

GRUPPO D

Climate change and population growth put more pressure on water supplies. We'll show you how the law can help those in need get what they need.

There are more than 8 billion of us on the planet. That number is going up. We're using more and more water, but there's only a limited amount available.

Although we need a global commitment to solve the water crisis, every country is different. So, they need local laws that work in their context.

Climate change is a global problem, so we need laws at a global level. But, to get things done, we really need laws at a regional and national level too.

There are two types of lack of water for law to consider. Biophysical scarcity is lack of rain. Social scarcity is when people are denied water by others.

International law regulates cross-border disputes, where things like lakes and rivers cross borders between countries. It can make sure countries share water fairly.

The need for water globally is expected to increase by 55% between 2000 and 2050. Much of the demand is driven by farming, which takes 70% of global freshwater use.

The quality of our water is getting worse. Pollution from industry and plastic we throw away is poisoning the limited amount of water we have.