

WATER, AN AFFAIR OF MANAGEMENT

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Abstract:

The water, a precious good becomes more and more rare in North Africa, is in the middle of the challenges of future, as long on demographic plan, that of health and development. It is divided on top of that in a very unequal way in the space and in time.

If it is true that all continents are unexpectedly taken by the big periods of drought, the fact remains that the management of the available "supplies" endures from a lack of flagrant know-how what draws away group of deficiencies (scarceness, wastings, pollutions of domestic and agrarian waters, hydraulic installations, etc).

Furthermore today, more than ever, they must implement everything to ameliorate the management of water, in the broad sense term. It is about our survival, but also that of the generations to come. Because, it is necessary to know that North Africa appears among countries located in the red zone in the same capacity as the world Arab where the scarceness of water will be considerable by 2025.

Water means is very weak in comparison with needs which are in constant increase at the same time by direct usage of populations and also with economic development. A perspective of growth: demographic and economic demands sufficient needs in water. And, the available quantities of water are deficient and aggravated by a drought which considerably reduced the water stock in dams and groundwater.

The scarceness of water is a reductionist factor of economic development, an engine brake of living standard and being able to even be a source of conflict.

So much realities which demand before it is too much late a management of water inserting hardly containable parameters and that are: scientific, demographic, socioeconomic, legislative and political.

In North Africa, samples in water exceed broadly the order of greatness of available means. Situation is aggravated by the surexploitation and the deterioration of means. Indeed, scarceness of water is needed to stretch and to deteriorate in next decades. They are attributable to drought (20 %), to strong growth of requests in water (10 %) and especially to lack of know-how (70 %). Water is therefore an urgent affair of competent taking care.

Key Words: scarceness; means; know-how; request.

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