

Collaborative Modeling for Water Security and Resilience for the Valley of Mexico

Diego J. Rodriguez, Water Global Practice The World Bank Group August 2017





With the support:







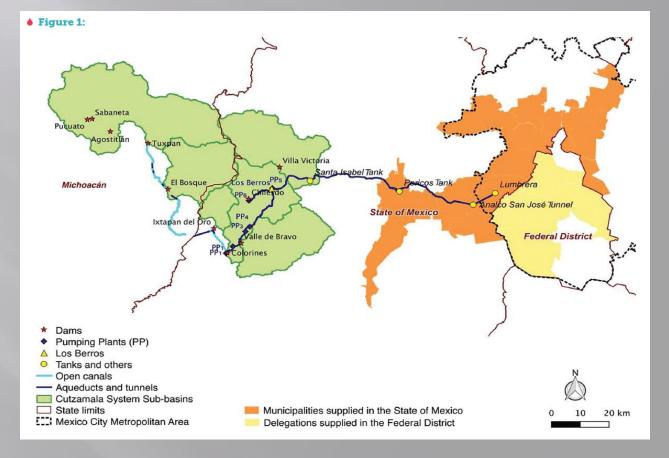
LOCATION OF BASINS



AN INTERBASIN AQUEDUCT SYSTEM

Cutzamala System

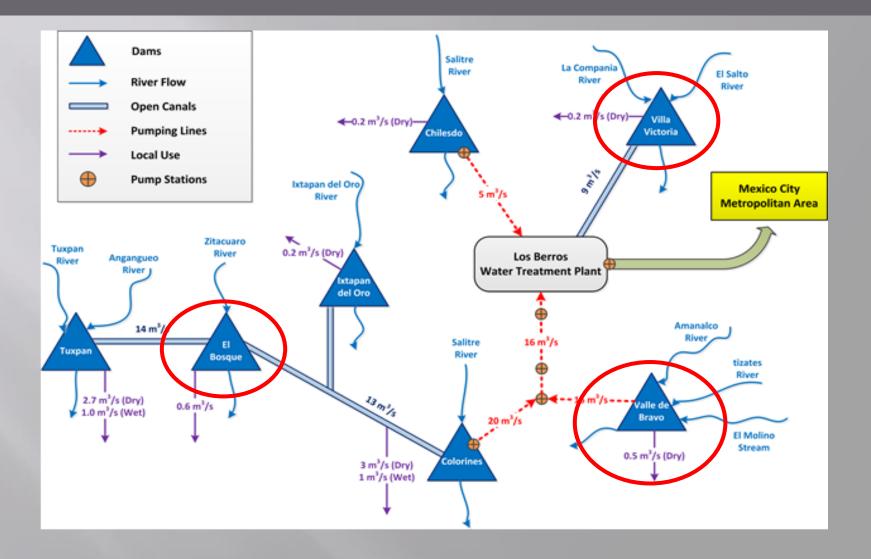
- Interbasin transfer
- 6 sub basins
- 322 kms of canals and tunnels
- Pumping of 15 m3/sec to 1.100 mts of elevation
- Provision of water supply to a region that represents 38% of Mexico's GDP
- 30% of water supply of the city (6 million inhabitants)



