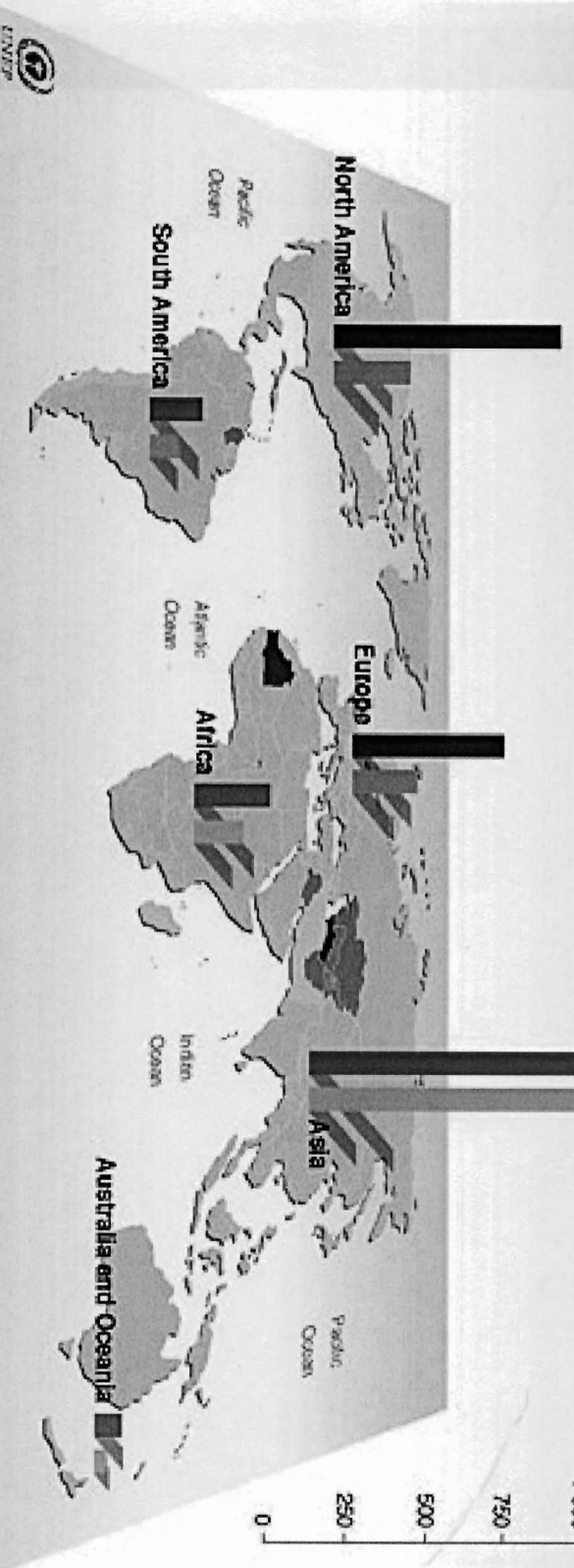
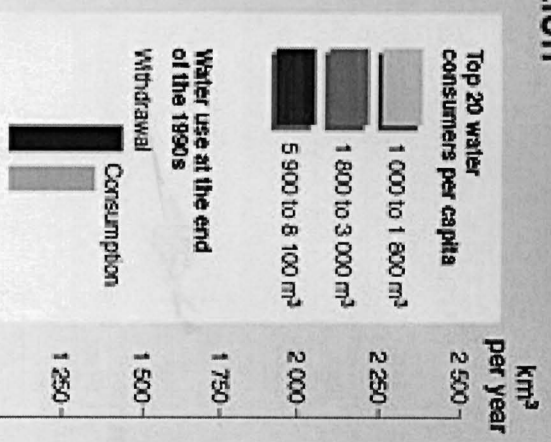
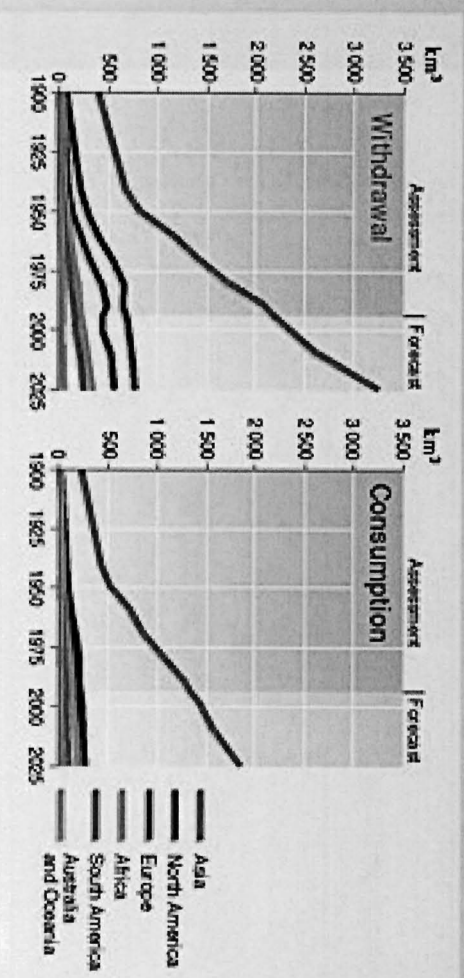
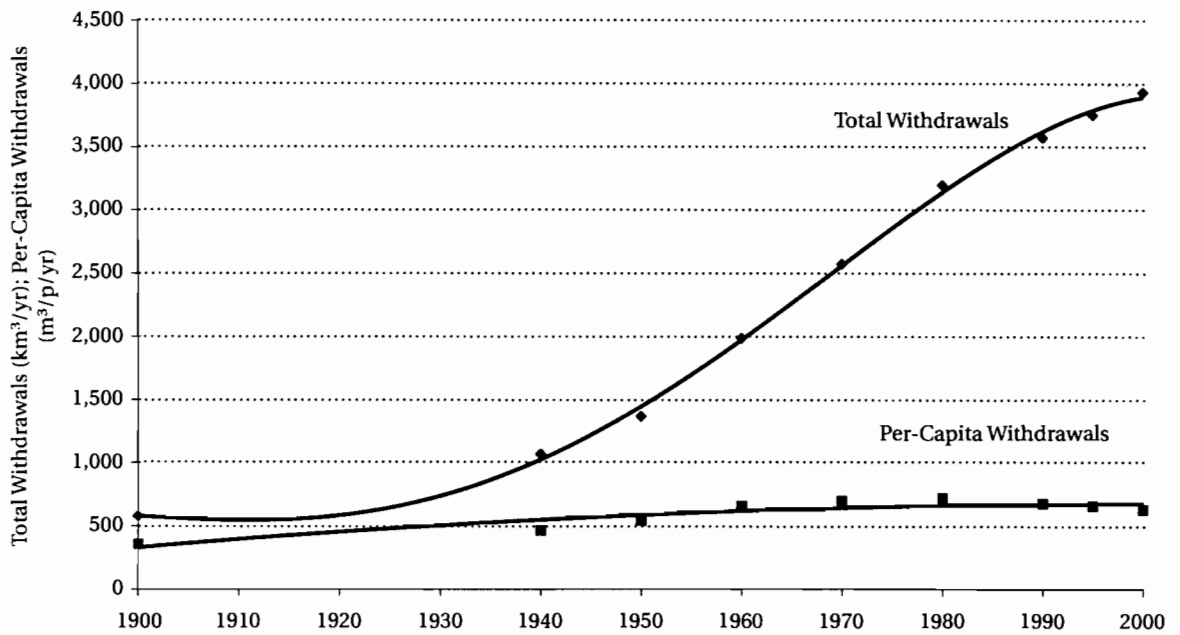


