
Contents

Foreword	xiii
Acknowledgments	xv
Acronyms and Abbreviations	xvii
Executive Summary	1
The achievements and challenges of agricultural water management	2
The changing global and national contexts for AWM	4
The future stresses and risks caused by rising food demand and intensification of irrigated agriculture	6
Policies, institutions, and investments to promote agricultural water in development	7
The primary messages of the report: Toward an action plan	15
Postscript on Sub-Saharan Africa	16
1 The Diversity, Contributions, and Achievements of Agricultural Water Management	18
1.1 The diversity of agricultural water management must be recognized in any analysis of the sector.	19
1.2 Irrigated agriculture has been vital to meeting fast-rising food demand.	22
1.3 Agricultural water management has contributed significantly to rural economic growth and poverty reduction.	30
2 The Challenges Facing Agricultural Water Management	33
2.1 The rate of irrigation expansion is slowing down.	33
2.2 Water availability for irrigated agriculture is increasingly constrained.	35

2.3	The groundwater irrigation revolution has been achieved at the price of the depletion of these resources in many regions.	38
2.4	Publicly managed irrigation schemes have generally performed poorly.	38
2.5	Water management for rainfed agriculture has been neglected.	41
2.6	Technology is available, but often is not disseminated and adopted.	41
2.7	The environmental impacts of agricultural water management have been neglected.	42
3	The Changing Global and National Contexts for Agricultural Water Management	47
3.1	Changes in the global development context are affecting agricultural water management.	47
3.2	Changing water resources management priorities are affecting AWM policies.	54
3.3	Development approaches in agricultural water management are evolving.	59
3.4	The roles of the respective AWM stakeholders are changing.	63
4	The Future Contributions of Agricultural Water Management and Potential Risks	67
4.1	Matching future supply and demand for agricultural products will continue to be a challenge for agricultural water management.	67
4.2	As demand for irrigated crops grows and water and land resources are constrained, water productivity must increase. ..	72
4.3	There is considerable scope for improved water management for rainfed agriculture.	82
4.4	Limited expansion of the irrigated area can take place.	84
4.5	Resulting increases in water withdrawals for irrigation may strain the water resource base.	86
4.6	Changes in agricultural water management of the required magnitude will create risks for the environment and society.	91
5	Policy and Institutional Options to Promote Agricultural Water Management's Contribution to Development	93
5.1	Global and regional policies for agricultural water management	93

5.2	National policies for agricultural water management	105
5.3	Agricultural policy and agricultural water management	117
5.4	Fiscal policy, incentives, and agricultural water management	123
5.5	The need for major institutional changes: The roles of government, users, and the private sector	136
5.6	Women are agricultural water managers, too.	145
5.7	Irrigation and agricultural water management interventions should be targeted more at poverty reduction. ..	148
5.8	Agricultural water management and the environment	152
6	Investment Options to Promote Agricultural Water Management	157
6.1	The range of investments in irrigation and agricultural water management	157
6.2	The evolving investment options in agricultural water management	181
6.3	Financing investment in agricultural water management	190
6.4	Strengthening the poverty-reduction focus of agricultural water management investments	194
	Notes	199
	Bibliography	201
	Index	210
	Figures	
1.1	Total Cereals Demand and Per Capita Consumption	24
1.2	Per Capita Cereals Consumption by Region, 1997–9	25
1.3	Production Indices for Mainly Irrigated and Mainly Rainfed Crops, 1997–9.....	26
1.4	Increases in Production and Yields for Fruits and Vegetables in Developing Countries, 1961–3 to 2002–4	27
1.5	Sources of Growth in Crop Production, 1961–99	28
1.6	Daily Per Capita Food Consumption	29
1.7	Incidence of Undernourishment in Developing Countries	30
2.1	The Decline of Water Availability in Developing Countries	37
3.1	Rates of Return on Investment by Stage of Development of Water Infrastructure.....	60
4.1	Anticipated Sources of Growth in Crop Production, 1997–2030.....	70

4.2	Projected Increases in Production and Yields for Predominantly Irrigated Crops in Developing Countries	71
4.3	Irrigation Efficiencies, 1997–9 and 2030.....	74
4.4	Potential Efficiency of Alternative Irrigation Systems	75
4.5	Irrigated Cropping Intensities, 1997–9 and 2030.....	81
4.6	Share of Irrigated and Rainfed in Cereal Production Increase, 1995–2025	83
4.7	Water Resources Infrastructure in Ethiopia	85
4.8	Projected Irrigated Land Expansion by Region, 1997–9 to 2030.....	87
4.9	Groundwater Withdrawals in Developing Countries, 1995 and 2025	90
4.10	Withdrawals as Percentage of Renewable Resources in Key Basins, 1995 and 2025.....	90
5.1	Rainfall Variation and GDP Growth.....	99
5.2	GDP Growth in Ethiopia under Conditions of Variable Rainfall.....	100
5.3	The Amount of Water Used to Grow Food	102
5.4	Trade Flows between Developing and Developed Countries.....	121
5.5	Poverty Headcount in Irrigated and Rainfed Areas	149
6.1	Sprinkler and Drip Irrigation in Selected Countries	163
6.2	Estimated Water Reflows, 2000.....	174
6.3	Water Treatment Gaps.....	175

Tables

1.1	Irrigated Land Expansion by Region of the Developing World, 1961–2000	20
1.2	Features of Publicly and Privately Managed Irrigation Systems	22
1.3	Irrigated and Rainfed Crops in the Developing Countries	23
1.4	Cereals Self-Sufficiency by Region (1997–9)	24
2.1	Indicative Annual Investment in Water Services for Developing Countries	34
2.2	Virtual Water Content of Diets	35
2.3	Virtual Water Content for Selected Products	36
2.4	Renewable Water Resources and Irrigation Water Requirements in Developing Countries	36
2.5	Global Distribution of Cropland and of the Percentage of Land Drained	44
2.6	Major Production Basins Affected by Land Degradation Due to Salinity	44
3.1	Research Programs and Projects of CGIAR Institutes Relevant to Agricultural Water Management	52

