## Increasing Institutional Resilience for Water Conservation

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## Background

- Growing evidence of water shortages in many regions of the world
- Need to ensure food and water security for growing populations

## Background

- Understanding any basin's institutional resilience needed to adapt to climate variability and change.
- Little current knowledge of measures to improve water institutions that could increase economic and ecological resilience to climate variability.

## Objectives

- Characterize resilient water conserving institutions
- Identify criteria for resilient water institutions
- Evaluate selected water institutions of important to NM's Rio Grande Basin

#### Water Institutions

- Rules affecting the development, allocation, or use of water
  - International Treaties
  - Compacts (e.g., Rio Grande Compact)
  - Trading arrangements (e.g., water right markets, water leasing, intra-basin transfers, renting)
  - Legislation (e.g., Endangered Species Act)
  - Private water rights
  - Adjudications
  - Shortage-sharing agreements
  - Project operation rules (e.g. Rio Grande Project)

### **Water Conserving Institutions**

 Institutions that promote reductions in use over time for which benefits exceed costs

# Resilient Water Institutions Adapt to Changes in

- Demand
  - Population
  - Values and uses
- Supply
  - Climate change
  - Droughts
  - Floods
- Quality
  - Natural
  - Man induced

## Criteria for Evaluating Resilience

- Economically efficient
- Equitable
- Sustainable
- Protect water and food security

#### Quest

• Institutions that adapt to unexpected supply, demand, or quality changes with minimum economic loss.

## **Economically Efficient Structures**



## **Economically Efficient Institutions**

- Produce high economic benefit from supplies
  - irrigation
  - urban
  - environmental
  - energy
- Avoid using scarce water for low-valued uses
- Promote orderly development

## **Equitable Institutions Promote**



The Water Court of Valencia, Spain, ranks as one of the oldest democratic institutions in Europe. The Court convenes at noon each Thursday in the center of the city, where farmer-elected judges hear and resolve local irrigation disputes.

- Social justice
- Fairness
- Equal opportunities for access
  - By use
  - By gender
  - By location
  - By generation
  - By watershed

## Sustainable Institutions



#### Sustainable Institutions

- Avoid depleting non-renewable aquifers
- Use only renewable supplies
- Last for many generations (Ostrom)

## **Protect Water Supplies**



## **Protect Water Supplies**

- Food security: irrigation
- Water security: drinking
- Human right to water
  - Quality
  - Quantity: WHO guidelines
  - Economic access

## Scoring Water Institutions' Resilience

- Application to NM
- Of some international interest
- Disclaimers
  - Still qualitative
  - Still a framework

	Efficiency	Equity	Aqf Sustain
Rio Grande Compact			
without trading	Medium	high	low
with trading	high	medium	low
US MX Treaty 1906			
without trading	low	low	low
with trading	medium	medium	low
US MX GW Treaty			
without trading	medium	high	high
with trading	high	medium	high
Domestic well development			
No offsets required	medium	high	low
Offsets required	high	medium	high
Stream/Aquifer Adjudication			
without trading	medium	high	high
with trading	high	medium	high

# Summary: Identifying Resilient Water Conserving Institutions

- Is Important
- Is Complex
- Is Controversial
- Is Time-consuming
- Complements infrastructure
- Should be debated, open, and transparent
- Can be informed by hydrologic and economic models

