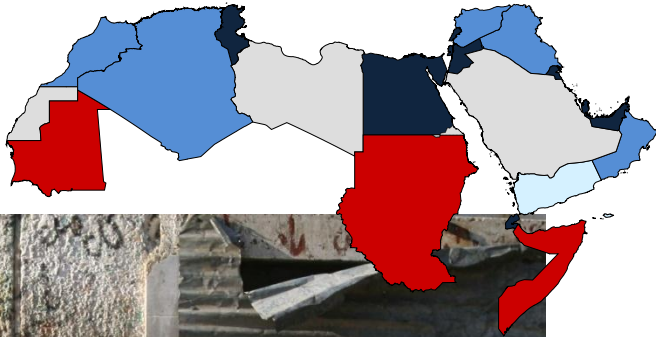


A Snapshot of Drinking-water and Sanitation in the Arab States – 2010 Update

A regional perspective based on new data from the WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Program for Water Supply and Sanitation



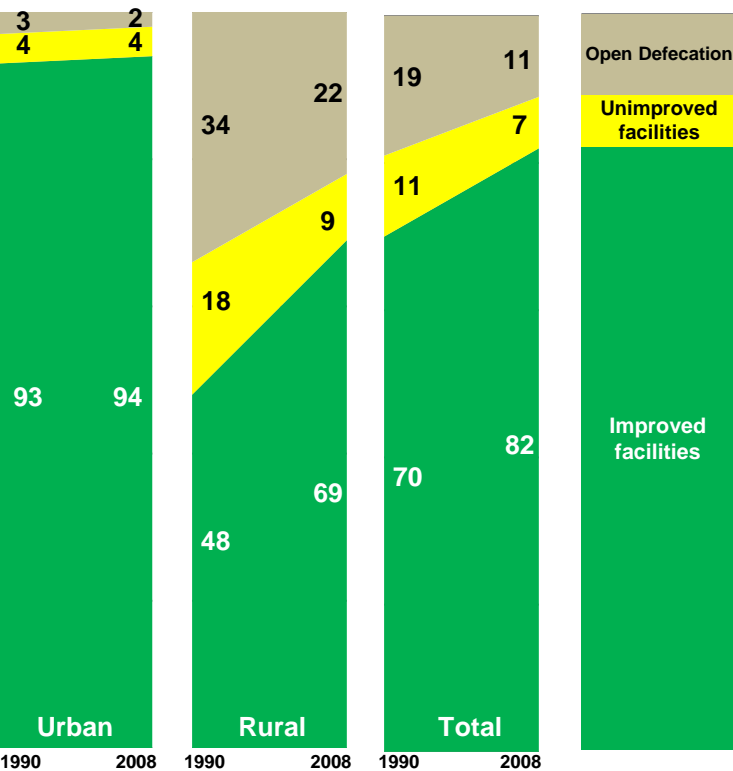
© UNICEF/NVHQ/2009-0016/Yad El Baba, Occupied Palestinian Territory, 2009



