Irrigation storage: a blind spot for analyzing and mitigating externalities of future water infrastructure

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The quest for irrigation and hydropower: Shasta Dam (ca. 1942)

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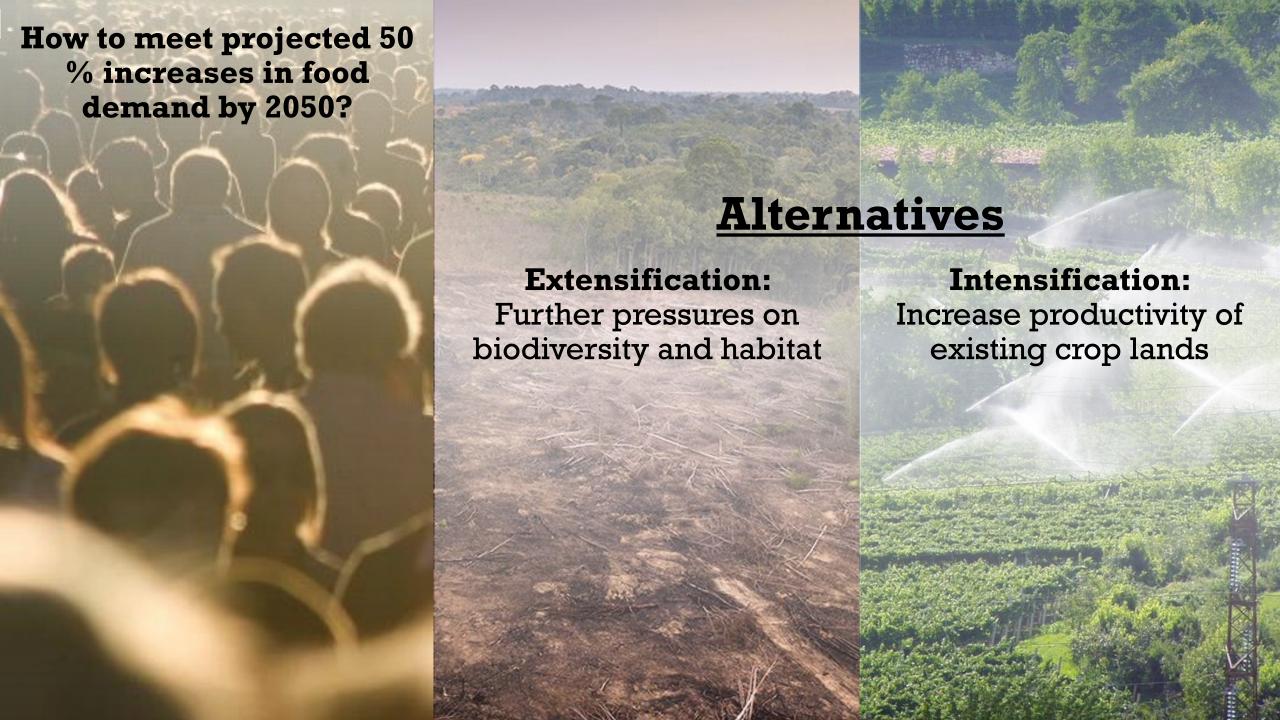




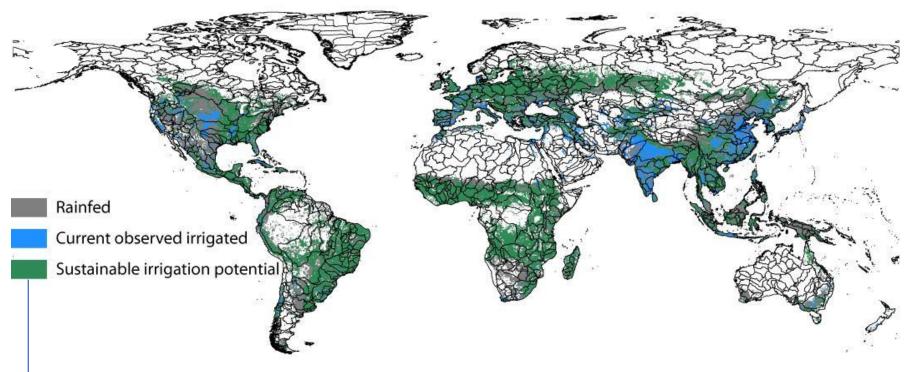




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Biophysical potentials for expanding irrigation

