



Food and Agriculture  
Organization of the  
United Nations



Shared Prosperity Dignified Life



# AQUASTAT

*FAO's global water information system*

*Patricia Mejias  
AQUASTAT Coordinator  
Land and Water Division  
FAO*

Interagency and Experts Meeting to Improve the Production  
and Dissemination of SDG Indicators from Official National Sources  
26 April – 6 May 2021



# OUTLINE

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- 1. AQUASTAT products**
- 2. Data collection for SDG 6.4**
- 3. AQUASTAT questionnaire**
- 4. Results of 2020 data collection**

# AQUASTAT – Since 1994

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- Article 1 of FAO's constitution to:  
*“Collect, analyze, interpret and disseminate information related to nutrition, food and agriculture”*.  
Information on natural resources, in particular WATER, is central.
- Launched in 1994, with two complementary programmes:
  - **Water statistics database** - on main variables related to water resources and use at country and sub-country level
  - **GIS-based information system**

# AQUASTAT – Objectives

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- **AQUASTAT collects, analyses and provides free access to over 180 variables and indicators by country from 1960.**
- **AQUASTAT plays a key role in the data collection and the monitoring of the Sustainable Development Goal 6, and in particular indicators of target 6.4 on water stress and water use efficiency. FAO is the custodian agency for SDG 6.4.**

# AQUASTAT – Products

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- **Databases: water and agriculture statistics**
- **Country profiles**
- **Geospatial information including remote sensing tool**
- **Glossary**
- **Publications and capacity development products**



# AQUASTAT - FAO's Global Information System on Water and Agriculture

	Overview	Databases	Geospatial Information	Profiles	Data Analysis	Activities	Publications
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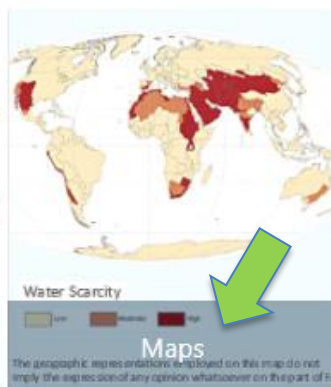
AQUASTAT is the FAO global information system on water resources and agricultural water management. It collects, analyses and provides free access to over 180 variables and indicators by country from 1960. AQUASTAT draws on national capacities and expertise with an emphasis on Africa, the Near East, countries of the former Soviet Union, Asia, and Latin America and the Caribbean. AQUASTAT plays a key role in the monitoring of the Sustainable Development Goal 6 that sets out to "ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all", and in particular indicators of target 6.4 on water stress and water use efficiency.

## Did you know?

- **79 countries compiled the 2018 AQUASTAT questionnaire on water and agriculture.** The data collected through this questionnaire and validated are now available in the AQUASTAT core database. The 2019 questionnaire has also been sent out to over 180 countries.
- **WaPOR version 2 database and the WaPOR 1.0 quality assessment report were launched at the 2nd International seminar on Drought and Agriculture 2019.** The technical report describes the quality assessment of the FAO's data portal to monitor water productivity through open access of remotely sensed derived data. [\[Read the report\]](#).

[www.fao.org/aquastat/en/](http://www.fao.org/aquastat/en/)

## Highlights



# AQUASTAT – Databases

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- **Main database: water and agriculture statistics (SDG 6.4 indicators)**
- **Institutions**
- **Dams**
- **Irrigated crop calendars**

# AQUASTAT – Main data base

The screenshot displays the AQUASTAT web interface with the following sections:

- Header:** FAO logo, "Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations", "AQUASTAT", "Submit", "Help", and "English" buttons.
- SELECT VARIABLES:** A tree view of variables. A green circle highlights the following items:
  - MDG 7.5. Freshwater withdrawal as % of total renewable water resources
  - Agricultural water withdrawal as % of total renewable water resources
  - SDG 6.4.2. Water Stress
  - SDG 6.4.1. Water Use Efficiency
  - SDG 6.4.1. Irrigated Agriculture Water Use Efficiency
  - SDG 6.4.1. Industrial Water Use Efficiency
  - SDG 6.4.1. Services Water Use Efficiency
- SELECT COUNTRIES (1):** A list of countries with checkboxes. "All Countries" is selected, and "Bahrain" is also checked. Other countries listed include Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Barbados, and Belarus.
- SELECT PERIOD:** A timeline from 1960 to 2020. A table below shows year ranges:
 

1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
1958-1962	1963-1967	1968-1972	1973-1977	1978-1982	1983-1987	1988-1992	1993-1997	1998-2002	2003-2007	2008-2012	2013-2017	2018-2022

 Below the table are checkboxes for "Latest values only" and "Value Years" (checked).
- OPTIONS:** "Axes X: Year", "Y: Variable", "Show" button, "Data Symbols" (checked), "Suppress empty rows/columns", and "Show Codes" link.
- Footer:** "Submit", "Help", and "M" icons.

180 variables:

- 15 geography & population
- 45 water resources
- 40 water use
- 70 irrigation and drainage
- 10 health and environment



# AQUASTAT – Glossary

The image shows a screenshot of the AQUASTAT website interface. On the left, the 'SELECT VARIABLES' section is visible, listing various water-related metrics such as 'Industrial water withdrawal', 'Municipal water withdrawal', and 'Environmental Flow Requirements'. Below this is the 'SELECT PERIOD' section with a table of time intervals. At the bottom, the 'OPTIONS' section includes dropdown menus for 'X: Year' and 'Y: Variable', a 'Show' button, and a checked 'Data Symbols' checkbox.

On the right, a browser window titled 'AQUASTAT database Item Definition - Google Chrome' is open, displaying the definition for 'Environmental Flow Requirements'. The browser address bar shows the URL: [fao.org/nr/water/aquastat/data/popups/itemDefn.html?id=...](http://fao.org/nr/water/aquastat/data/popups/itemDefn.html?id=...)

**Environmental Flow Requirements**

**Metadata**

**Definition**  
Quantity and timing of freshwater flows required to sustain freshwater ecosystems & the human livelihoods and well-being that depend on them

**Unit**  
10<sup>9</sup> m<sup>3</sup>/year

**Note:**  
For additional information, please refer to the [glossary](#)

# AQUASTAT – Institutions database

	INSTITUTION	COUNTRY	TYPE	ACTIVE (Yes/No)	SECTOR	ACTIVITY
Filter by Institution search an institution	Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reclamation (MALR)	Egypt	Government institution	Yes	Agriculture	Policy and strategy
Filter by Country Egypt	Agricultural Research Center (ARC) Under: Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reclamation (MALR)	Egypt	University / Research institution	Yes	Agriculture	Research, Training and extension
Filter by Type select type	Soils, Water and Environment Research Institute. (SWRI) Under: Agricultural Research Center (ARC)	Egypt	University / Research institution	Yes	Agriculture, Environment, Natural resources	Research, Training and extension
Filter by Sector select sector	Ministry of Water Resources and Irrigation (MWRI)	Egypt	Government institution	Yes	Water, Irrigation	Infrastructure development, Licensing and allocation, Operation and maintenance, Policy and strategy
Filter by Activity select activity	National Water Research Center (NWRC)	Egypt	University / Research institution	Yes	Water, Irrigation	Research, Training and extension
	Drainage Water Research Institute Under: National Water Research Centre (NWRC)	Egypt	University / Research institution	Yes	Irrigation	Research, Training and extension
	Egyptian Public Authority for Drainage Projects (EPADP)	Egypt	Government institution	Yes	Irrigation	Operation and maintenance
	Egyptian Public Authority for High Dam and Aswan Dam	Egypt	Government institution	Yes	Dams	Operation and maintenance
	Nile Basin Initiative (NBI)	Egypt	River basin	Yes	Transboundar	Policy and

# AQUASTAT – AQUASTAT country profiles



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Google Custom Search

## AQUASTAT - FAO's Global Information System on Water and Agriculture

- Overview
- Databases
- Geospatial Information
- Profiles**
- Data Analysis
- Activities



Country profiles

Regional overviews

Transboundary River Basins

### Country, Regional and Transboundary River

In this section, 147 country profiles, 6 regional overviews and 11 river basin profiles provide information on the state of the water resources and water use, as well as the state of agricultural infrastructures. This information supports the conservation, development and management of agricultural infrastructures such as irrigation.



