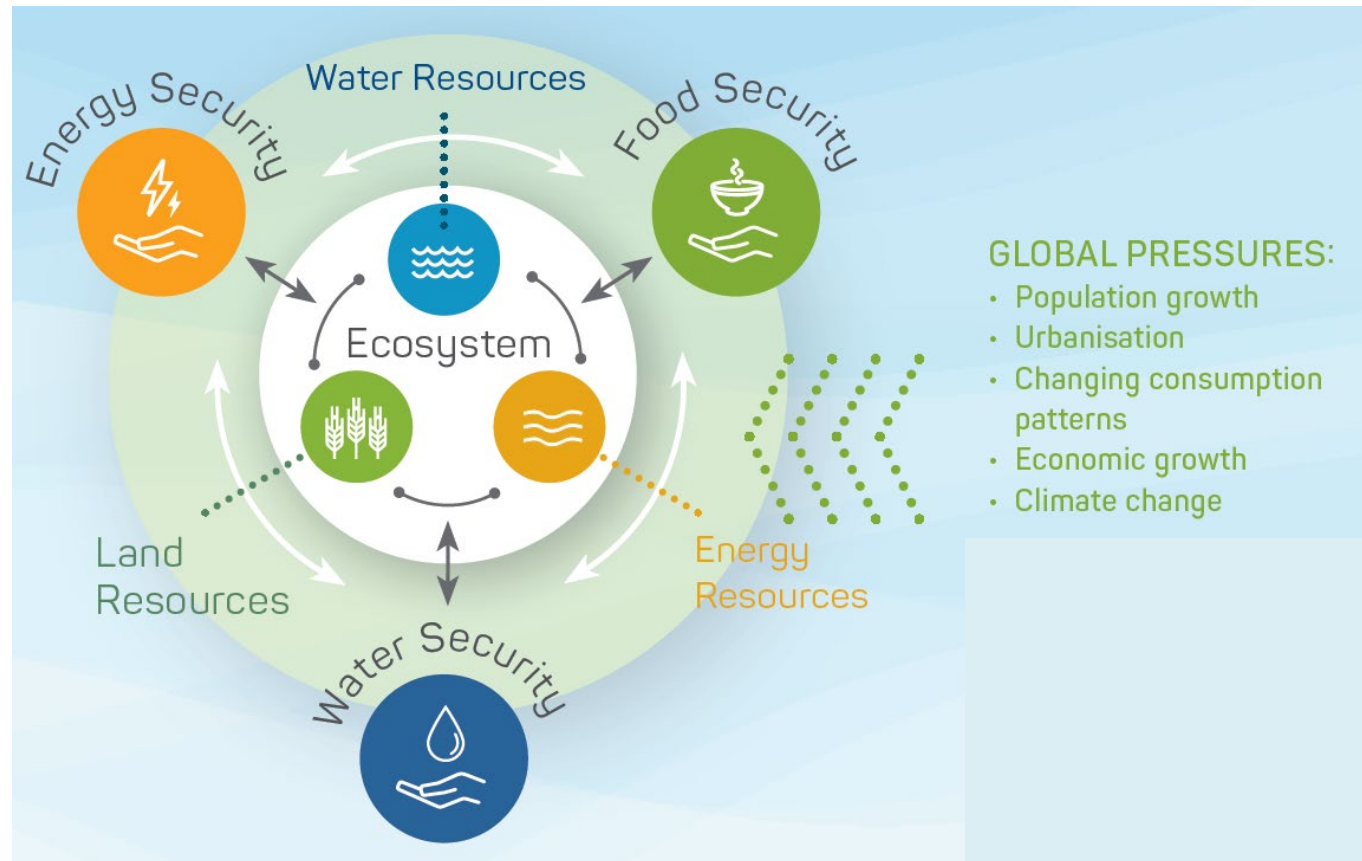


Land, a critical resource for the water, energy and food nexus



Jean-François Soussana and Olivier Barreteau

The WEF nexus concept



Source: BMZ Nexus interlinkage strategy

The WEF nexus in perspective

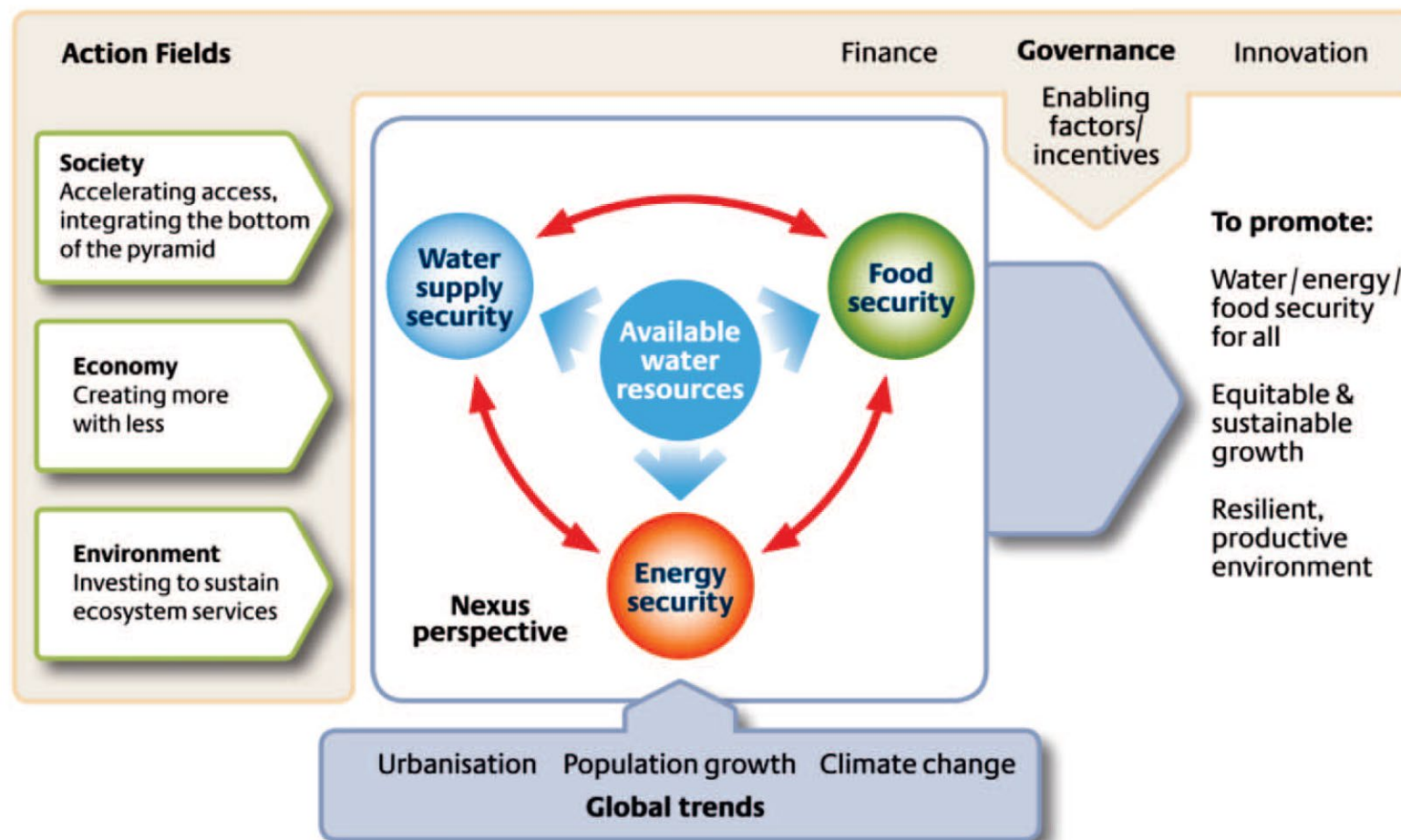


Figure 1. Water-Energy-Food Security Nexus from Hoff (2011). Source: Understanding the Nexus: Background paper for the Bonn 2011 Nexus Conference, Stockholm Environment Institute 2011. Reprinted with permission.

The WEF nexus and the SDGs

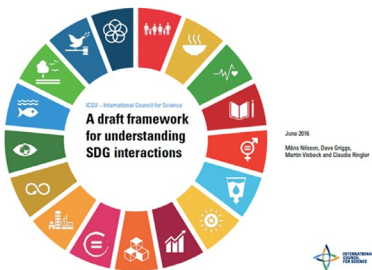


WEF nexus

Reconnecting
SDGs 2, 6 and 7

Going from human-environment
to transforming our world
and to leaving no one behind

