

Modelling future crop yields and water discharge

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A bit of history

KB35 program “*Food Security and Valuing Water*”

Project

2019 – 2022 → Multiple Scales and Extreme Events

2023 – 2024 → Multiple Scales

Develop an integrated modelling approach for food system transition, with upscaling and downscaling among different spatial levels

One of the activities selected ***Ethiopia*** as case study area:

Various models:

- ❑ **MAGNET** (economic equilibrium model; *global* → *national*)
- ❑ **BioSpacs** (linking diet, production, inputs + emissions; *national*)
- ❑ **LPJmL** (spatial simulation of crop yields; *sub-national* → *national*)
- ❑ **SSID** (Spatial Simulation of Income Dynamics → *sub-national*)

Some results, so far (-2022)

Targets of Zero Hunger and Improved Nutrition

require large changes in food supply rates in

Ethiopia.

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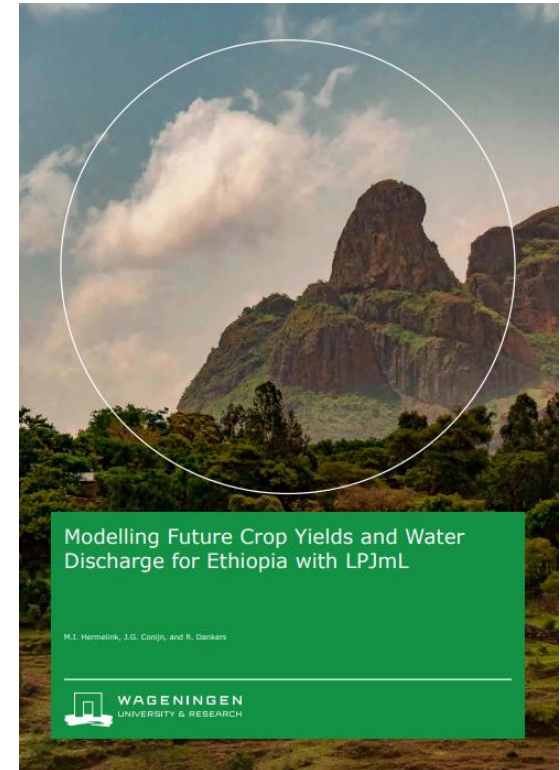
Wageningen Plant Research, P.O. Box 16, 6700 AA Wageningen, The Netherlands

Impact of the transition to a healthy diet on food security, agriculture and the environment in Ethiopia

Jason Levin-Koopman, Sjaak Conijn, Marijke Kuiper

25th Annual Conference on Global Economic Analysis

10-June-2022



Subnational projections of income and poverty for Ethiopia: A CGE-spatial microsimulation approach

Presentation prepared for the 25th Annual Conference on Global Economic Analysis, June 8-10, 2022

Michiel van Dijk, Marijke Kuiper, Thijs de Lange and Jason Levin-Koopman

Modelling future crop yields and water discharge

Simulation study with LPJmL by
Marleen Hermelink, Sjaak Conijn & Rutger Dankers

LPJmL:

Vegetation model for simulating crop production and water use

Goal:

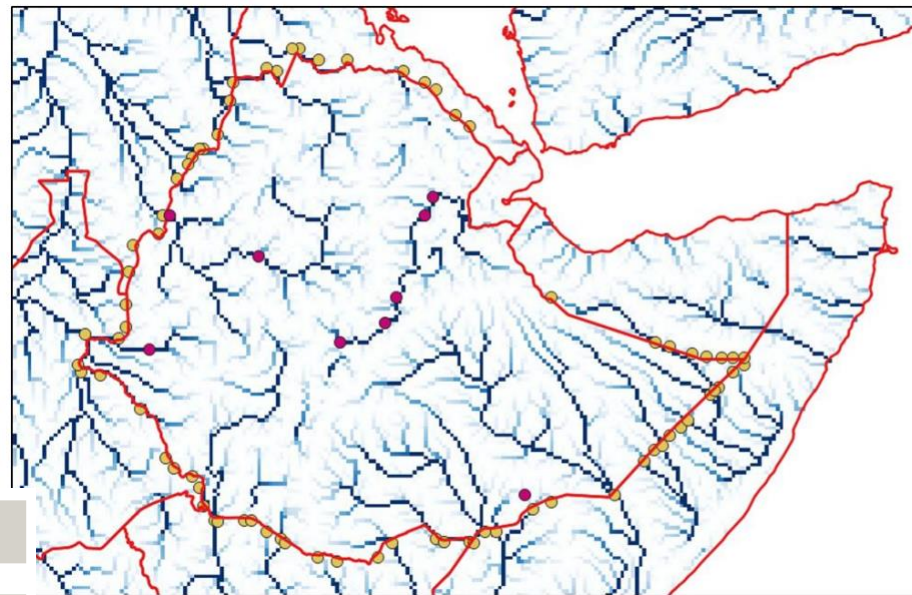
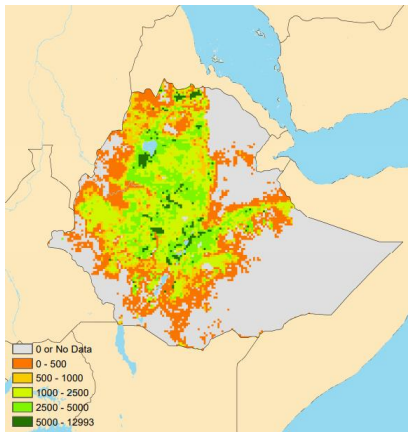
Explorative study of alternative crop production scenarios for different climate change projections and possible impacts on food security and national water discharge

