

Global impact of climate change on water, soil resources and threat towards food security: evidence from Pakistan

Abstract

Climate change significantly increasing water demand, limiting crop productivity, reducing water availability in areas where irrigation is most needed or has comparative advantage in some other regions. Higher temperatures will increase water demand, and where rainfall declines, many will seek more irrigation to ensure food security and maintain livelihoods. At the same time water supplies available for irrigation will become more variable and will decline in many parts of the world. New agricultural demands will be further tempered by the need to achieve better equity in access to reliable food supplies than in the past. Soils are the support of primary production in terrestrial ecosystems. Therefore, agricultural production of food and fiber for the human population is strongly dependent on soil resources. At the ecological and human time scales, soil resources are non-renewable. Therefore, soil conservation is a critical factor to ensure increasing food demands. Soils can be a carbon (C) source and sink. Various factors have impact on food security including agronomic, institutional, political factors, in addition to climatic factors. Climate change is considered the most crucial factor influencing food security. Food security includes different dimensions, namely production, distribution and accessibility. Considering food production dimension.

Keywords: climate change, water scarcity, soil, food security, threat

Volume 8 Issue 5 - 2018

Imran, Amanullah

Department of Agronomy, the University of Agriculture Peshawar, Pakistan

Correspondence: Imran, Department of Agronomy, the University of Agriculture Peshawar, Pakistan, Email imranegarian@aup.edu.pk

Received: November 09, 2017 | **Published:** October 26, 2018

Introduction

Mean temperatures are expected to rise at a faster rate in the upper latitudes, with slower rates in equatorial regions. Mean temperature rise at altitude is expected to be higher than at sea level, resulting in intensification of convective precipitation and acceleration of snowmelt and glacier retreat. In response to global warming, the hydrological cycle is expected to accelerate as rising temperatures increase the rate of evaporation from land and sea. Thus rainfall is predicted to rise in the tropics and higher latitudes, but decrease in the already dry semi-arid to arid mid-latitudes and in the interior of large continents.¹ Water-scarce areas of the world will generally become drier and hotter. Both rainfall and temperatures are predicted to become more variable, with a consequent higher incidence of droughts and floods, sometimes in the same place. Runoff patterns are harder to predict as they are governed by land use as well as uncertain changes in rainfall amounts and patterns. It is a critical factor in the development and maintenance of soil structure and in the stability of soil aggregates and, consequently, of the physical properties that depend on these factors: water infiltration capacity, water holding capacity for plants, aeration, compaction, erodibility. Another process that would probably be affected by climate change is soil Stalinization. Projected Increasing in evapotranspiration and drought would raise water table, saline intrusion and accumulation of salts in the rooting soil depth in arid and semiarid lands. These processes can be reduced with the application of appropriate farming techniques, tilling, irrigation control and management of organic amendments, along with the reforestation of barren lands. In short, those measures promoting soil fertility would set off a multiplying effect in the ecosystems' capacity to fix atmospheric carbon in the long-term. Considering food production dimension, the studies show

substantial impact of temperature and rainfall on food production.²⁻⁴ Wheat is the staple food crop in Pakistan and thus, food security policy mainly focuses on wheat production in the country. Farmers sow wheat in winter and harvest it in summer. Before the flowering stage, cold temperature accelerates wheat growth process because high temperature can cause a delay in the growth of seedlings. Rainfall can damage wheat production at the time of harvesting, ultimately leading to a threat to food security in Pakistan.⁴ During the recent years, harsh weather conditions in Pakistan have affected adversely the supplies of agriculture production, particularly foodcrops and it is expected that food production will be threatened in the coming year's as well.⁵ Further, changes in temperature and rainfall during reproductive and vegetative stages are important in wheat production.^{6,7} Some estimates show that wheat availability in the country has declined in the recent past.^{8,9}