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## AQUASTAT - FAO's Global Information System on Water and Agriculture

- Overview
- Databases
- Geospatial Information
- Profiles**
- Data Analysis
- Activities
- Resources



Country profiles

**Regional overviews**

- Africa
- America (Southern and Central) and the Caribbean
- Asia (Central)
- Asia (Southern and Eastern)
- Eastern Europe
- Middle East

Transboundary River Basins

### Regional overviews

The regional overviews provide data and analyses on groups of countries with similar geographic and climatic conditions.

The purpose of the regional overview is to present a regional perspective on water resources, agricultural water management and water infrastructures to support continental and regional analyses by providing systematic, up-to-date and reliable information that can serve as a tool for large-scale planning and projection making.

Regional overviews are available for six regions: 1) Southern America, Central America and the Caribbean (2016); 2) Eastern Europe (2016); 3) Central Asia (2013); 4) Southern and Eastern Asia (2012); 5) Middle East (2009); 6) Africa (2006).

Select a region on the map



# AQUASTAT – Country profiles

Home Overview Databases Geospatial Information **Profiles** Data Analysis Activities Resources

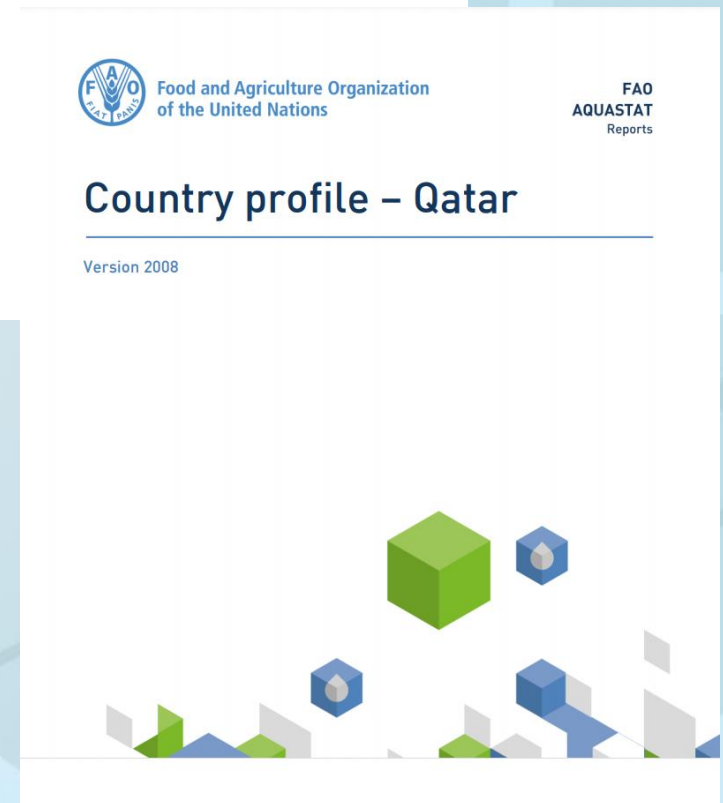
Country profiles  
Regional overviews  
Transboundary River Basins

## Country Profile - Qatar

Year: 2008

Factsheets

- Report (english)
- Summary statistics
- Water resources
- Irrigation areas
- Country Map



# AQUASTAT – Country profiles

[Home](#)
[Overview](#)
[Databases](#)
[Geospatial Information](#)
[Profiles](#)
[Data Analysis](#)
[Activities](#)
[Resources](#)

Country profiles

Regional overviews

Transboundary River Basins


## Country Profile - Qatar

Year: 2008

Factsheets

 [Report \(english\)](#)

 [Summary statistics](#)

 [Water resources](#)



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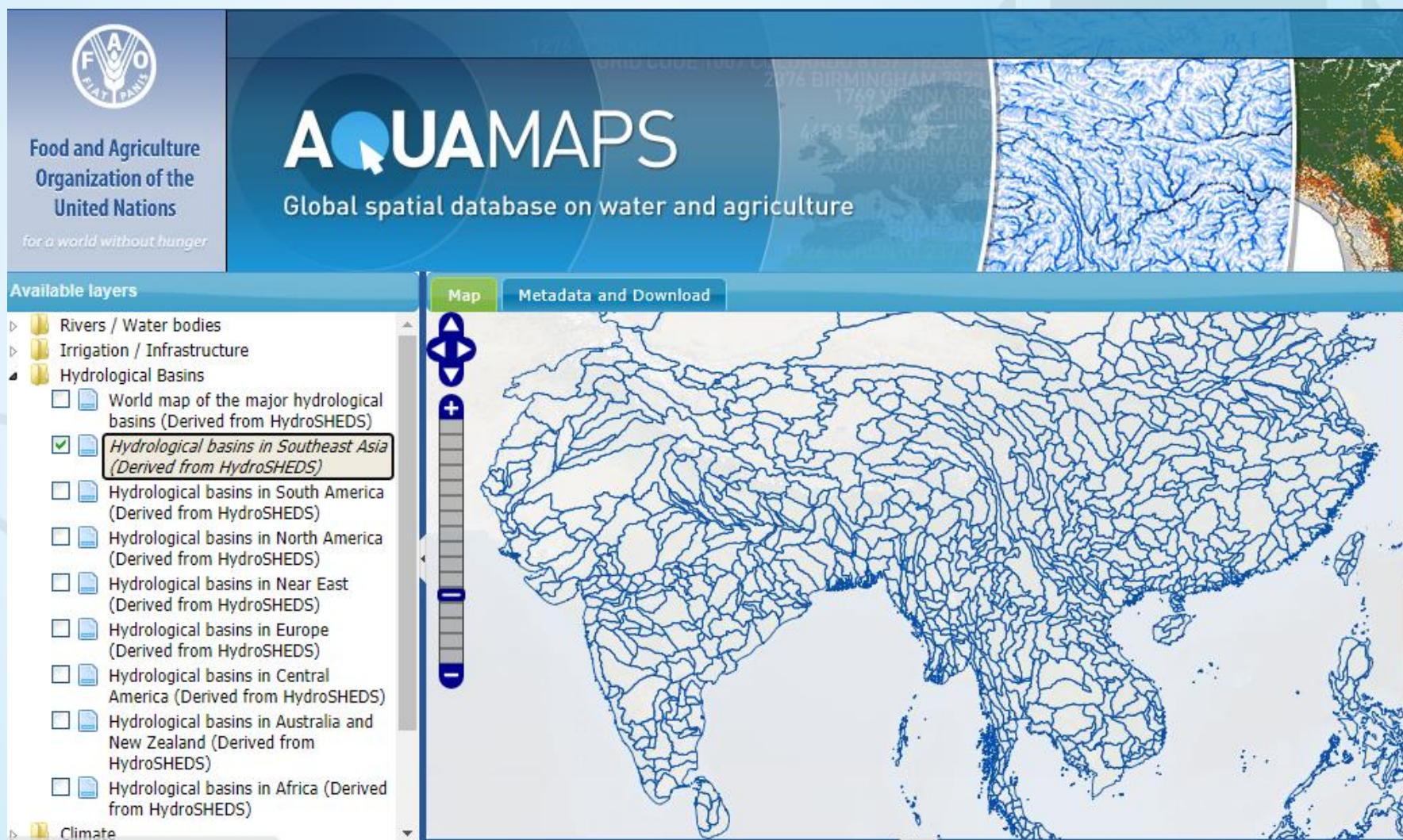
AQUASTAT  
Global Water Information System


### Country Fact Sheet Qatar

LAND AND POPULATION	Year	Value	Unit
<b>Area</b>			
Country total area	2016	1 161	1 000 ha
Cultivated area (arable land + permanent crops)	2016	17	1 000 ha
<b>Population</b>			
Total population	2015	2 235	1 000
Population density	2016	192.5	inhab/km <sup>2</sup>
Rural population	2015	-98	1 000
Economically active population in agriculture	2014	8	1 000
As % of total economically active population	2014	0.5402	%
RENEWABLE WATER RESOURCES (RWR)	Year	Value	Unit
<b>Long-term average annual precipitation</b>			
Depth		74	mm/year
Volume		0.8591	km <sup>3</sup> /year
<b>Long-term average annual RWR</b>			
Internal (IRWR)		0.056	km <sup>3</sup> /year
External (ERWR)		0.002	km <sup>3</sup> /year
Total Actual (TRWR)		0.058	km <sup>3</sup> /year
Dependency ratio		3.448	%
TRWR per capita	2014	25.95	m <sup>3</sup> /year
<b>Total dam capacity</b>		-	km <sup>3</sup>
WATER WITHDRAWAL	Year	Value	Unit
<b>By sector</b>			
Agricultural	2005	0.262	km <sup>3</sup>
Municipal	2005	0.174	km <sup>3</sup>
Industrial	2005	0.008	km <sup>3</sup>
<b>Total</b>	2005	0.444	km <sup>3</sup>
Total water withdrawal per capita	2005	376.6	m <sup>3</sup>
<b>By source</b>			
Surface water withdrawal	2005	0	km <sup>3</sup>
Groundwater withdrawal	2005	0.217	km <sup>3</sup>
<b>Total freshwater withdrawal</b>	2005	0.217	km <sup>3</sup>
Desalinated water produced	2005	0.18	km <sup>3</sup>
Direct use of treated municipal wastewater	2007	0.047	km <sup>3</sup>
Direct use of agricultural drainage water		-	km <sup>3</sup>
<b>Pressure on water resources</b>			
Total freshwater withdrawal as % of TRWR	2005	374.1	%
Agricultural water withdrawal as % of TRWR	2005	451.7	%
IRRIGATION AREAS	Year	Value	Unit



# AQUASTAT – Geospatial information - AQUAMAPS



 Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations  
*for a world without hunger*

## AQUAMAPS

Global spatial database on water and agriculture

Available layers

- ▶ Rivers / Water bodies
- ▶ Irrigation / Infrastructure
- ▶ Hydrological Basins
  - World map of the major hydrological basins (Derived from HydroSHEDS)
  - Hydrological basins in Southeast Asia (Derived from HydroSHEDS)**
  - Hydrological basins in South America (Derived from HydroSHEDS)
  - Hydrological basins in North America (Derived from HydroSHEDS)
  - Hydrological basins in Near East (Derived from HydroSHEDS)
  - Hydrological basins in Europe (Derived from HydroSHEDS)
  - Hydrological basins in Central America (Derived from HydroSHEDS)
  - Hydrological basins in Australia and New Zealand (Derived from HydroSHEDS)
  - Hydrological basins in Africa (Derived from HydroSHEDS)
- ▶ Climate

Map Metadata and Download

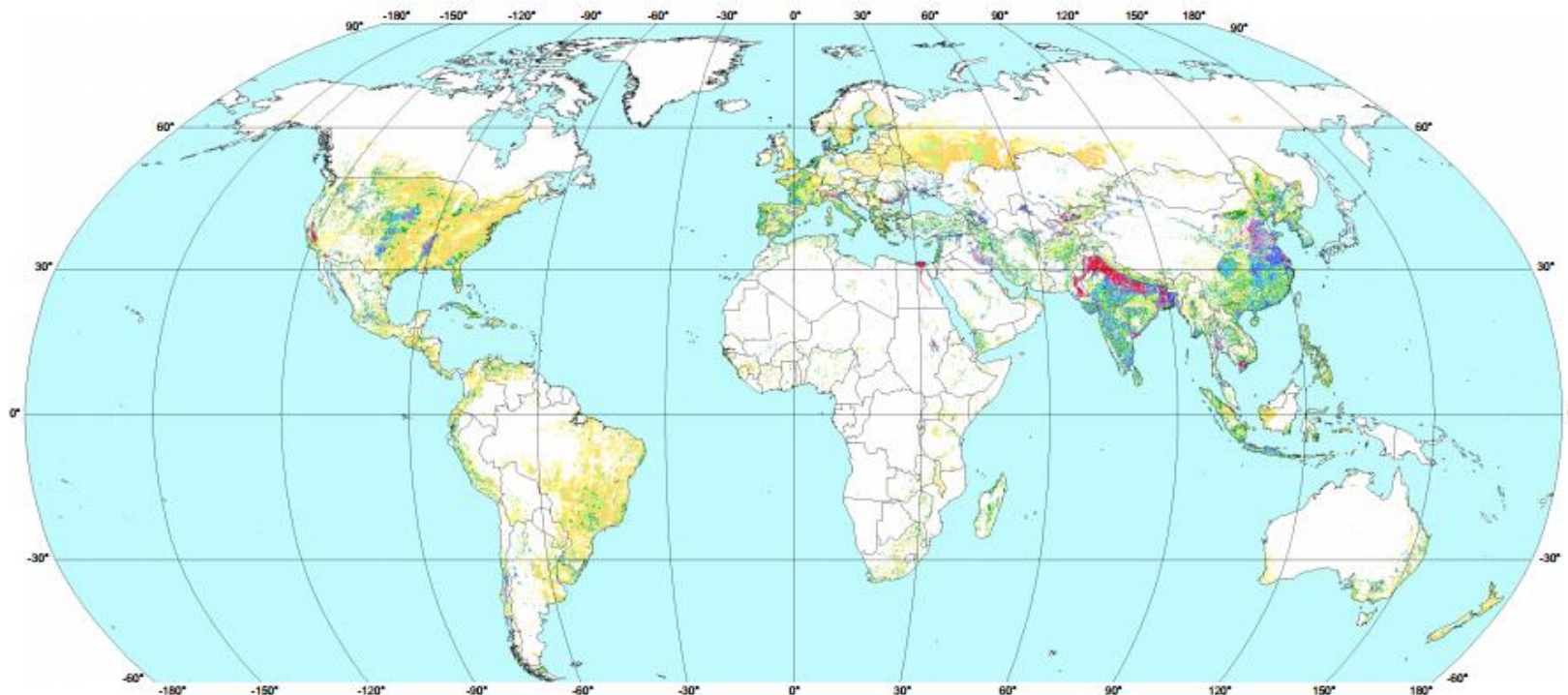
Map



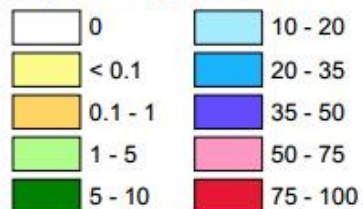
# AQUASTAT – Geospatial information - AQUAMAPS

## The digital global map of irrigation areas

October 2013



### Area equipped for irrigation in percentage of land area



The map shows area equipped for irrigation in percentage of cell area.  
For the majority of countries the base year of statistics is in the period  
2000 - 2008.

