

# The development of agent-based models for the institutional analysis of drinking water quality governance A. Bourceret, L. Amblard and J-D Mathias

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**Objectives** 

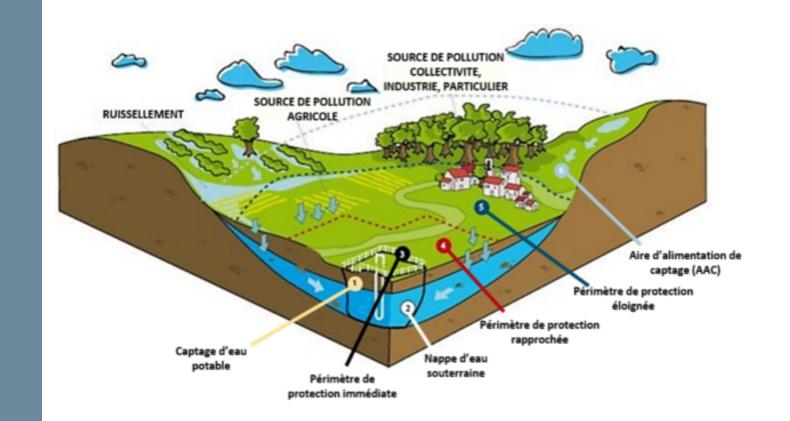
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1. To analyse the evolution of agricultural practices in water catchment areas 2. To study the impact of the characteristics of protection programs on water quality

## Context



Diffuse pollution from agricultural practices  $\rightarrow$  major

## Simulation 1 - Results

**Actors behaviour** 

- Simulation: Test of different weights of the variables affecting the intention of behaviour with a specific measure.
- Results: a) Results in terms of water quality and number of

Percentage of farmers participating in the protection program

l'agriculture

0,9

0,8 0,7 0,6 0,5

Φ

0%-20% 20%-40% 40%-60%

Water cathcment area (source: Figure 1: Agence de l'Eau Seine-Normandie)

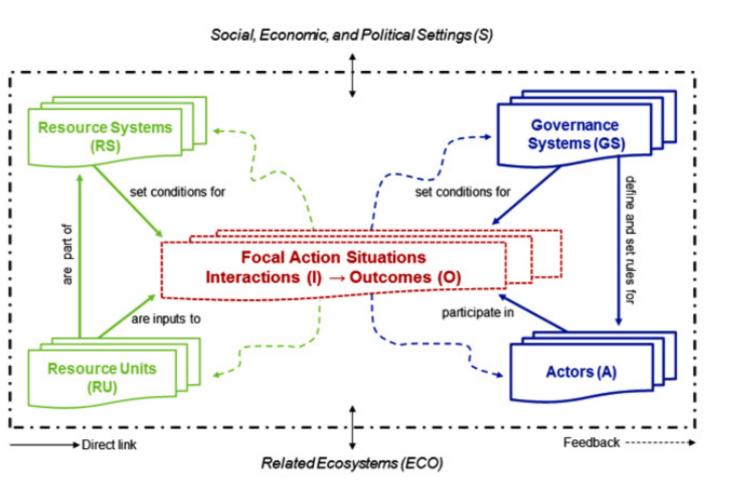
## threat to water quality.

- One option for the public policies: promoting farming practices protecting water quality.
- $\blacktriangleright$  Protection program  $\rightarrow$  **voluntary commitment** of farmers.

Methods

Agent-based modelling Computational systems with autonomous entities with dynamic behavior (agent) who operate in an environment and interact with each other and with the environment.

Social-ecological systems frameworks Conceptual framework developed to represent and study complex systems around natural resource management [1].



farmers changing their farming practice are differents. b) The higher the weight of subjective norm is, the lower the adherence of protection program is. c) Attitude influences agent types differently.

## **Simulation 2 - Results**

## Influence of the program's characteristics

Simulation: With a set of weights, test of measures included in protecton programs. Results: a) The bigger subsidies or the level of training proposed, the higher the percentage of farmers participating in the program. b) Existence of a minimum levels. c) Different combinations of the two measures lead to the same result.

