



Food and Agriculture Organization  
of the United Nations

**WaPOR**

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

# Monitoring land and water productivity by Remote Sensing (WaPOR phase 2)

FAO Land and Water, [wapor@fao.org](mailto:wapor@fao.org)



Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the  
Netherlands



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## Water is central to food security and climate agenda

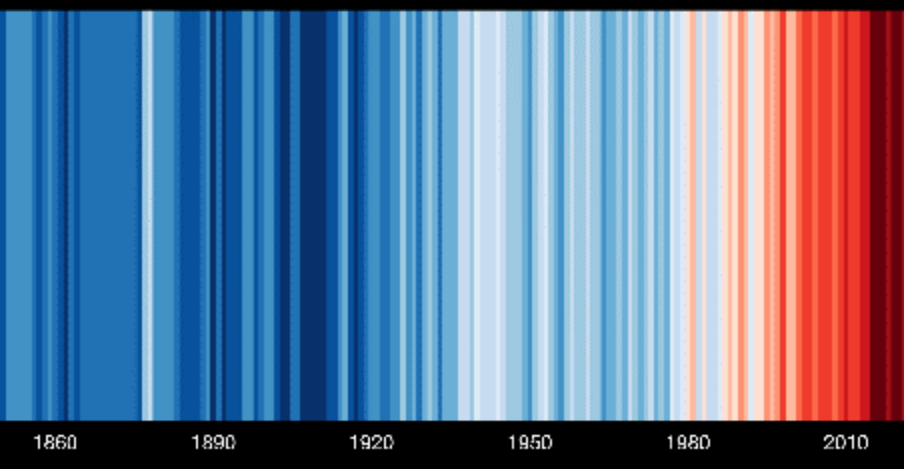
Over 700 million people suffer from hunger (SOFI 2023)

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

Water demand by agriculture is projected to increase by 20 - 30% by 2050, and

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

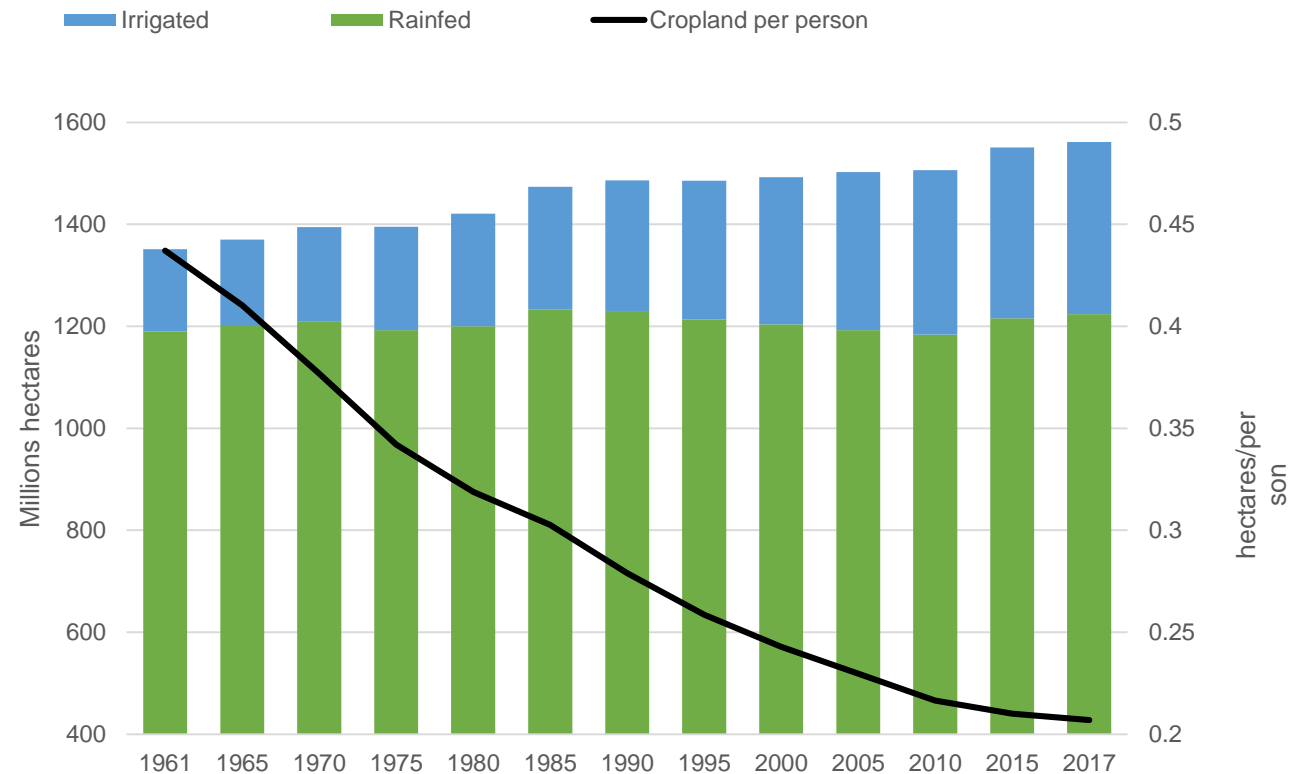
Global temperature change (1850-2022)



# We need to produce more food with less water

Net increase in cultivated area over the last 60 years is attributable to a net increase in irrigated cropping

At the same time, agriculture is facing growing water scarcity



# AQUASTAT

The FAO global information system on water resources and agricultural water management collects, analyses and provides free access to over 180 variables and indicators by country from 1960.

