



LIPh

Laboratory of Interdisciplinary Physics



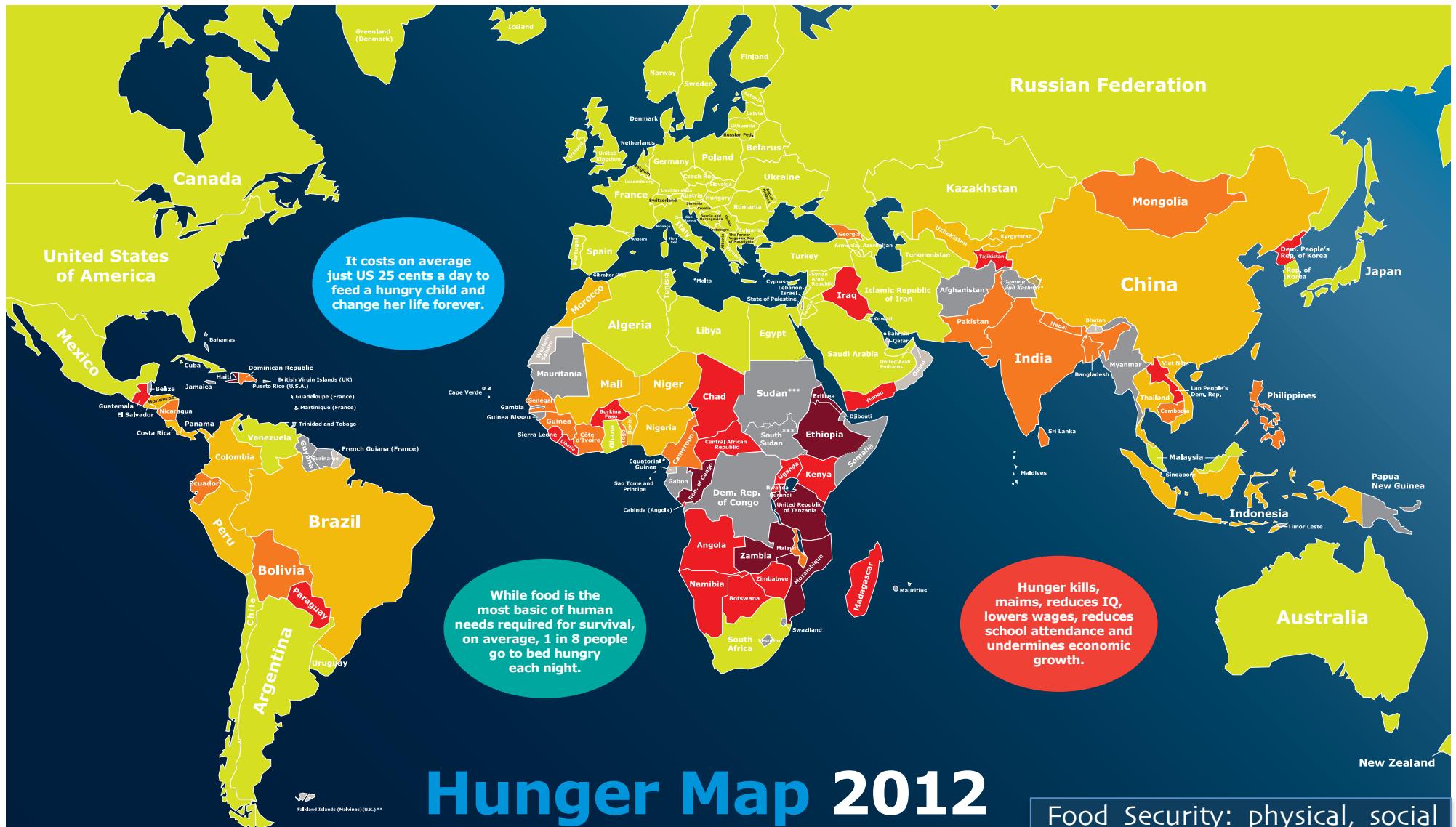
# Water-controlled wealth of nations: Using Water Footprints to Estimate Nations Carrying Capacities and Demographic Sustainability

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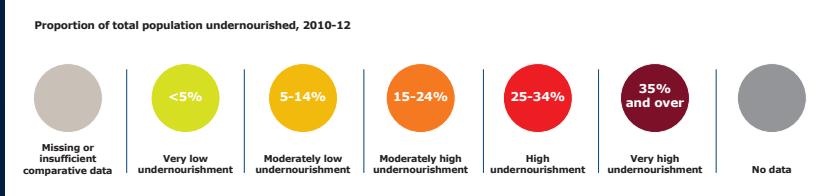


# Hunger Map 2012



**World Food  
Programme**

wfp.org



Food Security: physical, social and economic access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food to meet dietary needs for a productive and healthy life  
**(World Food Summit of 1996).**

# The Water footprints or Virtual Water concept

"Over the coming decades, feeding a growing global population and ensuring food and nutrition security for all will depend on increasing food production. This, in turn, means ensuring the sustainable use of our most critical finite source - water"

