

# Enhancing water security under uncertain climate futures: innovative interdisciplinary approaches connecting practices and cultures in Drylands

George Njoroge

University of Dundee and Stockholm Environment Institute



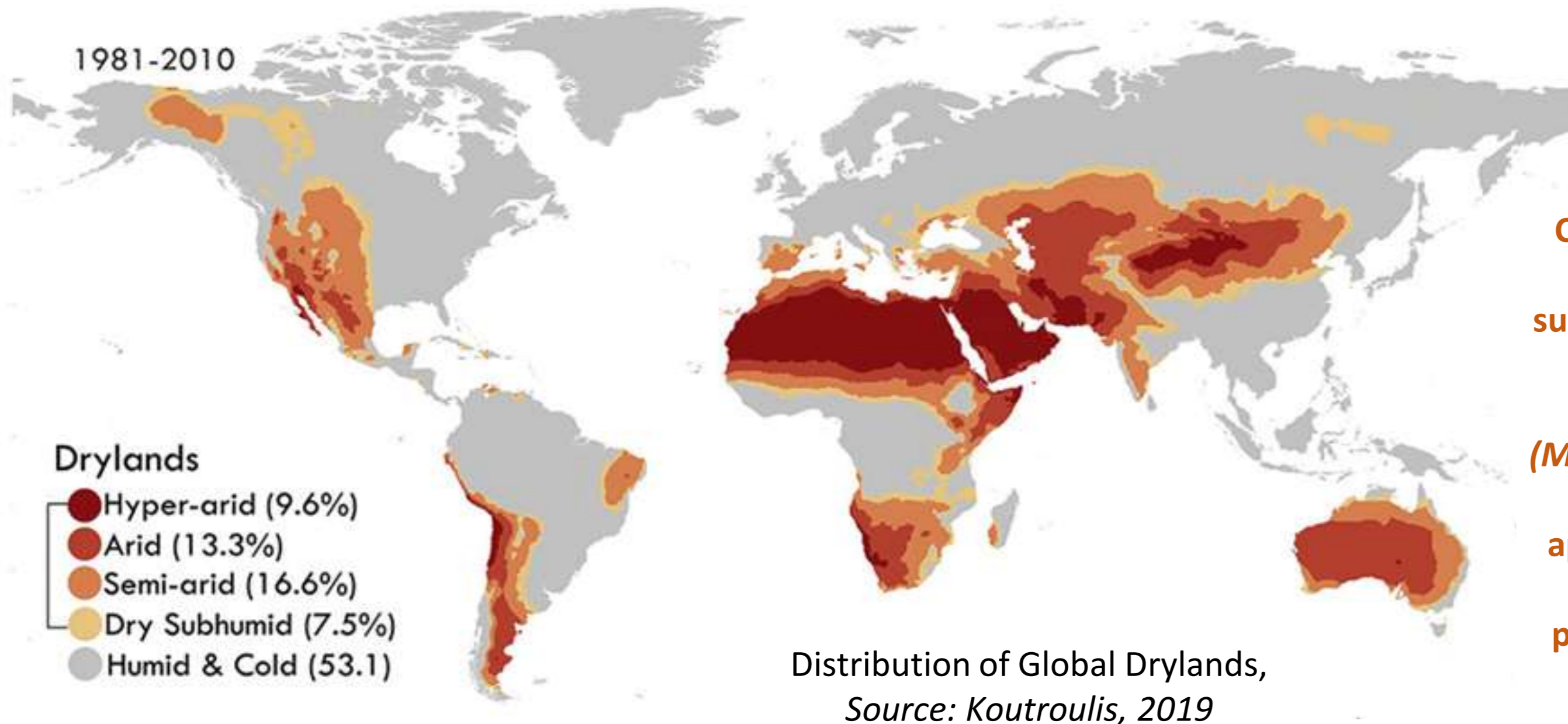
## Problem

Climate change is compounding water security challenges in the drylands. Strategies for enhancing secure and reliable access to water are critical to the livelihoods of dryland communities. However, climate change response models remain underexplored and under-theorized, hence a substantial knowledge gap exists on climate adaptation needs for water resources

