



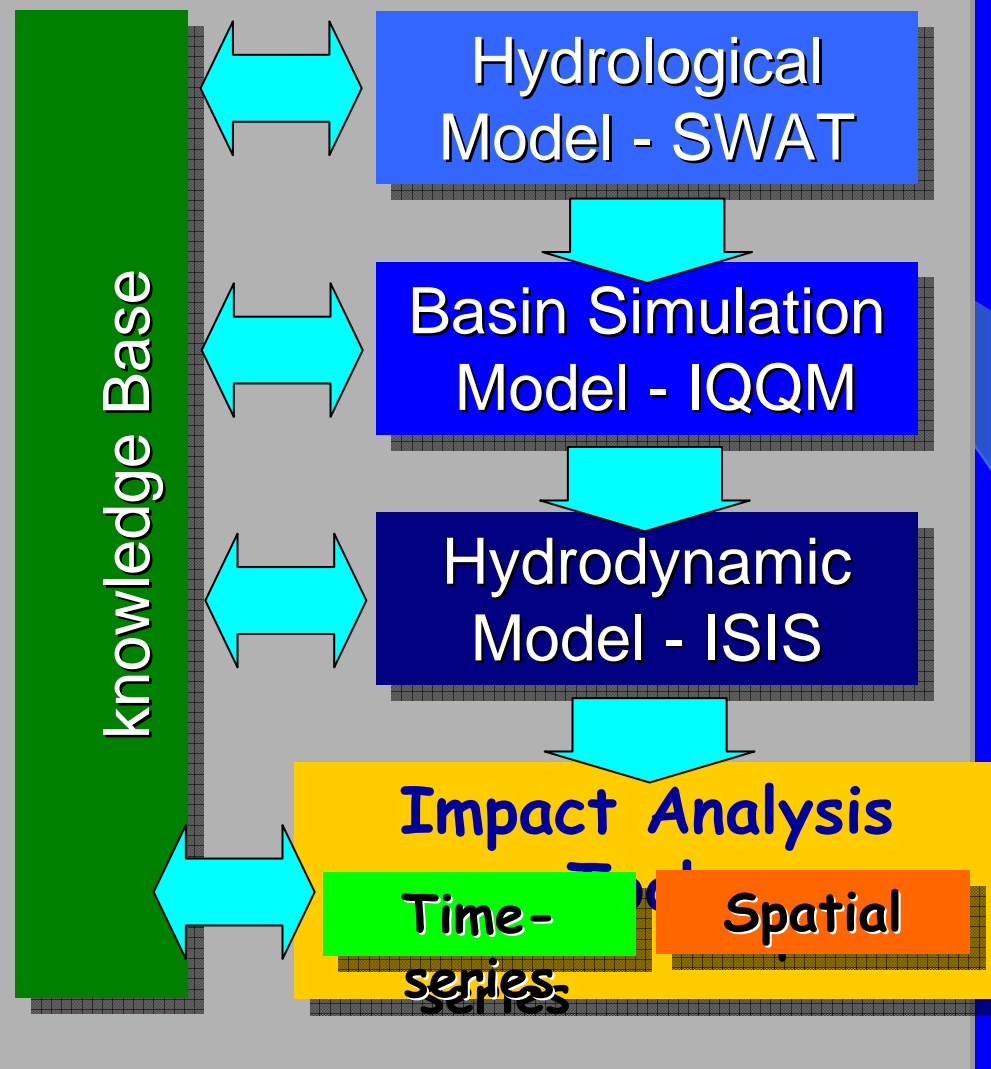
DSF: KEY MODELS AND CAPABILITIES

Modeling Team
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Mekong River Commission Secretariat,
Vientiane, Lao PDR

What is DSF?

- DSF is a modelling system consisting of a database, models and analysis tools working through a common interface
- All models and many tools can be used independently
- DSF is a toolbox from where we can choose the best option to solve a problem
- Installed in all 4 MRC countries

Decision Support Framework



SWAT (Soil and Water Assessment Tool)

- Hydrological model developed at Texas University, US
- Main output: flow at outlet of each subbasin
- Uses rainfall, temperature + other meteorological data as driving force to produce runoff from catchment
- Landuse, soil type has to be defined
- >500 subbasins in Mekong model

