



# The Unified Water Sector Strategy for the GCC Countries for the Years 2015-2035: the Sanitary Wastewater and its Role in Sustainable Development

الإستراتيجية الموحدة للمياه لدول مجلس التعاون لدول الخليج العربية ٥ ٢٠١ – ٢٠٠٥: مياه الصرف الصحي ودورها في التنمية المستدامة

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#### **Overview**

- The GCC Unified Water Strategy (the GCC-UWS)
  - Vision and Mission
- Main Challenges facing Wastewater Sector in GCC Countries
- Strategic Objectives related to Wastewater
   Policies → Programs → Indicators KPIs → Milestones & Targets
- Benefits of Implementing the GCC-UWS in Relation to the Wastewater Sector

### The GCC - UWS

#### The Vision

By 2035 the GCC countries have established sustainable, efficient, equitable, and secure water resources management systems contributing to their sustainable socio-economic development.

#### The Mission

To align GCC states' national water strategies and master plans with a unified GCC water management strategy that foster joint initiatives and strengthen the capacities of each country in achieving a rational, integrated, efficient, and sustainable management of their water resources.

### GCC Unified Water Strategy Vision & Mission

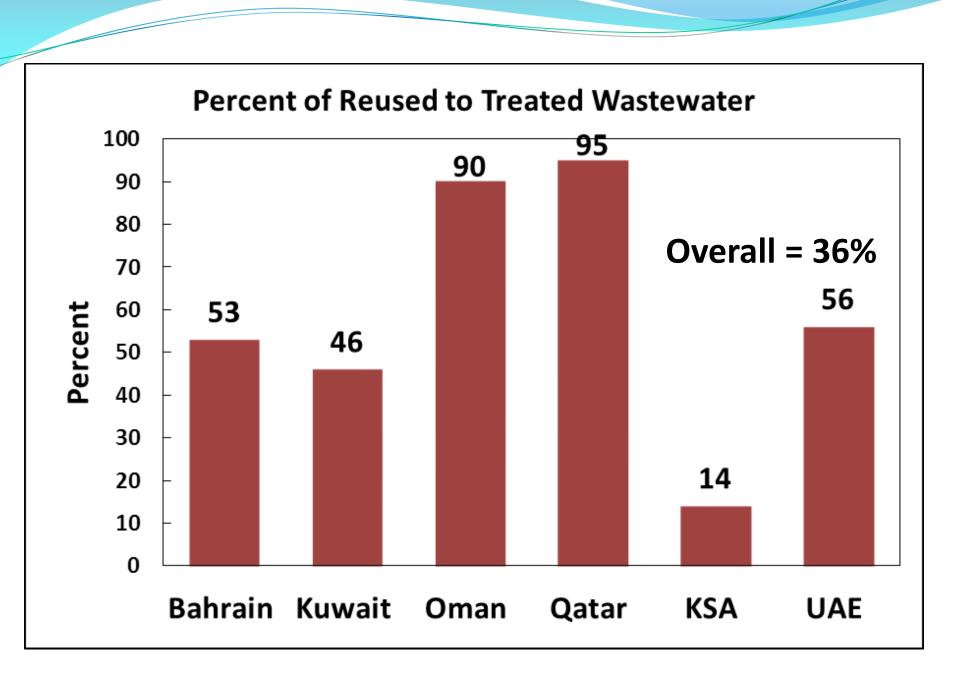
Development & Sustainability of Water Resources	Efficient & Equitable Water Resources Utilization	Enhanced Municipal Water Supply Security	Effective Water Governance & Awareness	Economic Efficiency & Financial Sustainability
	CAPACI	ΓΥ BUILDING &	TRAINING	
		R&D		
	ENVI	RONMENT & EC	OLOGY	
		CLIMATE CHANG	GE	

