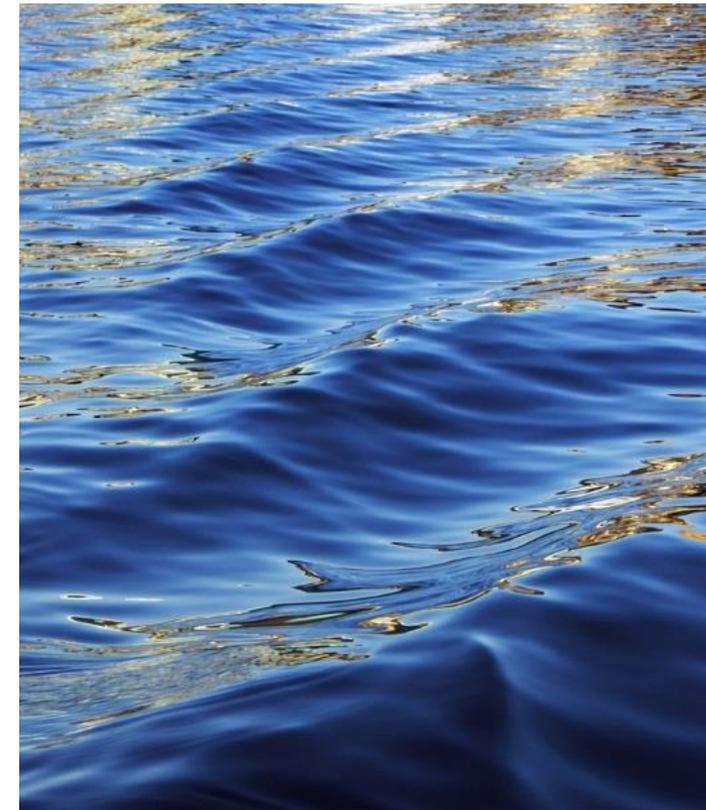




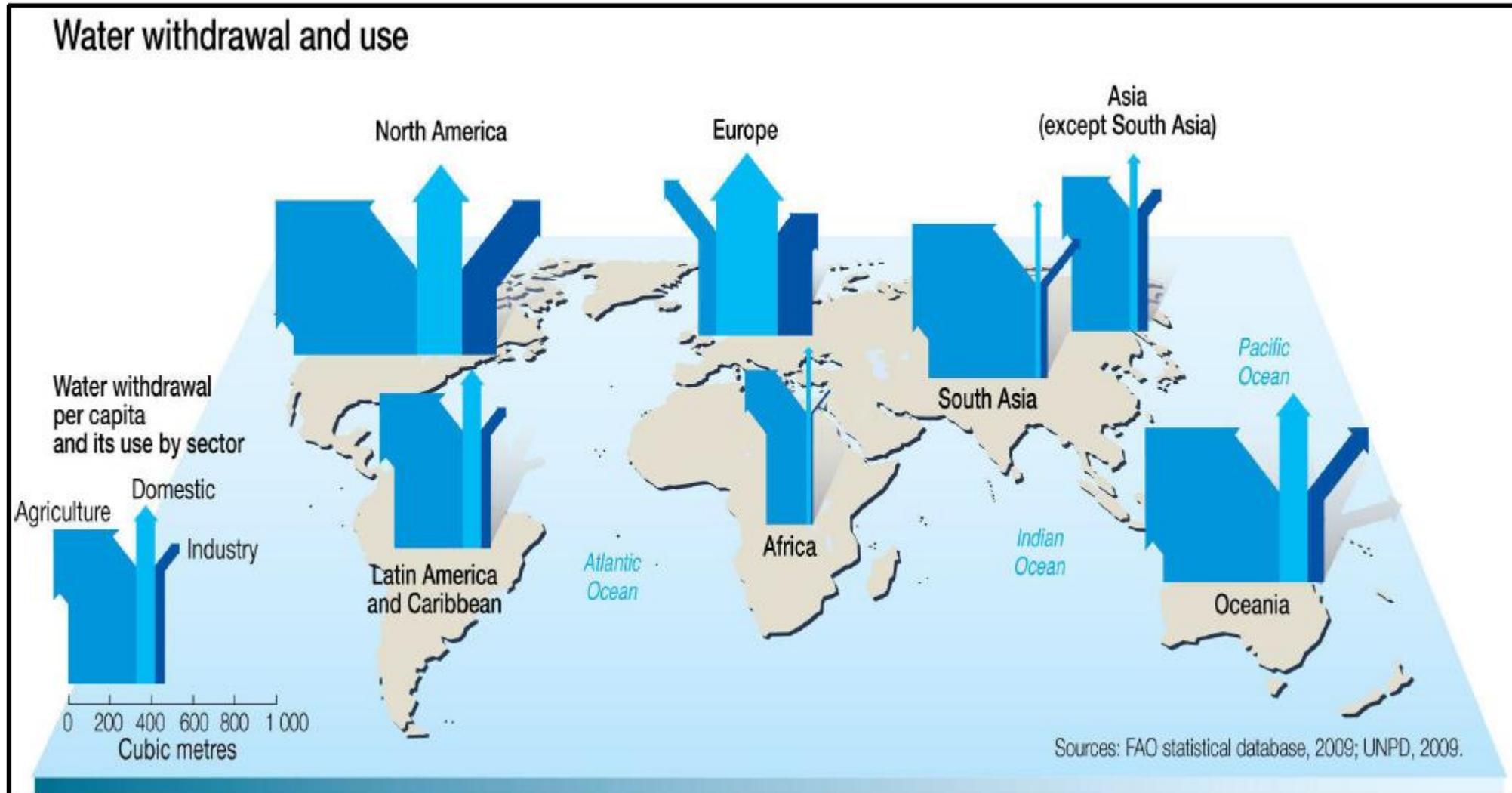
# Making it count where it matters the most: Stewardship Strategies for the Agriculture Sector

