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13 August 2007
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Executive Summary

During the past decades, member countries of the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA) have witnessed a rapid use of water resources that has exerted added pressure on the environmental components and on sustainable use of quality of water resources. The main sources of water resources pollution come from domestic, industrial and agricultural activities that release their wastes into the region's rivers and streams causing water quality degradation in down stream segments. At another level, the reuse of inadequately treated wastewater in agriculture poses serious risks to public health and limits the export of produces in each country. In addition, several countries in the ESCWA region suffer from a serious and persistent inadequacy of water quality data and information, as well as a lack of legal instruments and effective means of enforcement, which has limited the success of compliance with existing water quality laws and regulations. In addition to the water shortage in ESCWA countries, acute population increase and urbanization as well as development related to industrial growth and agricultural expansion to meet the food shortage, have all led to the increased demand on water supplies and consequently to the deterioration of its quality.

Several governments have acknowledged and addressed the problems related to the deteriorating quality of water resources, and have therefore taken initiatives and procedures to protect them. In this regard, these countries have sought technical as well as financial support from donor agencies and countries, and also from international bodies to address issues and set priorities, which have included planning for water quality management general policies, specifying required legal procedures to accompany the conservation and protection of water resources, in addition to specifying the responsibilities within the institutional frameworks to promote cooperation and coordination between the various concerned parties and bodies and to specify their roles and the necessary technical and communication support. It is also imperative for water managers to integrate water quality management considerations in their analysis of proposed water policies, plans and projects. The result of these efforts should then be reflected in legislation, policies and institutional mandates that relate to water resources. In this connection, a number of countries in the ESCWA Region have adopted a new vision that seeks Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) within their national plans. Ideally, in these visions, water quality management and conservation of water resources should be a main pillar within the framework of the developed IWRM plan.

Furthermore, in their efforts to achieve the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), the ESCWA countries reviewed the priorities of water supply and sanitation in terms of progress achieved and problems encountered. The incorporation of these action plans in the national strategies and IWRM plans will be a major step towards improving water quality and conserving scarce water resources in the ESCWA region. However, one of the main related challenges remains the updating of the regulatory framework and institutional settings in the region.

Within this context, this study aims at assessing water quality management in the ESCWA region. The main objective of the study is to characterize and assess water quality management practices in selected countries of the region and to prepare recommendations to member States on the protection and sustainable use of scarce water resources. Section 1 identifies the major sources of water pollution and contamination. The impact of water scarcity on water quality management is assessed in Section 2. This section discusses the impact of water resources management strategies and the impact of the reliance on non-conventional water resources on water quality. Section 3 discusses the institutional and legislative, social and economic aspects of water quality management in ESCWA countries in terms of their adequacy and impact. Water pollution prevention and control measures in the ESCWA region are evaluated in Section 4 focusing on the technical measures and water quality assessment processes; the processing, interpretation, dissemination and quality control of water quality data; risk management and corrective measures to reduce impact of water pollution. Section 5 briefly investigates to what extent measures and actions related to water quality management have been integrated within the framework of national strategies and/or integrated water quality management (IWRM) plans, and discusses the progress achieved to meet the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) with respect to improving sanitation services. Section 6 undertakes case studies on the three selected countries in the ESCWA region, namely Egypt, Jordan and Yemen. Finally, Section 7 concludes

with a set of recommendations to ESCWA member States of the needed measures and actions to improve water quality and protect scarce water resources within a coherent and comprehensive water quality management strategy.

Concerning the water sector in the ESCWA region, the study indicates that, despite the progress achieved to date at various levels, there is yet a lot to be accomplished to overcome the challenges that have mainly contributed to the degradation of water quality and that directly had impacts on water quality management systems in the region. As regarding measures, mechanisms and activities to protect limited water resources and improve their quality, it is necessary to expedite decision processes and to set priorities and challenges facing water quality management in the ESCWA region. Moreover, it is imperative to further support structural and institutional building of the various parties involved in water quality management and to promote cooperation and coordination between institutions and bodies working in the water sector in the ESCWA region. In addition, legal frameworks need to be developed and the roles of community-based organizations and the private sector need to be specified and expanded. A system for monitoring and following-up on water quality as well as the effective exchange and use of data between users and beneficiaries of water institutions also need to be well established.

