

Date and Time: Sunday, July 9, 2023 3:26:00 PM PDT

Job Number: 200910542

Documents (100)

1. [*Protest at water firm's base*](#)

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 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 not 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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2. [*Hundreds protest Thames Water 's 'disgusting' sewage pollution of Oxfordshire rivers*](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

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3. [*Indus Water Treaty: The past, present and future*](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

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4. [*Bangladesh raises eyebrows over India 's move to divert joint river waters*](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

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5. [*Indus Waters Treaty under threat: Part - III*](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

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6. [Seers in UP's Muzaffarnagar protest as Ganga water turn black due to contamination](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

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7. ['Sewage' poured outside Thames Water headquarters by XR rebels](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

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8. ['Very sensitive subject': plan to take Welsh water for London stirs painful memories](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

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Timeline: Jun 30, 2008 to Mar 22, 2023

9. ['Sewage' poured outside Thames Water headquarters by XR rebels](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

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10. [Congressional Research Service : 'Management of the Colorado River - Water Allocations, Drought & Federal Role' \(Part 1 of 2\)](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

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11. [The Indus Water Treaty: India 's notice to Pakistan for modification](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

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12. [*Campaigners to protest against dumping of sewage at Wolvercote bathing spot*](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

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Timeline: Jun 30, 2008 to Mar 22, 2023

13. [*'Sewage' poured outside Thames Water headquarters by XR rebels*](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

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14. [*Extinction Rebellion pours fake sewage outside Thames Water headquarters in Reading*](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

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15. [Scottsdale Proposes a Plan to Provide Rio Verde Foothills With Water. But the Details Remain Murky](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

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16. [Protest against 'dirty water'](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

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17. [The Indus Waters Treaty: An Overview of the Waters-Sharing Agreement between India and Pakistan](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

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18. [Doctors' riverbank 'blue plaque' protest highlights health risks from sewage](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

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19. [Extinction Rebellion to protest against sewage in rivers in Farnham , Alton, Godalming and Guildford](#)

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 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 not ocean OR navigat! OR nuclear OR "water

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20. [*Water Has Long Been Used As A Tactical Weapon In Warfare The World Now Has A Chance To End This*](#)

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 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 not 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"

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21. [*Extinction Rebellion hit out at Royston Smith and Southern Water in city protest*](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

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22. [*Extinction Rebellion takes aim at MP during 'dirty water' protests*](#)

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

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23. [*No mining in core river areas in Punjab*](#)

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 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 not 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"

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News

Narrowed by
Timeline: Jun 30, 2008 to Mar 22, 2023

24. [*Finding ways to keep the water flowing*](#)

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 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 not 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: Jun 30, 2008 to Mar 22, 2023

25. [*Extinction Rebellion to protest against sewage in rivers in Farnham , Alton, Godalming and Guildford*](#)

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 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 not 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: Jun 30, 2008 to Mar 22, 2023

26. [*No mining in core river areas in Punjab*](#)

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 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 not 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: Jun 30, 2008 to Mar 22, 2023

27. [*Indian overture to alter Indus Water Treaty*](#)

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 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 not 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: Jun 30, 2008 to Mar 22, 2023

28. [*Farmers launch stir for Jawai river 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 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 not 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: Jun 30, 2008 to Mar 22, 2023

29. [*200 join Dirty Water protest on Back Beach*](#)

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 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 not 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: Jun 30, 2008 to Mar 22, 2023

30. [*Shukratal Water In UP Turns Black, Seers Launch Protest*](#)

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 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 not 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: Jun 30, 2008 to Mar 22, 2023

31. [*Ethiopia adheres to equitable utilization of trans-boundary water: Envoy*](#)

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 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 not 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: Jun 30, 2008 to Mar 22, 2023

32. [*Farmers protest in Coimbatore against untreated sewage discharge to Noyyal river*](#)

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 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 not 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: Jun 30, 2008 to Mar 22, 2023

33. [*Enigma of Indus water treaty*](#)

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 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 not 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: Jun 30, 2008 to Mar 22, 2023

34. [Extinction Rebellion protesters highlight water pollution with blue plaques](#)

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 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 not 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: Jun 30, 2008 to Mar 22, 2023

35. [Protesters hold canal demo over discharge of raw sewage into Banburyshire waterways](#)

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 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 not 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: Jun 30, 2008 to Mar 22, 2023

36. [FIR against sugar mill for polluting Ganga](#)

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 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 not 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: Jun 30, 2008 to Mar 22, 2023

37. [Feinstein, Padilla Introduce Legislation to Enact a Water Settlement Between the Tule River Tribe and the United States Sen. Dianne Feinstein \(D- CA \) News Release](#)

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 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 not 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: Jun 30, 2008 to Mar 22, 2023

38. [Farmers Protest In Coimbatore Against Untreated Sewage Discharge To Noyyal River](#)

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 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 not 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: Jun 30, 2008 to Mar 22, 2023

39. [*Extinction Rebellion install satirical signs as part of 'dirty water' protest*](#)

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 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 not 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: Jun 30, 2008 to Mar 22, 2023

40. [*Ethiopia Adheres To Equitable Utilization Of Trans-Boundary 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 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 not 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: Jun 30, 2008 to Mar 22, 2023

41. [*Extinction Rebellion to protest against sewage in rivers in Farnham , Alton, Godalming and Guildford*](#)

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 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 not 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: Jun 30, 2008 to Mar 22, 2023

42. [United States : Feinstein, Padilla Introduce Legislation to Enact a Water Settlement Between the Tule River Tribe and the United States](#)

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 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 not 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: Jun 30, 2008 to Mar 22, 2023

43. [Water has long been used as a tactical weapon in warfare - the world now has a chance to end this](#)

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 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 not 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: Jun 30, 2008 to Mar 22, 2023

44. ['Sewage' poured outside Thames Water headquarters by XR rebels](#)

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 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 not 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: Jun 30, 2008 to Mar 22, 2023

45. [Feinstein, Padilla Introduce Legislation to Enact a Water Settlement Between the Tule River Tribe and the United States](#)

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 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 not 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: Jun 30, 2008 to Mar 22, 2023

46. [Egypt, Sudan Seek to Boost Water Cooperation](#)

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 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 not 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: Jun 30, 2008 to Mar 22, 2023

47. [*'Light candle or diya outside home to join Save Mhadei protest today at 7pm'*](#)

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 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 not 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: Jun 30, 2008 to Mar 22, 2023

48. [*French oceanographer elucidates importance of water and air*](#)

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 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 not 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: Jun 30, 2008 to Mar 22, 2023

49. [*Residents of Cambodia 's waterfront communities said their waters used to be 'decorated by lotus and lotus stem.' Now they're covered in 'gravel and sand' as sand mining threatens their homes.*](#)

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 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 not 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: Jun 30, 2008 to Mar 22, 2023

50. [*India should take Bangladesh into confidence on Teesta river projects, says expert*](#)

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 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 not 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
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Narrowed by
Timeline: Jun 30, 2008 to Mar 22, 2023

51. [*Extinction Rebellion to protest against sewage in rivers in Farnham , Alton, Godalming and Guildford*](#)

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 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 not 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: Jun 30, 2008 to Mar 22, 2023

52. [Sit-in in defense of water from Zimapán Dam](#)

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 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 not 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: Jun 30, 2008 to Mar 22, 2023

53. [Relooking India -China Water Relations: A Major Concern? The Financial Express](#)
[By Neeraj Singh Manhas and Hari Yadav](#)
[GThe relations between India and China show signs of a long-awaited peace settlement.](#)
[The military standoff along the Line of Actual Control in Ladakh, amid the conflict at the Galwan Valley in...](#)

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 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 not 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: Jun 30, 2008 to Mar 22, 2023

54. ['BJP MLAs adulterated water for Yamuna stir'](#)

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 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

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Search Type: Terms and Connectors

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

Narrowed by
Timeline: Jun 30, 2008 to Mar 22, 2023

55. [United States : Feinstein, Padilla Introduce Legislation to Enact a Water Settlement Between the Tule River Tribe and the United States](#)

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 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 not 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: Jun 30, 2008 to Mar 22, 2023

56. [200 join Dirty Water protest on Back Beach](#)

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 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 not 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: Jun 30, 2008 to Mar 22, 2023

57. [Extinction Rebellion condemns Thames Water for 'illegal' sewage disposal](#)

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 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 not 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
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Narrowed by
Timeline: Jun 30, 2008 to Mar 22, 2023

58. [*Protesting BJP MLAs marshalled out of Delhi Assembly*](#)

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 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 not 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
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Narrowed by
Timeline: Jun 30, 2008 to Mar 22, 2023

59. [*FEINSTEIN, PADILLA INTRODUCE LEGISLATION TO ENACT A WATER SETTLEMENT BETWEEN THE TULE RIVER TRIBE AND THE UNITED STATES*](#)

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 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 not 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: Jun 30, 2008 to Mar 22, 2023

60. [COUNTDOWN TO THE UN 2023 WATER CONFERENCE: SUSTAINABLE WATER MANAGEMENT IN INDIA](#)

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 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 not 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

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Timeline: Jun 30, 2008 to Mar 22, 2023

61. [See pictures as climate activists protest against 'sewage dumping' in rivers](#)

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 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 not 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
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Narrowed by
Timeline: Jun 30, 2008 to Mar 22, 2023

62. [Padilla, Feinstein Introduce Legislation to Enact a Water Settlement Between the Tule River Tribe and the United States ? Sen. Alex Padilla \(D- CA \) News Release](#)

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 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 not 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
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Narrowed by
Timeline: Jun 30, 2008 to Mar 22, 2023

63. [*'Save Mhadei' activists gherao water resources department chief engineer in Goa*](#)

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 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 not 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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Timeline: Jun 30, 2008 to Mar 22, 2023

64. [*Altering the Indus Water Treaty*](#)

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 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 not 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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Timeline: Jun 30, 2008 to Mar 22, 2023

65. [*Egypt Hopes to Reach Agreement on GERD 'Soon'*](#)

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 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 not 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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Timeline: Jun 30, 2008 to Mar 22, 2023

66. [Farmers protest Madrid's water conservation plan for Tagus river](#)

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 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 not 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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Timeline: Jun 30, 2008 to Mar 22, 2023

67. [Protesters call on Taunton MP to tighten waterways regulations](#)

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 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 not 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
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Narrowed by
Timeline: Jun 30, 2008 to Mar 22, 2023

68. [*Water Security Provides Opportunity to Achieve Peace and Development in Iraq*](#)

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 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 not 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: Jun 30, 2008 to Mar 22, 2023

69. [*Padilla, Feinstein Introduce Legislation to Enact a Water Settlement Between the Tule River Tribe and the United States*](#)

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 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 not 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: Jun 30, 2008 to Mar 22, 2023

70. [*Finding a way out of the Colorado River impasse*](#)

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 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 not 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: Jun 30, 2008 to Mar 22, 2023

71. [Peru : ANA promotes Integrated Water Resources Management in the Pisco River basin](#)

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 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 not 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: Jun 30, 2008 to Mar 22, 2023

72. [Wheelbarrow full of 'sewage' brought to MP's office in Welshpool in river row](#)

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 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 not 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: Jun 30, 2008 to Mar 22, 2023

73. [Water-related conflicts on the rise worldwide](#)

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 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 not 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: Jun 30, 2008 to Mar 22, 2023

74. [*Australia envoy meets DPM Lingden*](#)

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 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 not 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: Jun 30, 2008 to Mar 22, 2023

75. [*Can climate threat prompt cooperation in South 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 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 not 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: Jun 30, 2008 to Mar 22, 2023

76. [Supreme Court to weigh Navajo Nation water rights fight in Arizona](#)

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 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 not 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: Jun 30, 2008 to Mar 22, 2023

77. [In the West, pressure to count water lost to evaporation](#)

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 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 not 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: Jun 30, 2008 to Mar 22, 2023

78. [India - Pakistan 's Looming Water War India - Pakistan 's Looming Water War Saturday, February 18, 2023 by Indian Defence News](#)

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 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 not 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: Jun 30, 2008 to Mar 22, 2023

79. [*Police prevent protesting KUWS&DB employees from stopping water supply to twin cities*](#)

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 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 not 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: Jun 30, 2008 to Mar 22, 2023

80. [*Extinction Rebellion install satirical signs as part of 'dirty water' protest \(cloned\)*](#)

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 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 not 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: Jun 30, 2008 to Mar 22, 2023

81. [*One year on, water hyacinth invades Ulhas river again*](#)

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 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 not 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: Jun 30, 2008 to Mar 22, 2023

82. [FEINSTEIN, PADILLA INTRODUCE LEGISLATION TO ENACT A WATER SETTLEMENT BETWEEN THE TULE RIVER TRIBE AND THE UNITED STATES](#)

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 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 not 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: Jun 30, 2008 to Mar 22, 2023

83. [6 of 7 states along Colorado River agree to cut back on water usage](#)

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 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 not 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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Narrowed by

84. [South Asia's looming water war](#)**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 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 not 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: Jun 30, 2008 to Mar 22, 202385. [Airing Break - 05:44 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 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 not 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: Jun 30, 2008 to Mar 22, 202386. [World Water Day: Catalysing collaborative change](#)**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 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 not 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: Jun 30, 2008 to Mar 22, 2023

87. [200 join Dirty Water protest on Back Beach](#)

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 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 not 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: Jun 30, 2008 to Mar 22, 2023

88. [In the West, pressure to count water lost to evaporation](#)

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 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 not 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: Jun 30, 2008 to Mar 22, 2023

89. [Feinstein, Padilla Introduce Legislation to Enact a Water Settlement Between the Tule River Tribe and the United States](#)

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 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 not 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: Jun 30, 2008 to Mar 22, 2023

90. [*California defies Western neighbors, submits separate Colorado River rescue plan*](#)

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 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 not 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: Jun 30, 2008 to Mar 22, 2023

91. [*River Ouse may become first in England to gain legal rights*](#)

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 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 not 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: Jun 30, 2008 to Mar 22, 2023

92. [*Finding ways to keep the water flowing*](#)

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 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 not 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: Jun 30, 2008 to Mar 22, 2023

93. [*The Power of Water: A Key Element in International Relations*](#)

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 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 not 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: Jun 30, 2008 to Mar 22, 2023

94. [*Seers protest over pollution in Ganga*](#)

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 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 not 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: Jun 30, 2008 to Mar 22, 2023

95. [*Extinction Rebellion install satirical signs as part of 'dirty water' protest*](#)

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 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 not 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: Jun 30, 2008 to Mar 22, 2023

96. [*River sewage: Extinction Rebellion unveils blue plaques shaming MPs in Farnham and Alton*](#)

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 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 not 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: Jun 30, 2008 to Mar 22, 2023

97. [*Peru : ANA promotes Integrated Water Resources Management in the Pisco River basin*](#)

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 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

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Search Type: Terms and Connectors

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

Narrowed by
Timeline: Jun 30, 2008 to Mar 22, 2023

98. [*Activists stage toilet protest outside MP's office*](#)

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 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 not 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: Jun 30, 2008 to Mar 22, 2023

99. [*California plans to capture floodwaters to recharge depleted groundwater*](#)

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 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 not 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
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Narrowed by
Timeline: Jun 30, 2008 to Mar 22, 2023

100. [*Put Wye polluters' fines to cleaning up Wye - MP*](#)

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 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 not 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: Jun 30, 2008 to Mar 22, 2023

Protest at water firm's base

Shropshire Star

March 15, 2023 Wednesday

Edition 1, National Edition

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Shropshire Star

Section: NEWS; Pg. 17

Length: 257 words

Byline: NICK HUMPHREYS

Body

Protesters dressed up as sewer rats and pretended to dump excrement at a water company's headquarters in a demonstration against the dumping of raw sewage in rivers. Shropshire members of Extinction Rebellion went to the Severn Trent head office and held up a banner outside saying "Clean Up Your *****" as part of the group's "Dirty Water" campaign against waterway pollution.

They brought a sewage pipe, poo emojis, and bottles of "River Severn" water. Two protesters wore "Corp Rat" costumes to "illustrate the link between corporate greed and environmental destruction". Severn Trent Water has paid out an average of £223 million to its shareholders every year since 2010. Last year chief executive Liv Garfield took home a £3.9m pay package, making her the highest paid boss in the water industry. She is currently advising the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra) on water, waste and biodiversity. Extinction Rebellion member Jamie Russell, from Shrewsbury, said: "Severn Trent is swimming in cash, while its customers are left swimming in ****". The decision to treat our rivers like toilets is a disaster for public health, wildlife, and the environment." A Severn Trent spokesperson said: "Whilst we fully respect the right to peacefully protest, the claims made do not reflect the performance, progress or investment being made by the business to protect our region's rivers. "Since privatisation Severn Trent has invested £25 billion in infrastructure and is investing £100 million each year to improve rivers."

Graphic

A protestor 'dumping raw sewage'

Load-Date: March 15, 2023

Protest at water firm's base

End of Document

Hundreds protest Thames Water's 'disgusting' sewage pollution of Oxfordshire rivers

Oxford Mail

January 30, 2023 Monday

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Oxford Mail

Length: 798 words

Byline: [Tim Hughes](#)

Body

HUNDREDS of people gathered around Oxfordshire to **demand** an end to the release of raw sewage into the county-s **rivers** and **streams**.

Clean **water** campaigners were joined by swimmers and councillors at Oxford-s Port Meadow on Saturday in a **protest** which was part of a reported 80 Dirty **Water** demonstrations around the region at the weekend. There were also **protests** in Banbury, Faringdon, Wantage and Witney.

Campaigners condemned the Government-s 2021 blocking of an amendment which would have required **water** companies to reduce the amount of raw sewage they dumped into **rivers**.

Thames Water has continued to release untreated sewage into the Thames, Windrush and Evenlode, with repeated discharges in recent weeks from sewage works in Oxford and Witney, among others.

It comes despite the granting of Bathing Water Status to the Wolvercote Mill Stream at Port Meadow.

Speakers at the Port Meadow demonstration included Oxford city councillor Susanna Pressel, who said: -It is absolutely disgusting and disgraceful that Thames Water is continuing to discharge sewage into our streams and rivers, and that the Government is doing almost nothing about it.

-Both Oxford City Council and Oxfordshire County Council have sent strong letters of **protest**. [The Government] expects us to wait more than 10 years to see just a slight improvement. This is simply not good enough.-

City councillor Jo Sandelson also addressed the gathering, saying: -Just over a year ago my local swimming group was involved in organising a large **protest** on Port Meadow against river pollution.

-Thames Water has been pouring untreated sewage into our stretch of the River Thames to the north and west of Oxford.

-The Government responded by granting us Bathing Water Status. It sounded like a victory, but actually only means monitoring the pollution, not cleaning up the water.

