



WATER
CONVENTION

Transboundary Water Allocation Handbook

2nd Expert Group Meeting
30-31 May 2020

Presenter:
Riccardo Biancalani
FAO

Thematic Group Discussion:
*Determining water needs: household
water (urban) and agriculture*

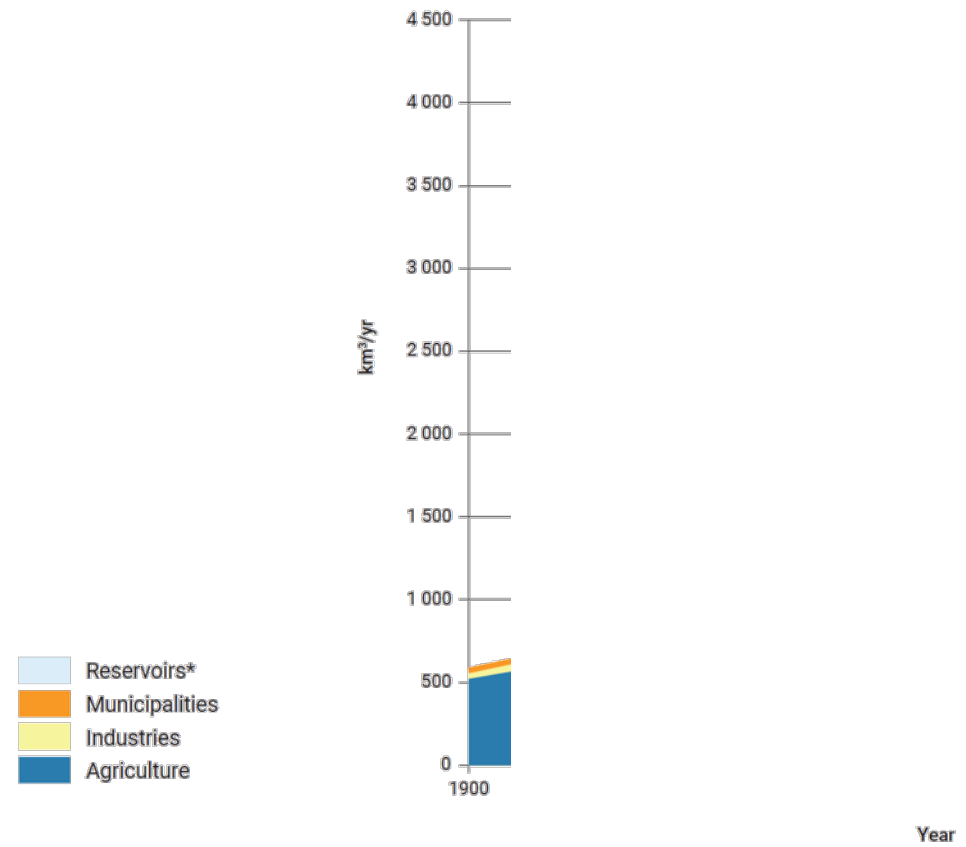


Global indicators (2019)

- 6.4.1:
- Water Use Efficiency (calc) = 15.2 USD/m³
- **Water Use Efficiency (aver) = 40.3 USD/m³**
- 6.4.2:
- Water stress (calc) = 16.6%
- **Water stress (aver) = 64.8%**