Five scenarios

- A. Current situation
(current climate, current intensity: 2000 – 2016)
- B. Business as usual
(~2050, current intensity)
- C. Rainfed potential
(~2050, intensification; current irrigated areas)
- D. Irrigated potential
(~2050, intensification + irrigation where possible)
- E. Unlimited irrigation
(~2050, intensification with full irrigation)

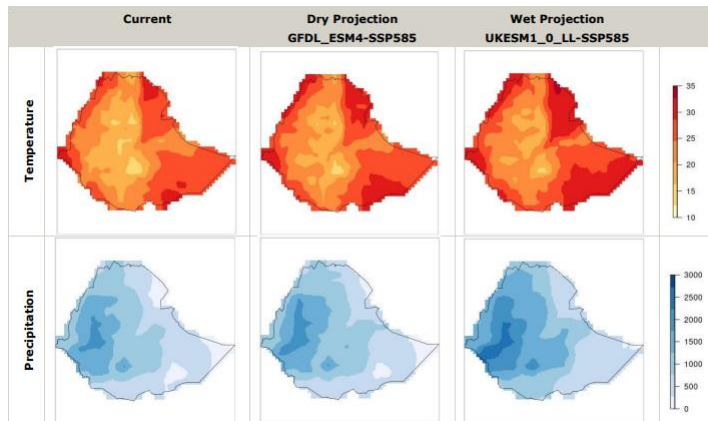
Model inputs

Land use



River network

Current	Dry Projection (GFDL_ESM4)	Wet Projection (UKESM1_0_LL)
880	934	1230
22.7	23.9	25.1

