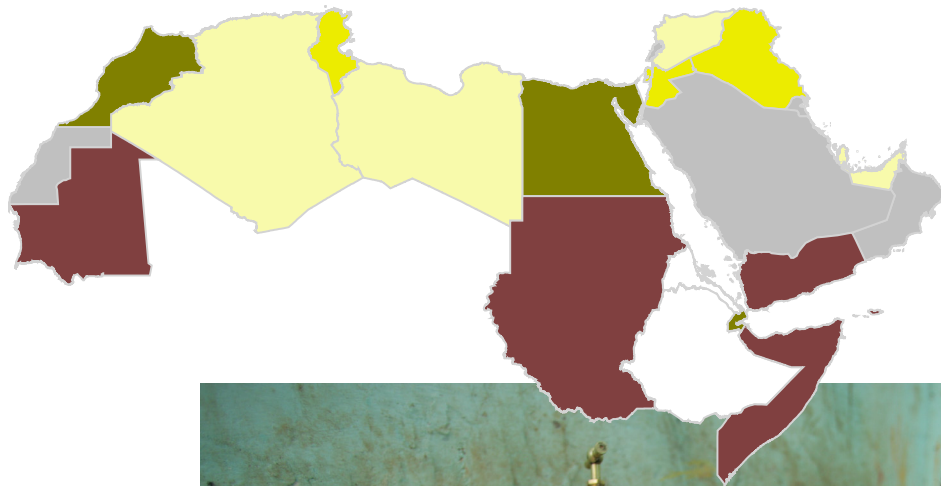
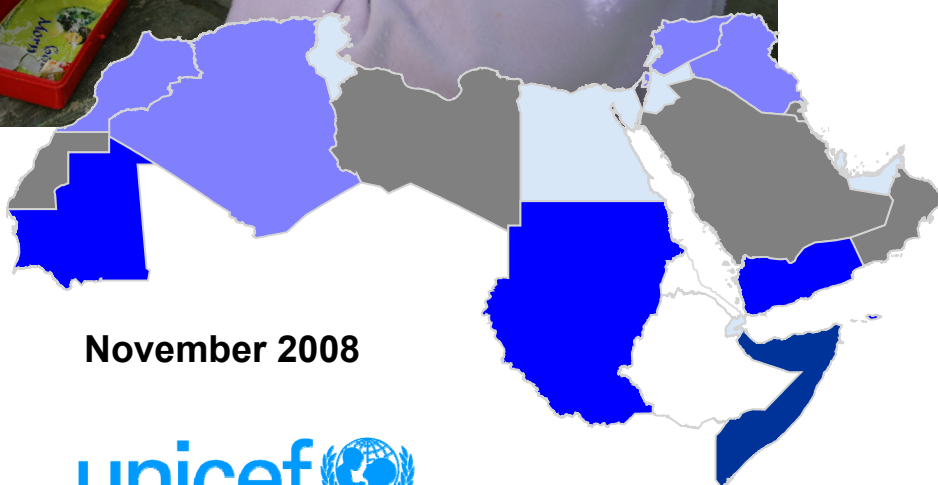


