## Food and water security major concern



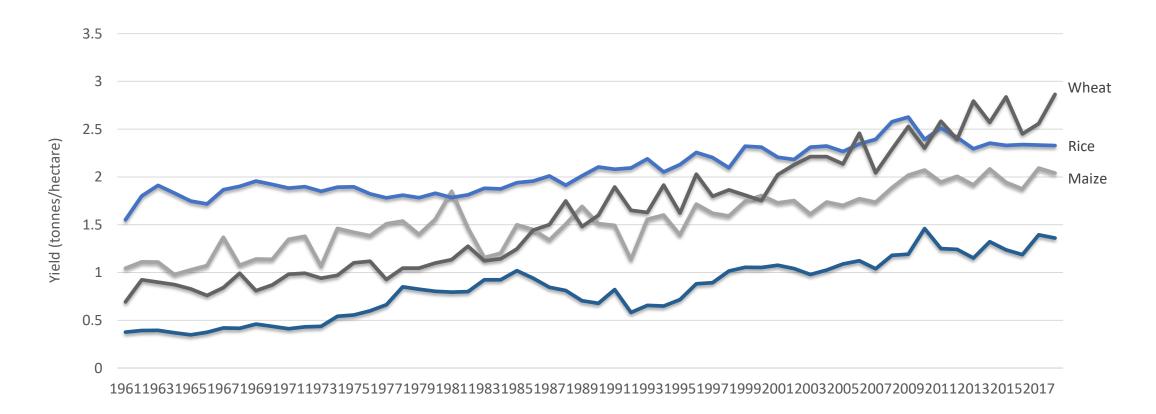
Increasing population and dietary changes put pressure on our food and water resources





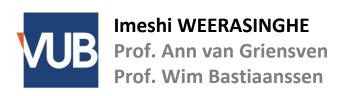
Changing climate means unpredictability in the availability of our water resources

#### Food and water security major concern



More frequent occurrences of extreme weather events causes year to year variations in crop yields. For all these reasons its critical to be able to understand food and water availability for the future

Using global crop models to predict impacts of climate change on crop water productivity across Africa



### Water Productivity

# CROP WATER PRODUCTIVITY

## YIELD (weight)





WATER CONSUMED (volume)

## Outline of paper

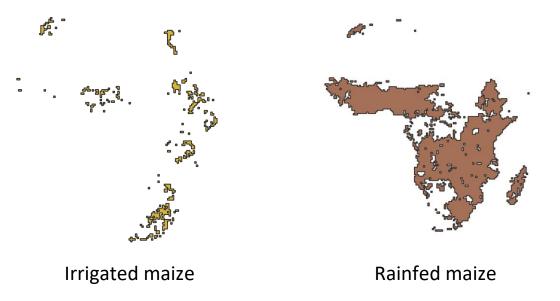
- Open access models with output yield and ET data
- Within the ISIMIP framework 2a and 2b protocols
- Evaluation of 2a model outputs

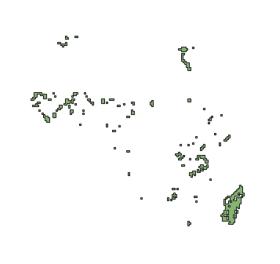
Future trends from 2b data

### **Evaluation**

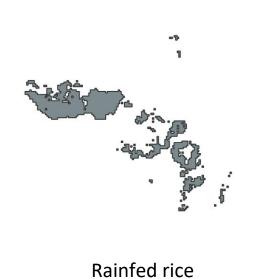
- Based on FAO harvested yield data (annual)
- Based on CMRSET ET data (annual)