AQUASTAT data and information support SDG 6.4 indicators, for which FAO is custodian agency.

<http://www.fao.org/aquastat/en/>

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

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## AQUASTAT - FAO's Global Information System on Water and Agriculture

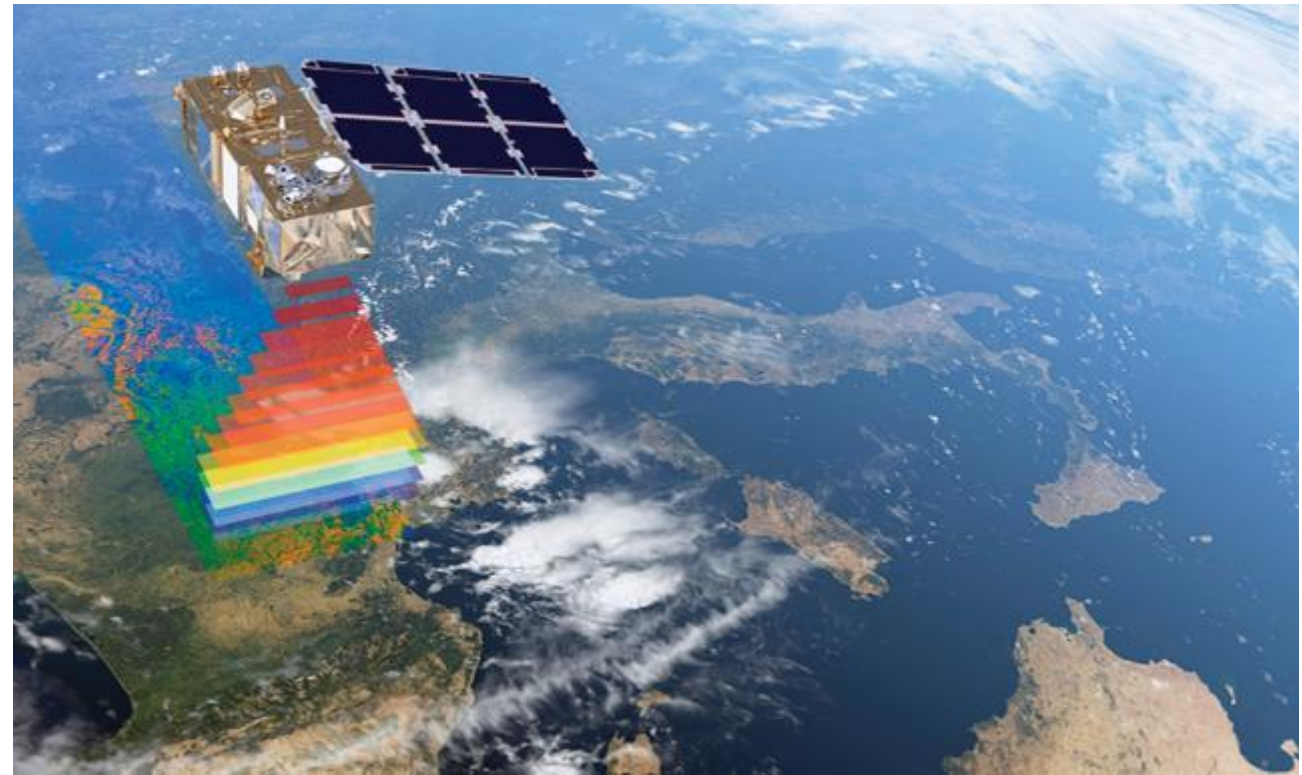
Overview Databases Geospatial Information Profiles Data Analysis Activities Resources

AQUASTAT is the FAO global information system on water resources and agricultural water management. It collects, analyses and provides free access to over 180 variables and indicators by country from 1960. AQUASTAT draws on national capacities and expertise with an emphasis on Africa, the Near East, countries of the former Soviet Union, Asia, and Latin America and the Caribbean. AQUASTAT plays a key role in the monitoring of the Sustainable Development Goal 6 that sets out to "ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all", and in particular indicators of target 6.4 on water stress and water use efficiency.

