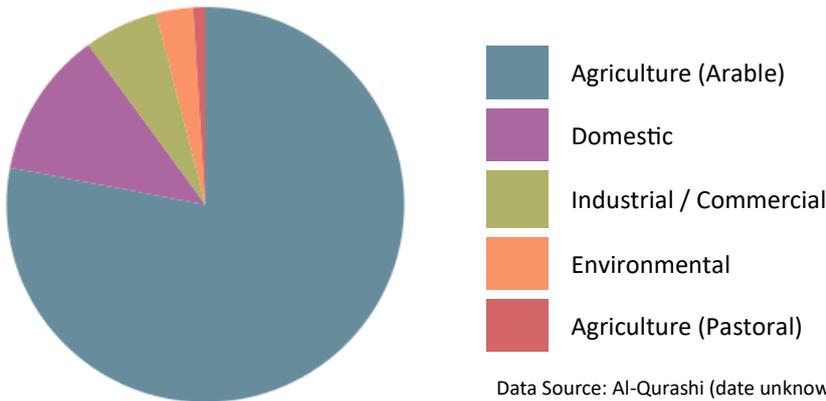


Managing Water in Sharqiya

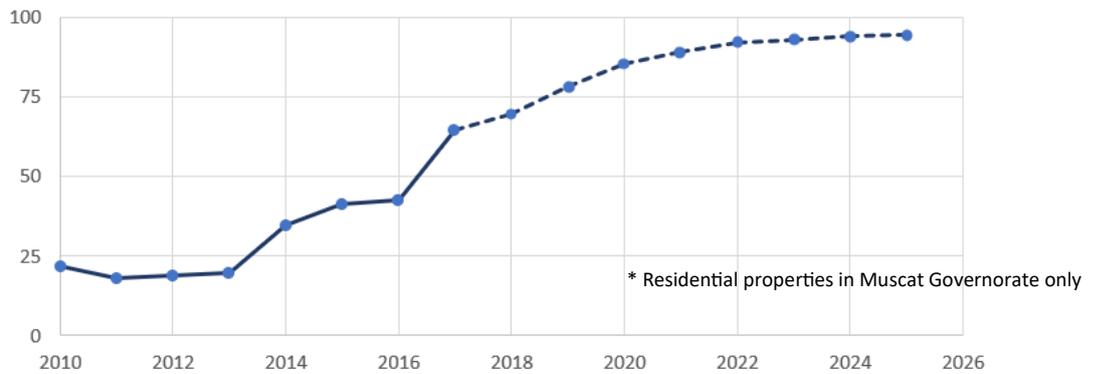
Water Security Resource Pack

Water Use in Oman by Sector



Data Source: Al-Qurashi (date unknown)

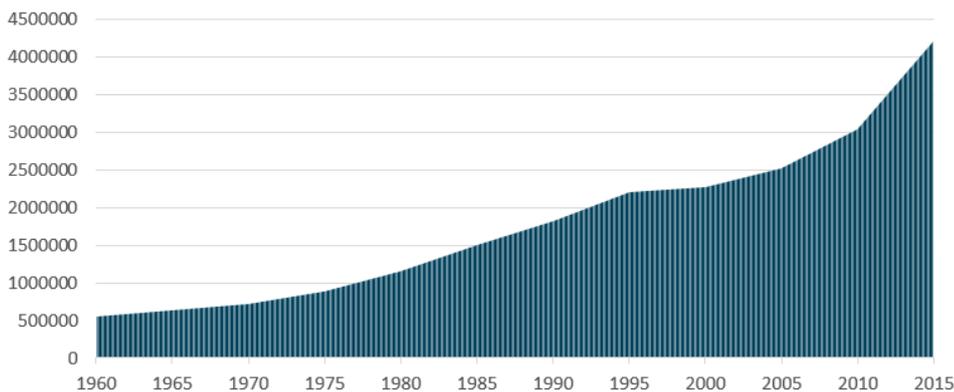
Domestic properties connected to sewer networks (%)



* Residential properties in Muscat Governorate only

Data Source: Mselhi (2014)

Population of Oman

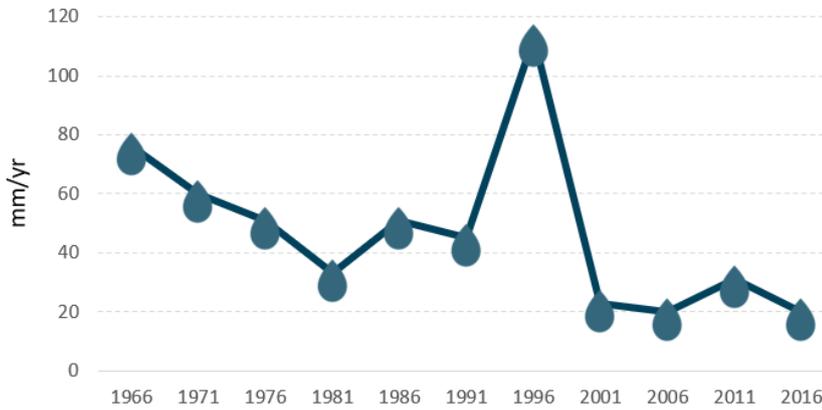


Data Source: World Bank Data (2017)

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Oman National Rainfall Index



The NRI is the total annual precipitation weighted by its long-term average. It can be used as an indicator of the quality of the agricultural season.

Data Source: knoema.com/public data library (2017)

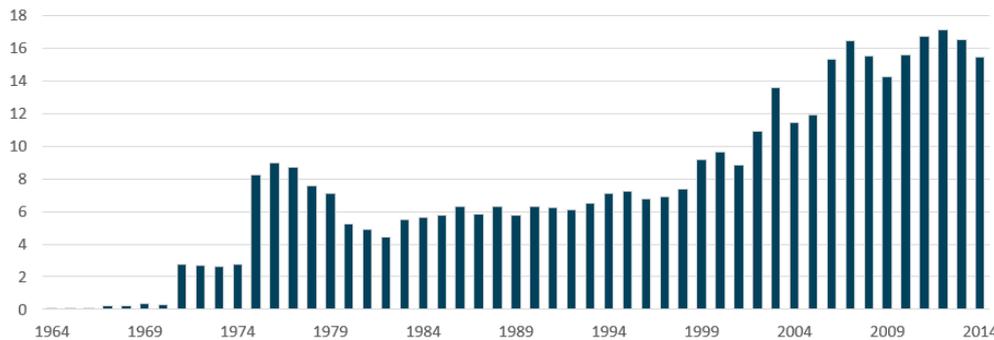


Oman experiences two seasons: winter, where rainfall falls in the eastern parts of the country, and summer, in which a southwest monsoon affects the far south of the country.



Data Source: Al-Qurashi (date unknown)

CO₂ emissions (Metric tons per capita)



Data Source: World Bank Data (2017)



Around 80% of Oman's total rainfall (7,585 million m³) is lost to evaporation before it has any use to human inhabitants.



Data Source: Al-Qurashi (date unknown)

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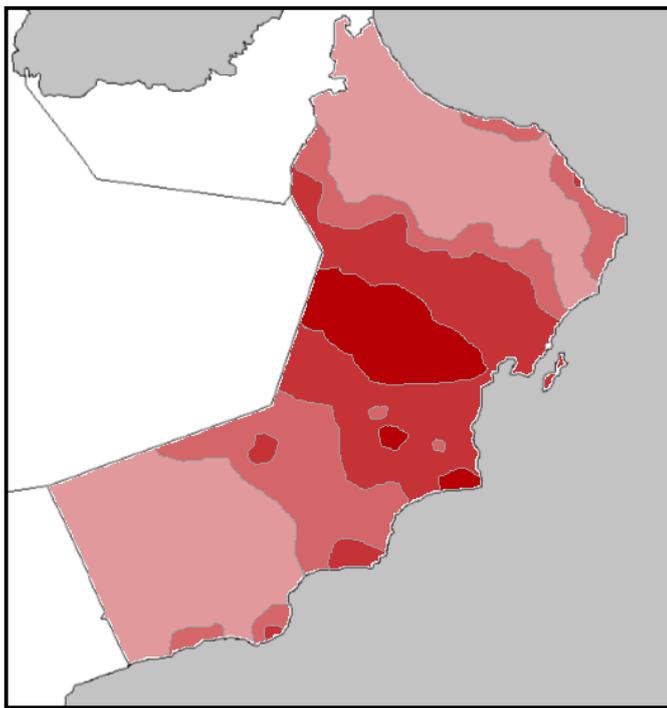
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Evaporation rates can be up to 2200mm a year in the interior and daily evapotranspiration rates regularly exceed 12mm.