Source: ICSU, 2018



Risks from failures in WEF governance

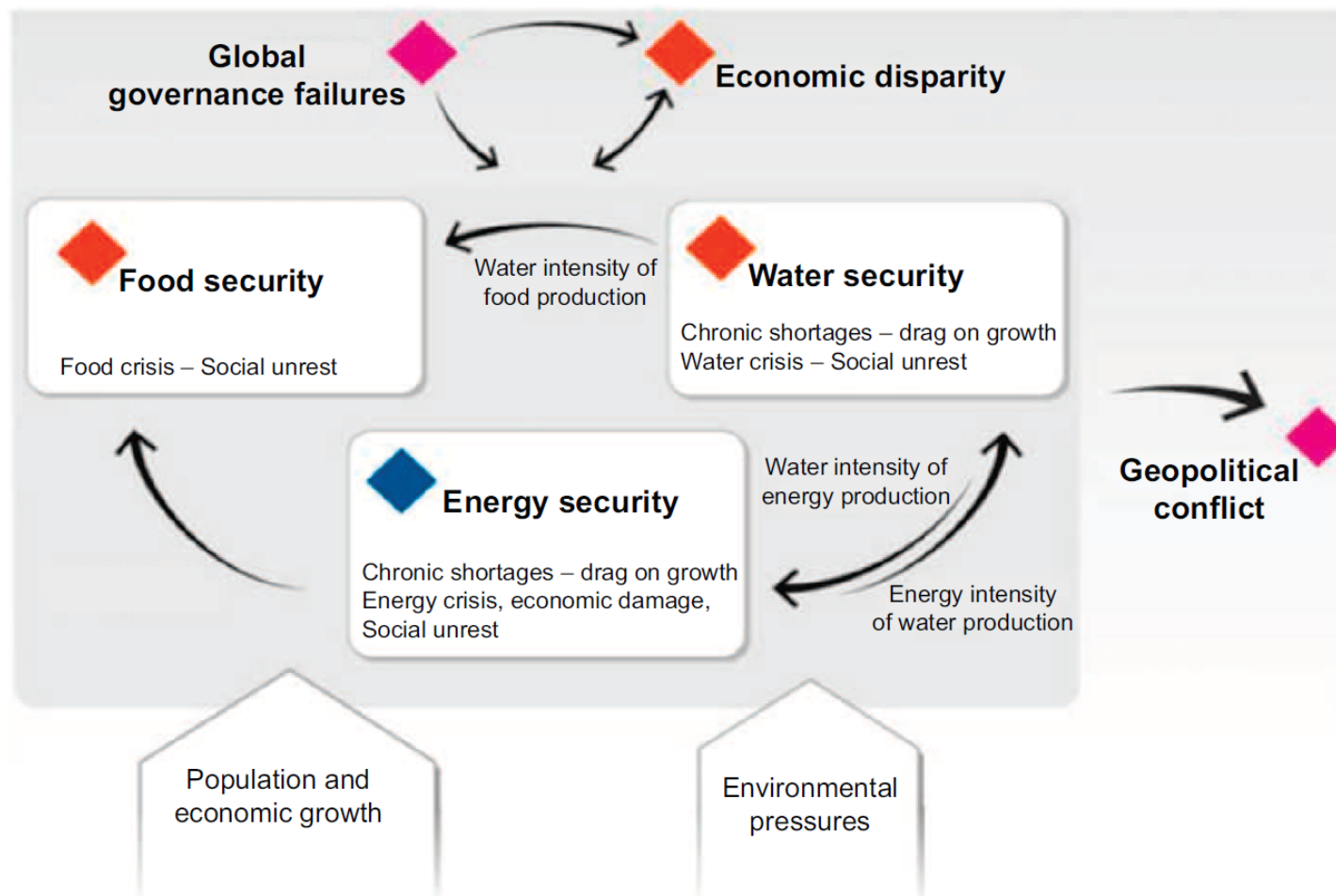
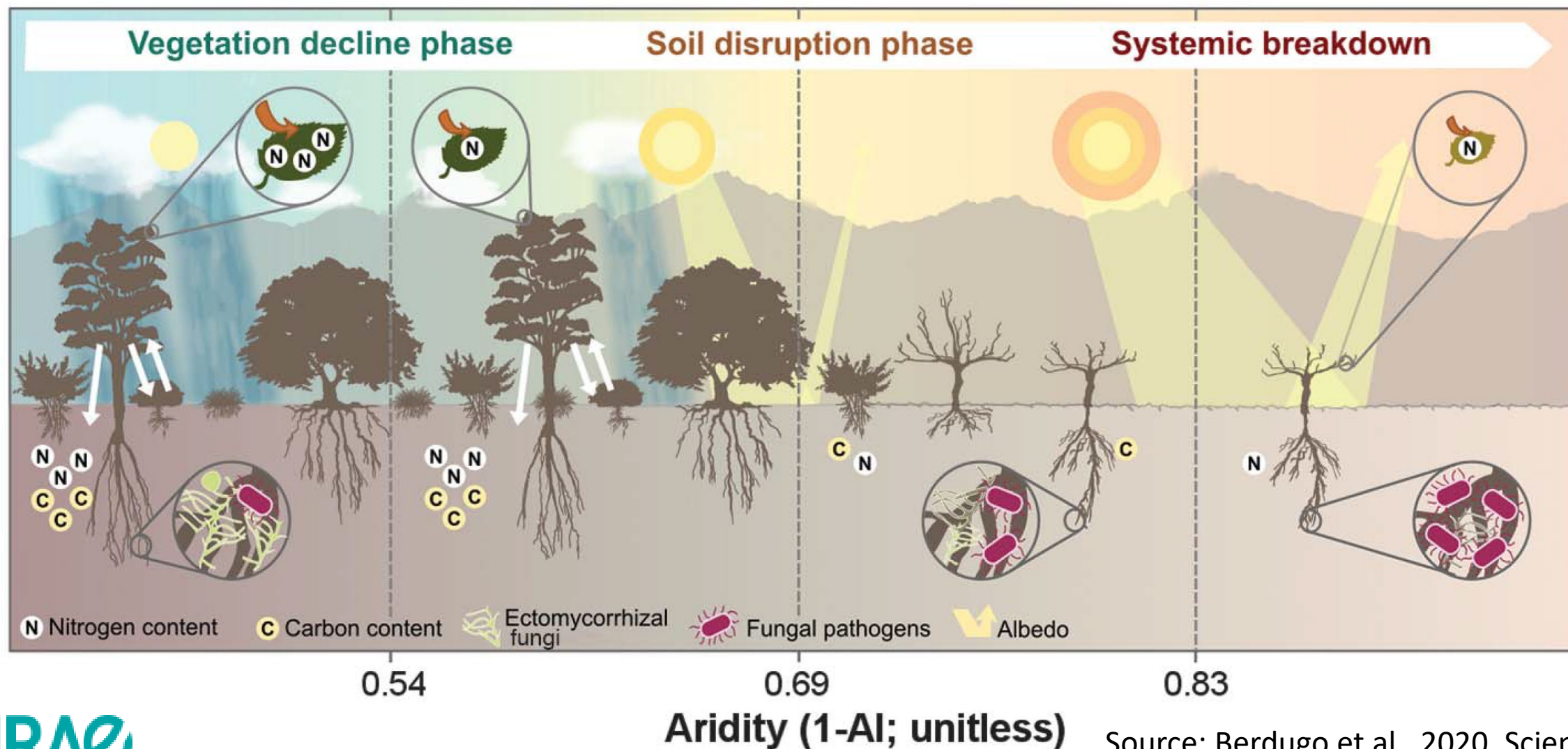


Figure 2. Water-Energy-Food Security Nexus from World Economic Forum. Source: Global Risks 2011 (Sixth Edition), World Economic Forum, Switzerland, 2011. Reprinted with permission.

