



Drinking Water & Sanitation in MENA and The SDGs

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SDG Global Targets and Indicators



Sector Goal	SDG Global Target		SDG Global Indicator		
Ending open defecation	6.2	By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation , paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations	6.2.1	Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services, including a hand-washing facility with soap and water	 SDG 6.2.1
Achieving universal access to basic services	1.4	by 2030 ensure that all men and women, particularly the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services...	1.4.1	Population living in households with access to basic services (including basic drinking water, sanitation and hygiene)	 SDG 1.4.1
Progress towards safely managed services	6.1	By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all	6.1.1	Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services	 SDG 6.1.1
	6.2	By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation , paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations	6.2.1	Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services, including a hand-washing facility with soap and water	 SDG 6.2.1
Reducing untreated wastewater and increasing recycling and safe reuse globally	6.3	By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated waste water and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally	6.3.1	Proportion of wastewater safely treated	 SDG 6.2.1

Normative Interpretation of the Drinking Water Target (SDG 6.1)

TARGET LANGUAGE

By 2030, achieve

universal

and *equitable*

access

to *safe*

and *affordable*

drinking water

for all

NORMATIVE INTERPRETATION

Implies all exposures and settings including households, schools, health facilities, workplaces, and public spaces

Implies progressive reduction and elimination of inequalities between population subgroups

Implies sufficient water to meet domestic needs is reliably available close to home

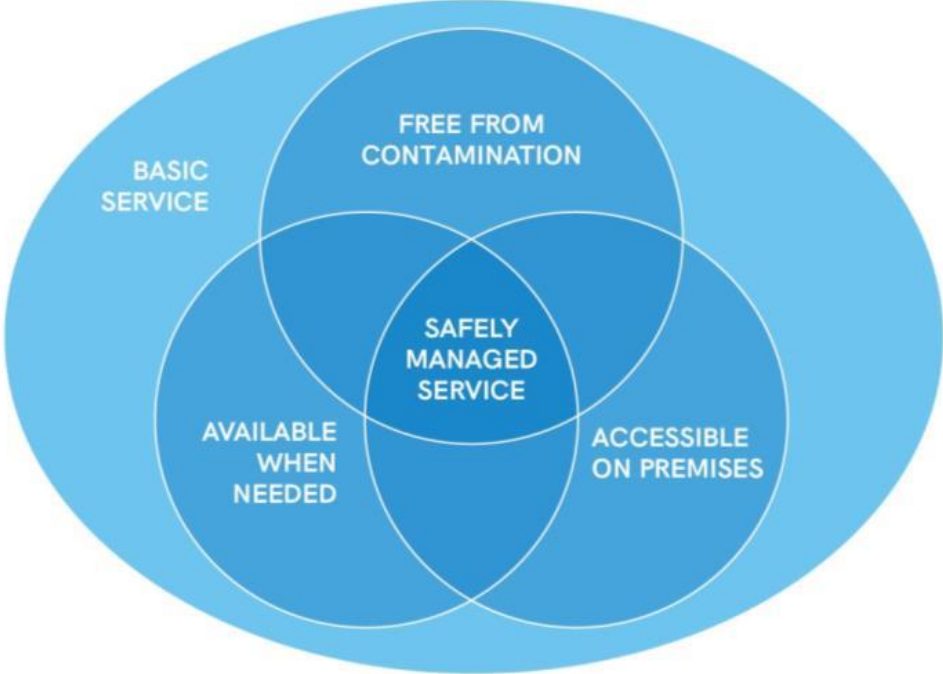
Safe drinking water is free from pathogens and elevated levels of toxic chemicals at all times

Payment for services does not present a barrier to access or prevent people meeting other basic human needs

Water used for drinking, cooking, food preparation and personal hygiene

Suitable for use by men, women, girls and boys of all ages including people living with disabilities

Drinking Water SDG Ladder

SERVICE LEVEL	DEFINITION
SAFELY MANAGED	Drinking water from an improved water source that is located on premises, available when needed and free
BASIC	 <p>The diagram is a Venn diagram with three overlapping circles inside a larger light blue oval. The top circle is labeled 'FREE FROM CONTAMINATION'. The bottom-left circle is labeled 'AVAILABLE WHEN NEEDED'. The bottom-right circle is labeled 'ACCESSIBLE ON PREMISES'. The intersection of the top and bottom-left circles is labeled 'BASIC SERVICE'. The intersection of the top and bottom-right circles is labeled 'SAFELY MANAGED SERVICE'. The intersection of all three circles is labeled 'SAFELY MANAGED SERVICE'.</p>
LIMITED	
UNIMPROVED	
SURFACE WATER	

Normative Interpretation of Sanitation and Hygiene - Target (SDG 6.2)

TARGET LANGUAGE

By 2030, achieve

<i>access</i>
to <i>adequate</i>
and <i>equitable</i>
<i>sanitation</i>
and <i>hygiene</i>
<i>for all</i>
end <i>open defecation</i>
paying special attention to the <i>needs of women and girls</i>
and <i>those in vulnerable situations</i>

NORMATIVE INTERPRETATION

Implies facilities close to home that can be easily reached and used when needed
Implies a system which hygienically separates excreta from human contact as well as safe reuse/treatment of excreta in situ, or safe transport and treatment off-site
Implies progressive reduction and elimination of inequalities between population sub-groups
Sanitation is the provision of facilities and services for safe management and disposal of human urine and faeces
Hygiene is the conditions and practices that help maintain health and prevent spread of disease including handwashing, menstrual hygiene management and food hygiene
Suitable for use by men, women, girls and boys of all ages including people living with disabilities
Excreta of adults or children are: deposited (directly or after being covered by a layer of earth) in the bush, a field, a beach, or other open area; discharged directly into a drainage channel, river, sea, or other water body; or are wrapped in temporary material and discarded
Implies reducing the burden of water collection and enabling women and girls to manage sanitation and hygiene needs with dignity. Special attention should be given to the needs of women and girls in 'high use' settings such as schools and workplaces, and 'high risk' settings such as health care facilities and detention centres
Implies attention to specific WASH needs found in 'special cases' including refugee camps, detention centres, mass gatherings and pilgrimages

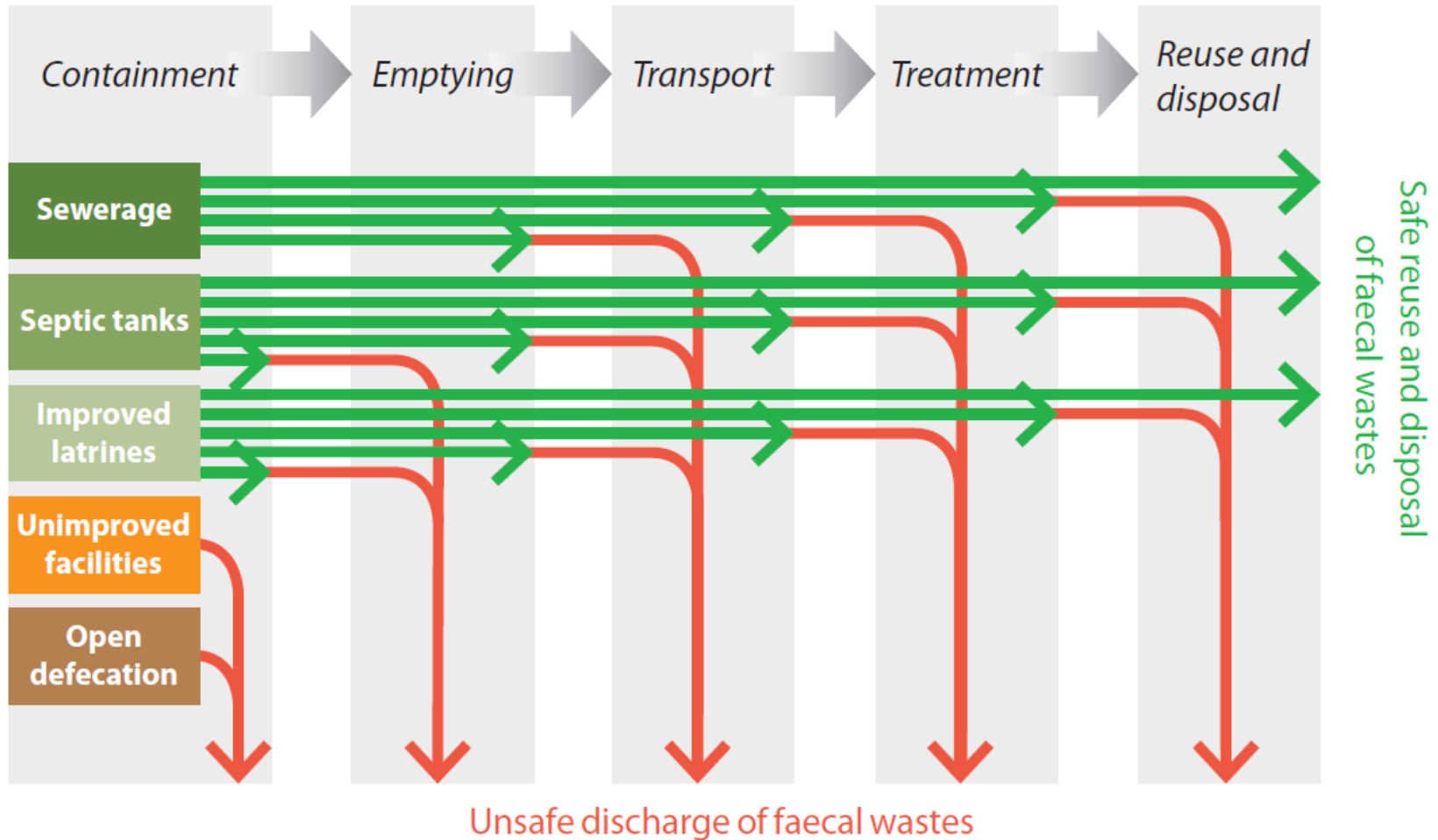
Sanitation SDG Ladder

SERVICE LEVEL	DEFINITION
<p>SAFELY MANAGED</p>	<p>Use of improved facilities that are not shared with other households and where excreta are safely disposed of in situ or transported and treated offsite</p>
<p>BASIC</p>	<p>Diagram illustrating service levels: BASIC SERVICE, WASTEWATER TREATED OFF-SITE, SAFELY MANAGED SERVICE, EXCRETA EMPTIED AND TREATED OFF-SITE, EXCRETA TREATED AND DISPOSED OF IN SITU</p>
<p>LIMITED</p>	<p>Diagram illustrating service levels: BASIC SERVICE, WASTEWATER TREATED OFF-SITE, SAFELY MANAGED SERVICE, EXCRETA EMPTIED AND TREATED OFF-SITE, EXCRETA TREATED AND DISPOSED OF IN SITU</p>
<p>UNIMPROVED</p>	<p>Diagram illustrating service levels: BASIC SERVICE, WASTEWATER TREATED OFF-SITE, SAFELY MANAGED SERVICE, EXCRETA EMPTIED AND TREATED OFF-SITE, EXCRETA TREATED AND DISPOSED OF IN SITU</p>
<p>OPEN DEFECATION</p>	<p>Diagram illustrating service levels: BASIC SERVICE, WASTEWATER TREATED OFF-SITE, SAFELY MANAGED SERVICE, EXCRETA EMPTIED AND TREATED OFF-SITE, EXCRETA TREATED AND DISPOSED OF IN SITU</p>



or with solid waste

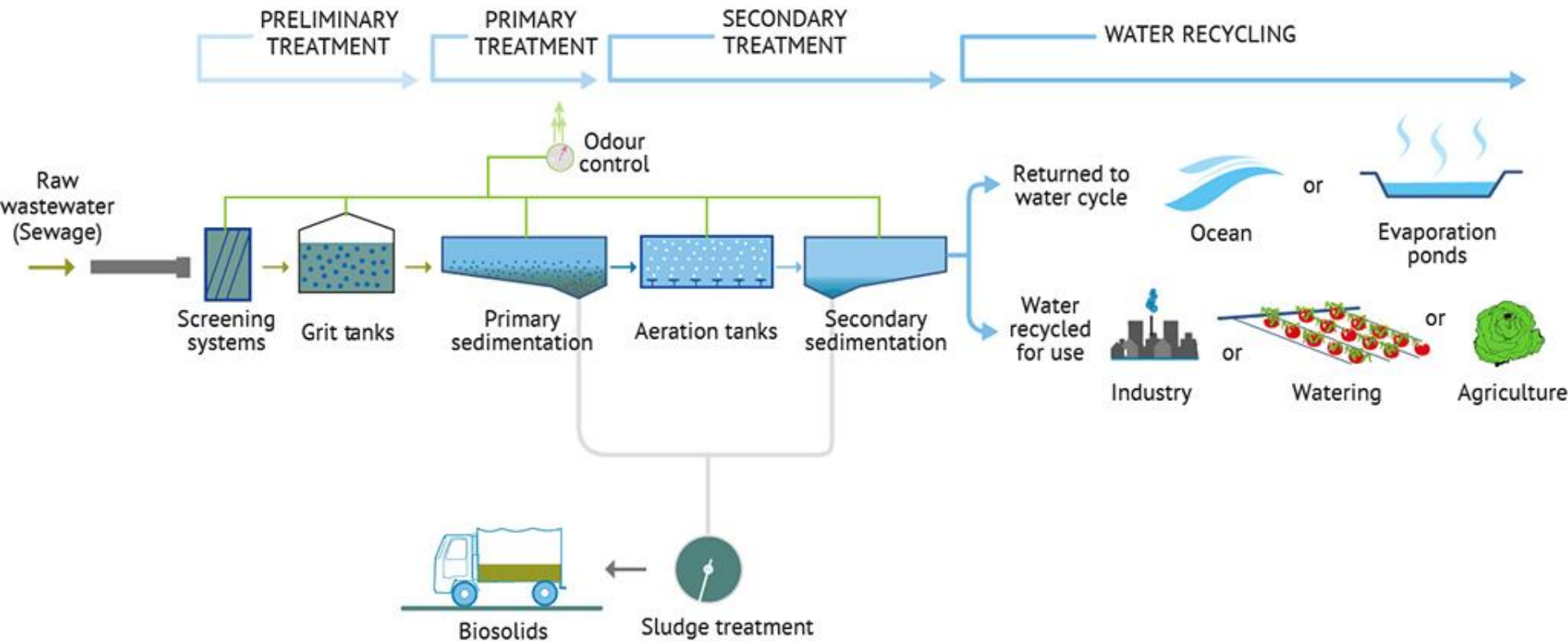
Wastewater Management Chain



Normative Interpretation of Water Quality and Wastewater Treatment - Target (SDG 6.3)

By 2030	Normative Interpretation
Improve water quality	Achieving adequate quality of receiving water bodies so that they do not present risks to the environment or human health
Reduce pollution	Minimizing the generation of pollutants at source and reducing the discharge of polluting substances, from point sources (i.e. wastewater outlets from economic activities and households) and non-point sources (i.e. urban and agricultural run-off)
Eliminate dumping	Ending all inadequate disposal of waste, both solid and liquid
Minimize release of hazardous chemicals and materials	Reducing generation, use and discharge of hazardous substances, as defined and listed in Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm conventions
Halving the proportion of	Halving the proportion of wastewater that is untreated, generated by households and all economic activities; some economic activities are particularly relevant due to high generation of wastewater including agricultural, mining, quarrying, manufacturing, power generation and sewerage
Untreated	Treatment implies any process for rendering wastewater fit to meet applicable environmental standards or other quality norms
wastewater	Discarded water that is no longer required by the owner or user, including discharges to drains or sewers for treatment or direct discharges into the environment, as well as water reused by another user without further treatment
Substantially increasing recycling	Increasing the on-site reuse of water within the same establishment or industry
Safe	Water has undergone sufficient treatment combined with non-treatment barriers to protect human health, for the intended use
Reuse	Wastewater supplied to a user for further use, with or without prior treatment excluding the recycling of water within the same establishment
Globally	Increased recycling and safe reuse at global level, enabling differentiated efforts at the national and regional levels, focusing efforts on water-scarce regions

Wastewater Treatment - Target (SDG 6.3)