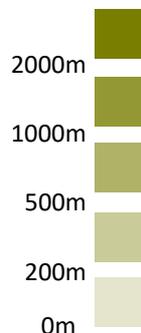
Data Source: Al-Shibli (2014) and Al-Qurashi (date unknown)



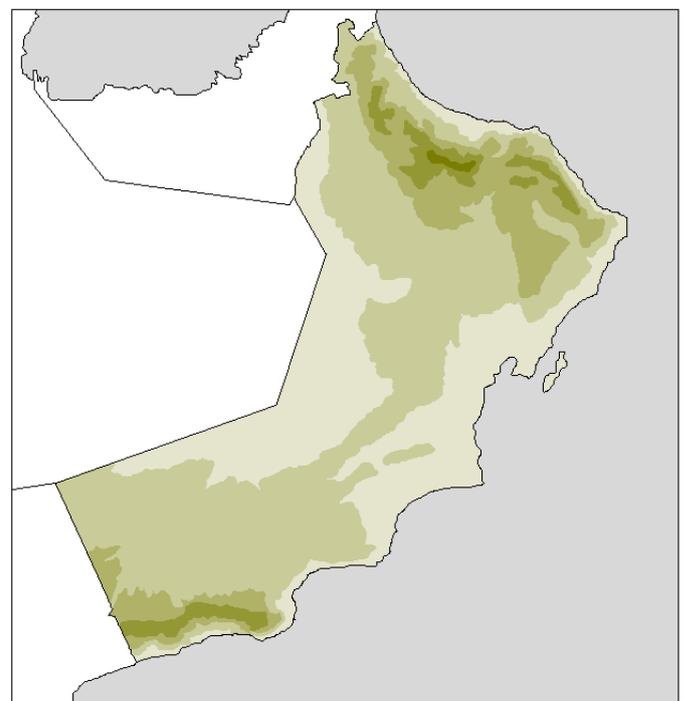
Groundwater Salinity



Relief



Data Source: Al Shibli (2014)