Hundreds protest Thames Water's 'disgusting' sewage pollution of Oxfordshire rivers

-Thames Water is still allowed to pollute. They say they are spending a quarter of a billion pounds a year improving and maintaining Witney sewage treatment works but it's not enough. One hundred new houses lead to 30 tons of sewage being pumped out every day and there are several large developments about to be built within a relatively small radius of Wolvercote Mill Stream.

-The Government must act.-

Lucy Grabe-Watson, of Oxford for Nature, said: -It's 2023 and there is as much [sewage] going into our rivers as ever. A quick check on Thames Water's own map today showed that there are currently overflows in Oxford, Woodstock, Islip, Standlake, Stanton Harcourt; the list goes on.

-Sewage is flowing into all our rivers and streams as we speak. We join Extinction Rebellion and the other groups here today in calling for an immediate crackdown on sewage pollution and legal accountability for Thames Water and other companies responsible.-

April Jones of Extinction Rebellion Oxford, said: -Extinction Rebellion is well aware that the Climate Emergency and a variety of ecological problems are made far worse by ill considered human actions.

-Damaging the climate undermines habitats, reduces crop yield and tends increase the number of extreme weather events.

-The coalition of groups on Port Meadow know, as do the public, that water leaks and sewage dumping are as much Government failures as our Parliament failing to radically improve climate policies to cut emissions quickly.

-There are no excuses, after decades of these problems. The Government's idea of waiting until 2063 to clean up our rivers and canals is unacceptable and fails to recognise widespread rejection of such an approach by the public.-

City councillor Lucy Pegg, agreed. She said: -Oxford's residents demand that water companies and Westminster clean up their act on water quality. It is a tragedy that no rivers in England are deemed to be in overall good health and it is unacceptable for Thames Water to continue profiting from pouring sewage into our waterways.-

A Thames Water spokesperson said previously that a 15million upgrade of Witney sewage works had started and would increase the site's treatment capacity by 60 per cent, with completion expected to be in early next year.

They added: -As a member of the Oxford Rivers Project, who made the application for designated bathing water status at Wolvercote Mill Stream, we'll continue to work with our partners to understand what more needs to be done to ensure consistently good water quality in the Thames and we've invited members of Extinction Rebellion to visit our sites and meet the teams who look after them.

-We're also aware that last year was an unusual year for river flows across the country following the hot weather periods and drought we've experienced over the summer. This is why the Environment Agency's assessment for designated bathing status looks at three years of river water quality results.-

Load-Date: January 30, 2023

Indus Water Treaty: The past, present and future

The Nation (AsiaNet)

February 5, 2023 Sunday

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Section: Vol. 36; No. 303

Length: 1118 words

Body

Since 1947, Pakistan and India have faced multiple obstacles in establishing amicable ties with one another. Such obstacles started, inter alia, with disagreements over the territorial jurisdiction of each nation at the time of separation, which then transitioned into (what Pakistanis believe to be) an unfair division of assets between the two neighbours. The most major issue to grab the headlines, even presently, is the dispute surrounding Kashmir. Pakistan has labelled Kashmir as its 'jugular vein', and both countries have always maintained the harshest possible stance on the matter. Another major issue, which seemingly dissipated from the forefront over the past 50 years, was related to water and the hydropower related thereto.

This issue is related to the water resources of both Pakistan and India. By virtue of the fact that Pakistan and India share the river Indus and its tributaries, there arose multiple issues with regards to water management. As both countries are agro: based economies, the Indus River supplies water to multiple agricultural farms located within its vicinity, which contribute towards the economies of their respective nations. Therefore, this became a major bone of contention between the two nations and was used on multiple occasions to stifle the other's agricultural output as well as their economy. This led to the signing of the Indus Water Treaty. The Indus Waters Treaty is a bilateral agreement between India and Pakistan signed in 1960, which governs the distribution and management of the Indus River and its tributaries. This treaty, brokered by the World Bank, remained one of the most effective and robust water agreements in the world and has remained, for the most part, largely unaffected by the constant political tensions (or border skirmishes) between the two countries.

Pakistan holds a central role in the Indus Waters Treaty as the lower riparian state, located downstream from India, and therefore heavily reliant on the Indus River and its five main tributaries-Jhelum, Chenab, Ravi, Beas, and Sutlej. These waterways play a vital role in the economic and social development of Pakistan, supplying water for irrigation, hydropower, as well as for domestic and industrial purposes. The Indus Water Treaty establishes a comprehensive framework for the sharing of the Indus waters between the two countries, with India retaining control over the eastern rivers (Ravi, Beas, and Sutlej) for the purposes of, inter alia, hydropower generation and storage, while Pakistan retains exclusive rights over the western rivers (Jhelum and Chenab). In the finer points of the treaty, there is a dispute resolution mechanism, which entails that all technical disputes shall be resolved through the appointment of a neutral expert, along with a Commission, hosting representatives from both countries, to ensure effective implementation of the treaty and resolution of any other disputes.

Indus Water Treaty: The past, present and future

Since its inception, the Indus Waters Treaty has faced several challenges and disputes, primarily due to differences in the interpretation of certain provisions and the changing water needs of both countries. However, the treaty has, for the better part of 50 years, withstood the test of time and proven to be flexible enough to accommodate such changes, and the Commission has successfully resolved most disputes through negotiations. In recent times, one of the most major disputes relating to the Indus Water Treaty, has been the construction of large dams and hydropower projects on the eastern rivers by India, which has been vehemently opposed by Pakistan. Pakistan is of the opinion that India violates the treaty provisions and reduces the flow of water to its territories. However, India has maintained that these projects are within the limits of the treaty and are necessary for its own economic development.

Despite these challenges, the Indus Waters Treaty has continued to play a critical role in promoting cooperation and stability between India and Pakistan. It has provided a platform for dialogue and cooperation on water: related issues and has helped to mitigate the risk of water conflicts between the two countries. The treaty has also had a positive impact on the economic development of both countries, particularly Pakistan, by providing a reliable source of water for irrigation and hydropower generation. As a result, the Indus Waters Treaty has been one of the most successful and enduring water agreements in the world and has played a critical role in promoting cooperation and stability between India and Pakistan.

However, most recently, disputes relating to the Indus Water Treaty are threatening to reach an unprecedented high. Pakistan holds the opinion that with the power projects in the works for India, the flows of the shall be severely impacted, leading to catastrophic eventualities for its irrigated agriculture. In this regard, Pakistan has approached the Court of Arbitration to settle this dispute, while the same has been boycotted by their Indian counterparts. Concurrently, India has requested Pakistan (through notices exchanged over diplomatic channels) to agree to amend the Indus Water Treaty. India proposes to bar any third: party from intervening in disputes relating to the Treaty and any disputes resulting therefrom.

On the other hand, Pakistan believes that such matters should be placed before the Court of Arbitration and resolved accordingly (with the representation of both nations), in order to ensure transparency and justice for all those concerned. There is a fear that without the intervention of an unbiased third party for dispute resolution, Pakistan risks being bulldozed in negotiations. It is worthy to note, Pakistan's reliance on this treaty stretches far beyond the supply of water in their rivers, as it is directly linked to our economic standing, which is in dire straits as it stands. The World Bank has allowed for two separate proceedings to resolve this long: standing dispute in order to prevent an impasse between the two nations, which shall be detrimental to the Treaty itself.

To this end, the questions which arise are: Will the Indus Water Treaty be renegotiated? Can the Court of Arbitration enforce its law on India despite their decision to boycott? Can the Indus Water Treaty remain effective in the coming times? Without running streams of water, how will Pakistan (an agro: based economy) meet its agricultural demands to support its economy? As of now, we are all mere spectators in this dispute waiting to see where the dust settles in this historic dispute between Pakistan and India, with only one hope; to avoid what will be a cataclysmic blow to Pakistan's brittle economy.

Load-Date: February 5, 2023

Bangladesh raises eyebrows over India's move to divert joint river waters

Anadolu Agency (AA)

March 17, 2023 Friday

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Length: 563 words

Byline: SM Najmus Sakib |

Body

DHAKA, Bangladesh

Bangladesh has raised eyebrows over neighboring India's move to divert transboundary Teesta **River waters** for agricultural purposes, calling it "alarming" as further withdrawal of the joint **waters** would be disastrous for the country's downstream agriculture lands.

Bangladesh will send a letter to India's Central Water **Commission** to seek an explanation for the diversion of fresh water, Joint Rivers **Commission** (JRC) Member Mohammad Abul Hossen told Anadolu on Friday.

An Indian newspaper reported last week that West Bengal's irrigation department had taken possession of approximately 1,000 acres of land to dig two more canals under the Teesta Barrage Project to channel water for agricultural purposes.

Under the new project, India will build three hydropower plants in Darjeeling, two of which will draw water from the Teesta River, according to The Telegraph.

Bangladesh is prepared to write to India asking for an explanation and for details about the projects that the Indian government has launched to dig canals to divert water from the joint river for agricultural use.

The 414 kilometers (257 miles) Teesta River originates in the eastern Himalayas and crosses northern Bangladesh.

Bangladesh has 57 transboundary rivers, 54 of which are shared with India and three with Myanmar.

"They (India) should have informed us, but we have not been informed of anything officially. Therefore, we will send a demi-official letter to the Indian counterpart to know the facts and express our concern that such an initiative would have an impact on the Teesta downstream in Bangladesh," JRC's senior official Hossen said.

Bangladesh raises eyebrows over India's move to divert joint river waters

The JRC usually provides water for irrigation to 55,000 hectares of agricultural land during the dry season, but this year it has only provided water to 35,000 hectares due to a lack of water flow in the Teesta River and other renovation work in canals of the Teesta barrage project, he explained.

The Teesta Barrage, located 44 kilometers (27 miles) northeast of Nilphamari, began operation in 1979.

The river nearly dried up during the dry season due to irrigation and water control upstream in India, he said, adding that if the waters are diverted further, the entire ecosystem in the Teesta downstream will suffer.

"We don't have minimum water flow in the Teesta during the dry season, no water, no fish are found in the river with only limitless char or sandbanks due to the overcontrol of water flow in the upstream in India," he said, adding that they are **forced** to take this step.

Bangladesh State Minister for Water Resources Zaheed Farooque also called the initiative concerning. He told reporters in Dhaka on Thursday that the government will ask New Delhi to explain the situation.

Meanwhile, in its weekly briefing, Foreign Ministry spokesperson Seheli Sabrin said Bangladesh is monitoring the situation and will take the appropriate action based on India's response.

Despite repeated assurances from New Delhi, including Prime Minister Narendra Modi, and **protests** from India's West Bengal state, Bangladesh could not have allowed its neighbor to sign the long-standing water-sharing **agreement** over the last 12 years.

Some 11 small rivers in Bangladesh, mostly in northern districts that are dependent on Teesta River water flows, are now dying due to wishful waters withdrawing upstream in India in the absence of a water-sharing deal.

Load-Date: March 18, 2023

Indus Waters Treaty under threat: Part - III

The News International
March 15, 2023 Wednesday

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Section: Vol. 32; No. 340

Length: 1354 words

Body

Pakistan's rejection of the Indian government's call for negotiations - on modifying the Indus Waters Treaty (IWT) - made on January 25 through the Indus Commission was fully justified.

The treaty, comprising twelve short articles and eight long annexes elaborating the key features of the agreement, had been finalized over nearly six years of painstaking negotiations backstopped by competent Indian and Pakistani experts and hydrologists commissioned by the World Bank. The jewel in the IWT's crown is the dispute settlement mechanism consisting of bilateral talks and third party arbitration.

The treaty defines the rights of the two parties over the rivers of the Indus Basin; it does not suffer from ambiguity or any other flaw. This explains why experts taking part in Track 2 discussions on issues related to the Indus River Basin have invariably called on the parties to explore arrangements to build up on, not renegotiate, the IWT.

It is indeed unfortunate that discussions between India and Pakistan through the Indus Commission on issues related to the Indus River Basin have focused only on the Indian hydropower projects on the western rivers. The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) - the most authoritative body for assessing the risks posed by climate change and measures to address them - has documented the profound effects of global warming on the quantity and quality of fresh water, including in the Indus Basin which is fed by the highly climate vulnerable glaciers and monsoon rains.

The Kathmandu- based International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development (ICIMOD) has also compiled reports on the negative consequences of climate change on Pakistan's water, food, energy, and health security. Despite these warnings, the major riparians of the Indus Basin have never discussed climate change related issues.

As noted in the earlier parts of this essay, India's move might be masking sinister designs. It might use Pakistan's refusal to renegotiate the IWT to proceed with a unilateral renunciation of its obligations under the agreement concerning the construction of hydropower plants on the western (Pakistani) rivers and securing Pakistan's prior consent before building the power plants. Indian officials have frequently spoken about turning the Chenab Valley into a Valley of Dams!

Indus Waters Treaty under threat: Part - III

Pakistan should proactively suggest measures for promoting enhanced communications between the Indus commissioners, including the use of the internet - especially Zoom - for speedier transmission of information and exchange of views.

In defining an appropriate strategy to forestall New Delhi's designs against its core transboundary interests and concerns, Pakistan should examine the suggestions made by scores of Indian and Pakistani politicians, retired **diplomats**, water resources and climate experts, and economists during half a dozen Track 2 dialogues sponsored and supported by friendly third party countries or organizations funded by them. Almost all the discussions were prompted by recurring reports on the impact of climate change on freshwater resources but addressed all relevant issues.

Four Track 2 dialogues merit recognition and consideration of the recommendations developed by their participants. One, discussions sponsored by the Stimson Center, Washington DC, in **collaboration** with the Sustainable Development Policy Institute (SDPI), Islamabad and the Observer Research Organization (ORF), New Delhi. The report of the dialogue was titled 'Connecting the Drops: An Indus Basin Roadmap for Cross-Border Water Research, Data Sharing, and Policy Coordination', published by the Stimson Center and SDPI in February 2013.

Two, discussions convened by the Delhi-based Centre for Dialogue and Reconciliation (CDR) and the Islamabad-based Jinnah Institute. The report of the dialogue, 'Indus River Basin: Common Concerns and The Roadmap for **Resolution**', was edited by Prof Shakil Romshoo and published by CDR in March 2012.

Three, discussions organized by the DC-based Atlantic Council's South Asia Center in **cooperation** with Indian and Pakistani politicians and organizations. The report of the discussions, titled 'India-Pakistan Water **Cooperation** Track 2 Dialogue', was published by the Atlantic Council in 2014.

Four, discussions of the Task **Force** on Climate Change set up by the co- sponsors of the Chaophraya Dialogue held in Bangkok. The report of the discussions, 'Report of the Chaophraya Dialogue Task **Force** on Climate Change', was published by the Jinnah Institute in October 2017.

The key recommendations forged by the aforementioned Track 2 dialogues include the following: one, joint research studies by Indian and Pakistani experts on the impacts of climate change on water resources, including the Himalaya-Karakoram-Hindukush (HKH) glaciers, in **collaboration** with scientific agencies and institutions in the US, China, and Europe with satellite-based remote sensing capacity, to generate and disseminate non-politicized, reliable data on glacial melting trends.

Two, study to probe the reasons for the diminishing water availability upstream in India, resulting in reduced water flowing into Pakistan. Three, enhanced preparedness for, and management of, climate-induced extreme events, including glacial lake outburst floods (GLOFS).

Four, joint monitoring of the HKH glaciers, in **collaboration** with relevant regional and international agencies, including the International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development (ICIMOD) based in Kathmandu. Five, studies on water pollution from industrial and agricultural runoff in the catchment areas of the western rivers.

Six, regular and timely exchange of hydrological data concerning dry season flows levels as well as heavy precipitation events for use in, among other purposes, flood control. Seven, **cooperation** in promoting modern, micro irrigation methods and technologies for conservation and optimum use of water.

Eight, promotion of water-use efficiency by non-agricultural users. Nine, joint research study evaluating the cumulative environmental impacts of multiple dams and cascades of run-of-the-river power projects on a single river.

Ten, increase the knowledge base on monsoon variability trends. Eleven, joint studies on the shared Indus Aquifer and measures to ensure its sustainability. Twelve, study on the imperative of environmentally, ecologically necessary flows in the eastern rivers.

Indus Waters Treaty under threat: Part - III

Thirteen, consideration of appointment of a standing Board of Umpires for swift and timely resolution of disputes, with reference to Annex G of the IWT on Court of Arbitration. And, finally, creation of a web-based data bank which would serve as a repository of all data links and resources that would be useful for analysts and researchers.

The way ahead: India-Pakistan relations have deteriorated unabatedly since the election of the BJP government in 2014. In August 2019, the Indian government abolished the constitutional status of the state of Jammu and Kashmir which led to a downgrading of the diplomatic representatives of the two countries.

Bilateral contact of all kinds, including travel arrangements, have come to a standstill. Given this grim situation, there is a scant prospect of a bilateral solution of the unwarranted risks posed by New Delhi's communication calling for negotiations for modification of the provisions of the Indus Waters Treaty. India's annoyance with the World Bank over its acceptance of Pakistan's request for a Court of Arbitration to resolve the dispute concerning the Kishanganga and Ratle hydropower projects rules out a role by the World Bank to mollify the Indians.

The US, which enjoys friendly relations with India and Pakistan, is uniquely positioned to help end the ominous uncertainty caused by India's proposal for negotiations aimed at modifying the IWT and promoting constructive cooperation between India and Pakistan to adapt to the negative effects of climate change as well as contribute to the global climate agenda. Working together on climate change related issues might entice the two neighbours to explore broader cooperation for the benefit of their peoples.

Load-Date: March 15, 2023

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Seers in UP's Muzaffarnagar protest as Ganga water turn black due to contamination

The Times of India (TOI)

March 14, 2023 Tuesday

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Section: MEERUT

Length: 261 words

Byline: Mohd Dilshad

Body

MUZAFFARNAGAR: Seers in Muzaffarnagar's Shukratal staged a **protest** by standing in the **water** of the Ganga **river** on Saturday claiming that the holy **river's waters** had turned black due to contamination. The discoloration of **water** was first witnessed three days ago, according to locals. On receiving the information, the **protestors** were joined by the general secretary of Shri Ganga Seva Samiti, Mahakar Singh and the district panchayat president and co-convener of Namami Ganga, Veerpal Nirwal. Soon after the **protest**, a team from Uttar Pradesh's **pollution** control board headed by the regional unit's assistant environmental engineer, Imran Ali, reached the spot and collected samples of the **water** for testing.

