WHO/UNICEF JMP Snapshot on Water & Sanitation in the Arab Region: SDG baseline and the unfinished WASH agenda

Hamed Bakir (bakirh@who.int)
Coordinator, Environmental Health Interventions & Regional Advisor WSH, Climate and Health

WHO/EMRO/CEHA
OUTLINE

- The unfinished W&S agenda in the Arab countries
- JMP 2017 update and SDG Baseline
- Announcements
- Definitions, information sources & references
The Unfinished Sanitation Agenda
SDG 6.2

- **End open defecation** for 25 million mainly in Sudan, Yemen, Somalia, Morocco, and Mauritania.

- **Leave No One Behind- extend sanitation services** to 19% (74 million) mainly in Sudan, Yemen, Somalia, Morocco, Egypt and Iraq.

- **Manage sanitation safety**: only 29% have safely managed sanitation services.

- **Improve reporting on sanitation safety**: only on 15 countries it was possible to report on safely managed sanitation.

- **Reduce urban/rural inequalities**: most of people practicing open defecation live in rural areas; 10% of the population in urban areas versus 31% of rural lack basic sanitation; most of people using safely managed sanitation services live in urban areas.
The Unfinished Drinking Water Agenda
SDG 6.1

- Leave No One Behind - extend drinking water service to 13% (51 million) mainly in Sudan, Yemen, Morocco, Somalia, Iraq and Algeria.

- Accelerate and sustain progress towards 2030 universal basic water: progress is too slow in 10 countries and slightly decreasing in 3 countries.

- Manage drinking water safety: Basic water services are not necessarily safely managed.

- Reduce urban/rural inequalities: 6% of the population in urban areas versus 23% in rural areas still lacks even a basic drinking water service.

- Improve monitoring of SDG 6.1: only in 7 countries it was possible to report on safely managed water services
SANITATION COVERAGE
SDG 6.2

- 81% have at least basic sanitation
- Only 29% use safely managed sanitation
- 19% (74 M) lack basic sanitation
- 6% (24 M) practice open defecation in rural areas
- 31% rural vs. 10% urban areas lack basic service
- Safely managed service available in urban areas

* no safely managed estimate available
74 million (19%) lacked a basic sanitation service

- Sudan, 26
- Somalia, 9
- Morocco, 6
- Rest of the Region, 10
- Yemen, 11
- Egypt, 6
- Iraq, 5
6% (24 million) still practiced open defecation
Sanitation Coverage
SDG 6.2

- Reporting on safely managed sanitation services was possible in only 15 countries
While 86% used basic sanitation, only 32% are safely managed.
Drinking water coverage
SDG 6.1

- 87% of the population used basic water services
- It was not possible to derive a regional figure for safely managed water services because estimates were available for only 7 countries
- Rural/urban disparities: 23% rural vs. 6% in urban areas lack basic water services

* no safely managed estimate available
51 million (13%) lacked access to basic drinking water service

- Sudan, 17
- Somalia, 6
- Iraq, 5
- Rest of the Region, 6
- Yemen, 8
- Morocco, 6
- Algeria, 3
Drinking water coverage

Estimates of safely managed water services were available for only 7 countries.
While 92% used improved water service, only 48% are safely managed.
Progress towards universal basic water 2030

Annual rate of change, 2000–2015

Percentage points per year

Population with basic drinking water services, 2015

2 countries are on track for universal basic water by 2030

Progress is too slow in 10 countries for universal basic water by 2030

Basic water services are decreasing in 3 countries

Already reached the target: ARE, BHR, KWT, QAT, SAU

On track: MAR, TUN

Progress too slow: DJI, DZA, EGY, IRQ, LBN, MRT, SDN, SOM, SYR, YEM

Basic water services decreasing: COM, JOR, PSE

OMN and LBY have not been assessed (missing 2000 baseline)
End open defecation for 25 million mainly in Sudan, Yemen, Somalia, Morocco, and Mauritania.

Leave No One Behind - extend sanitation services to 19% (74 million) mainly in Sudan, Yemen, Somalia, Morocco, Egypt and Iraq.

Manage sanitation safety: only 29% have safely managed sanitation services.

Improve reporting on sanitation safety: only on 15 countries it was possible to report on safely managed sanitation.

Reduce urban/rural inequalities: most of people practicing open defecation live in rural areas; 10% of the population in urban areas versus 31% of rural lack basic sanitation; most of people using safely managed sanitation services live in urban areas.
The Unfinished Drinking Water Agenda
SDG 6.1

- Leave No One Behind - extend drinking water service to 13% (51 million) mainly in Sudan, Yemen, Morocco, Somalia, Iraq and Algeria.

- Accelerate and sustain progress towards 2030 universal basic water: progress is too slow in 10 countries and slightly decreasing in 3 countries.

- Manage drinking water safety: Basic water services are not necessarily safely managed.

- Reduce urban/rural inequalities: 6% of the population in urban areas versus 23% in rural areas still lacks even a basic drinking water service.

- Improve monitoring of SDG 6.1: only in 7 countries it was possible to report on safely managed water services
Monitoring SDG 6 (national and global)

National Focal Points and Inter-Sectoral Monitoring Teams

Global SDG 6 Monitoring Team

- **Targets Team 6.1-6.2**
  - Lead: WHO, UNICEF (JMP)

- **Target Team 6.3**
  - Lead: WHO, UN-Habitat (UNEP)

- **Target Team 6.4**
  - Lead: FAO

- **Target Team 6.5**
  - Lead: UNEP (UNESCO, UNECE)

- **Target Team 6.6**
  - Lead: UNEP

- **Targets Team 6.a-6.b**
  - Lead: WHO (through GLAAS), together with UNEP (OECD)

GEMI Coordination Team
- Lead: UN-Water Technical Advisory Unit
ROLES, RESPONSIBILITIES & DATA FLOW for SDG6

Data flow for SDG 6:
1. Custodian agencies send requests for data to countries (or retrieve it from publicly available official data sources)
2. Countries send data to the custodian agency
3. Custodian agencies validate data in consultation with countries
4. Countries sign off validated data
5. Custodian agencies send validated data to UNSD
6. UNSD publishes the data
Announcements & a Question

- WHO, July 2018: Regional Training workshop on monitoring SDG 6.1, 6.2 and 6.3.1 Targets.

- Who are the national focal points for reporting on SDG target 6.1, 6.2, and 6.3.1?
  - National statistics office
  - Line ministries (water, sanitation and health)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MDG/SDG</th>
<th>Service ladder</th>
<th>Progressive realization</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SDG 6.2</td>
<td>Safely managed sanitation</td>
<td>Private improved facility where faecal wastes are safely disposed on site or transported and treated off-site; plus a handwashing facility with soap and water</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MDG continuity</td>
<td>Basic sanitation</td>
<td>Improved facility which separates excreta from human contact (private)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Shared sanitation</td>
<td>Improved facility which separates excreta from human contact (shared with other hh)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Unimproved sanitation</td>
<td>Unimproved facility does not separate excreta from human contact</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>No service</td>
<td>Open defecation</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

[Logos: WHO, UNICEF, JMP]
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MDG/SDG</th>
<th>Service ladder</th>
<th>Progressive realization</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>SDG 6.1</strong></td>
<td>Safely managed drinking water</td>
<td>Improved facility located on premises, available when needed, and free from contamination</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MDG continuity</td>
<td>Basic water</td>
<td>Improved facility within 30 minutes round trip collection time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Unimproved water</td>
<td>Unimproved facility does not protect against contamination</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>No service</td>
<td>Surface water</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
WHO/UNICEF JMP is the custodian of global data on drinking water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH).