

WHAT & WHY

This study investigated assessing crop water productivity from field level to national scale, within the Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) framework in Qa'a Jahran Area in Dhamar governorate as a case study. Jahran was selected because it has natural, economic, and social agricultural features, such as its irrigated and rain-fed agriculturalarea, soil fertility and agricultural investment opportunities. The primary goal in this search was to look for how we could attain water and food security through better agronomic and water management, taking into account applying (IWRM); and achieving that via the concept Crop Water Productivity (CWP).

Assessing Crop Water Productivity From Field Level To National Scale, Within IWRM Framework

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RESULTS

 Improving irrigation water management with pipes conveyance system use led to increaseinCWP, compared to the traditional irrigation system by open channels for all the studied crops in Qa'a Jahran; and led to saving in irrigation water amounts with averageestimation of 24% compared to the conveyance system with open channels.



 There are political and social impacts on improving water productivity in Yemen, and natural and economic challenges such as (limited water resources and agricultural land;climatechange;recurrentcrisesoffuel and high production costs; lack of support especially with the modern irrigation techniques and protection against soil degradation; farmers' lack of awareness of the CWP concept, and mismanagement of the irrigation water, the weak agricultural policies and marketing strategies to supply and improve the agricultural productivity.

MORE INFO

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