Prepared for:
The 2nd Arab Water Forum
21-24 November 2011, Cairo, Egypt

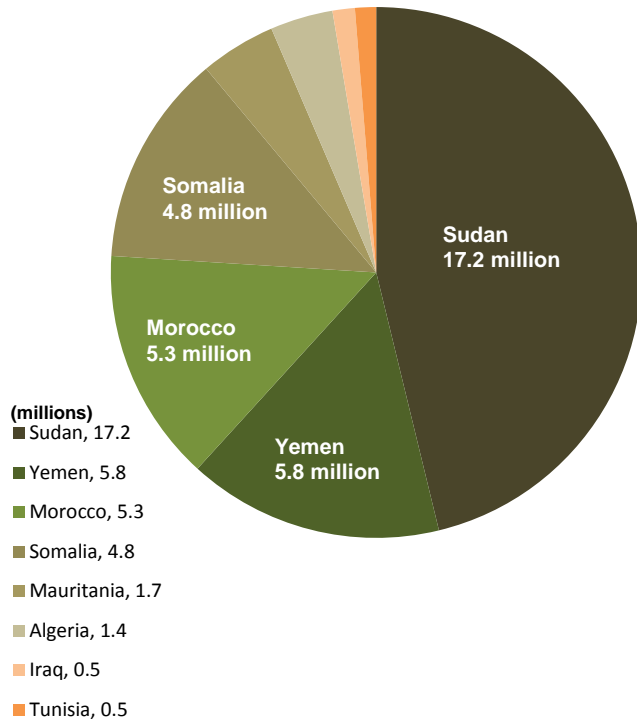
Sanitation coverage trends

Good progress on sanitation in the Arab States



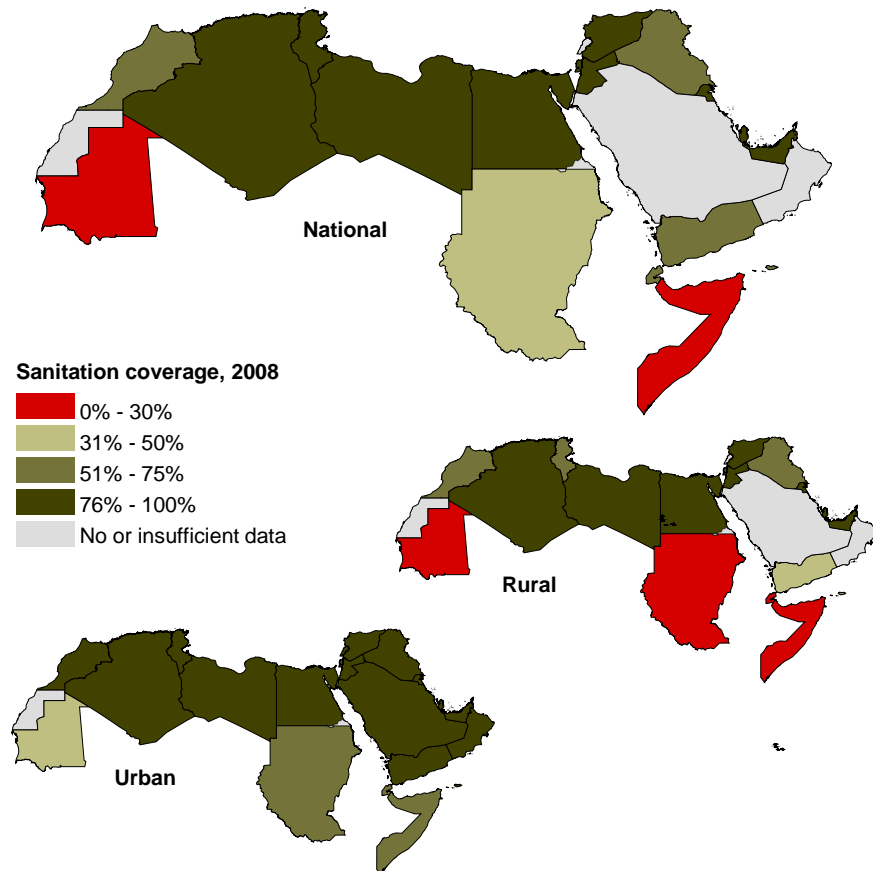
Urban, rural and total trends in sanitation coverage, 1990 - 2008, Arab States