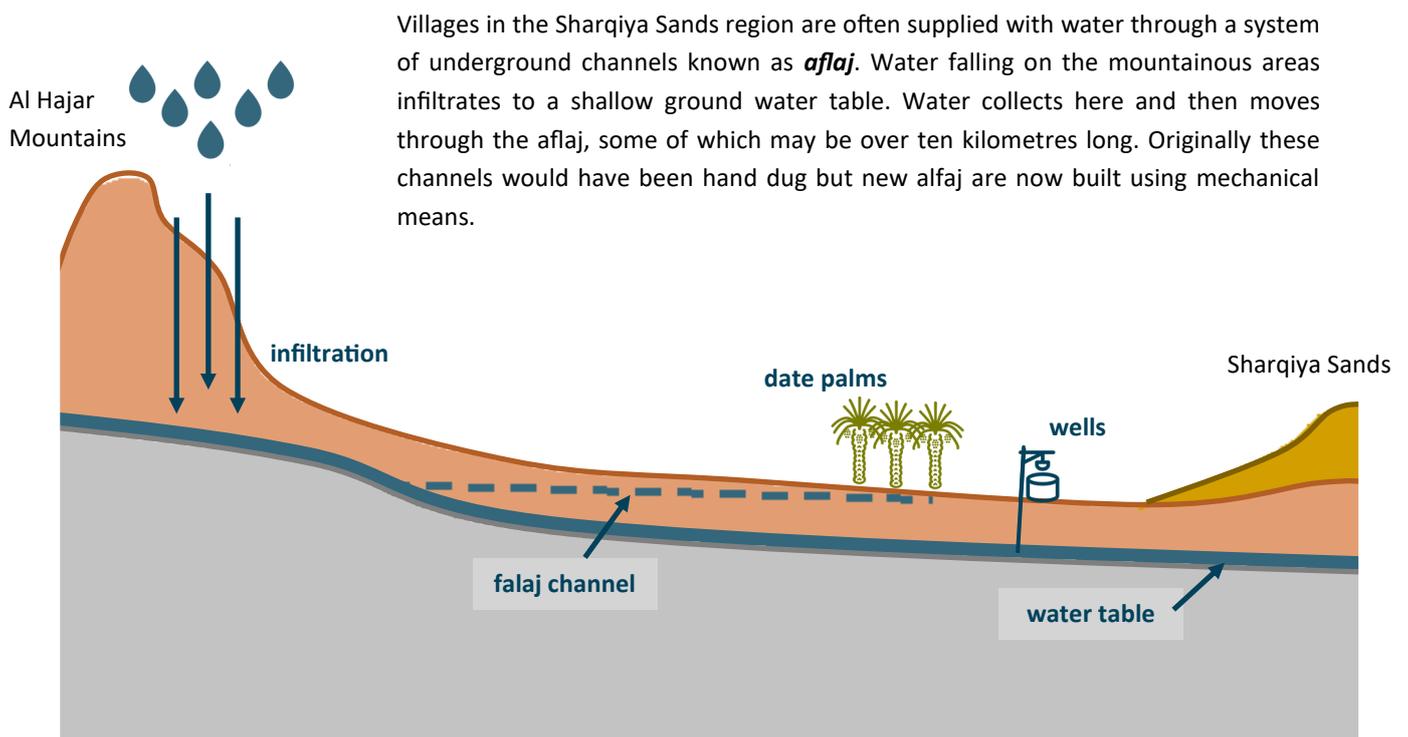
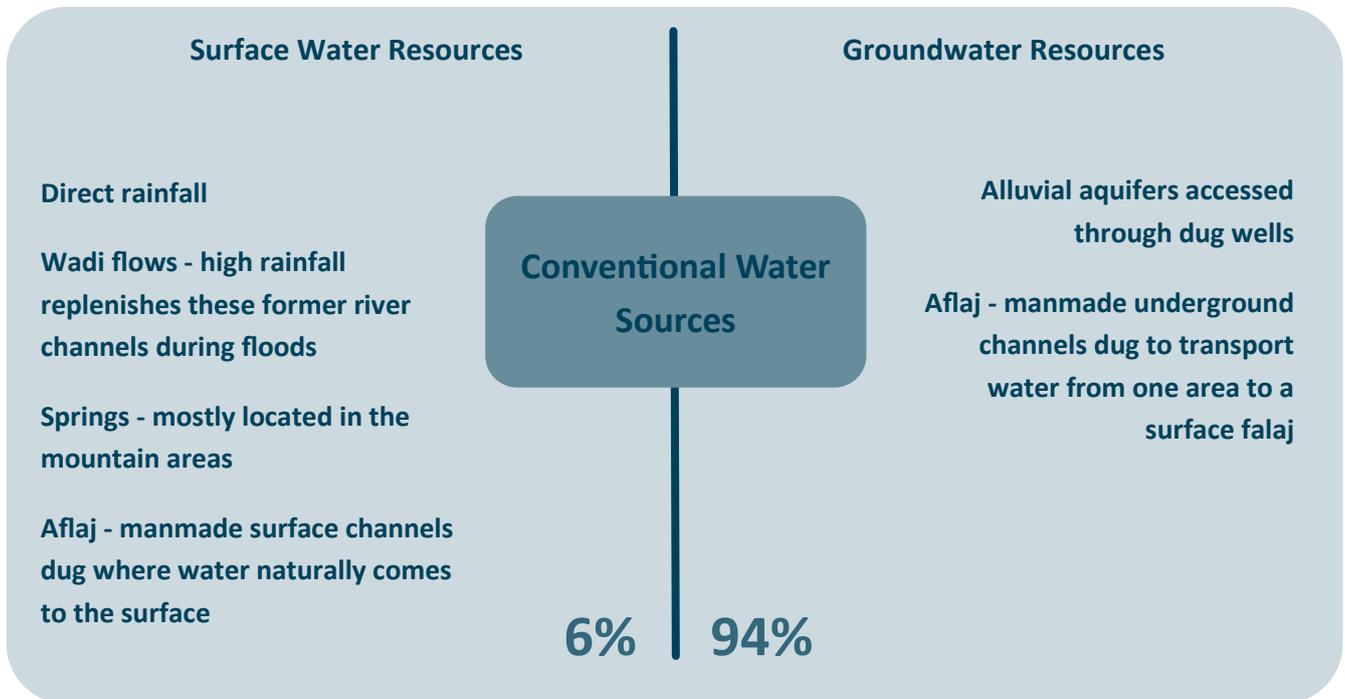


93% of land in Oman is thought to be infertile due to the salinity of the soils and the water scarcity that causes this. As a result there was a 4.7% decrease in agricultural land in the country between 2006 and 2010.



