

Analysis on safely managed drinking water in (urban – rural) areas from 2000
to 2000



Team 1

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Key Insight:

Analysis the percent of safely managed drinking water during 2000 to 2020 and find how it changed over time

Introduction:

Access to safe drinking water is fundamental for several critical reasons:

1. sanitation and hygiene practices, which are vital for overall health and well-being
2. contributes to higher productivity levels
3. Reduced Healthcare Costs

From 2000 to 2022 many countries negatively affected but the others didn't.

Background:

Access to safe water is particularly limited many countries especially developing ones and rural areas, where infrastructure is often underdeveloped.

The Journey:

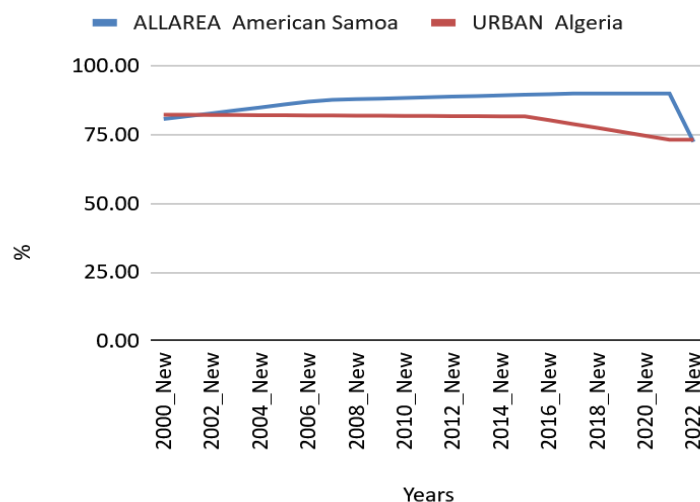
From sample data:

we classified it to 3 groups to analyze each of them apart:

1. +Ve (difference between percent "2022-2000" is positive)
2. -Ve (difference between percent "2022-2000" is negative)
3. No change ((difference between percent "2022-2000" is zero)

-Ve group

Analizing 1. team from the -ve group



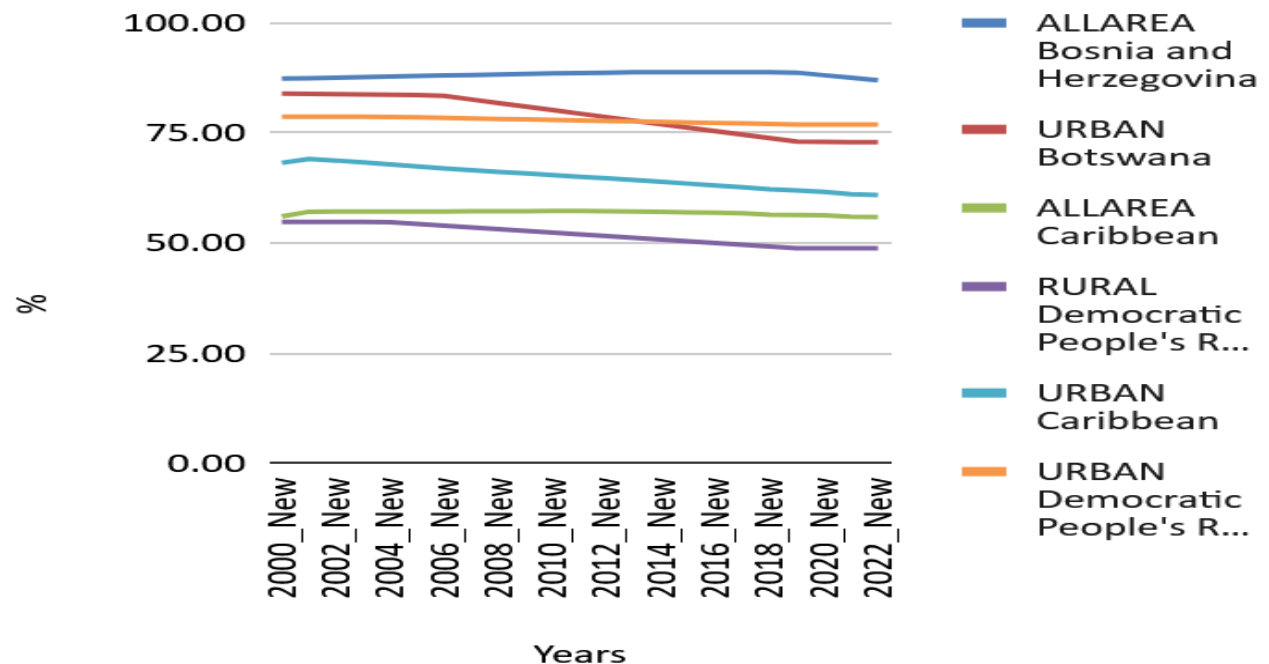
• American Samoa

1. (2021) Covid_19 Disruptions
In maintenance and management of water supply systems
2. annual hurricane season

• Urban Algeria

1. 2015 droughts that impacted water availability particularly in the northern regions
2. water infrastructure was outdated
3. budget constraints
4. 2019 Hirak Movement
5. Leadership Changes

Analizing 2.team from the -ve group



- **bosnia & herzegovina**

1. flooding damaged water infrastructure
2. outdated pipes
3. political problems

but effort in improving (slowing their effort down but it prevent from being down)

- **Botswana**

1. droughts during this period, particularly in the Early 2000s(2003) and again in the late 2010s
2. Pollution from agricultural runoff and mining Activities raised
3. covid

but government invested in the development it slows down the damage + Collaboration with NGOs

- **Democratic People's Republic of Korea**

1. Flooding and Drought damaged infrastructure from 2003
2. Waterborne Diseases

but collaboration North Korea and South Korea, and between North Korea and the United States in 2018 improved humanitarian conditions (urban too)

- **urban caribbean**

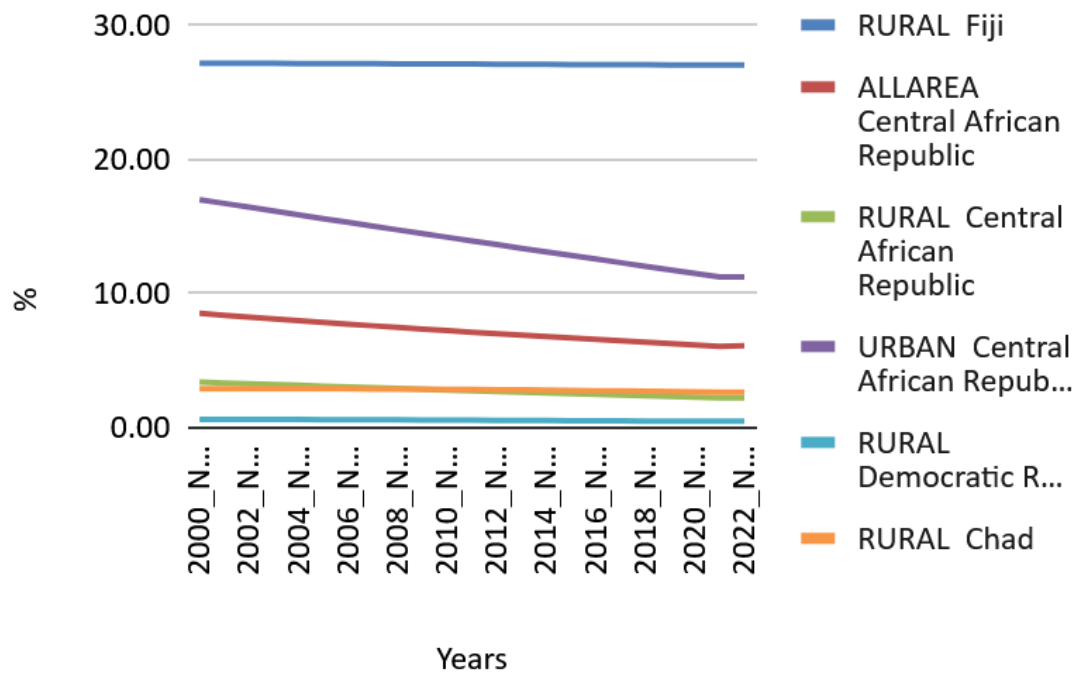
1. (2001)Hurricane Iris
2. flooding and damage to infrastructure
3. contamination