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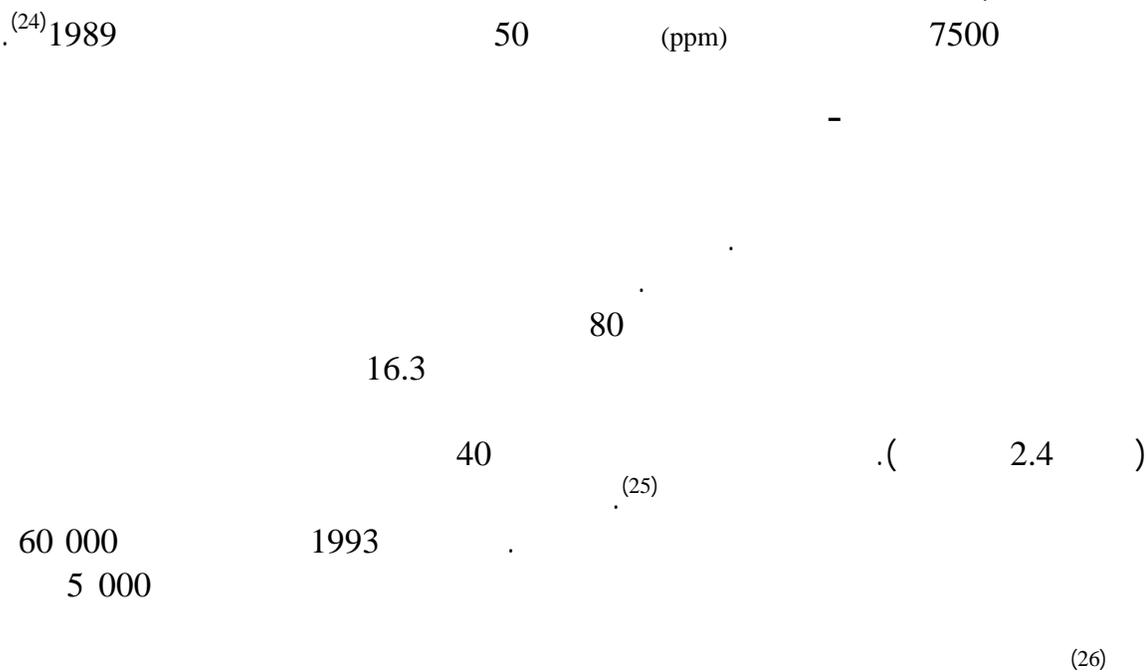
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