Hydrological Model SWAT



Evaporation and transpiration

Precipitation

Hydrological model

Run off to streams

Generated stream flow

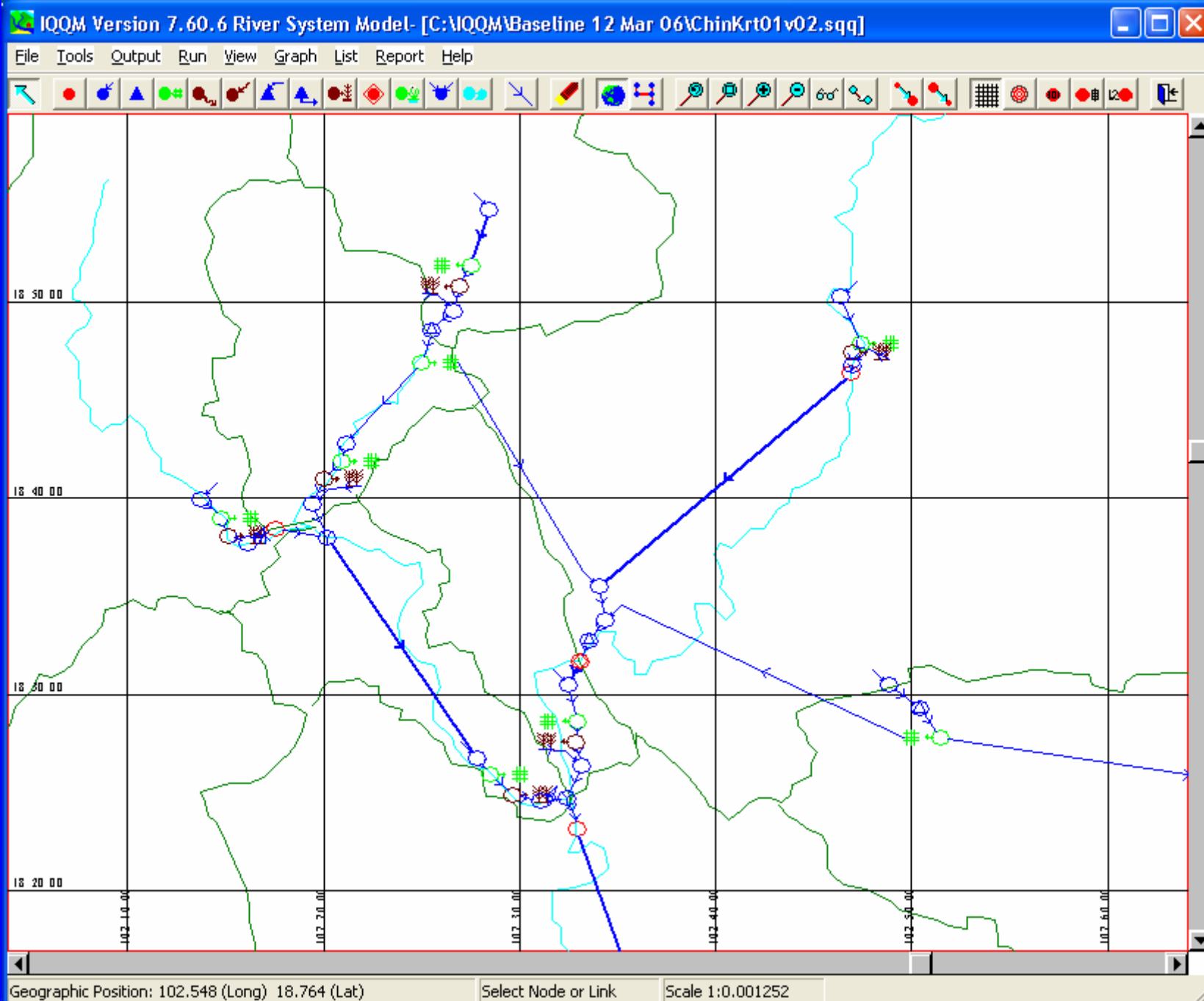
Infiltration

Losses to deep groundwater

Return flows

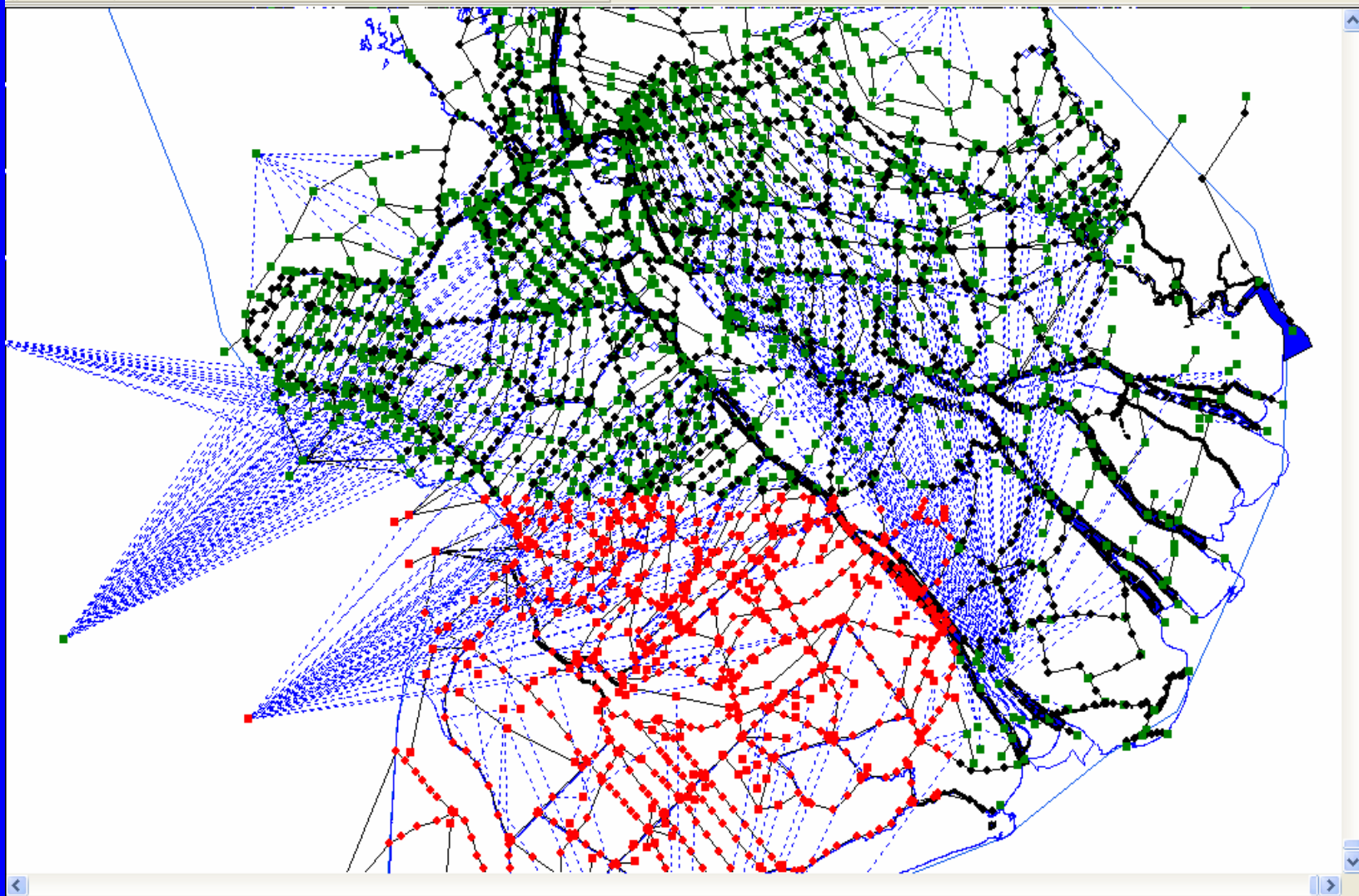
IQQM (Integrated Quantity and Quality Model)

