

# This presentation premiered at WaterSmart Innovations

[watersmartinnovations.com](http://watersmartinnovations.com)





# **Water Resource Management Beyond Climate Change: Welcome to the Anthropocene**

Michael Davidson

Spec Management Group

# With Thanks

- With thanks and homage and debt to:

**Johan Rockstrom**

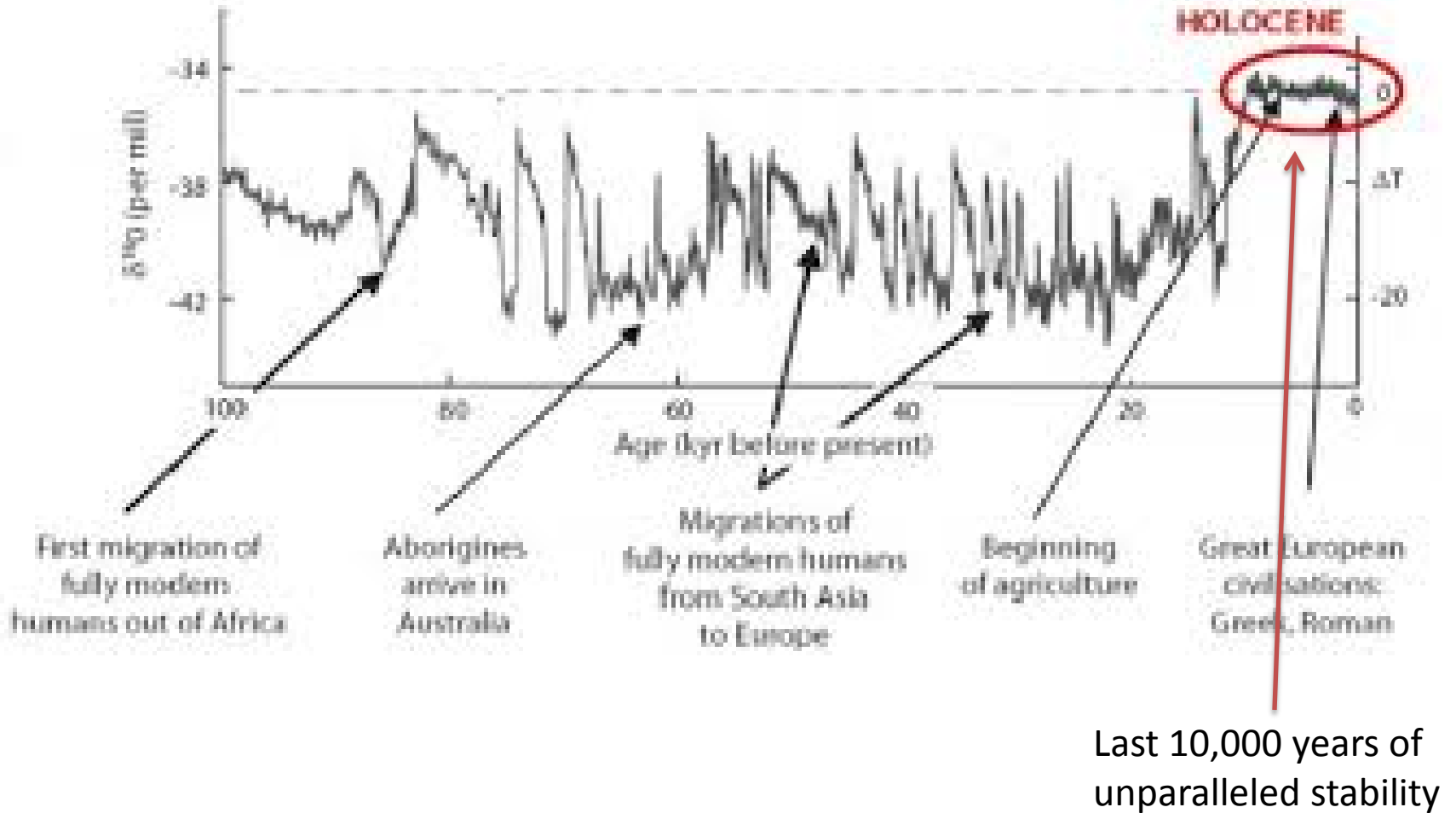


Stockholm Environment Institute, Stockholm Resilience Centre, Department of Water and Environmental Studies at Linköping University, and the Stockholm International Water Institute

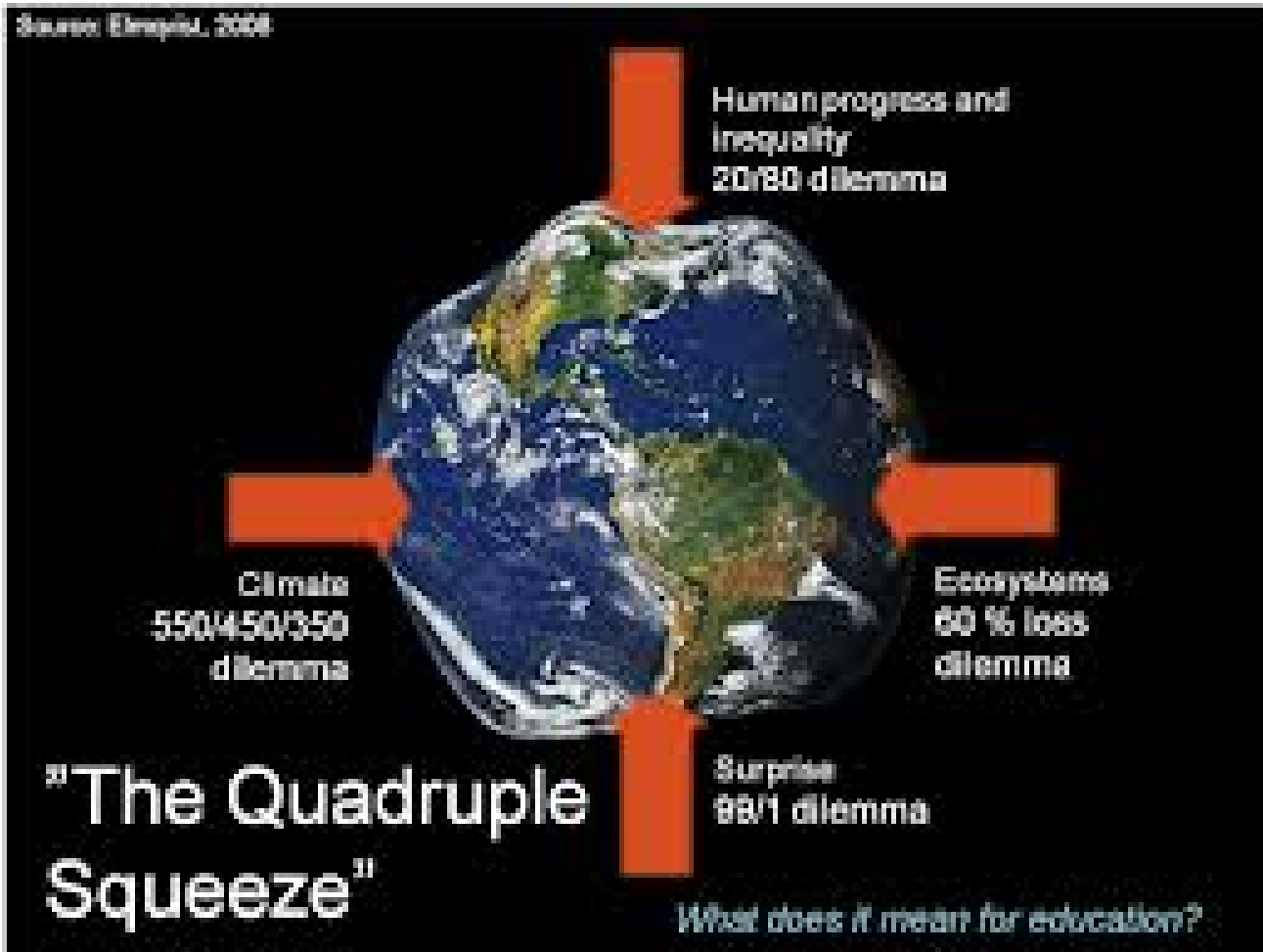
# Outline

- The Anthropocene
  - Indicators
  - Quantification
- The Dual Challenge
  - Increase food security
  - Increase environmental security
- Constraints to Sustainability
- Correcting Course