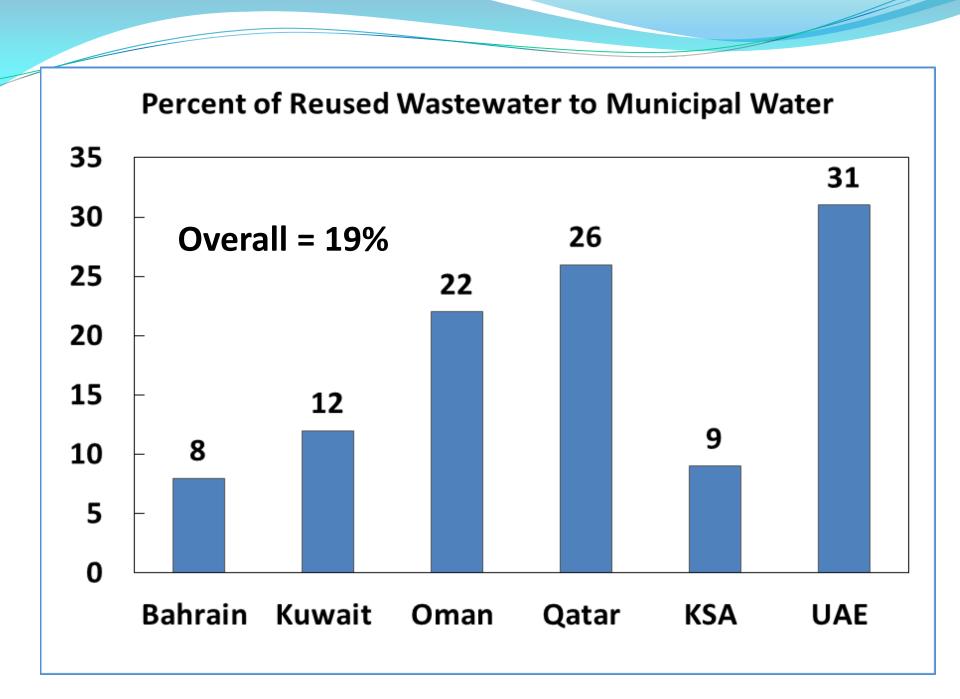
**5 Strategic Themes** 

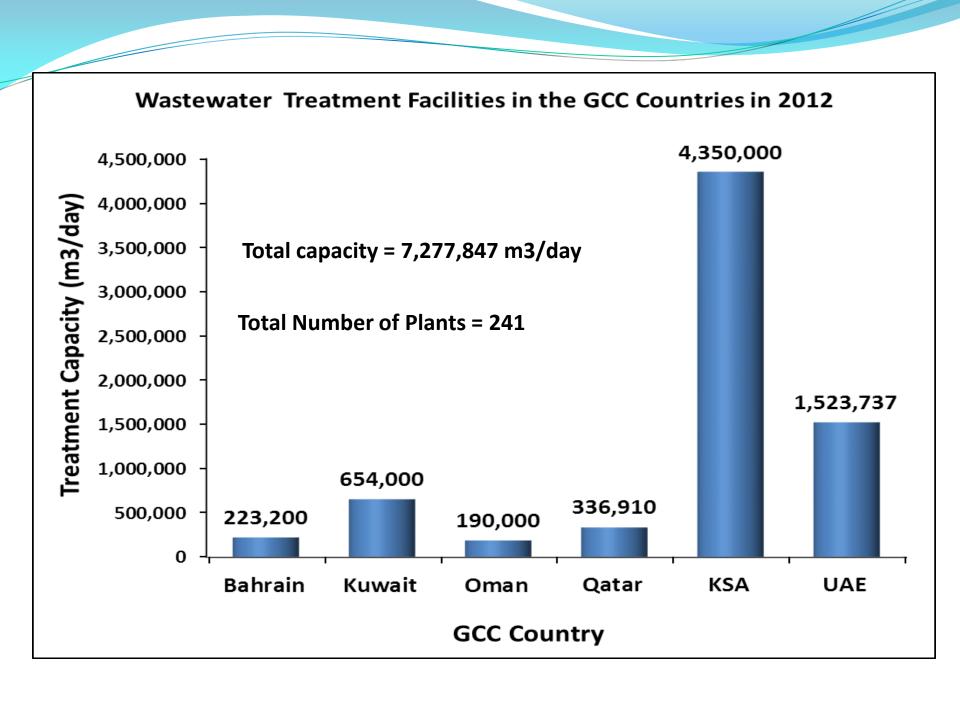
### Main Challenges facing Wastewater Sector in GCC Countries

Low Efficiency of Wastewater Recovery
 (Collected Wastewater on average ≯ 50% of the total Municipal Water Supply)

Large Mismatch between Wastewater Treatment
 Levels and Treated Wastewater Reused







# Main Challenges facing Wastewater Sector in GCC Countries

- Very Low Cost Recovery of the Wastewater Sector
   Absence of Wastewater Tariff Would:
  - Increase the Wastewater Sector's Financial Burden on the Fiscal Budget
  - Make the Sector Captive to Government Allocations,
  - Deprive the Sector From Having an Enforcing Mechanism in Water Conservation
  - Not Encourage Water Saving, Especially in the Agricultural Sector.

# Main Challenges facing Wastewater Sector in GCC Countries

Rapid Expansion in Septic Tanks due to Lagging
 Wastewater Services behind Water Supply Services.

Inadequate Professional Human Resources

#### **UWS Strategic Objectives**

**SO1:** To acquire technology development and manufacturing of desalination and water treatment plants and diversification of energy resources

**SO2:** To develop and protect conventional water resources

**SO3:** To maximize municipal wastewater collection, upgrade treatment and increase economic and safe use of treated wastewater and sludge

**SO4:** To achieve the highest international standards of water and wastewater services

**SO5:** To increase water efficiency and manage demands in the municipal and industrial sectors

**SO6:** To establish a water-efficient and rational agricultural sector compatible with the available water resources

**SO7**: To secure water supply during emergencies and disasters

**SO8:** To improve governance in the water sector to achieve effective and integrated water resources management

**SO9:** To achieve water-oriented society in GCC countries

**SO10:** To minimize water supply economic costs and increase cost recovery while maintaining quality of service

#### **Strategic Objectives related to Wastewater**

#### Strategic Objective –3:

To Maximize Municipal Wastewater Collection, Upgrade

Treatment and Increase Economic and Safe Use of

**Treated Wastewater and Sludge** 

#### **Strategic Objective-4:**

To Achieve the Highest International Standards of Water and Wastewater Services

Strategic Objective – 3: To Maximize Municipal Wastewater Collection, Upgrade Treatment and Increase Economic and Safe Use of Treated Wastewater and Sludge

#### Policy-SO3-1

Increasing Wastewater Collection Rates, Treatment Capacities, and Treatment Levels

#### **Programs:**

Develop and implement integrated programs for increasing wastewater collection, expanding treatment capacity, and upgrading treatment level in GCC countries

#### **Policy Indicators:**

- Percentage of collected wastewater to municipal water supply
- Percentage of treated wastewater to collected
- percentage of tertiary treated (or higher) wastewater to collected wastewater
- percentage of untreated wastewater discharged to the surrounding environment to collected wastewater

#### Policy-SO3-2

**Increasing Treated Wastewater Reuse in all Appropriate Sectors** 

#### **Programs:**

Develop an integrated wastewater reuse plan in the GCC countries

#### **Policy Indicator:**

Percentage of reused wastewater to treated

#### Policy-SO3-3:

Enforcing Legislations Related to Protection of Health and Environment in all Stages of Collection, Treatment and Reuse of Domestic Wastewater

#### **Programs:**

Establish mechanisms and institutional structure for enforcing legislations related to environmental protection in projects of wastewater collection, treatment, reuse and disposal

#### **Policy Indicators:**

Existence of mechanism and institutional structures to monitor and ensure compliance to legislations related to environmental protection in projects of wastewater collection, treatment reuse and disposal

#### Policy-SO3-4:

Maximizing the Beneficial Use of Wastewater Sludge

#### **Programs:**

Develop programs for sludge beneficial utilization in each GCC country including energy recovery

#### **Policy Indicators:**

Existence of programs for sludge beneficial utilization in each GCC country

Strategic Objective 4: To Achieve the Highest International Standards of Water and Wastewater Services

#### Policy-SO4-1

Ensuring the Highest International Standards of Water Supply and Sanitation Services to all Populated Areas in the GCC Countries

#### **Programs:**

Develop integrated programs for full national coverage in water supply and sanitation services in the GCC countries

#### **Policy Indicators:**

- Percentage of population connected to the sanitation network to total population in each GCC country
- Percentage of treated domestic wastewater meeting the reuse criteria in each GGC country

#### Policy-SO4-3:

Achieving the Highest Management Standards for Sanitation utilities

#### **Programs:**

Adopt and implement the highest benchmarking system for sanitation utilities in the GCC countries

#### **Policy Indicator:**

Benchmarking rank of sanitation utilities in the GCC countries in comparison to developed countries in the world

#### Policy SO4-4:

**Enhancing the Capacity and Performance of Water Supply and Sanitation Personnel** 

#### **Programs:**

Adopt and implement a professional personnel certification program in water supply and sanitation sector/utilities within the capacity development and training programs of the Water Supply and Sanitation sectors in the GCC countries

#### **Policy Indicators:**

- Percentage of professionally certified personnel in water supply and sanitation utilities in each GCC country
- Percentage of national personnel professionally certified to total nationals in water supply and sanitation utilities in each GCC country

