

IWRM and transboundary cooperation	Water quality & quantity monitoring
<p>Result 1. Improved application of integrated management of water resources and strengthened basis for transboundary cooperation</p> <p>Syr Darya <a href="#">Nexus assessment</a> completed (water-food-energy-ecosystem) → strengthening cooperation will bring real benefits to the basin countries</p> <p>Kyrgyzstan has selected <b>9</b> prioritised target areas for <a href="#">water and health</a></p> <p>Guidelines for reform of <a href="#">rural water supply and sanitation</a> systems being drafted in Kyrgyzstan, with a focus on <a href="#">sustainable business models</a></p> <p>Ongoing <a href="#">exchange of hydrological information</a> between Tajikistan and Afghanistan</p>	<p>Result 2. Reinforced capacity of the water, environment and health administrations to monitor the quality and quantity status of waters</p> <p>A <a href="#">Water Resources Register</a> has been developed for Kyrgyzstan, available at: <a href="http://waterbody.at.kg/ru/">http://waterbody.at.kg/ru/</a></p> <p>A <a href="#">network of upgraded sampling points</a> on Lake Issyk-Kul, Kyrgyzstan, is being developed: <b>39</b> samples at <b>16</b> sampling points at several water levels, bottom sediments sampling from the depth of 9m</p> <p>In Tajikistan, <b>11</b> members of laboratory staff are trained on <a href="#">surface water quality analyses</a> and calibration and maintenance of field meters (of which <b>7</b> women on surface water, <b>4</b> on field meters), <b>12</b> members of staff are trained on <a href="#">data assessment</a> and management (<b>5</b> of whom are women)</p>
Adaptation to climate change	Rights holders' capacity
<p>Result 3. Enhanced adaptive capacity and preparedness towards climate variability and change in the basins/areas supported by the interventions</p> <p><a href="#">Climate change adaptation mainstreamed</a> into river basin work: The Chu-Talas Water Commission (Kazakhstan-Kyrgyzstan) established a permanent Working Group on adaptation to Climate Change and Long-term Programs of Action</p> <p>More than <b>20</b> village organisations in GBAO, Tajikistan, developed village <a href="#">hazard maps</a> for identifying village hazard zones and disaster management plans for resilience purposes</p> <p><a href="#">Improved livelihoods</a> for resilience: two Common Interest Groups, consisting entirely of women (<b>31</b> women), were given an opportunity to improve their livelihoods in Murghab district, GBAO, Tajikistan. This has <a href="#">empowered women</a> and changed the dynamics in the household with regard to financial decision-making.</p>	<p>Result 4. Improved capacity of rights holders - including the poorest and other vulnerable groups - to understand and realise their rights and responsibilities towards waters</p> <p><b>4,315</b> people in remote villages in GBAO, Tajikistan, receive <a href="#">safe drinking water</a> (<b>1,208</b> women/<b>1,166</b> men through a small-scale water supply system, <b>1,098</b> women/<b>843</b> men from a borehole)</p> <p><b>83</b> households in GBAO, Tajikistan have access to <a href="#">safe sanitation</a> (mainly Urine-Diverting Dry Toilets), app. <b>12,000</b> direct beneficiaries have separate special places for hand washing</p> <p><a href="#">Accountable decision-making</a> structures in Ayni and Rudaki, Tajikistan: Water Trust Funds and Drinking Water User Associations</p> <p><b>1648</b> students (<b>773</b> girls, <b>875</b> boys) enrolled in the My Prosperous Farm (MSP) course and learning about <a href="#">livelihoods and efficient water use</a> in Kyrgyzstan</p>