- Water resource management model developed by DLWC, Australia
- Uses flow input from SWAT
- Water demand and intra/inter basin diversions
- Irrigation demand based on crop models
- Reservoir operation
- > 1000 nodes in Mekong model



iSIS model

- Hydrodynamic model developed by Wallingford/Halcrow, UK
- Applied downstream Kratie for Cambodian plains and the Delta (to cope with backwater effect from tides)
- Output is water level, discharge, salinity intrusion
- Input: Inflow from IQQM, SWAT and tidal fluctuation at sea boundary
- >4000 nodes



582449 , 1218287 1107050° Type: JUNCTION(OPEN); Nodes CCO05000, CC05000d, WV000

Knowledge base, observed data

- Is a subset of MRCS database
- Data was checked to be suitable for the models (gap filling, etc)
- More than 400 rainfall stations
- 110 flow stations
- 95 water level stations
- Meteorological data from 38-76 stations
- Data from 300 crop areas

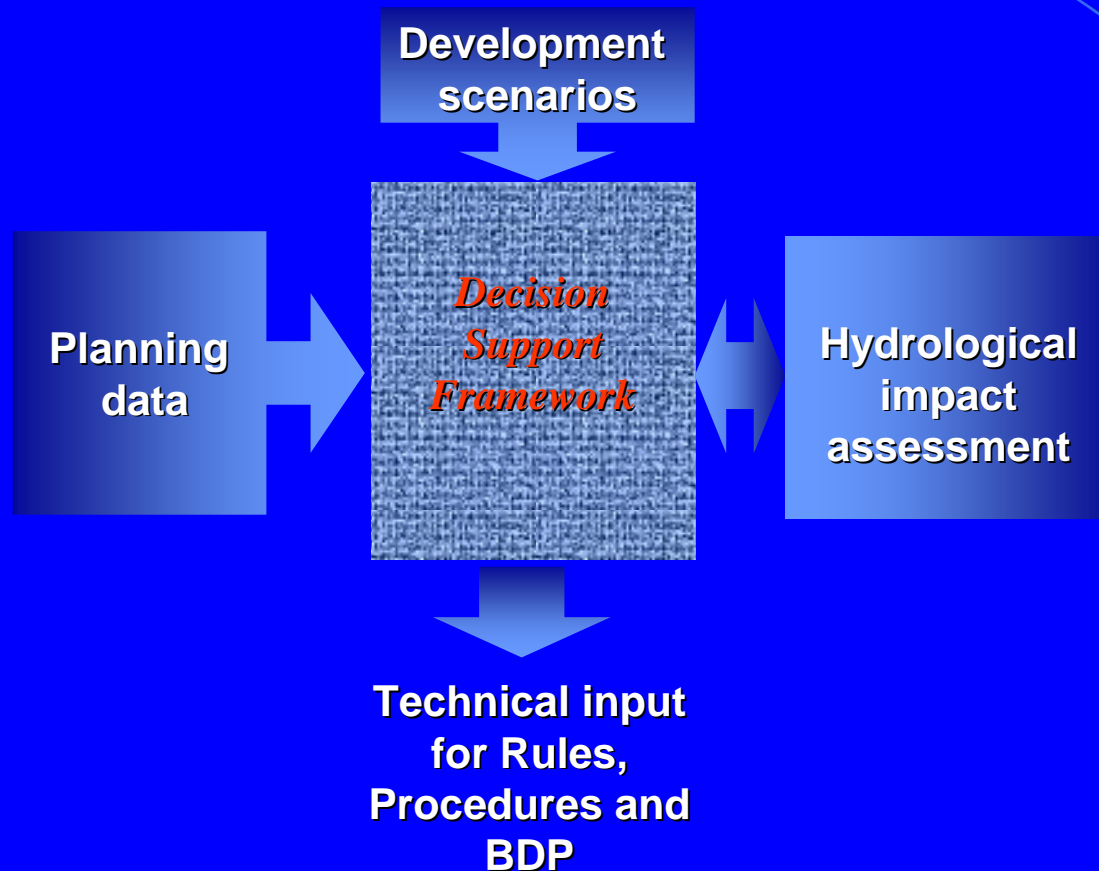
Knowledge base, GIS data

- Rivers
- Catchments
- Sub-areas
- Soil, land use
- Monitoring sites...
- Satellite images
- Etc.