#### Shapefiles of used irrigated and rainfed crops

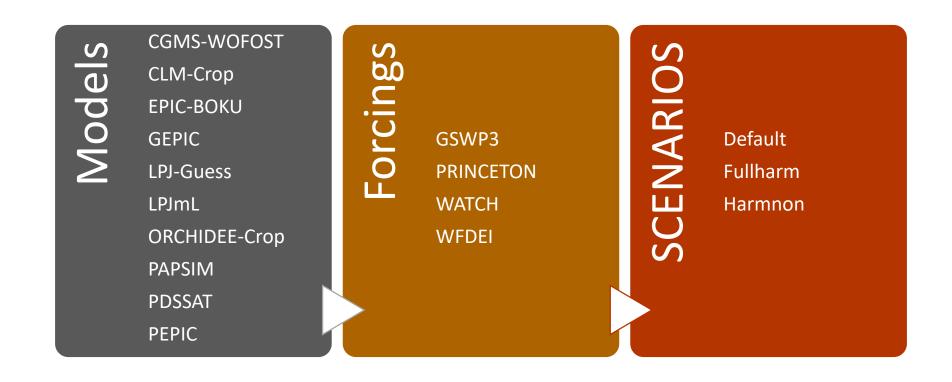




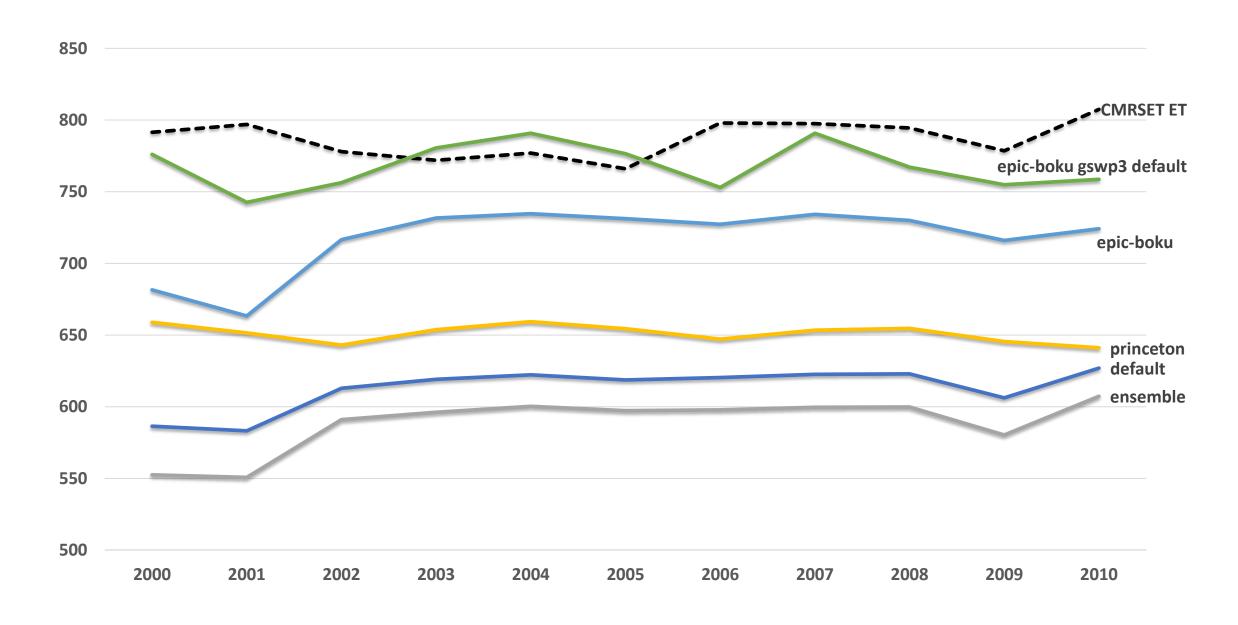