Ecosystem breakdown with increasing aridity



Climate change vulnerability of global drylands

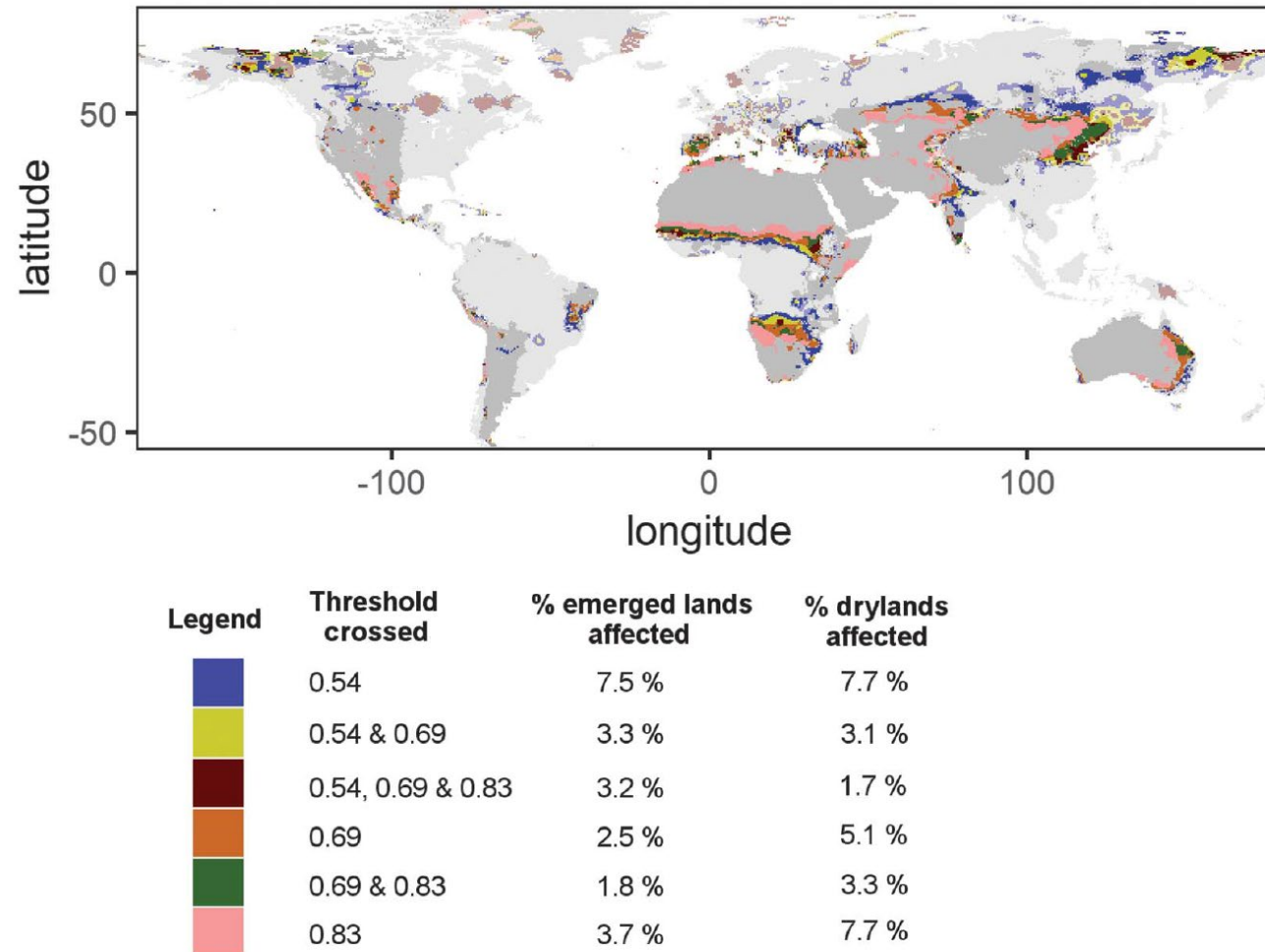
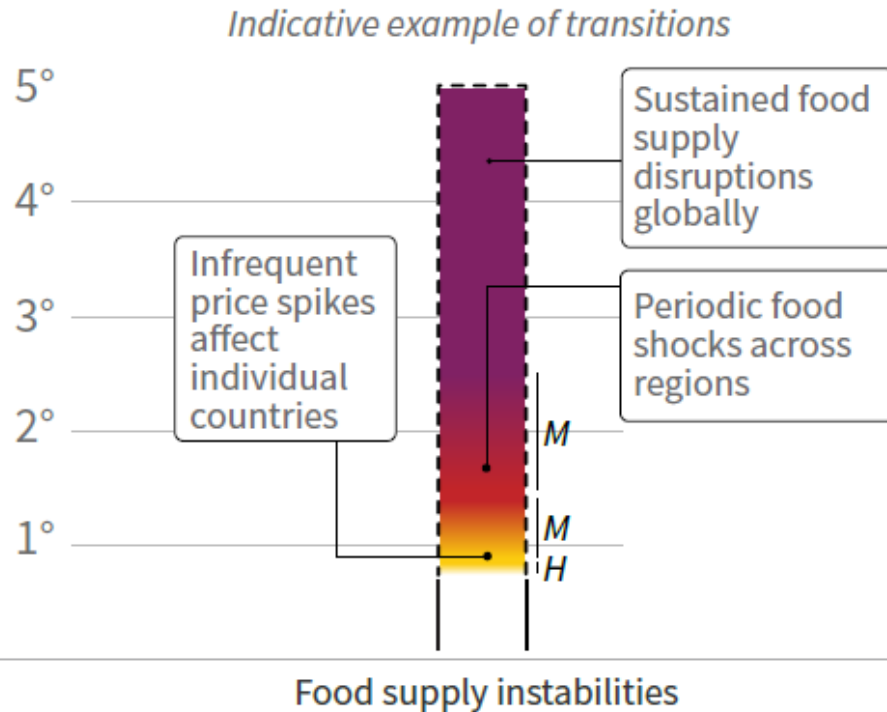


Fig. 3. Map of climate change vulnerability in global drylands. This map includes areas that will cross each (or several) of the thresholds described according to the aridity predicted for 2100 by the IPCC RCP8.5 scenario (i.e., under the assumption of sustained increase in CO₂ emissions). Transparent areas are outside of the range used for the data in this study [i.e., areas that are not drylands today; see (16) for further details].

