



# Role of efficient management of non-conventional and brackish water resources in sustaining agricultural production and achieving food security in the United Arab Emirates

Dr. Khalil Ammar

Program Leader Sustainable Natural Resources Management International Center for Biosaline Agriculture

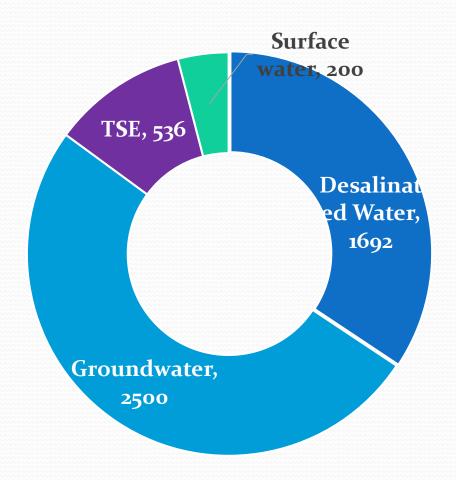
kaa@biosaline.org.ae

#### **Overview**

- Introduction
- Current agricultural production and productivity
- Food Needs and self sufficiency
- Options for improving agricultural water productivity
- Conclusions and recommendations

#### Introduction

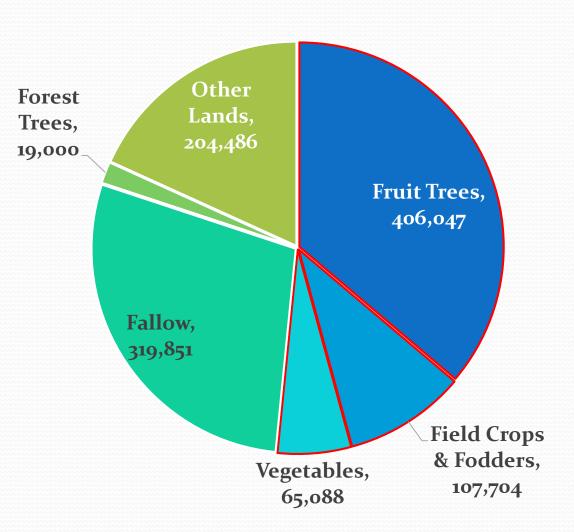
- Water scarcity and growing food demand
- Total annual water use is 5 billion cubic meters
- Groundwater is mainly used in Agricultural production
- Desalinated water is used for Municipal and industrial uses
- Treated wastewater is used for landscaping
- Wastewater is used for groundwater recharge and agricultural use



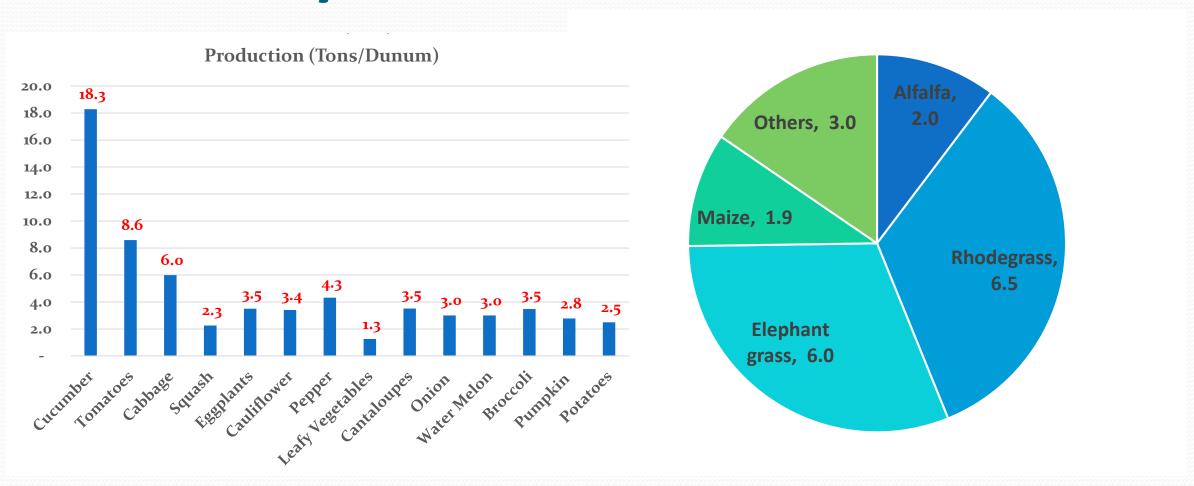
Annual Water use per source of water in UAE (Million cubic meter) – Federal Competitiveness and statistics Center 2020, MOEI, 2019

