

Training on using of pipe welding instrument (Sady Odinashoev (Tajikistan, Muminabad))

Water User Association (ຕາຈິກິສະຕານ)

Ассотсиатсияи Истифодабарандагони Об

ຄ_ອສະທິບາຍ

Management and control of the water distribution, maintenance of the infrastructure and water conflict resolution by the locally organized association

Aims / objectives: Under the National land reform of the Republic of Tajikistan, land resources, which used to belong to kolkhozes and sovkhozes, were distributed to individual households. Such division had two consequences, on the one hand, villagers were given opportunity to develop the land privately as an income-generating source, and on the other hand, it intensified the conflicts over water. The government was not capable to solve the disputes over water and manage the water resources sustainably because of lack of finances and lack of staff. A water users association was created with the aim to replace the former Soviet water management system and to ensure systematic and timely distribution of irrigation water and maintenance, as well as to improve the infrastructure.

Methods: This approach involves thee different actors: association members (water users), the association and the government. The association members have to stick to certain conditions in order to join, namely, they have to pay annual membership fees and water taxes fixed by the government. Government, on its turn, ensures uninterrupted supply of the agreed amount of water and the association is responsible for the control and equal water distribution and all related technical works.

Stages of implementation: Steps involved in creation of the water users association. 1) Local leaders met with representatives of Vodhoz (local state agency, regulating water resources) to discuss creation of an independent association with a full mandate over irrigation water management; 2) Leaders organized a general meeting with people of 5 villages in Muminabad district to inform them about the role and importance of establishing a locally based association and discuss conditions for its membership; 3) Charter of the association was developed, 5 leaders representing villages were elected and the amount of a membership fee was agreed upon; 4) The association was registered as a legal entity; 5) Needed amount of water per growing season was calculated and agreed upon; 5) The Leaders (of association?) and Vodvoz concluded an agreement, according to which, Vodhoz is obliged to provide the required amount of water and the association leaders agree to collect the determined fees for water from the water users and to deliver it on time to Vodvoz.

Role of stakeholders: The role of the three main stakeholders (Vodhoz, association and water users) is to follow the rules of the association. There is a strong element of trust among the association and its members.

ສະຖານທ[]



ສະຖານທີ່: Muminabad, Khatlon, ຕາຈິກິສະຕານ

ການຄັດເລືອກພື້ນທື ທືອີງໃສ່ຂໍ້ມູນທາງຜູມີສາດ

• 70.03109, 38.10926

ວັນທີ່ເລີ່ມຕຶ້ນ: 2010

ບີຂອງການສິ້ນສຸດ: n.a.

ປະເພດຂອງແນວທາງ





Training on using of pipe welding instrument (Sady Odinashoev)

🛛 🗗 າຍຂອງ ນວທຄົງ ລະການປກປັກຮັກສາສິ໗ິ ວດສົມ

ເປົ້າໝາຍ / ຈຸດປະສົງຫຼັກໃນການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດແນວທາງ

The Approach focused mainly on SLM with other activities (regulation of water distribution, water conservation, conflict resolution)

To establish a responsible body, recognized by the government and accepted by the local people, to manage water related issues and to maintain as well as to improve conditions of the infrastructure in the local level.

The SLM Approach addressed the following problems: The approach is addressing the problem connected with the use of the water resource. Incapability of the government to manage waters on the village level resulted in conflicts over water use, misusage of water and abundance of the infrastructure. This condition had a direct effect to productivity and to food security as a consequence.

ເງືອນໄຂທືສະໝັບສະໝຸມໃຫ້ການຈັດຕັງປະຕິບັດເຕັກໂນໂລຢີ ບິນພື້ນຖານແນວທາງ

ເງືອນໄຂທືເຊືອງຊ້ອນໃຫ້ການຈັດຕັງປະຕິບັດເຕັກໂນໂລຍີ ບິນພື້ນຖານແນວທາງ

- มิถอามสามาด / เส้าเถ็วุรัยผะยาทองด้างทางเว็ง และ ทางย์ลิทาง: No funds available to maintain the infrastructure Treatment through the SLM Approach: Annual membership fees
- ภามภัตัวสะกายัม: No strong and effective mechanism to regulate irrigation water resources at the local level. Treatment through the SLM Approach: Establishment of the water users association at the local level and respresented by local people.
- ກ່ຽວກັບກົດໝາຍ (ສີດນຳໃຊ້ດິນ, ສີດນຳໃຊ້ນ້າ): Unclear situation with regard to water use rights and obligations. Treatment through the SLM Approach: The condition that association was represented by the local leaders enlarged the trust among the population. During the general meetings local leaders of the association explained for what villages are paying and where money would be invested.