Seminar on Water Risk and Water  
Stewardship  
August 20, 2014

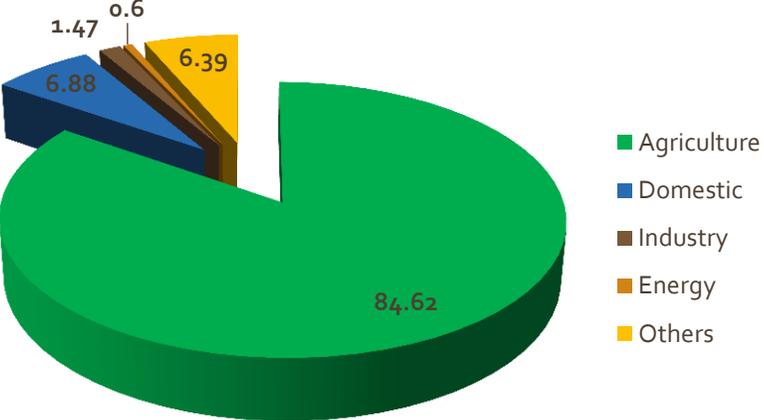
**Romit Sen**  
**Deputy Director**  
**Centers for International Projects Trust**



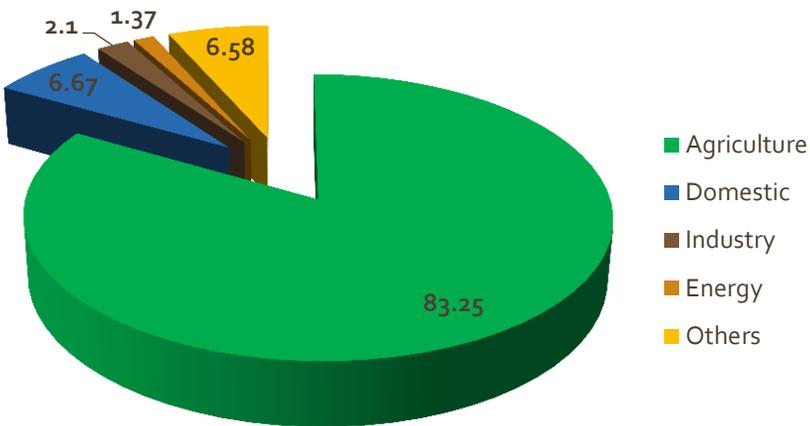
# Per capita agri water withdrawal one of the highest in the world



