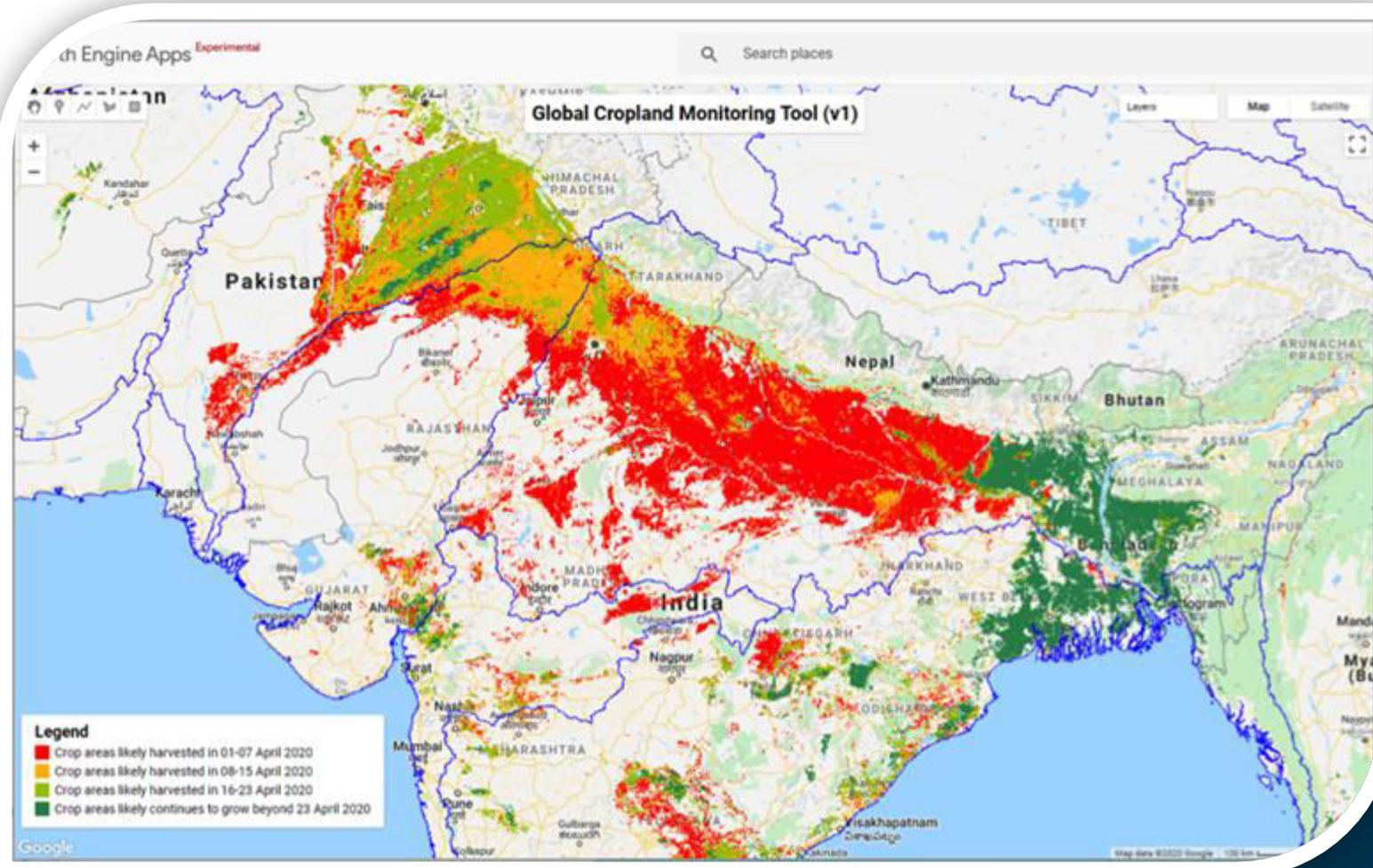


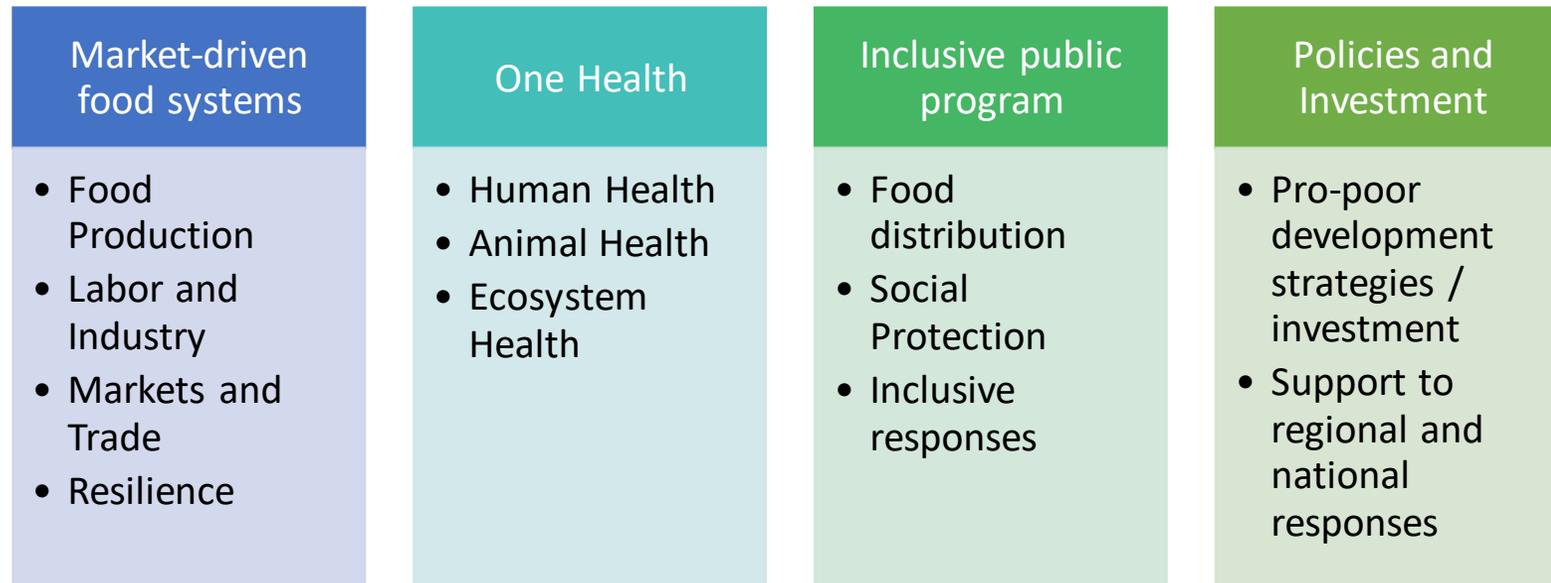
Monitoring the impact of COVID-19 situation on Food Security and Water Risks



COVID-19 and Agricultural-Climate Risk Management



- COVID-19 has impacted the **agriculture and its supply chains**
