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Waterlogging and salinity Management in the Sindh Province Pakistan Volume Two The Farming System Potential for Investment and Returns in Sindh Pakistan World Bank Publications
Realizing the importance of the forestry sector's contribution to climate change mitigation and consequently to the improvement of local livelihoods, the World Bank and FAO-Pakistan launched the Forestry Sector Review in 2017. The objective of the Review is to provide a better understanding of current and potential environmental, social, and economic impacts of the forestry ecosystem in the country. Pakistan is a federation of four provinces; Balochistan, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP), Punjab and Sindh. The country has three special areas i.e. Federally Administered Tribal Area (FATA)1, Gilgit Baltistan (GB) and Islamabad Capital Territory (ICT). Pakistan is a forest poor country with a small area of 4.478 million ha (5.1 percent) under forests. This amounts to 0.021 ha per person, compared to the world average of 1 ha/person. The contribution of the forestry sector to the GNP and GDP as per official estimates seems quite insignificant, primarily due to the fact that a multitude of non-timber forest products (NTFP) and non-tangible environmental and ecological benefits of the forests are not taken into account. This review provides estimates of the total extent of forestry resources and identifies opportunities and hotspots while providing key recommendations for realizing a future sustainable forest system in Pakistan. Appropriate mechanisms and a well-defined strategy are required to address the numerous issues involved in sustainable forest management. The Review also highlights the involvement and contributions of local communities as an essential element for natural resource management and biodiversity conservation.
Waterlogging and salinity management in the Sindh Province, Pakistan. Supplement I-A. Improved water management practices for the rice-wheat cropping systems in Sindh Province, Pakistan IWMI
This book is a printed edition of the Special Issue "Groundwater Quantity and Quality" that was published in Resources
Date Palm Genetic Resources and Utilization IWMI
Pakistan's rich soil and four seasons are favorable for horticulture. The country's horticultural sector: (a) benefits from favourable and diversified agroecological conditions; (b) geographically and strategically well placed to enhance its exports to highly competitive but lucrative markets like Middle East, Afghanistan, Iran, China, Central Asian Republics, Europe and Far East; and (c) plays a major socioeconomic role in Pakistan, in particular for women's economic empowerment. While Pakistan is a major producer of horticultural products, its tremendous export potential remains largely untapped. The sector's structure, the characteristics and varieties of the Fruits and Vegetables (F&V) grown locally, and the way in which F&V are being cultivated, aggregated, and transported have a huge bearing on the sector's trade performance and have a tremendous impact on its competitiveness. The production base is highly fragmented, with approximately 85% of the orchards having an area of less than 12.5 acres.
Assessment of value chain system for horticulture in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa including Newly Merged Districts (former FATA) IWMI
In 2009, more than 40,000 people died prematurely in Sindh, Pakistan because of an illness associated with an environmental health risk. This means that almost one of every five deaths that occurred that year was caused by environmental factors. Loss of natural resources and impacts from natural disasters also represent development challenges. Increased salinity and waterlogging result in loss of agricultural crops. In addition, hydro-meteorological hazards recurrently affect Sindh, as illustrated by the devastating effects of the 2010 and 2011 floods. For Sindh's population, these problems mean pain and suffering, and reduced opportunities for economic advancement. The costs of all these phenomena are equivalent to 10% of Sindh's Gross Domestic Product. Climate change may exacerbate these challenges. Sindh's environmental and climate change problems call for urgent responses. A number of feasible interventions could be carried out to address the categories of environmental degradation that have the highest impacts on Sindh's population. Many of those interventions have positive benefit-cost ratios, meaning that every rupee invested in them would result in health and social benefits worth more than one rupee. Addressing these challenges also calls for targeted institutional strengthening and policy improvements, particularly after the 18th Constitutional Amendment devolved environmental management responsibilities to provincial governments. The underlying goal of this book is to facilitate and stimulate sharing of information on these phenomena, and to provide an interdisciplinary framework for bringing about improved environmental conditions in Sindh. It includes a methodology that enables the identification of environmental and climate change priority problems; the analysis of interventions to address such problems; the establishment of a social learning mechanism to continuously improve Sindh's responses and build resilience in the face of climate variability and change; and opportunities for the potential involvement of different stakeholder groups to decisively tackle climate change and deteriorating environmental conditions.