The Drinking Water and Sanitation Situation in the Arab States, 2006

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



UNICEF/HQ05 -1602/Giacomo Pirozzi

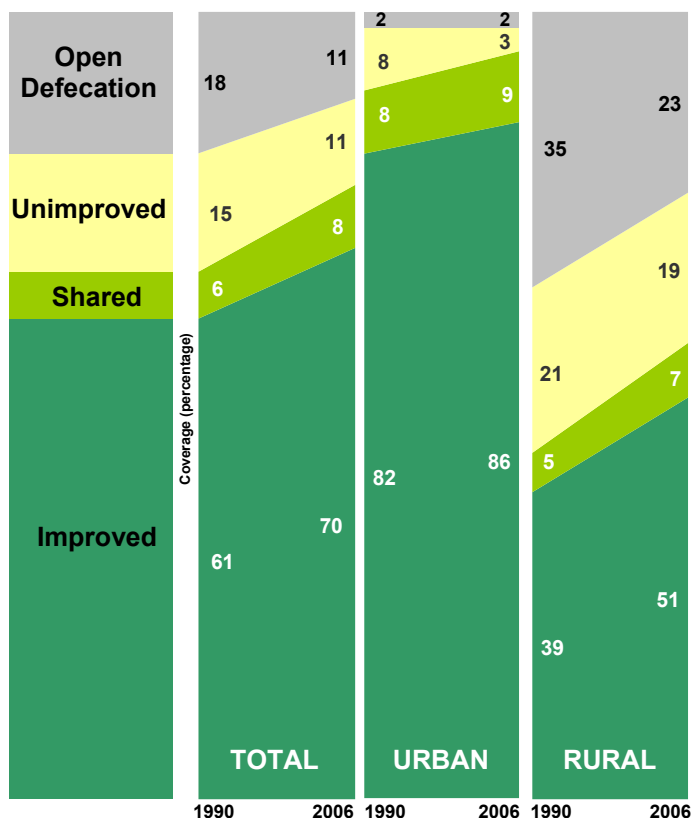


November 2008

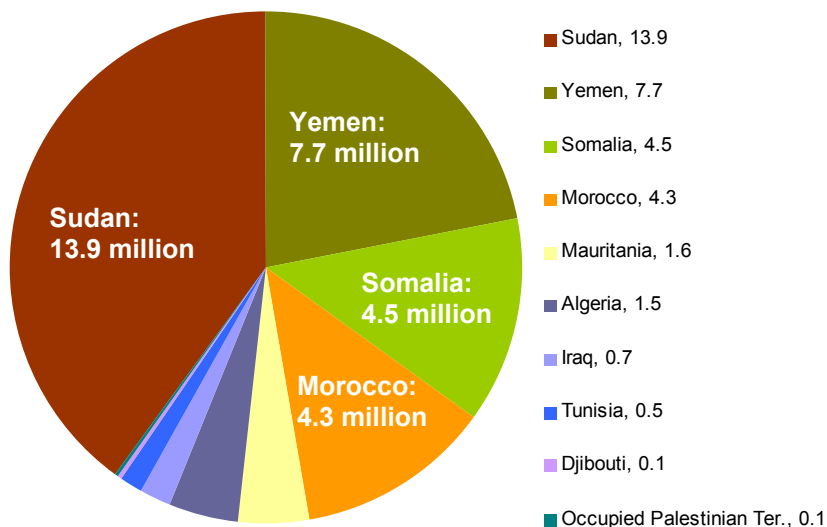


The Sanitation Situation in the Arab States

Sanitation coverage trends 1990 – 2006

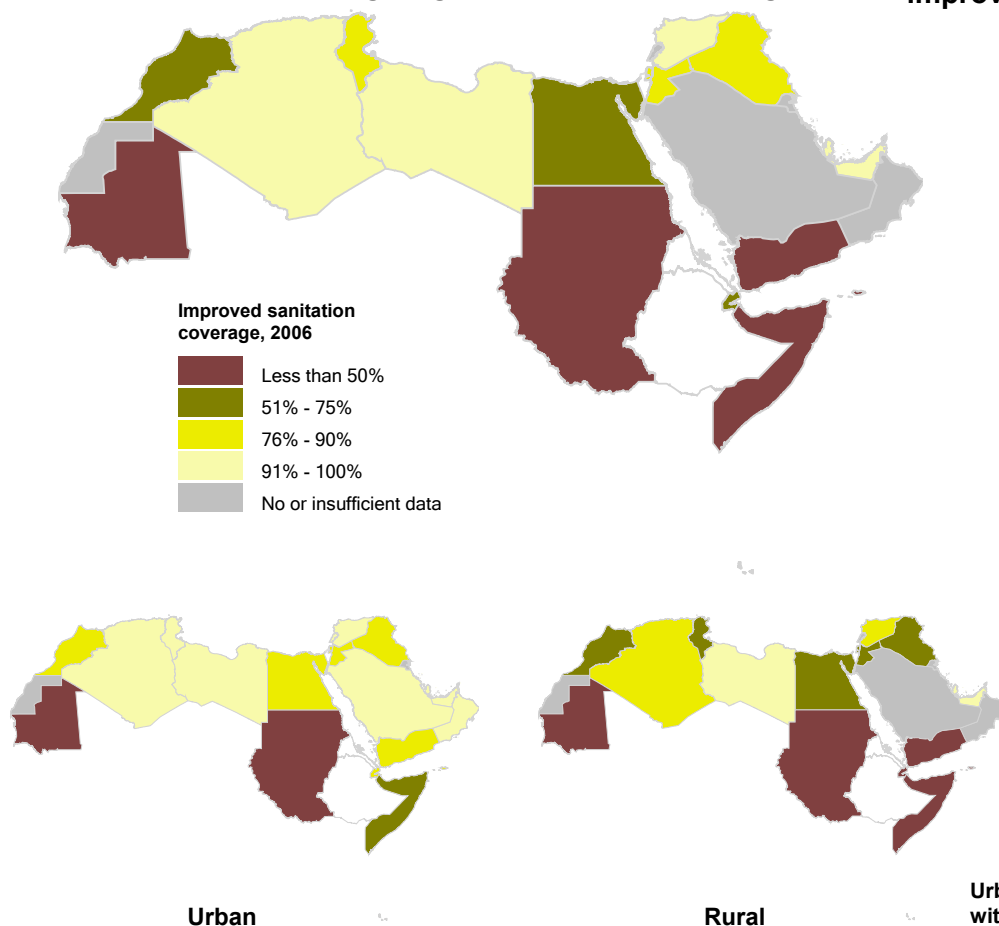


