



International Journal of Water Resources Development

ISSN: 0790-0627 (Print) 1360-0648 (Online) Journal homepage: <http://www.tandfonline.com/loi/cijw20>

Editorial

Cecilia Tortajada & Asit K. Biswas

To cite this article: Cecilia Tortajada & Asit K. Biswas (2013) Editorial, International Journal of Water Resources Development, 29:2, 121-122, DOI: [10.1080/07900627.2013.802205](https://doi.org/10.1080/07900627.2013.802205)

To link to this article: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/07900627.2013.802205>



Published online: 22 May 2013.



Submit your article to this journal [!\[\]\(d3102649f02e825ddb76dc3de0190154_img.jpg\)](#)



Article views: 572



View related articles [!\[\]\(4f6bf54ae7e4144a72d78316053e412d_img.jpg\)](#)

Full Terms & Conditions of access and use can be found at
<http://www.tandfonline.com/action/journalInformation?journalCode=cijw20>

EDITORIAL

Water management and climate change, their numerous interlinkages and the extent of their hydrologic, economic, social and environmental impacts over time and space are complex issues that can be predicted at our present state of knowledge only with a great deal of uncertainty. Lack of scientific understanding of the complex and interacting interrelationships and absence of reliable data are only two of the factors which prevent our forecasting likely future multidimensional and multisectoral impacts with any degree of accuracy. This, in turn, makes proper planning and investment decisions in a cost-effective and timely manner a most challenging task, even under the best of circumstances.

It is widely recognized that at the present state of knowledge, there are a number of important uncertainties in predicting the impacts of climate change in the water sector. These include but are not necessarily limited to: estimating future emission scenarios; analyzing them for greenhouse gas concentrations; predicting how these are likely to affect future global, regional and local rainfall patterns; interpreting their overall impacts on the hydrologic cycle at different scales; and assessing their impacts.

At present, it is still not possible to predict even how the annual average temperature in various regions of the world may change, let alone the rainfall pattern. Additionally, the latest generation of models to forecast average rainfall at the river basin and sub-basin levels have to be considerably improved before they can be used for water resources planning and management purposes. For water management, the problem becomes far more complex, because it must deal not only with the average changes in annual rainfall on the basin or sub-basin scale but also, and more importantly, with extreme rainfall events like serious floods and extended drought. The magnitude of the uncertainties increases several-fold when attempts are made to forecast extreme rainfall events based on increases in annual average temperatures, and even more when rainfalls have to be translated into river flows. In spite of these uncertainties, however, the overall perception is that climate change is responsible for nearly every serious flood or drought the regions and countries have witnessed in recent years.

In the final analysis, efficient water management over the long term requires reliable data and information, as well as understanding – both of the present and of expected events in the future. Historically, water infrastructure has been designed, and will continue to be designed (at least for the next several decades), on the basis of forecasts of future extreme rainfall and river-flow events that will continue to require past data and historical information. In the absence of better and more reliable estimates of expected future extreme rainfall events than the ones now available, the objective may have to be to continue constructing all types of new water infrastructure with the best knowledge available, and maintain and operate existing structures more efficiently in the event of prolonged droughts or serious floods.

To plan successfully and manage the increased uncertainties posed by likely future climate change, knowledge needs to advance much more for the water profession beyond what it is now available. Meeting these challenges does not depend exclusively on advances in climatological-hydrologic models. Policies for adaptation and strategies for mitigation measures have to be formulated on the basis of what are likely to be the

potential impacts. These will have to be regularly fine-tuned and implemented according to changing needs and as more reliable knowledge and data become available. Even more challenging will be the politics of policy making and implementation, which will require a quantum leap from current policy-making and implementation processes. One can even say that, in addition to the development of more reliable models, the politics of climate change and water management remains one of the greatest uncertainties for the water profession.

To address the challenges and uncertainties related to water management and climate change, the Aragon Water Institute and the International Centre for Water and Environment of the then Ministry of Environment of Aragon, the Third World Centre for Water Management in Mexico and the International Water Resources Association jointly organized a meeting on “Water Management and Climate Change: Dealing with Uncertainties”, held in Zaragoza, Spain, from 28 February to 2 March 2011.

Well-known international experts in the field of water management and climate change were specially invited to discuss future-oriented issues such as: water management practices and how these should and could be modified to cope with climatic and other related uncertainties over the next two to three decades; the types of strategies and good practices that may be available or have to be developed to cope with the current and expected uncertainties in relation to climate change; and the types of knowledge, information and technological developments needed to incorporate possible future climate change impacts within the framework of water resources management. Decision making in the water sector under changing climate and related uncertainties, and societal water security under altering and fluctuating climate, were two matters that were also discussed in depth. Several case studies were presented from basins, cities, regions and countries, such as the Ebro Basin and the Himalayas; the Aragon and Catalonia regions in Spain and the state of Gujarat in India; the city of Zaragoza; and countries such as Australia, Greece, Mexico, Singapore, Spain and the Netherlands. The session also addressed the implications climate change may have for agriculture in India and in OECD countries.

The papers were extensively reviewed by the authors and are now included in this thematic issue. Nevertheless, with the objective to give them further dissemination, these papers have been available on-line for several months on the journal’s website: <http://www.tandfonline.com/toc/cijw20/current>. To further contribute to global discussions on climate-related topics, this thematic issue also includes two state-of-the-art reviews. One of them addresses water and disasters and provides an in-depth review and analysis of the policy aspects; the second focuses on management of drought risks in European water-supply systems.

Finally, we would like to once again invite the academic, research, policy and water and development communities to further question, debate and challenge prevailing wisdom; we believe this is the only way to promote the advancement of knowledge.

Cecilia Tortajada and Asit K. Biswas
Editors-in-chief