

PROBLEMS OF WATER MANAGEMENT IN TAJIKISTAN

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Problems of water scarcity and use of hydropower resources, prevent and eliminate consequences of natural disasters related to the hydrosphere, the environmental issues associated with the use of water resources should be the determining factor for Tajikistan for sustainable development. At the urging of President Emomali Rahmon at the first Asia-Pacific Water Summit in Beppu in Japan to address these and other problems in Dushanbe on 27-29 June 2008 held the International Conference on Disaster Reduction, associated with water.

In lakes of Tjikistan accumulated 44 km³ of water, of which 20 km³ of drinking quality. Groundwater reserves of the republic are 18.7 km³ of them running 2.8 km³. The average water consumption of the population in cities and district centers in 2006 stood at 198.7 liters per day, and sanitation - 82,6 liters per day. Due to limitation in the autumn and winter supply of electricity, more than 180 days a year, water is 5-6 hours a day. In rural areas the consumption of the street or courtyard columns water consumption ranges from 50 to 120 liters per day per person.

The quality of drinking water is low. According to the Ministry of Health of Tajikistan "Most of the plumbing works with serious violations of the rules of technical operation, poor sanitary condition of water supply facilities and systems. Lack of coagulants, chlorine-containing drugs leads to the filing of the population of poor quality, unsafe water".

Over the past ten years has significantly increased the number of accidents on the networks of water supply and sanitation. Negatively on the quality of drinking water affected by faecal contamination of water falling into the water supply system through the destruction of water mains. Such cases are rare and quickly eliminated. Normal wear and tear of water supply systems is 70%. This depreciation is calculated on the basis of accounting, and in fact higher.

According to the Ministry of Health is now the state of the majority of water supply is very poor. Of the 254 water supply systems in the Khatlon region are not working 122, that is 48%, the quality of water supplied to the public, does not meet the state standard "Drinking Water". More than 80% of sewage treatment plants are not functioning because of the moral and physical deterioration, but functioning ineffective. The designed capacity of mechanical cleaning CBS cities Kulyuba is 9000 m³/day, actually reaches 15000 m³/day. Thus, the 6000 m³ of sewage each day without pre-cleaning and disinfection are discharged into river. Kulyabko.

The most unfavorable epidemiological situation in rural areas, where inhabitants mainly for household and drinking water supply from rivers and irrigation ditches. The main source of pollution of open reservoirs is the discharge of untreated household and faeces, as well as runoff from fields, which contain chemicals and fertilizers. Thus, the sanitary epidemiological stations in the analysis of outbreaks of typhoid fever in the Khatlon region was vychvleno that 180 toilets, more than 180 cattle and 70 landfills are located in close proximity - from 0,6 to 5 meters - from the canals, the water that people used for drinking needs.

For disinfection of drinking water for the population of the city planned to build 5 miniplants for the production of sodium hypochlorite. The raw material for this production is salt, which reserves in the country in excess. So far used for this purpose liquid chlorine, which was brought from the Republic of Uzbekistan.

There should be immediate steps to restructure enterprises providing water and wastewater services to their transfer to a commercial basis. Following the government decision, in principle, need assistance in the formulation of detailed policies and the implementation of reforms, including institutional strengthening and legislative review.

Achievement of the global Millennium Development Goals in terms of providing the population of the Republic of Tajikistan water services and sanitation seems to be rather difficult due to initially low level of provision of these services. In particular, in the Republic of Tajikistan coverage of centralized water supply should be increased by 22% to 79% of the total population, the coverage of these services of the urban population should be increased by 5% and make-up in 2015 to 95% of the total urban population, the proportion of rural population with centralized water supply should increase by 27% and

reach by 2015 71% of the total rural population of the Republic of Tajikistan. Given the extremely high degree of depreciation of fixed assets of water supply and sanitation, which is quite evident when analyzing the number of accidents on the water and wastewater networks, simultaneously with the construction of new networks will need to overhaul the vast majority of the existing water and sewerage networks.

Government of the Republic of Tajikistan in order to improve the security of the population with drinking water adopted by the "Programme for the Advancement of the Republic of Tajikistan clean drinking water in 2007-2020". The financial cost to 2020 under this program is about \$ 1 billion., One can assume that without substantial financial assistance to the Republic of Tajikistan will not be able to provide its own global goals of the Millennium. Currently, international organizations are cooperating in this direction as partners and doing some work on water and sanitation.

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