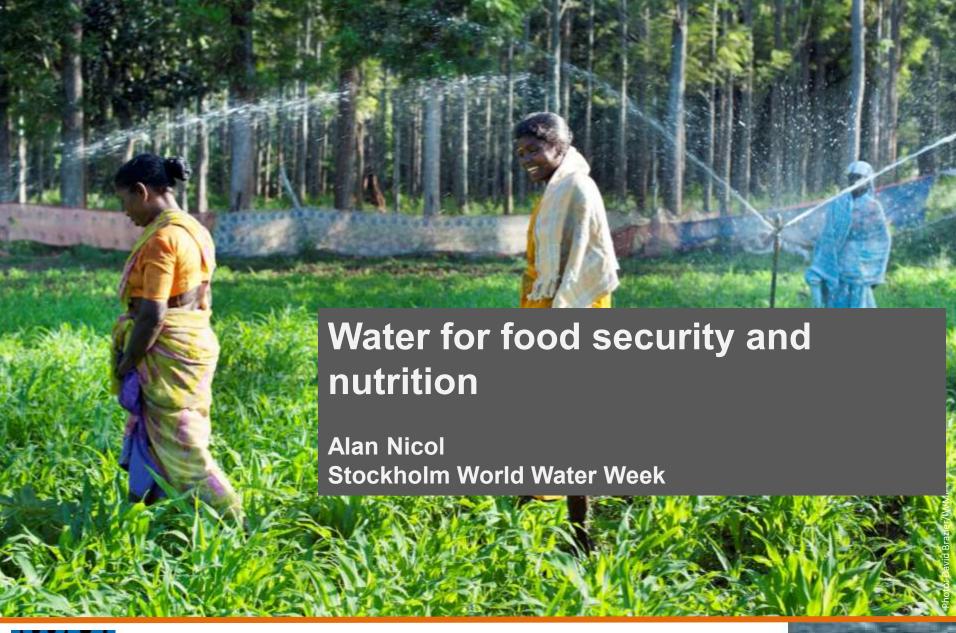
Presentation from 2015 World Water Week in Stockholm

www.worldwaterweek.org

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Reflection 1

- Political economies are key
 - Structure available water, access and use
 - Embedded power structures (soft, hard/formal informal) can determine outcomes for production and consumption
 - Nearly all water is governed by complex political economies at different scales
 - Growing global relationships between international trade and local markets for production and consumption
 - Influence of regional integration







Reflection 2

- Farmer behaviour is central to outcomes
 - HLPE report rightly highlights the critical smallholder contribution to global food production
 - But farmer relationships to ecosystems and the services they provide are mediated by a range of influences shaping perceptions and decision-making behaviour
 - Gender and power relations are critical parts of this relationship and shape decision making behaviour(s)
 - Central to wider challenges involved in addressing the reluctance of young people to engage in farming in many developing country contexts
 - Shift from natural capital to cash-driven economies







Reflection 3

- Agricultural systems are not bounded geographies
 - Behaviours affected by knowledge systems, perceptions of market behaviour, and individual and group perceptions of risk and vulnerability
 - Challenge of knowledge generation and sharing requiring new knowledge development and systems of peer-to-peer uptake

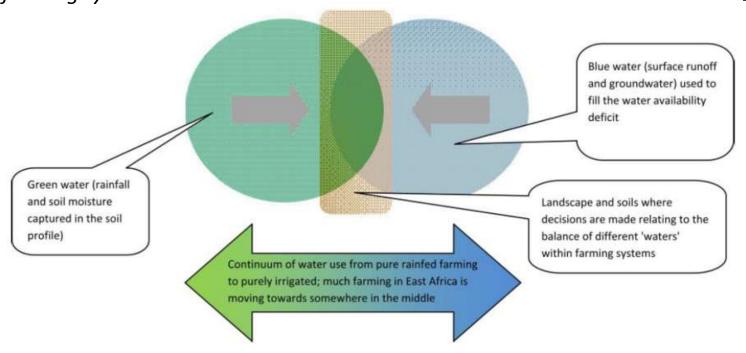






Towards Water Smart Agriculture

In its simplest sense, Water Smart Agriculture is an approach to farming that balances water availability, access and use across the range of water sources, and according to principles of socio-economic, environmental and technical sustainability. It seeks to maximize returns whilst protecting environmental flows and ensuring equality within farming systems.





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