

GEO WEEK & MINISTERIAL SUMMIT 2023

Showcase FAO WaPOR

#TheEarthTalks



science & innovation
Department:
Science and Innovation
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA



GEO WEEK
2023 MINISTERIAL
SUMMIT



GROUP ON
EARTH OBSERVATIONS



Food and Agriculture Organization
of the United Nations

WaPOR

FAO's portal to monitor Water
Productivity through Open-access
of Remotely sensed derived data

Breaking barriers in global water productivity monitoring: introducing FAO WaPOR new open access portal and data

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Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the
Netherlands

Intern gebruik

IWM
International Water
Management Institute

IHE
DELFT

**Institute for
Water Education**
under the auspices of UNESCO





Water is central to food security and climate agenda

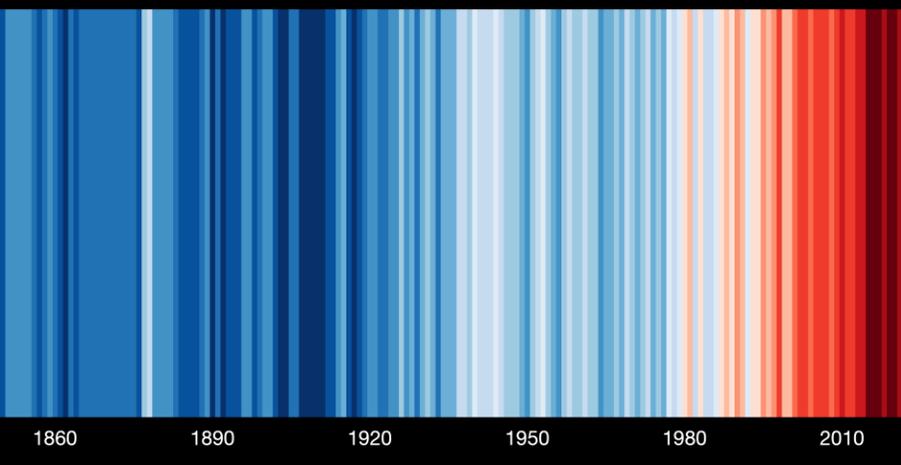
Over 700 million people suffer from hunger (SOFI 2023)

Around 3.2 billion people live in agricultural areas with high to very high water shortages or scarcity (SOFA 2020)

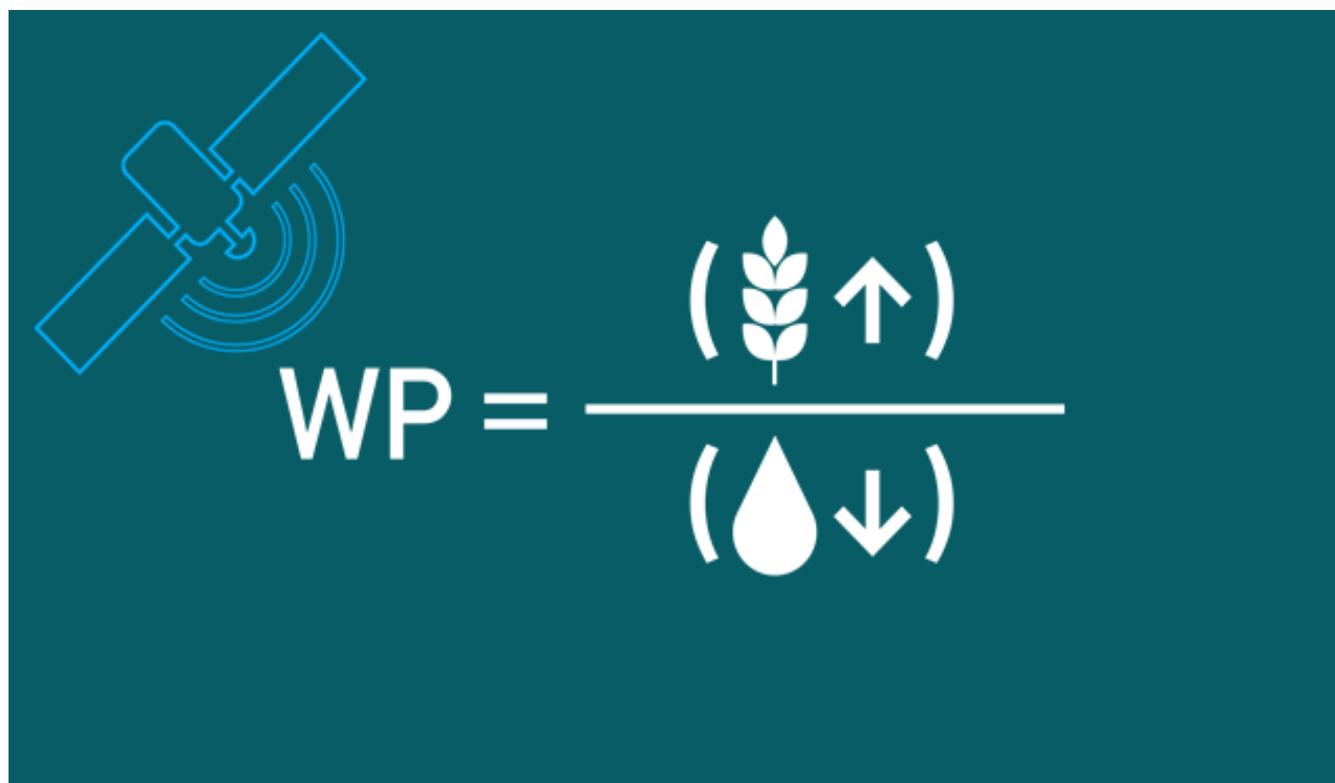
Water demand by agriculture projected to increase by 35% by 2050, and