*Ban Ki-moon, World Water Day, 15 march 2012*

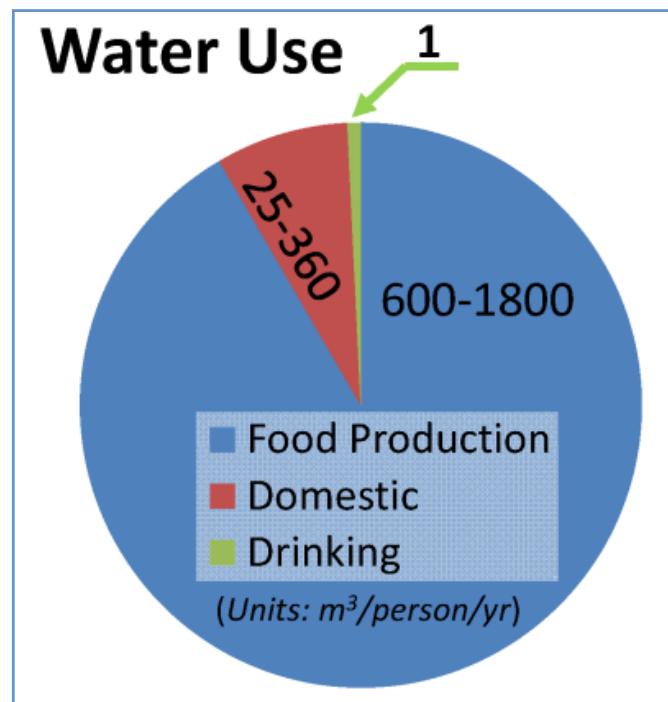
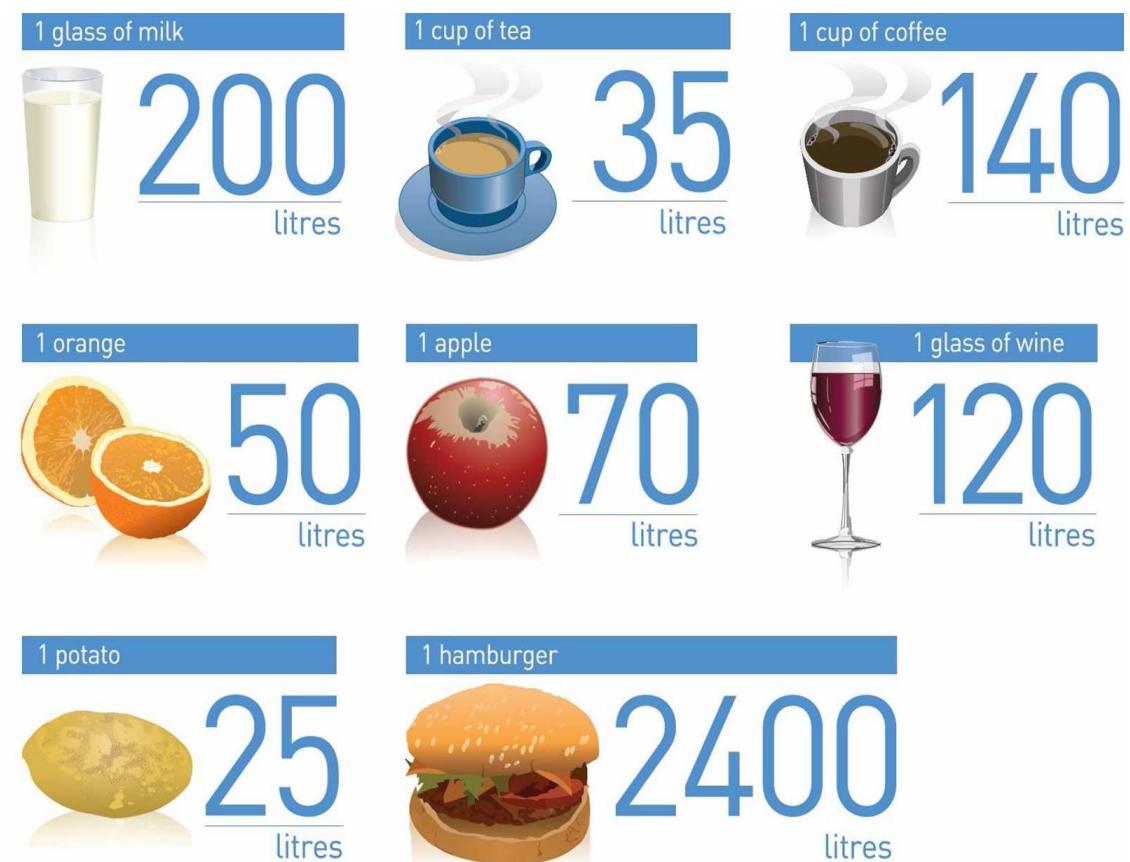


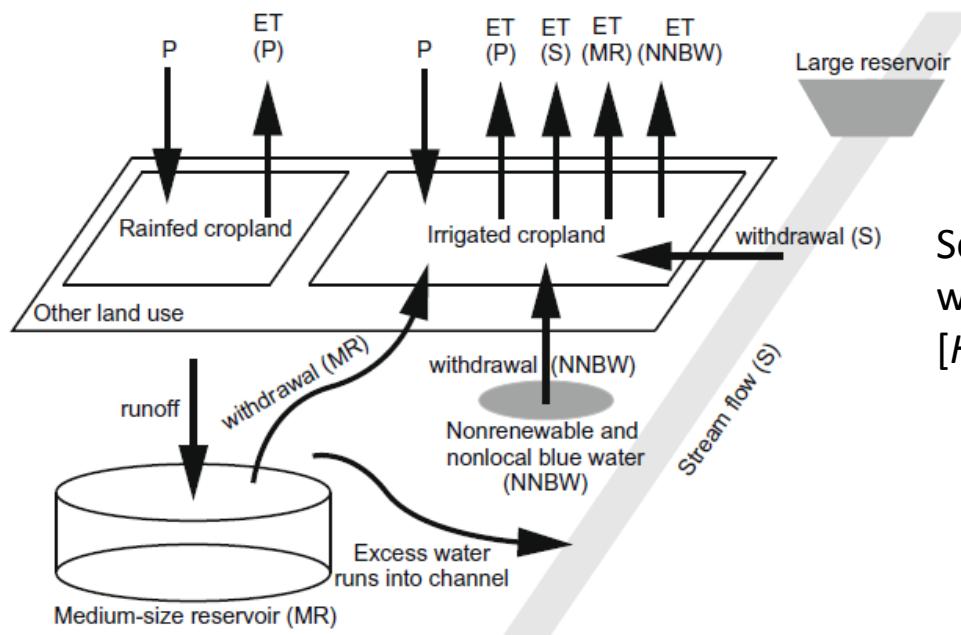
Figure . Annual water use per capita (data from Falkenmark et al., 2004).



# The Local Carrying Capacities of Nations

- WF determined using bottom-up hydrological modeling at 5 by 5 arc spatial resolution.
- Average values are calculated over 10 years periods.
- Calibration: AQUASTAT and UN statistical division database (FAO, 2010b, UNSD, 2010°).

