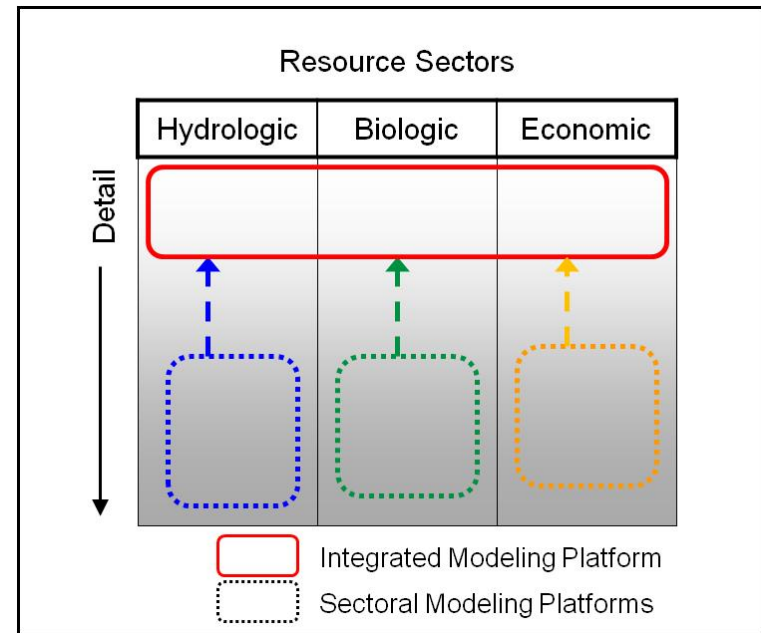
- Goal of Nile Basin Development Challenge Project 4 (N4) is to assess potential impacts- both biophysical and socioeconomic- at the basin scale resulting from implementation of Rainwater Management Strategies
- To assess impacts, need to link biophysical and socioeconomic processes
- Modeling has proceeded along disciplinary lines, and at differing scales:
 - Hydrologic: SWAT, APEX
 - Water resource management: WEAP
 - Economic: ECOSAUT
 - Crop: CropWat, AquaCrop
 - Livestock: ILRI livestock water productivity model
- This presentation: initial ideas on model integration

