

Assessment of the Shardara multi-purpose project, Kazakhstan

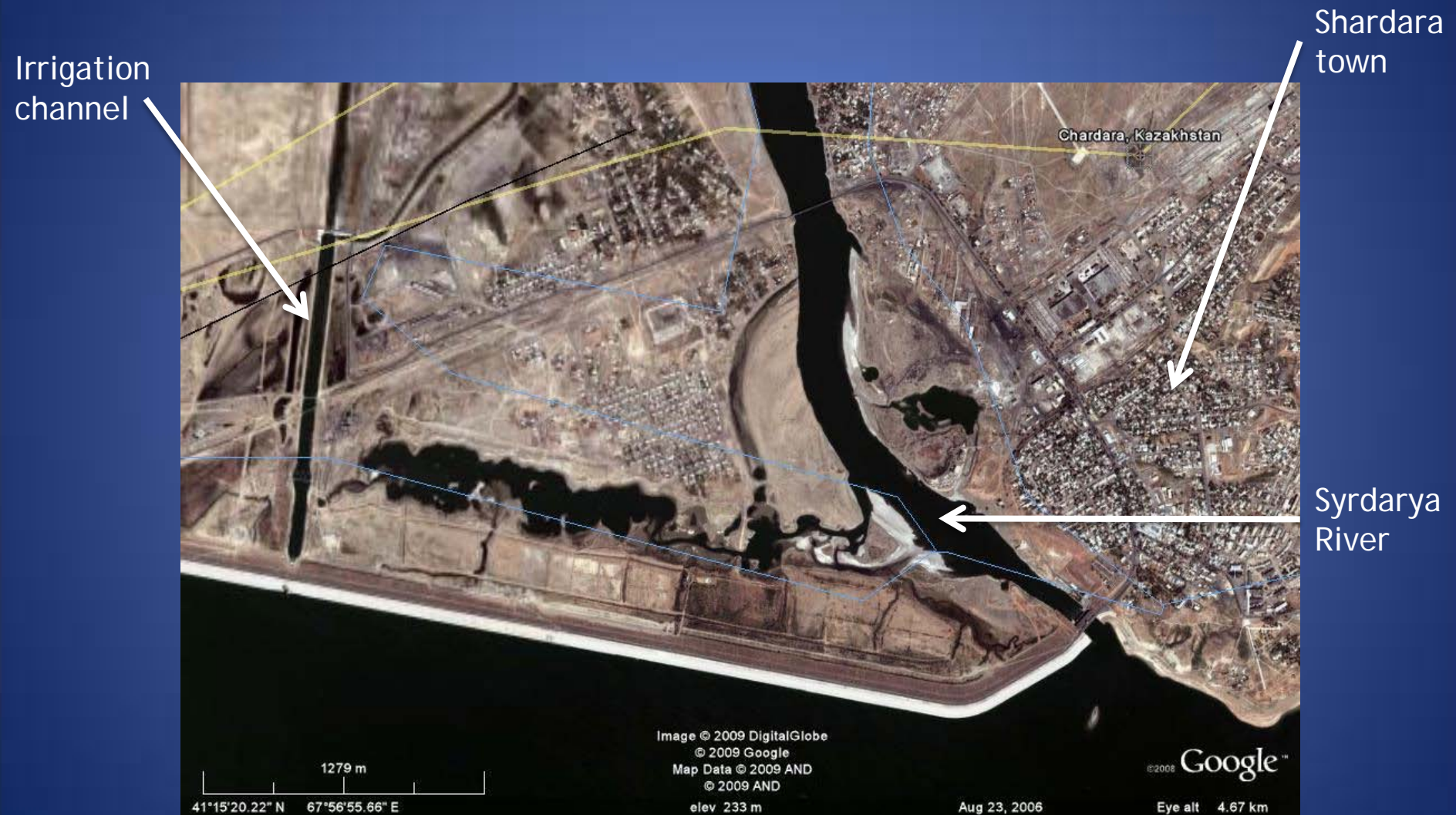
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Intent of the Shardara assessment

- Commissioned by GIZ to support their programme: *Transboundary Water Management in Central Asia*
- To use a sustainability assessment to inform political discussions on water and energy projects, including transboundary issues, in Central Asia
- Multi-agency assessment team (GIZ, IHA, external consultant)