11 percent or 38 million people still practise open defecation

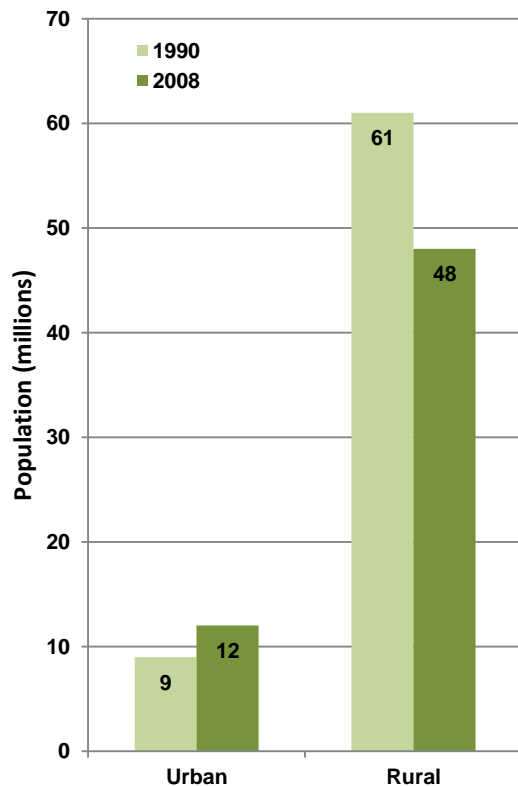


Population practicing open defecation, 2008, Arab States with >0.4 million people practicing open defecation

Significant inequity in use of improved sanitation facilities between urban and rural areas in the Arab States



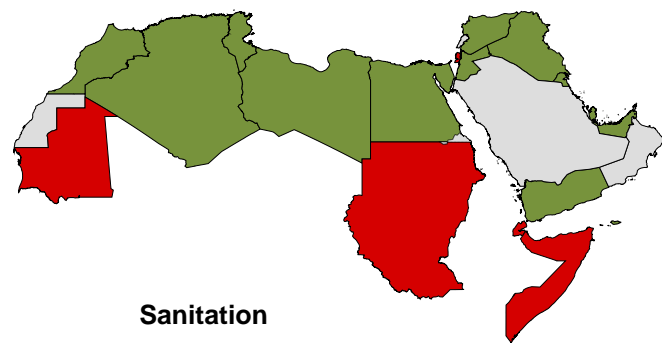
Since 1990, the population without an improved sanitation facility decreased by 10 million



Urban/rural disparities in the population without improved sanitation, Arab States, 1990 and 2008 (millions)

Progress towards the MDG target

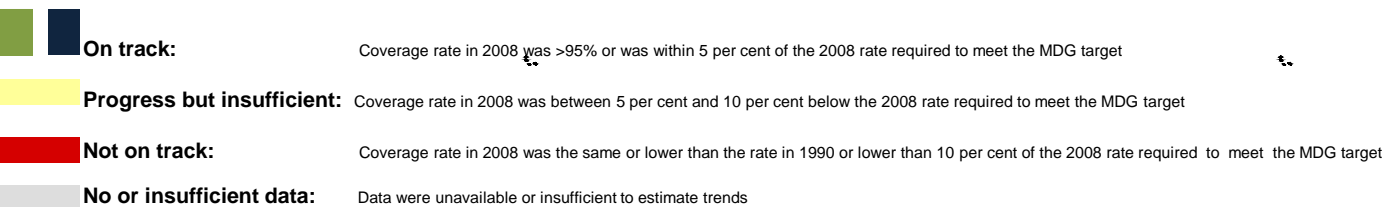
The Arab States are on track to meet the MDG sanitation target but progress towards the drinking water target is lagging; Arab countries in sub-Saharan Africa are furthest behind