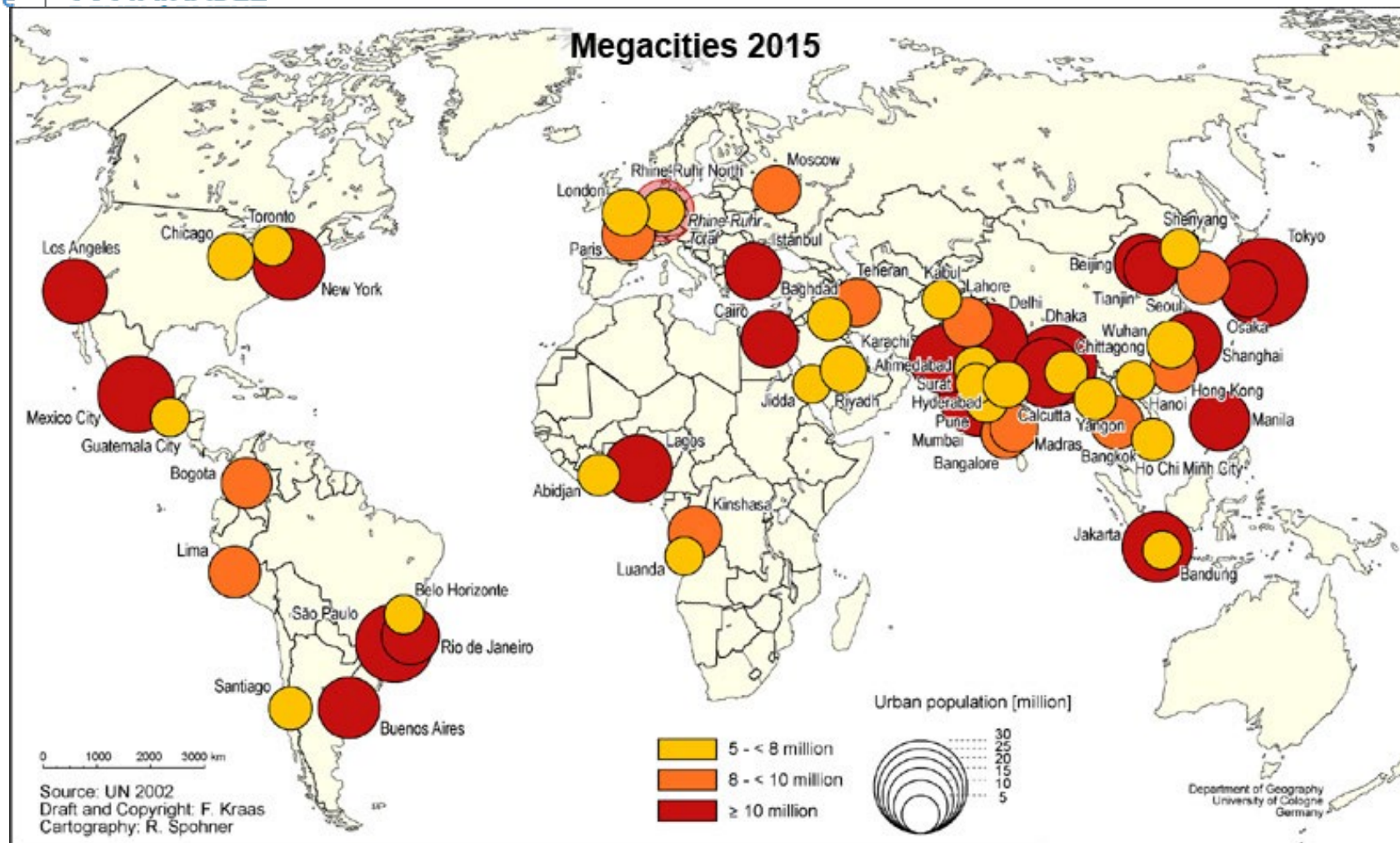


Global water withdrawals throughout the previous century



Note: *Evaporation from artificial lakes.

Source: AQUASTAT (2010).



Much of net growth of global population will occur in **urban areas** in developing countries. At the same time, a substantial share of the global population, and many of the poor, will continue to earn **income from agriculture**.