From 2000 – 2019 total cropland increased with 63 M ha, almost 85% of this increase is irrigated (SOLAW 2022)

Global temperature change (1850-2022)



We need to produce more food with less water



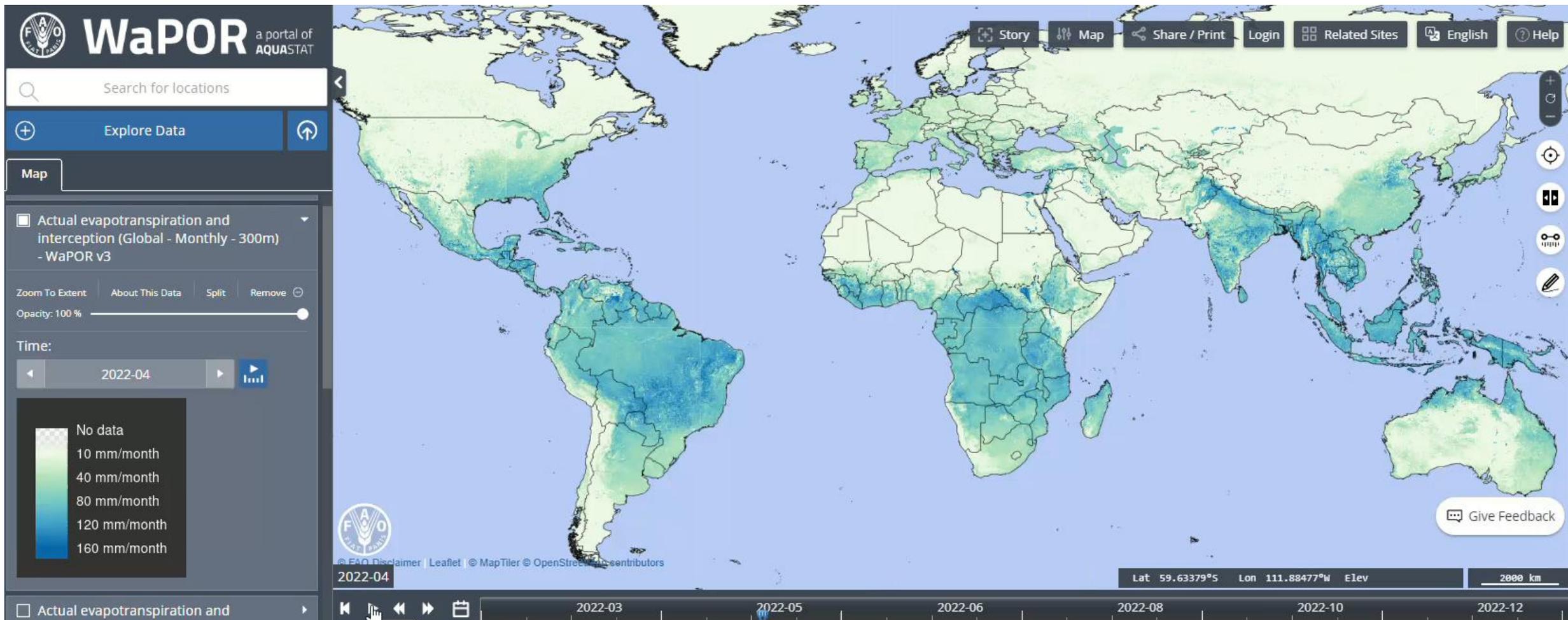
Water Productivity = yield per unit of water consumed



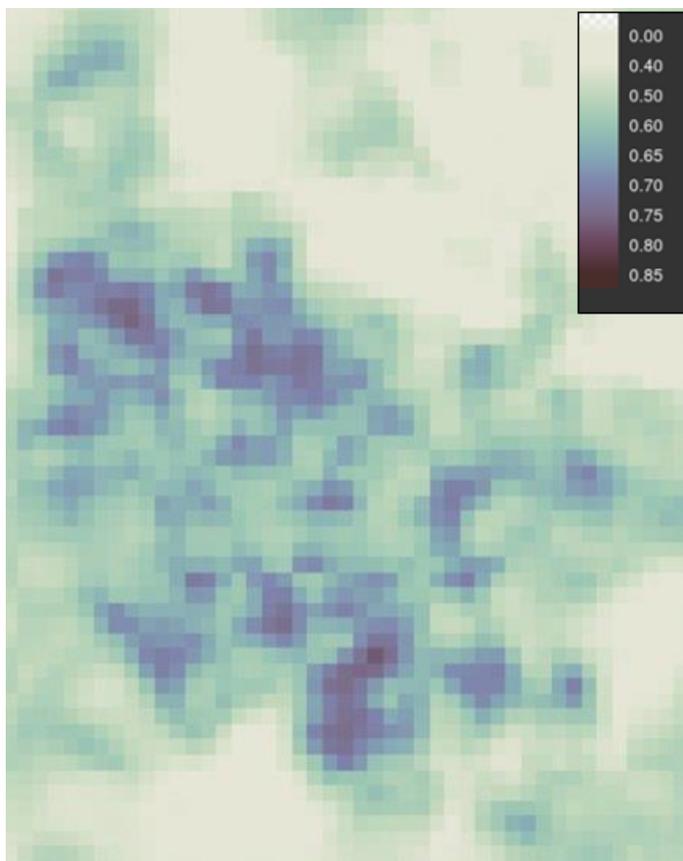
UN 2023 Water Conference
22 – 24 Mar 2023, New York