Sanitation



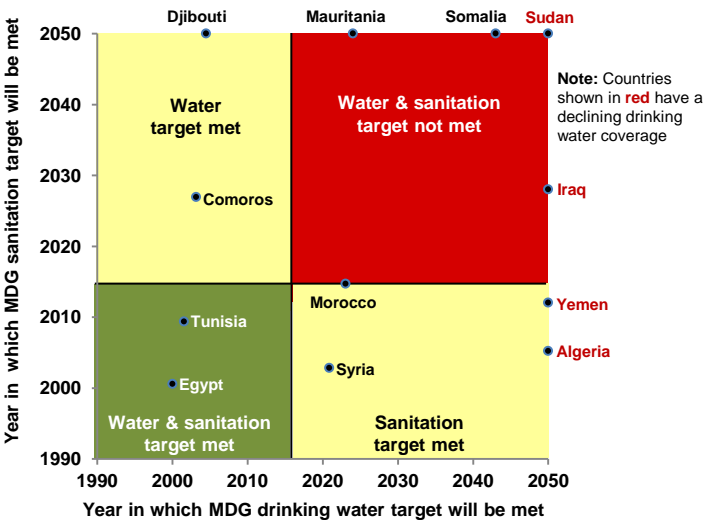
Drinking water



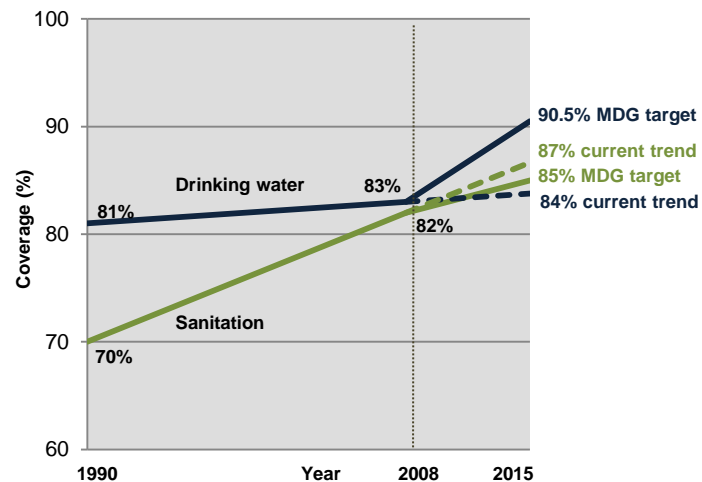
Facts

- Improved sanitation coverage increased from 72 per cent in 1990 to 82 per cent in 2008; 123 million people in the Arab States gained access to an improved sanitation facility since 1990; 60 million people still did not use an improved sanitation facility in 2008.
- Improved drinking water coverage increased from 81 per cent in 1990 to 83 per cent in 2008; 98 million people in the Arab States gained access to an improved drinking water source since 1990; 59 million people still did not use an improved drinking water source in 2008.
- Although the total percentage of population without improved sanitation facilities in the Arab States decreased from 30 per cent in 1990 to 18 per cent in 2008; and population without improved sanitation facilities decreased in rural areas by 13 million people since 1990; the population without improved services in urban areas increased by 3 million people.
- Although the percentage of population with unimproved drinking water sources in the Arab States decreased from 19 per cent in 1990 to 17 per cent in 2008; the actual population with unimproved drinking water sources increased by 15 million people since 1990.
- Open defecation rates decreased from 19 per cent in 1990, to 11 per cent in 2008. The population practicing open defecation in the Arab States decreased from 43 million in 1990, to 38 million in 2008.

If current trends continue when will countries meet their MDG drinking water and sanitation target?



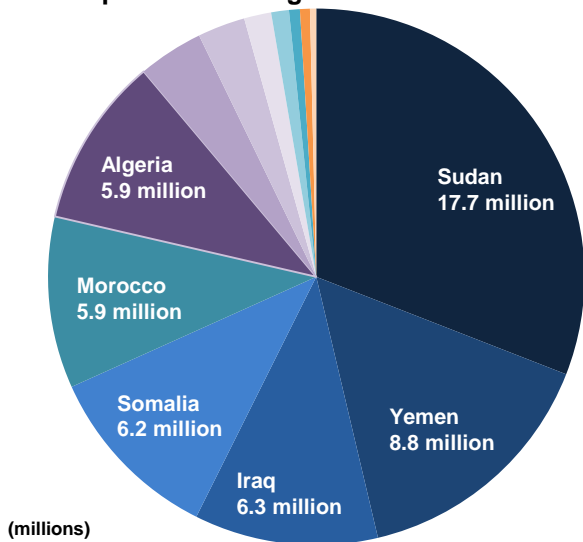
More efforts are required for the Arab States to meet the MDG drinking water target



