



Introduction ▶ Geography Principles of Climate and Meteorology Hydrologic Cycle Climate Variability Climate Classification

Drought Climate of the Orange-Senqu River Basin

Climate Change

- ▶ Hydrology ▶ Water Quality
- ► Ecology and Biodiversity



Feedback

send a general website

report a specific proble with this page

Climate and Weather: Principles of Climate and Meteorology: **Water Scarcity**

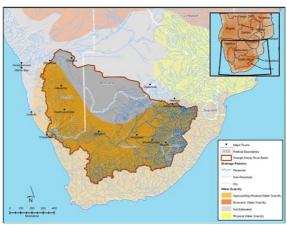
Water scarcity compares water demand (or water withdrawal) and water availability to estimate the amount of water left over when all demands are fulfilled by available water. It is normally expressed as a ratio (water withdrawal/water availability) and environments with a ratio of 0,4 or more are considered to be in a state of severe water scarcity. Water Scarcity is an essential cross-cutting vulnerability issue that should be considered in all

The UN World Water Assessment Programme defines water scarcity as:

- · Physical water scarcity
- · Economic water scarcity

Physical water scarcity means that water demand or withdrawals exceed or are close to exceeding water availability. Economic water scarcity means that even though water may be naturally present, human, institutional and financial issues have limited access to clean water.

This can be seen in the following map from the United Nations World Water Development Report 3 (World Water Assessment Programme 2009).



Water scarcity in southern Africa.

Source:Hatfield 2009, after World Water Assess (click to enlarge) ment Programme 2009



Southern Botswana receives very little annual rainfall. Source:Department of Water Affairs Botswana 2001 (click to enlarge)

Next: Drought