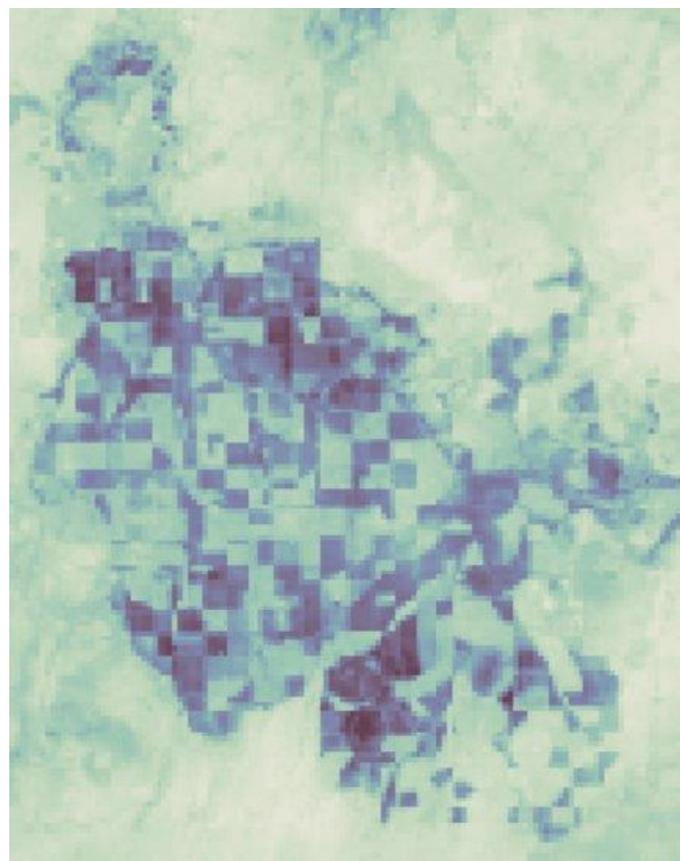
Global monitoring of water productivity



WaPOR V3: increased spatial resolution



Global data 300m



National data 100m, covering
Africa and Near East



Sub-national areas 20m, >15
areas of ~100,000 ha

Data availability

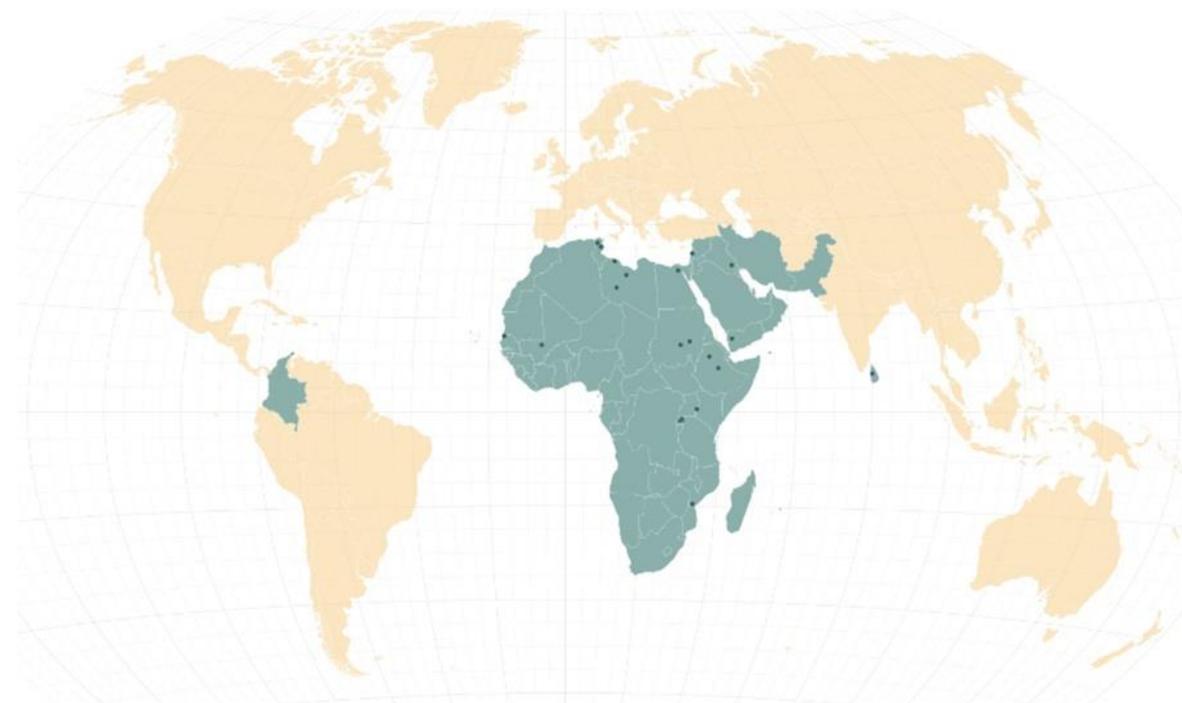


- Water Productivity
- Actual Evapotranspiration (ETa)
- Reference Evapotranspiration
- Precipitation
- Relative root zone soil moisture
- Net Primary Production
- Quality layers

Daily (P, RET), dekadal, monthly, annual time steps

NRT update since 2018 (2009 on V2)

The three levels of WaPOR data are available for different areas



- The global level (300m resolution) that covers the entire globe.
- The national and sub-national / river basin level (100 m ground resolution) Northern and sub-Saharan Africa and the Near East (roughly a square of -30W, -40S, 65E, 40N)
- The irrigation scheme and sub-basin (20 m ground resolution)