**Did you know?**

- The AQUASTAT website is now fully available also in **Spanish** and **French**.
- The AQUASTAT Programme, including the available data and the updated methodology.

# Monitoring water use in agriculture in space and time

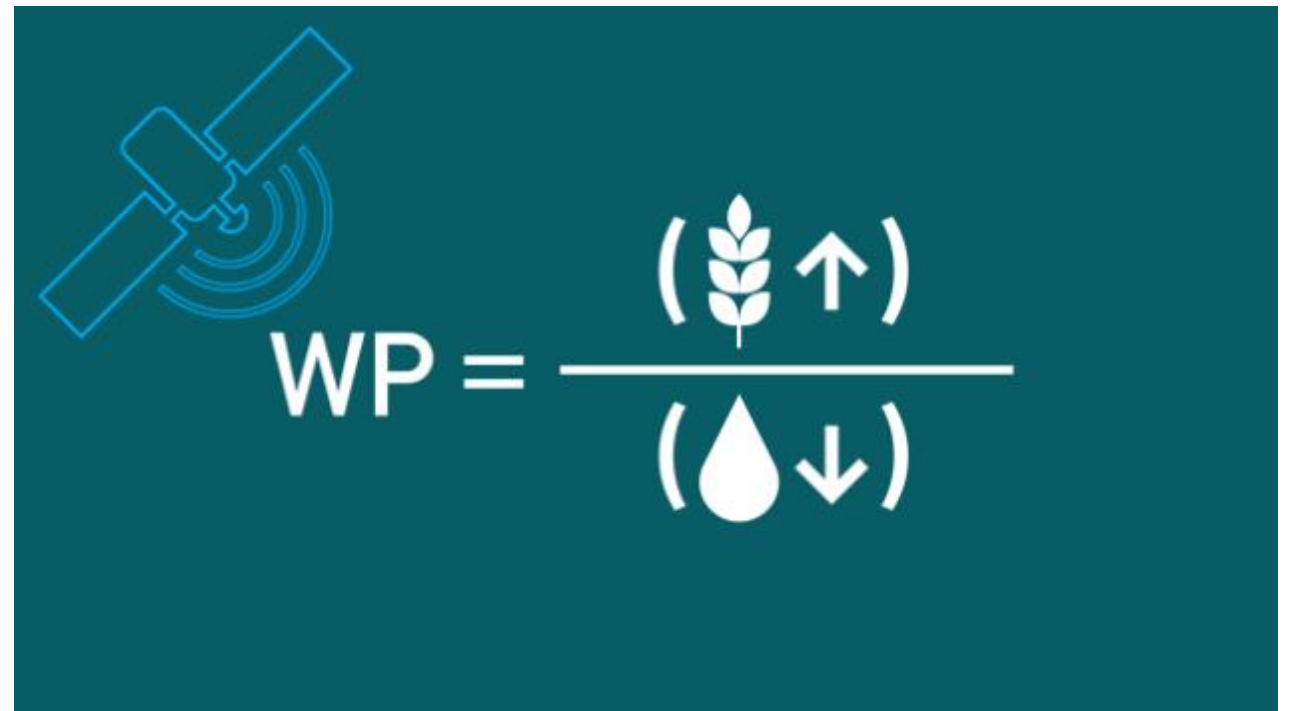


# Remote sensing of water productivity

Water productivity in agriculture measures the output (kg/ha) per unit of water consumed (m<sup>3</sup>/ha).

Satellites can help monitor water productivity in cost-effective ways.

Increasing water productivity is now a globally recognized target (SDG 6.4)


$$WP = \frac{(\text{Crop Yield})}{(\text{Water Consumed})}$$

# How WaPOR works



# WaPOR Phase 2: demand driven applications



Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Netherlands



## Capacity Development

Training of stakeholders at different levels to enable use of the WaPOR database for practical applications to increase land and water productivity as well as for policy relevant applications to support sustainable water management, governance and agricultural policies.

2



## Implementable solutions, tools and policy recommendations

3

Co-design and co-development of user-centered solutions and practical tools to improve land and water productivity, including to address specific policy requests

## Database expansion

1

Continuation of WaPOR DB, expansion towards global coverage, open access, quality assessment and feedback process

