



**Reevaluation of policies, social structures and institutional governance in transition:
The rising challenge for management and use of water and land resources in Uzbekistan and Kyrgyzstan.**

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CHALLENGES

- Land and water reforms were noted to have the difficulty of their integration and implementation (Funke & Jacobs 2011, Spoor 2002, Anderson 2007, Lerman 2009, Trevisani 2007).
- Linkages between land and water management policies as well as their integration are still not strong enough to become efficient (Greenberg 2010, Saruchera & Anseeuw 2012).
- Context in terms of history, culture, politics and socio-economic environments shape the priority but also the outcome of the reforms in their own particular way.
- Implementation mode and pace of each (Turner and Ibsen 2000) might lead to mismatches of targets with actual changes on the ground (Hall 2009, Greenberg 2010).

OBJECTIVE

To analyze land and water reforms within a comparative case study approach and to look specifically at the boundaries of farms and WUAs along the transboundary Shakhimardansai river basin shared between Kyrgyzstan and Uzbekistan.

To understand governance structures and institutional changes in respect to land and water resources and their users reflected in various styles of policy making and concepts of management.

CONTEXT

- Soviet centrally planned hydraulic expansion in Central Asia (9.4 mil ha) and water management and supply system previously organized according to the boundaries of administrative units
- Organized in crop specialized state owned large scale collective farms (kolkhoz and sovkhoz) with the average size of kolkhozs reaching 2000-4000 ha, and sovkhoz state farms 5000-8000 ha
- New states implemented land and water management reforms as well as various other agricultural policies which varied in time, scope and their content
- Especially land reforms varied based on policy priorities – creation of commercial viable farms or poverty reduction

CONTEXT

- Failures of reforms blamed on historical institutional settings (Hall, Taylor 1996, Denis and Manona 2007)
- Institutional bricolage
- Land reform processes coinciding with water reform processes and integration and harmonization recommended
- IMT, WUA, IWRM...

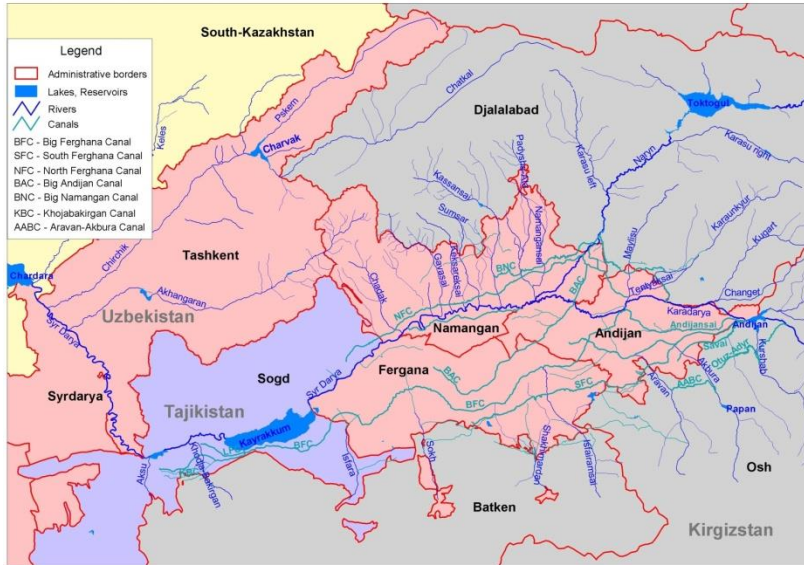
RESEARCH QUESTIONS

- Whether institutional success/failures of implementation are led by concordance/mismatches of past/present, national/regional/international policy and decision making?
- Verification whether the land and water reforms were implemented and how?
- Whether there were any interactions of reforms these reform?

METHODS

- Desk studies through reviewing theoretical and case study literature. Chronology of reforms - and their implementation according to literature review.
- Scoping studies and key informant interviews
- Analysis using Geographical Information System (GIS) tools and Remote Sensing data.
- Coding, event, domain, constant comparison qualitative analysis.

RESEARCH AREA



Uzbekistan, Ferghana district
Kyrgyzstan, Kadamdjai district
River basin: Shakhimardan sai
Periods covered: 2010-2012 December

MAIN LEGISLATIONS

LAND/AGRICULTURAL AND WATER REFORMS

Date	Kyrgyzstan	Date	Uzbekistan
04/1991	Law “On Land Reform”	07/1992	Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan was adopted # 654-XII —On <i>dehkan</i> farms.
01/1994	Law on Water	03/1993	Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan “On water and water use”
04/1998	Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan on Farms	05/2002	Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers, #8 Republic of Uzbekistan "On measures for the reorganization of agricultural enterprises into farms"
03/2002	“Law on Water User Associations”, No 38	10/2009	Orders # F-3287 , # F-3212 of CoM and decree “On Measures to Further Optimize the Size of Land Plots of Farms”.
12/2004	Water Code	04/2011	Decree “About measures on comply with the law in the reorganization and optimization of the size of land farms.”

TRENDS IN LAND REFORMS

UZBEKISTAN

- Dismantling and transformation of collective farms into shirkats
- Privatization (farm enterprises and *dekhan* farmers)
- On Measures to Further Optimize the Size of Land Plots of Farms

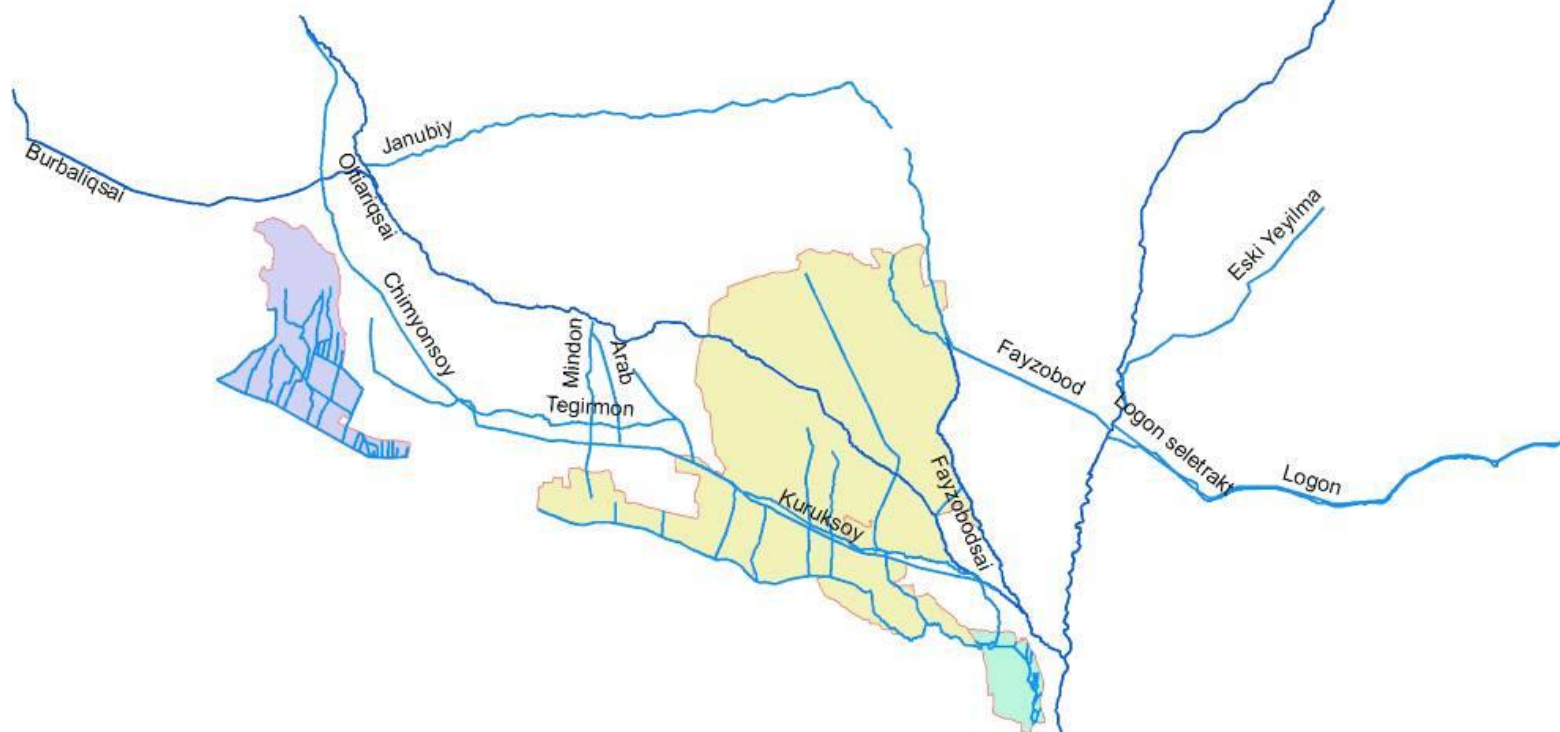
KYRGYZSTAN

- Dismantling and transformation of collective farms into agricultural cooperatives and peasant farm associations
- Privatization and distribution of land use and ownership rights
- Agricultural cooperatives movement

COMMON TRENDS OF WATER REFORMS IN BOTH COUNTRIES

- Land reforms transformed the former on-farm canals of the collective farm into inter-farm canals.
- Reforming the water sector included scheme rehabilitation, capacity building of users, development of strategies and legal frameworks.
- Donor projects were directed towards new water users and were based on the concepts of PIM and IMT (O'Neill 2003).
- Guiding principle of managing water according to water boundaries (hydrographization). This principle was planned to be implemented not only for river basins but also in irrigation systems that were already under WUA management.

Case study WUAs (Kyrgyzstan)