### Agricultural land use

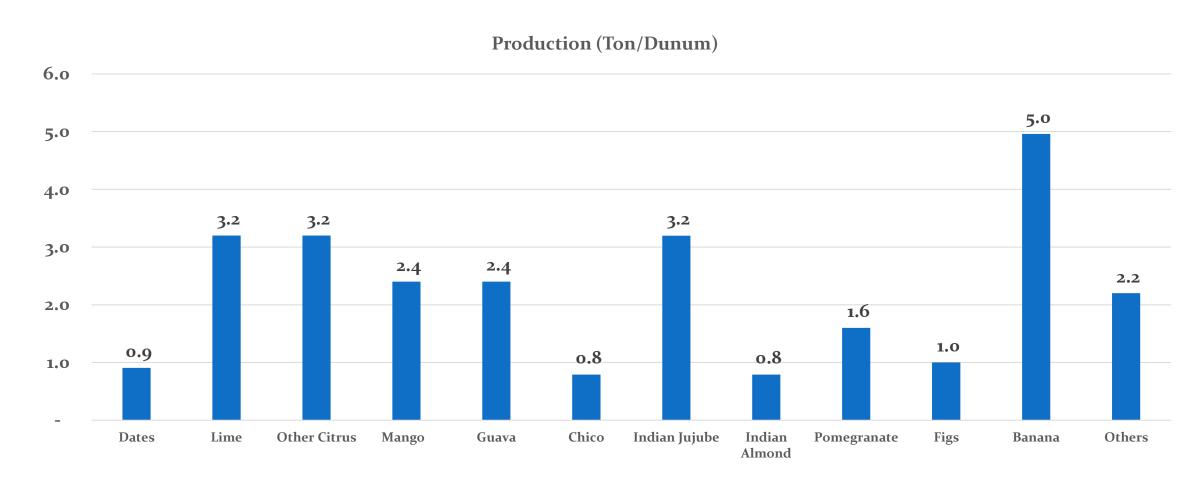
- Total agricultural and forest area is 1.1
   Million Dunum
- Actual cultivated area (Crop Area) is
   52% or 0.578 Million Dunum, of which:
  - Fruit trees (95% dates) share is 70%
  - Field crops share is ~ 20%
  - Vegetable's share is ~ 10%



# **Current Agricultural Production and Productivity**



# **Current Agricultural Production and Productivity**



### **Food Basket in UAE**

Main Food Items

7 food items were introduced to UAE's staple food as a result of COVID-19 pandemic due to their nutritional content, being specialized food for certain age group and risk of shortage of supply

