



# Water, Agriculture and Food Security

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### Water plays a key role in sustainable development

Water is critical to our existence – we need water to drink and to grow food – and its proper management can improve society as a whole

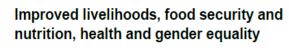




















Improved productivity, resource-use efficiency and economic growth



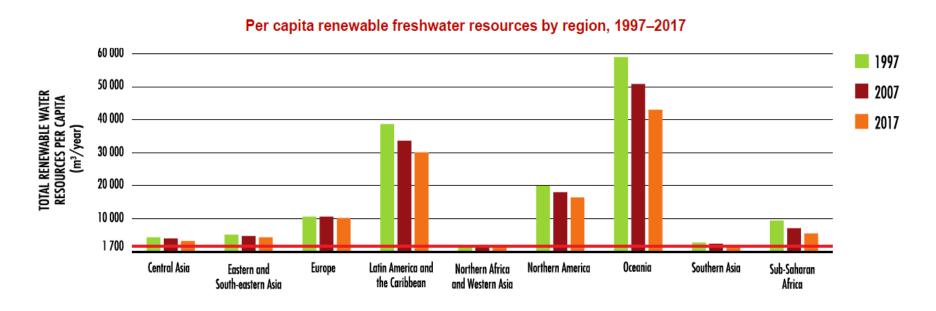




Improved environmental sustainability

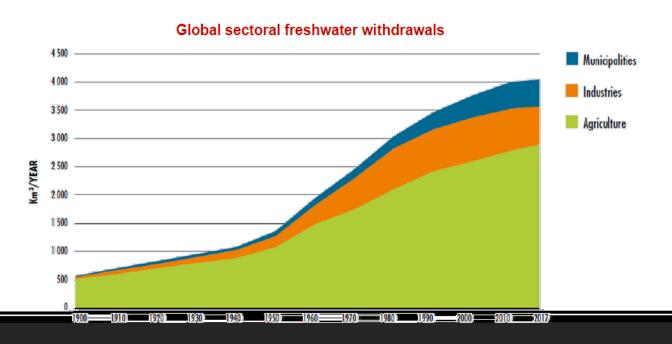
### Critical water resources are under increasing pressure

Water resources are under increasing stress owing to population growth and socio-economic development, exacerbated by climate change



### Agriculture is at the centre of these challenges

With almost 3/4 of all withdrawals, agriculture holds the key for addressing these issues





#### How much agricultural land is water-constrained?



**128 million hectares** (11%) of rainfed cropland experience **high to very high** severe drought frequency



656 million hectares (14%) of pastureland experience high to very high

severe drought frequency.



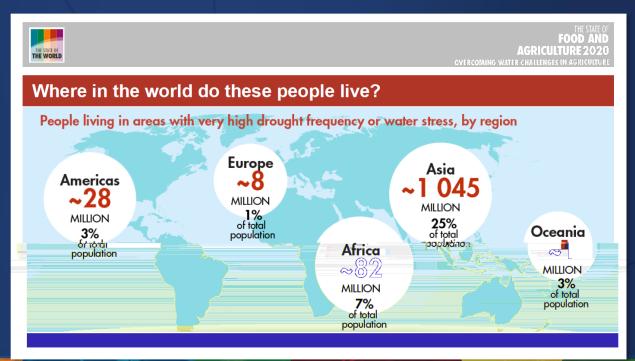
171 million hectares (62%) of irrigated cropland experience high to very high water stress

### How many people live in water constrained areas?

Estimated 2.3 bil people live in water-stressed countries, of which more than 733 mil people