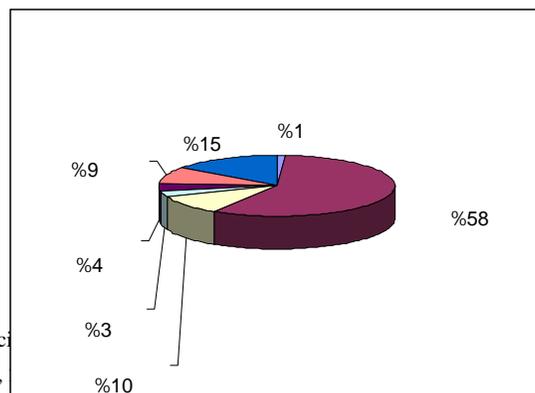
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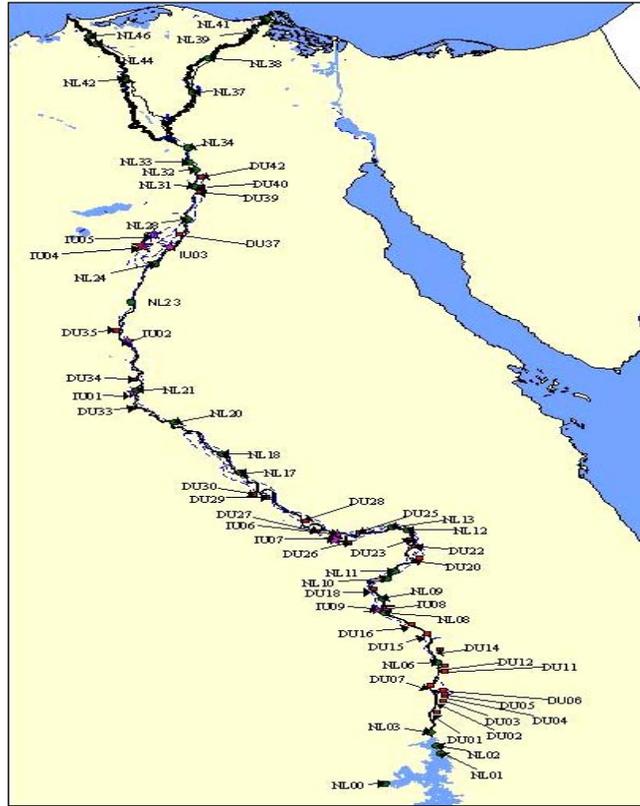