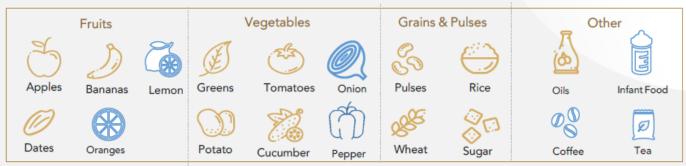
Original Criteria







Plant Products



Livestock Products

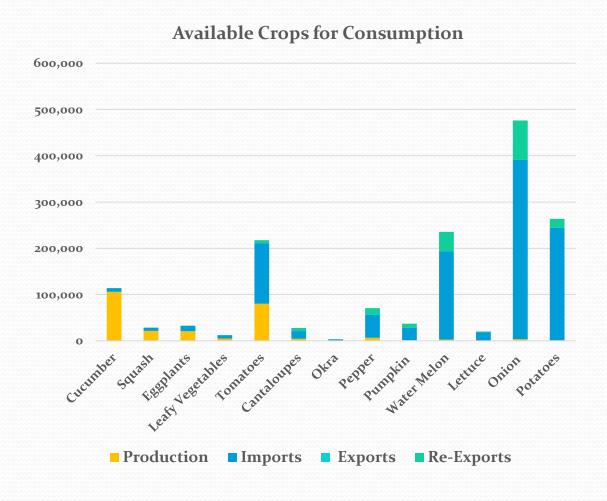


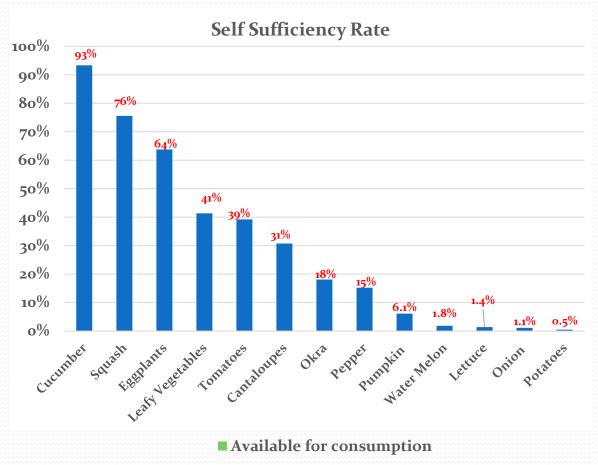
**Fisheries** 



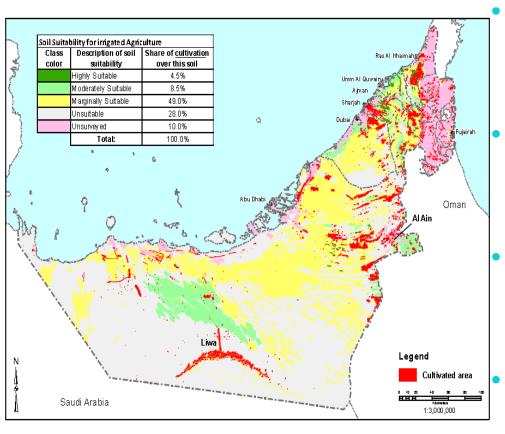


### **Food Needs and Self Sufficiency**



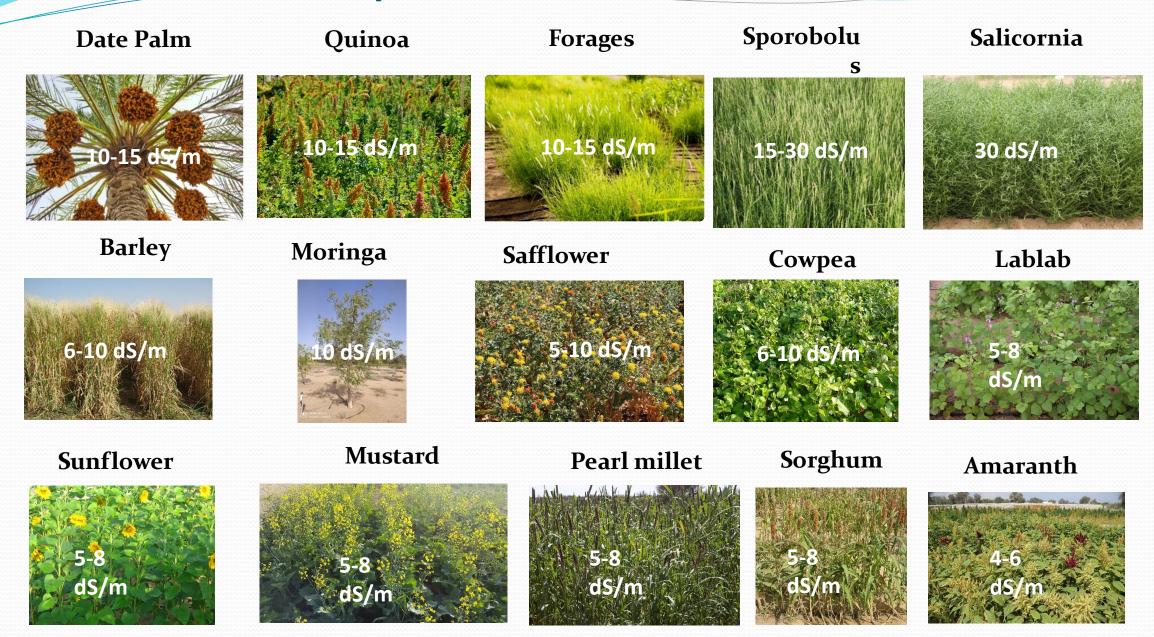


# Options to improve agricultural productivity

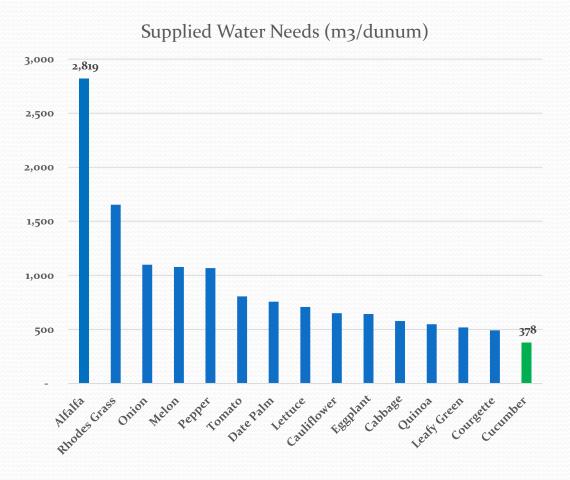


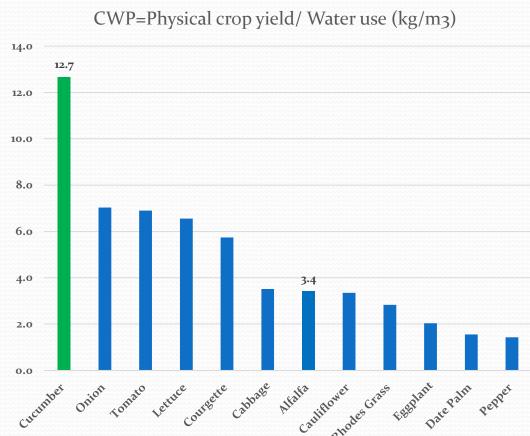
- Selecting the best crops that suits local environment- soil, and water suitability, and local climate
- Alternative crops, shifting to crops with lower water demand or to crops with higher economic return or physical productivity
- Improving water use efficiency, and providing better estimates of crop water requirements and irrigation scheduling
- Increase sustainable use of non-conventional water resources