Note: Maximum years for achieving MDG target have been fixed at 2050 for easy reference
Note: No complete estimates available for Bahrain, Lebanon, Libya, Occupied Palestinian Territory, Oman, Saudi Arabia; 2008 coverage >95% for Jordan, Kuwait, Qatar and United Arab Emirates

Drinking water coverage trends

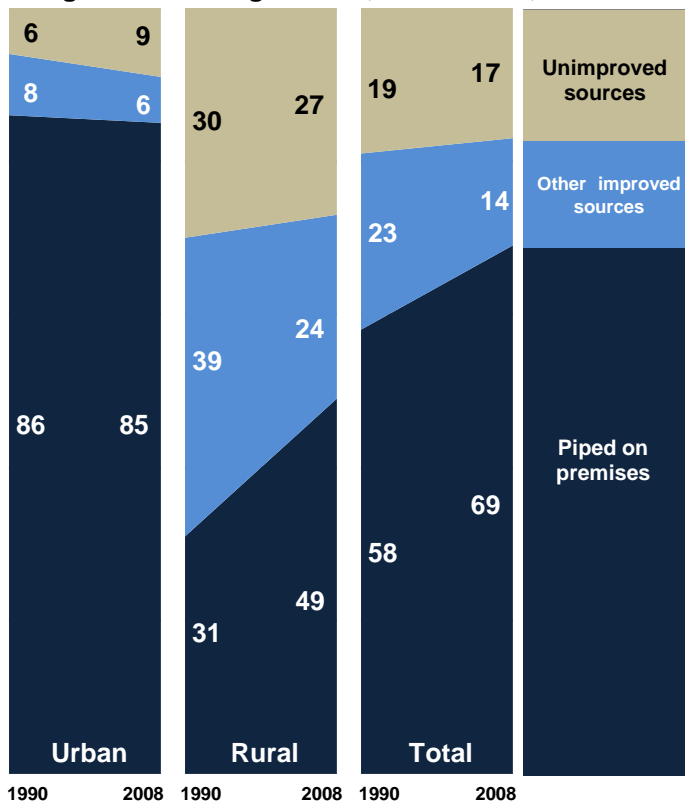
59 million people in the Arab States did not use an improved drinking water source in 2008



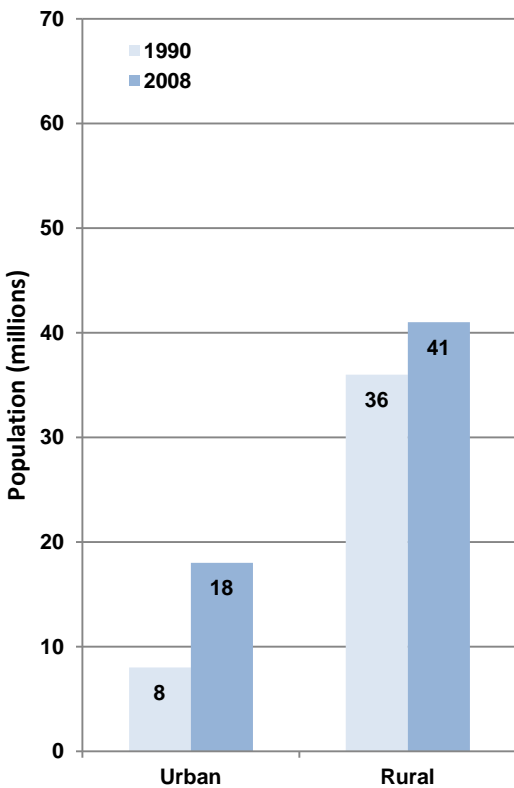
- (millions)
- Sudan, 17.7
 - Yemen, 8.8
 - Iraq, 6.3
 - Somalia, 6.2
 - Morocco, 5.9
 - Algeria, 5.9
 - Syrian Arab Republic, 2.2
 - Mauritania, 1.6
 - Egypt, 0.9
 - Tunisia, 0.6
 - Occupied Palestinian Territory, 0.4
 - Oman, 0.3
 - Jordan, 0.2