Irrigated rice



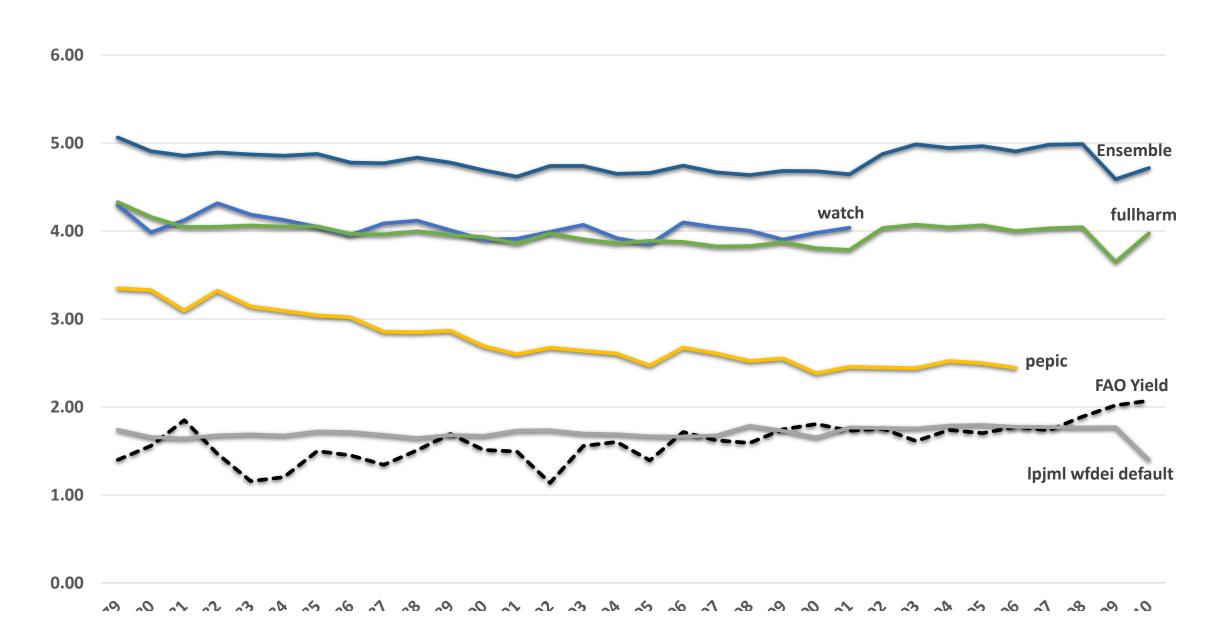
#### ISIMIP 2a



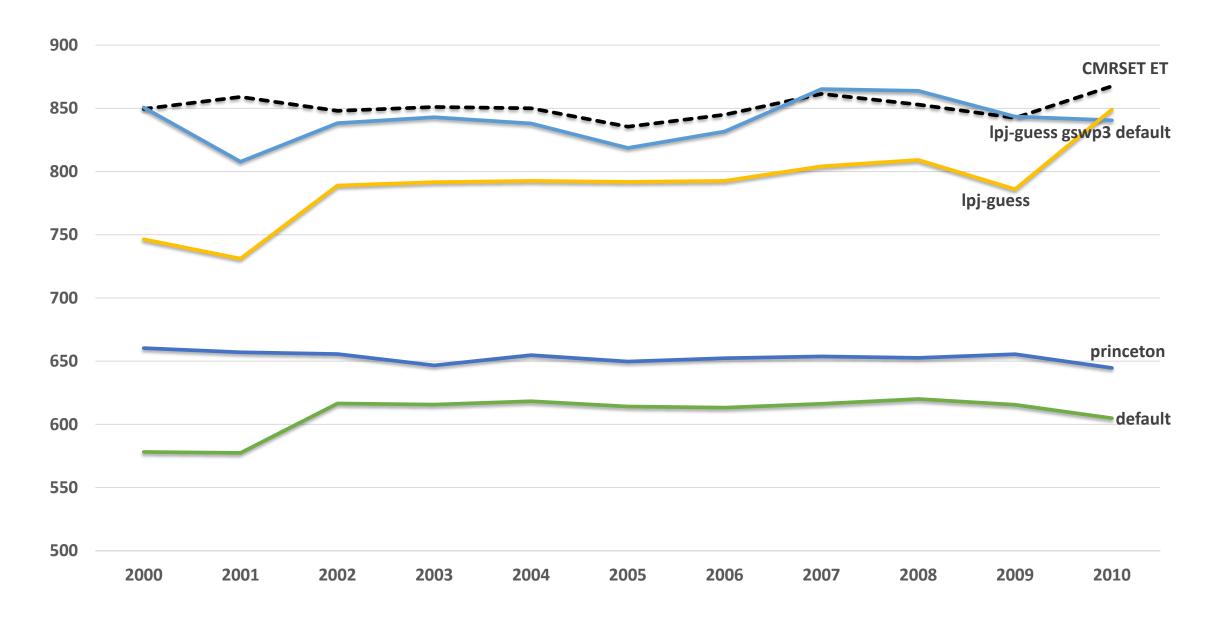
## Evaluation – Maize AET (mm/year)



