### **The 3 Most Important Human Requirements**

### FOOD/ENERGY/WATER

February 2020

Papa Pvmp

Venturo

seradis

SUREFLOW



### But we cannot keep taking them for granted!

### ISSUES



FOOD/ENERGY/WATER

### The World will consume more food in the next 40 years than during the past 8,000 years! 1



<sup>1</sup> Source: Unilever (Paul Polman)

Competition for water resources is expected to increase in the future with particular pressure on agriculture. Source: World Bank



FOOD/ENERGY/WATER

### Efficient food production relies on effective irrigation and livestock water supplies.



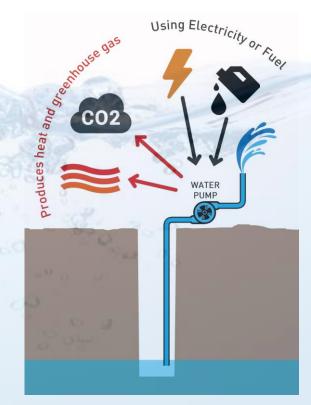
25,000 litres of water is used to grow food for a family of four, for one day. Source: Siemens



FOOD/ENERGY/WATER

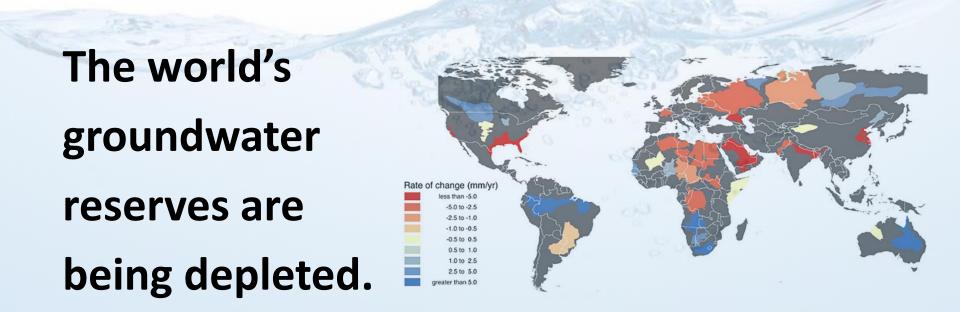
Current irrigation is 43% reliant on deep groundwater abstraction. The use of electricity or fuels to withdraw increases the production of greenhouse gases and heat into the atmosphere.

60.9% of emissions from irrigation are caused by groundwater pumping. Source: Research Gate





FOOD/ENERGY/WATER



21 of the 37 largest aquifers have passed their sustainable tipping points. Source: NASA



FOOD/ENERGY/WATER

### Many of the traditional food production regions are suffering from prolonged periods of drought.

More than 80% of economic damage caused by drought between 2005-2015 was related to crops, livestock and fisheries in developing nations. Source: NRDC



FOOD/ENERGY/WATER

### Low and reduced agricultural production have a negative social impact on communities.

There is abundant evidence for correlations between agricultural productivity increases and economic growth. Source: Handbook of Agricultural Economics



FOOD/ENERGY/WATER

### Regions of reliable rainfall have previously not recognised the need for irrigation.



Complementary Agricultural Water Management under prevailing rainfall variability have long term beneficial impacts on all crops, staples, livestock, fisheries and forestry. Source: Science Direct



FOOD/ENERGY/WATER

### Flooding often follows periods of drought creating additional issues of soil erosion and damage to infrastructure.

Project work has shown that soil losses from grassland can be as high as 1.3 t/ha and from arable crops up to 30 t/ha. source: ADAS



### What are the

# **SOLUTIONS?**



#### FOOD/ENERGY/WATER

### Effective irrigation, even in regions of relatively high rainfall can increase food Production by up to 400%.<sup>2</sup>



<sup>2</sup> Source: FAO (United Nations)



#### FOOD/ENERGY/WATER

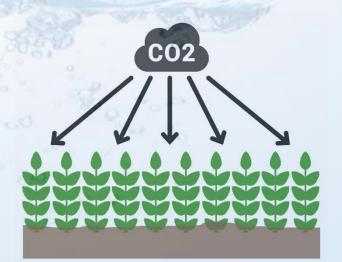
Increased production also increases agricultural incomes with associated positive social impacts.





#### FOOD/ENERGY/WATER

Higher production increases the rate of CO2 absorption by crops positively influencing the environment.





