Identification Information

Citation

Title:	**Water Use - Agricultural Water Withdrawal**
Publication year:	2006
Data set type:	National
Spatial presentation form:	textTable
Units:	Billion Cubic Meters
Filename:	water_use_agri

Definitions: Agriculture represents 70% of global water use. Yet, experience shows that the number of countries where agricultural water use is monitored with sufficient accuracy is limited. In most cases, gross irrigated areas are multiplied by an average unit water use to obtain an estimate of the country's water use in irrigation.To estimate the pressure of irrigation on the available water resources, an assessment has to be made both of irrigation water requirements and of water withdrawal for agriculture. Precipitation provides part of the water crops need to satisfy their transpiration requirements.

Abstract: Developed since 1993 by FAO's Land and Water Development Division, the Aquastat programme is FAO's global information system on water and agriculture with a focus or irrigation. Its main purpose is to select systematically the most reliable information on water resources and water uses in countries and to make it available in a standard format to users interested in global or regional perspectives. Its objectives are: • To provide users with comprehensive information on the state of agricultural water management across the world, with an emphasis on developing countries and countries in transition, and featuring major characteristics, trends, constraints and prospective changes. • To support continental and regional analyses by providing systematic, up-to-date and reliable information on water in agriculture and to serve as a tool for large-scale planning and predictive studies. More information (Water Report 23): http://www.fao.org/ag/agl/aglw/aquastat/reports/index2.stm

Purpose: AQUASTAT collects statistics on water resources and data on water resources obtained from national sources are systematically reviewed to ensure consistency in definitions and between countries sharing the same river basin. A methodology has been developed and rules established to compute the different elements of national water balances. It is hoped that through the comparative analysis of available country statistics on water resources the most reliable and complete dataset of water resources by countries is obtained and that the results could help harmonise currently available water resources databases. Previous data collection processes through AQUASTAT have shown that figures for agricultural water use and water use productivity are not always available at country level. If such data exist, they are in most cases not very reliable. This is mainly due to the complexity of the assessment methods and to the absence of direct measurement of water withdrawal for agriculture. As they are among the most crucial indicators in assessing progress in agricultural water use, a review of countries' agricultural water use is necessary to improve the overall quality of global water resources monitoring. The main objective of this review is to provide policy and decision makers as well as the international scientific community with a dataset containing reliable data, calculated in a uniform way, and comparable with each other. The spatial coverage of the data consists of 90 developing countries and countries in transition. level

Character set: utf8

Language: English

Status: Complete

Update frequency: Unknown

Topic Category

GEO theme: Freshwater

GEO data category: Water Consumption and Resources

Theme Keywords

GEMET theme: Water

GEMET keywords: 2006

Free keywords: Water, water use, agriculture, withdrawal, water consumption

Temporal Extent

Covered time: 1958-62, 1963-67, ..., 2008-12

Geographic Extent

Coverage: World

West longitude:	East longitude:	South latitude:	North latitude:
-180	180	-90	90

Point of Contact

Role: Originator
Person: FAO
Organization: FAO

Address: Viale delle Terme di Caracalla
Postal code: 00100
City: Rome
State:
Country: Italy
Phone: -----
Fax: -----
Web:
Email: FAOSTAT-Queries@fao.org

Role: Data Source
Organization: AQUASTAT FAO's Information System on Water in Agriculture

Role: Provider
Organization: FAO

		Address:	Viale delle Terme di Caracalla
Role:	Publisher	**City:**	Rome
Organization:	FAO	**State:**	
Publication place:	Rome	**Country:**	Italy
		Phone:	+39 06 57051
		Fax:	+39 06 570 53152

Resource Constraints

Use constraints:	Public
Copyright:	FAO

Spatial Representation Info

Cell size:	-----
Number of rows:	-----
Number of columns:	-----
Value min:	-----
Value max:	-----

Xmax:	**Xmin:**	**Ymax:**	**Ymin:**

Notes:

Distribution Information

Contact Information

Online resource: http://geodata.grid.unep.ch
URL original source: http://www.fao.org/ag/agl/aglw/aquastat/dbase/index.htm
File format: Excel spreadsheet

