

IWRM at higher levels: Basins of Small Transboundary Tributaries (STTs)

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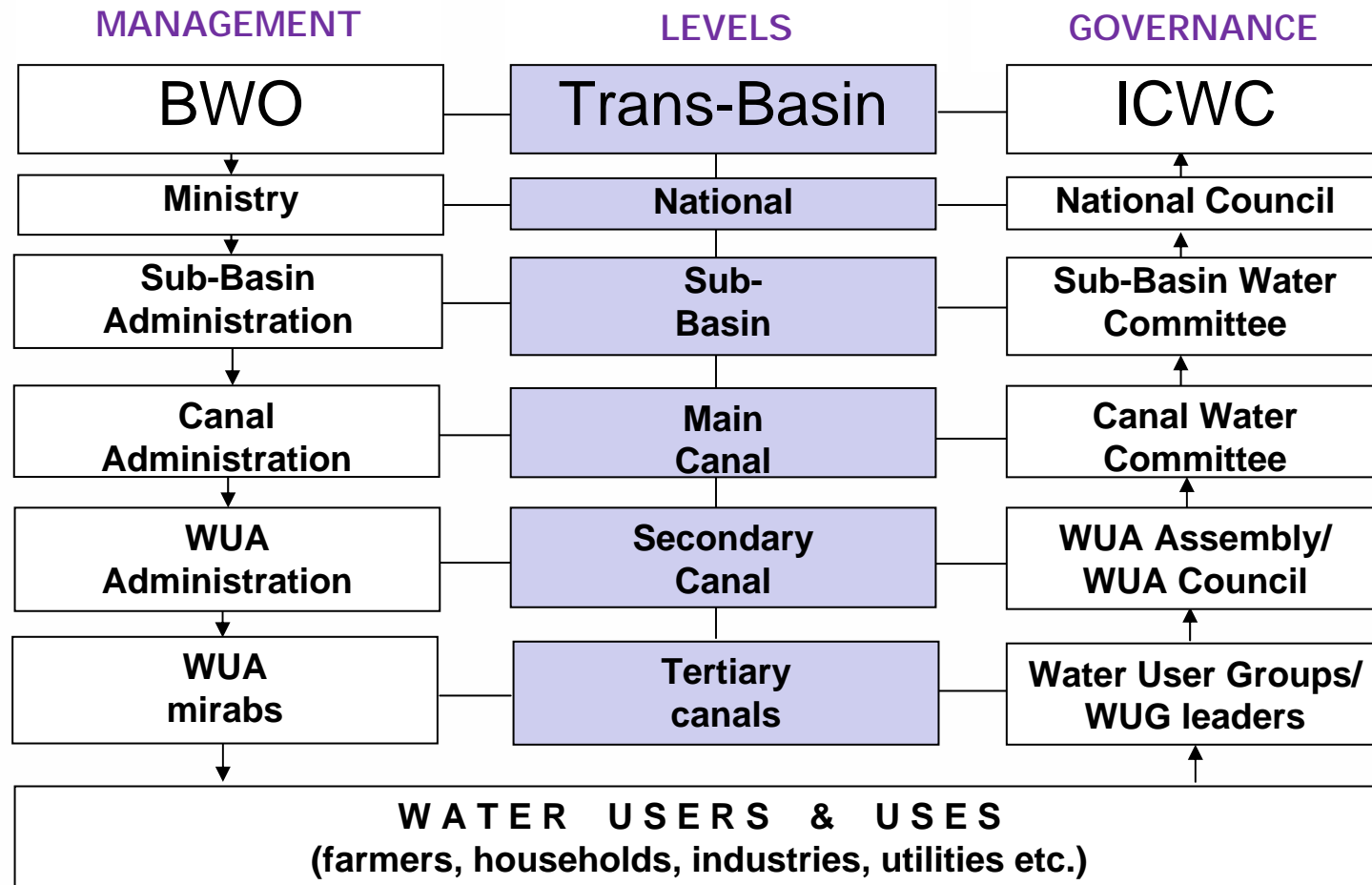


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Overview

1. A bit of theory
2. A bit of project info
3. STT features
4. Adapting IWRM model to STTs
5. Next steps

A bit of theory



IWRM- Ferghana Valley project



STT context

– WATER

- natural streams, not regulated
- regular water shortage in spring (April-May) and autumn (October)
- dense and growing population
- water rotations are normal practice
- frequent extreme situations (floods, droughts etc.)
- lack of measuring and exchange of information
- need for frequent contacts & border crossings after problems occur