Basin-level BP/SE integration frameworks

Sectoral Linkage



Explicit Integration



To link and extrapolate BP and SE processes



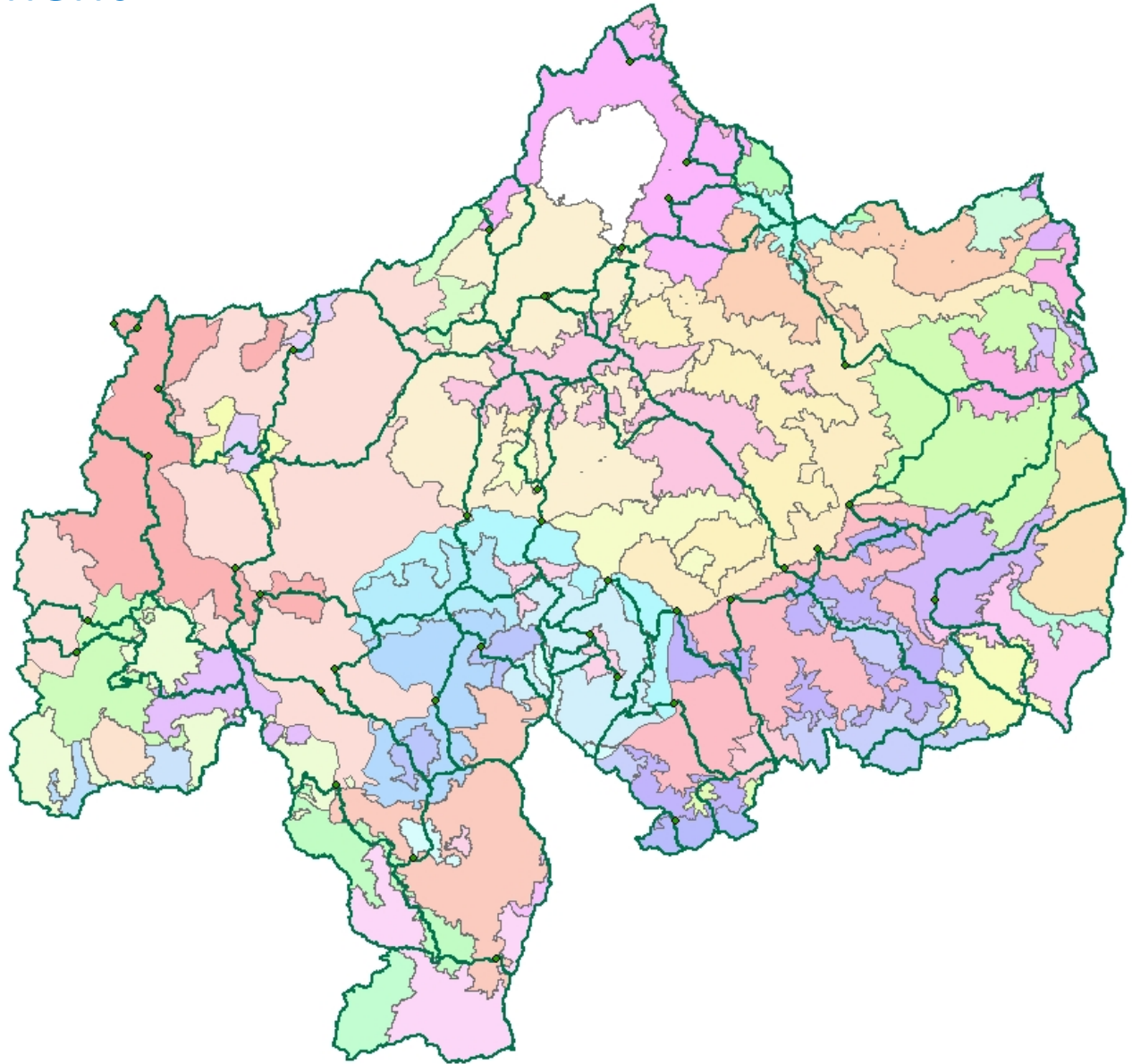
Resource Management Typology

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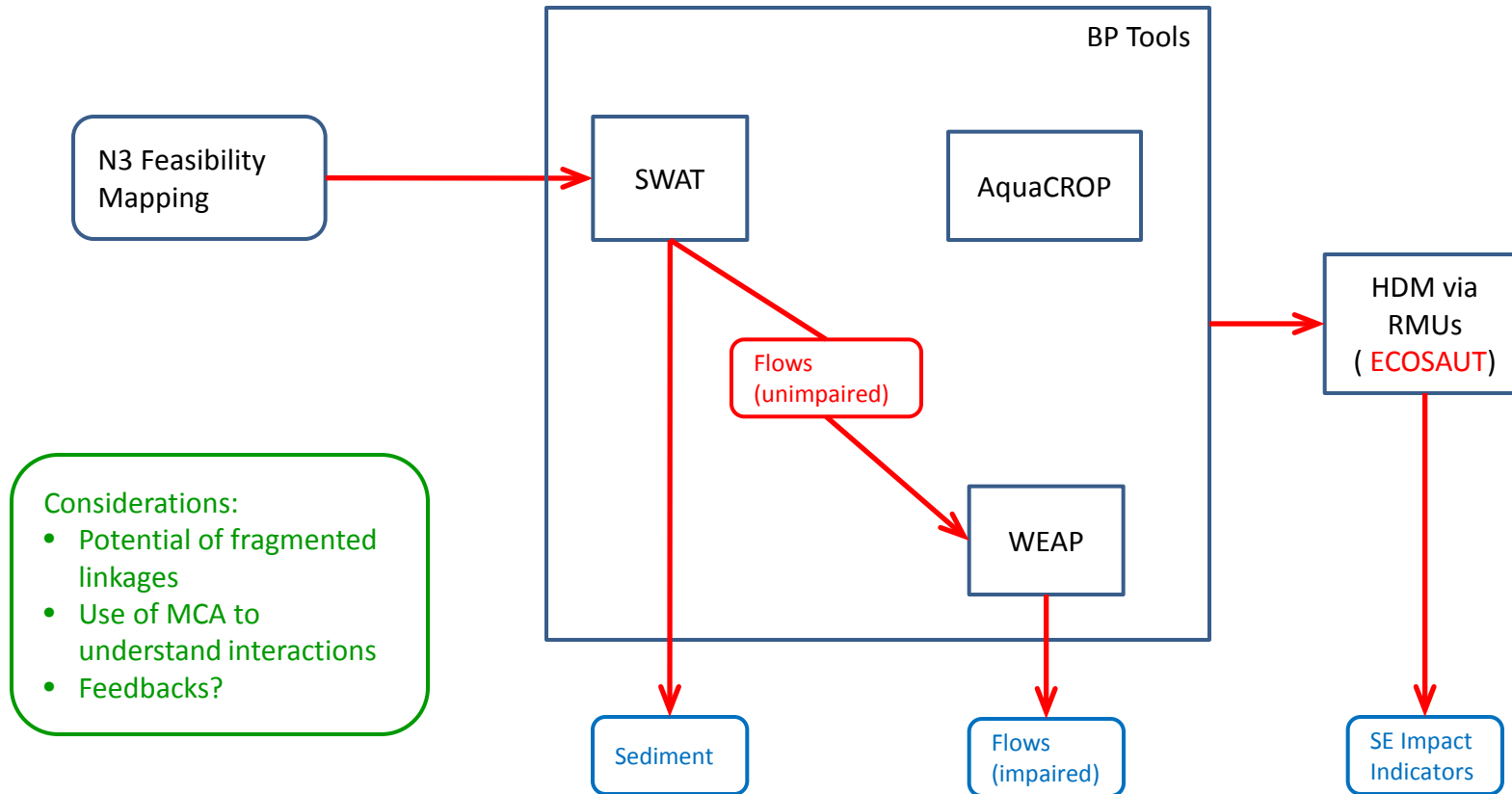
- Delineate population segment which manages BP resources in target catchment
- Partition population segment into RM units
 - Assumption: Economic decisions made at HH level
 - Livelihood Profiles suggest different HH production systems w/i Livelihood Zones
 - HH's can therefore be aggregated into RMUs based on BP and SE attribute similarities
 - Assumption: Access/benefit/cost is equitably distributed within RMU
- Water/Land “management” mapping- establish BP resource flows from/to RMUs