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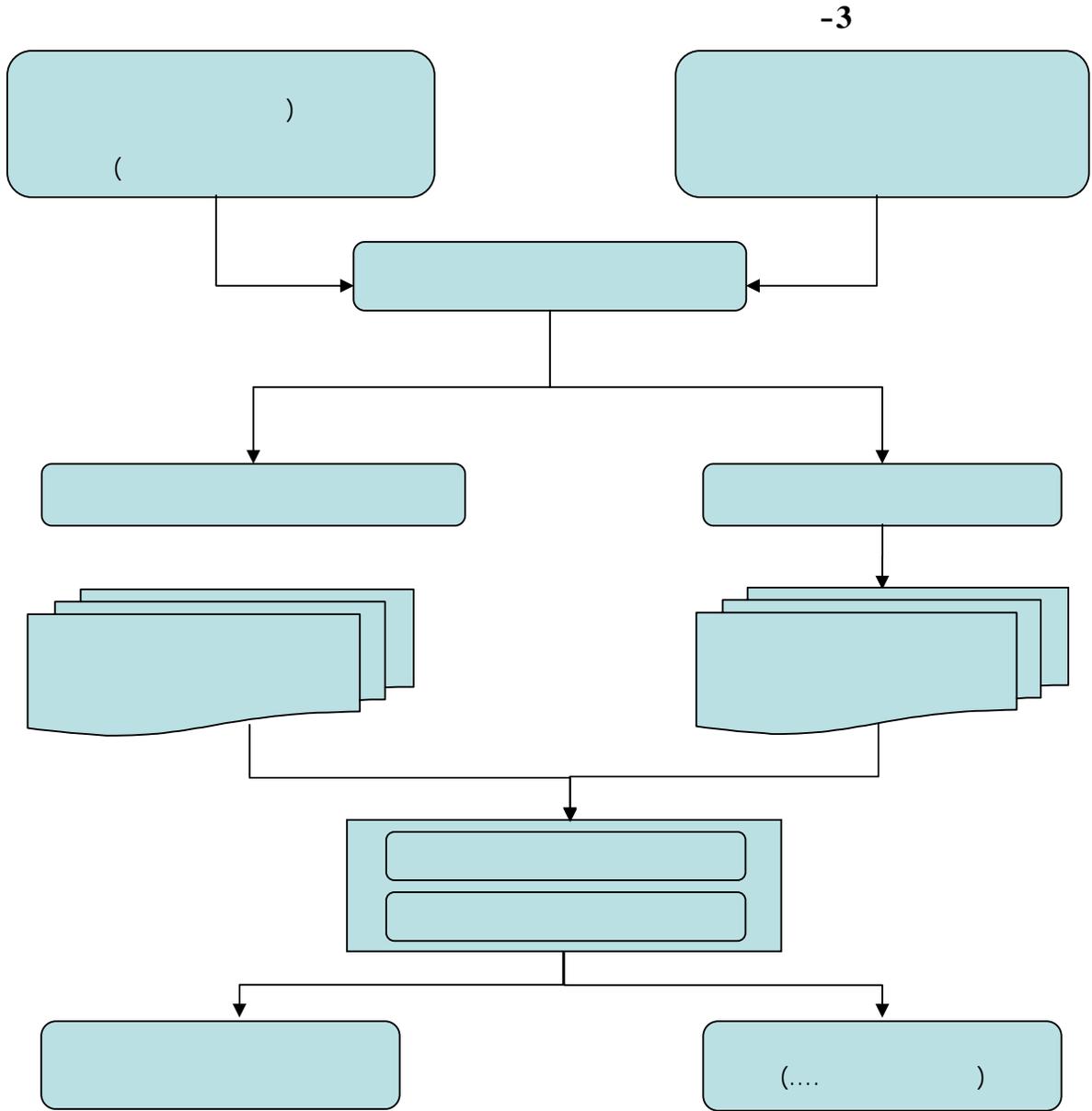
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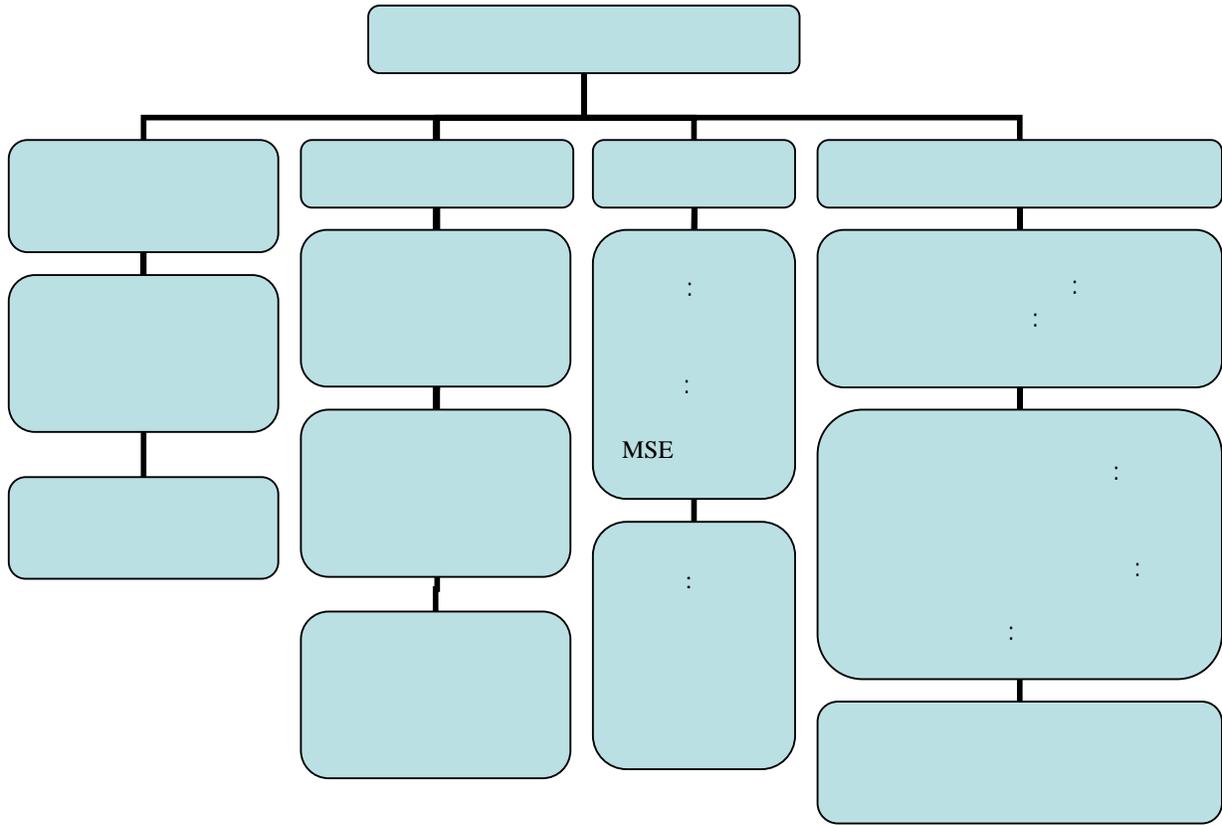
