# SHIVA Project

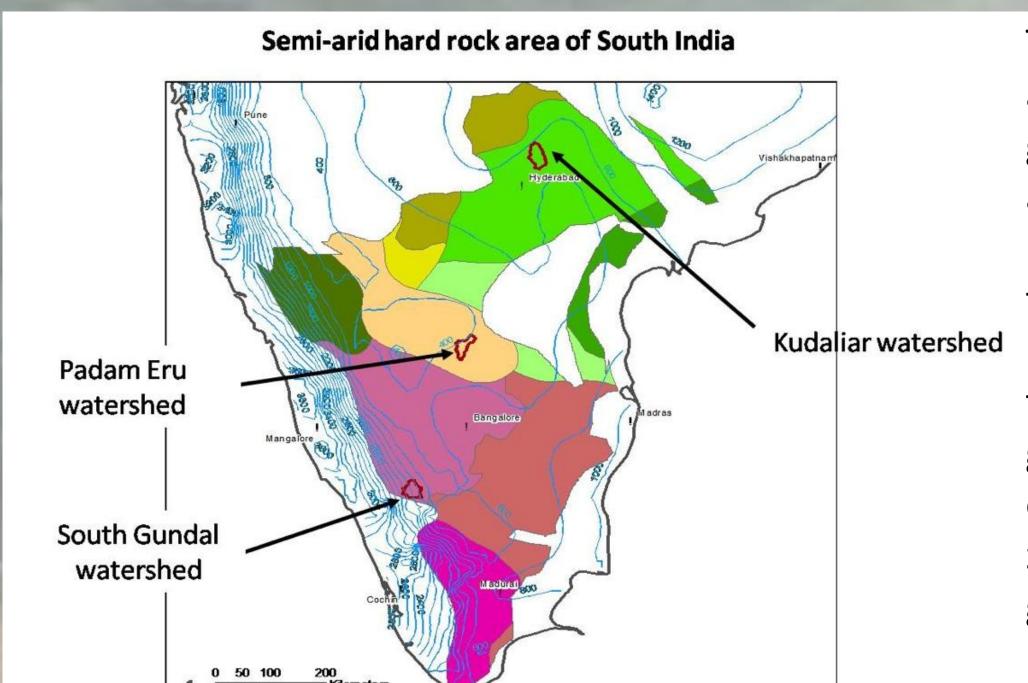
supported by ANR (National Research Agency, FRANCE)



SEMINAIRE ANR, CHANGEMENTS ENVIRONNEMENTAUX, 17 et 18 Avril 2013, Fondation Bemberg - Toulouse

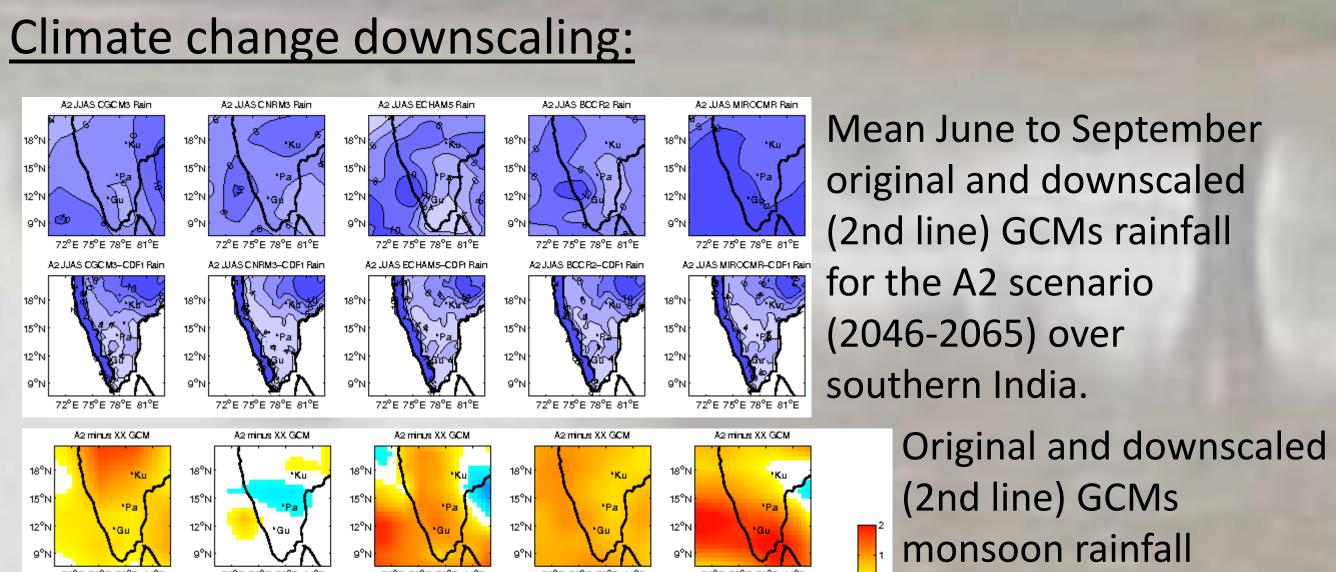
## Socio-economic Assessment of the rural Vulnerability of water users under stressors of global changes in the Hard rock area of South India

