

**WATER USE EFFICIENCY
EXPERTS MEETING
5 November 2008**

**Water Use Efficiency in Syria
(Priority Actions)
Housney Al-Azmeh**

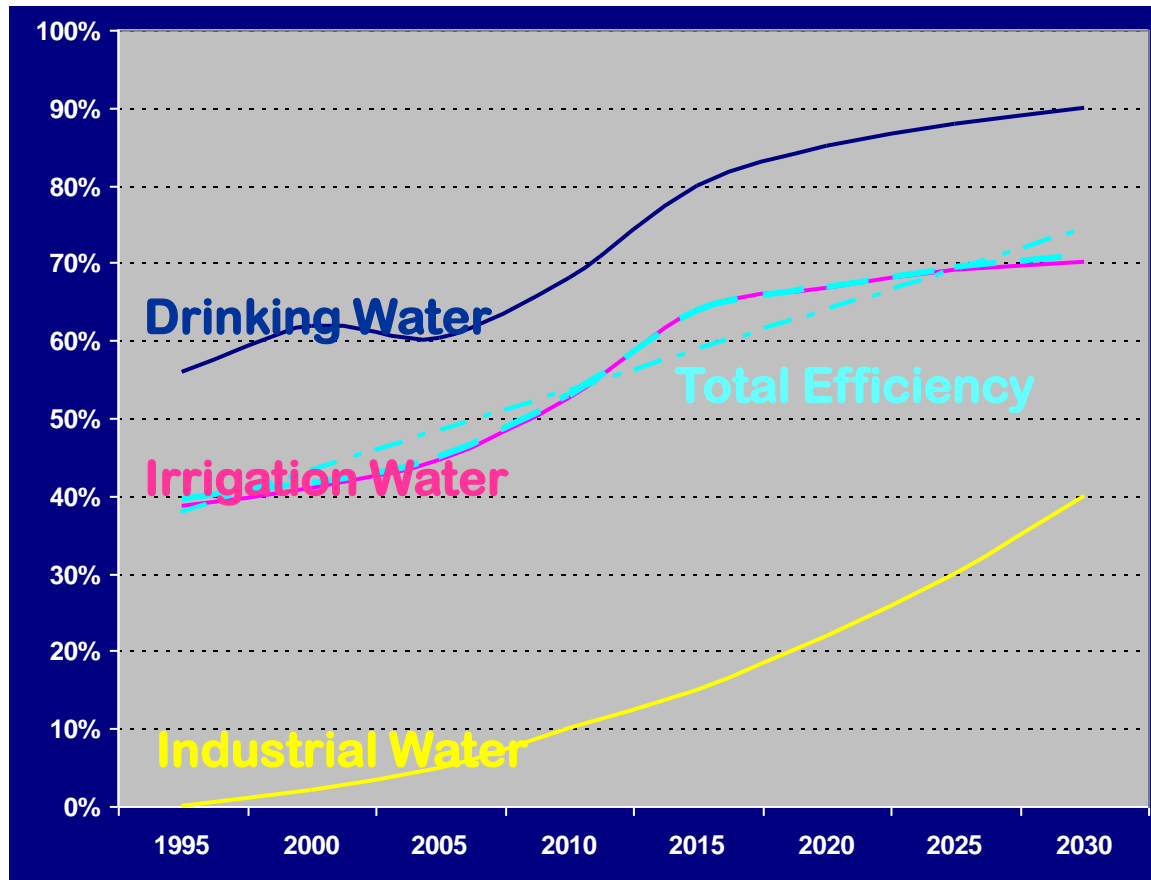


PNUE



plan
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Sectoral and Total Water Use Efficiency



Drinking & industrial contribution in shaping total efficiency is negligible

Water sustainability \approx Rationalization of agricultural demand



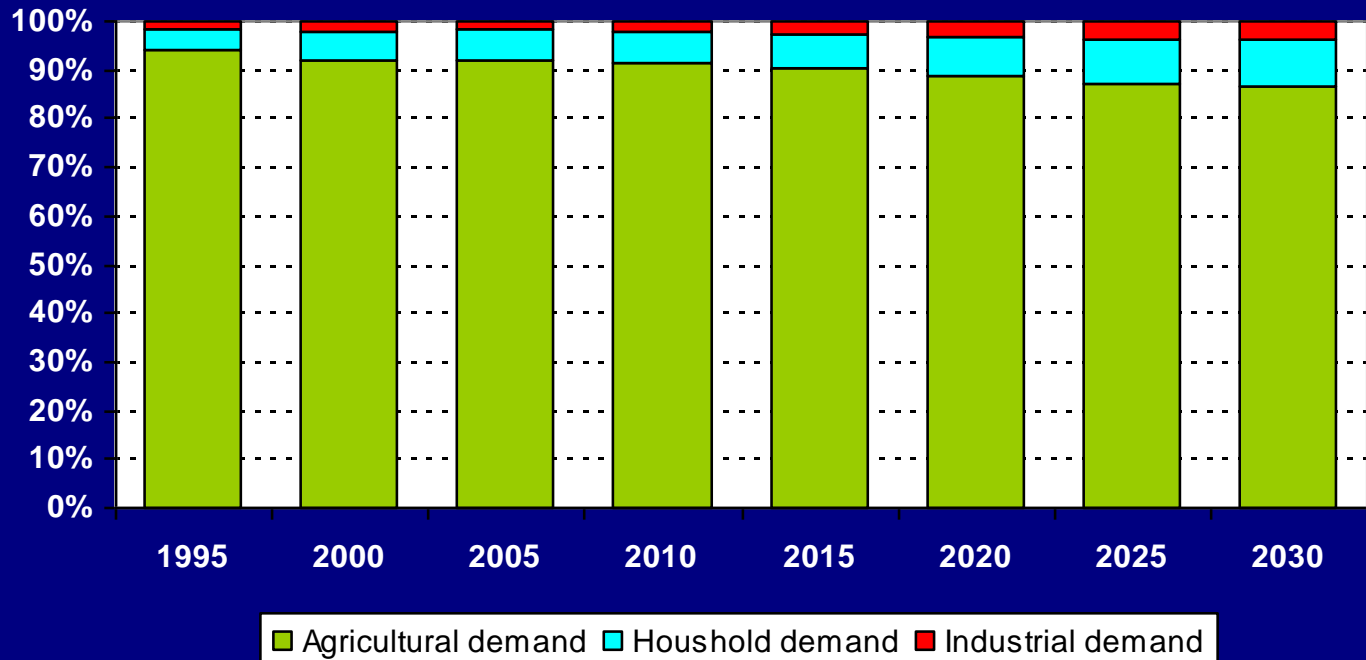
the National Program for Conversion to Modern Irrigation (February, 2005)

- Baseline: 2004 irrigated areas, classified according to water source (wells - rivers & springs - public projects)
- Each class re-classified according to the desired mode of irrigation as appropriate to land features and planted crops
- Estimated total cost 43.6 milliard Syrian Liras (about 700 million Euros at 2004 exchange rate)
- Duration: 10 years (2 successive national development plans)
- Cost allocated (with extra inflation reserve) by establishing a special fund, fed by public treasury, General Union of Peasants, and international donors
- To loan the peasants medium-term and interest-free loans for converting to sprinkler / drip / modified surface irrigation
- In addition to funding, the Program tackles a variety of legal, organizational, land property and technical dimensions that supposed to smooth and boost its implementation



Restructuring Water Demand

Sectoral Demands as Percentages from Total Water Demand



Halt Groundwater Depletion

Water demand against average renewable water resources (km^3/year), compared to population and economic growth