Source: Berdugo et al., 2020, Science

Risks to food supply stability as a result of climate change



The stability of food supply is projected to decrease as the magnitude and frequency of extreme weather events that disrupt food chains increases

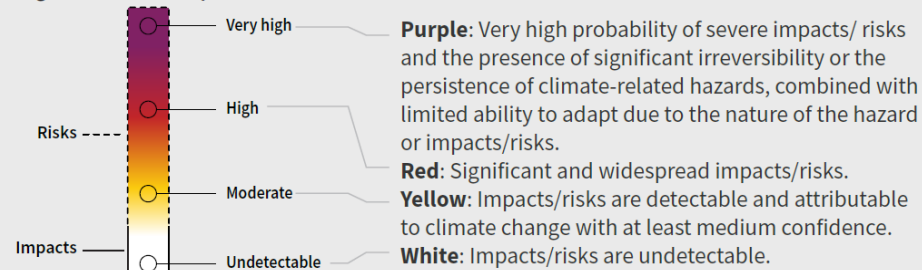
Increased atmospheric CO₂ levels can also lower the nutritional quality of crops

Median economic models project a 7 % increase in food prices due to climate change by 2050 leading to increased risks of food insecurity

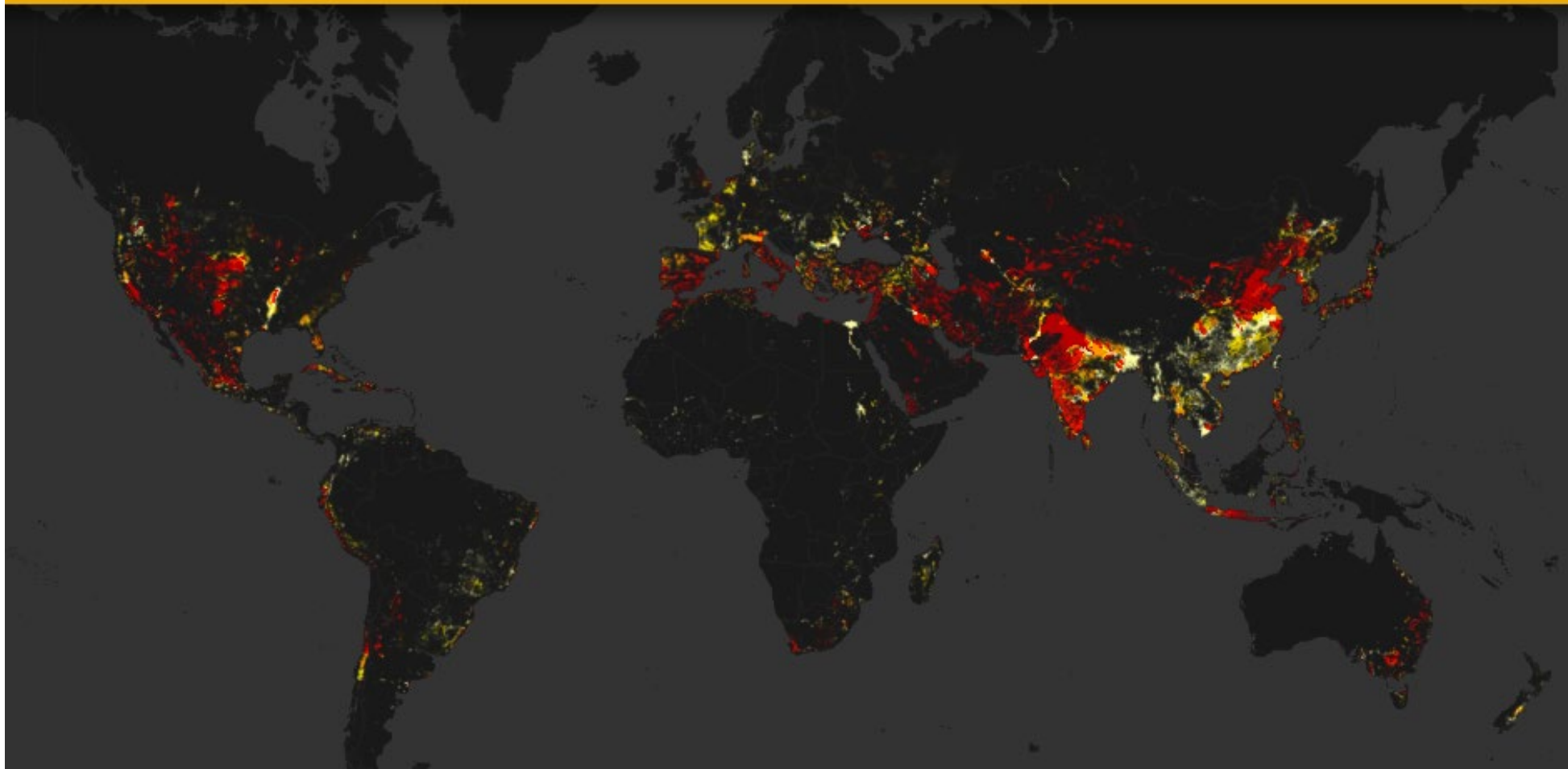
The most vulnerable people will be more severely affected