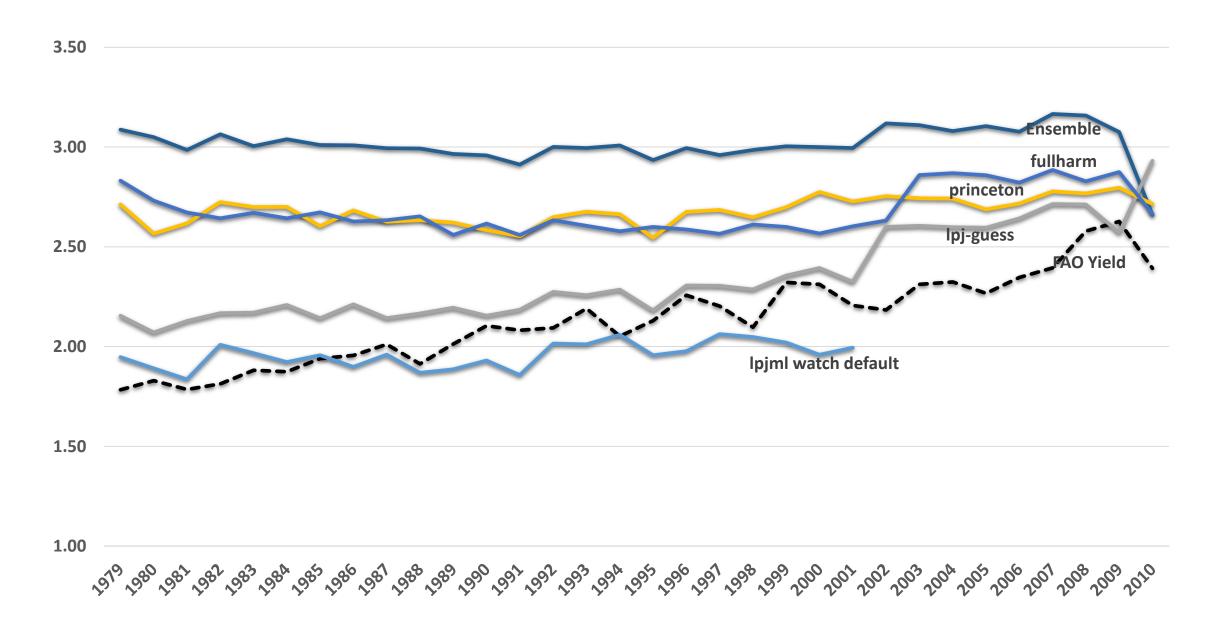
## Evaluation – Maize Yield (tonnes/hectare)



## Evaluation – Rice AET (mm/year)



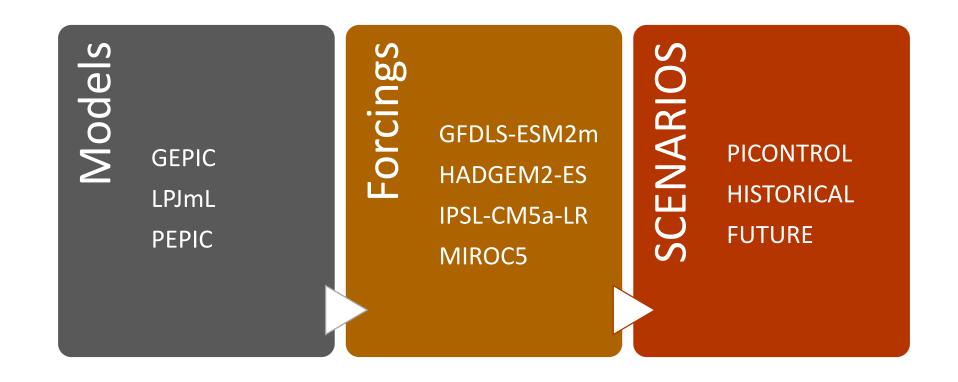
## Evaluation – Rice Yield (tonnes/hectare)