ການມສີວິນຮວິມ 🛛 ລະບົບາດຂອງພາກສວິນທົ🗗 ວອີງທມສີວິນຮວິມ

ພາລະບົດບາດຂອງພາກສ່ວນທືກ່ຽວຂ້ອງ ທືມີສ່ວນຮ່ວມໃນການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດແນວທາງ

ແມ່ນໃຜ / ພາກສ່ວນໃດ ທີເປັນເຈົ້າການ ໃນການ ຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດ ວິທີການ?	ລະບຸ ພາກສ່ວນທື່ກ່ຽວຂ້ອງ	ພັນລະນາ ບົດບາດ ໜ້າທີ່ ຂອງພາກສ່ວນທື່ກ່ຽວຂ້ອງ
ຜ ຼົ [ຄຼາ] ຊື່ນ∏ ນ ສ ງຖິມ / ຊຸມຊນໜອີງຖິມ	Association leaders	
ຜ໘∏ ວຊາກາານນຄມຄອງ ຫຄຼິ້ນ∏ ບບຍຼົຍຄູ/ ຫຍຼືຫີສາດຄຼືນ ກະສິກຄຼິ		
ພະນັກງານຂັ້ມສ]ນກາຫຼຜ⊡າງ] ຜາຜສືຄົງນະ] ຍບາ¢	Water Agency/VODHOZ	

ອົງການທືເປັນຕິວແທນໃນການຈັດຕັງປະຕິບັດ

Association leaders

ການລວບລວມເອົາຜູ້ນຳໃຊ້ທີ່ດິນໃນທ້ອງຖຶນ/ຊຸມຊົນທ້ອງຖຶນ ໃນການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດແນວທາງ ແຕ່ລະໄລຍະ



It was members of the local community, who thought of the idea and they approached the local water agency.

Local leaders organized the meeting where all interested villagers participated.

Implementation was entirely through the local community.

ແຜ່ນວາດສະແດງ

Organizational chart showing the establishment set up of the Water User Association



ຜ😰 🛛 ມSady Odinashoev

ການຕັດສີນໃຈໃນການເລືອກເຕັກໂນໂລຢີ ການຄຸ້ມຄອງທີ່ດິນແບບຍືນຍົງ

ການຕັດສີນ[] ຈ[] ດຍ

🔲 ຜ[ມຼີຄິ] ຊີ້ນຜ[]ີ ຟູການລິ] 🗓 ດວິຍຕມີ] ອງ

- ຜຼົມຄົງ ສູ່ຄິ້ນຫັກ, ການສະ[ບສະ] []ນດຍສູ[ວຊານການນຄົງ ສູ່ຄິນ] ບບຍູ ຍຸດ
- ພາກສວຼິນກ[ວຊິງທັງ] ດີ, [ຟສວຼິນ] ຖືຂອງວິທຫຼັງງ] ບບຊີວິນຮວິມ ຜຊີ[ວຊານຫັງົດຕິນການຄມີຄອງ ຫດິນ] ບບຊີຍດີ, ມງົານຕິດຕາມປກິສາຫາລກັບ ຜມຼົກ] ຊີດິນ
- ຊ_____ ຊ___ [ວຊ**າສະ**] ພາະ∐ົນການຄມີຄອງ ດິນ] ບບຍືຍ[]ິຜ[ີ]] ວ
- ນັກການ] **ອ**ິງ / ຜ**ິ**]ຄິ

ກ**ັກສ**ິນ∏ ຈµົພພີຖານ

- ປະ[]ມີ[]ອກກະສານຄວາມຮຫຼົ]]ວັກການຄມີຄອງຫຼີມີນ[]ບບມີຍ[](ຫຼັຫຼືຖານຫ]] ຊີຍິຍ[]ນການັດສິນ[] 🦻
- ຜມຼິທ] 🛱 ຈາກການຄມີຄວງ
- ປະສຽການສຽນບ[]ກຫຼື 🛛 ລະຄວາມຄິດ[]ັໝ (ຫຼືຍຼີ]ຫຼືປອກກະສາ).

ການສະ[ັບສະ[[ັນຖີ]ເພ[ລົຍ່ານສ∮ງຄວາມອາດສາມາດ [ລະການຄມີຄອງຄວາມຮ[]

ກິດຈະກຳ ດັ່ງລຸ່ມນີ້ ແມ່ນເປັນພາກໝຶ່ງຂອງແນວທາງ

- 🔲 ການສຼຄຼົງຄວາມສາມາດ / ການຝມືອບິຮມ
- ການບ[ີລານ] ຫຼືຄືປຽສາ
- 🔲 ສະຖາບັນການສຽງຄວາມ 🏾 📴 🛛 ຂຽການພັດທະນາອຽການຈັດຕັຽ)
- 🔲 ຕິດຕາມກວດກາ 🛛 ລະປະ🗋 ມີຜນີ
- ການຄຸມຄວງ

