GULF COUNTRIES

The challenge of sustainable water and waste management

RESOURCES THREATENED BY GROWING URBANISATION

The Gulf countries concentrate

85% of urban population

vs. 50% in the rest of the world

Consumption stands at

816 m³ of water/pers/yr

i.e. 65% more than the global average

A policy of economic diversification towards activities with high water usage

Example of Oman

Manufacturing | Tourism | Fishing | Logistics | Mining

Middle Eastern and North African countries represent

6.3% of the world's population, yet have only

1.4% of fresh water resources

The Gulf countries produce

+30 Mt waste/yr

Recycling	Treatment	Landfill
10%	20%	70%

By 2025, waste production will increase by:

Saudi Arabia	United Arab Emirates	Sultanate of Oman
+150%	+153%	+172%

DEVELOPMENT OF ALTERNATIVE WATER RESOURCES TO MEET DEMAND

Desalination

- Saudi Arabia: the world's biggest producer of desalinated water
- The UAE, Kuwait and Qatar are among the top 10 producers in the world

Wastewater recycling

- Salalah, Oman: 90% of water is reused
- Qatar: Doha recycles 100% of its wastewater

} Irrigation for agriculture, Groundwater replenishment

LAUNCH OF INVESTMENT PROGRAMS IN WATER AND RECYCLING INFRASTRUCTURES

OMAN

- 390 million/yr in water infrastructures

→ **Goal: Access to drinking water for 90% of the population by 2035**

- $2.8 billion in sanitation

→ **Goal:** to link up 80% of housing to sanitation facilities by 2020

- 0% carbon dioxide emissions emitted by non-controlled landfills by 2020

UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

- → -21% water demand by 2036
- → +95% wastewater recycling by 2036
- → -75% landfill waste by 2020
- → 0% landfill waste by 2030 in Dubai

SAUDI ARABIA

- Reuse of 100% municipal wastewater and 80% of industrial wastewaters by 2030
- Aim of 54% industrial waste recycling by 2020

→ **Objectives for recycled wastewater volumes**

2010	2.1 M m³/day
2035	5.75 M m³/day

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Department of Communication SUEZ - September 2018