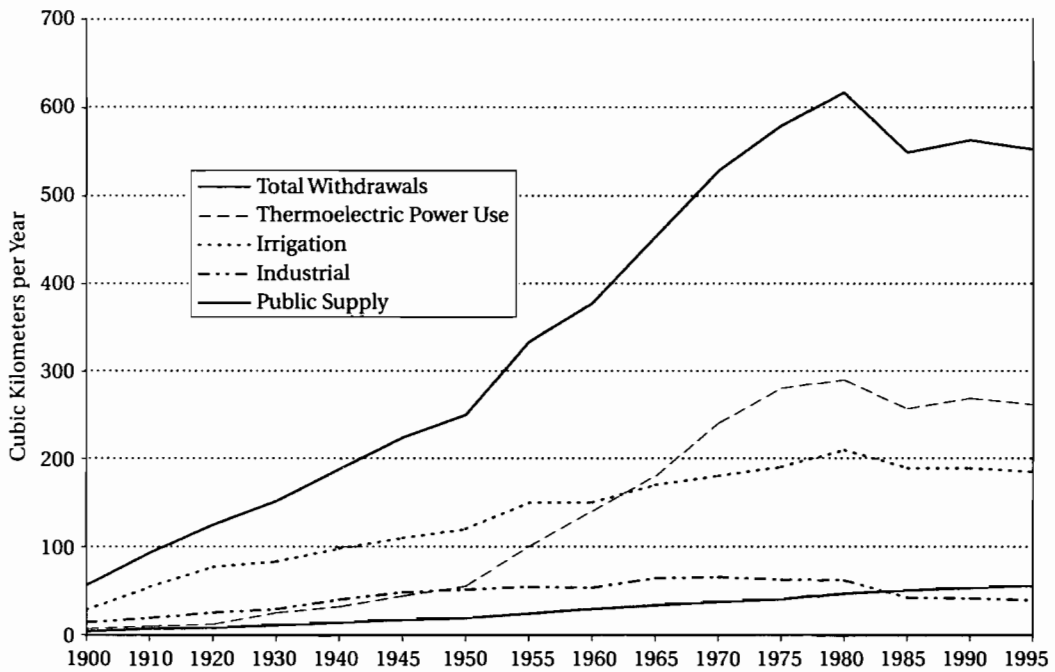
# Global Water Withdrawal and Consumption



