

5. イスラムを生み出した風土

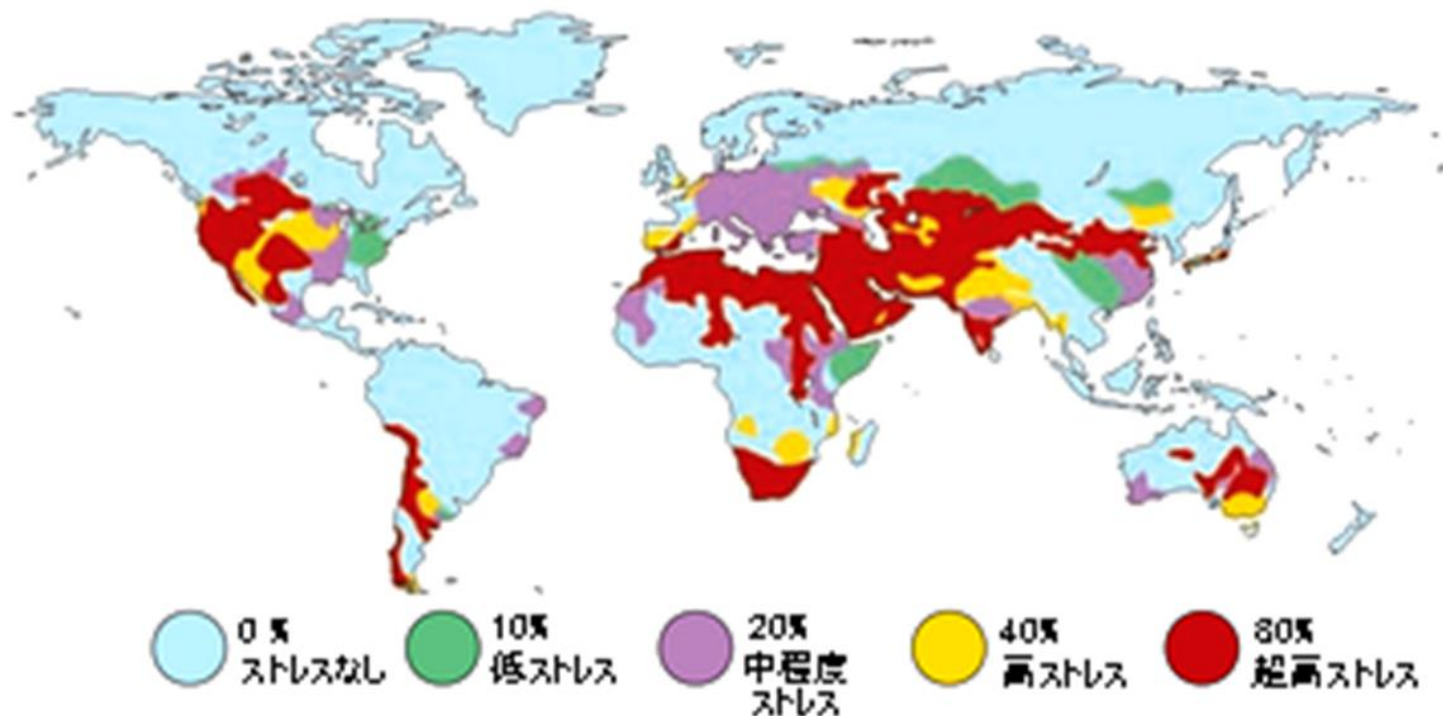
(1) 水の希少性

1. 水と社会
2. 中東と水

1. 水と社会

現状維持シナリオにおける2025年の世界の「水ストレス」