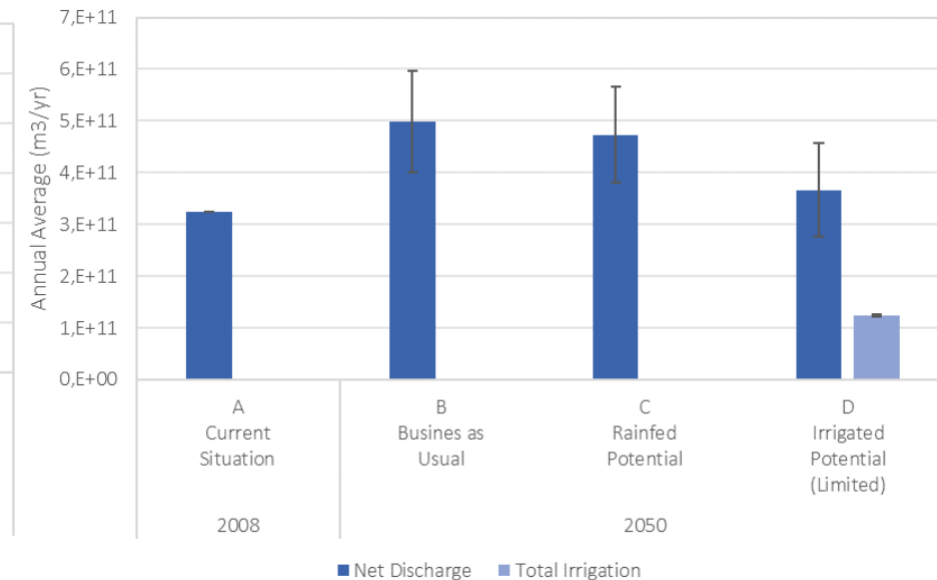
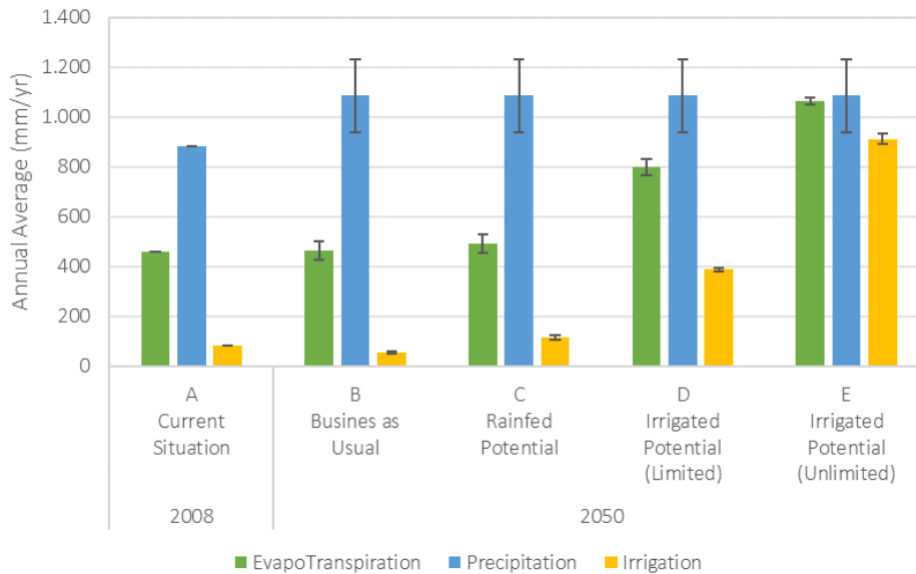
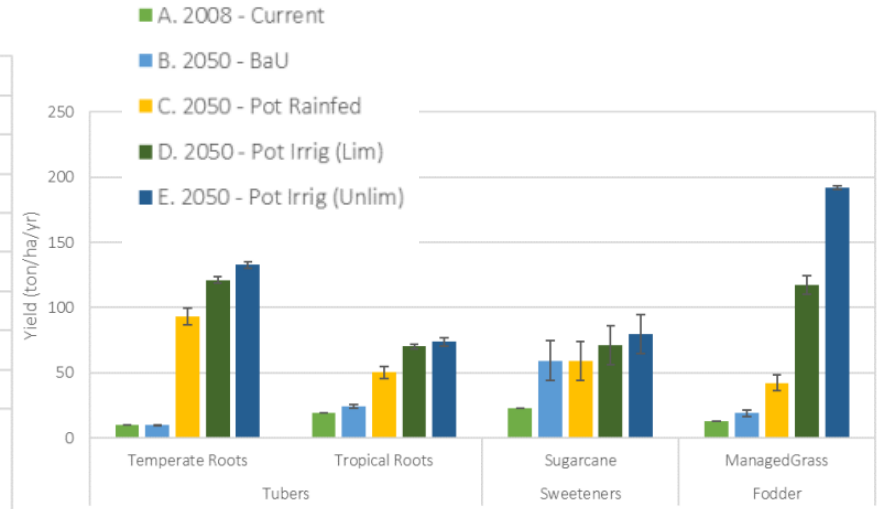
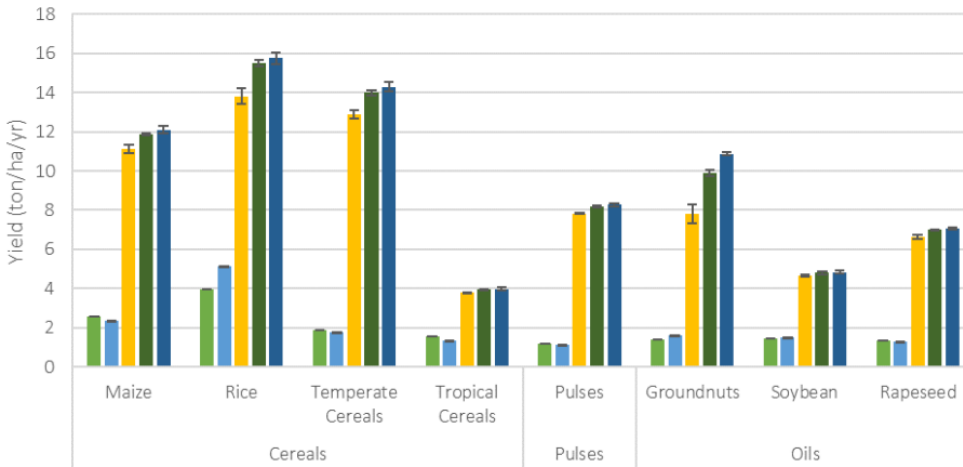


Climate

CFT	Dry Matter Content (gDM/gFM)
Temperate Cereals	0.87
Rice	0.86
Maize	0.85
Tropical Cereals	0.88
Pulses	0.89
Temperate Roots	0.21
Tropical Roots	0.27
Sunflower	-
Soybean	0.89
Groundnuts	0.93
Rapeseed	0.92
Sugarcane	0.25
Managed Grass	0.32

Crop parameters

Results: crop yield, ET, P & I, Discharge



Conclusions and further options

Average annual crop productivity not strongly affected by projected climate change

Large yield gap between actual and intensified rainfed yields; yields gaps between rainfed and irrigated relatively small

Rainfed potential does not require much more water

Projected increase in precipitation causes higher national discharge

Improvements in parametrization / calibration / model setup

Use LPJmL yield potentials in **BioSpacs** and compare with demands
→ balance intensification and land expansion

Investigate lower resolutions, both spatially (regions) and temporarily (years)



Current & future work (2022 – 2023)