Reference System Information

Coordinate Reference Information

Ellipsoid: WGS 84
Projection: -----

Metadata Information

Language: English

Character set: utf8

Metadata standard name: ISO 19115 Geographic Information

Date: 2007-02-18 00:00:00

Metadata author

Person:

Organization: UNEP/DEWA/GRID-Europe

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State:
Country: Switzerland
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Fax: +41 22 917 80 29
Web: http://www.grid.unep.ch
Email: geo@grid.unep.ch

Additional Information: Statistical Data Sets

Comments: -----

Country notes: For 1998 - 2002 Data for Belgium include those for Luxembourg

Aggregation method

Method: Sum
Weight factor: -----
Comments: The value "-9999" corresponds to "No Data"

Inter-/Extrapolations

Inter-/Extrapolations: -----

Calculated pre 1991-1992 relative country share: None

Identification Information

Citation

Title:	**Précipitations Annuelles Moyennes**
Publication year:	2001
Data set type:	Geospatial
Spatial presentation form:	textTable
Units:	Millimètres
Filename:	mean_annual_precipitation.tif

Definitions:

Abstract:

For the purpose of Desertification Atlas map production, the GRID-Nairobi data analysts required data from a fairly dense network of global climate stations. They therefore obtained both precipitation and temperature station data from UEA/CRU for two 30-year periods, 1930-59 and 1960-89. While the CRU database contained 950 precipitation station values, this number was not sufficient for interpolating two separate global surfaces to be used in a climate change study, for reasons of both temporal instability and inaccuracies of eventual area estimates. Thus, GRID decided in conjunction with UEA/CRU to produce a single, high-resolution preci- pitation surface for one time period only, using the maximum number of station means available. For this surface, data from the time period 1951-1980 were selected, both in order to avoid creation of a "timeless" data set, and to better match the period of the GLASOD study whose data were compiled in the late 1980s. The initial CRU data set for 1951-1980 included 2769 precipitation station means, which was still insufficient. Thus, CRU provided an additional 568 station means for the period 1956-1975; i.e. for 20 years only but centered within the entire 30-year period, and 706 further stations for remaining problem areas having low coverage in South America and the Western Sahara. By relaxing the criterion that stations must include data for at least 80% of the months within the time period to 70%, the data from 350 or nearly half of these extra 706 stations could be utilized. However, a few key areas in western Algeria, southern Madagascar and Patagonia which still showed biases due to a lack of stations, required insertion of a small number of additional stations for a limited time period (five to 15 years). The final data set established contained 3578 precipitation means. Interpolation of the precipitation data to a grid-cell map was done using the simplest and most robust technique available; that is, a distance-weighted, nearest-neighbor interpolation. In this technique, a value was computed as an average of 'k' nearest station values ('k' typically equalled 4) and weighted by the inverse distance squared. As no other appropriate software was available, GRID analysts wrote a program in 'C' to run on an IBM/PS-2 machine, where the interpolation was actually carried out. This computationally intensive process is always highly dependent on the distribution of input climate station data, which tend to cause problems where the station network is sparse and significant local variability or rapid change gradients are present. The final Mean Annual Precipitation data set derived contains a total of 672 polygons, and shows mean annual precipitation (in mm.) for the period 1951-1980. These are classified into nine categories. The Mean Annual Precipitation data set was used both as a separate map in the Desertification Atlas, and in combination with other data sets (e.g., Potential Evapo-Transpiration or PET) to derive Humidity Index and associated aridity zones, which are described elsewhere by GRID. Data format Prior to vectorization, the original Mean Annual Precipitation data were in a generic raster format at one-half (.5) degree

