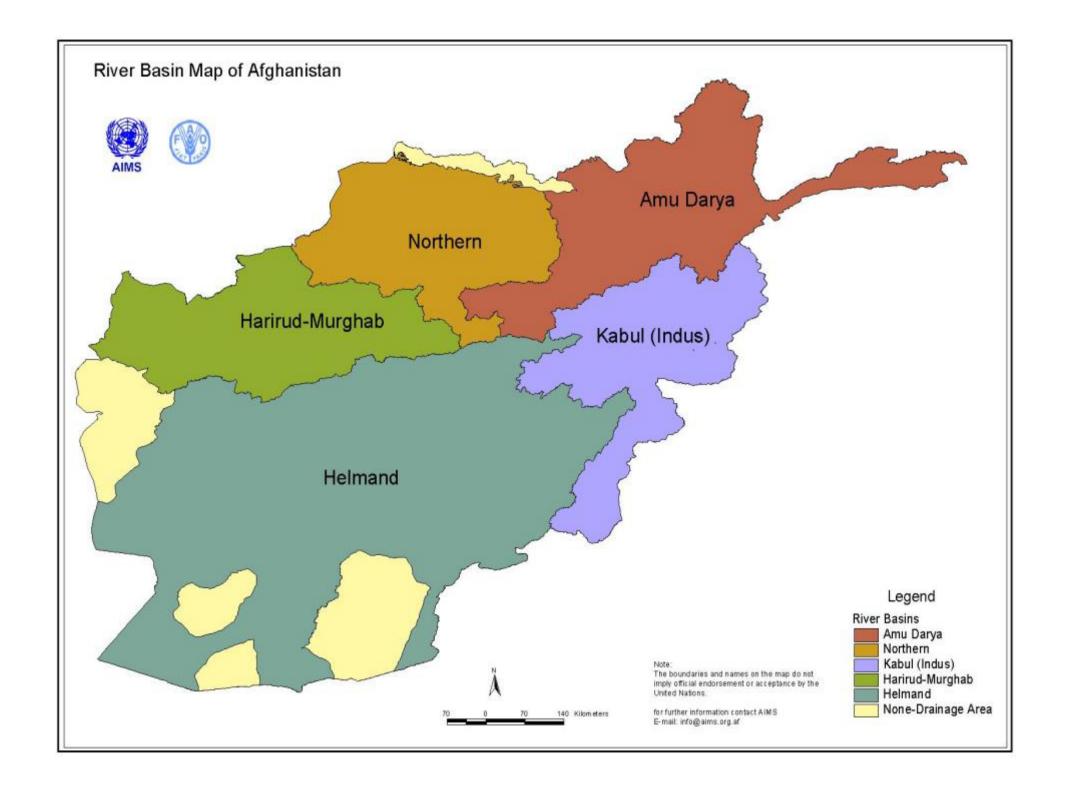
Water Resources and Adaptation programs in Afghanistan



• Afghanistan is not self-sufficient for its water needs nor is it removed from the effects of its neighbors' water needs. Indeed, it is a land-locked country that shares four out of its five river basins with other states. It provides the headwaters of four major rivers that flow into neighboring countries but itself uses only a small proportion (around one third) of water that originates here. Snow at elevations of above 2000m, primarily in the Hindu Kush Mountains, constitutes the bulk of Afghanistan' water resources and is therefore of key importance to the country as a natural water storage.



Policies, strategies and regulations on Water Sector



on water sector	-
Revision of Water Law	
Water Resources Policy Frame Work	
Water Resources Policy	
Irrigation Policy	
Regulations	
1. Establishment of RB & Sub-basin Councils, RB SB Agencies,	
2. Establishment of WUA;	
3. Establishment of IA;	
4. Declaration of RB and sub-basins;	
5. Permits and licenses;	
Drafted (1- Fees, charges and Tariffs; 2- Restricted areas/ right of way; 3-Morand data mgt and many others under preparation	nitoring
Ground Water Policy	
Flood Management Policy	
Rural WS policy	
Transboundary Water Policy (under discussion)	

Drought Management Policy (under discussion)

Vision and Goals



Vision

Improve the livelihoods of people of present & future generations by providing access to safe drinking water, household food security and sources of income while protecting them from the negative effects of floods and droughts (climate change), by developing and managing water resources in a sustainable way with user participation and by contributing to the growth of the national economy by providing effective services for efficient water use in all sectors.

<u>Goals</u>

- Improve access to safe drinking water
- Enhance household food security through provision of reliable water
- Strengthen protection from the negative effects of floods and droughts
- Develop & manage water resources in a sustainable way with user participation
- Maintaining the sustainability of the environment, and
- Contributing to poverty reduction, private sector development and to support growth by providing effective services for efficient water use in all sectors.

Water Sector Achievements / Under NAPA



Integrated Water Resources Management and Devolpment

- Adoption of:
 - Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM)
 - River basin approach
 - Community/users participation
 - Environment as a water user
 - Polluter pay principal
- Establishment of River Basin Agencies
- Feasibility studies completed or underway for small, medium and large water sector Infrastructure projects
- Construction of 6 dams (under implementation)
- Rehabilitation and modernization of hydro meteorological stations
- Research and modeling for safe drinking water supply in Kabul for short, medium and long term

Note: Many other activities are going on in provision of drinking water including watershed management, rainwater harvesting, improved seed and introduction of drought resistant crops

Adaptation Programs

 The LDCF has recently approved a project for climate change adaptation in Afghanistan in September 2012. The project "Building adaptive capacity and resilience to climate change in Afghanistan" will be implemented by UNEP with NEPA as executing partner. The project cycle starts in 2013 and will last until 2017 with a total budget of US \$ 6 million financed by the LDCF.

Irrigation

- 1500 small, medium and large irrigation networks have been rehabilitated or constructed resulting in an increase of irrigated land from 1.6 million to 1.9 million hectares
- Surveying / Designing of 111 small-medium Dams for energy efficiency and water development
- Integrated watershed Management Programs
- National Water and NRM Programs
- Implementation of NAPAs at the national level
- NAPAs review and climate change strategy/policy











CHALANGES









Challenges (infrastructure security)



- Lack of reliable hydrologic, meteorologic and water quality data
- Inadequate infrastructure for water regulation
- Availability of professional staff and capable staff
- Financial resource to be committed mainly donors are funding emergency type projects
- Non- compliance of rule and regulations
- Commitment of communities
- Security and political instability
- Political well and supportive cooperative from all parties in the implementation of WRM concepts.
- Commitment of the Government in supporting water sector
- Lack of interests of capable international companies
- Extreme natural hazards

Conclusions and Recommendations



- 4. Drought and flood forecasting and awareness plays important role for reducing vulnerability
- 5. Improvement of the on-farm and out-farm water management are highly essential for efficient use of water resources through:
- Introducing of appropriate and simple water conservation techniques/technologies,
- Capacity building of the farmers by keeping in mind the tradition,
- 6. Awareness of the communities about efficient use of water through Irrigation Extension to inverse affects of over/improper usage of surface and groundwater resources.

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