2 main international partners, 3 components,  
5+ years, 13 countries



# Data availability

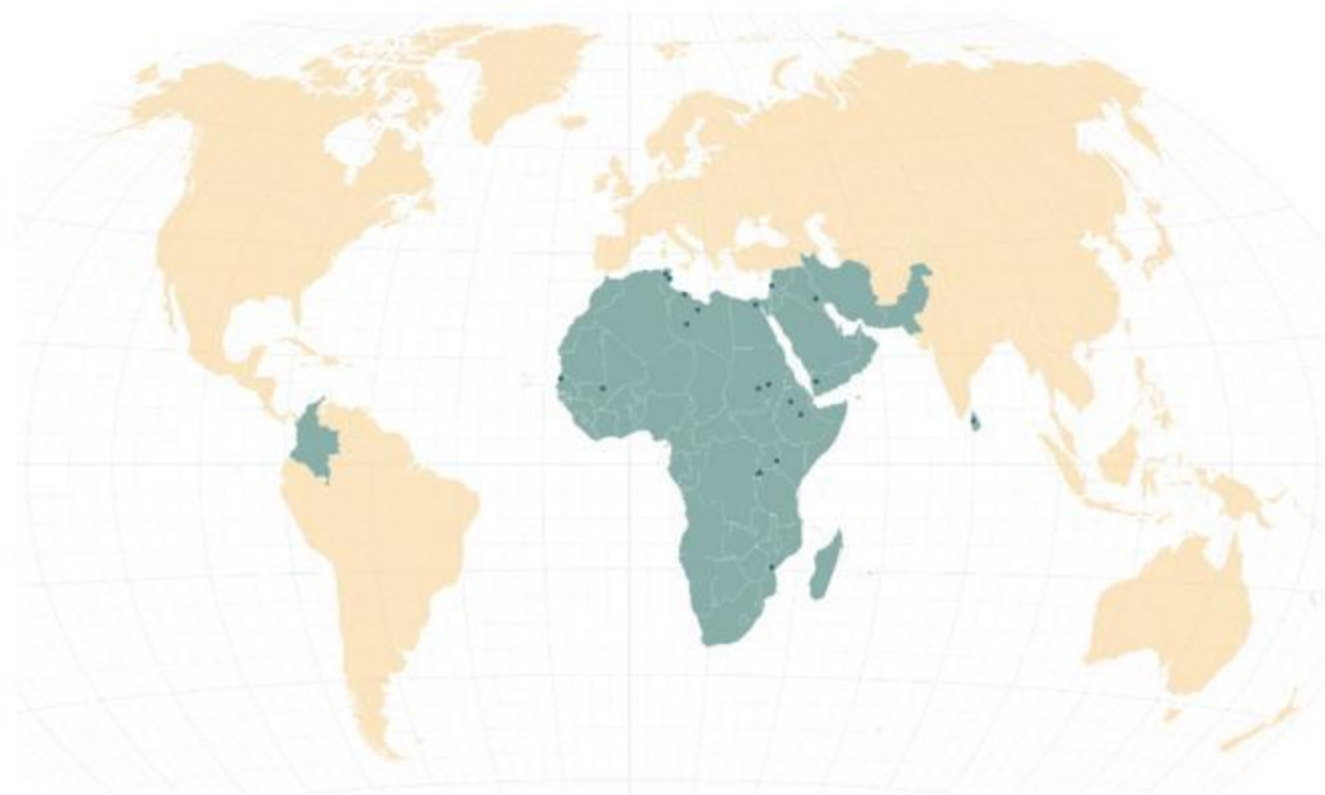


- Water Productivity
- Actual Evapotranspiration (ETA)
- Reference Evapotranspiration
- Precipitation
- Relative root zone soil moisture
- Net Primary Production
- Quality layers

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

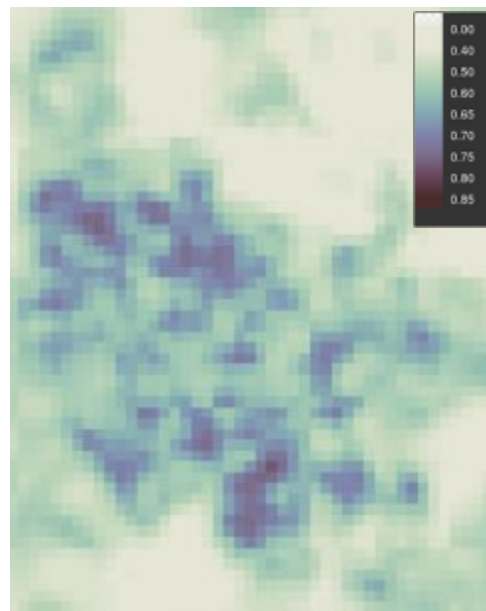
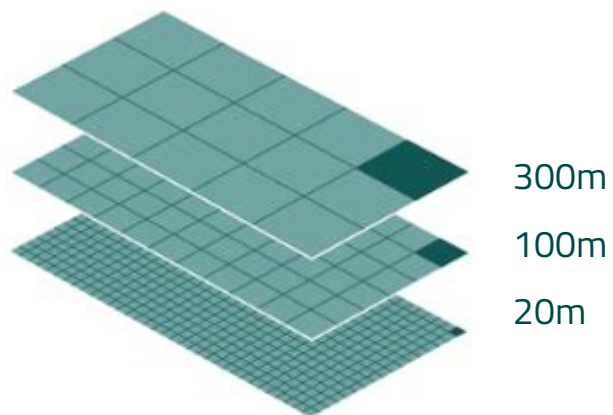