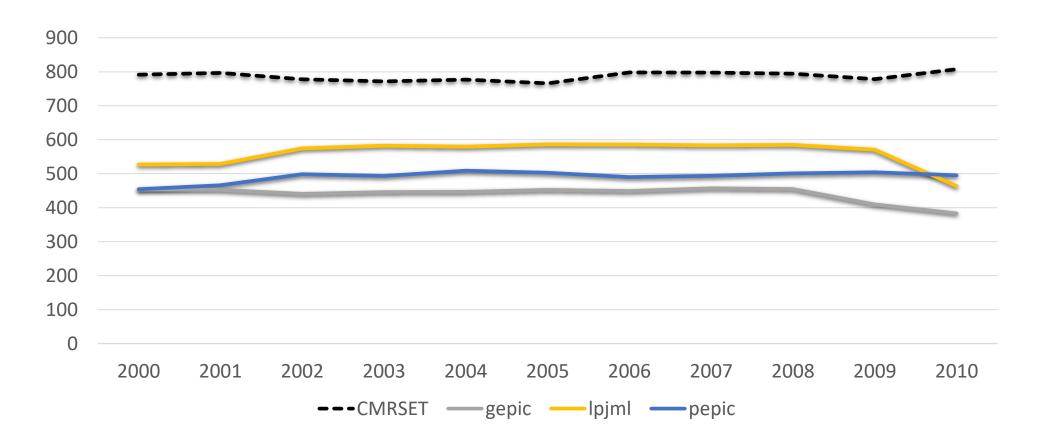
## Summary 2a evaluation

Variable	Individual Run (bias)	Average Model (bias)	Average Forcing (bias)	Average Scenario (bias)
Maize AET	Epic Boku-GSWP3-Default	Epic Boku	Princeton	Default
Rice AET	Lpj Guess-GSWP3-Default	Lpj Guess	Princeton	Default
Soy AET	Lpj Guess-GSWP3-Defaut	Lpj Guess	Princeton	Default
Wheat AET	Orchidee Crop-Wfdei-Fullharm	Epic Boku	GSWP3	Harmnon
Maize Yield	Lpjml-WFDEI-Default	Pepic	Watch	Fullharm
Rice Yield	Lpjml-Watch-Default	Lpj Guess	Princeton	Fullharm
Soy Yield	Gepic-Watch-Fullharm	Gepic	GSWP3	Fullharm
Wheat Yield	Lpj Guess-Watch-Harmnon	Clm Crop	Watch	Fullharm

#### ISIMIP 2b

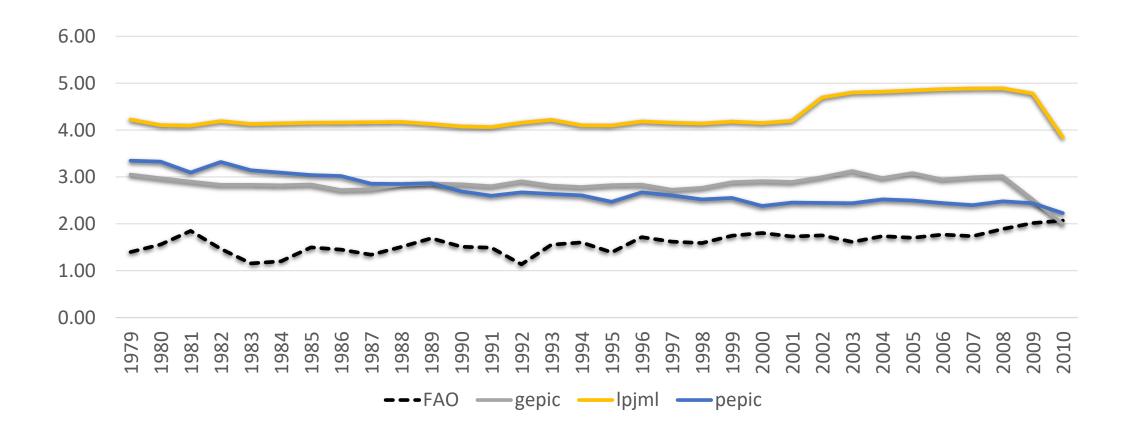


## Evaluation – Maize AET (mm/year)



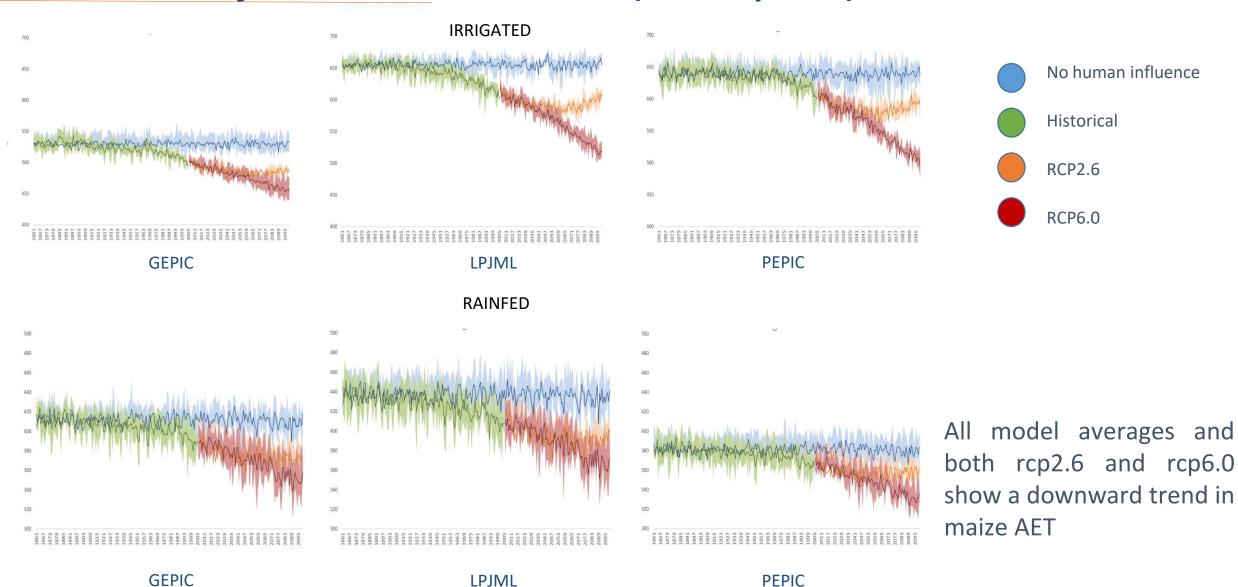
For the three models with output data available in 2b, the above graph shows the AET evaluation on their average performance within the 2a (historical) using all forcings and scenarios.