#### **Climate-resilient crops**



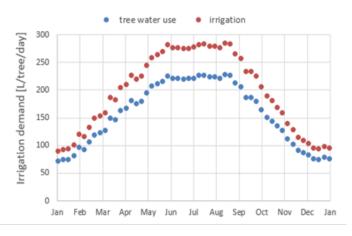
# Increasing productivity per unit of water used



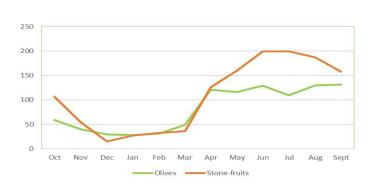


## Irrigation scheduling to improve crop yield

- Saving is about 35%
- Present
   Irrigation
   Water
   Application is about 280
   I/tree/day
- Trees are using
   50 -75 L/day
   (winter) and
   200-250 L/day
   (summer)







CWR information sheets/guidelines: olives, stone fruits,

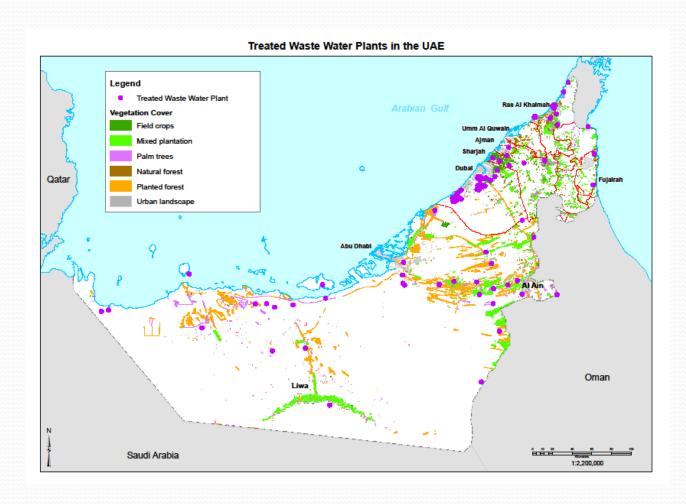


Sensors and Lysimeters



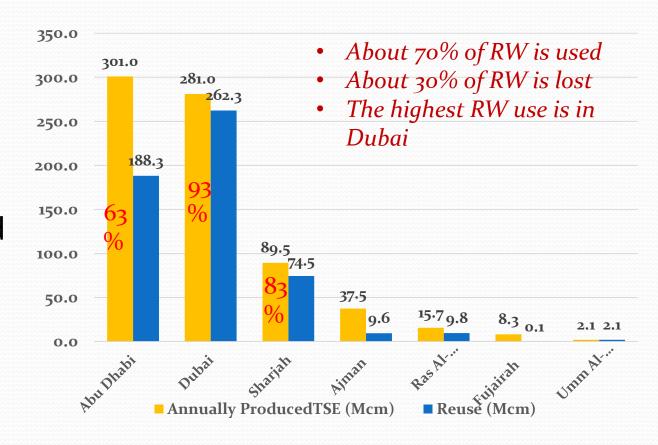
### 2. Use treated wastewater in agriculture

- TSE is a valuable water resource, rich with nutrients.
- Achieve food, water, and energy security
- Shifting the use to agricultural production
- Hard landscaping and using native plants that use less water for beautification



### 2. Use treated wastewater in agriculture

- Treated Sewage Effluent (TSE) use account for about 11% of total water demand
- Produced TSE is about 769 Mcm, of which about 536 Mcm are used
- Unused TSE water is about 234
   Mcm or 30% of produced TSE



TSE production and reuse (Mcm)

Source: Federal Competitiveness and Statistics Authority, 2020

#### Conclusions

- Alternative crops that can tolerate heat, drought, and salinity can contribute to achieving food security
- Improving water use efficiency can help in sustaining the limited available water resources for longer time in the future
- Appropriate water demand management should be wisely applied to sustain the valuable water resources
- Alternative water resources like treated wastewater have high potential to be utilized to bridge the gap between water supply and demand