Water scarcity: a global issue

4 billion people (66% of all people) live under severe water scarcity for at least 1 month of the year. It affects all regions of the world.

Global water withdrawal increased 1.7 times faster than world population

Agriculture is responsible for an average of 70% of water withdrawals from surface and groundwater sources worldwide.
WASAG Partners (68 partners from more than 22 countries)

The First meeting of Partners adopts the Rome Statement and establishes an Interim Steering Committee.

October 2016
Endorsed by the Summit of Water Ministers at the Second World Irrigation Forum in Chiang Mai, Thailand.

November 2016
Endorsed by the Global Framework on Water Scarcity was officially launched during the UNCC COP22 in Marrakesh, Morocco.

January 2017
Endorsed by the 9th Berlin Agriculture Ministers’ Conference at the Global Forum for Food and Agriculture (GFFA) and the G20 Ministers of Agriculture.

September 2017
Endorsed by the UNCC COP 13 as a knowledge-sharing partnership to help countries develop their drought preparedness plans in Ordos, China.

October 2018
Supported by the Committee on Agriculture (COAG) Rome, Italy.

March 2019
First WASAG International Forum Prasa, Cabo Verde with the adoption of the Praia Commitments.

27 August 2018
An elected new Steering Committee is established.
WASAG Partners and Working Groups

WASAG currently has 68 partners from five categories:

- UN agencies and other UN bodies
- Governments and intergovernmental organizations
- Academia and Research institutions
- Civil society organizations and NGOs
- Private sector organizations and trade associations

WASAG has established six Working Groups:

- Water and Migration
- Drought Preparedness
- Financing Mechanisms
- Water and Nutrition
- Sustainable Agriculture Water Use
- Saline Agriculture

From Rome Statement to Praia Commitments

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For details on each commitment, refer to the WASAG website.
Full Praia Commitment No 13

- **Propose** ways to live with salinity, particularly in the most vulnerable areas including Small Island Developing States, since it is possible to produce more food from salinized areas. This includes supporting national strategies and policies for tailor-made adaptive farming solutions for salt-affected areas and the implementation of sustainable saline farming systems, including agrobiodiversity, to enhance food and nutrition security and cash crops.

- **Example**: Support to Cabo Verde

Full Praia Commitment No 14

- **Integrate** climate-smart agriculture and innovative farming systems adopting sustainable management practices and proper drought/salt tolerant crops, including in marginal areas, to enhance food and nutrition security;

- **Example**: quinoa project proposal development
What is there for the African youth?

- People centered - vulnerable communities
- Policies and strategies - for decision making
- Tools and guidelines - to provide solutions
- Capacity development - a critical mass of experts
- Piloting - implementing the concept
- Resilience - to climate change, land degradation,
- SDGs - such as 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 13, 15, 17

THANK YOU!

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