Objectives: The SHIVA-ANR project (2009-2013) aims at estimating the vulnerability of farmers to both climate and human changes by 2030 and 2050, assessing the impacts of vulnerability in terms of costs and/or benefits and evaluating the possibilities to modify rural vulnerability trends through adapted water management policies or initiatives.

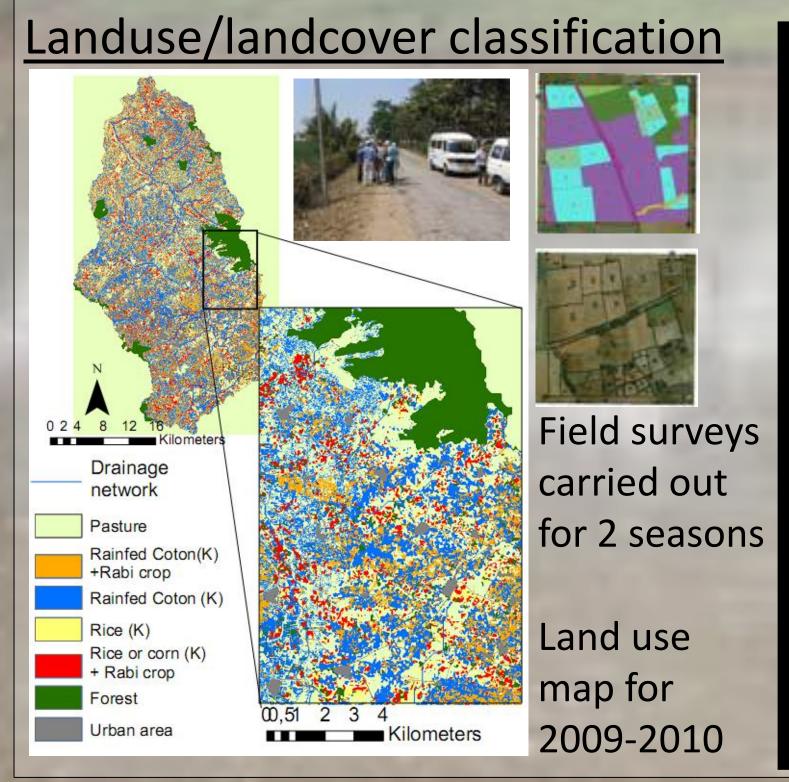


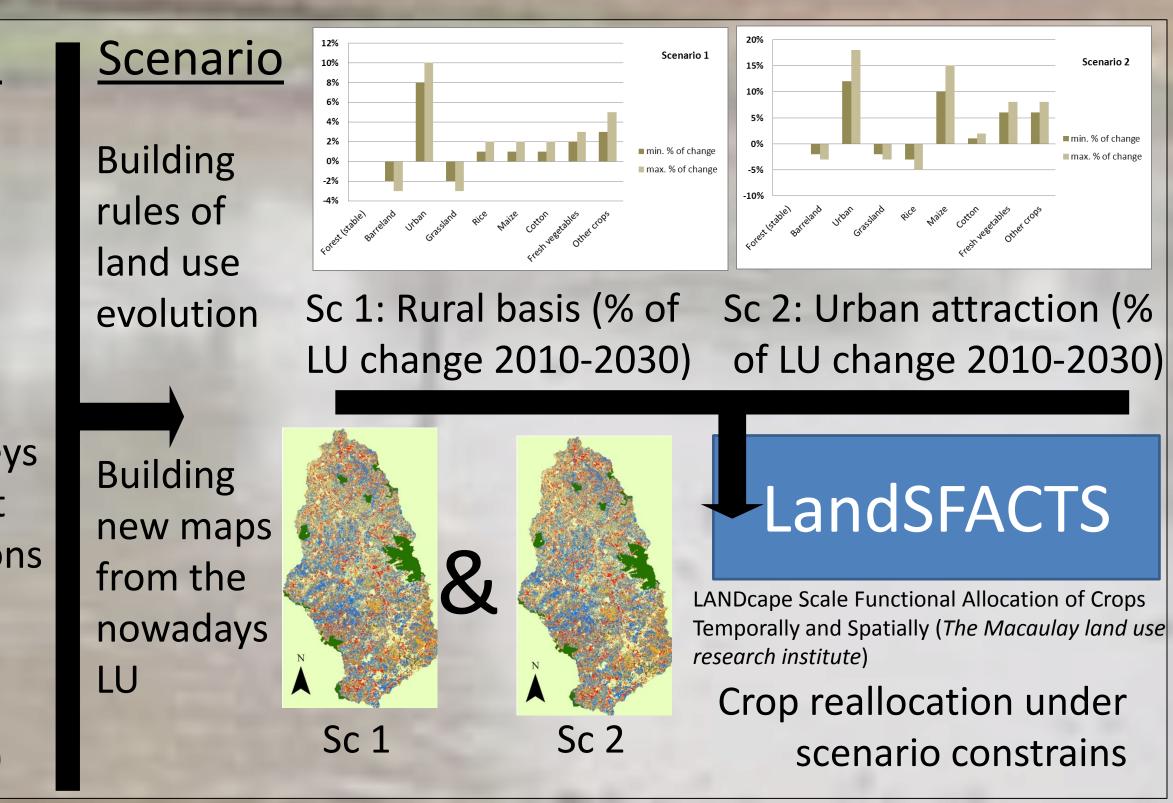
The project focuses on hard rocks area of South-India as in this geological context, both surface and groundwater resources are naturally limited. It also targets farmers' population as they are the main water users of the area and they rely exclusively on groundwater for irrigation. By the end, the area covers the semi-arid zone of South-India, with a rainfall gradient from 1100 mm to 600