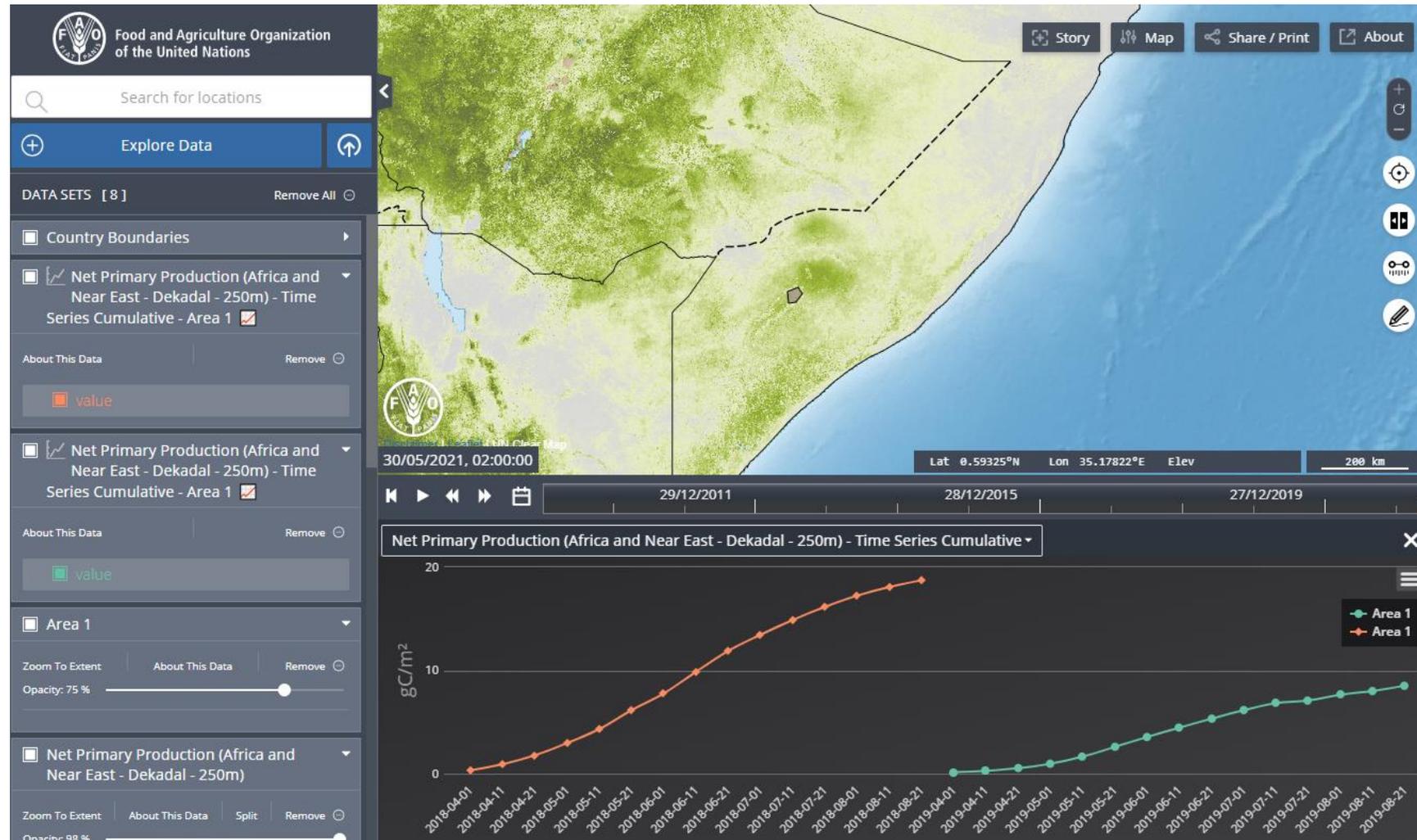
New data portal

New functionalities developed by WaPOR team in the geospatial platform to enhance analytical capabilities:

- Cumulated time series
- Direct comparison on the charts between different areas or different time periods
- Plotting of different variables on the same chart (such as Reference and Actual ET)

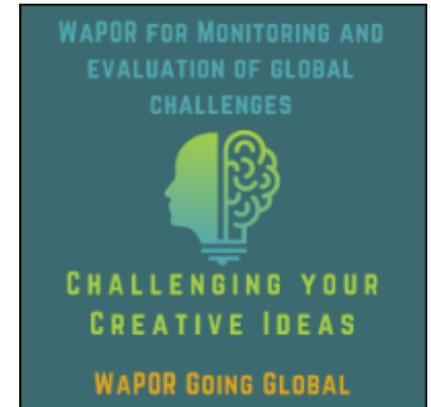
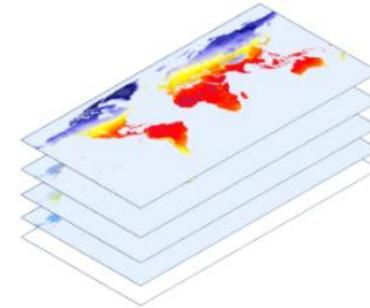
Watch the video at