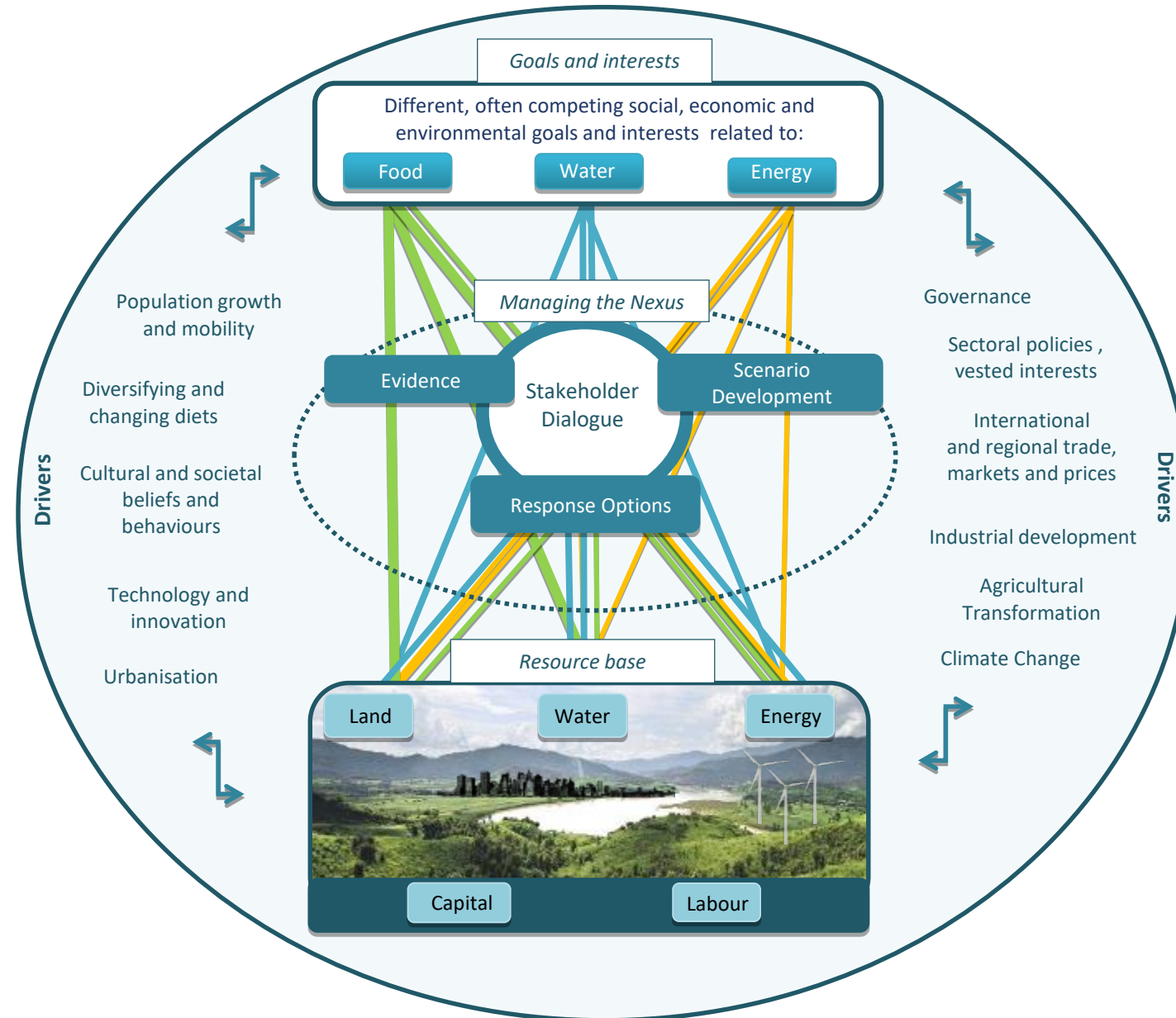
Main Message

Agriculture offers opportunities for significant water savings.

The agricultural sector accounts for nearly 70 per cent of global freshwater withdrawals. Saving just a fraction of this would significantly alleviate water stress in other sectors.

Sufficient water to satisfy demand for food at global level, but an increasing number of regions will be affected by water scarcity.

FAO Approach to Water-Energy-Food Nexus





- Key messages from the theme Development led by FAO:
 1. Agriculture must increase its participation in the water management discussions.
 2. Land-energy-water can't be managed/planned independently.
 3. Water allocation must be done in a more equitable and inclusive way that can drive social and economic development.
 4. An integrated approach urban-rural must be applied for water resources (surface & groundwater) planning and management.
 5. Assure that investments and policies in water infrastructure are done considering multi-objectives and sustainable allocations.