- Combating the **dual challenges of climate-related disasters** and COVID-19 are critical
- Potential rise in **food security challenges** ;
- Change in **water demand for irrigation**
- **Water-borne diseases**
- **Climate safety nets** to cope with cascading events



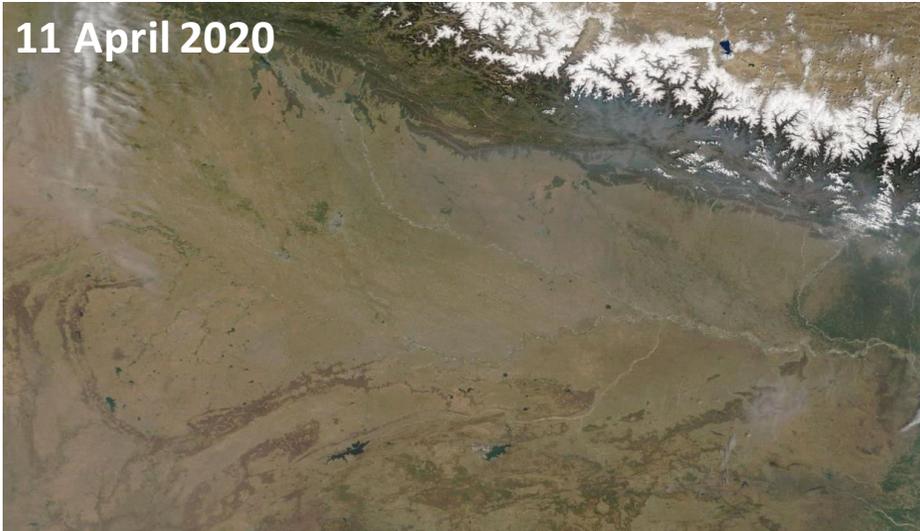
Source: CGIAR Research to address the impact of COVID-19