- The global level (300m resolution) that covers the entire globe.
- The national and sub-national / river basin level (100 m ground resolution) Northern and sub-Saharan Africa and the Near East (roughly a square of -30W, -40S, 65E, 40N)
- The irrigation scheme and sub-basin (20 m ground resolution)

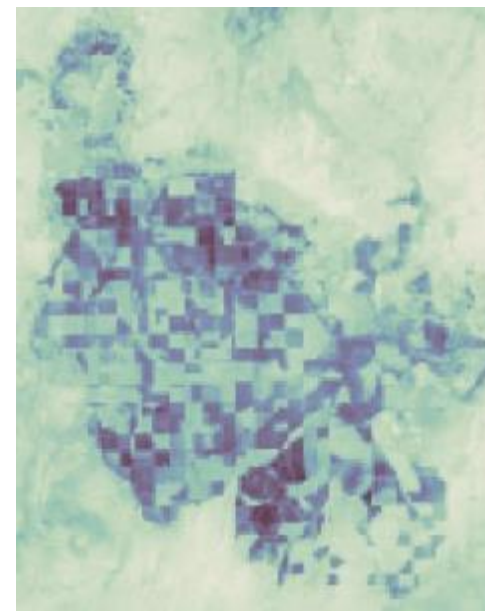
# WaPOR provides actionable information

**Near-real time** (every 10 days) data on biomass development and water consumption (actual evapotranspiration), in addition to agro-climatic parameters on a daily time step (reference ET and precipitation).

Spatial resolution ranges between 300 m and 20 m



**Global data  
300m**



**National data 100m,  
covering Africa and  
Near East**

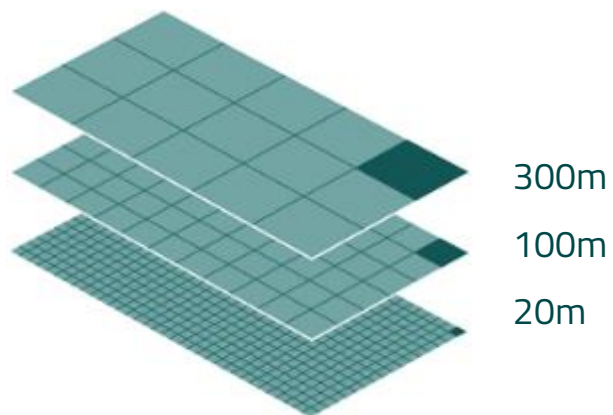


**Sub-national  
areas 20m, >25  
areas of  
~100,000 ha**

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## 300m resolution

global data



Food and Agriculture  
Organization of the  
United Nations

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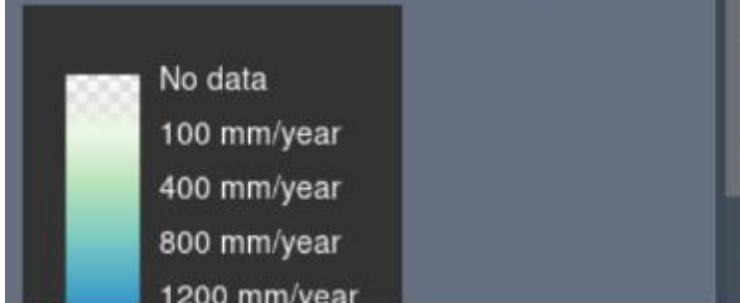
⊕ Explore Data ↶ ↷

Map Chart Table

Actual evapotranspiration and interception (National - Annual - 100m) - WaPOR v3

Zoom To Extent About This Data Split Remove ⌵  
Opacity: 100 %

Time:  
◀ 2023 ▶ ▶▶

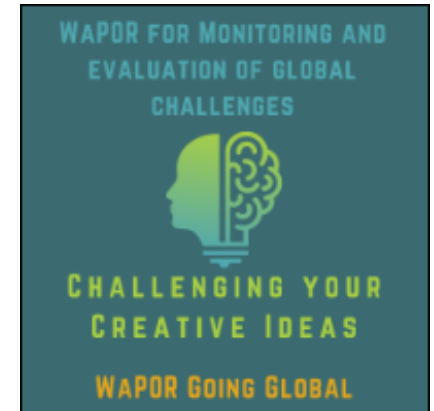
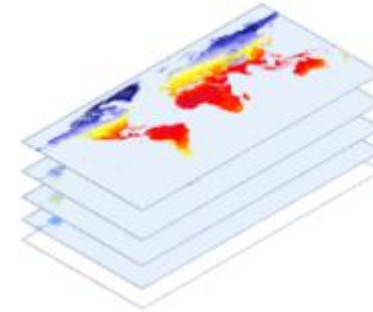