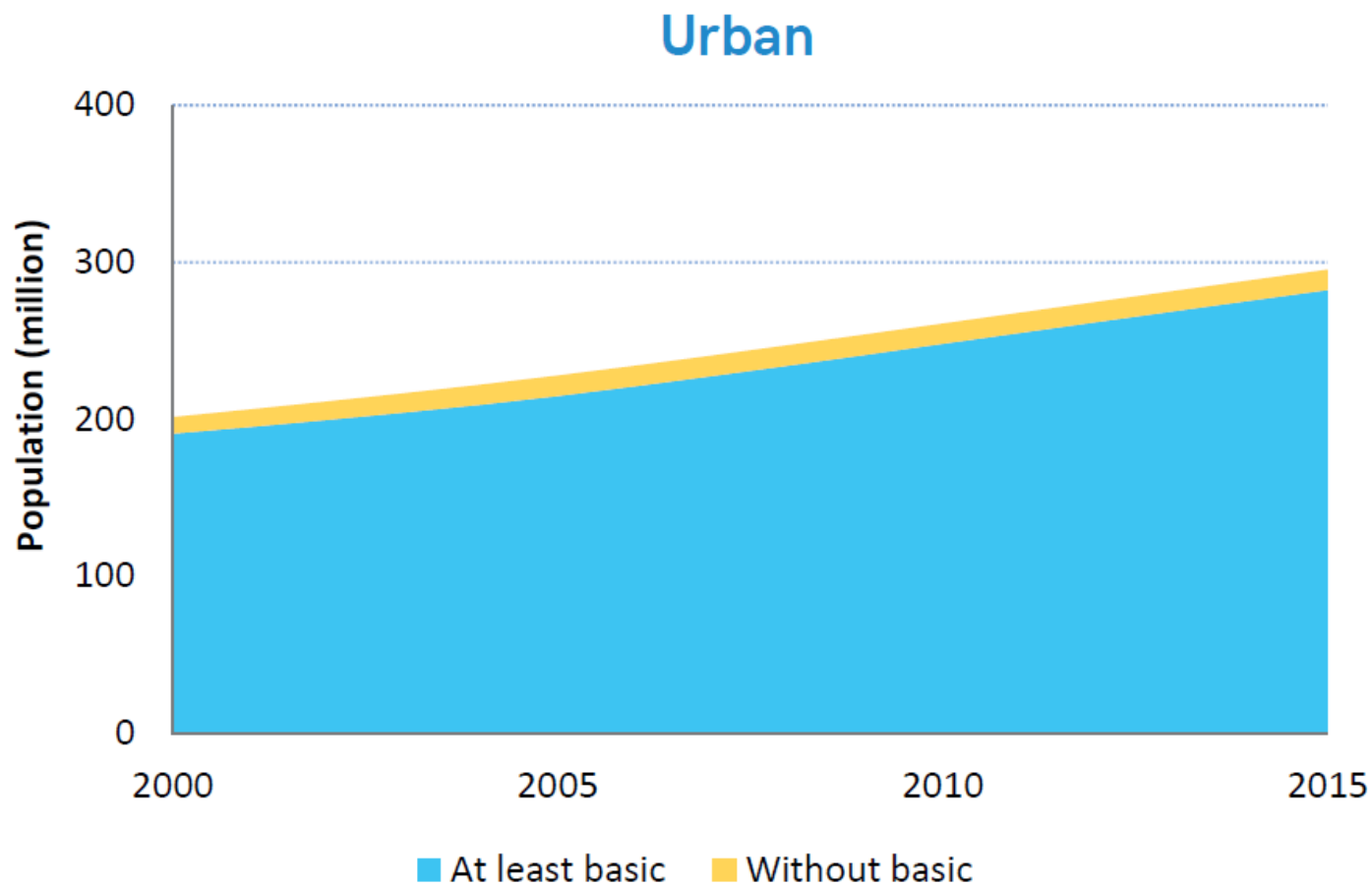


Hygiene SDG Ladder

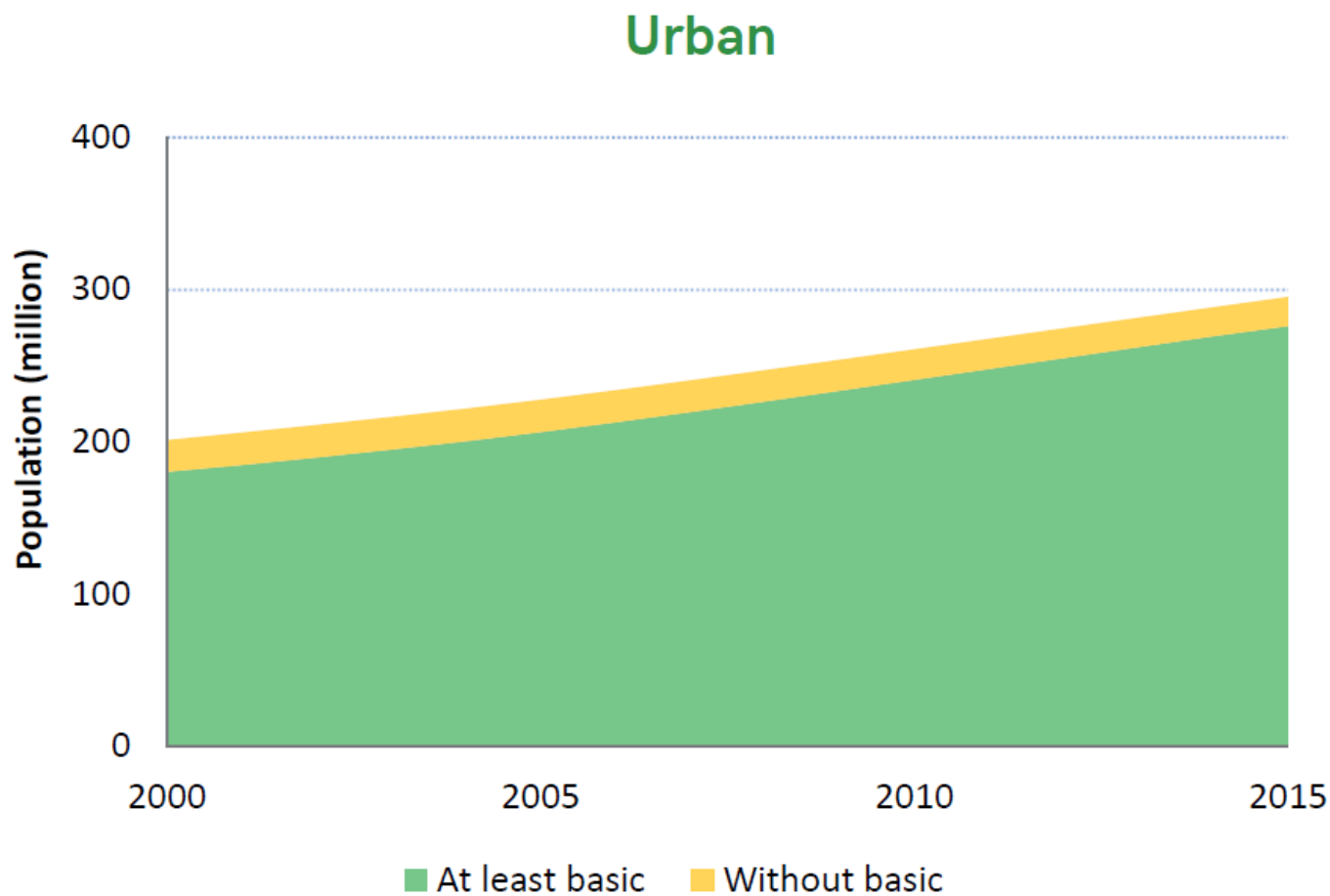
SERVICE LEVEL	DEFINITION
BASIC	Availability of a handwashing facility on premises with soap and water
LIMITED	Availability of a handwashing facility on premises without soap and water
NO FACILITY	No handwashing facility on premises

Note: Handwashing facilities may be fixed or mobile and include a sink with tap water, buckets with taps, tippy-taps, and jugs or basins designated for handwashing. Soap includes bar soap, liquid soap, powder detergent, and soapy water but does not include ash, soil, sand or other handwashing agents.

Progress on WASH in MENA - Drinking Water

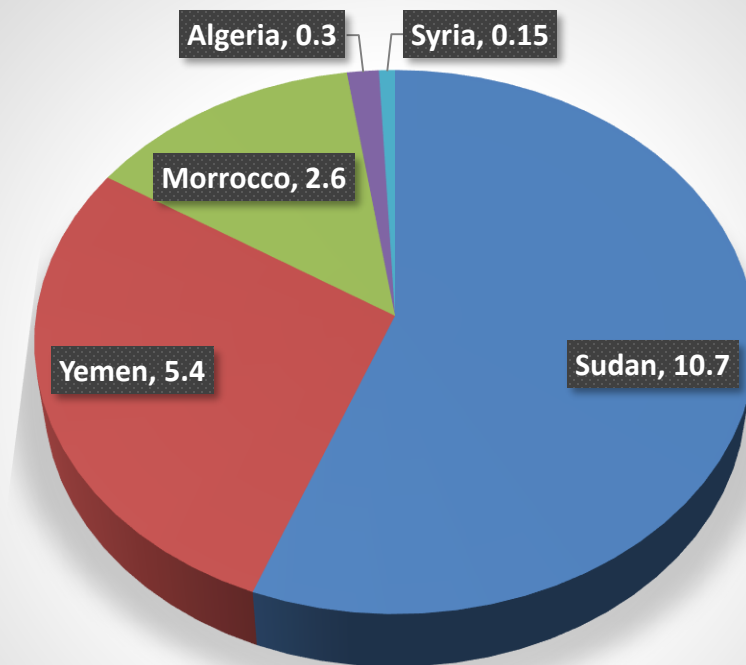


Progress on WASH in MENA - Sanitation

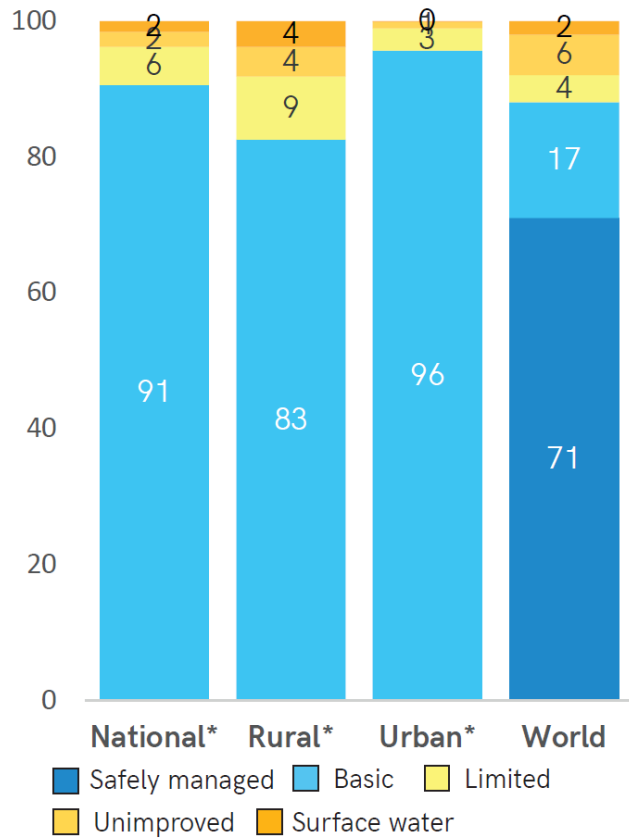


Progress on WASH in MENA - Sanitation

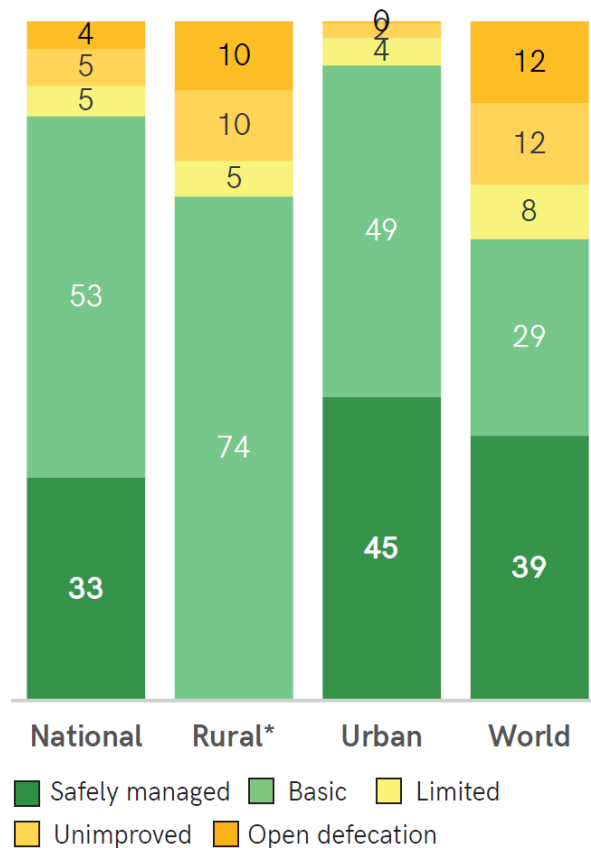
18 out of 20 million people practicing open defecation in 2015 lived in 3 countries



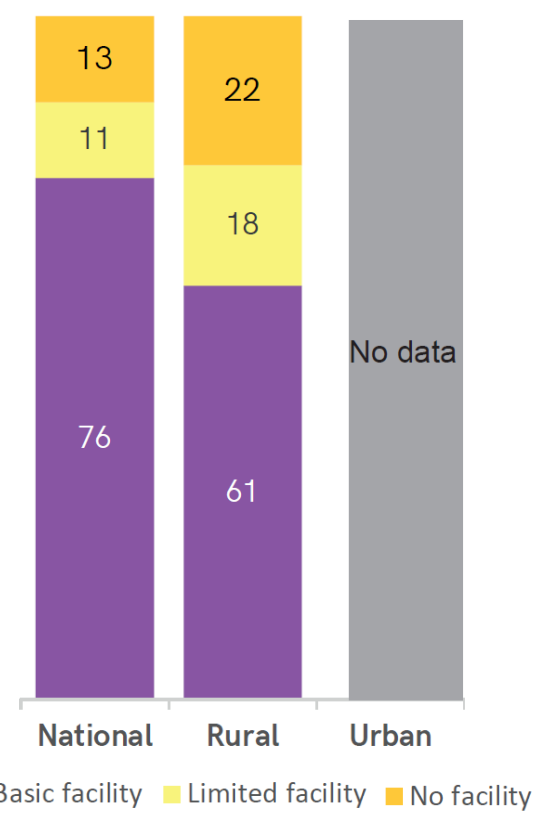
SDG Baselines for Drinking Water, Sanitation and Hygiene in MENA



