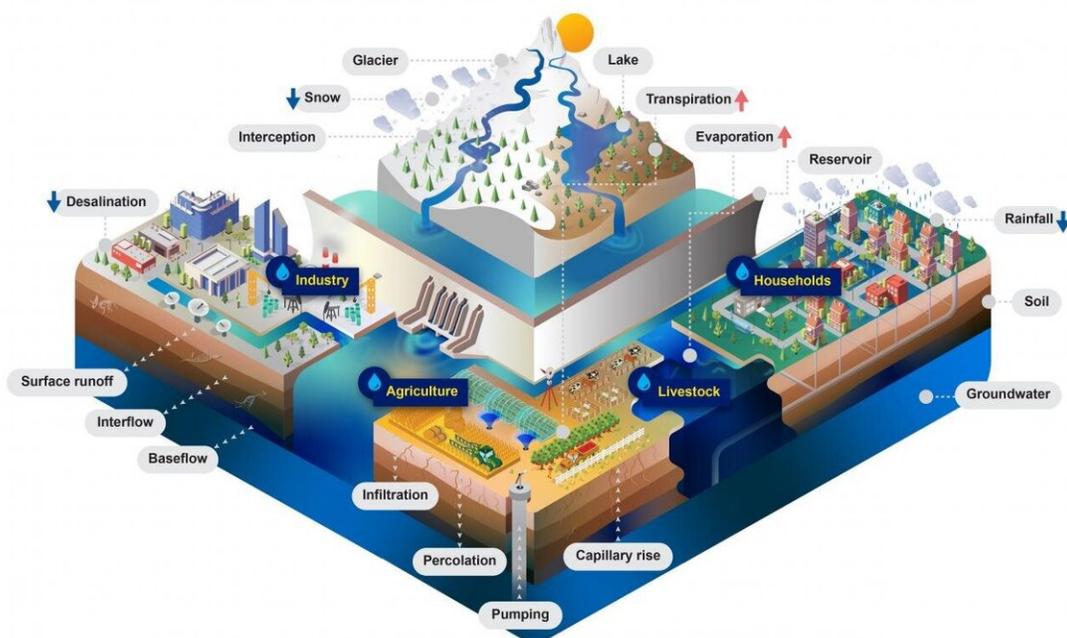


# Making comprehensive water resources modeling more accessible

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Schematic figure of the processes included in the Community Water Model.  
Credit: IIASA

The growing global population and continued economic development will likely cause a significant increase in water demand, especially in developing regions. At the same time, climate change is already having global, regional, and local impacts on water availability. A huge

challenge that will require strategies and policies informed by science will be ensuring that the changing supply can meet the continuously growing demand without compromising the sensitive aquatic environments from which it is derived.

In order to aid in the accurate assessment of water supply and the demands of both people and the environment, IIASA researchers have developed the Community Water Model (CWatM), a large-scale hydrological and water resources model. The model can simulate the movement, distribution and management of water both globally and regionally to evaluate water availability in terms of water demand and environmental needs. It includes an accounting of how future water demand will evolve in response to socioeconomic change and how water availability will be influenced by [climate change](#). The integrated modeling framework considers water demand from agriculture, domestic needs, energy, industry and the environment.

The Community Water Model has a modular structure that is open source and uses state-of-the-art data storage protocols as input and output data, while being community-driven to promote the team's work among the wider water community. It is flexible enough to change between scales, to be integrated with water quality and the hydro-economy, and to be linked with other IIASA models like MESSAGE, the Global Biosphere Management Model (GLOBIOM), BeWhere, and the Environmental Policy Integrated (EPIC) model.

Because the modeling framework is general, it can also be adapted to address new interdisciplinary research questions, which means that it opens the door to many potential applications to explore connections between the nexus aspects of energy, land, and water. According to the researchers, the main novelty of the model is that it combines existing good practice in various scientific communities beyond hydrology itself, rather than provide entirely new concepts for modeling hydrological and

socioeconomic processes. Furthermore, the model is customizable to the needs of different users with varying levels of programming skills. This will support and enable different stakeholder groups and scientific communities beyond hydrology and of varying capacities to engage with a hydrological model in support of their investigations

"The Community Water Model represents one of the new key elements of the IIASA Water Program to assess water supply, [water demand](#), and environmental needs at the global and regional level. It is the first step towards developing an integrated modeling framework, that can be used to explore the economic trade-offs between different water management options, encompassing both [water](#) supply infrastructure and demand management. With this framework we are able to provide vital information to decision and policymakers," says Peter Burek, an IIASA researcher and the lead author of a new paper outlining the [model](#)'s development published in *Geoscientific Model Development*.

The Community Water Model will continue to be developed to include more features such as a routing scheme related to reservoirs and canals to better simulate [water availability](#) in both agricultural and urban contexts, and the capacity to explore aspects related to groundwater management.

**More information:** Peter Burek et al, Development of the Community Water Model (CWatM v1.04) – a high-resolution hydrological model for global and regional assessment of integrated water resources management, *Geoscientific Model Development* (2020). [DOI: 10.5194/gmd-13-3267-2020](https://doi.org/10.5194/gmd-13-3267-2020)

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