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Environmental Policy and Technology Project

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NEW INDEPENDENT STATES

FIELD REPORT

Summary of the Applied Demonstration Project Meeting
October 3-5, 1996
Almaty, Kazakstan

by Alexandra Terninko - February 1997
Delivery Order 08, Task D

Prepared for:
Central Asia Mission
U.S. Agency for International Development

Prepared by:
Central Asia Regional EPT Office in Almaty, Kazakstan
Environmental Policy and Technology Project
For the New Independent States of the Former Soviet Union
A USAID Project Consortium Led by CH2M HILL

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Section 1
Introduction

In the spring of 1994, 22 water resource managers from around Central Asia returned from a United States Agency for International Development (USAID) sponsored study tour with a list of priorities for the Environmental Policy and Technology Project's (EPT) regional cooperation activities. On the basis of these priorities, EPT organized its first regional workshop, the Water Information Management Workshop which was held December 1994 in Tashkent, and began planning for the applied demonstration projects (ADPs), which would examine various issues related to water resource management.

EPT received many project proposals during that workshop and selected seven of those as the first group of ADPs to be funded. The funded proposals included projects addressing water quality and water quantity issues, one region-wide project developing a water quality monitoring network, and one Central Asian/United States partnership developing a regional water allocation model for the Amu Darya river basin. Activities on these projects began in the first quarter of calendar year 1996.

Under USAID sponsorship, EPT brought this group of ADPs together October 3-5, 1996, in Almaty, Kazakstan. The priority purposes of this meeting were for the project leaders to present their work and initial recommendations to a group of peers, and for this group to then discuss the projects and briefly evaluate them. Six such presentations were made by local project leaders and one joint presentation was made by the local ADP leader and his U.S. counterpart on the Amu Darya water allocation model. In addition, the U.S. organization heading another partnership project, funded in a second round of ADP proposals, also presented its work in adapting an existing decision support system to the Syr Darya river basin.

Seven project leaders from Central Asia, four project investigators representing the other republics on the regional project, two U.S. consultants working on partnerships with Central Asia, members of the EPT Project's Regional Cooperation Working Group, other scientists, and representatives from international organizations and USAID participated in the meeting. A detailed list of participants and the meeting agenda are attached as appendices.

Section 2
Findings

2.1 General Findings

The presentations made at this meeting provided the EPT Project with a good impression of the work being accomplished on these ADPs. Without exception, the presentations indicated that an impressive amount of work had been accomplished despite a very limited period of time and difficult circumstances.

Delays of various sorts had effectively cut the year long projects to a period of six to eight months. While some project leaders were thereby forced to reduce the number of seasons in which they made current observations, they nonetheless did an excellent job of working within their restrictions to develop the best possible analyzes and recommendations.

EPT's regional cooperation program shifted its focus from technical to policy aspects of water management after these ADP's were already developed. Yet the project leaders clearly responded to the program's shift and seriously considered how their own projects fit into the policy context--a very useful exercise. In the Central Asian context, where funding for research is extremely limited, it is particularly important for scientists to move away from doing research for science's sake alone and make their work as applicable as possible to the current, urgent needs of their nations. This will happen as policy makers and researchers cooperate more closely and recognize that they cannot afford to operate in isolation from each other.

The project leaders for the most part did an excellent job of fitting their project presentations into the format requested by EPT. The questions and discussions which followed demonstrated a keen interest in all the participants to ensure that recommendations for action were both appropriate and realistic.

2.2 Short-term Runoff Forecasting for the Amu Darya

A computer model has been developed for predicting flood flows along the extensive stretch between two monitoring stations on the Amu Darya River. Testing has indicated that the model predicts peak flow times and amounts at around 90% accuracy. The model will be delivered to the hydrological and water services of both Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan. While the current project developed the model for use on the Amu Darya, the region's governments could later choose to adapt it for use on the Syr Darya. All that remains on this project is some fine tuning of the model and final report.