#### Evaluation – Maize Yield (tonnes/hectare)

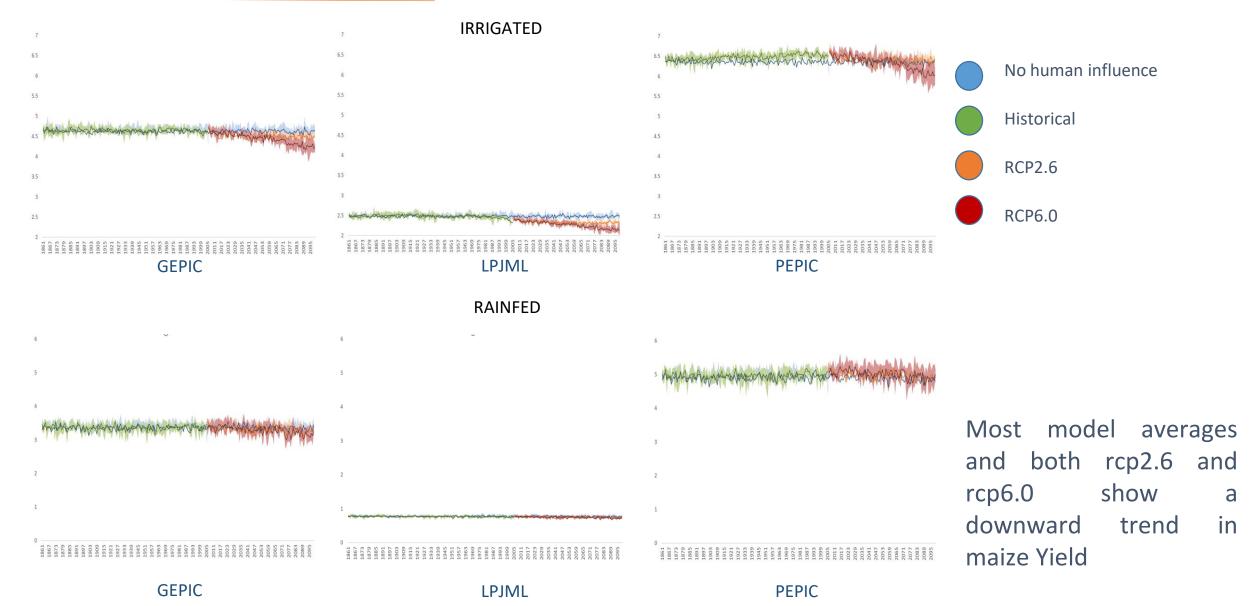


For the three models with output data available in 2b, the above graph shows the Yield evaluation on their average performance within the 2a (historical) using all forcings and scenarios.

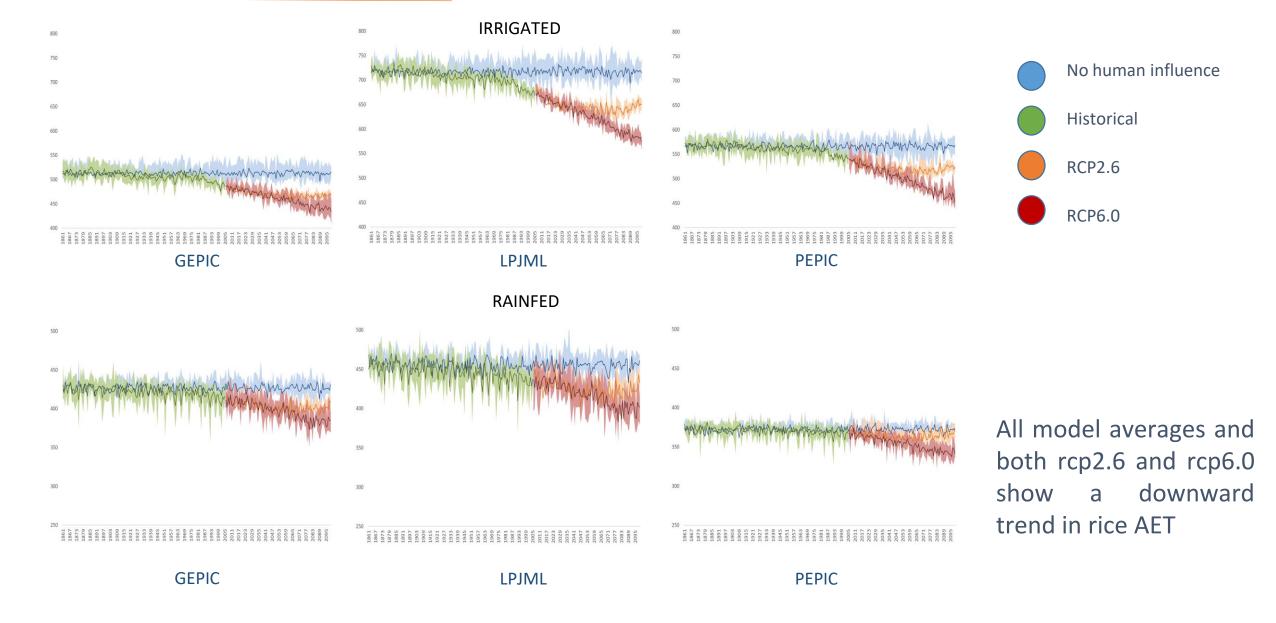
## Future Projects – Maize AET (mm/year)



