Adapting agriculture to increasing water scarcity in the dry environments

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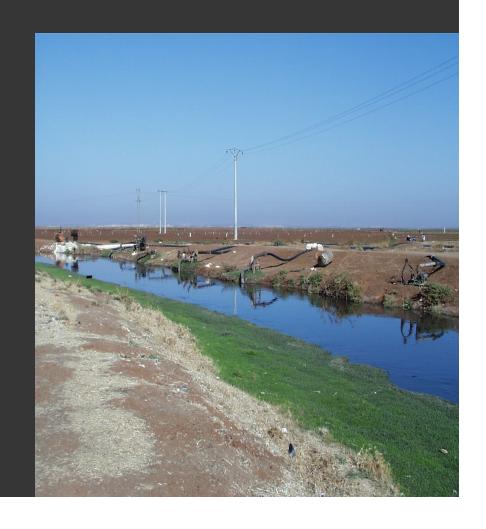
Water scarcity intensifying

- 1/3 of the world's population live in water scarce areas
- Many countries with chronic water scarcity
- Water for agriculture in dry areas is declining
- Climate change adds to the problems
- Energy competes
- Consequences



New water ... limited !!!!

- Surface, mostly tapped
- Ground, over exploited
- Marginal-quality, small amounts, environment, health
- Desalination, costly, environment, transport
- Water transfer, cost and politics



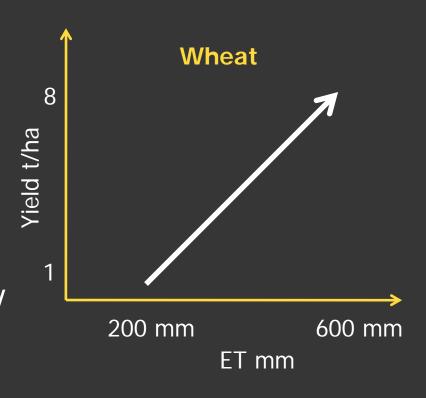
Managing with less water



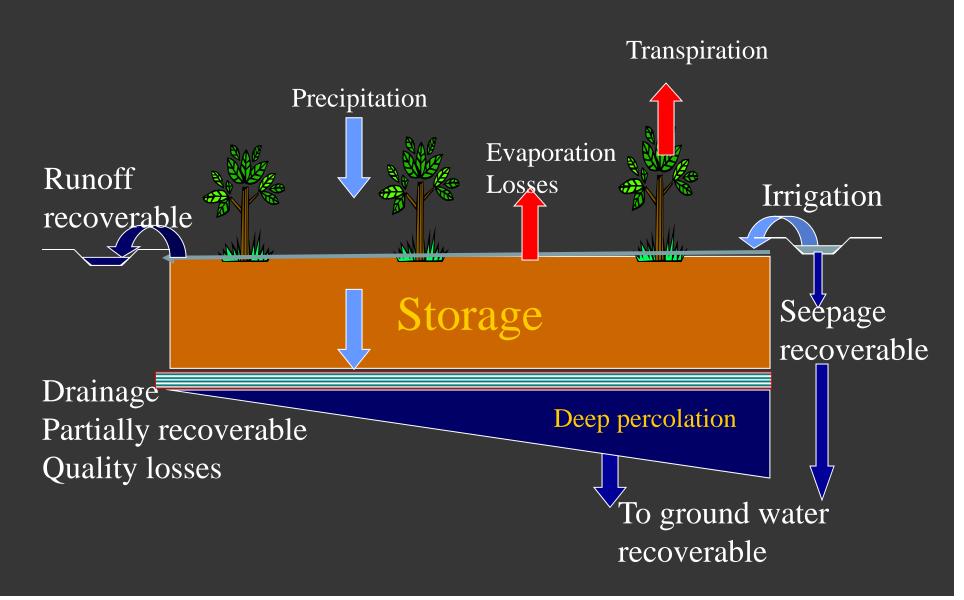
Increasing Efficiency / productivity

Conventional strategies

- Increasing yields
- Improving irrigation efficiency
- Modernizing irrigation systems
- Demand management / pricing water

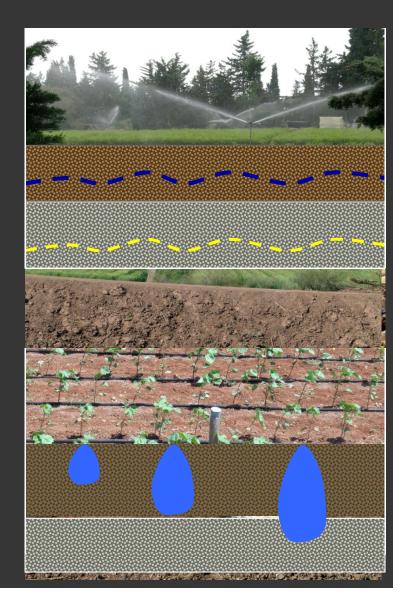


Real vs paper losses



Irrigation efficiencies; not enough

- Irrigation system performance
- Ignore recoverable losses
- Does not reflect productivity
- Investment should target real losses



Modernizing irrigation: water savings!