2.3 Creating an Optimal Water Quality Monitoring Network for the Aral Sea

A regional group with participants from each of the five Central Asian countries considered the current economic difficulties in developing their proposals for a regional monitoring network. The group's activities included prioritizing the locations of monitoring stations, standardizing the monitoring programs, developing methods for sampling and testing, and proposing an information exchange process among republics. They have identified the key difficulties faced by the monitoring institutions in the region, developed a manual covering the details of their proposed system and standardized monitoring methods, and are currently pursuing the acceptance of these proposals from their respective governments. If all five republics monitor for the same substances and use the same methods, data can be exchanged across the borders and the prospect of managing water quality in the region as a whole becomes more realizable.

2.4 Water Quality Monitoring at the Epicenter of the Aral Sea Ecological Disaster Area

This project presentation noted frightening data on the quality of water being used by the population in the region of Nukus, Uzbekistan. One of the most disturbing indicators of the situation was the anecdotal information provided on the chlorination of city tap water, which was so strong that many people in the city choose to drink water from the irrigation canals. There is a clear need for steps to be taken not only to improve the quality and quantity of water in the downstream Amu Darya, but also to improve water treatment options for the population of this downstream region.

2.5 Assessment of the Impacts of Human Activity on Syr Darya Tributaries

The changes in tributary flows over the past 30 years were analyzed for some Syr Darya tributaries in Kazakstan. This period covers some of the water use increases of the Soviet and post-Soviet period. However, some large changes in water use took place on one of the rivers during the years prior to the period under observation and data from earlier years is not available, thereby limiting the benefits of the analysis.

2.6 Evaluating the Influence of Falling Aral Sea Levels on Precipitation in the Surrounding Territories

Climatic research over the Aral Sea and the neighboring region in Kazakstan has shown that precipitation in this region north of the sea is related to the Aral Sea's level, which in turn is dependent on natural climatic trends as well as anthropogenic factors. Even if the region's countries succeed in increasing the amount of water which flows into the Aral Sea from the Amu and Syr Darya rivers, natural conditions will encourage a slower decrease in sea levels. In connection with the decreasing sea levels, increasing temperatures, and changes in air currents above the area, some grain-producing sections of Kazakstan north of the Aral Sea are becoming both warmer and drier, while a couple regions even further north/north-east are becoming warmer and wetter, receiving some of the rain lost to the other areas. Serious consideration should be given to moving the agricultural focus away from those regions which will continue to grow more arid over the next 50 years.

2.7 Forecasts of Aral Sea Levels Using Probability Analysis

The changing water levels of both the big and small Aral seas were analyzed to predict future changes. The two most likely scenarios were 1: if no action is taken to halt the current trend, the small Aral Sea will become an isolated lake, completely separated from the Big Aral Sea,

with which it is currently connected through a small strait, and 2: if ameliorative actions are taken, some exchange will be maintained between the small and big seas during high water flow years, while in low flow years, there will be no water exchange between the seas.

2.8 Amu Darya River Water Allocation Model

This project is being completed in cooperation with a U.S. partner. The local contractor studied water management practices in some of the western U.S. states to determine which aspects are applicable to the Central Asian context, in particular to Uzbekistan. Together with the U.S. partner, a regional model was developed for allocating river water between countries and irrigation zones along the Amu Darya. A more detailed version of the model was also developed and applied to the Kashkadarya River; this local level model allocates water between irrigation systems in the Kashkadarya oblast, considering not just river flow from the Kashkadarya and Amu Darya, but also ground water and drainage flow.

Section 3

Conclusions and Recommendations

At the conclusion of the meeting, participants filled out evaluation forms covering organizational aspects of the meeting as well as the ADP presentations. The vast majority of all participants were very satisfied with both the organization and content of the meeting. In addition, all the ADP projects received very positive scores, which reflected their technical and policy merit as well as the clarity of the presentations. A summary of these evaluations is included in the appendices.

Participants felt that the meeting was very informative and useful. It gave the ADP leaders a chance to see how their own work fit into the context of other EPT projects.