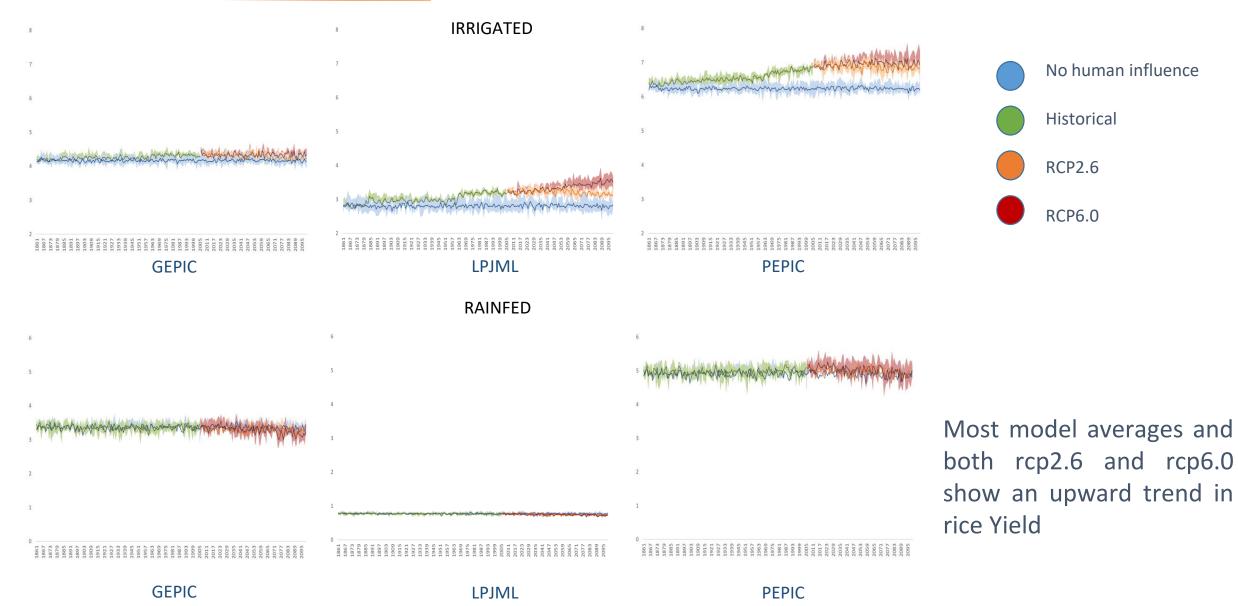
## Future Projects – Maize Yield (hg/ha)



