



FAO LIBRARY FOR

22 MARCH 2019

WORLD WATER DAY



World Water Day coincides this year with the first [WASAG International Forum on Water Scarcity in Agriculture](#) which is organized under the patronage of Cabo Verde, in collaboration with Italy and FAO.

Please find below some pertinent literature.



FROM THE FAO LIBRARY COLLECTIONS

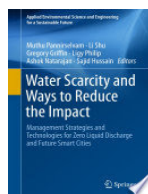
The FAO Library collection contains around [300 publications](#) on “water scarcity” in the context of the areas of work of FAO.

HIGHLIGHTS

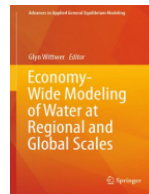
E-books



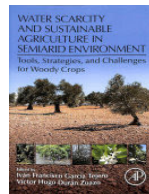
FAO. [Water stress and human migration: a global, geo-referenced review of empirical research](#) (2018)



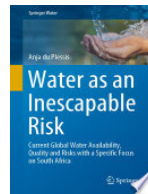
[Water scarcity and ways to reduce the impact](#) (Springer, 2019)



[Economy-wide modeling of water at regional and global scales](#) (Springer, 2019)

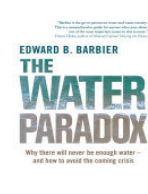


[Water scarcity and sustainable agriculture in semiarid environment](#) (Academic Press, 2018)



[Water as an inescapable risk](#) (Springer, 2019)

Print



[The water paradox: overcoming the global crisis in water management](#) (Yale University Press, 2019)

E-journal



[Agricultural Water Management](#) Elsevier, 1995-2019

Article



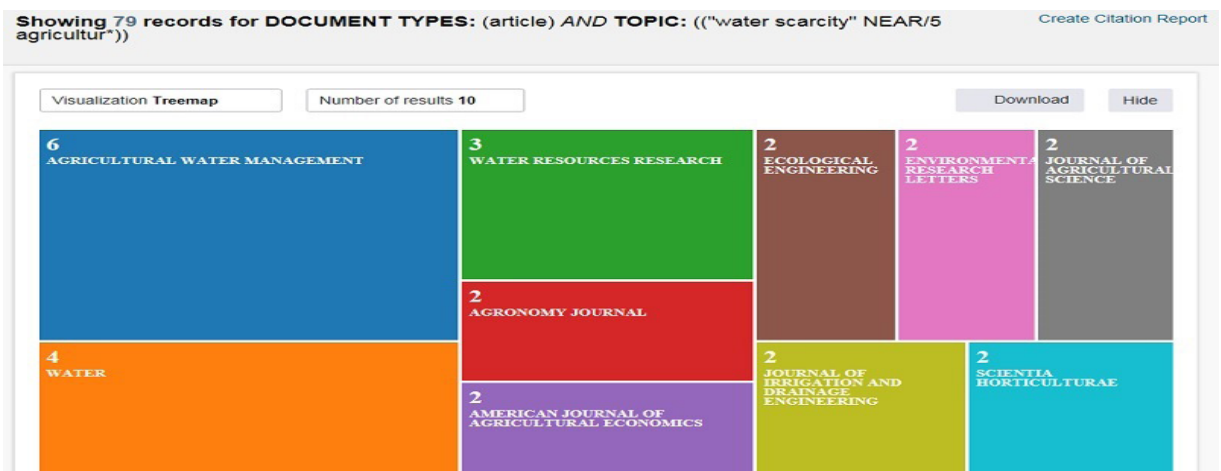
Special report: [Water. Thirsty planet](#), *The Economist*, March 2nd-8th 2019

FROM THE WEB OF SCIENCE



WEB OF SCIENCE

[79 articles on “water scarcity” AND agriculture](#) have been published since 2015 in main scientific journals. Most of these publications are directly accessible through the WoS, otherwise contact fao-library-loans@fao.org



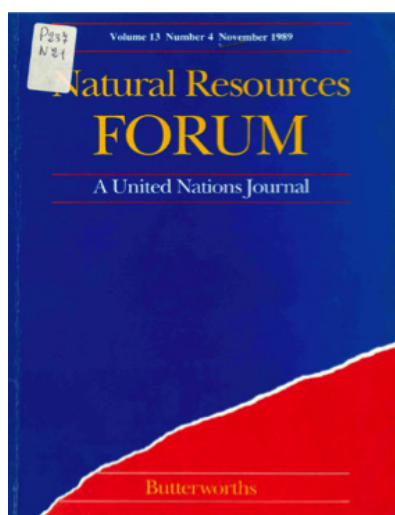
Graph of top ten sources related to the query.

FROM THE FAO HISTORIC SERIALS AND MONOGRAPHS COLLECTIONS

The Falkenmark Water Stress Indicator

One of the most widely used, but also one of the earliest measures of water scarcity is the Falkenmark indicator. “This method defines water scarcity in terms of the total water resources that are available to the population of a region; measuring scarcity as the amount of renewable freshwater that is available for each person each year.” (1)

It was introduced in 1989 by the Swedish hydrologist Malin Falkenmark in the UN journal *Natural Resources Forum*. The entire journal, founded in 1976, is part of the FAO Library collection.



Left: Falkenmark, Malin; Lundqvist, Jan; Widstrand, Carl (1989-11-01). “[Macro-scale water scarcity requires micro-scale approaches](#)”. *Natural Resources Forum*. 13 (4): 258–267. Below: Figure of Falkenmark indicator.

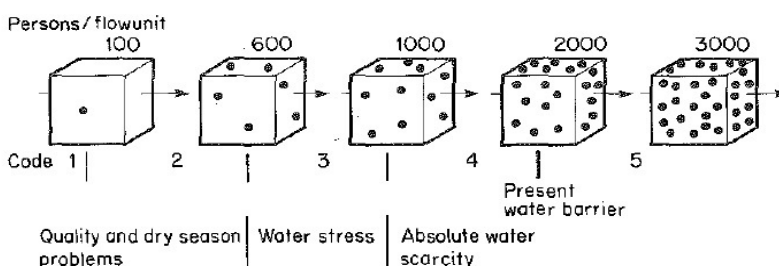
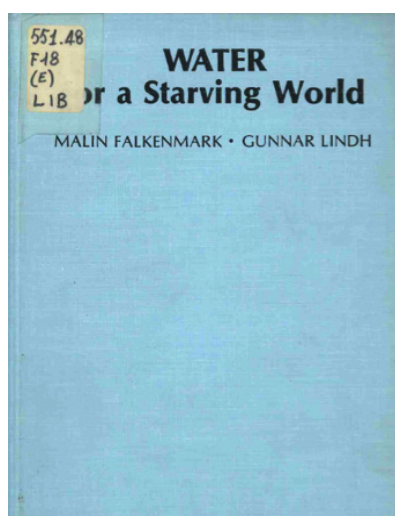


Figure 2. Visualization of different levels of water competition. Each cube indicates one flow of 1 million m³/year available in terrestrial water systems, each dot 100 individuals depending on that water.



Falkenmark, a renowned hydrologist, wrote more than 500 articles and books. The library collection contains some of her most known outputs, among which a first edition of *Water for a Starving World* which was first issued in Swedish in 1975 calling attention to “the importance of tackling the world fresh water supply immediately, effectively and on a broad scale.”



A selection of books and articles authored by Falkenmark will be on display inside the Library.

1. White, C. 2012. [Understanding water scarcity: Definitions and measurements](#). *Global Water Forum*. *Water security*.