Does irrigation modernization save water ?

YES

Does increasing Irrigation Efficiency from 50% to 80% save 30% water?

NO

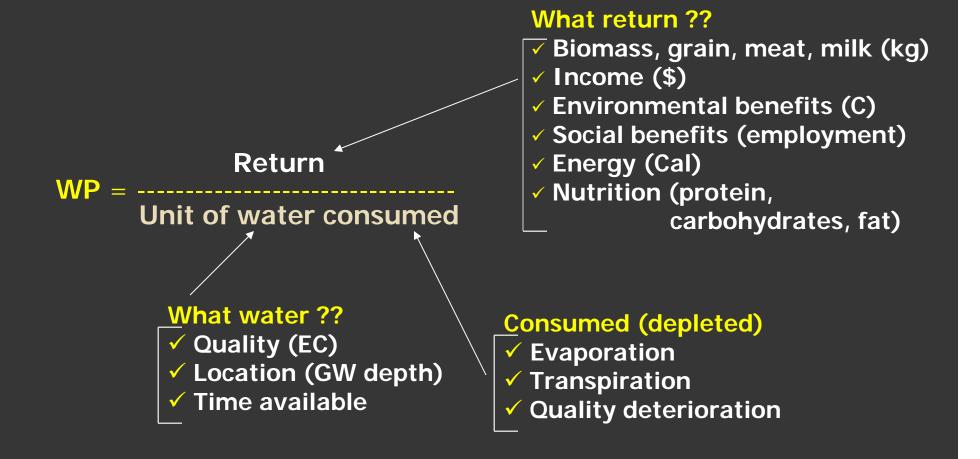
- How much real saving? Depends on local conditions
- Is it worth the cost? Not necessarily

Modern systems: productivity

- Higher productivity is not only associated with water savings. Drip irrigation does:
 - Provide better soil water due to frequent irrigation
 - Fertigation more frequent and uniform
 - Weed control
- The cost:
 - Investment, Maintenance, Skill
 - Salt accumulation needs periodical flushing
- Modernizing surface irrigation, ignored option