Projection: Robinson  
Resolution: 5 arc-minutes

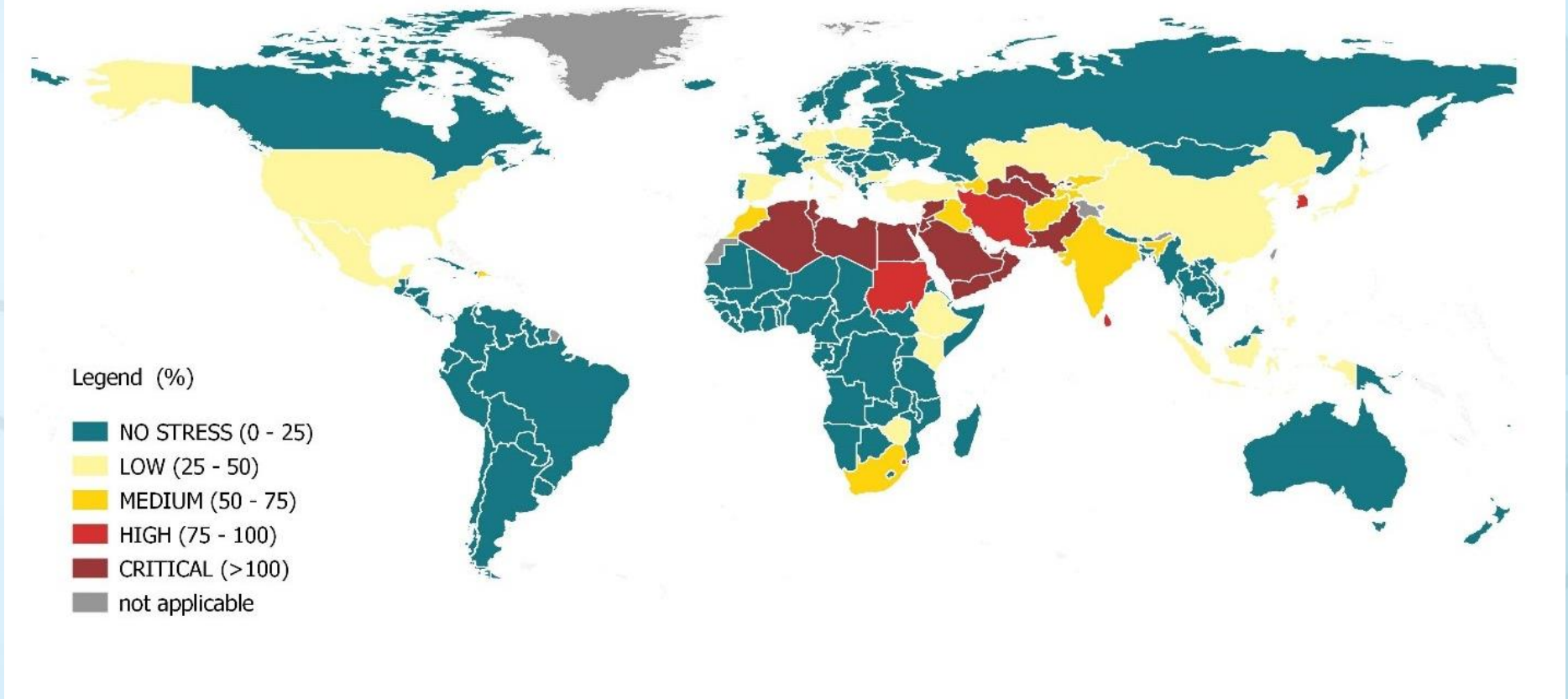
<http://www.fao.org/nr/water/aquastat/irrigationmap/index.stm>

Stefan Siebert, Verena Henrich (Institute of Crop Science and Resource Conservation, University of Bonn, Germany) and  
Karen Frenken, Jacob Burke (Land and Water Division, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Rome, Italy)

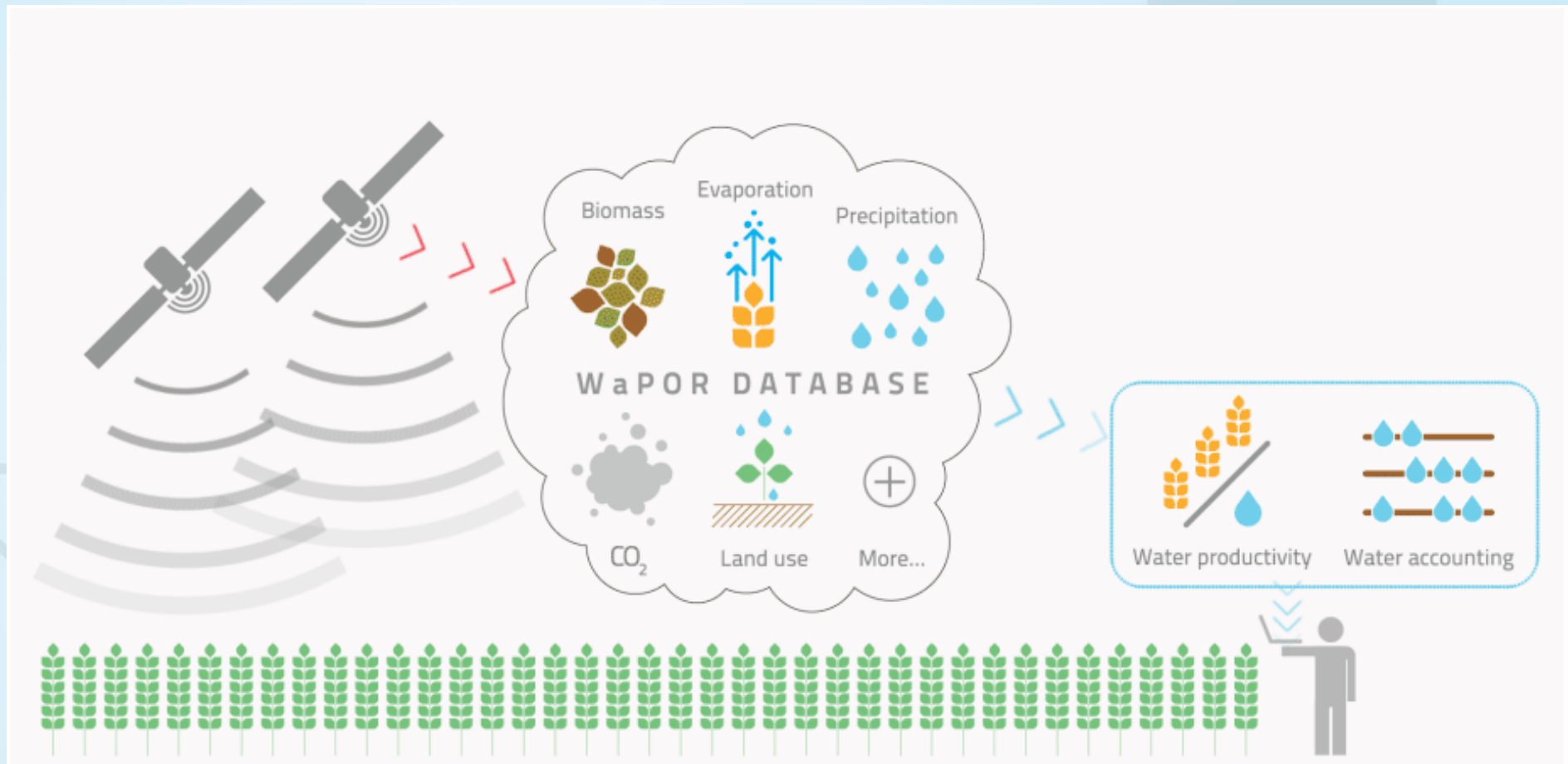


# AQUASTAT – Geospatial information - AQUAMAPS

Level of water stress - SDG 6.4.2 by country (AQUASTAT, year 2017)