Managing Water in Sharqiya

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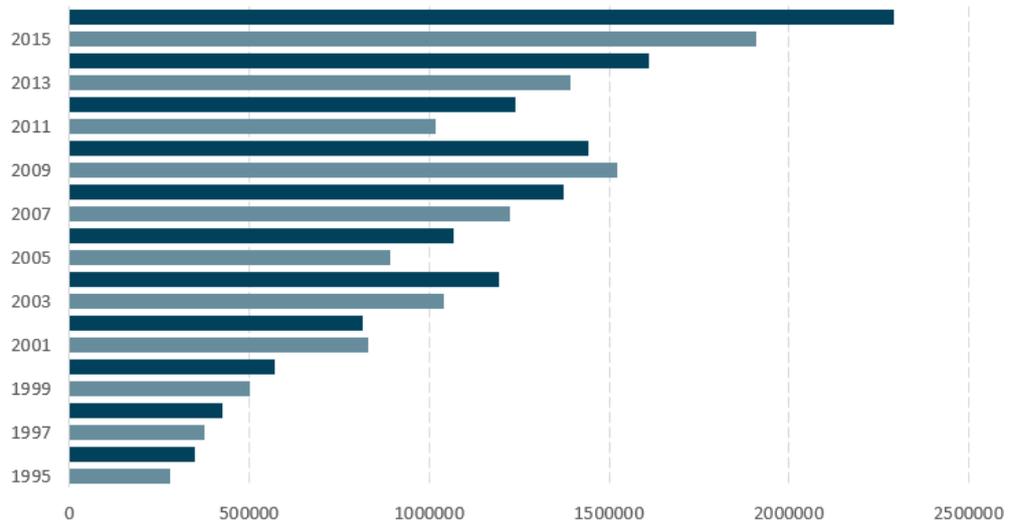


Villages in the Sharqiya Sands region are often supplied with water through a system of underground channels known as **aflaj**. Water falling on the mountainous areas infiltrates to a shallow ground water table. Water collects here and then moves through the aflaj, some of which may be over ten kilometres long. Originally these channels would have been hand dug but new aflaj are now built using mechanical means.

Managing Water in Sharqiya

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International Tourist Arrivals



Data Source: World Bank Data (2017)

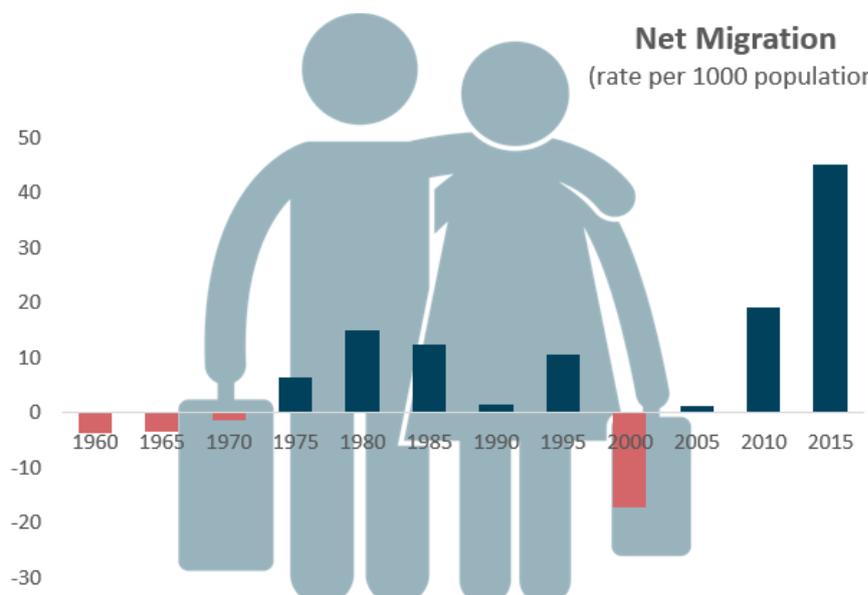


Consumption of water by commercial sectors (including tourism) increased 300% faster than the other sectors combined between 1998 and 2007.