"The contamination of the river was due to effluents released from factories in Laksar town in Uttarakhand. We have informed the concerned authorities there to conduct an investigation into the matter. A team is expected to arrive for further inspection," said Ali on Sunday. Located nearly 30 km away from the district headquarters, Shukratal is a city that draws a large gathering of ascetics and pilgrims throughout the year for a holy dip and various other religious activities. According to local priests, the river water is not suitable for bathing. "Due to the religious significance of the place, people come from far off places here. However, the river has been polluted by the factories and devotees are **forced** to return without taking a bath. We **demand** immediate action in the matter," said Acharya Ajay Krishan. For Reprint Rights: timescontent.com

Load-Date: March 13, 2023

'Sewage' poured outside Thames Water headquarters by XR rebels

Haslemere Herald

March 17, 2023

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Section: WATER INDUSTRY NEWS, Utilities news & UK BUSINESS NEWS

Length: 805 words

Byline: Daniel Gee

Body

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They also delivered a letter **demanding** that Thames **Water** stop illegally pouring untreated sewage into **streams** and **rivers** and cease the payment of all bonuses, dividends and excessive executive wages until they have fixed the problems caused by years of excessive profit taking and underinvestment.

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Thames Water, which serves 15 million people, was named as one of the worst performers.

[Link to Image](#)

Research shows the sewage overspills result from lack of infrastructure investment which leads to environmental deterioration and presents a human health hazard.

According to Chief Medical Officer Chris Whitty, in a joint **statement** with Ofwat and the Environment Agency: "Nobody wants a child to ingest human faeces".

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Since privatisation these firms have run up net debts of almost £54 billion and paid out dividends of £65.9 billion.

The *Herald* has approached Thames Water for a comment.

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As published by the Department of Health and Social Care in June 2022 "Use of our rivers for recreation and exercise is something to celebrate and encourage. Children have always played in waterways and always will, irrespective of what notices are put up next to them. People of all ages use freshwater waterways such as rivers for recreation including swimming and various forms of boating." Your current operating practices pose a risk to all those using our rivers and seas, which are deeply unpleasant and downright dangerous.

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You are not meeting the needs of the environment; you are polluting it with human faeces, sanitary and sexual health products, micro plastics and forever chemicals.

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We await your announcement.

Yours sincerely,

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'Very sensitive subject': plan to take Welsh water for London stirs painful memories

The Guardian (London)

March 18, 2023 Saturday 11:00 AM GMT

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theguardian

Section: UK NEWS; Version:3

Length: 1042 words

Byline: Sandra Laville Environment correspondent

Highlight: 'Drowning' of village of Capel Celyn to provide water to Liverpool in the 60s remains an emotive issue

Body

On a February night 60 years ago, three young men battled through blizzard conditions to plant a bomb at a construction site in a lonely Welsh valley. Their target was a dam being built by Liverpool Corporation to supply water for the city.

To provide million of litres a day for the English city, the people in the small Eryri (Snowdonia) village of Capel Celyn were to be evicted and their homes, farms, post office, school, chapel and cemetery flooded to create a reservoir.

The bomb attack by the newly formed Mudiad Amddiffyn Cymru (Movement for the Defence of Wales) on the electricity transformer powering the development on 9 February 1963 was an act born of intense opposition to the village drowning; people boarded buses to Liverpool to march through the streets.

Despite the protests, in October 1965 Alderman Frank Cain, of the Corporation of Liverpool, pulled a lever to sink Capel Celyn for ever under tens of millions of litres of water to create the Llyn Celyn reservoir.

Today, as climate breakdown pushes more regions into drought conditions, privatised water companies are again turning to Wales for more water – this time for London and the south-east of England.

Thames Water wants to abstract up to 155m litres of water a day from Wales to boost supplies for the most populous part of England in the coming years. It is working with United Utilities, which has a licence to abstract water from Lake Vyrnwy, a reservoir in Powys, and with Severn Trent. But as the graffiti across north Wales in memory of Capel Celyn show, water continues to be an emotive subject in the country.

Politicians in Powys are arming themselves for tough negotiations on access to water in the years ahead. The county council wants the British and Welsh governments to set up the necessary legislative frameworks to enable its communities to get a financial benefit from the use of its water. The council wants a levy raised on water supplies that are not for the direct benefit or consumption by the people of Powys.

'Very sensitive subject': plan to take Welsh water for London stirs painful memories

Elwyn Vaughan, a Plaid Cymru councillor on the county council, said there had been Thames Water officials in the Lake Vyrnwy area over the past 12 months. "The drought last year seems to have really focused minds," Vaughan said. "But before Thames Water look to our water here, my argument is that they should plug their own leaks first – 600m litres a day – rather than putting all this effort into taking water from here."

Vaughan added: "Water is a very sensitive subject. It is a fallacy to assume that plentiful supplies will be here for ever."

The proposal by water companies is for water from Lake Vyrnwy, now abstracted by United Utilities to supply Liverpool and north-west England, to be redeployed to supply London and the south-east. Water from the reservoir would be released into the River Vyrnwy and on into the River Severn, where it would be abstracted near Gloucester before being taken to the south-east of England via a new pipeline or restored Cotswold canals.

Environmental concerns focus on the release of huge volumes of water into the River Vyrnwy and Severn, and the impact on other Welsh rivers of replacing the water being taken for the south-east.

Ceri Davies, of Natural Resources Wales, said: "This release to the Vyrnwy would need to be carefully controlled to balance other vital requirements such as managing flood risk and ecological impact. We will need to be satisfied that the proposals would not have a detrimental impact on communities and wildlife in Wales before agreeing to them."

Gail Davies-Walsh, the chief executive of Afonydd Cymru (the Welsh Rivers Trust), echoed the concerns, saying the Severn was a special area of conservation, so it was important that extra flow into it did not have negative impacts.

There are also fears that the knock-on impact of diverting water from Wales to the south-east of England will damage other Welsh rivers. Peter Powell, the chief executive of the [Welsh Dee Trust](#), said: "If they are going to start using Lake Vyrnwy to provide water for England, they will have to take more water from the River Dee for Liverpool and the north-west. The Dee is already struggling from overabstraction and this will put huge additional pressure on it.

"The rivers of Wales are all overabstracted and have their own challenges. This plan will take more water from Wales to feed the economic growth of the south-east of England."

Capel Celyn is an intense memory in Wales, rarely more so than last summer when the whole country was plunged into drought and water levels in Llyn Celyn were so low that the ghostly remains of the village chapel could be seen emerging from the reservoir floor.

Jane Dodds, the leader of the Welsh Liberal Democrats, said there was a long history in Wales of its raw resources being taken for use in England while local people experienced no benefit, with the drowning of Capel Celyn being one of the most notable examples. "These latest plans by United Utilities, Severn Trent and Thames Water risk repeating the mistakes of the past," Dodds said.

For Elwyn Edwards, who was 13 when his relatives were evicted from Capel Celyn, the issue is simple: "I went to Liverpool to protest. Two busloads of us went from here but nothing came of it. They went ahead anyway and we did not get a penny. So I don't mind them taking the water as long as they pay for it, every ounce."

Thames Water said: "The past summer, with extreme heat and lack of water, is a clear indication of climate emergency first-hand. There are no simple quick solutions and we need to plan ahead to manage a growing population, a changing climate and an increasing drought risk as well as making sure we can protect our environment now and in the future.

"The redeployment of water currently used by United Utilities from Lake Vyrnwy in Wales is one of a number of ... options being considered. There are no plans to take any additional water from Lake Vyrnwy beyond what is currently permitted to be abstracted by United Utilities under their existing abstraction licence."

'Very sensitive subject': plan to take Welsh water for London stirs painful memories

This article was amended on 20 March 2023. An earlier version said that it was a privatised water company which was behind the flooding of Capel Celyn; it was in fact the Liverpool Corporation.

Load-Date: March 20, 2023

End of Document

'Sewage' poured outside Thames Water headquarters by XR rebels

Alton Herald

March 17, 2023

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Section: WATER INDUSTRY NEWS, Utilities news & UK BUSINESS NEWS

Length: 800 words

Byline: Daniel Gee

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Congressional Research Service: 'Management of the Colorado River - Water Allocations, Drought & Federal Role' (Part 1 of 2)

Targeted News Service

February 20, 2023 Monday 8:40 AM EST

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Length: 9655 words

Byline: Targeted News Service

Dateline: WASHINGTON

Body

The Congressional Research Service issued the following report (No. R45546) on Feb. 6, 2023, entitled "Management of the Colorado **River. Water** Allocations, **Drought** and the Federal Role" by natural resources policy specialists Charles V. Stern and Pervaze A. Sheikh.

Here are excerpts:

* * *

SUMMARY

The Colorado **River** Basin covers more than 246,000 square miles in seven U.S. states (Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, New Mexico, Arizona, Nevada, and California) and Mexico. Pursuant to federal law, the Bureau of Reclamation (part of the Department of the Interior) manages much of the basin's **water** supplies. Colorado **River water** is used primarily for agricultural **irrigation** and municipal and industrial (M&I) uses; it is also important for hydropower production, fish and wildlife, and recreational uses.

Apportioned Colorado **River water** is widely acknowledged to be in excess of the **river's** natural flows, and consumptive use plus other losses of these **waters** (i.e., evaporation) typically exceeds natural flows. This causes an imbalance in the basin's available **water** supply and **demand**. Stress on basin **water** supplies is exacerbated by a long-term **drought** dating to 2000.

River Management

The foundational document governing basin water management is the Colorado River Compact of 1922. Pursuant to the compact, the basin states established a framework to apportion water supplies between the river's Upper and Lower Basins, with the dividing line between the two basins located at Lee Ferry, AZ. Each basin was allocated 7.5 million acre-feet (MAF) annually under the compact, and an additional 1.5 MAF in annual flows was made available to Mexico under a 1944 **treaty**. Further **agreements** and court decisions addressed other issues, and subsequent federal legislation provided authority and funding for federal facilities that allowed users to develop their allocations. A 1963 Supreme Court ruling confirmed that Congress designated the Secretary of the Interior to manage the delivery of all water below Hoover Dam.

Congressional Research Service: 'Management of the Colorado River - Water Allocations, Drought & Federal Role' (Part 1 of 2)

Reclamation and basin stakeholders closely track the status of two large reservoirs - Lake Powell in the Upper Basin and Lake Mead in the Lower Basin - as an indicator of basin storage conditions. Under criteria agreed upon by basin states, water releases from both lakes are tied to specific water storage levels. Since the onset of drought in the early 2000s, storage levels at these reservoirs have been falling. In 2021 and 2022, Reclamation declared the first-ever Tier One and Tier Two Shortages in the Lower Basin, respectively. These designations reduced water deliveries to contractors in Arizona and Nevada, as well as to Mexico. In the Upper Basin, Lake Powell's storage has continued to drop. This trend could soon jeopardize hydropower generation at Glen Canyon Dam, and has led to operational changes in the Upper Basin.

Efforts to Address Drought

The federal government has led multiple efforts to improve the basin's water supply outlook, resulting in collaborative agreements in 2003 and 2007 and the 2019 drought contingency plans (DCPs) for the Upper and Lower Colorado River Basins (authorized by Congress in the Colorado River Drought Contingency Plan Authorization Act, P.L. 116-14). The DCPs required new cutbacks to Lower Basin water deliveries based on specified storage levels in Lake Mead, committed Reclamation to supporting water conservation efforts, and put in place plans to coordinate Upper Basin operations to enhance Lake Powell storage levels and prevent the loss of hydropower generation.

The hydrologic outlook for the Colorado River Basin has deteriorated further since approval of the DCPs, and there remains widespread concern about the basin's long-term water supply. On June 14, 2022, Reclamation called on basin states to conserve an additional 2-4 MAF of water in 2023 and 2024. When these commitments failed to materialize, Reclamation initiated a process to revise its current operational guidelines for 2023 and 2024; this process could lead Reclamation to implement additional unilateral delivery curtailments without state input. In addition to these short-term water management decisions, decisionmakers face longer-term questions, such as whether to renew basin water management agreements (including the DCPs) expiring in 2026 and whether major changes to basin water management are warranted.

Congressional Role

Congress plays a multifaceted role in the federal management of the Colorado River Basin. Congress funds and oversees management of basin water and power facilities and has held oversight hearings on drought in the basin. Congress also has enacted legislation involving allocation of Colorado River waters (e.g., authorization of Indian water rights settlements; new water storage facilities) and authorities to mitigate water shortages (e.g., the DCPs and other related efforts). Further, Congress may consider amending, extending, or repealing existing authorities or providing funding to mitigate the effects of the basin's water shortages. Most recently, in Section 50233 of P.L. 117-169 (popularly known as the Inflation Reduction Act), Congress provided \$4.0 billion for drought mitigation in the West, with priority given to Colorado River Basin activities.

* * *

Contents

Introduction ... 1

The Law of the River: Foundational Documents and Programs ... 3

Colorado River Compact ... 4

Boulder Canyon Project Act ... 4

Arizona Ratification and Arizona v. California Decision ... 5

1944 U.S.-Mexico Water Treaty ... 6

Congressional Research Service: 'Management of the Colorado River - Water Allocations, Drought & Federal Role' (Part 1 of 2)

Upper Basin Compact and Colorado River Storage Project Authorizations ...	6
Water Storage and Operations ...	9
Annual Operations ...	10
Recent Conditions ...	10
Mitigating the Environmental Effects of Colorado River Basin Development ...	11
Salinity Control ...	11
Endangered Species Efforts and Habitat Improvements ...	12
Upper Colorado Endangered Fish Recovery Program ...	12
San Juan River Basin Recovery Implementation Program ...	12
Glen Canyon Dam Adaptive Management Program ...	13
Lower Colorado Multi-Species Conservation Program ...	13
Tribal Water Rights ...	14
Drought and the Supply/ <u>Demand</u> Imbalance ...	15
Recent Developments and <u>Agreements</u> ...	18
2003 Quantitative <u>Settlement Agreement</u> ...	18
2004 Arizona Water <u>Settlements</u> Act ...	18
2007 Interim Guidelines/Coordinated Operations for Lake Powell and Lake Mead ...	19
System Conservation Program ...	20
Minute 319 and Minute 323 <u>Agreements</u> with Mexico ...	20
2019 Drought Contingency Plans ...	21
Upper Basin Drought Contingency Plan ...	21
Lower Basin Drought Contingency Plan ...	22
500+ Plan ...	25
Potential for Additional Actions ...	26
Issues for Congress ...	27
Funding and Oversight of Existing Facilities and Programs ...	27
Tribal Water Rights <u>Settlements</u> and Leasing ...	29
New Facilities and Other Alterations ...	29
Post-2026 Operations/ <u>Agreements</u> ...	30
Concluding Observations ...	30

Congressional Research Service: 'Management of the Colorado River - Water Allocations, Drought & Federal Role' (Part 1 of 2)

Figures

Figure 1. Colorado River Basin and U.S. Areas That Import Colorado River Water ... 2

Figure 2. Colorado River Basin Allocations ... 8

Figure 3. Colorado River Natural Flow at Lees Ferry, Arizona, with 10-Year Moving Average, 1906-2022 ... 16

Figure 4. Combined Storage at Lakes Mead and Powell, 1960-2022 ... 17

Figure 5. Lake Powell End of Month Elevation Projections ... 22

Figure 6. Lake Mead End of Month Elevation Projections ... 25

Tables

Table 1. Lower Basin Water Delivery Curtailment Volumes Under Existing Agreements ... 24

Contacts

Author Information ... 31

* * *

Introduction

From its headwaters in Colorado and Wyoming to its terminus in the Gulf of California, the Colorado River Basin covers more than 246,000 square miles. The river runs through seven U.S. states (Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, New Mexico, Arizona, Nevada, and California) and Mexico. Pursuant to federal law, the Bureau of Reclamation (Reclamation, a bureau in the Department of the Interior [DOI]) plays a prominent role in the management of the basin's waters. In the Lower Basin (i.e., Arizona, Nevada, and California), Reclamation also serves as water master on behalf of the Secretary of the Interior, a role that elevates the status of the federal government in basin water management.¹ T

The federal role in managing Colorado River water is magnified by the multiple federally owned and operated water storage and conveyance facilities in the basin, which provide low-cost water and hydropower supplies to water users.

Colorado River water is used primarily for agricultural irrigation and municipal and industrial (M&I) purposes. The river's flow and stored water also are important for power production, fish and wildlife, and recreation, among other uses. A majority of basin water supplies (70%) are used to irrigate 5.5 million acres of land; basin waters also provide M&I water supplies to nearly 40 million people.²

Much of the area that depends on the river for its water supplies is outside of the drainage area for the Colorado River Basin. Storage and conveyance facilities on the Colorado River provide trans-basin diversions that serve areas such as Cheyenne, WY; multiple cities in Colorado's Front Range (e.g., Fort Collins, Denver, Boulder, and Colorado Springs, CO); Provo, UT; Albuquerque and Santa Fe, NM; and Los Angeles, San Diego, and the Imperial Valley in Southern California (Figure 1). Colorado River hydropower facilities can provide up to 4,200 megawatts of electrical power per year.³

The river also provides habitat for a wide range of species, including several federally endangered species. It flows through 7 national wildlife refuges and 11 National Park Service (NPS) units; these and other areas of the river support important recreational opportunities.⁴

* * *

Congressional Research Service: 'Management of the Colorado River - Water Allocations, Drought & Federal Role' (Part 1 of 2)

1 As discussed later in the section, "The Law of the River: Foundational Documents and Programs," the Boulder Canyon Project Act of 1928 made the Secretary of the Interior responsible for the distribution (via contract) of all Colorado River water delivered below Hoover Dam (i.e., the Lower Basin), and authorized such regulations as necessary to enter into these contracts. Subsequent court decisions confirmed the Secretary's power to apportion surpluses and shortages among and within Lower Basin states; this forms the basis for the designation Lower Basin water master. No similar authorities and designation have been provided for the Upper Basin.

2 U.S. Bureau of Reclamation (Reclamation), Colorado River Basin Water Supply and **Demand** Study, p. 4, December 2012, at <https://www.usbr.gov/lc/region/programs/crbstudy/finalreport/index.html>. Hereinafter, Reclamation, 2012 Supply/**Demand** Study.

3 Reclamation, 2012 Supply/**Demand** Study, p. 3.

4 Reclamation, 2012 Supply/**Demand** Study, p. 3.

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Figure 1. Colorado River Basin and U.S. Areas That Import Colorado River Water

Source: Bureau of Reclamation, Colorado River Basin Water Supply and **Demand** Study, 2012.