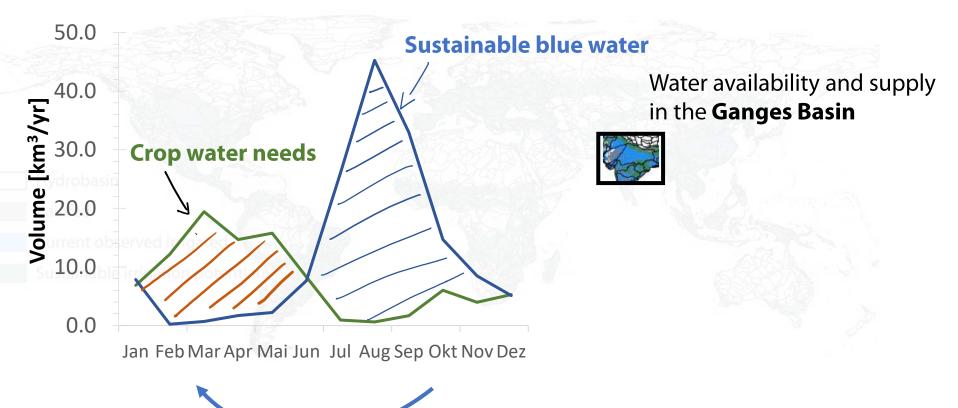


Areas where food production could be increased through irrigation

- On existing croplands
- Using sustainable blue water

Sustainable expansion of irrigation: 408 km³/yr of sustainable water resources remain to produce food for **2.8 billion people** [1]

Biophysical potential = real world potential?



Blue water availability exceeds water demand

Biophysical potential only useable if water storage is available

Role of water storage for future food systems?
How much storage can be provided by dams?

Role of dams for irrigation?

Demand

Water needs for irrigation

Supply

Sustainable blue water

Infrastructure

Total storage, irrigation allocation in current and future dams

Demand

Water needs for irrigation

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Total storage, irrigation allocation in current and future dams

Role of dams for irrigation?

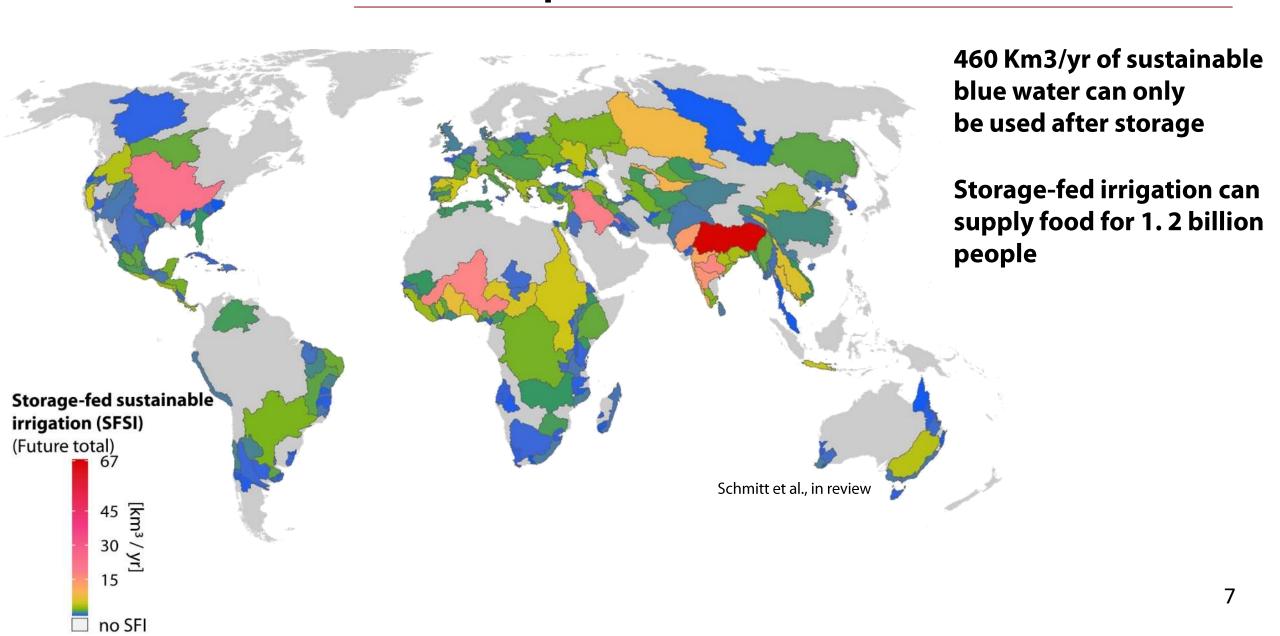
Monthly basin water balance analysis to determine the need for water storage