	latitude/longitude spatial resolution (no longer available). The data were converted to ARC/INFO vector format for the Desertification Atlas and repeatedly smoothed using the 'SPLINE' command. While the Geographic Projection data (latitude/ longitude coordinate system) are generally distributed, the Desertification Atlas and GLASOD project made use of the Mollweide equal-area projection for deriving statistical information, and the Van der Grinten projection for display and analog map purposes. The Mean Annual Precipitation data set distributed by GRID is an ARC/INFO coverage in 'EXPORT'-format. The file PREC_GEO contains the Mean Annual Precipitation in the Geographic Projection. The file can be imported using the following Arc/Info command: IMPORT COVER PREC_GEO.E00 PREC_GEO The source document for the Mean Annual Precipitation data set is: Deichmann, Uwe and Lars Eklundh. July 1991. "Global digital data sets for land degradation studies: a GIS approach". GRID Case Study Series No. 4; UNEP/GEMS and GRID; Nairobi, Kenya; 103 pages (see pp. 24-27). Additional references include the following: - Koeppen, W. 1931. Das Geographische System der Klimate. Handbuch der Klimatologie. Volume 1. Berlin, Germany. - UEA/CRU Report. July 1990. Phase I - Global Temperature and Precipitation Climatologies for 1930-59 and 1960-89. - UEA/CRU Report. September 1990. Additional Data for Phases I and II. - UNEP. 1992. World Atlas of Desertification. Edward Arnold, London (UK), 69 pages (see especially pp. 4 to 9). - UNESCO. 1984. Map of the world distribution of arid regions. Paris, France.
Purpose:	The World Atlas of Desertification was published by UNEP in 1992 as the result of a cooperative effort between UNEP's Desertification Control Programme Activity Centre (DC/PAC), the Global Environment Monitoring System (GEMS) and the Global Resource Information Database (GRID). GRID compiled and/or derived most of the global and regional databases, produced the maps and carried out the data analyses and tabulations for the Atlas, assisted by a Technical Advisory Group on Desertification Assessment and Mapping composed of various international experts. The Atlas includes information and many maps derived from the Global Assessment of Human- Induced Soil Degradation (GLASOD), as conducted in 1990 by the International Soil Reference and Information Centre (ISRIC) at Wageningen, The Netherlands, on behalf of UNEP. Aside from GLASOD's data on soil degradation, and in order to capture the multi-dimensional nature of global desertification processes, other data layers relating to global climate and vegetation were compiled by GRID for inclusion in the 1992 World Atlas of Desertification. Both the source climate data and advice on the production of all climate surfaces were obtained from the Climate Research Unit of the University of East Anglia (UEA/CRU), U.K. level
Character set:	utf8
Language:	English
Status:	Complete
Update frequency:	Unknown

Topic Category

GEO theme:	Atmosphere
GEO data category:	Climate

Theme Keywords

GEMET theme:	Climate

GEMET keywords: 2001

Free keywords: Climate, mean annual precipitation

Temporal Extent

Covered time: 1961-90

Geographic Extent

Coverage: World

West longitude:	East longitude:	South latitude:	North latitude:
-180	180	-90	90

Point of Contact

Role: Originator
Person: Ron G. Witt
Organization: UNEP/DEWA/GRID-Europe

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Role: Data Source
Organization: Global Resource Information Database and Climate Research Unit

Role: Provider
Organization: UNEP/DEWA/GRID-Europe

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Country:	Switzerland
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Email:	geo@grid.unep.ch

Role: Publisher
Organization: UNEP/DEWA/GRID-Europe

Publication place: Geneva

Resource Constraints

Use constraints: Public
Copyright: UNEP/DEWA/GRID-Europe

Spatial Representation Info

Cell size: -----
Number of rows:
Number of columns:
Value min:
Value max:

Xmax:	Xmin:	Ymax:	Ymin:

Notes:

Distribution Information

Contact Information

Online resource: http://geodata.grid.unep.ch
URL original source: http://www.grid.unep.ch/data/grid/index.html
File format: Zip

Reference System Information

Coordinate Reference Information

Ellipsoid: WGS 84
Projection: Geographic

Metadata Information

Language: English

Character set: utf8

Metadata standard name: ISO 19115 Geographic Information

Date: 2002-01-28 00:00:00

Metadata author

Person:
Organization: UNEP/DEWA/GRID-Europe

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Country:	Switzerland
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Fax:	+41 22 917 80 29
Web:	http://www.grid.unep.ch
Email:	geo@grid.unep.ch