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Precipitation and runoff in the basin are highly variable. Water conditions on the river depend largely on snowmelt in the basin's northern areas. Based on observed historical data (1906-2022), natural flows in the Colorado River Basin averaged about 14.6 million acre-feet (MAF) annually.⁵

Flows have dipped significantly during the current drought, which dates to 2000; annual natural flows from 2000 to 2022 averaged approximately 12.1 MAF per year.⁶

Reclamation has noted that the 23-year period from 2000 to 2022 was the driest 23-year period in more than 100 years of record keeping, and among the driest periods in the past 1,200 years.⁷

Climate change impacts, including warmer temperatures and altered precipitation patterns, may further increase the likelihood of prolonged drought in the basin.⁸

Pursuant to the multiple compacts, federal laws, court decisions and decrees, contracts, and regulatory guidelines governing Colorado River operations (collectively known as the Law of the River), Congress and the federal government play a prominent role in the management of the Colorado River. Specifically, Congress funds and oversees Reclamation's management of Colorado River Basin facilities, including facility operations and programs to protect and restore endangered and **threatened** species. Congress has also approved and continues to consider Indian water rights **settlements** involving Colorado River waters, and development of new and expanded water storage in the basin. In addition, Congress has approved supplemental funding to mitigate drought and stretch basin water supplies, and new authorities for Reclamation to combat drought and enter into **agreements** with states and Colorado River contractors. This report provides background on management of the Colorado River, with a focus on recent developments. It also discusses the congressional role in the management of basin waters.

The Law of the River: Foundational Documents and Programs

In the latter part of the 19th century, interested parties in the Colorado River Basin began to recognize that local interests alone could not solve the challenges associated with development of the Colorado River. Plans conceived by parties in California's Imperial Valley to divert water from the mainstream of the Colorado River were thwarted because these proposals were subject to the sovereignty of both the United States and Mexico.⁹

Congressional Research Service: 'Management of the Colorado River - Water Allocations, Drought & Federal Role' (Part 1 of 2)

The river also presented engineering challenges, such as deep canyons and erratic water flows, and economic hurdles that prevented local or state groups from building the necessary storage facilities and canals to provide an adequate water supply. In part because local or state groups could not resolve these "national problems," Congress considered options to control the Colorado River and resolve potential conflicts between the states./10

In an effort to resolve these conflicts and avoid litigation, Congress gave its consent for the states and Reclamation to enter into an agreement to apportion Colorado River water supplies in 1921./11

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5 Reclamation, "Colorado River Basin Natural Flow and Salt Data-Current Natural Flow Data 1906-2022," April 2022 24 Month Study, at <https://www.usbr.gov/lc/region/g4000/NaturalFlow/provisional.html>. Hereinafter, Reclamation, "Reclamation Flow Data."

6 Reclamation, "1906-2022 Natural Flows."

7 Reclamation, Department of the Interior, "Request for Input on Development of Post-2026 Colorado River Reservoir Operational Strategies for Lake Powell and Lake Mead Under Historically Low Reservoir Conditions," 87 Federal Register 37884, June 24, 2022. Hereinafter 87 FR 37884, 2022. For additional discussion on historic drought in the Colorado River, see Subhrendu Gangopadhyay, Connie A. Woodhouse, and Gregory J. McCabe, "Tree Rings Reveal Unmatched 2nd Century Drought in the Colorado River Basin," Geophysical Research Letters, vol. 49, no. 11 (June 2022).

8 B. Udall and J. Overpeck, "The Twenty-First Century Colorado River Hot Drought and Implications for the Future," Water Resources Research, vol. 53 (February 17, 2017), pp. 2404-2418.

9 Arizona v. California, 373 U.S. 546 (1963). Hereinafter, Arizona v. California.

10 S. Doc. No. 67-142 (1922). For example, the states in the Upper Basin (Colorado, Wyoming, Utah, and New Mexico), where the majority of the river's runoff originates, feared that a storage facility making water available downstream might form a basis for claims to priority access to basin waters by Lower Basin states before Upper Basin states could develop means to access their share.

11 Ch. 72, 42 Stat. 171 (1921). In lieu of litigation, interstate compacts have historically been a preferred means of allocating water among competing uses. Pursuant to the U.S. Constitution, Article I, Section 10, Clause 3, no such compacts can be entered into without the consent of Congress.

* * *

The below sections discuss the resulting agreement, the Colorado River Compact, and other documents and agreements that form the basis of the Law of the River, which governs Colorado River operations./12

Colorado River Compact

The Colorado River Compact of 1922, negotiated by the seven basin states and the federal government, was initially signed by all but one basin state (Arizona)./13

Under the compact, the states established a framework to apportion the water supplies between the Upper Basin and the Lower Basin, with the dividing line between the two basins located at Lee Ferry, AZ,/14 below the confluence of the Colorado and Paria Rivers near the Utah border./15

Each basin was apportioned 7.5 MAF annually for beneficial consumptive use, and the Lower Basin was given the right to increase its beneficial consumptive use by an additional 1 MAF annually. The agreement also required that Upper Basin states not deplete more than a total of 75 MAF over any 10-year period (i.e., 7.5 MAF per year), thus allowing for averaging over time to make up for low-flow years. The compact did not address inter- or intrastate

Congressional Research Service: 'Management of the Colorado River - Water Allocations, Drought & Federal Role' (Part 1 of 2)

allocations of water (which it left to future agreements and legislation), nor did it address water to be made available to Mexico, the river's natural terminus, which was addressed in subsequent international agreements. The compact was not to become binding until it had been approved by the legislatures of each of the signatory states and by Congress.

Boulder Canyon Project Act

Congress approved and modified the Colorado River Compact in the Boulder Canyon Project Act (BCPA) of 1928./16

The act ratified the 1922 compact, and authorized the construction of a federal facility to impound water in the Lower Basin (Boulder Dam, later renamed Hoover Dam) and of related facilities to deliver water in Southern California (e.g., the All-American Canal, which delivers Colorado River water to California's Imperial Valley). The act apportioned the Lower Basin's 7.5 MAF per year among the three Lower Basin states: 4.4 MAF per year to California, 2.8 MAF to Arizona, and 300,000 acre-feet (AF) to Nevada, with the states to divide any surplus waters among them. It also directed the Secretary of the Interior to serve as the sole contracting authority for Colorado River water use in the Lower Basin and authorized several storage projects for study in the Upper Basin.

* * *

12 The Law of the River is the commonly used shorthand for the multiple compacts, federal laws, court decisions and decrees, treaties, contracts, and regulatory guidelines collectively known under this heading.

13 Because the Colorado River Compact of 1922 did not specify the apportionments for individual states, Arizona initially refused to sign and ratify the agreement out of concern that rapidly growing California would lay claim to most of the Lower Basin's share of water. Arizona eventually signed and ratified the compact in 1944. See below section on "Arizona Ratification and Arizona v. California Decision."

14 Lee Ferry is the dividing line between basins designated in the compact. Lees Ferry (or Lee's Ferry), approximately 1 mile upstream from that point, is the location of the USGS streamgage that has measured flows dating to 1921. After the compact was signed, the Lees Ferry streamgage, along with a gage on the Paria River, became the measurements used to determine compliance with the compact.

15 Arizona receives water under both the Upper and the Lower Basin apportionments, because parts of the state are in both basins.

16 Boulder Canyon Project Act (BCPA), Ch. 42, 45 Stat. 1057 (1928), codified as amended at 43 U.S.C. Sec.617.

* * *

Congress's approval of the compact in the BCPA was conditioned on a number of factors, including ratification by California and five other states (thereby allowing the compact to become effective without Arizona's concurrence), and California agreeing by act of its legislature to limit its water use to 4.4 MAF per year and not more than half of any surplus waters. California met this requirement by passing the California Limitation Act of March 4, 1929, thus the compact became effective on that date./17

Arizona Ratification and Arizona v. California Decision

Arizona did not ratify the Colorado River Compact until 1944, at which time the state began to pursue a federal project to bring Colorado River water to its primary population centers in Phoenix and Tucson. California opposed the project, arguing that under the doctrine of prior appropriation,/18 California's historical use of the river trumped Arizona's rights to the Arizona allotment./19

Congressional Research Service: 'Management of the Colorado River - Water Allocations, Drought & Federal Role' (Part 1 of 2)

California also argued that Colorado River apportionments under the BCPA should include water developed on Colorado River tributaries, whereas Arizona claimed, among other things, that these apportionments included the river's mainstream waters only.

In 1952, Arizona filed suit against California in the U.S. Supreme Court to settle the issue./²⁰ Eleven years later, in the 1963 Arizona v. California decision,/21 the Supreme Court ruled in favor of Arizona, finding that Congress had intended to apportion the mainstream of the Colorado River (i.e., with tributary flows reserved to the states) and that California and Arizona each would receive one-half of surplus flows. Multiple federal laws pertaining to Colorado River basin management refer to the decree the Supreme Court issued in this case the following year and instruct compliance therewith.

The same Supreme Court decision held that Section 5 of the BCPA, which gave the Secretary authority to issue contracts for Lower Basin waters, controlled the apportionment of mainstem water in Lower Basin states./²² The contracting clause gave the Secretary of the Interior authority to apportion Lower Basin shortages as he or she sees fit, in accordance with the BCPA and other priorities./²³ The ruling was notable in forgoing traditional Reclamation deference to state law under the Reclamation Act of 1902, and formed the basis for the Secretary of the Interior's unique role as water master for the Lower Basin./²⁴

* * *

17 The Department of the Interior also requested that California prioritize its Colorado River rights among users before the Colorado River Compact became effective; the state established priority among these users for water in both "normal" and "surplus" years in the California Seven-Party Agreement, signed in August 1931.

18 Historically, water in the western United States has been governed by some form of the rule of prior appropriation. Under this rule, the party that first appropriates water and puts it to beneficial use thereby acquires a vested right to continue to divert and use that quantity of water against claimants junior in time.

19 Under the BCPA, Arizona and California also were to divide any excess, or surplus, supplies (i.e., amounts exceeding the 7.5 MAF basic apportionment). What was meant by the term surplus--and how much water California could claim under this authority--was a major point of disagreement between the two states.

20 Article III of the Constitution states that in all cases in which a state shall be a party, the Supreme Court has original jurisdiction. U.S. Constitution, article III, Sec.2, cl. 2.

21 Arizona v. California, 373 U.S. 546, 573 (1963), hereinafter Arizona v. California. The 1963 Supreme Court decision in Arizona v. California is the first in a line of Supreme Court decisions and orders that address water allocation disputes within the Lower Basin. Arizona v. California, 373 U.S. 546, 601 (1963), 376 U.S. 340 (1964) (order issued), 383 U.S. 268 (1966) (amending judgment), 466 U.S. 144 (1984) (amending order), 530 U.S. 392 (2000) (subsequent determination), 531 U.S. 1 (2000) (supplemented), 547 U.S. 150 (2006) (consolidated decree); cf. California v. United States, 438 U.S. 645 (1978).

22 Arizona v. California at 593-594.

23 Id. at 594. "None of this is to say that in case of shortage, the Secretary cannot adopt a method of proration or that he may not lay stress upon priority of use, local laws and customs, or any other factors that might be helpful in reaching an informed judgment in harmony with the Act, the best interests of the Basin States, and the welfare of the Nation. It will be time enough for the courts to intervene when and if the Secretary, in making apportionments or contracts, deviates from the standards Congress has set for him to follow, including his obligation to respect 'present perfected rights' as of the date the Act was passed." 24 Pursuant to Section 8 of the Reclamation Act of 1902 (32 Stat. 388), Reclamation is not to interfere with state laws, "relating to the control, appropriation, use, or distribution of water used in irrigation" and that "the Secretary of the Interior, in carrying out provisions of the Act, shall proceed in conformance with such laws." However, in regard to the projects of the Colorado River Basin, the Arizona v. California noted, "Subjecting the Secretary to the varying, possibly inconsistent, commands of the

Congressional Research Service: 'Management of the Colorado River - Water Allocations, Drought & Federal Role' (Part 1 of 2)

different state legislatures could frustrate efficient operation of the project and thwart full realization of the benefits Congress intended this national project to bestow. We are satisfied that the Secretary's power must be construed to permit him, within the boundaries set down in the Act, to allocate and distribute the waters of the mainstream of the Colorado River." Id. at 587, 589-90.

* * *

The decision also held that Native American reservations on the Colorado River were entitled to priority under the BCPA.²⁵ Later decrees by the Supreme Court in 1964 and 1979 supplemented the 1963 decision.²⁶

Following the Arizona v. California decision, Congress eventually authorized Arizona's conveyance project for Colorado River water, the Central Arizona Project (CAP), in the Colorado River Basin Project Act of 1968 (CRBPA).²⁷ As a condition for California's support of the project, Arizona agreed that, in the event of shortage conditions, California's 4.4 MAF has priority over CAP water supplies.²⁸

1944 U.S.-Mexico Water Treaty²⁹

In 1944, the United States signed a water treaty with Mexico (1944 U.S.-Mexico Water Treaty) to guide how the two countries share the waters of the Colorado River.³⁰ The treaty established water allocations for the two countries and created a governance framework (i.e., the International Boundary and Water Commission) to resolve disputes arising from the treaty's execution. The treaty requires the United States to provide Mexico with 1.5 MAF of Colorado River water annually, plus an additional 200,000 AF when a surplus is declared. During drought, the United States may reduce deliveries to Mexico in similar proportion to reductions of U.S. consumptive uses. The treaty has been supplemented by additional agreements between the United States and Mexico, known as minutes, regarding matters related to the treaty's execution and interpretation.³¹

Upper Basin Compact and Colorado River Storage Project Authorizations

Congress did not allow projects originally authorized for study in the Upper Basin under BCPA to move forward with federally funded construction until the Upper Basin states determined their individual water allocations, which occurred under the Upper Colorado River Basin Compact of 1948.³² Because there was some uncertainty as to the exact amount of water that would remain in the system after Lower Basin obligations were met, the Upper Basin Compact established state allocations in terms of percentage: Colorado (where the largest share of runoff to the river originates) is the largest entitlement holder in the Upper Basin, with rights to 51.75% of any Upper Basin flows after Colorado River Compact obligations to the Lower Basin have been met. Other states also received percentage-based allocations, including Wyoming (14%), New Mexico (11.25%), and Utah (23%). Arizona was allocated 50,000 AF in addition to its Lower Basin apportionment, in recognition of the portion of the state in the Upper Basin. Figure 2 shows basin allocations by state following approval of the Upper Basin Compact (i.e., the allocations that generally guide current water deliveries). The Upper Basin Compact also established the Upper Colorado River Commission, an interstate administrative water agency charged with administering the provisions of the Upper Basin Compact.³³

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²⁵ Indian reserved water rights were first recognized by the Supreme Court in *Winters v. United States* in 1908. *Winters v. United States*, 207 U.S. 564, 575-77 (1908). Under the Winters doctrine, when Congress reserves land (i.e., for an Indian reservation), it implicitly reserves water sufficient to fulfill the purpose of the reservation. Because the establishment of Indian reservations (and, therefore, of Indian water rights) generally predated large-scale development of water resources for non-Indian users, the water rights of tribes often are senior to those of non-Indian water rights. For more information on the resulting settlements, see below section, "Tribal Water Rights" and CRS Report R44148, Indian Water Rights Settlements.

²⁶ *Arizona v. California*, 376 U.S. 340, 341 (1964). The 1964 decree determined, among other things, that all water in the mainstream of the Colorado River below Lee Ferry and within the United States would be "water controlled by

Congressional Research Service: 'Management of the Colorado River - Water Allocations, Drought & Federal Role' (Part 1 of 2)

the United States" and that the Secretary would release water under only three types of designations for a year: "normal, surplus, and shortage." The 1979 supplemental decree determined the present perfected rights of various parties in the Lower Basin.

27 Colorado River Basin Project Act of 1968, P.L. 90-537. Codified at 43 U.S.C. Sec.1501 note.

28 43 U.S.C. Sec.1521.

29 For more information on the 1994 U.S.-Mexico Water Treaty and Colorado River water sharing issues with Mexico, see CRS Report R45430, Sharing the Colorado River and the Rio Grande: Cooperation and Conflict with Mexico.

30 The treaty also included water-sharing provisions relating to the Lower Rio Grande and Tijuana Rivers. See Treaty Between the United States of America and Mexico Respecting Utilization of Waters of the Colorado and Tijuana Rivers and of the Rio Grande, U.S.-Mex., February 3, 1944, 59 State. 1219, at https://www.ibwc.gov/Treaties_Minutes/treaties.html. Mexico ratified it on October 16, 1945 and the United States ratified the treaty on November 1, 1945. It became effective on November 8, 1945.

31 International Boundary & Water Commission, Minutes between the United States and Mexican Sections of the IBWC, https://www.ibwc.gov/Treaties_Minutes/Minutes.html. For more information on recent minutes, see section, "Minute 319 and Minute 323 Agreements with Mexico."

32 Upper Colorado River Basin Compact, 1948.

33 For more information, see Upper Colorado River Commission, "About the UCRC," at <http://www.ucrccommission.com/aboutus/>.

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Figure 2. Colorado River Basin Allocations

Source: Figure by the Congressional Research Service (CRS), using data from USGS, ESRI Data & Maps, 2017, Central Arizona Project, and ESRI World Shaded Relief Map.

Notes: Although both the Upper and Lower Basins were each allocated 7.5 MAF, there was uncertainty about how much water would remain in the Upper Basin after Colorado River Compact obligations to Lower Basin states were fulfilled. Therefore, outside of 50,000 AF provided annually to Arizona, the Upper Basin Compact includes apportionments in terms of percentage of the overall Upper Basin allocation.

* * *

Subsequent federal legislation paved the way for development of Upper Basin waters. The Colorado River Storage Project (CRSP) Act of 1956 authorized CRSP initial units of Glen Canyon, Flaming Gorge, Navajo, and Aspinall in the Upper Basin. The act also established the Upper Colorado River Basin Fund, which receives revenues collected in connection with the projects, to be made available for defraying the project's costs of operation, maintenance, and emergency expenditures.

The 1968 CRBPA amended CRSP to authorize several other Upper Basin projects (e.g., the Animas La Plata and Central Utah projects) as CRSP participating projects. It also directed that the Secretary of the Interior propose annual operational criteria for Colorado River Storage Project units (including the releases of water from Lake Powell) that prioritize (1) treaty obligations to Mexico, (2) the Colorado River Compact requirement for the Upper Basin to not deplete more than 75 MAF to Lower Basin states over any 10-year period (i.e., 7.5 MAF per year), and (3) carryover storage to meet these needs. In the CRBPA, Congress also established the Upper Colorado River Basin Fund and the Lower Colorado River Basin Development Fund, authorized to utilize revenues from power generation from relevant Upper and Lower Basin facilities to fund certain expenses in the sub-basins./34

Water Storage and Operations

Due to the Colorado River Basin's large water storage projects, as much as 60 MAF, or about four times the Colorado River's annual flows, can be stored to insulate water users from annual variability in flows. Thus, storage and operations in the basin receive considerable attention, particularly at the basin's two largest dams and their storage reservoirs: Glen Canyon Dam/Lake Powell in the Upper Basin (26.2 MAF of storage capacity) and Hoover Dam/Lake Mead in the Lower Basin (26.1 MAF of storage capacity). The status of these projects is monitored closely by Reclamation and interested stakeholders as an indicator of basin health.