97 million people in the Arab States do not have access to improved sanitation - 36 million of whom practised open defecation

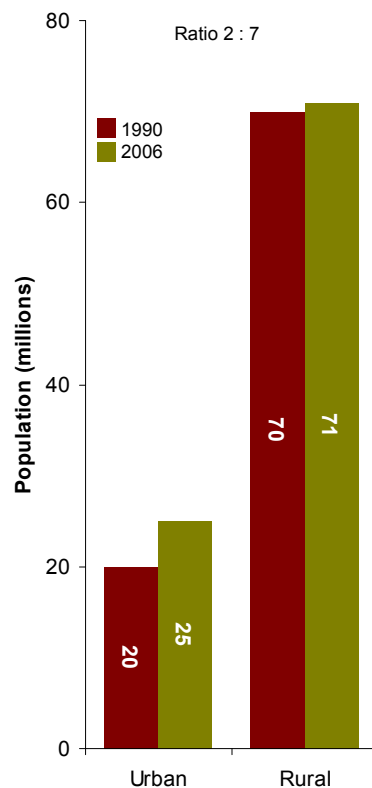


Arab States: Population practising open defecation, 2006 (millions)

Rural sanitation coverage lags behind urban coverage



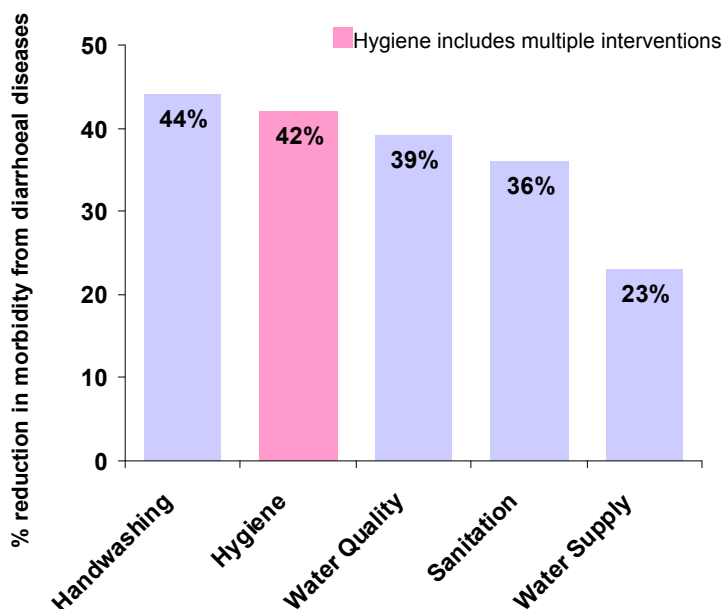
The number of people without improved sanitation slightly increased since 1990



Urban/rural trends and disparities in population without improved sanitation, 2006 (millions)