Additional Information: Statistical Data Sets

Comments: -----

Country notes: -----

Aggregation method

Method: None
Weight factor: -----
Comments: -----

Inter-/Extrapolations

Inter-/Extrapolations: -----
Calculated pre 1991-1992 relative country share: None

This page was last updated: 2007-02-16

Identification Information

Citation

Title:	**Population Density**
Publication year:	2007
Data set type:	National
Spatial presentation form:	textTable
Units:	People per Square Kilometer
Filename:	pop_density

Definitions:	Population density is midyear population divided by land area in square kilometers. Land area is a country's total area, excluding area under inland water bodies, national claims to continental shelf, and exclusive economic zones. In most cases the definition of inland water bodies includes major rivers and lakes. Data source for Land Area: FAOSTAT (Data as of May 2007). Data for years 2005, 2006, and 2007 are assumed as unvaried from year 2004; Data for 1960 are also assumed as unvaried from year 1961
Abstract:	The 2006 Revision is the twentieth round of official United Nations population estimates and projections prepared by the Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat. These are used throughout the United Nations system as the basis for activities requiring population information. The 2006 Revision takes into account the results of recent specialized surveys carried out in developing countries to provide both demographic and other information to assess the progress made in achieving the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). The comprehensive review of past worldwide demographic trends and future prospects presented in the 2006 Revision provides the population basis for the assessment of those goals.
Purpose:	The Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat is a vital interface between global policies in the economic, social and environmental spheres and national action. The Department works in three main interlinked areas: (i) it compiles, generates and analyses a wide range of economic, social and environmental data and information on which States Members of the United Nations draw to review common problems and take stock of policy options; (ii) it facilitates the negotiations of Member States in many intergovernmental bodies on joint courses of action to address ongoing or emerging global challenges; and (iii) it advises interested Governments on the ways and means of translating policy frameworks developed in United Nations conferences and summits into programmes at the country level and, through technical assistance, helps build national capacities. level
Character set:	utf8
Language:	English
Status:	Complete
Update frequency:	Every 2 years

Topic Category

GEO theme:	Socio-Economic
GEO data category:	Population

Theme Keywords

GEMET theme:	Social aspects, population
GEMET keywords:	2007
Free keywords:	Population, density, demography

Temporal Extent

Covered time:	1960-2007

Geographic Extent

Coverage:	World

West longitude:	East longitude:	South latitude:	North latitude:
-180	180	-90	90

Point of Contact

Role:	Originator
Person:	Mr. Joseph Chamie
Organization:	United Nations Population Division
Address:	2 United Nations Plaza, Room DC2-1950
Postal code:	10017
City:	New York
State:	
Country:	USA
Phone:	+1 212 963-3179
Fax:	+ 1 212 963-2147
Web:	
Email:	

Role:	Data Source
Organization:	World Population Prospects: The 2006 Revision

Role:	Provider
Organization:	UN Population Division
Address:	2 United Nations Plaza Room DC2-1950
Postal code:	10017
City:	New York

State:	
Country:	USA
Phone:	+1 212-963-3179
Fax:	+1 212-963-2147
Web:	http://www.un.org/esa/population/unpop.htm
Email:	chamiej@un.org zlotnik@un.org

Role:	Publisher
Organization:	UN Population Division
Publication place:	New York

Resource Constraints

Use constraints:	Public
Copyright:	UN

Spatial Representation Info

Cell size:	-----
Number of rows:	-----
Number of columns:	-----
Value min:	-----
Value max:	-----

Xmax:	Xmin:	Ymax:	Ymin:

Notes:

Distribution Information

Contact Information

Online resource:	http://geodata.grid.unep.ch
URL original source:	http://esa.un.org/unpd/peps/index.htm
File format:	Excel spreadsheet

Reference System Information

Coordinate Reference Information

Ellipsoid:	WGS 84
Projection:	-----

Metadata Information

Language:	English

Character set:	utf8
Metadata standard name:	ISO 19115 Geographic Information
Date:	2007-05-31 00:00:00