Climate change and water

Artificial irrigation provides approximately 40percent of the world's food, including most of its agronomic and horticultural output, from an estimated 20percent of agricultural land, or about 300 million ha worldwide. The Green Revolution technology of high inputs of nitrogen fertilizer, applied to responsive short-season varieties of rice and wheat, often required irrigation to realize its potential in Pakistan. With the same period of 1960, private investment in groundwater was stimulated by the availability of cheap pumps, power and well construction methods not only irrigated areas continue to grow, and access to groundwater services expanded. Consequently, aquifers are depleted in many parts of the world where they are most important in China, Pakistan and the United States-sometimes facilitated by perverse incentives of subsidized energy and support prices for irrigated products. As the global population heads for more than nine

billion people by 2050 (under medium growth projections), the world is rapidly becoming urbanized and wealthier. Food preferences are changing to reflect this, with declining trends in the consumption of staple carbohydrates, and an increase in demand for luxury products – milk, meat, fruits and vegetables – that are heavily reliant on irrigation in many parts of the world. Future global food demand is expected to increase by some 70% by 2050, but will approximately double for developing countries. All other things being equal (that is a world without climate change), the amount of water withdrawn by irrigated agriculture will need to increase by 11% to match the demand for biomass production. Prices for rice doubled and although commodity prices have fallen back since, the fundamentals (oil price, bio fuel development and continued rising food demand) are now expected to drive a period of high volatility in food prices. In the wake of this market turmoil, food security and agricultural livelihoods have regained importance in development planning, although some countries such as China seem ever more likely to balance further agricultural development and investment with imports. The Pakistan has a large stock of under-performing canal irrigation infrastructure, and a vibrant groundwater sector that is competitively depleting its own lifeblood. Both create significant environmental externalities, which need to be managed. Not only that, there are calls for water to be reserved to maintain environmental flows in rapidly developing river basins and restored to ecosystems in over-allocated ones.




Climate change significantly increasing water demand, limiting crop productivity, reducing water availability in areas where irrigation is most needed or has comparative advantage in some other regions. Global atmospheric temperature is predicted to rise by approximately 4°C by 2080, consistent with a doubling of atmospheric CO₂ concentration.¹⁰ Mean temperatures are expected to rise at a faster rate in the upper latitudes, with slower rates in equatorial regions. Mean temperature rise at altitude is expected to be higher than at sea level, resulting in intensification of convective precipitation and acceleration of snowmelt and glacier retreat. In response to global warming, the hydrological cycle is expected to accelerate as rising temperatures increase the rate of evaporation from land and sea. Thus rainfall is predicted to rise in the tropics and higher latitudes, but decrease in the already dry semi-arid to arid mid-latitudes and in the interior of large continents. Water-scarce areas of the world will generally become drier and hotter. Both rainfall and temperatures are predicted to become more variable, with a consequent higher incidence of droughts and floods, sometimes in the same place. Runoff patterns are harder to predict as they are governed by land use as well as uncertain

changes in rainfall amounts and patterns. Substantial reductions (up to 40percent) in regional runoff have been modelled in southeastern Australia and in other areas where annual potential evapotranspiration exceeds rainfall. Relatively small reductions in rainfall will translate into much larger reductions in runoff, for example, a 5percent fall precipitation in Morocco will result in a 25percent reduction in runoff. In glacier-fed river systems, the timing of flows will change, although mean annual runoff may be less affected. As temperature rises, the efficiency of photosynthesis increases. Water management in crop production tends to be concentrated on food crops where the timing and reliability of supply is critical. Water management (irrigation, drainage and water conservation and control) achieves stability of crop production by maintaining soil conditions close to optimum for crop growth. Irrigation allows the cultivation of crops when rainfall is erratic or insufficient, insures high-value, high-risk horticulture from failure and has played a major role in achieving national and regional food security in Asia, as well as improving individual livelihoods.¹¹

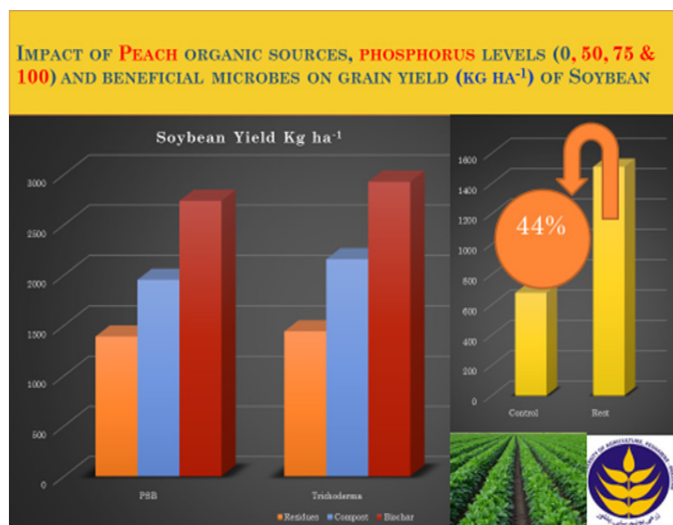
IMPACT OF PEACH ORGANIC SOURCES, PHOSPHORUS LEVELS AND BENEFICIAL MICROBES ON GRAIN YIELD OF MAIZE & SOYBEAN, RESPECTIVELY AT SWAT (IMRAN & AMANULLAH)

	PSB	Trichoderma	Mean
Organic Source			
Residues-OCS	4444	4585	4474 c
Compost-OCS	4887	4929	4868 b
Biochar-OCS	5065	5495	5250 a
Mean	4752 b	4976 a	
Organic Source			
Residues-OCS	1390	1441	1415.5 c
Compost-OCS	1953	2158	2055.5 b
Biochar-OCS	2738	2928	2833 a
Mean	2027 b	2175 a	

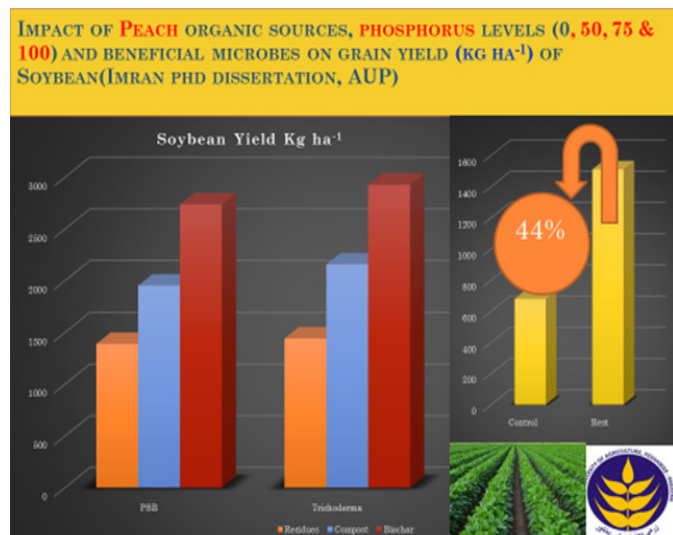
CARBON GOLD  **BIOCHAR**
FOR SUSTAINABLE SOIL

The extent and area of irrigation has grown massively in the twentieth century but has depleted surface and groundwater flows, often with severe consequences for aquatic co-systems and those dependent on them.¹²⁻¹⁴ It is increasingly recognized, although rarely common practice, that greater net socio-economic benefit can be obtained from maintaining the integrity of managed ecosystems.¹³ In the future, food security strategies will be more complex. Higher temperatures will increase water demand, and where rainfall declines, many will seek more irrigation to ensure food security and maintain livelihoods. At the same time water supplies available for irrigation will become more variable and will decline in many parts of the world. New agricultural demands will be further tempered by the need to achieve better equity in access to reliable food supplies than in the past. As irrigation has been applied on only 20percent of the world's cultivated land, there have been many, often the poorest, who have missed its benefits. The need to maintain viable aquatic eco-systems will place further stress on water resources, especially where the poorest are dependent on them for their livelihoods. Water allocations to agriculture may fall in many parts of the world owing to the combined impacts of climate change, environmental needs and competition from higher value economic sectors. There will be strong pressure to produce more with less water, and to spread the benefits of all water use more widely and wisely. This task will be even more challenging because higher temperatures will reduce potential land and water productivity. These are not academic considerations.

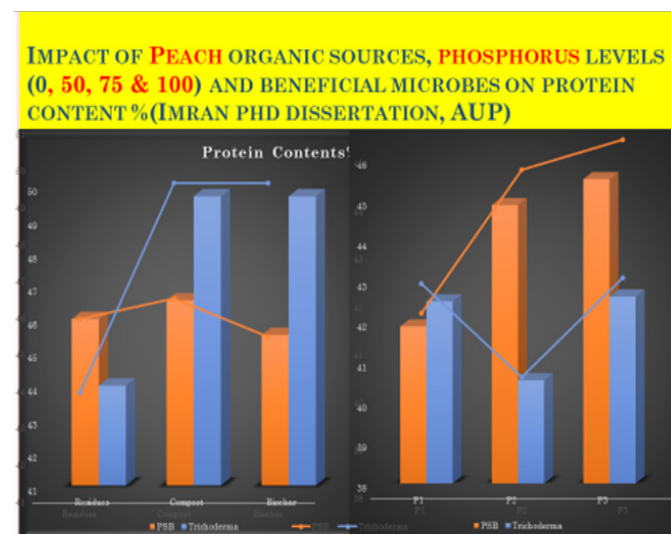
Climatic variability in south-eastern Australia has had more profound impacts on water allocations and associated livelihoods in agriculture than even the most prudent farmers had anticipated and big changes lie ahead.



Rainfed lands account for more than 80percent of global crop area and 60percent of global food output but are especially susceptible to the impacts of climate change, more so in the arid and semi-arid regions.¹⁵ In general, the productivity of rain fed agriculture in Pakistan is considerably lower than in more secure irrigated conditions, where the use of other factor inputs is generally higher. Many sophisticated adaptations have been developed by farmers to allow cropping in precarious arid and semi-arid conditions, including mixed and companion cropping, floodwater spreading and runoff harvesting. Substantial literature exists on the likely impacts of climate change on rain fed agriculture, with only a skimpy outline given here. Rainfed and pastoral agriculture dominate land use in many countries and are therefore a major determinant of hydrology and runoff in a river basin. Pakistan and Specially Khyber Pakhtunkhwa agriculture is predominantly rainfed, with low and erratic rainfalls by small subsistence farms. There is growing realisation that the subsistence model of development cannot power rapid economic growth in Pakistan and that it is unlikely to make the required difference to the lives of the poorest.^{3,16} Various forms of foreign direct investment in agriculture (including land purchase) have generated much debate and apprehension over the past five to ten years, but the development of an indigenous commercially based agricultural sector is limited.



The transaction costs raising the intensity of farming are lower in commercial farming than in subsistence production, indicating a window of opportunity for production growth.¹⁷ One of the main debates on how to feed the world's growing population is the future balance between irrigated and rainfed agriculture. Higher productivity and relative security of irrigated agriculture is offset by the undesirable environmental consequences of diverting, storing and consuming stream flow and groundwater. This debate will be further complicated by the impacts of climate change on agriculture. Rainfed agriculture is reliable and productive at higher latitudes, and can be so in the humid tropics. However in the mid-latitudes (sub-humid tropics, seasonally arid, semi-arid and arid tropics), rainfed agriculture generally has low productivity and is prone to drought and crop failures. Rainfed staples (such as wheat, maize, sorghum and millet) are generally grown in conditions of deficient or sufficient rainfall. However, rice is naturally adapted to wet environments with excessive rainfall, requiring some measure of water control.

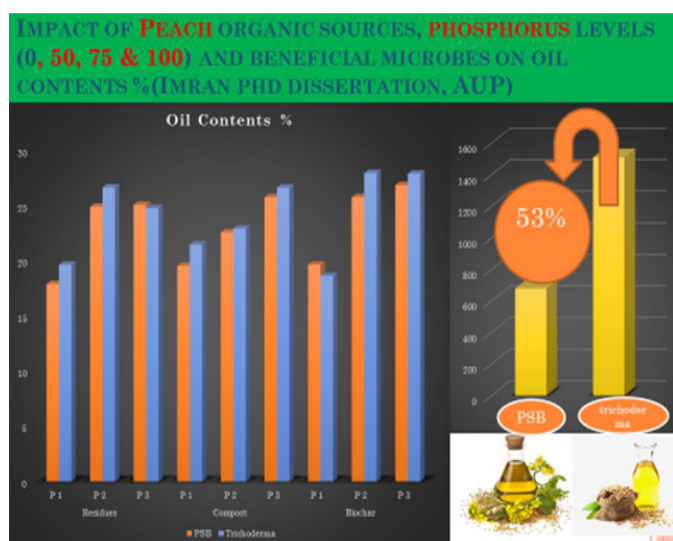


Climate change and soil resources

Pakistan has made significant improvements in achieving food security in recent years, and close to being self-sufficient in terms of the food dietary energy available to the population. Soils are the support of primary production in terrestrial ecosystems.¹⁸ Therefore, agricultural production of food and fiber for the human population is strongly dependent on soil resources. At the ecological and human time scales, soil resources are non-renewable. Therefore, soil conservation is a critical factor to ensure increasing food demands. Soils can be a carbon (C) source and sink. Therefore soils contribute to the regulation of the carbon cycle and its consequent effects on climate change. Changes in land use constitute the driving force that determines the soil's role as a source or as a sink of C. Tilling of land has led to a loss of organic carbon (which we will refer to hereinafter as OC) and an immediate increase in carbon emissions, whereas the reforestation of croplands causes an increase in carbon sequestration. However, sequestration of C under forestry or other non-agricultural land uses often only slowly replaces OC lost through cropping, and such differences in time scale between loss or change of soil properties due to man and their reversal are commonly several orders of magnitude different. Furthermore, the properties of soils are sensitive to climate change. In mineral soils, the approximate relationship between organic matter and soil organic C is 1.724x% OC=% organic matter. Temperature increase would cause a higher decomposition rate of the OC. Increased drought would have the opposite effect. The possible increase in plant productivity due to the fertilizing effect of an increase in atmospheric CO₂ would lead to an

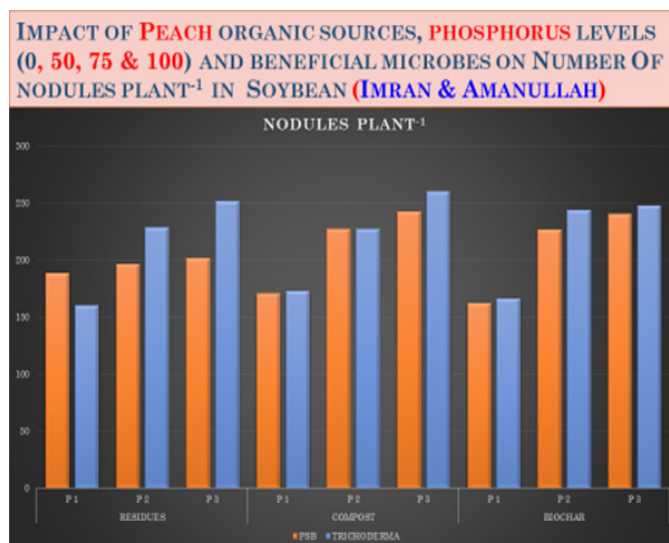
increase of OC inputs to the soil, especially with intensive cropping (assuming no hydrological or nutritional limitations).

