Development of Training Related to Water Resources Management and Capacity Building in Central Asia region

One of the main directions of water sector capacity building is professional development. Proceeding from this, SIC ICWC initiated establishment of Training Center for water management specialists and decision-makers of Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan





TC Objectives

Render advanced training to high and middle level specialists, inform them about technological know-how in the field of water and land resources management.

- ✓ Alongside with improving professional skills, TC promotes cooperation between the countries of the region in transboudary water resources use and management, development.
- Encourage policy and institutional reforms, which facilitate improvements in water management and nature protection;







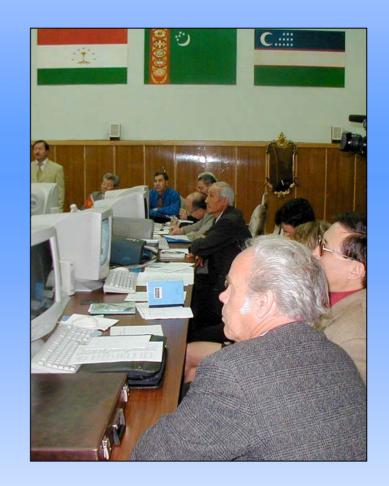


Additional fields of training

Capacity building implies creating the solid reserve of professionals who are skillful in applying sophisticated state-of-the-art methods of management in such domains as informatics, economics and international and national water law. Therefore, there is a need of further improvement of training activity, which has become the basis for building regional consensus between countries, sectors, and governmental and nongovernmental organizations.

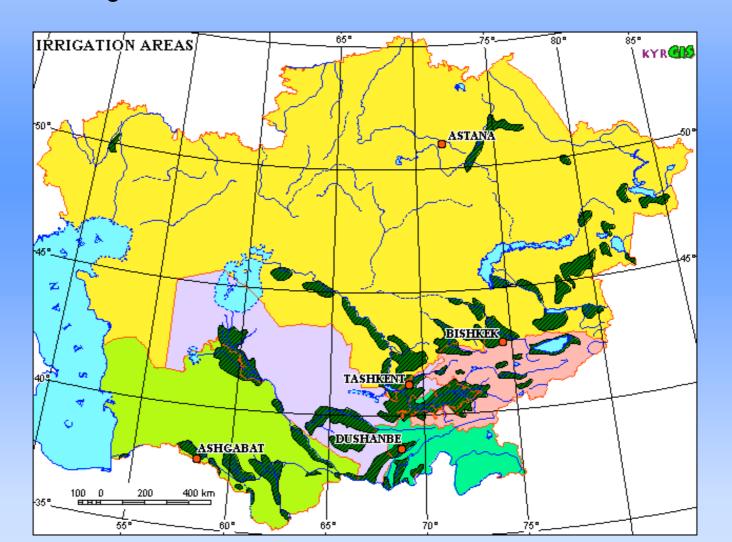
History

- ✓ Opening Ceremony of the ICWC Training Centre was held in September 18, 2000;
- ✓ "Future Trainers Orientation and Strategic Planning Workshop" was held from September 18 through 25, 2000;
- To date over about 500
 specialists of water
 management, energy sector
 and ecologists, including
 representatives of Ministries
 of Foreign Affairs; Justice and
 NGO received high quality
 training.





With the purpose of enhancing effectiveness of training by way of its decentralization and involving a larger number of specialists, new sub-regional branches of TC have been established