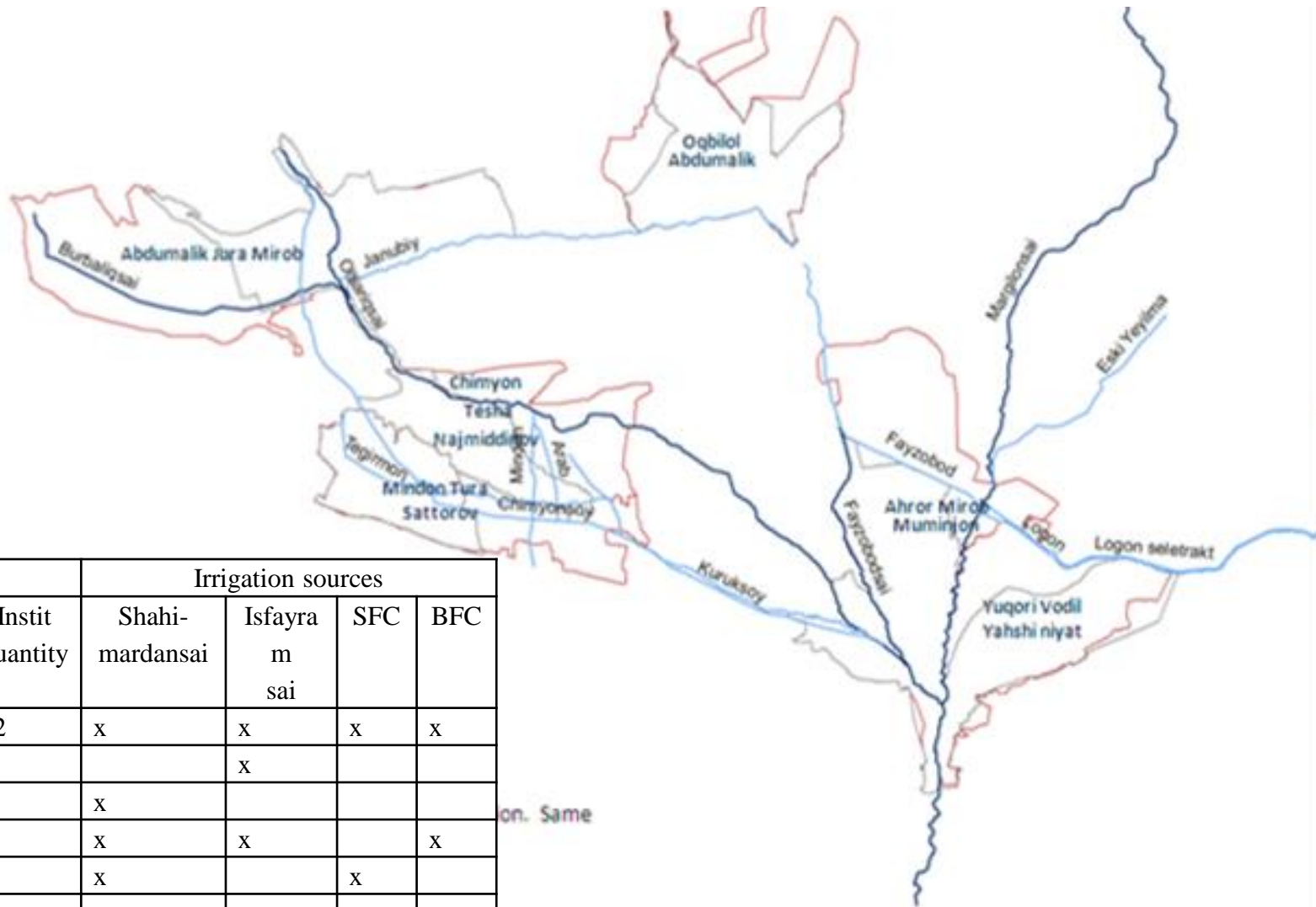


Year	Institution type	Farm quantity	Irrigated area (ha)	Irrigation sources		
				Shakhimar dansai	Isfayramsai	Sokh
1991	<i>Kolkhoz</i>	5	25400	x		
	<i>Sovkhoz</i>	6		x		
2014	WUA	8	20900	x	x	
	WUA	4	5400	x		
1995	Farms	1056				
2001	Farms	1107				
2014	Farms	1175				

CHARACTERISTICS OF CASE STUDY WUAS IN THE KYRGYZ SIDE

Current WUA name	Registration date	Total WUA area in ha (2010-2011)	Number of users 2011
<i>Moldo Niyaz</i>	2008	342	12 - agricultural cooperatives 5 - individual farms
<i>Janyjer-Pulgon</i>	2004	250	115 - individual farms
<i>Aksu Halmiyan</i>	1998, 2003	3080	32 - peasant farms, 10 - agricultural cooperatives
<i>Alga – Jarkoton</i>	1998, 2003	750	9 - peasant farms 5 - agricultural cooperatives, 78 – individual farms

CASE STUDY WUAS (FERGHANA DISTRICT)