Glen Canyon Dam, completed in 1963 at the southern end of the Upper Basin, serves as the linchpin for Upper Basin storage and regulates flows from the Upper Basin to the Lower Basin, pursuant to the Colorado River Compact. It also generates approximately 5 billion kilowatt-hours (KWh) of electricity per year, which the Western Area Power Administration (WAPA) supplies to 5.8 million customers in Upper Basin States.³⁵ Other significant storage in the Upper Basin includes the initial units of the CRSP: the Aspinall Unit in Colorado (including Blue Mesa, Crystal, and Morrow Point dams on the Gunnison River, with combined storage capacity of more than 1 MAF),³⁶ the Flaming Gorge Unit in Utah (including Flaming Gorge Dam on the Green River, with a capacity of 3.8 MAF), and the Navajo Unit in New Mexico (including Navajo Dam on the San Juan River, with a capacity of 1 MAF). The Upper Basin is also home to 16 participating projects, which are authorized to use water for irrigation, M&I uses, and other purposes.³⁷

In the Lower Basin, Hoover Dam, completed in 1936, provides the majority of the Lower Basin's storage and generates about 4 billion KWh of electricity per year for customers in California, Arizona, and Nevada.³⁸ Also important for Lower Basin Operations are Davis Dam/Lake Mohave, which regulates flows to Mexico under the 1944 Treaty, and Parker Dam/Lake Havasu, which impounds water for diversion into the Colorado River Aqueduct (thereby allowing for deliveries to urban areas in southern California) and CAP (allowing for diversion to users in Arizona). Further downstream on the Arizona/California border, Imperial Dam (a diversion dam) diverts Colorado River water to the All-American Canal for use in some of the river's largest agricultural areas in California's Imperial and Coachella Valleys.

* * *

34 Basin-wide operational commitments on the Colorado River were established in the 1970 Criteria for Coordinated Long-Range Operation of Colorado River Reservoirs, which coordinated the operation of reservoirs in the Upper and Lower Basins, including releases from Lake Powell and Lake Mead. These operating instructions have been modified by more recent operational agreements intended to mitigate the effects of long-term drought. For more information, see "The Criteria for Coordinated Long-Range Operation of the Colorado River reservoirs of 1970," at <https://www.usbr.gov/lc/region/pao/lawofrvr.html#lroc>.

35 Reclamation, "Glen Canyon Unit," at <https://www.usbr.gov/uc/rm/crsp/gc/>.

36 The Curecanti Unit was renamed the Aspinall Unit in 1980 in honor of U.S. Representative Wayne N. Aspinall of Colorado.

37 In total, 16 of the 22 Upper Basin projects authorized as part of CRSP have been developed. (Of the six remaining projects, five were determined by Reclamation to be infeasible, and Congress deauthorized the the Pine River Extension Project.) For a complete list of projects, see Bureau of Reclamation, "Colorado River Storage Project," at <https://www.usbr.gov/uc/rm/crsp/index.html>.

38 Reclamation, "Hoover Dam Frequently Asked Questions and Answers," at <https://www.usbr.gov/lc/hooverdam/faqs/powerfaq.html>, accessed August 3, 2022.

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Annual Operations

Congressional Research Service: 'Management of the Colorado River - Water Allocations, Drought & Federal Role' (Part 1 of 2)

Reclamation monitors Colorado River reservoir levels and projects them 24 months into the future in monthly studies (called 24-month studies).³⁹ The studies take into account forecasted hydrology, reservoir operations, and diversion and consumptive use schedules to model a single scenario of reservoir conditions. The studies inform operating decisions by Reclamation looking one to two years into the future. They express water storage conditions at Lake Mead and Lake Powell in terms of elevation, as feet above mean sea level.

In addition to the 24-month studies, the CRBPA requires the Secretary to transmit to Congress and the governors of the basin states, by January 1 of each year, an Annual Operating Plan (AOP). In the AOP, Reclamation describes the actual operation for the preceding water year and the projected operation for the coming year. The AOP's projected January 1 water conditions for the upcoming calendar year establish a baseline for future annual operations.⁴⁰

Since the adoption of new operational guidelines by Reclamation and basin states in 2007 (see below section, "2007 Interim Guidelines"), Reclamation has tied operations of Hoover and Glen Canyon Dams to specific pool elevations at Lake Mead and Lake Powell. For Lake Mead, the first level of shortage (a Tier One Shortage Condition) in the 2007 guidelines, under which Arizona's and Nevada's allocations are decreased (along with releases to Mexico), is triggered if Lake Mead falls below 1,075 feet. For Lake Powell, releases under tiered operations are based on storage levels in both Lake Powell and Lake Mead. Drought contingency plans (DCPs) for the Upper and Lower Basins, enacted in 2019, overlaid additional operational changes tied to elevations in both reservoirs. For Lake Mead, this included additional curtailments beyond those established in 2007.⁴¹ For Lake Powell, the Upper Basin DCP incorporated a Drought Response Operations **Agreement** (DROA) that established a target lake elevation of 3,525 feet. It also provided for altered releases from Glen Canyon Dam and Upper Basin reservoirs below this level in order to protect Lake Powell from falling below an elevation that would no longer produce hydropower. These efforts are discussed more in the below section "Recent Developments and **Agreements**."

Recent Conditions

Falling water levels in Lake Mead have resulted in Reclamation announcing Lower Colorado River Basin delivery curtailments for Arizona and Nevada, in accordance with previous plans. In August 2021, Reclamation declared the first-ever Tier One Shortage Condition for the Lower Basin.⁴²

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39 Current 24-month studies, as well as two- and five-year probable projections of Lake Mead and Powell elevations, are available at Reclamation, "Colorado River System Projections Overview," at <https://www.usbr.gov/lc/region/g4000/riverops/coriver-projections.html>.

40 Current and historical AOPs are available at Reclamation, "Annual Operating Plan for Colorado River Reservoirs," at <https://www.usbr.gov/uc/water/rsvrs/ops/aop/>.

41 For example, a new set of curtailments for Nevada and Arizona at lake elevations up to 1,090 feet (Tier Zero) was added pursuant to the 2019 DCP for the Lower Colorado River Basin. These **agreements** also added additional curtailment requirements to existing Tiers below Tier 1 (e.g., Tier 2, etc.). For more details, see Table 1.

42 Reclamation, "Reclamation Announces 2022 Operating Conditions for Lake Powell and Lake Mead," press release, August 16, 2021, at <https://www.usbr.gov/newsroom/#/news-release/3950>. Hereinafter, Reclamation, August 2021 press release.

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In August 2022, Reclamation announced the first-ever Tier Two Shortage, which resulted in additional water supply delivery cutbacks.⁴³ In March 2022, Lake Powell fell below the target elevation of 3,525 feet for the first time since the late 1960s.⁴⁴

Mitigating the Environmental Effects of Colorado River Basin Development

Construction of most of the Colorado River's water supply infrastructure predated major federal environmental protection statutes, such as the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA; 42 U.S.C. Sec. Sec. 4321 et seq.) and the Endangered Species Act (ESA; 87 Stat. 884, 16 U.S.C. Sec. Sec. 1531-1544). Thus, many of the environmental impacts associated with the development of basin resources were not originally taken into account. Over time, multiple efforts have been initiated to mitigate these effects. Some of the highest-profile efforts have been associated with water quality (in particular, salinity control) and the effects of facility operations on endangered and **threatened** species.

Salinity Control

Salinity and water quality are long-standing issues in the Colorado River Basin. Parts of the Upper Basin are covered by salt-bearing shale (which increases salt content of water inflows), and salinity content increases as the river flows downstream due to both natural leaching and return flows from agricultural irrigation. The 1944 U.S.-Mexico Water **Treaty** did not set water quality or salinity standards in the Colorado River Basin. However, after years of **dispute** between the United States and Mexico regarding the salinity of the water reaching Mexico's border, the two countries reached an **agreement** on August 30, 1973, with the signing of Minute 242 of the International Boundary and Water **Commission**.⁴⁵ The **agreement** guarantees Mexico that the average salinity of its **treaty** deliveries will be no more than 115 parts per million higher than the salt content of the water diverted to the All-American Canal at Imperial Dam in Southern California. To control the salinity of Colorado River water in accordance with this **agreement**, Congress passed the Colorado River Basin Salinity Control Act of 1974 (P.L. 93-320), which authorized desalting and salinity control facilities to improve Colorado River water quality. The most prominent of these facilities is the Yuma Desalting Plant, which was largely completed in 1992 but has never operated at capacity due to cost and other factors.⁴⁶ In 1974, the seven basin states also established water quality standards for salinity through the Colorado River Basin Salinity Control Forum.⁴⁷

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43 Reclamation, "Interior Department Announces Actions to Protect Colorado River System, Sets 2023 Operating Conditions for Lake Powell and Lake Mead," press release, August 16, 2022, at <https://www.usbr.gov/newsroom/news-release/4294>.

44 Reclamation, "Lake Powell to Temporarily Decline Below 3,525 Feet," press release, March 4, 2022, at <https://www.usbr.gov/newsroom/#/news-release/4117>. 3,525 feet is established as a target because it is 35 feet above 3,490 feet, or the level at which power production would cease.

45 See International Boundary and Water **Commission**, Minute 242, Permanent and Definitive Solution to the International Problem of the Salinity of the Colorado River, August 30, 1973, at https://www.ibwc.gov/Treaties_Minutes/Minutes.html.

46 The Yuma Desalting Plant's limited operations have been due in part to the cost of its operations (desalination can require considerable electricity to operate) and surplus flows in the Colorado River during some years compared to what was expected.

In lieu of operating the plant, high-salinity irrigation water has been separated from the United States' required deliveries to Mexico and disposed of through a canal that enters Mexico and discharges into wetlands called the Cienega de Santa Clara, near the Gulf of California. Whether and how the plant should be operated and how the impacts on the Cienega de Santa Clara from the untreated irrigation runoff should be managed remain topics of some debate in the basin and between Mexico and the United States.

47 Additional information about the forum and related salinity control efforts is available at Colorado River Basin, "Salinity Control Forum," at <https://www.coloradoriversalinity.org/>.

* * *

Endangered Species Efforts and Habitat Improvements

Congress enacted the ESA in 1973.⁴⁸ As the federal government listed some basin species under ESA in accordance with the act,⁴⁹ federal agencies and nonfederal stakeholders consulted with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) to address the conservation of the listed species. As a result of these consultations, several major programs have been developed to protect and restore listed fish species on the Colorado River and its tributaries. Summaries of some of the key programs are below.

Upper Colorado Endangered Fish Recovery Program

The Upper Colorado Endangered Fish Recovery Program was established in 1988 to assist in the recovery of four species of endangered fish in the Upper Colorado River Basin.⁵⁰ Congress formally authorized this program in 2000.⁵¹ The program is implemented through several stakeholders under a **cooperative agreement** signed by the governors of Colorado, Utah, and Wyoming; the Secretary of DOI; and the Administrator of WAPA. The recovery goals of the program are to reduce **threats** to species and improve their status so they are eventually delisted from the ESA. Some of the actions taken in the past include providing adequate instream flows for fish and their habitat, restoring habitat, reducing nonnative fish, augmenting fish populations with stocked fish, and conducting research and monitoring. Reclamation is the lead federal agency for the program and provides the majority of federal funds for implementation. Other funding includes a portion of Upper Basin hydropower revenues from WAPA and funding from FWS; the states of Colorado, Wyoming, and Utah; and water users, among others.

San Juan River Basin Recovery Implementation Program

The San Juan River Basin Recovery Implementation Program was established in 1992 to assist in the recovery of ESA-listed fish species on the San Juan River, the Colorado's largest tributary.⁵² The program is a partnership implemented under a **cooperative agreement** between DOI and the states of Colorado and New Mexico, the Jicarilla Apache Nation, the Navajo Nation, the Southern Ute Indian Tribe, and the Ute Mountain Ute Indian Tribe.⁵³ It is concerned with the recovery of the Razorback sucker (*Xyrauchen texanus*) and Colorado pikeminnow (*Ptychocheilus Lucius*). Congress authorized this program in P.L. 106-392 with the aim to protect the genetic integrity and population of listed species, conserve and restore habitat (including water quality), reduce nonnative species, and monitor species. The program is coordinated by FWS, and Reclamation is responsible for operating the Animas-La Plata Project and Navajo Dam on the San Juan River in a way that reduces effects on the fish populations. The program is funded by a portion of revenues from hydropower revenues from WAPA in the Upper Basin, Reclamation, the Bureau of Indian Affairs, and participating states. Recovery efforts for listed fish are coordinated with the Upper Colorado Endangered Fish Recovery Program.

* * *

48 For background information on the Endangered Species Act, see CRS Report R46677, The Endangered Species Act: Overview and Implementation.

49 Several listed species are found throughout the Colorado River Basin. Some are specifically found in the Colorado River, such as the Razorback sucker (*Xyrauchen texanus*), Bonytail chub (*Gila elegans*), Colorado pikeminnow (*Ptychocheilus Lucius*), and Humpback chub (*Gila cypha*).

50 The fish species are the humpback chub, bonytail, Colorado pikeminnow and razorback sucker. For more information, see Upper Colorado River Endangered Fish Recovery Program at <http://www.coloradoriverrecovery.org/uc>.

51 P.L. 106-392.

52 For more information, see U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, "San Juan River Basin Recovery Implementation Program," at <https://www.fws.gov/southwest/sjrip/>.

53 It also includes participation by water development interests in Colorado and New Mexico.

* * *

Glen Canyon Dam Adaptive Management Program

The Glen Canyon Dam Adaptive Management Program was established in 1997 in response to a directive from Congress under the Grand Canyon Protection Act of 1992 (P.L. 102-575) to operate Glen Canyon Dam "in such a manner as to protect, mitigate adverse impacts to, and improve the values for which Grand Canyon National Park and Glen Canyon National Recreation Area were established."/54 This program uses experiments to determine how water flows affect natural resources south of the dam.

Reclamation is in charge of modifying flows for experiments, and the U.S. Geological Survey conducts monitoring and other studies to evaluate the effects of the flows./55 The results are expected to better inform managers how to provide water deliveries and conserve species. The majority of program funding comes from hydropower revenues generated at Glen Canyon Dam.

Lower Colorado Multi-Species Conservation Program

The Multi-Species Conservation Program (MSCP) is a multi-stakeholder initiative to conserve 27 species (8 listed under ESA) along the Lower Colorado River while maintaining water and power supplies for farmers, tribes, industries, and urban residents./56 The MSCP began in 2005 and is planned to last for at least 50 years./57 The MSCP was created through consultation under ESA. To achieve compliance under ESA, federal entities involved in managing water supplies in the Lower Colorado River Basin met with resource agencies from Arizona, California, and Nevada; Native American Tribes; environmental groups; and recreation interests to develop a program to conserve species along a portion of the Colorado River. A biological opinion (BiOp) issued by the FWS in 1997 covering operations and maintenance activities conducted by Reclamation along the Colorado River from Lake Mead to the Southerly International Boundary. Consultation was reinitiated in 2002 and a new BiOp was issued later that year./58 Nonfederal stakeholders also applied and received an incidental take permit under Section 10(a) of the ESA for their activities./59 This resulted in a habitat conservation plan for the MSCP that formed the basis for the program./60 A Lower Colorado River Multi-Species Conservation Program Implementing **Agreement** integrated the federal and nonfederal activities in the MSCP and was signed by stakeholders in 2005./61

* * *

54 For more information, see Reclamation, Glen Canyon Dam Adaptive Management Program, "Glen Canyon Dam High Flow Experimental Release," at <https://www.usbr.gov/uc/progact/amp/ltemp.html>.

55 Regardless of the status and results of flow experiments, the total annual volume of water released from Glen Canyon Dam remains dictated by the Law of the River, as described above.

56 The stakeholders include 6 federal and state agencies, 6 tribes, and 36 cities and water and power authorities. Stakeholders serve more than 20 million residents in the region, and irrigate 2 million acres of farmland. For more information, see Lower Colorado River Multi-Species Conservation Program at <https://www.lcrmscp.gov/>.

57 The program was formally authorized under Subtitle E of Title IX of P.L. 111-11.

58 U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Reinitiation of Formal Section 7 Consultation on Lower Colorado River Operations and Maintenance - Lake Mead to Southerly International Boundary, Arizona, California and Nevada, April 30, 2002, <https://www.usbr.gov/lc/region/g2000/BO2002operations.pdf>.

Congressional Research Service: 'Management of the Colorado River - Water Allocations, Drought & Federal Role' (Part 1 of 2)

59 The incidental take permit is valid for 50 years from its date of issuance and covers the implementation of the Lower Colorado River Multi-Species Conservation Program, diversions of water from the river, demand for and receipt of hydropower, and flow and non-flow actions along the Colorado River with the geographic scope of the permit.

60 Lower Colorado River Multi-Species Conservation Program, Final Lower Colorado River Multi-Species Conservation Program Volume II: Habitat Conservation Plan, December 17, 2004, at https://lcrmscp.gov/lcrm-prod/lcrm-prod/pdfs/hcp_volii_2004.pdf.

61 Lower Colorado River Multi-Species Conservation Program Implementing Agreement at https://lcrmscp.gov/lcrm-prod/lcrmprod/pdfs/imp_agr_2005.pdf.

* * *

The objective of the MSCP is to create habitat for listed species, augment the populations of species listed under ESA, maintain current and future water diversions and power production, and abide by the incidental take authorizations for listed species under the ESA. The estimated total cost of the program over its lifetime is approximately \$626 million in 2003 dollars (\$903 million in 2019 dollars) and is to be split evenly between Reclamation (50%) and the states of California, Nevada, and Arizona (who collectively fund the remaining 50%).⁶² The management and implementation of the MSCP is the responsibility of Reclamation, in consultation with a steering committee of stakeholders.

* * *

Hydropower Revenues Funding Colorado River Basin Activities

Hydropower revenues finance a number of activities throughout the Colorado River Basin. In the Lower Basin, the Colorado River Dam Fund uses power revenues generated by the Boulder Canyon Project (i.e., Hoover Dam) to fund operational and construction costs for related Reclamation facilities. A separate fund, the Lower Colorado River Basin Development Fund, collects revenues from the Central Arizona Project (CAP), as well as a surcharge on revenues from the Boulder Canyon and Parker-Davis Projects that was enacted under the Hoover Power Plant Act of 1984 (P.L. 98-381).

These revenues are available without further appropriation toward defraying CAP operation and maintenance costs, salinity control efforts, and funding for Indian water rights settlements identified under the Arizona Water Settlements Act of 2004 (i.e., funding for water systems of the Gila River Indian Community and the Tohono O'odham Nation, among others). In the Upper Basin, the Upper Colorado River Basin Fund collects revenues from the initial units of the Colorado River Storage Project and funds operation and maintenance expenses, salinity control, the Glen Canyon Dam Adaptive Management Program, and endangered fish studies on the Colorado and San Juan rivers, among other things.