$$K_{loc} = \frac{WF_{crop} + WF_{grazing} + WF_{livestock}}{W_c}$$

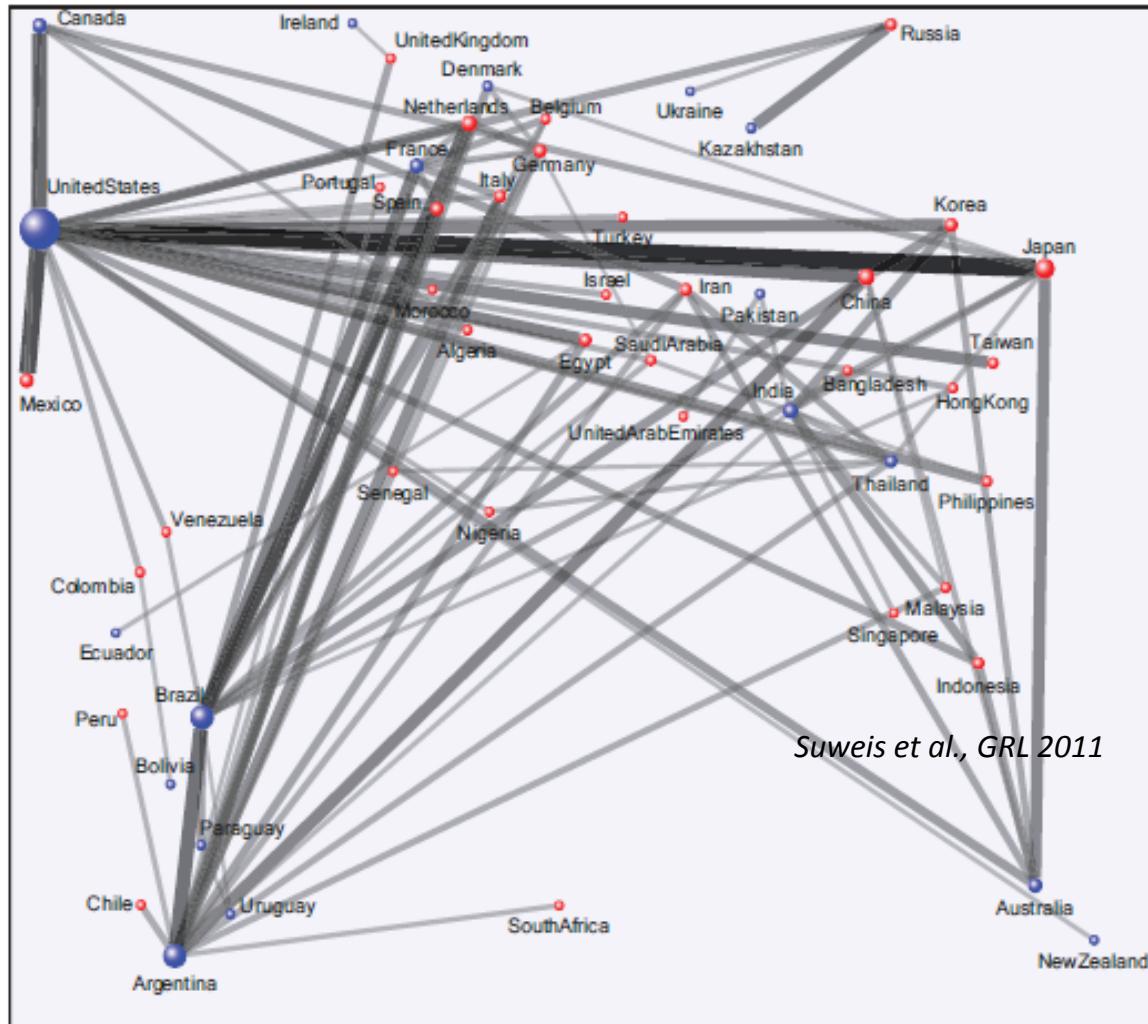


Mekonnen MM, Hoekstra AY (2011)

Schematic diagram of water withdrawals in the H08 model  
[Hanasaki et al., 2008]

# The Virtual Carrying Capacities of Nations

$$K_V^i = K_{loc}^i + \frac{VW_I(i) - VW_E(i)}{W_c^i}$$



TFM = trade food matrix

$\text{TFM}_y(i,j)$  = volume of commodity  $y$  traded from  $i$  and nation  $j$ .

$$a_{ij}^y = \Theta[\text{TFM}_y(i,j)]$$

$$w_{ij}^y = \text{TFM}_y(i,j) \cdot \text{VW}_y(i)$$

$$\text{VW}_E(i) = \sum_y \sum_{j=1}^N w_{ij}^y$$

# Water Wealth of Nations

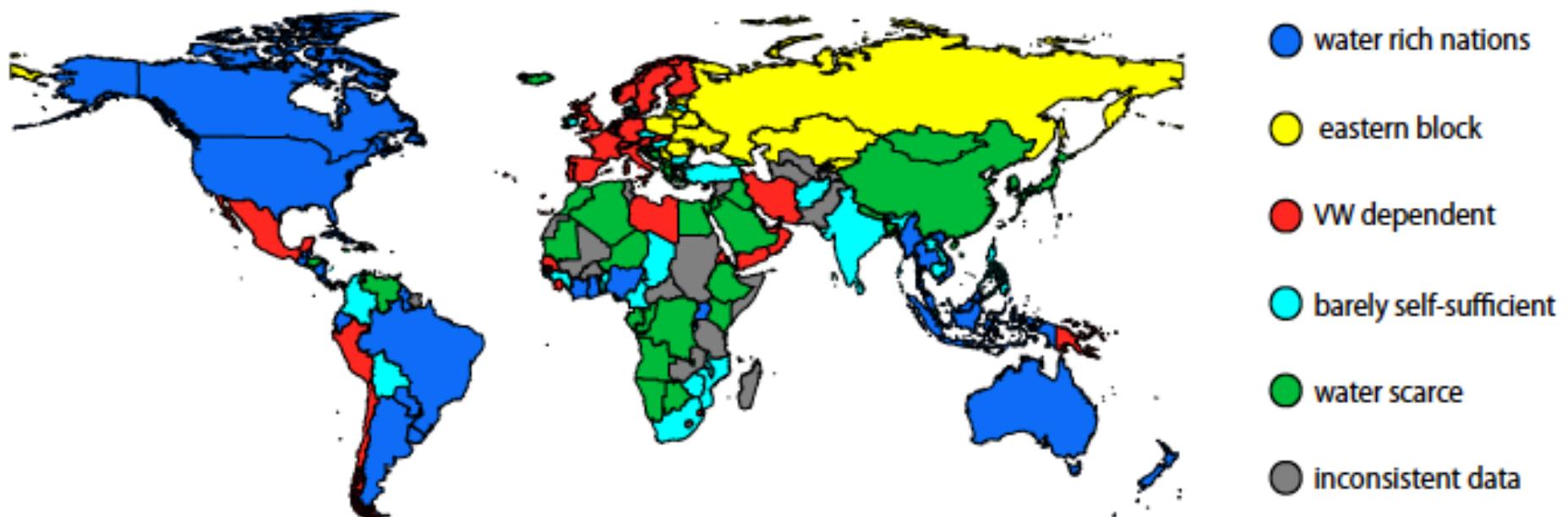
$$\frac{dx_i}{dt} = \alpha_i x_i \left(1 - \frac{x_i}{K_i}\right)$$

Countries Demographic Dynamics

$K \rightarrow K_{loc}$  or  $K_V$

$$\gamma_i = \frac{1}{x_i(t)} \frac{[x_i(t + \Delta t) - x_i(t)]}{\Delta t} \rightarrow \alpha_i$$

$$x_i(t) = \frac{K_i x_{0,i} e^{\alpha_i t}}{K_i + x_{0,i} e^{\alpha_i t} - x_{0,i}}$$