# Human Development

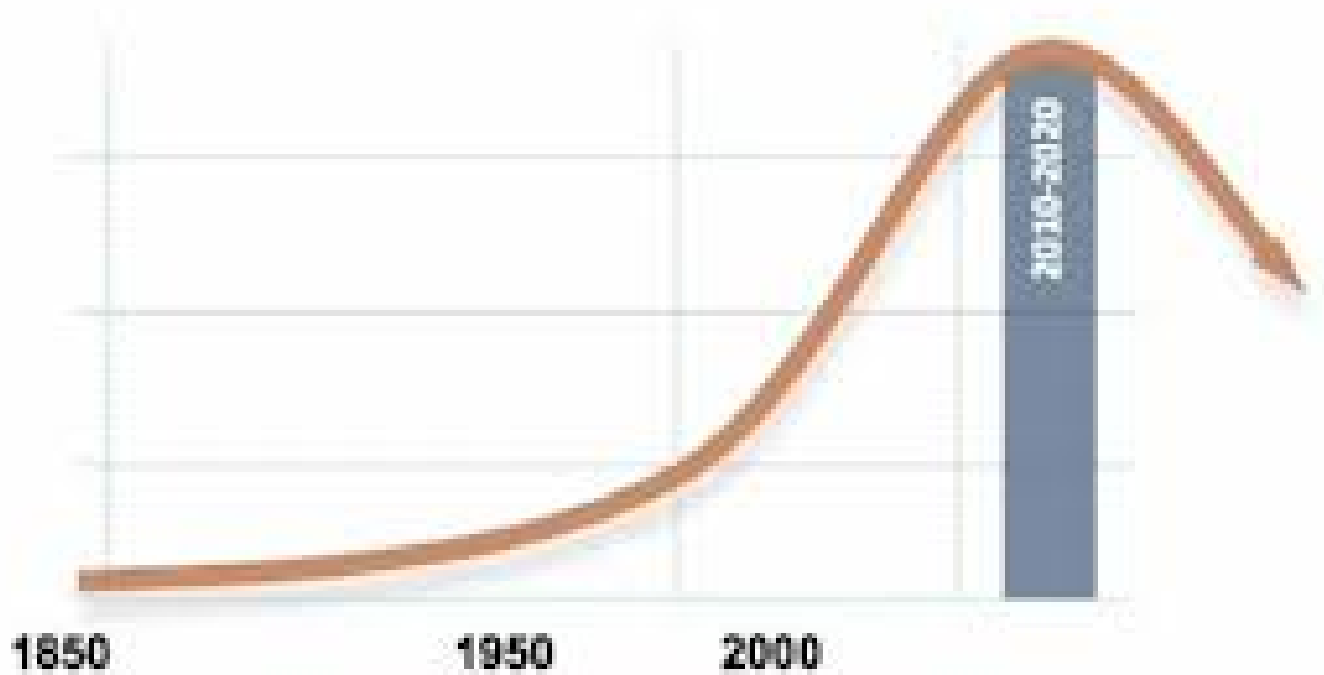


# The Quadruple Squeeze

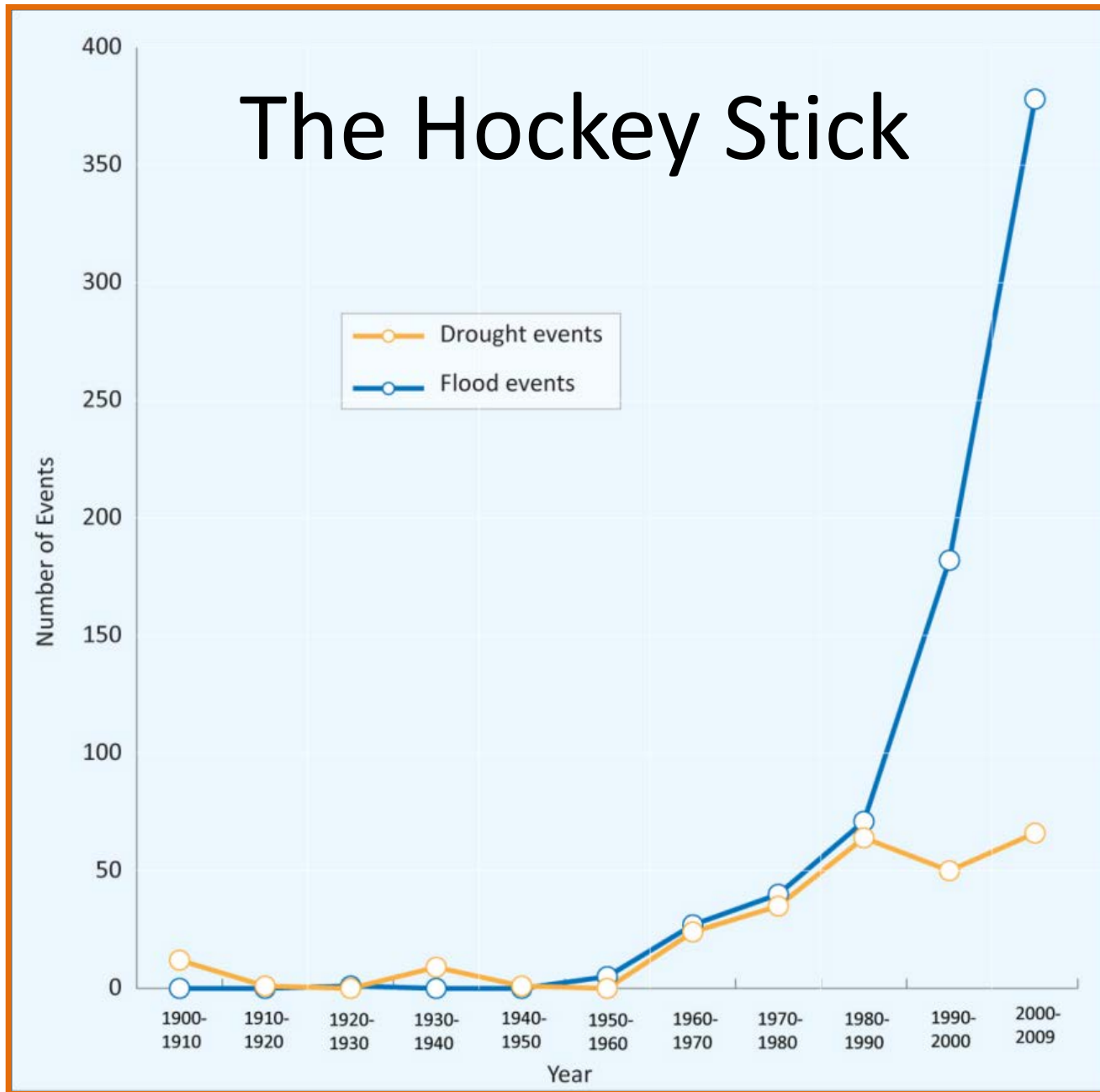


# It's All About the Curve

It is time to bend the curves!



# The Hockey Stick



**Trend in the number of recorded flood and drought events in Africa**



# Global Environmental Change

We're not in  
the Holocene  
any more!