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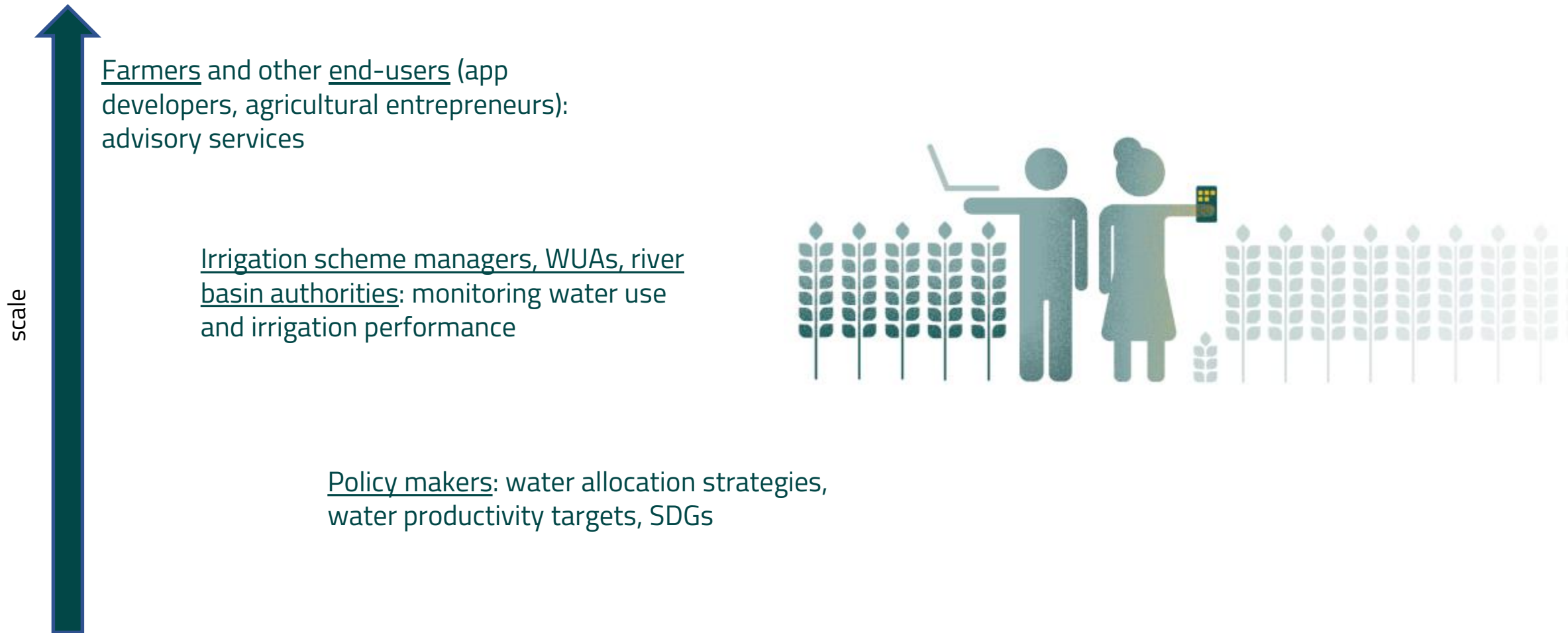


# Knowledge sharing for sustainability

- 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

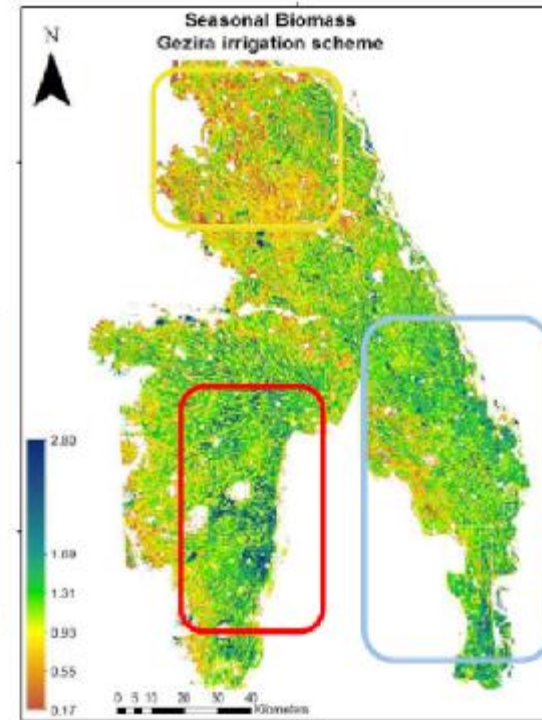
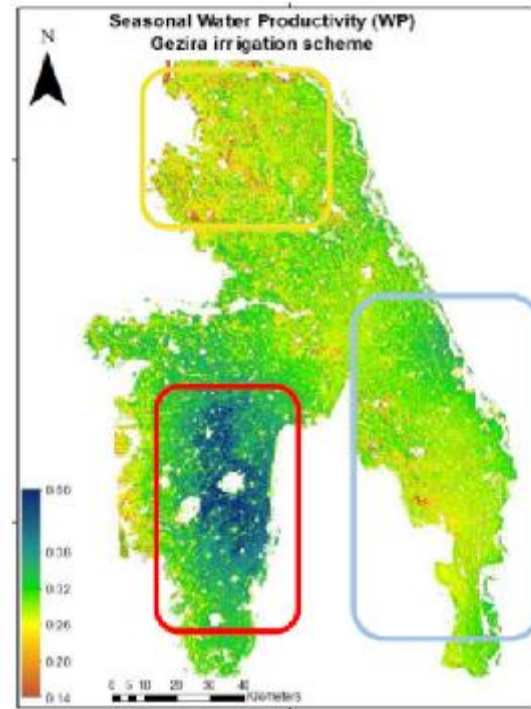


