

The challenges of IWRM in CA: advantages and limitations

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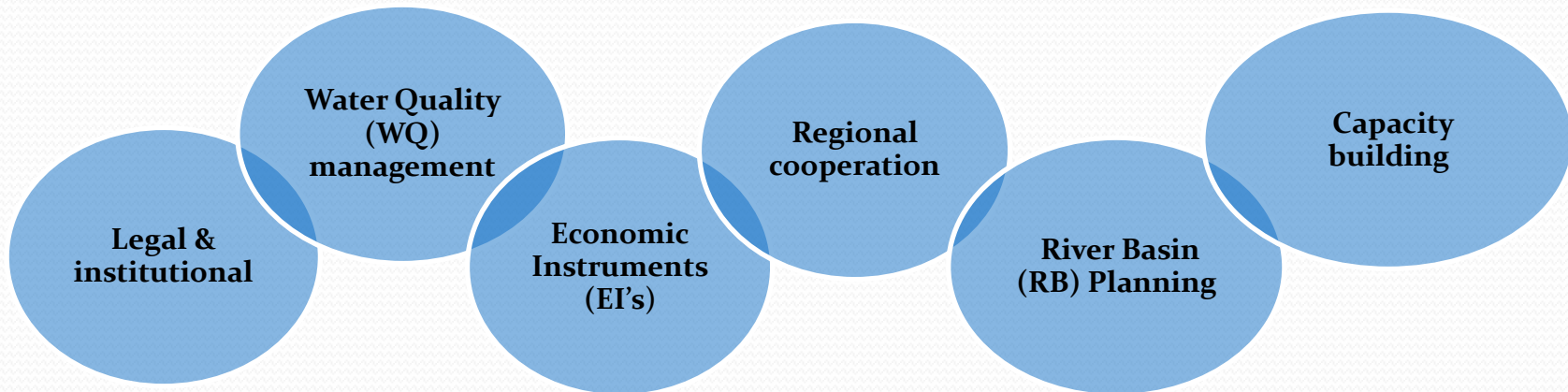
Conference and Roundtable

Bringing the Climate Change Debate Down to Earth

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Introduction: Project Components



Duration: EU WG IWRM Project CA 2008-2011

Participating countries: Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Kazakhstan & Turkmenistan

IWRM Definition

Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM)

- *“process, which promotes co-coordinated development and management of water, land and related resources, in order to maximize the resultant economic and social welfare in an equitable manner without compromising the sustainability of vital eco-systems”* (Global Water Partnership)

What IWRM is not?

- Transfer of irrigation operation to WUAs
- Water agreements with neighbouring countries

IWRM Principles

Water & land
resources managed
together

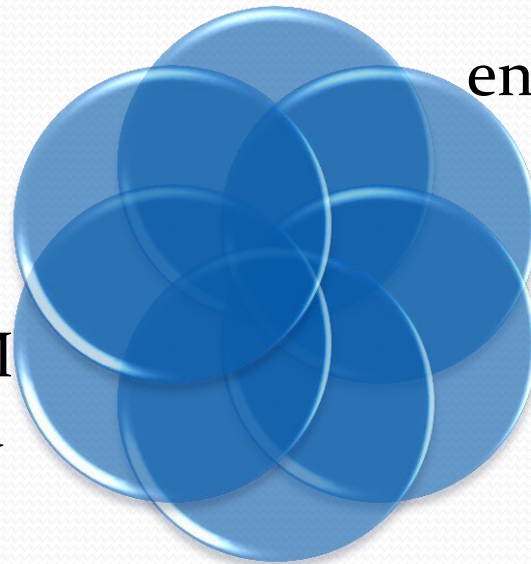
RB-administrative
management unit

Social, economic &
environmental factors are
integrated

Transparency &
accountability in WM
decision-making and
planning

Surface & ground water
are managed together

Public participation is necessary
for decision-making



IWRM Advantages

1. Achieving consensus

*Imbalanced water use=>& water balances, RBM



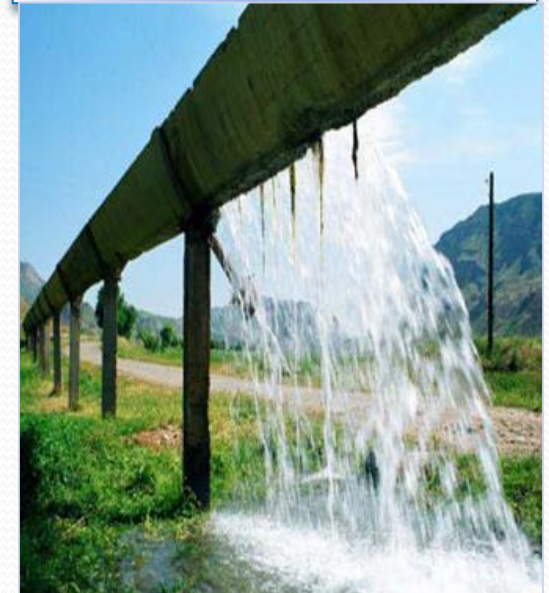
2. Better water quality

*IWM institutions
*Better WQ monitoring



3. Economic efficiency

*Application of EI's PPP



IWRM: Limitations in CA

1. “Idealized” IWRM

- *Long-term goal
- *Differences



2. Water – production tool

- *Inert structures
- *Old WQ Standards system



3. Economic efficiency

- *Advanced EI's?
- *Gradual reforms



Conclusion

1. Change of management approach
2. Functional WRM system
3. Efficient WQ monitoring scheme
4. Recovering operation & maintenance costs
5. Common vision & planning
⇒ IWRM in CA