Increased warming may amplify migration both within countries and across borders

Legend: Level of impact/risk



Over-abstraction of water through irrigation



Source: World Resources Institute

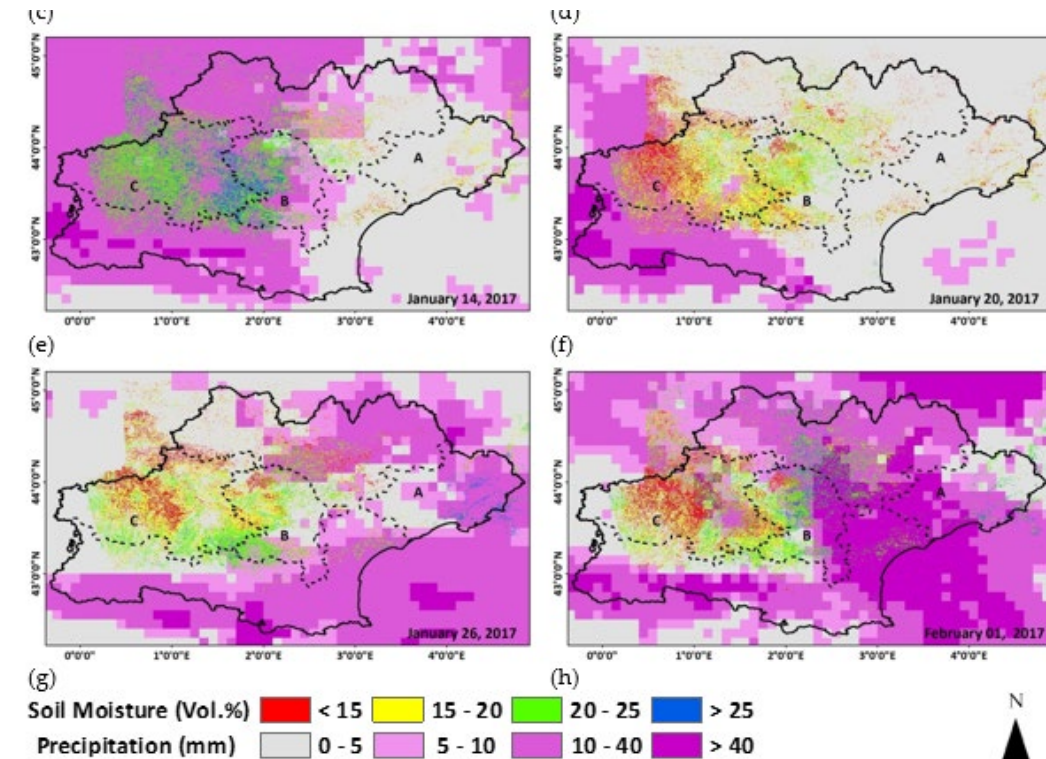
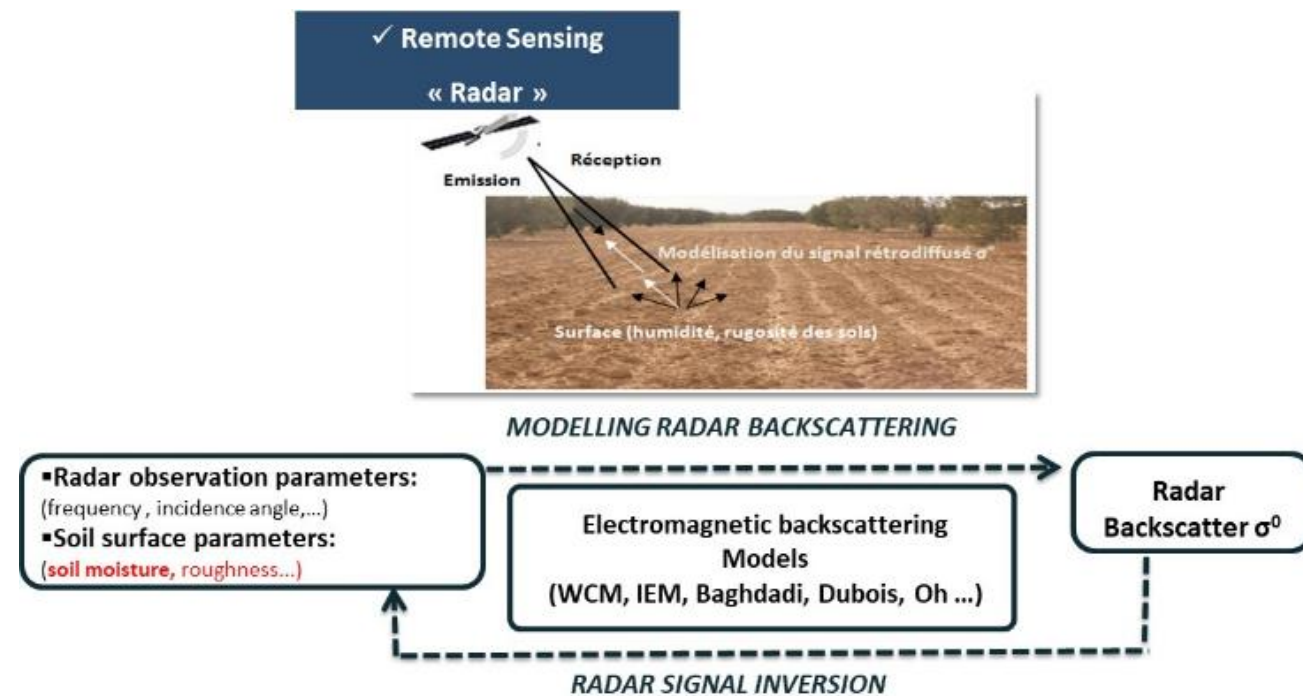
<http://www.wri.org/applications/maps/agriculturemap/#x=-162.42&y=17.61&l=2&v=home&d=gmia>

Mapping of soil moisture in agricultural environments: application to monitoring irrigation

Soil moisture mapping with very high spatial and temporal resolution:
Innovative product: precision (5 vol.%) and scale (plot)
Relevant product for irrigation monitoring
No global equivalent

➔ Operational and available, see Theia: <http://www.theia-land.fr/>

© Inrae / N. Baghdadi



Increasing challenges from global changes



Source :
<http://blog.rhonevinetours.com/>



© CNL/Gilles Deschamps

PIC SAINT LOUP

- Climate, Urbanization
- New demand for food, energy...
 - Quantity, quality
- Technical changes
 - Practices, varieties
- Change in access to resources
 - Interconnections, treated waste water reuse
- New information availability
 - Big data, connected objects
- Exploring new institutional tools
 - Insurance systems



⇒ **What are the consequences beyond their frame?**

Innovation in drip irrigation in Maghreb

- Strong expectations for water saving
 - Lower consumption to avoid groundwater depletion
 - Issue of efficiency: farmers and their objectives & practices
 - Suitability of outscaling from the lab to the agricultural region
- No conclusive evidence of benefits
 - Use of surplus water for intensification, continued decline of water tables
 - Water saving at field level, not at regional level
 - Allocation of « saved » water to be handled