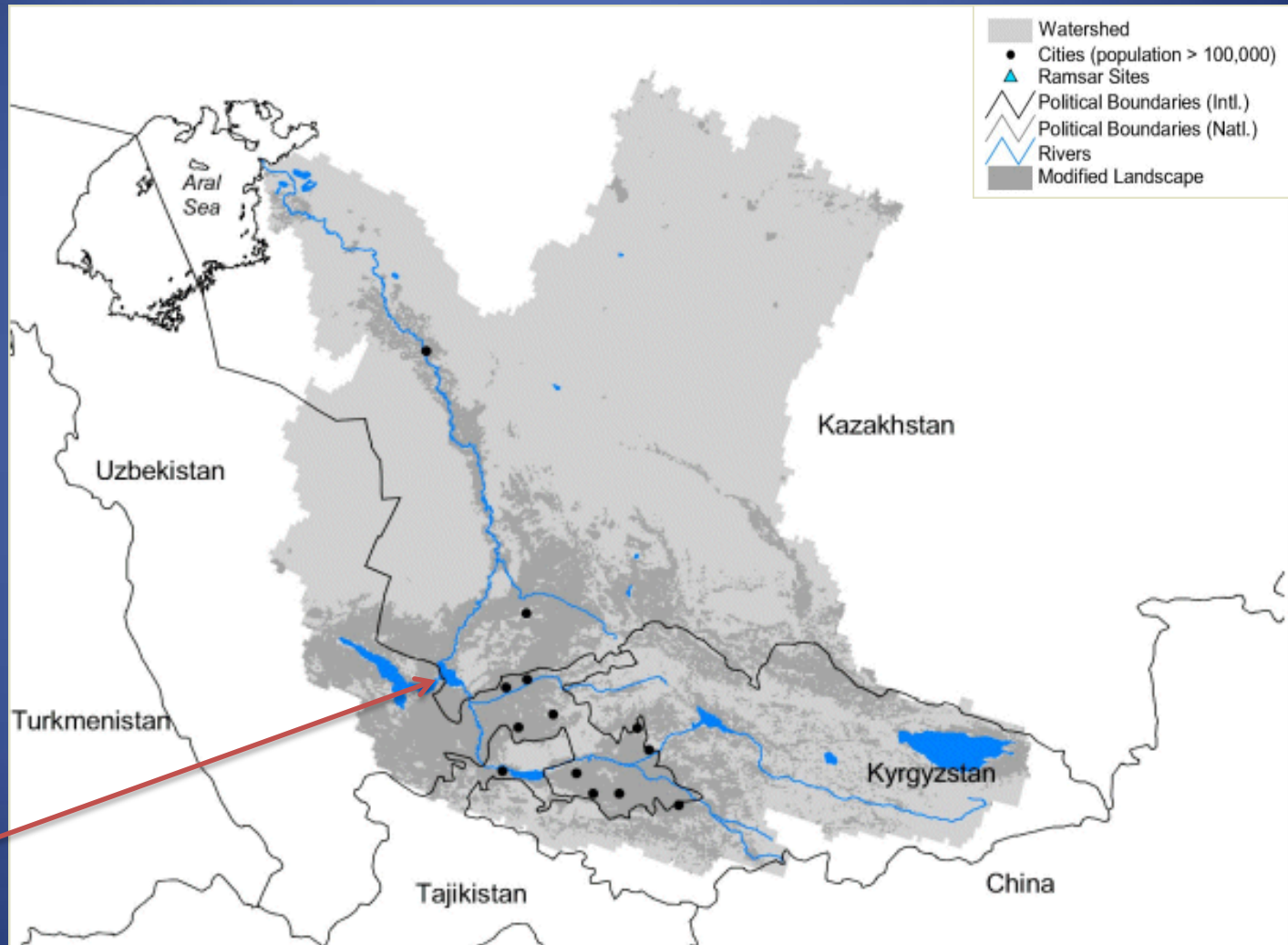
Aerial view



Syrdarya River

The Syrdarya River flows from Kyrgyzstan to Tajikistan, through Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan, before reaching the Aral Sea

Shardara reservoir and HPP



A Complicated Assessment

- *Project designed for another planning system*
- *Language*
- *Multi- purpose project*
- *Time frame*

Assessment schedule

- Establishment phase:
pre-September 2010
- Preparation mission:
20-23 September 2010
- Main assessment: 18-22
October 2010
- Report production:
November 2010