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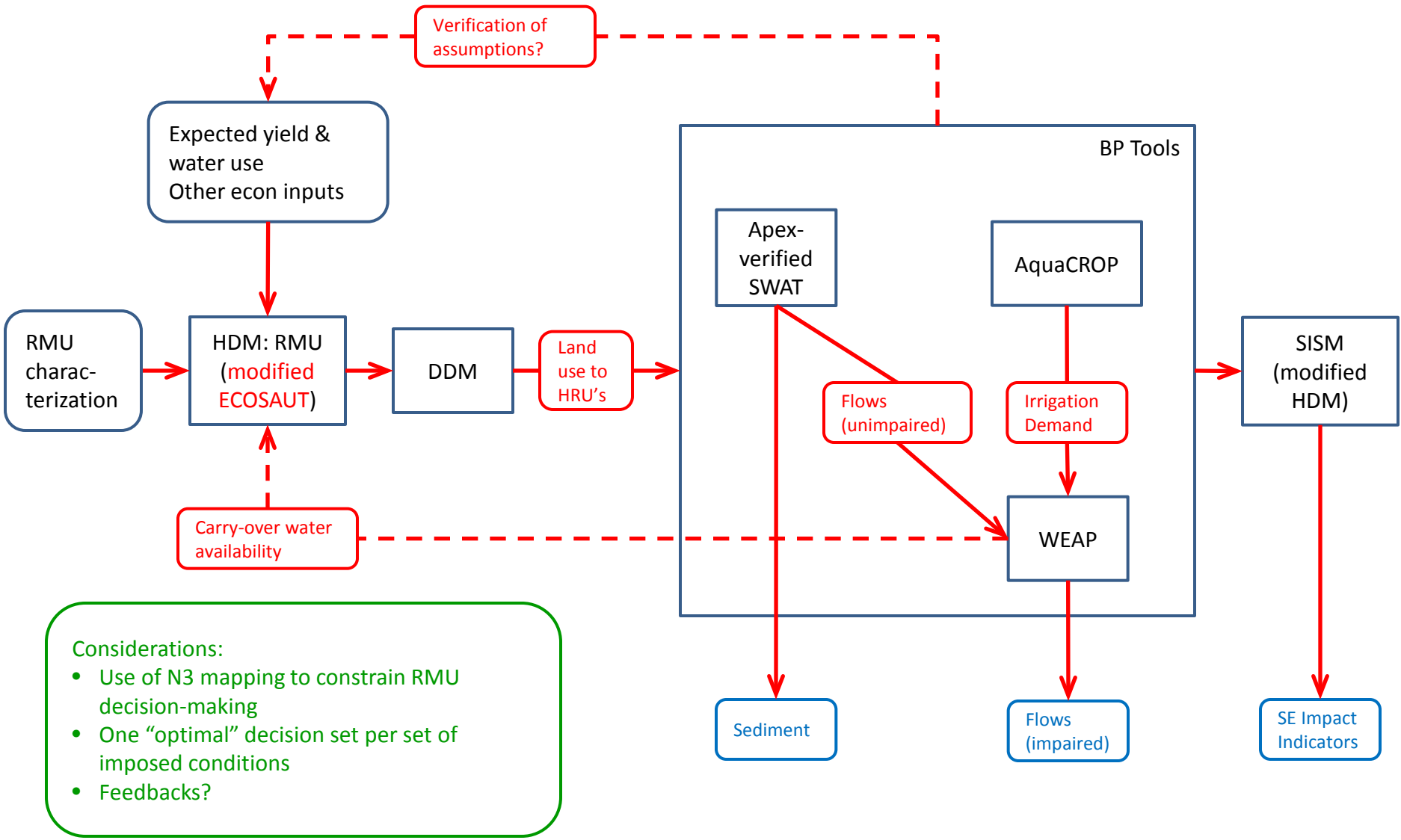
- FEWSNET/LIU
Livelihood
Zones/Profiles:
natural RMU
definitions
- Ethiopian Rural
Economic Atlas:
population/HH
distributions
- Full spatial /
economic coverage:
satisfies need for
extrapolation



Sectoral Linkage Approach: BP-initiated



Sectoral Linkage Approach: SE initiated



- Considerations:
- Use of N3 mapping to constrain RMU decision-making
 - One “optimal” decision set per set of imposed conditions
 - Feedbacks?

Explicit Integration Approach