In natural ecosystems where productivity is limited by N shortage, increased atmospheric N deposition would increase OC inputs to the soil. On the contrary, decreased productivity due to intensification of water stress leads to losses of soil OC. The foreseeable increase in the occurrence of forest fires would cause losses of OC and would increase the risk of erosion. Increased soil erosion causes the loss of upper soil horizons richer in OC. In areas in which forest fires are a recurring phenomenon, like in the Mediterranean basin, the production of highly stable forms of OC during combustion of biomass (charcoal) can contribute to the stabilization of C in the medium term.¹⁹ All these processes do not exclude each other and some of the feedbacks may be positive, causing a multiplying effect. OC is intimately linked with the natural fertility and productivity of soils) as a source of macronutrients, especially N and P) in relation to the substrate of the soil's microbial activity) humified carbon contributes greatly to the capacity to retain nutrients and pollutants (capacity for cation and anion exchange capacity). Humic substances of lower molecular weight (fulvic acids) improve the solubility of some essential micronutrients, and of toxic metals. It is a critical factor in the development and maintenance of soil structure and in the stability of soil aggregates and, consequently, of the physical properties that depend on these factors: water infiltration capacity, water holding capacity for plants, aeration, compaction, erodibility. Another process that would probably be affected by climate change is soil salinisation. Projected Increasing in evapotranspiration and drought would raise water table, saline intrusion and accumulation of salts in the rooting soil depth in arid and semiarid lands. These processes can be reduced with the application of appropriate farming techniques, tilling, irrigation control and management of organic amendments, along with the reforestation of barren lands.²⁰ In short, those measures promoting soil fertility would set off a multiplying effect in the ecosystems' capacity to fix atmospheric carbon in the long-term. Of course, land use will almost certainly change as a consequence of climate change, opening opportunities to novel crops and varieties adapted to the new conditions, including the corresponding changes in cropping systems.