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=gA_t4HuFNhM

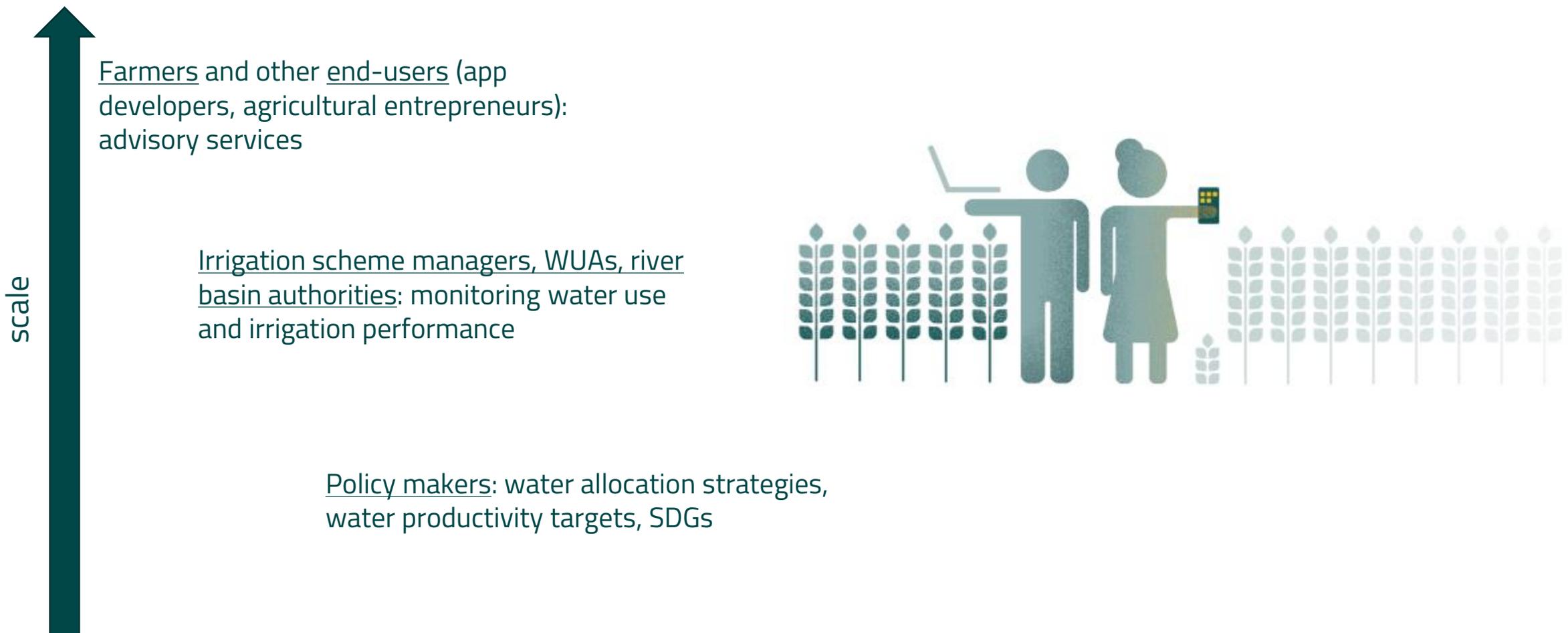


Knowledge sharing for sustainability

- Data distributed through ReST API for easier integration in ICT applications
- Open geospatial standards (wms, wcs, Cloud Optimized GeoTiff)
- Open codes and algorithms:
Wiki page for methodology
<https://bitbucket.org/cioapps/wapor-et-look/wiki/Home>
PyWaPOR <https://www.fao.org/aquastat/py-wapor/index.html>
- Online courses, tutorials, hackatons
- Catalog of WaPOR applications and uses



Action-oriented data for different users





Applications

There is a wide range of applications of WaPOR data that go beyond water productivity.

ICT-based solution (app) for irrigation scheduling advice

IRWI (Egypt), LARI-LEB (Lebanon), IREY (Tunisia), WaFIRR (Jordan-under finalization) app help farmers know:

- how much water is required so that they can decide when and how much to irrigate and
- how healthy is the crop and predicted yield during the season.

Apps can use WaPOR data in combination with user's inputs and other data sources



LARI-LEB



PlantVillage
Nuru



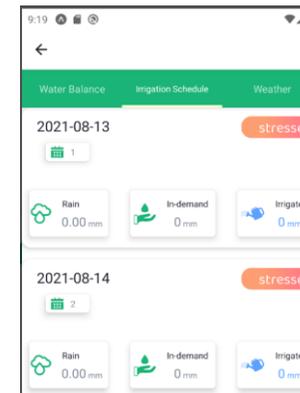
IRWI



FAMEWS



FAO DSP

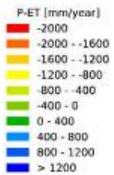
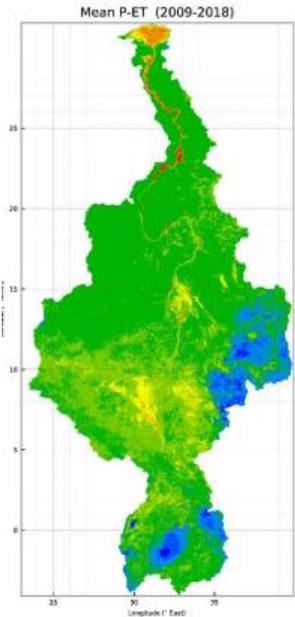


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WaPOR for Water Accounting

Water Accounting from Remote Sensing aims to complement the lack of routine water resources data collection and incorporates spatially distributed water consumption.