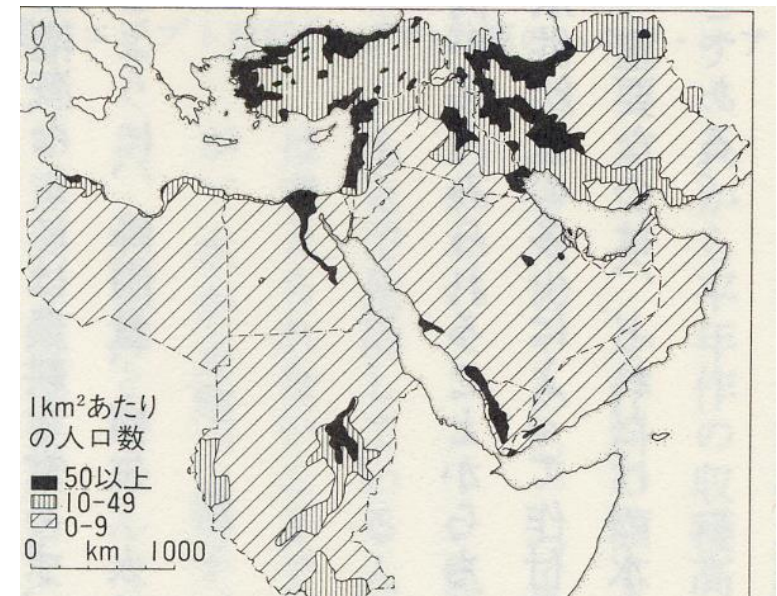
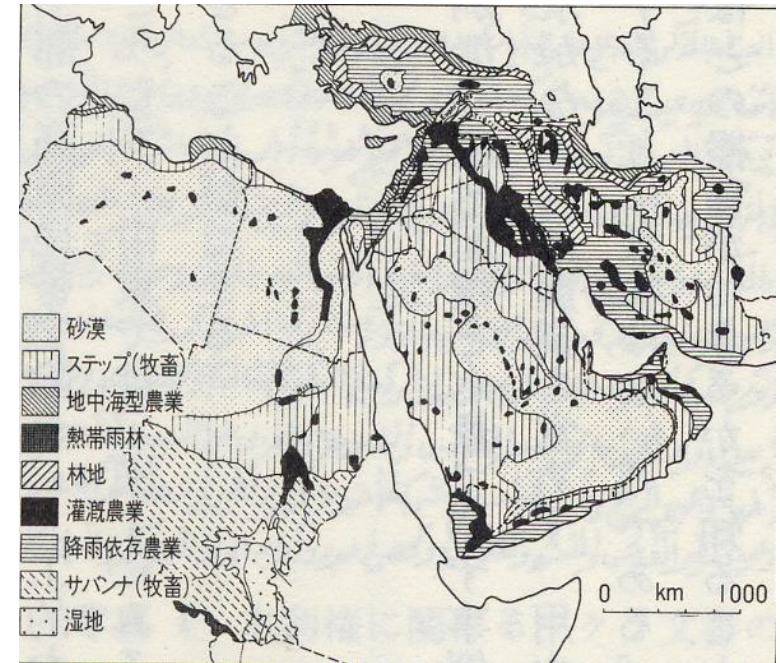
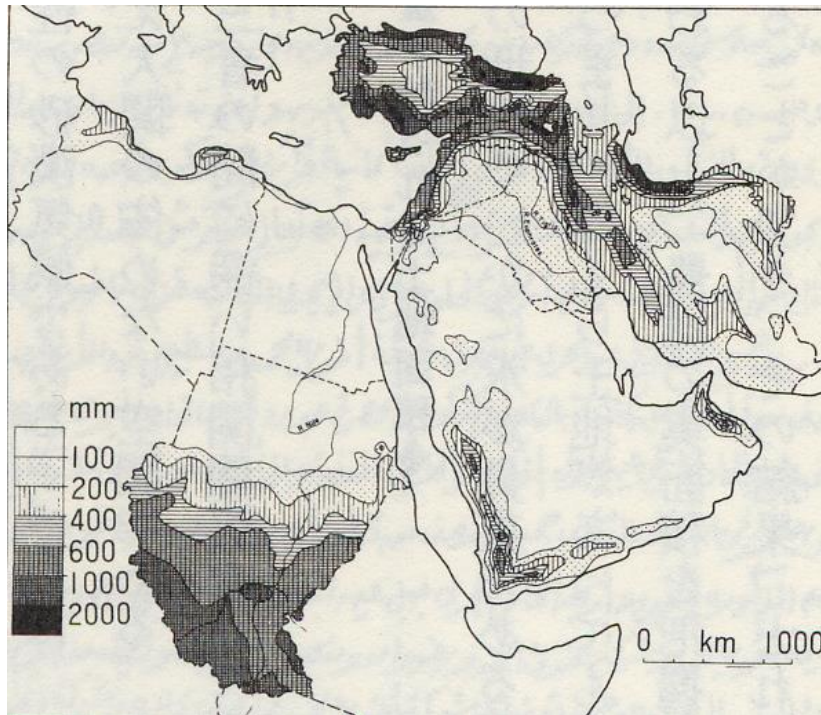
水ストレスは再生利用可能な水資源量に対する取水量の比で表される