Population without an improved drinking water source, 2008, Arab States with >0.2 million people without improved drinking water sources

Drinking water coverage trends, Arab States, 1990 – 2008

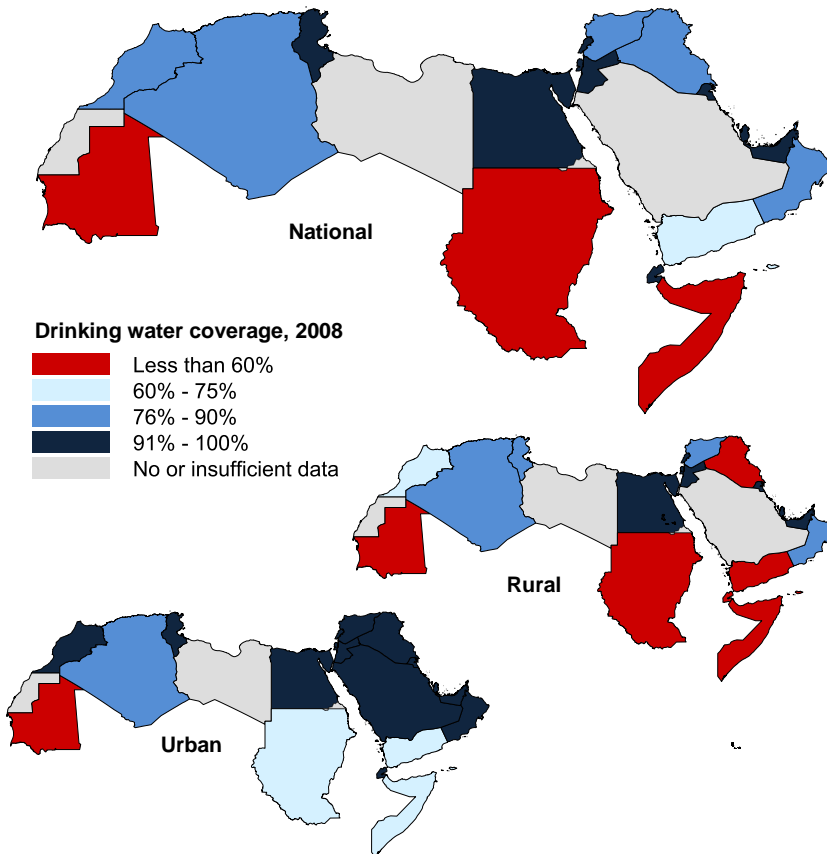


Since 1990, the population without an improved drinking water source increased by 15 million



Urban/rural disparities in the population without an improved drinking water source, Arab States, 1990 and 2008 (millions)

Drinking water coverage in rural areas lags behind coverage in urban areas



A different way to assess performance

The standard MDG progress indicator is biased against countries that struggle with high population growth and that started out with low baseline coverage in 1990. This is the case for various Arab States, some of which are not on track or record a declining coverage trend despite providing millions of people with access over the past decades. It has therefore been suggested that in addition to using a progress indicator, a performance assessment could be made, which looks beyond coverage rates and takes into account absolute numbers of people affected by change. The indicator below represents the proportion of the current (2008) population that has gained access over the period 1995 – 2008. The performance of a country is assessed against the average performance across the Arab States.