# Action-oriented data for different users

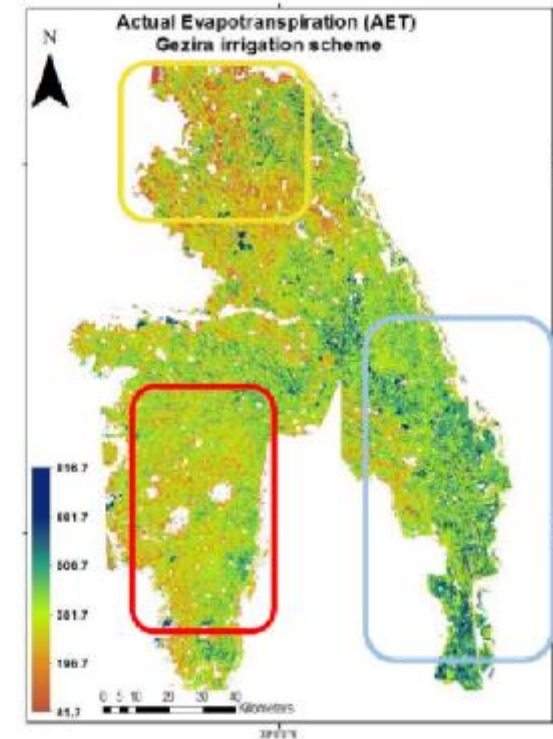


# Applications: Performance indicators to understand variability

In the Gezira irrigation scheme (Sudan) WaPOR data helps monitor how different zones are performing.



field production



water consumption

Struggling area needing intervention:

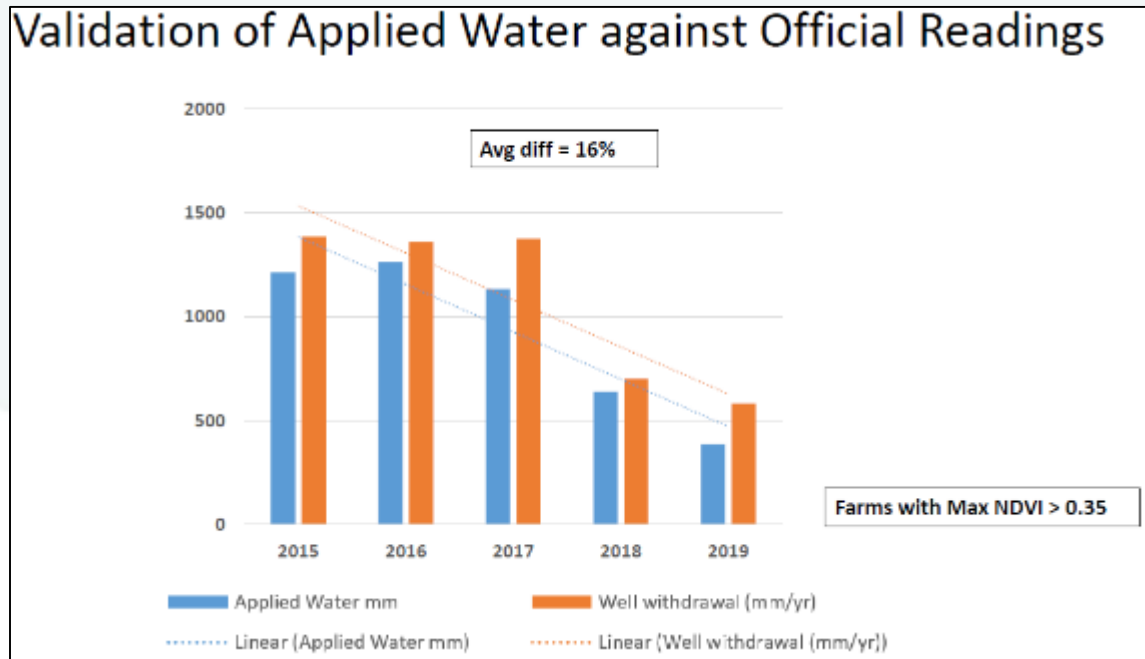
**Low water productivity** with a low field production but also a low water consumption