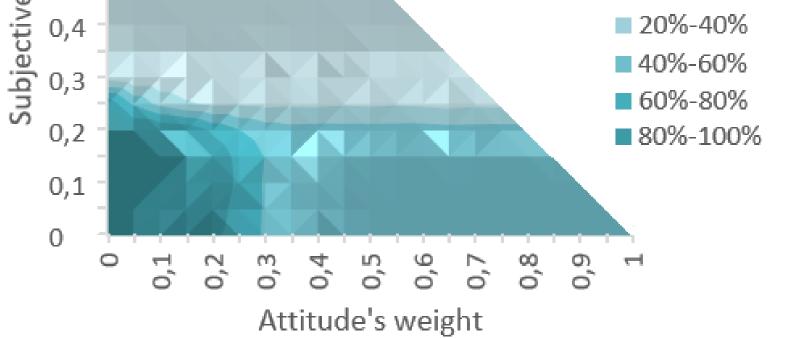
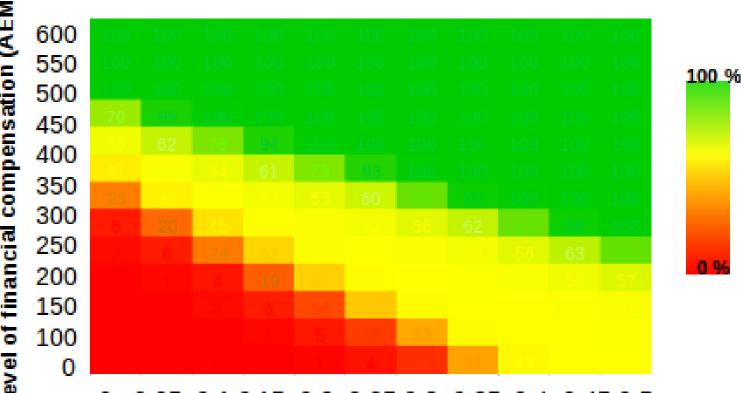


Figure 4: Percentage of farmers participating in the program depending on weight's variables of TPB





## Figure 2: SES framework [1]

- **Theory of planned behaviour (TPB)** [2] Intention towards a behaviour is predicted by:
  - > *attitude towards behaviour*, judgment about the desirability of the behaviour and its consequences
  - subjective norm, considerations about the influence and opinions of others on that behaviour
  - perceived behavioural control, beliefs about the individual's ability to succeed in the behaviour.

## Model description

- **Ressource system**  $\rightarrow$  **Groundwater** table
- ▷ A water flow feeds (E) and exits (D) the groundwater. The concentration by polluting in water in mg/I (C) is used as a proxy to measure water quality.

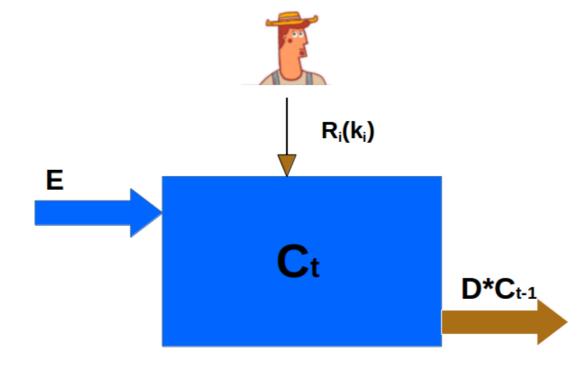


Figure 3: Representation of water and pollution flow

#### 0 0,05 0,1 0,15 0,2 0,25 0,3 0,35 0,4 0,45 0,5 Ľ Training intensity

Figure 5: Percentage of farmers participating in the program depending the levels of measures' program

## Conclusion

- This study allows us to understand how behavioural specifications influence farmers involvement and water quality results.
- In terms of public policy, this model enables us to highlight the trade-off between different measures.

## References

- 1. McGinnis, M. D., and E. Ostrom. 2014. Social-Ecological System Framework: Initial Changes and Continuing Challenges. Ecology and Society 19 (2): 30. https://doi.org/10.5751/ES-06387-190230. 2. Ajzen, I. 1991. The Theory of Planned Behavior. Organizational Behavior and Human
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- 3. Beedell, J., and T. Rehman. 2000. Using Social-Psychology Models to Understand Farmers Conservation Behaviour. Journal of Rural Studies 16.

Actors system

 $\triangleright$  2 farming practices (k) with different quantities of input more or less polluting for the water ressource (R): *bio* and *conventional*. ▷ 2 agent types: *eco-friendly* and *economicus* with different attitudes' weigts.  $\triangleright$  Behavior (B) [3]:

 $B = Att * \gamma_{Att} + SN * \gamma_{SN} + PC * \gamma_{PC}$ 

where Att attitude towards a behaviour; SN subjective norm; PC perceived behavioural control;  $\gamma$  variable weighting.

- **Governance system**
- Protection program = combinaison of 2 measures
  - measure 1: agri-environmental measure (financial compensation) measure 2: training measure

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