# The New Epoch

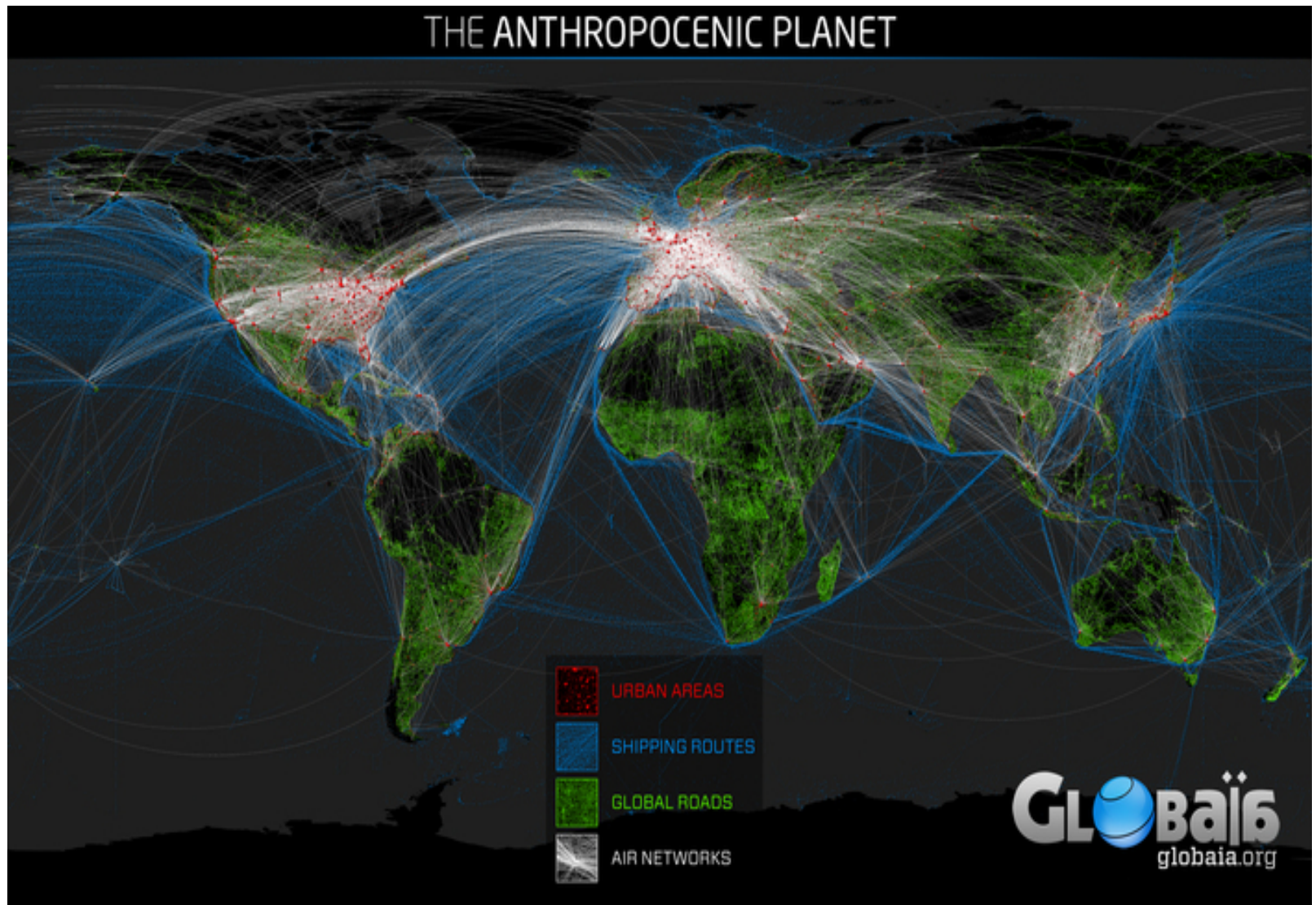


**The Anthropocene**



# Welcome to the Anthropocene

## The Anthropogenic Impact on the Planet Earth

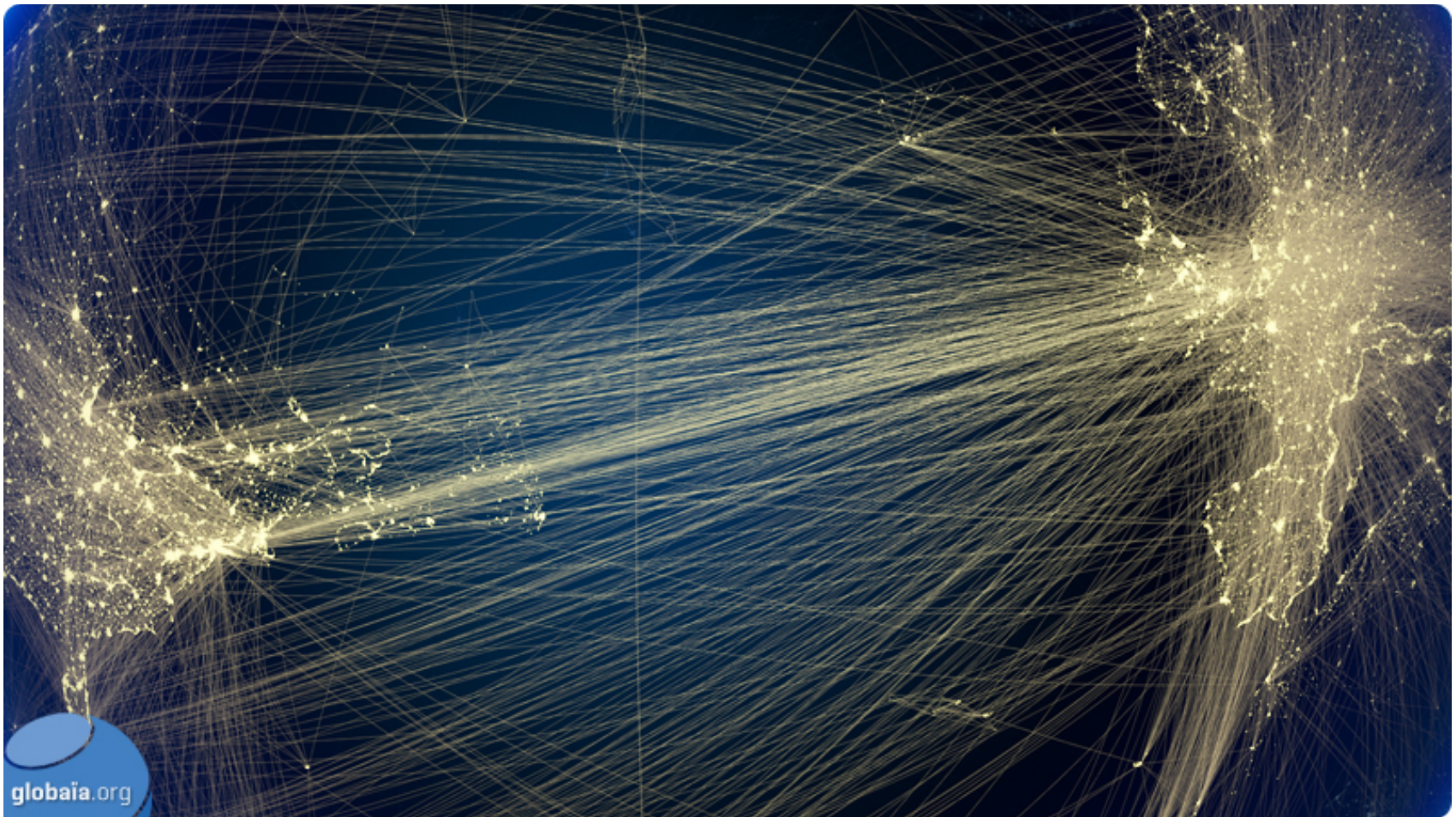


# Cities, roads, railways and cables in Europe



# Air routes between Europe and North America

## *Moderate Resolution Imaging Spectroradiometer (MODIS)*

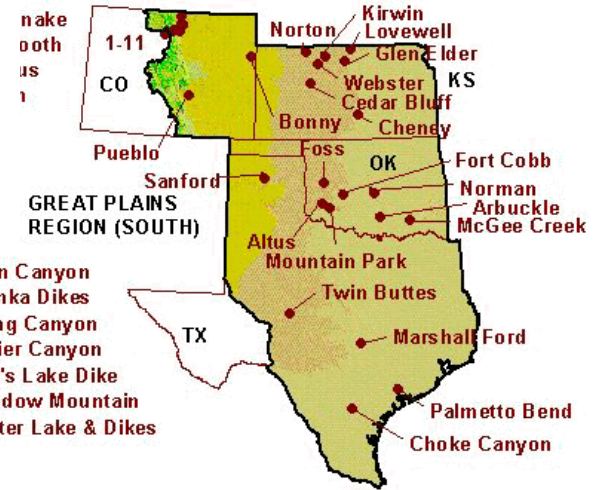
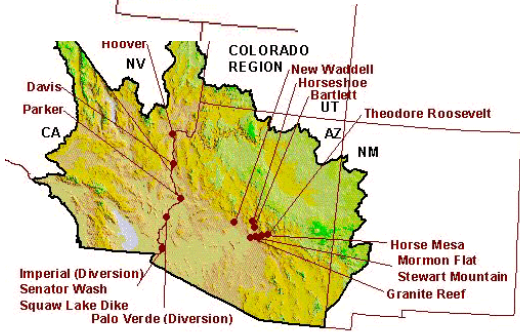
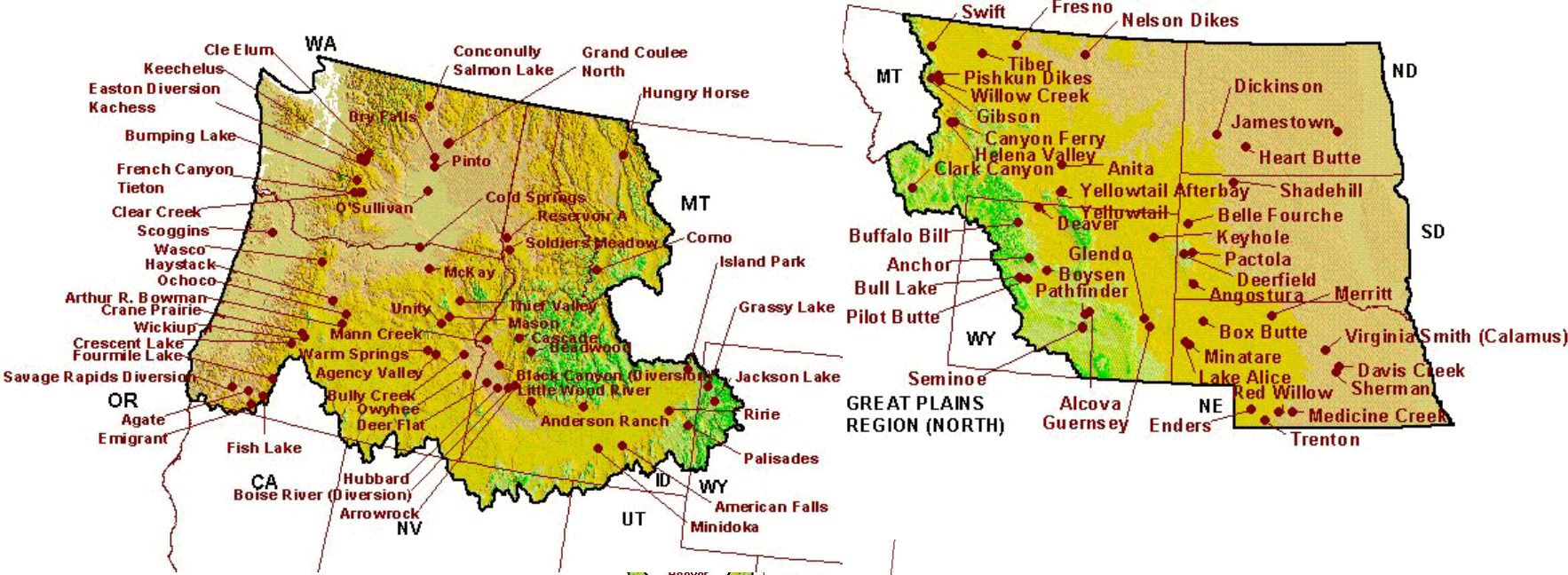


<https://earthdata.nasa.gov/data/near-real-time-data/rapid-response/modis-subsets>

# Population Growth and Movement (Mexico City)



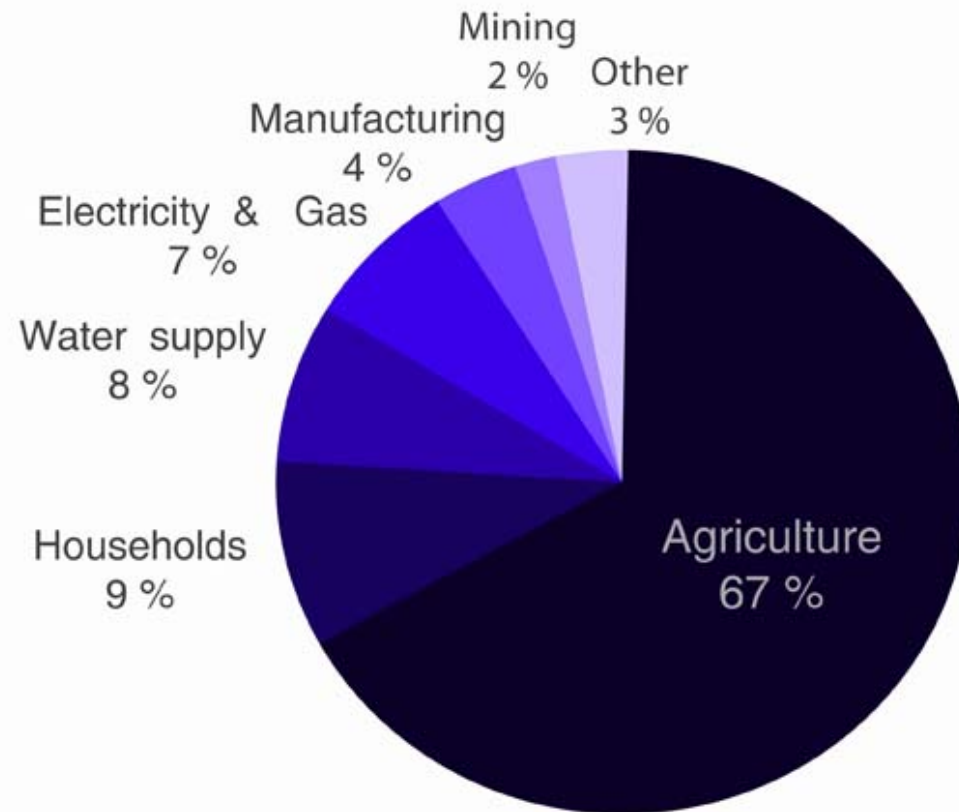
In 1800 3% of the world's population lived in cities.. Today it's 50%



- 5 Dixon Canyon
- 6 Satanka Dikes
- 7 Spring Canyon
- 8 Soldier Canyon
- 9 Mary's Lake Dike
- 10 Shadow Mountain
- 11 Carter Lake & Dikes

# Water Use in the World

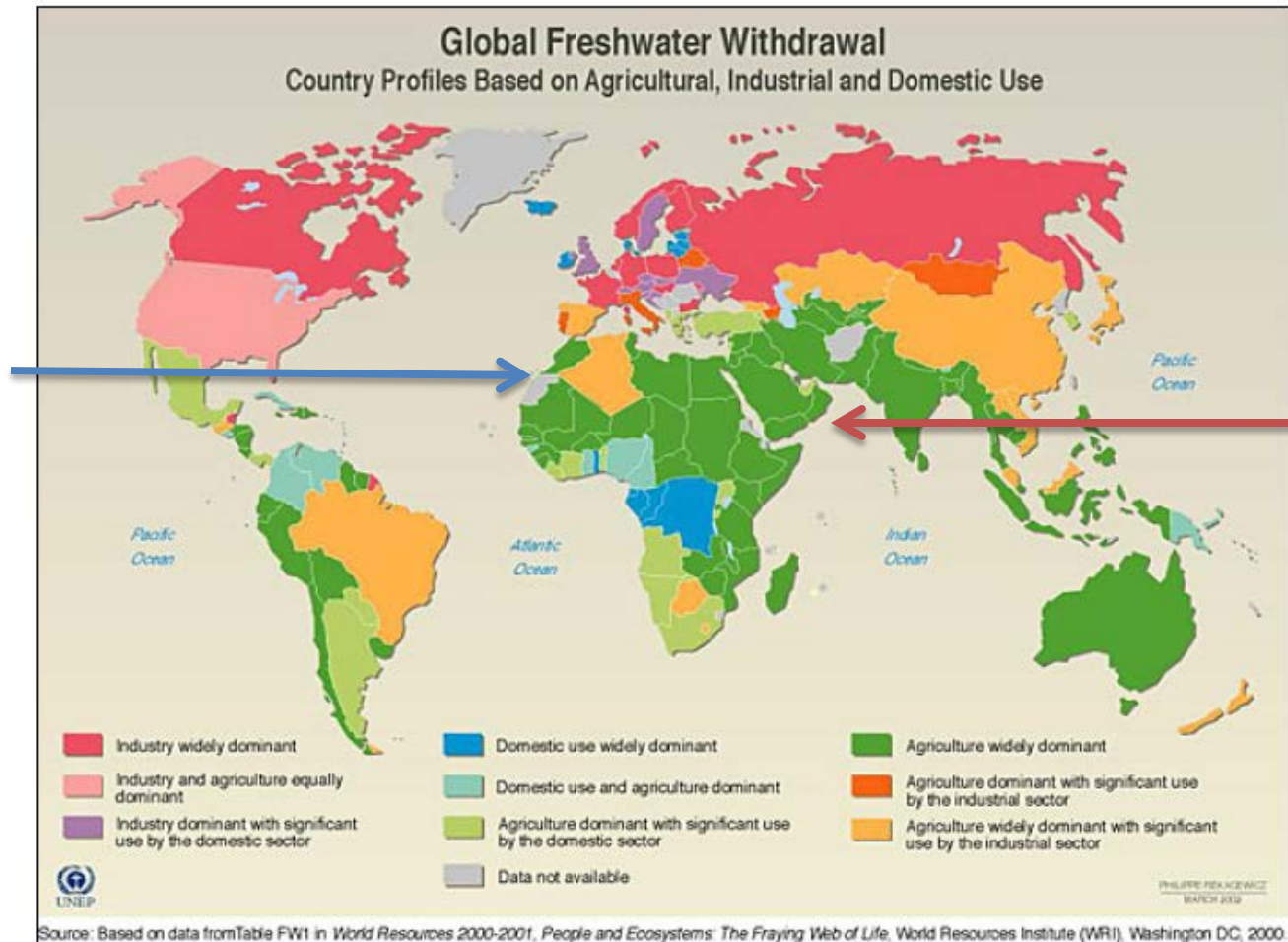
Water use in the world ( 2010)