Source: Department of the Interior, Department of the Interior Budget Appendix, Fiscal Year 2023 Budget Request

* * *

Tribal Water Rights

Tribal water rights are often senior to other uses on the Colorado River,⁶³ and 18 of the 29 federally recognized tribes in the Colorado River Basin have recognized tribal water rights. Tribal water diversions based on these rights typically come out of individual state allocations.⁶⁴ According to Reclamation, as of December 2020 tribes held diversion rights to approximately 3.4 MAF per year of Colorado River water.⁶⁵ Previous studies noted that these tribes were using just over half of their quantified rights.⁶⁶ As of early 2023, the other 11 basin tribes had reserved water rights claims that have not been resolved; the total potential amount of these claims has not been estimated.⁶⁷

Congressional Research Service: 'Management of the Colorado River - Water Allocations, Drought & Federal Role' (Part 1 of 2)

Because of the magnitude of tribal water rights and their relative senior status, future decisions by parties involved in the settlement and development of tribal water rights in the Colorado River Basin will significantly influence the availability of basin water resources for various uses. Increased consumptive water use by tribes with existing water rights, and/or future settlement of claims and additional consumptive use of basin waters by other tribes that do not currently possess these rights, would exacerbate competition for basin water resources. At the same time, some tribes have entered into arrangements to lease or conserve their waters to other users; new agreements along these lines have the potential to secure water supplies for some non-tribal users without other viable alternative sources of water.

* * *

62 As of the end of 2021, more than \$381 million had been spent on program implementation. Lower Colorado River Multi-Species Conservation Program, "Implementation and Funding," at https://www.lcrmscp.gov/about_us/implementation_and_funding, accessed August 3, 2022.

63 Tribal water rights claims typically arise out of the right of many tribes to water resources dating to the establishment of their reservations. These water rights are often senior to those of non-Indian water rights holders because they date to the creation of the reservation (i.e., prior to the awarding of most state water rights). For more information on Indian water rights settlements, see CRS Report R44148, Indian Water Rights Settlements.

64 This figure includes tribes with recognized claims, and those partially recognized and partially unresolved claims. For a full list of federally recognized tribes in the basin, see Colorado River Ten Tribes Partnership, Colorado River Basin Ten Tribes Partnership Tribal Water Study, December 2018, Appendix 1b. Hereinafter, Reclamation, Ten Tribes Study, 2018.

65 Reclamation, Review of the Colorado River Interim Guidelines for Lower Basin Shortages and Coordinated Operations for Lake Powell and Lake Mead, December 2020, p. 14.

66 Colorado River Research Group, Tribes and Water in the Colorado River Basin, June 2016. According to this study, tribal consumptive use in 2015 (including leasing of tribal water to non-tribal entities) totaled 1.7 MAF of the 2.9 MAF in recognized diversion rights at that time.

67 The largest remaining claims were previously noted as being associated with the Ute Tribe in Utah and the Navajo Nation in the Upper Basin in Arizona. See Ten Tribes Study, Chapter 5.

* * *

Continues with Part 2 of 2

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Load-Date: February 20, 2023

The Indus Water Treaty: India's notice to Pakistan for modification

New Delhi Times

March 10, 2023 Friday

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Length: 1209 words

Dateline: New Delhi

Body

New Delhi, March 10 -- After independence India and Pakistan disputed the sharing of water of six Himalayan Rivers (Indus River and its five tributaries) in April 1948 and signed the Indus Water Treaty (IWT) on September 19, 1960. The World Bank brokered and became a signatory. The 3 eastern tributaries of the Indus River (the Beas, Ravi and Sutlej) having a mean annual flow of 41 billion m3 were allocated to India while Pakistan got three "western rivers" - the Indus, Chenab and Jhelum-with a mean annual flow of 99 billionm3.

India's extreme generosity had facilitated water distribution under the IWT-a profoundly important international agreement for peace and development for South Asia and the most successful trans-boundary water management treaty in the world that has endured wars and tension.

Dispute resolution mechanisms: Article IX of IWT provided three steps for "Settlement of Differences and Disputes": the "Permanent Indus Commission" (PIC) of Indian and Pakistani water experts; a World Bank-appointed neutral expert; and adjudication by the Permanent Court of Arbitrage (PCA) at Hague-a seven-member arbitral tribunal. The PIC handles "questions"; Neutral Expert resolves "differences"; and the Court of Arbitration settles "disputes".

Pakistan's Dispute: Pakistan disputes the 330 MW Kishenganga hydropower projects on the Jhelum and the 850 MW Ratle on the Chenab in Jammu and Kashmir on technical grounds. In 2015, Pakistan sought a neutral expert, but subsequently changed to a Court of Arbitration. Apprehending conflicting verdicts from two simultaneous processes World Bank paused it in 2016 but eased in March 2022 and appointed Michael Lino as neutral expert and Sean Murphy as Chairman of the Court of Arbitration. It handed over the process to India and Pakistan in November. The parallel processes instead of a graded mechanism risks inconsistent, contradictory, and legally untenable stalemate. India argued for a Neutral Expert first before CoA but Pakistan bypassed and unilaterally moved to the CoA sans India's concurrence.

Miffed by Pakistan's intransigence India gave a notice on January 25, 2022, "to enter into inter-governmental negotiations within 90 days to rectify the material breach" and modify Article XII (3) on "final provisions" to update the dispute mechanism incorporating the lessons learned over the last 62 years. This is the latest salvo in a long saga of law fare since 1988. The CoA commenced hearing on January 27 but India boycotted.

Pakistan contends Kishanganga would render the NJP dysfunctional by channeling water away and then releasing it downstream. India complies with IWT, not holds back water from Pakistan. Indian projects predated Pakistan's. The CoA judgment of 2013 overruled Pakistan's objections on Kishanganga but asked India for some modifications.

On 850 MW Ratle hydropower project, Pakistan requested a Neutral Expert in 2015, withdrew that request in 2016, and asked the World Bank on August 22, 2016 to form a CoA. India requested on October 4, 2016 for a Neutral

The Indus Water Treaty: India's notice to Pakistan for modification

Expert. The World Bank was in quandary as IWT explicitly states that a CoA should not apply to a "difference" being addressed by a Neutral Expert and Bank's role is strictly procedural. Two processes endangered the treaty itself. On April 6, 2022, the World Bank realized practical and legal risks of two concurrent processes but conceded and restarted appointments for solution.

Escalation. As the upper riparian nation India can restrict/divert water flowing to Pakistan but Pakistan has no control. That may could unleash regional consequences beyond the Indus basin as India is a lower riparian nation in other transboundary river basins. China is building dams upstream on the Brahmaputra (Yarlung Tsangpo in Tibet) and Mabja Zangbo River which feeds Ganga's major tributary Ghaghara.

IWT: Opening the water front: India's notice on Jan 25, just two days before the CoA hearing on Jan 27, upped the ante and sent a clear signal that the IWT is no longer inviolable. Pakistan can't obstruct Indian projects on the Indus Rivers.

Grounds for IWT modifications: Indian has political, strategic, technical and legal grounds for modifications. The IWT's letter had become incongruous to its spirit; technical criteria violate cooperative spirit; new techniques and technologies not accommodated. Pakistan has never been constructive and cooperative and objected to every single Indian project causing delay, cost-overrun and adverse techno-economic viability. That kills projects by making them unworkable. IWT was used not to resolve differences but to escalate. India legally contested for long but now ran out of patience. The World Bank allowed Pakistan to run riot with the dispute resolution mechanism without acting in good faith as a facilitator.

There are political and strategic compulsions for India. Critics all along cried for using the IWT as a strategic weapon against Pakistan's unrelenting supply of terrorism and misusing IWT to stymie India.

The IWT allows building structures and projects on the Indus Rivers (both eastern and western). The 2016 Uri terrorist attack hardened India's approach to exploit own share of allotted waters to the maximum preventing spillover into Pakistan. In 2016, PM Modi called not to allow even a drop of water flow into Pakistan. The 2019 Pulwama attack provoked India to fast-track its water projects. A paper in 2005 had suggested that the treaty be relooked and renegotiated. Now India is pushing the envelope.

In absence of exit clause Pakistan feels India can never alter or abrogate the treaty unilaterally. Do treaties last in perpetuity? Article 60 of the Vienna Convention on the Laws of the Treaties allows termination on other party violating fundamental provisions. India's moderate approach seeks not termination but modification. Pakistan's existential crisis lures India to reopen the IWT.

Consequences: India lacks dams to stop or divert the water flow into Pakistan. River waters are critical for survival. Pakistan may view it as a declaration of war. The decades-long India-Pakistan dispute has escalated and opened up the festering wounds elsewhere. The World Bank won't be comfortable. The political, economic and diplomatic impact be weighed vis-a-vis India's economic heft. This could set a bad precedent. China torments the lower riparian states through water aggression on two Indus rivers (Sutlej and Indus), the Brahmaputra, and Mekong and could construe India's action as a license to build more structures on those rivers. The Western powers may intervene fearing a Water War or worse between India and Pakistan.

The notice has opened space, both legally and politically, for discussion, debate, interpretation, and holistic analysis. Ecological and economic concerns are overwhelming.

The technically-negotiated agreements are only partial solutions. Article 7 of IWT provides broad contours - future cooperation, and broadening transboundary governance issues in holistic way. That could eventually guide to diplomatic handshake.

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The Indus Water Treaty: India's notice to Pakistan for modification

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[Campaigners to protest against dumping of sewage at Wolvercote bathing spot](#)

Oxford Mail

January 27, 2023 Friday

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Oxford Mail

Length: 621 words

Byline: [Miranda Norris](#)

Body

Campaigners will stage a **protest** in Oxford against dumping of sewage into local **rivers** and **waterways** this weekend.

Wolvercote councillor Jo Sandelson said: "We are joining together with other political and activist groups to **demand** an end to sewage dumping, and the public is very welcome to join in."

She explained: -Just over a year ago my local swimming group, Brrrrr! organised a large **protest** on this spot against **river pollution** following Layla Moran-s November 2021 debate at Westminster.

"Thames Water has been pouring untreated sewage into our stretch of the River Thames to the north and west of Oxford.

"The Government responded by granting us Bathing Water Status. It sounded like a victory, but actually only means monitoring the pollution, not cleaning up the water.

READ ALSO: Rogue builder scammed Jericho couple out of almost 80,000

"Thames Water is still allowed to pollute the river and waterways. They have even done so even in dry weather on the majority of days this January. This is illegal.

"Thames Water say they are spending 15 million improving and maintaining Witney sewage treatment works but it-s nowhere near enough. Large local developments, despite some mitigations, will put more strain on an already vulnerable system."

Ms Sandelson said she had concerns about several large developments about to be built within a relatively small radius of Wolvercote Mill Stream.

"Oxford North alone is building one million square foot of office space by the roundabout. There is also massive run-off from farming where toxic waste from fertilisers such as phosphates enter the water.

"We need joined up thinking and action.

Campaigners to protest against dumping of sewage at Wolvercote bathing spot

"On a floodplain like Port Meadow, the polluted water overflows onto our common land. This is a health risk for residents and the whole environment. We need a system that is going to work sooner than the nearly 30 years we've been promised.

"Why can't Thames Water upgrade their treatment system in step with development, after all there is no shortage of funds for shareholder dividends and management bonuses for both Thames Water and Environment Agency top executives.

"Why isn't Central Government exercising control?-

A Thames Water spokesperson said a 15million upgrade of Witney sewage works has started and will increase the site's treatment capacity by 60 per cent, with completion expected to be in early 2024.

-As a member of the Oxford Rivers Project, who made the application for designated bathing water status at Wolvercote Mill Stream, we'll continue to work with our partners to understand what more needs to be done to ensure consistently good water quality in the Thames and we've invited members of Extinction Rebellion to visit our sites and meet the teams who look after them.

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-We're also aware that last year was an unusual year for river flows across the country following the hot weather periods and drought we've experienced over the summer. This is why the Environment Agency's assessment for designated bathing status looks at three years of river water quality results.-

On dividends, they added: Our shareholders are in it for the long term, and have not taken a dividend for five years to prioritise investment in improving service for customers and to protect the environment."

The **protest** is at Port Meadow, Oxford. Meet in Godstow Road car park at 12noon on Saturday January 28.

Read more from this author

This story was written by Miranda Norris, she joined the team in 2021 and covers news across Oxfordshire as well as news from Witney.

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Profile: Miranda Norris Journalists news from the Oxford Mail

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'Sewage' poured outside Thames Water headquarters by XR rebels

Bordon Herald

March 17, 2023

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Section: WATER INDUSTRY NEWS, Utilities news & UK BUSINESS NEWS

Length: 800 words

Byline: Daniel Gee

Body

Extinction Rebellion **protesters** from across [Waverley](#) and East Hampshire took part in a 'Dirty **Water** **protest** at [Thames Water](#) headquarters in Reading last week.

XR rebels wearing hazmat suits and respirators poured fake sewage outside the Thames **Water** HQ and unfurled banners **demanding** the company 'Cut The Crap'.

They also delivered a letter **demanding** that Thames **Water** stop illegally pouring untreated sewage into **streams** and **rivers** and cease the payment of all bonuses, dividends and excessive executive wages until they have fixed the problems caused by years of excessive profit taking and underinvestment.

Joining the **protest** were members of XR Waverley & Borders from Godalming, Farnham, Alton and Haslemere.

Water companies pumped raw sewage into Britain's seas and rivers for more than nine million hours between 2016 and 2021, an increase of 2,553 per cent over five years.

Thames Water, which serves 15 million people, was named as one of the worst performers.

[Link to Image](#)

Research shows the sewage overspills result from lack of infrastructure investment which leads to environmental deterioration and presents a human health hazard.

According to Chief Medical Officer Chris Whitty, in a joint **statement** with Ofwat and the Environment Agency: "Nobody wants a child to ingest human faeces".

The **statement** continued: "The principal public health responsibility for ensuring human faeces and viable human faecal bacteria do not get into waterways people might use recreationally, rest squarely with the water companies and their directors."

Yet XR points out Thames Water boss Sarah Bentley, on £2 million a year, received a £727,000 windfall in 2022, just as the Environment Agency condemned Thames Water over pollution.

'Sewage' poured outside Thames Water headquarters by XR rebels

According to research by the Guardian, more than 70 per cent of the water industry in England is owned by international investment funds, private equity firms and businesses lodged in tax havens.

Since privatisation these firms have run up net debts of almost £54 billion and paid out dividends of £65.9 billion.

The *Herald* has approached Thames Water for a comment.

Join members of XR Waverley & Borders on a Farnham River Wey Walk on Saturday, March 25, setting off at 11am from the bandstand in Gostrey Meadow. The walk, between Bishop's Meadow and Borelli Walk, is to create awareness around river pollution and inspire the restoration of clean waters. Water testing to check the health of the river will take place.

Extinction Rebellion's letter to Thames Water

Dear Board members and directors of Thames Water,

*We are visiting you today to **demand** that you take urgent action to stop polluting our rivers and seas. Your illegal dumping of raw sewage is harming people and wildlife and must stop.*

Despite posting huge profits, paying multi-million pound bonuses and dividends you are failing to meet the most basic standards and operate within the law.

As published by the Department of Health and Social Care in June 2022 "Use of our rivers for recreation and exercise is something to celebrate and encourage. Children have always played in waterways and always will, irrespective of what notices are put up next to them. People of all ages use freshwater waterways such as rivers for recreation including swimming and various forms of boating." Your current operating practices pose a risk to all those using our rivers and seas, which are deeply unpleasant and downright dangerous.

*We **demand** that you take responsibility for your company's impacts, that you cease the payment of all bonuses, dividends and excessive executive wages until you have stopped illegally pouring untreated sewage into our waterways and are at least operating within the parameters of the law.*

As members of the Board, you are the individuals selected to: "balance the needs of customers, the environment, shareholders, and other stakeholders." So long as raw sewage is dumped in the environment, you are failing to do this.

You are not meeting the needs of customers; you are consistently raising bills while failing to protect the environment that your customers, and all life, rely upon.

You are not meeting the needs of the environment; you are polluting it with human faeces, sanitary and sexual health products, micro plastics and forever chemicals.

Rivers are on the frontline of our climate and ecological crises. To avert the worst impacts of these crises, and to enable nature to adapt, we need to stop sewage dumping now and the responsibility for this sits with you.

We await your announcement.

Yours sincerely,

Extinction Rebellion

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'Sewage' poured outside Thames Water headquarters by XR rebels

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Load-Date: May 10, 2023

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[Extinction Rebellion pours fake sewage outside Thames Water headquarters in Reading](#)

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March 13, 2023 Monday 12:48 PM GMT

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Section: READING & BERKSHIRE NEWS; Version:1

Length: 608 words

Byline: By, Luke Donnelly

Highlight: Campaigners say the responsibility to stop polluting our rivers lies with Thames Water

Body

Extinction Rebellion called on Thames Water to "cut the cr" as campaigners poured fake sewage outside the Reading headquarters. Protesters wearing hazmat suits descended on the building in Vastern Road earlier this morning Monday, March 13.

They unfurled banners reading "cut the cr" and delivered a letter demanding that Thames Water stop illegally pouring untreated sewage into streams and rivers. Demands were also made for the company to cease paying bonuses, dividends and "excessive" executive wages.

Campaigners pointed to Ofwat findings published in October last year which found Thames Water was the worst offender for polluting waterways as the company was fined £51m. Approximately 11 out of the UK's 17 water companies were fined last year for missing targets on water supply interruptions, pollution interruptions and internal sewer flooding among other areas.

READ MORE: Met Office issues warning as 50mph wind gusts expected in Berkshire

James Knapp, 57, who attended the protest claimed Thames Water chooses profit over people and nature. The dad-of-three said: "We, your customers, are today leaving a harmless concoction of fake sewage as a visible reminder to everyone that you are destroying nature and putting our children at risk by pumping poisonous, untreated sewage into our waterways."

Artist Steve Lowes, who lives on the Thames, said: "Thames Water is destroying the biodiversity of our rivers. It will get worse as climate change brings more rain, flooding and pressure on our antiquated and underfunded water and sewage systems. This is a climate and ecological emergency - act now, do your jobs and cut the cr."

Extinction Rebellion claims Thames Water CEO Sarah Bentley received a £727k windfall in 2022 on top of her £2m annual salary despite the company's failings. The open letter to Thames Water said rivers are "are on the frontline of our climate and ecological crises" and that the responsibility to stop sewage dumping lies with the company.

Extinction Rebellion pours fake sewage outside Thames Water headquarters in Reading

Earlier this month Thames Water announced a £1.6bn investment in sewage treatment works and sewers over the next two years including "significant" upgrades to wastewater treatment plants and sewerage networks to reduce storm discharges and pollution incidents.