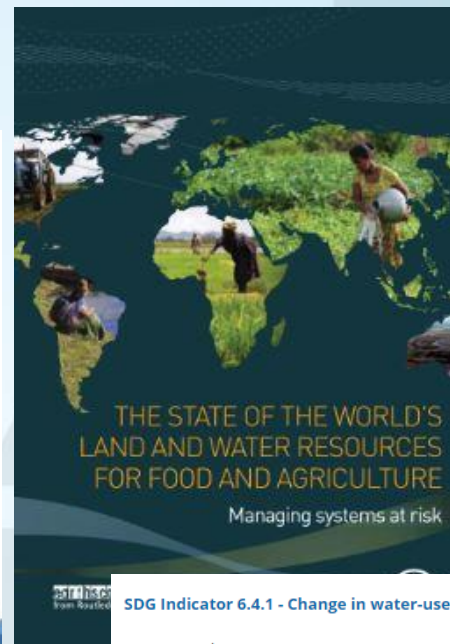
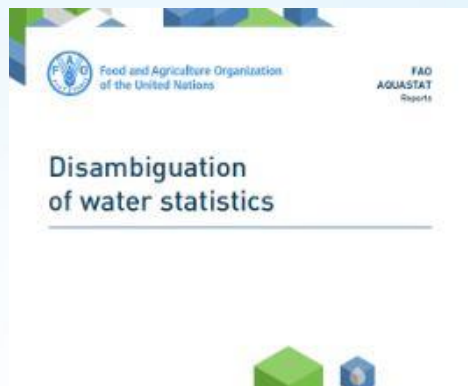
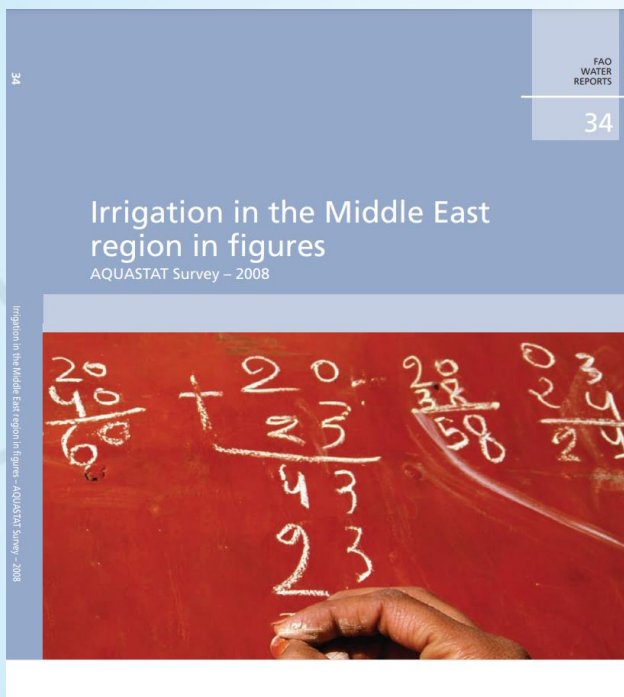
# AQUASTAT – Remote sensing tools -



**Variables:** Water productivity, land productivity, actual and reference evapotranspiration, land cover and use, biomass, precipitation, carbon dioxide uptake, yields, harvested index and crop calendar.



# AQUASTAT – Publications and knowledge products



## SDG Indicator 6.4.1 - Change in water-use efficiency over time

category: E-learning course

This course provides guidance on the rationale and the main characteristics of Indicator 6.4.1, and on how to compute the two dimensions constituting the indicator: the hydrologic and the economic component. It also highlights possible challenges related to data availability, and the impact that monitoring results may have on national decision-making and identification of development policies.



Publication date: August 2019

## Using WaPOR to boost water productivity

category: Webinar

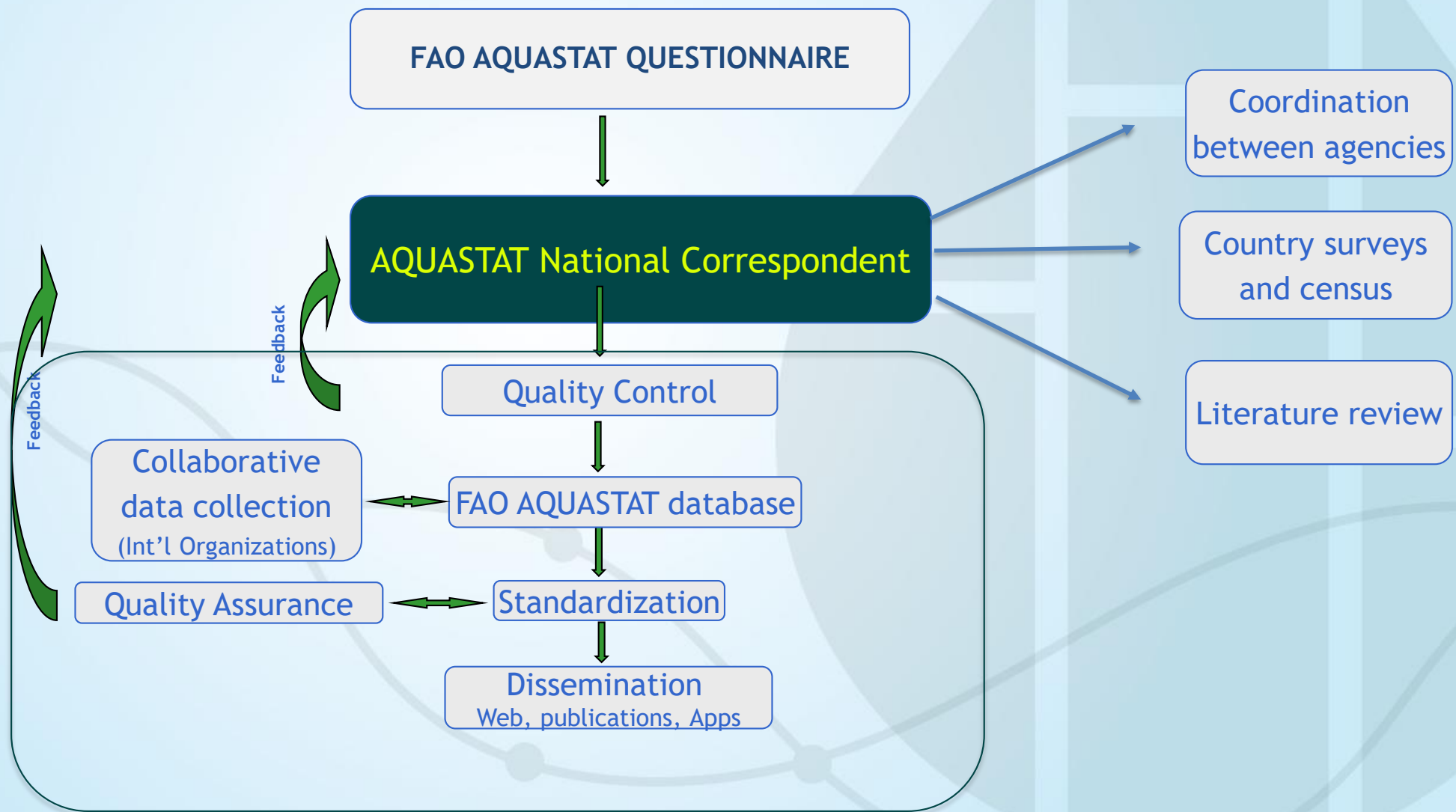
In this webinar, Simon Chevalking (MetaMeta), Jonna van Opstal (Future Water), and Abebe Demissie Chukalla (IHE Delft) demonstrate how to use WaPOR to obtain data remotely sensed derived data like Gross/Net Biomass Water Productivity, Evapotranspiration, Land Cover, Precipitation, Land Surface Temperature, and Normalized Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI), to monitor agricultural land and water productivity. At continental (250m), national (100 m) or sub-national (30 m ) levels they explain how to interpret and model such data showcase practical application of WaPOR at the field level.



The webinar is hosted by the [Water Channel](#)



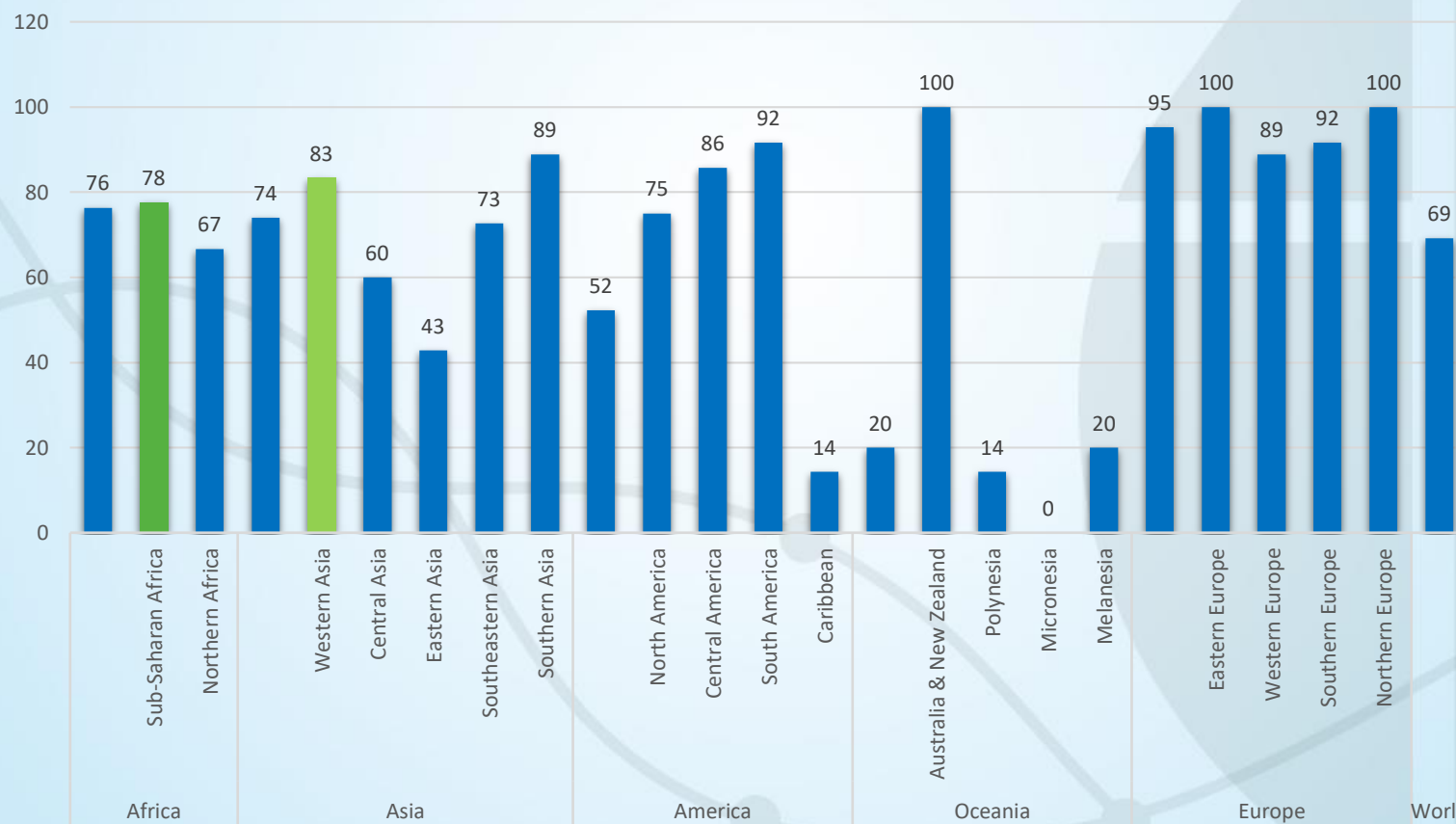
# AQUASTAT – Data collection process



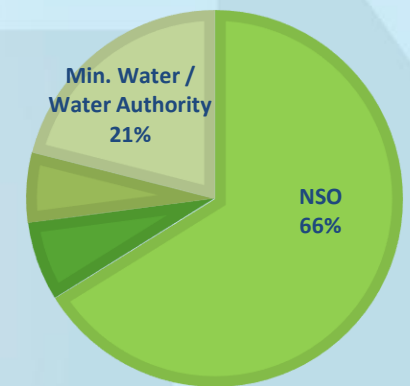
# AQUASTAT – National correspondents

## 146 National Correspondents Nominated

% Nomination



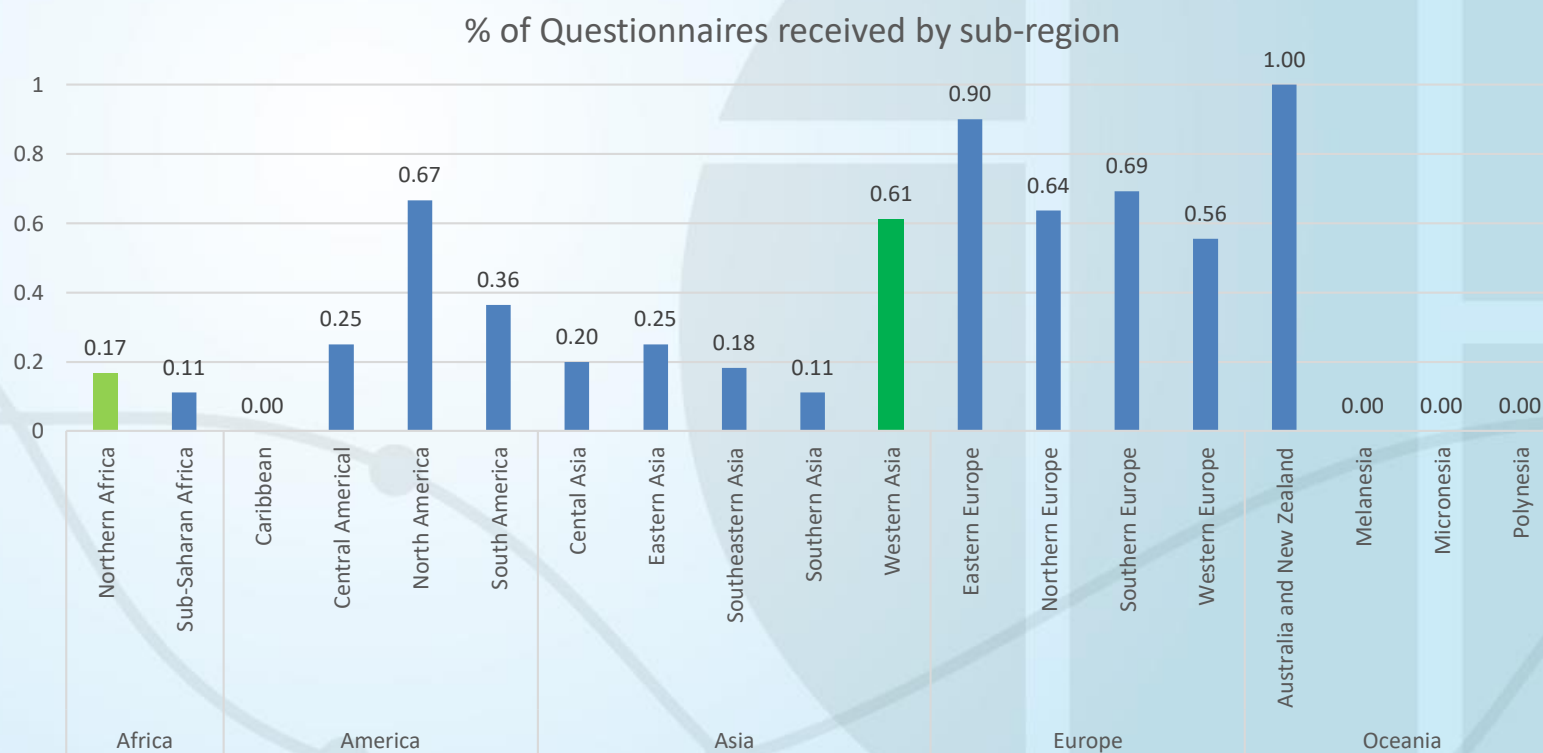
Organization of the National Correspondents



ESCWA: 15 National Correspondents Nominated (75%)