3.2	Possible Climatic Changes in the 21st Century and Their Likely Impacts on Water Resources and Agriculture	57
3.3	Regional Impacts of Climate Change	58
4.1	Summary of Selected Variables in FAO and IFPRI/IWMI Supply and Demand Projections for Developing Country Irrigated and Rainfed Crop Production	69
4.2	Annual Percentage Rates of Increase in Crop Production Projected by Region of the Developing World, 1969–2030	69
4.3	Projected Changes in the Commodity Composition of Food Consumption for 93 Developing Countries	72
4.4	More from Less: Water Productivity Gains from Shifting to Drip from Conventional Surface Irrigation in India	76
4.5	Share of Rainfed and Irrigated Production in Total Crop Production in Developing Countries	82
4.6	Annual Renewable Water Resources and Irrigation Water Requirements in Developing Countries, 1997–9 to 2030	88
4.7	Projected Increases in World Water Consumption, Total and Irrigation	89
5.1	Selected Elements for a Research Agenda in AWM	97
5.2	Environmentally Harmful Consequences of Irrigation Subsidies	134
6.1	Coverage of Sprinkler and Drip Irrigation	164
6.2	Current and Likely Future Investment Patterns in Agricultural Water Management	182
6.3	Financing Irrigation and Agricultural Water Management	189
6.4	Types of Management in Irrigation	191
6.5	Typical Areas for Public Financing and Interventions in Agricultural Water Management	193
6.6	How Agricultural Water Management Interventions Contribute to Poverty Reduction	196

Boxes

1.1	Multifunctionality in Paddy Cultivation in Monsoon Asia	32
2.1	Spotlight on Large-Scale Irrigation Management	40
2.2	Irrigation Water Quality and Health in Egypt	45
3.1	The Challenge Program on Water for Food	50
3.2	World Bank Safeguard Policies	63
3.3	Private Investment in Irrigation in Latin America	66
4.1	Defining Irrigation Efficiency, Crop Water Productivity, and Evapotranspiration	73
4.2	The China Tarim Basin II Project	78
4.3	Developing Less-Water-Intensive Rice Production Systems	79

4.4	Fertigation—Fertilization and Irrigation Working Together	80
4.5	Participation Aids Innovation in Rainfed Systems.	84
4.6	The Risk of Water Pollution from Agricultural Sources	92
5.1	Hot Spots for Irrigation and Riparian Issues	94
5.2	Affordable Drip Irrigation	98
5.3	Morocco—The Dilemma of an Irrigated Agriculture Constrained by Lack of Market Opportunity	104
5.4	Using Temporary Subsidies to Improve AWM—Mexico	105
5.5	Local Groundwater Management	110
5.6	Saving Groundwater through Demand Management	112
5.7	Accelerating Local Regulation through Participatory Hydrological Monitoring	113
5.8	Formalization of Water Rights in Peru	115
5.9	Market Links Drive Smallholder Irrigation Investment and Production in Zambia.	118
5.10	Nigeria—National Fadama Development Project	119
5.11	China—Struggling with Food Self-Sufficiency Goals as Water Shortages Grow	122
5.12	Using Block Tariffs to Conserve Water and Improve Environmental Quality	128
5.13	Automated Irrigation Charge Collection System in Shandong, China	129
5.14	ICID's Five Principles for Sustainable Cost Recovery in Irrigation	130
5.15	Nonprice Instruments to Promote Water Use Efficiency	131
5.16	Using a Mix of Incentives in the Jordan Valley	133
5.17	Reduction and Targeting of Irrigation Subsidies in Haryana, India	134
5.18	Irrigation Efficiency Subsidies Slow Adoption of Drip Technology.	136
5.19	An Irrigation Farmer's Perspective	141
5.20	The Beneficial Impact of Irrigation on Women and Girls in Bangladesh	146
5.21	Problems Faced by Women in Irrigation in Nepal	147
5.22	Poverty-Reduction Benefits of Irrigation in India	150
5.23	Reasons for Difference in Antipoverty Impacts of Irrigation Improvement in Sri Lanka and Pakistan	152
5.24	Better Fertilizer Use in China	155
5.25	Environmental Flows and the Living Murray Initiative	156
6.1	Contrasting Experiences of Modernization	158
6.2	Large-Scale Irrigation Modernization in Victoria, Australia	159
6.3	Niger Private Irrigation Promotion Projects 1 and 2	162
6.4	Rapid Adoption of Drip Irrigation Technology in Jordan	165

- 6.5 The Positive Economics of Drainage: Evidence from
Egypt and Pakistan167
- 6.6 Social and Economic Benefits of Reclaiming
Salt-Affected Soils168
- 6.7 DRAINFRAME169
- 6.8 The Treatment of Wastewater Issues in the
Yemen Sana'a Basin Water Management Project176
- 6.9 Succeeding in New Irrigation Development in
the Brazilian Semi-Arid Region179
- 6.10 Investments in Water Diversion and
Irrigation Completion in Iran180
- 6.11 Experiences of Public-Private Financing in
Large-Scale Irrigation in Morocco186
- 6.12 Public Investment Leads the Way for the Private Sector:
Irrigation Development in the Brazilian Semi-Arid Region187
- 6.13 A Checklist for Improving the Pro-Poor Impact
of Irrigation Projects197