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Load-Date: March 13, 2023

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Scottsdale Proposes a Plan to Provide Rio Verde Foothills With Water. But the Details Remain Murky

Inside Climate News

February 22, 2023 Wednesday 5:36 PM GMT

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Length: 1618 words

Body

SCOTTSDALE, Ariz.-Eddie Reim's school days look like those of most students. He goes to class and plays at recess with his friends. But at the end of the day, the fifth-grader does something a bit out of the ordinary: he heads to the water fountain and fills up his water bottle.

That's because Eddie's family lives in the Rio Verde Foothills, a community on unincorporated land governed by Maricopa County north of Scottsdale that had its main water supply cut off by the city at the beginning of this year.

The water Eddie gets from the fountain will get him through until the next school day, ensuring he doesn't have to take from his family's now limited water supply.

The Reim's have cut back their water use. They don't take showers at their own home. Or run the laundry or dishwasher. For their meals, they use paper plates and plastic utensils. "We're not really getting to live in our house," said Cody Reim, Eddie's father, who organized a protest last month over the city's water cutoff and has helped lead the community's response to its water crisis.

For years, Scottsdale had allowed haulers to fill their trucks at a water station to provide water to Rio Verde residents but cut off the haulers' access in response to shortages on the Colorado River, the city's main source of water. Though the city had said for years that it wouldn't always be able to provide the water, many residents were unaware the water from the city would be cut off on Jan. 1.

The water haulers were the main source for residents who do not have wells, which can cost tens of thousands of dollars even when it's not clear whether they will provide any water. The Rio Verde Foothills community was built by so-called "wildcat" developers who exploited a loophole in the state's groundwater law that enabled construction without having to obtain a state certification that the development has enough water for 100 years.

The cutoff has thrust the Rio Verde Foothills-with roughly 2,000 homes-into the spotlight as more and more towns and cities, nationally and locally, face significant water issues.

In Arizona, news outlets have covered every twist and turn as the community looks to find water both in the short and long term. National news organizations have chimed in, with severe climate-induced droughts creating water shortages throughout the West and decrepit lead pipes and other aging water infrastructure wreaking havoc in parts of the Midwest, Northeast and South.

In Maricopa County, Rio Verde Foothills residents filed a lawsuit against the city. State lawmakers have taken aim at Scottsdale's leaders and introduced legislation to find water for the foothills for the next couple of years while a long-term solution is worked out.

Scottsdale Proposes a Plan to Provide Rio Verde Foothills With Water. But the Details Remain Murky

After nearly two months without hauled water from Scottsdale, a short-term solution may finally have come together. Scottsdale City Council unanimously **agreed** Tuesday evening to adopt a **resolution** that would allow water haulers to draw from the water station for the next two years-if the county will **agree**.

The city's vote comes after [Arizona Attorney General Kris Mayes wrote in a letter last week](#) that a county has the authority to temporarily provide water to county residents by entering an intergovernmental **agreement** with a public agency, like Scottsdale, or a private company.

The **resolution**, if **agreed** upon, would be dependent on Scottsdale finding a third-party source to provide 600 acre feet of water-200 acre feet per year-with 126 acre feet going to the county for purchase. That third-party source has yet to be determined.

Brian Biesemeyer, the city's water resources director, told Inside Climate News he couldn't comment on where the water might come from. An acre foot equals about 326,000 gallons, or enough to cover an acre of land in one foot of water.

Over the weekend, Scottsdale Mayor David Ortega told [12 News](#) in Phoenix that Scottsdale would get the water from the Gila River Indian Community, but the tribe told the station it would not be providing the water to Scottsdale. Ortega then clarified the water would come from the Colorado River Indian Tribal Council, but that also ended up in **dispute**, with a spokesperson for the council telling 12 News they had not been approached by the city. Even if they had been approached, the spokesperson said, there is no system in place that could deliver the water.

Michael Anthony Scerbo, the tribal council's deputy director for public affairs, said Wednesday in an email that the council "has not had any direct talks with Scottsdale addressing water leasing and or assisting Rio Verde.

"Additionally," Scerbo said, "logistics are not yet in place to begin water leasing at this time."

Residents at the city council meeting on Tuesday had concerns beyond where the water would come from: the cost and the likelihood that the number of acre feet they get could be cut if the city faces any additional shortages due to drought on the Colorado River.

To get the water, the county will have to pay \$1,000 a month, plus \$21.25 per 1,000 gallons of potable water, resulting in higher costs than the community was previously paying for Scottsdale's water.

John and Doreen Hornewer have lived in the Rio Verde Foothills for over 20 years and operate a water hauling business. Before the Jan. 1 cutoff, they charged around 4 to 5 cents a gallon for water they obtained at the station in Scottsdale. Now, they have to drive further out to Apache Junction to get the water to deliver to customers who have large tanks at their homes, raising the cost to around 11 cents. The Hornewers aren't sure what the exact cost will end up being if Scottsdale's **resolution** is **agreed** to by the county, but they expect it to be around 6 cents per gallon.

The amount of water the county will receive can also be cut if Scottsdale's own water supply is reduced. "If our access to water is constrained in any way we would constrain the water deliveries to Rio Verde Foothills," Biesemeyer said, when presenting the **resolution** to the city council.

The city relies heavily on water from the Colorado River, which has experienced more than 20 years of drought and decades of over-allocation. The seven states that rely on the river [are currently negotiating](#) how to address the dwindling water supply, but have yet to reach an **agreement**.

With the river's two largest reservoirs-Lake Mead and Lake Powell-facing the possibility of reaching [low enough water levels](#) where electricity for millions of Americans is lost and states cannot receive their full allocation of water, it is likely [Arizona will see further cuts](#) to its water supply from the Colorado River.

Scottsdale's **resolution** also calls for the county to attempt to stop issuing building permits in the community. In Rio Verde Foothills, "wildcat" developers built hundreds of homes on five parcels or less, meaning that the water supply did not need to be certified under the state's groundwater law. The law requires any subdivision-meaning six or

Scottsdale Proposes a Plan to Provide Rio Verde Foothills With Water. But the Details Remain Murky

more parcels-in the fastest-growing regions of the state need to have the water department certify that it has enough water for 100 years.

These "wildcat" developers have drawn sharp criticism from all sides and need to be reined in by the county, officials and homeowners say.

Any short-term agreement for the Rio Verde Foothills now lies in the county's hands. Maricopa County Supervisor Thomas Galvin, whose district includes Rio Verde Foothills, wrote in a letter to Scottsdale dated Tuesday that the county had yet to review the city's proposal. He also shared many of the same concerns as residents over the cost of the water, where it would come from and how it will be transported to residents.

Galvin also noted in the letter that he had proposed a plan last year "from a private water company, that would be of financial benefit to Scottsdale and of no cost to Maricopa County."

"This plan makes sense because a private water utility company went on record, with a willingness and ability to be part of an interim solution to the water issue, before the City's imposed cutoff deadline of December 31, 2022," he wrote. "This proposed solution remains available."

That private water utility company is EPCOR, but the city never voted on the proposal. EPCOR has also submitted an application to provide residents with a so-called standpipe service to solve the long-term problem. The company hasn't yet specified the source of its water. But the plan needs approval from the state's regulatory body for utilities, the Arizona Corporation Commission. The company projects that it would take at least two or three years to establish service and cost \$6 million at minimum just to construct the standpipe system, which would essentially be another water station where haulers and homeowners could go to pay for water.

Cody Reim, the community leader and father of the fifth-grader, said the city's resolution is a start to finding a short-term solution that will allow for negotiations with the county to proceed. But tensions between the city and community still run high.

During the meeting's public comment on Tuesday, Reim spoke on the conflicting statements Ortega, the Scottsdale mayor, had given on where the water would come from, which he would later retract. Ortega also criticized the residents like Reims for bringing children with them to previous city council meetings where residents protested Scottsdale's decision to cut off water. "I'm very glad that we're all adults here who don't have children carrying signs against" the city, he said.

Reim took exception to the comment, saying it had come from an elected government official who "didn't appreciate you expressing your First Amendment right with your children."

Load-Date: February 22, 2023

Protest against 'dirty water'

The Cornish Times

February 6, 2023

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CORNISH TIMES

Section: WATER INDUSTRY NEWS

Length: 968 words

Byline: Scarlett Hills-Brooks

Body

A blue plaque was unveiled in Liskeard on Saturday, January 28 following a 'Dirty Water protest.'

The protest met in Westbourne car park but soon made it's way to the front of East Cornwall MP Sheryll Murray's office where a 'theatrical event' took place to demonstrate the group's concern over the dumping of raw sewage into the rivers and seas.

A spokesperson from the protest said: "On Saturday a rash of blue plaques were awarded across England. In Liskeard, South East Cornwall MP, Sheryll Murray's constituency office was not left out. The blue roundel in this instance, however, does not signify positive deeds by a person of note. Instead, it highlights the fact that Sheryll Murray, along with other Conservative MPs, failed to act in a timely manner to resolve an issue that is damaging the aquatic environment beyond repair.

[Link to Image](#)

"Rivers are being used as open sewers and a free refuse facility by water companies, landowners, and careless individuals that litter or flush more down the loo.

"Activists, open water swimmers, and those who care for nature and want rivers and bathing waters to be clean and free from sludge, slime, and stench, are becoming increasingly agitated by the inaction from Government on this issue."

The spokesperson continued: "Horried that a majority chose to vote against an amendment to the Environment Act, that would have set meaningful targets for water companies to reduce and eliminate so-called storm water overflows and illegal discharges into rivers, citizens gathered in Liskeard to unveil the plaque and voice their concerns.

[Link to Image](#)

"The Environment Act required the Government to produce a timeline for resolving this pressing pollution issue. In September 2022 they set an incredibly low bar of preventing 75% of storm overflows by 2035, unless water

Protest against 'dirty water'

companies can prove they do no ecological harm. That leaves 25% unaddressed up to as late as 2050, and some serious questions as to how ecological harm can be measured.

"South West Water, has been listed red or significantly below target, for pollution incidents, by the Environment Agency for ten consecutive years. They were awarded only one star for performance in 2021 and have been under investigation by OFWAT, for their shambolic management of sewage treatment since June 2021. The company says it is aiming to reduce harm by one third, by 2025. But this statement, along with the Government's woolly wording is neither clear in intent nor meaningful to the public.

"Everyone can help alleviate the situation by preventing litter and other objects from getting into sewers and not flushing items such as wet wipes and sanitary towels, even if labelling suggests they can be. But substantial investment in upgrading of the sewage infrastructure will be required of South West Water before rivers and our coastline can be brought back to health."

[Link to Image](#)

In response, MP Sheryll Murray said: "Combined sewage systems mean that rainwater from drains and sewage use the same pipes underground. At times of high rainfall - for example during recent flash flooding - the pipes reach capacity, and to stop sewage escaping into homes and streets, the system was designed to discharge to rivers or the sea via Combined Sewer Overflows.

"These can have significant environmental impacts - and the government took action to regulate and reduce the number of storm overflows in the Environment Act 2021. This required the government to set out a plan by September 1, 2022 to tackle the problem. The plan was published for consultation in March and proposes new mandatory time-bound targets on water companies to stop the environmental harm from sewage overflows."

When asked if she voted to allow sewage to be pumped into local rivers, Mrs Murray confirmed: "No-one did - in fact MPs voted to increase the restrictions of water companies using overflows. During the passage of the Environment Act through parliament, the Duke of Wellington proposed an amendment to immediately stop the use of sewage overflows. Not only is this practically infeasible without flooding people's homes with sewage, he hadn't considered the cost to consumers independent evidence commissioned by the Storm Overflows Taskforce estimated total elimination of overflows could cost up to £600bn. The government agreed an alternative approach, mandating progressive reductions in discharges and agreeing targets that the water companies must achieve, which will be set out in the final plan, which prioritises dealing with the environmental and public health impacts first while also balancing this with the cost to consumers."

She added: "We've had storm overflows in this country for at least 150 years. This is the first government that's taking action to fix the problem. We've already laid the foundations for that with new powers and new responsibilities in the Environment Act last year, and Defra will publish its storm overflow plan this month. We are not letting water companies get away with this and have been repeatedly clear that water companies' reliance on overflows is unacceptable and they must significantly reduce how much sewage they discharge as a priority. Our regulators have also launched the largest criminal and civil investigations into water company sewage discharges

"This is on top of ambitious action we have already taken, including consulting on targets to improve water quality which will act as a powerful tool to deliver cleaner water, pushing all water companies to go further and faster to fix overflows."

Read More

[M&Co stores in Liskeard and Launceston to close](#)

[More than a quarter of veterans in Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly over 80](#)

[Planning application submitted to open a new Greggs in Cornwall](#)

Protest against 'dirty water'

[Cornwall road closures: almost two dozen for motorists to avoid this week](#)

Load-Date: May 10, 2023

End of Document

The Indus Waters Treaty: An Overview of the Waters-Sharing Agreement between India and Pakistan

The Times of India (TOI)

February 24, 2023 Friday

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Section: INDIA

Length: 896 words

Byline: Priyanka Deo

Body

The Indus **Waters Treaty** (IWT) is a **Waters-sharing agreement** between India and Pakistan that regulates the use and distribution of the Indus **River** system. In recent years, the **treaty** has become a subject of **dispute** between India and Pakistan. In fact, India has issued a notice to Pakistan seeking changes to the IWT due to Pakistan's "intransigence" towards following the **treaty** rules. Pakistan, on the other hand, has raised objections to India's construction of the Kishenganga and Ratle **hydroelectric** power projects, both located in Jammu and Kashmir. What is the Indus **Waters Treaty** (IWT)? The Indus **Waters Treaty** is a **Waters-sharing agreement** signed between India and Pakistan in 1960, under the supervision of the World Bank.

The **treaty** aims to allocate the use of and resolve **disputes** over the Indus River and its tributaries, which flow through China, India, and Pakistan. The pact regulates the use and distribution of the Indus River system, which consists of the main Indus River and its five tributaries - the Ravi, the Beas, the Sutlej, the Jhelum, and the Chenab. There are three eastern rivers - the Ravi, the Beas and the Sutlej - while there are three western rivers - Chenab, Jhelum, and Indus main. According to the **treaty**, the waters of eastern rivers go to India, whereas the waters of western rivers primarily go to Pakistan. How did the Indus Waters **Treaty** come about? After a **dispute** broke out between the two countries over irrigation waters from existing facilities, the Indus Waters **Treaty** was signed in Karachi on September 19, 1960, by then Pakistani President - Field Marshal Mohammad Ayub Khan, former Indian PM Jawaharlal Nehru, and World Bank's W.A.B. Illif. The **treaty** took effect on April 1, 1961. What does the IWT lay out? The **treaty** has a preamble, 12 articles, and eight annexures that provide India with absolute control over the waters of the eastern rivers - the Ravi, Sutlej, and Beas - while Pakistan receives unrestricted use of the western rivers - the Indus, Jhelum, and Chenab. India can create storage (via hydro-plants) on the western rivers according to the **treaty**. The IWT also establishes a Permanent Indus **Commission** (PIC) consisting of two Commissioners, one from India and one from Pakistan, to promote **cooperation** between the two nations and resolve any questions arising from the **treaty**'s interpretation or implementation. Once a year, the PIC meets alternately in India and Pakistan and whenever either Commissioner asks to meet. As part of its work, PIC also inspects rivers and works to find out what's going on with various developments. Why has India served a notice to Pakistan, seeking changes to IWT? India announced earlier this month, that it wants to modify the 62-year-old Indus Waters **Treaty** (IWT) with Pakistan, citing Pakistan's non-**cooperation** in resolving **disputes** over the Kishenganga and Ratle hydroelectric power projects, both located in Jammu and Kashmir. Pakistan first raised objections to India's construction of the Kishenganga hydroelectric project on the Jhelum river back in 2006, and then objected to plans to construct the Ratle Hydroelectric Project on the Chenab river as well. Both India and Pakistan do not **agree** on whether the technical details of the projects conformed with the **treaty**. While Pakistan is in its full right under the **treaty** to raise these objections, the problem is that Pakistan betrayed the **treaty** protocol and instead went to an

The Indus Waters Treaty: An Overview of the Waters-Sharing Agreement between India and Pakistan

arbitration court at The Hague. This directly goes against the treaty, which says that the World Bank will appoint a 'neutral expert' to inspect and resolve the argument. Why is the IWT notice beneficial for India? New inter-governmental negotiations on the IWT which are going to follow because of India's notice can totally work in India's favour. Official negotiation would allow India to modify the treaty to put a stop to Pakistan's recent and past contradictory and inconsistent transgressions, going against treaty mandates. Why is the IWT so important? Historically, rivers have been used as weapons of war as they provide significant strategic advantages to countries and armies. Controlling rivers allows nations and military forces to disrupt enemy access to water and food, restrict enemy movement, and win battles- the Indus runs through India, Pakistan AND China. The IWT, therefore, is an especially important pact as it is often seen globally as a rare instance of India-Pakistan consensus that keeps China in check. This is especially after India has for the large part, cut trade, cultural exchange, and most bilateral talks with Pakistan. According to the World Bank, the Treaty has been hailed as one of the most successful transboundary water management agreements on the planet. With this being said, it is crucial to strengthen the IWT to make sure that water is used and distributed sustainably, and transgressions do not happen. India's current government is playing a key role on multiple aspects of the IWT. In 2021, for example, a Parliamentary Standing Committee in India stated that the IWT should also address the impact of climate change on water availability in the river basin and other challenges which are not covered under the agreement. The IWT treaty is vital to keep Pakistan in check since the future of the Indus River system and billions of people, including you and I, rely on it. For Reprint Rights: timescontent.com

Load-Date: February 23, 2023

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Doctors' riverbank 'blue plaque' protest highlights health risks from sewage

Northwich Guardian

February 9, 2023 Thursday

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Length: 460 words

Byline: [Rob Goulding](#)

Body

DOCTORS in Winsford worried about the health dangers of raw sewage in rivers have protested against the government's -failure to protect waterways-.

After visiting Eddisbury MP Edward Timpson's constituency office in Tarporley on Saturday, January 8, protesters from Health for Extinction Rebellion later unveiled a satirical blue plaque at Winsford Marina.

The plaque reads: -Edward Timpson MP voted to block a law requiring water companies to dump less raw sewage in our waterways and seas, October 20, 2021.-

The wording of the plaque refers to how Mr Timpson voted in Parliament on the recent Environment Bill, which the protesters believe doesn't do enough to stop water companies pumping raw sewage into rivers and seas when the drainage networks are overloaded by heavy rainfall.

The group of mostly health professionals want to raise concerns about raw sewage pollution as a potential cause of serious health problems, include gastroenteritis, for people who use the waterways for leisure.

Katharine Fallon, a retired Winsford GP and spokesperson for the group, said: -We've watched in horror as our rivers and seas have become open sewers since October 2021, when Conservative MPs voted down a proposal to stop water companies pumping waste directly into our rivers and seas.