Once the final reports for these projects have been completed, they should be distributed to local governments and regional bodies for proper consideration of their implications and recommendations.

Appendix A

USAID Environmental Policy and Technology Project

ADP Meeting

3-5 October 1996 / Almaty, Kazakstan
4 Abai Avenue, Lecture Hall 10

Agenda

Thursday, 3 October

18:00 -20:00 Registration: lecture hall 10, fifth floor, 4 Abai Avenue (KIMEP building)

Friday, 4 October

08:30 Registration continues

09:00 Opening Remarks and Introductions
- Barry Primm, Regional Environment, Energy, Agriculture and Housing Officer, USAID Regional Mission, Almaty
- Paul Dreyer, Regional Director for Central Asia, EPT Project, Almaty
- Amirkhan Kenshimov, Head of Department of Water Resources, State Committee for Water Resources; Member EPT Regional Cooperation Working Committee
- Barbara Britton, Regional Water Policy Advisor, EPT Project, Almaty

SESSION I Amu Darya and Aral Sea

10:00 Short-Term Runoff Forecasting for Amu Darya, based on the reservoir model
Sergei Myagkov, SANIGMI, Uzbekistan

10:45 Break

11:15 Discussion

12:30 Lunch

14:00 Regional Water Allocation Model for the Amu Darya
Akmal Karimov, IEI, Uzbekistan
Daene McKinney, University of Texas, U.S.A.

15:00 Discussion

15:30 Break

16:00 Water Quality Monitoring at the Epicenter of the Aral Sea Ecological Disaster Area.
Bakhtiar Zhollibekov, Institute of Bioecology, Uzbekistan

16:45 Discussion

Saturday, 5 October

SESSION II Syr Darya and Aral Sea

09:00 Water Quantity and the Aral Sea Basin

1. Assessment of Impacts of Human Activity on Syr Darya Tributary Flows
   Ludmila Nekipelova, State Committee of Emergency Situations, Kazakstan
2. Probability Forecasts of Aral Sea Levels
   Svetlana Shivaryova, KaNIIMOSK, Kazakstan
3. Evaluating the Influence of Falling Aral Sea Levels on Precipitation over the Surrounding Territories
   Evgenia Vlasenko, KazNIIMOSK, Kazakstan

10:30 Break

11:00 Discussion

12:30 Lunch

14:00 River Management Decision Support System (RIMDESS) update
Peter Iliev, Research Triangle Institute, USA

SESSION III Aral Sea Basin

14:45 Water Quality Observation Network for the Aral Sea Basin
Raisa Toryanikova, SANIGMI, Uzbekistan: Project leader
Yuri Feodorov, Turkmenhydromet, Turkmenistan
Nina Budnik, Tajikhydromet, Tajikistan
Muratbek Bakanov, State Agency of Hydrometerology, Kyrgyzstan
Eduard Poznyak, Center for Observation of Pollution of the Environment, Kazakstan

15:45 Break

16:15 Discussion

17:00 Closing Remarks

19:00 Farewell Banquet

Appendix B

Environmental Policy and Technology Project
Central Asian Regional Office

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS
APPLIED DEMONSRATION PROJECT MEETING
СПИСОК УЧАСТНИКОВ
СОВЕЩАНИЕ ПДП
Almaty, Kazakstan
October 3–5, 1996

