



RESOURCE

Traditional water distribution in Aflaj irrigation systems: Case study of Oman

|

Author(s)

Al-Ghafri, Abdullah

Description / Abstract

The Sultanate of Oman is located in the southeast of the Arabian Peninsula (Figure 1). On a total area of approximately 310,000 km², Oman has a population of 2.2 million (Ministry of Information, 1997). Oman has a hot climate and is humid in the coastal areas, but is very dry in the interior. Average rainfall is 100 mm, except for in the south region which has a period of intense monsoon rainfall.

After oil, agriculture is the major economic sector for Oman, even though more than 80% of the land is desert. With 100,000 ha of cultivated land, the Sultanate is one of the major agricultural producers in the Arabian Peninsula, particularly regarding livestock production. However, only a very small percentage of land can be classified as agricultural land. Agriculture depends entirely on irrigation and more than one-third of the water used for irrigation is supplied by the traditional irrigation system called aflaj.

Publication year

2008

Country

Oman

Region

Asia

Publisher

United Nations University

Keywords

Irrigation Aflaj Irrigation System Agriculture

Language English

[View resource](#)

Related IWRM Tools



Tool

Water Allocation Regimes

A2.03

Source <https://iwrmaactionhub.org/resource/traditional-water-distribution-aflaj-irrigation-systems-case-study-oman>
URL: