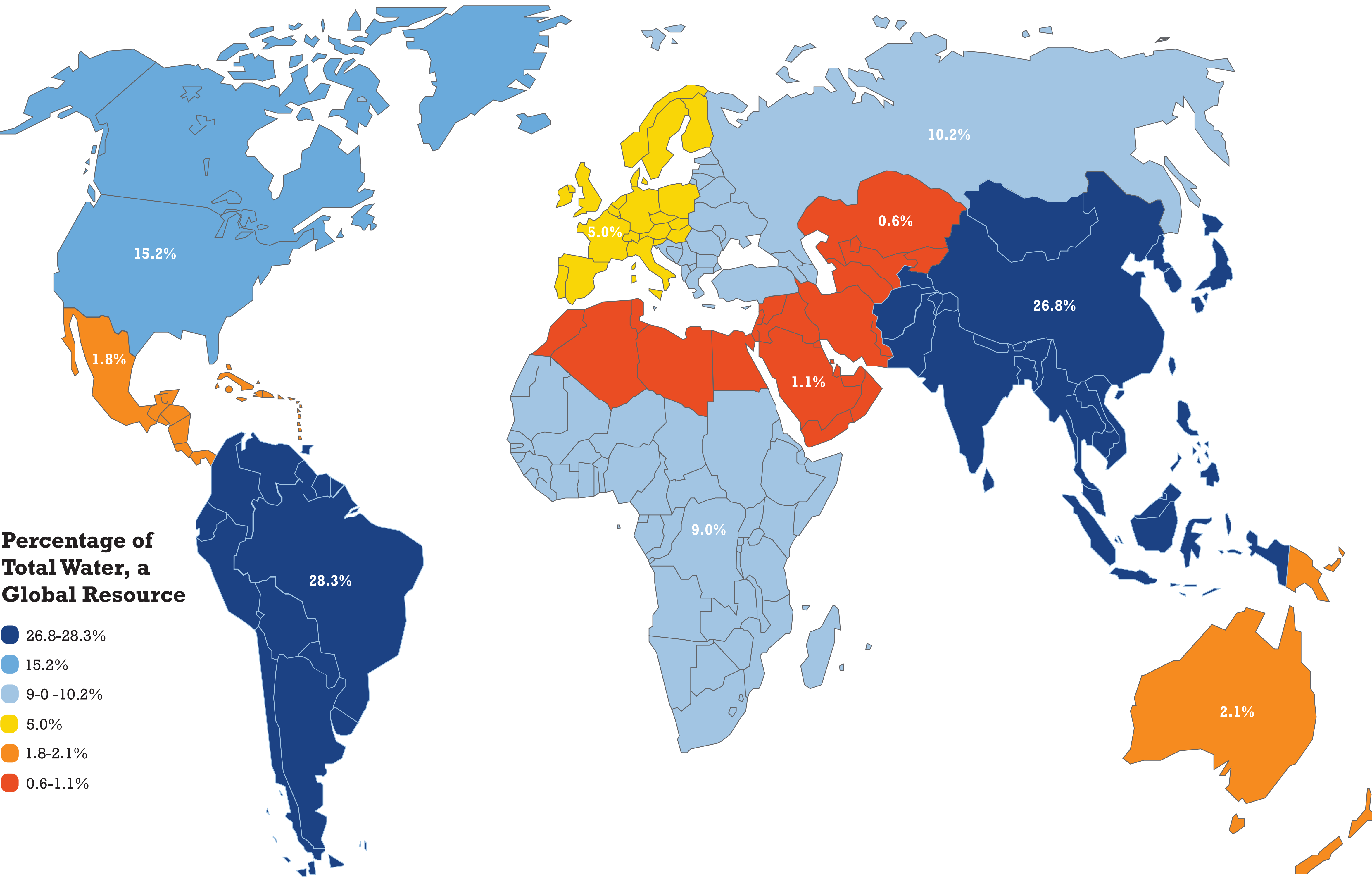
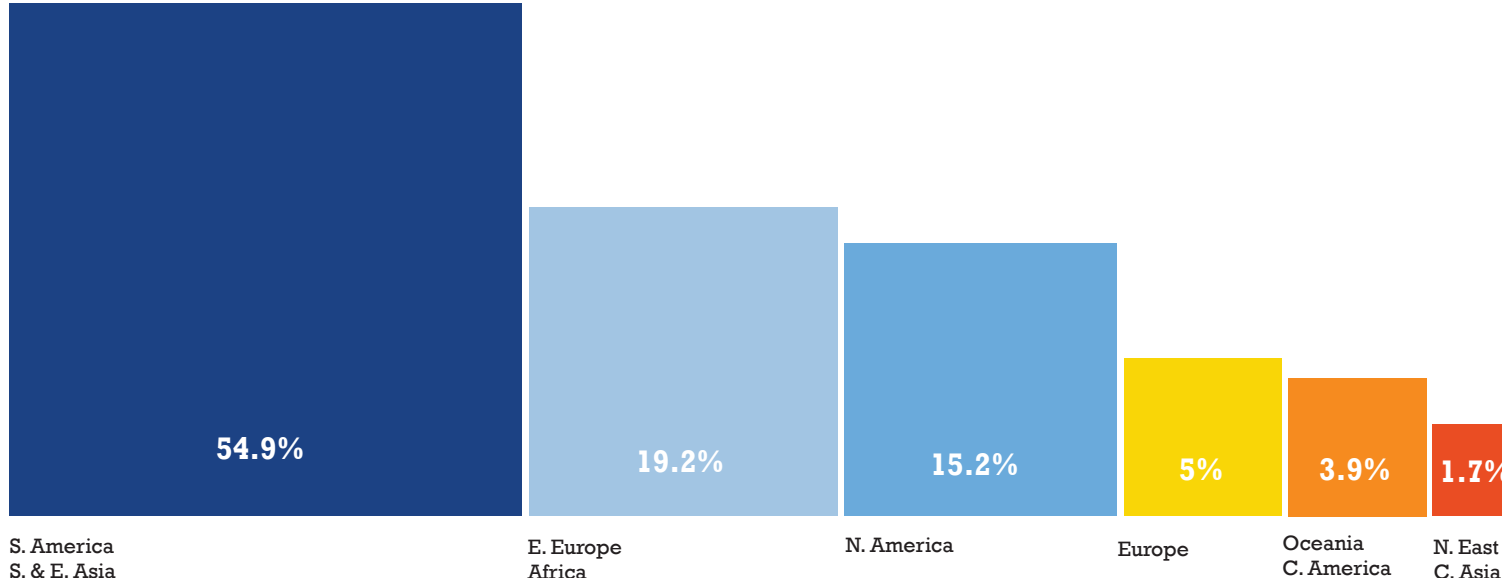


# Water As a Global Resource



## Water Scarcity A Growing Global Problem

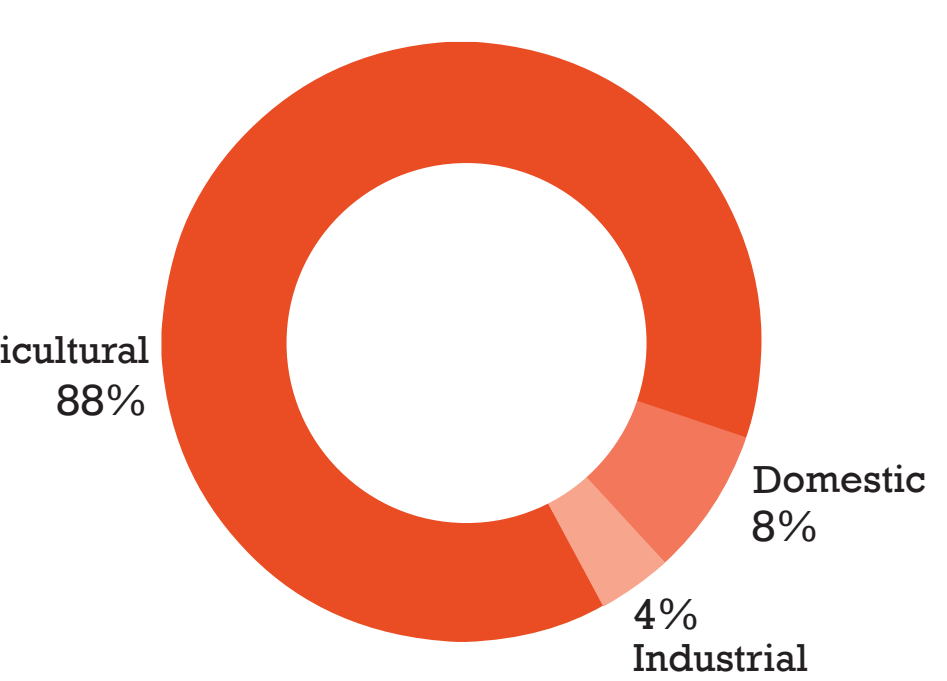
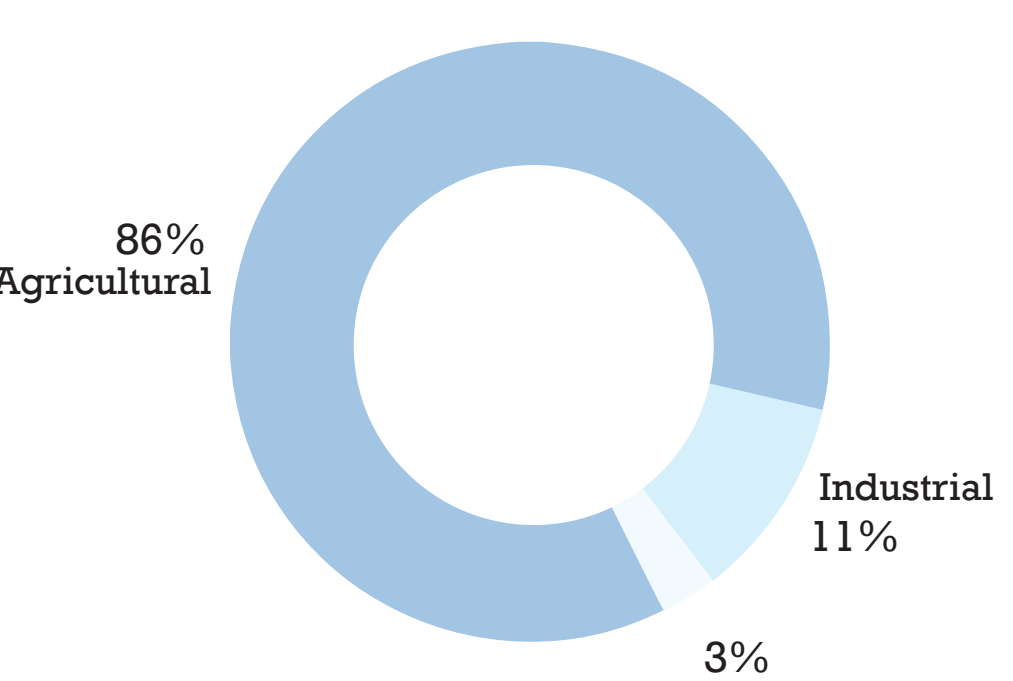
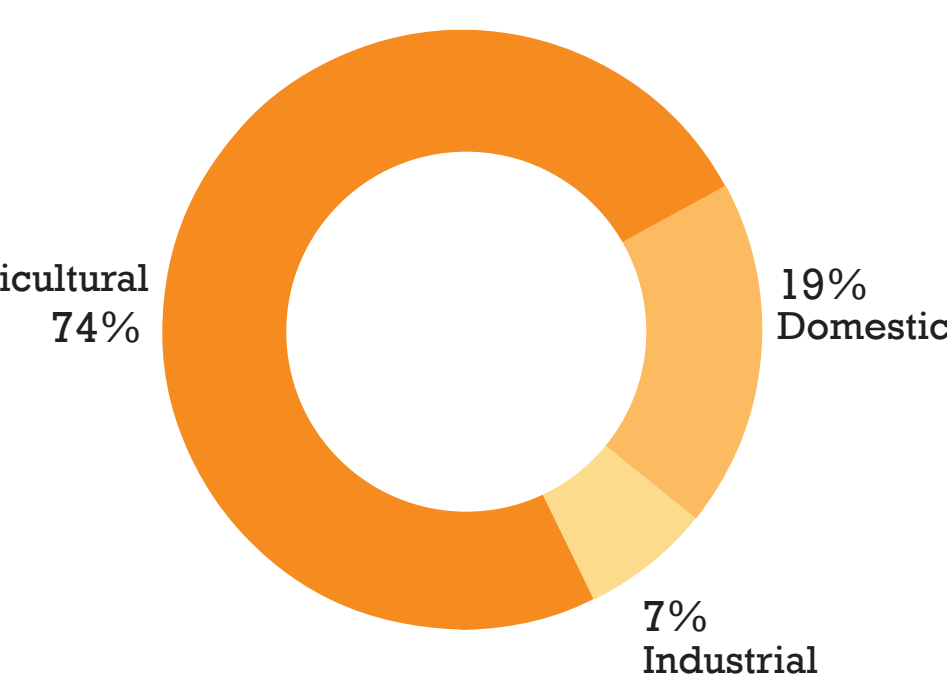
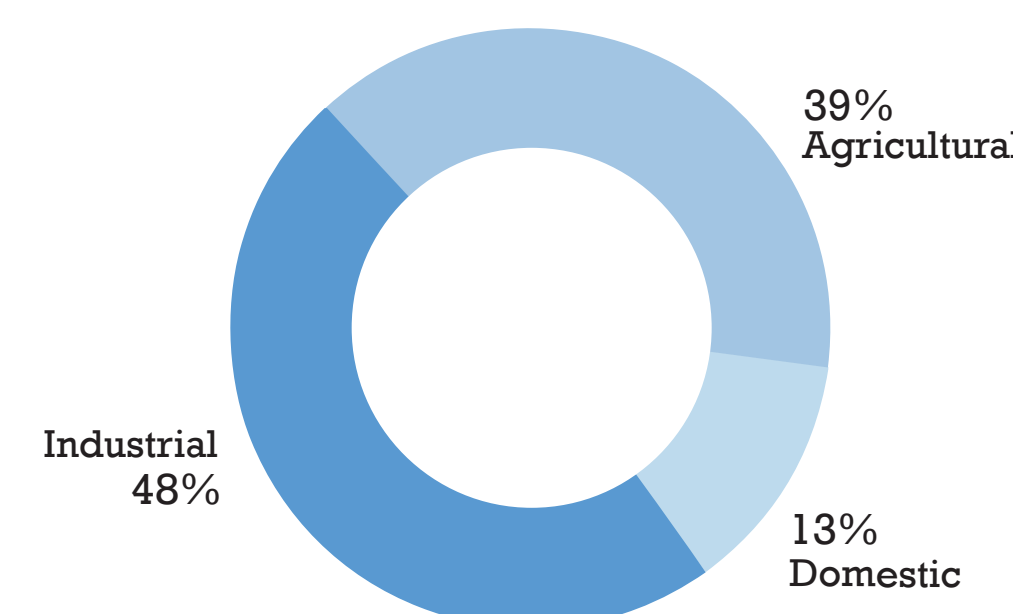
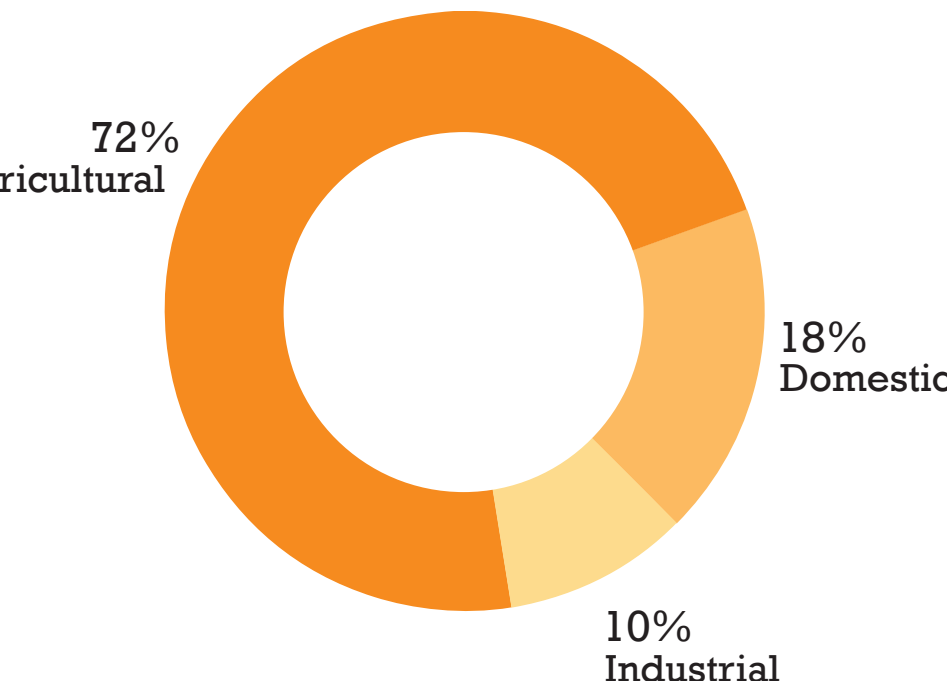
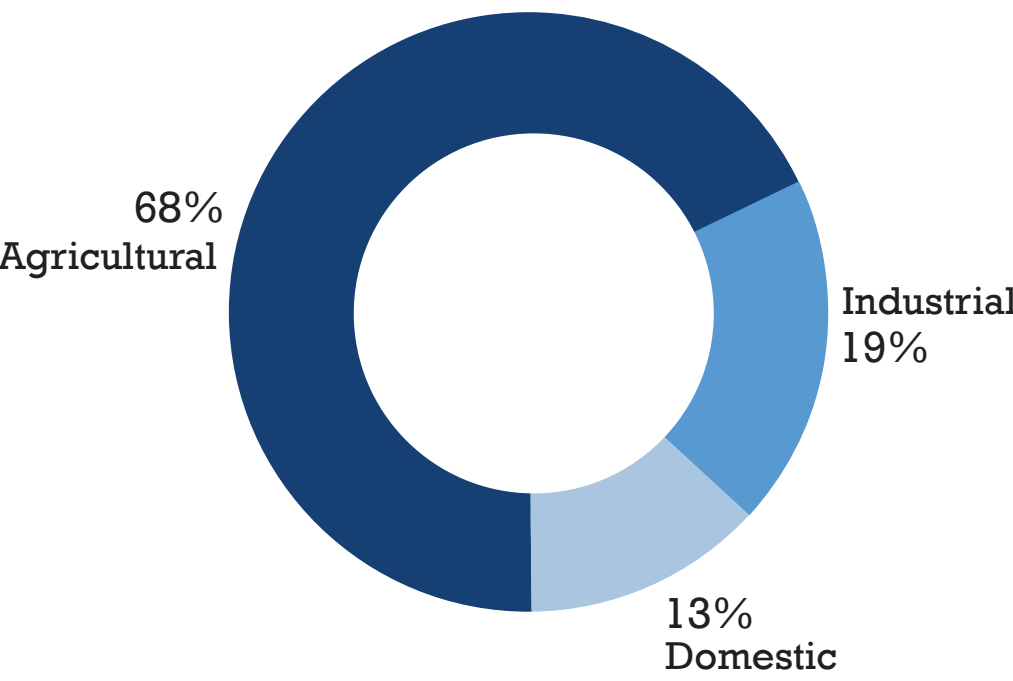
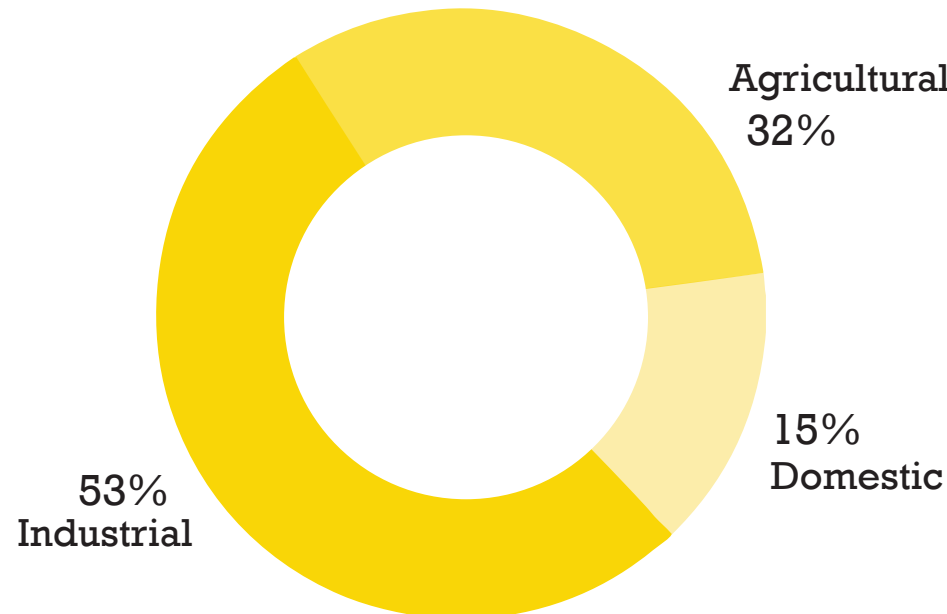
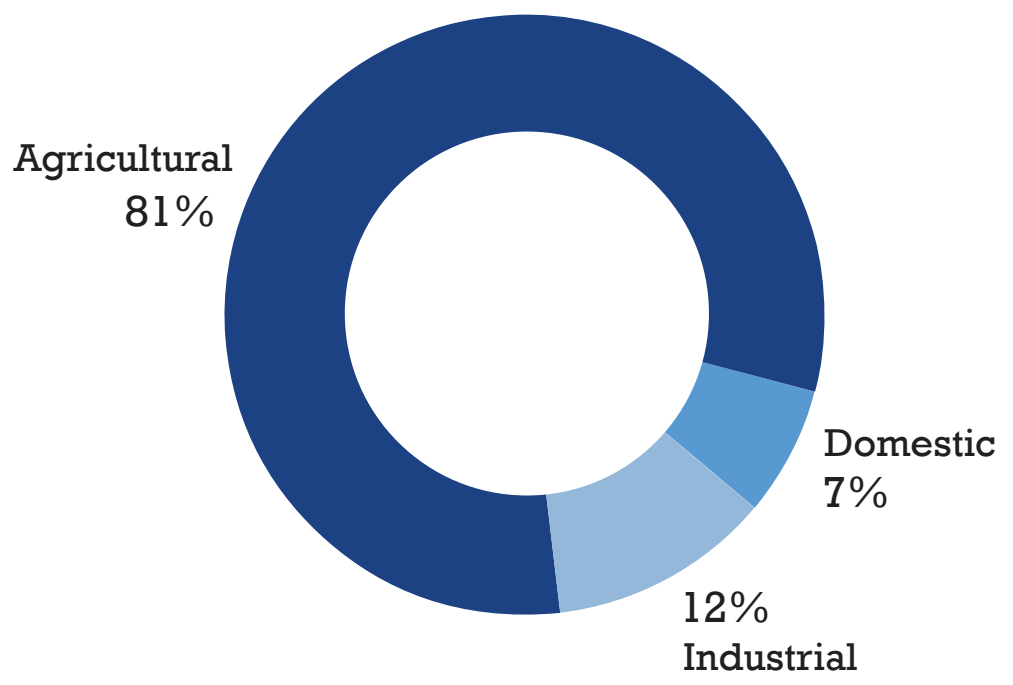
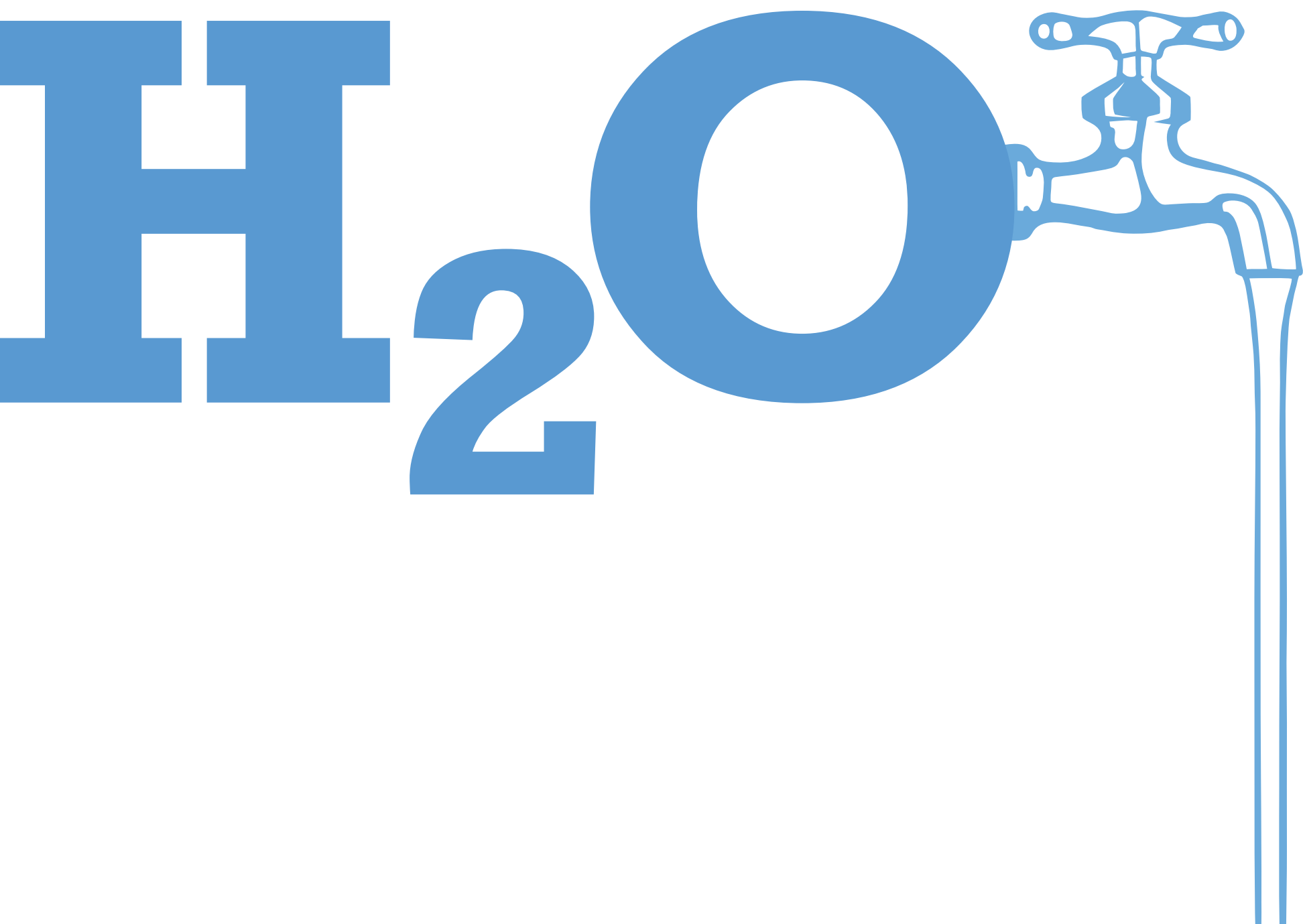
Since 1960 the world's population has doubled. With population growth comes the international need for water. According to the United Nations Environment Programme, more than half of the world's population will struggle with water shortages by 2030. Today rivers, lakes, and reservoirs are being fought over. Climate changes are melting glaciers and sea levels are rising, spoiling fresh water resources. The world is in a water crisis. While the population can help by reducing water use domestically, there can always be away to conserve more water.



The visual map to the left shows the percentage of total water use in each region. While this is an effective visual, the size of the regions do not show the different percentage ratios. To compare ratios, the visual above shows the percentage of water used by a per-capita basis.

## Water Use by Sector Agricultural, Domestic, and Industrial

Water use can be broken down into three main categories, water consumption domestically, industrially, and agriculturally. The Food and Agriculture Organization claims that 70 percent of world water goes to agriculture. Currently, countries considered low income are using most of their water agriculturally to provide food globally. These are also areas that are currently facing water scarcity, which will only be magnified in the years to come. "FAO says agriculture's role in generating water scarcity - and degrading high quality surface and groundwater for marginal output - is not disputed." The visual aid to the left shows the regional use of water in agriculture, industry and domestically. Water management can be improved in every sector but especially where negligence occurs most.



Save the water.