from efficiency to productivity

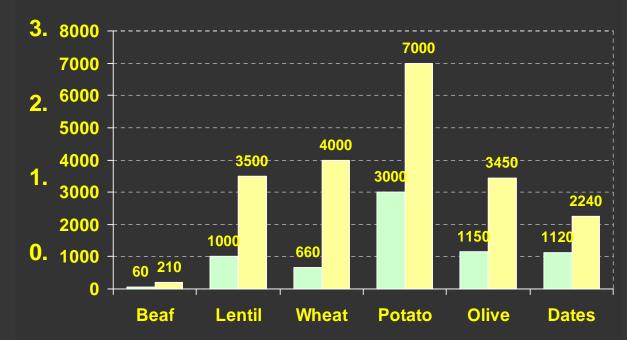
Water productivity: a broader framework

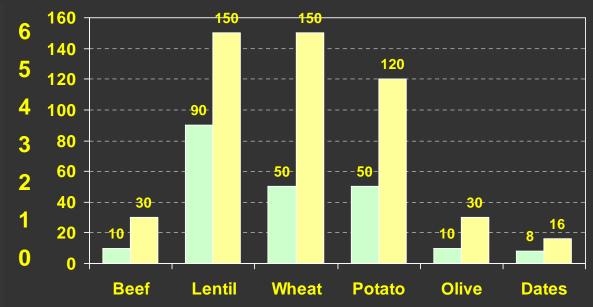




Potential water productivity improvement

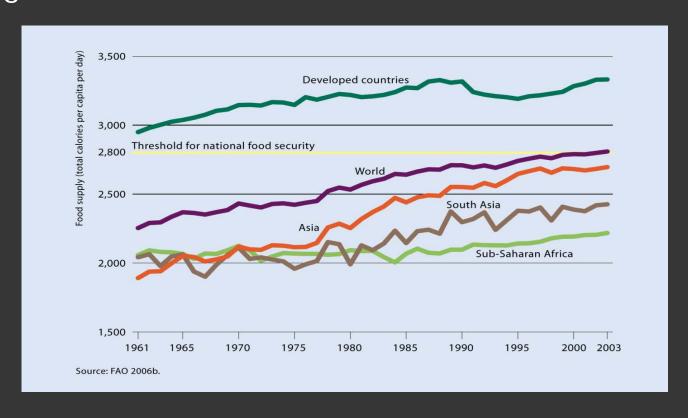
Nutritional WP Calories/m3





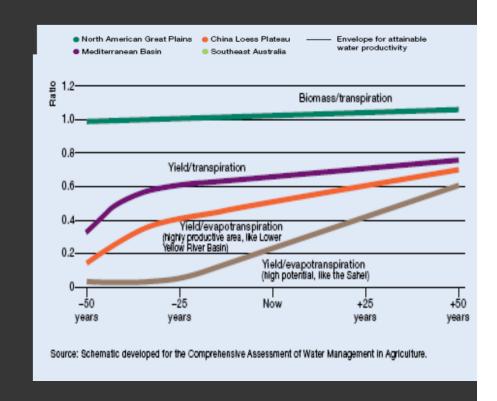
More food with less water

It takes a litre of water to produce every calorie, on average



Potential WP improvements

- Reducing evaporation
- Improving management
- Enhancing genetic resources
- Great potential in developing countries



Scales and drivers to increase WP

At the basin level:

- competition among uses (Env., Ag., Dom.)
- ✓ conflicts between countries
- Equity issues

At the national level:

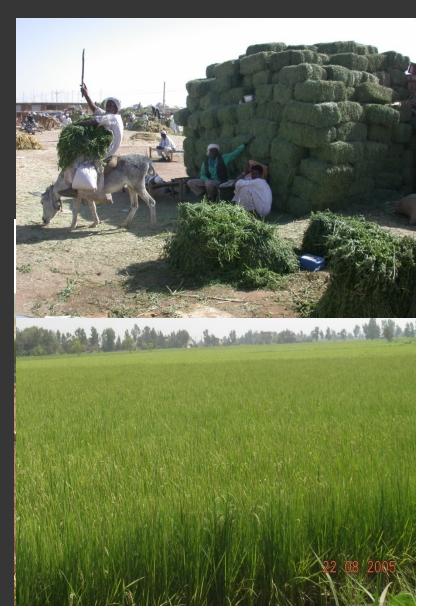
- ✓ food security
- ✓ hard currency
- sociopolitics

At the farm level:

- ✓ maximizing economic return
- ✓ Nutrition in subsistence farming

At the field level:

✓ maximizing biological output

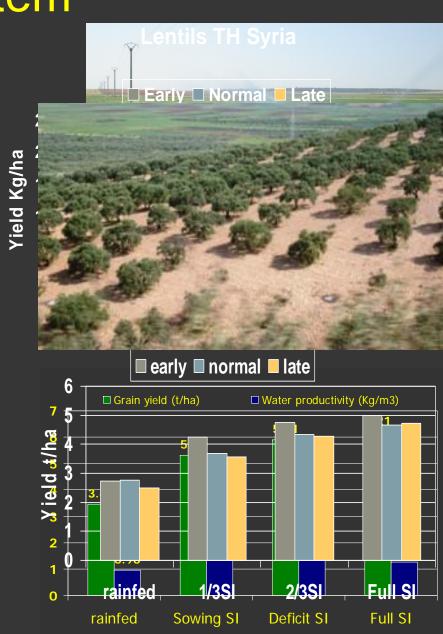


Major agroecosystems



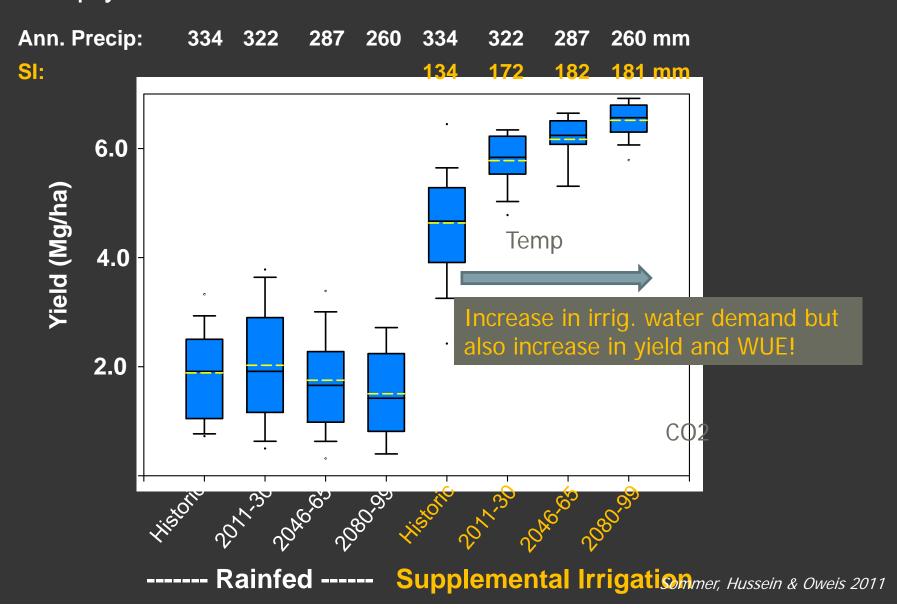
Rainfed agroecosystem

- Supplemental irrigation
 - -Cereals
 - -legumes
 - -Early sowing
 - Orchards



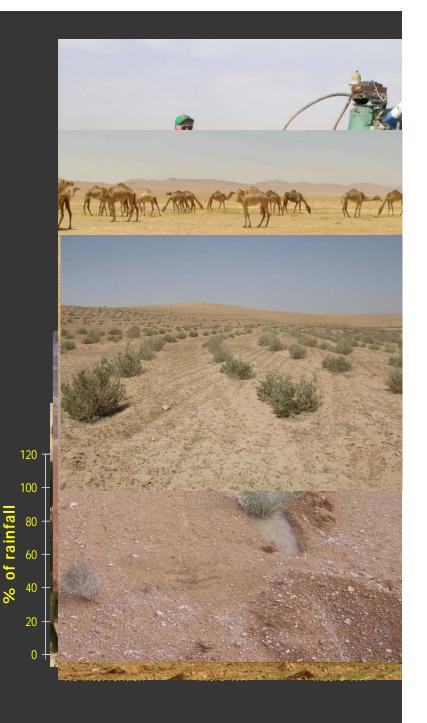
CC alleviation potential of supplemental irrigation

Crop yield based on GCM IPSL-CM4:



Rangelands (badia) agroecosystem

- WH technologies integrated
- Mechanization, laser guide contouring, direct seedling planting
- Soil and water conservation
- Grazing management
- Increase rainwater productivity
- Combating desertification

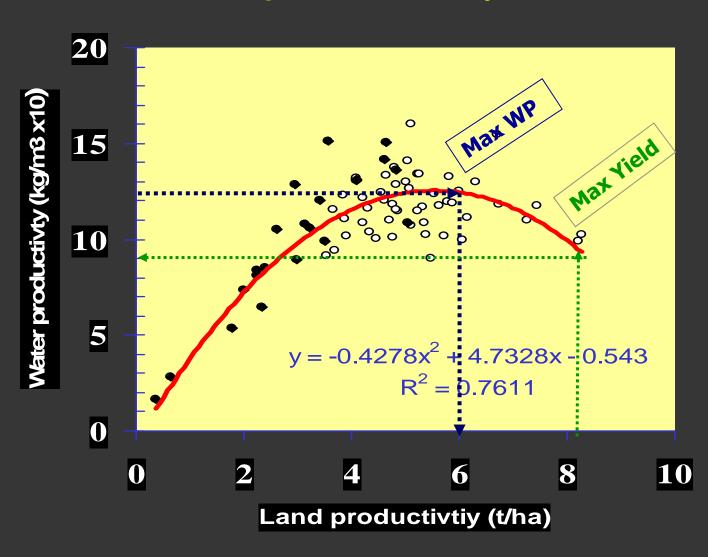


Irrigated agroecosystem

- Increasing water productivity
 - Improving surface irrigation
 - Deficit irrigation
 - Modifying cropping patterns
 - Cultural practices
- Management of marginal water and soil
 - Reuse of Treated Wastewater
 - Reuse of drainage water



Tradeoffs between water & land productivity



Adaptation needs change

- Land use / cropping patterns
- Guidelines for irrigation
- Water allocation to more waterefficient practices
- Water-use efficient germplasm
- Water valuation—sociopolitical issues
- Utilization of marginal-quality water
- Policies from reactive to proactive





It is a prime time for change !!!!