出典：農林水産省「危機に直面する世界の水と食料生産」 原典 世界水会議2000資料

2. 中東と水

中東の降雨量・植生と土地利用・人口密度



In 2025 two-thirds of the countries in Africa will experience severe water shortage. The figure shows how many people will have to share a given amount of the available water at that time according to UN medium projections.



Countries with a potential drought problem. From 100 inhab./flow unit



Countries prone to water stress. From 500 inhab./flow unit

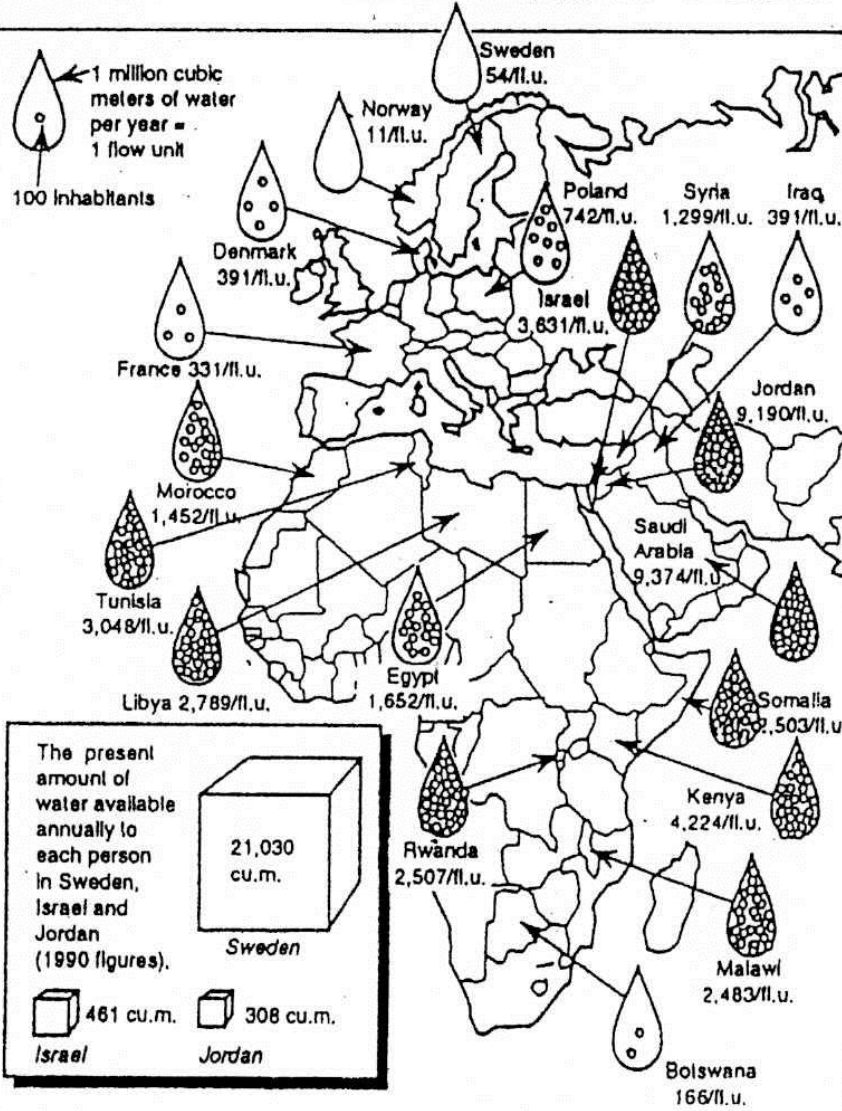


Countries threatened by water scarcity. From 1,000 inhab./flow unit

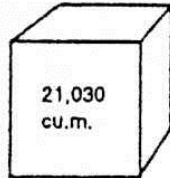


1 million cubic meters of water per year = 1 flow unit

100 inhabitants



The present amount of water available annually to each person in Sweden, Israel and Jordan (1990 figures).



21,030 cu.m.

Sweden



461 cu.m.

Israel

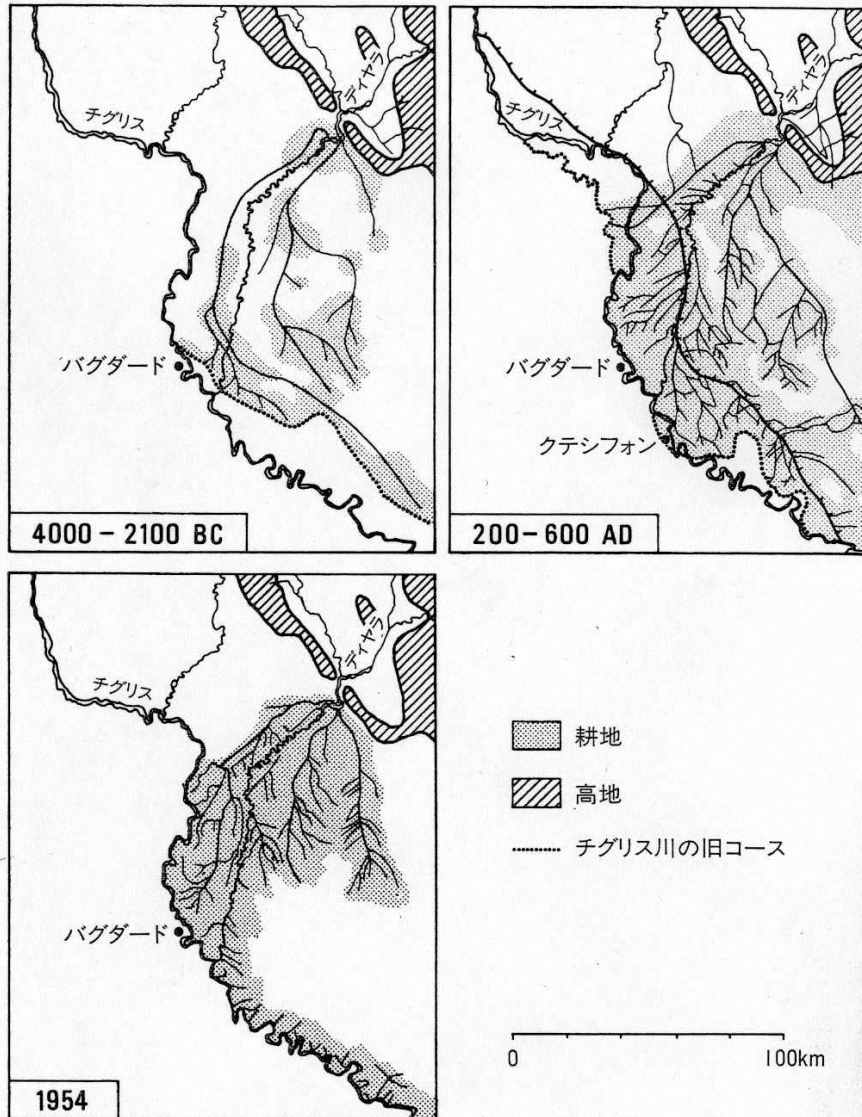


308 cu.m.