Satellite maps can help nations make critical food production decisions amid coronavirus

18 March 2020



11 April 2020



MODIS Satellite data for the Indo Gangetic Plains

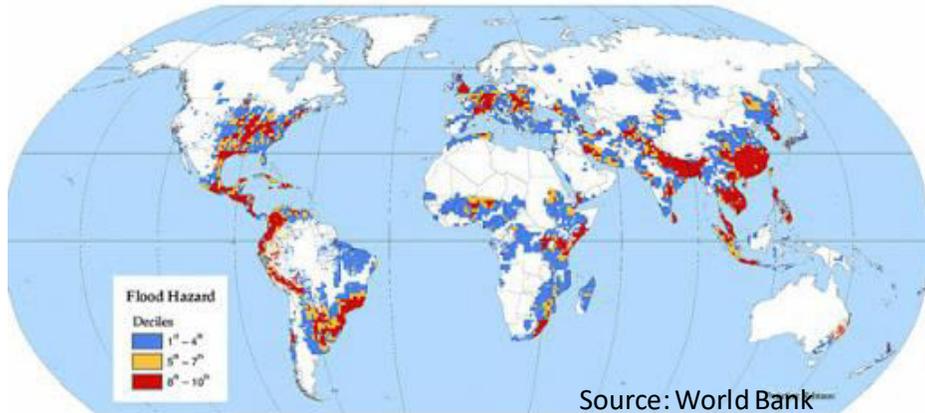
“As the pandemic spreads, the continued functioning of food supply chains is crucial in preventing a food crisis and reducing the negative impact on the global economy. Coordinated policy responses are needed to support agribusiness and the livelihoods and working conditions of millions of agricultural workers in line with relevant international labour standards.”

<https://t.co/e4qMqw7GPn?amp=1>

Things to Do

- Customized and timely advice to farmers regarding land preparation, cultivation, crop protection, harvest
- Timely access to financial instrument
- High-frequency monitoring data are critical
- Digitally enabled insurance mechanism to cope with natural disasters
- Price disruptions and signals of potential speculation.
- Guaranteeing social security
- Improving family nutrition through welfare schemes
- Social media and ICT system

Why nations must prepare for natural disasters amid the current Covid-19 pandemic



Flood Risk



COVID-19 map



Source: Google Updated 13 May 7:30 pm (IST)

Recommendations for managing climate disasters concurrently with COVID-19:

- Integrate multiple hazard and COVID-19 hotspots to inform disaster preparedness and response strategies for monsoon planning;
- Minimize the burden on hospitals arising from other hazards (by treating COVID-19 patients separately)
- Revise SOPs for managing cyclone shelters, with the participation of communities.
- Strengthen capacities and resources for preparing for other hazards. For example, explore the possibility of using schools and colleges (with social distancing) as temporary shelters
- Put in place provisions for the elderly in disaster-preparedness mechanisms to reduce, or, if possible, eliminate their exposure to COVID-19
- Strengthen hospital preparedness, including access to sanitation and quality water, to protect functionality when natural disasters strike
- Establish capability for rapid response mapping, incorporating GIS data for hospital and health center locations, connectivity, schools and colleges, and other community facilities.

<https://t.co/F238l83kjP?amp=1>
<https://bit.ly/3arBMqD>

Contact

- Giriraj Amarnath, Ph.D.
Research Group Leader - Water Risks and
Development Resilience (WRDR)
Phone: +94 11 288 0000; +94 767770046
a.giriraj@cgiar.org

IWMI would like to acknowledge and thank the contribution from CGIAR Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security (CCAFS), CRP Water, Land and Ecosystems (WLE) for supporting this initiative.

