

Reviving Syria's Badia — Talila Reserve and Micro-Catchment Rangeland Rehabilitation

PES & Nature-Based Solutions · Good practice · Syria

Quality score: 47/100

Evidence strength: Observational / pre–post

Summary

From 1991, Syria revived the 'hema' grazing-reserve system at Talila, near Palmyra, growing a reintroduced oryx herd from 116 to 153 by 2010, while ICARDA's micro-catchments lifted nearby shrub survival from 10% to 90% - before ISIS occupation (2015-17) disrupted both.

Key dimensions

Dimension	Score
Carbon — sequestration / storage, evidenced	0/3
Biodiversity — conservation / improvement, evidenced	2/3
Water & soil — retention, infiltration, erosion control	3/3
Fire resilience — risk reduction, evidenced	0/3
Governance, certification & transferability	2/3

Evaluated by C-NAPSE

Data sources

[C-NAPSE web research](#) — accessed 2026-09-22

[Syrian Ministry of Agriculture and Agrarian Reform / ICARDA / FAO](#) — accessed 2026-09-22

[ICARDA - Micro-catchment water harvesting potential of an arid environment](#) — accessed 2026-09-22

[Rangelands Gateway - Range Rehabilitation and Establishment of a Wildlife Reserve in the Syrian Steppe](#) — accessed 2026-09-22

[Arabian Oryx SSC - Syrian Arab Republic](#) — accessed 2026-09-22

Cite this — Evidoria. *Reviving Syria's Badia — Talila Reserve and Micro-Catchment Rangeland Rehabilitation*. Persistent ID: 6541d688-6171-49df-8454-bcc1644b6c0a.