39 % of Mexico City's water is from basin transfers

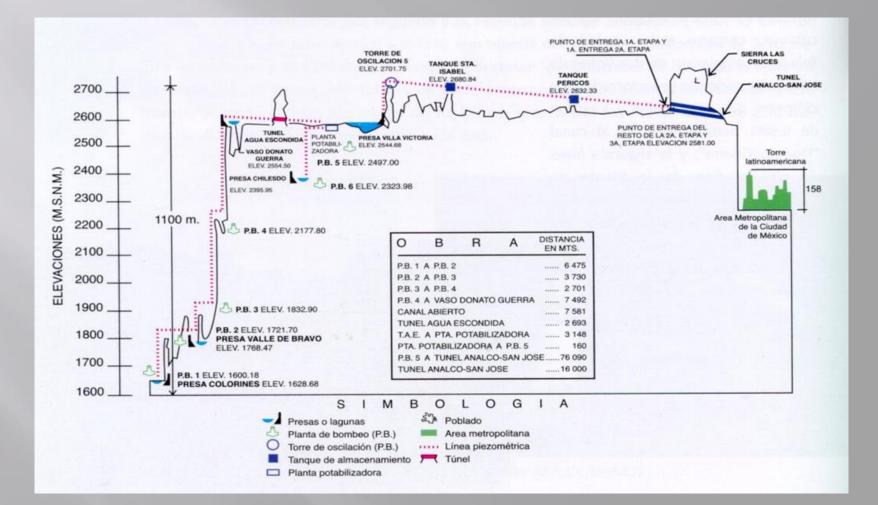
Remaining 61% comes from an overexploited aquifer with significant impact on subsidence Water supply system has 40% losses

Complex infrastructure system

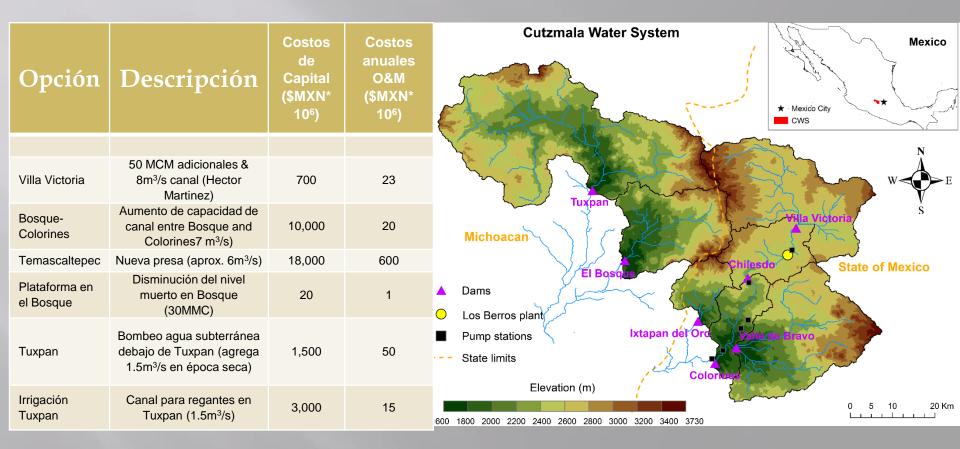


FUENTE: CONAGUA, P. Ray





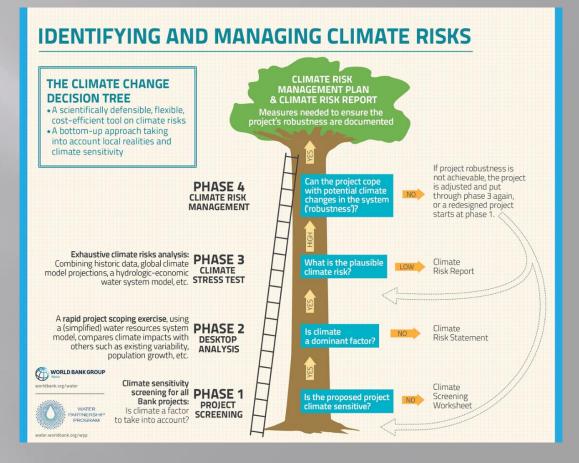
AN EXERCISE TO EVALUATE VULNERABILITY AND PRIORITIZE INVESTMENTS



From top down to bottom up

The decision tree framework:

- Bottom up and phased approach
- Extensive stakeholder involvement
- Direct method to assess the robustness, resilience, reliability of plans, strategies, investments



Do benefits outweigh the costs? Answer is contingent upon long term outcome of the exercise

Benefits

Costs/Challenges

Informed by those who have the knowledge of the area: users, experts, inhabitants	Trust in data	Identification of stakeholders
Objectives that take local contexts. Allows to model only what is feasible to implement.	Capacity building and training in the use of the tools	Process can increase costs and implementation time
Transparency in what goes in and what comes out	Builds ownership	Process can increase costs and implementation time



Thank you

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