- approximately 10% of the global population -

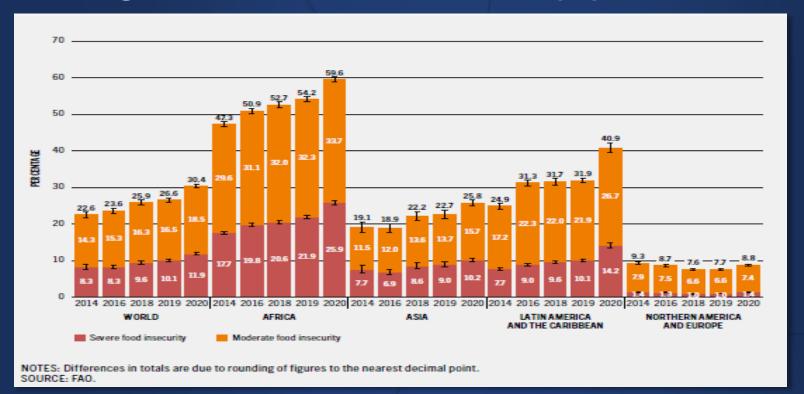
live in countries with high and critical water stress.



## **Global Food Insecurity**

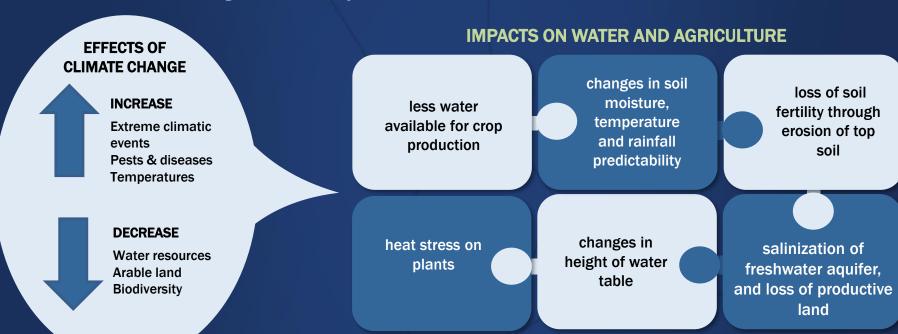
- 11.7% of the world population is exposed to severe levels of food insecurity in 2021 ~25 million affected due to drought
- between 702-828 million people suffer from hunger in 2021
- almost 3.1 billion people could not afford a healthy diet in 2020.
- estimated 22% of children under 5 yrs of age were stunted in 2020
- nearly 1 in 3 women aged 15-49 yrs were affected by anemia in 2019
- 26% of the total damage and loss caused by climate-related disasters in agricultural sector in developing countries

# Moderate to severe food insecurity climbing for 6 yrs affecting more than 30% of the world's population



### Climate change - challenges for water, agriculture and food security

Climate change has both **direct** and **indirect effects** on **agricultural productivity** and **water resources**, thus affecting food security



### Policy and institutional priorities depend on production system



Upgrading **rainfed cropland** may involve water-harvesting and conserving techniques, combined with best agronomic practices



In **pasturelands**, better use of feed and drinking water, and improved animal health can save water, while early warning systems help prepare for drought



Rehabilitating and modernizing **irrigation** can reduce water consumption if preceded by water accounting and auditing, along with effective and equitable water allocation



Protecting **inland fisheries & aquaculture** requires regulating environmental flows and water quality and integrated solutions (e.g. aquaculture–crop systems)

### **Future Perspectives**

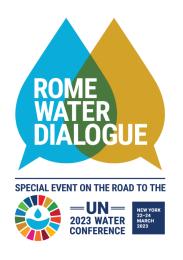
 Agricultural production needs to grow globally by 50% by 2050 which needs 35% more freshwater withdraw (under current productive level)

Improve water use efficiency and sustainable allocation to agriculture

### Conclusions

- Cross-sectoral coordination and policy coherence are essential in managing water resources across all levels
- Agriculture plays a key role in realizing and accelerating integrated water resources management to meet multiple SDGs
- Scaling up support for implementing water actions for food security and climate resilience through agriculture water management can deliver on better production, better nutrition, better environment, and better lives





# Thank you for your attention

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