#### FOOD/ENERGY/WATER

### Increased production reduces the need for new arable land and associated deforestation.

If the deforestation of the Amazon Rainforest continues at its present rate, it is estimated that 27% of the Amazon Biome will be without trees by 2030. Source: World Wildlife Fund



#### FOOD/ENERGY/WATER

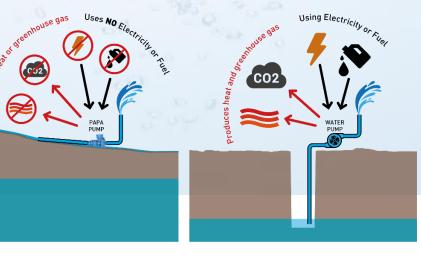
Greater storage during high rainfall Provides an irrigation buffer and water retention to reduce flooding.





#### FOOD/ENERGY/WATER

Moving and storing water without using electricity or fuels would reduce greenhouse gas emissions and heat.





### Is there an

## ENABLING **TECHNOLOGY**

### to achieve these solutions?

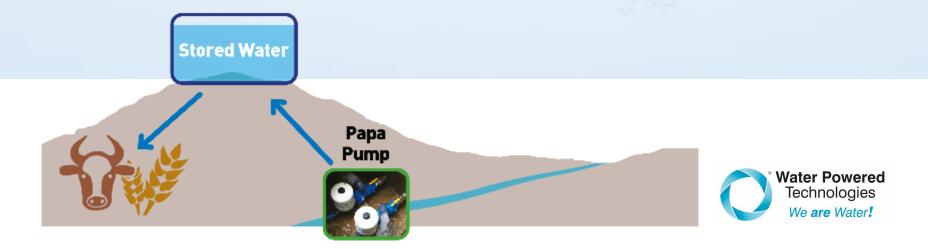
YES!

Water Powered

Technologies We are Water!

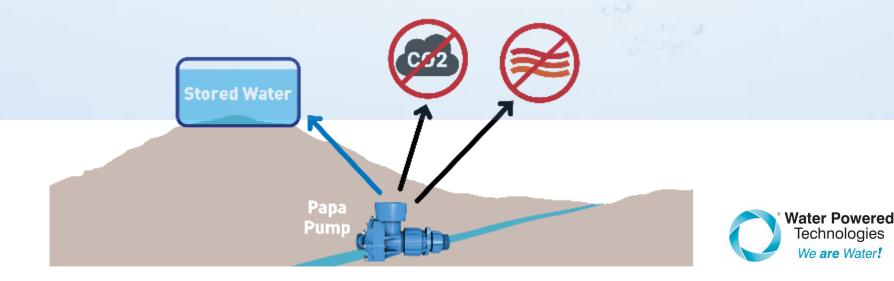
Pumping using only the power of flowing water can be used to water livestock, irrigate crops – as well as many other uses.

FOOD/ENERGY/WATER



FOOD/ENERGY/WATER

Pumps propelled by water do not produce any greenhouse emissions or heat.



FOOD/ENERGY/WATER

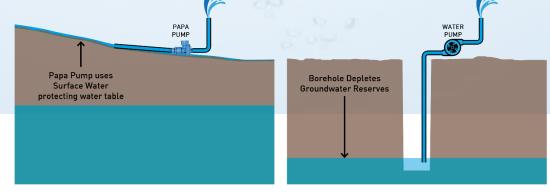
# This additional water pumping and storage can reduce damaging soil erosion and flooding.





FOOD/ENERGY/WATER

Greater utilisation of natural water flows reduce the need to abstract from diminishing groundwater aquifers.





Stored water can be used for on-demand hydro power to offset greenhouse gases and the costs of alternative Fuel powered generators.



FOOD/ENERGY/WATER



FOOD/ENERGY/WATER

Cost savings generated by not using fuels can be utilised to excavate or install water storage reservoirs and tanks.





FOOD/ENERGY/WATER

Communities can produce more food at lower cost thereby improving net incomes and providing additional social impacts.



Water storage reservoirs can also be utilised to provide valuable additional food and incomes by facilitating aquaculture.



FOOD/ENERGY/WATER





### delivering our future Food/Energy/Water Solutions





Each pump delivers up to 26,000 litres per day without using any fuel or electricity.

### Venturo



Each pump delivers up to 3,240,000 litres per day without using any fuel or electricity.