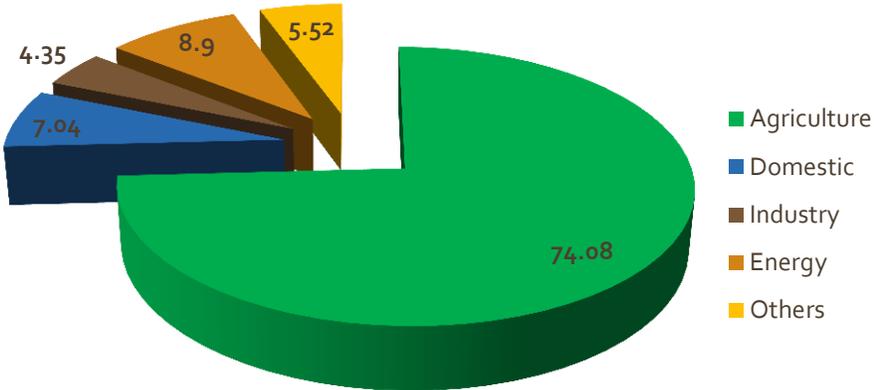
# Maximum share of freshwater allocation in India



2010



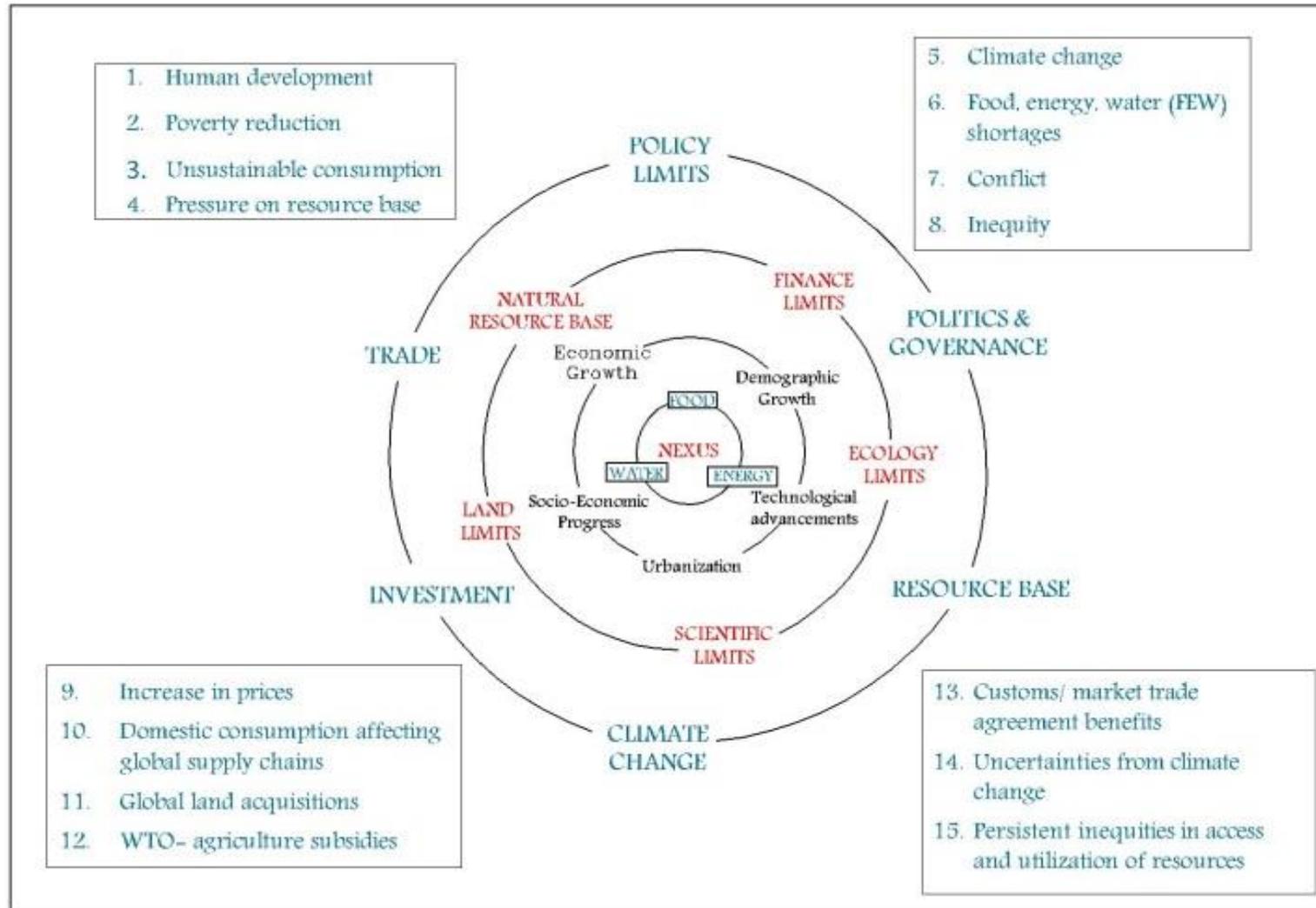
2025



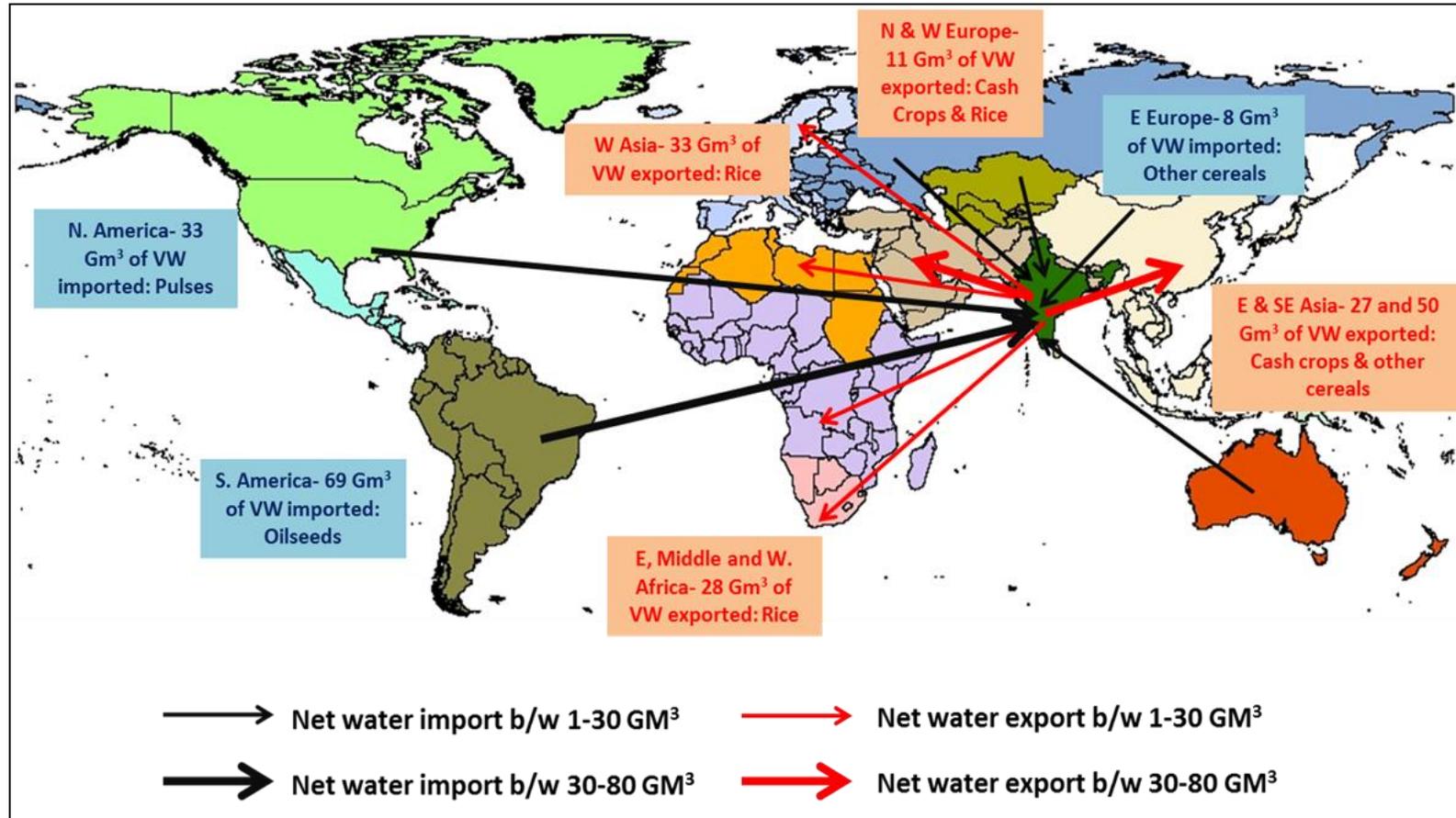
2050

Source: NCIWRD, 1999

# Water-energy-climate-food nexus playing out



# Agricultural water trade: are we on the right path?



With increasing water stress & changes in climate at local scales, businesses need more resilient supply chains

