# Center for Community-Based Resource Management (CBRM)

## Natural Resources Institute, University of Manitoba

## CBRM Database

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| **Date:** | **April 15, 2013** | **Entry Number:** | **1314** |
| **Case Study Name:** | **Rural domestic water consumption behavior: A case study in Ramjerd area, Fars province, I.R. Iran** | | |
| Author: | A.R. Keshavarzi, M. Sharifzadeh, A.A. Kamgar Haghighi, S. Amin, Sh. Keshtkar, A. Bamdad | | |
| Document Type: | Paper in scientific journal | | |
| Year: | 2006 | | |
| Language: | English | | |
| Document Location: | *Water Research 40 (2006) 1173-1178* | | |
| Full Citation: | Keshavarzi, A.R., M. Sharifzadeh, A.a. Kamgar Haghighi, S. Amin, Sh Keshtkar, A. Bamdad. 2006. Rural domestic water consumption behavior: A case study in Ramjerd area, Fars province, I.R. Iran. *Water Research* 40 (2006) 1173-1178. | | |
| Region: | Western Asia, Other (Mesopotamia) | | |
| Country: | Iran ( southern Iran) | | |
| Ecosystem Type: | Mountain, forest and woodlands, basins, desert and semi desert lowlands, plains, marshes, steppe | | |
| Social Characteristics: | coastal communities, | | |
| Scale of Study: | Regional and household | | |
| Resource Type: | Surface water, ground water, forestry | | |
| Type of Initiative: | Research-driven project | | |
| Community-Based Work: | Water resource management | | |
| Keywords: | Water resource management, domestic water use, sustainable, consumption, rural households, Ramjerd, Iran | | |

| Summary: | Identifying the factors that affect domestic water demand and consumption is very important in management of available regional water resources. In this study, relationships between water consumption and rural household activities are determined by comparing a snapshot of water consumption with rural household behavior of low, medium and high water consumers. In addition, the factors affecting water consumption in rural households are also determined. The data for this study were collected from a survey of 653 rural households in 33 villages of Ramjerd area, Fars Province, in southern Iran, using a simple random sampling technique. The daily water consumption data for a 5-year period (1999–2004) were used. Results of the study revealed that the daily average water consumption for the area was found to be 121.7 l per person per capita per day (Lpcd) (SD=59.2). Water consumption was also found to be significantly correlated with explanatory variables such as "household size" and "age of household's head". Finally, the results of discriminant function analysis showed that in rural households, garden size, greenhouse size, and garden watering times per month with tap treated water are associated with water consumption. |
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