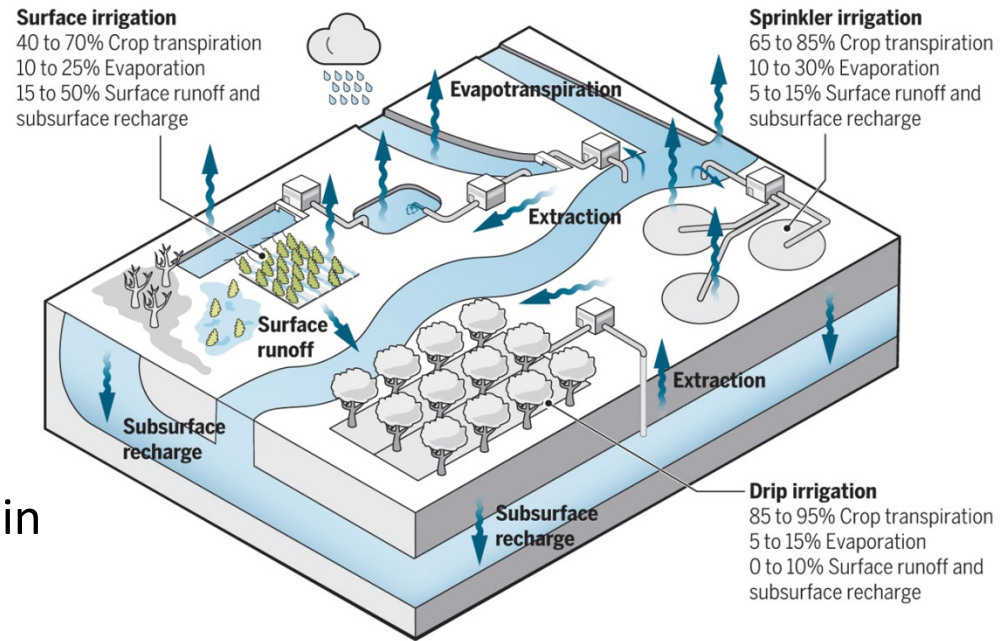
Van der Kooij S., Zwarteveen M., Boesveld H., Kuper M., 2013: The efficiency of drip irrigation unpacked. Agricultural Water Management, 123, 103-110

Transferring farm vulnerability to basin vulnerability: *Taking in account return flows*

- Egypt (Perry et al. 2017)
 - All return flows contribute to resource
 - Increase of on farm irrigation efficiency does not mean water saving
 - Need to address destination of excess flows
- Australia (Perry et al. 2017)
 - Assumption of zero return flows in Murray Darling
 - Subsidies for on-farm water savings
 - Increase of on-farm water consumption

Accounting for water

The paradox of irrigation efficiency (surface, sprinkler, and drip) and the water inflows and outflows can be seen in a watershed example. Ranges of crop transpiration, evaporation, runoff, and recharge are authors' judgment of possible values. These values depend on crop and soil types, weather, and other factors.



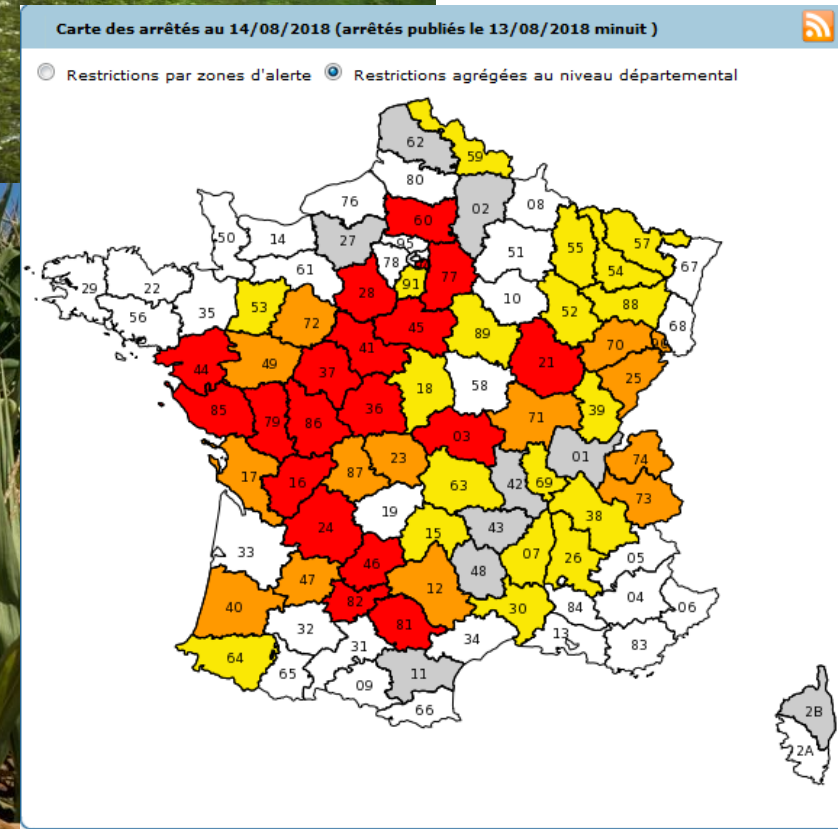
R. Q. Grafton et al. 2018



Grafton R. Q. et al. 2018. The paradox of irrigation efficiency. *Science*, 361 (6404): 748-750

Perry C.J. et al. 2017. Does improved irrigation technology save water. A review of the evidence. *FAO*, Cairo, 42p.