ການສ້າງຄວາມອາດສາມາດ / ຝຶກອິບຮີມ

່ ເດັສະໝັບສະໝູນຝຶກອິບຮີມໃຫ້ ແກ່ພາກສ່ວນກ່ຽວຂ້ອງດັງລຸ່ມນີ

- ∎ ຜฏฏฏ_ ຊີນ
- 🔲 ພະນັກງານພາກສະ🛛 າມ/ທ🛛 🖬 ສາ
- ຮູບແບບການຝຶກອົບຮີມ ການ[] ສຕຖຼວິ ຕຼີອາຊີວນຫຼີລອງ ກອງປະຊຸມ ຫຼັງສ]ດ

ກວມເອົາຫົວຂັ

ສະຖາບັນ ໄດ້ຮັບການສ້າງຄວາມ ເ ຂັມແຂງ ບ[]ມ ມ[] §ຍ] ຖື ມ_[ມສີມຄວນ	ໃນລະດັບດັ່ງລຸ່ມນີ້ ໜອງຖິມ ລະດັບພາກພ <u>ມ</u> [] ຫຼືຊາດ	ອະທິບາຍສະຖາບັນ, ພາລະບົດບາດແລະຄວາມຮັບຜິດຊອບ, ສະມາຊິກ, ແລະອືນໆ.		
ມ[ໜຍຼະເວມ ມ[ຫ]າຍ ຮູ້ບແບບການສະໝັບສະໝູນ ຫາງດຄັນການ[ງິ ຫຼ ການສ່ຄັງຄວາມອາດສາມາດ / ການຝຫຼືອຍຼີຮພຼ ອ_ປະກອນ		ລາຍລະອຽດເພີ່ມເຕີມ		
ການຕິດຕາມ ແລະ ປະເມີນຜົນ				

technical aspects were regular monitored by project staff, government, land users through observations; indicators: None economic / production aspects were regular monitored by project staff, government, land users through observations; indicators: None area treated aspects were regular monitored by project staff, government, land users through observations; indicators: None area treated aspects were regular monitored by project staff, government, land users through observations; indicators: None area treated aspects were regular monitored by project staff, government, land users through measurements; indicators: None management of Approach aspects were regular monitored by project staff, government, land users through observations; indicators: None management of Approach aspects were None monitored by project staff, government, land users through measurements; indicators: None There were several changes in the Approach as a result of monitoring and evaluation: None

ການສະ[້ບສະ] [ມທາງົກການ[ິງ] ລະອ]ປະກອນຈາກພາຍນອກ

ງິບປະມານປະຈຳປີ ໃນກິດຈະກໍ ສະກຸນເງິນໂດລາ	າ ການຄຸ້ມຄອງທີ່ດິນແບບຍືນຍິງ ທີ່ເປັນ	ການບໍລິການ ຫຼື ສືງກະຕຸກຂຸກຍູ້ ດັ່ງລຸ່ມນີ້ ແມ່ນໄດ້ສະໝອງໂດຍຜູ້ນຳ ໃຊ້ທີ່ດິນເອງ
< 2,000 2,000-10,000 10,000-100,000 100,000-1,000,000 > 1,000,000 Precise annual budget: n.a.	Approach costs were met by the following donors: international: 80.0%; local government (district, county, municipality, village etc): 10.0%; local community / land user(s): 10.0%	່ ການສະ[ີບສະ[[ໝາງດຄົນການ[ິກູ / ວ[ປະກອນສະ] ວງ[]ຫຼືໝີມຼີຄົຫຄຼິ່ນ ■ ຫຼື[ີດຢູ່ ຈີໝີ] ຍີ ສີນ[ຟຼີ ສີຖິຈ[ງ] ຫ¶] ຍັງມອີມີ]
ອ[]ປະກອນ[] ອີງມ[]		្សិខ្មែរដាការហិតឥញ្ញីរា ប្រិបដាការហិតឥញ្ញីរា
ການກລືອງ: ຫນ		
ການກສືອງ: ຫນຼີ: 🗌 ມຼີ		
ພມົຖານ] ຄງໝົງ: [ີ້ສີທາງ		

ພฏิຖານ] ຄງญົງ:]ີ່ໝີຫາງ:] ຮງຮ] ນ

....

....