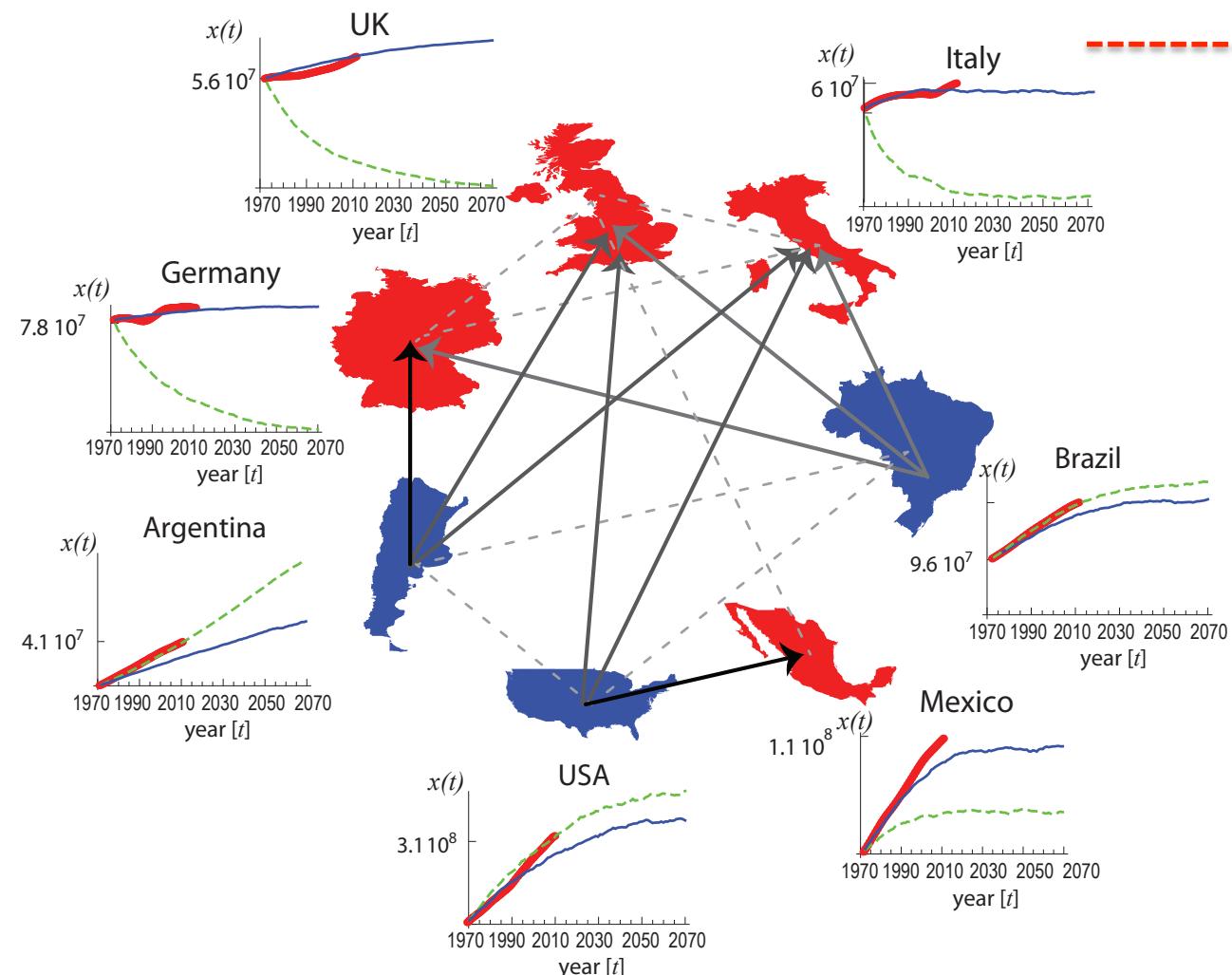
$$\langle x \rangle \ll K_{loc}; \quad K_{loc} > \langle x \rangle > K_V; \quad \langle x \rangle \approx K_{loc}; \quad \langle x \rangle > K_V$$



# Water Global Unbalance

- Virtual Water Dependent
- Water Rich

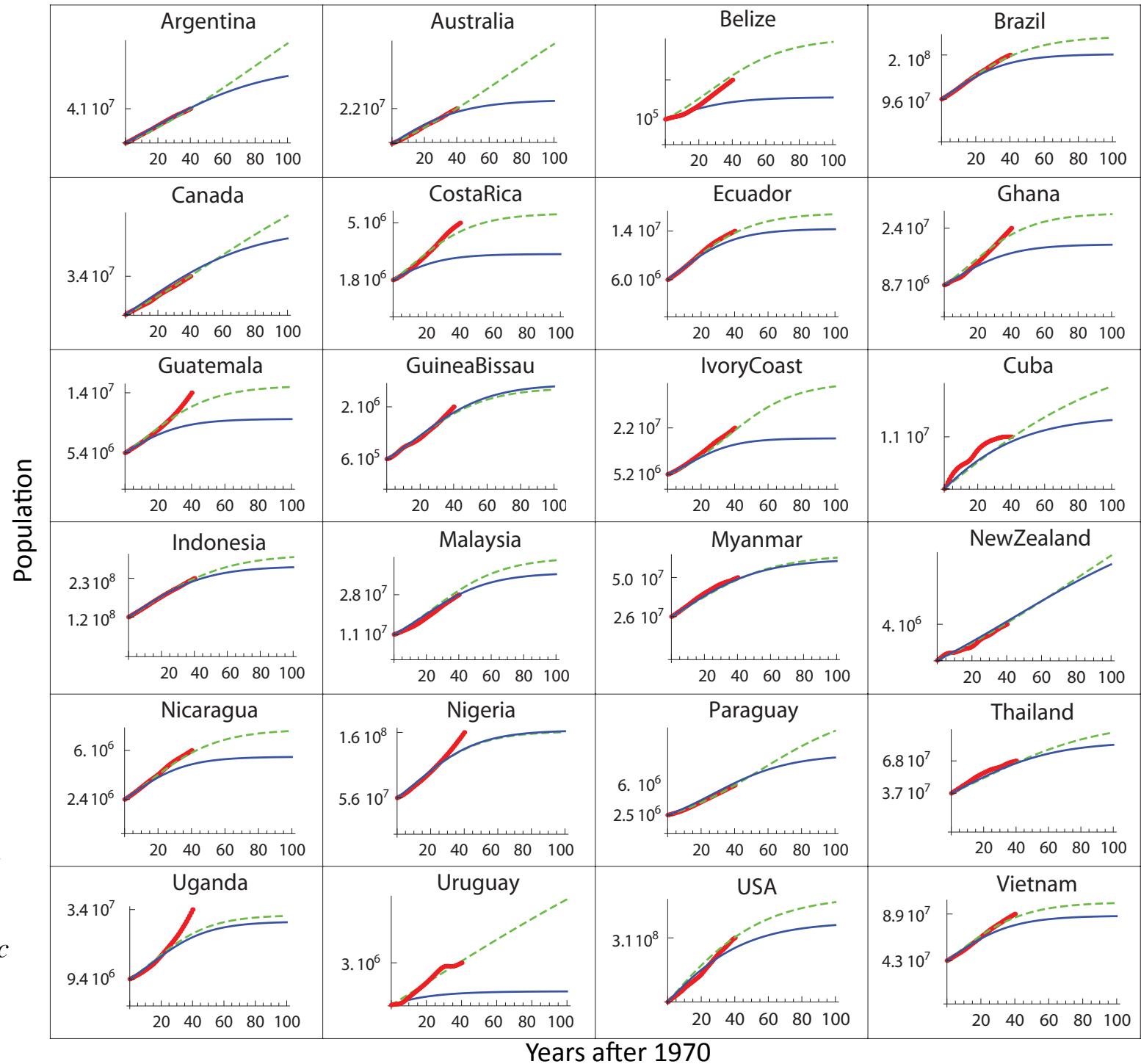
—  $K = K_V$   
- - -  $K = K_{loc}$   
- - - Data