Drinking Water

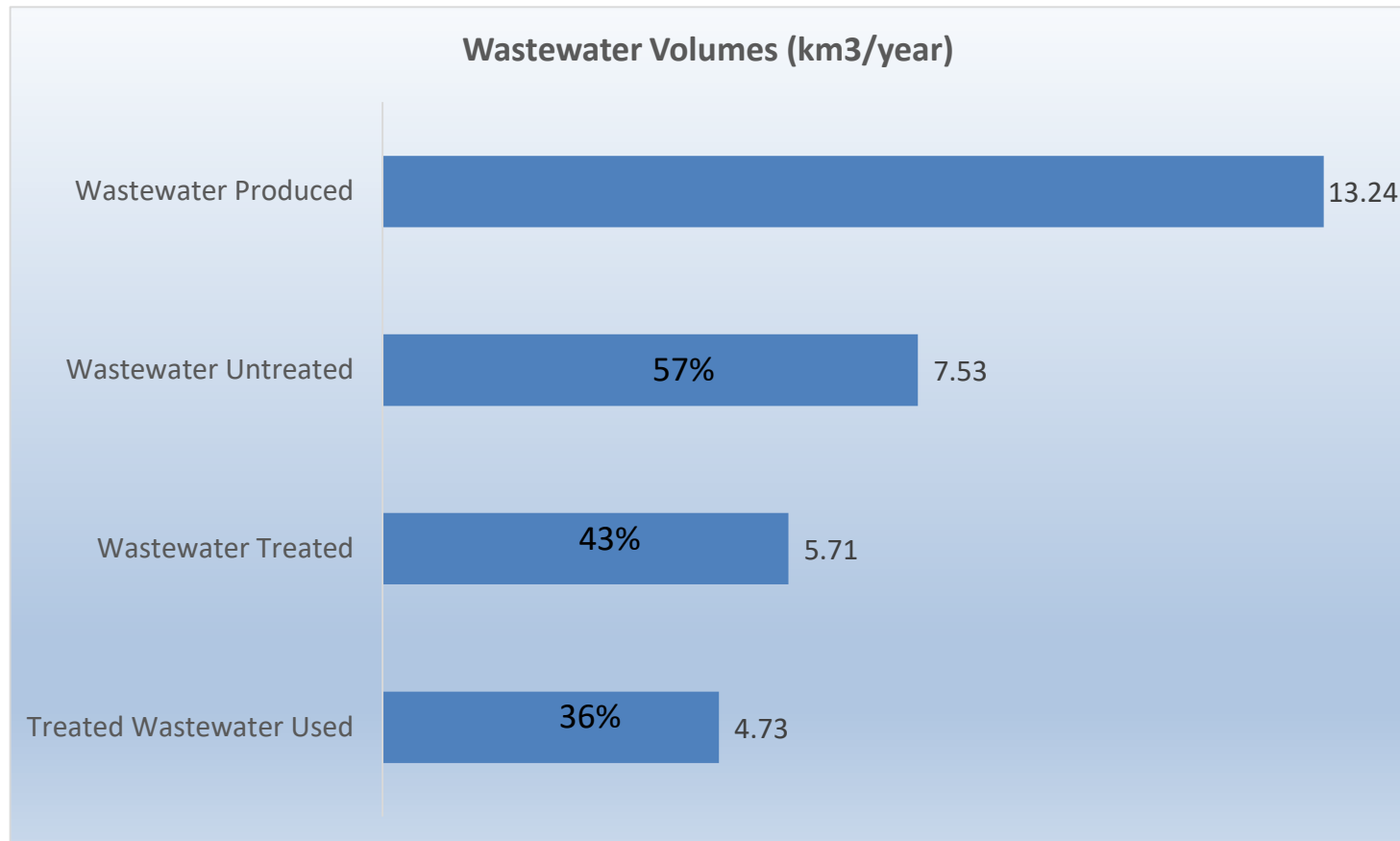


Sanitation



Hygiene

Wastewater Treatment Status in MENA



Challenges for Meeting WASH SDGs in MENA

Challenges Include:

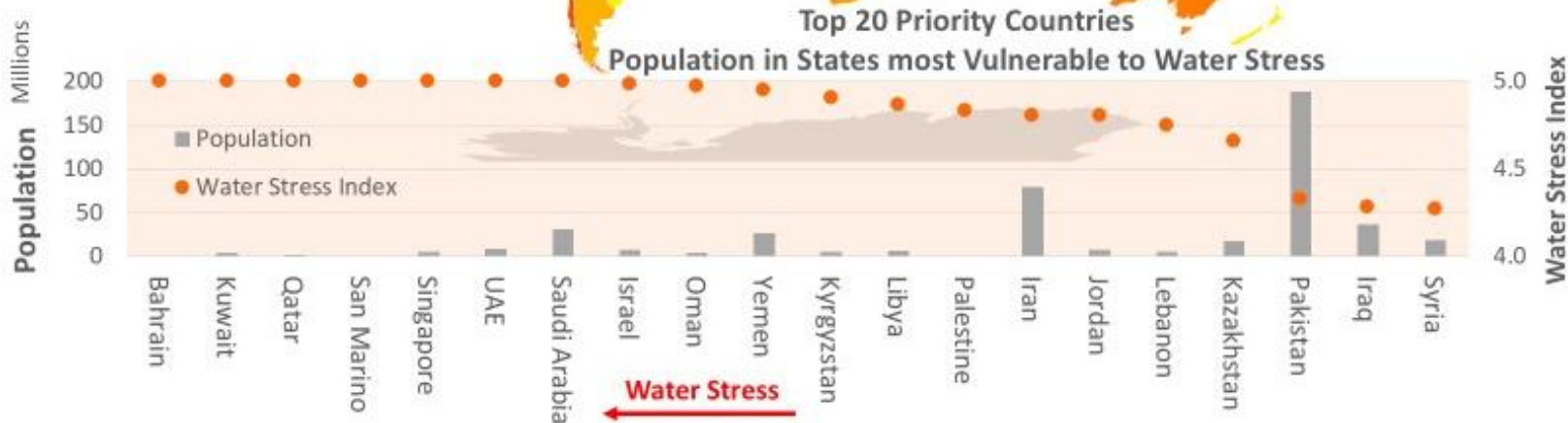
- Water scarcity
- Fragility
- Conflicts and unrest
- Disparities
- Human capital losses
- Climate change
- Investments – 3X
- Urbanization
- Shared waters
- Cost recovery
- Sustainability
- Governance
- Accountability
- Data and monitoring

Challenges for Meeting WASH SDGs in MENA

Water Stress/Scarcity

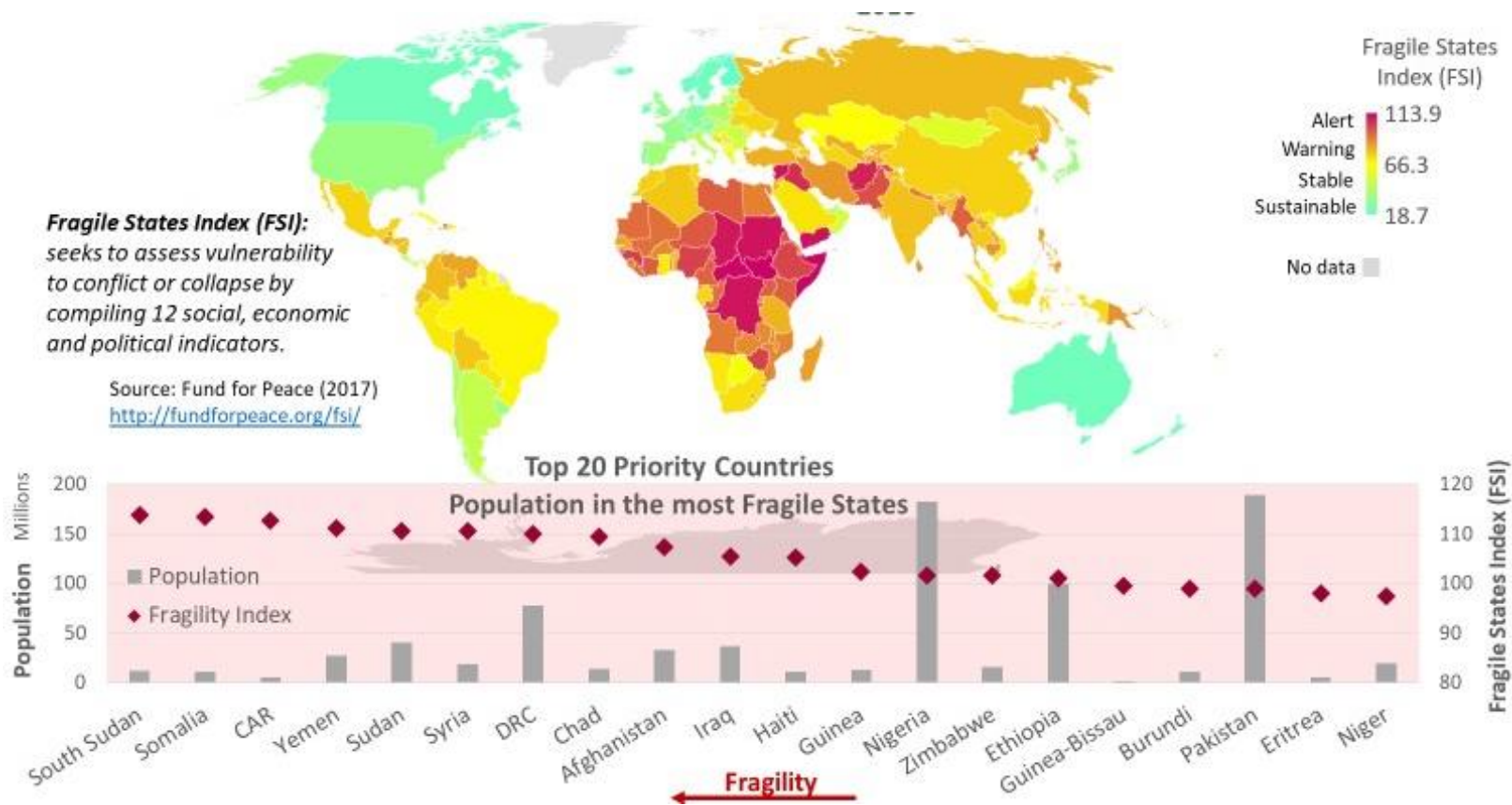
Water stress index (WSI) measures total annual water withdrawals (municipal, industrial, agricultural) relative to the total annual available blue water (i.e. water withdrawals relative to water availability).