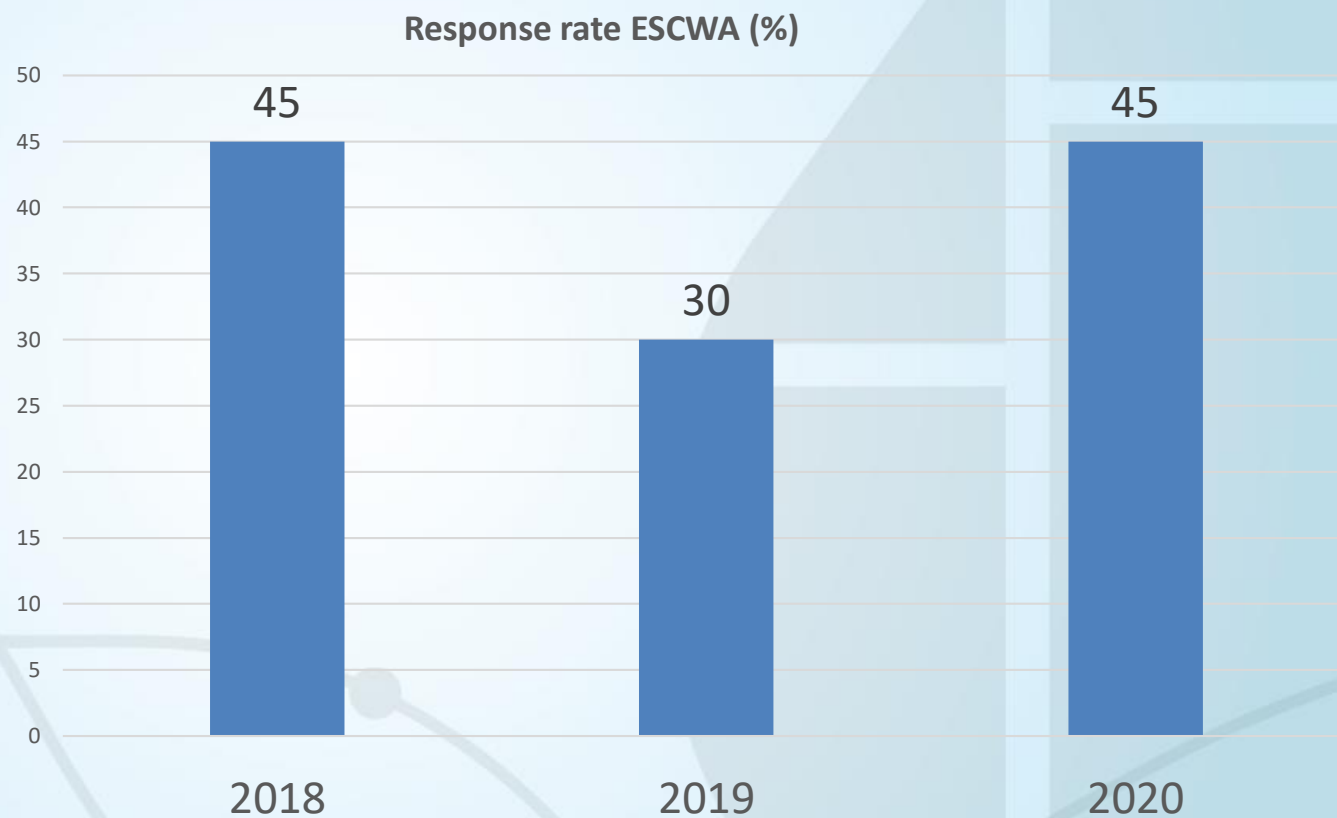
# AQUASTAT – 2020 Data collection

- Annual questionnaire sent to 156 countries
- 62 questionnaires received – 40%



# AQUASTAT – 2020 Data collection

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# AQUASTAT – QUESTIONNAIRE



**Water and Agriculture Questionnaire 2020**  
AQUASTAT Data collection on water use for agriculture and rural development

Country:

Reference: calendar years from 2016 to 2018

### Purpose of the questionnaire

Data collected through this questionnaire aim to provide a comprehensive picture of water resources and uses at the national level, and to describe its major characteristics, trends, constraints and perspectives, with particular attention to the agricultural sector. In particular, data collected are expected to:

- Allow the update the AQUASTAT database, which is the global public reference information system on water maintained by the FAO. Since 1994, AQUASTAT provides quality information on water resources and water use in each country and makes it available to the users in a standard format. It focuses on developing countries in Africa, Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean. AQUASTAT data and reports are available on at <http://www.fao.org/aquastat>.

- Monitor the water-related Sustainable Development Goals' (SDG) indicators 6.4.1 (water efficiency) and 6.4.2 (water stress), of which FAO is the custodian agency.

- Support the analyses on water in agriculture and serve as a major tool for large-scale planning and predictive studies.

- Provide policy makers with comprehensive information on the state of country water management in agriculture across the world.

*Please complete or update the contact details of the national focal point responsible for this questionnaire in your country.*

### **AQUASTAT National Correspondent**

<b>Name</b>	
<b>Title</b>	
<b>Organization</b>	
<b>Address</b>	
<b>City</b>	
<b>Email</b>	
<b>Tel</b>	
<b>Fax</b>	
<b>Web site address</b>	

Page 1

- 3 languages
- Annual and long questionnaire
- 5 yr long data collection - 2020



# AQUASTAT – QUESTIONNAIRE

<b>0 Water Resources</b>					
<b>0.1.</b>		<b>Unit</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>
011	Total Renewable Water Resources (Long-term average)	10 <sup>9</sup> m <sup>3</sup> /year			
<b>I Water withdrawals</b>					
<b>I.1. Water withdrawals by sector</b>		<b>Unit</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>
111	Total water withdrawal (1111 + 1112 + 1113)				
1111	Agricultural water withdrawal: total (11111 + 11112 + 11113)				
11111	Water withdrawal for irrigation				
11112	Water withdrawal for livestock (watering and cleaning)				
11113	Water withdrawal for aquaculture	10 <sup>9</sup> m <sup>3</sup> /year			
1112	Municipal water withdrawal				
1113	Industrial water withdrawal (incl. water for cooling of thermoelectric plants)				
11131	Water withdrawal for cooling of thermoelectric plants				
112	Environmental flow requirements (stable over time)				
<b>I.2. Water withdrawals by source</b>		<b>Unit</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>
121	Total surface water and groundwater withdrawal (freshwater) (1211 + 1212)				
1211	Surface water withdrawal				
1212	Groundwater withdrawal	10 <sup>9</sup> m <sup>3</sup> /year			
122	Desalinated water produced				
123	Direct use of treated municipal wastewater				
124	Direct use of agricultural drainage water				
<b>II Municipal wastewater</b>					
		<b>Unit</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>
21	Produced municipal wastewater				
22	Collected municipal wastewater	10 <sup>9</sup> m <sup>3</sup> /year			
23	Treated municipal wastewater				
<b>III Irrigation and drainage</b>					
		<b>Unit</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>
<b>III.1. Area under agricultural water management</b>					
311	Total agricultural water managed area (3111 + 3112 + 3113)				
3111	Area equipped for irrigation: total (31112 + 31113 + 31114)				
31111	Area equipped for irrigation: part actually irrigated				
31112	Area equipped for full control irrigation: total (311122 + 3111232 + 311124)				
311121	Area equipped for full control irrigation: part actually irrigated				
311122	Area equipped for full control irrigation: surface irrigation	1000 ha			
311123	Area equipped for full control irrigation: sprinkler irrigation				
311124	Area equipped for full control irrigation: localized irrigation				
31113	Area equipped for irrigation: equipped lowland areas				
31114	Area equipped for irrigation: spate irrigation				
3112	Cultivated wetlands and inland valley bottoms non-equipped				
3113	Flood recession cropping area non-equipped				
<b>III.2. Irrigated production</b>					
321	Total harvested irrigated crop area (full control irrigation only)	1000 ha			
<b>III.3. Drainage</b>					
331	Area equipped for irrigation drained	1000 ha			
<b>IV Environment</b>					
		<b>Unit</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>
41	Area salinized by irrigation	1000 ha			

- Annual questionnaire (34 variables)

# AQUASTAT – QUESTIONNAIRE

- Annual questionnaire (12 SDG variables)

SDG indicators 6.4.1 & 6.4.2

Gross Value Added (GVA) from UNSD

Cultivated area & GDP Deflators from FAOSTAT

0 Water Resources		Unit	2015	2016	2017
0.1.					
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		Unit	2015	2016	2017
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23	Treated municipal wastewater				
<b>III Irrigation and drainage</b>					
		Unit	2015	2016	2017
<b>III.1. Area under agricultural water management</b>					
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311121	Area equipped for full control irrigation: part actually irrigated				
311122	Area equipped for full control irrigation: surface irrigation	1000 ha			
311123	Area equipped for full control irrigation: sprinkler irrigation				
311124	Area equipped for full control irrigation: localized irrigation				
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<b>IV Environment</b>					
		Unit	2015	2016	2017
41	Area salinized by irrigation	1000 ha			