KAZAKSTAN	КАЗАХСТАН
Sapar Bazarbaev Head Department of Hydro– and Meteorological Supply Kazhydromet Almaty	Сапар Базарбаев Начальник отдела гидромет обеспечения центрального аппарата Казгидромет Казгидромет г. Алматы
Amirkhan Kenshimov Head of the Department of Water Resources Committee on Water Resources Almaty, Kazakstan	Амирхан Кеншимов Начальник управления водных ресурсов Госкомитет по водным ресурсам г. Алматы, Казахстан
Ludmila Nekipelova Leading Specialist Natural Disaster Control State Committee for Emergency Situations Almaty	Людмила Некипелова Ведущий специалист Отдел контроля над природными и стихийными бедствиями Государственный комитет по чрезвычайным ситуациям г. Алматы
Valentina Popova Researcher KazNIIMOSK Almaty	Валентина Попова Научный сотрудник КазНИИМОСК г. Алматы
Eduard Poznyak Chief of Natural Environment Pollution Observation Center Kazgidromet Almaty	Эдуард Позняк Начальник Центра наблюдений за загрязнением природной среды Казгидромет г. Алматы
Svetlana Shivaryova Head of Water Problems Laboratory Kazakstan Hydrometeorological Station Almaty	Светлана Шиварева Зав. лаборатории водных проблем Казахстанская гидрометеорологическая станция г. Алматы
Evgenia Vlasenko Researcher KazNIIMOSK Almaty	Евгения Власенко Научный сотрудник КазНИИМОСК г. Алматы

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KYRGYZSTAN	КЫРГЫЗСТАН
Irisbek Apasov Ecology and Water Resources Officer, Government of Kyrgyz Republic	Ырысбек Апасов Ответственный работник по экологии и водным ресурсам Правительства Кыргыской Республики
Muratbek Bakanov Deputy Director State Agency of Hydrometerology Bishkek	Муратбек Баканов Заместитель директора государственного агенства по гидрометерологии г. Бишкек
Kadirbek Bozov Chief Ecological Expert Ministry of Nature Protection Bishkek	Кадырбек Бозов Главный экологический эксперт Госкомитет по охране природы г. Бишкек

TAJIKISTAN	ТАДЖИКИСТАН
Nina Budnik Head Tadjikhydromet Dushanbe	Нина Будник Начальник Таджикгидромет г. Душанбе

TURKMENISTAN	ТУРКМЕНИСТАН
Omar Niyazov Deputy Head Hydrogeological Meliorative Field Expiditions Ministry of Melioration & Water	Омар Ниязов Заместитель начальника гидрогеологи—ческой мелиоративной экспедиции Министерство мелиорации и водн. хоз—ва
Yuri Feodorov Chief of Center for Ecological Monitoring Ministry of Nature Exploration & Protection Ashgabat	Юрий Фёдоров Начальник центра экологического мониторинга Министерство природопользования и охраны окружающей среды г. Ашгабат

UZBEKISTAN	УЗБЕКИСТАН
Akmal Karimov Associate Professor Tashkent Institute of Irrigation and Agriculture Tashkent	Акмал Каримов Доцент Ташкентский институт инженеров ирригации и механизации сельского хозяйства г. Ташкент
Sergey Myagkov Leader of Hydroforecasts Group SANIGMI Tashkent	Сергей Мягков Заведующий лаборатории гидрологических прогнозов САНИГМИ г. Ташкент

Raisa Toryanikova Head of Water Pollution Laboratory SANIGMI Tashkent	Раиса Торяникова Заведующая лаборатории по исследованию загрязнения водных ресурсов САНИГМИ г. Ташкент
Bakhtiar Zhollibekov Vice – President The Karakalpak Branch of Academy of Sciences Republic of Uzbekistan Nukus	Бахтияр Жоллыбеков Заместитель председателя Президиума Каракалпакского отделения Академии наук Республики Узбекистан г. Нукус

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND CONSULTANTS	**МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫЕ ОРГАНИЗАЦИИ И КОНСУЛЬТАНТЫ**
Barbara Britton Regional Policy Advisor Environmental Policy and Technology Project Central Asian Regional Office Almaty	Барбара Бриттон Советник по региональной политике Проект по природоохранной политике и технологии Региональный офис в Центральной Азии г. Алматы
Bryan Bushley Seminar Coordinator Environmental Policy and Technology Project Central Asian Regional Office Almaty	Брайн Бушли Координатор семинара Проект по природоохранной политике и технологии Региональный офис в Центральной Азии г. Алматы
Stuart Gunn Co – Team Leader WARMAP, EU TACIS Tashkent	Стюарт Ганн Руководитель ВАРМАП, ЕС ТАСИС г. Ташкент
Peter Iliev Environmental Engineer Research Triangle Institute USA	Питер Илиев Инженер по вопросам окружающей среды РТИ США
Nina Kavetskaya Project Management Specialist USAID, Central Asian Regional Mission Almaty	Нина Кавецкая Специалист по управлению проектами ЮСАИД, Региональная миссия в Центральной Азии г. Алматы,

