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ONE DAY WITHOUT WATER


The ROLE of SOCIAL ASPECT and GENDER FACTORS as ONE OF THE INTEGRATED WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT (IWRM) APPROACHES for DRINKING WATER SAVING in TURKMENISTAN in the STRATEGY DEVELOPMENT of its ECONOMIC USE

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MA 2 IWRM



TURKMENISTAN

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-

INTRODUCTION



RESEARCH QUESTION

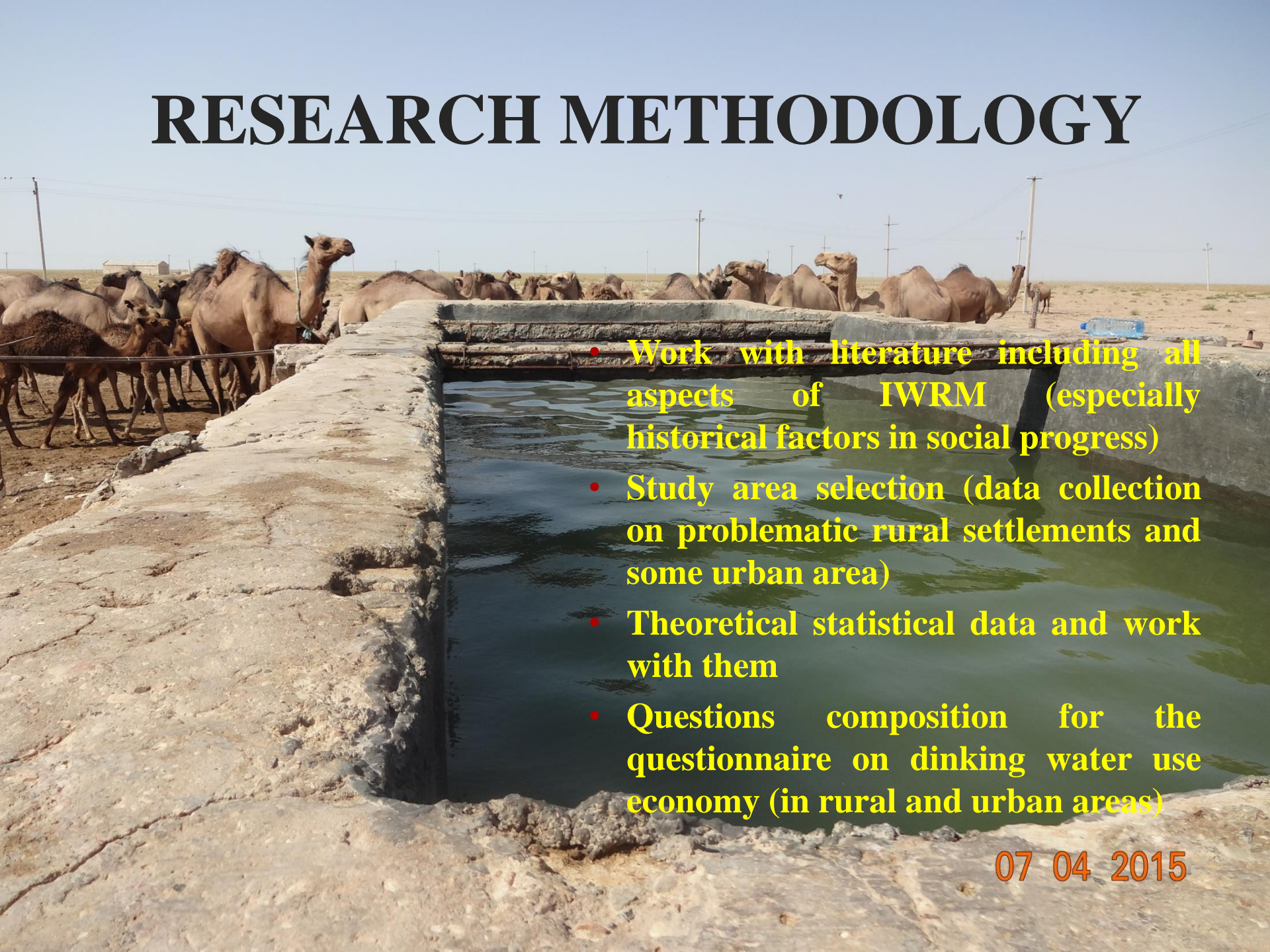
The role identification of the social-gender factors aspects of IWRM for rational drinking water use in Turkmenistan (case study of Balkan province rural settlements and urban areas)