Source: Luo, T., R. Young, and P. Reig (2015)
Washington, DC: World Resources Institute
<http://www.wri.org/our-work/project/aqueduct>



Challenges for Meeting WASH SDGs in MENA

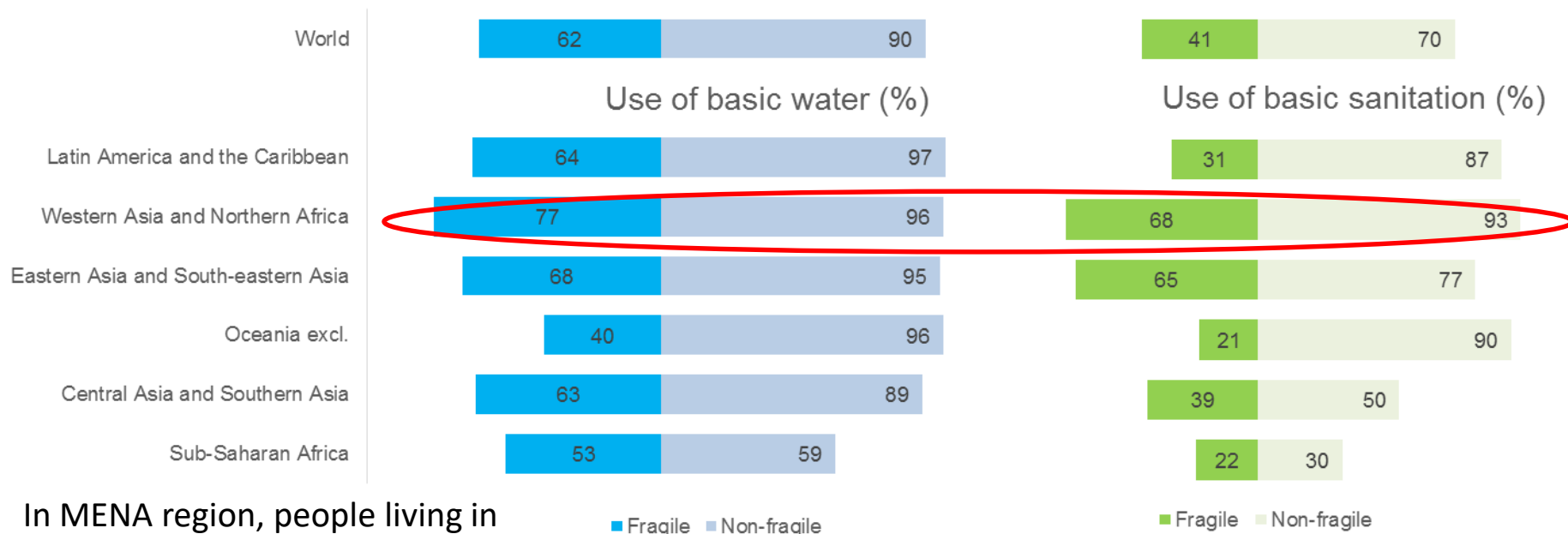
Fragility



Challenges for Meeting WASH SDGs in MENA

Conflicts and Unrest

Conflict affected states have farther to go to reach universal access to basic water and sanitation services

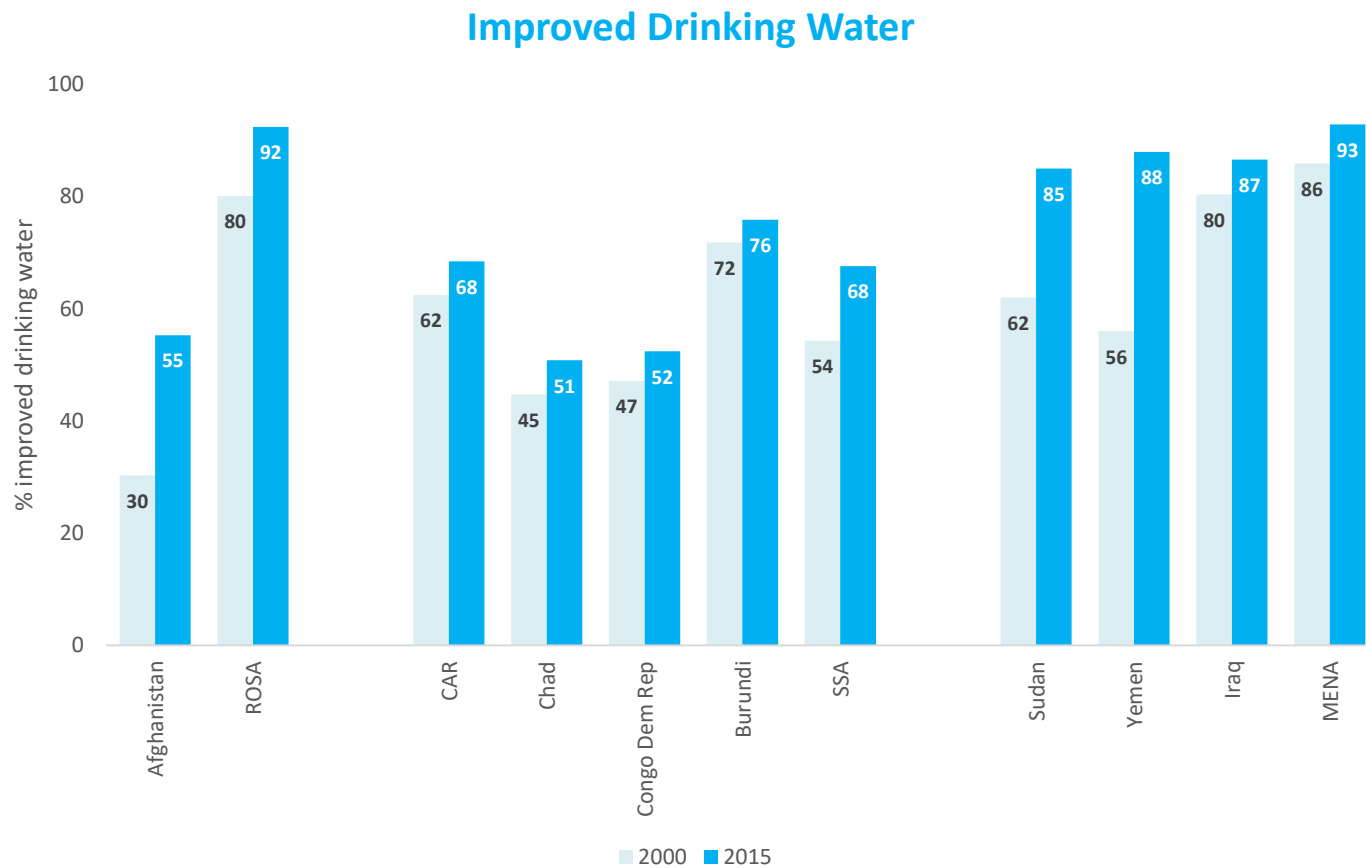


In MENA region, people living in conflict affected states are 4.5X more likely to lack basic sanitation and 6X more likely to lack basic drinking water

The number of people without basic services has actually increased in fragile states since 2000

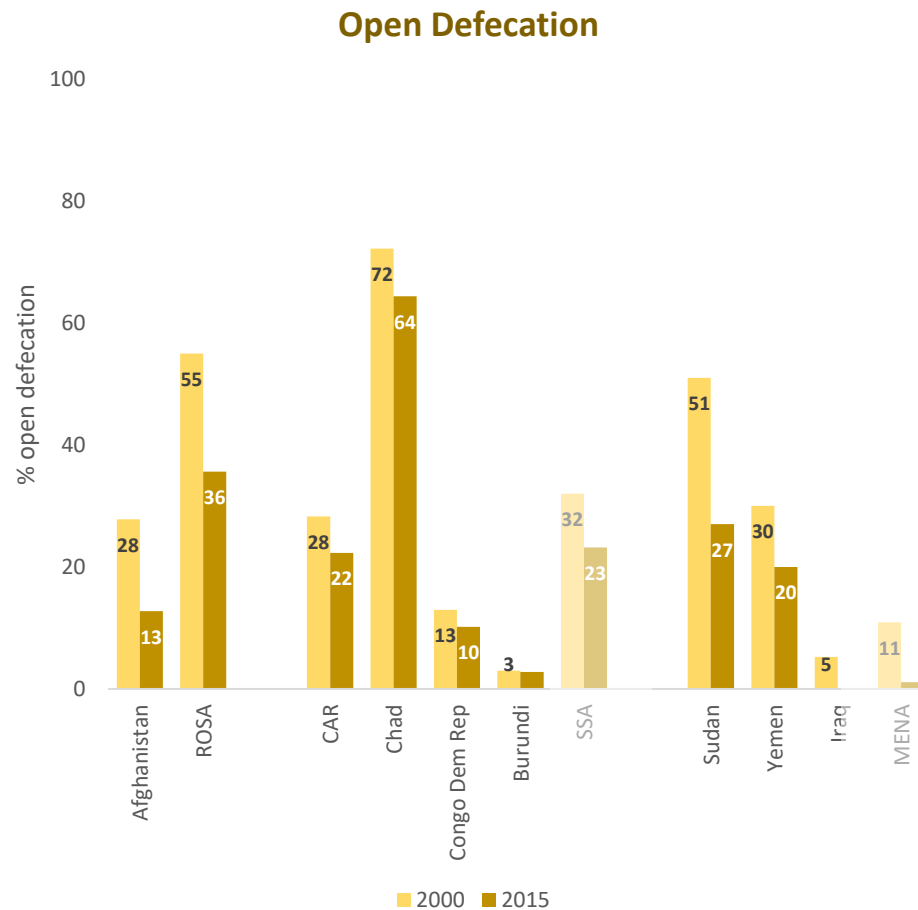
Challenges for Meeting WASH SDGs in MENA

Conflicts and Unrest



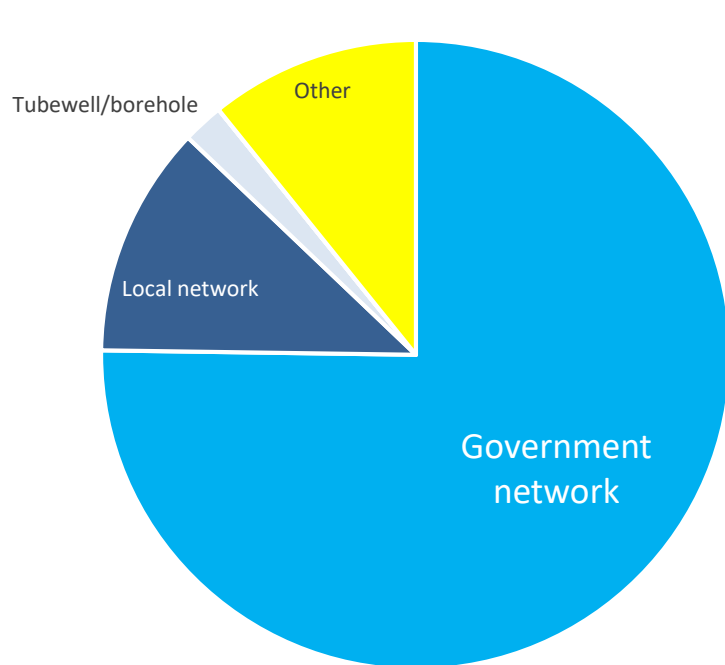
Challenges for Meeting WASH SDGs in MENA