Metadata author

Person:	
Organization:	UNEP/DEWA/GRID-Europe

Address:	11, Chemin des Anemones
Postal code:	1219
City:	Chatelaine
State:	
Country:	Switzerland
Phone:	+41 22 917 87 33
Fax:	+41 22 917 80 29
Web:	http://www.grid.unep.ch
Email:	geo@grid.unep.ch

Additional Information: Statistical Data Sets

Comments:	-----
Country notes:	Data for Mauritius include Agalega, Rodrigues and Saint Brandon. Data for Saint Helena include Ascension and Tristan da Cunha. Data for China include Hong Kong. Holy See refers to the Vatican City State. Data for Australia include Christmas Island, Cocos (Keeling) Islands and Norfolk Island. The World Factbook 2007 is the data source of land area for: Anguilla, Aruba, Holy See, Isle of Man, Marshall Islands, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Northern Mariana Islands, Pitcairn Island, Tokelau, Wallis and Futuna. Land area data for Marshall Islands includes the atolls of Bikini, Enewetak, Kwajalein, Majuro, Rongelap, and Utirik. Land area data for Micronesia (Federated States of) includes Pohnpei (Ponape), Truk (Chuuk) Islands, Yap Islands, and Kosrae. Land area data for Northern Mariana Islands includes 14 islands including Saipan, Rota, and Tinian. Land area data for Wallis and Futuna includes Ile Uvea (Wallis Island), Ile Futuna (Futuna Island), Ile Alofi, and 20 islets.

Aggregation method

Method:	Weighted average
Weight factor:	Land Area
Comments:	The value "-9999" corresponds to "No Data".

Inter-/Extrapolations

Inter-/Extrapolations:	-----
Calculated pre 1991-1992 relative country	None

share:

This page was last updated: 2007-02-16

Citation

Title:	**Water Use - Industrial Water Withdrawal**
Publication year:	2006
Data set type:	National
Spatial presentation form:	textTable
Units:	Billion Cubic Meters
Filename:	water_use_ind
Definitions:	Annual quantity of water use by self-supplied industries not connected to any distribution network.
Abstract:	Developed since 1993 by FAO's Land and Water Development Division, the Aquastat programme is FAO's global information system on water and agriculture with a focus on irrigation. Its main purpose is to select systematically the most reliable information on water resources and water uses in countries and to make it available in a standard format to users interested in global or regional perspectives. Its objectives are: • To provide users with comprehensive information on the state of agricultural water management across the world, with an emphasis on developing countries and countries in transition, and featuring major characteristics, trends, constraints and prospective changes. • To support continental and regional analyses by providing systematic, up-to-date and reliable information on water in agriculture and to serve as a tool for large-scale planning and predictive studies. More information (Water Report 23): http://www.fao.org/ag/agl/aglw/aquastat/reports/index2.stm
Purpose:	AQUASTAT collects statistics on water resources and data on water resources obtained from national sources are systematically reviewed to ensure consistency in definitions and between countries sharing the same river basin. A methodology has been developed and rules established to compute the different elements of national water balances. It is hoped that through the comparative analysis of available country statistics on water resources the most reliable and complete dataset of water resources by countries is obtained and that the results could help harmonise currently available water resources databases. Previous data collection processes through AQUASTAT have shown that figures for agricultural water use and water use productivity are not always available at country level. If such data exist, they are in most cases not very reliable. This is mainly due to the complexity of the assessment methods and to the absence of direct measurement of water withdrawal for agriculture. As they are among the most crucial indicators in assessing progress in agricultural water use, a review of countries' agricultural water use is necessary to improve the overall quality of global water resources monitoring. The main objective of this review is to provide policy and decision makers as well as the international scientific community with a dataset containing reliable data, calculated in a uniform way, and comparable with each other. The spatial coverage of the data consists of 90 developing countries and countries in transition. level
Character set:	utf8
Language:	English
Status:	Complete
Update frequency:	Unknown