but international organizations and governments often provided aid to affected areas

efforts could be limited by logistical challenges and local governance issues

but Urbanization Pressure demand for safe drinking water

Analizing 3. team from the -ve group

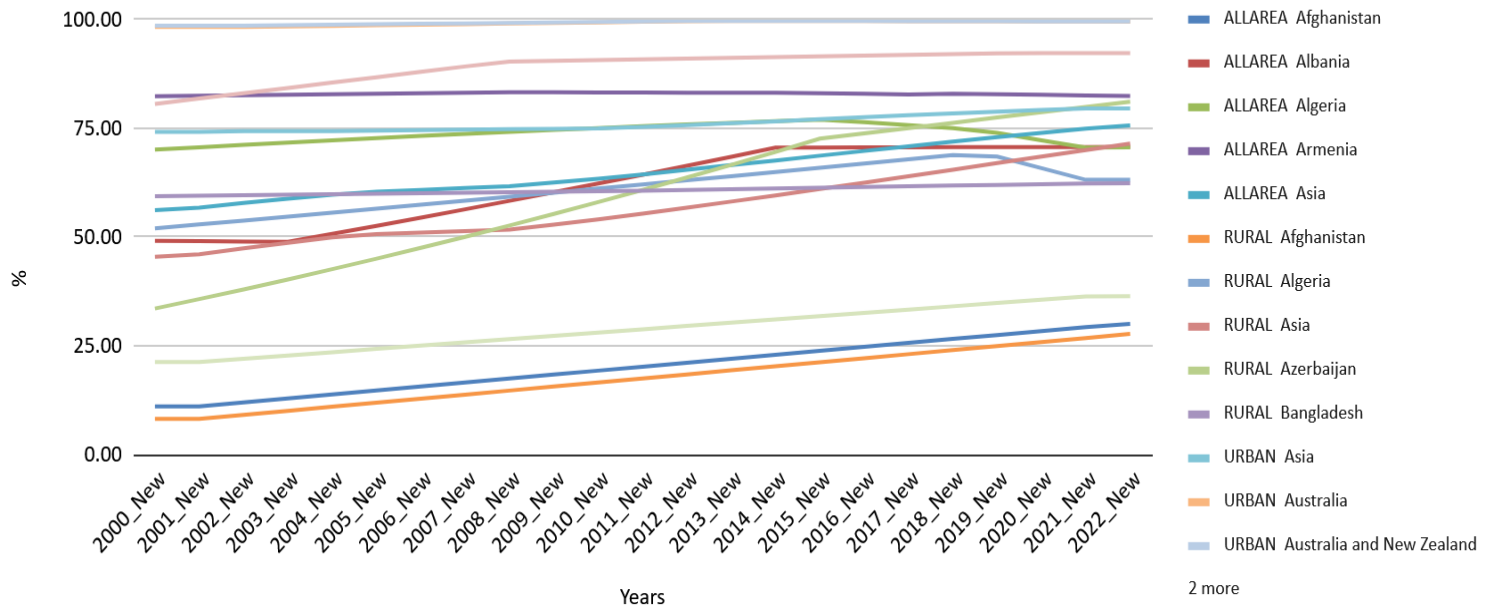


- **Rural fiji**
 1. Drought in 2009 and 2016
 2. Cyclone Winston 2016
 3. Cyclone Yasa 2020

but Rapid Urbanization, government has worked
- **Central african republic (rural,urban,allArea)**
 1. power struggles
 2. ethnic and religious dimensions violence between different groups
 3. Contamination
 4. droughts and floods
 5. Lack of awareness
- **Rural congo, chad**
 1. power struggles
 2. various armed groups because oil and minerals

+Ve group

Analyzing the +ve group



• Azerbaijan

1. governmental investments
2. Collaboration with international organizations as World Bank and UNICEF (rural areas)
4. Adoption of new technologies for water purification
5. Focus on Rural Areas

