
[Seminario de Microeconomía Aplicada - A tale of two roads: groundwater depletion in the north China plain](#)

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El seminario de Microeconomía Aplicada del Banco de la República es un espacio para discutir trabajos en progreso en las diferentes áreas de la microeconomía aplicada como economía laboral, organización industrial, economía de la salud, economía agrícola, economía de la educación, desarrollo económico, crimen, economía pública, medio ambiente, economía regional y urbana, entre otras.

Martino Pelli: is an Associate Professor and the Chair of the Department of Economics at the Université de Sherbrooke, a Research Fellow at CIREQ and the Lead Researcher in Sustainable Development at CIRANO. His areas of expertise are Development Economics and Resource and Environmental Economics. He has published in journal such as the Journal of Development Economics, the European Economic Review and the Journal of International Economics. He is specialized on the Indian and the Chinese economies. He has worked on energy markets in rural India, done fieldwork in rural China focusing on the link between highways development and natural resource depletion and works on the impact of air pollution. He has also been working for over 13 years on the impact of natural disasters on economic activity, more specifically on the impact of hurricanes.

Resumen del documento: There is a large literature on the relationship between infrastructure and economic development, but few papers study the effect of infrastructure on the sustainability of natural resources. We examine the effect of the arrival of two new national highways on ground water levels in a small agricultural county in the North China Plain - a region that produces most of the nation's food grains. We first develop a conceptual framework to show that farmers closer to the highway devote more acreage to crops that are water intensive. We then use a unique GIS-referenced dataset of all the 12,160 tube wells in this county to show that highway construction accelerates the drilling of new wells in farms closer to the highway. In addition, there is greater depletion of the groundwater in wells closer to

the two highways relative to wells located farther away. Our estimated depletion rates near the two roads are at least 5 times higher relative to mean depletion rates in the North China Plain. We show suggestive evidence that depletion is caused by a switch from subsistence to commercial cropping, and intensification of farming practices closer to the highway. These results suggest that the resource cost of new infrastructure building may be significant and needs to be incorporated in benefit-cost analysis.

Tiempo de exposición: 1:30 p. m. a 2:30 p. m.

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