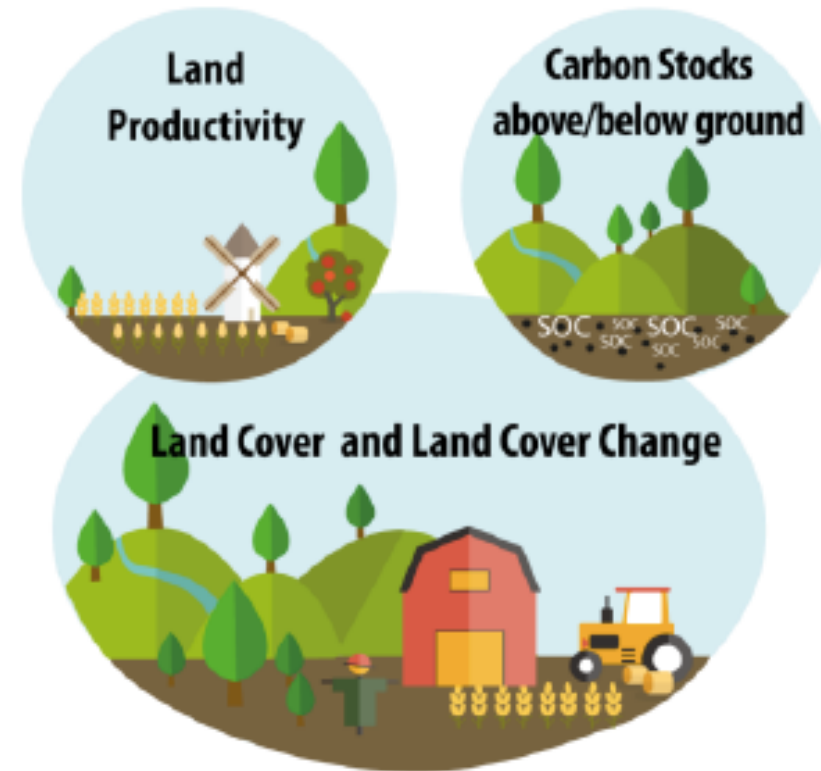
Adaptation to drought in France



Land degradation neutrality



Sub-Indicators
UNCCD (CBD, UNFCCC)
Reporting Mechanisms



Combating desertification and land degradation: co-benefits for the climate

The fight against land degradation has immediate and long-term co-benefits for adaptation and mitigation (high confidence)

Many activities to combat desertification can contribute to climate change adaptation and reduce biodiversity loss with positive spin-offs for sustainable development

Avoiding, limiting and reversing desertification would improve soil fertility, increase carbon storage in soils and biomass, while promoting agricultural productivity and food security (high confidence)

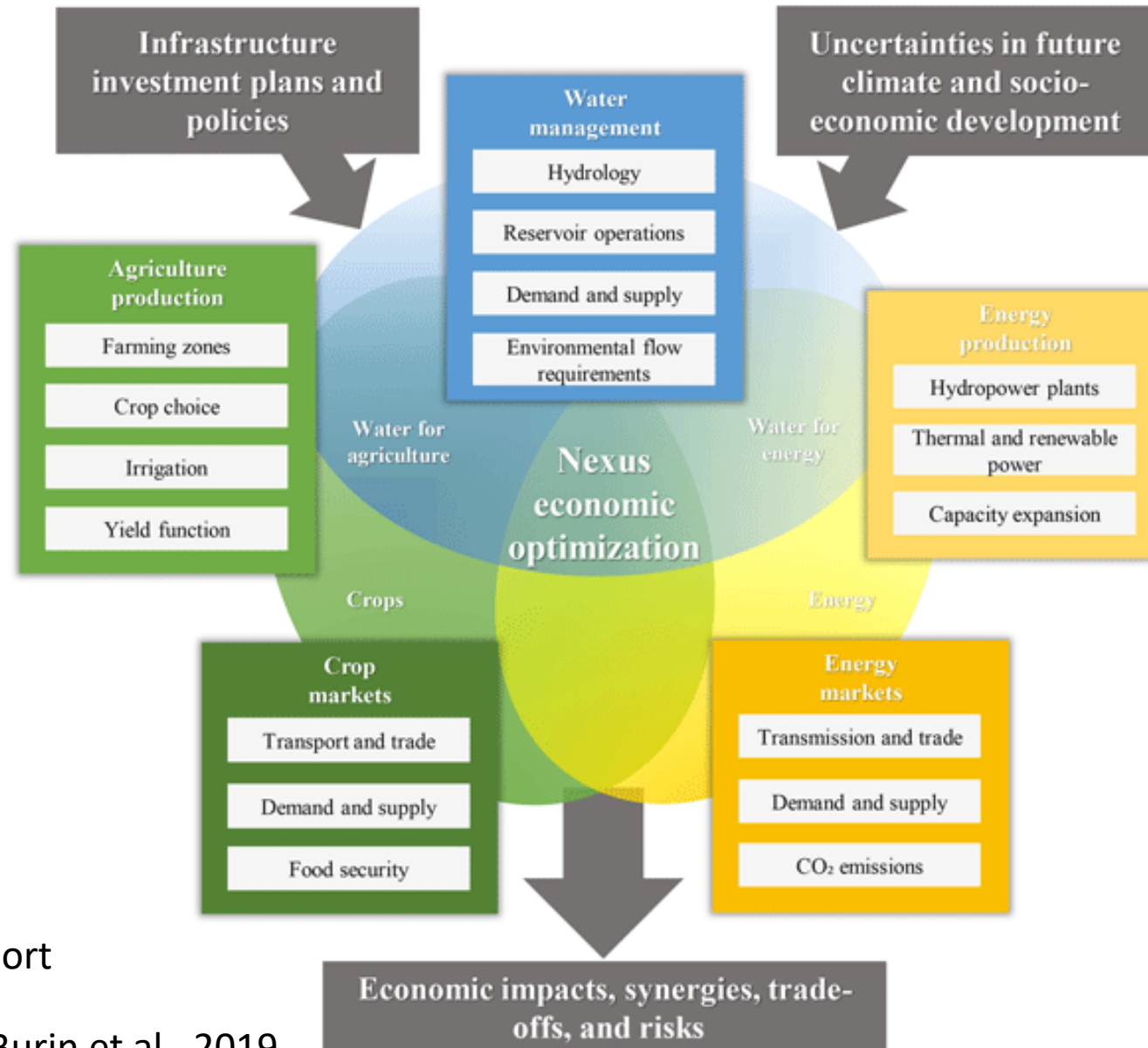




LAND DEGRADATION NEUTRALITY FUND

AN INNOVATIVE INVESTMENT FUND PROJECT

Planning infrastructures



Decision support

Source: Payet-Burin et al., 2019

International network of partnerships from French research on natural resources (land, water, bioenergy)





Thank you for your attention!