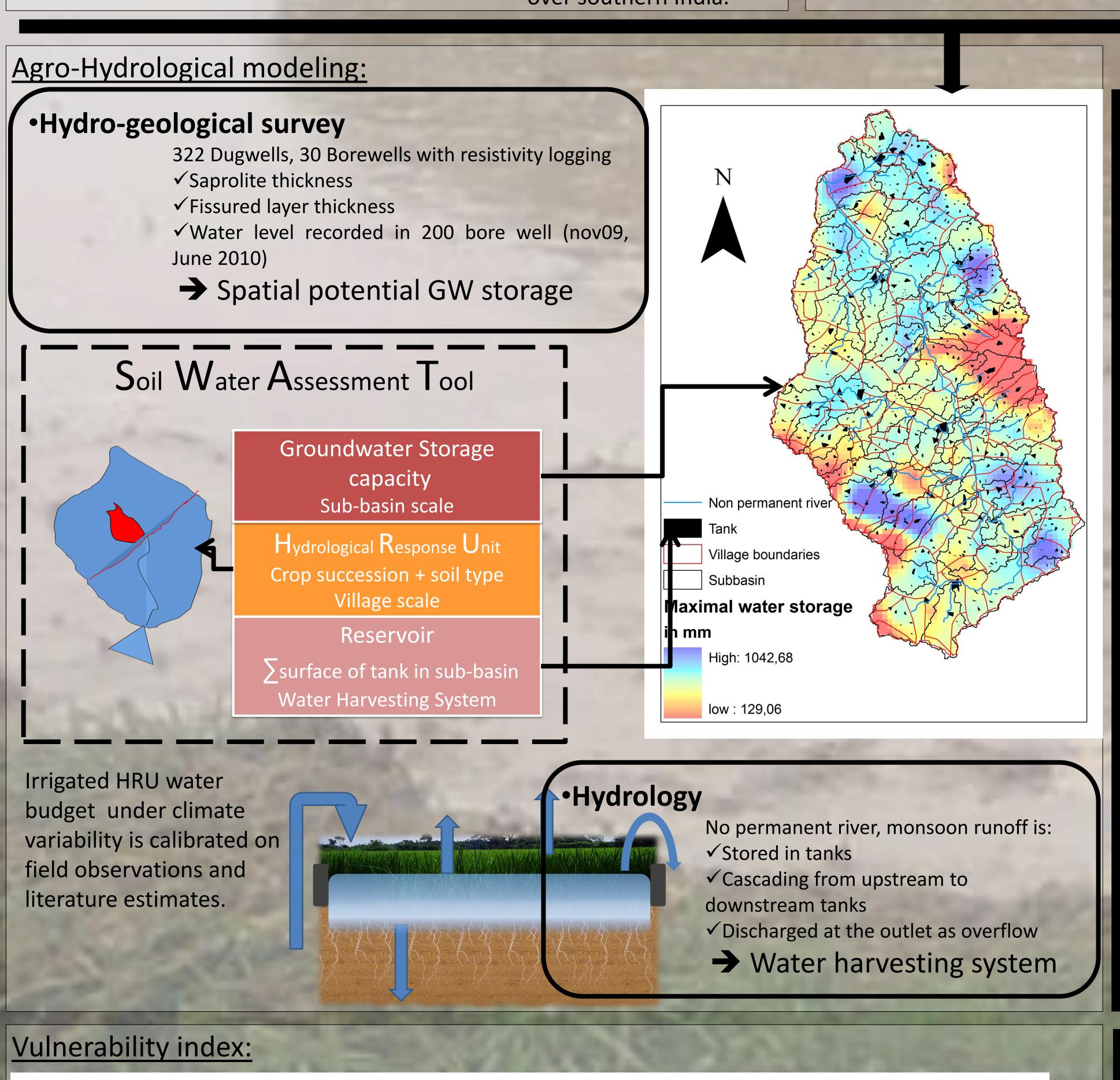
## Method and Results:



differences between future and past for the A2 scenario (2046-2065) over southern India.







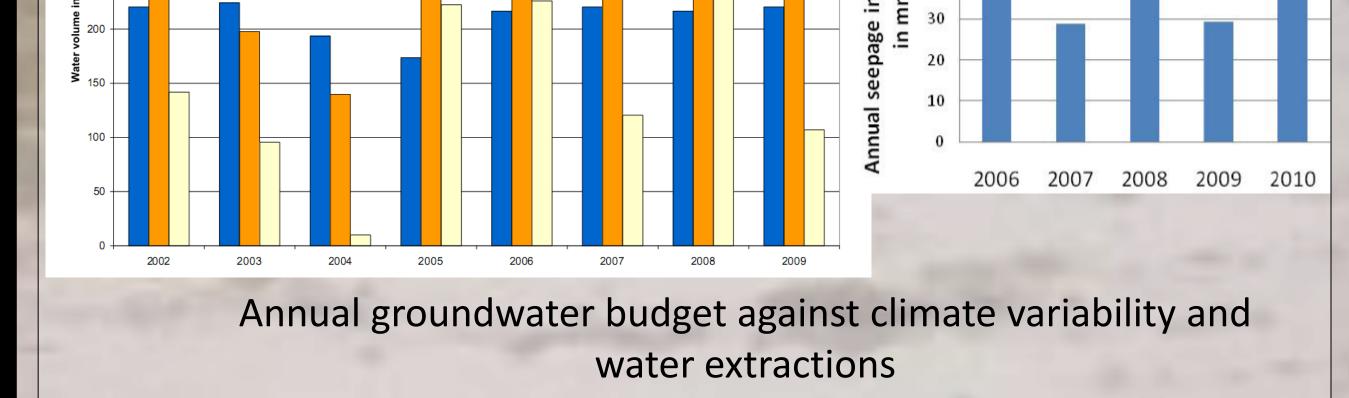
Adaptive capacit Technical Farming Livelyhood Human Physical Social Background Cultural and Eco & Gov, pol religious financial conditions conditions system resources resources resources Farmers' vulnerability to global change in South-India is described through 63 components characterizing