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Daene McKinney Professor University of Texas USA	Дейн МакКинни Профессор Техасский Университет США
Albert Rafikov Head of the Department for Coordination of Socio—Economic Research and Investment Executive Committee of Interstate Council for the Problems of the Aral Sea Basin Tashkent	Альберт Рафиков Руководитель отдела по социально—экономическим и правовым вопросам, связи с зарубежными странами и инвестициям Исполком МГСА, г. Ташкент
Alexandra Terninko Applied Demonstration Project Task Manager Environmental Policy and Technology Project Central Asian Regional Office	Александра Терминко Менеджер демонстрационных проектов Проект по природоохранной политике и технологии; Региональный офис в Центральной Азии

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Appendix C

Environmental Policy and Technology Project/USAID

ADP Meeting

3-5 October 1996

Evaluation

(based on 14 evaluation responses; total number of active participants = 19)

Each of the organizational aspects listed below were rated:

	1 very unsat.	2 unsat.	3 satisfactory	4 good	5 excellent	Avg. Score
Accommodations				4	5	4.5
Meeting room				9	5	4.4
Interpretation				3	11	4.8
Structure of meeting				6	8	4.6
Overall organization				4	10	4.7

Comments:

1. To organize cultural program: excursion round the city, to Medeo. (2 people)
2. Accurate and qualified interpreters work.
3. The meeting is well organized.
4. Very high qualification of the experts who made those projects.

Content of the meeting:

	1 not at all	2 somewhat	3 mostly	4 completely	Avg. Score
Did the meeting match your expectations?			6	8	3.6
Did you get everything you wanted out of the meeting?		1	5	8	3.5

Comments:

1. The meeting facilitated opinion exchange among the representatives of the five states, made it possible for them to identify and clarify the studies conducted, coordinate their activities, to review the general status of the projects implemented, as also the possibility of their use in other republics. (3 people)
2. The meeting was held at a professional level; with high quality presentations and informative discussions among the participants. (2 people)
3. We received additional information, concerning the governmental approaches to the issues of environment rehabilitation and water quality and quantity management. (4 people)

4. There were linkages set up between the employees of various agencies and ministries, which will promote the implementation of similar tasks by them.
5. All short reports should be published in the Interrepublic jurnal.
6. The final meetimg should be organized for a longer period of time.

In addition, the following aspects of the projects and presentations were evaluated:

a) Clarity of presentation
b) Responsiveness (did he/she answer questions effectively?)
c) Project technical merit
d) Project policy merit (will the project results be useful to policy makers in implementing legal or regulatory reform?)

The numbered ratings correspond to the following evaluations

1 = very unsatisfactory
2 = unsatisfactory
3 = satisfactory
4 = good
5 = excellent

Short Term Runoff Forecasting for Amu Darya						
	1	2	3	4	5	Avg.
Clarity of presentation			1	2	10	4.7
Responsiveness			1	2	10	4.7
Project technical merit				4	9	4.7
Project policy merit			2	3	8	4.5

Comments and recommendations on Short Term Runoff Forecasting for Amu Darya:

1. To extend the project deadline in order to complete the work. (3 people)
2. To give recommendations on the method application for the Syr Darya River.
3. To pay special attention to the possibility of using flow rates to predict water quality.
4. This project has practical value.
5. The presentation was clear and precise.
6. This project is to be used for a short- term forecasting of sediment runoff along the middle stretch of the Amu Darya.

