Engagement in the Mashreq Region

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A Water Secure World for All



WATER IS ESSENTIAL FOR THE PLANET, THE ECONOMY, AND LIFE







Water sustains the planet

Water is a vital factor of production

Water is the essence of life

WATER IS IN CRISIS







Too much

Too polluted

Too little

...AND THE PRESSURE AND EXTREMES ARE INCREASING



By 2030, demand for water is expected to exceed supply by 40% The 2030 Water Resources Group Report

Climate change

Population growth and urbanization

Consumption patterns and pollution

WATER IS CRITICAL FOR ACHIEVING THE SDGS AND CLIMATE COMMITMENTS



As a global community we are falling off course on all the SDGs and climate commitments



THE WORLD BANK IS ALSO PRODUCING KNOWLEDGE



THE WORLD BANK GLOBAL PORTFOLIO (2019)



MASHREQ PORTFOLIO (2019)

<u>Lebanon:</u>

Greater Beirut Water Supply Project (US\$200 million)

Lebanon Water Supply Augmentation Project (US\$474 million)

<u>lraq:</u>

Baghdad Water and Sewerage Improvement (US\$210 million)



OVERALL APPROACH IN THE MIDDLE EAST NORTH AFRICA REGION: THE « 4R »

1. Renewing the social contract: Increase accountability and transparency of public expenditure/procurement; publish utility performance data; rules-based water permitting

2. Regional Cooperation: Technical discussions on flow monitoring; efficient irrigation methods; water quality monitoring.

3. Resilience: Support adaptation to fragility and conflict, climate change, growing urbanization and demand through mechanisms to allocate water to higher value uses e.g. from irrigated wheat to municipal drinking water

4. Recovery and reconstruction: Rebuilding infrastructure and institutions in fragile and conflicted afflicted countries.

A GOVERNANCE PROBLEM THAT NEEDS DATA-DRIVEN SOLUTIONS

Despite the obvious value of water in MENA's arid environment data to enable water resource management is limited, fragmented and contested across most countries. As a result:

- Water is under-valued
 - Irrigation water is subsidized and so channeled to relatively low value agricultural products
 - WRM governance frameworks have made some progress on allocation <u>but</u> permitting and rights trading mechanisms are nascent or non-existent
- Transboundary water management is being threatened by fragility and climate change
 - Every MENA country shares at least one aquifer with a neighbor in nearly every case one party is FCV affected – adding uncertainty to WRM planning decisions
 - Climate change is altering patterns of availability meaning that existing TB water agreements may be challenged
- Poor water management is contributing to (unnecessary) demand for water desalination plants

Desalination a growing but expensive last resort

Capacity by World Region, 2016

Middle East and North Africa 46.7%	East Asia and Pacific 17.5%		North America 12.9%	
	Western Europe 11.2%	and	bbean	Europe and Central Asia 2.6%
		Sout 2.7%	h Asia	Sub- Saharan Africa 1.7%

SERVICE DELIVERY – POOR QUALITY ERODING CITIZEN TRUST

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rely on water sources that fail at least one of these tests: i) not on premises

The 150m people living in rural areas

ii) not available when needed iii) not free from contamination

- Only a ¼ of all people in MENA have improved sanitation facilities from which excreta is safely disposed of
- Coverage and service quality deteriorating in FCV countries leading to disease outbreaks

	KEY				
Surface water		Open defecation			
Unimproved		Unimproved			
Limited service		Limited service			
At least basic		At least basic			
Safely managed		Safelv managed			

Recycling water is a massive opportunity



WORKING TOGETHER WITH PARTNERS

• Work with UN Agencies in project and in generating knowledge and dialogue.

• Working with the NGOs, and CSOs.

• Enable environment for the private sector engagement

• Continue working with civil society and citizen engagement

BRING DIGITAL DISRUPTION TO WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

- State of the art monitoring systems to underpin water governance (water allocation, permits, pricing, trading) and maximize value from available water
- Build partnerships around transboundary aquifers and surface water drawing on WBG partnerships with NASA++
- Maximize water harvesting using traditional means (sand and sub-surface dams, infiltration galleries etc.) through use of remote sensing technologies
- Negotiate surface water substitution by building reuse into all WWTPs for agriculture and industry (e.g. As Samra WWTP in Jordan)
- Ensure Desal investment is a last resort

Thank you