# AQUASTAT – QUESTIONNAIRE SDG calculators

		Year:	2015
IRRIGATED AGRICULTURE WATER USE EFFICIENCY (Awe)		UNIT	CALCULATION RULES
Ratio between rainfed and irrigated yields	[1] <input type="text" value="0.461"/> decimals		AQUASTAT data (below) used if no data is entered
Proportion of irrigated land on the total arable land (Ai)	[2] <input type="text" value="0.125"/> decimals		= [3]/[4]
Irrigated land	[3] <input type="text" value="5800"/> 1000 ha		
Cultivated land	[4] <input type="text" value="46378"/> 1000 ha		
Proportion of agricultural GVA produced by rainfed agriculture (Cr)	[5] <input type="text" value="0.763"/> decimals		= (1/(1+([2]/([1-2])*[1])))
Gross value added by agriculture (excluding river and marine fisheries and forestry)	[7] <input type="text" value="30304481325"/> USD (2015 price)		
Volume of water used by the agricultural sector (including irrigation, livestock and aquaculture)	[6] <input type="text" value="3.500"/> km <sup>3</sup>		
<b>Irrigated Agriculture Water Use Efficiency</b>	[8] <input type="text" value="2.049"/> USD/m <sup>3</sup>		= ([7]*(1-[5]))/([6]*1000000000)
MIMEC WATER USE EFFICIENCY (Mwe)			
Gross value added by MIMEC sector (including energy)	[9] <input type="text" value="278000000000"/> USD (2015 price)		
Volume of water used by the MIMEC sector (including energy)	[10] <input type="text" value="0.500"/> km <sup>3</sup>		
<b>MIMEC sector Water Use Efficiency</b>	[11] <input type="text" value="556.000"/> USD/m <sup>3</sup>		= [9]/([10]*1000000000)

- Automatically filled in from data compiled in “National data” worksheet

# AQUASTAT – QUESTIONNAIRE SDG calculators

Year: 2015

WATER STRESS	UNIT	CALCULATION RULES
Total freshwater withdrawal (surface + groundwater)	[1] 4.500 in km <sup>3</sup>	= [2]-[3]-[4]-[5] if missing from "National data"
Total water withdrawal	[2] 5.000 in km <sup>3</sup>	OK
Desalinated water produced	[3] #N/A in km <sup>3</sup>	
Direct use of treated municipal wastewater	[4] 0.500 in km <sup>3</sup>	
Direct use of agricultural drainage water	[5] #N/A in km <sup>3</sup>	
Total renewable freshwater resources	[6] 492.000 in km <sup>3</sup>	AQUASTAT data (below) used if no data is entered
Environmental flow requirements (volume)	[7] 243.300 in km <sup>3</sup>	FAO-IMWI data (below) used if no data is entered
<b>Water Stress</b>	[8] 1.809 %	= [1]/([6]-([7]/100))

**Note:** The definitions of the variables listed in the form are available in AQUASTAT:

<http://www.fao.org/aquastat/en/databases/glossary/>

**Additional data used in the computation of the SDG 6.4.2:**

Source	Variable	Unit	2015	2016	2017
AQUASTAT	Total renewable freshwater resource	km <sup>3</sup> /yr			492
FAO & IWMI	Environmental flow requirements (volu	km <sup>3</sup> /yr			243.3

- Automatically filled in from data compiled in “National data” worksheet

# AQUASTAT – FAO Corporate Statistical Working System

The screenshot displays the AQUASTAT Statistical Working System interface. The main window shows a data table for 'Geographic Area M49' with columns for years 1996-2001. The row for 'Agricultural water withdrawal [10^9 m3/year]' is highlighted, showing a value of 3.502 for the year 2001. Below the table, the 'Data inspector' is open, showing the selected cell's value (3.502) and flags for 'flagAquastat' (L) and 'flagAquastatVisibility' (3). The interface includes a sidebar with 'Sessions' and 'Datatables', a top navigation bar with 'Users management', 'New session', 'Harvester', 'Datatables', 'R plugins', 'Questionnaires', 'Settings', and 'Help', and a bottom 'Query builder' section.

Geographic Area M49	[1996] 1996	[1997] 1997	[1998] 1998	[1999] 1999	[2000] 2000	[2001] 2001
[4196] Total exploitable water resources [10^9 m3/year]	7.9		7.9	7.9	7.9	7.9
[4541] Interannual variability (WRI)						
[4542] Seasonal variability (WRI)						
[4197] Total dam capacity [km3]					5.006 L	
[4250] Agricultural water withdrawal [10^9 m3/year]						3.502 L 3
[4252] Industrial water withdrawal [10^9 m3/year]					0.5 I 1	
[4251] Municipal water withdrawal [10^9 m3/year]					1.721 I 1	
[4152] Evaporation from artificial lakes and reservoirs [10^9 m3/year]	0.1836 L	0.1836 L	0.1869 L	0.1943 L	0.1943 L	0.2078 L
[4253] Total water withdrawal [10^9 m3/year]						
[4475] Irrigation water withdrawal [10^9 m3/year]						3.502 L

Imputation : linear interpolation, carry- forward, vertical imputation




# AQUASTAT – Next steps

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- Updated and harmonized information
- Disaggregated information – water basin, gender
- Geospatial information – use of GIS and remote sensing for water statistics
- Climate change variables
- Increase dialogue with national stakeholders

AQUASTAT - FAO's Information System on Water and Agriculture

Background | Databases | Geospatial information | Countries and Basins | Publications | Glossary



AQUASTAT is the FAO global information system on water resources and agricultural water management. It collects, analyses and provides free access to over 180 variables and indicators for 147 countries and all FAO regional groupings, all information from 1959 to the most recent year available. AQUASTAT draws on national capacities and expertise. The core data come from extensive surveys on Africa, the Near East, countries of the former Soviet Union, Asia, and Latin America and the Caribbean. It plays a key role in the monitoring of the Sustainable Development Goal 6 that sets out to "ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all", and in particular indicator 6.4 on water stress and water use efficiency.

Did you know?

- AQUASTAT launches the National Correspondents Network: Pilot Workshop on 26-28 June 2018 in CIHEAM-Bari, Italy.

Recently updated

Projects

- Remote sensing for water productivity
- UN-Water GEMI

See also

- Land and Water

Highlights

Explore Data | Maps | Country Profiles

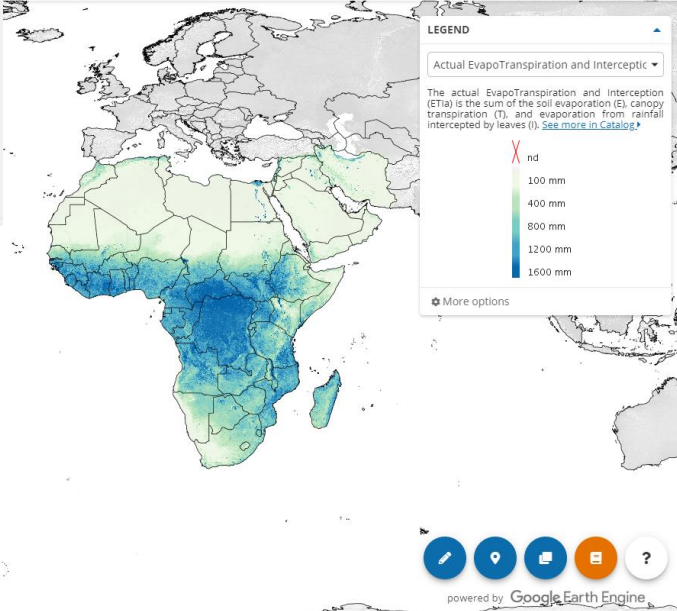
Thank you!

[Patricia.Mejiasmoreno@fao.org](mailto:Patricia.Mejiasmoreno@fao.org)  
AQUASTAT coordinator

Water Productivity

WapOR  
The FAO portal to monitor Water Productivity through Open access of Remotely sensed derived data

Sign in



LEGEND

Actual EvapoTranspiration and intercepctic

The actual EvapoTranspiration and interception (ETaI) is the sum of the soil evaporation (E), canopy transpiration (T), and evaporation from rainfall intercepted by leaves (I). See more in Catalog

100 mm  
400 mm  
800 mm  
1200 mm  
1600 mm

More options

powered by Google Earth Engine

[www.fao.org/aquastat/en/](http://www.fao.org/aquastat/en/)