Knowledge base, scenarios

- Store scenario set-ups and results
- Copy scenario to use as base for new scenario
- Enhances trust as model set-up and data can be shared between the riparian countries

PURPOSE OF THE DSF



- *Simulation of development scenarios*
- *Analysis of changes in water conditions*
- *Input for impact assessment*
- *Stores acquired knowledge*

Rainfall map

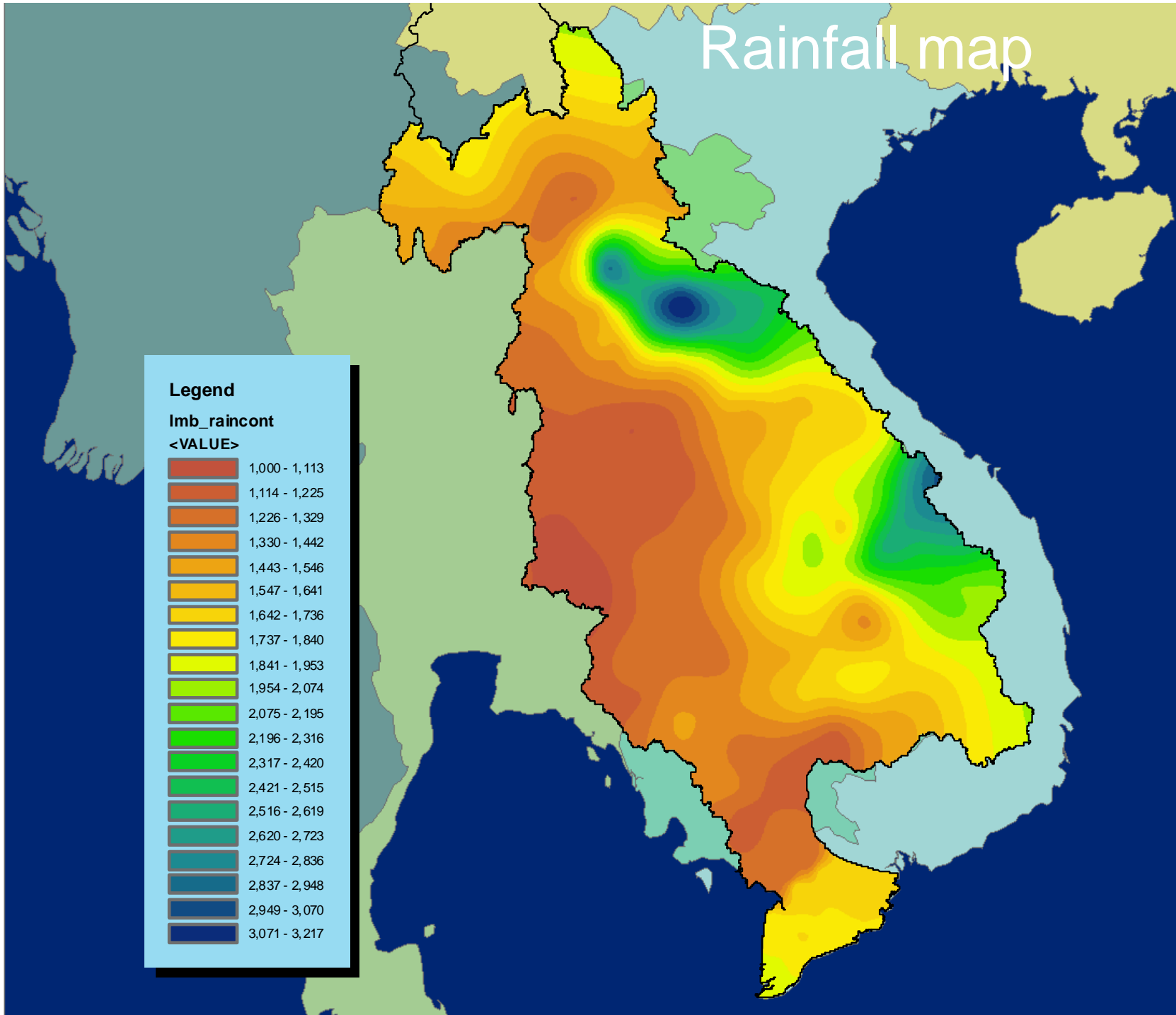


Legend

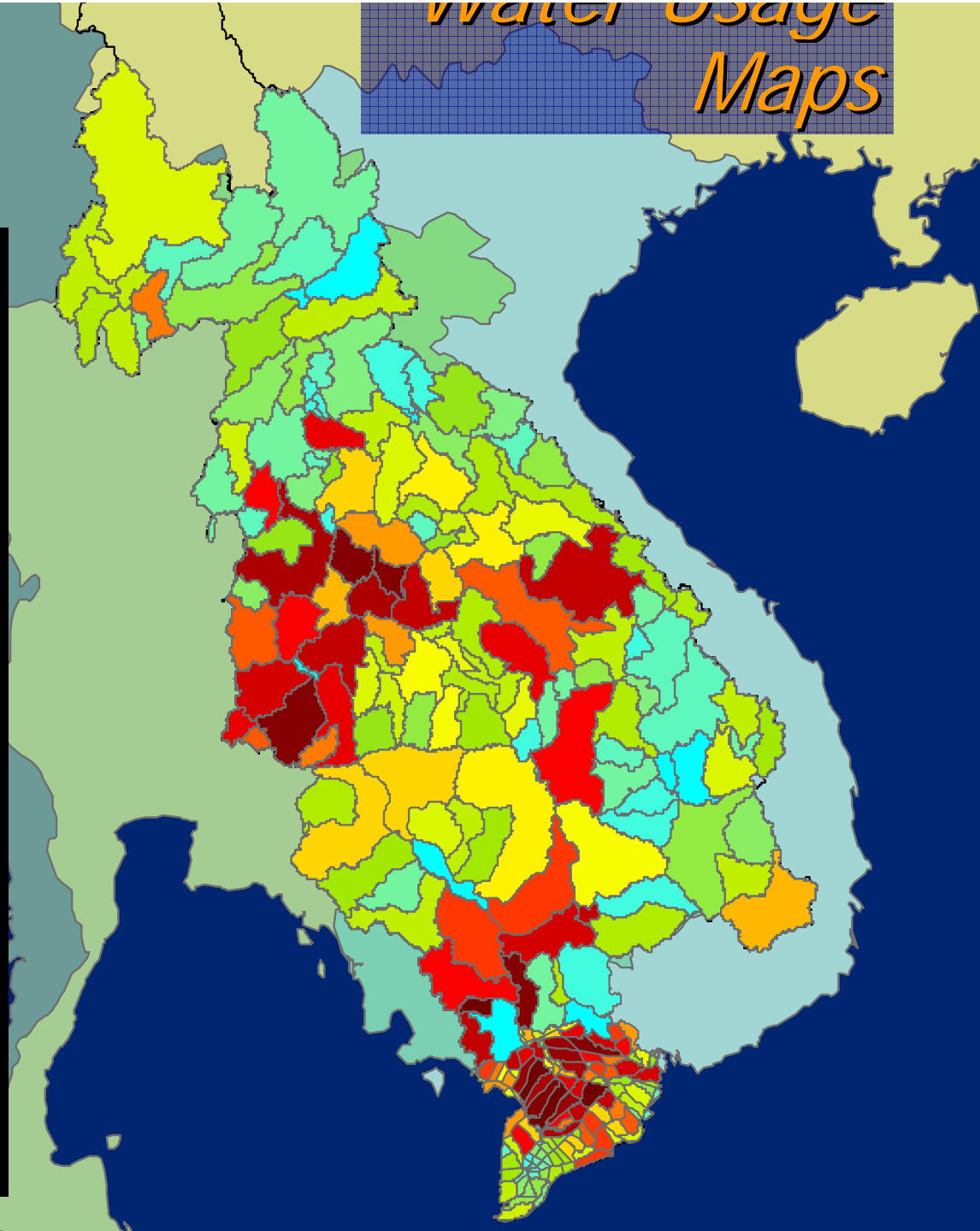