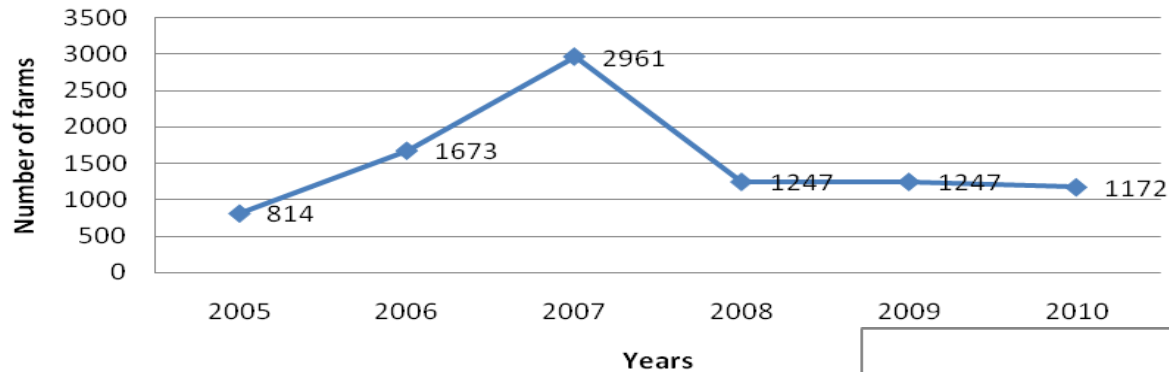


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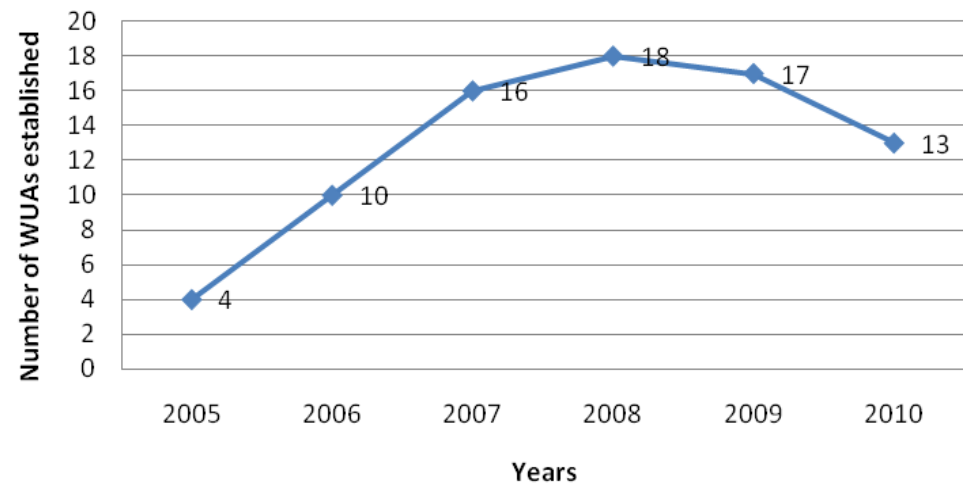
Year	Instit type	Instit quantity	Irrigation sources			
			Shahi-mardansai	Isfayra m sai	SFC	BFC
1991	<i>Kolkhoz</i>	12	x	x	x	x
	<i>Sovkhoz</i>	2		x		
1993	<i>Shirkat</i>	3	x			
	<i>Shirkat</i>	7	x	x		x
	<i>Shirkat</i>	2	x		x	
2005	WUA	3	x	x		
2005	WUA	1		x		
2011	WUA	6	x	x		

TRENDS IN UZBEKISTAN

Organization of Farms



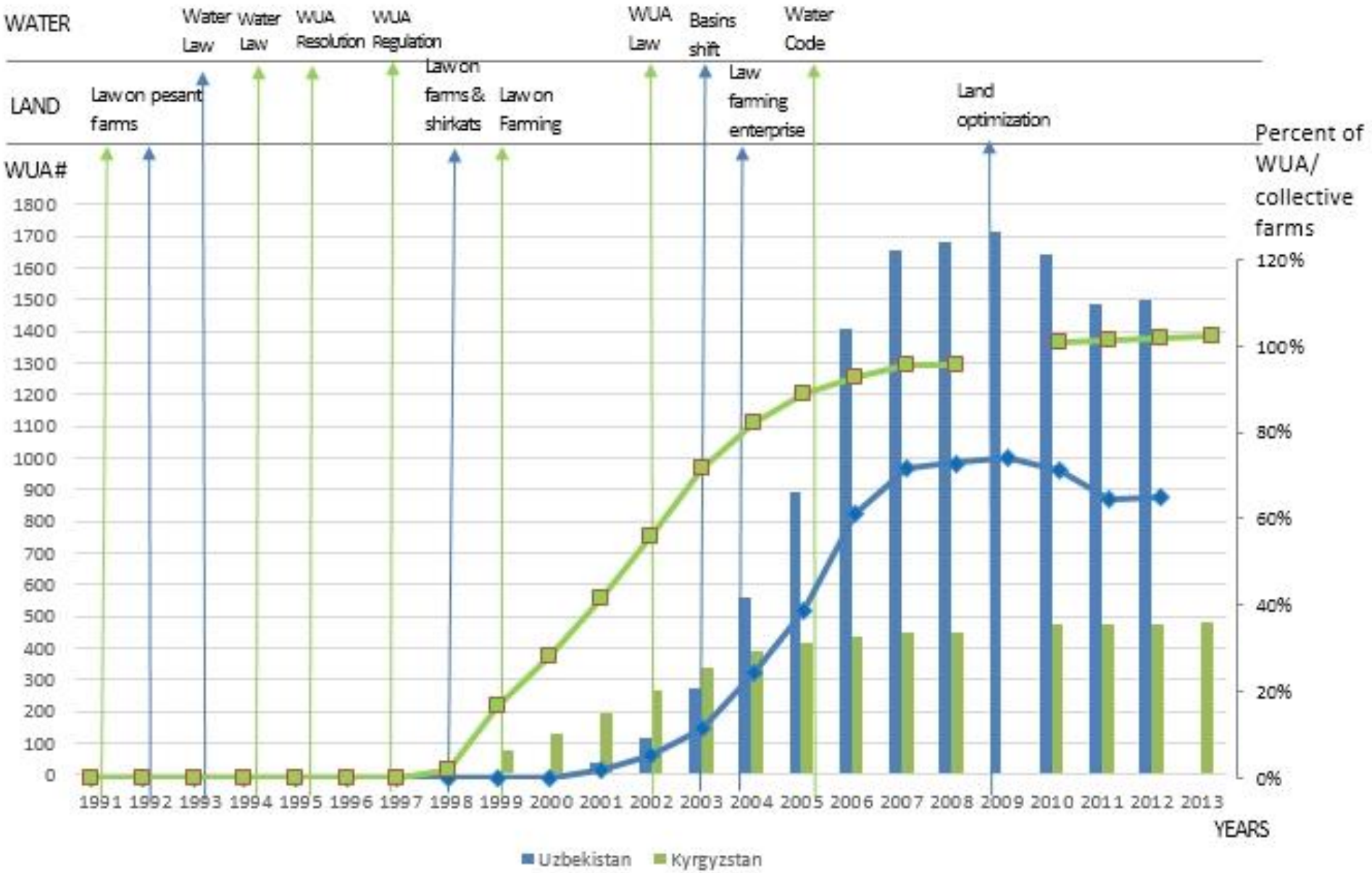
Organization of WUAs



CHARACTERISTICS OF CASE STUDY WUAS IN THE UZBEK SIDE

Current WUA name	Registration date	Total WUA area in ha (2010-2011)	Number of farmers
<i>Abdumalik Jura Mirab</i>	2007	2725	13
<i>Chimyon Tesha Najmiddinov 1st part</i>	2005	2813	22
<i>Chimyon Tesha Najmiddinov 2nd part</i>	2005		
<i>Oqbilol Abdumalik WUA</i>	2006	2033	26
<i>Yuqori Vodil Yahshi Niyat</i>	2005	1635	
<i>Mindon Tura Sattorov</i>	2006	2365	22
<i>Ahror Mirob Muminjon</i>	2007	1745	25

WUA DYNAMICS AND LAND AND WATER REFORM CHRONOLOGY 1991-2013 IN KYRGYZSTAN AND UZBEKISTAN



PRELIMINARY CONCLUSIONS AND DISCUSSION POINTS

There is a general delay and implementation failure of reforms

In both case studies WUAs did not follow the hydrological boundaries as stated in legislations of both countries.

- Related to location?
- Related to lack of additional lower level legislative mechanisms?

Discoordination of land and water reforms

- Related to historical setting
- Related to lack of additional lower level legislative mechanisms?
- Related to farm types and restructuring changes?
- Design for water management and hydrographization was mainly for irrigation systems meaning from main canal, river basins like Shakhimardan not looked at. This shows that one policy fits all does not fit (might be delay because of a river being an STTs