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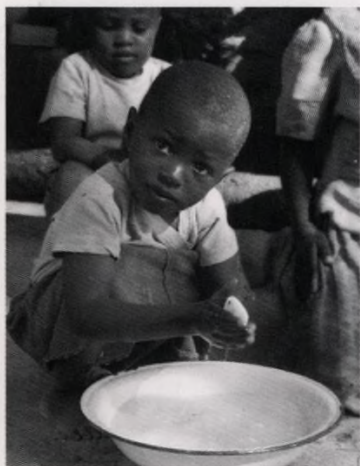
1 THE GLOBAL WATER POT	20
<i>The volume of water in the world never changes, but only 2.5 percent is fresh, and more than two-thirds of this is unavailable for human use.</i>	
2 WATER SHORTAGE	22
<i>The essence of water shortage is not the physical dwindling of supply, but the distribution of resources.</i>	
3 RISING DEMAND	24
<i>Around 4,000 cubic kilometres of fresh water are withdrawn every year – equivalent to roughly 1,700 litres per person per day.</i>	
4 DWINDLING SUPPLY	26
<i>About a fifth of water used comes from aquifers. Some are replenished, but many are non-renewable and are being irreversibly mined.</i>	
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<i>As populations grow, and more water is extracted per person, there is increasing competition and conflict over the exploitation of river waters and aquifers.</i>	

PART 2 Environmental Pressures 30



6 CLIMATE CHANGE	32
<i>Climate change is expected to affect rainfall, river flow and freshwater supplies; the negative impacts will outweigh any likely benefits.</i>	
7 URBANIZATION	34
<i>The world is now predominantly urban, with people living in towns and cities exerting huge pressure on municipal infrastructure and service provision.</i>	
8 ALTERED FLOWS	36
<i>Nearly 60 percent of major rivers are impeded by large dams.</i>	
9 DRAINING WETLANDS	38
<i>Wetlands play a vital role in the world's water systems.</i>	
10 DRYLANDS AND DROUGHTS	40
<i>Around 1 billion people live in the world's dryland areas and are particularly vulnerable to droughts and desertification.</i>	
11 FLOODS	42
<i>Life-threatening and destructive floods are becoming more frequent and affecting an increasing number of people.</i>	

PART 3 Water for Living



12 WATER FOR DRINKING

Everyone has access to a source of drinking water, but in an increasingly crowded world most natural sources are contaminated by human and animal waste.

13 WATER FOR SANITATION

Many lower-cost sanitation systems in the developing world use no water or very little.

14 WATER AT HOME

There are huge discrepancies in the amount of water people use in their home, depending on lifestyle and availability.

15 WATER AND DISEASE

Unsafe drinking water can spread disease, but water used for personal and domestic hygiene can prevent disease transmission.

16 DISEASE VECTORS

Water is a breeding-ground for many disease vectors.

17 WATER FOR FOOD

All food production depends on water.

18 DISPOSSESSION BY WATER

Rivers need to be managed so as to sustain the lives of those dependent on them.

PART 4 Water for Economic Production



19 IRRIGATION

Around two-thirds of water withdrawals are for irrigation, which supports a fifth of the world's cropland.

20 WATER FOR INDUSTRY

Just over 20 percent of all freshwater withdrawals are for industry.

21 WATER FOR ENERGY

Water plays a vital role in the generation of electricity.

22 WATER FOR FISHERIES

Fish make a major contribution to the global food supply and are increasingly farmed as a cash crop.

23 TRANSPORT AND LEISURE

Water is integral to many productive and cultural activities not easily traceable in economic statistics.

24 WATER FOR SALE

The sale of water is an inevitable part of any organized delivery system.

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PART 5 Damaged Water



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| <i>Industrial processes produce up to 500 million tonnes of waste a year, some of which contaminates rivers, lakes, aquifers and wetlands.</i> | |
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| <i>Rapid urbanization and accelerating industrialization are causing increased water pollution and corresponding environmental threats.</i> | |
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| <i>Industrialization is damaging the world's waterways.</i> | |
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| <i>Even subtle changes in quality, temperature or seasonal availability of fresh water can have a devastating effect on the living organisms that inhabit it.</i> | |

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| <i>More than 260 river basins are shared between countries, and equitable use of their waters requires negotiation and agreement.</i> | |
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| <i>Integrating and balancing the multiple uses of water is the principal challenge for sound water governance.</i> | |
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| <i>Industrialized lifestyles involve the consumption of large amounts of "virtual" water embedded in foodstuffs and in manufactured items.</i> | |
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| <i>Water is a vital resource to which everyone has a right, but it is also seen as a commodity for which a realistic price should be paid.</i> | |
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