• afghanistan

1. substantial international assistance flowed into Afghanistan, funding infrastructure projects

• Asia

1. national development agendas (governmental)
2. international organizations as UNICEF, the World Bank, and various NGOs provided funding and expertise
3. Technology Adoption

• Albania

1. join the European Union prompted (standards)
2. support from international organizations like the World Bank and European Union

• armenia

1. The Armenian government
2. international organizations like the World Bank and European Union
3. european union and water quality standards

• australia

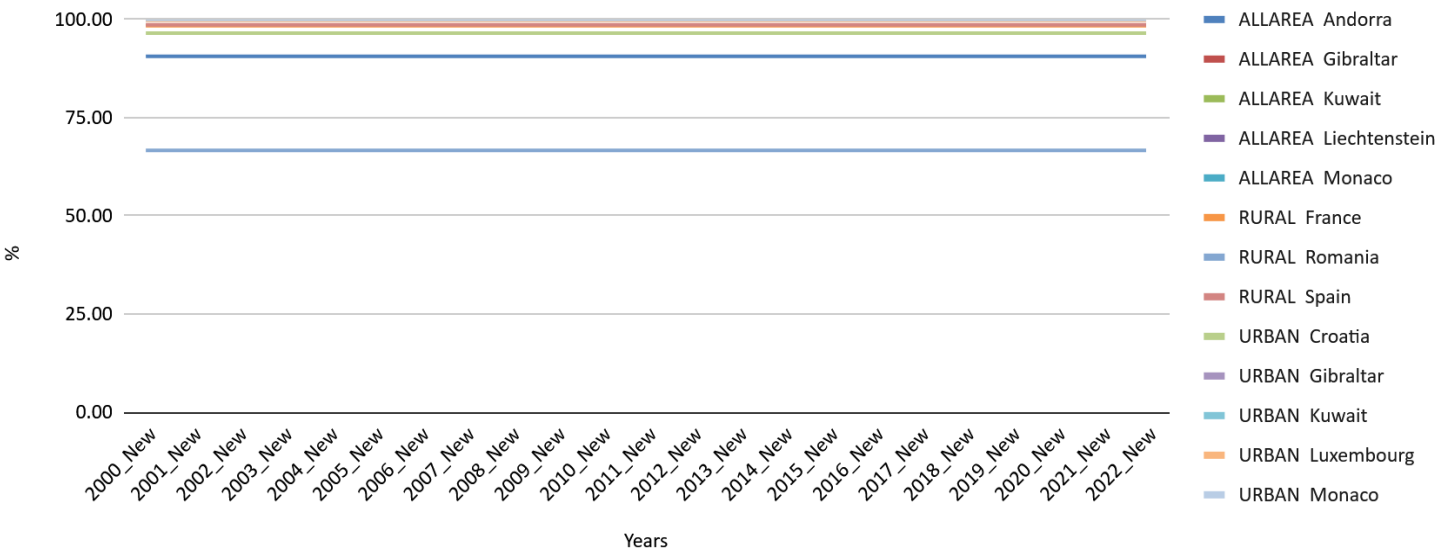
1. water quality standards

• newzealand

1. water quality standards

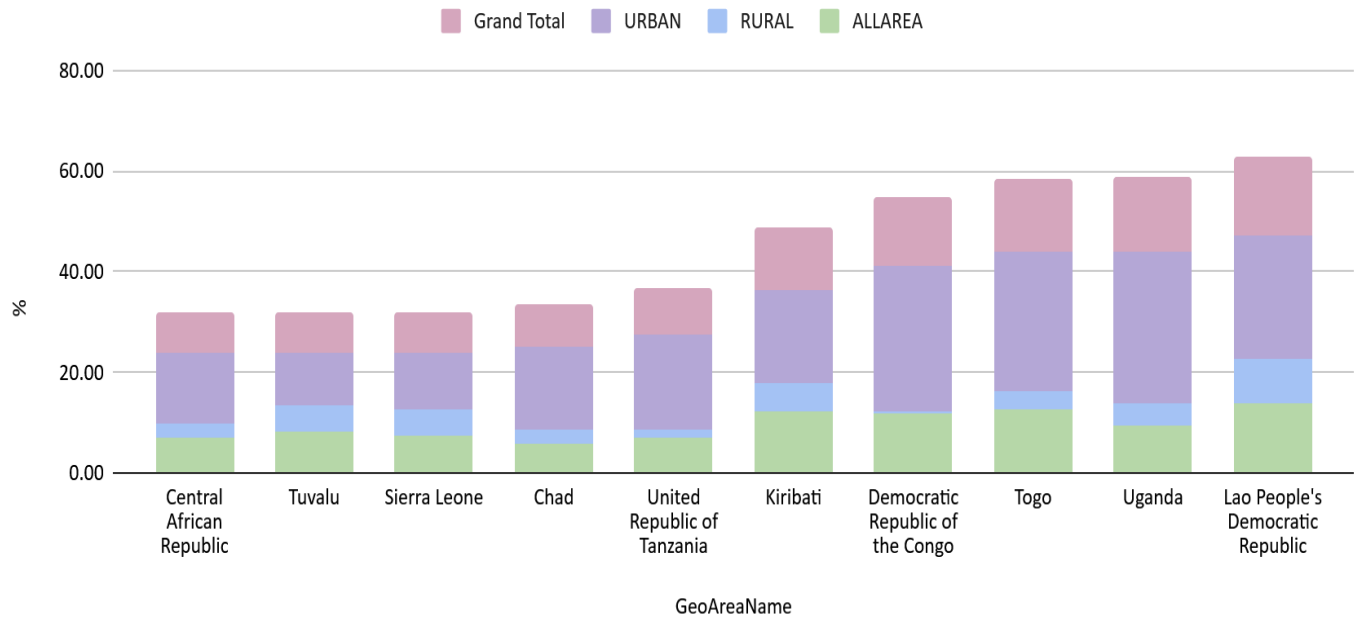
No Change group:

Analizing group with no change

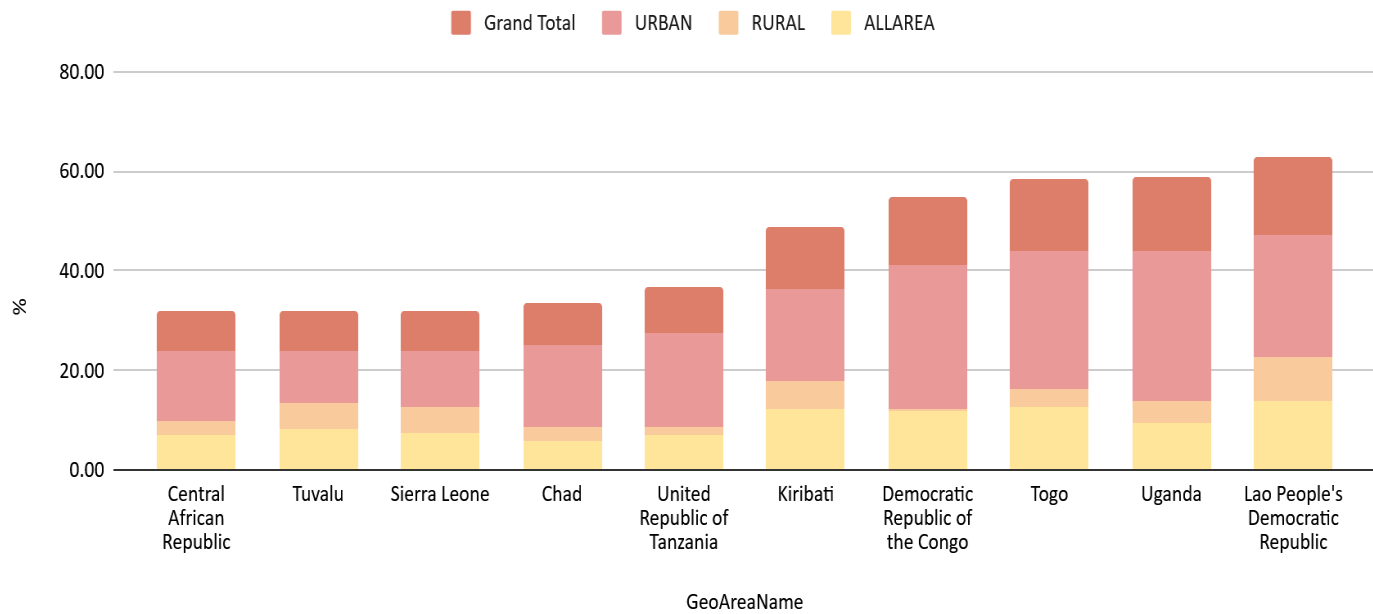


Developed Countries With Standards in infrastructure except Romania which depends on urbanization pressure