Topic Category

GEO theme:	Freshwater

GEO data category:	Water Consumption and Resources

Theme Keywords

GEMET theme:	Water
GEMET keywords:	2006
Free keywords:	Water, water use, industry, withdrawal, water consumption

Temporal Extent

Covered time:	1958-62, 1963-67, ..., 2008-12

Geographic Extent

Coverage:	World

West longitude:	East longitude:	South latitude:	North latitude:
-180	180	-90	90

Point of Contact

Role:	Originator
Person:	FAO
Organization:	FAO
Address:	Viale delle Terme di Caracalla
Postal code:	00100
City:	Rome
State:	
Country:	Italy
Phone:	-----
Fax:	-----
Web:	
Email:	FAOSTAT-Queries@fao.org

Role:	Data Source
Organization:	AQUASTAT FAO's Information System on Water in Agriculture

Role:	Provider
Organization:	FAO
Address:	Viale delle Terme di Caracalla
Postal code:	00100
City:	Rome
State:	
Country:	Italy
Phone:	+39 06 57051

Fax:	+39 06 570 53152
Web:	http://apps.fao.org/page/collections/
Email:	Guido.Braca@fao.org Rosana.Frattini@fao.org Jeff.Tschirley@fao.org John.Latham@fao.org JeanPhilippe.Decraene@fao.org SDRN-Chief

Role:	Publisher
Organization:	FAO
Publication place:	Rome

Resource Constraints

Use constraints:	Public
Copyright:	FAO

Spatial Representation Info

Cell size:	-----
Number of rows:	-----
Number of columns:	-----
Value min:	-----
Value max:	-----

Xmax:	Xmin:	Ymax:	Ymin:

Notes:

Distribution Information

Contact Information

Online resource:	http://geodata.grid.unep.ch
URL original source:	http://www.fao.org/ag/agl/aglw/aquastat/dbase/index.htm
File format:	Excel spreadsheet

Reference System Information

Coordinate Reference Information

Ellipsoid:	WGS 84
Projection:	-----

Metadata Information

Language:	English
Character set:	utf8
Metadata standard	ISO 19115 Geographic Information

name:

Date: 2007-02-13 00:00:00

Metadata author

Person:
Organization: UNEP/DEWA/GRID-Europe

Address:	11, Chemin des Anemones
Postal code:	1219
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Country:	Switzerland
Phone:	+41 22 917 87 33
Fax:	+41 22 917 80 29
Web:	http://www.grid.unep.ch
Email:	geo@grid.unep.ch

Additional Information: Statistical Data Sets

Comments: -----

Country notes: For 1998 - 2002 Data for Belgium include those for Luxembourg

Aggregation method

Method: Sum
Weight factor: -----
Comments: The data is only aggregated if at least 75 % of the observations are available (i.e. % of population or % of area or % of countries) on an annual basis. The value "-9999" corresponds to "No Data"

Inter-/Extrapolations

Inter-/Extrapolations: -----
Calculated pre 1991-1992 relative country share: None

This page was last updated: 2007-02-16

Identification Information

Citation

Title:	**Water Use - Domestic Water Withdrawal**
Publication year:	2006
Data set type:	National
Spatial presentation form:	textTable
Units:	Billion Cubic Meters
Filename:	water_use_dom