Source: Jor A. Shiklomanov, State Hydrological Institute (SHI, St. Petersburg) and United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO, Paris), 1999; World Resources 2000-2001, People and Ecosystems: The Frying Pan of Life, World Resources Institute (WRI), Washington DC, 2000; Paul Harrison and Fred Pearce, AAAS Atlas of Population 2001, American Association for the Advancement of Science, University of California Press, Berkeley.



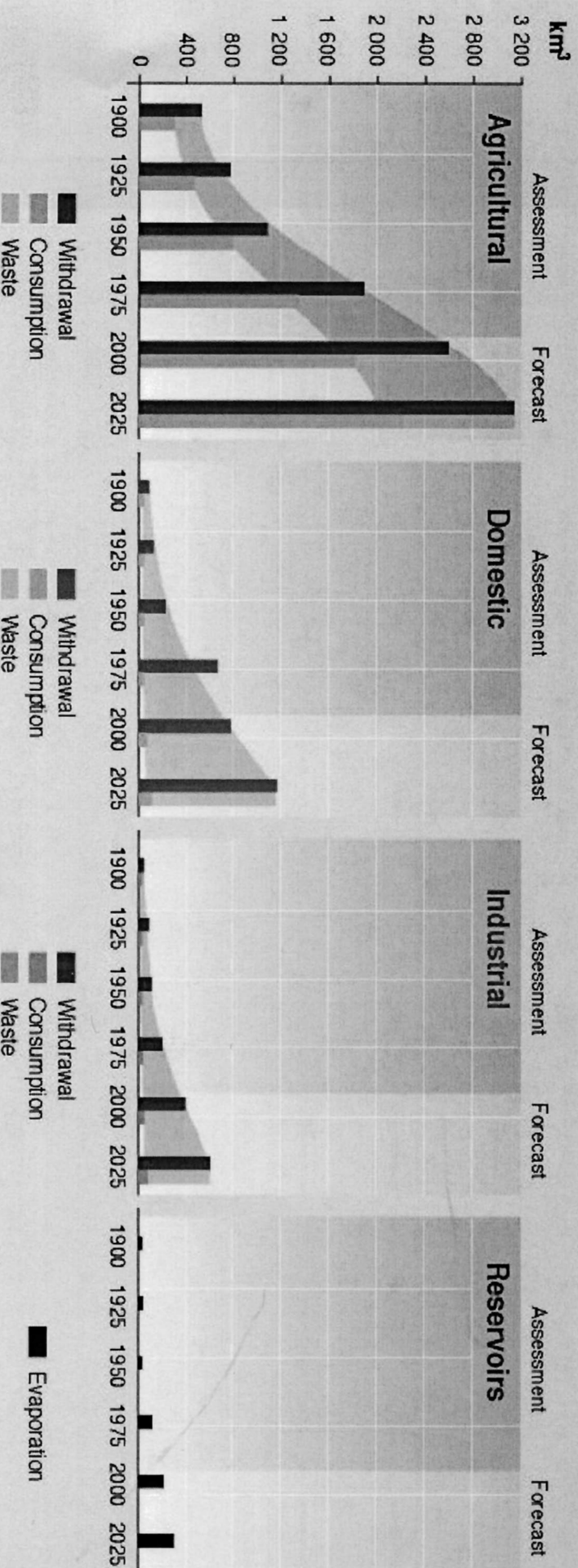
**FIGURE 1.2 TOTAL AND PER-CAPITA GLOBAL WATER WITHDRAWALS, 1900 TO 2000.** Total global water withdrawals for 1900 and for various periods between 1940 and 1995 are shown here, together with per-capita withdrawals for those periods. Note the slowing of total withdrawals in recent years and the actual decline in per-capita withdrawals. *Sources:* Population data are from 1992 United Nations Population Reference Bureau estimates. Water use data are from Shiklomanov 1996.