Population in the Arab States that gained access to an improved drinking water source 1995 – 2008: 73 million

Population in the Arab States that gained access to an improved sanitation facility 1995 – 2008: 94 million

Total population of the Arab States in 2008: 345 million

<i>Population that gained access to an improved drinking water source 1995 – 2008</i>	73 million
<i>-----</i>	----- = 21.2%
<i>Total population Arab States in 2008</i>	345 million

<i>Population that gained access to an improved sanitation facility 1995 – 2008</i>	94 million
<i>-----</i>	----- = 27.2%
<i>Total population Arab States in 2008</i>	345 million

Best performing countries

Performing better than the regional average of the Arab States in both water and sanitation

Country	Proportion of current population that gained access 1995 - 2008		Coverage (%)				MDG progress assessment	
	Drinking water	Sanitation	Drinking water		Sanitation		Drinking water	Sanitation
			1995	2008	1995	2008		
Qatar	58.9%	58.9%	100	100	100	100	On track	On track
United Arab Emirates	45.8%	44.5%	100	100	97	97	On track	On track
Kuwait	40.5%	40.9%	99	99	100	100	On track	On track
Syrian Arab Republic	30.2%	37.7%	86	89	84	96	On track	On track
Occupied Palestinian Territory	30.9%	32.9%	95	91	89	89	Not on track	Not on track
Egypt	26.0%	32.5%	93	99	79	94	On track	On track
Jordan	28.8%	29.5%	96	96	97	98	On track	On track
Iraq	22.9%	26.2%	80	79	67	73	Not on track	On track

Ranked by the average performance in drinking water and sanitation.

Poorest performing countries

Performing below the regional average of the Arab States in both water and sanitation

Country	Proportion of current population that gained access 1995 - 2008		2008 coverage (%)				MDG progress assessment	
	Drinking water	Sanitation	Drinking water		Sanitation		Drinking water	Sanitation
			1995	2008	1995	2008		
Sudan	10.1%	9.3%	63	57	33	34	Not on track	Not on track
Somalia	15.1%	7.1%	21	30	21	23	Not on track	Not on track
Algeria	6.7%	20.7%	93	83	90	95	Not on track	On track
Morocco	16.3%	18.8%	76	81	59	69	On track	On track
Tunisia	18.8%	16.7%	86	94	78	85	On track	On track

Ranked by the average performance in drinking water and sanitation.

Please note: Insufficient data were available for Bahrain, Lebanon, Libya, and Saudi Arabia; Kuwait, Qatar and United Arab Emirates already reached 100% coverage in 1990 in either drinking water or sanitation or both and managed to maintain these coverage levels.

MDG Definitions:

Improved drinking water sources include: piped supply into dwelling, plot or yard, public tap or standpipe, borehole/tube well, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater.

Unimproved drinking water sources include: unprotected well, unprotected spring, tanker truck*, cart with small tank or drum, surface water, bottled water**.

Improved sanitation facilities include: flush/pour flush toilet or -latrine, Ventilated Improved Pit latrine (VIP), pit latrine with slab, composting toilet.

Unimproved sanitation facilities include: shared or public facilities of any kind, pit latrine without slab/open pit, bucket, hanging toilet/-latrine, bush/field/river/sea

*Tanker trucks are considered an acceptable alternative in high-income arid desert states where water utilities provide water by tanker trucks to remote populations.

** bottled water is considered improved when households have access to another improved source for household purposes such as cooking and handwashing.

Disclaimer

The data presented in this report are based on the latest estimates of the WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply and Sanitation as presented in its latest report *Progress towards the MDG Drinking Water and Sanitation target – 2010 Update* of March 2010. The individual country estimates are based on data from national censuses and nationally representative household sample surveys using the international indicator definition for monitoring progress towards the MDG drinking water and sanitation target. The estimates and assessments presented in this report do not necessarily reflect the point of view or position of the Arab Water Council.

The boundaries shown and the designation used on the maps in this documents does not imply official endorsement by the United Nations or the Arab Water Council.