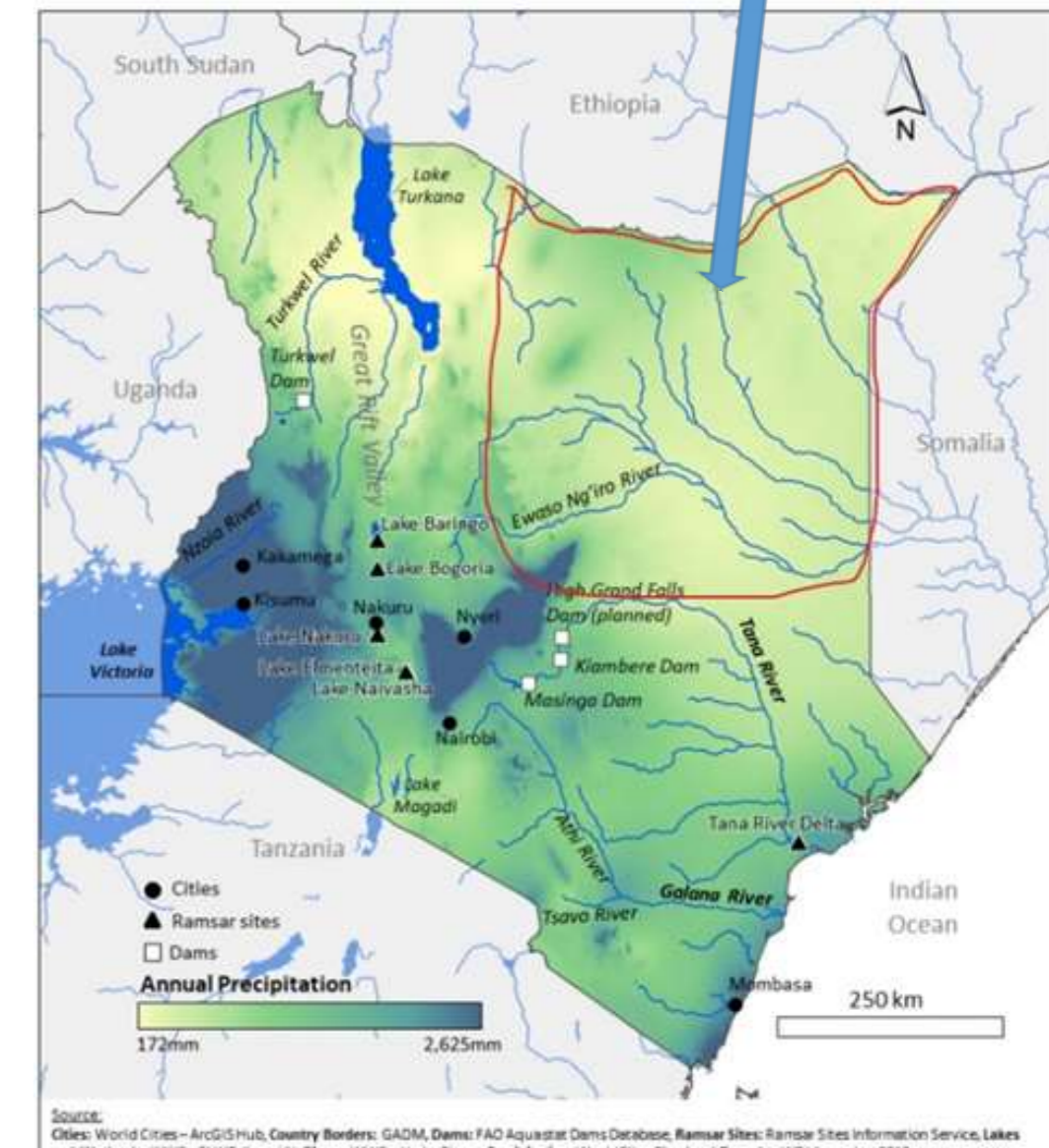
## Aim

To examine how climate change and risk-based approaches have been built into water resource management aiming to recommend the most appropriate measures for delivering water security in ways that are inclusive and sensitive to the livelihoods and cultures of the dryland community

Place-based case study in Ewaso Ng'iro drainage basin, Kenya



Constitute more than 40% of the Earth's surface (Právělie, 2016), home to 35% of the global population (Mortimore et al., 2009), accounts for approximately 40% of global net primary productivity (Grace et al., 2006)



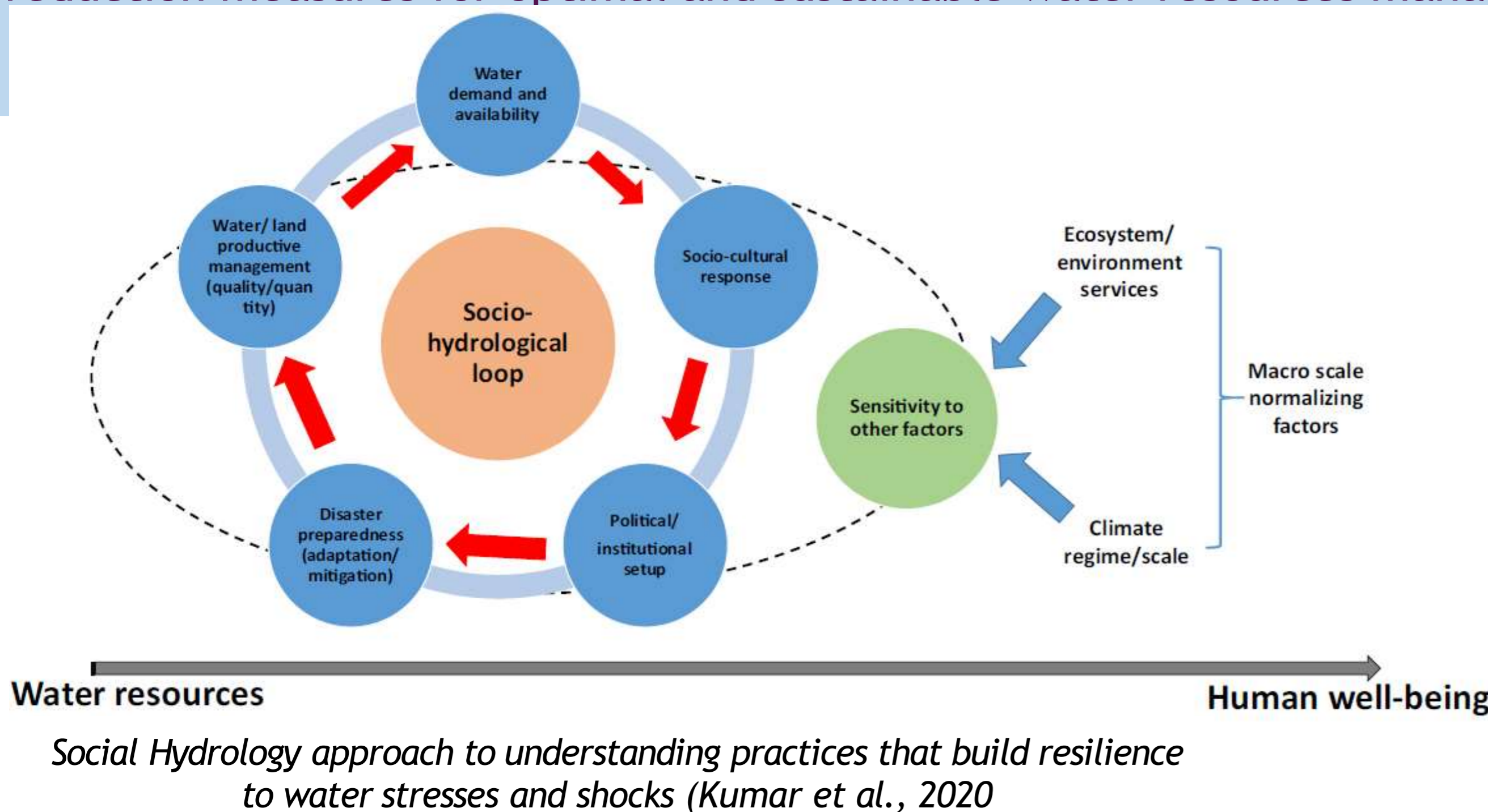
89% of Kenya's landmass is arid/semi-arid (Právělie, 2016), contains more than 30% of people, 50% of livestock and 75% of wildlife (Oxfam, 2006)

## Mixed Methods Interdisciplinary Approach

**Rapid Review:** to situate the fragmented knowledge and conceptualizations on securing water resources into an integrative and rigorous conceptual framework

**Ethnography:** Grounded theory approach to evaluate and characterize place-based climate hazard preparedness and response strategies and measures being used to secure water resources in the Ewaso Ng'iro drainage basin

**Modelling:** Serious Games, Agent Based Modeling to simulate the most robust and appropriate climate risk control and reduction measures for optimal and sustainable water resources management under uncertain climate futures



## Expected outcomes and outputs

- A coherent conceptualization on the critical issues underpinning climate change adaptation needs for water resources
- Synthesis of socio-cultural and technical strategies for adapting water resources used in the Ewaso Ng'iro drainage basin
- Decision support framework for selecting most appropriate adaptation practices & measures for water resources

## References

- Grace, J et al. (2006) Productivity and carbon fluxes of tropical savannas. *Journal of Biogeography*, 33(3)<https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1365-2699.2005.01448.x>
- Koutroulis A. G. (2019) Dryland changes under different levels of global warming <https://reader.elsevier.com/reader/sd/pii/S0048969718345716?tok>
- Kumar, P. et al. (2020) Socio-hydrology: A key approach for adaptation to water scarcity and achieving human well-being in large riverine islands <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S2590061720300715#:~:text>
- Mortimore et al., (2009) Dryland opportunities: A new paradigm for people, ecosystems and development. IUCN. <https://portals.iucn.org/library/>
- Oxfam, (2006) Delivering the agenda: Addressing chronic under-development in Kenya's arid lands <https://oxfamilibrary.openrepository.com/bitstream/handle/>
- Právělie, R. (2016). Drylands extent and environmental issues. A global approach. *Earth-Science Reviews*, 161, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.earscirev.2>