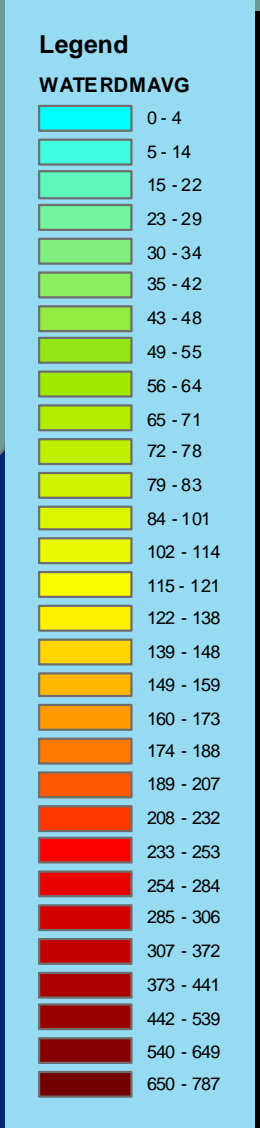
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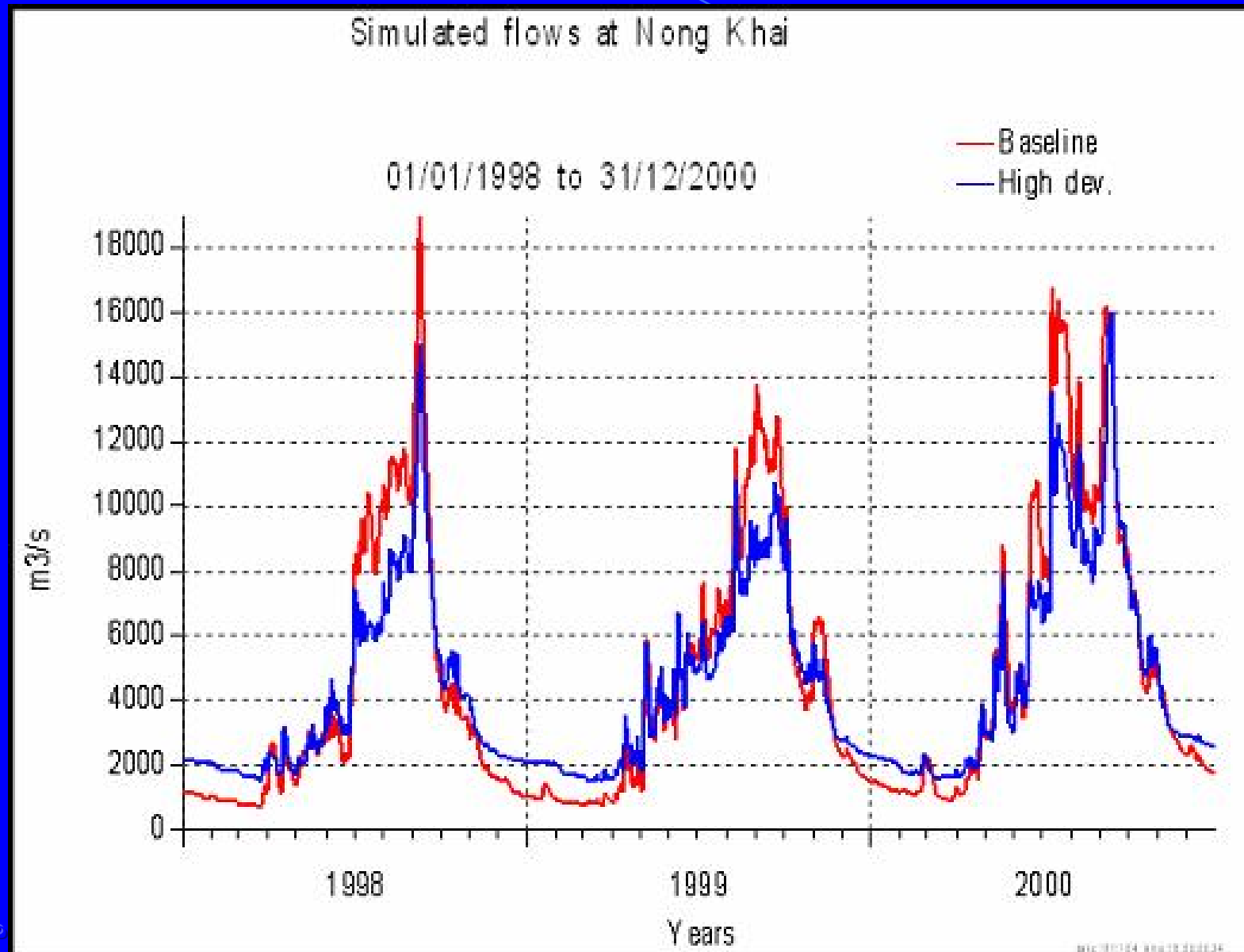
	1,000 - 1,113
	1,114 - 1,225
	1,226 - 1,329
	1,330 - 1,442
	1,443 - 1,546
	1,547 - 1,641
	1,642 - 1,736
	1,737 - 1,840
	1,841 - 1,953
	1,954 - 2,074
	2,075 - 2,195
	2,196 - 2,316
	2,317 - 2,420
	2,421 - 2,515
	2,516 - 2,619
	2,620 - 2,723
	2,724 - 2,836
	2,837 - 2,948
	2,949 - 3,070
	3,071 - 3,217