WATER ACCOUNTING REPORT
Kenya - 2010 to 2021

WORLD BANK GROUP

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Trend analysis of Precipitation and ETa

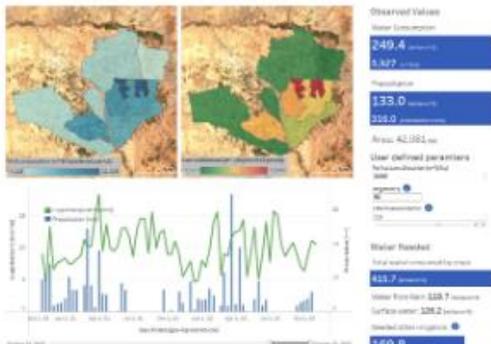
The time series of Annual ETa and P give insights into the climatic impact on water availability and scarcity in the study area. To understand the variation of ETa and P over the period from 2010 - 2021, delta ETa and delta P were computed as a residual of long term averages. Delta ETa and P are plotted in Figure 16 & 17 with linear trend line showing increasing or decreasing trends in the anomalies.

Long term annual precipitation for 40 years is plotted for the period 1981 to 2020 to understand the trend. Figure 18 shows the annual precipitation for 40 years with a linear trend line.

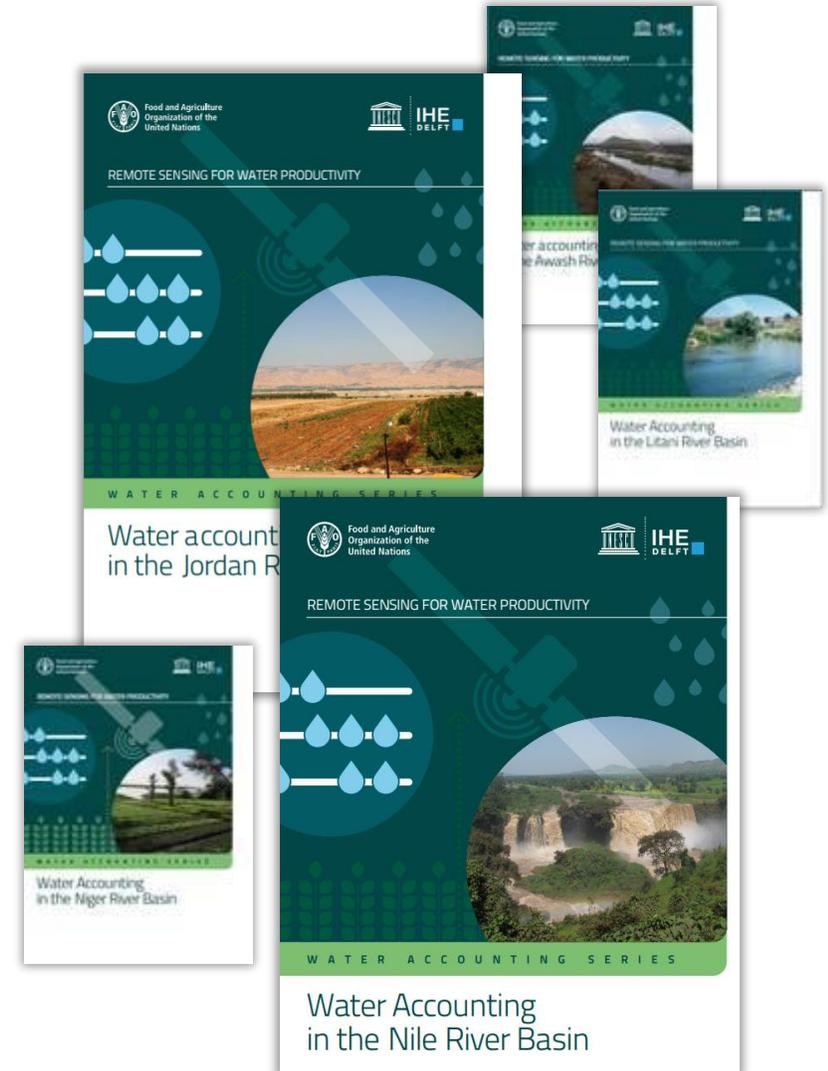
Figure 7 Annual ETa anomaly (wapor) [Download data](#)