[ຮງງານຂອງຫຼືຄື] खຼືຄືນ ການອາສາ ລ] ງ[ຄຼີຂອາຫານ ໑ຄຼືຍ[]ັນ[ງິນສີຄຼີ] ຮຼັບການສະ[]ັບສະ] [ສີມຸປະກອນຄູນອມຼີ

ການວິ[] ຄາະໝົກະທ2] [] ລະສະຫ[][ບລວມ

ຜົນກະທິບຂອງການນຳໃຊ້ແນວທາງ

ການຈັດຕັດປະຕິບັດ ວິຫຫຼາງ ສາມາດຊຸລຼິຍຜຽຼືທີ ຼີ ຫຼືຄືນ [] ນການັດຕັດປະຕິບັດ [] ລະບ[າລ]ັກສາ [ີ ທ[] ນ[] ລູຟານຄມີຄອງ ຫຄືນ[] ບບຍຼົຍຄື] ຼີຍຼື Increase of yield. Farmers receive more yield from the small plots.	ນ[]] ມ[] [[ຍ] [] ມ[ມີຫຼືງຄວນ ມ[ງາງາຍ
ການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດ ວິຫຫຼັາງ ສາມາດສອົງຄວາມ 🗍 😰 🛛 ຂາທາງສັງຄມິ 🗋 ລະ 🕽 ສດຖະິກບ 🛛	
Did other land users / projects adopt the Approach?	

ສືງກະຕຸກຂຸກຍູ້ໃຫ້ຜູ້ນຳໃຊ້ທີ່ດິນ ໃນການປະຕິບັດການຄຸ້ມຄອງທີ່ດິນ ແບບຍືນຍິງ

ການຜະລິດ[ມີຂ]
ກໆ[] ລ[ມີຂ]
ຫ[] ຄີຍຄິນ [ອີມ]
ຫ[] ອີຫດິນ [ອີມ]
ຫ[] ອີຫດິນ [ອີມ]
ຫ[] ອີຫດວາມສ[] ງຂອງ [ີພັລ
ການຫ[] ອີຫຜາລະວ[] ກ

ຄວາມຍືນຍິງຂອງການຈັດຕັງປະຕິບັດກິດຈະກຳຂອງແນວທາງ ຜฏฏ జైຄິນ ສາມາດຈັດຕັ_້ປະຕິບັດຕາມ] ນວຫາງ____ີດອງທຸ]__ົດຍປາດສະຈາກການ

ສະ[ັບສະ]	[]ນຈາກພາ ມົສ ພາຍນອກ)?

ย[][ม
[] ท[]ท
ບ[][]ອນ

Wocat SLM Approaches

ການຊຽລະ[ິງ/[ິງອ]ດ] [ນ

ບດີສະຫ[[[]ບລະມດິຮ[] ນທີ່ ອີບ

ຄວາມເຂັ້ມແຂງ: ທັດສະນະມູມມອງ ຂອງຜູ້ນຳໃຊ້ທີ່ດິນ

- Water management through such associations is of states' interest as well, and therefore state supports minilar initiatives.
- Conflict resolution: Association leaders act as a conflict resolving body and due to their respectful position in the community, they are able to avoid serious conflicts.
- Transparency: Association is initiated and regulated by the local leaders, therefore there is much more trust on them among water users.

ຄວາມເຂັ້ມແຂງ: ທັດສະນະມຸມມອງ ຂອງຜູ້ປ້ອນຂໍ້ມູນເອງ

ຈຸດອ່ອນ / ຂໍ້ເສຍ / ຄວາມສ່ຽງ: ທັດສະນະມູມມອງ ຂອງຜູ້ນຳໃຊ້ທີ່ດິນ ວິທີການແກ້ໄຂແນວໃດ

- sometimes it is difficult to collect money from water users.
- membership fee is too low and not enough to make significant investment to maintanence of the infrstructure.

ຈຸດອ່ອນ / ຂັ້ເສຍ / ຄວາມສ່ຽງ: ທັດສະນະມຸມມອງ ຂອງຜູ້ປ້ອນຂໍ້ມູນ ເອງວິທີການແກ້ໄຂແນວໃດ

- - -				
📋 ອກກະສານອີງອຽ				
ການລວບລວມ Sa'dy Odinashoev	Editors		ການທິບທວນຄືນ David Streiff	
ວັນທີຂອງການປະຕິບັດ : Oct. 28, 2011		ປັບປຸງລ່າສຸດ : July 7, 2	017	
ບຸກຄົນທີ່ສຳຄັນ Sa'dy Odinashoev (sady.dc@mail.ru) - Gayur Kassirov - ຜ _ື ມຼາງ ຟຼີຄືນ	ຜຊີ] ວຊານດຽນການຄມີຄອງ ຫຄືນ]	กรศุกป		
ການບັນຍາຍລາຍລະອຽດ ໃນຖານຂັດ https://qcat.wocat.net/lo/wocat/app				
້ຂໍ້ມູນການເຊື້ອມໂຍງຂໍ້ມູນການຄຸ້ມຄອງການນຳໃຊ້ດິນແບບຍືນຍິງ n.a.				

ເອກກະສານ ແມ່ນໄດ້ອຳນວຍຄວາມສະດວກໂດຍ

ສະຖາບັນ

• CARITAS (Switzerland) - ສະວິດ[] 🛽 ລນ

🛛 ຄŋານ

• n.a.

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