Capacity building for strengthening of regional cooperation (Case study of Central Asia)

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Training Process

- Training Strategy
- Training Activity
- Feedback assessment
- Follow up assessment
- Fine-tuning of existing TS
## Organizational structure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Levels</th>
<th>Target groups</th>
<th>Main thematic directions</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>High level (TC HQ)</td>
<td>Heads of departments and divisions of the Ministries of agriculture and water management; environmental protection; economy and finance; foreign affairs and justice</td>
<td>- Transboundary water resources management;</td>
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<td>- International and national water law and policy; implementation of IWRM in the basin and national</td>
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<td>- Strategy and approaches to improvement irrigated agriculture;</td>
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<td>- Tools for levels</td>
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<td>Middle level (TC HQ and national branches)</td>
<td>Heads of Basin and systems water management organizations, NGOs dealing with water management, representatives of agriculture, research and water education institutions</td>
<td>- Basic principles of IWRM;</td>
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<td>- Ecosystem and hydro-informatics approaches</td>
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<td>- Water resources information system development</td>
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<td>- Water allocation planning;</td>
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<td>- Financial and economic sustainability of water sector;</td>
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<td>- Advanced irrigated agriculture;</td>
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<td>- Public awareness and participation</td>
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<td>Low level (National branches and local stations)</td>
<td>WUAs, farmers, extension services, representatives of agriculture and water education and research institutions</td>
<td>- IWRM;</td>
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<td>- Water use and accounting at the farm level;</td>
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<td>- Water-land productivity management: irrigation and drainage</td>
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Main office (TC HQ) in Tashkent:
• Coordination of regional training activities;
• Preparation and dissemination of training materials;
• Development of new courses;
• Training of trainers, training the trainees, e-learning and online training

Branches in Osh, Almaty, Hodjent, Urgench:
• «grass-root» level activities;
• Consulting services;
• Education of farmers and water users;
• Training the trainees, practical training
Procedures and Format

Standard interactive form of training:

- preliminary distribution of materials;
- organization of discussions by experienced moderators;
- development of mutual understanding.

Round table and interactive discussions among representatives of different countries and sectors; “brain storm” in achievement of consensus between interstate and intersectoral levels.

Joint recommendations - prepared and handed over to ICWC members for further dissemination.
Main features

• Research and projects:
  (IWRM; Drainage; Water and Education; River-Twin Basins, etc.)

• Partner cooperation:
  (McGill & MRC, IHE-UNESCO, IWMI, Semagref, Walingford and Bonn, Stuttgart, Montpellier Universities)

• Information exchange:
  (CIDA, SDC, ADB, WB, ICID, WWC, INBO, IWRA, GWP, etc.)
Quantitative outcomes

More than 4000 participants and more or less 300 trainers are trained
Quantitative outcomes
Qualitative outcomes

- IWRM in Central Asia, Legislative acts;
- TC is a political institution «round table» consensus on most critical issues among countries and sectors, governmental and nongovernmental organizations;
- Acceptance of “Water - Gender - Agricultural productivity increase” relationships.
Why is it necessary?

- Training demand - up to 2000 professionals per year;
- Maintenance of mutual understanding and water management cooperation among professional generations at all levels;
- Development and maintenance of extension services in all countries to improve water and land productivity.