Scenario 1: Current irrigation, current irrigation dams

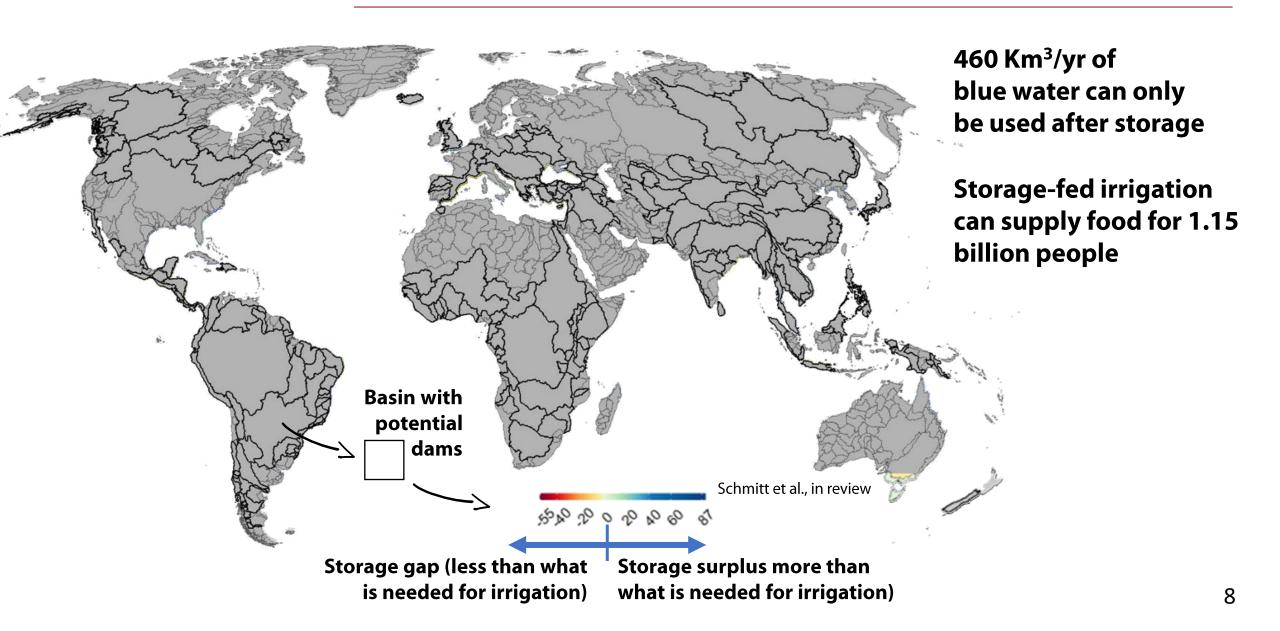
Scenario 2: Future irrigation, + 3700 identified dams

Dam-level MCA for more than 5000 dams considers uncertainty in storage allocation to irrigation

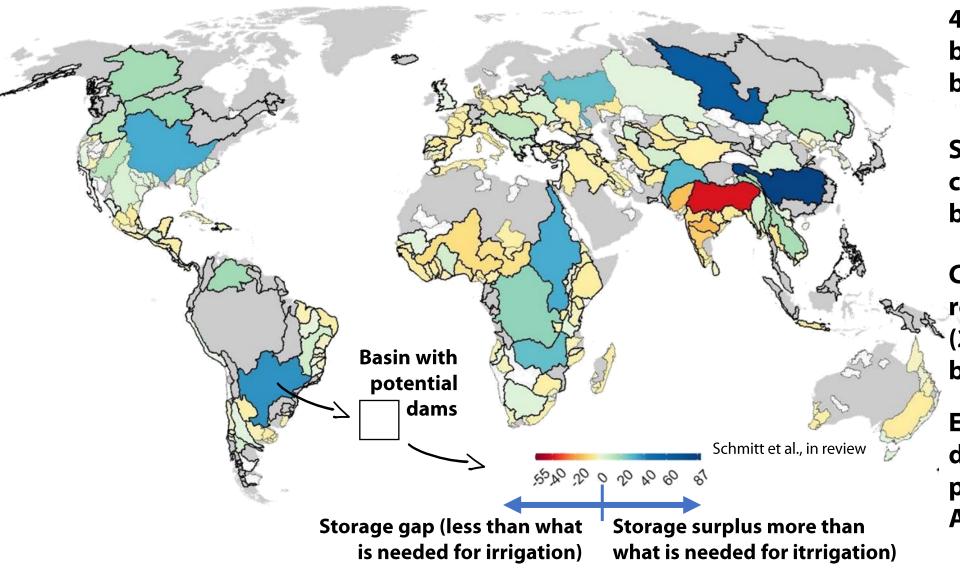
Results: importance of stored water



Results: role of current and future dams



Results: role of current and future dams



460 Km³/yr of blue water can only be used after storage

Storage-fed irrigation can supply food for 1.15 billion people

Current and future reservoirs can meet 50 % (227 km³/yr) of the biophysical potential

Even with all planned dams, major storage gaps persist in Africa and South Asia