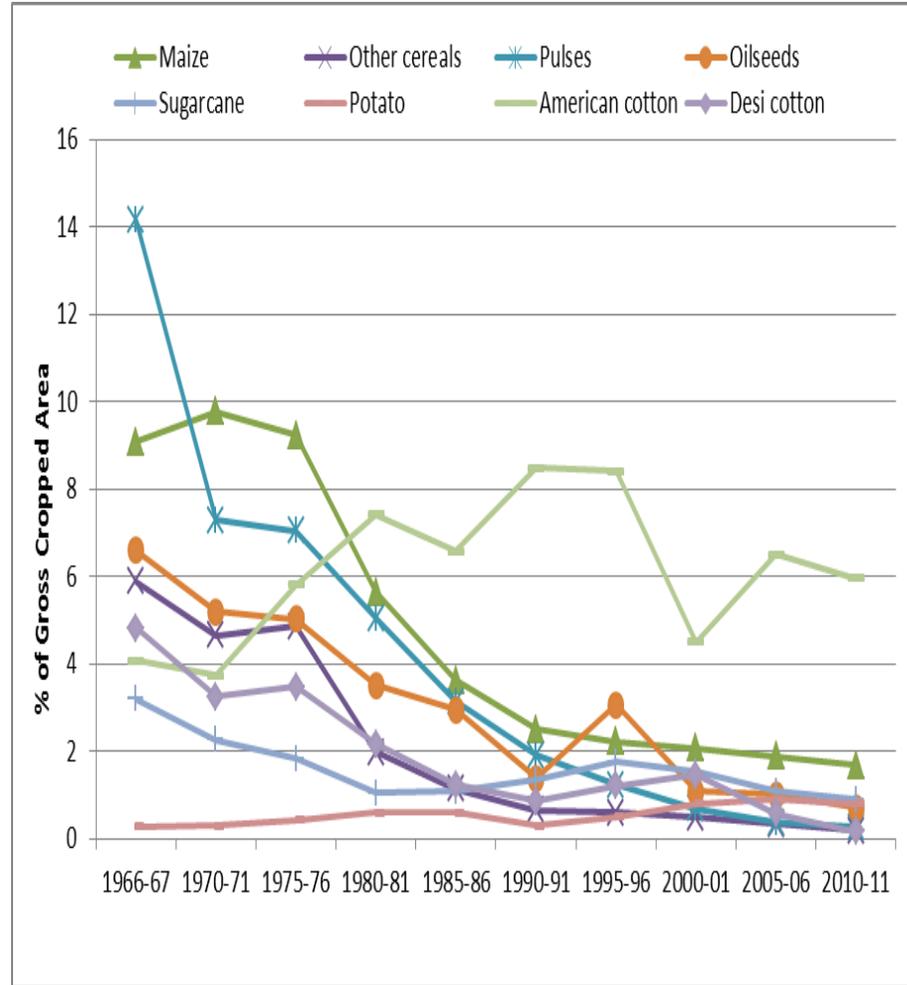
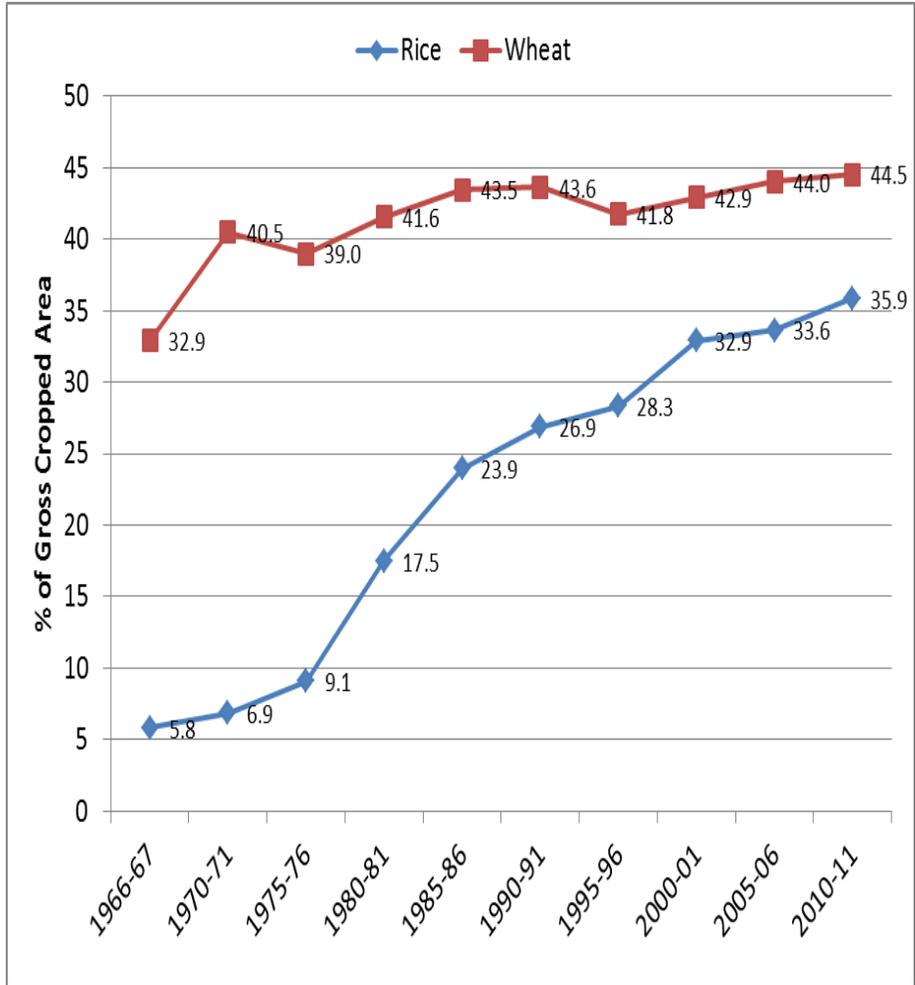
Source: Perveen, S. et al. 2012. Virtual water trade: Revisiting the assessments to incorporate regional water stress. Columbia Water Center white paper.

# Story of the food bowl of India: Punjab

- Only 1.5 per cent of the total geographical area
- Produces 18% of the total wheat; 10% rice and 7% cotton
- Cropping intensity 189% - (India: 138%)
- N+P+K use: 243 kg/ crop ha - (India: 135 kg/crop ha)
- Area under rice-wheat rotation: 80.5% of cropped area
- 76% of the total area irrigated by groundwater
- 80% of the blocks over-exploited their groundwater reserves
- States power subsidy bill touched Rs. 6,000 crore last year