Conflicts and Unrest

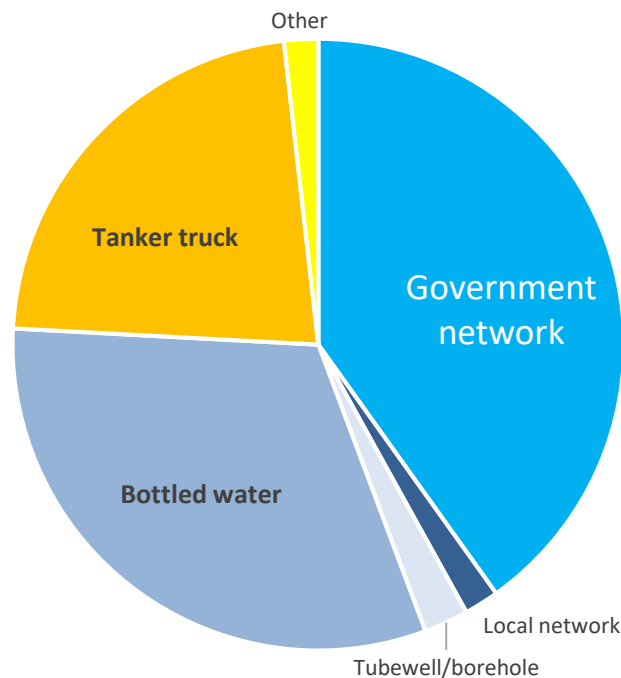


Challenges for Meeting WASH SDGs in MENA

Conflicts and Unrest



Urban Yemen in 1992

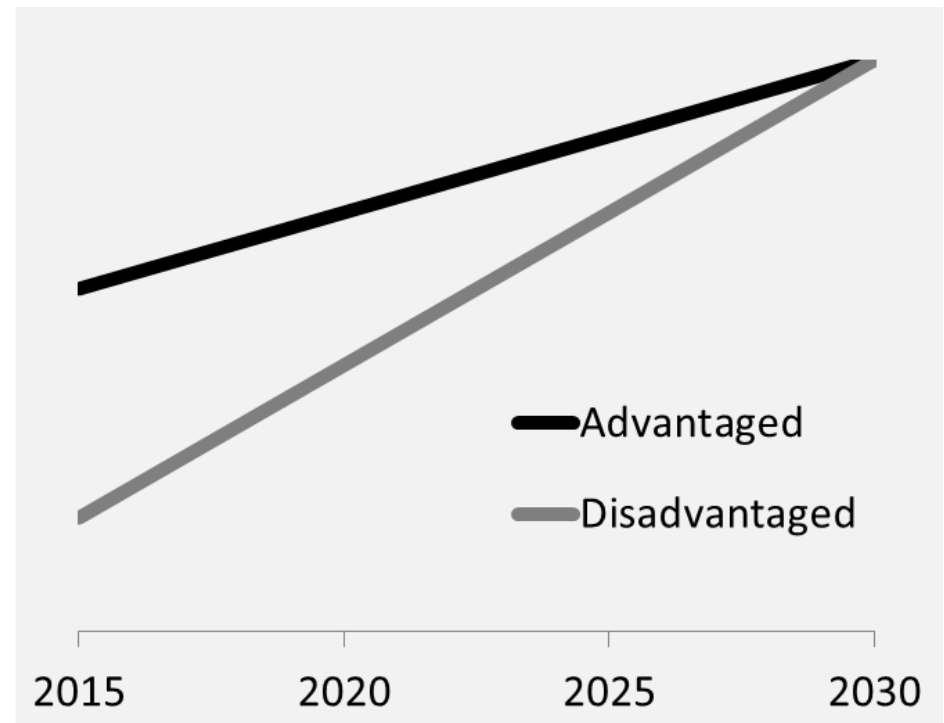


Urban Yemen in 2013

In Yemen the share of the urban population using the government network has declined from 75% to 40%. Reportedly, this has further declined to around 20% in 2017

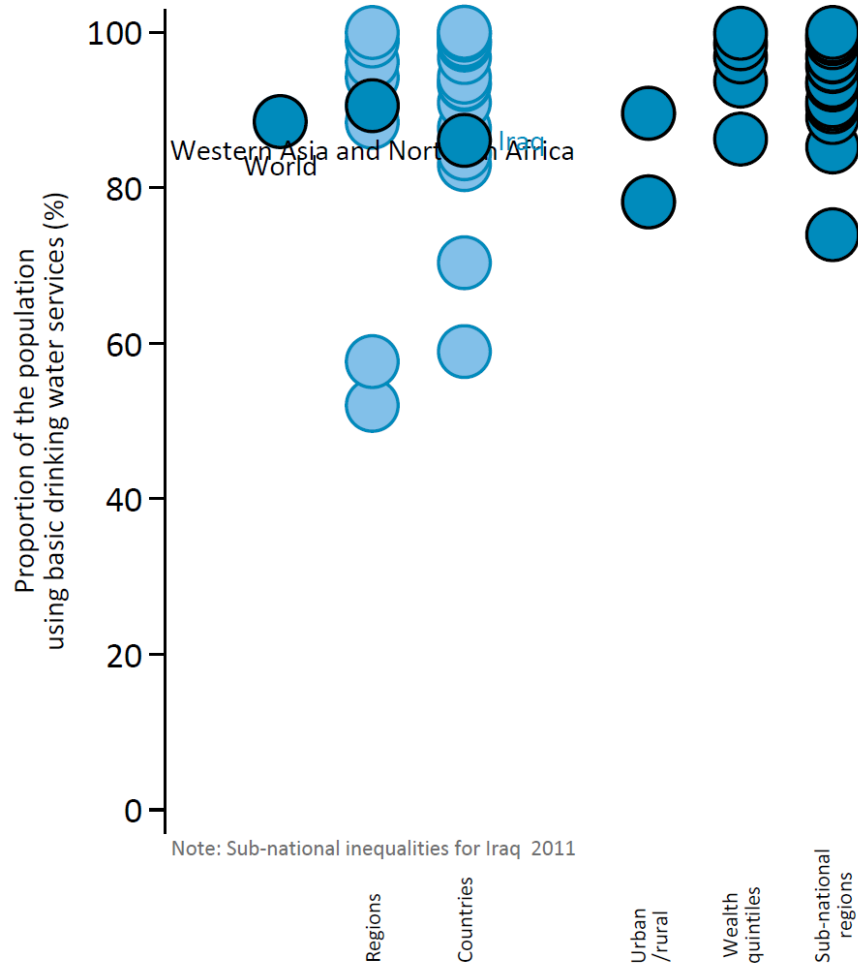
Inequalities in WASH Service Delivery levels in MENA Region

- SDG indicators to be disaggregated where relevant
 - income,
 - sex,
 - age,
 - race,
 - ethnicity,
 - migratory status,
 - disability and
 - geographic location,
 - or other characteristics