Activities

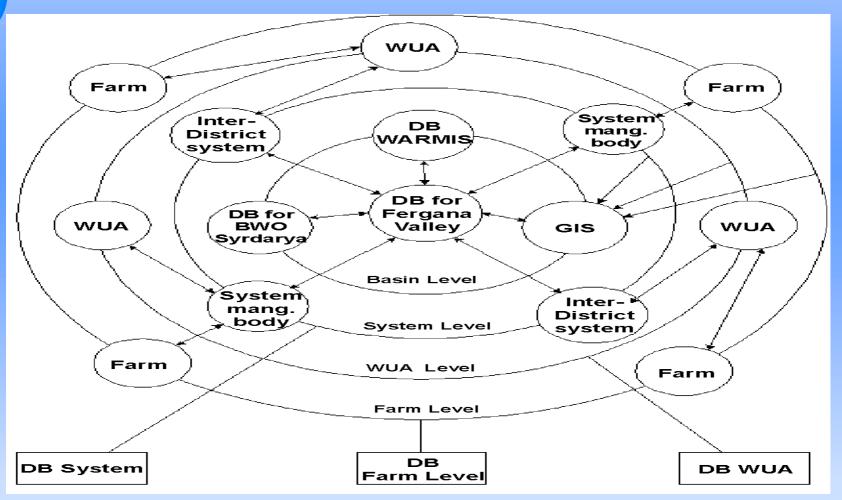
We have developing a range of various training courses. For this we engage specialists from such adjoining sectors as energy, environment protection, water supply, hydrometeorogical service. We've conducted the series of pertinent workshops in order to prepare the appropriate basis for promoting broader public participation in water resources management, and establishing non-governmental organizations network in every country, interacting with water management agencies. There is a need of organizing training on project management in the field of irrigation and environment protection, economic reforms and agricultural production.

Training activity is complemented by contribution from scientificresearch and practical innovative results inputted by SIC ICWC. This gives the possibility to arrange a number of workshops for water specialists and farmers involved in several pilot projects. For this purpose TC makes use of such components of multi-level IS on the regional scale as:

- the information system developed within the previous WARMAP project. It includes database with geographic information system (GIS) and data of Remote Sensing Control over hydraulic structures on the regional level <u>Upper Level</u>;
- -the data base with geographic information system (GIS) on national and regional levels developed within the present IWRM Ferghana Valley project (Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan), including such sub-projects as: -"The best practice of water saving"; "Climate Change"; "Copernicus"; Middle Level;

Training Development (Continuation)

Integrated Information Support System, which is now being developed, designed for management at the levels of Oblast, irrigation systems and WUAs – <u>Lower Level</u>.



Symbiosis of Training and Scientific research permits getting practical results and the example of "a success story" promptly becomes the common experience asset owned by a broad range of specialists involved in the training network throughout the Aral Sea basin.

For example, the results of our work within the "Copernicus" Project concerning norms of water use, methods of their adjustment, introduction of GIS materials in water use planning have been continuously transformed into a training course of lectures used for professional improvement not only in Tashkent but in the Training Center branches as well.



The resulting knowledge base will serve as the intellectual foundation for developing and implementing future permanent demonstration sites, providing farmers, WUA and water management organizations with consulting assistance in the capacity of extension service.



For training we also use our set of models:

- River basin models;
- Models of a planning zone typically adopted in each planning zone of the Aral Sea Basin;
- - Models for national water policy which satisfy water demands of each State, depending on their socio-economic development.

This set of models can be adopted to assist in the creation of a methodology and data on an interconnected base, which will support the next phase of modeling:

- for future development at the regional level as a tool in the preparation of Regional water Strategy;
- for future development at the national level as a tool in the preparation of National Water Strategy;
- for multiyear flow regulation by ICWC and for BWO multiyear planning;
- - for annual planning of water allocation and correction of this planning in interests of BWO, for operational tasks of water management by each BWO.

Future plans

Using our current capacity we intent to create:

- Training on the river basin management in terms of environmental protection and social development integrated management;
- Training on hydro-informatics and linkage between hydro-meteorology, water resources management and hydro-information systems;
- Training on issues of water quality management and improvement of environmental situation;
- Training in the field of financial mechanisms applied in water management;
- Training on methods of modeling prospective development and application of the models for direct water management;

Summary

The specific direction of training is involvement of NGOs in establishing Water Partnership at the broadest layers of society by all target groups. Certain experience acquired by us (2-3 workshops with their participation, which we held within the IWRM Program) shows their large interest and potential in developing ideas rendered to them on a sufficiently wide scale.

At the same time it would be necessary and useful to develop the network of "young water protectors", based on training for secondary school teachers and then for those schoolchildren who would be actively engaged in this network.