# Water withdrawals by sector

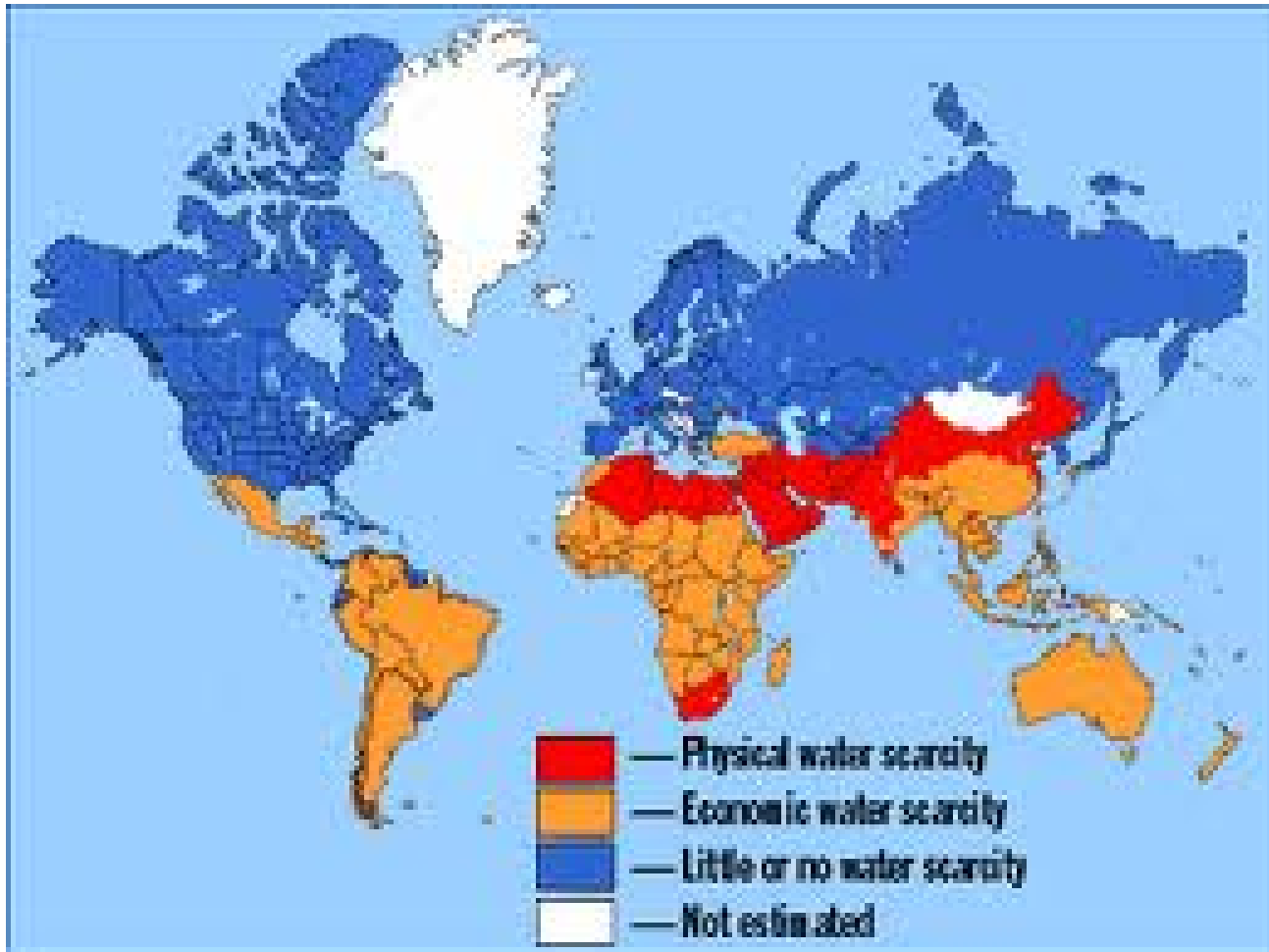
95% of available water used in agriculture



4% of land under irrigation

Fig. 6: Global freshwater withdrawal (World Resources Institute)

# Water Scarcity



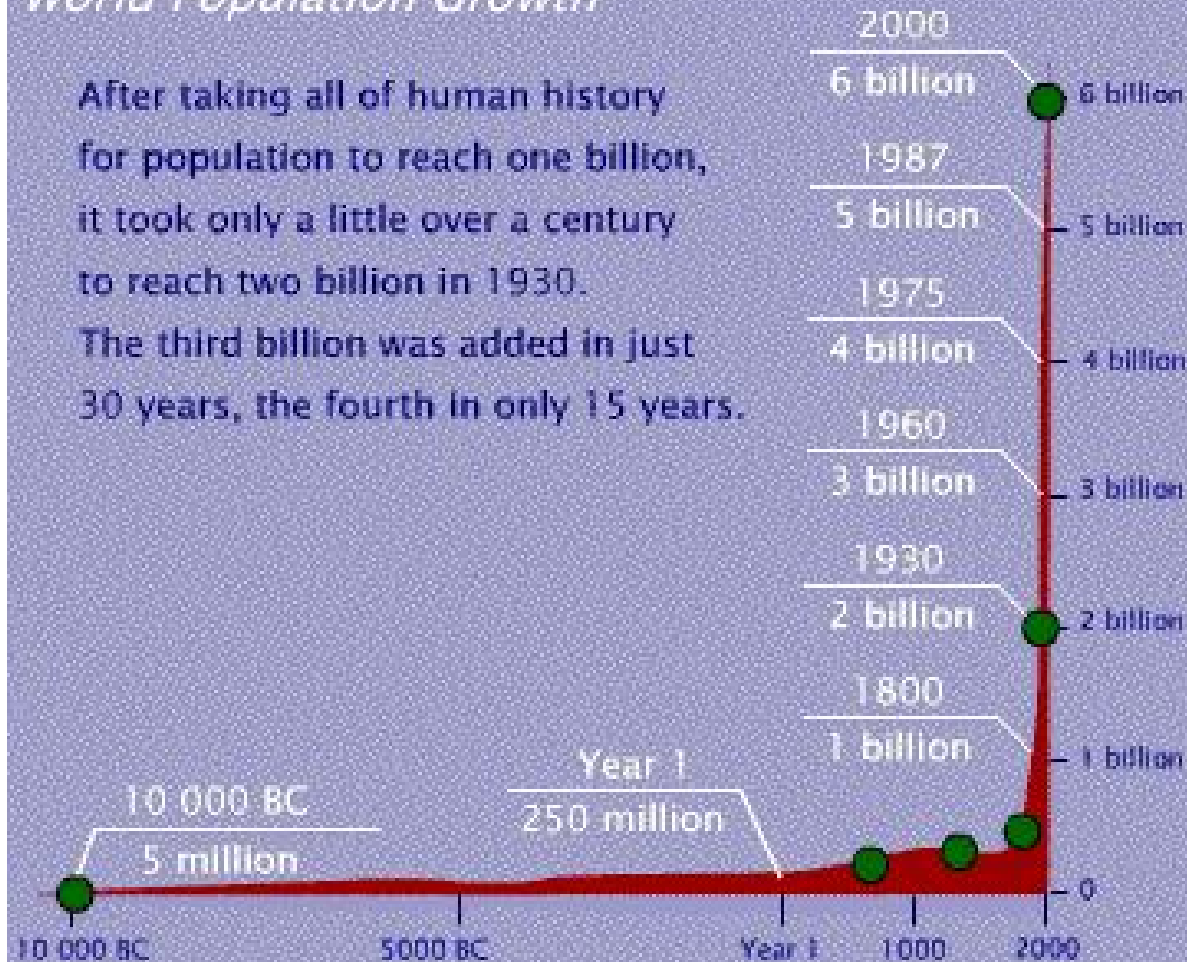
# Global Population Growth from 6.5 billion to 9.5 billion in 30



