

Date and Time: Monday, November 13, 2023 6:51:00 PM EST

Job Number: 210404249

Documents (100)

1. [Stacey Dooley Investigates - 8:00 PM GMT](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: hlead(*water* OR river* OR lake OR dam OR stream OR tributary OR diversion OR irrigation OR pollution OR water quality OR flood! OR drought! OR channel OR canal OR hydroelect! OR reservoir OR groundwater OR aquifer OR drought OR recharge OR "water table" OR "bore hole") and hlead(treaty OR agree! OR negotiat! OR resolution OR commission OR secretariat OR joint management OR basin management OR peace OR accord OR "peace accord" OR settle! OR cooperat! OR collaborat! OR disput! OR conflict! OR disagree! OR sanction! OR war OR troops OR "letter of protest" OR hostility OR "shots fired" OR boycott OR protest! OR appeal OR intent OR reject OR threat! OR force OR coerce OR assault OR fight OR demand OR disapprove OR diploma! OR statement OR memorandum) and hlead(Aral OR Syr Daria OR Naryn OR Amu Daria OR Syr Darya OR Amu Darya OR Akhangaran OR Chirchik) and not hlead(ocean OR navigat! OR nuclear OR "water cannon" OR "light water reactor" OR "mineral water" OR "hold water" OR "cold water" OR "hot water" OR "water canister" OR "water tight" OR " water down" OR "flood of refugees" OR Rivera OR Suez OR Panama OR oil OR drugs OR "three gorges" OR waterski OR watermelon OR dishwater OR waterproof OR "water resistant" OR "water bath")

Search Type: Terms and Connectors

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Content Type
News

Narrowed by
Timeline: Jan 01, 2008 to Dec 31, 2019

2. [Stacey Dooley Investigates - 8:00 PM GMT](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

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4. [Kazikstan :OSCE Centre in Astana starts co-operation with the International Fund for Saving the Aral Sea](#)

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5. [Secrets of the silk road Uzbekistan | As the former Soviet republic embraces tourism, a trip guided by architects, academics, chefs and curators gets Sophy Roberts off the beaten track](#)

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6. [Delegation of Ecologic movement of Uzbekistan visits USA](#)

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7. [Stacey Dooley Investigates - 8:00 PM GMT](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

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8. [Stacey Dooley Investigates - 8:00 PM GMT](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

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9. [*Stacey Dooley Investigates - 8:00 PM GMT*](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

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Timeline: Jan 01, 2008 to Dec 31, 2019

10. [*Stacey Dooley Investigates - 8:00 PM GMT*](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

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11. [Stacey Dooley Investigates - 8:00 PM GMT](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

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12. [Troops of Uzbek Ministry of Defense receive new military equipment](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

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13. [Stacey Dooley Investigates - 8:00 PM GMT](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

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14. [*Uzbek leader addresses Asian Development Bank summit*](#)

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15. [*UZBEKISTAN : KAZAKHSTAN , UZBEKISTAN TAKE DIFFERING APPROACHES ON ARAL SEA*](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

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16. [*Secrets of the silk road Uzbekistan | As the former Soviet republic embraces tourism, a trip guided by architects, academics, chefs and curators gets Sophy Roberts off the beaten track*](#)

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17. [*The EFSD undertakes a mission to the Kyrgyz Republic*](#)

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18. [*Uzbekistan still against Rogun hydropower plant's construction*](#)

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19. [*The unseen treasures of Uzbekistan 's silk road*](#)

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20. [*Secrets of the silk road Uzbekistan | As the former Soviet republic embraces tourism, a trip guided by architects, academics, chefs and curators gets Sophy Roberts off the beaten track*](#)

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21. [*Tajik expert says Central Asian states should hold talks to settle water issues*](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: hlead(*water* OR river* OR lake OR dam OR stream OR tributary OR diversion OR irrigation OR pollution OR water quality OR flood! OR drought! OR channel OR canal OR hydroelect! OR reservoir OR groundwater OR aquifer OR drought OR recharge OR "water table" OR "bore hole") and hlead(treaty OR agree! OR negotiat! OR resolution OR commission OR secretariat OR joint management OR basin management OR peace OR accord OR "peace accord" OR settle! OR cooperat! OR collaborat! OR disput! OR conflict! OR disagree! OR sanction! OR war OR troops OR "letter of protest" OR hostility OR "shots fired" OR boycott OR protest! OR appeal OR intent OR reject OR threat! OR force OR coerce OR assault OR fight OR demand OR disapprove OR diploma! OR statement OR memorandum) and hlead(Aral OR Syr Daria OR Naryn OR Amu Daria OR Syr Darya OR Amu Darya OR Akhangaran OR Chirchik) and not hlead(ocean OR navigat! OR nuclear OR "water cannon" OR "light water reactor" OR "mineral water" OR "hold water" OR "cold water" OR "hot water" OR "water canister" OR "water tight" OR " water down" OR "flood of refugees" OR Rivera OR Suez OR Panama OR oil OR drugs OR "three gorges" OR waterski OR watermelon OR dishwater OR waterproof OR "water resistant" OR "water bath")

Search Type: Terms and Connectors

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

Narrowed by
Timeline: Jan 01, 2008 to Dec 31, 2019

22. [Stacey Dooley Investigates - 8:00 PM GMT](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: hlead(*water* OR river* OR lake OR dam OR stream OR tributary OR diversion OR irrigation OR pollution OR water quality OR flood! OR drought! OR channel OR canal OR hydroelect! OR reservoir OR groundwater OR aquifer OR drought OR recharge OR "water table" OR "bore hole") and hlead(treaty OR agree! OR negotiat! OR resolution OR commission OR secretariat OR joint management OR basin management OR peace OR accord OR "peace accord" OR settle! OR cooperat! OR collaborat! OR disput! OR conflict! OR disagree! OR sanction! OR war OR troops OR "letter of protest" OR hostility OR "shots fired" OR boycott OR protest! OR appeal OR intent OR reject OR threat! OR force OR coerce OR assault OR fight OR demand OR disapprove OR diploma! OR statement OR memorandum) and hlead(Aral OR Syr Daria OR Naryn OR Amu Daria OR Syr Darya OR Amu Darya OR Akhangaran OR Chirchik) and not hlead(ocean OR navigat! OR nuclear OR "water cannon" OR "light water reactor" OR "mineral water" OR "hold water" OR "cold water" OR "hot water" OR "water canister" OR "water tight" OR " water down" OR "flood of refugees" OR Rivera OR Suez OR Panama OR oil OR drugs OR "three gorges" OR waterski OR watermelon OR dishwater OR waterproof OR "water resistant" OR "water bath")

Search Type: Terms and Connectors

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

Narrowed by
Timeline: Jan 01, 2008 to Dec 31, 2019

23. [The EFSD undertakes a mission to the Kyrgyz Republic](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: hlead(*water* OR river* OR lake OR dam OR stream OR tributary OR diversion OR irrigation OR pollution OR water quality OR flood! OR drought! OR channel OR canal OR hydroelect! OR reservoir OR groundwater OR aquifer OR drought OR recharge OR "water table" OR "bore hole") and hlead(treaty OR agree! OR negotiat! OR resolution OR commission OR secretariat OR joint management OR basin management OR peace OR accord OR "peace accord" OR settle! OR cooperat! OR collaborat! OR disput! OR conflict! OR disagree! OR sanction! OR war OR troops OR "letter of protest" OR hostility OR "shots fired" OR boycott OR protest! OR appeal OR intent OR reject OR threat! OR force OR coerce OR assault OR fight OR demand OR disapprove OR diploma! OR statement OR memorandum) and hlead(Aral OR Syr Daria OR Naryn OR Amu Daria OR Syr Darya OR Amu Darya OR Akhangaran OR Chirchik) and not hlead(ocean OR navigat! OR nuclear OR "water cannon" OR "light water reactor" OR "mineral water" OR "hold water" OR "cold water" OR "hot water" OR "water canister" OR "water tight" OR " water down" OR "flood of refugees" OR

Rivera OR Suez OR Panama OR oil OR drugs OR "three gorges" OR waterski OR watermelon OR dishwater OR waterproof OR "water resistant" OR "water bath")

Search Type: Terms and Connectors

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

Narrowed by
Timeline: Jan 01, 2008 to Dec 31, 2019

24. [*Secrets of the silk road Uzbekistan | As the former Soviet republic embraces tourism, a trip guided by architects, academics, chefs and curators gets Sophy Roberts off the beaten track*](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: hlead(*water* OR river* OR lake OR dam OR stream OR tributary OR diversion OR irrigation OR pollution OR water quality OR flood! OR drought! OR channel OR canal OR hydroelect! OR reservoir OR groundwater OR aquifer OR drought OR recharge OR "water table" OR "bore hole") and hlead(treaty OR agree! OR negotiat! OR resolution OR commission OR secretariat OR joint management OR basin management OR peace OR accord OR "peace accord" OR settle! OR cooperat! OR collaborat! OR disput! OR conflict! OR disagree! OR sanction! OR war OR troops OR "letter of protest" OR hostility OR "shots fired" OR boycott OR protest! OR appeal OR intent OR reject OR threat! OR force OR coerce OR assault OR fight OR demand OR disapprove OR diploma! OR statement OR memorandum) and hlead(Aral OR Syr Daria OR Naryn OR Amu Daria OR Syr Darya OR Amu Darya OR Akhangaran OR Chirchik) and not hlead(ocean OR navigat! OR nuclear OR "water cannon" OR "light water reactor" OR "mineral water" OR "hold water" OR "cold water" OR "hot water" OR "water canister" OR "water tight" OR " water down" OR "flood of refugees" OR Rivera OR Suez OR Panama OR oil OR drugs OR "three gorges" OR waterski OR watermelon OR dishwater OR waterproof OR "water resistant" OR "water bath")

Search Type: Terms and Connectors

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

Narrowed by
Timeline: Jan 01, 2008 to Dec 31, 2019

25. [*Roundup: Central Asian countries highlight Aral Sea crisis for int'l help*](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: hlead(*water* OR river* OR lake OR dam OR stream OR tributary OR diversion OR irrigation OR pollution OR water quality OR flood! OR drought! OR channel OR canal OR hydroelect! OR reservoir OR groundwater OR aquifer OR drought OR recharge OR "water table" OR "bore hole") and hlead(treaty OR agree! OR negotiat! OR resolution OR commission OR secretariat OR joint management OR basin management OR peace OR accord OR "peace accord" OR settle! OR cooperat! OR collaborat! OR disput! OR conflict! OR disagree! OR sanction! OR war OR troops OR "letter of protest" OR hostility OR "shots fired" OR boycott OR protest! OR appeal OR intent OR reject OR threat! OR force OR coerce OR assault OR fight OR demand OR disapprove OR diploma! OR statement OR memorandum) and hlead(Aral OR Syr Daria OR Naryn OR Amu Daria OR Syr Darya OR Amu Darya OR Akhangaran OR Chirchik) and not hlead(ocean OR navigat! OR nuclear OR "water cannon" OR "light water reactor" OR "mineral water" OR "hold water" OR "cold water" OR "hot water" OR "water canister" OR "water tight" OR " water down" OR "flood of refugees" OR Rivera OR Suez OR Panama OR oil OR drugs OR "three gorges" OR waterski OR watermelon OR dishwater OR waterproof OR "water resistant" OR "water bath")

Search Type: Terms and Connectors

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

Narrowed by
Timeline: Jan 01, 2008 to Dec 31, 2019

26. [*Roundup: Central Asian countries highlight Aral Sea crisis for int'l help*](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: hlead(*water* OR river* OR lake OR dam OR stream OR tributary OR diversion OR irrigation OR pollution OR water quality OR flood! OR drought! OR channel OR canal OR hydroelect! OR reservoir OR groundwater OR aquifer OR drought OR recharge OR "water table" OR "bore hole") and hlead(treaty OR agree! OR negotiat! OR resolution OR commission OR secretariat OR joint management OR basin management OR peace OR accord OR "peace accord" OR settle! OR cooperat! OR collaborat! OR disput! OR conflict! OR disagree! OR sanction! OR war OR troops OR "letter of protest" OR hostility OR "shots fired" OR boycott OR protest! OR appeal OR intent OR reject OR threat! OR force OR coerce OR assault OR fight OR demand OR disapprove OR diploma! OR statement OR memorandum) and hlead(Aral OR Syr Daria OR Naryn OR Amu Daria OR Syr Darya OR Amu Darya OR Akhangaran OR Chirchik) and not hlead(ocean OR navigat! OR nuclear OR "water cannon" OR "light water reactor" OR "mineral water" OR "hold water" OR "cold water" OR "hot water" OR "water canister" OR "water tight" OR " water down" OR "flood of refugees" OR Rivera OR Suez OR Panama OR oil OR drugs OR "three gorges" OR waterski OR watermelon OR dishwater OR waterproof OR "water resistant" OR "water bath")

Search Type: Terms and Connectors

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

Narrowed by
Timeline: Jan 01, 2008 to Dec 31, 2019

27. [Uzbekistan still against Rogun hydropower plant's construction](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: hlead(*water* OR river* OR lake OR dam OR stream OR tributary OR diversion OR irrigation OR pollution OR water quality OR flood! OR drought! OR channel OR canal OR hydroelect! OR reservoir OR groundwater OR aquifer OR drought OR recharge OR "water table" OR "bore hole") and hlead(treaty OR agree! OR negotiat! OR resolution OR commission OR secretariat OR joint management OR basin management OR peace OR accord OR "peace accord" OR settle! OR cooperat! OR collaborat! OR disput! OR conflict! OR disagree! OR sanction! OR war OR troops OR "letter of protest" OR hostility OR "shots fired" OR boycott OR protest! OR appeal OR intent OR reject OR threat! OR force OR coerce OR assault OR fight OR demand OR disapprove OR diploma! OR statement OR memorandum) and hlead(Aral OR Syr Daria OR Naryn OR Amu Daria OR Syr Darya OR Amu Darya OR Akhangaran OR Chirchik) and not hlead(ocean OR navigat! OR nuclear OR "water cannon" OR "light water reactor" OR "mineral water" OR "hold water" OR "cold water" OR "hot water" OR "water canister" OR "water tight" OR " water down" OR "flood of refugees" OR Rivera OR Suez OR Panama OR oil OR drugs OR "three gorges" OR waterski OR watermelon OR dishwater OR waterproof OR "water resistant" OR "water bath")

Search Type: Terms and Connectors

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

Narrowed by
Timeline: Jan 01, 2008 to Dec 31, 2019

28. [WB report on disputed Tajik project said aimed to cause tension in region](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: hlead(*water* OR river* OR lake OR dam OR stream OR tributary OR diversion OR irrigation OR pollution OR water quality OR flood! OR drought! OR channel OR canal OR hydroelect! OR reservoir OR groundwater OR aquifer OR drought OR recharge OR "water table" OR "bore hole") and hlead(treaty OR agree! OR negotiat! OR resolution OR commission OR secretariat OR joint management OR basin management OR peace OR accord OR "peace accord" OR settle! OR cooperat! OR collaborat! OR disput! OR conflict! OR disagree! OR sanction! OR war OR troops OR "letter of protest" OR hostility OR "shots fired" OR boycott OR protest! OR appeal OR intent OR reject OR threat! OR force OR coerce OR assault OR fight OR demand OR disapprove OR diploma! OR statement OR memorandum) and hlead(Aral OR Syr Daria OR Naryn OR Amu Daria OR Syr Darya OR Amu Darya OR Akhangaran OR Chirchik) and not hlead(ocean OR navigat! OR nuclear OR "water cannon" OR "light water reactor" OR "mineral water" OR "hold water" OR "cold water" OR "hot water" OR "water canister" OR "water tight" OR " water down" OR "flood of refugees" OR Rivera OR Suez OR Panama OR oil OR drugs OR "three gorges" OR waterski OR watermelon OR dishwater OR waterproof OR "water resistant" OR "water bath")

Search Type: Terms and Connectors

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

Narrowed by
Timeline: Jan 01, 2008 to Dec 31, 2019

29. [*Interim head of Turkmenistan 's State Committee for Water Resources appointed*](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: hlead(*water* OR river* OR lake OR dam OR stream OR tributary OR diversion OR irrigation OR pollution OR water quality OR flood! OR drought! OR channel OR canal OR hydroelect! OR reservoir OR groundwater OR aquifer OR drought OR recharge OR "water table" OR "bore hole") and hlead(treaty OR agree! OR negotiat! OR resolution OR commission OR secretariat OR joint management OR basin management OR peace OR accord OR "peace accord" OR settle! OR cooperat! OR collaborat! OR disput! OR conflict! OR disagree! OR sanction! OR war OR troops OR "letter of protest" OR hostility OR "shots fired" OR boycott OR protest! OR appeal OR intent OR reject OR threat! OR force OR coerce OR assault OR fight OR demand OR disapprove OR diploma! OR statement OR memorandum) and hlead(Aral OR Syr Daria OR Naryn OR Amu Daria OR Syr Darya OR Amu Darya OR Akhangaran OR Chirchik) and not hlead(ocean OR navigat! OR nuclear OR "water cannon" OR "light water reactor" OR "mineral water" OR "hold water" OR "cold water" OR "hot water" OR "water canister" OR "water tight" OR " water down" OR "flood of refugees" OR Rivera OR Suez OR Panama OR oil OR drugs OR "three gorges" OR waterski OR watermelon OR dishwater OR waterproof OR "water resistant" OR "water bath")

Search Type: Terms and Connectors

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

Narrowed by
Timeline: Jan 01, 2008 to Dec 31, 2019

30. [*Interim head of Turkmenistan 's State Committee for Water Resources appointed*](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: hlead(*water* OR river* OR lake OR dam OR stream OR tributary OR diversion OR irrigation OR pollution OR water quality OR flood! OR drought! OR channel OR canal OR hydroelect! OR reservoir OR groundwater OR aquifer OR drought OR recharge OR "water table" OR "bore hole") and hlead(treaty OR agree! OR negotiat! OR resolution OR commission OR secretariat OR joint management OR basin management OR peace OR accord OR "peace accord" OR settle! OR cooperat! OR collaborat! OR disput! OR conflict! OR disagree! OR sanction! OR war OR troops OR "letter of protest" OR hostility OR "shots fired" OR boycott OR protest! OR appeal OR intent OR reject OR threat! OR force OR coerce OR assault OR fight OR demand OR disapprove OR diploma! OR statement OR memorandum) and hlead(Aral OR Syr Daria OR Naryn OR Amu Daria OR Syr Darya OR Amu Darya OR Akhangaran OR Chirchik) and not hlead(ocean OR navigat! OR nuclear OR "water cannon" OR "light water reactor" OR "mineral water" OR "hold water" OR "cold water" OR "hot water" OR "water canister" OR "water tight" OR " water down" OR "flood of refugees" OR Rivera OR Suez OR Panama OR oil OR drugs OR "three gorges" OR waterski OR watermelon OR dishwater OR waterproof OR "water resistant" OR "water bath")

Search Type: Terms and Connectors

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

Narrowed by
Timeline: Jan 01, 2008 to Dec 31, 2019

31. [*Interim head of Turkmenistan 's State Committee for Water Resources appointed*](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: hlead(*water* OR river* OR lake OR dam OR stream OR tributary OR diversion OR irrigation OR pollution OR water quality OR flood! OR drought! OR channel OR canal OR hydroelect! OR reservoir OR groundwater OR aquifer OR drought OR recharge OR "water table" OR "bore hole") and hlead(treaty OR agree! OR negotiat! OR resolution OR commission OR secretariat OR joint management OR basin

management OR peace OR accord OR "peace accord" OR settle! OR cooperat! OR collaborat! OR disput! OR conflict! OR disagree! OR sanction! OR war OR troops OR "letter of protest" OR hostility OR "shots fired" OR boycott OR protest! OR appeal OR intent OR reject OR threat! OR force OR coerce OR assault OR fight OR demand OR disapprove OR diploma! OR statement OR memorandum) and hlead(Aral OR Syr Daria OR Naryn OR Amu Daria OR Syr Darya OR Amu Darya OR Akhangaran OR Chirchik) and not hlead(ocean OR navigat! OR nuclear OR "water cannon" OR "light water reactor" OR "mineral water" OR "hold water" OR "cold water" OR "hot water" OR "water canister" OR "water tight" OR " water down" OR "flood of refugees" OR Rivera OR Suez OR Panama OR oil OR drugs OR "three gorges" OR waterski OR watermelon OR dishwater OR waterproof OR "water resistant" OR "water bath")

Search Type: Terms and Connectors

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

Narrowed by
Timeline: Jan 01, 2008 to Dec 31, 2019

32. [*Interim head of Turkmenistan 's State Committee for Water Resources appointed*](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: hlead(*water* OR river* OR lake OR dam OR stream OR tributary OR diversion OR irrigation OR pollution OR water quality OR flood! OR drought! OR channel OR canal OR hydroelect! OR reservoir OR groundwater OR aquifer OR drought OR recharge OR "water table" OR "bore hole") and hlead(treaty OR agree! OR negotiat! OR resolution OR commission OR secretariat OR joint management OR basin management OR peace OR accord OR "peace accord" OR settle! OR cooperat! OR collaborat! OR disput! OR conflict! OR disagree! OR sanction! OR war OR troops OR "letter of protest" OR hostility OR "shots fired" OR boycott OR protest! OR appeal OR intent OR reject OR threat! OR force OR coerce OR assault OR fight OR demand OR disapprove OR diploma! OR statement OR memorandum) and hlead(Aral OR Syr Daria OR Naryn OR Amu Daria OR Syr Darya OR Amu Darya OR Akhangaran OR Chirchik) and not hlead(ocean OR navigat! OR nuclear OR "water cannon" OR "light water reactor" OR "mineral water" OR "hold water" OR "cold water" OR "hot water" OR "water canister" OR "water tight" OR " water down" OR "flood of refugees" OR Rivera OR Suez OR Panama OR oil OR drugs OR "three gorges" OR waterski OR watermelon OR dishwater OR waterproof OR "water resistant" OR "water bath")

Search Type: Terms and Connectors

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

Narrowed by
Timeline: Jan 01, 2008 to Dec 31, 2019

33. [*Turkmenistan joins World Water Council*](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: hlead(*water* OR river* OR lake OR dam OR stream OR tributary OR diversion OR irrigation OR pollution OR water quality OR flood! OR drought! OR channel OR canal OR hydroelect! OR reservoir OR groundwater OR aquifer OR drought OR recharge OR "water table" OR "bore hole") and hlead(treaty OR agree! OR negotiat! OR resolution OR commission OR secretariat OR joint management OR basin management OR peace OR accord OR "peace accord" OR settle! OR cooperat! OR collaborat! OR disput! OR conflict! OR disagree! OR sanction! OR war OR troops OR "letter of protest" OR hostility OR "shots fired" OR boycott OR protest! OR appeal OR intent OR reject OR threat! OR force OR coerce OR assault OR fight OR demand OR disapprove OR diploma! OR statement OR memorandum) and hlead(Aral OR Syr Daria OR Naryn OR Amu Daria OR Syr Darya OR Amu Darya OR Akhangaran OR Chirchik) and not hlead(ocean OR navigat! OR nuclear OR "water cannon" OR "light water reactor" OR "mineral water" OR "hold water" OR "cold water" OR "hot water" OR "water canister" OR "water tight" OR " water down" OR "flood of refugees" OR Rivera OR Suez OR Panama OR oil OR drugs OR "three gorges" OR waterski OR watermelon OR dishwater OR waterproof OR "water resistant" OR "water bath")

Search Type: Terms and Connectors

Narrowed by:

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34. [*My Mistreated Ally: Tensions On The Afghan - Turkmen Border*](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: hlead(*water* OR river* OR lake OR dam OR stream OR tributary OR diversion OR irrigation OR pollution OR water quality OR flood! OR drought! OR channel OR canal OR hydroelect! OR reservoir OR groundwater OR aquifer OR drought OR recharge OR "water table" OR "bore hole") and hlead(treaty OR agree! OR negotiat! OR resolution OR commission OR secretariat OR joint management OR basin management OR peace OR accord OR "peace accord" OR settle! OR cooperat! OR collaborat! OR disput! OR conflict! OR disagree! OR sanction! OR war OR troops OR "letter of protest" OR hostility OR "shots fired" OR boycott OR protest! OR appeal OR intent OR reject OR threat! OR force OR coerce OR assault OR fight OR demand OR disapprove OR diploma! OR statement OR memorandum) and hlead(Aral OR Syr Daria OR Naryn OR Amu Daria OR Syr Darya OR Amu Darya OR Akhangaran OR Chirchik) and not hlead(ocean OR navigat! OR nuclear OR "water cannon" OR "light water reactor" OR "mineral water" OR "hold water" OR "cold water" OR "hot water" OR "water canister" OR "water tight" OR "water down" OR "flood of refugees" OR Rivera OR Suez OR Panama OR oil OR drugs OR "three gorges" OR waterski OR watermelon OR dishwater OR waterproof OR "water resistant" OR "water bath")

Search Type: Terms and Connectors

Narrowed by:

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News

Narrowed by

Timeline: Jan 01, 2008 to Dec 31, 2019

35. [*Interim head of Turkmenistan 's State Committee for Water Resources appointed*](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: hlead(*water* OR river* OR lake OR dam OR stream OR tributary OR diversion OR irrigation OR pollution OR water quality OR flood! OR drought! OR channel OR canal OR hydroelect! OR reservoir OR groundwater OR aquifer OR drought OR recharge OR "water table" OR "bore hole") and hlead(treaty OR agree! OR negotiat! OR resolution OR commission OR secretariat OR joint management OR basin management OR peace OR accord OR "peace accord" OR settle! OR cooperat! OR collaborat! OR disput! OR conflict! OR disagree! OR sanction! OR war OR troops OR "letter of protest" OR hostility OR "shots fired" OR boycott OR protest! OR appeal OR intent OR reject OR threat! OR force OR coerce OR assault OR fight OR demand OR disapprove OR diploma! OR statement OR memorandum) and hlead(Aral OR Syr Daria OR Naryn OR Amu Daria OR Syr Darya OR Amu Darya OR Akhangaran OR Chirchik) and not hlead(ocean OR navigat! OR nuclear OR "water cannon" OR "light water reactor" OR "mineral water" OR "hold water" OR "cold water" OR "hot water" OR "water canister" OR "water tight" OR "water down" OR "flood of refugees" OR Rivera OR Suez OR Panama OR oil OR drugs OR "three gorges" OR waterski OR watermelon OR dishwater OR waterproof OR "water resistant" OR "water bath")

Search Type: Terms and Connectors

Narrowed by:

Content Type

News

Narrowed by

Timeline: Jan 01, 2008 to Dec 31, 2019

36. [*Interim head of Turkmenistan 's State Committee for Water Resources appointed*](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: hlead(*water* OR river* OR lake OR dam OR stream OR tributary OR diversion OR irrigation OR pollution OR water quality OR flood! OR drought! OR channel OR canal OR hydroelect! OR reservoir OR groundwater OR aquifer OR drought OR recharge OR "water table" OR "bore hole") and hlead(treaty OR agree! OR negotiat! OR resolution OR commission OR secretariat OR joint management OR basin management OR peace OR accord OR "peace accord" OR settle! OR cooperat! OR collaborat! OR disput! OR conflict! OR disagree! OR sanction! OR war OR troops OR "letter of protest" OR hostility OR "shots fired" OR boycott OR protest! OR appeal OR intent OR reject OR threat! OR force OR coerce OR assault OR fight OR demand OR disapprove OR diploma! OR statement OR memorandum) and hlead(Aral OR Syr Daria OR

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Search Type: Terms and Connectors

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Content Type
News

Narrowed by
Timeline: Jan 01, 2008 to Dec 31, 2019

37. [*Interim head of Turkmenistan 's State Committee for Water Resources appointed*](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: hlead(*water* OR river* OR lake OR dam OR stream OR tributary OR diversion OR irrigation OR pollution OR water quality OR flood! OR drought! OR channel OR canal OR hydroelect! OR reservoir OR groundwater OR aquifer OR drought OR recharge OR "water table" OR "bore hole") and hlead(treaty OR agree! OR negotiat! OR resolution OR commission OR secretariat OR joint management OR basin management OR peace OR accord OR "peace accord" OR settle! OR cooperat! OR collaborat! OR disput! OR conflict! OR disagree! OR sanction! OR war OR troops OR "letter of protest" OR hostility OR "shots fired" OR boycott OR protest! OR appeal OR intent OR reject OR threat! OR force OR coerce OR assault OR fight OR demand OR disapprove OR diploma! OR statement OR memorandum) and hlead(Aral OR Syr Daria OR Naryn OR Amu Daria OR Syr Darya OR Amu Darya OR Akhangaran OR Chirchik) and not hlead(ocean OR navigat! OR nuclear OR "water cannon" OR "light water reactor" OR "mineral water" OR "hold water" OR "cold water" OR "hot water" OR "water canister" OR "water tight" OR " water down" OR "flood of refugees" OR Rivera OR Suez OR Panama OR oil OR drugs OR "three gorges" OR waterski OR watermelon OR dishwater OR waterproof OR "water resistant" OR "water bath")

Search Type: Terms and Connectors

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

Narrowed by
Timeline: Jan 01, 2008 to Dec 31, 2019

38. [*Interim head of Turkmenistan 's State Committee for Water Resources appointed*](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: hlead(*water* OR river* OR lake OR dam OR stream OR tributary OR diversion OR irrigation OR pollution OR water quality OR flood! OR drought! OR channel OR canal OR hydroelect! OR reservoir OR groundwater OR aquifer OR drought OR recharge OR "water table" OR "bore hole") and hlead(treaty OR agree! OR negotiat! OR resolution OR commission OR secretariat OR joint management OR basin management OR peace OR accord OR "peace accord" OR settle! OR cooperat! OR collaborat! OR disput! OR conflict! OR disagree! OR sanction! OR war OR troops OR "letter of protest" OR hostility OR "shots fired" OR boycott OR protest! OR appeal OR intent OR reject OR threat! OR force OR coerce OR assault OR fight OR demand OR disapprove OR diploma! OR statement OR memorandum) and hlead(Aral OR Syr Daria OR Naryn OR Amu Daria OR Syr Darya OR Amu Darya OR Akhangaran OR Chirchik) and not hlead(ocean OR navigat! OR nuclear OR "water cannon" OR "light water reactor" OR "mineral water" OR "hold water" OR "cold water" OR "hot water" OR "water canister" OR "water tight" OR " water down" OR "flood of refugees" OR Rivera OR Suez OR Panama OR oil OR drugs OR "three gorges" OR waterski OR watermelon OR dishwater OR waterproof OR "water resistant" OR "water bath")

Search Type: Terms and Connectors

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

Narrowed by
Timeline: Jan 01, 2008 to Dec 31, 2019

39. [*Afghanistan : Horsing around in the Kush*](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: hlead(*water* OR river* OR lake OR dam OR stream OR tributary OR diversion OR irrigation OR pollution OR water quality OR flood! OR drought! OR channel OR canal OR hydroelect! OR reservoir OR groundwater OR aquifer OR drought OR recharge OR "water table" OR "bore hole") and hlead(treaty OR agree! OR negotiat! OR resolution OR commission OR secretariat OR joint management OR basin management OR peace OR accord OR "peace accord" OR settle! OR cooperat! OR collaborat! OR disput! OR conflict! OR disagree! OR sanction! OR war OR troops OR "letter of protest" OR hostility OR "shots fired" OR boycott OR protest! OR appeal OR intent OR reject OR threat! OR force OR coerce OR assault OR fight OR demand OR disapprove OR diploma! OR statement OR memorandum) and hlead(Aral OR Syr Daria OR Naryn OR Amu Daria OR Syr Darya OR Amu Darya OR Akhangaran OR Chirchik) and not hlead(ocean OR navigat! OR nuclear OR "water cannon" OR "light water reactor" OR "mineral water" OR "hold water" OR "cold water" OR "hot water" OR "water canister" OR "water tight" OR " water down" OR "flood of refugees" OR Rivera OR Suez OR Panama OR oil OR drugs OR "three gorges" OR waterski OR watermelon OR dishwater OR waterproof OR "water resistant" OR "water bath")

Search Type: Terms and Connectors

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

Narrowed by
Timeline: Jan 01, 2008 to Dec 31, 2019

40. [Interim head of Turkmenistan 's State Committee for Water Resources appointed](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: hlead(*water* OR river* OR lake OR dam OR stream OR tributary OR diversion OR irrigation OR pollution OR water quality OR flood! OR drought! OR channel OR canal OR hydroelect! OR reservoir OR groundwater OR aquifer OR drought OR recharge OR "water table" OR "bore hole") and hlead(treaty OR agree! OR negotiat! OR resolution OR commission OR secretariat OR joint management OR basin management OR peace OR accord OR "peace accord" OR settle! OR cooperat! OR collaborat! OR disput! OR conflict! OR disagree! OR sanction! OR war OR troops OR "letter of protest" OR hostility OR "shots fired" OR boycott OR protest! OR appeal OR intent OR reject OR threat! OR force OR coerce OR assault OR fight OR demand OR disapprove OR diploma! OR statement OR memorandum) and hlead(Aral OR Syr Daria OR Naryn OR Amu Daria OR Syr Darya OR Amu Darya OR Akhangaran OR Chirchik) and not hlead(ocean OR navigat! OR nuclear OR "water cannon" OR "light water reactor" OR "mineral water" OR "hold water" OR "cold water" OR "hot water" OR "water canister" OR "water tight" OR " water down" OR "flood of refugees" OR Rivera OR Suez OR Panama OR oil OR drugs OR "three gorges" OR waterski OR watermelon OR dishwater OR waterproof OR "water resistant" OR "water bath")

Search Type: Terms and Connectors

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

Narrowed by
Timeline: Jan 01, 2008 to Dec 31, 2019

41. [BBC Radio 4 - 01:14 AM GMT](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: hlead(*water* OR river* OR lake OR dam OR stream OR tributary OR diversion OR irrigation OR pollution OR water quality OR flood! OR drought! OR channel OR canal OR hydroelect! OR reservoir OR groundwater OR aquifer OR drought OR recharge OR "water table" OR "bore hole") and hlead(treaty OR agree! OR negotiat! OR resolution OR commission OR secretariat OR joint management OR basin management OR peace OR accord OR "peace accord" OR settle! OR cooperat! OR collaborat! OR disput! OR conflict! OR disagree! OR sanction! OR war OR troops OR "letter of protest" OR hostility OR "shots fired" OR boycott OR protest! OR appeal OR intent OR reject OR threat! OR force OR coerce OR assault OR fight OR demand OR disapprove OR diploma! OR statement OR memorandum) and hlead(Aral OR Syr Daria OR Naryn OR Amu Daria OR Syr Darya OR Amu Darya OR Akhangaran OR Chirchik) and not hlead(ocean OR navigat! OR nuclear OR "water cannon" OR "light water reactor" OR "mineral water" OR "hold water" OR "cold water" OR "hot water" OR "water canister" OR "water tight" OR " water down" OR "flood of refugees" OR

Rivera OR Suez OR Panama OR oil OR drugs OR "three gorges" OR waterski OR watermelon OR dishwater OR waterproof OR "water resistant" OR "water bath")

Search Type: Terms and Connectors

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

Narrowed by
Timeline: Jan 01, 2008 to Dec 31, 2019

42. [*EANS-News: ANDRITZ HYDRO receives order to upgrade four Kaplan turbine units at the Shardarinskaya hydropower plant, Kazakhstan*](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: hlead(*water* OR river* OR lake OR dam OR stream OR tributary OR diversion OR irrigation OR pollution OR water quality OR flood! OR drought! OR channel OR canal OR hydroelect! OR reservoir OR groundwater OR aquifer OR drought OR recharge OR "water table" OR "bore hole") and hlead(treaty OR agree! OR negotiat! OR resolution OR commission OR secretariat OR joint management OR basin management OR peace OR accord OR "peace accord" OR settle! OR cooperat! OR collaborat! OR disput! OR conflict! OR disagree! OR sanction! OR war OR troops OR "letter of protest" OR hostility OR "shots fired" OR boycott OR protest! OR appeal OR intent OR reject OR threat! OR force OR coerce OR assault OR fight OR demand OR disapprove OR diploma! OR statement OR memorandum) and hlead(Aral OR Syr Daria OR Naryn OR Amu Daria OR Syr Darya OR Amu Darya OR Akhangaran OR Chirchik) and not hlead(ocean OR navigat! OR nuclear OR "water cannon" OR "light water reactor" OR "mineral water" OR "hold water" OR "cold water" OR "hot water" OR "water canister" OR "water tight" OR "water down" OR "flood of refugees" OR Rivera OR Suez OR Panama OR oil OR drugs OR "three gorges" OR waterski OR watermelon OR dishwater OR waterproof OR "water resistant" OR "water bath")

Search Type: Terms and Connectors

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

Narrowed by
Timeline: Jan 01, 2008 to Dec 31, 2019

43. [*EANS-News: ANDRITZ HYDRO receives order to upgrade four Kaplan turbine Utl.: units at the Shardarinskaya hydropower plant, Kazakhstan*](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: hlead(*water* OR river* OR lake OR dam OR stream OR tributary OR diversion OR irrigation OR pollution OR water quality OR flood! OR drought! OR channel OR canal OR hydroelect! OR reservoir OR groundwater OR aquifer OR drought OR recharge OR "water table" OR "bore hole") and hlead(treaty OR agree! OR negotiat! OR resolution OR commission OR secretariat OR joint management OR basin management OR peace OR accord OR "peace accord" OR settle! OR cooperat! OR collaborat! OR disput! OR conflict! OR disagree! OR sanction! OR war OR troops OR "letter of protest" OR hostility OR "shots fired" OR boycott OR protest! OR appeal OR intent OR reject OR threat! OR force OR coerce OR assault OR fight OR demand OR disapprove OR diploma! OR statement OR memorandum) and hlead(Aral OR Syr Daria OR Naryn OR Amu Daria OR Syr Darya OR Amu Darya OR Akhangaran OR Chirchik) and not hlead(ocean OR navigat! OR nuclear OR "water cannon" OR "light water reactor" OR "mineral water" OR "hold water" OR "cold water" OR "hot water" OR "water canister" OR "water tight" OR "water down" OR "flood of refugees" OR Rivera OR Suez OR Panama OR oil OR drugs OR "three gorges" OR waterski OR watermelon OR dishwater OR waterproof OR "water resistant" OR "water bath")

Search Type: Terms and Connectors

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

Narrowed by
Timeline: Jan 01, 2008 to Dec 31, 2019

44. [*Kazakhstan : OSCE promotes co-operation on dam safety in Central Asia*](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: hlead(*water* OR river* OR lake OR dam OR stream OR tributary OR diversion OR irrigation OR pollution OR water quality OR flood! OR drought! OR channel OR canal OR hydroelect! OR reservoir OR groundwater OR aquifer OR drought OR recharge OR "water table" OR "bore hole") and hlead(treaty OR agree! OR negotiat! OR resolution OR commission OR secretariat OR joint management OR basin management OR peace OR accord OR "peace accord" OR settle! OR cooperat! OR collaborat! OR disput! OR conflict! OR disagree! OR sanction! OR war OR troops OR "letter of protest" OR hostility OR "shots fired" OR boycott OR protest! OR appeal OR intent OR reject OR threat! OR force OR coerce OR assault OR fight OR demand OR disapprove OR diploma! OR statement OR memorandum) and hlead(Aral OR Syr Daria OR Naryn OR Amu Daria OR Syr Darya OR Amu Darya OR Akhangaran OR Chirchik) and not hlead(ocean OR navigat! OR nuclear OR "water cannon" OR "light water reactor" OR "mineral water" OR "hold water" OR "cold water" OR "hot water" OR "water canister" OR "water tight" OR "water down" OR "flood of refugees" OR Rivera OR Suez OR Panama OR oil OR drugs OR "three gorges" OR waterski OR watermelon OR dishwater OR waterproof OR "water resistant" OR "water bath")

Search Type: Terms and Connectors

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

Narrowed by
Timeline: Jan 01, 2008 to Dec 31, 2019

45. [BBC Radio 4 - 01:24 AM GMT](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: hlead(*water* OR river* OR lake OR dam OR stream OR tributary OR diversion OR irrigation OR pollution OR water quality OR flood! OR drought! OR channel OR canal OR hydroelect! OR reservoir OR groundwater OR aquifer OR drought OR recharge OR "water table" OR "bore hole") and hlead(treaty OR agree! OR negotiat! OR resolution OR commission OR secretariat OR joint management OR basin management OR peace OR accord OR "peace accord" OR settle! OR cooperat! OR collaborat! OR disput! OR conflict! OR disagree! OR sanction! OR war OR troops OR "letter of protest" OR hostility OR "shots fired" OR boycott OR protest! OR appeal OR intent OR reject OR threat! OR force OR coerce OR assault OR fight OR demand OR disapprove OR diploma! OR statement OR memorandum) and hlead(Aral OR Syr Daria OR Naryn OR Amu Daria OR Syr Darya OR Amu Darya OR Akhangaran OR Chirchik) and not hlead(ocean OR navigat! OR nuclear OR "water cannon" OR "light water reactor" OR "mineral water" OR "hold water" OR "cold water" OR "hot water" OR "water canister" OR "water tight" OR "water down" OR "flood of refugees" OR Rivera OR Suez OR Panama OR oil OR drugs OR "three gorges" OR waterski OR watermelon OR dishwater OR waterproof OR "water resistant" OR "water bath")

Search Type: Terms and Connectors

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

Narrowed by
Timeline: Jan 01, 2008 to Dec 31, 2019

46. [Turkmen president approves water use limits in country](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: hlead(*water* OR river* OR lake OR dam OR stream OR tributary OR diversion OR irrigation OR pollution OR water quality OR flood! OR drought! OR channel OR canal OR hydroelect! OR reservoir OR groundwater OR aquifer OR drought OR recharge OR "water table" OR "bore hole") and hlead(treaty OR agree! OR negotiat! OR resolution OR commission OR secretariat OR joint management OR basin management OR peace OR accord OR "peace accord" OR settle! OR cooperat! OR collaborat! OR disput! OR conflict! OR disagree! OR sanction! OR war OR troops OR "letter of protest" OR hostility OR "shots fired" OR boycott OR protest! OR appeal OR intent OR reject OR threat! OR force OR coerce OR assault OR fight OR demand OR disapprove OR diploma! OR statement OR memorandum) and hlead(Aral OR Syr Daria OR Naryn OR Amu Daria OR Syr Darya OR Amu Darya OR Akhangaran OR Chirchik) and not hlead(ocean OR navigat! OR nuclear OR "water cannon" OR "light water reactor" OR "mineral water" OR "hold water" OR "cold water" OR "hot water" OR "water canister" OR "water tight" OR "water down" OR "flood of refugees" OR Rivera OR Suez OR Panama OR oil OR drugs OR "three gorges" OR waterski OR watermelon OR dishwater OR waterproof OR "water resistant" OR "water bath")

Search Type: Terms and Connectors

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

Narrowed by
Timeline: Jan 01, 2008 to Dec 31, 2019

47. [The Travel Show - 06:40 AM GMT](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: hlead(*water* OR river* OR lake OR dam OR stream OR tributary OR diversion OR irrigation OR pollution OR water quality OR flood! OR drought! OR channel OR canal OR hydroelect! OR reservoir OR groundwater OR aquifer OR drought OR recharge OR "water table" OR "bore hole") and hlead(treaty OR agree! OR negotiat! OR resolution OR commission OR secretariat OR joint management OR basin management OR peace OR accord OR "peace accord" OR settle! OR cooperat! OR collaborat! OR disput! OR conflict! OR disagree! OR sanction! OR war OR troops OR "letter of protest" OR hostility OR "shots fired" OR boycott OR protest! OR appeal OR intent OR reject OR threat! OR force OR coerce OR assault OR fight OR demand OR disapprove OR diploma! OR statement OR memorandum) and hlead(Aral OR Syr Daria OR Naryn OR Amu Daria OR Syr Darya OR Amu Darya OR Akhangaran OR Chirchik) and not hlead(ocean OR navigat! OR nuclear OR "water cannon" OR "light water reactor" OR "mineral water" OR "hold water" OR "cold water" OR "hot water" OR "water canister" OR "water tight" OR "water down" OR "flood of refugees" OR Rivera OR Suez OR Panama OR oil OR drugs OR "three gorges" OR waterski OR watermelon OR dishwater OR waterproof OR "water resistant" OR "water bath")

Search Type: Terms and Connectors

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

Narrowed by
Timeline: Jan 01, 2008 to Dec 31, 2019

48. [BBC Radio 4 - 01:20 AM GMT](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: hlead(*water* OR river* OR lake OR dam OR stream OR tributary OR diversion OR irrigation OR pollution OR water quality OR flood! OR drought! OR channel OR canal OR hydroelect! OR reservoir OR groundwater OR aquifer OR drought OR recharge OR "water table" OR "bore hole") and hlead(treaty OR agree! OR negotiat! OR resolution OR commission OR secretariat OR joint management OR basin management OR peace OR accord OR "peace accord" OR settle! OR cooperat! OR collaborat! OR disput! OR conflict! OR disagree! OR sanction! OR war OR troops OR "letter of protest" OR hostility OR "shots fired" OR boycott OR protest! OR appeal OR intent OR reject OR threat! OR force OR coerce OR assault OR fight OR demand OR disapprove OR diploma! OR statement OR memorandum) and hlead(Aral OR Syr Daria OR Naryn OR Amu Daria OR Syr Darya OR Amu Darya OR Akhangaran OR Chirchik) and not hlead(ocean OR navigat! OR nuclear OR "water cannon" OR "light water reactor" OR "mineral water" OR "hold water" OR "cold water" OR "hot water" OR "water canister" OR "water tight" OR "water down" OR "flood of refugees" OR Rivera OR Suez OR Panama OR oil OR drugs OR "three gorges" OR waterski OR watermelon OR dishwater OR waterproof OR "water resistant" OR "water bath")