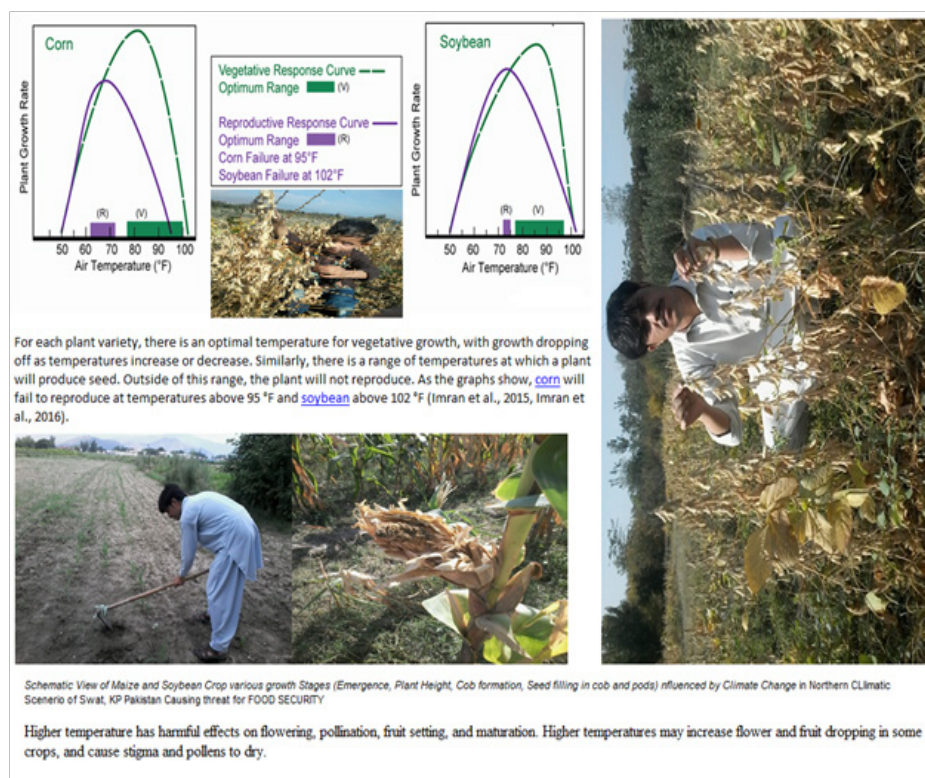


Climate change and food security

Food security has remained the foremost objective of the Government of Pakistan. Therefore, policymakers spend substantial time on designing sound food policy leading to food security.¹⁰ Various factors have impact on food security including agronomic, institutional, political factors, in addition to climatic factors. Climate change is considered the most crucial factor influencing food security. Food security includes different dimensions, namely production, distribution and accessibility. Considering food production dimension, the studies show substantial impact of temperature and rainfall on food production.²⁻⁴ Wheat is the staple food crop in Pakistan and thus, food security policy mainly focuses on wheat production in the country. Farmers sow wheat in winter and harvest it in summer. Before the flowering stage, cold temperature accelerates wheat growth process because high temperature can cause a delay in the growth of seedlings. Rainfall can damage wheat production at the time of harvesting, ultimately leading to a threat to food security in Pakistan.⁴ During the recent years, harsh weather conditions in Pakistan have affected adversely the supplies of agriculture production, particularly foodcrops and it is expected that food production will be threatened in the coming year's aswell.⁵ Further, changes in temperature and rainfall during reproductive and vegetative stages are important in wheat production.^{6,7} Some estimates show that wheat availability in the country has declined in the recent past.^{8,9}



Per capita availability of wheat in Pakistan has an important position to achieve objective of sustainable food security. Although pricing system and regional trade strategies^{21,22} have important policy concerns, climate change has significant impact on wheat production. The demands for determining impact of climate change on wheat production in the country achieving goal of food security, especially for poor population becomes difficult as aresult of climate change^{18,23-25} coupled with other problems, such as rising population, shortage in water availability and land degradation. Further, climate change is also linked to a decline in crop productivity^{26,27} thereby adversely affecting food security in Pakistan.



Adapting to climate change can reduce the negative impact on agricultural productivity.²⁸ This paper focuses on wheat, maize, rice, soybean and other pulses production in the presence of climate change in Pakistan. Small farms in Pakistan dominate as they account for more than 90percent in total farms²⁹ and food productivity is highly determined by these small farms. Punjab is the largest province of Pakistan with a contribution of around 80percent in wheat production while KP share about 65% maize and 40% soybean and rice. Farmers in the non-irrigated region are more vulnerable to climate change compared to irrigated region, since farming totally depends on climatic factors. Thus it is imperative to consider both regions separately in determining the effects of changing temperature and rainfall on wheat, maize, rice, soybean and other pulses production.³⁰

Conclusion

This paper focuses on wheat, maize, rice, soybean and other pulses production in the presence of climate change in Pakistan. Small farms in Pakistan dominate as they account for more than 90percent in total farms and food productivity is highly determined by these small farms. Punjab is the largest province of Pakistan with a contribution of around 80percent in wheat production while KP shares about 65% maize and 40% soybean and rice. Farmers in the non-irrigated region are more vulnerable to climate change compared to irrigated region, since farming totally depends on climatic factors.

Acknowledgements

None.

Conflict of interest

Author declares that there is no conflict of interest.

References

1. Imran. Organic Matter Amendments Improve Soil Health. Productivity and

Profitability of Maize and Soybean. *Ann Rev Resear*. 2018;1(3):555564.

2. Mahmood N, Ahmad B, Hassan S, et al. Impact of temperature and precipitation on rice productivity in rice-wheat cropping system of Punjab province. *The Journal of Animal and Plant Sciences*. 2012;22(4):993–997.
3. Imran, Asad Ali Khan, Fayaz Ahmad. Yield and yield attributes of Mungbean (*Vignaradiata* L.) cultivars as affected by phosphorous levels under different tillage systems. *Cogent Food & Agriculture*. 2016;2(1):1151982.
4. Janjua PZ, Samad G, Khan NU. Impact of climate change on wheat production: a case study of Pakistan. *The Pakistan Development Review*. 2010;49(4):799–822.
5. Global food security index. An assessment of food affordability, availability and quality. A report from the Economist Intelligence Unit. *GFSI*. 2012.
6. Mitra R, Bhatia CR. Bio energetic cost of heat tolerance in wheat crop. *Current Science*. 2008;94(8):1049–1053.
7. Semenov MA. Impacts of climate change on wheat in England and Wales. *Journal of Research and Social Interface*. 2009;6(33):343–350.
8. FAO. *FAOSTATS, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations*. 2012.
9. GOP. Agriculture Statistics of Pakistan 2010–11. Economic Wing. Ministry of Food Agriculture, Islamabad, Pakistan; 2011.
10. Imran. Ecological Environmental Variability Influence Growth and Yield Potential of Rice under Northern Climatic Scenario. *Russian Agricultural Sciences*. 2018;44(1):18–24.
11. Hussain I. Pro-poor Intervention Strategies in Irrigated Agriculture in Asia–Poverty in Irrigated Agriculture: Issues, Lessons, Options and Guidelines. *Final Synthesis Report submitted to the Asian Development Bank*. International Water Management Institute (IWMI), Colombo, Sri Lanka; 2005.
12. Emerton L, E Bos. *Value Counting Ecosystems as an Economic Part of Water Infrastructure*. Gland, Switzerland: IUCN; 2004. 88p.
13. Economic valuation of water resources in agriculture: from a sectoral to a