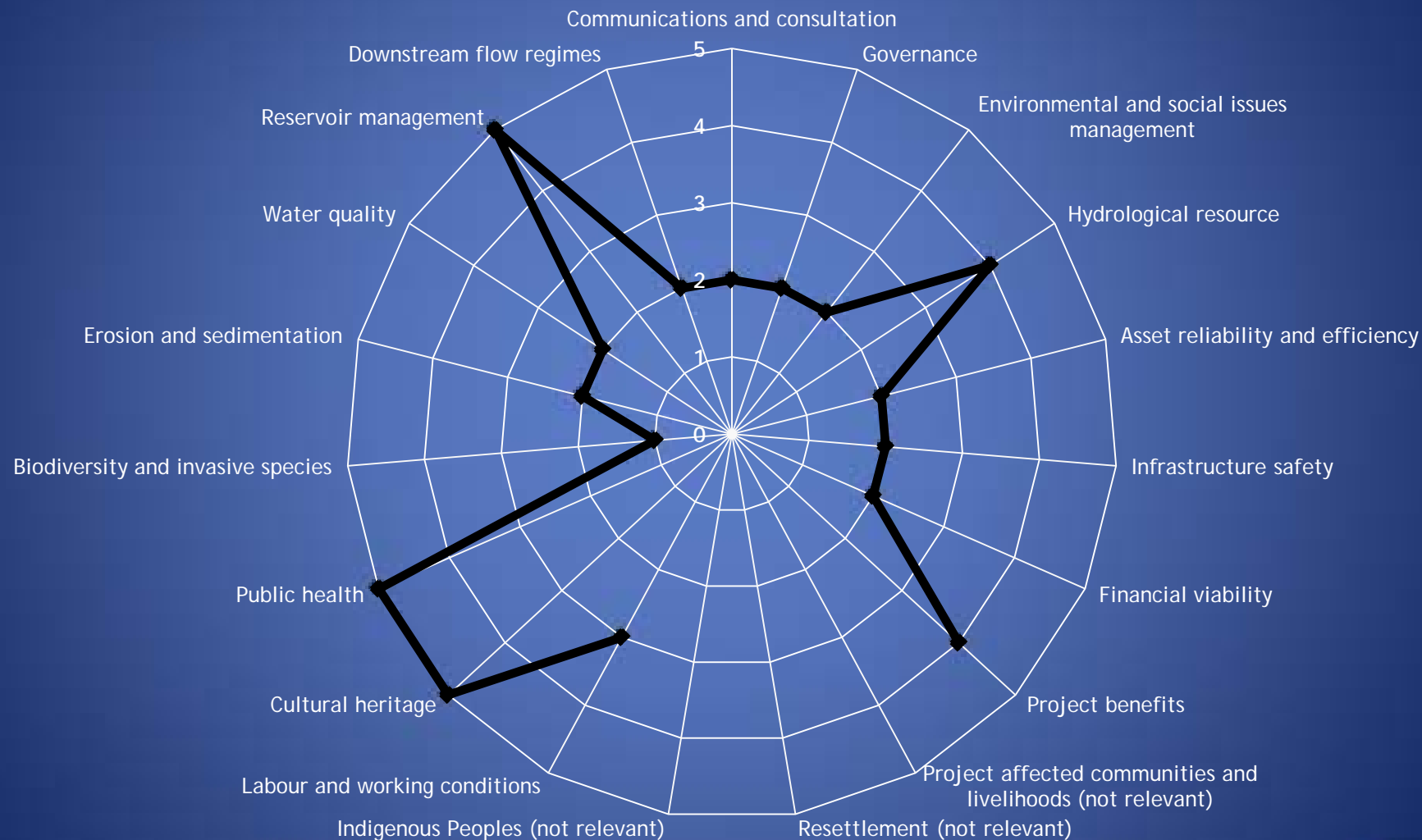
Visiting the dam infrastructure

Example of summary information in report

Table 1: Summary of Shardara Sustainability Assessment Findings

<i>Main Findings</i>	<i>Significant Gaps with Respect to Protocol Criteria</i>	<i>Other Notable Issues</i>
(O-1) Communications & Consultation - PROTOCOL SCORE: 2		
Mechanisms include: Interstate Commission for Water Coordination (ICWC); Syrdarya Basin Water Organisation; Aral-Syrdarya Basin Council; signed agreements amongst institutions with responsibilities relating to reservoir management and some joint reservoir inspections and exchange of correspondence; Maslikhat (local Parliament); and CAREWIB website for Central Asia water information. Unclear how much lateral exchange of information occurs across agencies. River-wide automation and telemetry of hydroposts should speed access to inflow data from upstream states. Absence of dialogue between Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan operational staff in area of Arnasai Dam.	One significant gap with respect to basic good practice criteria: → No regularly scheduled multi-institutional meetings of those institutions with responsibilities for management of reservoir operational issues across all issues covered by the Protocol (including social and environmental), to enable discussion of a broad range of management issues and lateral exchange of information.	→ Lack of timely access to hydrological information means communication about planning for and response to inflows is sub-optimal. → Lack of local communication between Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan operators downstream of Arnasai Dam. → Absence of evidence of effectiveness of processes for individual stakeholders to raise issues and get feedback.
(O-2) Governance - PROTOCOL SCORE: 2		
The 1998 Framework Agreement on the Use of Water and Energy Resources in the Syrdarya Basin has not been adhered to and there is no replacement agreement for transboundary cooperation. There are annual agreements and bilateral country agreements. Up until 2008 the	One significant gaps with respect to basic good practice criteria: → The major governance issue is at the international level, in that the transboundary information and negotiation problems (upstream with	→ Environmental and social responsibility requirements are dispersed across institutions, and for some issues (e.g. biodiversity, downstream flows, and addressing ambient water

Summary of results





Thank you

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