Regional Water Allocation Model for the Amu Darya						
	1	2	3	4	5	Avg.
Clarity of presentation				4	6	4.7
Responsiveness				2	8	4.8
Project technical merit			1	2	7	4.6
Project policy merit				3	7	4.7

Comments and recommendations on Regional Water Allocation Model for the Amu Darya:

1. It is necessary to draw up the model document and submit it to the other countries for approbation and to allow them to apply the model to other rivers.
2. To include into the model the information arising from the meeting.
3. More well- grounded study investigations and demonstrations are necessary.
4. To extend the project deadline in order to complete the work.
5. To apply the project "Regional Water Allocation Model for the Amu Darya" to the Syr Darya River Basin.
6. In the section "Purposes" add the forecast of the Big Aral Sea level and consider the possibility of a controlled effluence from the Small Aral to Big the Aral.
7. To incorporate the evaporation calculation model developed in Kazakstan.
8. The project requires further development.
9. The primary data sources were not identified, which makes the calculation results questionable.
10. To take into account the water quality of the Amu Darya in the model.

Water Quality Monitoring at the Epicenter of the Aral Sea Ecological Disaster Area						
	1	2	3	4	5	Avg.
Clarity of presentation			4	6	4	4.0
Responsiveness			1	7	6	4.4
Project technical merit		1	2	7	4	4.0
Project policy merit			4	4	6	4.1

Comments and recommendations on Water Quality Monitoring at the Epicenter of the Aral Sea Ecological Disaster Area:

1. To define more precisely the water quality data collection methodology, to compare it with other methodologies and to determine their criteria.

2. More precise time and spatial database systematization is necessary. (3 people)
3. To extend the project deadline in order to complete the work. (3 people)
4. While the problem was well characterized, the measures for action most be more precisely defined.
5. To add: "The Big Aral Water Quality Evaluation".
6. It is not realistic to completely ban polluting discharges into the Amu Darya, as life would stop. Thus, it is expedient to construct water treatment plants. To use the fines for water treatment but not for the control system as it is used to be.
7. The project does not adequately address area of water treatment facilities and their reconstruction.
8. It is necessary to publish in the press.
9. To evaluate the Tuyamuyun hydro system impact on the Amu Darya's water quality.
10. The report must to be systematized. Develop concrete short-term measures to improve potable water quality. To include data on regional sickness rates .
11. To enforce arguments.
12. Concrete proposals to improve the environmental situation are not shown.

Assessment of Impacts of Human Activity on Syr Darya Tributary Flows						
	1	2	3	4	5	Avg.
Clarity of presentation		2	1	8	3	3.9
Responsiveness		2	2	3	7	4.1
Project technical merit			2	8	3	4.1
Project policy merit		1	3	6	3	3.8

Comments and recommendations on Assessment of Impacts of Human Activity on Syr Darya Tributary Flows:

1. To try this methodology in other countries for the purpose of using it in all the countries as a methodological basis.
2. To recommend the calculation methodology for design institutes to create integrated plans for using river basin water resources. (2 people)
3. The authors need to cooperate with researchers from other branches and to move away from the narrow - departmental approach to the issue.
4. To extend the project deadline in order to complete the work.
5. Some aspects need to be more fully explored. (2 people)

Probability Forecasts of Aral Sea Levels						
	1	2	3	4	5	Avg.
Clarity of presentation				3	11	4.8
Responsiveness				3	11	4.8
Project technical merit			1	4	9	4.6
Project policy merit			1	3	10	4.6

Comments and recommendations on Probability Forecasts of Aral Sea Levels:

1. The work done here serves as a foundation for developing ecological/ economic development options for the Aral Sea republics.
2. It is necessary to continue support for this the project because in future buffer zones will be created in the north and south parts of the Aral Sea.
3. To extend the project deadline in order to complete the work.
4. To publish the results of the work in the press. (2 people)
5. The work is of great practical value and was accomplished at a high level. (2 people)

Evaluating the Influence of Falling Aral Sea Levels on Precipitation Over the Surrounding Territories						
	1	2	3	4	5	Avg.
Clarity of presentation			1	3	8	4.6
Responsiveness		1		3	8	4.5
Project technical merit		1	1	4	6	4.2
Project policy merit			2	5	5	4.3