Water Rich  
Countries

$K = K_V$   
 $K = K_{loc}$   
 $Data$



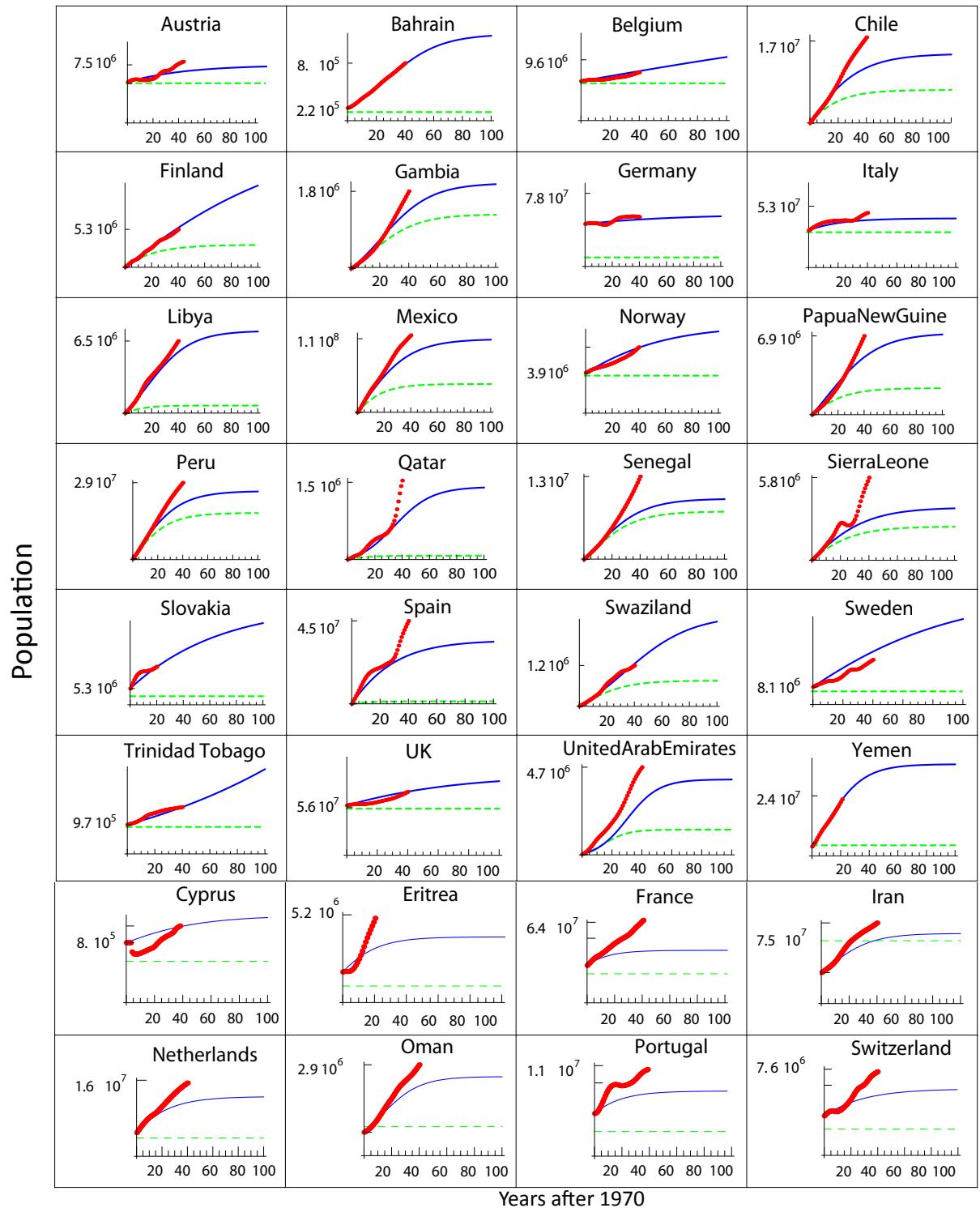


# Virtual Water Dependent Countries

$\text{— } K = K_V$

$\text{--- } K = K_{loc}$

$\text{--- } Data$

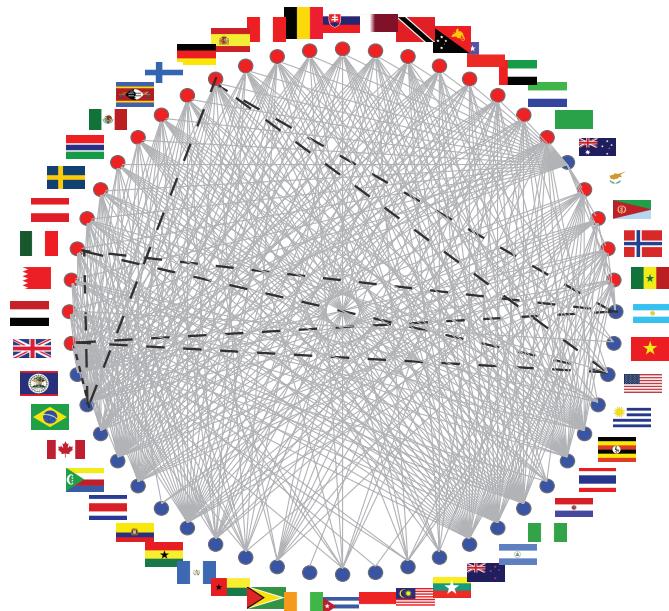


# Modelling Sustainability of VW Dependent Countries Population

System of coupled differential equations

$$\begin{cases} \frac{dx_i}{dt} = \alpha_i x_i \left(1 - \frac{x_i}{K^i_{loc}}\right) & \text{for } i=\text{Rich Water} \\ \frac{dx_j}{dt} = \alpha_j x_j \left(1 - \frac{x_i}{K^j_{loc} + \sum_i^{\text{Rich}} \frac{a_{ji}}{d_i} (K^i_{loc} - x_i) \frac{VW_i}{VW_j}}\right) & \text{for } j=\text{VW dependent} \end{cases}$$

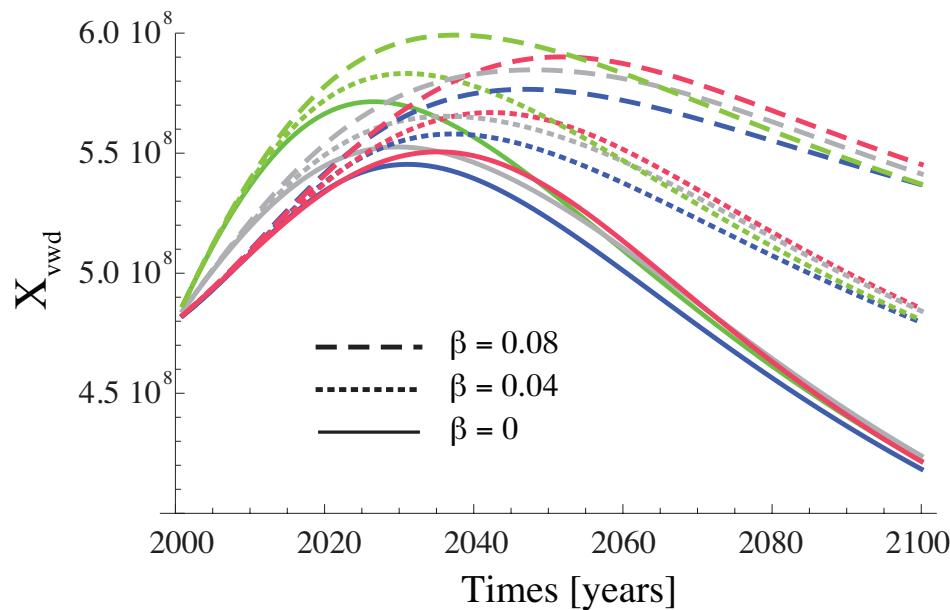
Diets!