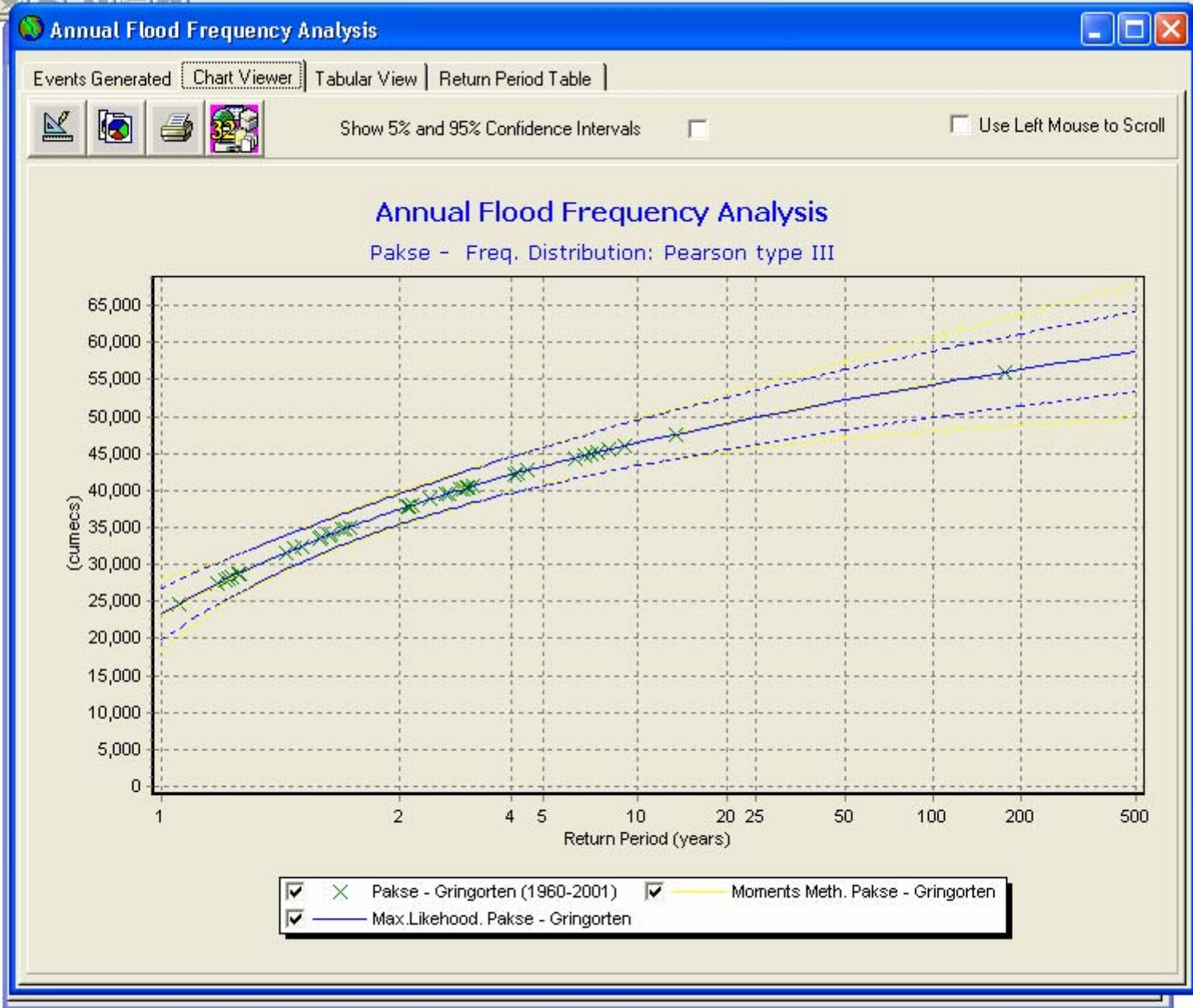


Water Usage Maps

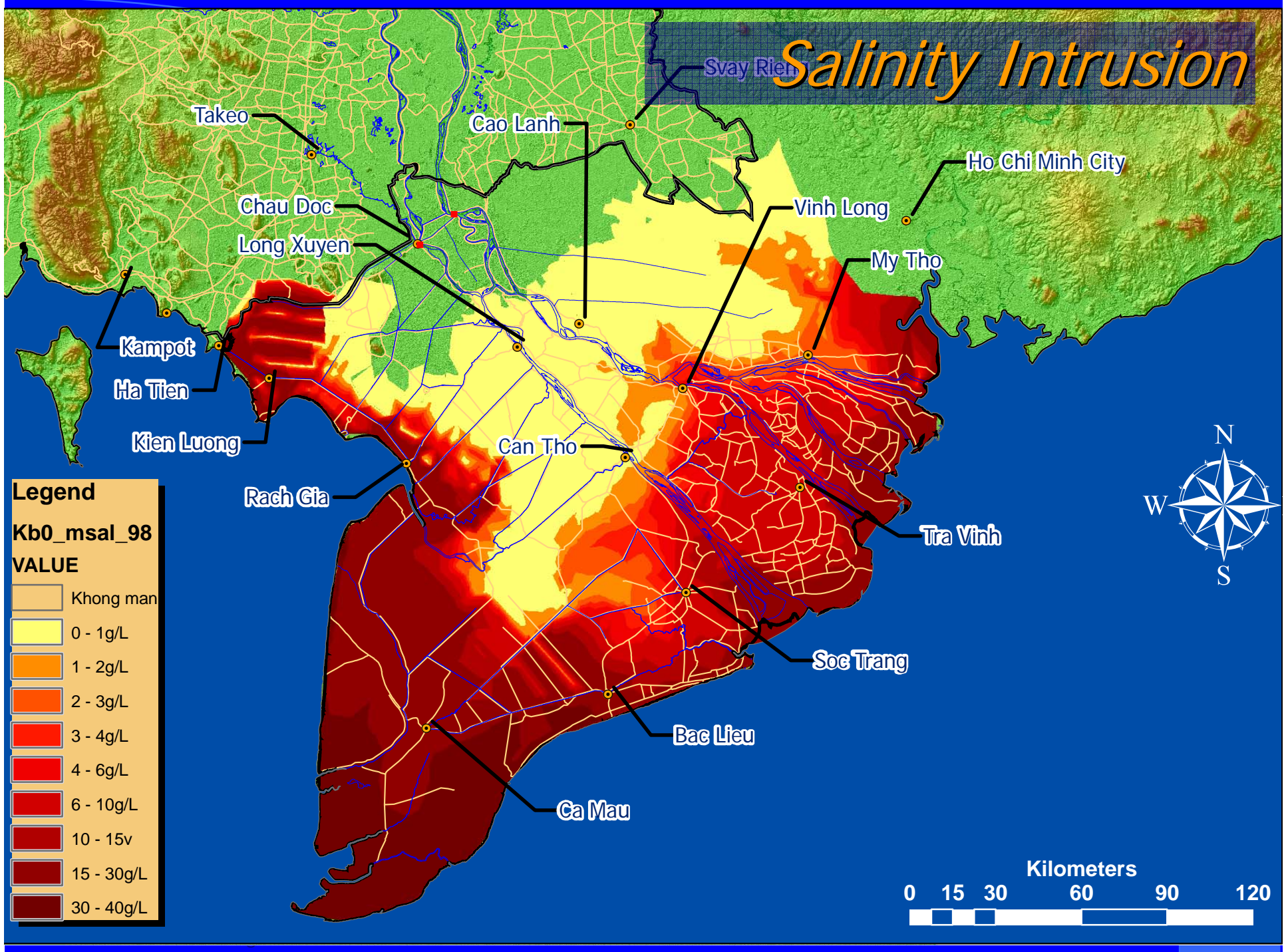


DSF flow comparison





Salinity Intrusion



Capabilities of DSF

To simulate the hydrological regime:

- Basin development scenario analysis (effect of dams, irrigation, diversion, crops...)
- Transboundary impact assessment (embankments, regulation, hydropower...)
- Impact of climate and land use change on flows
- Salt intrusion in Delta
- Sediment transport analysis
- Technical input to formulate rules of water use
- Baseline information (water contribution maps...)

Limitations of DSF

- DSF is mainly a hydrological impact assessment tool
- DSF is a regional model system, not all details can be modelled or taken into account
- Currently only limited environmental modelling capabilities besides hydrology

Important DSF applications

- World Bank scenario study (2004)
- Modelling support for IBFM 2 (2006)
- National Case Studies (8 in 2006)
- National Case Studies (8 in 2007)
- Input to WRCCS study, Nam Ngum basin (2007)

DSF endorsement

- Model set-up and calibration check by International Expert Review Panel, 2003
- Endorsement by Joint Committee, 2004
- Continuous dialogue between MRCS and countries on model enhancements and results (regular official meetings)