Last 10 Countries with rural, urban Composition

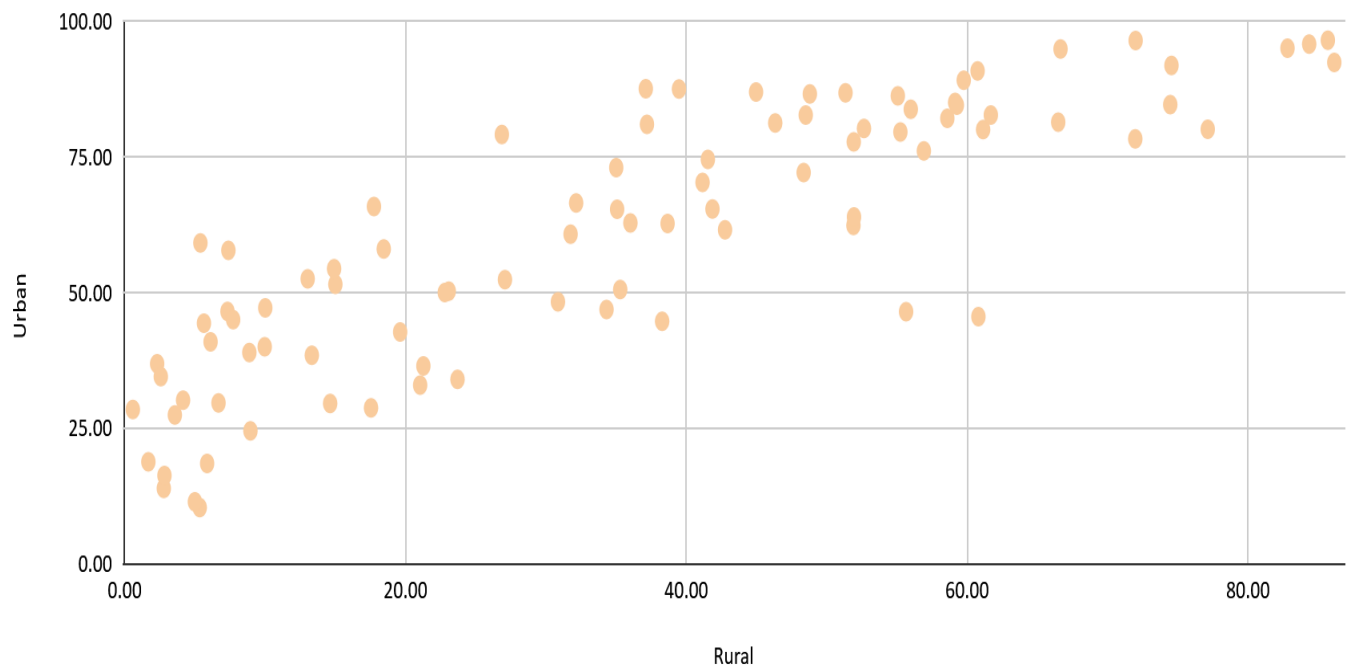


Top 10 Countries with rural, urban composition



(stacked Column) Rural composition is mostly less than urban even if you are from the top 10 countries

Relation Between Rural and Urban from 2000 to 2022



There is positive relationship between rural and urban
If any organization invested in a country this investment will
affect rural and urban areas

Summery: -

We can bridge the gap in water access. Here's how you can help

- 1. International connection as in (Asia, Korea, Azerbaijan)**
- 2. Collaboration (as in Korea and us)**
- 3. Making quality standards**
- 4. Urbanization Pressure**