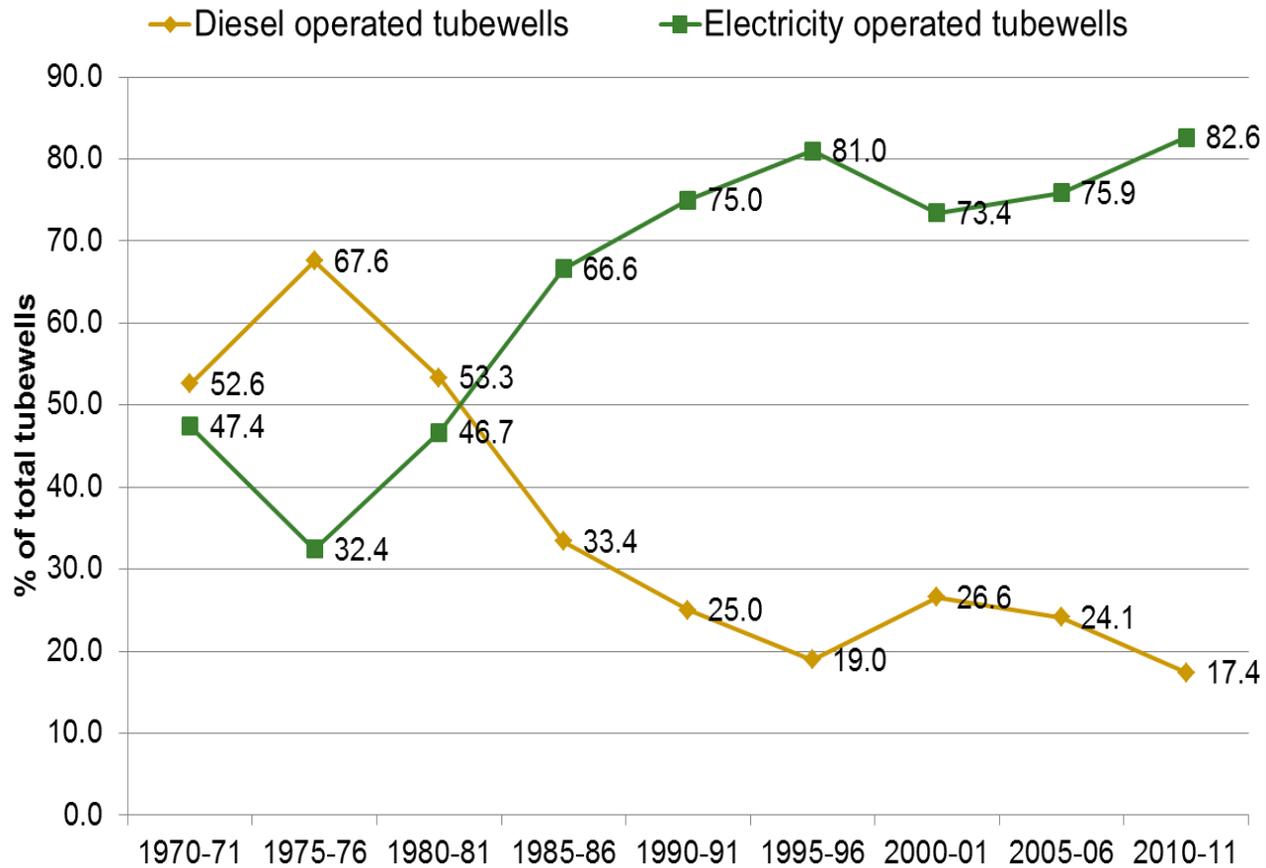
# Punjab Story



Predominant rice-wheat cultivation – burden on water and energy sources

Source: Statistical Abstract of Punjab

# Punjab Story



Year	% area under different water table depths		
	Below 10 meter	Below 15 meter	Below 20 meter
1980	5.7	0.6	0.4
1990	26.7	2.9	0.4
2000	53.2	14.1	0.1
2005	85.4	42.1	14.5
2010	91.6	75.1	50.5

Phenomenal rise in number of tubewells – impacting groundwater sources

Source: Statistical Abstract of Punjab

# What are the manifestations?

- Groundwater contamination
- Increasing competition amongst sectors
- Soil salinity
- Declining crop diversity