**FIGURE 1.3 WATER WITHDRAWALS IN THE UNITED STATES, 1900 TO 1995.** Data on water withdrawals expressed in cubic kilometers per year are disaggregated here according to economic sector. *Sources:* Council on Environmental Quality 1991; U.S. Geological Survey 1993. Data for 1995 from H. Perlman, USGS, via FTP from 144.47.32.102.

Global water use: 69% irrigation & agricultural  
 23% industrial  
 8% domestic

# Evolution of Global Water Use Withdrawal and Consumption by Sector



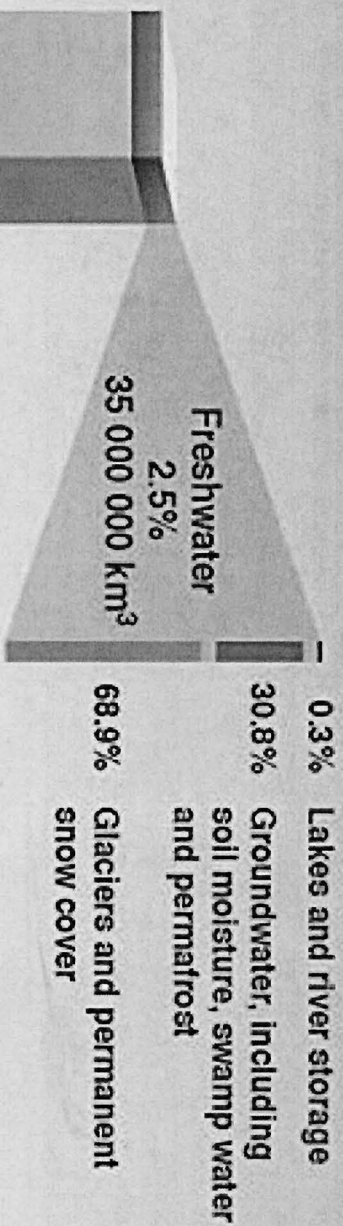
**Note:** Domestic water consumption in developed countries (500-800 litres per person per day) is about six times greater than in developing countries (60-150 litres per person per day).



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# A World of Salt

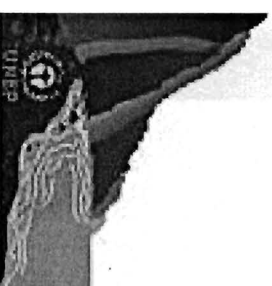
## Total Global Saltwater and Freshwater Estimates



Saltwater  
97.5%  
1 365 000 000 km<sup>3</sup>

Freshwater  
2.5%  
35 000 000 km<sup>3</sup>

0.3% Lakes and river storage  
30.8% Groundwater, including soil moisture, swamp water and permafrost  
68.9% Glaciers and permanent snow cover



PHILIPPE PERJENIWC  
FEBRUARY 2002

Source: Igor A. Shiklomanov, State Hydrological Institute (SHI, St. Petersburg) and United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO, Paris), 1999.