HIGH-LEVEL MEETING ON THE INITIATIVE FOR THE ADAPTATION OF AFRICAN AGRICULTURE TO CLIMATE CHANGE "AAA"

RENCONTRE DE HAUT NIVEAU SUR L'INITIATIVE POUR L'ADAPTATION DE L'AGRICULTURE AFRICAINE AUX CHANGEMENTS CLIMATIQUES "AAA"
Copying with water scarcity in agriculture: a global framework for action in a changing climate

- Supporting the Triple A initiative -

Eduardo Mansur, Director, Land and Water Division
Identified global challenges towards 2050: “The future we want”
Global challenges

• From 7 to 9.1 billion people
  • *followed by slower population growth, older societies, increased urbanization, and migrations*

• Food production to increase 60-70% to meet demands

• Increased pressure on natural resources (water, soil, biodiversity)

• Climate change and extreme climate events

• Diverse energy sources

• Increased demand for governance, transparency and participation
Main challenges in Rio+20

- Food
- Energy
- Climate change
Renewable and clean energy sources
Food security
Food security

• Increase production until 2050 in around 70%.
  • Sustainable practices
  • Reducing food loses (currently 30% of the production).
  • Changing nutritional habits.
  • Addressing limited water and productive soil issues.
Climate change

– Ample scientific evidence that extreme events are becoming more frequent and severe, worldwide

– Paris Agreement

• 188 countries submitted Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (by March 2016)
  • 94% included agriculture
  • 80% included water
  • 55% included water scarcity (more than 100 countries)
**Sustainable Development Goals**

**AGENDA 2030**

**LEAVE NO ONE BEHIND**
Water scarcity and the Agenda 2030

“Water is a precious resource, crucial to realizing the Sustainable Development Goals, which at their heart aim to eradicate poverty”

Ban Ki-moon, UN Secretary General
Goal 6: Ensure access to water and sanitation for all

• By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity.

• By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate.

• By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes.
## Global risks (WEF 2015 report)

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<th>Top 10 risks in terms of Likelihood</th>
<th>Top 10 risks in terms of Impact</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1- Interstate conflict</td>
<td>1- Water crises</td>
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<tr>
<td>2- Extreme weather events</td>
<td>2- Weapons of mass destruction</td>
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<td>3- Failure of national governance</td>
<td>3- Interstate conflict</td>
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<td>4- State collapse or crisis</td>
<td>4- Energy price shock</td>
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<td>5- Unemployment or underemployment</td>
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<td>6- Natural catastrophes</td>
<td>6- Fiscal crises</td>
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<td>9- Data fraud or theft</td>
<td>9- Spread of infectious diseases</td>
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<td>10- Cyber attacks</td>
<td>10- Critical information infrastructure breakdown</td>
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Water Scarcity: a global issue

4 billion people (66% of all people) lives under severe water scarcity at least 1 month of the year. It affects all regions of the world.

Source: Mekonnen & Hoekstra, Univ. Twente, Feb 2016
Water in agriculture: the entry point for adaptation to climate change
Challenges of agricultural sectors

- Main user of water resources (70% of global water withdrawals)

- Need to increase and improve food production to cope with growing population and changing food habits

- Cause and casualty of climate change
  - Mitigation and Adaptation measures required
Why Water Scarcity

- Among top priorities in “FAO’s Regional Priority Framework for Near East”
- Approaches water resource management within context of agriculture and food security:
  Around 90% of water use allocated to agriculture
  Food security is a major regional priority; FAO’s concern

Innovations, Principles

- Focus on regional priorities
- Integration, multi-disciplinary approach
- Joint work by Decentralized Offices and HQ
- Enhanced collaboration between countries
- Partnership
FAO will launch at COP 22 a **Global Framework for Action**

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How people is affected?

- Physical water scarcity
- Economic water scarcity
- Institutional water scarcity

How to act?

- Country-focused
- Knowledge management and information sharing
- Promoting investment and innovation
### Opportunities

- 2030 Agenda
- Integrated approaches (Nexus)
- Paris Agreement
- Financial resources (GCF, GEF, etc)
- Innovation

### Tools

- National and local capacity development
- Transformational projects
- Joint action and collaborative efforts
**FAO’s Global Framework and the Triple A**

- Tripe A: transformational for African agriculture
- Global framework: global coverage based on regional approaches

>>> In Africa, FAO’s new initiative on *“Copying with water scarcity in agriculture: a Global framework for action”* intends to become a major support for the AAA pillar on agriculture water management
How?

• A people-centred approach to water resources management that seeks to capitalize on the dynamic linkages in the landscape between human and natural systems.
It doesn't matter how many “resources” you have.

If you don't know how to use them, it will never be enough.
What FAO brings?

i. **Global mandate** to support member countries develop sustainable agriculture to eradicate hunger and poverty, and promote the sustainable use of natural resources

ii. **Global presence** (offices in more than 80 countries)

iii. **Global network** and good calling capacity

iv. **Technical capacity**

v. **Good science-policy-practice interface**
What can you bring?

A Knowledge Group

An Investment Group

A Steering Group

The Water Platform
To know more:


Flyer:
- [http://www.fao.org/3/a-i5604e.pdf](http://www.fao.org/3/a-i5604e.pdf)

Email
- Water-scarcity@fao.org
Thank you!