# Stewardship strategies

## Need for demand management!

- **Use of technologies**

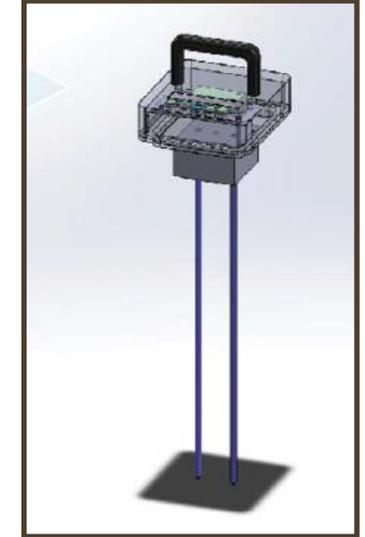
- Tensiometers
- Soil moisture sensors
- Direct Seeding of Rice
- Micro-irrigation

- **Water and energy savings : the case of tensiometers**

Particular	Value
Water saving per acre (%)	20
Water saving per acre (litres)	419,062
Energy saving per acre (%)	24
Energy saving per acre (Kwh)	90



Tensiometer



Soil moisture sensor

*Promoting factors enhancing the spread of technologies*

# Corporate interventions

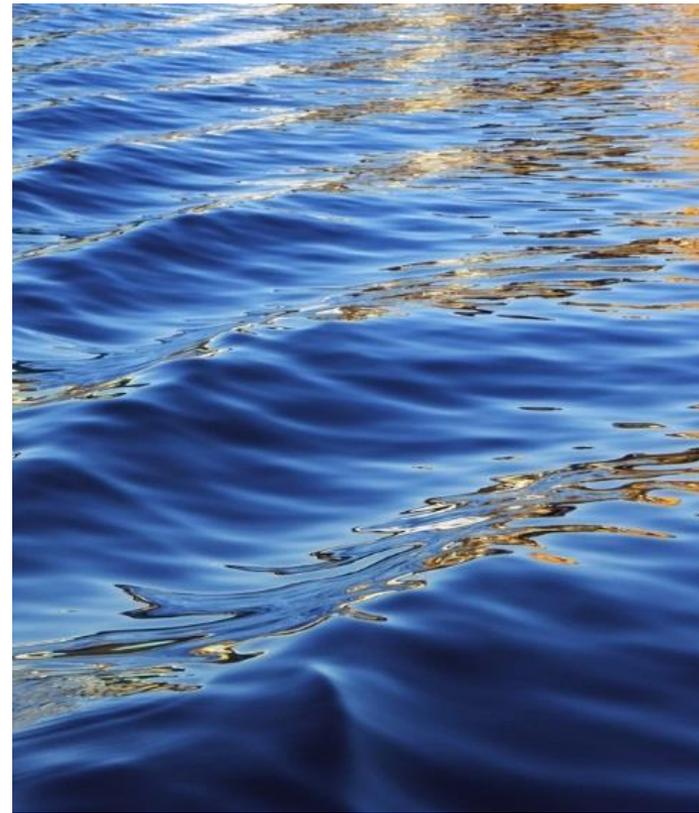
Company	Region	Intervention	Impacts
Coca Cola India Inc.	Rajasthan	Drip and Sprinkler Irrigation – 507 acre	Water Savings : 1200 cubic metre annually Savings on electricity: Rs. 2000 per ha/ year Economic benefit: 20-80 % higher yields
ITC Ltd	8 states - AP, BH, KTK, MP, Mah Raj, TN and UP	Watershed development programmes	Watershed development programme – 90,000 ha; 756 water user associations, maintain funds! Civic work generated 2.6 million person Impacted 90,000 households
Pepsico India	Punjab, Maharashtra	Direct seeding of rice – 14,000 acre Drip irrigation for potato – 4,150 acre	Water savings – 11.2 billion litres (DSP) and 0.9 billion litres (DI) Savings on electricity (200 units per acre), man days (10 man days per acre), 75% less methane emission. 20-40% higher yields
Monsanto	Across India	Drip irrigation – 2,285 acre	Water Savings - 49,78,285 – 817,029 – KLD

Source: FICCI-HSBC Knowledge Initiative, 2012

# Stewardship strategies

- Acceleration of technologies through innovative approaches – **case of insurance scheme**
- Moving towards crop diversification – **encourage less water intensive crops**
- Integrate private sector both for adoption / promoting the use of technologies and market access for crops
- Develop watershed level action plans including farmers, industry and government
- Support to farming communities, cooperatives for participative action





Thank You