Best performing area:

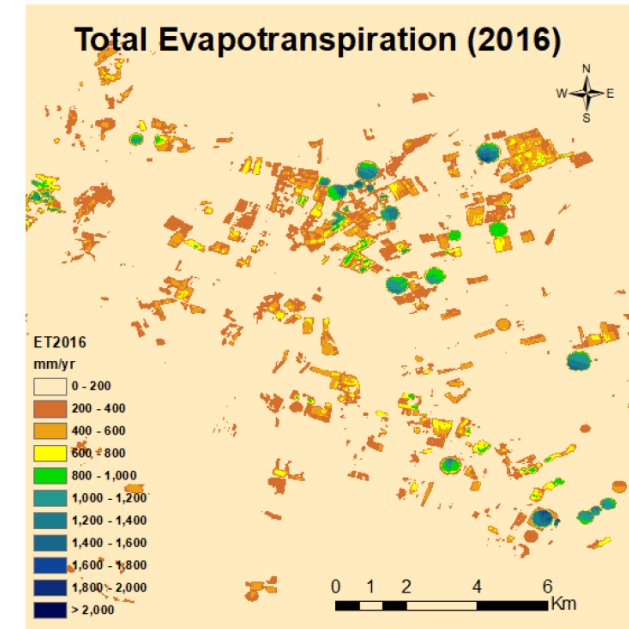
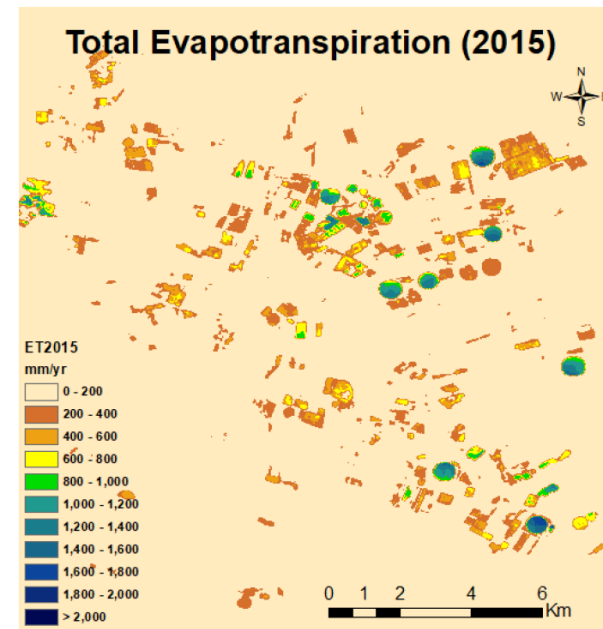
**High water productivity fields** with a fairly high production and a low water consumption

Mixed zones of high and low productivity

# Applications in Jordan: groundwater abstraction assessment in Azraq



## PyWaPOR 30 m data - Azraq





# Applications

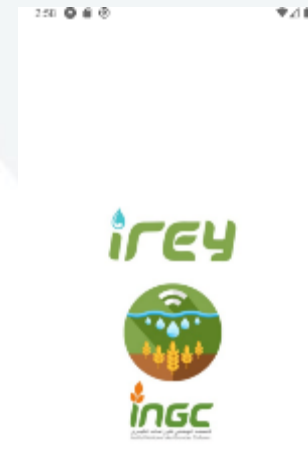
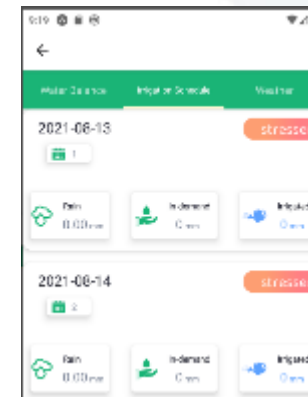
There is a wide range of applications of WaPOR data that go beyond water productivity.

## 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

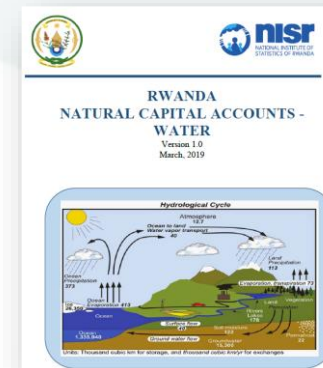


## Informing national and global policies

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)

**Join us to build a water and food secure future  
where no one is left behind**



[wapor.apps.fao.org](https://wapor.apps.fao.org)

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[www.fao.org/in-action/remote-sensing-for-water-productivity](https://www.fao.org/in-action/remote-sensing-for-water-productivity)