- functional perspective of natural resource management. FAO Water Report 27. FAO. 2004. 186p.
14. Burke JJ, M Moench. *Groundwater and Society, Resources, Tensions and Opportunities: in Themes in Groundwater Management for the 21st Century*. United Nations, New York; 2000. 170p.
 15. Imran, Nasar Jamal, Ashfaq Alam. Grain Yield, Yield Attributes Of Wheat And Soil Physio-Chemical Characteristics Influenced By Biochar, Compost And Inorganic Fertilizer Application. *Agri Res & Tech*. 2017.
 16. Schmidhuber J, J Bruinsma, G Boedeker. *Capital Requirements for Agriculture In Developing Countries To 2050*. Expert Meeting On How To Feed. The World In 2050 Food And Agriculture Organization Of The United Nations. Economic and Social Development Department. Rome; 2009.
 17. Collier P, S Dercon. African Agriculture in 50Years: Smallholders in A Rapidly Changing World? *Expert Meeting on How to Feed the World in 2050*. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. Economic and Social Development Department. Rome; 2009.
 18. Imran. Climate Change Is Threat toward Agronomy (Base of Food, Fiber System), and Food Security. *Food Nutr J*. 2018.
 19. Imran. Physiological and Morphological Traits of Agronomic Crops Influenced By Climate Change. *Mod Concep Dev Agrono*. 2018;1(4).
 20. Imran, Khan AA. Canola Yield And Quality Enhanced With Sulphur Fertilization Russ. *Agric Sci*. 2017;43:113.
 21. Iqbal N, Bakhsh K, Maqbool A, Use of the ARIMA model for forecasting wheat area and production in Pakistan. *J Agri Soc Sci*. 2005;2(1):120–122.
 22. Imran, Abdul Bari, Roshan Ali, et al. Traditional Rice Farming Accelerate CH4 & N2O Emissions Functioning As a Stronger Contributors Of Climate Change. *Int J Environ Sci Nat Res*. 2017.
 23. Gregory PJ, Ingram JSI, Campbell B, et al. Managed production systems. In the Terrestrial biosphere and global change: Implications for natural and managed systems. In: B Walker, W Steffen, J Canadell, editors. Cambridge: University Press; 1999. 450p.
 24. Rosegrant MW, Cline SA. Global food security challenges and policies. *Science*. 2003;302(5652):1917–1919.
 25. Imran Hussain I, Khattak I, Rrehman AU, et al. Roots nodulation, yield and yield contributing parameters of mungbean cultivars influenced by different Phosphorous level in Swat- Pakistan. *Pure & Applied Biology*. 2015;4:557–567.
 26. Cline WR. *Global warming and agriculture. Impact estimates by country*. Washington DC: Center for Global Development and Peter G. Peterson Institute for International Economics; 2007.
 27. Parry M, C Rozenzweig, M Livermore. Climate change, global food supply and risk of hunger. *Phil Trans R Soc B*. 2005;360,2125, 2138.
 28. Di Falco S, Chavas JP. On crop biodiversity, risk exposure and food security in the highlands of Ethiopia. *American Journal of Agriculture Economics*. 2009;91(3):599–611.
 29. GOP. Agriculture Statistics of Pakistan 2009-10. Economic Wing. Ministry of Food Agriculture, Islamabad, Pakistan; 2010.
 30. Imran. Climate Change Is a Real Fact confronting to Agricultural Productivity. *Int J Environ Sci Nat Res*. 2017;3(3):555613.