The WASH evidence base

WASH interventions critical for child survival

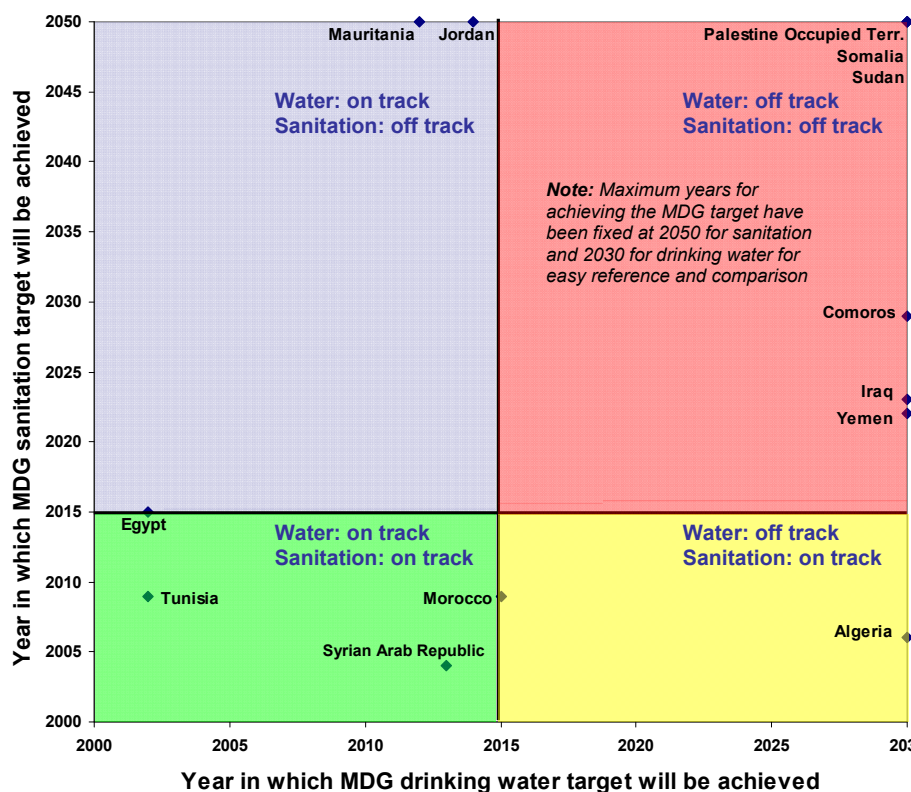


Source: Meta-analysis by Fewtrell and Colford, 2004; Hand washing data by Curtis & Cairncross, 2003, Updated sanitation data by Cairncross, 2008

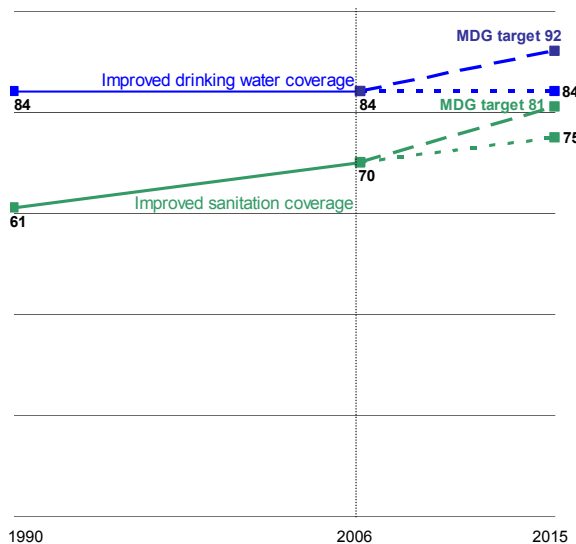
- Investing in water and sanitation makes economic sense; the economic return on \$1 investment in sanitation is \$9, the return on \$1 investment in drinking water is \$4 - \$35. (WHO, 2004)
- 88% of the under-five deaths from diarrhoeal diseases are attributable to unsafe drinking water, poor sanitation and poor hygiene behavior (Global Burden of Disease, 2002)
- An estimated 860,000 children under five years of age die annually as a direct or indirect result of malnutrition induced by unsafe water, inadequate sanitation and insufficient hygiene. (WHO, 2008)
- New studies indicate that hand washing with soap can play a major role in reducing pneumonia. Reductions in pneumonia mortality have been found in the range of 23% - 50% (Curtis V, 2006)
- A recent study from Nepal found that hand washing with soap and water by birth attendants and mothers is associated with significantly lower rates of neonatal mortality of up to 41%. (Rhee V. et.al. 2008)

Progress towards the water and sanitation MDG target

Note: The graph below only includes countries for which sufficient data were available to assess progress