MAIN QUESTIONS

- How is important to take into account the **social-gender factors** in IWRM in the process of rational drinking water use?
 - What **effective methods and instruments** can be proposed and considered?
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RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

- 
- A photograph of a herd of camels gathered around a large, rectangular concrete water trough in a dry, open landscape. The camels are of various shades of brown and tan. The trough is filled with water, and the surrounding ground is dry and dusty. In the background, there are some utility poles and a clear blue sky.
- Work with literature including all aspects of IWRM (especially historical factors in social progress)
 - Study area selection (data collection on problematic rural settlements and some urban area)
 - Theoretical statistical data and work with them
 - Questions composition for the questionnaire on drinking water use economy (in rural and urban areas)

07 04 2015

EMPIRICAL PART of RESEARCH

Settlements, villages and urban areas of Balkan province:

Settlements: Gyyanly, Kuuli-Mayak, Janga, Hasan

Villages: Akdash, Akdash, Hojman

Towns: Turkmenbashy, Balkanabat





Akdash
village



Water
reservoir



Khasan settlement



- Water sources:
- 2 wells with deepness 40 and 60 m with very salty water.
- This salty water is as the only water source for domestic livestock (camels, sheep and cows)
- Water sources for drinking:
- Delivered water (brought in private way) from the closest town by own way or order

07-04-2015

• **RESEARCH PROCESS CONDUCTION**

1. Data collection from the official sources (institute of statistics and economic development at the Ministry of Economics of Turkmenistan, scientific-research institutes of Academy of Sciences, the representative office of Aarhus office in Turkmenistan)
 2. Meeting with non-formal leaders of the settlements
 3. Meeting with the local inhabitants, acquaintance and communication
 4. Field trips with the local habitants on the places
 5. Inhabitants answers learning on the questions concerning fresh water economy
-



• CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

1 Complex analyze of the situation with drinking water supply in rural areas with the limited access conditions, and also in two towns of Balkan province (Turkmenbashy and Balkanabat) widely and brightly enclosed the dependence of a person on water however on the same time showed the opportunity of inhabitant's adoption to the particular living conditions, including limited water access or water absence at all that gives and learn us to use not only fresh water by rational way but other water resources in the whole.



• CONCLUSINS AND RECOMENDATIONS

2 The opportunity of situation analyze with fresh water in a distant from civilization conditions settlements showed the possibility of adoption and applying of the local experience on water use by water saving way in the conditions of the settlements where such problems as water supply absence «regime water supply» are absent at all.

3 Human thinking learning (local inhabitant of the villages and settlements) on his unconscious level in the process of being in a strict situation with the limited water resources allowed to develop and to carry out for consideration a row of proposals connected with their including into the formal frameworks in the field of concept promotion on rational water use.

PROPOSALS

1. To develop the strategy on the principles implementation of drinking water use in the private housekeeping to take it as a base of the effective drinking water use in municipality needs.
 2. To perform findings and collected data as a report to the Ashgabat Aarkhus Cente for possible including of final data into the other report, and also at the strategy development on effective national strategy on rational water resources usage with account of this information.
 3. According to the decision if the organization-partners to publish the methodological textbooks as the recommendations on the drinking water rational use in the aim of effective consumptions in the social household /wealth level.
 4. To consider on a base of conducted research in rural conditions the opportunity of adoption of communication with the capital inhabitants and other towns, using the questions of the questionnaire and this way to identify the relation of the population to the water, which lives in the conditions with non-limited water access.
 5. As prophylactics and the practical instruction to consider an opportunity of including regime water supply Ashgabat city in those districts where it is possible to do it.
 6. To track the water consumption volume in the households according with the quantity of the persons living in flat/houseb and co-measure water usage in the view of water consumption and use rationality.
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THANK YOU
VERY MUCH FOR
YOUR ATTENTION!