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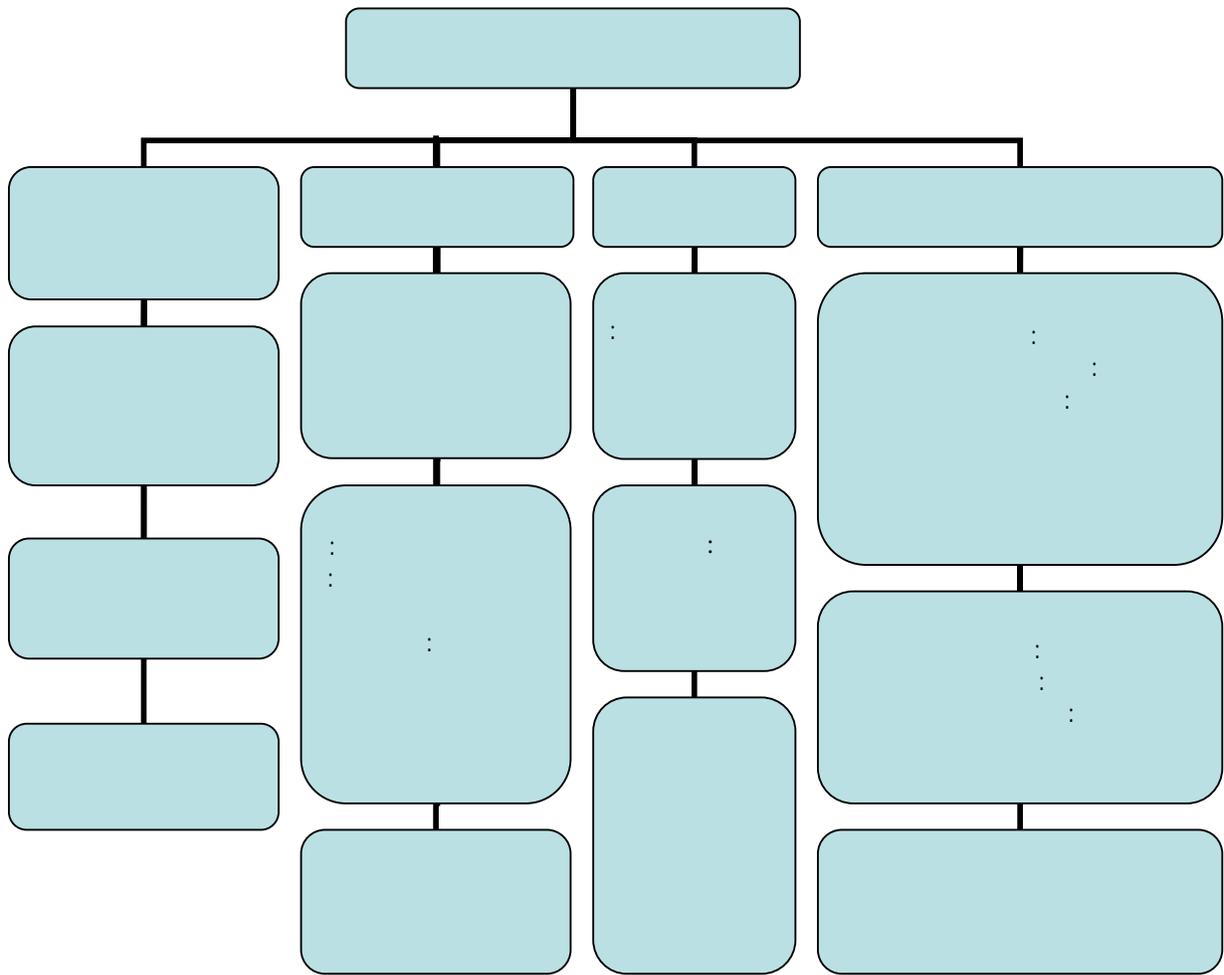
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