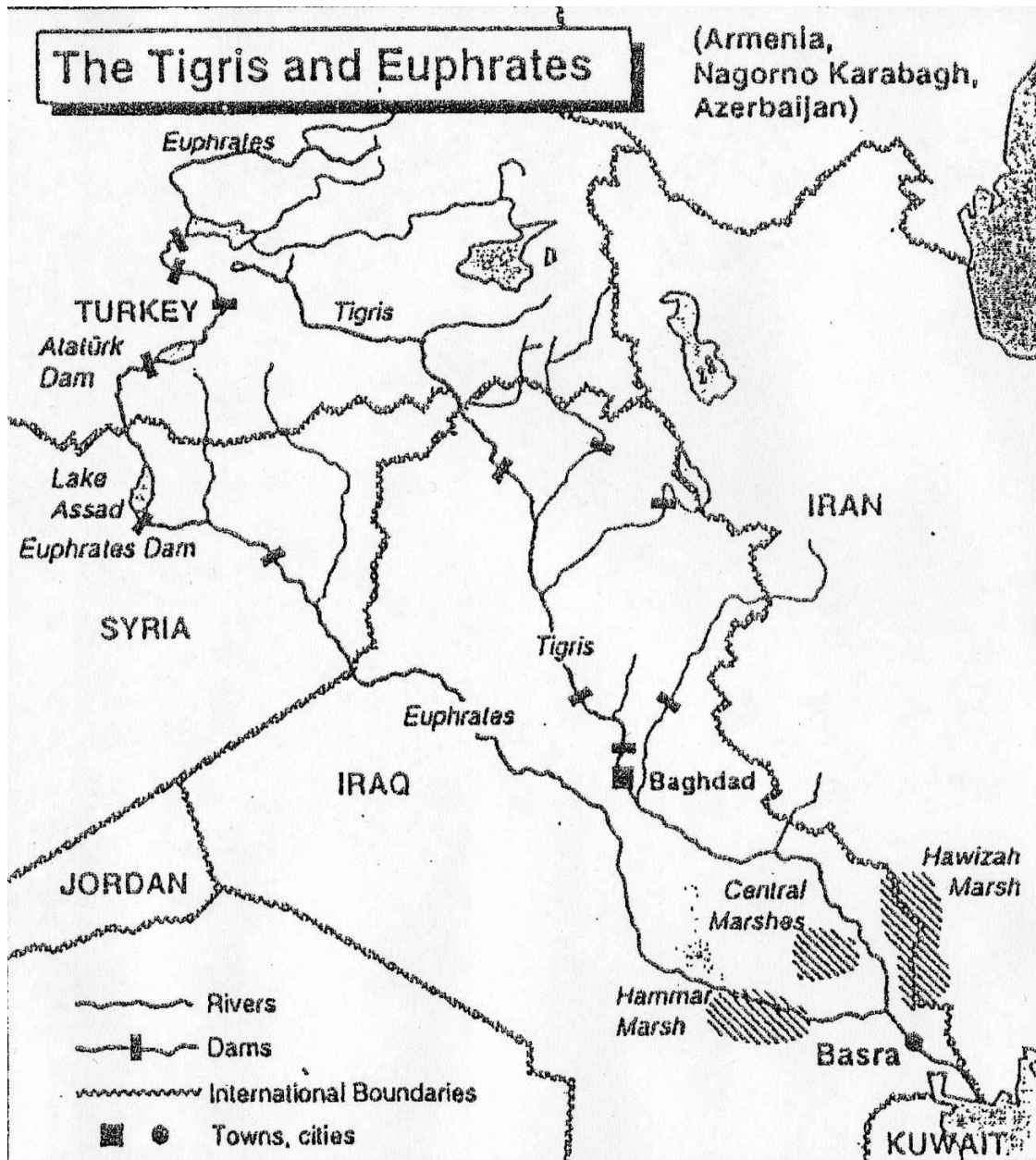
Jordan

中東は水に基づく地域社会

ディヤラ川水路網



チグリス・ユーフラテス水系



歴史的地域社会の破壊: 国境における水争い