- Virtual Water Dependent
- Water Rich

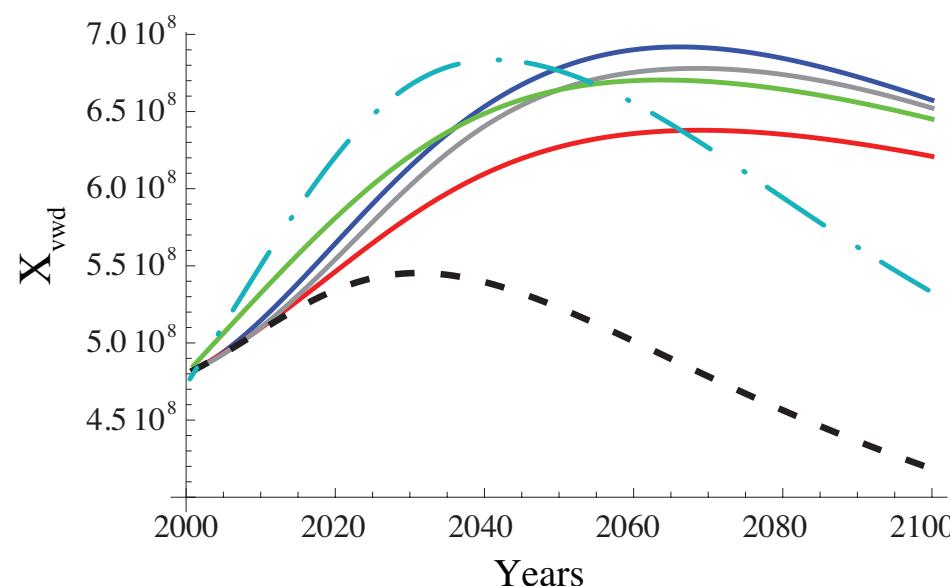
Graph Topology  $a_{ij}$

# Results & Effect of Network Topology



$\beta$ = cooperative strength

- Random graph
- Scale-free network
- Small world network
- Topological properties similar to those observed in the real global VW trade network



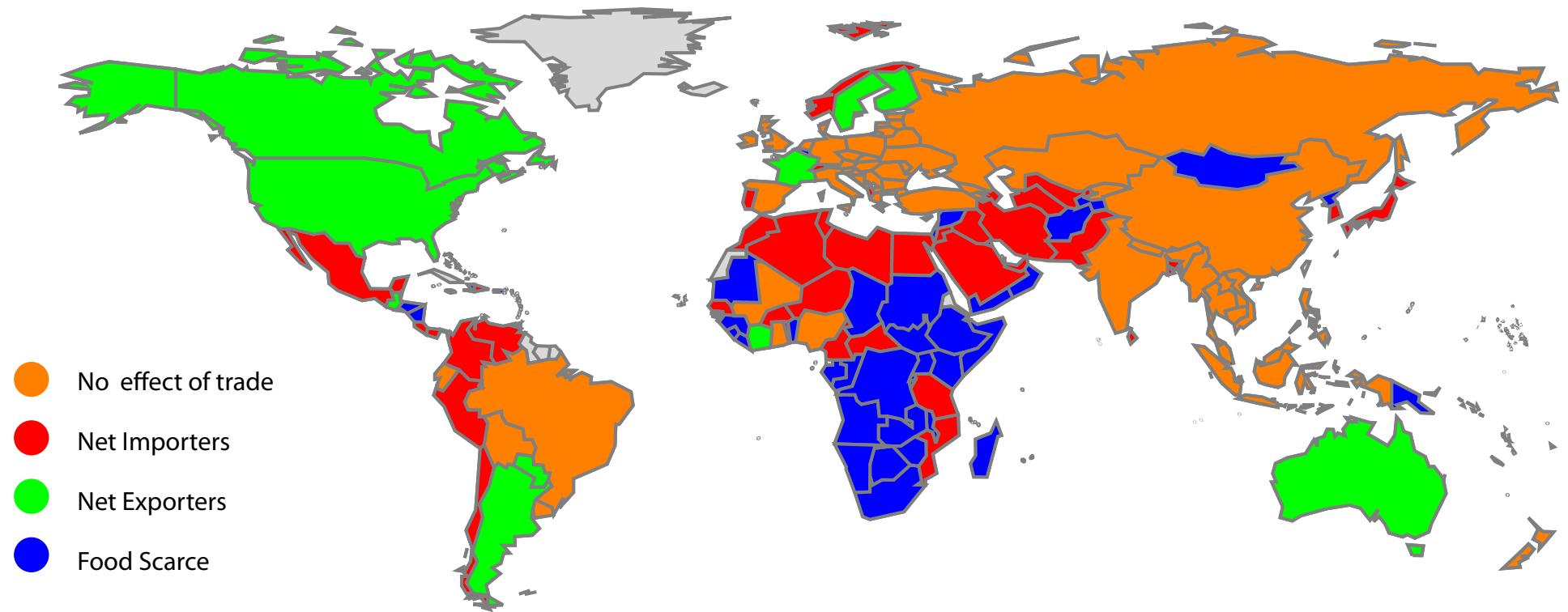
$K_{loc}(t)=K_{loc}(1+\varepsilon(t))$  and decreasing  $W_c(t)$

Rockström, J., et al. GRL 39.15 (2012).

- Positive feedback between demographic growth and technological innovations
- Static



# Using Food Trade Data - Temporal Networks



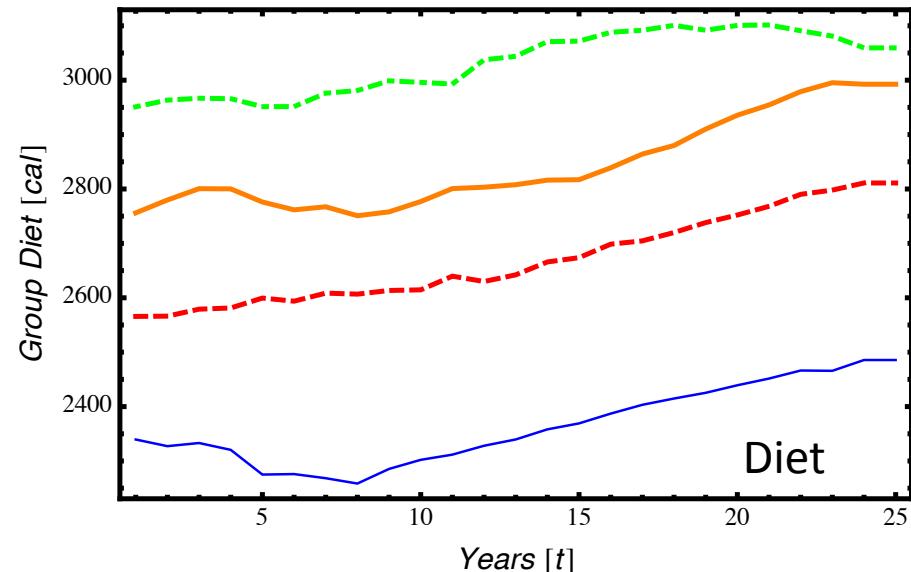
$$x(t + \Delta t) = \frac{K(t)x(t)e^{\alpha(t)\Delta t}}{x(t)\operatorname{sgn}(\alpha(t)) + K(t) + x(t)e^{\alpha\Delta t}\operatorname{sgn}(\alpha(t))}.$$