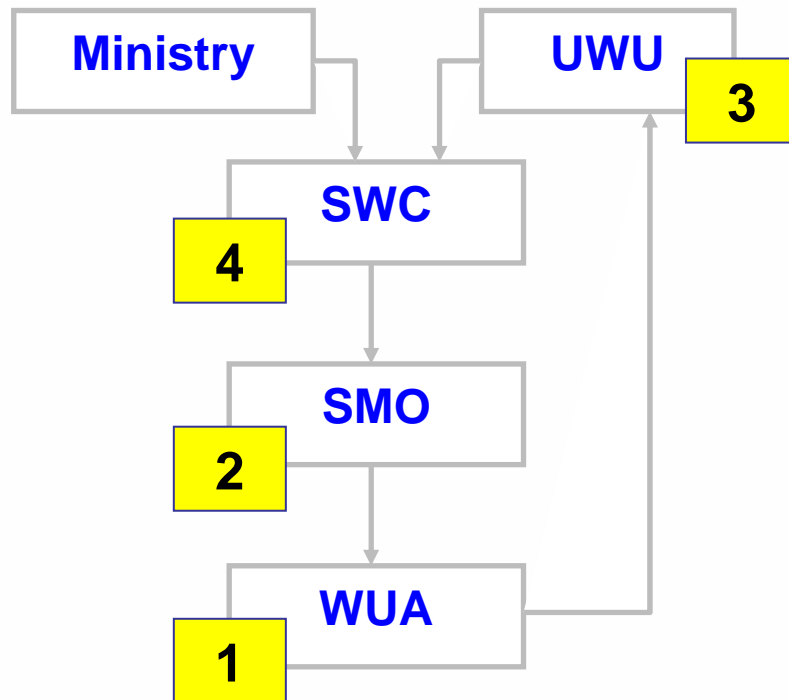
– LAND

- irrigated area-wise: lesser upstream, larger downstream
- changing cropping patterns and land expansion in the upstream
- different pace of land reforms
- transboundary WUAs commanding tiny pockets of co-riparian land
- plenty of disputed areas with state borders still to be determined

Despite being part of the larger Syrdarya, STTs are considered rather local issue with separate water sharing agreements since USSR.

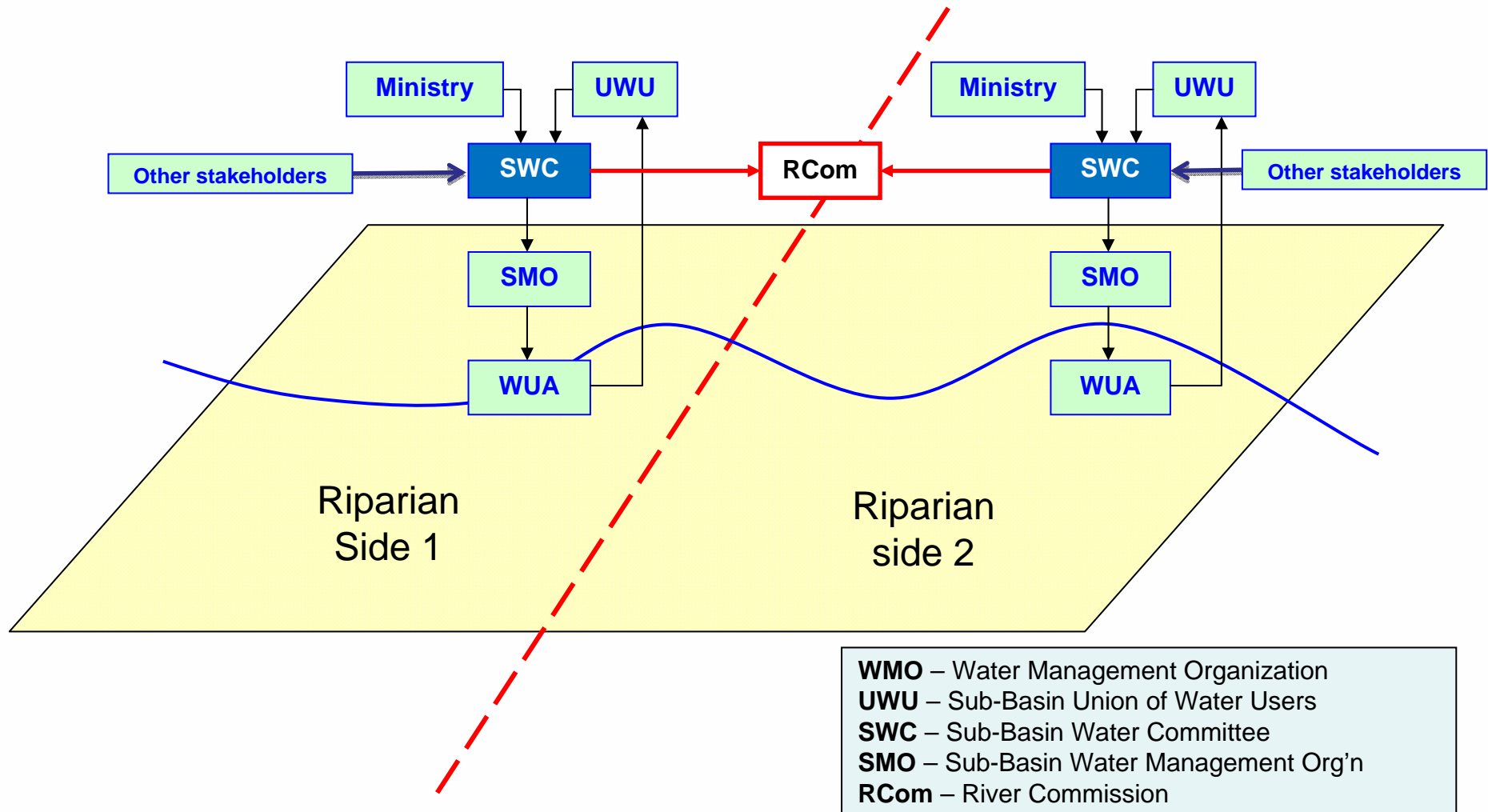
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Adapting IWRM to STT



1. Hydrographic WUA Development (WUG, council, training)
2. Hydrographic maintenance unit/orgs
3. Water users' org/union
4. Joint (state-public) governance body – Water committee

Institutional Arrangements



Next steps



1. Finalize and fine-tune institutional and legal arrangements for STTs to establish a unified river-wide body through local, national and regional level consultations.
2. Link up with higher umbrella arrangements
3. Look for regional incentive fund within IFAS/ICWC etc. to promote and support wider STT cooperation
4. Finalize a complete package of tools, guidelines and lessons learnt for interested agencies, donors and regional organizations for wider uptake