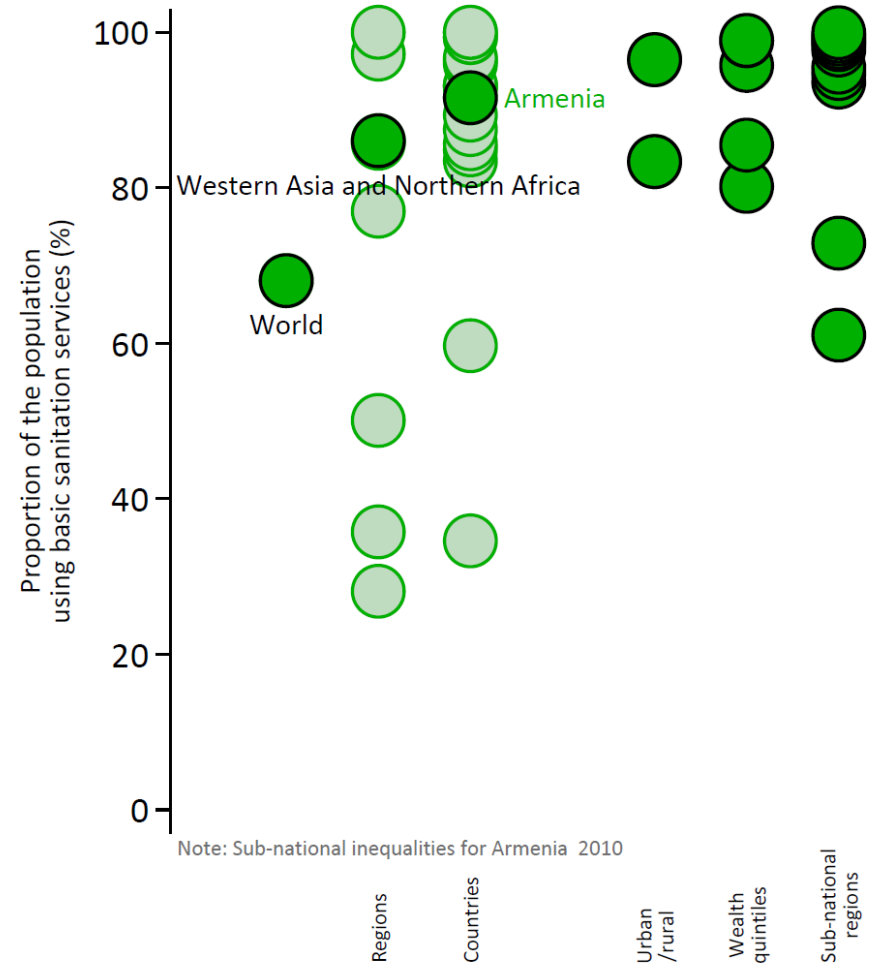


Inequalities in WASH Service Delivery levels in MENA Region

Inequalities in basic drinking water

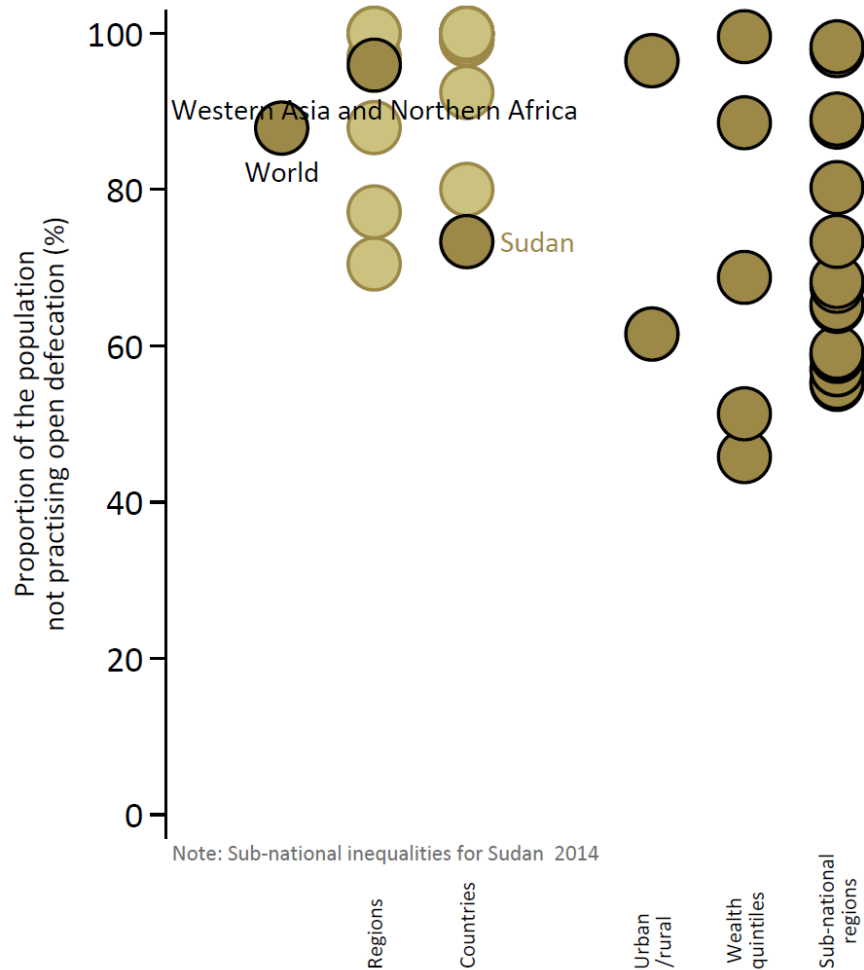


Inequalities in basic sanitation

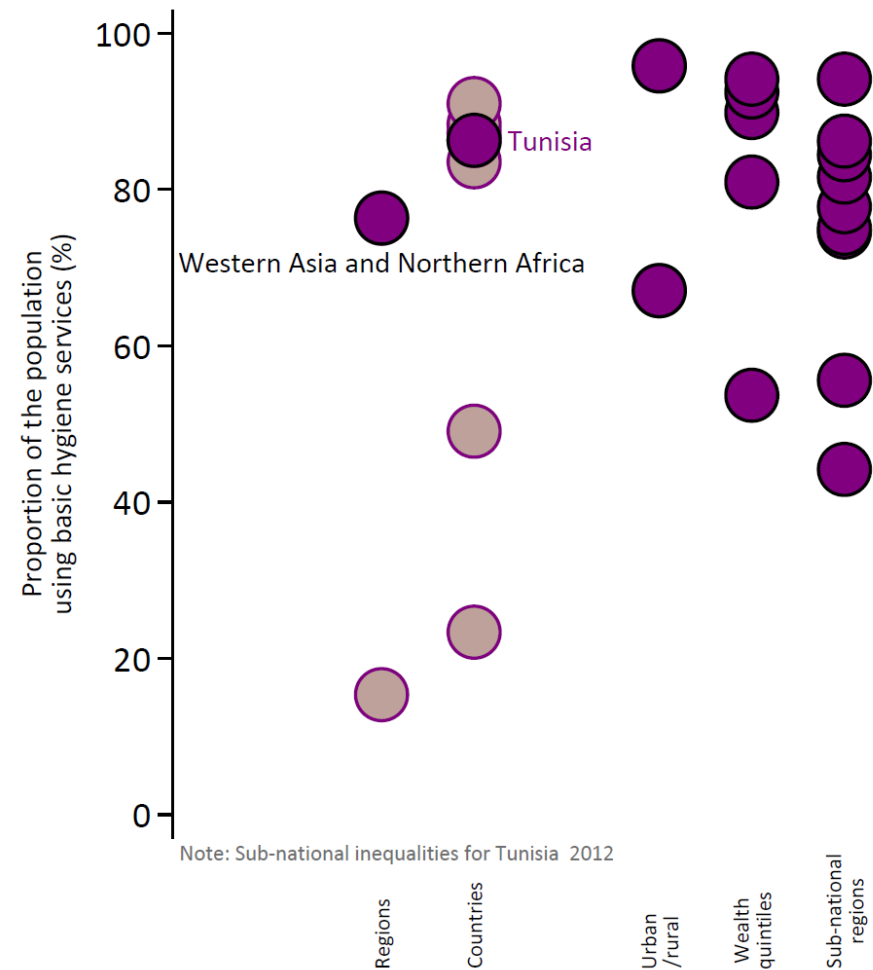


Inequalities in WASH Service Delivery levels in MENA Region

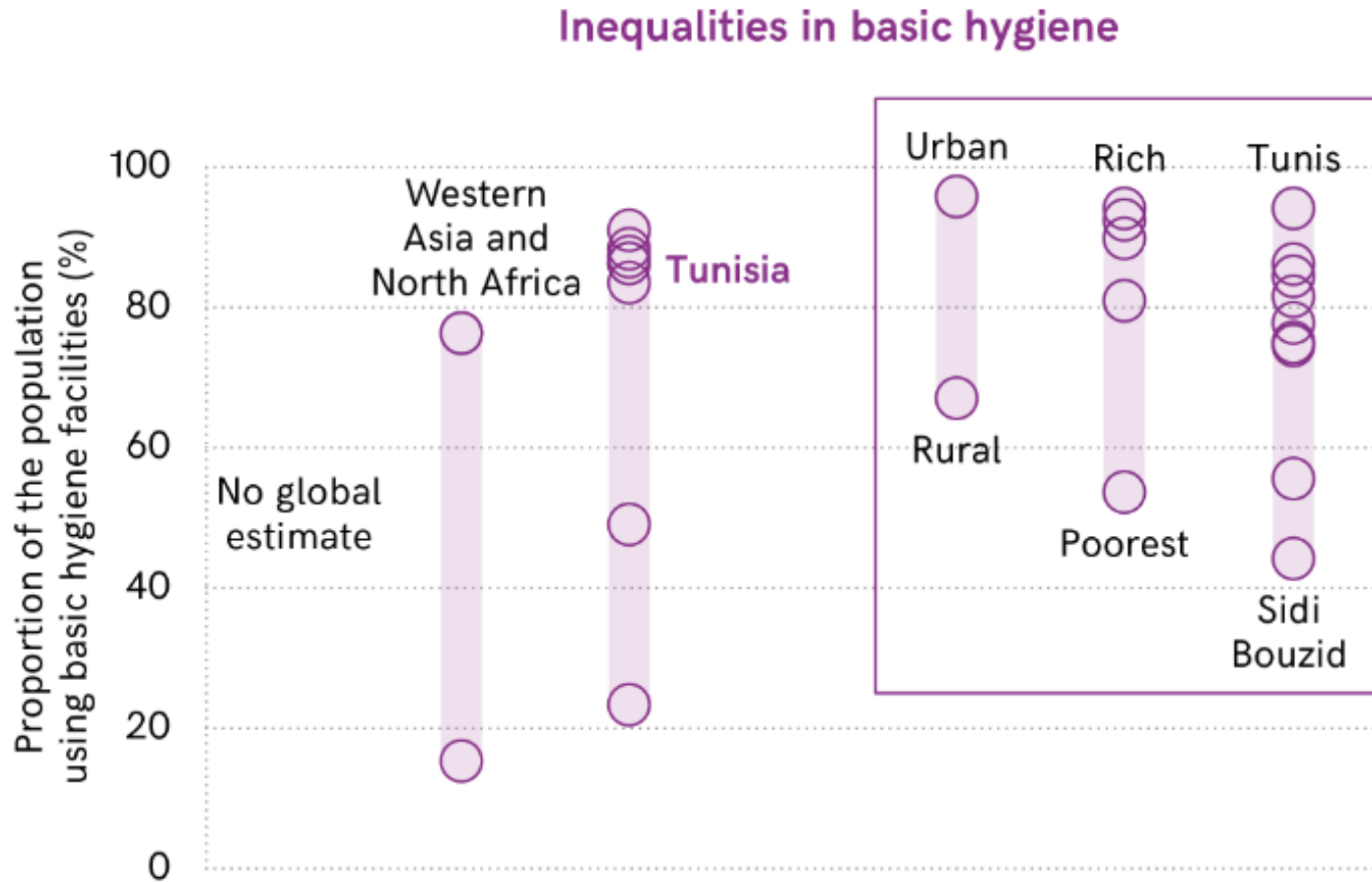
Inequalities in open defecation



Inequalities in basic hygiene

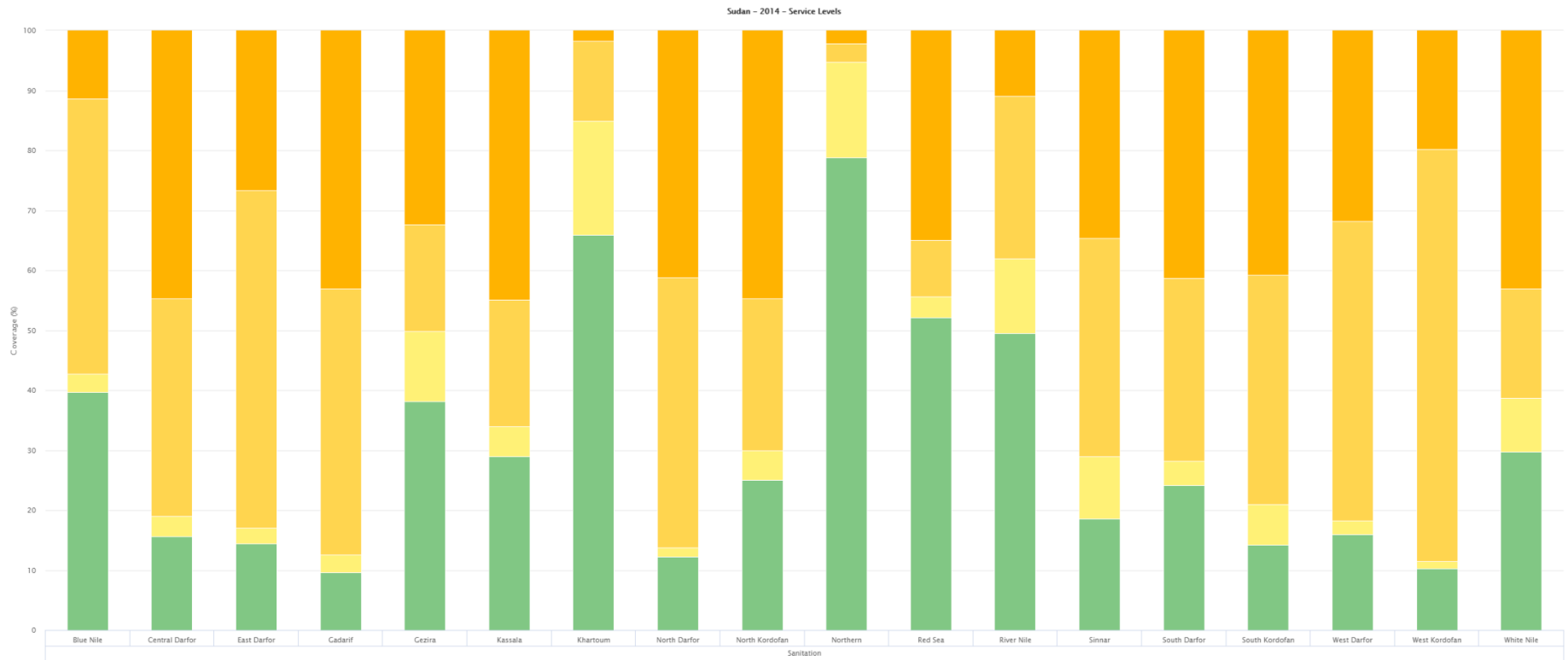


Inequalities in WASH Service Delivery levels in MENA Region

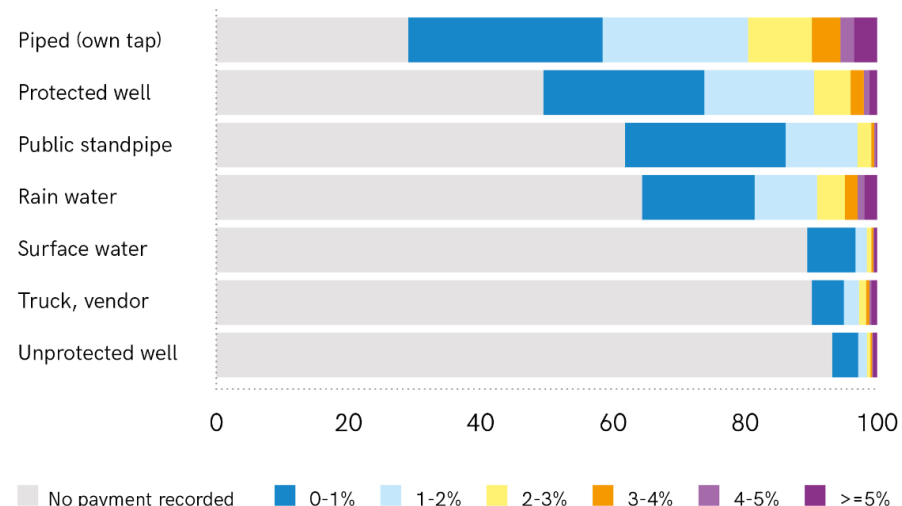
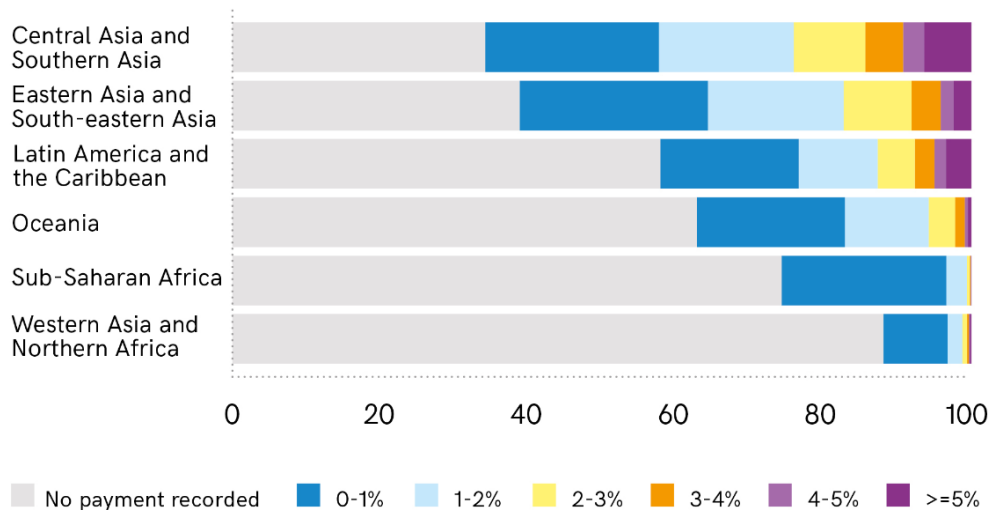


Inequalities in WASH Service Delivery levels in MENA Region

Disparities in Sanitation Coverage between Sub-National Regions in Sudan



WASH Expenditure/Affordability



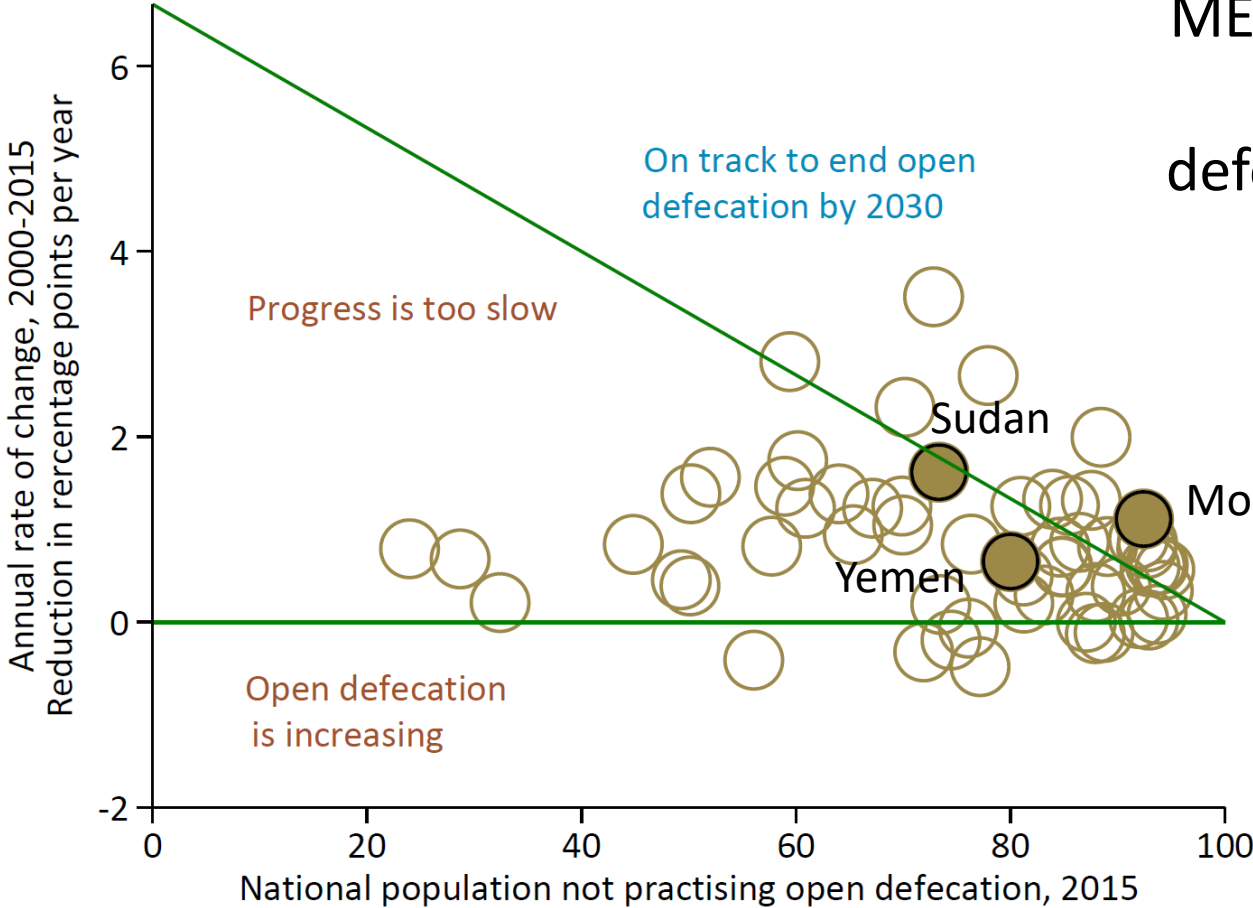
Tariff Payments by Region



Tariff Payments by Water Source

Progress on WASH in MENA

Most countries in MENA are on track to end open defecation by 2030



The Human Face of WASH in MENA Region

Facts and Figures

- Over 45 million people, of whom over **16 million children**, lack access to basic sanitation services
- About 20 million people, of whom over **7 million children**, defecate in the open
- Over 30 million people, of whom over **11 million are children**, lack access to basic drinking water supply services
- Nearly **4 million children** do not practice safe hygiene
- About **57%** of wastewater generated in the region is **untreated**
- **Rural children** are **twice** more likely to only have **access to unimproved drinking water sources** compared to urban children
- It's nearly **only rural children** whom **drink untreated surface water**
- **Rural children** are nearly **twice more likely** to only have access to **unimproved sanitation facilities** compared to urban children
- It's nearly **only rural children** whom **defecate in the open**

Opportunities in MENA

Opportunities Include:

- Humanitarian-Development continuum
- Appropriate technologies
- Favorable climatic conditions
- Economies of scale
- Effluent reuse
- Advanced position on SDG ladders compared to other regions
- Social cohesion
- Diverse sources of innovative financing
- Regional financing instruments
- High education levels

The Human Face to Sub-Optimal WASH - Potential Inaction Impacts



unicef 

for every child

Thank You