Data Source: Al-Qurashi (date unknown)

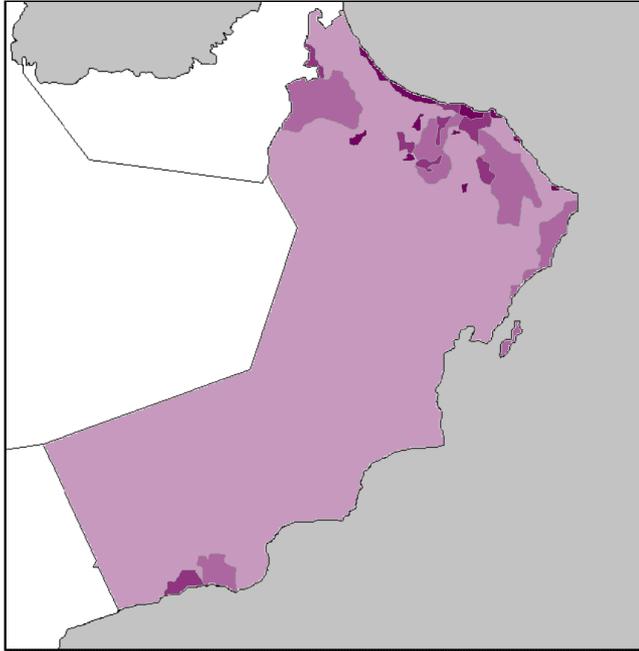
Net Migration
(rate per 1000 population)



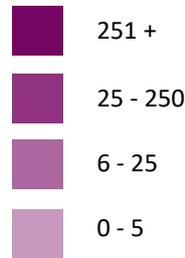
Data Source: knoema.com/public data library (2017)

Managing Water in Sharqiya

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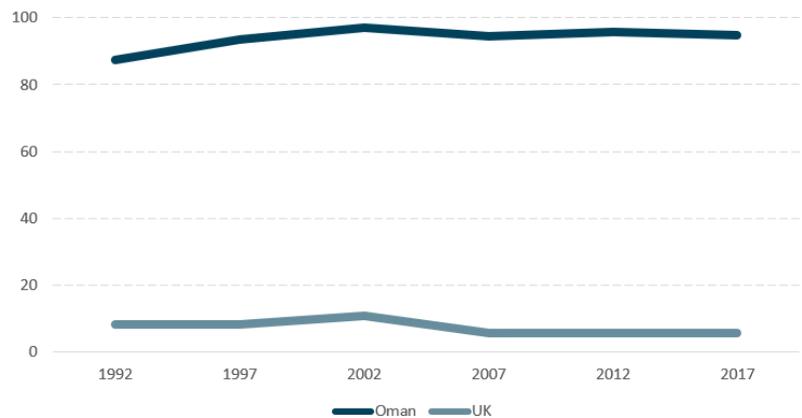


Population Density (people per km²)

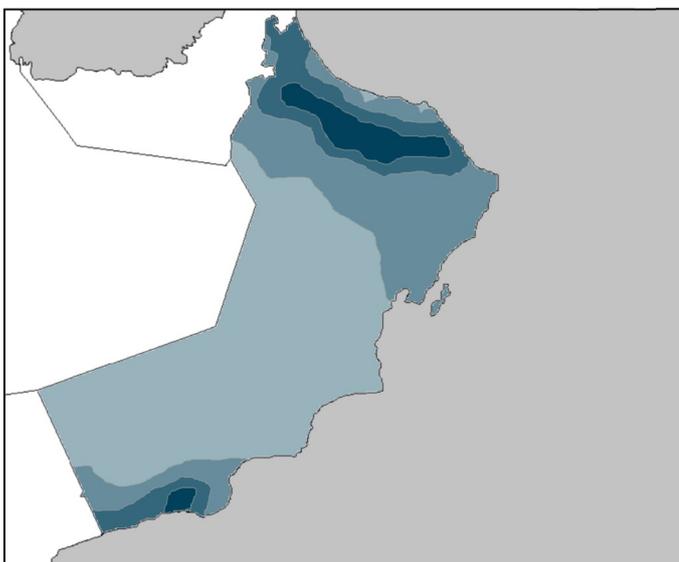


Data Source: SEDAC (2000)

Total water withdrawals
(as % share of internal resources)



Data Source: knoema.com/public data library (2017)



Average annual precipitation



Data Source: Al Shibli (2014)