



Process of Developing Urban Wastewater Policy for Afghanistan Catering to Decentralized Wastewater Management Needs

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Outline



- Why is an updated urban wastewater policy needed?
 - Wastewater aspects in existing policy
 - Wastewater management practices in urban areas
- What are the key elements in the policy review process?
 - Compliance with existing Legal Framework and National Priorities
 - Stakeholder involvement
 - Geographical and sector scope
 - Sustainability

Why is an updated urban wastewater policy needed?

Wastewater aspects in Urban Water Supply and Sewerage Sector Policy, 2005

 The policy establishes sound principles for the urban water sector: e.g. cost recovery, decentralization, technical standardization.

BUT

 It does not provide a specific and relevant framework for wastewater management. It does not address the reality on ground

- 'The policy is concerned with sewerage services to urban and peri-urban communities'
 - → Sewerage systems essentially do not exist (except Macroyan, Shahrak Omed-e-Sabz)
- 'This policy also concerns collection, treatment and safe disposal of urban wastewater'
 - → No defined scope on the types of wastewater or a guiding framework for their management
- 'Management of solid waste and product of traditional toilet waste is specifically excluded'
 - → No separate policy on traditional latrines in urban areas was found, i.e. a large part of urban population excluded from the policy framework

Why is an updated urban wastewater policy needed?

Wastewater management practices in urban areas



Toilet Facilities

Pour-flush toilet attached with a soakage well





COOPERATION

ISLAMIC REPUBLIC

OF AFGHANISTAN





Drinking water well



Toilet





Deep, dry pit latrine (10 m)



After it fills up (takes many years), it is filled with soil and closed and a new latrine is dug





Raised dry pit latrine at the office of the Kunduz Water Utility









Raised dry pit latrine with urine diversion and anal cleansing water also used







Condition of alleyways with raised dry pit latrines









Condition of alleyways with raised dry pit latrines









The latrine cleaner and transporter of material to farmers





Greywater

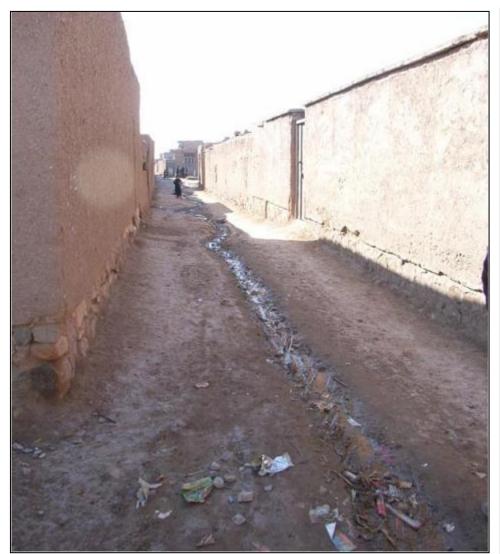






Greywater drainage into streets











Greywater drainage into soakage wells under the street









MUDAAn overflowing underground greywater reservoir in the old city of Herat





Localised sewerage and treatment system Omed-e-Sabz Township, Kabul







Localised sewerage and treatment system Omed-e-Sabz Township, Kabul





1. Compliance with existing Legal Framework and National Priorities

- Environment Law (2007)
 - Precautionary principle
 - Polluter pays principle
- Water Law (2009)
 - Integrated Water Resources Management approach
- Afghanistan National Development Strategy
 - National Priority Programs

2. Stakeholder involvement

- Horizontally-aligned stakeholders
 - Other ministries and government bodies having linkages to urban wastewater sector in consideration of complete wastewater flow chain and sustainability indicators
- Vertically-aligned stakeholders
 - Technical departments and municipalities at provincial level

3. Geographical and sector scope (decided via horizontally-aligned stakeholder workshop)

- Geographical scope
 - Urban and peri-urban areas
- Sector scope
 - Complete wastewater flow chain from collection to disposal or reuse
 - Types of wastewater: surface runoff, domestic mixed sewage, domestic source-separated wastewater (greywater, blackwater, yellow water, excreta), industrial wastewater

4. Sustainability (decided via horizontally-aligned stakeholder workshop)

- Criteria of sustainability recommended by Sustainable Sanitation Alliance (SuSanA)
 - Health and hygiene
 - Environment and natural resources
 - Technology and operation
 - Financial and economic aspects
 - Socio-cultural and institutional aspects

Thank you!