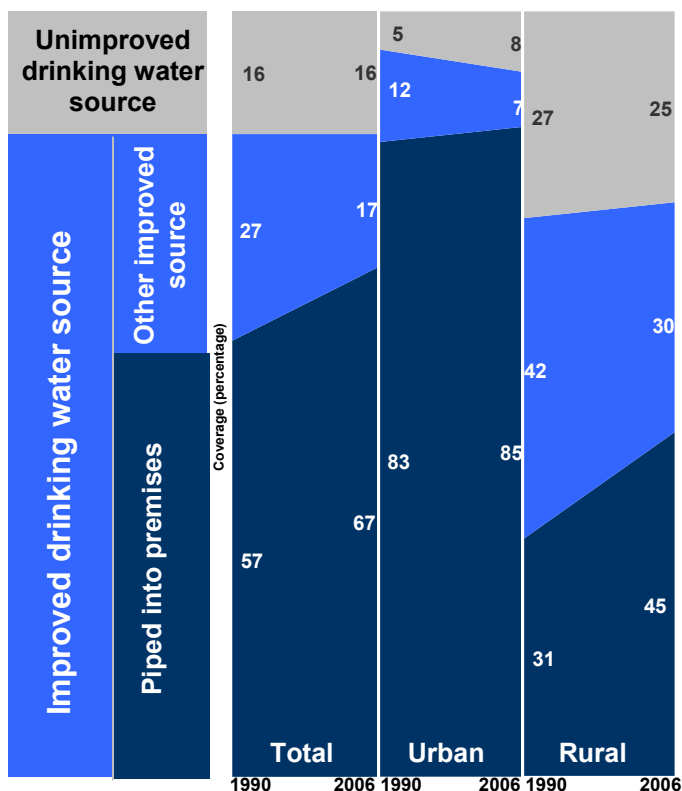


The 22 Arab States as a group are not on track to meet the MDG drinking water and sanitation target