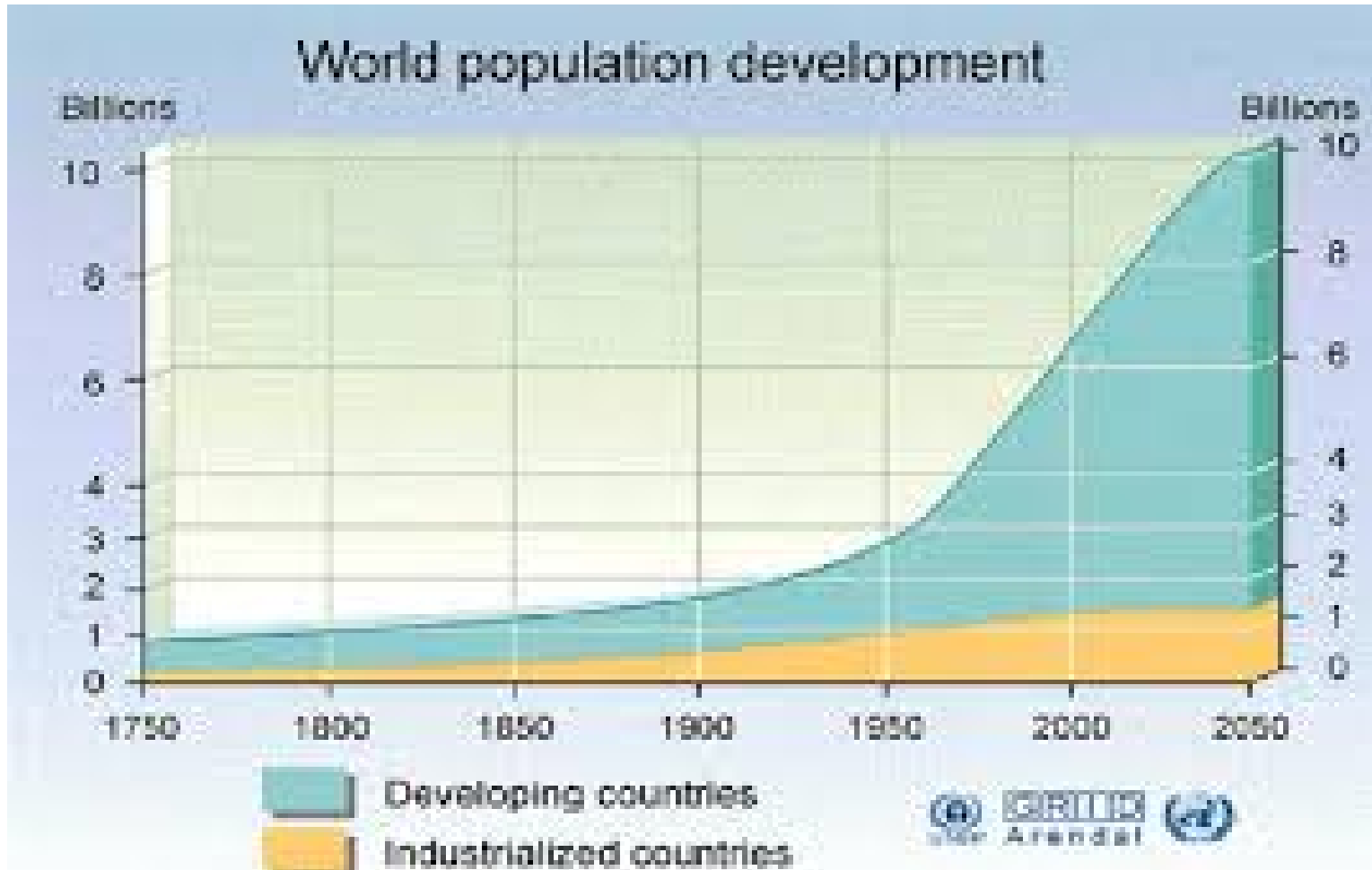
# Rate of Population Growth

## *World Population Growth*

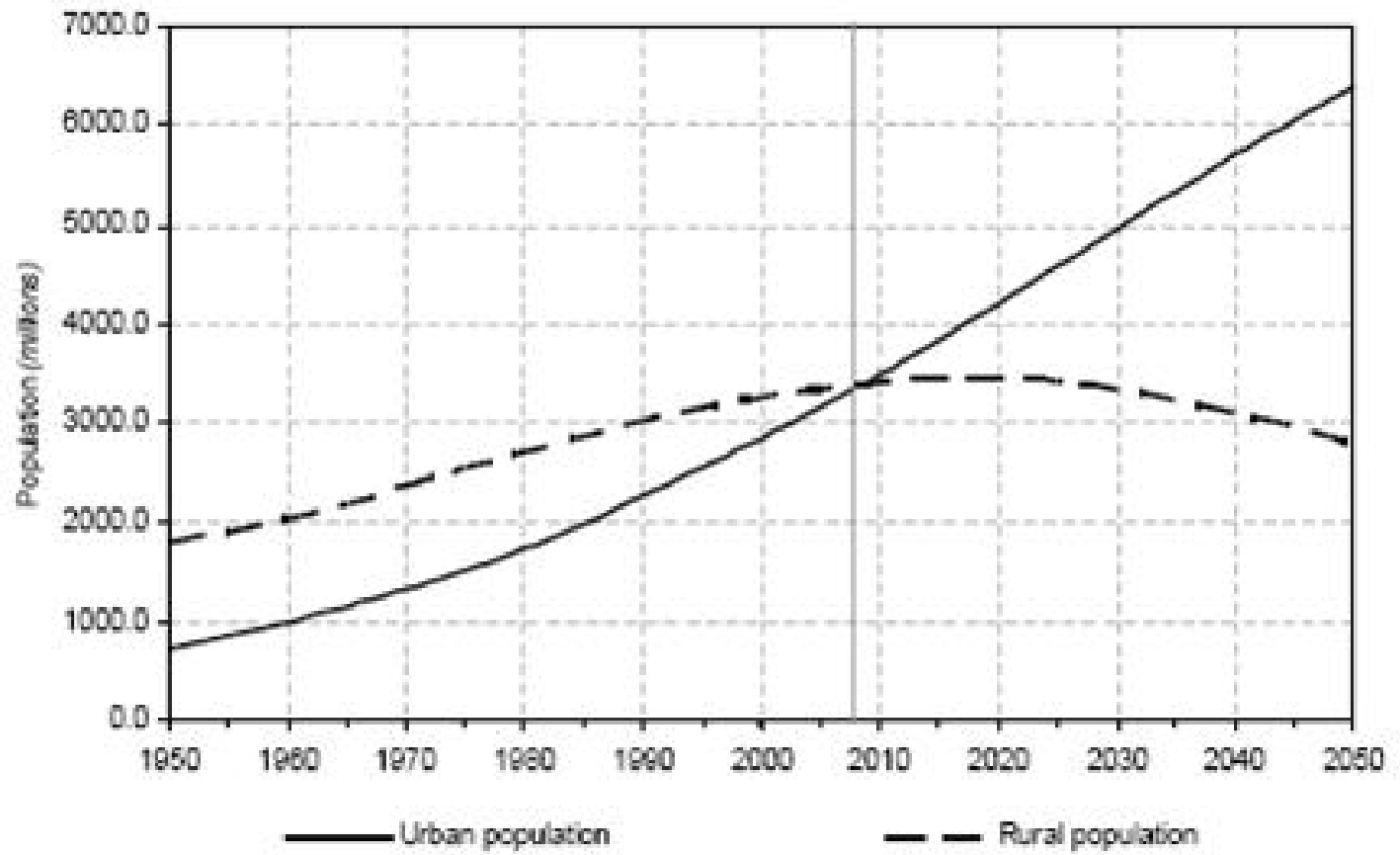
After taking all of human history for population to reach one billion, it took only a little over a century to reach two billion in 1930. The third billion was added in just 30 years, the fourth in only 15 years.



# Population Growth By Sectors

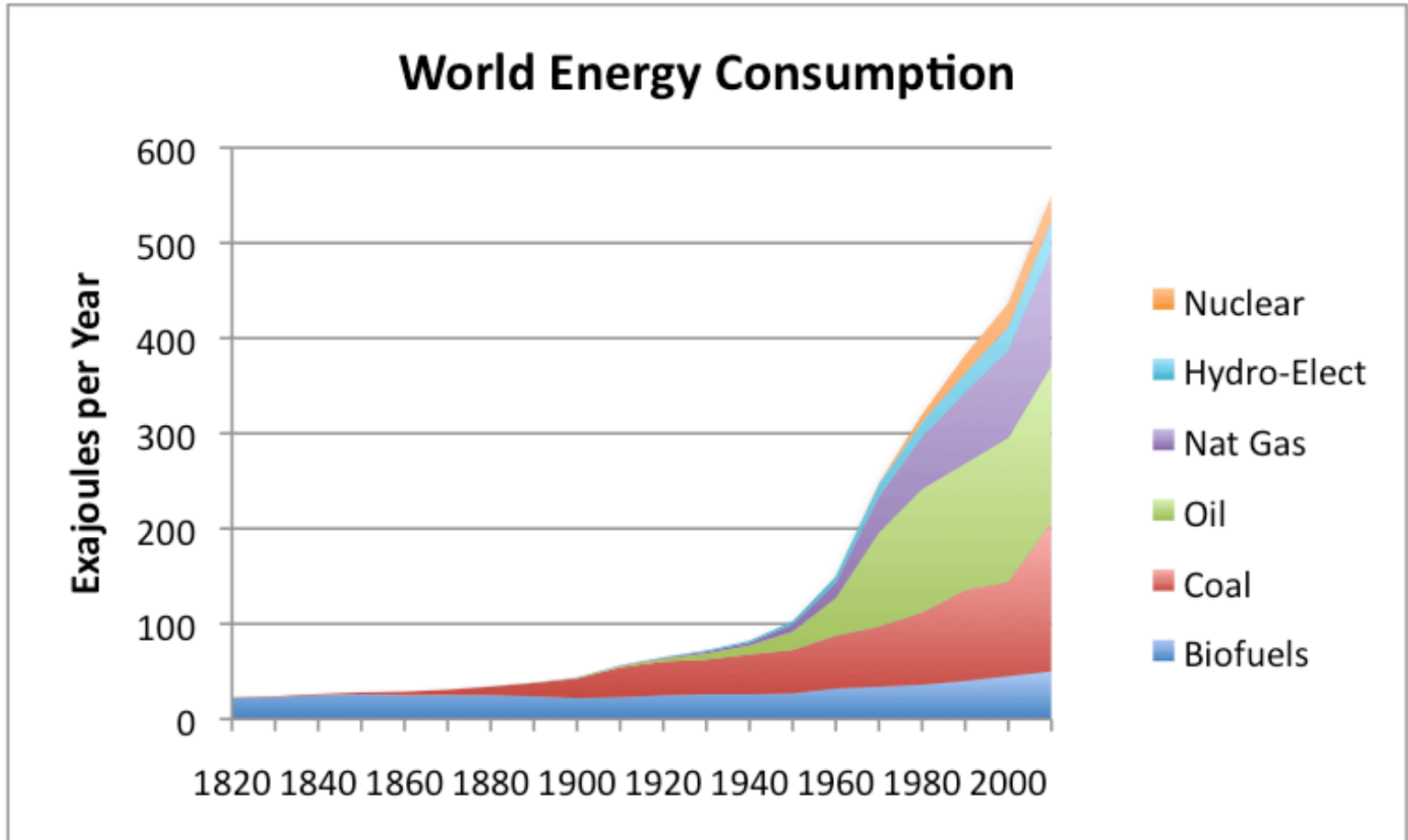


# Urban Growth



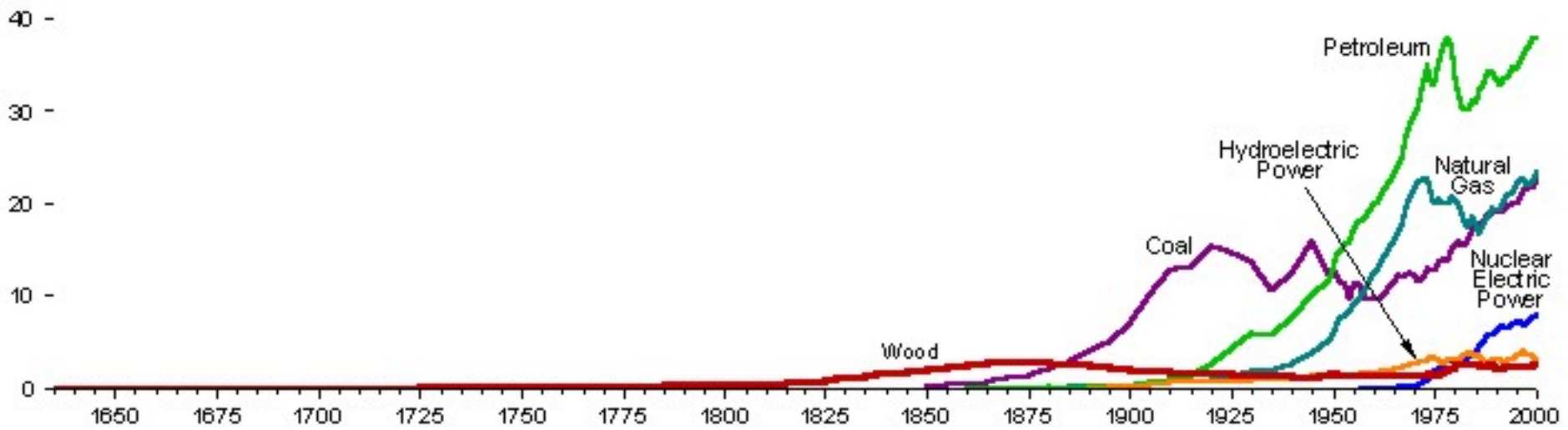
# World Energy Consumption

(ourfinitemworld.com)



# Energy Consumption by Source

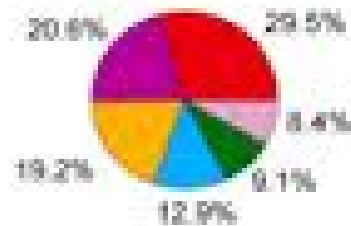
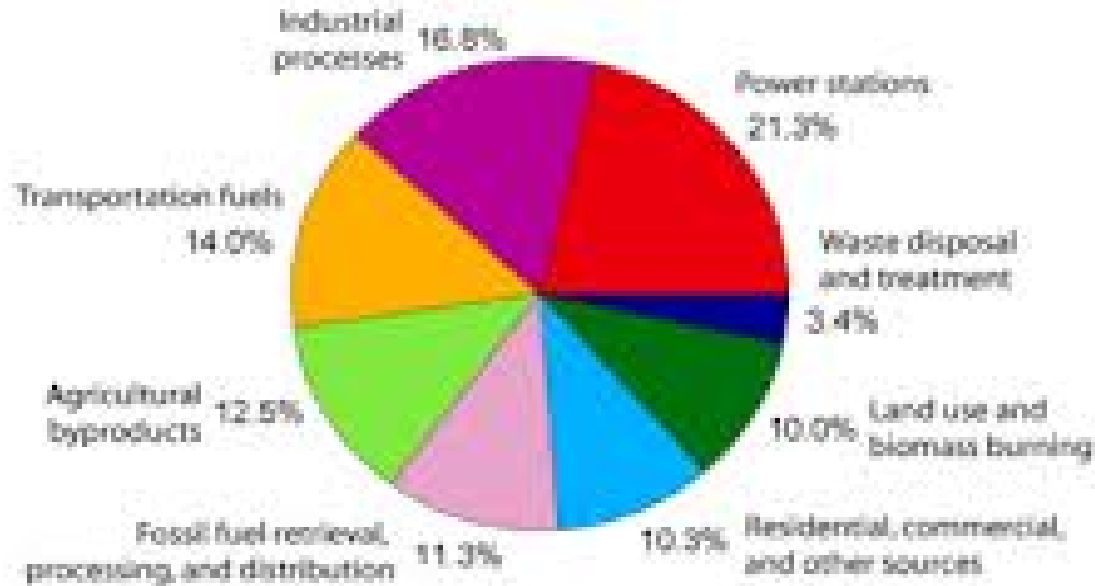
(US Department of Energy: Energy Information Agency)





# GHG emissions by sector

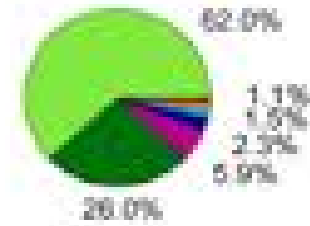
## Annual Greenhouse Gas Emissions by Sector



**Carbon Dioxide**  
(% of total)



**Methane**  
(% of total)

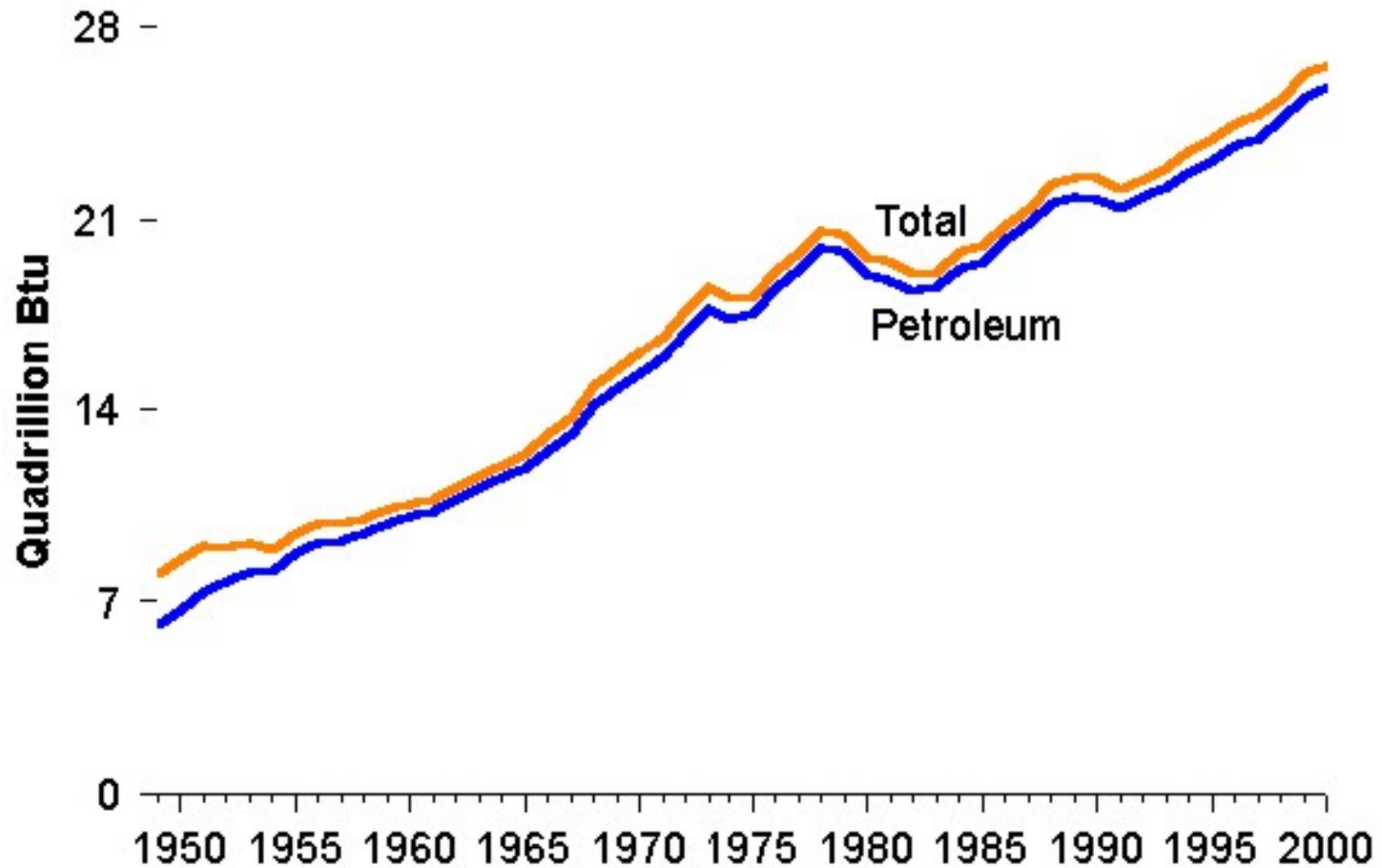


**Nitrous Oxide**  
(% of total)

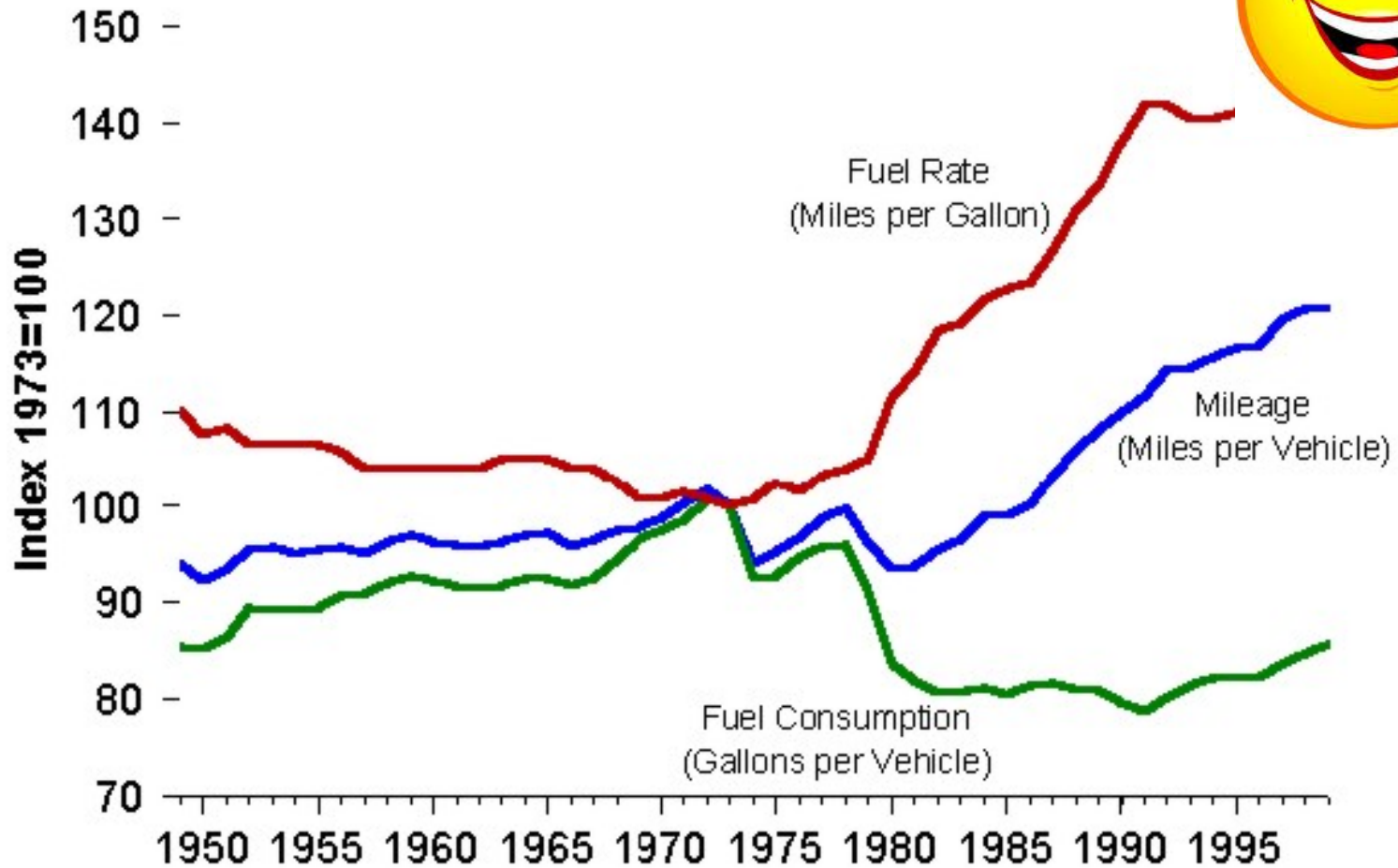
# Traffic patterns



# Transportation Energy Consumption



# Motor Vehicle Energy Consumption in the US



# Land Use



# Agricultural Land/% of total

(World Bank, 2012)

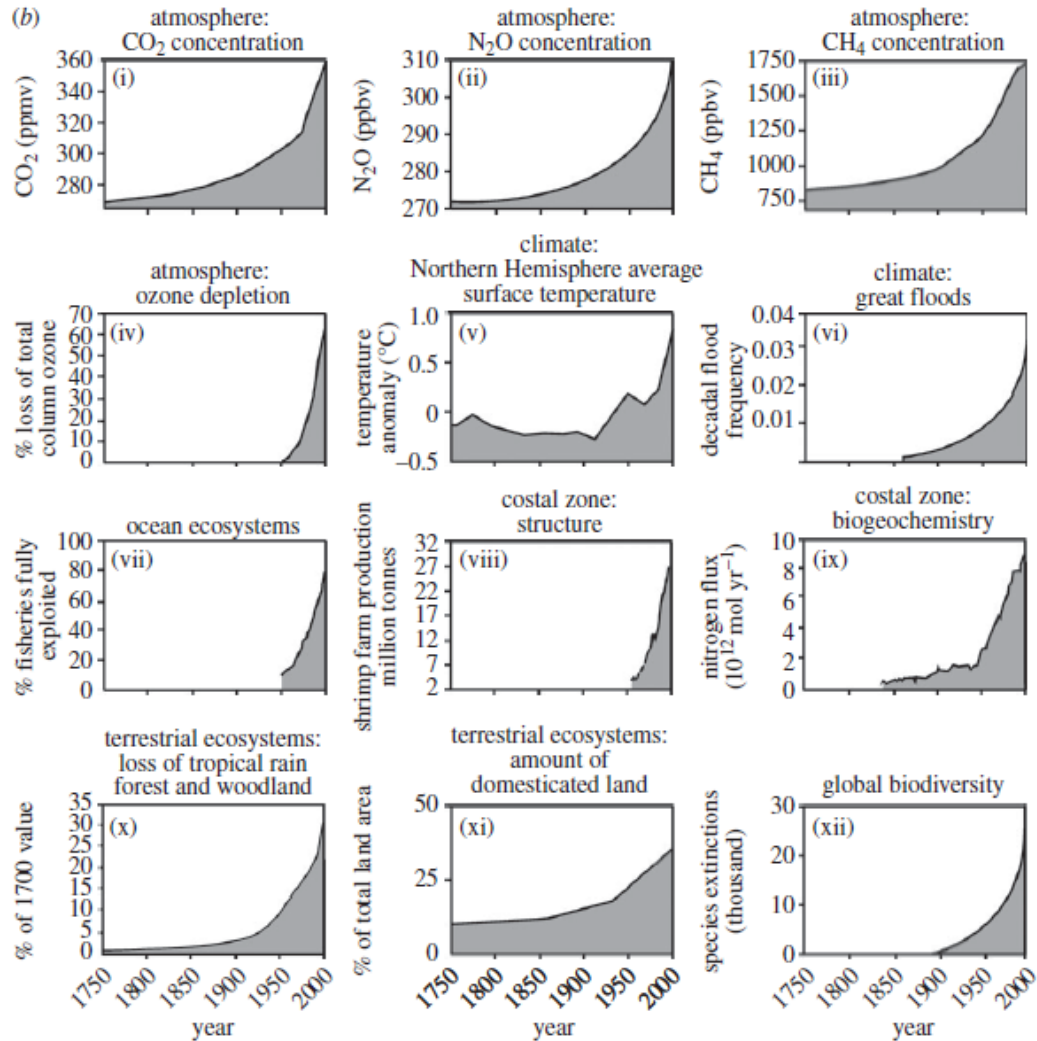


**Global pct is 36%. If extensive rate of agricultural expansion continues, global pct will climb to 60% by 2030:** Maeda, E., Pellikka, P., Siljander, M., & Clark, B. (2010).

Potential impacts of agricultural expansion and climate change on soil erosion in the Eastern Arc Mountains of Kenya. *Geomorphology*, 123, 279-289.

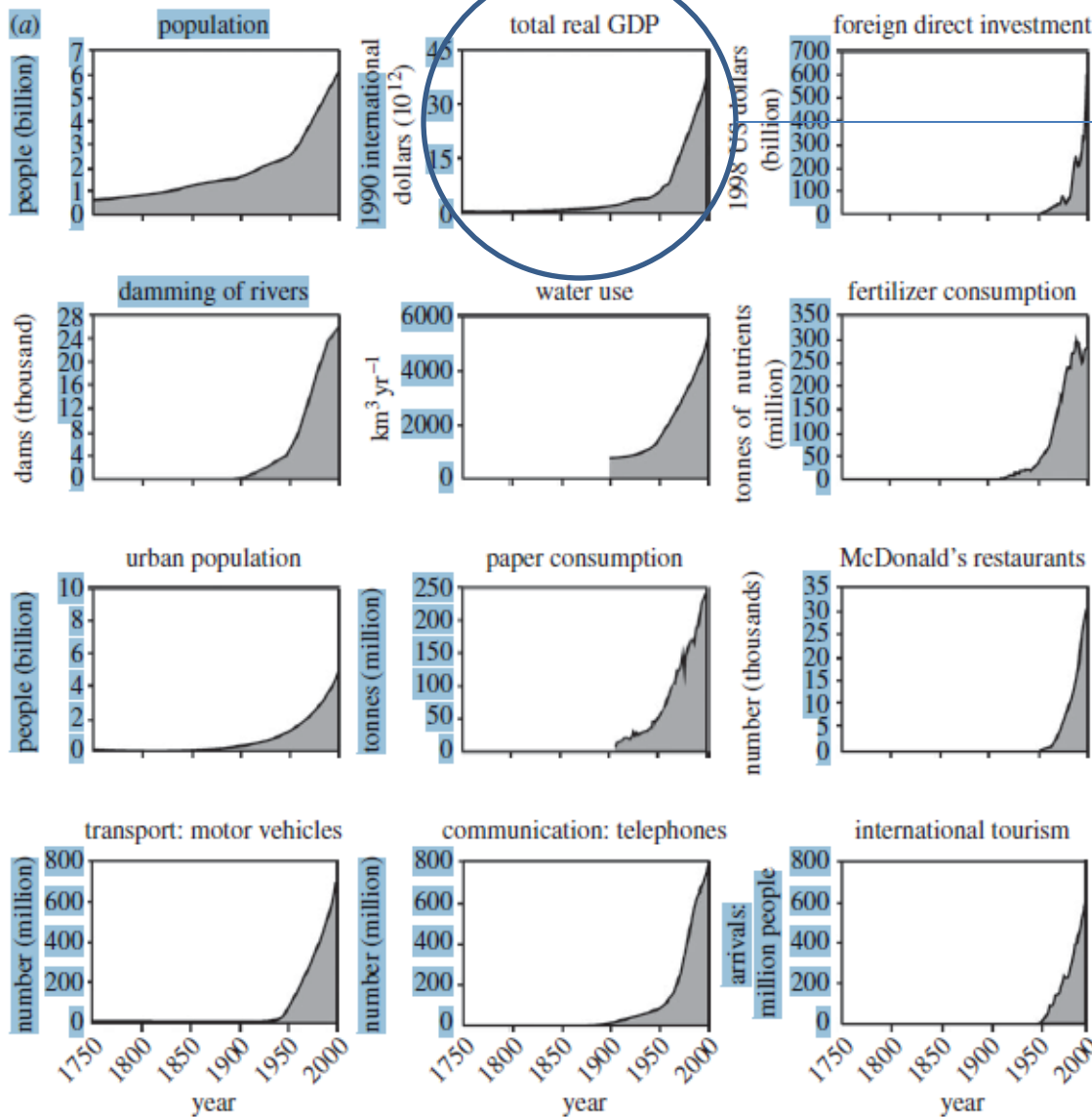
# Emergence of the Anthropocene

(Steffen, Grinevald, Crutzen, McNeill)



# Development of the Anthropocene

(Steffen, Grinevald, Crutzen, McNeill)

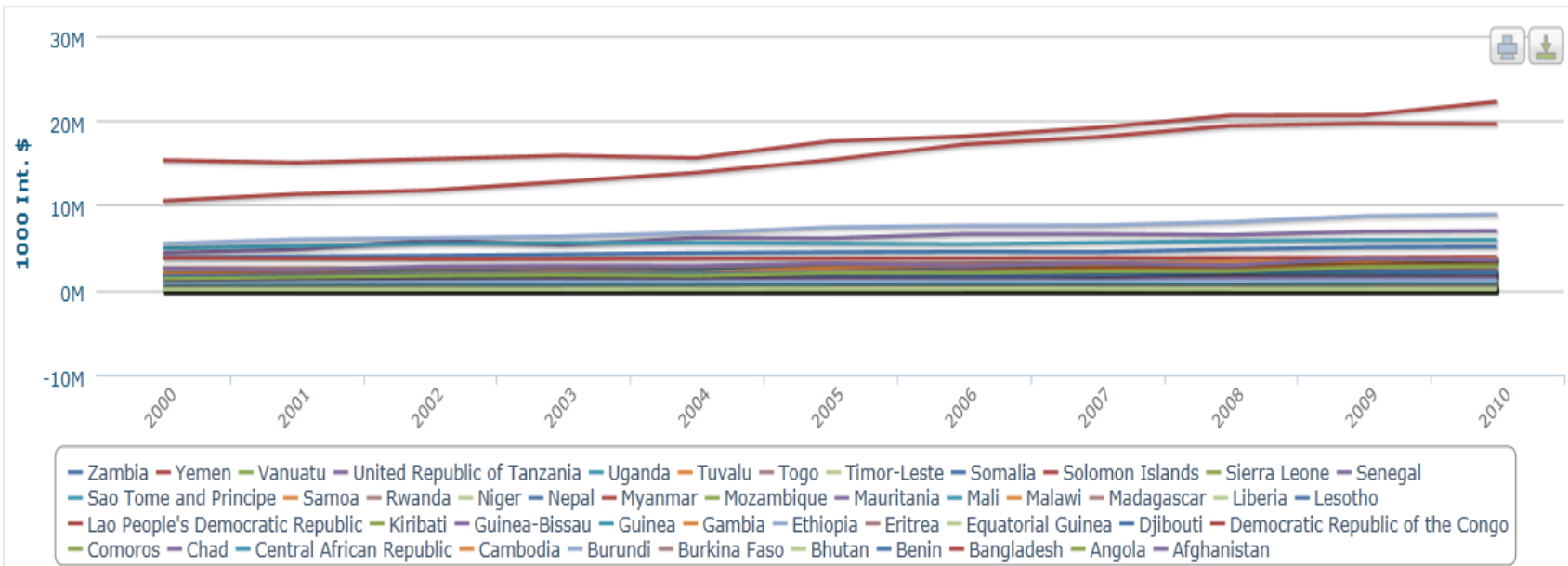


→ The emerging critical driver



# Agricultural Growth in Developing Countries from 2000-2010 (FAO)

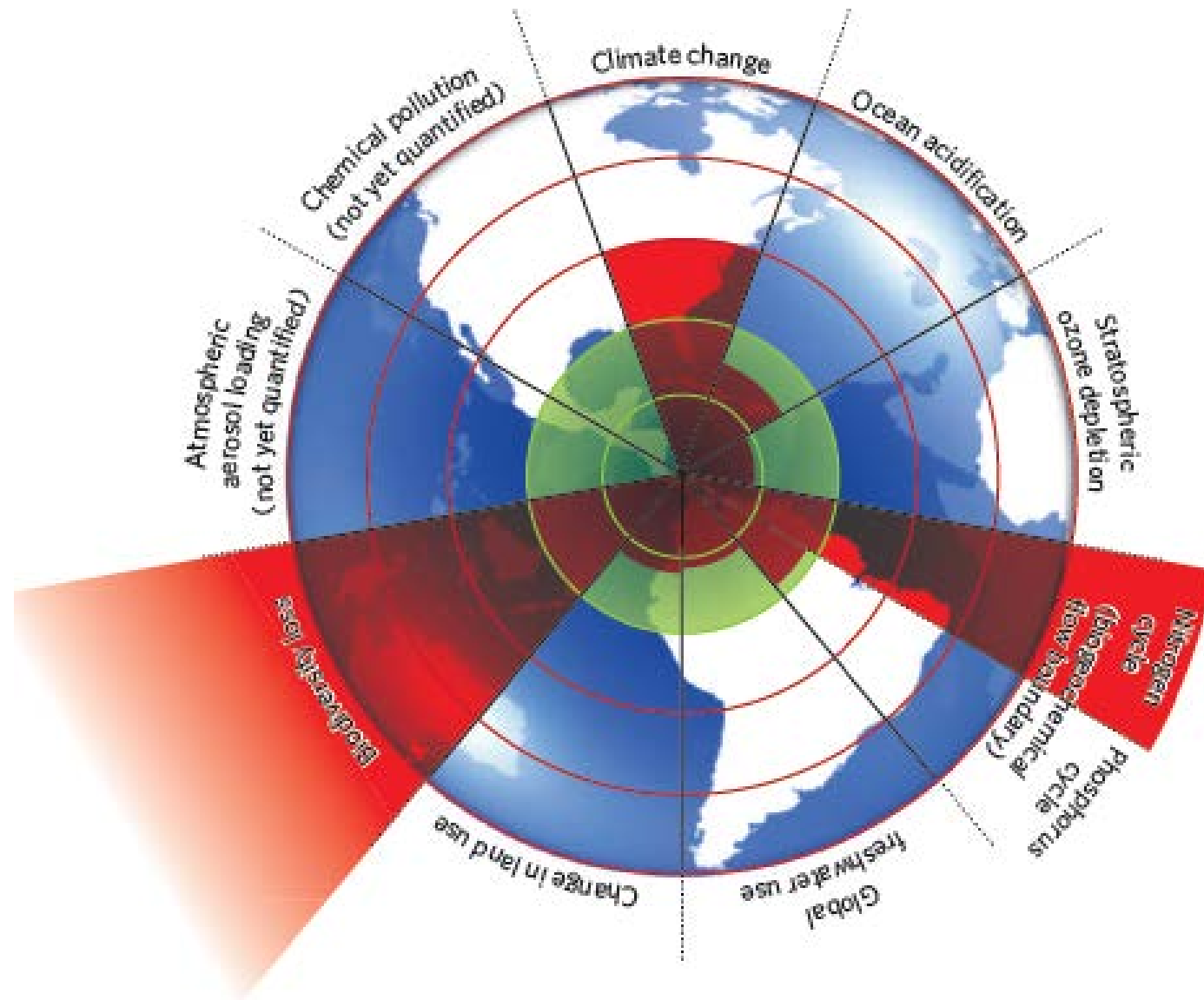
Compare Areas: Agriculture (PIN) Gross Production Value (constant 2004-2006 1000 I\$) (1000 Int. \$) (2000 - 2010)



M = Million, K = Thousand

Earth system process	Parameter	Proposed boundary	Current status	Pre-Industrial status
Climate change	•Atmospheric carbon dioxide concentration (PPM)	350	387	250
	•Change in radiative forcing (watts per meter sq)	1	1.5	0
Rate of biodiversity loss	Extinction rate (number of species per million number of species)	10	>100	0.1-1.0
Nitrogen Cycle	Amount of N removed from the atmosphere for human use (millions of tons per year)	35	121	0
Phosphorus Cycle	Amount of P flowing into the ocean (millions of tons per year)	11	8.5-9.5	-1
Stratospheric Ozone depletion	Concentration of Ozone (Dobson units)	276	283	290`
Ocean acidification	Global mean saturation state of aragonite in surface sea water	2.75	2.90	3.44
Global freshwater use	Consumption of freshwater by humans (km <sup>3</sup> year)	4000	2600	415
Land use	Percentage of global land converted to cropland	15	11.7	Low
Atmospheric aerosol loading		To be determined		

# Beyond the boundary (Rockstrom)

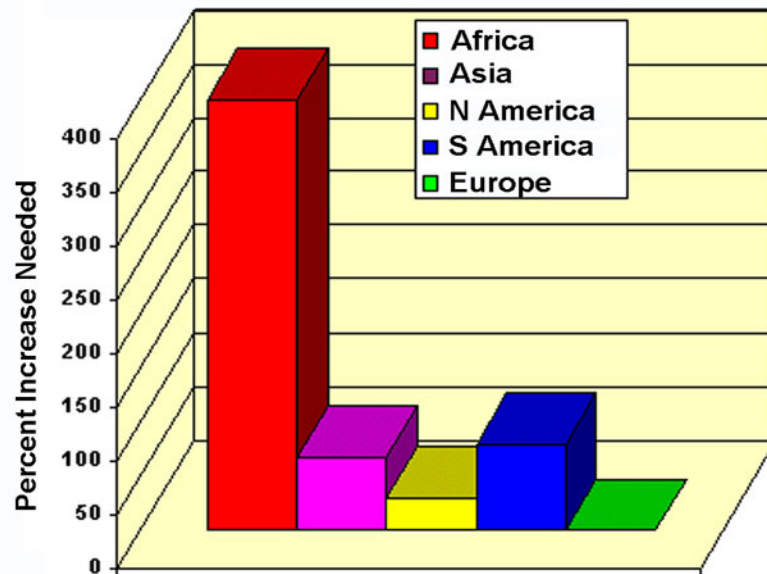


# The Challenge of Uncertainty

“No amount of sophistication is going to allay the fact that all your knowledge is about the past and all your decisions are about the future” -Ian Wilson, former Chairman of G.E.