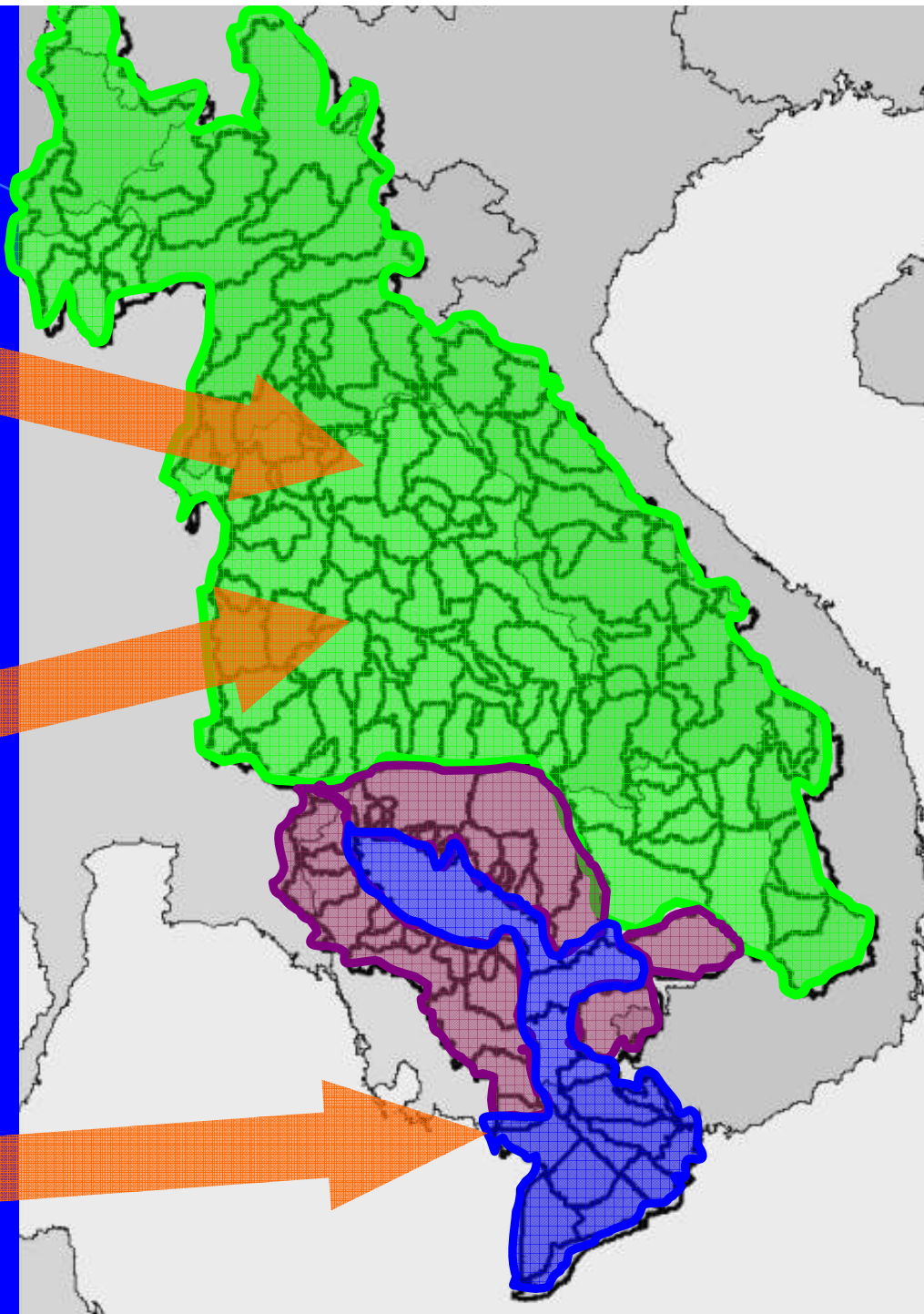
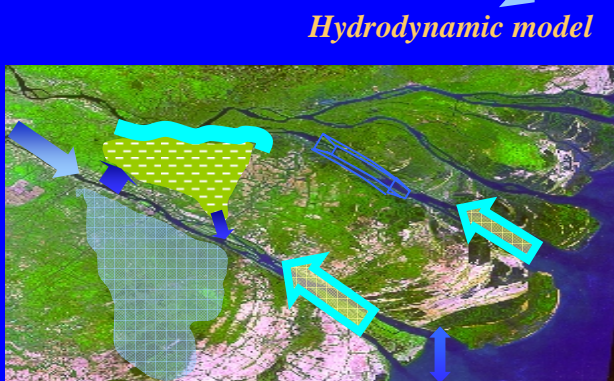
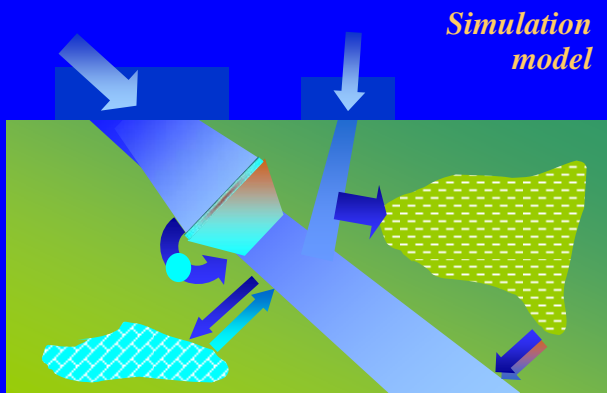


Thank you for your attention!

OTHER MODELS

- **WUP-FIN models**
 - 3D model (grid resolution 50-250 m)
 - 1-2-3 D model
 - flooding
 - Water quality
 - Sediment transport
 - Erosion potential
 - Salinity intrusion
- **Mainly for local applications**
- **Uses DSF output as input (boundary conditions)**

Scope of DSF



Other iSIS applications

- Local applications in tributaries for flood studies
- Sediment transport calculations between Chiang Saen and Pakse in mainstream Mekong

IMPACT ANALYSIS TOOLS

- Graphical tools: plotting time series, maps....
- Statistical tools: annual mean, monthly mean, seasonal mean, duration curves...
- Return periods of floods or drought
- Flood events analysis
- Delta Mapper: Translate iSIS results into spatial maps (floods, salinity intrusion.....)
- Comparison of scenarios

Tan Chau Station



Calibration Results