Shaping the Future of Water for Agriculture Intl Food Policy Res Inst
Rapid urbanization and rising income levels in developing countries, such as Pakistan, changing diet habits, information and communication technologies, structural transformation in retail markets as well as export market opportunities are catalyzing dynamic change in horticulture value chains. This is causing a paradigm shift in the way horticulture products are produced, processed, and sold, both within domestic markets and in export markets across the globe. The emergence of local, regional, and global value chains is contributing to increasing engagement of the private sector in horticulture, as these firms and markets look for better quality, greater productivity, efficiency, and market penetration. At the same time, consumers demand for safety, quality, convenience and affordable prices is underlining the role of the private sector in the efficacy of the value chains.
Scheduling model for crop-based irrigation operations. IWMI
This important 2-volume reference book is the first comprehensive resource reflecting the current global status and prospects of date palm cultivation by country. This volume covers Asia and Europe. The Asian countries included are: Iran, Saudi Arabia, Iraq, Pakistan, Oman, Yemen, Israel, Kuwait, Qatar, Bahrain, Syria, Palestine and India. Europe is represented by Spain. Topics discussed are: cultivation practices; genetic resources and breeding; conservation and germplasm banks; cultivar classification and identification based on morphological and molecular markers; micropropagation and progress toward scale-up production; and advances in dates processing and marketing. Chapters are supported by tables and color photographs. Appendixes summarize traits and distribution of major cultivars, commercial resources of offshoots and in vitro plants; and institutions and scientific societies concerned with date palm.
Waterlogging and salinity management in the Sindh Province, Pakistan. Volume three. Strategy for resource allocations and management across the hydrological divides IWMI
Agricultural water management is a vital practice in ensuring reduction, and environmental protection. After decades of successfully expanding irrigation and improving productivity, farmers and managers face an emerging crisis in the form of poorly performing irrigation schemes, slow modernization, declining investment, constrained water availability, and environmental degradation. More and better investments in agricultural water are needed. In response, the World Bank, in conjunction with many partner agencies, has compiled a selection of good experiences that can guide practitioners in the design of quality investments in agricultural water. The messages of 'Shaping the Future of Water for Agriculture: A Sourcebook for Investment in Agricultural Water Management' center around the key challenges to agricultural water management, specifically: - Building policies and incentives - Designing institutional reforms - Investing in irrigation systems improvement and modernization - Investing in groundwater irrigation - Investing in drainage and water quality management - Investing in water management in rainfed agriculture - Investing in agricultural water management in multipurpose operations - Coping with extreme climatic conditions - Assessing the social, economic, and environmental impacts of agricultural water investments 'Shaping the Future of Water for Agriculture' is an important resource for those interested and engaged in development with a focus on agricultural water.
Pre-takeover comparative performance of water users organizations of Hakra 4-R Distributary, Punjab, Pakistan Intl Food Policy Res Inst
Horticulture policy for Khyber Pakhtunkhwa IWMI
Preliminary Business Plan for Bareji Distributary IWMI
Training Farmers to Organize Farmers IWMI
Preliminary Business Plan for Dhoro Naro Minor IWMI
Forestry sector review: Pakistan, 2019 Springer
Development and use of rectangular channels with a single current meter measurement for recording farm water deliveries IWMI
Groundwater Quantity and Quality World Bank Publications
Assessment of water distribution at watercourse and minor level of Bahadurwah Minor IWMI
Maintenance and Operational Activities in the Command Areas of Shahpur and Mirwal Small Dams Food & Agriculture Org.
Transition from local level management to state regulation: Formalization of water allocation rules in Pakistan IWMI
Water Resources System Operation IWMI
Farmers' use of basin, furrow and bed-and-furrow irrigation systems and the possibilities for traditional farmers to adopt the bed-and furrow irrigation method IWMI