Definitions:	Annual quantity of water use for domestic purposes. It is usually computed as the total amount of water supplied by public distribution networks, and usually includes the withdrawal by those industries connected to public networks.
Abstract:	Developed since 1993 by FAO's Land and Water Development Division, the Aquastat programme is FAO's global information system on water and agriculture with a focus on irrigation. Its main purpose is to select systematically the most reliable information on water resources and water uses in countries and to make it available in a standard format to users interested in global or regional perspectives. Its objectives are: • To provide users with comprehensive information on the state of agricultural water management across the world, with an emphasis on developing countries and countries in transition, and featuring major characteristics, trends, constraints and prospective changes. • To support continental and regional analyses by providing systematic, up-to-date and reliable information on water in agriculture and to serve as a tool for large-scale planning and predictive studies. More information (Water Report 23): http://www.fao.org/ag/agl/aglw/aquastat/reports/index2.stm
Purpose:	AQUASTAT collects statistics on water resources and data on water resources obtained from national sources are systematically reviewed to ensure consistency in definitions and between countries sharing the same river basin. A methodology has been developed and rules established to compute the different elements of national water balances. It is hoped that through the comparative analysis of available country statistics on water resources the most reliable and complete dataset of water resources by countries is obtained and that the results could help harmonise currently available water resources databases. Previous data collection processes through AQUASTAT have shown that figures for agricultural water use and water use productivity are not always available at country level. If such data exist, they are in most cases not very reliable. This is mainly due to the complexity of the assessment methods and to the absence of direct measurement of water withdrawal for agriculture. As they are among the most crucial indicators in assessing progress in agricultural water use, a review of countries' agricultural water use is necessary to improve the overall quality of global water resources monitoring. The main objective of this review is to provide policy and decision makers as well as the international scientific community with a dataset containing reliable data, calculated in a uniform way, and comparable with each other. The spatial coverage of the data consists of 90 developing countries and countries in transition. level
Character set:	utf8
Language:	English
Status:	Complete

Update frequency:	Unknown

Topic Category

GEO theme:	Freshwater
GEO data category:	Water Consumption and Resources

Theme Keywords

GEMET theme:	Water
GEMET keywords:	2006
Free keywords:	Water, water use, domestic, withdrawal, water consumption

Temporal Extent

Covered time:	1958-62, 1963-67, ..., 2008-12

Geographic Extent

Coverage:	World

West longitude:	East longitude:	South latitude:	North latitude:
-180	180	-90	90

Point of Contact

Role:	Originator
Person:	FAO
Organization:	FAO

Address:	Viale delle Terme di Caracalla
Postal code:	00100
City:	Rome
State:	
Country:	Italy
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Email:	FAOSTAT-Queries@fao.org

Role:	Data Source
Organization:	AQUASTAT FAO's Information System on Water in Agriculture

Role:	Provider

Organization:	FAO	
	Address:	Viale delle Terme di Caracalla
	Postal code:	00100
	City:	Rome
	State:	
	Country:	Italy
	Phone:	+39 06 57051
	Fax:	+39 06 570 53152
	Web:	http://apps.fao.org/page/collections/
	Email:	Guido.Braca@fao.org Rosana.Frattini@fao.org Jeff.Tschirley@fao.org John.Latham@fao.org JeanPhilippe.Decraene@fao.org SDRN-Chief

Role:	Publisher
Organization:	FAO
Publication place:	Rome

Resource Constraints

Use constraints:	Public
Copyright:	FAO

Spatial Representation Info

Cell size:	-----
Number of rows:	-----
Number of columns:	-----
Value min:	-----
Value max:	-----

Xmax:	Xmin:	Ymax:	Ymin:

Notes:

Distribution Information

Contact Information

Online resource:	http://geodata.grid.unep.ch
URL original source:	http://www.fao.org/ag/agl/aglw/aquastat/dbase/index.htm
File format:	Excel spreadsheet

Reference System Information

Coordinate Reference Information

Ellipsoid:	WGS 84
Projection:	-----

Metadata Information

Language:	English
Character set:	utf8
Metadata standard name:	ISO 19115 Geographic Information
Date:	2007-02-16 00:00:00

Metadata author

Person:	
Organization:	UNEP/DEWA/GRID-Europe
Address:	11, Chemin des Anemones
Postal code:	1219
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State:	
Country:	Switzerland
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Web:	http://www.grid.unep.ch
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Additional Information: Statistical Data Sets

Comments:	-----
Country notes:	For 1998 - 2002 Data for Belgium include those for Luxembourg

Aggregation method

Method:	Sum
Weight factor:	-----
Comments:	The data is only aggregated if at least 75 % of the observations are available (i.e. % of population or % of area or % of countries) on an annual basis. The value "-9999" corresponds to "No Data"

Inter-/Extrapolations

Inter-/Extrapolations:	-----
Calculated pre 1991-	

1992 relative country
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