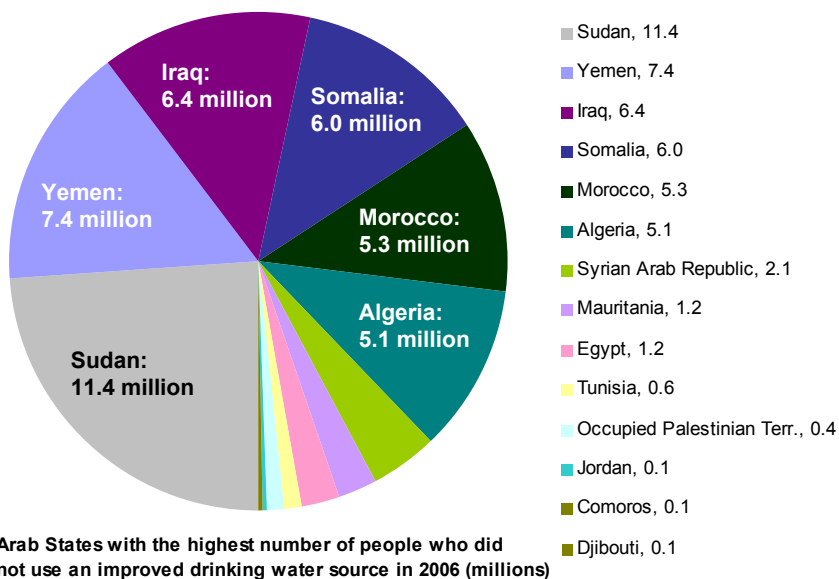


Drinking Water Situation in the Arab States

Drinking water coverage trends 1990 – 2006

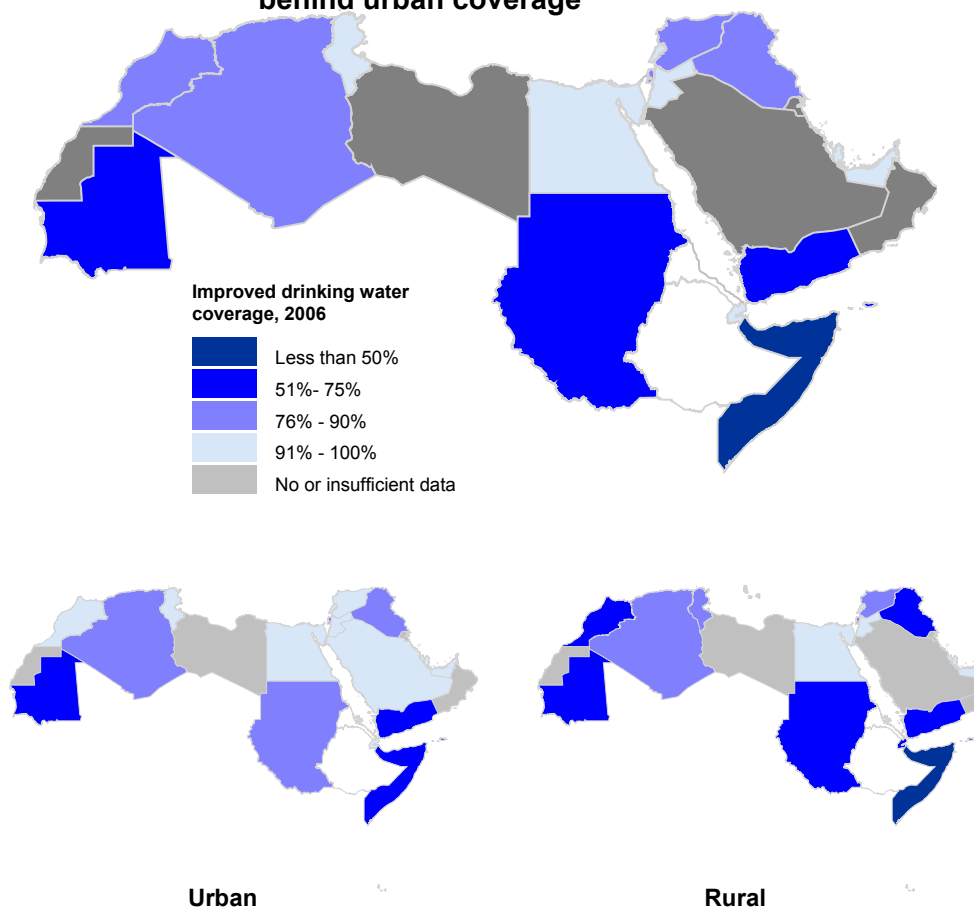


In 2006, over 50 million people did not use an improved drinking water source in the Arab States

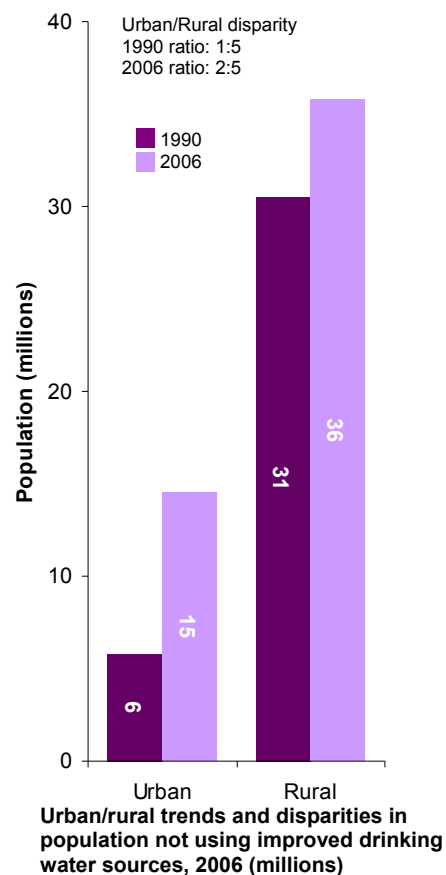


Arab States with the highest number of people who did not use an improved drinking water source in 2006 (millions)

Rural drinking water coverage still lags behind urban coverage



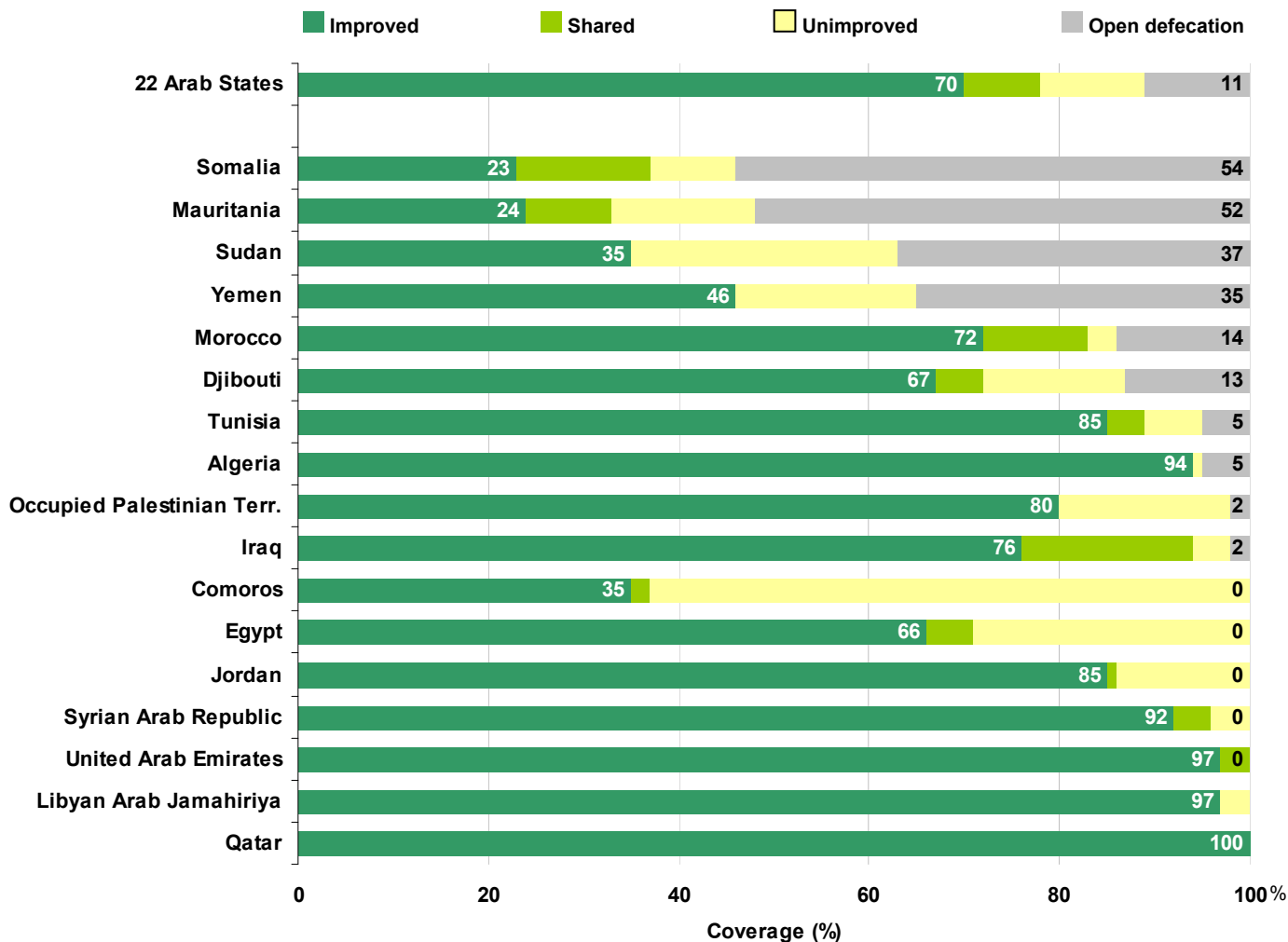
Since 1990, the population without access to an improved drinking water source increased in both urban and rural areas



The Sanitation ladder by country

Sanitation coverage, 2006

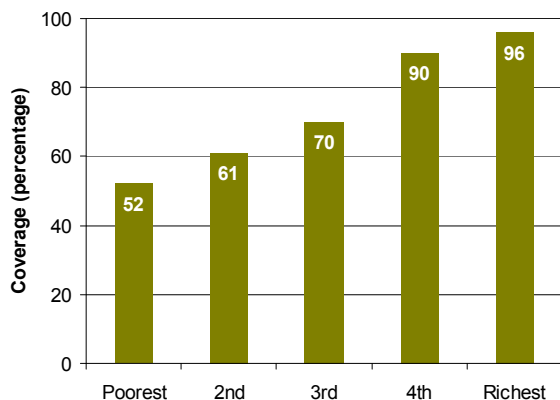
(ranked by the proportion practising open defecation)



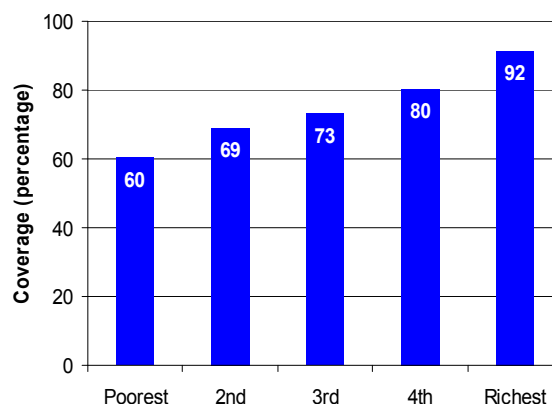
Note: The graph only includes countries for which there are data available for each of the four categories of the sanitation ladder

Disparities by wealth quintiles

The richest are almost two times more likely to use an improved sanitation facility than the poorest



The richest are one and a half times more likely to use an improved drinking water source than the poorest



Note: These wealth quintile analyses are based on a straight average of findings from MICS and DHS household sample surveys held in 2005 and 2006 in Algeria, Egypt, Somalia and Syrian Arab Republic.

Drinking water and Sanitation Coverage: Country estimates by type of drinking water and sanitation facilities (2006)																										
Country, area or territory	Population ¹		2006 Drinking water Coverage (%)												2006 Sanitation Coverage (%)											
	Total (,000)	Urban (%)	Urban				Rural				Total				Urban				Rural				Total			
			Improved	Piped into dwelling, yard or plot	Other improved	Unimproved	Improved	Piped into dwelling, yard or plot	Other improved	Unimproved	Improved	Piped into dwelling, yard or plot	Other improved	Unimproved	Improved	Shared	Unimproved	Open defecation	Improved	Shared	Unimproved	Open defecation	Improved	Shared	Unimproved	Open defecation
Algeria	33,351	64	87	81	6	13	81	55	26	19	85	72	13	15	98	-	1	1	87	-	2	11	94	-	1	5
Bahrain	739	97	100	100	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Comoros	818	38	91	30	61	9	81	3	78	19	85	13	72	15	49	3	48	0	26	2	72	0	35	2	63	0
Djibouti	819	87	98	81	17	2	54	8	46	46	92	71	21	8	76	6	15	3	11	1	12	76	67	5	15	13
Egypt	74,167	43	99	99	0	1	98	82	16	2	98	89	9	2	85	2	13	0	52	7	41	0	66	5	29	0
Iraq	28,506	67	88	86	2	12	56	48	8	44	77	73	4	23	80	20	0	0	69	13	11	7	76	18	4	2
Jordan	5,729	83	99	96	3	1	91	81	10	9	98	93	5	2	88	1	11	0	71	2	27	0	85	1	14	0
Kuwait	2,779	98	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lebanon	4,055	87	100	100	0	0	100	-	-	0	100	-	-	0	100	-	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	6,039	85	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	97	-	3	-	96	-	4	-	97	-	3	-
Mauritania	3,044	41	70	35	35	30	54	14	40	46	60	23	37	40	44	12	26	18	10	7	8	75	24	9	15	52
Morocco	30,853	59	100	87	13	0	58	15	43	42	83	58	25	17	85	15	0	0	54	6	6	34	72	11	3	14
Palestine Occupied Territories	3,889	72	90	84	6	10	88	64	24	12	89	78	11	11	84	-	15	1	69	-	28	3	80	-	18	2
Oman	2,546	71	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	97	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Qatar	821	96	100	100	0	0	100	-	-	0	100	-	-	0	100	-	0	0	100	-	0	0	100	-	0	0
Saudi Arabia	24,175	81	97	97	0	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Somalia	8,445	36	63	45	18	37	10	0	10	90	29	16	13	71	51	29	16	4	7	6	6	81	23	14	9	54
Sudan	37,707	42	78	46	32	22	64	13	51	36	70	27	43	30	50	-	36	14	24	-	23	53	35	-	28	37
Syrian Arab Republic	19,408	51	95	93	2	5	83	68	15	17	89	81	8	11	96	4	0	0	88	5	7	0	92	4	4	0
Tunisia	10,215	66	99	94	5	1	84	39	45	16	94	75	19	6	96	2	2	0	64	8	14	14	85	4	6	5
United Arab Emirates	4,248	77	100	80	20	0	100	70	30	0	100	78	22	0	98	2	0	0	95	5	0	0	97	3	0	0
Yemen	21,732	28	68	57	11	32	65	6	59	35	66	20	46	34	88	-	5	7	30	-	24	46	46	-	19	35
22 Arab States	324,085	55	92	85	7	8	75	45	30	25	84	67	17	16	86	9	3	2	51	7	19	23	70	8	11	11

¹ Population estimates used are those produced by the United Nations Population Division, The 2006 Revision: POP/DB/WPP/2006.Rev/2/F1 of May 2007

- Since 1990, 81 million people in the 22 Arab States gained access to an improved drinking water source, but due to population growth the number of people not using an improved source increased from 36 million in 1990, to 50 million in 2006
- Since 1990, 89 million people in the 22 Arab States gained access to an improved sanitation facility, however the number of people not using an improved sanitation facility still increased from 90 million in 1990, to 96 million in 2006