# Estimated Food Production

## Estimated Food Production Needed to Feed World Population in 2045



Data from United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization  
Graphic by Facing the Future

# The Good News

- Sustainable Agricultural Production produces a win/win:
  1. Greater yields increased profitability for growers in least developed countries
  2. Mitigation of global environmental change

# Water productivity gains

(World Bank report; 2006)

**Table 4.4. More from Less: Water Productivity Gains from Shifting to Drip from Conventional Surface Irrigation in India**

<i>Crop</i>	<i>Change in yield/ha (percent)</i>	<i>Change in water use/ha (percent)</i>	<i>Change in water productivity (percent)</i>
Bananas	+52	-45	+173
Cotton	+27	-53	+169
Grapes	+23	-48	+134
Sweet potatoes	+39	-60	+243
Tomatoes	+50	-39	+145

# What is Sustainable Agriculture Production?

## A tool Kit

Water Harvesting

ET Based  
Irrigation



Conservation  
Tillage

Run-Off  
Control

**Intensive**

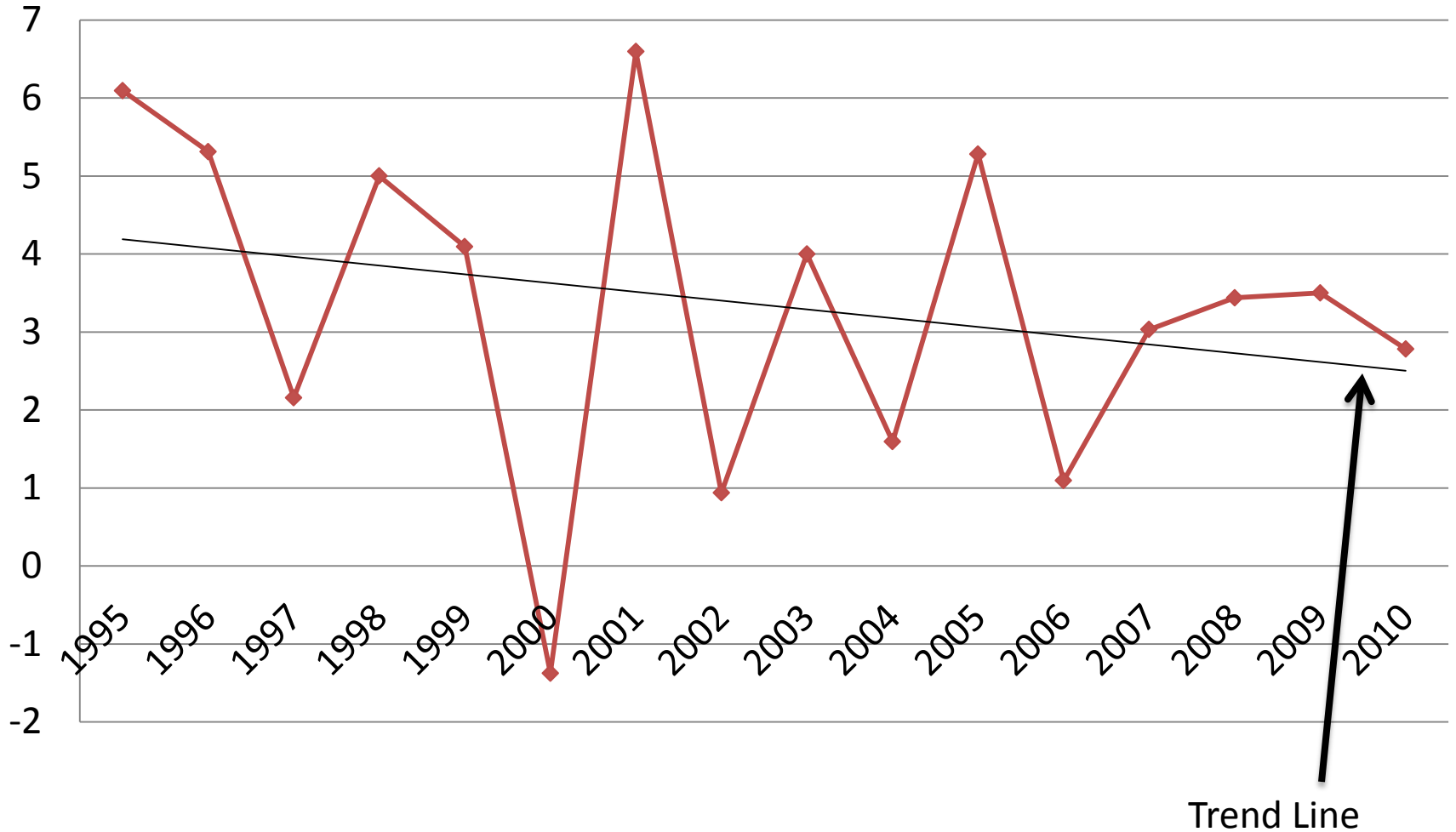
Low  
Volume/High  
Uniformity  
Irrigation

**Production**

Integrated  
Pest and  
Nutrient Mgt



# LDC Annual growth from Ag 1995-2010 in pct



# Prevalence of Stunting (FAO)

Region	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005
Africa	40.5	39.2	37.8	36.5	35.2	33.8
Eastern Africa	46.5	46.9	47.3	47.7	48.1	48.5
Northern Africa	32.7	29.6	26.5	23.3	20.2	17.0
Western Africa	36.2	35.8	35.5	35.2	34.9	34.6

# The Failure of Current Models



# Development Model

# The Constraints and Inputs to Agricultural Production

## Constraints

- **Institutional:** Capacity, corruption
- **Social:** gender, health
- **Governance:** statutory v traditional law, land tenure
- **Finance:** credit, loans
- **Weather:** vulnerability
- **Knowledge:** lack of training

## Inputs

- **Labor**
- **Water**
- **Land**
- **Seeds**
- **Cultivars**
- **Fertilizers**
- **Irrigation**
- **Credit**
- **Mechanization**
- **Knowledge**

Solving for the constraints is important but insufficient

# Sustainability

*"Sustainability, is better seen as a measure of the **relationship between the community as learners and their environments**, rather than an externally designed goal to be achieved" (Sriskandarajah et al, 1991).*

# The Disconnect

The  
Development  
Community



The  
Professional  
Agricultural  
Community

Local Institutions

Scientific  
Community

# All Irrigation Research Determines When and How Much We Water



**Of the 6 million ha equipped for irrigation 1 million need rehabilitation (You, 2008)**

**Off all the drip kits distributed in Africa over the last three years, 84% have been abandoned (Burney and Naylor, 2011)**

**Estimates vary from 20-40% of all irrigation systems are 'down' in LDCs at any one time (interview with Minister of Ghana, Stockholm 2012)**

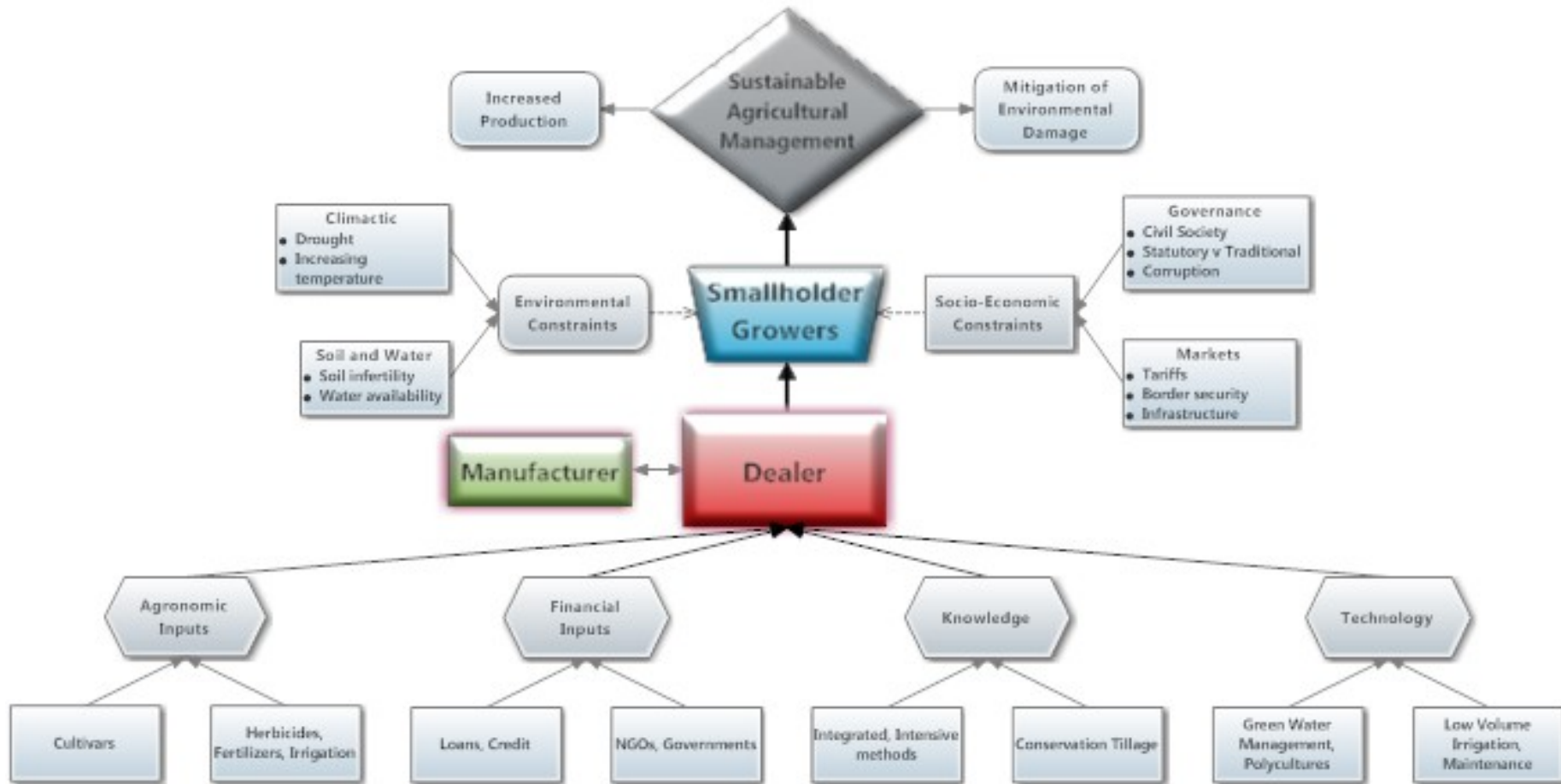


For lack of a connector



# SAM MODEL

**“Make it simple, but not simpler”- Einstein**



# The Triple Nexus

## Manufacturer, Distributor, Smallholder



The Key  
Actors in the  
new Model



In the same  
interdependent and  
interlinked Financial  
boat



Who is the most important person on a daily basis for the  
smallholder farmer?

**This is the model used in the developed  
world. Is this model transferable?**





***THANK YOU***

Questions?