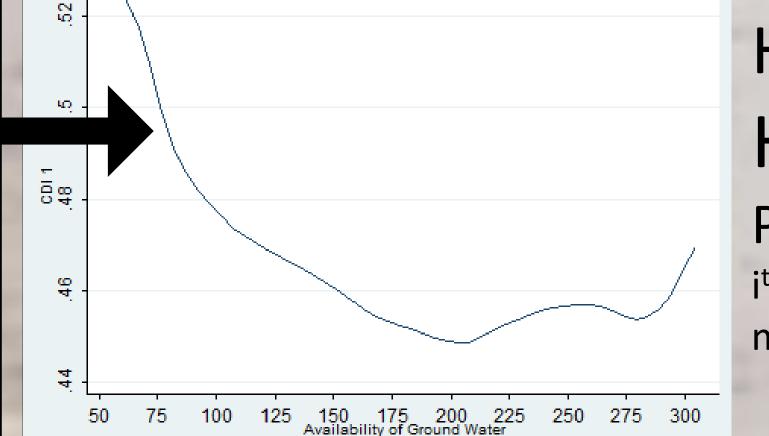
farmers' sensitivity and adaptation capacity to global change. They are organized into a hierarchical matrix.

comparisons according to Analytic Hierarchy Process. A vulnerability score is calculated for each situation.

Local experts (government, NGOs, research areas) carried out a weighting procedure through pair wise

#### Water budget under nowadays water uses: Tank seepage contribution to water extraction the annual aquifer recharge 350 ☐ Total recharge Return flow (irrigation+rain)





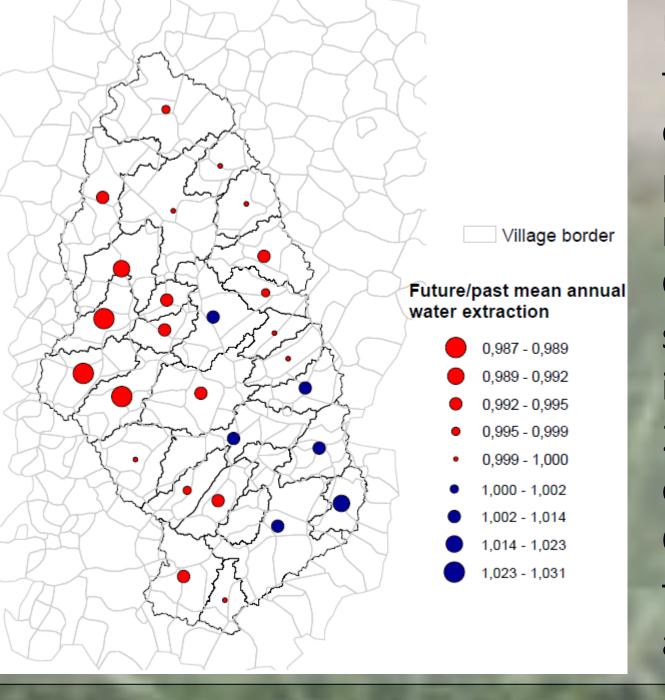
Herfindhal Index:

 $H = \sum P_i^2$  where

 $P_i = A_i / \sum A_i$ ;  $A_i$  area under i<sup>th</sup> crop. Crop diversification is measured by (1-H).

Crop diversification decreases with growing groundwater availability

### Global changes impacts on water extractions:



Future climatic extremes frequency and amplitude will cause worst limitations of pumping in some areas. From a homogeneous Climate change, Groundwater extraction shows spatial opposite trends: from an increase to a decrease by around 20mm/year of the local annual extraction. Vulnerable areas to Climate change are identified in term of irrigation apportionment.

## WWW.SHIVA-ANR.org















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