Comments and recommendations on Evaluating the Influence of Falling Aral Sea Levels on Precipitation over the Surrounding Territories:

1. To try to combine this project with the project " Probability Forecasts of Aral Sea Levels".
2. To evaluate the climatic changes on the territory of all countries.
3. It is necessary to take into consideration the influence of changes of the Caspian Sea level and dried out Kala- Bogaz.
4. To devote more attention to the southern part of the Aral Sea.
5. A deeper analyses is needed of the global processes and the processes related to the Aral Sea drying up.
6. To extend the project deadline in order to complete the work. (2 people)

7. The results of the meeting should be published in press.
8. The report is interesting, but does not fit the title. The research results {recommendations} can not be applied in other projects.
9. Practical issues addressing the implementation of project results have not been properly studied .

Water Quality Observation Network for the Aral Sea Basin						
	1	2	3	4	5	Avg.
Clarity of presentation				3	10	4.8
Responsiveness				2	11	4.8
Project technical merit			1	2	10	4.7
Project policy merit			1	2	10	4.7

Comments and recommendations on Water Quality Observation Network for the Aral Sea Basin:

1. This the first, unified work of all five countries.
2. It is necessary to accept it as the base for recommendations.
3. To develop a new common system of monitoring on the base of the work.
4. To extend the project deadline in order to complete the work. (2 people)

River Management Decision Support System (RIMDESS)						
	1	2	3	4	5	Avg.
Clarity of presentation				3	10	4.8
Responsiveness				4	9	4.7
Project technical merit			1	5	7	4.5
Project policy merit				6	7	4.5

Comments and recommendations on River Management Decision Support System (RIMDESS):

1. The results of RIMDESS Project should be published in the media.
2. The system should be used on the local level, since pollution occurs locally, as well as on national and international levels.
3. The RIMDESS System should be spread to all the remaining seven basins of Kazakstan with the assistance of USAID.

4. The System should be applied to the Amu Darya. (2 people)
5. The work under the project should be continued, incorporating into it other models, developed under the USAID project.
6. It is desirable to see RIMDESS operating in some river basin where the system is already introduced. This will help us to understand how the approaches for resourse planning can change depending on changes in water characteristics.
7. It is recommended to involve more experts from the Central Asian republics for both implementation of the project tasks and thorough clarification of specific features of the natural bodies and how they change.
8. To consider the RIMDESS introduction and application.
9. Wonderful informational material.

Those working on applied demonstration projects (ADP) were asked whether the presentations given on the other ADP projects were helpful to their work and how. 9 people said yes and gave the following explanations.

1. The use of the reports' data in follow up work.
2. Creative enrichment allowing quality improvments to our work and letting us avoid duplication. (4 people)
3. To assess the appropriateness of political decisions under consideration to strengthen environmental protection.
4. Some information helped us understand the purpose and the way in which our own results might be used. (2 people)
5. To see the prospects of the work we are doing.
6. Especially I would like to mention the following presentations: "Short Term Runoff Forecasting for Amu Darya," "Probability Forecasts of Aral Levels," "Water Quality Observation Network for the Aral Basin".
7. Experience of RIMDESS database application will be used when developing regional database on surface water quality of the Aral Sea Basin.
8. The reports are interesting and useful. They supplement one another and include different aspects of the problems. (3 people)

ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY AND TECHNOLOGY PROJECT

A Project Financed by the U.S. Agency for International Development

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ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY AND TECHNOLOGY PROJECT

Central Asian Republics Regional Office

ПРОЕКТ ПО ПРИРОДООХРАННОЙ ПОЛИТИКЕ И ТЕХНОЛОГИИ

Региональный офис республик Средней Азии

This report was completed as part of Task B of Delivery Order 8.

This report has been reviewed for content and approved for distribution to USAID.

Barbara Britton — 3/11/97

EPT Project Manager — Date

Syed A. Mahmud — 3/13/97

EPT Regional Director — Date

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USAID

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