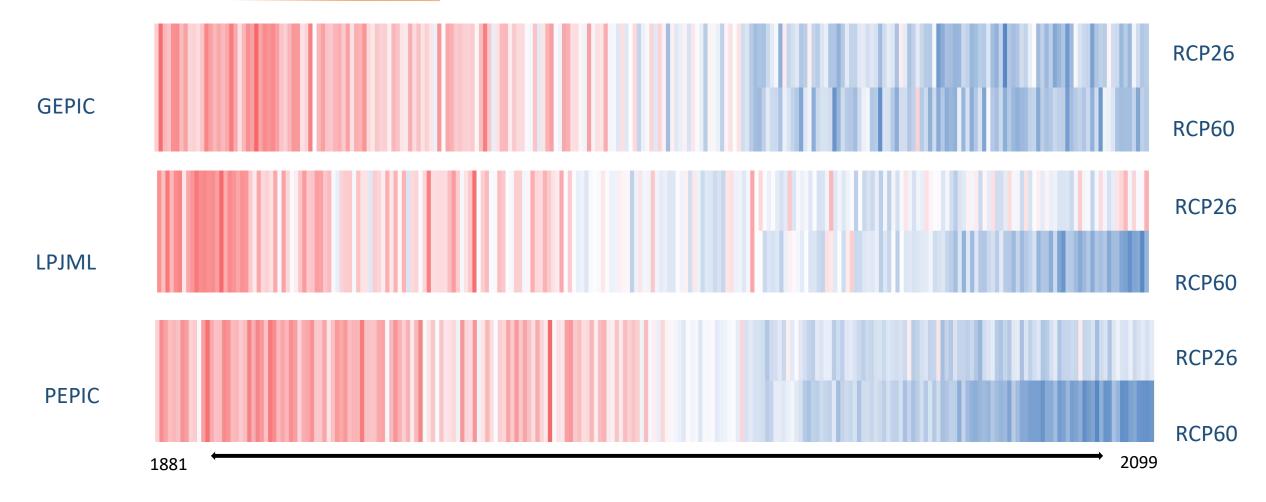
## Future Projects – Rice AET (mm/year)



## Future Projects – Rice Yield (hg/ha)

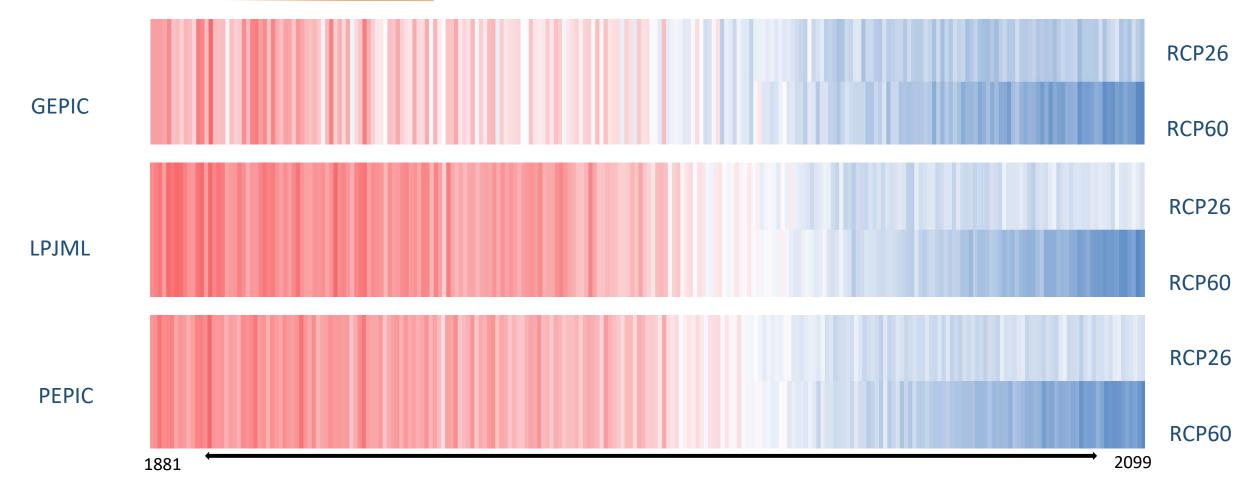


## Future Projects – WP Irrigated Maize anomaly (kg/km³)



An increasing trend in Maize Water Productivity can be seen. This is most likely due to the fact that there is a larger decrease in maize AET than maize Yields.

## Future Projects – WP Irrigated Rice anomaly (kg/km³)



An increasing trend in Rice Water Productivity can be seen. An increase in rice yield and a decrease in aet ensures this trend.

#### Current Conclusions – 2a

- no clear consensus in predicting yield or ET
- Ensemble product generally goes in the same trend however there is a large bias
- EPIC-BOKU and LPJ-GUESS, Princeton and default better at predicting AET
- Fullharm scenario better at predicting yield

#### Current Conclusions – 2b

- Most models predict downward trend in maize yields and aet
- All models predict downward trend in rice aet
- All models predict upward trend in irrigated rice yields

No clear trend in rainfed rice yields

Magnitudes are very different amongst models

#### Further work

Calculation of WP anomaly graphs

• Same analysis for African countries

## THANK YOU



QUESTIONS