

7th World Water Forum 2015

April 12-17, 2015, Daegu & Gyeongbuk, Rep.of Korea



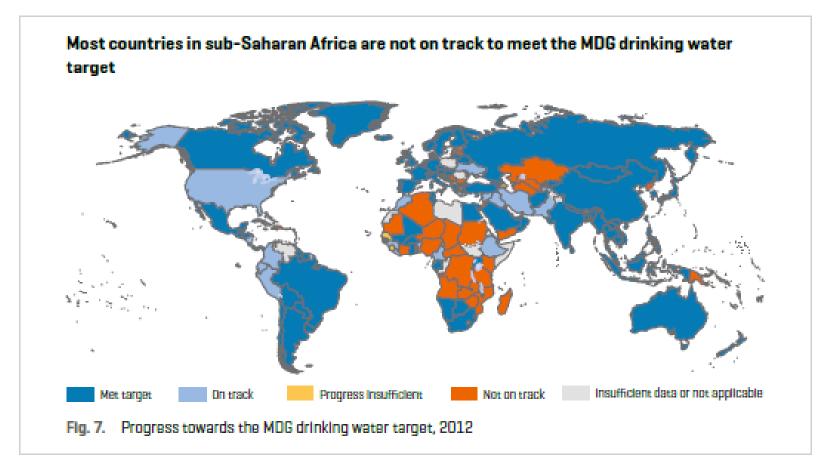
Access to drinking water and sanitation : successes and remaining challenges in the **Mediterranean region Kelly ROBIN, IPEMED** kelly.robin@ipemed.coop

• AS A REMINDER :

Water is a scarce resource in the Mediterranean:

- The Mediterranean region only gathers **3% of freshwater resources** and **1.2% of the world's renewable natural water resources**, but hosts about **60% of the world's population who does not have much access to water**, that is to say having access to 1,000m³ of water/inhabitant/year.
- These natural water resources are mostly trans-boundary resources, **66% of surface waters in the Mediterranean** come from sources that are external to the region.
- ... and must face growing anthropogenic pressures and climate change impacts

• Better access to safe drinking water...



Source: *Progress on sanitation and drinking-water – 2014 uptade*, WHO & UNICEF

... but there is still a gap between urban and rural areas

	Drinking water coverages estimates					
	Urba	n (%)	Rural (%)			
	1990	2012	1990	2012		
Algeria	99,7	85,5	87,6	79,5		
Egypt, Arab Rep.	96,5	100	90,2	98,8		
Israel	100	100	100	100		
Jordan	98,9	97,3	91,1	90,5		
Lebanon	100	100	100	100		
Libya	54,2		54,9			
Morocco	93,6	98,5	53,3	63,6		
Tunisia	94,7	100	63,3	90,5		
West Bank and Gaza	100	81,6		82,3		

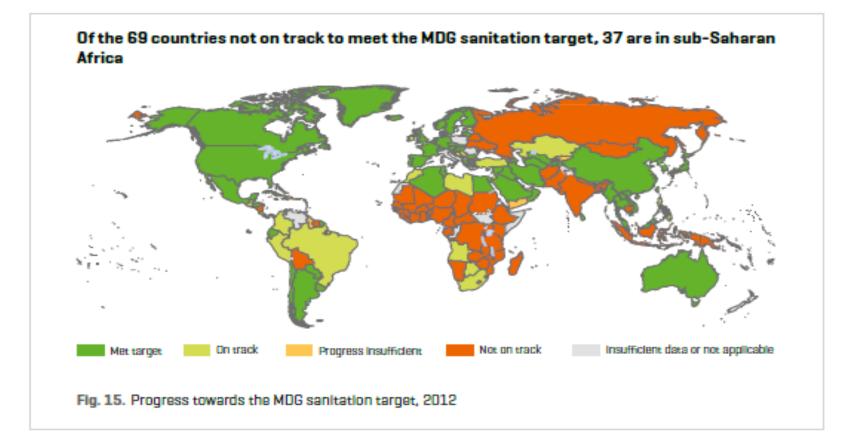
Data from database: World Development Indicators Last Updated: 04/14/2015

- Remaining challenges (1):
- Quality of water: all "improved" water resources are not necessarily "safe"

JMP - estimated trends of drinking water coverage								
	Drinking water coverage estimates							
Morocco	Urban (%)		Rural (%)		Total (%)			
	1990	2012	1990	2012	1990	2012		
Piped onto premises	75	90	4	22	38	61		
Other improved source	19	8	49	42	35	23		
Other unimproved	6	2	42	30	24	14		
Surface water	0	0	5	6	3	2		

Source: WHO/UNICEF JMP, 2014

• Progress on sanitation...



Source: *Progress on sanitation and drinking-water – 2014 uptade,* WHO & UNICEF

... But sanitation and treatment of sewage water are still boiling issues

	Sanitation coverages estimates						
	Urbai	n (%)	Rural (%)				
	1990	2012	1990	2012			
Algeria	99,4	97,6	76,8	88,4			
Egypt, Arab Rep.	91,4	97,8	56,6	94,4			
Israel	100	100	100	100			
Jordan	97,9	98,1	94,9	98			
Lebanon	100	100					
Libya	96,8	96,8	95,7	95,7			
Morocco	80,7	84,5	25,9	63,1			
Tunisia	94,1	97,4	42,9	76,6			
West Bank and Gaza	90,3	94,8		92,8			

Data from database: World Development Indicators Last Updated: 04/14/2015

- Remaining challenges:
- 60 to 80% of the southern shore inhabitants do not have access to sewage systems or have partial or intermittent water treatment systems (Roland COURTEAU's Report, June 2011)
- 3% of the population from North Africa practising open defecation in 2012 (WHO-UNICEF, 2014);
- Planned water reuse.

Key Message to WWF7

- Cross-cutting issues:
 - Human right to water and sanitation is not always recognized in national legislation: ex. of Jordan (UN GLAAS 2014 Report);
 - Diffuse **pollution:** land salinization, waste-related issues ;
 - Lack of data for decision-making;
 - WASH (Water Sanitation and Hygiene promotion) is a long process <=> education capacity-building;
 - Sustainable Water financing: desalanization plants are costly; costs of infrastructure maintenance are often neglected;
 - Water governance, etc.

Key Message to WWF7

- Mediterranean Position Paper: "Taking stock of Mediterranean strengths and the way forward"
 - Smart implementation of IWRM;
 - Water and sanitation, core of cooperation;
 - Opportunities: return on WASH
 investments estimated at US\$5 to US\$28
 per dollar invested (WHO, 2012)



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Thank you very much for your attention !

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