Search Type: Terms and Connectors

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

Narrowed by
Timeline: Jan 01, 2008 to Dec 31, 2019

49. [Investors baffled as entrepreneurs who extract Aral artemia have been deprived of land](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: hlead(*water* OR river* OR lake OR dam OR stream OR tributary OR diversion OR irrigation OR pollution OR water quality OR flood! OR drought! OR channel OR canal OR hydroelect! OR reservoir OR groundwater OR aquifer OR drought OR recharge OR "water table" OR "bore hole") and hlead(treaty OR agree! OR negotiat! OR resolution OR commission OR secretariat OR joint management OR basin

management OR peace OR accord OR "peace accord" OR settle! OR cooperat! OR collaborat! OR disput! OR conflict! OR disagree! OR sanction! OR war OR troops OR "letter of protest" OR hostility OR "shots fired" OR boycott OR protest! OR appeal OR intent OR reject OR threat! OR force OR coerce OR assault OR fight OR demand OR disapprove OR diploma! OR statement OR memorandum) and hlead(Aral OR Syr Daria OR Naryn OR Amu Daria OR Syr Darya OR Amu Darya OR Akhangaran OR Chirchik) and not hlead(ocean OR navigat! OR nuclear OR "water cannon" OR "light water reactor" OR "mineral water" OR "hold water" OR "cold water" OR "hot water" OR "water canister" OR "water tight" OR " water down" OR "flood of refugees" OR Rivera OR Suez OR Panama OR oil OR drugs OR "three gorges" OR waterski OR watermelon OR dishwater OR waterproof OR "water resistant" OR "water bath")

Search Type: Terms and Connectors

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

Narrowed by
Timeline: Jan 01, 2008 to Dec 31, 2019

50. [*Turkmen president approves water use limits in country*](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: hlead(*water* OR river* OR lake OR dam OR stream OR tributary OR diversion OR irrigation OR pollution OR water quality OR flood! OR drought! OR channel OR canal OR hydroelect! OR reservoir OR groundwater OR aquifer OR drought OR recharge OR "water table" OR "bore hole") and hlead(treaty OR agree! OR negotiat! OR resolution OR commission OR secretariat OR joint management OR basin management OR peace OR accord OR "peace accord" OR settle! OR cooperat! OR collaborat! OR disput! OR conflict! OR disagree! OR sanction! OR war OR troops OR "letter of protest" OR hostility OR "shots fired" OR boycott OR protest! OR appeal OR intent OR reject OR threat! OR force OR coerce OR assault OR fight OR demand OR disapprove OR diploma! OR statement OR memorandum) and hlead(Aral OR Syr Daria OR Naryn OR Amu Daria OR Syr Darya OR Amu Darya OR Akhangaran OR Chirchik) and not hlead(ocean OR navigat! OR nuclear OR "water cannon" OR "light water reactor" OR "mineral water" OR "hold water" OR "cold water" OR "hot water" OR "water canister" OR "water tight" OR " water down" OR "flood of refugees" OR Rivera OR Suez OR Panama OR oil OR drugs OR "three gorges" OR waterski OR watermelon OR dishwater OR waterproof OR "water resistant" OR "water bath")

Search Type: Terms and Connectors

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

Narrowed by
Timeline: Jan 01, 2008 to Dec 31, 2019

51. [*Around the World in 60 Minutes - 7:40 PM GMT*](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: hlead(*water* OR river* OR lake OR dam OR stream OR tributary OR diversion OR irrigation OR pollution OR water quality OR flood! OR drought! OR channel OR canal OR hydroelect! OR reservoir OR groundwater OR aquifer OR drought OR recharge OR "water table" OR "bore hole") and hlead(treaty OR agree! OR negotiat! OR resolution OR commission OR secretariat OR joint management OR basin management OR peace OR accord OR "peace accord" OR settle! OR cooperat! OR collaborat! OR disput! OR conflict! OR disagree! OR sanction! OR war OR troops OR "letter of protest" OR hostility OR "shots fired" OR boycott OR protest! OR appeal OR intent OR reject OR threat! OR force OR coerce OR assault OR fight OR demand OR disapprove OR diploma! OR statement OR memorandum) and hlead(Aral OR Syr Daria OR Naryn OR Amu Daria OR Syr Darya OR Amu Darya OR Akhangaran OR Chirchik) and not hlead(ocean OR navigat! OR nuclear OR "water cannon" OR "light water reactor" OR "mineral water" OR "hold water" OR "cold water" OR "hot water" OR "water canister" OR "water tight" OR " water down" OR "flood of refugees" OR Rivera OR Suez OR Panama OR oil OR drugs OR "three gorges" OR waterski OR watermelon OR dishwater OR waterproof OR "water resistant" OR "water bath")

Search Type: Terms and Connectors

Narrowed by:

Content Type

Narrowed by

52. [*Turkmen president approves water use limits in country*](#)**Client/Matter:** -None-

Search Terms: hlead(*water* OR river* OR lake OR dam OR stream OR tributary OR diversion OR irrigation OR pollution OR water quality OR flood! OR drought! OR channel OR canal OR hydroelect! OR reservoir OR groundwater OR aquifer OR drought OR recharge OR "water table" OR "bore hole") and hlead(treaty OR agree! OR negotiat! OR resolution OR commission OR secretariat OR joint management OR basin management OR peace OR accord OR "peace accord" OR settle! OR cooperat! OR collaborat! OR disput! OR conflict! OR disagree! OR sanction! OR war OR troops OR "letter of protest" OR hostility OR "shots fired" OR boycott OR protest! OR appeal OR intent OR reject OR threat! OR force OR coerce OR assault OR fight OR demand OR disapprove OR diploma! OR statement OR memorandum) and hlead(Aral OR Syr Daria OR Naryn OR Amu Daria OR Syr Darya OR Amu Darya OR Akhangaran OR Chirchik) and not hlead(ocean OR navigat! OR nuclear OR "water cannon" OR "light water reactor" OR "mineral water" OR "hold water" OR "cold water" OR "hot water" OR "water canister" OR "water tight" OR " water down" OR "flood of refugees" OR Rivera OR Suez OR Panama OR oil OR drugs OR "three gorges" OR waterski OR watermelon OR dishwater OR waterproof OR "water resistant" OR "water bath")

Search Type: Terms and Connectors**Narrowed by:****Content Type**
News**Narrowed by**
Timeline: Jan 01, 2008 to Dec 31, 201953. [*The Travel Show - 02:35 AM GMT*](#)**Client/Matter:** -None-

Search Terms: hlead(*water* OR river* OR lake OR dam OR stream OR tributary OR diversion OR irrigation OR pollution OR water quality OR flood! OR drought! OR channel OR canal OR hydroelect! OR reservoir OR groundwater OR aquifer OR drought OR recharge OR "water table" OR "bore hole") and hlead(treaty OR agree! OR negotiat! OR resolution OR commission OR secretariat OR joint management OR basin management OR peace OR accord OR "peace accord" OR settle! OR cooperat! OR collaborat! OR disput! OR conflict! OR disagree! OR sanction! OR war OR troops OR "letter of protest" OR hostility OR "shots fired" OR boycott OR protest! OR appeal OR intent OR reject OR threat! OR force OR coerce OR assault OR fight OR demand OR disapprove OR diploma! OR statement OR memorandum) and hlead(Aral OR Syr Daria OR Naryn OR Amu Daria OR Syr Darya OR Amu Darya OR Akhangaran OR Chirchik) and not hlead(ocean OR navigat! OR nuclear OR "water cannon" OR "light water reactor" OR "mineral water" OR "hold water" OR "cold water" OR "hot water" OR "water canister" OR "water tight" OR " water down" OR "flood of refugees" OR Rivera OR Suez OR Panama OR oil OR drugs OR "three gorges" OR waterski OR watermelon OR dishwater OR waterproof OR "water resistant" OR "water bath")

Search Type: Terms and Connectors**Narrowed by:****Content Type**
News**Narrowed by**
Timeline: Jan 01, 2008 to Dec 31, 201954. [*Turkmen president approves water use limits in country*](#)**Client/Matter:** -None-

Search Terms: hlead(*water* OR river* OR lake OR dam OR stream OR tributary OR diversion OR irrigation OR pollution OR water quality OR flood! OR drought! OR channel OR canal OR hydroelect! OR reservoir OR groundwater OR aquifer OR drought OR recharge OR "water table" OR "bore hole") and hlead(treaty OR agree! OR negotiat! OR resolution OR commission OR secretariat OR joint management OR basin management OR peace OR accord OR "peace accord" OR settle! OR cooperat! OR collaborat! OR disput! OR conflict! OR disagree! OR sanction! OR war OR troops OR "letter of protest" OR hostility OR "shots fired" OR boycott OR protest! OR appeal OR intent OR reject OR threat! OR force OR coerce OR assault OR fight OR demand OR disapprove OR diploma! OR statement OR memorandum) and hlead(Aral OR Syr Daria OR

Naryn OR Amu Daria OR Syr Darya OR Amu Darya OR Akhangaran OR Chirchik) and not hlead(ocean OR navigat! OR nuclear OR "water cannon" OR "light water reactor" OR "mineral water" OR "hold water" OR "cold water" OR "hot water" OR "water canister" OR "water tight" OR " water down" OR "flood of refugees" OR Rivera OR Suez OR Panama OR oil OR drugs OR "three gorges" OR waterski OR watermelon OR dishwater OR waterproof OR "water resistant" OR "water bath")

Search Type: Terms and Connectors

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

Narrowed by
Timeline: Jan 01, 2008 to Dec 31, 2019

55. [*Turkmen president approves water use limits in country*](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: hlead(*water* OR river* OR lake OR dam OR stream OR tributary OR diversion OR irrigation OR pollution OR water quality OR flood! OR drought! OR channel OR canal OR hydroelect! OR reservoir OR groundwater OR aquifer OR drought OR recharge OR "water table" OR "bore hole") and hlead(treaty OR agree! OR negotiat! OR resolution OR commission OR secretariat OR joint management OR basin management OR peace OR accord OR "peace accord" OR settle! OR cooperat! OR collaborat! OR disput! OR conflict! OR disagree! OR sanction! OR war OR troops OR "letter of protest" OR hostility OR "shots fired" OR boycott OR protest! OR appeal OR intent OR reject OR threat! OR force OR coerce OR assault OR fight OR demand OR disapprove OR diploma! OR statement OR memorandum) and hlead(Aral OR Syr Daria OR Naryn OR Amu Daria OR Syr Darya OR Amu Darya OR Akhangaran OR Chirchik) and not hlead(ocean OR navigat! OR nuclear OR "water cannon" OR "light water reactor" OR "mineral water" OR "hold water" OR "cold water" OR "hot water" OR "water canister" OR "water tight" OR " water down" OR "flood of refugees" OR Rivera OR Suez OR Panama OR oil OR drugs OR "three gorges" OR waterski OR watermelon OR dishwater OR waterproof OR "water resistant" OR "water bath")

Search Type: Terms and Connectors

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

Narrowed by
Timeline: Jan 01, 2008 to Dec 31, 2019

56. [*The Travel Show - 03:36 AM GMT*](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: hlead(*water* OR river* OR lake OR dam OR stream OR tributary OR diversion OR irrigation OR pollution OR water quality OR flood! OR drought! OR channel OR canal OR hydroelect! OR reservoir OR groundwater OR aquifer OR drought OR recharge OR "water table" OR "bore hole") and hlead(treaty OR agree! OR negotiat! OR resolution OR commission OR secretariat OR joint management OR basin management OR peace OR accord OR "peace accord" OR settle! OR cooperat! OR collaborat! OR disput! OR conflict! OR disagree! OR sanction! OR war OR troops OR "letter of protest" OR hostility OR "shots fired" OR boycott OR protest! OR appeal OR intent OR reject OR threat! OR force OR coerce OR assault OR fight OR demand OR disapprove OR diploma! OR statement OR memorandum) and hlead(Aral OR Syr Daria OR Naryn OR Amu Daria OR Syr Darya OR Amu Darya OR Akhangaran OR Chirchik) and not hlead(ocean OR navigat! OR nuclear OR "water cannon" OR "light water reactor" OR "mineral water" OR "hold water" OR "cold water" OR "hot water" OR "water canister" OR "water tight" OR " water down" OR "flood of refugees" OR Rivera OR Suez OR Panama OR oil OR drugs OR "three gorges" OR waterski OR watermelon OR dishwater OR waterproof OR "water resistant" OR "water bath")

Search Type: Terms and Connectors

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

Narrowed by
Timeline: Jan 01, 2008 to Dec 31, 2019

57. [*Letter from the past and the future*](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: hlead(*water* OR river* OR lake OR dam OR stream OR tributary OR diversion OR irrigation OR pollution OR water quality OR flood! OR drought! OR channel OR canal OR hydroelect! OR reservoir OR groundwater OR aquifer OR drought OR recharge OR "water table" OR "bore hole") and hlead(treaty OR agree! OR negotiat! OR resolution OR commission OR secretariat OR joint management OR basin management OR peace OR accord OR "peace accord" OR settle! OR cooperat! OR collaborat! OR disput! OR conflict! OR disagree! OR sanction! OR war OR troops OR "letter of protest" OR hostility OR "shots fired" OR boycott OR protest! OR appeal OR intent OR reject OR threat! OR force OR coerce OR assault OR fight OR demand OR disapprove OR diploma! OR statement OR memorandum) and hlead(Aral OR Syr Daria OR Naryn OR Amu Daria OR Syr Darya OR Amu Darya OR Akhangaran OR Chirchik) and not hlead(ocean OR navigat! OR nuclear OR "water cannon" OR "light water reactor" OR "mineral water" OR "hold water" OR "cold water" OR "hot water" OR "water canister" OR "water tight" OR " water down" OR "flood of refugees" OR Rivera OR Suez OR Panama OR oil OR drugs OR "three gorges" OR waterski OR watermelon OR dishwater OR waterproof OR "water resistant" OR "water bath")

Search Type: Terms and Connectors

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

Narrowed by
Timeline: Jan 01, 2008 to Dec 31, 2019

58. [Water treatment plant built in Turkmenistan](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: hlead(*water* OR river* OR lake OR dam OR stream OR tributary OR diversion OR irrigation OR pollution OR water quality OR flood! OR drought! OR channel OR canal OR hydroelect! OR reservoir OR groundwater OR aquifer OR drought OR recharge OR "water table" OR "bore hole") and hlead(treaty OR agree! OR negotiat! OR resolution OR commission OR secretariat OR joint management OR basin management OR peace OR accord OR "peace accord" OR settle! OR cooperat! OR collaborat! OR disput! OR conflict! OR disagree! OR sanction! OR war OR troops OR "letter of protest" OR hostility OR "shots fired" OR boycott OR protest! OR appeal OR intent OR reject OR threat! OR force OR coerce OR assault OR fight OR demand OR disapprove OR diploma! OR statement OR memorandum) and hlead(Aral OR Syr Daria OR Naryn OR Amu Daria OR Syr Darya OR Amu Darya OR Akhangaran OR Chirchik) and not hlead(ocean OR navigat! OR nuclear OR "water cannon" OR "light water reactor" OR "mineral water" OR "hold water" OR "cold water" OR "hot water" OR "water canister" OR "water tight" OR " water down" OR "flood of refugees" OR Rivera OR Suez OR Panama OR oil OR drugs OR "three gorges" OR waterski OR watermelon OR dishwater OR waterproof OR "water resistant" OR "water bath")

Search Type: Terms and Connectors

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

Narrowed by
Timeline: Jan 01, 2008 to Dec 31, 2019

59. [Y2Kyoto: Bigger, Badder](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: hlead(*water* OR river* OR lake OR dam OR stream OR tributary OR diversion OR irrigation OR pollution OR water quality OR flood! OR drought! OR channel OR canal OR hydroelect! OR reservoir OR groundwater OR aquifer OR drought OR recharge OR "water table" OR "bore hole") and hlead(treaty OR agree! OR negotiat! OR resolution OR commission OR secretariat OR joint management OR basin management OR peace OR accord OR "peace accord" OR settle! OR cooperat! OR collaborat! OR disput! OR conflict! OR disagree! OR sanction! OR war OR troops OR "letter of protest" OR hostility OR "shots fired" OR boycott OR protest! OR appeal OR intent OR reject OR threat! OR force OR coerce OR assault OR fight OR demand OR disapprove OR diploma! OR statement OR memorandum) and hlead(Aral OR Syr Daria OR Naryn OR Amu Daria OR Syr Darya OR Amu Darya OR Akhangaran OR Chirchik) and not hlead(ocean OR navigat! OR nuclear OR "water cannon" OR "light water reactor" OR "mineral water" OR "hold water" OR "cold water" OR "hot water" OR "water canister" OR "water tight" OR " water down" OR "flood of refugees" OR

Rivera OR Suez OR Panama OR oil OR drugs OR "three gorges" OR waterski OR watermelon OR dishwater OR waterproof OR "water resistant" OR "water bath")

Search Type: Terms and Connectors

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

Narrowed by
Timeline: Jan 01, 2008 to Dec 31, 2019

60. [*Knowledge and Innovation Support for Adb `s Water Financing Prog - Climate Adoptive Resources Management in the Aral Sea Basin Program - River Basin Management Specialist*](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: hlead(*water* OR river* OR lake OR dam OR stream OR tributary OR diversion OR irrigation OR pollution OR water quality OR flood! OR drought! OR channel OR canal OR hydroelect! OR reservoir OR groundwater OR aquifer OR drought OR recharge OR "water table" OR "bore hole") and hlead(treaty OR agree! OR negotiat! OR resolution OR commission OR secretariat OR joint management OR basin management OR peace OR accord OR "peace accord" OR settle! OR cooperat! OR collaborat! OR disput! OR conflict! OR disagree! OR sanction! OR war OR troops OR "letter of protest" OR hostility OR "shots fired" OR boycott OR protest! OR appeal OR intent OR reject OR threat! OR force OR coerce OR assault OR fight OR demand OR disapprove OR diploma! OR statement OR memorandum) and hlead(Aral OR Syr Daria OR Naryn OR Amu Daria OR Syr Darya OR Amu Darya OR Akhangaran OR Chirchik) and not hlead(ocean OR navigat! OR nuclear OR "water cannon" OR "light water reactor" OR "mineral water" OR "hold water" OR "cold water" OR "hot water" OR "water canister" OR "water tight" OR " water down" OR "flood of refugees" OR Rivera OR Suez OR Panama OR oil OR drugs OR "three gorges" OR waterski OR watermelon OR dishwater OR waterproof OR "water resistant" OR "water bath")

Search Type: Terms and Connectors

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

Narrowed by
Timeline: Jan 01, 2008 to Dec 31, 2019

61. [*Naryn farmers complain on lack of irrigation water*](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: hlead(*water* OR river* OR lake OR dam OR stream OR tributary OR diversion OR irrigation OR pollution OR water quality OR flood! OR drought! OR channel OR canal OR hydroelect! OR reservoir OR groundwater OR aquifer OR drought OR recharge OR "water table" OR "bore hole") and hlead(treaty OR agree! OR negotiat! OR resolution OR commission OR secretariat OR joint management OR basin management OR peace OR accord OR "peace accord" OR settle! OR cooperat! OR collaborat! OR disput! OR conflict! OR disagree! OR sanction! OR war OR troops OR "letter of protest" OR hostility OR "shots fired" OR boycott OR protest! OR appeal OR intent OR reject OR threat! OR force OR coerce OR assault OR fight OR demand OR disapprove OR diploma! OR statement OR memorandum) and hlead(Aral OR Syr Daria OR Naryn OR Amu Daria OR Syr Darya OR Amu Darya OR Akhangaran OR Chirchik) and not hlead(ocean OR navigat! OR nuclear OR "water cannon" OR "light water reactor" OR "mineral water" OR "hold water" OR "cold water" OR "hot water" OR "water canister" OR "water tight" OR " water down" OR "flood of refugees" OR Rivera OR Suez OR Panama OR oil OR drugs OR "three gorges" OR waterski OR watermelon OR dishwater OR waterproof OR "water resistant" OR "water bath")

Search Type: Terms and Connectors

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

Narrowed by
Timeline: Jan 01, 2008 to Dec 31, 2019

62. [*Global With Matthew Amroliwala - 4:10 PM GMT*](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: hlead(*water* OR river* OR lake OR dam OR stream OR tributary OR diversion OR irrigation OR pollution OR water quality OR flood! OR drought! OR channel OR canal OR hydroelect! OR reservoir OR groundwater OR aquifer OR drought OR recharge OR "water table" OR "bore hole") and hlead(treaty OR agree! OR negotiat! OR resolution OR commission OR secretariat OR joint management OR basin management OR peace OR accord OR "peace accord" OR settle! OR cooperat! OR collaborat! OR disput! OR conflict! OR disagree! OR sanction! OR war OR troops OR "letter of protest" OR hostility OR "shots fired" OR boycott OR protest! OR appeal OR intent OR reject OR threat! OR force OR coerce OR assault OR fight OR demand OR disapprove OR diploma! OR statement OR memorandum) and hlead(Aral OR Syr Daria OR Naryn OR Amu Daria OR Syr Darya OR Amu Darya OR Akhangaran OR Chirchik) and not hlead(ocean OR navigat! OR nuclear OR "water cannon" OR "light water reactor" OR "mineral water" OR "hold water" OR "cold water" OR "hot water" OR "water canister" OR "water tight" OR " water down" OR "flood of refugees" OR Rivera OR Suez OR Panama OR oil OR drugs OR "three gorges" OR waterski OR watermelon OR dishwater OR waterproof OR "water resistant" OR "water bath")

Search Type: Terms and Connectors

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

Narrowed by
Timeline: Jan 01, 2008 to Dec 31, 2019

63. [*Kyrgyz president details military, energy, debt deals with Russia*](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: hlead(*water* OR river* OR lake OR dam OR stream OR tributary OR diversion OR irrigation OR pollution OR water quality OR flood! OR drought! OR channel OR canal OR hydroelect! OR reservoir OR groundwater OR aquifer OR drought OR recharge OR "water table" OR "bore hole") and hlead(treaty OR agree! OR negotiat! OR resolution OR commission OR secretariat OR joint management OR basin management OR peace OR accord OR "peace accord" OR settle! OR cooperat! OR collaborat! OR disput! OR conflict! OR disagree! OR sanction! OR war OR troops OR "letter of protest" OR hostility OR "shots fired" OR boycott OR protest! OR appeal OR intent OR reject OR threat! OR force OR coerce OR assault OR fight OR demand OR disapprove OR diploma! OR statement OR memorandum) and hlead(Aral OR Syr Daria OR Naryn OR Amu Daria OR Syr Darya OR Amu Darya OR Akhangaran OR Chirchik) and not hlead(ocean OR navigat! OR nuclear OR "water cannon" OR "light water reactor" OR "mineral water" OR "hold water" OR "cold water" OR "hot water" OR "water canister" OR "water tight" OR " water down" OR "flood of refugees" OR Rivera OR Suez OR Panama OR oil OR drugs OR "three gorges" OR waterski OR watermelon OR dishwater OR waterproof OR "water resistant" OR "water bath")

Search Type: Terms and Connectors

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

Narrowed by
Timeline: Jan 01, 2008 to Dec 31, 2019

64. [*Uzbekistan 's government to channel 8.4tn soums towards Aral region development*](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: hlead(*water* OR river* OR lake OR dam OR stream OR tributary OR diversion OR irrigation OR pollution OR water quality OR flood! OR drought! OR channel OR canal OR hydroelect! OR reservoir OR groundwater OR aquifer OR drought OR recharge OR "water table" OR "bore hole") and hlead(treaty OR agree! OR negotiat! OR resolution OR commission OR secretariat OR joint management OR basin management OR peace OR accord OR "peace accord" OR settle! OR cooperat! OR collaborat! OR disput! OR conflict! OR disagree! OR sanction! OR war OR troops OR "letter of protest" OR hostility OR "shots fired" OR boycott OR protest! OR appeal OR intent OR reject OR threat! OR force OR coerce OR assault OR fight OR demand OR disapprove OR diploma! OR statement OR memorandum) and hlead(Aral OR Syr Daria OR Naryn OR Amu Daria OR Syr Darya OR Amu Darya OR Akhangaran OR Chirchik) and not hlead(ocean OR navigat! OR nuclear OR "water cannon" OR "light water reactor" OR "mineral water" OR "hold water" OR "cold water" OR "hot water" OR "water canister" OR "water tight" OR " water down" OR "flood of refugees" OR Rivera OR Suez OR Panama OR oil OR drugs OR "three gorges" OR waterski OR watermelon OR dishwater OR waterproof OR "water resistant" OR "water bath")

Search Type: Terms and Connectors

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

Narrowed by
Timeline: Jan 01, 2008 to Dec 31, 2019

65. [*Tender Notice: ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK Seeks "Ta-6498 Reg: Knowledge and Innovation Support for Adb `s Water Financing Prog - Climate Adoptive Resources Management in the Aral Sea Basin Program - River Basin Management Specialist \(42384-012\)"*](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: hlead(*water* OR river* OR lake OR dam OR stream OR tributary OR diversion OR irrigation OR pollution OR water quality OR flood! OR drought! OR channel OR canal OR hydroelect! OR reservoir OR groundwater OR aquifer OR drought OR recharge OR "water table" OR "bore hole") and hlead(treaty OR agree! OR negotiat! OR resolution OR commission OR secretariat OR joint management OR basin management OR peace OR accord OR "peace accord" OR settle! OR cooperat! OR collaborat! OR disput! OR conflict! OR disagree! OR sanction! OR war OR troops OR "letter of protest" OR hostility OR "shots fired" OR boycott OR protest! OR appeal OR intent OR reject OR threat! OR force OR coerce OR assault OR fight OR demand OR disapprove OR diploma! OR statement OR memorandum) and hlead(Aral OR Syr Daria OR Naryn OR Amu Daria OR Syr Darya OR Amu Darya OR Akhangaran OR Chirchik) and not hlead(ocean OR navigat! OR nuclear OR "water cannon" OR "light water reactor" OR "mineral water" OR "hold water" OR "cold water" OR "hot water" OR "water canister" OR "water tight" OR " water down" OR "flood of refugees" OR Rivera OR Suez OR Panama OR oil OR drugs OR "three gorges" OR waterski OR watermelon OR dishwater OR waterproof OR "water resistant" OR "water bath")

Search Type: Terms and Connectors

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

Narrowed by
Timeline: Jan 01, 2008 to Dec 31, 2019

66. [*How the British and the Russians Drew the Afghan - Turkmen Border*](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: hlead(*water* OR river* OR lake OR dam OR stream OR tributary OR diversion OR irrigation OR pollution OR water quality OR flood! OR drought! OR channel OR canal OR hydroelect! OR reservoir OR groundwater OR aquifer OR drought OR recharge OR "water table" OR "bore hole") and hlead(treaty OR agree! OR negotiat! OR resolution OR commission OR secretariat OR joint management OR basin management OR peace OR accord OR "peace accord" OR settle! OR cooperat! OR collaborat! OR disput! OR conflict! OR disagree! OR sanction! OR war OR troops OR "letter of protest" OR hostility OR "shots fired" OR boycott OR protest! OR appeal OR intent OR reject OR threat! OR force OR coerce OR assault OR fight OR demand OR disapprove OR diploma! OR statement OR memorandum) and hlead(Aral OR Syr Daria OR Naryn OR Amu Daria OR Syr Darya OR Amu Darya OR Akhangaran OR Chirchik) and not hlead(ocean OR navigat! OR nuclear OR "water cannon" OR "light water reactor" OR "mineral water" OR "hold water" OR "cold water" OR "hot water" OR "water canister" OR "water tight" OR " water down" OR "flood of refugees" OR Rivera OR Suez OR Panama OR oil OR drugs OR "three gorges" OR waterski OR watermelon OR dishwater OR waterproof OR "water resistant" OR "water bath")

Search Type: Terms and Connectors

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

Narrowed by
Timeline: Jan 01, 2008 to Dec 31, 2019

67. [*How the British and the Russians Drew the Afghan - Turkmen Border*](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: hlead(*water* OR river* OR lake OR dam OR stream OR tributary OR diversion OR irrigation OR pollution OR water quality OR flood! OR drought! OR channel OR canal OR hydroelect! OR reservoir OR

groundwater OR aquifer OR drought OR recharge OR "water table" OR "bore hole") and hlead(treaty OR agree! OR negotiat! OR resolution OR commission OR secretariat OR joint management OR basin management OR peace OR accord OR "peace accord" OR settle! OR cooperat! OR collaborat! OR disput! OR conflict! OR disagree! OR sanction! OR war OR troops OR "letter of protest" OR hostility OR "shots fired" OR boycott OR protest! OR appeal OR intent OR reject OR threat! OR force OR coerce OR assault OR fight OR demand OR disapprove OR diploma! OR statement OR memorandum) and hlead(Aral OR Syr Daria OR Naryn OR Amu Daria OR Syr Darya OR Amu Darya OR Akhangaran OR Chirchik) and not hlead(ocean OR navigat! OR nuclear OR "water cannon" OR "light water reactor" OR "mineral water" OR "hold water" OR "cold water" OR "hot water" OR "water canister" OR "water tight" OR " water down" OR "flood of refugees" OR Rivera OR Suez OR Panama OR oil OR drugs OR "three gorges" OR waterski OR watermelon OR dishwater OR waterproof OR "water resistant" OR "water bath")

Search Type: Terms and Connectors

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

Narrowed by
Timeline: Jan 01, 2008 to Dec 31, 2019

68. [*Naryn farmers complain about lack of irrigation water*](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: hlead(*water* OR river* OR lake OR dam OR stream OR tributary OR diversion OR irrigation OR pollution OR water quality OR flood! OR drought! OR channel OR canal OR hydroelect! OR reservoir OR groundwater OR aquifer OR drought OR recharge OR "water table" OR "bore hole") and hlead(treaty OR agree! OR negotiat! OR resolution OR commission OR secretariat OR joint management OR basin management OR peace OR accord OR "peace accord" OR settle! OR cooperat! OR collaborat! OR disput! OR conflict! OR disagree! OR sanction! OR war OR troops OR "letter of protest" OR hostility OR "shots fired" OR boycott OR protest! OR appeal OR intent OR reject OR threat! OR force OR coerce OR assault OR fight OR demand OR disapprove OR diploma! OR statement OR memorandum) and hlead(Aral OR Syr Daria OR Naryn OR Amu Daria OR Syr Darya OR Amu Darya OR Akhangaran OR Chirchik) and not hlead(ocean OR navigat! OR nuclear OR "water cannon" OR "light water reactor" OR "mineral water" OR "hold water" OR "cold water" OR "hot water" OR "water canister" OR "water tight" OR " water down" OR "flood of refugees" OR Rivera OR Suez OR Panama OR oil OR drugs OR "three gorges" OR waterski OR watermelon OR dishwater OR waterproof OR "water resistant" OR "water bath")

Search Type: Terms and Connectors

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

Narrowed by
Timeline: Jan 01, 2008 to Dec 31, 2019

69. [*BBC Radio 4 - 5:18 PM GMT*](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: hlead(*water* OR river* OR lake OR dam OR stream OR tributary OR diversion OR irrigation OR pollution OR water quality OR flood! OR drought! OR channel OR canal OR hydroelect! OR reservoir OR groundwater OR aquifer OR drought OR recharge OR "water table" OR "bore hole") and hlead(treaty OR agree! OR negotiat! OR resolution OR commission OR secretariat OR joint management OR basin management OR peace OR accord OR "peace accord" OR settle! OR cooperat! OR collaborat! OR disput! OR conflict! OR disagree! OR sanction! OR war OR troops OR "letter of protest" OR hostility OR "shots fired" OR boycott OR protest! OR appeal OR intent OR reject OR threat! OR force OR coerce OR assault OR fight OR demand OR disapprove OR diploma! OR statement OR memorandum) and hlead(Aral OR Syr Daria OR Naryn OR Amu Daria OR Syr Darya OR Amu Darya OR Akhangaran OR Chirchik) and not hlead(ocean OR navigat! OR nuclear OR "water cannon" OR "light water reactor" OR "mineral water" OR "hold water" OR "cold water" OR "hot water" OR "water canister" OR "water tight" OR " water down" OR "flood of refugees" OR Rivera OR Suez OR Panama OR oil OR drugs OR "three gorges" OR waterski OR watermelon OR dishwater OR waterproof OR "water resistant" OR "water bath")

Search Type: Terms and Connectors

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

Narrowed by
Timeline: Jan 01, 2008 to Dec 31, 2019

70. [Turkmenistan working on restoring ecosystem regarding Aral Sea problem](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: hlead(*water* OR river* OR lake OR dam OR stream OR tributary OR diversion OR irrigation OR pollution OR water quality OR flood! OR drought! OR channel OR canal OR hydroelect! OR reservoir OR groundwater OR aquifer OR drought OR recharge OR "water table" OR "bore hole") and hlead(treaty OR agree! OR negotiat! OR resolution OR commission OR secretariat OR joint management OR basin management OR peace OR accord OR "peace accord" OR settle! OR cooperat! OR collaborat! OR disput! OR conflict! OR disagree! OR sanction! OR war OR troops OR "letter of protest" OR hostility OR "shots fired" OR boycott OR protest! OR appeal OR intent OR reject OR threat! OR force OR coerce OR assault OR fight OR demand OR disapprove OR diploma! OR statement OR memorandum) and hlead(Aral OR Syr Daria OR Naryn OR Amu Daria OR Syr Darya OR Amu Darya OR Akhangaran OR Chirchik) and not hlead(ocean OR navigat! OR nuclear OR "water cannon" OR "light water reactor" OR "mineral water" OR "hold water" OR "cold water" OR "hot water" OR "water canister" OR "water tight" OR "water down" OR "flood of refugees" OR Rivera OR Suez OR Panama OR oil OR drugs OR "three gorges" OR waterski OR watermelon OR dishwater OR waterproof OR "water resistant" OR "water bath")

Search Type: Terms and Connectors

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

Narrowed by
Timeline: Jan 01, 2008 to Dec 31, 2019

71. [Vasili Zvansov Wartime fugitive from Soviet Samarkand who spent nine years on a terrifying journey to freedom](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: hlead(*water* OR river* OR lake OR dam OR stream OR tributary OR diversion OR irrigation OR pollution OR water quality OR flood! OR drought! OR channel OR canal OR hydroelect! OR reservoir OR groundwater OR aquifer OR drought OR recharge OR "water table" OR "bore hole") and hlead(treaty OR agree! OR negotiat! OR resolution OR commission OR secretariat OR joint management OR basin management OR peace OR accord OR "peace accord" OR settle! OR cooperat! OR collaborat! OR disput! OR conflict! OR disagree! OR sanction! OR war OR troops OR "letter of protest" OR hostility OR "shots fired" OR boycott OR protest! OR appeal OR intent OR reject OR threat! OR force OR coerce OR assault OR fight OR demand OR disapprove OR diploma! OR statement OR memorandum) and hlead(Aral OR Syr Daria OR Naryn OR Amu Daria OR Syr Darya OR Amu Darya OR Akhangaran OR Chirchik) and not hlead(ocean OR navigat! OR nuclear OR "water cannon" OR "light water reactor" OR "mineral water" OR "hold water" OR "cold water" OR "hot water" OR "water canister" OR "water tight" OR "water down" OR "flood of refugees" OR Rivera OR Suez OR Panama OR oil OR drugs OR "three gorges" OR waterski OR watermelon OR dishwater OR waterproof OR "water resistant" OR "water bath")

Search Type: Terms and Connectors

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

Narrowed by
Timeline: Jan 01, 2008 to Dec 31, 2019

72. [Vasili Zvansov Wartime fugitive from Soviet Samarkand who spent nine years on a terrifying journey to freedom](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: hlead(*water* OR river* OR lake OR dam OR stream OR tributary OR diversion OR irrigation OR pollution OR water quality OR flood! OR drought! OR channel OR canal OR hydroelect! OR reservoir OR groundwater OR aquifer OR drought OR recharge OR "water table" OR "bore hole") and hlead(treaty OR

agree! OR negotiat! OR resolution OR commission OR secretariat OR joint management OR basin management OR peace OR accord OR "peace accord" OR settle! OR cooperat! OR collaborat! OR disput! OR conflict! OR disagree! OR sanction! OR war OR troops OR "letter of protest" OR hostility OR "shots fired" OR boycott OR protest! OR appeal OR intent OR reject OR threat! OR force OR coerce OR assault OR fight OR demand OR disapprove OR diploma! OR statement OR memorandum) and hlead(Aral OR Syr Daria OR Naryn OR Amu Daria OR Syr Darya OR Amu Darya OR Akhangaran OR Chirchik) and not hlead(ocean OR navigat! OR nuclear OR "water cannon" OR "light water reactor" OR "mineral water" OR "hold water" OR "cold water" OR "hot water" OR "water canister" OR "water tight" OR " water down" OR "flood of refugees" OR Rivera OR Suez OR Panama OR oil OR drugs OR "three gorges" OR waterski OR watermelon OR dishwater OR waterproof OR "water resistant" OR "water bath")

Search Type: Terms and Connectors

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

Narrowed by
Timeline: Jan 01, 2008 to Dec 31, 2019

73. [Vasili Zvansov Wartime fugitive from Soviet Samarkand who spent nine years on a terrifying journey to freedom](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: hlead(*water* OR river* OR lake OR dam OR stream OR tributary OR diversion OR irrigation OR pollution OR water quality OR flood! OR drought! OR channel OR canal OR hydroelect! OR reservoir OR groundwater OR aquifer OR drought OR recharge OR "water table" OR "bore hole") and hlead(treaty OR agree! OR negotiat! OR resolution OR commission OR secretariat OR joint management OR basin management OR peace OR accord OR "peace accord" OR settle! OR cooperat! OR collaborat! OR disput! OR conflict! OR disagree! OR sanction! OR war OR troops OR "letter of protest" OR hostility OR "shots fired" OR boycott OR protest! OR appeal OR intent OR reject OR threat! OR force OR coerce OR assault OR fight OR demand OR disapprove OR diploma! OR statement OR memorandum) and hlead(Aral OR Syr Daria OR Naryn OR Amu Daria OR Syr Darya OR Amu Darya OR Akhangaran OR Chirchik) and not hlead(ocean OR navigat! OR nuclear OR "water cannon" OR "light water reactor" OR "mineral water" OR "hold water" OR "cold water" OR "hot water" OR "water canister" OR "water tight" OR " water down" OR "flood of refugees" OR Rivera OR Suez OR Panama OR oil OR drugs OR "three gorges" OR waterski OR watermelon OR dishwater OR waterproof OR "water resistant" OR "water bath")

Search Type: Terms and Connectors

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

Narrowed by
Timeline: Jan 01, 2008 to Dec 31, 2019

74. [IMPROVING SUPPLY, MEETING INCREASED ENERGY DEMAND IN UZBEKISTAN](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: hlead(*water* OR river* OR lake OR dam OR stream OR tributary OR diversion OR irrigation OR pollution OR water quality OR flood! OR drought! OR channel OR canal OR hydroelect! OR reservoir OR groundwater OR aquifer OR drought OR recharge OR "water table" OR "bore hole") and hlead(treaty OR agree! OR negotiat! OR resolution OR commission OR secretariat OR joint management OR basin management OR peace OR accord OR "peace accord" OR settle! OR cooperat! OR collaborat! OR disput! OR conflict! OR disagree! OR sanction! OR war OR troops OR "letter of protest" OR hostility OR "shots fired" OR boycott OR protest! OR appeal OR intent OR reject OR threat! OR force OR coerce OR assault OR fight OR demand OR disapprove OR diploma! OR statement OR memorandum) and hlead(Aral OR Syr Daria OR Naryn OR Amu Daria OR Syr Darya OR Amu Darya OR Akhangaran OR Chirchik) and not hlead(ocean OR navigat! OR nuclear OR "water cannon" OR "light water reactor" OR "mineral water" OR "hold water" OR "cold water" OR "hot water" OR "water canister" OR "water tight" OR " water down" OR "flood of refugees" OR Rivera OR Suez OR Panama OR oil OR drugs OR "three gorges" OR waterski OR watermelon OR dishwater OR waterproof OR "water resistant" OR "water bath")

Search Type: Terms and Connectors

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

Narrowed by
Timeline: Jan 01, 2008 to Dec 31, 2019

75. [*Kyrgyzstan Goes Back To Russia For Hydropower Project Help – Analysis*](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: hlead(*water* OR river* OR lake OR dam OR stream OR tributary OR diversion OR irrigation OR pollution OR water quality OR flood! OR drought! OR channel OR canal OR hydroelect! OR reservoir OR groundwater OR aquifer OR drought OR recharge OR "water table" OR "bore hole") and hlead(treaty OR agree! OR negotiat! OR resolution OR commission OR secretariat OR joint management OR basin management OR peace OR accord OR "peace accord" OR settle! OR cooperat! OR collaborat! OR disput! OR conflict! OR disagree! OR sanction! OR war OR troops OR "letter of protest" OR hostility OR "shots fired" OR boycott OR protest! OR appeal OR intent OR reject OR threat! OR force OR coerce OR assault OR fight OR demand OR disapprove OR diploma! OR statement OR memorandum) and hlead(Aral OR Syr Daria OR Naryn OR Amu Daria OR Syr Darya OR Amu Darya OR Akhangaran OR Chirchik) and not hlead(ocean OR navigat! OR nuclear OR "water cannon" OR "light water reactor" OR "mineral water" OR "hold water" OR "cold water" OR "hot water" OR "water canister" OR "water tight" OR " water down" OR "flood of refugees" OR Rivera OR Suez OR Panama OR oil OR drugs OR "three gorges" OR waterski OR watermelon OR dishwater OR waterproof OR "water resistant" OR "water bath")

Search Type: Terms and Connectors

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

Narrowed by
Timeline: Jan 01, 2008 to Dec 31, 2019

76. [*Minister of agriculture appointed in Turkmenistan*](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: hlead(*water* OR river* OR lake OR dam OR stream OR tributary OR diversion OR irrigation OR pollution OR water quality OR flood! OR drought! OR channel OR canal OR hydroelect! OR reservoir OR groundwater OR aquifer OR drought OR recharge OR "water table" OR "bore hole") and hlead(treaty OR agree! OR negotiat! OR resolution OR commission OR secretariat OR joint management OR basin management OR peace OR accord OR "peace accord" OR settle! OR cooperat! OR collaborat! OR disput! OR conflict! OR disagree! OR sanction! OR war OR troops OR "letter of protest" OR hostility OR "shots fired" OR boycott OR protest! OR appeal OR intent OR reject OR threat! OR force OR coerce OR assault OR fight OR demand OR disapprove OR diploma! OR statement OR memorandum) and hlead(Aral OR Syr Daria OR Naryn OR Amu Daria OR Syr Darya OR Amu Darya OR Akhangaran OR Chirchik) and not hlead(ocean OR navigat! OR nuclear OR "water cannon" OR "light water reactor" OR "mineral water" OR "hold water" OR "cold water" OR "hot water" OR "water canister" OR "water tight" OR " water down" OR "flood of refugees" OR Rivera OR Suez OR Panama OR oil OR drugs OR "three gorges" OR waterski OR watermelon OR dishwater OR waterproof OR "water resistant" OR "water bath")

Search Type: Terms and Connectors

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

Narrowed by
Timeline: Jan 01, 2008 to Dec 31, 2019

77. [*BBC Radio 4 - 02:38 AM GMT*](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: hlead(*water* OR river* OR lake OR dam OR stream OR tributary OR diversion OR irrigation OR pollution OR water quality OR flood! OR drought! OR channel OR canal OR hydroelect! OR reservoir OR groundwater OR aquifer OR drought OR recharge OR "water table" OR "bore hole") and hlead(treaty OR agree! OR negotiat! OR resolution OR commission OR secretariat OR joint management OR basin management OR peace OR accord OR "peace accord" OR settle! OR cooperat! OR collaborat! OR disput! OR conflict! OR disagree! OR sanction! OR war OR troops OR "letter of protest" OR hostility OR "shots fired" OR

boycott OR protest! OR appeal OR intent OR reject OR threat! OR force OR coerce OR assault OR fight OR demand OR disapprove OR diploma! OR statement OR memorandum) and hlead(Aral OR Syr Daria OR Naryn OR Amu Daria OR Syr Darya OR Amu Darya OR Akhangaran OR Chirchik) and not hlead(ocean OR navigat! OR nuclear OR "water cannon" OR "light water reactor" OR "mineral water" OR "hold water" OR "cold water" OR "hot water" OR "water canister" OR "water tight" OR " water down" OR "flood of refugees" OR Rivera OR Suez OR Panama OR oil OR drugs OR "three gorges" OR waterski OR watermelon OR dishwater OR waterproof OR "water resistant" OR "water bath")

Search Type: Terms and Connectors

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

Narrowed by
Timeline: Jan 01, 2008 to Dec 31, 2019

78. [*Central Asia: EU to allocate EUR 7mn for water and energy program*](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: hlead(*water* OR river* OR lake OR dam OR stream OR tributary OR diversion OR irrigation OR pollution OR water quality OR flood! OR drought! OR channel OR canal OR hydroelect! OR reservoir OR groundwater OR aquifer OR drought OR recharge OR "water table" OR "bore hole") and hlead(treaty OR agree! OR negotiat! OR resolution OR commission OR secretariat OR joint management OR basin management OR peace OR accord OR "peace accord" OR settle! OR cooperat! OR collaborat! OR disput! OR conflict! OR disagree! OR sanction! OR war OR troops OR "letter of protest" OR hostility OR "shots fired" OR boycott OR protest! OR appeal OR intent OR reject OR threat! OR force OR coerce OR assault OR fight OR demand OR disapprove OR diploma! OR statement OR memorandum) and hlead(Aral OR Syr Daria OR Naryn OR Amu Daria OR Syr Darya OR Amu Darya OR Akhangaran OR Chirchik) and not hlead(ocean OR navigat! OR nuclear OR "water cannon" OR "light water reactor" OR "mineral water" OR "hold water" OR "cold water" OR "hot water" OR "water canister" OR "water tight" OR " water down" OR "flood of refugees" OR Rivera OR Suez OR Panama OR oil OR drugs OR "three gorges" OR waterski OR watermelon OR dishwater OR waterproof OR "water resistant" OR "water bath")

Search Type: Terms and Connectors

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

Narrowed by
Timeline: Jan 01, 2008 to Dec 31, 2019

79. [*Minister of agriculture appointed in Turkmenistan*](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: hlead(*water* OR river* OR lake OR dam OR stream OR tributary OR diversion OR irrigation OR pollution OR water quality OR flood! OR drought! OR channel OR canal OR hydroelect! OR reservoir OR groundwater OR aquifer OR drought OR recharge OR "water table" OR "bore hole") and hlead(treaty OR agree! OR negotiat! OR resolution OR commission OR secretariat OR joint management OR basin management OR peace OR accord OR "peace accord" OR settle! OR cooperat! OR collaborat! OR disput! OR conflict! OR disagree! OR sanction! OR war OR troops OR "letter of protest" OR hostility OR "shots fired" OR boycott OR protest! OR appeal OR intent OR reject OR threat! OR force OR coerce OR assault OR fight OR demand OR disapprove OR diploma! OR statement OR memorandum) and hlead(Aral OR Syr Daria OR Naryn OR Amu Daria OR Syr Darya OR Amu Darya OR Akhangaran OR Chirchik) and not hlead(ocean OR navigat! OR nuclear OR "water cannon" OR "light water reactor" OR "mineral water" OR "hold water" OR "cold water" OR "hot water" OR "water canister" OR "water tight" OR " water down" OR "flood of refugees" OR Rivera OR Suez OR Panama OR oil OR drugs OR "three gorges" OR waterski OR watermelon OR dishwater OR waterproof OR "water resistant" OR "water bath")

Search Type: Terms and Connectors

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

Narrowed by
Timeline: Jan 01, 2008 to Dec 31, 2019

80. [UN , CAREC coordinate activities on Turkmenistan](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: hlead(*water* OR river* OR lake OR dam OR stream OR tributary OR diversion OR irrigation OR pollution OR water quality OR flood! OR drought! OR channel OR canal OR hydroelect! OR reservoir OR groundwater OR aquifer OR drought OR recharge OR "water table" OR "bore hole") and hlead(treaty OR agree! OR negotiat! OR resolution OR commission OR secretariat OR joint management OR basin management OR peace OR accord OR "peace accord" OR settle! OR cooperat! OR collaborat! OR disput! OR conflict! OR disagree! OR sanction! OR war OR troops OR "letter of protest" OR hostility OR "shots fired" OR boycott OR protest! OR appeal OR intent OR reject OR threat! OR force OR coerce OR assault OR fight OR demand OR disapprove OR diploma! OR statement OR memorandum) and hlead(Aral OR Syr Daria OR Naryn OR Amu Daria OR Syr Darya OR Amu Darya OR Akhangaran OR Chirchik) and not hlead(ocean OR navigat! OR nuclear OR "water cannon" OR "light water reactor" OR "mineral water" OR "hold water" OR "cold water" OR "hot water" OR "water canister" OR "water tight" OR " water down" OR "flood of refugees" OR Rivera OR Suez OR Panama OR oil OR drugs OR "three gorges" OR waterski OR watermelon OR dishwater OR waterproof OR "water resistant" OR "water bath")

Search Type: Terms and Connectors

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

Narrowed by
Timeline: Jan 01, 2008 to Dec 31, 2019

81. [Minister of agriculture appointed in Turkmenistan](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: hlead(*water* OR river* OR lake OR dam OR stream OR tributary OR diversion OR irrigation OR pollution OR water quality OR flood! OR drought! OR channel OR canal OR hydroelect! OR reservoir OR groundwater OR aquifer OR drought OR recharge OR "water table" OR "bore hole") and hlead(treaty OR agree! OR negotiat! OR resolution OR commission OR secretariat OR joint management OR basin management OR peace OR accord OR "peace accord" OR settle! OR cooperat! OR collaborat! OR disput! OR conflict! OR disagree! OR sanction! OR war OR troops OR "letter of protest" OR hostility OR "shots fired" OR boycott OR protest! OR appeal OR intent OR reject OR threat! OR force OR coerce OR assault OR fight OR demand OR disapprove OR diploma! OR statement OR memorandum) and hlead(Aral OR Syr Daria OR Naryn OR Amu Daria OR Syr Darya OR Amu Darya OR Akhangaran OR Chirchik) and not hlead(ocean OR navigat! OR nuclear OR "water cannon" OR "light water reactor" OR "mineral water" OR "hold water" OR "cold water" OR "hot water" OR "water canister" OR "water tight" OR " water down" OR "flood of refugees" OR Rivera OR Suez OR Panama OR oil OR drugs OR "three gorges" OR waterski OR watermelon OR dishwater OR waterproof OR "water resistant" OR "water bath")

Search Type: Terms and Connectors

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

Narrowed by
Timeline: Jan 01, 2008 to Dec 31, 2019

82. [Minister of agriculture appointed in Turkmenistan](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: hlead(*water* OR river* OR lake OR dam OR stream OR tributary OR diversion OR irrigation OR pollution OR water quality OR flood! OR drought! OR channel OR canal OR hydroelect! OR reservoir OR groundwater OR aquifer OR drought OR recharge OR "water table" OR "bore hole") and hlead(treaty OR agree! OR negotiat! OR resolution OR commission OR secretariat OR joint management OR basin management OR peace OR accord OR "peace accord" OR settle! OR cooperat! OR collaborat! OR disput! OR conflict! OR disagree! OR sanction! OR war OR troops OR "letter of protest" OR hostility OR "shots fired" OR boycott OR protest! OR appeal OR intent OR reject OR threat! OR force OR coerce OR assault OR fight OR demand OR disapprove OR diploma! OR statement OR memorandum) and hlead(Aral OR Syr Daria OR Naryn OR Amu Daria OR Syr Darya OR Amu Darya OR Akhangaran OR Chirchik) and not hlead(ocean OR navigat! OR nuclear OR "water cannon" OR "light water reactor" OR "mineral water" OR "hold water" OR "cold

water" OR "hot water" OR "water canister" OR "water tight" OR " water down" OR "flood of refugees" OR Rivera OR Suez OR Panama OR oil OR drugs OR "three gorges" OR waterski OR watermelon OR dishwater OR waterproof OR "water resistant" OR "water bath")

Search Type: Terms and Connectors

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

Narrowed by
Timeline: Jan 01, 2008 to Dec 31, 2019

83. [*Turkmenistan mulls water issues at regional level in Tashkent*](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: hlead(*water* OR river* OR lake OR dam OR stream OR tributary OR diversion OR irrigation OR pollution OR water quality OR flood! OR drought! OR channel OR canal OR hydroelect! OR reservoir OR groundwater OR aquifer OR drought OR recharge OR "water table" OR "bore hole") and hlead(treaty OR agree! OR negotiat! OR resolution OR commission OR secretariat OR joint management OR basin management OR peace OR accord OR "peace accord" OR settle! OR cooperat! OR collaborat! OR disput! OR conflict! OR disagree! OR sanction! OR war OR troops OR "letter of protest" OR hostility OR "shots fired" OR boycott OR protest! OR appeal OR intent OR reject OR threat! OR force OR coerce OR assault OR fight OR demand OR disapprove OR diploma! OR statement OR memorandum) and hlead(Aral OR Syr Daria OR Naryn OR Amu Daria OR Syr Darya OR Amu Darya OR Akhangaran OR Chirchik) and not hlead(ocean OR navigat! OR nuclear OR "water cannon" OR "light water reactor" OR "mineral water" OR "hold water" OR "cold water" OR "hot water" OR "water canister" OR "water tight" OR " water down" OR "flood of refugees" OR Rivera OR Suez OR Panama OR oil OR drugs OR "three gorges" OR waterski OR watermelon OR dishwater OR waterproof OR "water resistant" OR "water bath")

Search Type: Terms and Connectors

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

Narrowed by
Timeline: Jan 01, 2008 to Dec 31, 2019

84. [*Minister of agriculture appointed in Turkmenistan*](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: hlead(*water* OR river* OR lake OR dam OR stream OR tributary OR diversion OR irrigation OR pollution OR water quality OR flood! OR drought! OR channel OR canal OR hydroelect! OR reservoir OR groundwater OR aquifer OR drought OR recharge OR "water table" OR "bore hole") and hlead(treaty OR agree! OR negotiat! OR resolution OR commission OR secretariat OR joint management OR basin management OR peace OR accord OR "peace accord" OR settle! OR cooperat! OR collaborat! OR disput! OR conflict! OR disagree! OR sanction! OR war OR troops OR "letter of protest" OR hostility OR "shots fired" OR boycott OR protest! OR appeal OR intent OR reject OR threat! OR force OR coerce OR assault OR fight OR demand OR disapprove OR diploma! OR statement OR memorandum) and hlead(Aral OR Syr Daria OR Naryn OR Amu Daria OR Syr Darya OR Amu Darya OR Akhangaran OR Chirchik) and not hlead(ocean OR navigat! OR nuclear OR "water cannon" OR "light water reactor" OR "mineral water" OR "hold water" OR "cold water" OR "hot water" OR "water canister" OR "water tight" OR " water down" OR "flood of refugees" OR Rivera OR Suez OR Panama OR oil OR drugs OR "three gorges" OR waterski OR watermelon OR dishwater OR waterproof OR "water resistant" OR "water bath")

Search Type: Terms and Connectors

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

Narrowed by
Timeline: Jan 01, 2008 to Dec 31, 2019

85. [*Foreign Minister Lavrov faces media after Russian - Kyrgyz talks - transcript*](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: hlead(*water* OR river* OR lake OR dam OR stream OR tributary OR diversion OR irrigation OR pollution OR water quality OR flood! OR drought! OR channel OR canal OR hydroelect! OR reservoir OR groundwater OR aquifer OR drought OR recharge OR "water table" OR "bore hole") and hlead(treaty OR agree! OR negotiat! OR resolution OR commission OR secretariat OR joint management OR basin management OR peace OR accord OR "peace accord" OR settle! OR cooperat! OR collaborat! OR disput! OR conflict! OR disagree! OR sanction! OR war OR troops OR "letter of protest" OR hostility OR "shots fired" OR boycott OR protest! OR appeal OR intent OR reject OR threat! OR force OR coerce OR assault OR fight OR demand OR disapprove OR diploma! OR statement OR memorandum) and hlead(Aral OR Syr Daria OR Naryn OR Amu Daria OR Syr Darya OR Amu Darya OR Akhangaran OR Chirchik) and not hlead(ocean OR navigat! OR nuclear OR "water cannon" OR "light water reactor" OR "mineral water" OR "hold water" OR "cold water" OR "hot water" OR "water canister" OR "water tight" OR "water down" OR "flood of refugees" OR Rivera OR Suez OR Panama OR oil OR drugs OR "three gorges" OR waterski OR watermelon OR dishwater OR waterproof OR "water resistant" OR "water bath")

Search Type: Terms and Connectors

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

Narrowed by
Timeline: Jan 01, 2008 to Dec 31, 2019

86. [*Minister of agriculture appointed in Turkmenistan*](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: hlead(*water* OR river* OR lake OR dam OR stream OR tributary OR diversion OR irrigation OR pollution OR water quality OR flood! OR drought! OR channel OR canal OR hydroelect! OR reservoir OR groundwater OR aquifer OR drought OR recharge OR "water table" OR "bore hole") and hlead(treaty OR agree! OR negotiat! OR resolution OR commission OR secretariat OR joint management OR basin management OR peace OR accord OR "peace accord" OR settle! OR cooperat! OR collaborat! OR disput! OR conflict! OR disagree! OR sanction! OR war OR troops OR "letter of protest" OR hostility OR "shots fired" OR boycott OR protest! OR appeal OR intent OR reject OR threat! OR force OR coerce OR assault OR fight OR demand OR disapprove OR diploma! OR statement OR memorandum) and hlead(Aral OR Syr Daria OR Naryn OR Amu Daria OR Syr Darya OR Amu Darya OR Akhangaran OR Chirchik) and not hlead(ocean OR navigat! OR nuclear OR "water cannon" OR "light water reactor" OR "mineral water" OR "hold water" OR "cold water" OR "hot water" OR "water canister" OR "water tight" OR "water down" OR "flood of refugees" OR Rivera OR Suez OR Panama OR oil OR drugs OR "three gorges" OR waterski OR watermelon OR dishwater OR waterproof OR "water resistant" OR "water bath")

Search Type: Terms and Connectors

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

Narrowed by
Timeline: Jan 01, 2008 to Dec 31, 2019

87. [*UN , CAREC coordinate activities on Turkmenistan*](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: hlead(*water* OR river* OR lake OR dam OR stream OR tributary OR diversion OR irrigation OR pollution OR water quality OR flood! OR drought! OR channel OR canal OR hydroelect! OR reservoir OR groundwater OR aquifer OR drought OR recharge OR "water table" OR "bore hole") and hlead(treaty OR agree! OR negotiat! OR resolution OR commission OR secretariat OR joint management OR basin management OR peace OR accord OR "peace accord" OR settle! OR cooperat! OR collaborat! OR disput! OR conflict! OR disagree! OR sanction! OR war OR troops OR "letter of protest" OR hostility OR "shots fired" OR boycott OR protest! OR appeal OR intent OR reject OR threat! OR force OR coerce OR assault OR fight OR demand OR disapprove OR diploma! OR statement OR memorandum) and hlead(Aral OR Syr Daria OR Naryn OR Amu Daria OR Syr Darya OR Amu Darya OR Akhangaran OR Chirchik) and not hlead(ocean OR navigat! OR nuclear OR "water cannon" OR "light water reactor" OR "mineral water" OR "hold water" OR "cold water" OR "hot water" OR "water canister" OR "water tight" OR "water down" OR "flood of refugees" OR Rivera OR Suez OR Panama OR oil OR drugs OR "three gorges" OR waterski OR watermelon OR dishwater OR waterproof OR "water resistant" OR "water bath")

Search Type: Terms and Connectors

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

Narrowed by
Timeline: Jan 01, 2008 to Dec 31, 2019

88. [Minister of agriculture appointed in Turkmenistan](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: hlead(*water* OR river* OR lake OR dam OR stream OR tributary OR diversion OR irrigation OR pollution OR water quality OR flood! OR drought! OR channel OR canal OR hydroelect! OR reservoir OR groundwater OR aquifer OR drought OR recharge OR "water table" OR "bore hole") and hlead(treaty OR agree! OR negotiat! OR resolution OR commission OR secretariat OR joint management OR basin management OR peace OR accord OR "peace accord" OR settle! OR cooperat! OR collaborat! OR disput! OR conflict! OR disagree! OR sanction! OR war OR troops OR "letter of protest" OR hostility OR "shots fired" OR boycott OR protest! OR appeal OR intent OR reject OR threat! OR force OR coerce OR assault OR fight OR demand OR disapprove OR diploma! OR statement OR memorandum) and hlead(Aral OR Syr Daria OR Naryn OR Amu Daria OR Syr Darya OR Amu Darya OR Akhangaran OR Chirchik) and not hlead(ocean OR navigat! OR nuclear OR "water cannon" OR "light water reactor" OR "mineral water" OR "hold water" OR "cold water" OR "hot water" OR "water canister" OR "water tight" OR "water down" OR "flood of refugees" OR Rivera OR Suez OR Panama OR oil OR drugs OR "three gorges" OR waterski OR watermelon OR dishwater OR waterproof OR "water resistant" OR "water bath")

Search Type: Terms and Connectors

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

Narrowed by
Timeline: Jan 01, 2008 to Dec 31, 2019

89. [Minister of agriculture appointed in Turkmenistan](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: hlead(*water* OR river* OR lake OR dam OR stream OR tributary OR diversion OR irrigation OR pollution OR water quality OR flood! OR drought! OR channel OR canal OR hydroelect! OR reservoir OR groundwater OR aquifer OR drought OR recharge OR "water table" OR "bore hole") and hlead(treaty OR agree! OR negotiat! OR resolution OR commission OR secretariat OR joint management OR basin management OR peace OR accord OR "peace accord" OR settle! OR cooperat! OR collaborat! OR disput! OR conflict! OR disagree! OR sanction! OR war OR troops OR "letter of protest" OR hostility OR "shots fired" OR boycott OR protest! OR appeal OR intent OR reject OR threat! OR force OR coerce OR assault OR fight OR demand OR disapprove OR diploma! OR statement OR memorandum) and hlead(Aral OR Syr Daria OR Naryn OR Amu Daria OR Syr Darya OR Amu Darya OR Akhangaran OR Chirchik) and not hlead(ocean OR navigat! OR nuclear OR "water cannon" OR "light water reactor" OR "mineral water" OR "hold water" OR "cold water" OR "hot water" OR "water canister" OR "water tight" OR "water down" OR "flood of refugees" OR Rivera OR Suez OR Panama OR oil OR drugs OR "three gorges" OR waterski OR watermelon OR dishwater OR waterproof OR "water resistant" OR "water bath")

Search Type: Terms and Connectors

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

Narrowed by
Timeline: Jan 01, 2008 to Dec 31, 2019

90. [GMT - 11:05 AM GMT](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: hlead(*water* OR river* OR lake OR dam OR stream OR tributary OR diversion OR irrigation OR pollution OR water quality OR flood! OR drought! OR channel OR canal OR hydroelect! OR reservoir OR groundwater OR aquifer OR drought OR recharge OR "water table" OR "bore hole") and hlead(treaty OR agree! OR negotiat! OR resolution OR commission OR secretariat OR joint management OR basin

management OR peace OR accord OR "peace accord" OR settle! OR cooperat! OR collaborat! OR disput! OR conflict! OR disagree! OR sanction! OR war OR troops OR "letter of protest" OR hostility OR "shots fired" OR boycott OR protest! OR appeal OR intent OR reject OR threat! OR force OR coerce OR assault OR fight OR demand OR disapprove OR diploma! OR statement OR memorandum) and hlead(Aral OR Syr Daria OR Naryn OR Amu Daria OR Syr Darya OR Amu Darya OR Akhangaran OR Chirchik) and not hlead(ocean OR navigat! OR nuclear OR "water cannon" OR "light water reactor" OR "mineral water" OR "hold water" OR "cold water" OR "hot water" OR "water canister" OR "water tight" OR " water down" OR "flood of refugees" OR Rivera OR Suez OR Panama OR oil OR drugs OR "three gorges" OR waterski OR watermelon OR dishwater OR waterproof OR "water resistant" OR "water bath")

Search Type: Terms and Connectors

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

Narrowed by
Timeline: Jan 01, 2008 to Dec 31, 2019

91. [UN , CAREC coordinate activities on Turkmenistan](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: hlead(*water* OR river* OR lake OR dam OR stream OR tributary OR diversion OR irrigation OR pollution OR water quality OR flood! OR drought! OR channel OR canal OR hydroelect! OR reservoir OR groundwater OR aquifer OR drought OR recharge OR "water table" OR "bore hole") and hlead(treaty OR agree! OR negotiat! OR resolution OR commission OR secretariat OR joint management OR basin management OR peace OR accord OR "peace accord" OR settle! OR cooperat! OR collaborat! OR disput! OR conflict! OR disagree! OR sanction! OR war OR troops OR "letter of protest" OR hostility OR "shots fired" OR boycott OR protest! OR appeal OR intent OR reject OR threat! OR force OR coerce OR assault OR fight OR demand OR disapprove OR diploma! OR statement OR memorandum) and hlead(Aral OR Syr Daria OR Naryn OR Amu Daria OR Syr Darya OR Amu Darya OR Akhangaran OR Chirchik) and not hlead(ocean OR navigat! OR nuclear OR "water cannon" OR "light water reactor" OR "mineral water" OR "hold water" OR "cold water" OR "hot water" OR "water canister" OR "water tight" OR " water down" OR "flood of refugees" OR Rivera OR Suez OR Panama OR oil OR drugs OR "three gorges" OR waterski OR watermelon OR dishwater OR waterproof OR "water resistant" OR "water bath")

Search Type: Terms and Connectors

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

Narrowed by
Timeline: Jan 01, 2008 to Dec 31, 2019

92. [Minister of agriculture appointed in Turkmenistan](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: hlead(*water* OR river* OR lake OR dam OR stream OR tributary OR diversion OR irrigation OR pollution OR water quality OR flood! OR drought! OR channel OR canal OR hydroelect! OR reservoir OR groundwater OR aquifer OR drought OR recharge OR "water table" OR "bore hole") and hlead(treaty OR agree! OR negotiat! OR resolution OR commission OR secretariat OR joint management OR basin management OR peace OR accord OR "peace accord" OR settle! OR cooperat! OR collaborat! OR disput! OR conflict! OR disagree! OR sanction! OR war OR troops OR "letter of protest" OR hostility OR "shots fired" OR boycott OR protest! OR appeal OR intent OR reject OR threat! OR force OR coerce OR assault OR fight OR demand OR disapprove OR diploma! OR statement OR memorandum) and hlead(Aral OR Syr Daria OR Naryn OR Amu Daria OR Syr Darya OR Amu Darya OR Akhangaran OR Chirchik) and not hlead(ocean OR navigat! OR nuclear OR "water cannon" OR "light water reactor" OR "mineral water" OR "hold water" OR "cold water" OR "hot water" OR "water canister" OR "water tight" OR " water down" OR "flood of refugees" OR Rivera OR Suez OR Panama OR oil OR drugs OR "three gorges" OR waterski OR watermelon OR dishwater OR waterproof OR "water resistant" OR "water bath")

Search Type: Terms and Connectors

Narrowed by:

Content Type

Narrowed by

93. [*Water level in 8 Kyrgyzstan 's rivers reaches critical level of potential flooding*](#)**Client/Matter:** -None-

Search Terms: hlead(*water* OR river* OR lake OR dam OR stream OR tributary OR diversion OR irrigation OR pollution OR water quality OR flood! OR drought! OR channel OR canal OR hydroelect! OR reservoir OR groundwater OR aquifer OR drought OR recharge OR "water table" OR "bore hole") and hlead(treaty OR agree! OR negotiat! OR resolution OR commission OR secretariat OR joint management OR basin management OR peace OR accord OR "peace accord" OR settle! OR cooperat! OR collaborat! OR disput! OR conflict! OR disagree! OR sanction! OR war OR troops OR "letter of protest" OR hostility OR "shots fired" OR boycott OR protest! OR appeal OR intent OR reject OR threat! OR force OR coerce OR assault OR fight OR demand OR disapprove OR diploma! OR statement OR memorandum) and hlead(Aral OR Syr Daria OR Naryn OR Amu Daria OR Syr Darya OR Amu Darya OR Akhangaran OR Chirchik) and not hlead(ocean OR navigat! OR nuclear OR "water cannon" OR "light water reactor" OR "mineral water" OR "hold water" OR "cold water" OR "hot water" OR "water canister" OR "water tight" OR " water down" OR "flood of refugees" OR Rivera OR Suez OR Panama OR oil OR drugs OR "three gorges" OR waterski OR watermelon OR dishwater OR waterproof OR "water resistant" OR "water bath")

Search Type: Terms and Connectors**Narrowed by:****Content Type**
News**Narrowed by**
Timeline: Jan 01, 2008 to Dec 31, 201994. [*Minister of agriculture appointed in Turkmenistan*](#)**Client/Matter:** -None-

Search Terms: hlead(*water* OR river* OR lake OR dam OR stream OR tributary OR diversion OR irrigation OR pollution OR water quality OR flood! OR drought! OR channel OR canal OR hydroelect! OR reservoir OR groundwater OR aquifer OR drought OR recharge OR "water table" OR "bore hole") and hlead(treaty OR agree! OR negotiat! OR resolution OR commission OR secretariat OR joint management OR basin management OR peace OR accord OR "peace accord" OR settle! OR cooperat! OR collaborat! OR disput! OR conflict! OR disagree! OR sanction! OR war OR troops OR "letter of protest" OR hostility OR "shots fired" OR boycott OR protest! OR appeal OR intent OR reject OR threat! OR force OR coerce OR assault OR fight OR demand OR disapprove OR diploma! OR statement OR memorandum) and hlead(Aral OR Syr Daria OR Naryn OR Amu Daria OR Syr Darya OR Amu Darya OR Akhangaran OR Chirchik) and not hlead(ocean OR navigat! OR nuclear OR "water cannon" OR "light water reactor" OR "mineral water" OR "hold water" OR "cold water" OR "hot water" OR "water canister" OR "water tight" OR " water down" OR "flood of refugees" OR Rivera OR Suez OR Panama OR oil OR drugs OR "three gorges" OR waterski OR watermelon OR dishwater OR waterproof OR "water resistant" OR "water bath")

Search Type: Terms and Connectors**Narrowed by:****Content Type**
News**Narrowed by**
Timeline: Jan 01, 2008 to Dec 31, 201995. [*BBC Radio 4 - 02:35 AM GMT*](#)**Client/Matter:** -None-

Search Terms: hlead(*water* OR river* OR lake OR dam OR stream OR tributary OR diversion OR irrigation OR pollution OR water quality OR flood! OR drought! OR channel OR canal OR hydroelect! OR reservoir OR groundwater OR aquifer OR drought OR recharge OR "water table" OR "bore hole") and hlead(treaty OR agree! OR negotiat! OR resolution OR commission OR secretariat OR joint management OR basin management OR peace OR accord OR "peace accord" OR settle! OR cooperat! OR collaborat! OR disput! OR conflict! OR disagree! OR sanction! OR war OR troops OR "letter of protest" OR hostility OR "shots fired" OR boycott OR protest! OR appeal OR intent OR reject OR threat! OR force OR coerce OR assault OR fight OR demand OR disapprove OR diploma! OR statement OR memorandum) and hlead(Aral OR Syr Daria OR

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Search Type: Terms and Connectors

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

Narrowed by
Timeline: Jan 01, 2008 to Dec 31, 2019

96. [*"Extraction, Exploration Of Amu Darya Zone Petroleum, Govt. Great Achievement" CM*](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: hlead(*water* OR river* OR lake OR dam OR stream OR tributary OR diversion OR irrigation OR pollution OR water quality OR flood! OR drought! OR channel OR canal OR hydroelect! OR reservoir OR groundwater OR aquifer OR drought OR recharge OR "water table" OR "bore hole") and hlead(treaty OR agree! OR negotiat! OR resolution OR commission OR secretariat OR joint management OR basin management OR peace OR accord OR "peace accord" OR settle! OR cooperat! OR collaborat! OR disput! OR conflict! OR disagree! OR sanction! OR war OR troops OR "letter of protest" OR hostility OR "shots fired" OR boycott OR protest! OR appeal OR intent OR reject OR threat! OR force OR coerce OR assault OR fight OR demand OR disapprove OR diploma! OR statement OR memorandum) and hlead(Aral OR Syr Daria OR Naryn OR Amu Daria OR Syr Darya OR Amu Darya OR Akhangaran OR Chirchik) and not hlead(ocean OR navigat! OR nuclear OR "water cannon" OR "light water reactor" OR "mineral water" OR "hold water" OR "cold water" OR "hot water" OR "water canister" OR "water tight" OR " water down" OR "flood of refugees" OR Rivera OR Suez OR Panama OR oil OR drugs OR "three gorges" OR waterski OR watermelon OR dishwater OR waterproof OR "water resistant" OR "water bath")

Search Type: Terms and Connectors

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

Narrowed by
Timeline: Jan 01, 2008 to Dec 31, 2019

97. [*Being Afghani*](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: hlead(*water* OR river* OR lake OR dam OR stream OR tributary OR diversion OR irrigation OR pollution OR water quality OR flood! OR drought! OR channel OR canal OR hydroelect! OR reservoir OR groundwater OR aquifer OR drought OR recharge OR "water table" OR "bore hole") and hlead(treaty OR agree! OR negotiat! OR resolution OR commission OR secretariat OR joint management OR basin management OR peace OR accord OR "peace accord" OR settle! OR cooperat! OR collaborat! OR disput! OR conflict! OR disagree! OR sanction! OR war OR troops OR "letter of protest" OR hostility OR "shots fired" OR boycott OR protest! OR appeal OR intent OR reject OR threat! OR force OR coerce OR assault OR fight OR demand OR disapprove OR diploma! OR statement OR memorandum) and hlead(Aral OR Syr Daria OR Naryn OR Amu Daria OR Syr Darya OR Amu Darya OR Akhangaran OR Chirchik) and not hlead(ocean OR navigat! OR nuclear OR "water cannon" OR "light water reactor" OR "mineral water" OR "hold water" OR "cold water" OR "hot water" OR "water canister" OR "water tight" OR " water down" OR "flood of refugees" OR Rivera OR Suez OR Panama OR oil OR drugs OR "three gorges" OR waterski OR watermelon OR dishwater OR waterproof OR "water resistant" OR "water bath")

Search Type: Terms and Connectors

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

Narrowed by
Timeline: Jan 01, 2008 to Dec 31, 2019

98. [*Kazakhstan to send protest note to Uzbekistan as Kazakh fisherman gets killed by Uzbek border guards: Foreign Ministry*](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: hlead(*water* OR river* OR lake OR dam OR stream OR tributary OR diversion OR irrigation OR pollution OR water quality OR flood! OR drought! OR channel OR canal OR hydroelect! OR reservoir OR groundwater OR aquifer OR drought OR recharge OR "water table" OR "bore hole") and hlead(treaty OR agree! OR negotiat! OR resolution OR commission OR secretariat OR joint management OR basin management OR peace OR accord OR "peace accord" OR settle! OR cooperat! OR collaborat! OR disput! OR conflict! OR disagree! OR sanction! OR war OR troops OR "letter of protest" OR hostility OR "shots fired" OR boycott OR protest! OR appeal OR intent OR reject OR threat! OR force OR coerce OR assault OR fight OR demand OR disapprove OR diploma! OR statement OR memorandum) and hlead(Aral OR Syr Daria OR Naryn OR Amu Daria OR Syr Darya OR Amu Darya OR Akhangaran OR Chirchik) and not hlead(ocean OR navigat! OR nuclear OR "water cannon" OR "light water reactor" OR "mineral water" OR "hold water" OR "cold water" OR "hot water" OR "water canister" OR "water tight" OR " water down" OR "flood of refugees" OR Rivera OR Suez OR Panama OR oil OR drugs OR "three gorges" OR waterski OR watermelon OR dishwater OR waterproof OR "water resistant" OR "water bath")

Search Type: Terms and Connectors

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

Narrowed by
Timeline: Jan 01, 2008 to Dec 31, 2019

99. [Kyrgyzstan receives loan of \\$59.5 million for development of agriculture](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: hlead(*water* OR river* OR lake OR dam OR stream OR tributary OR diversion OR irrigation OR pollution OR water quality OR flood! OR drought! OR channel OR canal OR hydroelect! OR reservoir OR groundwater OR aquifer OR drought OR recharge OR "water table" OR "bore hole") and hlead(treaty OR agree! OR negotiat! OR resolution OR commission OR secretariat OR joint management OR basin management OR peace OR accord OR "peace accord" OR settle! OR cooperat! OR collaborat! OR disput! OR conflict! OR disagree! OR sanction! OR war OR troops OR "letter of protest" OR hostility OR "shots fired" OR boycott OR protest! OR appeal OR intent OR reject OR threat! OR force OR coerce OR assault OR fight OR demand OR disapprove OR diploma! OR statement OR memorandum) and hlead(Aral OR Syr Daria OR Naryn OR Amu Daria OR Syr Darya OR Amu Darya OR Akhangaran OR Chirchik) and not hlead(ocean OR navigat! OR nuclear OR "water cannon" OR "light water reactor" OR "mineral water" OR "hold water" OR "cold water" OR "hot water" OR "water canister" OR "water tight" OR " water down" OR "flood of refugees" OR Rivera OR Suez OR Panama OR oil OR drugs OR "three gorges" OR waterski OR watermelon OR dishwater OR waterproof OR "water resistant" OR "water bath")

Search Type: Terms and Connectors

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

Narrowed by
Timeline: Jan 01, 2008 to Dec 31, 2019

100. [BBC Radio 4 - 9:25 PM GMT](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: hlead(*water* OR river* OR lake OR dam OR stream OR tributary OR diversion OR irrigation OR pollution OR water quality OR flood! OR drought! OR channel OR canal OR hydroelect! OR reservoir OR groundwater OR aquifer OR drought OR recharge OR "water table" OR "bore hole") and hlead(treaty OR agree! OR negotiat! OR resolution OR commission OR secretariat OR joint management OR basin management OR peace OR accord OR "peace accord" OR settle! OR cooperat! OR collaborat! OR disput! OR conflict! OR disagree! OR sanction! OR war OR troops OR "letter of protest" OR hostility OR "shots fired" OR boycott OR protest! OR appeal OR intent OR reject OR threat! OR force OR coerce OR assault OR fight OR demand OR disapprove OR diploma! OR statement OR memorandum) and hlead(Aral OR Syr Daria OR Naryn OR Amu Daria OR Syr Darya OR Amu Darya OR Akhangaran OR Chirchik) and not hlead(ocean OR navigat! OR nuclear OR "water cannon" OR "light water reactor" OR "mineral water" OR "hold water" OR "cold water" OR "hot water" OR "water canister" OR "water tight" OR " water down" OR "flood of refugees" OR

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OR waterproof OR "water resistant" OR "water bath")

Search Type: Terms and Connectors

Narrowed by:

Content Type

News

Narrowed by

Timeline: Jan 01, 2008 to Dec 31, 2019

Stacey Dooley Investigates - 8:00 PM GMT

TVEyes - BBC 1 South West

October 8, 2018 Monday

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Section: U.K. REGIONAL TV

Length: 615 words

Anchor: Stacey Dooley

Highlight: Stacey Dooley discovers the shocking environmental impact of people's insatiable appetite for cheap clothing. She travels thousands of miles around the globe to see how toxic chemicals released by the garment industry are polluting waterways that millions of people rely on. She also witnesses the former Aral Sea, once one of the planet's largest bodies of fresh water, which is now reduced almost entirely to dust.

Body

Speech to text transcript:¹

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Load-Date: October 8, 2018

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Stacey Dooley Investigates - 8:00 PM GMT

TVEyes - BBC 1 Yorkshire and Lincolnshire

October 8, 2018 Monday

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Section: U.K. REGIONAL TV

Length: 615 words

Anchor: Stacey Dooley

Highlight: Stacey Dooley discovers the shocking environmental impact of people's insatiable appetite for cheap clothing. She travels thousands of miles around the globe to see how toxic chemicals released by the garment industry are polluting waterways that millions of people rely on. She also witnesses the former Aral Sea, once one of the planet's largest bodies of fresh water, which is now reduced almost entirely to dust.

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TVEyes - BBC 1 West Midlands

October 8, 2018 Monday

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Kazakhstan :OSCE Centre in Astana starts co-operation with the International Fund for Saving the Aral Sea

Right Vision News

November 27, 2009 Friday

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Length: 251 words

Dateline: Pakistan

Body

Pakistan, Nov. 27 -- The Directorate is a national branch of IFAS and works to implement **Aral** Sea basin projects in Kazakhstan. IFAS is an international organization, which promotes sustainable development and **water** security in the **Aral** Sea region and includes the five Central Asian republics. Environment and security, including **water** management, are important aspects of the OSCE's work to help promote security and stability. Signing the **Memorandum**, Ambassador Alexandre Keltchewsky, the Head of the OSCE Centre in Astana, said: "The co-operation with the IFAS Executive Directorate in Kazakhstan will provide a strong basis for our joint work on environment and security matters, given their significance for stability in the OSCE area." Medet Ospanov, Director of the IFAS Executive Directorate in the Republic of Kazakhstan added, "This **Memorandum** is opening the way to joint co-operation in the area of integrated **water** resources management, environmental recovery in the basin and preparation for the **Aral** Sea Basin Programme." Under the **Memorandum**, both parties **agreed** to take targeted measures to strengthen and expand the potential of the IFAS Executive Directorate in Kazakhstan in implementing the Third **Aral** Sea Basin Programme for 2011 - 2015, which is meant to improve social and economic conditions of the **Aral** Sea states. Published by HT Syndication with permission from Right Vision News. For more information on news feed please contact Sarabjit Jagirdar at htsyndication@hindustantimes.com

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Load-Date: November 26, 2009

Secrets of the silk road; Uzbekistan / As the former Soviet republic embraces tourism, a trip guided by architects, academics, chefs and curators gets Sophy Roberts off the beaten track

Financial Times (London, England)

November 2, 2019 Saturday

Edition 1, USA Edition

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Section: LIFE AND ARTS;FEATURES; Pg. 7

Length: 2034 words

Body

Sixteen years ago, I spent a month travelling overland east to west along the old silk road of central usa, from Beijing through Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Uzbekistan. When my bus pulled up to the Kyrgyz-Uzbek border, it was close to midnight. As a British national, the arrival date on my tourist visa was set in stone and there was little expectation of a warm welcome.

Under Islam Karimov - Uzbekistan's despotic leader from 1989 until his death in 2016 - not only human rights but the environment was in crisis. From the early 1960s, Moscow had been squeezing this double landlocked country so hard that even the lakes were running dry. Within 40 years, the Aral Sea, once the world's fourth largest lake, had shrunk to a fraction of its former size, its water redirected to feed Uzbekistan's thirsty cotton industry, which Karimov propped up with forced (as well as child) labour. Terrified of being left stranded in the desert, I edged my way up the passport checkpoint queue as best I could, and slipped in just before the stroke of midnight.

Fast forward to the autumn of 2019, and my arrival is smoother than a fish through water. I've flown in with Uzbekistan Airways from London - one of numerous direct routes, including from New York. I am now one of 65 nationalities that can visit visa-free (in January, this list will expand to another 21 countries). Tourism is booming. The new high-speed train network, which runs from the capital Tashkent to the famed silk road towns of Samarkand and Bukhara, is extending . Next on the list is Khiva, in the far west, another celebrated citadel in Uzbekistan's silk-road chain. There are tourist police on every corner, hop-on hop-off double-decker buses, shopping as lively as a Marrakesh souk (and sometimes just as repetitive). Supported by tax breaks, Uzbekistan's artisanal culture, almost lost during the communist period of mass production, is enjoying a revival.

All these changes are symptomatic of a bigger political shift under Karimov's successor Shavkat Mirziyoyev, who is liberalising the economy while loosening the grip of the country's infamous secret police (though Human Rights

Secrets of the silk road Uzbekistan | As the former Soviet republic embraces tourism, a trip guided by architects, academics, chefs and curators gets Sophy Robe....

Watch caution that politically motivated prosecutions persist and there is still a way to go). Tourism made up 1 per cent of GDP in 2016. For 2020, the government wants to get the numbers up to 5 per cent. According to the tourist board, 467 hotels have opened this year. While most of them favour drab concrete over the spirit of the old stone-walled caravanserai, you won't be short of a clean bed and continental breakfast.

"The speed of change provides an opportunity for travellers. But Uzbekistan can also feel like a country riding the wave of cheap debt to China," says Tyler Dillon, USA specialist for Toronto-based travel company Trufflepig. Dillon spent four years living and working in Xinxiang, China's northwest province, which is the gateway to the People's Republic's strategic "Belt and Road" ambitions through Eurasia. "The fear is that this speed and influence can flatten out a culture," he says.

I am tagging on to a journey Dillon is leading for three of Trufflepig's clients: a high-profile business couple from Canada and an attorney from Brazil. Dillon's brief on this occasion is to go beyond the standard "silk road" circuit (Samarkand, Bukhara, Khiva) and get under the skin of the places we visit using specialist local guides, from chefs to academics. "In the age of overtourism, when every historic site is saturated with visitors, we need to find alternative ways of experiencing the world, to rekindle the highs and lows of exploration," says Dillon.

We start in Tashkent - its modern façade evident in the glare of Chinese blue-tinted glass, which conceals and reveals the nuances of a nation at a critical geopolitical crossroads. We visit the country's crucible of trade: the central Chorsu bazaar. Built in 1977, the main dome looks like a Soviet cathedral, filled with butchers, bakers (Samarkand's round-shaped non-bread cooked on the inside walls of tandoor ovens), and plovmakers (like Persian pilaf, flavoured with a sweet local yellow carrot).

Accompanied by Akhmad Hamdamov, a young English-speaking Uzbek chef, we eat our way through the market's steaming heart: shirmoy, a speciality bread made with butter, patir bread stuffed with cow fat, pomegranates the size of babies' heads, and horsemeat sausages. Our stomachs filled, we descend into the bowels of the city to travel Tashkent's Soviet-era metro system. Our destination is Kosmonavtlar, or "Cosmonauts" station.

As our train pulls in, it feels as if we have travelled into the night. The platform is beautiful, its walls covered in teal and peacock-blue tiles, the glass columns and ceiling evoking the Milky Way. On the walls are oversized painted tile medallions of 12 great Soviet space pioneers, from Ulugh Beg, the 15th-century Uzbek astronomer who calculated the duration of the year (he was only 62 seconds off the mark) to the Russian cosmonaut Valentina Tereshkova, who was the first woman in space.

Our guide is Sergo Sutyagin, the station's 83-year-old architect who arrived in Uzbekistan to escape Moscow during the second world war. "I was four years old. I looked up at the domes of Samarkand's Registan Square," says Sutyagin: "I will never forget seeing those blue tiles for the first time. From then on, I dreamt of becoming an architect."

The inspiration is palpable when, 48 hours later, I'm standing beneath the main porch to Samarkand's Sher-dor Madrasa - the blue domes yet another rich shade of a cloudless desert sky. Decorating the façade are two winged creatures, part Caspian tiger, part usatic cheetah - their real-life, wildcat counterparts extinct in Uzbekistan except for a few snow leopards. This story, about the country's environmental degradation, repeats itself in the coming days. The line of trees, from Constantinople to Uzbekistan's Fergana Valley described by the mid-19th-century traveller Arminius Vámbéry, has also vanished. Again and again, Uzbeks talk of the tragedy of the Aral Sea. In May 2018, a toxic salt and sand storm blew in from where this huge body of water used to stand, the billowing clouds of itchy air travelling some 250 miles to Khiva.

Travellers, however, can be excused for still clinging to a more exotic version of the past. The romance of the name "Samarkand", etched in our imaginations from Marco Polo to Robert Byron, has more power than almost any other name on the globe. The city's medieval mausoleums are jaw-dropping, tiled like jewels, including the Gur-e-Amir. Beneath its blue-ridged dome stands a simple, plane-walled crypt housing the bones of Tamerlane, the 14th-century warlord whose armies killed an estimated 17m people across Asia, Africa and Europe.

Secrets of the silk road Uzbekistan | As the former Soviet republic embraces tourism, a trip guided by architects, academics, chefs and curators gets Sophy Robe....

As we descend into Tamerlane's final resting place after nightfall on a rare private visit, I'm unnerved by the story told by the tomb's keeper: a few hours before the crypt was opened by a team of Soviet archaeologists in June 1941, Nazi Germany invaded the Soviet Union - fulfilling a dark prophecy that if Tamerlane's grave were ever disturbed, the spirit of war would be unleashed on a cataclysmic scale. And so it happened: what is known here as the Great Patriotic War resulted in more than 26m civilian and military deaths in the Soviet Union alone. If I thought the place couldn't get more sinister, one of the museum staff then tells us that, according to some, Karimov used to come down and sit in the tomb alone.

I'm glad, therefore, for a different perspective with a journey to the top of Bukhara's 40-metre-high 1929 water tower, converted this year into a viewing platform. It feels like standing atop a desert star. Below me is the Ark, the walled fortress and "royal town" of Bukhara's emirs until Russia's Red Army invaded in the 1920s; on the other side, facing Mecca, stands the elegant painted columns of the 18th-century Bolo Hauz Mosque. We attend prayers the next day, with some 700 people. I wander among the faithful. I feel welcomed, safe, respected.

In Uzbekistan, it's easy to talk religion. This becomes clear when we meet Madamin Madaminov, a professor in the history of symbolism, who decodes the images hidden in a 10th-century wooden pillar in a Khivan mosque. In Iran, this conversation would be a dangerous act of blasphemy. In Uzbekistan, it is a magical journey into the silk road's pre-Islamic, Zoroastrian past. In the half-light, Madaminov reveals figurative images forbidden by the Koran, which have been woven into the loops and curls of carved wood: a bird standing on the shoulder of an hourglass, a griffin, serpents, angels, and a peacock signifying Paradise. It is the perfect prelude to the most unlikely place of all: the desert town of Nukus - an end-of-the-line dust bowl a half-day's drive from Khiva, in the evocatively named autonomous republic of Karakalpakstan.

I've been obsessed by Nukus for a while - the home of the Russian émigré artist and collector Igor Savitsky, who in the 1950s used this desert town to hide a vast collection of avant-garde Russian art which didn't fit with Stalin's notions of socialist realism. The museum's former director, Marinika Babanazarova gives us a private tour. On Savitsky's death in 1984, Babanazarova spent more than 30 years ensuring his legacy was secured. "He was my teacher," she says. "I couldn't get it wrong."

It is profoundly moving, and I'm only seeing one-tenth of Savitsky's collection of paintings (the other 9,000-plus pieces aren't on display). There is a cabinet of palm-sized landscapes, some as small as matchboxes - work, says Babanazarova, sent out of the Soviet gulag by the banished artist Mikhail Sokolov, who used to scratch drawings in toothpaste powder on food wrappers. "Darkhaired and dark-eyed girl" is a 1937 oil on canvas by the St Petersburg-born painter Alisa Poret; the girl's face is whitened out like a ghost's, a lost identity. There is a still-life of Siberian dumplings by Mikhail Kurzin, depicting a table full of food. The plenitude says nothing of the critical malnutrition suffered by this artist in not one, but two, experiences of the Soviet labour camps in Kolyma.

"Savitsky was an exceptional man, a trained painter brought up by a sophisticated family. He of course exercised his own taste in gathering this work," says Babanazarova, who describes how Savitsky persuaded widows and painters to part with canvases for a simple IOU note. "Above all, he wanted to show that artists have a right to reflect what they want to say, and paint what they see." When I ask Babanazarova to point out the painting she would save in a fire, her voice drops away. "I wouldn't," she says: "I would stay inside this building as it went up in flames."

When Dillon and his clients continue overland to nearby Turkmenistan, I don't go with them. It is one of the most closed countries in the world, with an extraordinary dictator who recently disappeared off the domestic news channels he dominates (he later countered rumours of his death by releasing a video showing him performing off-road stunts beside a burning gasfield). Since most foreign books are banned, Turkmenistan is also no place for writers. Sixteen years from now, maybe China's roads will allow us all to move like fish in water through these forgotten, once forbidden seams of one of the most fascinating desert regions on Earth. When I first visited Uzbekistan, I was nervous and intrigued. It has since evolved into a straightforward "holiday" destination, its silk road history a reminder that to travel easily is to be part of the dynamic flow of culture. Just be sure to add Nukus to

Secrets of the silk road Uzbekistan | As the former Soviet republic embraces tourism, a trip guided by architects, academics, chefs and curators gets Sophy Roberts....

your trip. To travel freely is one thing, but Savitsky's collection reminds us to value an even greater privilege - to be able to say what we think, and paint what we see.

i / DETAILS Sophy Roberts was a guest of Trufflepig (www.trufflepig.com) which offers bespoke trips in Central usa from \$1,000 per person per day including an interpreter, driver, trains, all accommodation, meals and expert guides. Mir Corporation (www.mircorp.com) also offers tours to the region, with a 10-day "Essential Uzbekistan" itinerary from \$3195 per person

Graphic

From top: Sergo Sutyagin, architect of Kosmonavtlar station; Professor Madamin Madaminov decodes 10th-century carvings in Khiva. Left: Registan Square, Samarkand - Sophy RobertsMain: the Bolo Hauz Mosque, in Bukhara Left, from top: Shah-i-Zinda necropolis, Samarkand; Chorsu Market, Tashkent Right, from top: Kosmonavtlar metro station, Tashkent; Shah-i-Zinda necropolis, Samarkand Sophy Roberts

Load-Date: November 1, 2019

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Delegation of Ecologic movement of Uzbekistan visits USA

UzDaily (English)

October 27, 2010 Wednesday 10:12 PM GMT

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Length: 934 words

Dateline: Tashkent, Uzbekistan (UzDaily.com)

Body

A delegation of Ecologic Movement of Uzbekistan paid a visit to the United States and held negotiations with the US environment non-governmental organizations, Congress members and the State Department.

During the meeting with the representatives of US Congress and State Department, the Uzbek delegation briefed the US side on mission and activity of the Ecological Movement and its MPs group in parliament on development of ecological legislation and control over execution of environment and health laws. The Uzbek delegation also provided information on cooperation with international organizations on solving trans-boundary environment problems, including Aral.

The Uzbek side also drew attention to negative consequences of construction of hydro power station at Amudarya upper course - Rogun hydro power station - for states and peoples of the region. The delegation also attracted attention to pollution of Surkhandarya region territory with industrial emissions of Tajik Aluminum Plant (TALCO).

Representatives of the US Congress and the State Department agreed with opinion that single approach on use of water resources of trans-boundary rivers of Central Asia could bring to fatal consequences and the state should act on trans-boundary rivers in line with international norms and conventions of the UN. It was said that both Tajikistan and the World Bank should not concede unreasoned movements. The US side drew attention to accident at aluminum plant in Hungary in October 2010, which polluted large territory of Dunai basin, Ecologic movement's press service said.

Michel Gu, head of the Committee on Energy Independences and Global Warming of the US Congress Representative House, said that it is better to finance small projects on development of renewable energy rather than giant hydro power stations.

US Congress and State Department representatives noted that Ecologic Movement is unique non-governmental organization, possessing fraction in parliament of the country. MPs represent all regions and they are specialists in various industries, which allows to solve ecological problems at professional level. It was said that it is important that Ecologic Movement is not limiting with national frame, but also works in the Central Asian region. Uzbekistan accumulated interesting experience of interaction between NGOs with legislative and executive powers of the

Delegation of Ecologic movement of Uzbekistan visits USA

country. It was said that opportunity to solve issues at parliamentary level opens new perspectives for effective solving environmental problems and smoothening consequences of climate change and trans-boundary ecological problems. It was noted that existence of Ecologic Movement's MPs group at parliament opens new opportunities and US Congress will support these efforts.

The Uzbek delegation also held a meeting with the representatives of the World Bank and participated at the sessions of the Annual World Bank and International Monetary Fund.

World Bank representatives underlined progress on solving ecological problems, achieved by the Ecological Movement for last two years on interaction with public. It was said that statement of the Ecological Movement and parliament of Uzbekistan on trans-boundary problems has special meaning. Now, the World Bank returned to consideration of issues related to Rogun power station construction project.

Deputy chairperson of the Executive Committee of Central Council of Ecologic Movement of Uzbekistan Mr Sanginov said that the World Bank positively rated request of the Ecologic Movement on holding open tender on selection of international experts and the World Bank should participate in control over works of experts and their work should be financed directly by the bank.

Mr Sanginov said that it seems World Bank position on investing to hydro power station changed and the bank gingerly approaches to project analysis and their expertise and take into account position of Uzbekistan on these issues.

He emphasized that representatives of the civil society criticized policy of the bank in energy sphere at the annual session of the World Bank. In the result, the World Bank representatives said they will change strategy and increase investments to development of small hydro power stations and renewable energy.

During the visit to the US, the delegation also visited representatives of local NGOs, including National Democratic Institute, Control over Food and Water, Center international ecological law and others.

It was noted that it is necessary to develop international cooperation in solving problems related to Aral Sea drying and nature degradation in Aral Sea Basin, as well as possible consequences of construction of gigantic hydro power stations at upper course of rivers in Central Asia.

The Uzbek side presented information on pollution of environment in the result of activity of Tajik Aluminum Plant (TALCO), its impact to health of Surkhandarya region's population. The Uzbek side also expressed their concerns with the plans of Tajik plant, which will further aggravate difficult environment situation in this region.

The US NGOs expressed great interest to presented information and activity of the Ecologic Movement on development of partnership of international organization, in particular on regional problems. They supported position of Ecologic Movement on issues related to use of resources of trans-boundary rivers of Central Asia and non-admission of construction of large hydro power stations. They also expressed interest in cooperation with the Uzbek movement in solving trans-boundary ecological problems in the region.

Load-Date: February 1, 2011

Stacey Dooley Investigates - 8:00 PM GMT

TVEyes - BBC 1 Oxford

October 8, 2018 Monday

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Section: U.K. REGIONAL TV

Length: 615 words

Anchor: Stacey Dooley

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Load-Date: October 8, 2018

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Stacey Dooley Investigates - 8:00 PM GMT

TVEyes - BBC 1 North

October 8, 2018 Monday

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Section: U.K. REGIONAL TV

Length: 615 words

Anchor: Stacey Dooley

Highlight: Stacey Dooley discovers the shocking environmental impact of people's insatiable appetite for cheap clothing. She travels thousands of miles around the globe to see how toxic chemicals released by the garment industry are polluting waterways that millions of people rely on. She also witnesses the former Aral Sea, once one of the planet's largest bodies of fresh water, which is now reduced almost entirely to dust.

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Stacey Dooley Investigates - 8:00 PM GMT

TVEyes - BBC 1 Southampton

October 8, 2018 Monday

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Section: U.K. REGIONAL TV

Length: 615 words

Anchor: Stacey Dooley

Highlight: Stacey Dooley discovers the shocking environmental impact of people's insatiable appetite for cheap clothing. She travels thousands of miles around the globe to see how toxic chemicals released by the garment industry are polluting waterways that millions of people rely on. She also witnesses the former Aral Sea, once one of the planet's largest bodies of fresh water, which is now reduced almost entirely to dust.

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Stacey Dooley Investigates - 8:00 PM GMT

TVEyes - BBC 1 Scotland

October 8, 2018 Monday

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Section: U.K. REGIONAL TV

Length: 615 words

Anchor: Stacey Dooley

Highlight: Stacey Dooley discovers the shocking environmental impact of people's insatiable appetite for cheap clothing. She travels thousands of miles around the globe to see how toxic chemicals released by the garment industry are polluting waterways that millions of people rely on. She also witnesses the former Aral Sea, once one of the planet's largest bodies of fresh water, which is now reduced almost entirely to dust.

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Stacey Dooley Investigates - 8:00 PM GMT

TVEyes - BBC 1 London

October 8, 2018 Monday

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Section: U.K. NATIONAL

Length: 615 words

Anchor: Stacey Dooley

Highlight: Stacey Dooley discovers the shocking environmental impact of people's insatiable appetite for cheap clothing. She travels thousands of miles around the globe to see how toxic chemicals released by the garment industry are polluting waterways that millions of people rely on. She also witnesses the former Aral Sea, once one of the planet's largest bodies of fresh water, which is now reduced almost entirely to dust.

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Load-Date: October 8, 2018

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Troops of Uzbek Ministry of Defense receive new military equipment

Global English (Middle East and North Africa Financial Network)

March 19, 2019 Tuesday

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Length: 242 words

Body

[Link to Image](#)

[Link to Story](#)

By Trend The **troops** of the Ministry of Defense of Uzbekistan received new equipment and weapons of Uzbek, Russian and Chinese production, Trend reports via Uzbek media. The **troops** of the Ministry of Defense received another batch of military equipment and weapons as part of the program of measures to modernize and equip the **troops** for 2018-2021. Mortar throwers, grain carriers, ambulances, **water** carriers, range finders for small arms and a tractor for the transport of artillery are among them. A solemn event on the transfer of equipment to the military took place at the **Chirchik** tank training ground. The representative of the Ministry of Defense stated that the military regularly receive vehicles and weapons, but this year the lot of equipment is huge. 'The next batch of military equipment will arrive next week. As a result, the Armed **Forces** will receive more than 200 units. This is the first big supply of vehicles and weapons. All equipment will be distributed in five military districts of Uzbekistan, and some will go to the command of the security **forces** of categorized objects, he said. As the representative of the Ministry of Defense noted, new cars are more economical than previous ones. Among the cars handed over to the military are, in particular, the ones that were assembled at the sites of UzAuto Trailer, KamAZ and SamAuto on the order of the Ministry of Defense. MENAFN1903201901950000ID1098276566

Load-Date: March 20, 2019

Stacey Dooley Investigates - 8:00 PM GMT

TVEyes - BBC 1 East Midlands

October 8, 2018 Monday

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Section: U.K. REGIONAL TV

Length: 615 words

Anchor: Stacey Dooley

Highlight: Stacey Dooley discovers the shocking environmental impact of people's insatiable appetite for cheap clothing. She travels thousands of miles around the globe to see how toxic chemicals released by the garment industry are polluting waterways that millions of people rely on. She also witnesses the former Aral Sea, once one of the planet's largest bodies of fresh water, which is now reduced almost entirely to dust.

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Speech to text transcript:¹

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Load-Date: October 8, 2018

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Uzbek leader addresses Asian Development Bank summit

BBC Monitoring Central Asia Unit

Supplied by BBC Worldwide Monitoring

May 4, 2010 Tuesday

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Length: 2378 words

Body

Uzbek President Islam Karimov told an Asian Development Bank summit in Tashkent on 3 May that he was against an unjustified increase of financial resources in the financial sector. He also said Uzbekistan was creating favourable conditions to attract foreign investments into the country's economy. Karimov said that during the summit, the ADB signed four loan agreements worth over 1.15bn dollars with Uzbekistan which he said would make sure that the loans were used in a targeted way. Speaking about the water problem in the region, the leader said: "Unfortunately, some of our neighbours, especially those in the upper reaches of the Amu Darya and Sir Darya rivers, are taking the problem very lightly and are not thinking about what consequences this attitude towards the extremely important resource may have." President Karimov also said Uzbekistan supported the bank's projects to restore Afghanistan. The following is an excerpt from the president's remarks broadcast on Uzbek state-owned Television First Channel the same day:

[Presenter] Dear TV viewers, an official ceremony was held to open the 43rd annual meeting of the board of governors of the Asian Development Bank in Tashkent today [3 May]. Uzbek President Islam Karimov attended the meeting and made a speech. Now, we present to you a programme on the ceremony held at the Uzbekistan international conference palace in the capital.

[Passage omitted: President Karimov welcomes the participants in the meeting and also speaks about the 2009 global financial crisis and its impacts on the world economy]

[President Karimov, speaking in Russian] In our view, we should agree with opinions of many prominent world experts that the excess liquidity and further feeding of financial resources to the banking and financial sector create conditions for an outburst of speculative capital, pumping up so-called bubbles on stock and raw-materials markets. This may result in a new collapse on financial and exchange markets in future, with all ensuing consequences. Let alone the fact that growing emissions of and an increase in the volume of monetary resources create a potentially dangerous situation for inflation processes.

One has to speak again and again about the increase in protectionist measures in many countries, especially in developed ones, which, first of all, cause considerable problems for the developing countries, as well as for the recovery of the global economy as a whole.

I will not be mistaken if I say that the topic that is most discussed in expert and official circles at regional and global levels is state control of the banking and financial sphere, mechanisms and tools to ensure systemic control over banking capital, as well as the role of international financial institutions in this.

During discussions on the topic, certain proposals arouse interest, in particular the creation of an international financial institution that could control financial and banking activities on a global scale.

Uzbek leader addresses Asian Development Bank summit

A proposal has been made to give control of speculative banking activities in the world market to this institution. This also includes derivatives and other derivative securities which may deregulate international trade and the international financial market as a whole.

In this connection, the reforms being proposed by US President Barack Obama arouse, in our opinion, the greatest interest and won support. Among other things, they suggest setting up a special agency for overseeing US financial institutions' operations and restricting risky operations with derivatives at the expense of tax payers.

It appears that, if long discussions and disputes on the subject result in a rational decision acceptable for all sides, this will undoubtedly be one of the greatest achievements in the settlement of the crisis problems.

[Passage omitted: President Karimov praises the Uzbek model of economic reforms and development, as well as the adoption of the anti-crisis programme for 2009-12]

Uzbekistan seeks to create necessary conditions for investors

I would like to emphasize that we in Uzbekistan realize that in the post-crisis period, the first winners are those countries that as early as today create the foundations and implement long-term innovative projects aimed at deep structural reforms and diversification of manufacturing.

In 2009, Uzbekistan adopted a programme to implement major projects for modernization, technical and technological re-equipping for 2009-14. The programme includes over 300 vital innovative projects worth a total of over 42.5bn dollars which are aimed at modernizing key basic sectors, implementing the largest transport and communications projects, creating new modern manufacture and introducing resource-saving technologies.

Of course, we in Uzbekistan realize perfectly well, and are well aware, that all these projects are unthinkable without attracting foreign investment and creating the necessary conditions and concessions for them. It would be quite difficult to solve the set tasks without this.

That is why I would like to take this opportunity to tell you again and again that we see in you exactly those partners who can help us, Uzbekistan, implement these projects. [Applause]

At the same time, we attach huge significance to mobilizing domestic resources in funding investment programmes. The share of domestic resources in the total amount of investments made in Uzbekistan's economy in 2009 was 68 per cent, and it would be no less than 70 per cent in 2010.

In implementing long-term and large-scale projects, we attach great significance to further strengthening the potential and capabilities of the Reconstruction and Development Fund of Uzbekistan set up in 2007. Today its capital amounts to about 5bn dollars. The main function of the fund is to finance primarily infrastructural projects, as well as, to participate, jointly with foreign partners, in implementing promising projects to upgrade and reconstruct facilities in the basic sectors of the economy.

I would like to use this chance to stress once again that foreign investors, no matter how good they are and how eager they are to help us, will never come to those areas and territories where there is no infrastructure, specifically where there is no water, gas, railway lines or motorways. That is why our tasks in Uzbekistan is to create all the necessary conditions for any investor. An investor comes to us only to make profit and receive their dividends. And we want the conditions that we offer to fully satisfy you, investors, who, I am sure, will come to Uzbekistan tomorrow. [Applause]

For example, with the financial support of the fund in 2009, the construction started of a modern steam and gas unit worth 470m dollars at a thermal power plant in the [central] town of Navoiy, where, as you know, a free industrial and economic zone and an international multi-modal logistics centre are now being set up at Navoiy town airport.

I would like to say a few words about the great significance that is attached in Uzbekistan to reforms in the education system and training skilled personnel.

Uzbek leader addresses Asian Development Bank summit

I would like to note again and again that we in Uzbekistan realize that there might be the most attractive projects with all the conditions there, but if there are no skilled personnel, who can operate modern technologies. Not a single project would be implemented. We understand this very well.

[Passage omitted: Karimov says Uzbekistan paying particular attention to the development of the education system; there are skilful young people in the country; he hails Uzbekistan's economic performance in the past year]

ADB, Uzbekistan sign four agreements worth 1.15bn dollars

Uzbekistan highly rates growing cooperation with the Asian Development Bank and regards it as the most important strategic partner. For us, it has become a key international financial institution both in terms of credit portfolio and regional cooperation in Central Asia over the past few years.

Over the past period, in other words, since 1996, eleven projects worth over 520m dollars have been implemented using 1.2bn dollars worth of loan resources allocated. Fifteen projects worth a total of over 650m dollars are being implemented.

We note with great appreciation that today our cooperation is substantially expanding and rising to a new level. As part of the annual meeting, four more loan agreements worth over 1.15bn dollars were signed, in other words, the Asian bank has practically doubled its credit portfolio for our country.

From this high platform, I, on behalf of our people and all those who live in Uzbekistan, would like to take this opportunity to thank, first of all, governors of the Asian Development Bank and all the participants for the attention that you are giving to Uzbekistan. [Applause]

Today we have full confidence that Uzbekistan will continue its commitment to such key components of our cooperation with the Asian Development Bank as the reliable and committed partnership, and ensure that the allocated funds are used in a targeted way.

Now, let me briefly speak about priority areas, from our point of view, of cooperation with the Asian Development Bank.

First, we believe that the Asian Development Bank could become a key partner for Uzbekistan in implementing programmes extremely important for Uzbekistan in structural reforming and diversifying the economy, which are aimed at developing rich natural resources, mineral, hydrocarbon and agricultural raw materials, along with achieving qualitative change and increased exports of hi-tech and competitive products.

The matter concerns the implementation of projects to modernize, technically and technologically restructure key fields of the Uzbek economy, including the mining, oil and gas, chemical and textile fields of industry.

Among the highest priorities of our strategy to modernize the country, we put creating a modern system for transportation communications, implementing such projects as creating an Uzbek national motorway, developing an intermodal logistics centre at Navoiy airport, fundamentally upgrading the rolling stock and expanding railway networks.

We highly rate the fact that as part of the annual meeting, the Asian Development Bank signed an agreement to allocate a 600m-dollar loan for construction and modernization of the Uzbek national motorway.

[Passage omitted: as a second area for cooperation, Uzbekistan proposes that the bank support and further develop private business in the country]

Rational use of water crucial for Uzbekistan

Third, development of cooperation in further reforming and strengthening material resources in agriculture and auxiliary sectors.

Uzbek leader addresses Asian Development Bank summit

One should not forget that over 90 per cent of agricultural goods are produced only on irrigated lands in Uzbekistan. I repeat again that 95 per cent of all our agricultural goods are produced only on irrigated lands. This is why the use - wise and rational use - of water energy resources is of vital significance to us. If 95 per cent of all the agricultural goods that feed our population, raw materials for industry and exports - almost everything is grown on irrigated lands, you may understand what water means for us. Uzbek people say: where there is no water, there is no life.

That is why indeed, we consider this problem so serious. Unfortunately, some of our neighbours, especially those in the upper reaches of the Amu Darya and Sir Darya rivers, are taking the problem very lightly and are not thinking about what consequences this attitude towards the extremely important resource may have.

In these conditions, we will need to do large-scale work of fundamentally improving the reclamation of land under threat of mass salinization. Here we see a promising area for cooperation with the Asian Development Bank.

[Passage omitted: the Uzbek leader is upbeat about prospects for cooperation with the ADB in the country's education, healthcare and banking systems]

Uzbekistan backs ADB projects for restoring Afghanistan

Uzbekistan has been supporting in all possible ways the Asian Development Bank's projects aimed at the economic rehabilitation of our neighbour Afghanistan. For example, the construction of the Surxon-Naibabad-Kabul power line made it possible to increase electricity supplies from Uzbekistan [to Afghanistan] six-fold in 2009. If previously, electricity was available in Kabul for only two hours, today electricity is supplied round-the-clock. In 2010, electricity supplies will double, including to other regions of Afghanistan.

We have supported the Asian bank in implementing the project to construct the Hayraton-Mazar-e Sharif railway line. We believe that it is necessary to further develop railway communications in Afghanistan. This would make it possible to implement a project to construct a trans-Afghan corridor, ensure the shortest route for the passage of railway goods from Central Asia to the nearest ports of the Indian Ocean and support Afghanistan's economic development.

Dear participants, and guests of the annual meeting. During this period, which is not a simple one, of the global financial and economic crisis, the Asian Development Bank, its board of governors and President Mr Kuroda have demonstrated effective and well-organized work that ensured a timely response to challenges caused by the crisis, managed to develop and introduce new methods and non-standard approaches to mitigate the consequences of the crisis.

Today the countries of Asia, the most dynamically developing region in the world, [changes tag] and I would like to take this opportunity to assure you that Uzbekistan is an Asian country and we are proud that we are an Asian country and that I am an Asian. [Applause]

Asian countries have indeed coped with destructive impacts of the crisis better than others. They are on the threshold of new challenges both in the field of economic development, ensuring a balanced economic growth and the field of regional stability and security.

The settlement of these issues requires well-coordinated joint work of international organizations, financial institutions and governments.

[Passage omitted: the Uzbek president wishes good luck to everyone; ADB President Kuroda also made a speech]

Source: Uzbek Television First Channel, Tashkent, in Uzbek 1502 gmt 3 May 10

Load-Date: May 4, 2010

UZBEKISTAN: KAZAKHSTAN, UZBEKISTAN TAKE DIFFERING APPROACHES ON ARAL SEA

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Body

The saga of the Aral Sea is now a tale of two bodies of water. One holds the promise of a happy ending, the other remains enmeshed in tragedy.

Political geography is a major factor in separating positive and negative. Residents of Kazakhstani settlements along the Aral's northern shore, including Aralsk, are guardedly optimistic these days. For a couple of generations they watched the Aral steadily shrink and the local economy wither. But recent government rescue measures have stabilised sea levels, helping local fishing communities slowly start to rebound.

Across the salty seabed-cum-desert in Uzbekistan, meanwhile, there is little reason for hope.

In Muynak, another former fishing town, residents are looking for any opportunity to leave. They say they are suffering health problems from dust storms. They also complain that their government is doing nothing to reverse the disaster.

Five decades ago, the Aral Sea was the fourth largest lake in the world. Aralsk and Muynak were thriving fishing towns on its shores. Then, in the 1960s, Soviet authorities diverted the Amu Darya and the Syr Darya, the Aral's two principal tributaries, to encourage the cultivation of cotton and rice.

By 1990, the Aral Sea had shrunk to one-tenth of its original volume and split into two. Some experts say the Uzbek portion of the Aral will completely dry up soon.

Local communities bore the brunt of what is often called the worst man-made ecological disaster in history. Fish stocks were killed off and local communities lost their livelihoods. Receding waters left behind land encrusted with salt and pesticides.

A public health crisis ensued: the region now suffers from a tuberculosis "epidemic," according to the United Nations. In addition, infant mortality rates are worse than in South Asia.

"Some 70 percent of the 1.1 million people in Karakalpakstan (an Uzbek autonomous region bordering the Aral) suffer from chronic maladies - respiratory illnesses, typhoid fever, hepatitis and esophageal cancers," says UNESCO.

Tens of thousands area residents have left the area.

UZBEKISTAN : KAZAKHSTAN , UZBEKISTAN TAKE DIFFERING APPROACHES ON ARAL SEA

"Every day those who stayed have to cope with sandstorms carrying pesticides and other harmful chemicals," said a woman from Nukus, an Uzbek town near the Aral Sea, who left 10 years ago because of her worsening health.

After Central Asian states gained independence in 1991, the international community started urging them to take joint action to address the Aral issue. In 1993, the five formed the International Fund for Saving the Aral Sea (IFAS) and pledged to fund a rescue effort.

But since then, they have agreed on little, and the sea has continued to shrink. During his April 2010 visit to Uzbekistan, U.N. Secretary General Ban Ki-moon urged "all the leaders ... to sit down together and try to find solutions."

"Many (Central Asian) officials do not view the problem as a very urgent. Frictions arising from different national interests have also hampered their efforts to save the sea," said a Samarkand-based journalist who has covered the disaster for Uzbek state television.

Efforts to solve the Aral conundrum have been entangled in broader problems related to the management of water resources in the region, added the journalist, who spoke on condition of anonymity fearing government retribution.

Uzbekistan seems uninterested in altering the status quo. Little, if any, of the water from the Amu Darya ever reaches the sea; instead, it is siphoned off to feed a diminishing cotton crop, which officials sell on international markets for hard currency.

"The upstream countries (Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan) have been reluctant to help," the journalist said. "They believe that Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan must deal with the problem because the lake lies on their territories."

Kazakhstan's initiative offer reasons for hope. The Kok-Aral dam - a 64-million-dollar collaboration between the Kazakh government and the World Bank - has trapped water from the Syr Darya in a Kazakh portion of the former sea since 2005.

The project appears to be paying off. As the water levels slowly rise, salinity in the Kazakhstani portion of the sea has decreased by five times and fauna have returned. A few hopeful former residents are now returning to Aralsk and other villages along the shore.

Though critics assert that Kazakhstan has effectively jettisoned large swaths of the former sea to save a small portion, Central Asia-based environmentalists commend the steps and say it is time for Tashkent to make a similar effort.

If one believes Uzbek state-controlled media outlets, the Aral Sea crisis receives ample government attention in Tashkent. A January TV broadcast reported that over the past decade, the Uzbek government has spent close to one billion dollars on saving the Aral and improving living conditions for the region's residents.

A Tashkent-based environmentalist scoffed at the figure. "Apart from running some public awareness campaigns on the necessity of preserving water, the government is doing nothing substantial," the environmentalist said.

Some are increasingly concerned that officials in Tashkent welcome the desertification of the area around the Aral. In recent years, the state-controlled gas concern, Uzbekneftegaz, has been prospecting for oil and gas deposits in the Aral Sea bed with Russian and Asian partners.

Adding to environmentalists' worries, authorities seem to do whatever they can to keep the crisis, as well as the plight of local residents, out of the public eye.

In June 2011, Elena Urlaeva, one of the few human rights activists based in Tashkent, visited Nukus, the largest Uzbek town near the sea. Following her trip, she produced a report describing residents' rising health problems and criticising government inaction.

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That August, Urlaeva said she was beaten by Uzbek police. And, in November, authorities threatened to put Urlaeva into a psychiatric prison - an old Soviet-era tactic to silence dissent. Urlaeva told Uznews.net that she was targeted for criticising the government's policies in Karakalpakstan.

"How can we solve the problem if we can't even publicly discuss it?" said the Samarkand journalist.

*This story originally appeared on EurasiaNet.org.

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Secrets of the silk road; Uzbekistan / As the former Soviet republic embraces tourism, a trip guided by architects, academics, chefs and curators gets Sophy Roberts off the beaten track

Financial Times (London, England)

November 2, 2019 Saturday

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Section: LIFE AND ARTS;FEATURES; Pg. 7

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Body

Sixteen years ago, I spent a month travelling overland east to west along the old silk road of central Europe, from Beijing through Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Uzbekistan. When my bus pulled up to the Kyrgyz-Uzbek border, it was close to midnight. As a British national, the arrival date on my tourist visa was set in stone and there was little expectation of a warm welcome.

Under Islam Karimov - Uzbekistan's despotic leader from 1989 until his death in 2016 - not only human rights but the environment was in crisis. From the early 1960s, Moscow had been squeezing this double landlocked country so hard that even the lakes were running dry. Within 40 years, the Aral Sea, once the world's fourth largest lake, had shrunk to a fraction of its former size, its water redirected to feed Uzbekistan's thirsty cotton industry, which Karimov propped up with forced (as well as child) labour. Terrified of being left stranded in the desert, I edged my way up the passport checkpoint queue as best I could, and slipped in just before the stroke of midnight.

Fast forward to the autumn of 2019, and my arrival is smoother than a fish through water. I've flown in with Uzbekistan Airways from London - one of numerous direct routes, including from New York. I am now one of 65 nationalities that can visit visa-free (in January, this list will expand to another 21 countries). Tourism is booming. The new high-speed train network, which runs from the capital Tashkent to the famed silk road towns of Samarkand and Bukhara, is extending. Next on the list is Khiva, in the far west, another celebrated citadel in Uzbekistan's silk-road chain. There are tourist police on every corner, hop-on hop-off double-decker buses, shopping as lively as a Marrakesh souk (and sometimes just as repetitive). Supported by tax breaks, Uzbekistan's artisanal culture, almost lost during the communist period of mass production, is enjoying a revival.

All these changes are symptomatic of a bigger political shift under Karimov's successor Shavkat Mirziyoyev, who is liberalising the economy while loosening the grip of the country's infamous secret police (though Human Rights

Secrets of the silk road Uzbekistan | As the former Soviet republic embraces tourism, a trip guided by architects, academics, chefs and curators gets Sophy Robe....

Watch caution that politically motivated prosecutions persist and there is still a way to go). Tourism made up 1 per cent of GDP in 2016. For 2020, the government wants to get the numbers up to 5 per cent. According to the tourist board, 467 hotels have opened this year. While most of them favour drab concrete over the spirit of the old stone-walled caravanserai, you won't be short of a clean bed and continental breakfast.

"The speed of change provides an opportunity for travellers. But Uzbekistan can also feel like a country riding the wave of cheap debt to China," says Tyler Dillon, Europe specialist for Toronto-based travel company Trufflepig. Dillon spent four years living and working in Xinxiang, China's northwest province, which is the gateway to the People's Republic's strategic "Belt and Road" ambitions through Europe. "The fear is that this speed and influence can flatten out a culture," he says.

I am tagging on to a journey Dillon is leading for three of Trufflepig's clients: a high-profile business couple from Canada and an attorney from Brazil. Dillon's brief on this occasion is to go beyond the standard "silk road" circuit (Samarkand, Bukhara, Khiva) and get under the skin of the places we visit using specialist local guides, from chefs to academics. "In the age of overtourism, when every historic site is saturated with visitors, we need to find alternative ways of experiencing the world, to rekindle the highs and lows of exploration," says Dillon.

We start in Tashkent - its modern façade evident in the glare of Chinese blue-tinted glass, which conceals and reveals the nuances of a nation at a critical geopolitical crossroads. We visit the country's crucible of trade: the central Chorsu bazaar. Built in 1977, the main dome looks like a Soviet cathedral, filled with butchers, bakers (Samarkand's round-shaped non-bread cooked on the inside walls of tandoor ovens), and plovmakers (like Persian pilaf, flavoured with a sweet local yellow carrot).

Accompanied by Akhmad Hamdamov, a young English-speaking Uzbek chef, we eat our way through the market's steaming heart: shirmoy, a speciality bread made with butter, patir bread stuffed with cow fat, pomegranates the size of babies' heads, and horsemeat sausages. Our stomachs filled, we descend into the bowels of the city to travel Tashkent's Soviet-era metro system. Our destination is Kosmonavtlar, or "Cosmonauts" station.

As our train pulls in, it feels as if we have travelled into the night. The platform is beautiful, its walls covered in teal and peacock-blue tiles, the glass columns and ceiling evoking the Milky Way. On the walls are oversized painted tile medallions of 12 great Soviet space pioneers, from Ulugh Beg, the 15th-century Uzbek astronomer who calculated the duration of the year (he was only 62 seconds off the mark) to the Russian cosmonaut Valentina Tereshkova, who was the first woman in space.

Our guide is Sergo Sutyagin, the station's 83-year-old architect who arrived in Uzbekistan to escape Moscow during the second world war. "I was four years old. I looked up at the domes of Samarkand's Registan Square," says Sutyagin: "I will never forget seeing those blue tiles for the first time. From then on, I dreamt of becoming an architect."

The inspiration is palpable when, 48 hours later, I'm standing beneath the main porch to Samarkand's Sher-dor Madrassa - the blue domes yet another rich shade of a cloudless desert sky. Decorating the façade are two winged creatures, part Caspian tiger, part European cheetah - their real-life, wildcat counterparts extinct in Uzbekistan except for a few snow leopards. This story, about the country's environmental degradation, repeats itself in the coming days. The line of trees, from Constantinople to Uzbekistan's Fergana Valley described by the mid-19th-century traveller Arminius Vámbéry, has also vanished. Again and again, Uzbeks talk of the tragedy of the Aral Sea. In May 2018, a toxic salt and sand storm blew in from where this huge body of water used to stand, the billowing clouds of itchy air travelling some 250 miles to Khiva.

Travellers, however, can be excused for still clinging to a more exotic version of the past. The romance of the name "Samarkand", etched in our imaginations from Marco Polo to Robert Byron, has more power than almost any other name on the globe. The city's medieval mausoleums are jaw-dropping, tiled like jewels, including the Gur-e-Amir. Beneath its blue-ridged dome stands a simple, plane-walled crypt housing the bones of Tamerlane, the 14th-century warlord whose armies killed an estimated 17m people across Europe, Africa and Asia.

Secrets of the silk road Uzbekistan | As the former Soviet republic embraces tourism, a trip guided by architects, academics, chefs and curators gets Sophy Robe....

As we descend into Tamerlane's final resting place after nightfall on a rare private visit, I'm unnerved by the story told by the tomb's keeper: a few hours before the crypt was opened by a team of Soviet archaeologists in June 1941, Nazi Germany invaded the Soviet Union - fulfilling a dark prophecy that if Tamerlane's grave were ever disturbed, the spirit of war would be unleashed on a cataclysmic scale. And so it happened: what is known here as the Great Patriotic War resulted in more than 26m civilian and military deaths in the Soviet Union alone. If I thought the place couldn't get more sinister, one of the museum staff then tells us that, according to some, Karimov used to come down and sit in the tomb alone.

I'm glad, therefore, for a different perspective with a journey to the top of Bukhara's 40-metre-high 1929 water tower, converted this year into a viewing platform. It feels like standing atop a desert star. Below me is the Ark, the walled fortress and "royal town" of Bukhara's emirs until Russia's Red Army invaded in the 1920s; on the other side, facing Mecca, stands the elegant painted columns of the 18th-century Bolo Hauz Mosque. We attend prayers the next day, with some 700 people. I wander among the faithful. I feel welcomed, safe, respected.

In Uzbekistan, it's easy to talk religion. This becomes clear when we meet Madamin Madaminov, a professor in the history of symbolism, who decodes the images hidden in a 10th-century wooden pillar in a Khivan mosque. In Iran, this conversation would be a dangerous act of blasphemy. In Uzbekistan, it is a magical journey into the silk road's pre-Islamic, Zoroastrian past. In the half-light, Madaminov reveals figurative images forbidden by the Koran, which have been woven into the loops and curls of carved wood: a bird standing on the shoulder of an hourglass, a griffin, serpents, angels, and a peacock signifying Paradise. It is the perfect prelude to the most unlikely place of all: the desert town of Nukus - an end-of-the-line dust bowl a half-day's drive from Khiva, in the evocatively named autonomous republic of Karakalpakstan.

I've been obsessed by Nukus for a while - the home of the Russian émigré artist and collector Igor Savitsky, who in the 1950s used this desert town to hide a vast collection of avant-garde Russian art which didn't fit with Stalin's notions of socialist realism. The museum's former director, Marinika Babanazarova gives us a private tour. On Savitsky's death in 1984, Babanazarova spent more than 30 years ensuring his legacy was secured. "He was my teacher," she says. "I couldn't get it wrong."

It is profoundly moving, and I'm only seeing one-tenth of Savitsky's collection of paintings (the other 9,000-plus pieces aren't on display). There is a cabinet of palm-sized landscapes, some as small as matchboxes - work, says Babanazarova, sent out of the Soviet gulag by the banished artist Mikhail Sokolov, who used to scratch drawings in toothpaste powder on food wrappers. "Darkhaired and dark-eyed girl" is a 1937 oil on canvas by the St Petersburg-born painter Alisa Poret; the girl's face is whitened out like a ghost's, a lost identity. There is a still-life of Siberian dumplings by Mikhail Kurzin, depicting a table full of food. The plenitude says nothing of the critical malnutrition suffered by this artist in not one, but two, experiences of the Soviet labour camps in Kolyma.

"Savitsky was an exceptional man, a trained painter brought up by a sophisticated family. He of course exercised his own taste in gathering this work," says Babanazarova, who describes how Savitsky persuaded widows and painters to part with canvases for a simple IOU note. "Above all, he wanted to show that artists have a right to reflect what they want to say, and paint what they see." When I ask Babanazarova to point out the painting she would save in a fire, her voice drops away. "I wouldn't," she says: "I would stay inside this building as it went up in flames."

When Dillon and his clients continue overland to nearby Turkmenistan, I don't go with them. It is one of the most closed countries in the world, with an extraordinary dictator who recently disappeared off the domestic news channels he dominates (he later countered rumours of his death by releasing a video showing him performing off-road stunts beside a burning gasfield). Since most foreign books are banned, Turkmenistan is also no place for writers. Sixteen years from now, maybe China's roads will allow us all to move like fish in water through these forgotten, once forbidden seams of one of the most fascinating desert regions on Earth. When I first visited Uzbekistan, I was nervous and intrigued. It has since evolved into a straightforward "holiday" destination, its silk road history a reminder that to travel easily is to be part of the dynamic flow of culture. Just be sure to add Nukus to

Secrets of the silk road Uzbekistan | As the former Soviet republic embraces tourism, a trip guided by architects, academics, chefs and curators gets Sophy Roberts....

your trip. To travel freely is one thing, but Savitsky's collection reminds us to value an even greater privilege - to be able to say what we think, and paint what we see.

i / DETAILS Sophy Roberts was a guest of Trufflepig (www.trufflepig.com) which offers bespoke trips in Central Europe from \$1,000 per person per day including an interpreter, driver, trains, all accommodation, meals and expert guides. Mir Corporation (www.mircorp.com) also offers tours to the region, with a 10-day "Essential Uzbekistan" itinerary from \$3195 per person

Graphic

From top: Sergo Sutyagin, architect of Kosmonavtlar station; Professor Madamin Madaminov decodes 10th-century carvings in Khiva. Left: Registan Square, Samarkand - Sophy RobertsMain: the Bolo Hauz Mosque, in Bukhara Left, from top: Shah-i-Zinda necropolis, Samarkand; Chorsu Market, Tashkent Right, from top: Kosmonavtlar metro station, Tashkent; Shah-i-Zinda necropolis, Samarkand Sophy Roberts

Load-Date: November 1, 2019

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The EFSD undertakes a mission to the Kyrgyz Republic

Plus Company Updates(PCU)

February 13, 2019 Wednesday

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Length: 413 words

Body

Almaty: Eurasian Development Bank has issued the following press release: The Eurasian Fund for Stabilization and Development's (EFSD) delegation visited Bishkek with a monitoring mission to discuss progress of the EFSD-funded investment projects to reconstruct a section of the Bishkek–Osh road (Phase 4) and commission Unit 2 at Kambrata HPP 2, as well as preparations for the project to reconstruct the Aral–Suusamyr road. At meetings with the Kyrgyz Ministry of Transport and Roads, Ministry of Finance, the contractor and the engineering consultant for the project to reconstruct a section of the Bishkek–Osh road (Phase 4), the sides discussed project implementation and measures necessary to speed it up. As regards the commissioning of Unit 2 at Kambarata HPP 2, the EFSD delegation met with the Kyrgyz Ministry of Finance, the State Committee for Industry, Energy and Subsoil Use, and Elektricheskiye Stantsii to approve working documents and discuss construction of an additional water discharge outlet at the HPP, as well as other measures to ensure its safe operation.

The Ministry of Transport and Roads and the Ministry of Finance confirmed their readiness to launch the reconstruction of the Aral-Suusamyr road with the EFSD. The Kyrgyz Republic plans to submit a preliminary project finance application to the Fund after necessary intragovernmental procedures are complied with. Additional Information: The Eurasian Development Bank (EDB) is an international financial institution founded by Russia and Kazakhstan in January 2006 with the mission to facilitate the development of market economies, sustainable economic growth, and the expansion of mutual trade and other economic ties in its member states. The EDB's charter capital totals US \$7 billion. The member states of the Bank are the Republic of Armenia, the Republic of Belarus, the Republic of Kazakhstan, the Kyrgyz Republic, the Russian Federation, and the Republic of Tajikistan. The Eurasian Fund for Stabilisation and Development (EFSD) amounting to US\$8.513 billion was formed on 9 June 2009 by the governments of the same six countries. The objectives of the EFSD are to assist its member countries in overcoming the consequences of the global financial crisis, ensure their economic and financial stability, and foster integration in the region. The EFSD member countries signed the Fund Management Agreement with Eurasian Development Bank giving it the role of the EFSD Resources Manager.

Load-Date: May 8, 2019

Uzbekistan still against Rogun hydropower plant's construction

Trend News Agency - Uzbekistan (English)

November 1, 2016 Tuesday 4:49 PM GMT +4

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Section: UZBEKISTAN

Length: 348 words

Body

Baku, Azerbaijan, Nov. 1

By Anakhanum Hidayatova - Trend:

Uzbekistan is still against construction of the Rogun hydropower plant, and the official authorities of the country have repeatedly stated that the **dam** will be built in an earthquake prone region and that **threatens** the safety of those living in the lower reaches of the **Amu Darya River**, a Russian expert told Trend Nov. 1.

Uzbek authorities also fear that the construction of the reservoir may cause shortage of water for irrigation, said Leonid Gusev, a senior research fellow at the Analytical Center of the International Studies Institute at the Moscow State Institute of International Relations.

Uzbek Prime Minister Shavkat Mirziyoyev sent a letter to his Tajik counterpart Kahir Rasulzoda July 19. In his letter, Mirziyoyev expressed the Uzbek side's concern over the information on the conclusion of a framework agreement between the government of Tajikistan and Salini Impregilo company for the construction of the Rogun hydropower plant.

"Tajikistan's government signed a contract worth \$3.9 billion with this company, and representatives of the Tajik leadership claim that they have the funds," said Gusev.

"The first two units of the power plant should start working in 2018 and the plant should be completely built within 14 years," he said. "Of course, a lot can change during this time, but the work is being carried out actively at the moment."

Tajikistan hopes that Uzbekistan focused all its attention on the presidential campaign, the expert added.

"The Tajik side also made statements that the relations between the two countries may be repaired under the new leadership of Uzbekistan," he said.

The expert noted that time will show how Uzbekistan will react to this situation.

Uzbekistan still against Rogun hydropower plant's construction

The Rogun hydropower plant construction project was developed during the Soviet era. Construction of the plant was initiated in 1976, but stopped after the collapse of the Soviet Union.

Earlier, Uzbek First Deputy Prime Minister Rustam Azimov said that Uzbekistan would never support the Rogun project.

Follow the author on Twitter: [@Anahanum](#)

Load-Date: November 2, 2016

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The unseen treasures of Uzbekistan's silk road

FT.com

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Length: 2067 words

Byline: Sophy Roberts

Body

Sixteen years ago, I spent a month travelling overland east to west along the old silk road of central Asia, from Beijing through Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Uzbekistan. When my bus pulled up to the Kyrgyz-Uzbek border, it was close to midnight. As a British national, the arrival date on my tourist visa was set in stone and there was little expectation of a warm welcome.

Under Islam Karimov — Uzbekistan's despotic leader from 1989 until his death in 2016 — not only human rights but the environment was in crisis. From the early 1960s, Moscow had been squeezing this double landlocked country so hard that even the **lakes** were running dry. Within 40 years, the **Aral** Sea, once the world's fourth largest **lake**, had shrunk to a fraction of its former size, its **water** redirected to feed Uzbekistan's thirsty cotton industry, which Karimov propped up with **forced** (as well as child) labour. Terrified of being left stranded in the desert, I edged my way up the passport checkpoint queue as best I could, and slipped in just before the stroke of midnight.

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All these changes are symptomatic of a bigger political shift under Karimov's successor Shavkat Mirziyoyev, who is liberalising the economy while loosening the grip of the country's infamous secret police (though Human Rights Watch caution that politically motivated prosecutions persist and there is still a way to go). Tourism made up 1 per cent of GDP in 2016. For 2020, the government wants to get the numbers up to 5 per cent. According to the tourist

The unseen treasures of Uzbekistan's silk road

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Accompanied by Akhmad Hamdamov, a young English-speaking Uzbek chef, we eat our way through the market's steaming heart: *shirmoy*, a speciality bread made with butter, *patir* bread stuffed with cow fat, pomegranates the size of babies' heads, and horsemeat sausages. Our stomachs filled, we descend into the bowels of the city to travel Tashkent's Soviet-era metro system. Our destination is Kosmonavtlar, or "Cosmonauts" station.

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Travellers, however, can be excused for still clinging to a more exotic version of the past. The romance of the name "Samarkand", etched in our imaginings from Marco Polo to Robert Byron, has more power than almost any other name on the globe. The city's medieval mausoleums are jaw-dropping, tiled like jewels, including the Gur-e-Amir. Beneath its blue-ridged dome stands a simple, plane-walled crypt housing the bones of Tamerlane, the 14th-century warlord whose armies killed an estimated 17m people across Asia, Africa and Europe.

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I'm glad, therefore, for a different perspective with a journey to the top of Bukhara's 40-metre-high 1929 water tower, converted this year into a viewing platform. It feels like standing atop a desert star. Below me is the Ark, the walled fortress and "royal town" of Bukhara's emirs until Russia's Red Army invaded in the 1920s; on the other side, facing Mecca, stands the elegant painted columns of the 18th-century Bolo Hauz Mosque. We attend prayers the next day, with some 700 people. I wander among the faithful. I feel welcomed, safe, respected.

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Details

The unseen treasures of Uzbekistan 's silk road

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Load-Date: November 11, 2019

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Secrets of the silk road; Uzbekistan / As the former Soviet republic embraces tourism, a trip guided by architects, academics, chefs and curators gets Sophy Roberts off the beaten track

Financial Times (London, England)

November 2, 2019 Saturday

Edition 1, National Edition

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Section: LIFE AND ARTS;FEATURES; Pg. 7

Length: 2035 words

Byline: Uzbekistan

Body

Sixteen years ago, I spent a month travelling overland east to west along the old silk road of central Asia, from Beijing through Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Uzbekistan. When my bus pulled up to the Kyrgyz-Uzbek border, it was close to midnight. As a British national, the arrival date on my tourist visa was set in stone and there was little expectation of a warm welcome.

Under Islam Karimov - Uzbekistan's despotic leader from 1989 until his death in 2016 - not only human rights but the environment was in crisis. From the early 1960s, Moscow had been squeezing this double landlocked country so hard that even the lakes were running dry. Within 40 years, the Aral Sea, once the world's fourth largest lake, had shrunk to a fraction of its former size, its water redirected to feed Uzbekistan's thirsty cotton industry, which Karimov propped up with forced (as well as child) labour. Terrified of being left stranded in the desert, I edged my way up the passport checkpoint queue as best I could, and slipped in just before the stroke of midnight.

Fast forward to the autumn of 2019, and my arrival is smoother than a fish through water. I've flown in with Uzbekistan Airways from London - one of numerous direct routes, including from New York. I am now one of 65 nationalities that can visit visa-free (in January, this list will expand to another 21 countries). Tourism is booming. The new high-speed train network, which runs from the capital Tashkent to the famed silk road towns of Samarkand and Bukhara, is extending . Next on the list is Khiva, in the far west, another celebrated citadel in Uzbekistan's silk-road chain. There are tourist police on every corner, hop-on hop-off double-decker buses, shopping as lively as a Marrakesh souk (and sometimes just as repetitive). Supported by tax breaks, Uzbekistan's artisanal culture, almost lost during the communist period of mass production, is enjoying a revival.

Secrets of the silk road Uzbekistan | As the former Soviet republic embraces tourism, a trip guided by architects, academics, chefs and curators gets Sophy Robe....

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Graphic

From top: Sergo Sutyagin, architect of Kosmonavtlar station; Professor Madamin Madaminov decodes 10th-century carvings in Khiva. Left: Registan Square, Samarkand - Sophy RobertsMain: the Bolo Hauz Mosque, in Bukhara Left, from top: Shah-i-Zinda necropolis, Samarkand; Chorsu Market, Tashkent Right, from top: Kosmonavtlar metro station, Tashkent; Shah-i-Zinda necropolis, Samarkand Sophy Roberts

Load-Date: November 1, 2019

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Tajik expert says Central Asian states should hold talks to settle water issues

BBC Monitoring Central Asia Unit
Supplied by BBC Worldwide Monitoring
December 18, 2009 Friday

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Length: 232 words

Body

Text of report by privately-owned Tajik news agency Asia-Plus website

Dushanbe, 17 December: The attraction of the world community to expert examination of reservoirs of the downstream [countries] in Central Asia may certainly find out the true reason of the Aral Sea's drying up but the matter is how it [the examination] will be carried out, Georgiy Petrov, head of the hydroelectric power generation laboratory of the institute for water problems, hydroelectric power generation and ecology of the Tajik Academy of Sciences, has said. He was commenting on yesterday's address of the Tajik president to the UN to carry out expert examination of Central Asia's water consumption system and also reservoirs in the downstream countries of the region and their impact on the environment.

He thinks there will be a little benefit from the examination if it is carried out from the point of view of politics.

The expert is sure that the Aral Sea's drying up is an exclusive result of the rapidly developing irrigation in Central Asia and a reservoir, in his opinion, is just a basic element of the developing irrigation.

"However, the world community will help us a little, and therefore, countries of the region should sit at the table of negotiations and seek ways independently under the current circumstances," Georgiy Petrov added.

Source: Asia-Plus news agency website, Dushanbe, in Russian 17 Dec 09

Load-Date: December 18, 2009

Stacey Dooley Investigates - 8:00 PM GMT

TVEyes - BBC 1 North East and Cumbria

October 8, 2018 Monday

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Section: U.K. REGIONAL TV

Length: 615 words

Anchor: Stacey Dooley

Highlight: Stacey Dooley discovers the shocking environmental impact of people's insatiable appetite for cheap clothing. She travels thousands of miles around the globe to see how toxic chemicals released by the garment industry are polluting waterways that millions of people rely on. She also witnesses the former Aral Sea, once one of the planet's largest bodies of fresh water, which is now reduced almost entirely to dust.

Body

Speech to text transcript:¹

to provide specialist care for Last year, your funding continued and life-threatening illnesses. children with life-limiting When I first met Elsie, and looked very poorly, she'd had a bone-marrow transplant on the road to recovery. quite delicate. Now she's children and emotional support to I provide clinical care for the come to terms with what's going on.

the parents and siblings while they keep donating to Children in Need, It's important that people because there are so many more people that need our care. We live in a golden age of fashion. into the glamour and the lifestyle A time when almost anyone can buy of the latest trends. ten out of ten! You are going to look Clothes are cheaper than ever. nearly \$50 billion on them. And last year, we spent But there's a problem. is damaging our planet. All this cheap fashion Fashion's impact is huge. oil and chemicals. It's on a par with I'm going to travel the world My name is Stacey Dooley, and of our addiction to fast fashion. to uncover the hidden cost one of the biggest polluters The industry is accused of being countries where clothes are made on the planet, and I'll be visiting to see if this is true. What's the problem? because we've been hurried on. OK, let's move out of the way, I love clothes but I have no idea done to make them. about the damage being It absolutely stinks. bad the smell is. I can't tell you how Honestly, I promise you it's so bad. environmental disasters the world I'll witness one of the worst has ever seen. industry that's trashing our planet And I'll investigate the global to mass-produce our clothes. on is just absolutely breathtaking. The scale of what's going think twice about what you buy. What I learn will make you if we don't change things? What is going to happen The planet is gone. thank you. How are you? Spot on. Hello. How are you? Good, Thank you, really well. I love a bit of retail therapy. of my favourite ways to unwind. And shopping for clothes is one the girls were saying? There's new bits, down the bottom. Thank you. Absolutely, there's some I'll

¹ This copy is computer generated. Text will vary in accuracy due to speaker dialect and audio quality issues.

have a quick nose. I'll come here, buy a treat! Often, if I've got a day off, Love it! Go home. Put the treat on. photos of me in my treat. And take a thousand Tragic! I'm tragic! I've always loved buying clothes. the fashion industry But I never thought could be damaging the planet. which have made me question that. I've come across some articles that the garment industry There's been this claim polluter in the world. is the second worst I find that utterly staggering. films about the dark side I've been involved in of the fashion trade before. fashion as a major polluter. But I've never thought of the public thinks like I do. And I want to know if mini experiment, if you like, So, today, I'm running a polluting people think and I want to know how the clothing industry is. representing different industries - I've set up six figures fracking, transport and fashion - beef, coal and oil, tourism, them in the order they think and I want people to rank environmentally damaging. is the most speak to you for two seconds? I'm sorry to interrupt, can I what you think is the worst. OK, so talk me through Number two? I would say probably transport. Coal. Right. Fourth? Beef. Beef. Third? I'm going to say tourism. So, fracking fifth and fashion last. Fashion. So that leaves sixth, fashion. Then we think fashion is last? Yes. So, the sixth. was the least polluting of all. In fact, most people thought fashion So, the moment of truth. The worst polluter is coal and oil.

Load-Date: October 8, 2018

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The EFSD undertakes a mission to the Kyrgyz Republic

Plus Company Updates(PCU)

February 13, 2019 Wednesday

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Length: 413 words

Body

Almaty: Eurasian Development Bank has issued the following press release: The Eurasian Fund for Stabilization and Development's (EFSD) delegation visited Bishkek with a monitoring mission to discuss progress of the EFSD-funded investment projects to reconstruct a section of the Bishkek–Osh road (Phase 4) and commission Unit 2 at Kambrata HPP 2, as well as preparations for the project to reconstruct the Aral–Suusamyr road. At meetings with the Kyrgyz Ministry of Transport and Roads, Ministry of Finance, the contractor and the engineering consultant for the project to reconstruct a section of the Bishkek–Osh road (Phase 4), the sides discussed project implementation and measures necessary to speed it up. As regards the commissioning of Unit 2 at Kambarata HPP 2, the EFSD delegation met with the Kyrgyz Ministry of Finance, the State Committee for Industry, Energy and Subsoil Use, and Elektricheskiye Stantsii to approve working documents and discuss construction of an additional water discharge outlet at the HPP, as well as other measures to ensure its safe operation.

The Ministry of Transport and Roads and the Ministry of Finance confirmed their readiness to launch the reconstruction of the Aral-Suusamyr road with the EFSD. The Kyrgyz Republic plans to submit a preliminary project finance application to the Fund after necessary intragovernmental procedures are complied with. Additional Information: The Eurasian Development Bank (EDB) is an international financial institution founded by Russia and Kazakhstan in January 2006 with the mission to facilitate the development of market economies, sustainable economic growth, and the expansion of mutual trade and other economic ties in its member states. The EDB's charter capital totals US \$7 billion. The member states of the Bank are the Republic of Armenia, the Republic of Belarus, the Republic of Kazakhstan, the Kyrgyz Republic, the Russian Federation, and the Republic of Tajikistan. The Eurasian Fund for Stabilisation and Development (EFSD) amounting to US\$8.513 billion was formed on 9 June 2009 by the governments of the same six countries. The objectives of the EFSD are to assist its member countries in overcoming the consequences of the global financial crisis, ensure their economic and financial stability, and foster integration in the region. The EFSD member countries signed the Fund Management Agreement with Eurasian Development Bank giving it the role of the EFSD Resources Manager.

Load-Date: May 8, 2019

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Financial Times (London, England)

November 2, 2019 Saturday

Edition 1, Asian Edition

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Body

Sixteen years ago, I spent a month travelling overland east to west along the old silk road of central Asia, from Beijing through Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Uzbekistan. When my bus pulled up to the Kyrgyz-Uzbek border, it was close to midnight. As a British national, the arrival date on my tourist visa was set in stone and there was little expectation of a warm welcome.

Under Islam Karimov - Uzbekistan's despotic leader from 1989 until his death in 2016 - not only human rights but the environment was in crisis. From the early 1960s, Moscow had been squeezing this double landlocked country so hard that even the lakes were running dry. Within 40 years, the Aral Sea, once the world's fourth largest lake, had shrunk to a fraction of its former size, its water redirected to feed Uzbekistan's thirsty cotton industry, which Karimov propped up with forced (as well as child) labour. Terrified of being left stranded in the desert, I edged my way up the passport checkpoint queue as best I could, and slipped in just before the stroke of midnight.

Fast forward to the autumn of 2019, and my arrival is smoother than a fish through water. I've flown in with Uzbekistan Airways from London - one of numerous direct routes, including from New York. I am now one of 65 nationalities that can visit visa-free (in January, this list will expand to another 21 countries). Tourism is booming. The new high-speed train network, which runs from the capital Tashkent to the famed silk road towns of Samarkand and Bukhara, is extending . Next on the list is Khiva, in the far west, another celebrated citadel in Uzbekistan's silk-road chain. There are tourist police on every corner, hop-on hop-off double-decker buses, shopping as lively as a Marrakesh souk (and sometimes just as repetitive). Supported by tax breaks, Uzbekistan's artisanal culture, almost lost during the communist period of mass production, is enjoying a revival.

All these changes are symptomatic of a bigger political shift under Karimov's successor Shavkat Mirziyoyev, who is liberalising the economy while loosening the grip of the country's infamous secret police (though Human Rights

Secrets of the silk road Uzbekistan | As the former Soviet republic embraces tourism, a trip guided by architects, academics, chefs and curators gets Sophy Robe....

Watch caution that politically motivated prosecutions persist and there is still a way to go). Tourism made up 1 per cent of GDP in 2016. For 2020, the government wants to get the numbers up to 5 per cent. According to the tourist board, 467 hotels have opened this year. While most of them favour drab concrete over the spirit of the old stone-walled caravanserai, you won't be short of a clean bed and continental breakfast.

"The speed of change provides an opportunity for travellers. But Uzbekistan can also feel like a country riding the wave of cheap debt to China," says Tyler Dillon, Asia specialist for Toronto-based travel company Trufflepig. Dillon spent four years living and working in Xinxiang, China's northwest province, which is the gateway to the People's Republic's strategic "Belt and Road" ambitions through Eurasia. "The fear is that this speed and influence can flatten out a culture," he says.

I am tagging on to a journey Dillon is leading for three of Trufflepig's clients: a high-profile business couple from Canada and an attorney from Brazil. Dillon's brief on this occasion is to go beyond the standard "silk road" circuit (Samarkand, Bukhara, Khiva) and get under the skin of the places we visit using specialist local guides, from chefs to academics. "In the age of overtourism, when every historic site is saturated with visitors, we need to find alternative ways of experiencing the world, to rekindle the highs and lows of exploration," says Dillon.

We start in Tashkent - its modern façade evident in the glare of Chinese blue-tinted glass, which conceals and reveals the nuances of a nation at a critical geopolitical crossroads. We visit the country's crucible of trade: the central Chorsu bazaar. Built in 1977, the main dome looks like a Soviet cathedral, filled with butchers, bakers (Samarkand's round-shaped non-bread cooked on the inside walls of tandoor ovens), and plovmakers (like Persian pilaf, flavoured with a sweet local yellow carrot).

Accompanied by Akhmad Hamdamov, a young English-speaking Uzbek chef, we eat our way through the market's steaming heart: shirmoy, a speciality bread made with butter, patir bread stuffed with cow fat, pomegranates the size of babies' heads, and horsemeat sausages. Our stomachs filled, we descend into the bowels of the city to travel Tashkent's Soviet-era metro system. Our destination is Kosmonavtlar, or "Cosmonauts" station.

As our train pulls in, it feels as if we have travelled into the night. The platform is beautiful, its walls covered in teal and peacock-blue tiles, the glass columns and ceiling evoking the Milky Way. On the walls are oversized painted tile medallions of 12 great Soviet space pioneers, from Ulugh Beg, the 15th-century Uzbek astronomer who calculated the duration of the year (he was only 62 seconds off the mark) to the Russian cosmonaut Valentina Tereshkova, who was the first woman in space.

Our guide is Sergo Sutyagin, the station's 83-year-old architect who arrived in Uzbekistan to escape Moscow during the second world war. "I was four years old. I looked up at the domes of Samarkand's Registan Square," says Sutyagin: "I will never forget seeing those blue tiles for the first time. From then on, I dreamt of becoming an architect."

The inspiration is palpable when, 48 hours later, I'm standing beneath the main porch to Samarkand's Sher-dor Madrassa - the blue domes yet another rich shade of a cloudless desert sky. Decorating the façade are two winged creatures, part Caspian tiger, part Asiatic cheetah - their real-life, wildcat counterparts extinct in Uzbekistan except for a few snow leopards. This story, about the country's environmental degradation, repeats itself in the coming days. The line of trees, from Constantinople to Uzbekistan's Fergana Valley described by the mid-19th-century traveller Arminius Vámbéry, has also vanished. Again and again, Uzbeks talk of the tragedy of the Aral Sea. In May 2018, a toxic salt and sand storm blew in from where this huge body of water used to stand, the billowing clouds of itchy air travelling some 250 miles to Khiva.

Travellers, however, can be excused for still clinging to a more exotic version of the past. The romance of the name "Samarkand", etched in our imaginations from Marco Polo to Robert Byron, has more power than almost any other name on the globe. The city's medieval mausoleums are jaw-dropping, tiled like jewels, including the Gur-e-Amir. Beneath its blue-ridged dome stands a simple, plane-walled crypt housing the bones of Tamerlane, the 14th-century warlord whose armies killed an estimated 17m people across Asia, Africa and Europe.

Secrets of the silk road Uzbekistan | As the former Soviet republic embraces tourism, a trip guided by architects, academics, chefs and curators gets Sophy Robe....

As we descend into Tamerlane's final resting place after nightfall on a rare private visit, I'm unnerved by the story told by the tomb's keeper: a few hours before the crypt was opened by a team of Soviet archaeologists in June 1941, Nazi Germany invaded the Soviet Union - fulfilling a dark prophecy that if Tamerlane's grave were ever disturbed, the spirit of war would be unleashed on a cataclysmic scale. And so it happened: what is known here as the Great Patriotic War resulted in more than 26m civilian and military deaths in the Soviet Union alone. If I thought the place couldn't get more sinister, one of the museum staff then tells us that, according to some, Karimov used to come down and sit in the tomb alone.

I'm glad, therefore, for a different perspective with a journey to the top of Bukhara's 40-metre-high 1929 water tower, converted this year into a viewing platform. It feels like standing atop a desert star. Below me is the Ark, the walled fortress and "royal town" of Bukhara's emirs until Russia's Red Army invaded in the 1920s; on the other side, facing Mecca, stands the elegant painted columns of the 18th-century Bolo Hauz Mosque. We attend prayers the next day, with some 700 people. I wander among the faithful. I feel welcomed, safe, respected.

In Uzbekistan, it's easy to talk religion. This becomes clear when we meet Madamin Madaminov, a professor in the history of symbolism, who decodes the images hidden in a 10th-century wooden pillar in a Khivan mosque. In Iran, this conversation would be a dangerous act of blasphemy. In Uzbekistan, it is a magical journey into the silk road's pre-Islamic, Zoroastrian past. In the half-light, Madaminov reveals figurative images forbidden by the Koran, which have been woven into the loops and curls of carved wood: a bird standing on the shoulder of an hourglass, a griffin, serpents, angels, and a peacock signifying Paradise. It is the perfect prelude to the most unlikely place of all: the desert town of Nukus - an end-of-the-line dust bowl a half-day's drive from Khiva, in the evocatively named autonomous republic of Karakalpakstan.

I've been obsessed by Nukus for a while - the home of the Russian émigré artist and collector Igor Savitsky, who in the 1950s used this desert town to hide a vast collection of avant-garde Russian art which didn't fit with Stalin's notions of socialist realism. The museum's former director, Marinika Babanazarova gives us a private tour. On Savitsky's death in 1984, Babanazarova spent more than 30 years ensuring his legacy was secured. "He was my teacher," she says. "I couldn't get it wrong."

It is profoundly moving, and I'm only seeing one-tenth of Savitsky's collection of paintings (the other 9,000-plus pieces aren't on display). There is a cabinet of palm-sized landscapes, some as small as matchboxes - work, says Babanazarova, sent out of the Soviet gulag by the banished artist Mikhail Sokolov, who used to scratch drawings in toothpaste powder on food wrappers. "Darkhaired and dark-eyed girl" is a 1937 oil on canvas by the St Petersburg-born painter Alisa Poret; the girl's face is whitened out like a ghost's, a lost identity. There is a still-life of Siberian dumplings by Mikhail Kurzin, depicting a table full of food. The plenitude says nothing of the critical malnutrition suffered by this artist in not one, but two, experiences of the Soviet labour camps in Kolyma.

"Savitsky was an exceptional man, a trained painter brought up by a sophisticated family. He of course exercised his own taste in gathering this work," says Babanazarova, who describes how Savitsky persuaded widows and painters to part with canvases for a simple IOU note. "Above all, he wanted to show that artists have a right to reflect what they want to say, and paint what they see." When I ask Babanazarova to point out the painting she would save in a fire, her voice drops away. "I wouldn't," she says: "I would stay inside this building as it went up in flames."

When Dillon and his clients continue overland to nearby Turkmenistan, I don't go with them. It is one of the most closed countries in the world, with an extraordinary dictator who recently disappeared off the domestic news channels he dominates (he later countered rumours of his death by releasing a video showing him performing off-road stunts beside a burning gasfield). Since most foreign books are banned, Turkmenistan is also no place for writers. Sixteen years from now, maybe China's roads will allow us all to move like fish in water through these forgotten, once forbidden seams of one of the most fascinating desert regions on Earth. When I first visited Uzbekistan, I was nervous and intrigued. It has since evolved into a straightforward "holiday" destination, its silk road history a reminder that to travel easily is to be part of the dynamic flow of culture. Just be sure to add Nukus to

Secrets of the silk road Uzbekistan | As the former Soviet republic embraces tourism, a trip guided by architects, academics, chefs and curators gets Sophy Roberts....

your trip. To travel freely is one thing, but Savitsky's collection reminds us to value an even greater privilege - to be able to say what we think, and paint what we see.

i / DETAILS Sophy Roberts was a guest of Trufflepig (www.trufflepig.com) which offers bespoke trips in Central Asia from \$1,000 per person per day including an interpreter, driver, trains, all accommodation, meals and expert guides. Mir Corporation (www.mircorp.com) also offers tours to the region, with a 10-day "Essential Uzbekistan" itinerary from \$3195 per person

Graphic

From top: Sergo Sutyagin, architect of Kosmonavtlar station; Professor Madamin Madaminov decodes 10th-century carvings in Khiva. Left: Registan Square, Samarkand - Sophy RobertsMain: the Bolo Hauz Mosque, in Bukhara Left, from top: Shah-i-Zinda necropolis, Samarkand; Chorsu Market, Tashkent Right, from top: Kosmonavtlar metro station, Tashkent; Shah-i-Zinda necropolis, Samarkand Sophy Roberts

Load-Date: November 1, 2019

End of Document

Roundup: Central Asian countries highlight Aral Sea crisis for int'l help

Xinhua General News Service

May 27, 2008 Tuesday 9:10 PM EST

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Section: WORLD NEWS; Science & Technology

Length: 680 words

Dateline: UNITED NATIONS May 27

Body

The UN ambassadors of five Central Asian countries on Tuesday put a spotlight on the deepening environmental crisis involving the **Aral** Sea, which used to be the world's fourth largest **lake** but has only shrunk to one-tenth of its original size.

In their respective **statements** delivered at a UN seminar, the permanent representatives of Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan, Kazakhstan, Tajikistan and Turkmenistan, whose countries share the **Aral** Sea Basin, were unanimous in **appealing** for attention and support from the international community.

Their view on the severity of the situation was shared by officials from relevant UN agencies -- the UN Development Program (UNDP), the Department of Economic and Social Affairs (DESA) and the UN Environment Program (UNEP) -- who also attended the Uzbekistan-sponsored meeting.

"The irrational use of water resources over the past fifty years, which begun in the Soviet era, has caused one of the biggest catastrophes of the modern history -- the drying out of one of the most beautiful natural water reservoirs on our planet -- the Aral Sea," said Uzbekistan's UN ambassador Alisher Vohidov who chaired the gathering.

According to Vohidov, the volume of the Aral Sea has shrunk almost 10 times, and water surface area has shrunk more than 4 times. Water level has dropped more than 29 meters, and coast line has stepped away for tens of kilometers.

Despite efforts made so far, "much less efforts have been made to actually rehabilitate the environment in and around the drying sea or to improve coordination of work at regional and international level," he said.

"Efforts of Central Asian states have not achieved effective international community mobilization against this growing disaster," he observed.

"As a result, a complicated set of ecological, social-economic and demographic problems have emerged in the Aral Sea region," he said. "Their origin and the subsequent severity of their consequences have assumed an international, global character."

Citing such problems as spreading diseases, lack of drinking water, desertification and biological degradation in the region, Vohidov urged help from the international community.

Roundup: Central Asian countries highlight Aral Sea crisis for int'l help

"Today it is obvious, that without serious expansion of financial and technical assistance by the international donors, it is simply impossible to rehabilitate the Aral Sea region and resolve most outstanding issues," he stressed.

Tajikistan's UN Ambassador Sirodjidin Aslov echoed his Uzbekistan colleague's view.

Although the ecological situation in the area may not be restored to its original level in the 1960s, Aslov said, efforts must be taken to prevent its further deterioration.

"This problem can be resolved in case of efficient regional cooperation and adequate financial support on behalf of the international community," Aslov said.

Kori Udovicki, head of UNDP's European branch, told the meeting that the Aral Sea situation "is probably one of the most acute ... environmental crises in the world."

Unlike tsunamis, earthquakes and cyclones, the crisis does not call for "immediate and urgent attention to itself," she said. "And yet, it does require a concerted and committed response by the entire international community."

Vohidov announced that the Central Asian states plan to introduce a draft resolution on the Aral Sea to the 63rd session of the 192-member UN General Assembly, whose term ends this September.

"Giving the importance that Central Asian states attach to this severe problem, we hope that UN member states will support this initiative," said the Uzbekistan envoy.

The one-day seminar was held as a follow-up to the international conference on March 12 in the Uzbekistan capital, Tashkent, which aimed at boosting international cooperation on tackling the Aral Sea crisis.

As a parallel event, a photo exhibition depicting the dire ecological effects of the crisis was opened Tuesday by the Uzbekistan mission at the UN Headquarters in New York.

Load-Date: May 28, 2008

Roundup: Central Asian countries highlight Aral Sea crisis for int'l help

Xinhua General News Service

May 27, 2008 Tuesday 1:16 AM EST

Copyright 2008 Xinhua News Agency

Section: WORLD NEWS; Science & Technology

Length: 680 words

Dateline: UNITED NATIONS May 27

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Load-Date: May 29, 2008

Uzbekistan still against Rogun hydropower plant's construction

Trend News Agency - Central Asia (English)

November 1, 2016 Tuesday 4:49 PM GMT +4

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Section: UZBEKISTAN

Length: 348 words

Body

Baku, Azerbaijan, Nov. 1

By Anakhanum Hidayatova - Trend:

Uzbekistan is still against construction of the Rogun hydropower plant, and the official authorities of the country have repeatedly stated that the dam will be built in an earthquake prone region and that threatens the safety of those living in the lower reaches of the Amu Darya River, a Russian expert told Trend Nov. 1.

Uzbek authorities also fear that the construction of the reservoir may cause shortage of water for irrigation, said Leonid Gusev, a senior research fellow at the Analytical Center of the International Studies Institute at the Moscow State Institute of International Relations.

Uzbek Prime Minister Shavkat Mirziyoyev sent a letter to his Tajik counterpart Kahir Rasulzoda July 19. In his letter, Mirziyoyev expressed the Uzbek side's concern over the information on the conclusion of a framework agreement between the government of Tajikistan and Salini Impregilo company for the construction of the Rogun hydropower plant.

"Tajikistan's government signed a contract worth \$3.9 billion with this company, and representatives of the Tajik leadership claim that they have the funds," said Gusev.

"The first two units of the power plant should start working in 2018 and the plant should be completely built within 14 years," he said. "Of course, a lot can change during this time, but the work is being carried out actively at the moment."

Tajikistan hopes that Uzbekistan focused all its attention on the presidential campaign, the expert added.

"The Tajik side also made statements that the relations between the two countries may be repaired under the new leadership of Uzbekistan," he said.

The expert noted that time will show how Uzbekistan will react to this situation.

Uzbekistan still against Rogun hydropower plant's construction

The Rogun hydropower plant construction project was developed during the Soviet era. Construction of the plant was initiated in 1976, but stopped after the collapse of the Soviet Union.

Earlier, Uzbek First Deputy Prime Minister Rustam Azimov said that Uzbekistan would never support the Rogun project.

Follow the author on Twitter: [@Anahanum](#)

Load-Date: November 2, 2016

End of Document

WB report on disputed Tajik project said aimed to cause tension in region

BBC Monitoring Central Asia Unit

Supplied by BBC Worldwide Monitoring

August 8, 2014 Friday

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Length: 517 words

Body

Excerpt from report by Uzbek news website 12news.uz on 7 August

Tashkent, 7 August: The **conflict** between Uzbekistan and Tajikistan, which was caused by the construction of the Roghun hydro-power plant [on the **Amu Darya river's** upper **streams** in Tajikistan], is becoming a **threat** and may soon enter into "a hot phase". The region may explode because of the World Bank's conclusion, which has been carrying out an assessment of the construction project of the largest hydro-power facility in the region for three years. On 15 August, the World Bank is going to officially announce the study's results that are believed to be positive so far. Neighbouring Uzbekistan, which has consistently and categorically been opposing Roghun's construction, expressed its distrust and called for an independent evaluation accusing the World Bank of unprofessionalism. The Tajik government did not respond to Uzbekistan's demarche yet. Experts do not rule out that the situation in the region is being intentionally aggravated by third parties abroad.

"The World Bank is one of the foreign policy tools of the USA. If it announces the Roghun project's assessment results positive for Tajikistan on 15 August, one can confidently draw a conclusion that Washington is trying to escalate the situation in Central Asia as much as possible," Aleksandr Knyazev, an expert on Central Asia, said.

The problem is that Uzbekistan is persistently and staunchly opposed to the Roghun hydro-power plant's construction. Two years ago, Uzbek President Islom Karimov warned that water issues could lead to armed conflicts in the region. As you know, the countries in the region share the resources of two major rivers here, namely Amu Darya and Syr Darya. These countries are relatively divided into those located on the rivers' upper streams - Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan - and those located on the lower streams - Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan and Turkmenistan. In recent years, the first group has been experiencing energy problems, which it is planning to solve by building major hydro-power stations, Roghun in Tajikistan and Kambarata in Kyrgyzstan.

[Passage omitted: Tajikistan says the Roghun project will benefit the entire region]

"Giant projects like Roghun and Kambarata should be abandoned on principle, and the energy problems should be solved in different ways. Projects on huge hydro-power plants were devised during the USSR and under Moscow's management in order to create necessary domestic industrial facilities. They are needless for the region's current development, and all plans to export [power] from Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan are myths supported by Washington, by the way. There is a need for new projects such as small and medium hydro-power stations or renewable energy sources, which would solve the problems of all these states without causing conflicts and harming the region as a whole," Aleksandr Knyazev added.

[Passage omitted: the expert suggested that the USA is trying hard to convince the Uzbek authorities to allow its armed forces to station in Uzbekistan]

WB report on disputed Tajik project said aimed to cause tension in region

Source: 12news.uz, Tashkent, in Russian 1510 gmt 7 Aug 14

Load-Date: August 8, 2014

End of Document

Interim head of Turkmenistan's State Committee for Water Resources appointed

Azernews - News from Azerbaijan, Business, Energy, Analysis

October 14, 2019 Monday 12:00 AM GMT +4

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Length: 108 words

Body

The temporary duties of the chairman of the State Committee for **Water** Resources of Turkmenistan have been entrusted to Joshmyrat Sedekov, [Trend](#) reports referring to the relevant decree signed by the country's president.

The former head of the committee, Annageldi Yazmyradov, has been temporarily relieved of this post, another decree read.

Turkmenistan borders Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Iran and Afghanistan and uses **water** resources coming in accordance with **agreed** quotas from four trans-boundary **rivers**, namely the **Amu Darya**, Tejen, Atrek and Murgab **rivers**. The **Amu Darya River** accounts for almost 90 percent of the total **water** supply in Turkmenistan.

Load-Date: October 13, 2019

Interim head of Turkmenistan's State Committee for Water Resources appointed

Trend Daily Economic News

September 24, 2019 Tuesday 2:00 PM GMT +4

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Section: TURKMENISTAN

Length: 118 words

Body

Ashgabat, Turkmenistan, Sept. 24

By Huseyn Hasanov - Trend:

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Trend Daily News (Azerbaijan)

September 24, 2019 Tuesday 2:00 PM GMT +4

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Load-Date: September 24, 2019

Interim head of Turkmenistan's State Committee for Water Resources appointed

Regional Finance (English)

September 30, 2019 12:00 PM GMT +4

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Length: 108 words

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Load-Date: October 15, 2019

[Turkmenistan joins World Water Council](#)

MENA English (Middle East and North Africa Financial Network)

October 30, 2019 Wednesday

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Length: 185 words

Body

[Link to Image](#)

[Link to Story](#)

ASHGABAT, Turkmenistan, Oct. 30 By Huseyn Hasanov - Trend: The Turkmen State Committee for Water Management has been elected as a member of the World Water Council, Trend reports referring to the Turkmen Foreign Ministry. The decision was made during the regular session of the Board of Governors of the World Water Council, which recently took place in Cairo. The World Water Council set up in 1996 is a multilateral international, non-profit platform that brings together experts and international governmental and non-governmental organizations from 50 countries. The headquarters of the organization is located in Marseille (France). In Central Asia, the main sources of water resources used for agriculture and industry, electricity production and supplying the population with drinking water are rivers and almost all of them are transboundary. Turkmenistan borders with Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Iran and Afghanistan and uses water resources coming in accordance with the agreed quotas from four transboundary rivers Amu Darya, Tejen, Atrek and Murghab.

MENAFN3010201901870000ID1099199192

Load-Date: December 19, 2019

My Mistreated Ally: Tensions On The Afghan-Turkmen Border

Radio Free Europe

March 23, 2014

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Section: NEWS STORIES AND DOCUMENTS

Length: 1195 words

Body

March 23, 2014

The countdown to the drawdown of foreign forces in Afghanistan at the end of this year is on. Afghanistan's neighbors are already seeking allies in Afghanistan to act as a buffer between them and the anticipated decline in stability.

Not surprisingly, these allies are usually their ethnic cousins living in Afghanistan. Turkmenistan has such allies - the ethnic Turkmen just over the border. The problem is, some of the Afghan Turkmen have reason to view Turkmenistan as an enemy, rather than a friend.

In the very southeast corner of Turkmenistan, for some 100 kilometers, the country is divided from Afghanistan by one of Central Asia's biggest rivers -- the Amu-Darya. This section of the Amu-Darya is moving southward. According to some Afghan Turkmen, the river has pushed several kilometers south in just a couple of generations.

This shift has washed away some of the many villages located along the river's edge in this arid region. Wooded areas from what was once the Afghan side of the river remain above the water, forming the core of islands in the Amu-Darya. Often these islands are good grazing land when the water level is low enough to herd cattle onto them.

But, Turkmenistan believes everything up to the south bank of the Amu-Darya belongs to Turkmenistan, including the islands.

That is a big problem for the Afghan Turkmen.

RFE/RL's Turkmen Service, Azatlyk, spoke with some of the Afghan Turkmen from the area along the Amu-Darya.

A surprising number of them told tales of being taken to jail by Turkmen police, border guards and/or security forces after being caught grazing their herds on disputed territory. And despite being ethnic Turkmen like their captors, they were treated roughly in prison.

The father and brother of a man named Saidmurat lamented he had already been in a Turkmen prison for seven years after being apprehended by that country's border guards while grazing his cattle. His brother Akmurat said they hope for Saidmurat's return soon so "he can be reunited with his wife and child."

My Mistreated Ally: Tensions On The Afghan - Turkmen Border

Another man said he had been arrested when he was grazing his cattle "in the woods" on one of the shoals in the river. He said Turkmenistan's soldiers and security forces killed some of the cattle and threw the carcasses into the river before arresting him and his friends for being on land the Afghan Turkmen insisted was "our land, our woods."

The man also said he and his friends were tortured while in prison.

Abdul Ghaffar was arrested for a different reason and imprisoned in Turkmenistan. He told a similar story of abuse. VIDEO

Afghan Villager Says He Was Tortured By Turkmen Authorities

March 21, 2014

Abdul Ghaffar is a resident of an Afghan village on the border with Turkmenistan. He was arrested and jailed in Turkmenistan for trespassing on land he claims should belong to Afghanistan, not Turkmenistan.

Abdul Ghaffar also recounted when another person was tortured in the prison.

Afghan Villager Discusses Alleged Abuse By Turkmen Authorities

March 21, 2014

Abdul Ghaffar is a resident of an Afghan village on the border with Turkmenistan. He was arrested and jailed in Turkmenistan for trespassing on land he claims should belong to Afghanistan, not Turkmenistan.

Villagers told Azatlyk a man recently returned minus one ear after being in a Turkmenistan prison.

To be fair, not all the Afghan Turkmen had horror stories about being in prison in Turkmenistan. One man said his biggest complaint was that the one cup of tea he received every day was never hot. "When I am arrested next time I expect hot tea," he said.

Every one of the people speaking to Azatlyk said they were arrested while on disputed territory that they all claimed was rightfully their land. One man claimed the area where he was caught was the same place the village he was born in once stood.

Most were freed under amnesties regularly given by Turkmenistan's presidents to mark Independence Day, the end of Ramadan or some other occasion.

None seemed grateful for the amnesty. They were bitter toward Turkmenistan's government for unjustly, in their view, arresting and incarcerating them.

Of course the cause of this problem remains. The Amu-Darya is still moving south and eating away Afghan villages.

Qishloq Ovozi has already noted that, in the past, Turkmenistan's government was providing some aid in shoring up the southern bank of the Amu-Darya. That help seems to have been suspended, leaving the Afghan Turkmen in the area to fend as best they can.

Ghulam Rasool, who described himself as a "group leader," recounted that it is not only homes and farmland the Amu-Darya is threatening.

Afghan Village Chief Describes Problems On The Turkmenistan Border

March 21, 2014

Ghulam Rasool is a local leader in an Afghan village just across the border from Turkmenistan. He says the southward migration of the river that divides the two countries, the Amu-Darya, is destroying villages on the Afghan

My Mistreated Ally: Tensions On The Afghan - Turkmen Border

side of the border. He says that without help from the Afghan and Turkmen governments, he and his fellow residents will be chased into the desert.

Some of the Afghan Turkmen have moved further south where the land is mainly desert. They live in small homes built with material obtained mainly from the charity of others in the region. And they say the government might push them off that land.

There might be, and most probably is, natural gas there (part of the Amu-Darya Basin structure, "which contains some of the world's largest gas and condensate fields," according to Tethys Petroleum).

In previous articles, Qishloq Ovozi has attempted to shed light on the vulnerability of the area along the Turkmen-Afghan border. We've mentioned that the frontier between the two countries is not well watched, that the Taliban and their allies are in the region already, that Turkmenistan's government, or at least the country's forces along the border, seem to be unsure what policy to take toward the Taliban.

We've also seen Afghan Turkmen who say they are prepared to fight the Taliban and keep them from crossing onto Turkmen soil, but also are who asking for help from Turkmenistan.

In response to an earlier article on Qarqeen, a reader calling themselves "Former Afghan Turkmen" said in the comments section that some of the ethnic Turkmen of Afghanistan "have been Taliban, and then they became anti-Taliban, and they will become Taliban again."

That is probably true. It's also true the some of those Afghan Turkmen jailed in Turkmenistan might have been doing something more than grazing cattle when they were apprehended, narcotics smuggling, for example, is common in this area.

But the stories they tell other people on the Afghan side of the border of being jailed and beaten in Turkmenistan are not going to help convince anyone Turkmenistan is a better option for an ally than the Taliban.

And for Turkmenistan, the expense of constructing a solid retaining wall on the Afghan side of the river could earn them some gratitude and loyalty from their fellow Turkmen in Afghanistan.

-- Bruce Pannier

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Load-Date: March 24, 2014

Interim head of Turkmenistan's State Committee for Water Resources appointed

Trend News Agency - Central Asia (English)
September 25, 2019 Wednesday 12:00 PM GMT +4

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Section: TURKMENISTAN

Length: 118 words

Body

Ashgabat, Turkmenistan, Sept. 24

By Huseyn Hasanov - Trend:

The temporary duties of the chairman of the State Committee for Water Resources of Turkmenistan have been entrusted to Joshmyrat Sedekov, Trend reports referring to the relevant decree signed by the country's president.

The former head of the committee, Annageldi Yazmyradov, has been temporarily relieved of this post, another decree read.

Turkmenistan borders Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Iran and Afghanistan and uses water resources coming in accordance with agreed quotas from four trans-boundary rivers, namely the Amu Darya, Tejen, Atrek and Murgab rivers. The Amu Darya River accounts for almost 90 percent of the total water supply in Turkmenistan.

Load-Date: September 25, 2019

Interim head of Turkmenistan's State Committee for Water Resources appointed

Trend Business Review - Azerbaijan
September 27, 2019 Friday 12:00 AM GMT +4

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Load-Date: October 3, 2019

Interim head of Turkmenistan's State Committee for Water Resources appointed

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Load-Date: September 25, 2019

Interim head of Turkmenistan's State Committee for Water Resources appointed

Global English (Middle East and North Africa Financial Network)

September 24, 2019 Tuesday

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Length: 127 words

Body

[Link to Image](#)

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MENAFN2409201901870000ID1099043758

Load-Date: December 18, 2019

Afghanistan: Horsing around in the Kush

The New Zealand Herald

February 12, 2010 Friday

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Section: TRAVEL; General

Length: 1474 words

Body

The Pamir mountains in Afghanistan's Hindu Kush, whitewashed with snow, reflect in the waters of remote Chaqmaqtin Lake. Water for tea boils on a fire of dry yak dung as my horse grazes after a long day on the trail. A passing Kyrgyz nomad calls a friendly greeting and insists I visit his round tent on my way past tomorrow. As the sun drops, the wind gasps its final breath of the day and there isn't a sound, save that of grass being munched.

Pinched between the borders of Pakistan and Tajikistan, the Wakham Corridor is that little tail on the end of Afghanistan's map. So separated from the rest of the war-ruffled land it feels and acts like a different country, even the camels here have two humps instead of one. The corridor offers the rarity of safe Afghan travel in the shadow of the Pamir Mountains; trekking, horse riding and climbing in Afghanistan's highest and most secure region.

Setting out from Ishkashim, the last real town in the northern province of Badakhshan, on a horse purchased in the bazaar and a borrowed saddle, my travel permit from the local constabulary is tucked away inside my passport. The trail away from the final vestiges of civilisation leads along the southern bank of the Amu Darya River, formally known as the Oxus.

On the other bank, literally just a stone's throw away, is Tajikistan. A friendship bridge across the river means anyone wishing to visit the Wakham can do so directly from the Tajik side and thus avoid the less stable rest of Afghanistan.

Few travellers come this way on horseback or foot as most are carried by 4WD to the end of the road, two days drive up river from where they begin their treks. However, making the journey in such a sedate, eco-friendly way (horses are low carbon-emitters) gives you the opportunity to experience village life among the Tajik farmers. They are masters of irrigation, cutting channels sometimes for miles across the mountainsides with nothing but pick and shovel to bring water from distant streams to quench their fields on the river's flood plains.

Everyone waves and gestures for me to take their photo; kids scamper by my trusty mount between swaying fields of wheat and barley; the constant invitations to tea would make the ride never-ending if even half were accepted. Traditions of hospitality are ingrained in the Afghan psyche; handshakes are common, firm and full of meaning: welcome.

At night I stay in whichever mud-brick village built into the mountainside I end up in, billeted by a local farmer for a gift of a few dollars, or I find lodgings and stables in one of the guest houses funded by the Ismaili Muslim leader the Aga Khan.

Afghanistan : Horsing around in the Kush

Alternatively I camp alone between settlements on the banks of the river and make tea from the Oxus. Evening entertainment consists of watching the sun go down behind the mountains, waiting for the stars to come out and then crawling into my tent.

One afternoon I wander away from the main road on what looks to be a shortcut only to find myself virtually in someone's backyard. By a creek I startle three unveiled Tajik women doing the laundry. As they scuttle inside the sanctity of their walled home, the eldest hisses at me like a defensive cat, the younger two smile and giggle. I hurry on through the fields but don't get far before the man of the house emerges and calls me back.

"Bebakhshed baba-jan!" I apologise, I'm sorry, Uncle. In other parts of Afghanistan such a mishap could have caused grave offence.

"Ne! Ne bebakshesh!" No, don't apologise, and the farmer's hand, as rugged as a rawhide glove, grasps mine to show that none has been taken by the moderate Ismaili. Back in his home I'm offered everything in the pantry: tea, sour yogurt and fresh baked bread, and even the old man's wife eventually smiles.

At the village of Sarhad-e-Broghil the road runs out. Anyone who continues further does so on horse, donkey, yak or foot. I have my permits checked by the local commandant, who gives me a none-too-serious ear-bashing for camping the previous night on the south side of the river too close to the Pakistani border, and then sends me on my way into the mountains of the Pamir.

From here the trail climbs - really climbs - over goat tracks that are the only way through a gorge I will follow for the next two days. Altitude adds another obstacle to the rugged terrain. The wise are prepared for this section of the corridor and carry enough supplies with them to last until they meet the locals again. I am not wise. Not realising I won't find anyone living in the narrow valley, I walk (it is too steep and too tough on my poor horse to ride) for two days on an empty stomach and wobbly legs having taken nothing with me apart from tea and a scrap of flat bread.

By the third day I'm wondering whether I should start boiling the pages of my notebook or the soles of my shoes, and the fat orange marmots that whistle at me from the entrances to their burrows are beginning to look as appetising as roast chickens. Even the intentions of the massive eagles carving circles in the skies above are a concern.

Thankfully I am rescued by two Kyrgyz nomads who come up the trail behind me. Stopping to share my fire, they unwrap a large cloth full of crispy fried bread. They fill my tucker bag and when I offer to pay they refuse anything I try to give them, insisting I am a guest in their mountain home. By this stage I feel less like a guest and more like a grateful beggar.

At the head of the Wakham Corridor the valley opens out into sweeping grazing lands. At the joining of the Wakham and Wakhjir Rivers, conical mud-brick tombs mark the graves of past Kyrgyz shah at the winter grassland of Bozai Gumbaz. On the morning I pass, I stop at the only tent on the pasture, hoping to be offered something to eat. Unfortunately the tent's sole occupant, a nomad in his 40s, is too busy trying to get his opium pipe lit to stoke up the fire for tea.

Below the dramatic Himalaya-rivalling ranges, Kyrgyz nomads live an uncluttered life, with their yaks, fat-tailed sheep, goats and horses; they spend the entire year in the high valleys even toughing out the brutal winters. Each cluster of their round felt-covered dwellings has a guest tent where those passing can spend the night.

One evening I share rug space with a trader who has loaded his donkey with bolts of cloth, thread and wool yarn, flashlight batteries, combs, matches, and assorted odds and ends and is spending the summer trying to sell it all. Sadly he has nothing of much use to me, no toilet paper or food.

The old trader is the last reminder of the Silk Route, a branch of which passed down the Wakham from the deserts of Chinese Turkestan, the modern border of which is just a few kilometres away. Marco Polo passed through the valley on his way to meet the Emperor of Cathay and left his name on the curly-horned sheep which still inhabit the high peaks.

Afghanistan : Horsing around in the Kush

That night is the eve of Ramadan, (known as Ramazan in Afghanistan) the Muslim holy month when the faithful fast during daylight hours. To see in the start of the festival we are taken as guests to every tent in the camp and served milky tea and fresh bread.

Heading down the corridor again I skirt the northern shore of Chaqmaqin Lake and climb slowly into the Pamir range. Crossing two high passes, Aqbelis and Kotel-e-Qarabel, the trail reveals hidden lakes and small glaciers.

My faithful horse and I find ourselves on some nights in uninhabited valleys, home to the unseen snow leopard, and on others sharing a fireplace in the cosy stone hovels of the Wakhi herdsmen who give the region its name. Primitive etchings of ibex and other prized kills of the prehistoric hunt are scratched into the boulders along the rivers and attest to how long the region has been inhabited.

After three weeks on the trail the first flurries of winter snow and the vision of a hot shower, a change of clothes and a meal of something other than tea and bread leads me back through the gorge, this time more sensibly provisioned, to Sarhad-e-Broghil. The commandant seems pleased to see me back safely this time and helps me arrange transport back down to Ishkoshim.

Before I leave for the town I bid a sad farewell to my dear horse. He, however, doesn't appear unhappy the adventure is over and that he'll be left in relative peace on the high pastures of the Afghan Pamirs.

CHECKLIST

Getting there: Via Kabul: Fly to Dubai and then to Kabul. Via Tajikistan: Fly via Istanbul to the capital Dushanbe. Alternatively to other Central Asian Republics.

Visas: All nationalities require a visa to enter Afghanistan. A one-month visitor's permit can be obtained from the Afghan Embassy in Canberra.

Getting around: Jeeps to the Wakham can be arranged from Kabul by .

Tours: and offer tours in the Wakham for small groups; trekking or horseback tours can be arranged.

Best time to visit: May to September.

Load-Date: February 12, 2010

**Interim head of Turkmenistan's State Committee for Water Resources
appointed**

Central Asia Economic Outlook (English)

September 30, 2019 12:00 PM GMT +4

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Length: 108 words

Body

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Load-Date: October 15, 2019

BBC Radio 4 - 01:14 AM GMT

TVEyes - BBC Radio 4

October 25, 2015 Sunday

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Section: U.K. NATIONAL RADIO

Length: 823 words

Body

Speech to text transcript:¹

Ned easier access because they would come for the violence centuries in the neighbouring area as on this particular religious fairly isolated with the sinhalese village to lot of symbolism the you pick the sinhalese village and the victims are sinhalese so there would be pressure on the government pool either stop the military campaign in the north or or easy all get into some kind of are a process of negotiations with their with the Tigers indeed have an impact Gees they are on the civil Cana the impact is have of Gaza did you could argue that the military campaign was pretty much warming really really story perhaps if not for this kind of massacres maybe the military gambit ordered the war much much sooner the conflict in Sri Lanka in fact went on another 14 years by which time according to the united nations an estimated 80 200000 people had been killed by boasts sides many of them civilians like the villagers in court here cholera the fighting eventually ended when the army captured the last areas controlled by the Tamil in the final months of the war many thousands of Tamil civilians are thought to have been killed by government shelling there was no political settlement or negotiated peace treaty 6 years or the been a lot of talk about reconciliation and not political solution adding probably the more important thing is the accountability but I'm not really sure that they do have been addressed properly do you think the memorys of the civil war still haunt Sri Lanka I can yes a lot of people still don't know what happened to their loved ones and it's on both sides of the divide on the Tamil side as well as on the sinhalese they do lots of thousands of soldiers were still missing after the conflict some this comment and were on scripts their juvenile forcibly by the Tamil Tigers whole lot of families to don't normally they are waiting for answers for the hell he answers it's difficult to imagine people getting on with their lives without any sort of reconciliation of accountability there has been no official investigation into the killing of civilians in quickly cholera the villages eventually returned and lodger I think there is still wetting his peerage chief for the year if p news agency in Colombo fun hi there reporting from the awful catastrophe of the civil war we turn next to a catastrophe of an altogether different sort this is an environmental disaster which had been unfolding for decades which only came to the outside world's attention in October 1990 that's when international scientists 1st started to get to grips with the shrinking of the Aral Sea in Soviet Central Asia this was the biggest man-made loss of water ever to have occurred on planet dinner Newman has been speaking to one of the 1st Western scientists to have witnessed the scale of the problem na to their planes sent from Moscow has just landed on a dusty airstrip a new goods in Soviet Uzbekistan on the southern side of the house the on board that plane is

¹ This copy is computer generated. Text will vary in accuracy due to speaker dialect and audio quality issues.

professor Dennis Branston of kings college London he is a delegate of the 1st international conference on the Rossi held in of course I think you as an adventure for anybody track down to go mental Soviet Union the common good Which pop star which was for should close you are I've read normal life about these wonderful does she look is more common that Carol groom those who from I knew more about the ecological history overalls really and sort of overseeing a plan being guided around it and flying over year the Senate and Journal of was quite well-travelled the air as he had begun to shrink back in the 1960s by the 1980s local folk singers were composing songs about the loss of the precious resources one of the 1st western quarter of the shrinking of the house the only started to appear around the 1990s In the South of the Soviet Union the aral sea the 4th largest in Nancy in the world is trying in places the shoreline has retreated 80 kilometre it's the story of the our role is that of a man-made environmental disaster in 30 years a mixture of political lunacy technical arrogance has turned a huge amount make into a poison that man's conquest of nature pursuit of economic goals as in the Aral Sea incomplete and devastated having landed in no cause professor Branston and his colleagues headed for the hotel I remember wandering around and wondering why all the bathroom furniture was she sort of Red orange colour streaks of their own lavatory end and in the shower and I realised it must be because water will's dirty and abstaining we will then immediately told not to drink water and a case of bottled water was

Load-Date: October 24, 2015

EANS-News: ANDRITZ HYDRO receives order to upgrade four Kaplan turbine units at the Shardarinskaya hydropower plant, Kazakhstan

Original text service (ots)

January 21, 2014 Tuesday 8:01 AM CET

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ots

Corporate news transmitted by euro adhoc. The issuer/originator is solely responsible for the content of this announcement.

Length: 611 words

Body

Company Information

Graz (euro adhoc) - Graz/Vienna, January 21, 2014. International technology Group ANDRITZ has received an order from JSC Shardarinskaya HPP, a subsidiary of the state-owned Kazakh utility company Samruk Energy, to upgrade the electromechanical equipment at the Shardarinskaya hydropower plant, which was originally **commissioned** in 1967. The order value is 75 million euros (the order entered into **force** in the fourth quarter of 2013). Completion of the upgrade is scheduled for the second half of 2017.

ANDRITZ HYDRO will refurbish four Kaplan turbines with a runner diameter of 5.3 meters. Their output will be increased by around 20% from the current 26 megawatts to 31.5 megawatts per machine unit. The order also includes the supply of generators and new control equipment, as well as modernization of the auxiliary systems of the hydropower plant, which is located on the **Syr-Darya River** in the southern part of Kazakhstan.

- End -

Press release and photo available for download This press release and photo are available for download at the ANDRITZ web site: www.andritz.com/news. The photo may be published free of charge if the source is stated: "Photo: ANDRITZ".

The ANDRITZ GROUP The ANDRITZ GROUP is a globally leading supplier of plants, equipment, and services for hydropower stations, the pulp and paper industry, the metalworking and steel industries, and for solid/liquid separation in the municipal and industrial sectors. In addition, ANDRITZ offers technologies for certain other sectors including automation, the production of animal feed and biomass pellets, pumps, machinery for nonwovens and plastic films, steam boiler plants, biomass boilers and gasification plants for energy generation,

EANS-News: ANDRITZ HYDRO receives order to upgrade four Kaplan turbine units at the Shardarinskaya hydropower plant, Kazakhstan

flue gas cleaning plants, plants for the production of panelboards (MDF), thermal sludge utilization, and biomass torrefaction plants. The publicly listed, international technology Group is headquartered in Graz, Austria, and has a staff of around 23,900 employees. ANDRITZ operates over 220 production sites as well as service and sales companies all around the world.

ANDRITZ HYDRO ANDRITZ HYDRO supplies electromechanical equipment for hydropower stations. With over 170 years of accumulated experience and more than 30,000 turbines installed totaling approximately 420,000 megawatts of output, the business area is one of the worlds leading system suppliers, offering the complete product portfolio, including turbines, generators, and additional equipment of all types and sizes: "from water to wire" for small-scale and large hydropower stations up to outputs of more than 800 megawatts per turbine unit. ANDRITZ HYDRO is also well-positioned in the growing maintenance, refurbishment, and upgrade market for existing hydropower plants. Pumps (for water transport, irrigation, and applications for various industries) and turbogenerators for thermal power stations are also allocated to the business area.

Further inquiry note: Oliver Pokorny Group Treasury, Corporate Communications & Investor Relations Tel.: +43 316 6902 1332 Fax: +43 316 6902 465 oliver.pokorny@andritz.com

end of announcement

euro adhoc

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 sector: Machine Manufacturing
 ISIN: AT0000730007
 indexes: WBI, ATX Prime, ATX, ATX five
 stockmarkets: official market: Wien
 language: English

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End of Document

EANS-News:ANDRITZ HYDRO receives order to upgrade four Kaplan turbine; Utl.: units at the Shardarinskaya hydropower plant, Kazakhstan

APA - Austria Presse Agentur

January 21, 2014 Tuesday 12:57 PM GMT+2

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Section: HAUPTINHALT

Length: 635 words

Dateline: Graz

Body

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Corporate news transmitted by euro adhoc. The issuer/originator is solely responsible for the content of this announcement.

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ANDRITZ HYDRO ANDRITZ HYDRO supplies electromechanical equipment for hydropower stations. With over 170 years of accumulated experience and more than 30,000 turbines installed totaling approximately 420,000 megawatts of output, the business area is one of the world's leading system suppliers, offering the complete product portfolio, including turbines, generators, and additional equipment of all types and sizes: "from water to wire" for small-scale and large hydropower stations up to outputs of more than 800 megawatts per turbine unit. ANDRITZ HYDRO is also well-positioned in the growing maintenance, refurbishment, and upgrade market for existing hydropower plants. Pumps (for water transport, irrigation, and applications for various industries) and turbogenerators for thermal power stations are also allocated to the business area.

Further inquiry note: Oliver Pokorny Group Treasury, Corporate Communications & Investor Relations Tel.: +43 316 6902 1332 Fax: +43 316 6902 465 oliver.pokorny@andritz.com end of announcement euro adhoc

company: Andritz AG Stattegger Straße 18 A-8045 Graz phone: +43 (0)316 6902-0 FAX: +43 (0)316 6902-415 mail: welcome@andritz.com WWW: www.andritz.com sector: Machine Manufacturing ISIN: AT0000730007 indexes: WBI, ATX Prime, ATX, ATX five

stockmarkets: official market: Wien language: English

Digital press kit: <http://www.ots.at/pressemappe/2900/aom>

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Homepage: <http://www.andritz.com>

Load-Date: January 21, 2014

Kazakhstan : OSCE promotes co-operation on dam safety in Central Asia

TendersInfo

December 4, 2015 Friday

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Length: 376 words

Body

Best practices in transboundary water resources management with an emphasis on dam safety will be presented and analysed during a two-day regional conference beginning today in Almaty, Kazakhstan. The conference was organized by the OSCE Programme Office in Astana in partnership with the International Fund for Saving the Aral Sea Executive Directorate for Kazakhstan and the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) under the auspices of the UN Special Programme for the Economies of Central Asia.

Some 40 water resources experts from Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Russia, Tajikistan and Turkmenistan, specializing in dam management and emergency preparedness, and international experts from the UNECE, United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP) and the Regional Environmental Centre for Central Asia are discussing ways and methods to upgrade safety standards on the dams and introduce modern operational practices.

The current unsatisfactory state of many hydro-technical installations in the region requires immediate steps to enhance their safety, said Rati Japaridze, Economic and Environmental Officer of the OSCE Programme Office in Astana. Establishing an effective system of oversight for the safety of dams with the relevant legislative support is one of the key factors in preventing accidents in such structures.

The Central Asian nations should undertake necessary and targeted measures to shape a regional platform for interaction on a sound legal basis. This will improve the situation with the technical safety of such installations, most specifically of the large hydrotechnical constructions of regional importance," said Medet Ospanov, Executive Director for Kazakhstan of the International Fund for Saving the Aral Sea.

As a result of discussions, participants will elaborate recommendations aimed at amending current national legislative and regulatory mechanisms and enhancing co-operation among the Central Asian countries. The event is part of the OSCE Programme Offices activities aimed at reducing the risks of natural and man-made disasters and promoting transboundary water co-operation. It falls in line with the priorities of the 2014 Swiss and 2015 Serbian OSCE Chairmanships.

Load-Date: December 5, 2015

End of Document

BBC Radio 4 - 01:24 AM GMT

TVEyes - BBC Radio 4

October 25, 2015 Sunday

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Section: U.K. NATIONAL RADIO

Length: 741 words

Body

Speech to text transcript:¹

me and I brought it home and it's growing on with corner oh my god no it's one of the great clutching moment of modern the troubles of had a Milan for that bought for women are still got that memory 25 resolve growing in Nepal of the policy your mama I've spent most of my life in the city of the corruption can imagine walking alone to the beach wonder I'm finding it gonna require 100 you're on than going down the next to the gonna call Omar if Helmand going down to London was 5 Miles offshore of cut imagine standing on a shoal of are looking at sea or not they notice the to be like Dean new member speaking to professor Dennis Brunson we're joining us now from Michigan is Philip Mick Dennis professor of geography and western Michigan University and festival you get a sense of the scale of what we're talking about 1st of all because you know the ROC story well we repeatedly referred to it or have referred to it as one of the largest inland sees in the world now I guess for the largest inland desert said the world to do is put into context for us how bigger disaster is this was as a big disaster on a regional ski a lot I don't think it's a global disaster period people sometimes discredit the girls see in 1960 was the 4th warranties lake in the world in her arms the surface area and since 1960 year if Hersh want in terms of its surface area to about 10 % of what was in there Liu year so it probably is why now of the Twining open 24 Centuries largest environmental disasters but again it's on a regional scale but as an example of how much damage people can do to the environment it is a unique when did the Russians know the Soviets know what they were doing to the arrows see should have known right from the start that that the mass immigration programmes the cop on and so forth we would have had this effect it's a case of knowing and not knowing they knew before they started the large scale expansion of irrigation and central Asia that there would be major consequences you can't look but published works with statements searchers Yes it's kinda drab the girls the but it's worth that beakers they use metric measurements a cubic metre of water going to hear again in agriculture is more valuable than a cubic meters of water go into the euro see for fish they knew they were been major consequences However they did not realise the diversity year range of consequences would ensue how serious they would be and how quickly they would occur Nevertheless that that they must have been a degree of cynicism almost in following through that huge scale project knowing that well as we now see it as a disaster would unfold there was a degree of cynicism and remember that the Soviet Union was very top down society decisions came out of Moscow out in were implemented by people further down the food chain so there was opposition to the US but the leaders and Moscow are the water

¹ This copy is computer generated. Text will vary in accuracy due to speaker dialect and audio quality issues.

management specialist in Moscow our Indian central Asia winner here with that in spite of that and what about the situation now in the sense of varied I guess there is no way back for the arrows see and for the populations that left they're hoping that North South water transfer might regenerate their lives they've been left a little high and dry good way to put it it's a mixed story now about the girls see the Northern part of the girls see you has been partially right that an amazing story there has been a lot on television in the press about this that they separated off the Northern part of the sea actually it was done naturally but they cut off any flow going from the North to the cells the this project was completed in late 2005 and this garden see came back very quickly on the other hand the southern see the larger barred as continued to drag quite rapidly and is extremely bad condition now Professor Philip make that to Western Michigan University thank you very much and is a really startling photo on our website which serves to illustrate the aral sea story it shows a sizeable metal Hull ship apparently abandoned in the middle of a desert in fact that when it came to rest after the water disappeared

Load-Date: October 24, 2015

End of Document

Turkmen president approves water use limits in country

Trend Daily News (Azerbaijan)

January 27, 2018 Saturday 2:50 PM GMT +4

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Section: ECONOMY NEWS

Length: 95 words

Body

Ashgabat, Turkmenistan, Jan. 27

By Huseyn Hasanov - Trend:

Turkmen President Gurbanguly Berdimuhamedov by his order has approved limited volumes of water use by consumers in regions and districts of the country in 2018.

The document was signed for the purpose of careful and rational use of the country's water resources in accordance with the Code of Turkmenistan "On Water."

Turkmenistan borders with Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Iran and Afghanistan and uses water resources in accordance with agreed quotas from four transboundary rivers: the Amu Darya, Tejen, Atrek and Murghab.

Load-Date: January 27, 2018

End of Document

The Travel Show - 06:40 AM GMT

TVeyes - BBC World

October 7, 2018 Sunday

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Section: U.K. NATIONAL; Lifestyle

Length: 355 words

Highlight: The best of travel around the globe.

Body

Speech to text transcript:¹

I've heard that you're in Kazakhstan the sea was actually coming back and was bring travel is to so far go in search of the Aral Sea across miles of we will see I arranged to meet guidance region he want me to see the full extent of what the sea which was actually a large Lake once words thousands of years before dried of the 20 century appeal from the top whatever you Yeah there is a sure way I would have to say no I didn't what cars are to receive so far the Duke Tory you value Unesco what it I would hope I would have gone down is clearly a vehicle and the pin-up Parry in our group assure he got that the flow of water was averted defeat saw the car industry whose Pakistan still remains one of the world's top producer cotton while it was exciting to see still remains mostly lost recent interventions have meant the North air or sea in Kazakhstan is returning no idea of whether you're just thinking about it should get the story that number has gone down and buttons no he's me I couldn't actually the work series sitting in what it said were killed the distribution someone approaching sure one of the biggest draws for travelers Good morning. This is where we slept last night We're in the desert but it's actually very cold this morning.

The bedding was just a simple roll-out pillow and mat on the ground with some blankets. But this is a fisherman's house and they're up so early because they're taking us to catch some fish. They are quite chipper. Myself, I'm working on it. But it should be a good day. My host tells me I'm not the first traveller to stay with them following the sea's return. Though not all of them choose the early morning fishing run. The sun has not yet crested over the horizon over the Kazakh steppe. Today we are fishing and on the fishing team we have one sleepy, inexperienced

Load-Date: October 7, 2018

End of Document

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BBC Radio 4 - 01:20 AM GMT

TVEyes - BBC Radio 4

March 4, 2018 Sunday

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Section: U.K. NATIONAL RADIO

Length: 928 words

Body

Speech to text transcript:¹

is a group of States have agreed to charge the same import duties as each other at the end of the week the Prime Minister Theresa may who's overseen a series of big speeches on Brexit said the government favoured what she calls a customs arrangement or partnership so perhaps we know a little more than we did this time a week ago I began by asking London correspondent Rob Watson about that Jeremy Corbyn's speech it is hugely significant because you now have a genuine dividing line in British politics between the two major parties and that is absolutely crucial until now to the extent that the opposition Labour party was seen to have a policy it seemed to be very very little different to that of the government now there is something clear the opposition Labour party supports the idea of a customs Union and that really potentially as a game changer and so if we look back at the implications then of the future of the government does that threatens Theresa may as Prime Minister one reason why said It's a game changer as that is possible if you just look at the arithmetic hit in Parliament that it may be that there is a majority for staying in a customs Union of some sort in other words what might happen is that it would now attracts those people who were on the remain side are the governing Conservative party to join with Labour in backing staying in the customs Union now whether that would be enough to bring down the government is exactly what is in question because something was a third it wouldn't reason may could survive such a defeat other saying no that would be better if a key plank a for Brexit policy was to go surely that would be for her but we are in uncharted waters and whether it really would mean that I mean genuinely alarming anyone is the been so many speeches this week whether it's from the EU side whether its former Prime ministers like John major of course we had trees Mr. speaking as well this week are we any clearer on the British government's position on Brexit and what exactly they want from this day let me take first issue of of the major speeches and one of them of course from someone called major former Prime Minister John major and former Prime Minister Tony Blair making these passionate arguments for why it was a mistake of historic proportions to be leaving the European Union are raised that because it's a way of reminding everyone that the debate about Brexit is still very live in this country and is just so incredibly passionate I might also add a poisonous not just amongst politicians but among voters in this divided Britain like no other subjects and some of the responses that John major and Tony Blair had from politicians on the leave side of the argument but extraordinary calling them disloyal Betrayers treasonous and absolutely extraordinary stuff as the other part of your question how much wiser about what Britain wants and in not massively I guess you might

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reduce what Britain wants to saying once everything that I liked about the European Union another things that didn't like and there have been some concessions from Theresa may acknowledging that that will perhaps be less trade between the UK and the EU than there was before I think a lot of people in Brussels still gonna say come on you Brits your stores saying the cake and eat it option the so many divisions in the ruling Conservative party between the Brexiteers and Remainers and in Theresa May's speech in which she will have upset some of the Brexiteers by being honest some people would say that we can't have our cake and eat it there will have to be concessions but did she pees any remain in that speech I think the first thing is to remind everyone of the extent of these Divisions within the governing Conservative party about Europe they've been there for decades and decades and they are incredibly sharp and there are some people in the government think that Brexit as the greatest act of national self-harm since the second world war and there are other Brexiteers who think that this is a fantastic opportunity for Britain to relaunch itself now I think it's true that some Brexiteers will feel that Theresa May's speech was not positive enough and a lot of them think why is she saying it will be great free trade deals we leave the bureaucratic a clutch of Brussels and there will be plenty of Remainers who will say the speech still doesn't add up the speech still doesn't address all the concerns that business had it's important to remember business which normally backs the Conservative party thinks that Brexit as utterly crazy and at the very least it would be preferable if Britain stayed in the single market and customs Union so there's a terrible danger for Theresa may that the speech will please new faction of the party but I guess what will be hoping for is that they both stay on board for the rest of the rise for at least for now Rob Watson ever been to Lake Chad in Africa perhaps you'd better hurry may not be there much longer in the past 4 decades it shrunk to a 10th of what it was the awful example of leg Aral lies before us another inland sea in the former Soviet Union the dried up when rivers were diverted most of it is now little more than an arid salt waste

Load-Date: March 3, 2018

End of Document

Investors baffled as entrepreneurs who extract Aral artemia have been deprived of land

Uzbekistan Newsline (English)

August 17, 2018 Friday

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Section: Uzbekistan General; Pg. 15

Length: 1297 words

Body

Foreign investors are puzzled why the administration of Muynaksky district made such a strange decision to seize previously allocated land plots, where entrepreneurs carried out the extraction of the saltwater shrimp of Artemia.

On the coast of the **Aral** Sea, or rather the **reservoir** that has remained, a number of private companies have been extracting **Aral** artemia for several years now. This most interesting organism is the salted **water** crustacean artemia, whose population is unique and, perhaps, the only bio resource that survived and developed in the affected ecosystem of the **Aral** Sea. However, since the beginning of this year, real cataclysms have started in the industry, leading to the suspension of work of both domestic and foreign enterprises.

It all began with the fact that at the end of 2017 the prosecutor's office of the Muynak district initiated a **protest** on behalf of the newcomer to cancel the decisions of the head of the Muynak District on the allocation of land on the **Aral** Sea. In February 2018, by a decision of the Administrative Court of the Kungrad District, the **protest** of the prosecutor's office was **rejected**, the decisions of the head were recognised as fully in compliance with legally binding legislation. But representatives of the same firm wrote a **statement** on the improper allocation of plots.

At the end of March this year, for some unknown reason, the head of the Muynak District cancelled his own decisions on allocating land plots for enterprises that have been working for a long time on the Aral Sea. Many enterprises were not notified of this decision, as well as the decisions on the cancellation of sites by the administration to some enterprises were not provided. The Committee on Ecology of the Republic of Karakalpakstan notified entrepreneurs about this. The decision of the head after he won the court was incomprehensible to the majority of local and foreign entrepreneurs. The Vietnamese were the most perplexed, who invested in decent money literally a month before the withdrawal of the land from the partner company.

"In early 2018, a delegation from Uzbekistan, with the participation of officials and entrepreneurs, visited Vietnam, where negotiations were held with a visit to large enterprises of aquaculture and other objects of the agro-industrial complex of this country. As part of the Uzbek delegation, the head of Muynak district participated, who invited Vietnamese to invest in the development of the Aral Artemia. The head of the administration told businessmen about the favourable investment climate and support of foreign investors.

Investors baffled as entrepreneurs who extract Aral artemia have been deprived of land

Vietnamese investors took the offer of the head with great interest and in February 2018 in Muinak district an enterprise with the participation of the Uzbek side and an enterprise with 100% Vietnamese capital was registered. According to the agreements, it was planned to launch a production complex for the collection and full processing of Aral artemia and the production of finished products - starting and production feeds for fish-breeding enterprises in Uzbekistan, as well as for export to Vietnam. The launch of production was planned for November-December 2018," the representative of the local partner company commented.

The interlocutor explained that Vietnamese enterprises yearly need large amounts of artemia-based feeds that are not produced in their country. To date, Vietnamese enterprises are buying Aral artemia produced in Uzbekistan, through sellers from other countries. In this regard, Vietnamese investors wanted to get out to establish direct business with Uzbekistan. In addition, the Uzbek founder of the established enterprise was in the use of a site on the Aral Sea about 1.3 km, allocated by the head's decision. On this site, raw materials were extracted for further processing at the new enterprise. However, the enterprise worked only one month.

Vietnamese investors, like other entrepreneurs, were shocked by the decision of the head of the district administration. Only recently, just two months ago, at the talks in Vietnam, they were assured of firm guarantees to support and protect their investments and activities in Uzbekistan. Many enterprises are puzzled - what are the reasons and what circumstances forced the head of the Muynak District to make such a decision on the cancellation of sites that stopped the activities of many enterprises on the Aral Sea? In the circumstances, Vietnamese investors, like some other enterprises, temporarily stopped their investment and production activities, until the issue was resolved with the return of the previously allocated plots.

Many enterprises consider all that happened as a flagrant violation of investment legislation, other legislative acts, interests and rights of foreign investors and domestic entrepreneurs guaranteed by law. Some foreign investors, assessing all that is happening as lawlessness, have already left the Uzbek enterprises and transferred their investments to the enterprises operating in the Kazakhstan part of the Aral Sea. Thus, as a result of this situation, not only the investment policy of Uzbekistan was discredited, but also investments that could work in the Aral Sea region were transferred to the economy of the neighbouring country.

However, not all have accepted this situation. Some foreign investors turned to their embassies in the Uzbek Foreign Ministry to solve this problem. Uzbek entrepreneurs turned to the Representative for the Protection of the Rights of Entrepreneurs under the President of Uzbekistan. In May 2018, the Ombudsman made a presentation addressed to the Chairman of the Council of Ministers of Karakalpakstan on the full unreasonableness and illegality of the cancellation of land in the Aral Sea.

On the proposal of the Ombudsman, this issue was also considered at a meeting of the Presidium of the Cabinet of Ministers. The minutes of this meeting were sent to the Council of Ministers of Karakalpakstan to resolve this situation. But until today no decisions have been taken to restore the legitimate rights of enterprises operating in the Aral Sea.

When asked by the reporter why the new company could not master new territories and not protest against the decision of the Head to allocate plots to the current players of the industry, the entrepreneurs answered that the respective infrastructure was put in their plots. In addition, given the landscape features of the Aral Sea coastline, which by the way leaves about 300 km, novice companies prefer to choose territories and collect products in areas that are easily accessible in technical terms and have high productivity. These are mainly areas of the south-western part of the sea coast. There are passable dirt roads and coastal infrastructure, created as early as 2009-2012, by enterprises that first started working on the western part of the Aral Sea.

"At the moment, the situation with the development of the Aral Artemia resource remains suspended. Today we were given plots of 200 metres, but this is a drop in the sea. It's not that foreign entrepreneurs, even local ones, refuse to work here. Because it is absolutely unprofitable. It's like that instead of a large garden, the farmer leaves a small front garden. The draft resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers, which could solve our issue, is still on the coordination in various departments. New territories on the Aral Sea are not being developed, enterprises that

Investors baffled as entrepreneurs who extract Aral artemia have been deprived of land

stopped their work due to the cancellation of sites intend to apply to the court to restore their legal rights," a representative of one of the local enterprises working in the Aral Sea commented.

We hope that the competent authorities will pay attention to the current situation and make a rational decision.

Reported by [News of Uzbekistan](#).

Load-Date: August 17, 2018

End of Document

Turkmen president approves water use limits in country

Global English (Middle East and North Africa Financial Network)

January 27, 2018 Saturday

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Length: 106 words

Body

[Link to Image](#)

[Link to Story](#)

Ashgabat, Turkmenistan, Jan. 27 By Huseyn Hasanov - Trend: Turkmen President Gurbanguly Berdimuhamedov by his order has approved limited volumes of water use by consumers in regions and districts of the country in 2018. The document was signed for the purpose of careful and rational use of the country's water resources in accordance with the Code of Turkmenistan 'On Water.' Turkmenistan borders with Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Iran and Afghanistan and uses water resources in accordance with agreed quotas from four transboundary rivers: the Amu Darya, Tejen, Atrek and Murghab. MENAFN2701201801870000ID1096394910

Load-Date: January 28, 2018

Around the World in 60 Minutes - 7:40 PM GMT

TVEyes - BBC 4

December 15, 2012 Saturday

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Section: U.K. NATIONAL

Length: 651 words

Highlight: A unique journey around the weird and wonderful planet that we call home. What would you see during just one orbit of the Earth? Starting 200 miles above the planet, this film whisks you around the planet to show what changes in the time it takes to circumnavigate the Earth just once. We hear from British-born astronaut Piers Sellers on what it's like to live and work in space, and also to gaze down and see how we are altering and reshaping our world. We marvel at the incredible **forces** of nature that brings hundred-mile wide storms and reshapes continents, and also discover how we humans are draining seas and building cities in the middle of the desert. We also visit the wettest place on Earth, as well as the most volcanic. Narrated by David Morrissey, this inspirational trip around the planet will make you view our home as you've never seen it before.

Body

Speech to text transcript:¹

by the unblinking gaze of satellites circling high above. The satellite images produced from the space station have been absolutely iconic because they really show the extent of the devastation and, if you look at the **Aral** Sea, the most recent images, and you look at them from the 1970s, you see a large **lake**, and you look at them now, and you can barely detect there's a **lake** there at all. Those kind of images really show the extent of the human impact on the environment, at such a vast scale. The **Aral** Sea has shrunk by nearly 90% since the 1960s. The **water** was diverted away from the two main **rivers** that flowed into the sea to feed enormous cotton and rice plantations.

As the sea-level drastically declined, great ships were left high and dry on the sand dunes. I've seen the Aral Sea every time I've flown. It looks like a pretty shrunken relic of what it used to be. There was a big project that diverted all the water away and I think there's a move now to try and turn some of it back. But it looks pretty ugly. The Aral Sea is now an environmental disaster zone. A swirling cloud of dust and salt, heavily contaminated with toxic agricultural chemicals. Across the planet, we are radically changing landscapes in our quest for greater supplies of fresh water. Every time the ISS circles our planet, 34 square kilometres of land will become desert, somewhere on the planet. Back in space, the astronauts are beginning their work outside the ISS. Their spacewalk will involve making repairs and installing new equipment. Piers Sellers has clocked up six spacewalks in total. I can remember almost every minute of each of those. It's burned on my memory. The very first time I went on a spacewalk, I was the first guy out the hatch, so I opened the hatch, I backed out, and I found myself above this huge shining Earth that was spinning by me and the big silver spaceship above me and I was hanging on by a hand rail and for a

¹ This copy is computer generated. Text will vary in accuracy due to speaker dialect and audio quality issues.

horrible second I felt that everything was upside down and the wrong way round. I got complete vertigo for about 30 seconds. Couldn't figure out where I was or how anything was oriented. And I think it was just the overload of seeing all this bright material, the Earth, the bright, white sun in a black sky, huge spacecraft above me, completely disoriented me. After about 30 seconds, everything went whoosh! And lined up and I never got it back. The astronauts will work for up to eight hours at a time outside. It's a strange and eerie world out there. The sounds in space, it's odd to have a hammer or a metal tool, and bang it against something and hear absolutely nothing. Sound won't travel in a vacuum, so there you are outside, and you can be hitting something, no sound at all. On the other hand, if somebody comes up and starts hitting your spacesuit or bumps your helmet, you can hear it because it conducts through. And you can actually talk to each other, if your radios have failed, by putting your helmets together and you can talk person to person through your helmets. Have a secret conversation. By the time the astronauts make it back through the airlock, they're exhausted. But still, the average astronaut makes it outside rather more often than many of the crew of another far more lethal tin can, floating in the Arabian Gulf 200 miles below. This is the USS Nimitz, one of the largest warships in the world. It's like a floating Las Vegas, but dedicated to destruction. She stands over 23 storeys tall, with a complement of 90 jets and helicopters. MUSIC: "Shoot Speed/Kill Light" by Primal Scream For these aircraft to drop a set of

Load-Date: December 15, 2012

Turkmen president approves water use limits in country

Trend Daily Economic News

January 27, 2018 Saturday 2:50 PM GMT +4

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Section: ECONOMY NEWS

Length: 95 words

Body

Ashgabat, Turkmenistan, Jan. 27

By Huseyn Hasanov - Trend:

Turkmen President Gurbanguly Berdimuhamedov by his order has approved limited volumes of water use by consumers in regions and districts of the country in 2018.

The document was signed for the purpose of careful and rational use of the country's water resources in accordance with the Code of Turkmenistan "On Water."

Turkmenistan borders with Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Iran and Afghanistan and uses water resources in accordance with agreed quotas from four transboundary rivers: the Amu Darya, Tejen, Atrek and Murghab.

Load-Date: January 27, 2018

End of Document

The Travel Show - 02:35 AM GMT

TVeyes - BBC World

October 11, 2018 Thursday

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Section: U.K. NATIONAL; Lifestyle

Length: 476 words

Highlight: The best of travel around the globe.

Body

Speech to text transcript:¹

incorporate elements of Islam and the stands most followed religion that that was all she achieved she is happy to do it Positive pressure going to be a major so now it's my turn having witnessed the devotion very had the process I feel it wouldn't be right to go through all the same belief so we agree on just a blessing for my journey with I would then unexpectedly I seem to be getting the full treatment it is a with us it feels good and experienced ones for our as the process continues the backseat calls on the totem animals as they did many years ago here still can't believe you can't do this I knew that and we are asking for a back division with a vision nomination Yes I know it will all need to be lung full upper lip what happened the door would you say if we do that we just hear with that the issue should be any richer earning them a pop with none of them were Union the new I believe everything is happening here but I do like myself to experience as I travel I can say is all bombing Muslims here are proud on the chairman's some kind of their direct link to an America perhaps It's the world's 9th largest country but Kazakhstan is also one of the most sparsely populated its people were traditionally nomadic with their lies tied to their environment today travellers come to explore its relatively untouched landscapes I want to find out more of the Kazakhstani people's relationship with nature today so I'm heading East to hear or see the world's 4th largest Lake or at least that's what worse the welcome to the dusty streets of Johnny cash if you can believe and this used to be a bustling fishing village but if you come over here and her talent ground it she used to be the bottom of the Aral sea there's not much going on now It's been called one of the world's biggest environmental disasters the sea which stretches the border between Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan was once about the size of are back 19 60s the immense stretch of water began to dry up around 90% of it was wiped off the map and with it the livelihoods of many people who live on the seas pro I've heard that you're in Kazakhstan the sea was actually coming back and was bringing travel is to so off they go in search of the Aral Sea across miles of we will see I've arranged to meet a guide in the region he was See the full extent of what the sea which was actually a large Lake once words thousands of years of work right of the 20th century of view from the top whatever you Yeah he's sure what I would say not a given what cost to receive so far

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Load-Date: October 10, 2018

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Turkmen president approves water use limits in country

Trend News Agency - Central Asia (English)

January 27, 2018 Saturday 2:50 PM GMT +4

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Section: ECONOMY NEWS

Length: 95 words

Body

Ashgabat, Turkmenistan, Jan. 27

By Huseyn Hasanov - Trend:

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Turkmenistan borders with Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Iran and Afghanistan and uses water resources in accordance with agreed quotas from four transboundary rivers: the Amu Darya, Tejen, Atrek and Murghab.

Load-Date: January 28, 2018

Turkmen president approves water use limits in country

Trend News Agency - Turkmenistan (English)

January 27, 2018 Saturday 2:50 PM GMT +4

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Section: ECONOMY NEWS

Length: 95 words

Body

Ashgabat, Turkmenistan, Jan. 27

By Huseyn Hasanov - Trend:

Turkmen President Gurbanguly Berdimuhamedov by his order has approved limited volumes of water use by consumers in regions and districts of the country in 2018.

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Turkmenistan borders with Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Iran and Afghanistan and uses water resources in accordance with agreed quotas from four transboundary rivers: the Amu Darya, Tejen, Atrek and Murghab.

Load-Date: January 28, 2018

The Travel Show - 03:36 AM GMT

TVeyes - BBC World

January 15, 2019 Tuesday

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Section: U.K. NATIONAL; Lifestyle

Length: 496 words

Highlight: The best of travel around the globe.

Body

Speech to text transcript:¹

This is him and sent him to clean the birds bees and only then can each vaccine is different and this one incorporates elements of Islam and the stands most followed religion get you with that of them from reaching use a bit of me that the other end and positive for the love of your life get that it would be a major so now it's my turn having witnessed the devotion very had the process I feel it wouldn't be right to go through all the same belief so we agree on just a blessing for my journey I could then unexpectedly I seem to be getting the full treatment it is a of us it feels good and experienced ones there are budget as the process continues the backs because on the totem animals as they did many years ago here still can't believe all 3 are you that you are lucky good or bad vision with or a vision of what they need is I know it will all need to be the drunk for upper lip what happened and what would you say it isn't just the with just a year with the destruction of churning that a pop with none of them just to which everyone in the community I believe everything is happening here but I do like your myself to experience as the trouble is many Muslims here would frown on the eve his sermons for some kind of us they are linked to a dramatic packed It's the world's 9th largest country but Kazakhstan is also one of the most sparsely populated its people were traditionally nomadic with their lies tied to their environment today travellers come to explore its relatively untouched landscapes I want to find out more of the Kazakhstani people's relationship with nature today so I'm heading East of the Aral sea the world's 4th largest Lake or at least that's what works for welcome to the dusty streets of Johnny cash if you can believe in this used to be in a bustling fishing village but if you come over here and her down the ground for its use of the the bottom of the sea so much for showing me now It is being called one of the world's biggest environmental disasters the sea which stretches the border between Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan was once about the size of are back 19 60s the immense stretch of water began to dry up around 90% of it was wiped off the map and with it the livelihoods of many people who live on the seas province I've heard that you're in Kazakhstan the sea was actually coming back and was bringing travelers to sofar go in search of the year Rosie across miles of we will see I've arranged to meet guidance region he want me to see the full extent of what the sea which was actually a large Lake once wives thousands of years of work dried up in the 20th century the view from the top with you Yeah there is a lot

¹ This copy is computer generated. Text will vary in accuracy due to speaker dialect and audio quality issues.

Load-Date: January 14, 2019

End of Document

Letter from the past and the future

The Toronto Star
February 29, 2008 Friday

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Section: NEWS; Pg. A02

Length: 618 words

Body

The other day, I received an email from an old friend.

His name is Faramarz Sangi and the last time I saw him, he was putting me into a barge to cross the heavily mined **Amu Darya River** that separates northern Afghanistan from Tajikistan. That was in late December 2001, after we'd spent two months together running hither and yon with the jubilant Northern Alliance as American B-52s dropped megaton bombs on Taliban **forces**.

Faramarz was my fixer. He entered my life one fortuitous morning after I'd just finished using the running-**water** bathtub - the only contraption of its kind thereabouts - in a house owned by Ahmed Shah Massoud. The legendary Alliance leader was dead by then, assassinated by Al Qaeda on the eve of 9/11 in a quid pro quo between Osama bin Laden and one-eyed Mullah Omar.

It was a rescue of sorts, as Faramarz offered his services as facilitator and interpreter, to replace the totally inept fellow I'd been using, who'd turned out to be both a thief and incapable of stringing together more than a dozen words of English. Faramarz, by comparison, spoke English well, had a lovely disposition, was well-connected with the Alliance and devoted himself entirely to my well-being.

In the way of Afghan males, however, and the tradition of prolonged palaver, this required man-to-man negotiations just shy of the Oslo Accords. Two days they spent, drinking tea while I paced, Faramarz explaining that his rival's honour had to be appeased. Finally, said honour was appeased to the tune of several hundred U.S. dollars.

The only problem was that Faramarz would never leave my side, even when I wanted desperately to be alone and would bird-dog me from a distance on those occasions when I slipped away for some solitary rambling. "It is not done," he would admonish. "Women do not walk alone in Afghanistan." Adding: "You are shaming me in front of the other men."

Eventually, Faramarz moved into my mud-walled hovel. Every evening, by candlelight, we played hours of gin rummy, which I taught him. He introduced me to Afghan folk music, the tapes he'd managed to save when such godless abominations were outlawed by the Taliban.

Faramarz had been a university student in Kabul when the Taliban came to power, far more educated than most Afghans. Yet I was shocked, one day, when I tried to have a conversation with him about Israel. He'd never heard of Israel. He'd never heard of Jews. This is how insular and primitive Afghan society remained, in the 21st century, although it was refreshing not to rehash Muslim-Jewish grievances. Faramarz didn't know anything about religious enmity and Middle East wars.

Letter from the past and the future

It is easy to forget, as the West laments Afghanistan's sluggish movement toward rehabilitation, how far that nation has come in the past six years.

When Faramarz and I were together, just finding food was a challenge, both of us subsisting on a diet of potatoes and rice, foraging for wood to boil well water. And now here he is, sending me email from an Internet cafe.

Let me tell you a story about Faramarz because it encapsulates the optimism and tragedy of Afghanistan.

His father had been a general in the Afghan air force - yes, they did have one. Just before Kabul fell, he'd flown the country's single remaining fighter jet to Amman, for safe storage. After the Taliban was deposed, he decided to bring the aircraft back, an act of symbolic triumph. The plane crashed short of Kabul and Faramarz's father was killed.

He wrote afterwards to tell me that, tears splashed on the paper.

Faramarz is in Kabul now, working for the International Security Assistance Force.

I loved him, chastely. I love his country, ardently.

Rosie DiManno usually appears Monday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday.

Load-Date: February 29, 2008

End of Document

[Water treatment plant built in Turkmenistan](#)

Global English (Middle East and North Africa Financial Network)

February 19, 2019 Tuesday

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Length: 176 words

Body

[Link to Story](#)

Ashgabat, Turkmenistan, Feb. 19 By Huseyn Hasanov - Trend: A water treatment plant with a capacity of 30,000 cubic meters of water per day has been commissioned in Kaka district of Turkmenistan's Ahal region, Trend reports referring to the country's Union of Industrialists and Entrepreneurs. The project has been implemented by a local enterprise, Mukaddes Toprak. The new facility has modern equipment that provides high-quality water treatment. Turkmenistan borders Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Iran and Afghanistan and uses water resources coming in accordance with agreed quotas from four trans-boundary rivers, namely, Amu Darya, Tejen, Atrek and Murgab. Turkmenistan's north was affected by the Aral Sea's drying. Especially, Dashoguz region was adversely affected by environmental catastrophe inasmuch as there are acute problems related to providing the population with clean drinking water and combating salinization of cultivation lands. Follow Trend on Telegram. Only most interesting and important news MENAFN1902201901870000ID1098139673

Load-Date: March 6, 2019

Y2Kyoto: Bigger, Badder

Small Dead Animals

December 4, 2017 Monday 5:57 PM EST

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Length: 243 words

Byline: Kate

Body

Dec 04, 2017(Small Dead Animals: <http://www.smalldeadanimals.com/> Delivered by Newstex) Communists gonna communism.[1]The experience of the Soviets, the only rivals to the Nazis for engineering gigantism, is instructive. In its haste to improve agriculture, USSR implemented irrigation projects that destroyed the Aral Sea. "The Great Plan for the Transformation of Nature, also known as Stalin's plan for the transformation of nature, was proposed by Joseph Stalin in the Soviet Union in the second half of the 1940s, for land development, agricultural practices and water projects to improve agriculture in the nation." The Plan needless to say, did not work.Yet the mind-boggling goals of the German superproject and even Stalin's Great Plan pale in comparison to the biggest engineering undertaking of our age: the Paris Climate Agreement. With a 195 signatories the goal of the agreement is nothing less than the modification of the weather system of the entire planet, a much bigger deal than simply damming up the Straits of Gibraltar. It sails serenely on. Most political leaders have signed on to the accord on the same basis that Philippine health authorities agreed to Dengvaxia: rational ignorance. Presidents and prime ministers, incapable of independently judging the technological soundness of the Paris Agreement, must rely instead scientific consensus that it's good. [1]:

<https://pjmedia.com/richardfernandez/the-problem-with-complexity/>

Load-Date: December 5, 2017

**Knowledge and Innovation Support for Adb's Water Financing Prog -
Climate Adoptive Resources Management in the Aral Sea Basin Program -
River Basin Management Specialist**

Tenders Monitor Africa-Asia

March 12, 2019 Tuesday

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البوابةalbawaba

Length: 186 words

Body

Company : ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK

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Mandaluyong City 1550,

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Fax: (63-2)741-7961; (63-2)632-6816

Project Officer: Thomas Robert Panella

Contact Person for Inquiries: Yasmin Sadia Siddiqi

Designation: Principal **Water** Resources Specialist

Email : ysiddiqi@adb.org / tpanella@adb.org

Country : Philippines

Location : Uzbekistan

Tender_No : TA-6498 REG

Project Name : KNOWLEDGE AND INNOVATION SUPPORT FOR ADB'S WATER FINANCING PROG - Climate Adoptive Resources Managem

Dead line : 2019-03-18

Local International : International

Funding Agency : Asian Development Bank (ADB)

Description : KNOWLEDGE AND INNOVATION SUPPORT FOR ADB'S WATER FINANCING PROG - Climate Adoptive Resources Management in the Aral Sea Basin Program - River Basin Management Specialist

Approval Date: 03-Nov-2008

Knowledge and Innovation Support for Adb `s Water Financing Prog - Climate Adoptive Resources
Management in the Aral Sea Basin Program - River Basin Management

Deadline of Submitting EOI: 18-Mar-2019 11:59 PM Manila local time

Estimated Short-listing Date: 21-Mar-2019

Estimated Commencement Date: 15-Apr-2019

Engagement Period: 30 DAY

Country of assignment: Uzbekistan

Document : <http://www.bidsinfo.com/adminexe/documents/-GLB1~20190312-13377777.html>

Load-Date: March 12, 2019

End of Document

Naryn farmers complain on lack of irrigation water

Central Asian News Service (English language)

June 13, 2019 Thursday

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Length: 81 words

Body

The farmers of the Kara-Burgon village of Ak-Tala district in the **Naryn** region complained on the lack of **irrigation water**.

There are 300 hectares of land on the southern side of the village – in the Tai-Sarai, Chon-Kok-Kolot and Kichi-Kok-Kolot areas, which were divided among the population for growing crops. Land was distributed among 40 families. **Watering** of the fields is conducted from the **river** Jaman-Davan.

The farmers **appealed** to higher authorities, but no one reacted.AKIpress

Load-Date: June 13, 2019

Global With Matthew Amroliwala - 4:10 PM GMT

TVeyes - BBC World

February 12, 2015 Thursday

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Section: U.K. NATIONAL; News

Length: 790 words

Anchor: Matthew Amroliwala

Highlight: A global news report from London.

Body

Speech to text transcript:¹

are authorities in kiev that the border crossing is that you will be for food or water or one hour to this end in the reuse read even food and some figures about 9 cells on the troops were rent will 1000 troops however the chief of general staff our off Ukraine has recently said that the reason murmur in fate he hasn't seen it so we're seeing place and still wonder a g you deny the Russian soldiers are dying in eastern Ukraine and been buried in secret battle Russian soil are well irie irie or simply have no single that is a 3rd of the chief of general staff all the Ukraine has recently said that he hasn't seen a new troops Russian troops in Hugo will fight them so they're not interested to do what what what was agreed and I remain confident that there will be a ceasefire all to president Britain perhaps say that he has no control over these pro Russian separate this of the ceasefire as Britain the he can't really about old there were several which has been agreed I end this is not only the ceasefire but the most important other points the political settlement end of the year of course this is the heart of the matter that has not been told about much before our there is an agreement about the Mrs Of the conversation of the political dialogue end of the mobility is off cold to settle political situation there this is a bit all the possibility to support of the as ceasefire there it will be sustainable otherwise it was not possible before I should say that the Ukrainian said he was sure it is I knew they were mostly interested in the military options I mean how did the into rain in the bus and I cannot see any injuries unit how to talk to the rebels over was one old who did not agreed with it would be a drier day with their evolution in key you've met there are asking I said that the special status for midlands and further and yet what what do you understand that special status is all should be that the bears is to a degree of autonomy I'm sure we're do the aral finalize the special status but are there are also fiddle stays there are lots of autonomy is everywhere are in there was off more long as all know they have to discuss what code called a good degree of autonomy organs and any risk of would like to have from kiev in terms of finance in Torrance of all English and also self ruling goes well for what about the border what about the front line when you understand the front line to be does it include about the almost are the frontline has it shouldn't definition of there was a frontline that has been established 19th of September last year scenes of that term the rear some changes minor changes will see some

¹ This copy is computer generated. Text will vary in accuracy due to speaker dialect and audio quality issues.

as being about 500 kilometres but in fact this is history 10 kilometres to 50 kilometre souls is there's not much in this is the change are now it is established that the power of this is not the frontline infected this is a line from beach you should Distance to reach you will withdraw him you wear them are for 50 kilometres 71 those sort what we do not like that these frontline will tour into a real war it is not it shouldn't be there are other ways of the sovereignty and territorial integrity or Ukraine will be under threat answer with a lovely position that we don't you you might you recognise that the there's the sovereignty integrity and sovereignty of Ukraine and the borders as they exist at the moment our should be the ones to rigid use is that is actual case absolutely absolutely yes we stand for our territorial integrity and of the territorial are and surrender or the Ukraine we are how we're where we favour of that there should be a reconstruction of the constitutional model of the should discuss it with the people in the regions and Sobel on how to help the the should degree of autonomy for these people the figure else following that is one more what what what one last watering this doesn't look into NATO's involvement in this part of europe it doesn't look into the EU alignment are all the issues of originally provoked president putin will reportedly to overtaken the stars that he has and when will that be discussed which given the last question I did for a living good at that point repeatedly that the main thrust of this problem has been about NATO's involvement in response over the world President place in just a day or two ago blamed the west for antagonising this conflict none of this is involved in this ceasefire agreement when

Load-Date: February 12, 2015

End of Document

Kyrgyz president details military, energy, debt deals with Russia

BBC Monitoring Central Asia Unit

Supplied by BBC Worldwide Monitoring

September 29, 2012 Saturday

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Length: 2171 words

Body

Kyrgyz President Almazbek Atambayev spoke about the country's huge budget deficit, recent energy and military agreements with Russia and neighbouring Uzbekistan's concern about Bishkek's plans to build hydropower stations in an interview with the national TV on 26 September. Atambayev expressed his firm decision to build the controversial hydroelectric power stations on the River Naryn (a transitional river that becomes Syr Darya in downstream Uzbekistan) despite strong opposition from his Uzbek counterpart, Islam Karimov, who said recently that attempts to build large hydroelectric power stations might spark a military conflict in the region. Speaking about military agreements signed during Russian President Vladimir Putin's recent visit to Bishkek, Atambayev said that under one of the documents, Russia would fought jointly with Kyrgyzstan in case of military aggression or terrorist attack from outside. He said that under another agreement, Russia would equip the Kyrgyz army with modern and compatible weapons. The following is an excerpt from the interview broadcast by Kyrgyz TV on 26 September; subheadings inserted editorially:

[Kubat Otorbayev, head of the Kyrgyz national television and radio broadcasting corporation] Dear television viewers, today we will have a conversation with Kyrgyz President Almazbek Atambayev. I have several questions. The new government took an oath of office before parliament and the country's people. My first question is that do you think that [ex-Prime Minister Omurbek] Babanov's government resigned because of a difficult economic situation or because ambitions and desires of some forces in parliament were failed to be carried out or because of intrigues within parliament?

[Atambayev] I think that everything got mixed up. On top of this, he was probably too young.

[Otorbayev] After the new prime minister has come [to power], views have been expressed during a discussion in parliament that now the president should take responsibility because he is a member and founder of the Social Democratic Party, the speaker is a member of the Social Democratic Party and [Prime Minister] Jantoro Joldoshevich [Satybaldiyev] is also not indifferent to this party. In other words, there views that one separate party has monopolized power. What can you say about this?

Budget deficit

[Atambayev] Dear Kubat, the president is responsible for everything, no matter who the prime minister is or who the speaker is. I will never seek a pretext and I will never avoid responsibility. I am the head of state and I cannot stay aloof. I realize responsibility. However, I reiterate that the present prime minister is not a member of any of the parties that have seats in parliament. He promised me that he would not join any of the five parties in parliament even after resigning from his post.

Kyrgyz president details military, energy, debt deals with Russia

[Otorbayev] The present government is working at a difficult time. Jantoro Joldoshevich Satybaldiyev also said when he came to government the budget was empty and that the budget deficit was about 23-25bn soms [490m to 500m dollars]. How can this situation be resolved? How can you assess the economic situation?

[Atambayev] In fact, a large part of the budget deficit has been removed. There are only two risks - loans which are due to come from two foreign institutions might not come. They are 30m dollars from the World Bank and 20m dollars from the Asian Development Bank. Tax revenues and other collections must be increased in order to deal with the budget deficit. Second, it is necessary to look carefully once again because there might be unwanted spending, including travelling costs and transport charges. Perhaps, unwanted buildings and vehicles are being bought. We are also certainly getting down to this work. I always keep watch on the budget. It is always on my table, no matter [former finance minister Akylbek] Japarov or [new Finance Minister Olga] Lavrova [is the finance minister]. To be frank, I am leaving for Turkey tomorrow [27 September]. Apart from the ADB and World Bank loan, a Turkish loan is also being delayed. I want to go there tomorrow to resolve this. God willing, we will tackle this problem within a week. God save, there will be no risk, although the budget does not give us pleasure. Kyrgyzstan certainly must not have this kind of budget and this kind of deficit. God willing, we will get rid of all this in future.

Russian air base

[Otorbayev] Russian President Vladimir Putin paid an official visit to Kyrgyzstan last week to discuss economic issues. Several good agreements were signed during the visit. One of the agreements was on Kyrgyzstan's debt to Russia, under which some of the debt will be forgiven. Second, agreements were also signed on a number hydroelectric power stations, including Kambarata-1 [hydropower station project]. An agreement is also being signed, under which the future of the Russian military facilities in Kyrgyzstan will be strengthened. Can this aspect of relations be emphasized?

[Atambayev] Let's talk openly. To start with the base, there is a memorandum signed by [Russian Prime Minister Dmitry] Medvedev and [ex-Kyrgyz President Kurmanbek] Bakiyev. The Russian air base [changes tack] I must have it with me. [Atambayev gets papers out of his pocket and looks at them]. This document is no longer a secret as it has been made public in the press. Bakiyev and Medvedev signed it in Cholpon-Ata [Kyrgyzstan's north] on 1 August 2009. Under this memorandum, the Russian [air] base will stay in Kyrgyzstan for another 49 years with a further automatic extension for another 25 years. In other words, it will stay for 75 years. I think that, as you know, considering Kyrgyzstan's interests, we have drawn up a 15-year agreement. This agreement will come into force in five years' time after the present agreement ends. Second, we added new clauses to it when we drew it up. I will read them out to those who have doubts or think that they could be secret. For example, we have written down the following and Russians signed it [Atambayev reads out an extract from the agreement in Russian]: 'Military formations of the united Russian military base will, jointly with the Kyrgyz armed forces, ensure the protection of the sovereignty and security of the Kyrgyz Republic.' This clause did not exist in the previous agreement. It is Kyrgyzstan who mainly needs this agreement. God willing, our army or our armed forces will certainly stand on their own two feet in 15 or 20 years' time, but someone must help us if a war or other disaster breaks out by that time. We need this agreement.

[Passage omitted: Atambayev says Japan has a similar military agreement with the USA]

The Kyrgyz armed forces have not stood on their own two feet yet. Some people claim that Russians pay all in all 4.5m dollars [for leasing the air base in Kyrgyzstan]. First of all, God save, Russians will, as I have just read out, fight jointly with us against anyone, be it a terrorist or a separate country - who starts a war against us. Second, here is one more clause: [Atambayev reads it out in Russian:] 'Russia will provide assistance in equipping the Kyrgyz armed forces with modern and compatible weapons, military and other special equipment.' A very large number of equipment will come. We need to set up our own army within the next five to ten or 15 years to be able to protect our country on our own, instead of counting on others. However, we need a friend who will fight jointly side by side with us by that time. Take the military base, for example, it is we who need it. One must realize this and stop playing games. If there were games in previous agreements we have done away with all of them now. We have included new clauses. We have changed 74 years [of Russian air base lease time] to 15 years. Those people who set silently when the agreement on [extending the deployment of the Russian air base in Kyrgyzstan for] 74 years

Kyrgyz president details military, energy, debt deals with Russia

was signed they are bawling today. Take our debt, for example, you know that a 189m-dollar debt [to be paid by Kyrgyzstan to Russia] since [ex-president Askar] Akayev's time is being forgiven. A 300m-dollar loan borrowed by [ousted President Kurmanbek] Bakiyev is also being forgiven. We would repay these debts within 30 years. We have calculated that the interest alone to be paid by us within 30 years would have been 110m dollars.

[Passage omitted: Under the previous agreement, Kyrgyzstan was to swap 48 per cent of stake in the Dastan military plant and the building of a Russian trade mission in Bishkek with Russia for its 180m-dollar debt]

Energy projects

[Otorbayev] Are hydroelectric power station projects feasible, as some claim that no deadline has been set for them?

[Atambayev] I want to say to those who think so that Russians signed the following: [Atambayev reads out a document in Russian] The feasibility study of a project must be made not later than three months as of the date when the agreement has been signed. The development [of a project] must not exceed a five-month deadline. In other words, the feasibility study will be finished in February [2013] and we can begin building four hydroelectric power stations one after another in the upper River Naryn cascade. The construction of Kambarata-1 [hydroelectric power station] will begin a bit later. So we can slowly begin explaining to our neighbours that it is vitally important for them. In actual fact, it has been signed and considered and I have looked at every page [of a new Kyrgyz-Russian agreement on building hydroelectric power stations in Kyrgyzstan]. If impracticable things or games were written in previous agreements, present agreements are precise. Kyrgyzstan will not spend a penny, but some of us are dissatisfied even when [Russia] wants to build a hydroelectric station and give us a 50-per-cent stake in it.

[Passage omitted: Atambayev says that Kazakhstan and China also want to build hydroelectric power stations in Kyrgyzstan].

[Otorbayev] Uzbek President Islom Karimov said during his visit to Astana that neighbours should also consider downstream countries' interests before starting such big projects. He meant Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan by this. At the same time, these remarks seemed to have set Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan against these countries. These remarks have caused a heated discussion. What is your opinion about this issue?

[Atambayev] As for this issue, you know that Nursultan Abishevich Nazarbayev, our elder of Central Asia, has recently visited [Bishkek]. We discussed it with him and he approved of it when I said that they [Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan] also could join the project. Russia says that it is ready to share 50 per cent of the stake [in the Kambarata-1 hydroelectric power station project] with Kazakhstan and, if need be, with Uzbekistan. I proposed to them that they join it and build it together. In actual fact, Kambarata-1 was designed at the Giproyekt design institute in Tashkent in the Soviet times. All the water is discharged from [a dam of the Kambara-1 hydroelectric power station] in winter. After the construction of Kambarata-1 is finished, water discharged from Kambarata-1 will accumulate in Toktogul [a Kyrgyz reservoir] and we will be able to supply it to Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan in summer. In fact, they need it [the hydroelectric power station] very much.

We certainly realize their concern, but we have told them that we are open for cooperation and that they come and work jointly. We have nothing to hide. We will do everything openly and transparently. It is feasible and we will build it. First, we will do it openly. Second, we are not a country to fear someone if he scares us. Everybody should understand that we are an independent state.

[Otorbayev] There is one thing regarding the hydroelectric power stations. As far as I understand, they will be controlled on a fifty-fifty basis. There are fears that control might transfer to Moscow in future and Moscow, rather than Bishkek, will conduct the water policy in Central Asia. Do the agreements contain any protective mechanisms?

[Atambayev] We have certainly included everything. We will give an additional 20 or 25 per cent [of stake] to Russia until the money it invested [in the project] pays for itself, no matter how long it will take - 10 years or 15 years. As I have said, not only Russia will participate in Kambarata-1, but Kazakhstan has also expressed its intention to take

Kyrgyz president details military, energy, debt deals with Russia

part in it. Russians have agreed with this. Others will also join it. We will work jointly. The main thing is that neighbours should live in harmony with each other. We do not need a war. We need peace. In the first place, we should provide our people with jobs and fill the coffers of our state with money with the help of all these projects.

[Passage omitted: Kyrgyzstan might not get the loans promised by the World Bank and the Asian Development; criminal charges have been brought against several MPs on suspicion of corruption]

Source: Kyrgyz Television 1, Bishkek, in Kyrgyz 1625 gmt 26 Sep 12

Load-Date: September 29, 2012

End of Document

Uzbekistan's government to channel 8.4tn soums towards Aral region development

UzReport

January 30, 2017 Monday

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Length: 468 words

Dateline: Tashkent

Body

Tashkent, Jan. 30 -- The State **Aral** Region Development Programme for 2017-2021 was passed under the Presidential **Resolution** on January 18.

The Programme aims to better ecological and socio-economic situation in the **Aral** Region. It underpins investment projects designed to mitigate the consequences of the ecological catastrophe of the **Aral** Sea.

The State Programme provides for:

steps to create new jobs, ensure employment, and make the region attractive to investment;

the development of water supply system, wider provision of drinking water, sewerage system and waste management development;

steps to develop the region's healthcare;

steps to develop housing, maintenance, and playgrounds; and

steps to develop local transport, engineering, communication, and heating infrastructures.

A total of 8.4tn soums has been earmarked for the State Aral Region Development Programme for 2017-2021.

The newly formed Aral Region Development Fund under the Finance Ministry will ensure stable funding of the Programme-backed measures.

The Fund will, in turn, be funded by:

10% of the Reconstruction and Development Fund of Uzbekistan;

10% of the investment charge on natural gas sold at gas stations

funds, including centralised investment, of the State budget;

soft loans from international financial companies;

subsidies, donations from individuals and legal entities, foreign donors;

income from free funds;

Uzbekistan 's government to channel 8.4tn soums towards Aral region development

other legal sources of financing.

The Finance Ministry was tasked with developing and submitting to the Cabinet of Ministers an action plan for the Fund.

Under the Presidential Resolution the following newly formed industrial microfirms and small enterprises (excluding gas stations) are exempt from the single tax:

in Muynak, Shumanay, Kanlikul, Takhtakupir, and Chimbay districts in Karakalpakstan and Yangiariq and Koshkupir district in Khorezm Region (until 1 January 2027).

in other districts of Karakalpakstan and Khorezm Region (until 1 January 2022).

Starting 1 February 2017, monthly payments for preschool education, specialised boarding schools, Barkamol Avlod classes, arts and music schools in Karakalpakstan and Khorezm will be half the republican rates.

Starting 1 February 2017, social benefits of 2-5 minimal wages will be introduced in Karakalpakstan and Khorezm. Assigned by rural (makhalla) communities, it aims to aid lone citizens, pensioners, and other low-income families.

Starting 1 February 2017 railways and airways tickets for Karakalpakstan and Khorezm residents will be sold at reduced rates.

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Load-Date: January 30, 2017

Tender Notice: ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK Seeks "Ta-6498 Reg: Knowledge and Innovation Support for Adb`s Water Financing Prog - Climate Adoptive Resources Management in the Aral Sea Basin Program - River Basin Management Specialist (42384-012)"

Tendersbiz

March 14, 2019 Thursday

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Length: 218 words

Dateline: Philippines

Body

Philippines, March 14 -- ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK has posted a tender notice for "Ta-6498 Reg: Knowledge and Innovation Support for Adb`s **Water** Financing Prog - Climate Adoptive Resources Management in the **Aral** Sea Basin Program - **River Basin Management** Specialist (42384-012)."

Tender Details: Tender are invited for Ta-6498 Reg: Knowledge and Innovation Support for Adb`s Water Financing Prog - Climate Adoptive Resources Management in the Aral Sea Basin Program - River Basin Management Specialist (42384-012) Consultant Type : Individual Selection Method : Individual Consultants Selection (Ics) Selection Title : KNOWLEDGE AND INNOVATION SUPPORT FOR ADB`S WATER FINANCING PROG - Climate Adoptive Resources Management in the Aral Sea Basin Program Deadline of Submitting EOI : 18-Mar-2019 11:59 PM Manila local time

Financier: Asian Development Bank (ADB)

Competition Type: ICB.

The expression of interest should be received by March 18.

Purchaser's contact details: 6 ADB Avenue,, Mandaluyong City 1550, Philippines Telephone Number :63587 AADB PN(EPTI); 42205 ADB PM (ITT) Fax Number :(63-2)741-7961; (63-2)632-6816.

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Load-Date: March 15, 2019

How the British and the Russians Drew the Afghan-Turkmen Border

Premium Official News

March 31, 2015 Tuesday

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Length: 980 words

Dateline: Beijing

Body

The Government of China has issued the following news release:

The ***Diplomat*** featured an interesting piece about the border between Turkmenistan and Afghanistan, noting that the ***Amu Darya***, the ***river*** that forms a part of the border between the two countries, has been “steadily pushing southward,” leading to confusion and border ***disputes***. This brings to mind the history of Afghanistan’s northern border, much of which was steadily pushed southward in the 19th century by the Russian Empire, and lies within today’s Turkmenistan.

In fact, this week – March 30 to be exact – marks the 130th anniversary of the infamous Panjdeh Incident, when the Russian Empire seized the then-northwestern corner of Afghanistan in 1885. If one observes a map of the northern border of Iran and Afghanistan with the countries of Central Asia, it is evident that it fairly evenly follows a straight west-east gradient from the Caspian Sea to China, except for an area where southwest Turkmenistan seems to plunge into Afghanistan. The western Afghan city of Herat is relatively close to the border with Turkmenistan today, but used to have a larger northern heartland. To see what Afghanistan looked like before 1885, observe this map and compare it to a modern map:

Map_of_Persia,_Turkey_in_Asia,_Afghanistan,_Beloochistan_:_Palestine,_or_the_Holy_Land_-inset-
._(1863,_c1860)

Afghanistan’s borders fluctuated greatly throughout the course of the 19th century, mostly due to the machinations of the British and Russians during their “Great Game” to dominate inner Asia. Modern Afghanistan was founded as a conquest empire in 1747 on the backs of the collapsing Persian and Mughal empires by one Ahmad Shah Durrani, an Afghan (then synonymous with Pashtun). By the end of the 19th century, however, Afghanistan was mostly a buffer state between British India and the Russian Empire, with weak administrative control over much of its territory.

Afghanistan began to weaken in the early 19th century when the Punjab region in the eastern part of its empire broke off and formed the Sikh Empire. The Sikh Empire then seized Peshawar, the winter capital of Afghanistan in 1818 (all Sikh territory was annexed by the British in 1849). The British attempted to intervene in Afghanistan

How the British and the Russians Drew the Afghan - Turkmen Border

several times during the course of the 19th century, sometimes to the benefit of that country and sometimes to its detriment, but always because they feared the growth of Russian power in the direction of their empire in India.

While the disastrous invasion of Afghanistan from 1839-1842 is well known (and is the subject of an excellent study, *Return of a King: The Battle for Afghanistan, 1839-42* by William Dalrymple), Britain also succeeded in hiving off much of eastern Afghanistan through the establishment of the Durand Line in 1893. Britain also enabled Afghanistan to stretch further west than its administrative capabilities could handle by preserving its de jure control over the western city of Herat, which really functioned as a de facto independent principality for much of the nineteenth century. Herat had been the most important eastern Persian city for many centuries before Afghanistan seized it. Persia tried several times to regain Herat in the 19th century, only to be thwarted by British action again (1838) and again (1856).

It was in this loosely controlled northwestern corner of Afghanistan that Russian encroachment on Afghanistan's northern border began. North of Afghanistan lay three Turkic-controlled Central Asian khanates: Khiva, Bukhara, and Kokand. While their raids annoyed their northern neighbor Russia for many years, Russia decided to conquer them once and for all to compensate for its loss in the Crimean War and regain its pride. The three Central Asian khanates fell in due course in the 1860s and 1870s. The conquest of Central Asia also brought Russia closer to British India and, as a bonus, to a warm water port, the ultimate dream of the Russian Empire.

After the Second Anglo-Afghan War (1878-1880), the British installed a sympathetic ruler on the Afghan throne, fearing Russia's southward expansion, which reached the northern border of Afghanistan after the conquest of Merv (now in Turkmenistan) in 1884. The British demanded that the Russians halt any further southern advance and both the Russians and British agreed to a delineation committee for determining the border between Afghanistan and Russia. However, before the committee could meet (the Russian commission was conveniently delayed), Russian forces decided to push their advantage to the last extent possible by attacking an Afghan garrison on the west bank of the Kushk River on March 30, 1885. Over 600 Afghan soldiers were killed and the Russians seized the Panjdeh oasis south of the river. These lands were south of the traditional borders of Afghanistan and the entire region's traditional boundary with Central Asia.

The British were alarmed and there was talk of war, but a final boundary agreement was hammered out and the Russians were allowed to keep Panjdeh after promising to stop any further encroachment on Afghanistan. Later on, in 1895, Afghanistan was compensated with some new territory on its eastern frontier, including Wakhan, the strip of land that connects the rest of Afghanistan to the Chinese border, preventing the British and Russian Empires from actually touching. Afghanistan did not want Wakhan but accepted it as a "gift" arranged by the British Empire.

Therefore, if you have ever been left wondering about the origins of Afghanistan's strange borders, they are mostly a product of British and Russian imperial vagaries, leftover from their Great Game. The Panjdeh Incident epitomizes the extent to which British and Russian interests shaped contemporary borders.

In case of any query regarding this article or other content needs please contact: editorial@plusmediasolutions.com

Load-Date: May 9, 2015

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Premium Official News

March 31, 2015 Tuesday

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Length: 980 words

Dateline: Beijing

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Load-Date: April 1, 2015

Naryn farmers complain about lack of irrigation water

Kyrgyzstan Newsline (English)

June 14, 2019 Friday

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Section: Agriculture; Pg. 46

Length: 85 words

Body

The farmers of the Kara-Burgon village of Ak-Tala district in the *Naryn* region complained on the lack of *irrigation water*.

There are 300 hectares of land on the southern side of the village - in the Tai-Sarai, Chon-Kok-Kolot and Kichi-Kok-Kolot areas, which were divided among the population for growing crops. Land was distributed among 40 families. *Watering* of the fields is conducted from the *river* Jaman-Davan.

The farmers *appealed* to higher authorities, but no one reacted.

Reported by [*AKIpress \(Kyrgyzstan\)*](#).

Load-Date: June 14, 2019

BBC Radio 4 - 5:18 PM GMT

TVEyes - BBC Radio 4

September 1, 2019 Sunday

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Section: U.K. NATIONAL RADIO

Length: 582 words

Body

Speech to text transcript:¹

the glow we think about the Arctic and the globalised kept a melting and you can almost see it and obviously the biggest point we should get McGlade we don't really get any sense from anywhere else is how much of our earth to sell water way what do you it is a sense of scale is it really I suppose we are just this teeny weeny bit of spec little blue speck in the blackness of space and all our life for all our memories history everything we ever know it has happened on this very thin surface of the earth we know so we're at we're like this in a spaceship Earth this fluting Highlanders of life we really need to look after King's I have a say so when I first started that they can actually say and now EU not a kind of change that one in 3 as it dried up so much it is just fascinating how much the world really has changed just in 3 years so you just think in the future what else is gonna keep changing and go makers and enthusiasts in the art of now that changing world solo atmospherically illustrated on heart and soul saving a few peas church forests for the world service we travelled to several small Virgin circles across the country Kharkiv Daniel Bell town visited the ancient Ethiopian Orthodox churches sitting inside a rare highly endangered forests full of frogs and birds insects and leopard 40% of the country was once Forest but only 4% remains mostly clustered around such churches you can hear the heat in the recording fielder then screen humidity this is a typical lead tipping church for us proud it does seem to lose his chest building was literally open space for their service and then immediately surrounded by a dream for most always many native species for example or on this specific choice for us was able to count more than 45 species his should clearly happy she knew one of the natives specious we have specious from here please Sophie Khan who In their original purpose in the least you really live in our League is appealing of the issues one of the endangered species on the Forest Haas a very special significance for these Orthodox believe this piece place is a place of peace the place where they regain access Hannity from my created chaos a place where they would sort of of Lords the stress that comes as a result of conflict with the individual and and with fellow humans but also the creator assault it is very much environment is very much I attached to two days is spirituality with shifting landscapes presentation the disappearing Aral sea they're shrinking leak between Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan takes us to a great episode of crossing continents this week which is mostly recorded on a train between Kazakhstan in China China's new silk road there was nothing but a desert Steppe a former secret military border more recently a clamour of shoppers on what was perhaps the strangest press trip I've ever been on some 5 years ago I sat in a limping post Soviet helicopter along parts of the old mountainous Kazakh silk

¹ This copy is computer generated. Text will vary in accuracy due to speaker dialect and audio quality issues.

route but you know what young batsman herds of horses or way of life officially confiscated in 1930 per cent physically remote such hurting and family clung on despite the talk of new citadels and shopping malls it was still a sense of that in this programme as those could be Kiev joined travelers carrying seeds of honest and parsley and aubergine across the hinge of two great powers

Load-Date: September 1, 2019

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Turkmenistan working on restoring ecosystem regarding Aral Sea problem

Trend Daily News (Azerbaijan)

December 19, 2012 Wednesday 3:47 PM GMT +4

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Section: TURKMENISTAN

Length: 466 words

Body

Turkmenistan, Ashgabat, Dec. 19 / Trend H. Hasanov /

Turkmenistan is actively **cooperating** with the Interstate **Commission** on Sustainable Development and the Interstate **Commission** for **Water** Coordination of the International Fund for Saving the **Aral** Sea, the Ministry of Nature Protection informed on Wednesday.

In this regard, diverse work on issues relating to climate change, ecosystem restoration, land degradation and desertification is being undertaken.

Measures aimed at reducing greenhouse gas emissions, as well as adaptation to current and projected impacts of climate change are being taken.

As mentioned in the statement, "In order to limit emissions while maintaining high rates of development of the national economy, especially of its key sectors such as industry, transport, utilities, the use of alternative energy sources and introduction of environmentally friendly technologies are being planned".

The national project aimed at addressing the Aral Sea environmental problems was considered in Turkmenistan in July.

The project is to be implemented together with the International Fund for Saving the Aral Sea (IFAS) established in 1990s by Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan.

Speaking of Turkmenistan, the Aral Sea problem has affected the north of the country. The Dashoguz region suffered negative effects of the environmental disaster, acute problems occurred that are associated with providing the population with clean drinking water and salinity management of cultivated land.

The local project envisages implementation of a large amount of work on landscaping the Botendag hillside located in Dashoguz province (region), on the eastern shore of Lake Sarykamysh. Planting deciduous trees, saxauls, soil fixing bushes and plants will become a barrier from strong winds blowing from the Aral Sea and will help combat desertification and salinization planned on the area of 20.000 hectares.

Turkmenistan working on restoring ecosystem regarding Aral Sea problem

It is expected that the creation of a large forest area will be beneficial for the environmental situation and will help improve the microclimate, contribute to enrichment of plant and animal life and create favourable conditions for migratory and local birds. In addition, new pastures will be created which allow more intensive agricultural development.

Speaking at the UN Conference on Sustainable Development Rio +20, held in Brazil in June, President Gurbanguly Berdimukhamedow stressed that the tasks of sustainable development in Central Asia will not be fulfilled without solving the problem of the Aral Sea.

Ashgabat proposes developing a special UN programme for the Aral Sea and to establish a partnership with the UN Interregional Centre on Climate Change. The Turkmen side expressed its willingness to provide all the necessary infrastructure for this work

Load-Date: December 19, 2012

End of Document

Vasili Zvansov; Wartime fugitive from Soviet Samarkand who spent nine years on a terrifying journey to freedom

The Times (London)

November 10, 2012 Saturday

Edition 1, National Edition

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THE TIMES

Section: FEATURES; Pg. 86,87

Length: 2174 words

Body

Vasili Zvansov was a Russian who deserted from the Red Army to seek freedom from Stalinism. After extraordinary adventures - including a chaotic CIA expedition to Tibet - he managed to make his way across the blanks on the maps of Central Asia to India and ultimately to the US.

;Vasili Zvansov was born in 1923 in a village near Lake Zaysan, south of Semipalatinsk in Kazakhstan. His parents, wealthy kulaks, had their assets seized by the Soviet Russians who imprisoned his father and ejected the family from their home in winter.

;At 17 Zvansov was drafted into the Red Army. After some months he and a friend, Nikolai Kibardin, deserted. Leaving Samarkand in Uzbekistan they headed for Ayaguz, 750 miles to the northeast. It took several months walking at night, guided by the stars, and hiding by day. En route they had to cross the River Syr Darya and stole a rowing boat: "Paddling in an all-night merry-go-round through reeds in vast shallows we got lost, until at dawn we saw open water and crossed next night," Zvansov recalled. "When we hit shore we had to fight off fierce dogs; this scared the ferry guard so much that we managed to run off."

;Once home they learnt that Zvansov's father had escaped from jail and fled east to Chinese Sinkiang, so in September 1941 the pair followed him. Again travelling by night they headed to the border with Mongolia in the lightly guarded Altai Mountains some 250 miles south.

; "I knew that area; a teacher of mine had transferred there and I had once visited," Zvansov said.

;They crossed the border at a river but on reaching the nearest town, desperate for food, they were immediately caught by the Chinese Nationalist Army. "We got lucky - just as we arrived Chiang Kai-shek declared Chinese control. Happily, they searched for and found my father for me."

;In 1942 General Omar Ma of the Chinese Nationalist Army recruited Zvansov into a group of 150 anti-communist White Russians, known as the Eskadrone (squadron). Two years later a Soviet-backed "Red Brigade" drove the Chinese out of Sinkiang and set up a short-lived puppet state, the Eastern Turkestan Republic (its ulterior motive

Vasili Zvansov Wartime fugitive from Soviet Samarkand who spent nine years on a terrifying journey to freedom

was to control the local uranium mines). The area was then liberated by Osman Bator, a Kazakh aristocrat who had joined the Chinese Nationalists.

;"We joined him," Zvansov said, "but the Soviets drove us out again in 1947, to Ku-chöng near Urumchi. It was hard; very dangerous; how to save our lives? I deserted again."

;Shortly afterwards Zvansov met General Ma who warned him that his Nationalist Army was capitulating to Mao's communists who were invading the province. Fearing that Zvansov would be killed, he gave him a Tupalov pistol and advised him to flee to India. To help Zvansov, he found work for him at the US Consulate in Urumchi. Zvansov was introduced to the viceconsul, Douglas Mackiernan, who combined his official duties with his activities as a CIA officer. This included spying on the Russian-run mines, whose workers told Zvansov they were digging uranium.

;On one occasion Zvansov and Mackiernan drove a load of wooden crates to the Russian border where they buried them. "I was told they were radios which we would recover if we ever returned," Zvansov said. In fact they were seismographs and Geiger counters for monitoring the detonation of Russia's first atomic bomb, on August 29, 1949, near Semipalatinsk.

;One day another US intelligence man flew into Urumchi. Frank Bessac (obituary, Jan 5, 2011), a former Office of Strategic Studies officer, was a Fulbright scholar in anthropology studying Mongolian peoples. He was also trying to stay out of the hands of the Chinese communists. Shortly after his arrival the communists overran Urumchi, so the last of the US consular staff plus Zvansov and two fellow Russian refugees, Stephan Yanuishkin and Leonid Shutov, fled by night.

;The group now set off for India via Tibet - nine months and 1,200 miles away, by foot, horse and camel, at first through Kazakh territory. Here Zvansov's fluent Kazakh was indispensable, as was his skill at not wounding Muslim cultural sensitivities. The party headed for Zvansov's former commander, Osman Bator at Barkol, north of Hami, where they stayed a month before heading south. Buying 21 horses for gold, nine men, including guides, set out along the edge of the Black Gobi, bypassing Dunhuang, to cross the vast Takla Makan desert.

;On November 29, 1949, they reached Timerlik Bulak, near Lake Gas Kol, where, having presented the traditional gifts of blue cloth and gold, they received a royal welcome from Hussein Taiji, a leader of pastoral Kazakhs whom Zvansov regarded as little more than a bunch of bandits. They had to overwinter there until late March 1950, when the high passes of the Arka Tagh Mountains leading to the bleak, empty Chang Tang Plateau became passable.

;While the anthropologist Bessac was in his element, the others spent most days glumly feeding the fire. Zvansov, an expert hunter, shot gazelle and Przewalski horses, whose meat he dried and salted for the forthcoming journey. Unknown to him the preservative contained Epsom salts, which later had unpleasant consequences. As the plateau had almost no fodder and no blacksmiths to reshoe horses, they bought 15 specially trained meat-eating camels and two liver-eating horses. The party depended on Zvansov's hunting skills to provide fresh meat for them, chunks of which the animals swallowed without chewing.

;For the men, rice, sugar, tea and flour were ordered from traders in Khotan, 500 miles due west. Constantly at high altitude they had little appetite for fresh meat - it affected their breathing - and it took far too long to cook. Zvansov noted that, due to water boiling at so low a temperature, "you can happily put your hand in it".

;They set off again on March 20. Their Kazakh guides, fearing Tibetan bandits, soon abandoned them. "As the incessant wind blows all tracks away, we followed landmarks, such as distinct rock formations as well as named grave mounds on high passes - Kalibek, Kasbek and Abul Kasim - each several days apart," Zvansov recalled. "We never found grass, water or animal dung fuel all at one camp."

;The party of five struggled on in the thin air - for six weeks they never descended below 16,000 feet. On one occasion when hunting with Mackiernan far from camp, Zvansov missed a clear shot. Mackiernan, now starting to show signs of mental instability, rode off in disgust with their horses leaving Zvansov stranded in bitter cold. He wandered lost for hours and was only saved when he heard the distant barking of fierce guard dogs in a nomad's remote yurt. He was found by his party next morning.

Vasili Zvansov Wartime fugitive from Soviet Samarkand who spent nine years on a terrifying journey to freedom

;At noon on April 29 the party started to descend towards Central Tibet. Through binoculars Zvansov spotted yak-hair Tibetan tents at a spot known as Shegar-Hunglung. His party, dressed in heavy sheepskin coats, could be mistaken for belligerent Kazakh raiders and, knowing Asian protocol, he explained that one man should go to the Tibetans to prove themselves harmless. (Tibet's vast northern borderlands were patrolled against Kazakh raiders by sundry militia who had orders to stop strangers or suffer terrible consequences).

;Mackiernan, who had always taken Zvansov's advice, abruptly dismissed him and insisted they camp next to the Tibetans' tents. As they approached they heard warning shots, so Bessac set off with gifts to make contact. Meanwhile, six horsemen, armed with British rifles, approached. More bullets flew, so Zvansov rapidly made a white flag and took a safety catch off a gun. Mackiernan ordered them to drop their rifles and walk out with hands up. Zvansov had other ideas and as the group walked forward, he hung back. Without warning, at point blank range, three shots rang out - the Tibetans perhaps fearing a trap instantly killing his companions. Zvansov fled, doubled up, zigzagging. "I saw dust spout up from bullets hitting the ground, but in rarefied air at 16,000 feet I had no power, I straightened up gasping for breath when a bullet hit below my left knee, 'boom!'" Next day the two survivors, Zvansov and Bessac, were led towards Lhasa. Zvansov, in great pain, sat on a stool on a stretcher carried by a rota of a dozen Tibetans who struggled wretchedly to carry his weight at altitude. He made a special saddle with a back support to ride on a camel. While looking for rope in saddlebags he discovered the severed heads of his three companions being taken to Lhasa as proof of the incident.

;It had been a terrible mistake. Mackiernan had sent radio messages six months earlier to the US authorities who prevaricated and informed the Tibetan government only on April 5 that the party was due. The delayed message and the miscalculation proved fatal - on May 4 they met runners from Lhasa with a da-yig, a "red arrow" relay letter carried on a spear with jingling bells, with a message for the militia. It was five days too late.

;The pair reached Shen Tsa Dzong on May 6, 12 days from Lhasa. There Zvansov was treated by a herbalist who poulticed the bullet's entry and exit wounds, until, after some days an Indian-trained medical orderly, "Dr" Lahsunnyarpil, galloped up from the south. He spoke limited English but brought penicillin for Zvansov which took immediate effect - "an hour later I felt newborn".

;After 24 days spent recuperating, they resumed their journey, gradually descending to below 14,000 feet to cultivated lands, chancing upon a regiment of the Tibetan Army which they reviewed as its band played God Save the King and Marching Through Georgia.

;After 65 camps since Gas Kol, they reached Lhasa on June 11, 1950; they were only the 86th and 87th and very last foreigners to do so between the British invasion of 1904 and that of the Chinese communists later that year. In Lhasa they were surprised to meet other Europeans, including Heinrich Harrer, the author of Seven Years in Tibet, who greeted them at the city's outskirts.

;They resided at the Tride Linka until July 27. There Zvansov carved three wooden crosses to be put up where their companions had died. On one occasion they had an audience with the 14-year-old Dalai Lama in his summer residence, the Norbu Lingka. He laid his hands on their heads in blessing but due to strict protocol, they were not permitted to speak.

;Among the five resident Westerners in Lhasa was another Russian refugee, Dmitri Nedbailoff, who had escaped wartime internment in Dehra Dun in British India. A well-educated man, he was working as an electrical engineer for the Tibetan Government on a British-supplied hydroelectric station. While Bessac engaged in unofficial discussions (which it is thought might have been Mackiernan's intention), with the Tibetan Government about the possibility of establishing relations with the US, Zvansov concentrated on reaching India and freedom.

;Eventually, as guests of the Tibetan Government, they floated down the rivers Kyi-chu and Tsangpo in a coracle for 80 miles to the ancient monastery of Samye. "The river was swift, full of strong currents, dangerous and sometimes very unpleasant because the bodies of the dead, those which were not fed to vultures in skyburial ceremonies, were often disposed of in the river. The smell was terrible as we frequently passed rotting bodies washed up on the river banks."

Vasili Zvansov Wartime fugitive from Soviet Samarkand who spent nine years on a terrifying journey to freedom

;Reaching the Jelep-la pass over the Himalayas into Sikkim, Zvansov could look down towards the plains of India far below and he recalled thinking that he had reached the very edge of the world.

;In India he and Bessac were interrogated by British and US intelligence officers. Zvansov spent nearly a year in India until he was granted permission to travel to California where he was met by two CIA men who told him to keep quiet. He settled in Oakland. He was occasionally invited to work with the CIA and return to the Soviet Union but, recalling his father's advice never to be entangled in such dangerous work, declined.

;Bored with his job as a machine minder Zvansov learnt how to repair watches and set up a business. He went on to own four jewellery shops and set up a property business. After his wife died of cancer, he remarried and had a daughter and a son and moved his family to Hawaii. He retired at 65 to pursue his love of fishing.

;After the fall of the Iron Curtain Zvansov was finally able to visit his motherland. He visited relatives in Alma-Ata, near his birthplace. His mother had died in 1947 in Kazakhstan; his father in Sinkiang in 1968. In old age his surviving brother and sister moved to be cared for by relatives in Belarus. However, its relationship with the US deteriorated so far that his siblings asked him to cease communication.

;In 2006, recalling his epic adventures, Zvansov said, "Looking back it is like a dream - so many years ago - with me in it."

;Vasili Zvansov is survived by his wife and son. A daughter predeceased him.

;Vasili Zvansov, adventurer and watch repairer, was born on May 9, 1923. He died on October 1, 2012, aged 89

'I saw dust spout up from bullets hitting the ground ...'

Graphic

Lhasa, 1950: Zvansov, second from left, with the Russian refugee Dmitri Nedbailoff, far left, and Heinrich Harrer, far right. The others are Tibetan officials. Left, the coracle that Zvansov used to float 80 miles down the Kyi-chu and Tsangpo rivers

COURTESY OF THE ESTATE OF PROFESSOR FRANK BESSAC

Load-Date: November 10, 2012

Vasili Zvansov; Wartime fugitive from Soviet Samarkand who spent nine years on a terrifying journey to freedom

The Times (London)

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At 17 Zvansov was drafted into the Red Army. After some months he and a friend, Nikolai Kibardin, deserted. Leaving Samarkand in Uzbekistan they headed for Ayaguz, 750 miles to the northeast. It took several months walking at night, guided by the stars, and hiding by day. En route they had to cross the River Syr Darya and stole a rowing boat: "Paddling in an all-night merry-go-round through reeds in vast shallows we got lost, until at dawn we saw open water and crossed next night," Zvansov recalled. "When we hit shore we had to fight off fierce dogs; this scared the ferry guard so much that we managed to run off."

Once home they learnt that Zvansov's father had escaped from jail and fled east to Chinese Sinkiang, so in September 1941 the pair followed him. Again travelling by night they headed to the border with Mongolia in the lightly guarded Altai Mountains some 250 miles south.

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was to control the local uranium mines). The area was then liberated by Osman Bator, a Kazakh aristocrat who had joined the Chinese Nationalists.

"We joined him," Zvansov said, "but the Soviets drove us out again in 1947, to Ku-chöng near Urumchi. It was hard; very dangerous; how to save our lives? I deserted again."

Shortly afterwards Zvansov met General Ma who warned him that his Nationalist Army was capitulating to Mao's communists who were invading the province. Fearing that Zvansov would be killed, he gave him a Tupalov pistol and advised him to flee to India. To help Zvansov, he found work for him at the US Consulate in Urumchi. Zvansov was introduced to the viceconsul, Douglas Mackiernan, who combined his official duties with his activities as a CIA officer. This included spying on the Russian-run mines, whose workers told Zvansov they were digging uranium.

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The group now set off for India via Tibet - nine months and 1,200 miles away, by foot, horse and camel, at first through Kazakh territory. Here Zvansov's fluent Kazakh was indispensable, as was his skill at not wounding Muslim cultural sensitivities. The party headed for Zvansov's former commander, Osman Bator at Barkol, north of Hami, where they stayed a month before heading south. Buying 21 horses for gold, nine men, including guides, set out along the edge of the Black Gobi, bypassing Dunhuang, to cross the vast Takla Makan desert.

On November 29, 1949, they reached Timerlik Bulak, near Lake Gas Kol, where, having presented the traditional gifts of blue cloth and gold, they received a royal welcome from Hussein Taiji, a leader of pastoral Kazakhs whom Zvansov regarded as little more than a bunch of bandits. They had to overwinter there until late March 1950, when the high passes of the Arka Tagh Mountains leading to the bleak, empty Chang Tang Plateau became passable.

While the anthropologist Bessac was in his element, the others spent most days glumly feeding the fire. Zvansov, an expert hunter, shot gazelle and Przewalski horses, whose meat he dried and salted for the forthcoming journey. Unknown to him the preservative contained Epsom salts, which later had unpleasant consequences. As the plateau had almost no fodder and no blacksmiths to reshoe horses, they bought 15 specially trained meat-eating camels and two liver-eating horses. The party depended on Zvansov's hunting skills to provide fresh meat for them, chunks of which the animals swallowed without chewing.

For the men, rice, sugar, tea and flour were ordered from traders in Khotan, 500 miles due west. Constantly at high altitude they had little appetite for fresh meat - it affected their breathing - and it took far too long to cook. Zvansov noted that, due to water boiling at so low a temperature, "you can happily put your hand in it".

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Graphic

Lhasa, 1950: Zvansov, second from left, with the Russian refugee Dmitri Nedbailoff, far left, and Heinrich Harrer, far right. The others are Tibetan officials. Left, the coracle that Zvansov used to float 80 miles down the Kyi-chu and Tsangpo rivers

COURTESY OF THE ESTATE OF PROFESSOR FRANK BESSAC

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IMPROVING SUPPLY, MEETING INCREASED ENERGY DEMAND IN UZBEKISTAN

US Fed News

April 18, 2017 Tuesday 9:59 PM EST

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Body

WASHINGTON, April 18 -- The World Bank issued the following news release:

If one day you make your way through Uzbekistan's Qarshi Steppe on the way to the city of Samarkand, you may come across an extraordinary statue of a man pushing a huge stone block. According to legend, the man was a stonecutter in ancient times by the name of Farkhad, who managed to break through granite rock and open the way for the Syr Darya River to reach the drought-ridden Golodnaya Steppe. He did so, says the legend, in order to get water to people who were dying from thirst.

The legend of Farkhad is so closely associated with strength and power that, these days, statues commemorating him can be found at almost every power plant in Uzbekistan. And the World Bank-supported Talimarjan Thermal Power Plant is no exception.

"This unique plant is an endless source of stories," says Akram Ergashev, an engineer who helped build the plant. "Construction started in 1982, in Kashkadarya region, with the aim of providing electricity not only to Uzbekistan, but also to neighboring countries - Tajikistan, the south of Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, and Afghanistan. It is the only power plant in Central Asia that has a power generation unit with capacity of 800 MW."

Over the past few decades, the population in the southwestern regions of Uzbekistan has grown rapidly, and with it the number of industrial consumers who receive power from the Talimarjan plant. Consequently, it was necessary to expand the plant's capacity, increase power generation and transmission efficiency, and create conditions for power export.

The Talimarjan Transmission Project included the addition of two new combined-cycle gas turbine units to generate more power (financed by ADB, JICA and local investments) and also construction of a new high-voltage power transmission line. These additions have reduced power transmission losses and increased power supply reliability. The number of electricity outages in the project area reduced from 92 hours to 24 hours per year, with voltage variation range reduced in half.

Today, over 4 million people in four southwestern regions of Uzbekistan, along with thousands of enterprises, enjoy a more reliable power supply. Robust operation of the plant and commissioning of new facilities will create opportunities to implement promising large and small business projects and further strengthen the country's energy export potential.

"This is the first World Bank project in the energy sector of Uzbekistan," says Sunil Khosla, Project Team Leader, listing all innovations of the project. "It is also the first project financed from IBRD funds and the first project that has

IMPROVING SUPPLY, MEETING INCREASED ENERGY DEMAND IN UZBEKISTAN

applied international best-practices in bird protection. To help promote the use of renewable energy, the project developed a wind atlas for the entire country and assessed the country's wind potential."

Over the past few years, Uzbekistan has experienced high economic growth rates. As such, the country's power needs are expected to almost double by 2030 and make up over 105 billion kW/h. Therefore, the use of new high-efficiency technologies in Uzbekistan - like those at the Talimarjan Thermal Power Plant - and renewable energy sources is critical in order to support economic growth and ensure energy development with a decreased carbon footprint. For any query with respect to this article or any other content requirement, please contact Editor at htsyndication@hindustantimes.com

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Kyrgyzstan Goes Back To Russia For Hydropower Project Help – Analysis

Eurasia Review

December 23, 2017 Saturday

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Body

By Bruce Pannier

(RFE/RL) - It has been nearly two years since Kyrgyzstan's parliament voted to rescind an **agreement** with Russia to construct hydropower plants (HPP) in Kyrgyzstan.

In January 2016, when Kyrgyzstan scrapped the **agreement** for Russia to construct the Kambar-Ata-1 HPP and four smaller HPPs along the Upper **Naryn River**, then-Kyrgyz Prime Minister Temir Sariev said, "We will think of attracting other investors," and he asserted, "There are plenty of them."

It was not until July 2017 that another investor appeared - Czech company Liglass - but that deal quickly fell apart when it became apparent Liglass had neither the money nor the experience to construct the HPPs Kyrgyzstan needed.

At a December 15 meeting of the Russian-Kyrgyz intergovernmental commission in Bishkek, Kyrgyz Deputy Prime Minister Tolkunbek Abdygulov told journalists Kyrgyzstan and Russia might return to the matter of Russian participation in constructing Kyrgyzstan's HPPs.

And that is apparently the case, as Russian Deputy Prime Minister Arkady Dvorkovich told journalists in Bishkek, "We started certain projects and in the first stage it didn't work out for us, but that doesn't mean that the subject is closed."

He said that if there were markets outside Central Asia for Kyrgyzstan's electricity exports, "we could resume these projects."

Dvorkovich and Abdygulov said construction of the HPPs would be a topic for discussion when the intergovernmental commission meets again in 2018.

Russian-Kyrgyz talks on constructing Kambar-Ata-1 and the Upper Naryn cascade project have been going on for many years.

Kyrgyzstan Goes Back To Russia For Hydropower Project Help – Analysis

Back in October 2004, when Askar Akaev was Kyrgyz president, Prime Minister Nikolai Tanaev said the Russian company Unified Energy Systems (EES) was interested in the construction of Kambar-Ata-1. Akaev was ousted in a popular revolt in March 2005.

In 2009, President Kurmanbek Bakiyev secured a Russian loan of more than \$2 billion, \$1.7 billion of which was to go toward paying Russian companies EES and RusHydro (aka RosGidro) to build the HPPs.

But Bakiyev and his son Maksim allegedly skimmed some money off the initial tranche of \$450 million, the Kremlin found out and, in April 2010, Bakiyev was ousted in a popular revolt in which Russian soft power reportedly played a prominent role.

In September 2012, then-President Almazbek Atambaev signed a new deal with Russia to build Kambar-Ata-1 and the Upper Naryn cascade project but the economic crisis hit Russia.

EES and RusHydro, neither of which was particularly keen on the Kyrgyz projects, could no longer finance work on the HPPs. That led to Kyrgyzstan's decision in January 2016 to tear up the deal.

Two years later, Kyrgyz and Russian officials are again talking about building the hydroprojects and new President Soronbai Jeenbekov might be the next Kyrgyz leader to negotiate Russian participation in Kambar-Ata-1 and the cascade network.

Kambar-Ata-1 is a massive project that, when finished, would generate just under 2,000 megawatts (MW) of electricity. But it is estimated it will cost some \$3 billion, far beyond Kyrgyzstan's ability to finance on its own.

The Naryn cascade project calls for constructing four small HPPs: Akbulun with a planned capacity to generate some 87.4 MW of electricity, Naryn HPP-1 with a capacity of 47.7 MW, Naryn-2 with 47.6 MW, and Naryn-3 with 55 MW.

According to a Kyrgyz government presentation for investors in 2014, the total project should cost some \$727.65 million.

RFE/RL's Kyrgyz Service, known locally as Azattyk, interviewed several people who are familiar with the hydroprojects.

Former Kyrgyz Energy Minister Osmonbek Artykbaev and energy expert Rayimbek Mamyrov both suggested that since Russian companies had already started work on the projects it would be better to continue with those Russian companies.

It is worth mentioning that resuming work with the Russian companies would probably also delay resolving the matter of the \$37 million Kyrgyzstan owes the Russian companies for work already done at the HPP sites.

And for those hoping this time the projects might actually be realized, it should be noted that now neighboring Uzbekistan does not object to the construction of Kambar-Ata-1 - as it had in the past - when Uzbek President Islam Karimov was alive.

The man who became president after Karimov died, Shavkat Mirziyoev, said during a September visit to Kyrgyzstan that Uzbekistan did not oppose building Kambar-Ata-1 and, in fact, might even join the project. Karimov had warned and threatened both Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan about building large HPPs that might reduce water needed for Uzbek agriculture.

However, Dvorkovich's comments about Kyrgyzstan needing to find other markets besides the Central Asian neighbors might prove an obstacle toward attracting EES and RusHydro back to Kyrgyzstan.

There is the plan for the Central Asia-South Asia, or CASA-1000, electricity project that would send electricity from HPPs in Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan to markets in Afghanistan and Pakistan, but that requires 1,000 MW and might not be enough to interest Russia.

Kyrgyzstan Goes Back To Russia For Hydropower Project Help – Analysis

Judging from recent history, one thing seems sure and that is that without Russia's help, the Kyrgyz HPPs probably will not be built.

Load-Date: December 23, 2017

End of Document

Minister of agriculture appointed in Turkmenistan

Azer News

February 2, 2019 Saturday

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Length: 101 words

Body

ByTrend

Magtymguly Bairamdurdyev has been appointed Minister of Agriculture and Environmental Protection of Turkmenistan, Trend reports referring to a decree of the country's president.

Turkmenistan grows cotton, wheat, rice and sugar beets. Some 545,000 hectares of land are allocated for cotton. Last year, about 1.1 million tons of cotton were harvested, just like the year earlier.

Turkmenistan borders Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Iran and Afghanistan and uses water resources in accordance with the agreed quotas from four trans-boundary rivers, Amu Darya, Tejen (aka Hari in Afghanistan), Atrek and Murghab.

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Load-Date: February 4, 2019

BBC Radio 4 - 02:38 AM GMT

TVEyes - BBC Radio 4

February 25, 2015 Wednesday

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Section: U.K. NATIONAL RADIO

Length: 567 words

Body

Speech to text transcript:¹

On long been there I know you love a bargain on the this he wasn't here and I'm a bit the hob will begin this hour right here and the rubbish dump is where we used a dog our fishing boats slowly turned into a shall swamped and we couldn't bring go boating best thank you ma' am that the dpp we have seen of fish almost every man in our village was a fisherman are so we travelled 2000 kilometres to the bar harshly to fish like we spent half we are there in dire conditions with no shower toilet recovered lifestyle death think they get in there it's a flower of civil and that to a quarter by health is run to her but the seal what a good fisherman he Wath for them this he is something nice to get something from the past something they haven't they this year When were you how long have you put Britain on I'll eat it wound boarded the dubai struggles to answer with his county them ask him why this year left the village hatred for a wider issue leave us why did the fish die than the government told us that is the key style in Tajikistan needed they are old water as so we accepted it as our freight but we hold that god would bring a lorry was back and that they would be flowing again one day it hasn't happened by the late 19 eighties the says that you belong to the events and later stopped beating the are out altogether as a solid or Cecil of that period mother too spineless knew what was happening but he was as powerless is a near has assumed deletion to do anything that conflict that was for the hot and policy you if he wishes political by the end of the 1980s pork barrel one of the biggest islands in the aral sea between the peninsula arrow disaster was visible on the Soviets have to talk about it more openly but then the Soviet Union disappeared as dramatically as our rivers and a new countries were left on the around to deal with the consequences in fact despite all the clocks embarked on a disaster it was never any big project to save the are I'll see peaceful obvious even do a simple fishermen Blackwater by the course of the summer so just having a bad faded in do anything to save us on the contrary they talked of morning the whole population of the eye-rolling region to other places but we couldn't imagine leaving our ancestral land we didn't move anywhere they told us that life would be impossible here the were proved wrong with the weather again Wimbledon you that you are charged with the murder kind of wrong half of the village could and survive but cordial advice or paris simply refused to move away now are he himself is a grandfather in encourages his children to stay here in these days it really it could be then onto them allowed in the nichol limits would panic what I'm 14 I saw their minds it was on tv or on the of the that it is with their buys favourite dancer bustle of 5 of whom are still used by all

¹ This copy is computer generated. Text will vary in accuracy due to speaker dialect and audio quality issues.

means it would be really cool it if he comes back you would swimming fish or will know it will with me is a limitless more lead during the school holidays my father taught me how to fish or you know Aaron seen it come back and

Load-Date: February 24, 2015

End of Document

Central Asia: EU to allocate EUR 7mn for water and energy program

M-Brain Kazakhstan News

May 23, 2019 Thursday

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Section: ONLINE

Length: 77 words

Byline: Esmerk

Body

SOURCE: Interfax-Azerbaijan, 23 May 2019, online

ABSTRACT

The EU will provide a grant worth EUR 7mn (USD 8.07mn) for water and energy program for Central Asia (CAWEP). An agreement was signed with the World Bank. In particular, technical research and support for a new project to restore the Aral sea delta will be provided to Kazakhstan under CAWEP program. According to the World Bank, Kazakhstan spends USD 750mn per year to eliminate the shortage of water services. Flood losses account for 2.25% of GDP annually.

Load-Date: May 28, 2019

Minister of agriculture appointed in Turkmenistan

Trend News Agency - Central Asia (English)

February 2, 2019 Saturday 7:00 PM GMT +4

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Section: TURKMENISTAN

Length: 109 words

Body

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Load-Date: February 2, 2019

[UN, CAREC coordinate activities on Turkmenistan](#)

Azernews - News from Azerbaijan, Business, Energy, Analysis

December 18, 2019 Wednesday 1:00 AM GMT +4

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Length: 138 words

Body

Representatives of the UN Development Program and the Regional Environmental Center for Central Asia (CAREC) have signed a **Memorandum** of Understanding in Ashgabat on joint activities in Turkmenistan, [Trend](#) reports referring to the Turkmen government.

The document was signed by Head of UNDP in Turkmenistan Natia Natsvlishvili and CAREC Executive Director Zafar Makhmudov.

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Turkmenistan borders Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Iran and Afghanistan and uses **water** resources in accordance with **agreed** quotas from four transboundary **rivers**: the **Amu Darya**, Tejen, Atrek and Murghab.

Load-Date: December 17, 2019

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Trend News Agency - Central Asia (English)

February 3, 2019 Sunday 1:00 AM GMT +4

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Load-Date: February 2, 2019

Turkmenistan mulls water issues at regional level in Tashkent

Global English (Middle East and North Africa Financial Network)

January 29, 2019 Tuesday

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Length: 183 words

Body

[Link to Image](#)

[Link to Story](#)

By Trend The 6th EU-Central Asia high-level conference on environment and **water cooperation** was held in Tashkent, Uzbekistan, Trend reports referring to the Turkmen Foreign Ministry on Jan. 29. The representatives of the corresponding organizations and specialists in the field of environment, climate change and **water** resources of the Central Asian countries and the EU countries attended the conference. The conference participants discussed the progress made by the Central Asian countries since 2015 in the field of environment, climate change and **water** resources. The conference was organized within the EU-Central Asia platform for environment and **water cooperation**, which covers the priority areas, namely, environmental management, closed-loop economics, sustainable production and consumption, climate change and **water** resource management. Earlier, Turkmenistan proposed to open a regional center for technologies in Ashgabat related to climate change in Central Asia and develop the UN **Aral** Sea Program and the UN **Water** Strategy. MENAFN2901201901950000ID1098040356

Load-Date: February 22, 2019

Minister of agriculture appointed in Turkmenistan

Global English (Middle East and North Africa Financial Network)

February 2, 2019 Saturday

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Length: 119 words

Body

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• #TURKMENISTAN

MENAFN0202201901950000ID1098061064

Load-Date: March 6, 2019

Foreign Minister Lavrov faces media after Russian-Kyrgyz talks - transcript

BBC Monitoring Former Soviet Union - Political

Supplied by BBC Worldwide Monitoring

August 13, 2014 Wednesday

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Length: 1413 words

Body

Text of "Commentary and answers to media questions by Russian Foreign Minister Sergey Lavrov following top-level talks between Russia and Kyrgyzstan in Sochi on 11 August 2014" published in English on the Russian Ministry of Foreign Affairs website on 12 August; subheadings added editorially:

Russian-Kyrgyz talks

[Sergey Lavrov:] The presidents of the Russian Federation and Kyrgyzstan had an informative and confidential discussion that covered all aspects of bilateral relations between our countries as well as security and stability in Central Asia - specifically, in the context of our alliance within the CSTO. The presidents reconfirmed the agreements to implement major energy projects. These agreements, that cover the construction of the Kambar-Ata and Upper-Naryn hydroelectric power stations, are already being fulfilled. Additional instructions to speed up the process on both sides were approved to help resolve the essential issues of the two large hydroelectric power projects.

The parties discussed the accession of Kyrgyzstan to the Customs Union and eventually to the Eurasian Economic Union (EAEU) as stipulated by the agreements signed on May 29 in Astana. Agreements, with a total value of almost 500m dollars, were approved and confirmed in order to provide the mechanisms to accelerate the development of the Kyrgyz economy and bring it into balance with the processes of Eurasian integration. This will be Russia's contribution to support Kyrgyzstan's economy and its smooth integration into the Eurasian economy.

As I mentioned, our military and technical cooperation plans within the CSTO were confirmed.

US air strikes in Iraq

Question: How does Russia view the US air attacks against the Iraqi militants and the weapons supplies?

Sergey Lavrov: We support the Iraqi government and the fight of the legitimate Iraqi leadership headed by prime minister and recently elected President Fu'ad Ma'sum against any terrorist threat. The other day, I had a conversation with US Secretary of State John Kerry. Among the issues he mentioned was the US view of the attacks by unmanned aircraft (drones) on the militants of the so-called Islamic State. I drew my US colleague's attention to the fact that the group, earlier known as the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant, is operating not only in Iraq but also in Syria. I reminded him that we have repeatedly discussed the need for clear criteria of cooperation in any region, especially in the Middle East and North Africa. Our strong belief is that counterterrorist action must be a criterion in all these situations. If we are fighting against a group of terrorists in Iraq, the same should be done in other parts of the region, including Syria.

Foreign Minister Lavrov faces media after Russian - Kyrgyz talks - transcript

I will repeat once again that we support the efforts of the legitimate Iraqi government in fighting the terrorist threat - not only politically but by providing, upon the Iraqi government's request, the necessary equipment and weapons. We support the actions of Iraq's other partners as officially requested by the legitimate Iraqi authorities.

Russian support for Kyrgyzstan

Question: Within what period will the 500m dollars you mentioned be provided and at what expense?

Sergey Lavrov: The details of this will be discussed later.

Sanctions against Russia

Question: Is Russia going to file a lawsuit with the WTO regarding the imposed sanctions?

Sergey Lavrov: We will use any mechanisms, including the WTO, to prevent any violation of obligations by our partners. We fulfil our obligations. The decisions made with respect to farming produce by several WTO members - in accordance with the parameters of this organization - were motivated by national security needs. Earlier, decisions were made, including by the EU, to substantially restrict the opportunities of Rosselkhozbank, in particular, to fund domestic producers. That resulted in unfair competition in favour of Europe's producers within the Russian agriculture market.

The second reason is directly linked with Russia's national security. If other countries unite against us and impose sectoral sanctions against the Russian Federation then perhaps they should not be considered good partners. Essential security issues like the provision of food for the population must not be excessively dependent on supplies from such countries.

Russian journalist missing in Ukraine

Question: Has Ukraine responded at all to Russia's statement of protest about photojournalist Andrey Stenin who is missing?

Sergey Lavrov: We have not limited our reaction to this incident to a statement of protest. We maintain daily contact with the Ukrainian authorities. Russia's ambassador in Kiev, Mikhail Zurabov, has instructions to raise this issue at the highest official level possible. We hope that this new attempt to target the freedom of journalistic work will soon end.

Humanitarian aid for Ukraine

Question: How would you comment on the statement by the US and UK that southeastern Ukraine does not need any more humanitarian aid because they have already received enough?

Sergey Lavrov: We are continuously baffled by these statements on southeast Ukrainian developments coming from Western capitals. If what the government press offices in London, Washington and Berlin, if I am not mistaken, have reported about the telephone conversations between the three leaders and about this statement that southeastern Ukraine needs no humanitarian aid, is true, I would say this is a flagrant manifestation of extreme cynicism.

We have seen the footage, also shown live on TV, that your colleagues have risked their lives to produce for Russian and foreign audiences. Unfortunately, Western channels, including our friends at Euronews, do not include this in their programming. I watched that channel today and I haven't heard a word about Ukraine. They showed everything but the tragedy that has already grown to the scale of a humanitarian catastrophe. This is the highest level of cynicism.

I think what they are doing is distorting the real picture and distracting the international audience from the actions taken to suppress those who did not agree with the forceful change of the regime in Ukraine, which had in fact violated every European value and the Ukrainian constitution.

Foreign Minister Lavrov faces media after Russian - Kyrgyz talks - transcript

In our current contacts with Western leaders, we continue urging all the parties in this conflict (the West has decisive influence over Kiev) to stop and do what they have agreed to do - to start negotiations, a comprehensive constitutional process involving all the regions, so that the Ukrainians themselves can reach an agreement on further coexistence in one country.

One gets the impression that the "antiterrorist" operation is aimed at razing southeastern Ukraine to the ground and to make all Russians leave, probably to free the area for some new residents who will have a different perspective on the shared history, culture, friendship and centuries-old ties between Russia and Ukraine.

Our humanitarian initiative is almost prepared, and I hope that our Western partners will not try to impede it. We remember only too well how all of Russia's initiatives, even those launched at the request of Western countries, were delayed and postponed by any means for indefinite terms. This is what happened to our attempt to invite OSCE observers to visit two checkpoints, as requested by our European partners and the Ukrainian leadership. When we sent the invitation to the OSCE, without waiting for a ceasefire, as was initially agreed, the OSCE could not make a decision for a full two weeks, due to the stance adopted by the US and Ukrainian delegations. The same seemed to be happening at the early stages of our humanitarian initiative, affecting our plan to send humanitarian aid to southeastern Ukraine.

Yet, I can now say with cautious optimism, that all the viable and farfetched objections have been overcome, and I hope that this humanitarian initiative will continue soon under the auspices of the International Red Cross Committee. We have agreed to all the details with the Ukrainian authorities and we hope that our Western partners will not put a stick in the spokes of our wheel, but will think about the people who desperately need their electricity and water supplies resumed, and crucial medicines in their hospitals, so that they can perform at least emergency surgery on children, and so staple products can reach those who need them.

Source: Ministry of Foreign Affairs website, Moscow, in English 12 Aug 14

Load-Date: August 13, 2014

Minister of agriculture appointed in Turkmenistan

Trend News Agency - Turkmenistan (English)

February 3, 2019 Sunday 1:00 AM GMT +4

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Section: TURKMENISTAN

Length: 109 words

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Load-Date: February 2, 2019

[UN, CAREC coordinate activities on Turkmenistan](#)

Central Asia Economic Outlook (English)

December 16, 2019 12:00 PM GMT +4

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Length: 138 words

Body

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The document was signed by Head of UNDP in Turkmenistan Natia Natsvlishvili and CAREC Executive Director Zafar Makhmudov.

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Azernews - News from Azerbaijan, Business, Energy, Analysis

February 2, 2019 Saturday 7:00 PM GMT +4

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Section: WORLD

Length: 107 words

Body

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Load-Date: February 2, 2019

GMT - 11:05 AM GMT

TVeyes - BBC World

February 8, 2018 Thursday

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Section: U.K. NATIONAL; News

Length: 752 words

Highlight: World news, business and sports.

Body

Speech to text transcript:¹

what makes the Senate deal unusual I am pleased to announce that our bipartisan back down on negotiations I understand that there are other priorities I feel that a significant a grim because it is such a deal passed the house might not be quite so easy Democrats there want to link it to legislation to protect the plight of the so-called dreamers young people brought to us Lee Kelly whom President Trump is threatening to deport us must Mark a letter thanking acknowledged the dreamers for their carriage there have including a marathon 8 hours speech leading house Democrat Nancy Pelosi called on Republicans to replicate Palmer's given to members of the Senate and bring forward a vote on immigration reform many Republicans actually support legitimising the status of the dreamers but they wanted to be part of a bill that would also provide funding pro wall along the Mexican border a pet project of President Trump coming on top of his recent tax cuts are also Republicans who oppose the massive increase in the federal deficit but the new budget plan would bring about meaning that for all the Senate's good intentions Washington once again find itself locked in a game emo of budget brinkmanship with a government shutdown and the looming David Willis BBC News Washington but she isn't still searching for people trapped in the city of failure and struck by an earthquake on each Stay but these pictures show the moment the earthquake hit so strong and always destined to build into shape panic at this hostel in by then at least 10 people killed two and 50 injured more than 60 though are still unaccounted for which means that the teams continue to search in the shade so these pictures now of some of the people believed to be trapped here but it is two days after that earthquake and optimism will be fading about whether anyone may still be alive but some 60 people still being searched for aftershocks had been his country's well the strongest was magnitude 5 points 7 while these buildings among the precarious ones back our correspondent Cindy Sui has been at a Park in front of some of those precariously positioned buildings now we are hearing from experts including architecture architects and engineers that this building that is at a 45 degree angle tilting to excite dangerously and the risk of toppling over they say that this meant that that is in the rubble it is quite loose and that it had been built properly there would be more cement and less watering the mixture and you would see cement blocks not move some nets and so that's one of the issues that one expert raise I'm no expert from Japan has found that the killers were there were not enough pillars in the building and the pillars that did exist we're not wide enough there to the Aral so the expert in Taiwan estimates that

¹ This copy is computer generated. Text will vary in accuracy due to speaker dialect and audio quality issues.

GMT - 11:05 AM GMT

if a manager of this kind is earthquake the 6.0 happening against the public capital Taipei About 12000 buildings will be toppled over so that's quite quite scary a lot of people living here and I'm doing a live especially in this Park showing you some of the buildings in the background which is a very typical kind of a neighbourhood in Taipei you can see some of the buildings are quite old the decades old and they were built during power once a rapid economic growth period when construction standards are quite low and so many residents have don't have the money or got one you are paid money to reinforcements and and to retrofit their buildings so this is a problem throughout Taiwan that the government and people have to deal with soon the suit because of the type pain Bangladesh opposition leader Helen is here has been sentenced to 5 years in jail for corruption that read out in court and Dacre of the police used tear gas to disperse thousands of her supporters sentence means this year will be barred from running in this year's parliamentary elections the people have been injured in a hot air balloon crashed during a dawn flight in Australia the balloon landed heavily at Dixons creep in narrow Valley about 60 kilometres North Melbourne police say some passengers were thrown from the bus with the attempted to round him strongly the Australian Prime Minister says he will

Load-Date: February 8, 2018

End of Document

[UN, CAREC coordinate activities on Turkmenistan](#)

Azernews - News from Azerbaijan, Business, Energy, Analysis

December 17, 2019 Tuesday 1:00 AM GMT +4

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Global English (Middle East and North Africa Financial Network)

February 2, 2019 Saturday

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Length: 131 words

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Load-Date: March 6, 2019

Water level in 8 Kyrgyzstan's rivers reaches critical level of potential flooding

Central Asian News Service (English language)

May 13, 2017 Saturday

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Length: 91 words

Body

The water level in 8 rivers of Kyrgyzstan, including Uzun Akmat, Chychkan, Padysh Ata, Tentei Sai, Mailuu Suu, Changet, Kara Kulja, Tar, has approached the critical level, the Ministry of Emergency Situations of Kyrgyzstan said.

The water level in most rivers of the country rose for 1-10 cm on May 12, while water rose for 71 cm in the midstream of the Naryn river, Meteorology Agency Director Riskeldi Asahojiev said.

77 rivers of the country have 242 potential flooding sections.

The water level rise poses flooding threat, reports Turmush.AKIpress

Load-Date: May 13, 2017

Minister of agriculture appointed in Turkmenistan

Trend News Agency - Turkmenistan (English)

February 2, 2019 Saturday 7:00 PM GMT +4

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Section: TURKMENISTAN

Length: 109 words

Body

Ashgabat, Turkmenistan, Feb. 2

By Huseyn Hasanov - Trend:

Magtymguly Bairamurdyev has been appointed Minister of Agriculture and Environmental Protection of Turkmenistan, Trend reports referring to a decree of the country's president.

Turkmenistan grows cotton, wheat, rice and sugar beets. Some 545,000 hectares of land are allocated for cotton. Last year, about 1.1 million tons of cotton were harvested, just like the year earlier.

Turkmenistan borders Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Iran and Afghanistan and uses water resources in accordance with the agreed quotas from four trans-boundary rivers, Amu Darya, Tejen (aka Hari in Afghanistan), Atrek and Murghab.

Load-Date: February 2, 2019

BBC Radio 4 - 02:35 AM GMT

TVEyes - BBC Radio 4

April 11, 2018 Wednesday

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Section: U.K. NATIONAL RADIO

Length: 790 words

Body

Speech to text transcript:¹

and it affects 40% of the Earth's population it is calculated and it affects huge areas of the Earth's surface and it's not just the spread of sand is a generation of dust storms is the sinking of the land by over-exploitation of ground water It's the shrinkage of lakes like the Aral sea its removal of top soil which is so important for the agricultural base of the world says a hugely complicated phenomenon that affects huge numbers of people in many many parts of the world drone lands let's bring you in Roy what are your thoughts on this big issue was and resent desertification is men degradation in dry areas of land degradation in there are some areas of rural problem no one knows how much does a defecation there is because it is so ill defined that we can get a handle on objectively well in this programme will be hearing about the ways in which people are trying to halt the invading sand and first up is my home continent in a band running across Africa from sending down the West coast all the way to Djibouti in the East this project underway called the great green wall the aim is to plant a wall of trees from coast to coast to fall back the advancing against the wall stretched for 8000 kilometres across 11 countries and will be 15 kilometres wide it will cost around 8 billion dollars and not only for it all back the sand it will also make the continent more resilient to climate change and improve their livelihoods of people living around it and met with community nor him last season United Nations co-ordinator of the great green wall and Elvis airport hangar and of the African Union Commission which was launched in 2007 but it started many years before actually 19 70s when the Sahel was experiencing severe droughts is an initiative that unites many African countries across the with of Africa 46% of African land is degraded the populations in the Sahel in particular are on the front of climate change their living It's on a daily basis migration is also an issue that is important for this region you seen many young people leaving the Sahel towards Europe because there is a lack of jobs and this is also of course a complex issue but it is linked to degradation of Lance no opportunities to live off the land as if form when he started there was a lot of scepticism people said how a new plant trees a course of the day is bad what will happen but after see this season of Isis it has become one of the main problem success someone to pass and up to 8% of Africa to parents land nature for deaf forward for income employment word creation if you hear the line you're here the people that's what we see in there's been many successes in different countries in terms of tree planted jobs created and many many million hectares of land restored but it is a work in progress and we are together with many international partners and the government still working on a book more placing resources and to realise the ambition of the great green wall writer

¹ This copy is computer generated. Text will vary in accuracy due to speaker dialect and audio quality issues.

let bringing Roy and Angela I guess I start with you Roy what you think about the great green wall luring better for without any real meaning literally no wall is going to alter the desert which is advancing on a continental scale and the Sahara happens not to be advancing it happens to be retreating with what since around 2009 people terms every Greening of the Sahel with return of what were normal levels of rainfall 20 For years ago seizing this is a complete waste of time I think there's been a bit It's like footed in saying that they are using a matter for and and they they probably themselves except is a bit misleading but actually captures the public imagination if you're talking about work with farmers on the fields has been done in new share very successfully its ongoing and other kinds of initiatives Yes but the idea of war marching across the edge of us are is as silly do you agree Andrew I do desert's aren't advancing like some great big tidal wave fall volcanic lava field them much more local rash caused by local land degradation and there are people who argue we want local solutions rather than rather grandiose very expensive solutions involving international groups and indeed state governments Scott come back to the people and you want to know what it is you're dealing with and week we talk very easily about spreading sand but desertification is much more than that but having said that planting of trees

Load-Date: April 10, 2018

End of Document

"Extraction, Exploration Of Amu Darya Zone Petroleum, Govt. Great Achievement" CM

Bakhtar News Agency

June 26, 2012 Tuesday

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Length: 824 words

Body

Tuesday, June 26, 2012 Kabul (BNA) Chaired by President Hamid Karzai, the weekly session of council of ministers (CM) was held at presidential palace yesterday. The CM initially strongly condemned the attack of the terrorists on civilians at the Qargha Dam in Kabul that resulted in martyrdom and wounding of civilians calling it signs of their weakness and offered peace for the souls of the martyrs and immediate recovery of the wounded of this incident. The recent floods in Ghour, Faryab, and Takhar that caused life and material losses to the countrymen were taken up at the session. The CM assigned the ministries of rehabilitation and rural development and the committee for national disaster and the Afghan Red Crescent Society to dispatch the assistance of the government to the affected people and the CM offered peace for the souls of those lost their lives in the catastrophe. Then Marshal Mohammad Qaseem Fahim informed the CM on his visit to Saripul and the opening of the petroleum Zone of Amu River and stressed that the opening of this project is a bold step towards progress in the country and that it will lead to economic development of Afghanistan. Minister of Finance, informed the session about the documents for Tokyo Conference and said that as per the decision of 15th Jawza of current year, the documents has been shared with the government departments and the civil society and their views were sought. In the document the strategic viewpoints of Afghanistan for ten coming years (2015 to 2025) has been incorporated and it is the result of work on the 22 days national programs that was made as a result of Kabul conference. In this document the commitments of Afghanistan in respect to usage of the international community's assistance with further transparency, good governance, and national management has been mentioned and it is added that the government of Afghanistan with understanding of theirs reality that only progress in those areas can bring about development for creation a better environment for trade and increased private investment and additional national income. He noted that if the assistance is expended responsibly under the leadership of the Afghans, the ground will be prepared for job opportunities, development of individual and access to higher education for the government. The document also resembles self-sufficiency in the country, having strong sustainable and just order, basic investments, development of human resources, development of private sector, and agriculture, development of infrastructures, environment, struggle against narcotics and participation of women in economic, social growth of the country have been mentioned. Another part of the document includes creation of income and development of infrastructure, extraction industries, ensuring of energy, information technology, communications, jobs creation, food security, agriculture and rural development, upgrading the capacities and expenditure of budget, regional

"Extraction, Exploration Of Amu Darya Zone Petroleum, Govt. Great Achievement" CM

cooperation and governance, removal of financial gap, anticipation of non-net production, income and expenses. The minister of finance stressed that on the basis of the national programs the expenses between the 2013 and 2020 annually would be around 3.9 billion dollars and attention is paid on the policy for preservation and supervision of public properties and public assets. President Karzai expressed his considerations and views on the Tokyo conference documents and the views of other participants were also taken into account. The CM assigned the Minister of Finance to take note of the views of the cabinet ministers and by its addition to the national programs the return of the refugees in the document should be rectified and referred to the coming session of the cabinet for adoption. The governor of Urozgan along with some members of parliament and influential of that province shared a series of their environmental problems including non-completion of Dehrawoud Terenkut, Kandahar, Terenkut and Charcheno Terenkut, central hospital of Urozgan, the problem of Bande Agha Jan and Tangi, rehabilitation of police command, shortage of local police and its equipment non-transfer of equipment of the public order from Kandahar, delay in NSP projects, shortage of teachers, fight of civil aircrafts to the province, and a series of other problems. The CM assigned the ministers of public works, public health, defense, interior affairs, energy and water, rehabilitation and rural development, education, transport and civil aviation, information and culture, the department of local organs and the national security department director led by minister of economy so that all the problems of the province is discussed in their presence. The finance ministry was assigned to allocate USD 3 million for building of the district headquarters and the police command in the province in the center and districts of the province.

Load-Date: June 27, 2012

End of Document

Being Afghani

South Asia

December 31, 2010 Friday

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Section: Vol. 14; No. 12

Length: 635 words

Byline: Manam Iqbal

Body

A country ravaged by 30 years of civil wars, foreign invasions and raids by terrorist factions stands today in the rubble of its past glory, amid destroyed monuments, broken homes and battered faces weary of an unending war.

Afghanistan's troubles began some three decades ago when the Mujahideen were created to oust the Russian forces whose tanks rumbled along the Amu Darya River and entered the country in order to restore stability following a coup brought by a Leninist-Marxist group.

With the covert backing by Pakistan, Saudi Arabia and the United States the mujahideen or jihadists accomplished their task of ousting the alien forces in 1989. In the absence of the enemy, warlords turned the guns against each other and a long civil war ensued breaking the country into small fiefdoms. The Taliban seized power in 1996 but their government lasted only a few years when it was toppled by the American campaign launched formally in Afghanistan on 26th of September 2001 coded "jawbreaker".

Different regimes brought about various levels of hardships for the common people. During the Taliban rule, for instance, the daily lives of people were circumscribed to a huge extent especially women who were forced to wear burqa or shadier and not leave the house without the assistance of a male relative. Their roles as professionals were marginalized like never before and they were denied their right to education. Even today, extremist factions frequently bomb female educational institutions and there are many security concerns in the minds of the parents who send their girls to study.

However, the populace has seen worse times and for many, the installation of the Taliban regime - with all its restrictions - was a breath of fresh air.

What succeeded the Taliban was far worse than the loss of music and kite-flying: Kabul dwellers had spent four years in the grip of a vicious civil war when the city was shelled by various warlords. Gulbuddin Hekmatyar was prime minister when he rained rockets on his own capital. Ahmed Shah Massoud was Defence Minister when he unleashed similar atrocities.

"We used to get up every morning and call around to friends and relatives, see who was still alive," recalls Nasimi thinking of his teenage years. "We wanted an end to the warlords, and we wanted national unity. The Taliban gave us that."

However, not much has changed since the arrival of foreign troops who trumpeted the development of Afghanistan's economic, political and social fabric when they entered in 2001. Locals are losing their faith in the

Being Afghani

alien army because of slow reconstruction process and growing civilian casualties thus evoking suspicion about the recent troop surge by the Obama Administration.

"We know they don't intend to kill civilians but we don't believe they are doing enough not to. If it continues we will see a lot more people joining the fight against the foreigners. It's inevitable," says Ahmad Zia, a jeweler in Kabul's busy bazaar.

A nation with the life expectancy of 44, where one in five children dies before his/her first birthday and most women - particularly in rural areas - are never seen by a health professional during pregnancy and childbirth; where only 22% of the population has access to clean drinking water; and where more than half the populace lives below poverty line; Afghanistan is a country in dire need of a much faster development of which the United Nations and NGO's are doing only a fraction.

With a corrupt government, unrepentant and unconcerned foreign forces and the conservative Taliban, the Afghans don't know what to hope for anymore, with the decision of withdrawal of foreign troops by July 2011.

The writer is a communications student at the University of Karachi and holds a special interest in socio economic issues in the region.

Load-Date: November 23, 2011

End of Document

Kazakhstan to send protest note to Uzbekistan as Kazakh fisherman gets killed by Uzbek border guards: Foreign Ministry

Central Asian News Service (English language)

July 1, 2015 Wednesday

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Length: 388 words

Body

Kazakhstan's Foreign Ministry will send a **protest** note in connection with the Uzbek border guards' killing of a Kazakh citizen on the **Syr Darya River**, Kazakh Foreign Ministry spokesman Altai Abibullayev said July 1.

Uzbek border guards opened fire on two Kazakh fishermen on the Syr Darya River on June 29, one of them has died; he was a resident of South Kazakhstan region. He was found dead by the Kazakh border guards near the Syr Darya River. His companion was not injured and now is testifying.

The Kazakh-Uzbek border runs right along the river, where 36-year-old Ualikhan Akhmetov was killed. The survivor said the Uzbek border guards opened fire on them without warning. According to preliminary data, they made around 10 shots. The body of the deceased had multiple gunshot wounds, the relatives of the man said. Another man did not receive shots.

The Uzbek Border Service claims the fishermen had violated the border rules and were fishing on the Uzbek territory.

"We strongly protest and note the use of firearms in peacetime against the Kazakh citizens contradicts to the spirit of good-neighborly and brotherly and strategic partnership between Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan," Abibullayev said.

"We demand a thorough and comprehensive investigation into the incident," he added. "Uzbek border guards' opening of fire against the Kazakh citizens is unacceptable and inappropriate measure. We demand the Uzbek side to thoroughly investigate this incident, present comprehensive information about the incident, and to bring the perpetrators to justice."

He added that the Kazakh Foreign Ministry has prepared a note of protest. Kazakh Embassy Tashkent is authorized to forward this note to the Foreign Ministry of Uzbekistan. The Kazakh Foreign Ministry summoned the Ambassador of Uzbekistan to Kazakhstan to hand a note of protest, he said.

Kazakhstan to send protest note to Uzbekistan as Kazakh fisherman gets killed by Uzbek border guards:
Foreign Ministry

According Abibullayev, the second citizen of Kazakhstan who was with Akhmetov is giving evidences to the law enforcement authorities.

Akhmetov was the father of seven children who earned a living fishing.

Uzbek customs officials argue that the fishermen had violated the border rules and were fishing on their territory. However, fisherman who survived said that Ualikhan and him sailed only around ten meters on the Kazakh territory and "had no time to reach the Uzbek territory."AKIpress

Load-Date: July 1, 2015

End of Document

Kyrgyzstan receives loan of \$59.5 million for development of agriculture

Kyrgyzstan Newsline (English)

December 24, 2019 Tuesday

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Section: Agriculture; Pg. 46

Length: 184 words

Body

The Kyrgyz Government intends to implement the project for the Development of ***irrigated*** Agriculture in Issyk-Kul and ***Naryn*** Regions. A loan ***agreement*** between the Cabinet, the Islamic Development Bank and the Saudi Development Fund has been approved.

If the loan agreement is ratified, then Kyrgyzstan will be provided with \$59.5 million for the development of agriculture. This was announced at the meeting of the Parliament Committee on Agricultural Policy by the director of the State Agency for Water Resources Kokumbek Tashtanaliev.

IDB will provide a loan in the amount of \$20 million for a period of 25 years. 7 years are preferential, the interest rate is 1.5% per annum. The SDF will provide a loan of \$30 million for a period of 30 years at 0.75% per annum. 10 years are preferential.

At the first stage of the project, new irrigation facilities will be built in the Jeti-Oguz and Ton districts of Issyk-Kul region, as well as the Kochkor district of Naryn region. It also provides for the construction of four reservoirs on the rivers Uch-Korgon, Shamsi and Tugolsay.

Reported by [Akchabar \(Kyrgyzstan\)](#).

Load-Date: December 24, 2019

BBC Radio 4 - 9:25 PM GMT

TVEyes - BBC Radio 4

July 13, 2019 Saturday

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Section: U.K. NATIONAL RADIO

Length: 738 words

Body

Speech to text transcript:¹

Perhaps we need to consider them but we know cotton wool in there all renewables you know what what actually is a resource that we is being consumed a huge huge can't replace so well so I think it's clear that quite a lot of farming of cotton for example is problematic in terms of water use and sustainability and other environmental damages it is also the case that a huge proportion of close on not essentially biodegradable so do you think Jeremy to do anything about it do you do Yeah they returned the question all other things being equal it would be better if we could farm more sustainably and we could have more of a biodegradable all the things I I did not mention biodegradable urn particular worry about them as commuters because of the third time overall would it be better to have a more sustainable clothing industry the he writes it is so it hit it as far as you're concerned it doesn't make any difference at all what the impact the fashion industry has on the environment and then at the impact of course is hugely important the definition of people getting richer is that they have more awarded is that they want the fashion industry produces and provides people with more of what they want the workers in the industry get better and higher wages they want those the people who buy the clothes I want more clothing people are getting richer from this I regard human beings are getting richer as a moral yellow I understand that but somebody whose work from a mild one said much as it pains me to admit it there really is something called market failure does does not apply in this case you're missing what an economist means by market failure market failures market and execs an artist market failures are externalities externalities in the fashion industry but you don't seem to care about the I want every time somebody talks about next analyses I want to know which externality talking about and don't give me the Aral sea pleased that was socialist minute miss planning that wasn't capitalism more markets that produced that I'm talking about a doubling of consumption what the assumption that a doubling of consumption and in methods of farming which often on sustainable and took an enormous amount of a on recycled on but not non biodegradable product ending up in Lang landfill and your view seems to be it does not in fact let's get on let's have more sustainable fashion have no moral compass on this at all Watson Watt's unsustainable about landfill we have holes in the ground we can put things in what is unsustainable about this leave the question hanging in the air and just before that a little put out there are sea has been shrinking perhaps because of a production cotton and that but anyway I Mr. Olston he mentioned in the intro and the industrial revolution and how insular address lives and make people rich and and brought people out of poverty and all that sort of thing but the point about the industrial

¹ This copy is computer generated. Text will vary in accuracy due to speaker dialect and audio quality issues.

revolution we with the richest country in the world at the time there wasn't anybody else that could have paid workers who were exploited more but we could pay we're very well it we could pay more for bad genes and for shirts T-shirts and actually try and find another way of stopping people being paid pit groups drone we could go dry as it turns out human beings won't do that so therefore we have to use something else which is called market **forces** OK so let's just try to move slightly off the Adam Smith of of wealthy Nations try moving Gary Smith of of moral sentiments try to do is work out whether it's immoral and then we can talk about how we solve it and and so when when Smith talks about simple the in those sort of things you know it putting yourself into other people's shoes has sent to serve I just sense of moral injustice of the situation While the case Let's talk about empathy and sympathy and that the the Smith of moral sentiments so I'd to have been to Bangladesh I have talked to an academic researchers looking at what actually is the effect of wages being paid in the sweatshops and it's beneficial these wages are higher than alternative occupations Paul Krugman has written an absolutely superb essay called Ricardo difficult idea pointing out that in the absence of sweatshops in the Philippines people are trying

Load-Date: July 13, 2019

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