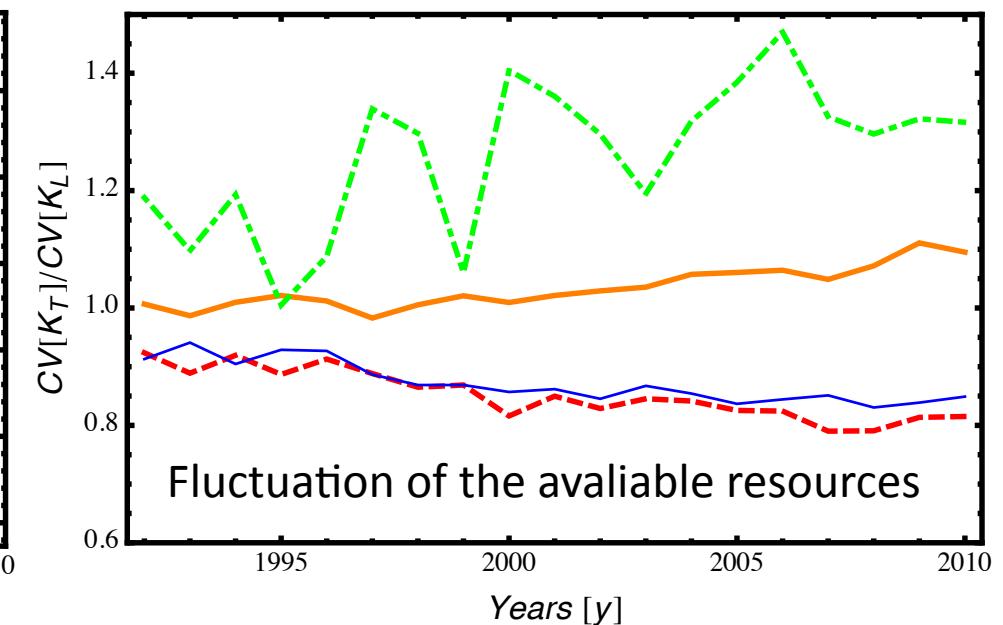
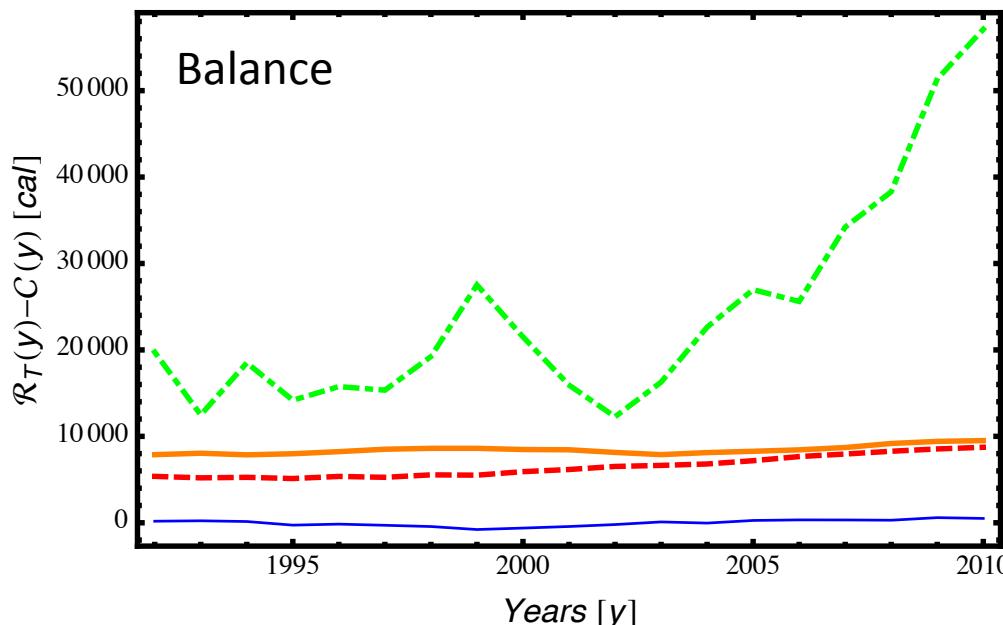


