- Water Footprint
- Ioana Dobrescu
- Managing Director, Water Footprint Implementation









Water footprint

What is a water footprint?

Basic concepts

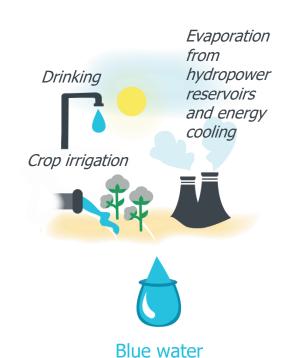


Rainwater used by vegetation & crops





Surface and ground water



Polluted water







3

Blue

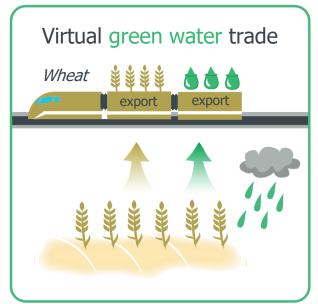
Asia

Peace

Central

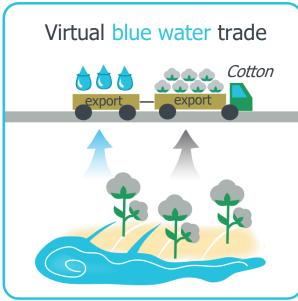
Virtual water and agricultural trade



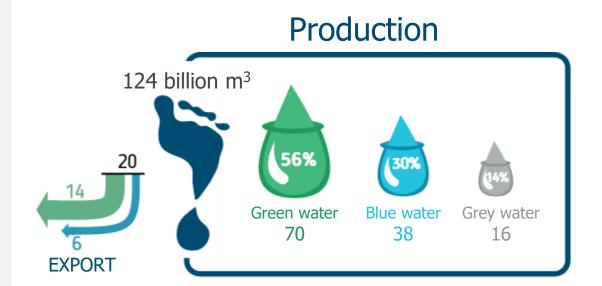


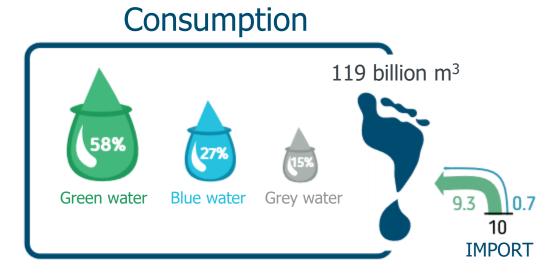






Water footprint of Central Asia

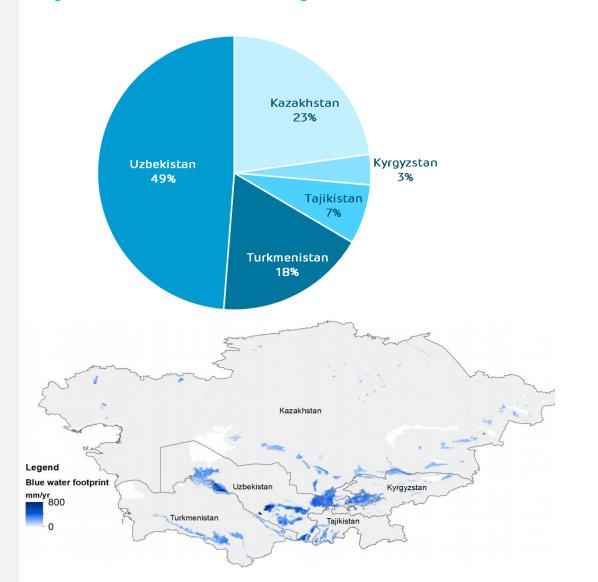


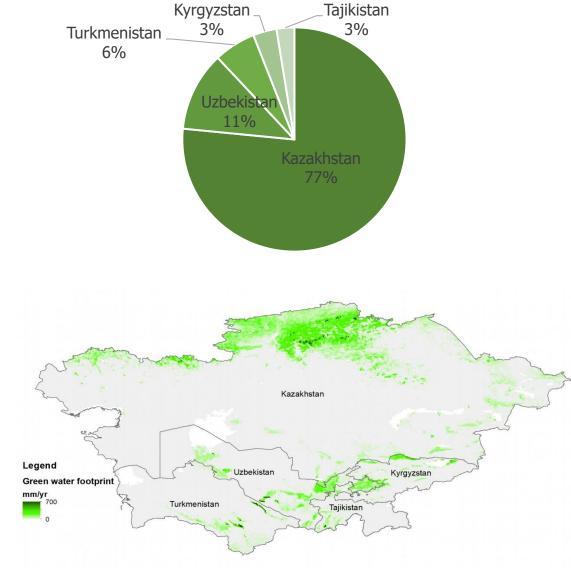






Blue & Green water footprint of production, per country

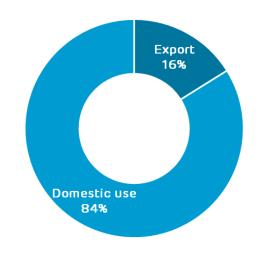




Blue

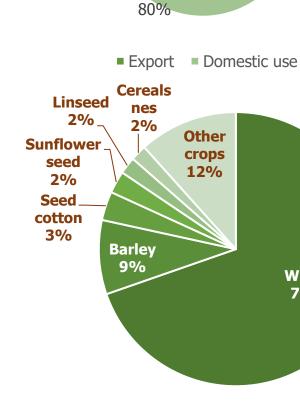
Peace

Major crops: green & blue WF



Both blue and green water is used in regional (domestic) consumption and only up to 20% is exported outside of the region.

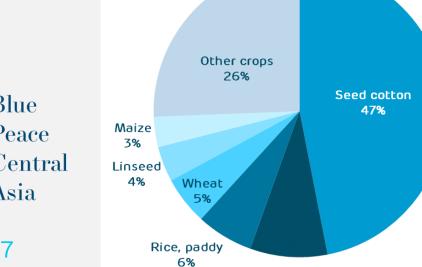
However, trade statistics don't include absolutely all traded products, export ratio might be a bit higher.



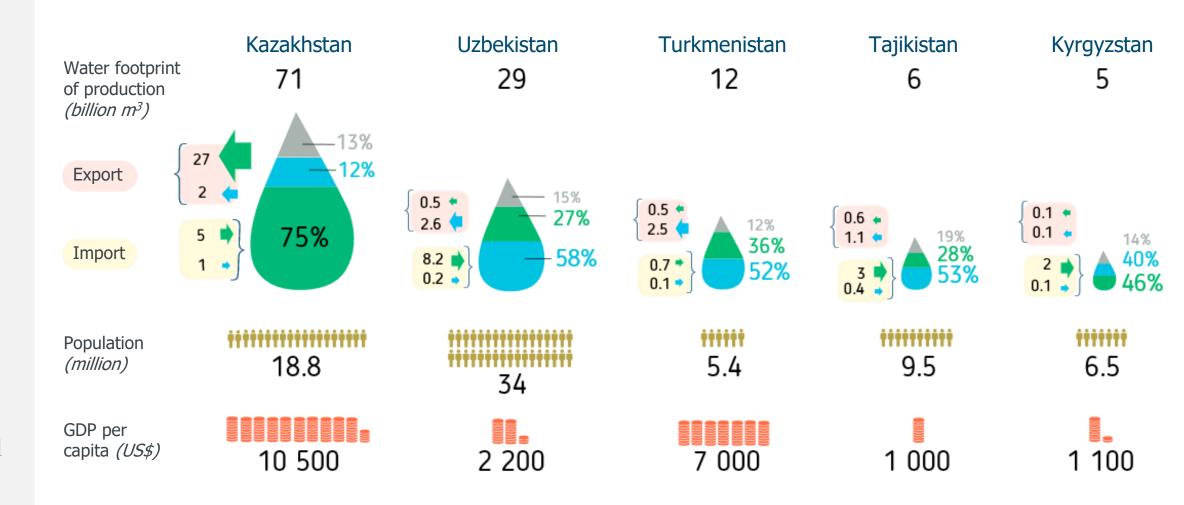
Wheat

70%

Domestic use



Water footprint, population and economy of the Central Asia countries

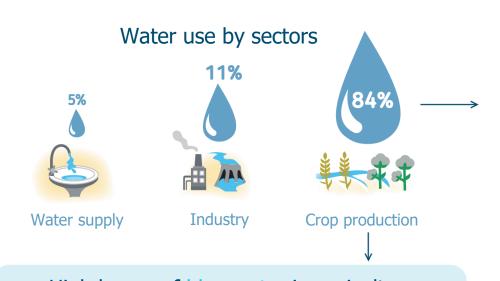


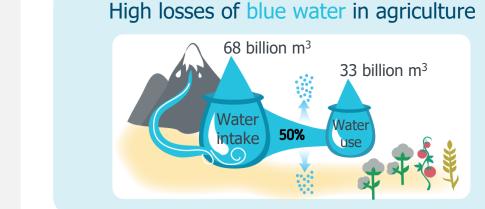
Blue

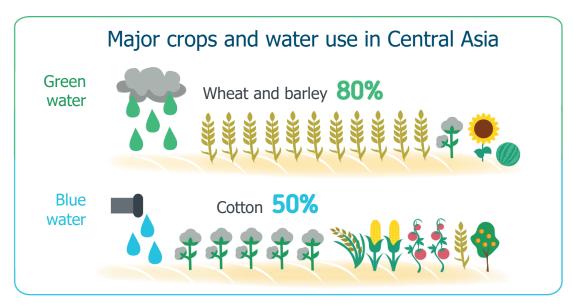
Peace

Water footprint of production

in Central Asia









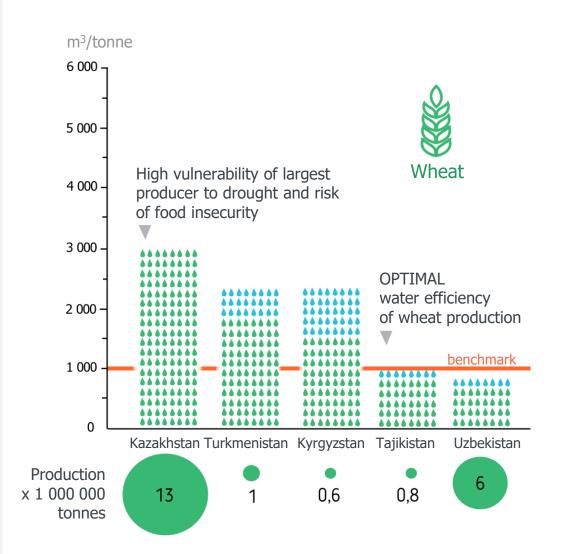
Blue

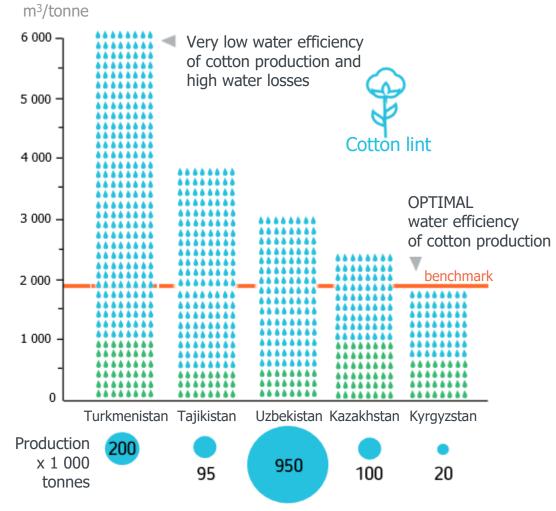
Asia

Peace

Central

Water footprint of agriculture production





Recommendations

Reduce impact of drought



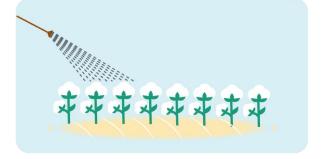
Reduce water losses



Crop rotation



Optimize fertilizer input and runoff



Revise water tariffs



Use of salt-tolerant crops and recycled wastewater and runoff



Increase organic farming



More efficient irrigation



Expand water conservation



Asia

Blue

Peace

Central

Water Footprint: Key messages



Kazakhstan

- * Important player in wheat supply;
- * Climate risks to rainfed agriculture;
- * Main exporter of green water;
- * Increase in blue water use (linseed).



Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan

- * Important player in wheat supply;
- * Climate risks to rainfed agriculture;
- * Main exporter of green water;
- * Increase in blue water use (linseed).



Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan

- * Important player in wheat supply;
- * Climate risks to rainfed agriculture;
- * Main exporter of green water;
- * Increase in blue water use (linseed).



Water remains in the region

- * About 80% of green and blue water remains (traded) within the region;
- * High potential for more productive water use and re-allocation of crops.



Blue water is in peril

- * Cotton contributes most to water scarcity;
- * Inadequate water pricing gives no incentive to use water more efficiently and invest into infrastructure.



Grey water management and data are inadequate

- * Limited environmental flow of rivers;
- * Water quality and pollution are not well known and managed.