#### **Detailed Implementation Plan for Strategic Objective-3**

				nicipal Wastewate ic and Safe Use of T						_																
Policy/Sub- objective	Program/Ini tiative	Activity/Task s	Ownershi p/ Responsib ility	Activity/Task completion Indicator	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	Policy KPI
SO3.1 Increasing wastewater collection rates, treatment capacities, and treatment levels	Develop and implement integrated programs for increasing wastewater collection, expanding treatment capacity, and upgrading treatment level in GCC countries	Develop a long-term national master plan of wastewater as part of investment plans in wastewater collection, treatment capacity, appropriate advanced treatment technologies, and stage programs for upgrading existing STPs for each GCC country that suite potential reuse applications and environmental protection for the year 2035	COSM	Development of the long-term wastewater sector master plan (including collection, capacity, treatment, and reuse) in each GCC country (Y/N) (note: if exists, which is probably the case in most GCC countries, update)																						- Percentage of collected wastewater to municipal water supply - Percentage of treated wastewater to collected - percentage of tertiary treated (or higher) wastewater to collected wastewater - percentage of untreated wastewater discharged to the surrounding environment to collected wastewater (SDG indicator

# **KPIs, Milestones, and Targets for the Strategic Objectives**

		Benchmark as of 2015			Target		
Indicator	unit		2016- 2019	2020	2025	2030	2035
SO3-1-	%	Current %			60%		70%
Collected		for each					
Wastewater to		GCC					
Municipal		country					
Water Supply							

		Benchmark			Target		
Indicator	unit	as of 2015	2016- 2019	2020	2025	2030	2035
SO3-2- Treated Wastewater to Collected	%	Current % for each GCC				90%	
		country					
SO3-3- Tertiary (or higher) Treated to Collected	%	Current % for each GCC country				90%	
Wastewater							

		Benchmark			Targ	et	
Indicator	unit	as of 2015	2016- 2019	2020	2025	2030	2035
SO3-4-	%	To be				50%	
Untreated		determined				reduction	
Wastewater		for each				of 2015	
Discharged to		GCC				levels	
the		country					
Surrounding							
<b>Environment to</b>							
Collected							
Wastewater							

	unit	Benchmark as of 2015			Target		
Indicator			2016- 2019	2020	2025	2030	2035
SO3-5- Reused	%	Current %					90%
Treated		for each					
Wastewater to		GCC					
<b>Total Treated</b>		country					

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		Benchmark		Та	rget		
Indicator	unit	as of 2015	2016- 2019	2020	2025	2030	2035
SO3-6- Establishment of Mechanism and Institutional Structures for Enforcing Legislations Related to Environmental Protection in Projects of	Y/N	Existence of institutional structures in each GCC country		By 2020 in all GCC countries			
Wastewater Collection, Treatment and							
Reuse							

		Benchmark	Target											
Indicator	unit	as of 2015	2016- 2019	2020	2025	2030	2035							
SO3-7-	Y/N	Current			By 2025									
<b>Development and</b>		programs in			Programs									
Implementation of		each GCC			developed									
Comprehensive		country			and started to									
<b>Programs for</b>					be									
Sludge Beneficial					implemented									
<b>Utilization in Each</b>														
<b>GCC Country</b>														
<b>Including Energy</b>														
Recovery														

			Benchmar			Targ	et	
Indicator		unit	k as of 2015	2016- 2019	2020	2025	2030	2035
SO4-1-Populati	on	%	Current					80%
Connected to tl	he		sanitation					(min.)
Sanitation Netv	work		coverage %					
to Total Popula	tion		in each GCC					
in each GCC			country					
Country								
SO4-2-	Bend	chmarl	Current					Rank of
Benchmark-	-ing	g Rank	benchmark					GCC SS
ing rank of			-ing of					utilities
Sanitation			sanitation					matching
Utilities in the			utilities in					those in
GCC countries			each GCC					developed
			country					countries

		Benchmark			Targe	et	
Indicator	unit	as of 2015	2016- 2019	2020	2025	2030	2035
SO4-4- National	%	<b>Current % of</b>					100%
Personnel		GCC nationals					
Professionally		in WS&S in					
<b>Certified to total</b>		each GCC					
<b>Nationals in Water</b>		country that					
Supply and		are					
<b>Sanitation Utilities</b>		professionally					
in each GCC		certified					
Country							

# Benefits of Implementing the GCC-UWS in Relation to the Wastewater Sector

 Simulation of the dynamics of water management system dynamics using the WEAP Modeling System

"Business-As-Usual" scenario vs. The scenario of Increasing the collection rate of wastewater to 60% by 2025

Provision of about 70 billion m<sup>3</sup> during the strategy period, which can be reused in various applications and development activities, and thereby:

- reducing the pressure on natural water resources
- enhancing the sustainability of these activities
- reducing the rates of consumption of energy required to produce this amount from other sources.

### **Thanks**