Figure 8 Mean annual P-ETa (chirps-wapor) [map over study area](#) [Download data](#)

Water Accounting report (WB, Kenya)



Water Consumption Dashboard (Resing, Morocco)

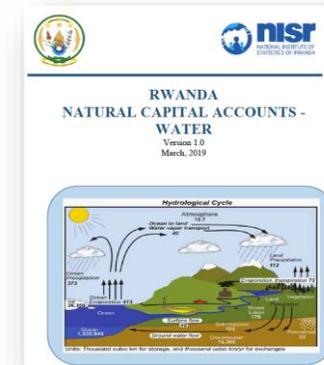


Informing national and global policies

League of Arab States guidelines on **Improved Water Allocation for Agriculture in the Arab Region**

Government of Rwanda using it for **Natural Capital Accounts**

Government of Egypt using it in the **Water Accounting Unit of MWRI**



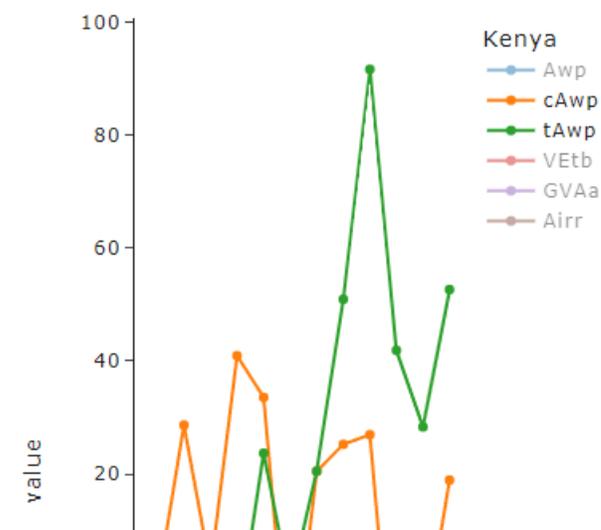
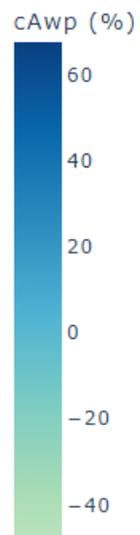
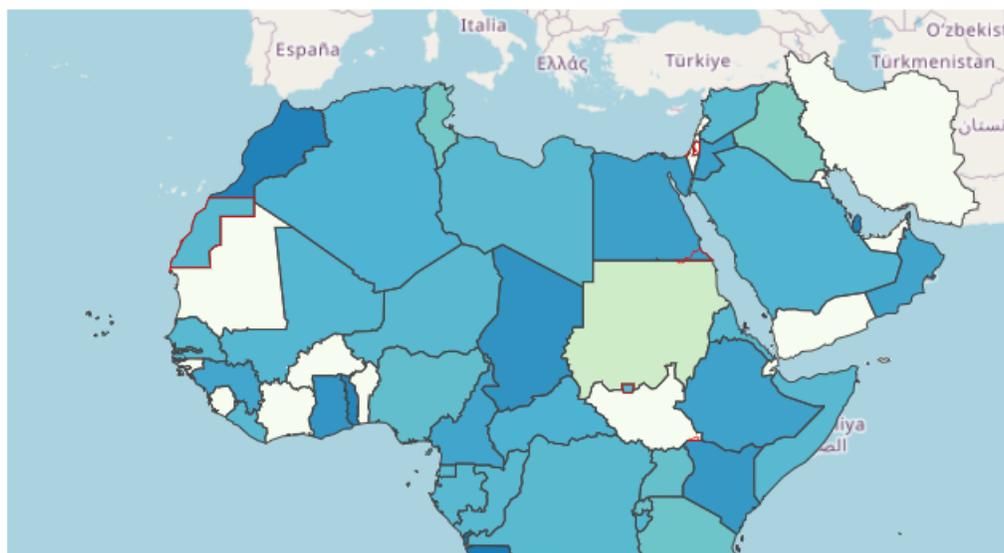
Supporting data acquisition for **SDG monitoring and achieving targets** (SDG 6 in particular)



WaPOR4Awp - Agricultural Water Productivity

Change in agricultural water productivity (cAwp) [%]

WaPOR4Awp computes and visualizes agricultural water productivity data for countries in Africa and the Near-East using [WaPOR data](#) and methods for computing the values displayed in the dashboard are explained [HERE](#)



Thank you!



data.apps.fao.org/wapor

wapor@fao.org

www.fao.org/in-action/remote-sensing-for-water-productivity