# Does globalization Increases stability?

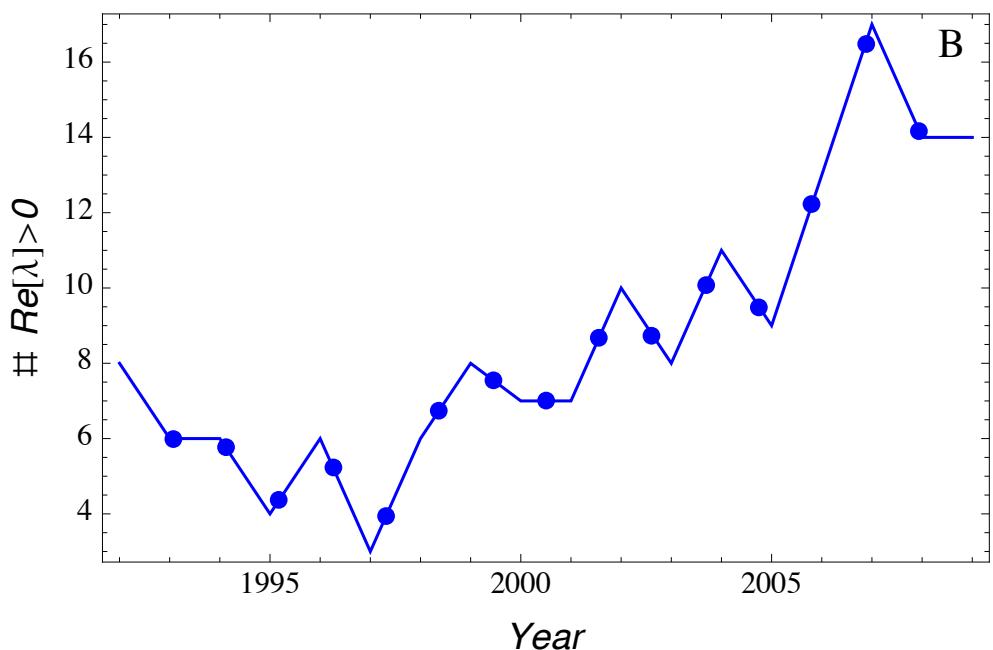
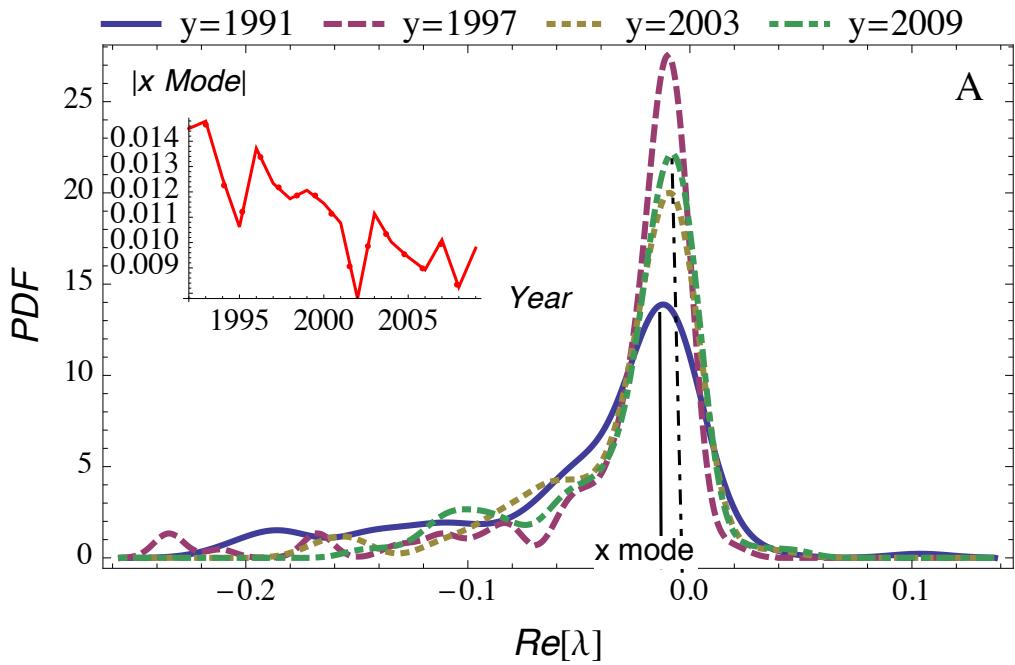
— Group A - - - Group B - - - Group C — Group D



— Group A - - - Group B - - - Group C — Group D



# Stability of the Food trade Network



$$J_{ij}(t) \equiv \left. \frac{\partial f_i(\mathbf{x}, t)}{\partial x_j} \right|_{\mathbf{x}(t)} = \delta_{ij} \alpha_i(t) \left( 1 - 2 \frac{\text{sgn}(\alpha_i(t)) x_i(t)}{K_{T,i}(t)} \right)$$

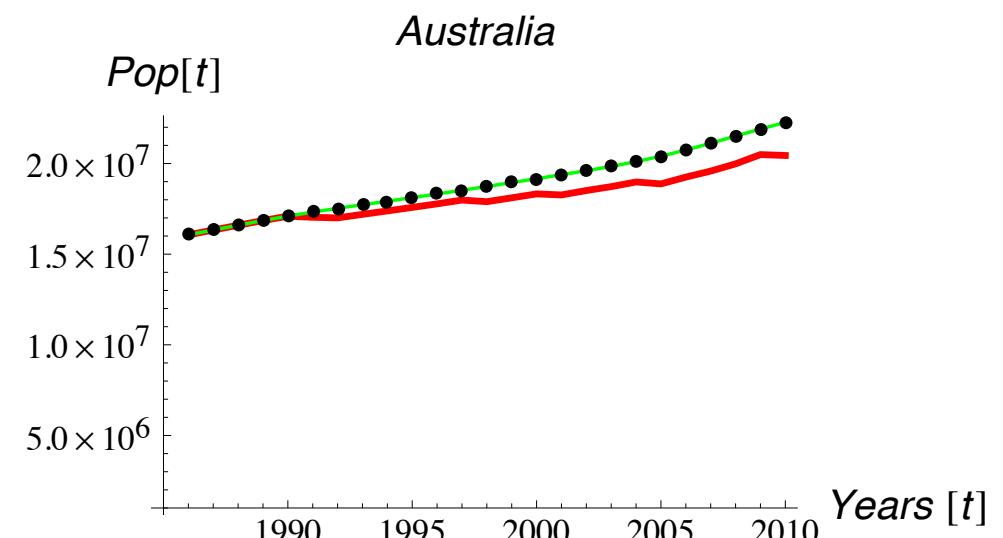
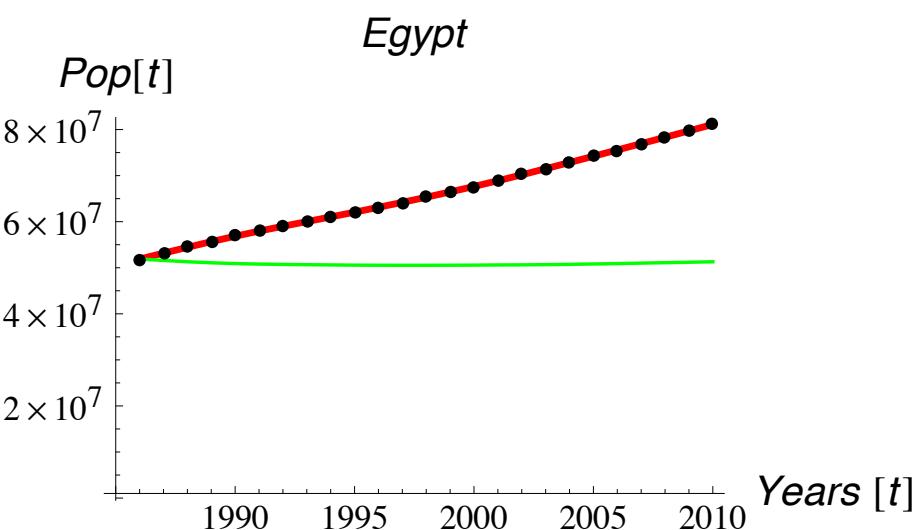
Effect of the network

If  $\text{Re}(\lambda_i > 0) \rightarrow x_i(t)$  is very sensitive to external perturbations

Country
Netherlands
Malaysia
United Arab Emirates
Myanmar
Singapore

# Conclusions & Perspectives

- Side-effects of the globalization of resources
- Unbalance between the rate of growth in water rich countries and the water resources exported to virtual water dependent countries
- Decreasing stability in time of the food-demographic coupled system



# **Conclusions & Perspectives**

## **DATA ANALYSIS**

- Estimate the uncertainty of VW footprint calculations
- Create public and shared databases so to work with the same data
- Data on Food Stock, Food Waste,...

## **MODELLING**

- Is there any optimal network topology in terms of water saving?
- How to quantify waste or detrimental links in the virtual water trade networks?
- Robustness to perturbations and fragility of the network

# Thanks for your attention!

*Contacts*



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ResearchGate



MENDELEY

# Questions?

*Full reference: PNAS, Vol. 110 no. 11 4230-4233 (2013)*