3rd IBKF – Afghanistan

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• Afghanistan Has five river basin,
• There is no water treaty between Afghanistan and its neighbors except Iran over Helmand
Afghanistan Statistic

- Amu Darya the largest in terms of area and water recourse, Kabul is the send largest and the most populous one
- Afghanistan Population: 36.3 Million
- Settled population in KRB: 12 million, 30.25%

Proportion (%) of Total River Flow by River Basin

Proportion (%) of Total River Flow by River Basin (Watershed Atlas, 2007)
Based on data of 1948-1980

- Amu dray: 21.5 MCM, Kabul
- RB: 19.3 MCM, Helmand: 10.4 MCM: the rest, 5.5 MCM

Recent data shows decrease on resources for

- Mau Darya: 13.8%, Kabul
- 11.2%, Helmand 19%
• 80% of population need water for agriculture
• Half of Afghanistan GDP comes from agriculture
• Growing agriculture is 0.2% per year
• Only 30% Afghanistan's water used in country
• Only 30 percent has access to electricity
• Climate change decreased availability of water
• Population increasing by rate of 2.6
• Afghanistan a Later-Developing State
Ground water degradation in Kabul city

- Kabul city groundwater annual recharge 29.6 MCM but withdrawal 32.3 MCM/Year, by 2030 there will be no groundwater for Kabul city
- Water Level drawdown from 2005 to 2017 1m-22m
- Negative impact of global warming on glaciers and snow melting
- Water quality degradation due to urbanization/land use changes and over exploitation of these resources
Opportunities

- Political will, and openness from the Afghan government
- Existence of International Community & Donors
- Less impact of Afghan development in Upper Kabul Basin on its neighbor
- Informal Researches and Joint Studies
- Kunar Cascade Project
Conclusions and next steps

• Corporation/coordination and taking basin integrated approach and inclusion
• Strategically Engage Donors
• Water as Source of Cooperation
• Joint Studies & Researches, technical studies
• Take into account social and civil societies role to tackle policy barriers
Thank you