-These blue plaques shine a light on the government's failure to protect our waterways, the natural world, and all of us, and serve as a warning to the local population.

-Apart from the aesthetics, raw sewage in our local rivers constitutes a major health risk for all those using them for leisure.

-Here at Winsford flashes, people sail, canoe, paddleboard and fish, and they don't want to run the risk of contracting gastroenteritis which can be fatal for certain vulnerable individuals.-

Eddisbury MP, Edward Timpson, who has previously shared his thoughts on this issue, said: -Extinction Rebellion accuses the government of 'failure to tighten environmental regulations and stop profit-grabbing by water companies', and me of voting for such a policy.

Doctors' riverbank 'blue plaque' protest highlights health risks from sewage

-The government has enacted a new duty on water companies to produce comprehensive statutory Drainage and Sewerage Management Plans; a power of direction for the government to direct water companies in relation to these plans; and a new duty placed on the government to produce a statutory plan to reduce discharges from storm overflows.

-It will be abundantly obvious to anybody that the government has tightened environmental regulations and is stopping profit-grabbing by water companies.-

Mr Timpson also added new duties have been placed on water companies to publish data, in near-real-time and annually, on storm overflow operations as well as a duty to monitor water quality up and downstream of overflows and sewage works.

Load-Date: February 9, 2023

End of Document

Extinction Rebellion to protest against sewage in rivers in Farnham, Alton, Godalming and Guildford

Bordon Herald
January 27, 2023

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Section: NATURE NEWS

Length: 541 words

Byline: Daniel Gee

Body

There will be Extinction Rebellion **protests** in Farnham and Alton this weekend to highlight the "shocking" state of local **waterways**.

Protesters against the dumping of sewage into local chalk **streams** and **rivers** are gathering on Saturday to install satirical blue plaques in Godalming (10am), Guildford (midday) and Farnham (2.30pm).

Members of Extinction Rebellion (XR) will unveil blue plaques at **riverside** locations in these three important Surrey hubs along the **River** Wey as part of a national day of action across the UK with an associated action also taking place in Alton.

The famous pink XR boat, veteran of many previous XR climate actions, with its messages of 'ACT NOW' and 'TELL THE TRUTH', will accompany the **protestors**, who will call out the voting record of local MPs on the vote which took place on October 20, 2021, when 265 MPs voted down an amendment to stop private water companies from dumping raw sewage into the UK's rivers and coastlines.

The plaques highlight the government's continued failure to tighten environmental regulations and stop profit-grabbing by water companies.

The plaques will read:

Guildford: A(ngela) Richardson MP voted to block a law requiring water companies to dump less raw sewage in our waterways and seas.

Godalming: Jeremy Hunt MP abstained on a vote requiring water companies to dump less raw sewage in our waterways and seas

Farnham: The UK Government voted to block a law requiring water companies to dump less raw sewage in our waterways and seas.

Extinction Rebellion to protest against sewage in rivers in Farnham, Alton, Godalming and Guildford

The government's failure to properly tackle the issue of sewage pollution has been hugely controversial. Last summer, XR says more than a hundred beaches were closed to the public after a series of sewage discharges by water companies left the sand and sea contaminated with human sewage.

Meanwhile only 14 per cent of the UK's rivers achieve "good" ecological status with pollution from agriculture, human sewage, roads, and single-used plastics creating a dangerous "chemical cocktail" in our waterways. In December the Environment Agency announced it was pushing back targets to clean up England's rivers, lakes and coastal waters from 2027 to 2063, prompting outcry.

Becca from Farnborough said: "I'm 20 and a climate student, and I'd like to say waterways are our lifelines, they have provided us with food, travel, water and beautiful biodiversity, and what have we given back?"

"Pollution and devastation to the point of no return. We must stop destroying these vital ecosystems to tackle the climate and biodiversity crisis."

Campaigner Etienne Stott, Olympic gold medal canoeist said: "It's disgusting, literally, to think what's being pumped into our rivers. The government and the water companies aren't going to clean up unless ordinary people put pressure on them. Extinction Rebellion can't do this alone.

"We need everyone who cares about our rivers and seas to stand up with us and speak out. Today is just the first part of a bigger campaign to protect nature and our waterways."

Read More

[New plans to re-build Lower Bourne's 'shipping container' house](#)

[One in 20 under-35s in East Hampshire identify with LGB+ sexuality](#)

[East Hampshire restaurant given new food hygiene rating](#)

[Haslemere Youth Hub gets £4,000 after town council U-turn on grant cut](#)

Load-Date: May 10, 2023

[Water Has Long Been Used As A Tactical Weapon In Warfare The World Now Has A Chance To End This](#)

MENAFN - Business & Finance News (English)

March 20, 2023 Monday

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Length: 932 words

Body

[Link to Image](#)

[Link to Story](#)

Experts and leaders will soon come together in their thousands at the first UN conference dedicated to water in nearly half a century. At the conference, which begins on March 22 in New York, delegates will no doubt stress that "water is life". And it's true: water nourishes, cleanses and even inspires the poetry and painting so desperately needed by our modern and rushed society. We really cannot live without it.

But as a professor of water security who focuses on its role in conflict, I know that water is death, too. And I don't just mean the awesome destructive force of floods - hundreds of children in Pakistan and twice as many adults drowned when a "monsoon on steroids" burst the banks of the Indus River last summer - or agonising spells of drought.

I mean the way we use water in war - or more specifically, as a tool towards violent political or military objectives, when water becomes a tactical weapon and a strategic battlefield resource. At the UN conference, delegates have a chance to begin to put a stop to this. But before we change our behaviour, we must first reflect on it.

Water the weapon We have for centuries used rivers to hurt our enemies. Back in the early 1500s, Leonardo da Vinci worked with Niccolò Machiavelli on an ultimately unsuccessful attempt to divert the Arno River away from Florence's rival city, Pisa.

Four centuries later, Belgian teenage troops and farmers knew exactly how to flood the parts of the Yser river that German troops had advanced along during the first world war. Another century after that, Ukrainian forces cut the sole water supply to Crimea after Russia's annexation of it, and just a few weeks ago Russian troops used the Dnipro river to stop troop advances.

Water Has Long Been Used As A Tactical Weapon In Warfare The World Now Has A Chance To End This

The flooded Yser Front allowed Belgium to retain a small strip of territory throughout the first world war. Arterra Picture Library / Alamy / Philippe Clement Rivers are also often used to conceal crimes. Paris police threw dozens of their Algerian victims into the Seine in 1961 , while Syrian forces dumped dozens of people they had executed into the Aleppo river in 2013, and into the Al Assi in 2015. Sudanese authorities tossed at least 40 of their own people into the Nile in their failed attempt to disrupt protests in 2019 - in a way, emulating the British slaughter of 13,000 Sudanese at the confluence of the Blue and White Niles in Omdurman in 1898.

Snipers know the tactical value of water, too. They sat several floors up in Sarajevo's abandoned buildings in the 1990s, perched like patient storks over the women and children who would risk their lives to get to the tap stand at the end of an alley. Snipers also hid behind their scopes at a distance from a leaky pipe in a refugee camp in Beirut in the 1970s,"as if hunting thirsty gazelles" in the words of poet mahmoud darwish . "Killer water", he concludes.

And water can be used more strategically - to clear the killing fields. Dozens of public reservoirs were pierced like colanders in southern lebanon in 2006 , presumably to keep those who had fled to Beirut away. Similarly, elders who refused to flee the fighting in villages in 1990s Kosovo were regularly dumped into backyard wells , to discourage their adult children from returning.

A different type of cleansing also happens along the West Bank of the Jordan river, where Israeli governments provide water to settlers but employ both bureaucratic and physical ways to deny it to the locals . Here, water policy has mixed with political and military goals to the point where they are virtually indistinguishable.

Much of the Jordan river has been diverted to irrigate fields. Maurizio De Mattei / Shutterstock However, water isn't always an effective tool of military and political violence. For instance, the enormous British "dambusters" campaign in the second world war, in which dams were targeted with "bouncing bombs", is disingenuously remembered . In fact, it only managed to properly take out two dams in the end, and killed mostly Russian women civilian prisoners of war who had been forced to work in German factories along the Ruhr river. More recently, islamic state discovered that control of a dam in Iraq and Syria does not automatically give you control of the people who live downstream.

The battle for water - and ourselves Though humanity uses water to nurture, it also uses water to destroy and to contaminate, or to ethnically cleanse territory even as water is made the foundation of global public health. For all its wonderful properties, water is a critical mirror of society. It exposes the extent to which we are led by ideologies and greed, and juxtaposes some of the world's most inspiring and depraved behaviour.

But now people are fighting back. Lawyers are developing principles on the protection of the environment and water infrastructure during armed conflict. If we muster the will and courage, these initiatives can feed into relevant security council resolutions , maybe even a UN Convention. Eventually, the tactical use of water could be as unacceptable as using human shields or targeting schools.

The battle to stop the abuse of water will not be won or lost at the UN conference in New York. But if fought well, it will reflect kindly on us all.

Don't have time to read about climate change as much as you'd like?

get a weekly roundup in your inbox instead. Every Wednesday, The Conversation's environment editor writes Imagine, a short email that goes a little deeper into just one climate issue. join the 10,000+ readers who've subscribed so far.

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Load-Date: April 17, 2023

Extinction Rebellion hit out at Royston Smith and Southern Water in city protest

Daily Echo (Newsquest Regional Press)

January 27, 2023 Friday

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SOUTHERN
Daily Echo

Length: 644 words

Byline: [Timothy Edgley](#)

Body

EXTINCTION Rebellion campaigners are set to descend on a Southampton Bridge this weekend in **protest** to the dumping of raw sewage.

Activists will set up at Cobden Bridge at around 10.30am on Saturday placing satirical blue plaques in the area of Bitterne Park and St Denys.

The plaques will read: "Southampton Itchen, Constituency of Royston Smith, Conservative Politician, who voted to block an amendment that would have required **water** companies like Southern **Water** to stop dumping raw sewage in **waterways** such as the **River** Itchen-.

The organisation says the **protest** will highlight the "government-s continued failure to tighten environmental regulations and stop profit-grabbing by water companies".

READ MORE: Brambridge: sewage flows into iconic Hampshire chalk stream

Corin Holloway, spokesperson for Extinction Rebellion Southampton said: "We-ve chosen this location because Southern Water is continuing to dump raw sewage directly into the River Itchen, which many people use for recreational activities.

"We want to call out Royston Smith as the MP for Southampton Itchen, which borders the river.

"He has failed to protect his constituents by voting down the amendment to last year-s Environment Bill, which would have obligated Southern Water to put a plan in to stop releasing sewage from its waterworks directly into the river."

The **protest** comes as the organisation launches a campaign to protect nature and waterways across the country.

READ MORE: How Southern Water plans to stop sewage outflow in River Itchen

Gavin Millar a resident and spokesperson for Friends of the Itchen Estuary added: -The Itchen Estuary is a precious open space within Southampton with huge value for recreation, for well-being and for wildlife."

Extinction Rebellion hit out at Royston Smith and Southern Water in city protest

But Southern Water said it is aware of the demonstration and understands the group's concerns.

-At Southern Water, we play our part in improving the standard of bathing waters, through major investments in treatment works along our 700 miles of coast - and we are working hard to extend our efforts and partnerships with other agencies to make an even bigger positive impact.

-Customers rightly expect the water industry to eliminate the use of storm overflows, and we are developing our own plans to tackle this issue, while continuing to protect people-s homes from flooding.

-And while we have an important role to play in enhancing and maintaining water quality, there are a wide range of pollutions which have an impact - contaminated rainwater running off roads and agricultural land, wastewater from privately owned treatment works, boats and animals on the beach such as dogs and seabirds, and the overall steep rise in bathing water users all play a part. That-s why it is so important for all parties to work together.-

Royston Smith added: "To overhaul and replace all the infrastructure, bill payers would be exposed to the costs (estimated to be over 150bn).

"The Environment Act puts the onus on water companies to deliver a progressive reduction in harm caused by storm overflows - there is no quick or easy fix.

"It is physically impossible to stop all outflows overnight and Extinction Rebellion and the Labour Party know that. They just need to admit it."

A message from the Editor

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Load-Date: January 27, 2023

Extinction Rebellion takes aim at MP during 'dirty water' protests

Kidderminster Shuttle

January 31, 2023 Tuesday

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The Shuttle

Length: 550 words

Byline: [Jack Rawlins](#)

Body

ENVIRONMENTAL campaigners have taken aim at MP Mark Garnier during protests against raw sewage dumping in the Severn and Stour.

Extinction Rebellion Wyre Forest staged demonstrations as part of its Dirty Water campaign on Saturday (January 28) to draw attention to the "shocking state of our waterways."

As part of the protest, the group installed blue satirical plaques in Bewdley and Stourport which read -Mark Garnier MP Voted to block a law requiring water companies to dump less raw sewage in our waterways and seas, 20th Oct 2021-.

The campaign featured a mannequin resembling the Wyre Forest MP sitting on a toilet, with campaigners offering fake edible -poo- to passers-by.

Extinction Rebellion Wyre Forest has highlighted a Rivers Trust report, claiming that in 2021 there were at least 1213 hours of sewage discharge from five different sites on the river Severn between Bridgnorth and Stourport. They claim that between Kinver and Stourport there were known to be at least 3912 hours of discharge from 7 sites along the river Stour.

They added that current funding levels have led to the Environment Agency putting back the target date for the clean-up of all of England-s rivers, lakes and coastal waters from 2027 to 2063.

Dee Edwards, aged 68, who is a retired domestic violence co-ordinator from Bewdley, said: -The plaques highlight the government-s failure to tighten environmental regulations and stop profit-grabbing by water companies.

"Our survey shows that people are overwhelmingly concerned, although many found pollution levels were worse than they thought, and not one person felt the Government was doing enough, quickly enough, to clean up our rivers".

Extinction Rebellion takes aim at MP during 'dirty water' protests

James Richards, aged 62, a retired fire service watch commander, said: "The Government will acknowledge that the level of untreated sewage in our waterways is unacceptable but their own response is also unacceptable. Their actions show insufficient urgency.

"We need everyone who cares about our rivers and seas to stand up with us and speak out. Today is just the first part of a bigger -Dirty Water- campaign initiated by Extinction Rebellion to protect nature and our waterways.-

MP Mark Garnier said he was "baffled" by the demonstrations.

He said: "The vote our friends at XR (Extinction Rebellion) are referring to was an amendment put forward by hereditary peer the Duke of Wellington, who in a peculiar piece of virtue signalling wanted to immediately ban all water companies from allowing storm overflows to go into rivers. This is something that has been around for as long as there have been water supplies and drainage and sewerage.

"Whilst a nice aim, it was simply not practical. To follow the amendment would be to create colossal backflows of sewerage at times of floodwater, leading to severe damage to residential areas. Moreover, to try to invest immediately to deliver the desired outcome would result in an immediate bill of up to 26,000 per household across the UK.

"The Environment Act, as I and Government backbenchers voted for, require water companies to phase out stormwater discharges. The Act, amongst other things, imposes a legal duty - for the first time ever - to reduce their discharges and to develop a plan to do so. Indeed, we recently voted to implement measurement of the success of these plans".

Load-Date: January 31, 2023

End of Document

No mining in core river areas in Punjab

Indian Media news

February 13, 2023 Monday

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Length: 307 words

Dateline: New Delhi

Body

Tribune News Service Sanjeev Singh Bariana Chandigarh, February 12 Punjab has stopped giving permission for sand mining in the core area of water flow of all rivers. Confirming the development, Secretary (Mines and Geology) Gurkirat Kirpal Singh said, "It has been decided that desilting in the natural water flow area of the rivers will not be allowed." Mining in many desilting sites had earlier been allowed following a Cabinet decision in 2018. In a departure from the decision, the department has now started confining mining only to areas which were a part of the original tenders before the Cabinet decision.

Even in these areas, mining is being allowed only after the approval of the State Environment Impact Assessment Authority. The biggest impact of mining in the core area of rivers has been the change in the water flow, causing damage to land and houses on the banks. Inhabitants have been protesting over the issue of the changed water flow for years. In 2019, residents of Kakrali village in Dera Bassi subdivision protested against sand miners operating at night and digging up sand until the early hours of the morning. Villagers were afraid of visiting the river for fear of being attacked by the mining mafia. Miners even built temporary bridges. In February 2022, sand mining was reported from villages near Phillaur in Jalandhar district where villagers said sand mining was harming the Sutlej banks and posing a threat to the adjoining land. Villagers of Nakodar and Pathankot areas have also spoken out against the impact of mining in the core water flow areas. A senior officer of the Mining Department said, "The decision is important since excessive mining affects the normal course of the river. Any change in the course of a river tends to cause soil erosion, which is a major cause of floods during the monsoon."

No mining in core river areas in Punjab

Load-Date: February 13, 2023

End of Document

Finding ways to keep the water flowing

China Daily European Edition

March 21, 2023 Tuesday

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Length: 2473 words

Body

Editor's Note: Ahead of the UN 2023 Water Conference, a three-day gathering that will start on Wednesday, World Water Day, Li Guoying, minister of Water Resources, talks about China's endeavors to enhance water management and promote international cooperation in an exclusive interview with China Daily reporter Hou Liqiang. Here are the excerpts:

How would you comment on the achievements China has made in water resource management over the past 10 years?

China has made remarkable achievements in water resource management over the past 10 years.

First, the national capability to conserve water resources and use them efficiently has continued to improve. Despite an average annual economic growth rate of about 6 percent, China's annual water consumption has been maintained below 610 billion cubic meters.

Second, the allocation of water resources has continued to improve. The annual water supply capacity nationwide is in excess of 890 billion cubic meters.

Thirdly, the capacity for the environmental protection and governance of rivers and lakes has improved. We have implemented the River Chief System (a network of leading officials responsible for overseeing the conditions of specific bodies of water), launched the "Mother River" restoration program and controlled the excessive exploitation of groundwater. More and more water bodies and river basins have been rejuvenated. Many rivers that were previously dry for extended periods of time once again flow.

Fourthly, as China strives to provide household water security to rural areas, 87 percent of the rural population now has access to tap water, up 11 percentage points from 2015.

These accomplishments have happened because we pursue a people-centered development philosophy and always see public aspirations for a better life as our goal.

We also follow natural law, prioritize environmental protection and green development and implement new development concepts accurately and completely. We balance the relationship between development and protection, and endeavor to promote harmony between people and water resources.

Finding ways to keep the water flowing

We follow the rule of law in water governance and reform and innovation, and make a consistent effort to improve water-related laws and regulations, such as the Yangtze River Protection Law.

How would you evaluate the historical significance of the South-to-North Water Diversion Project? What experiences are worth sharing with the international community?

As the largest cross-river basin water transfer project in the world, construction of the project officially began in December 2002 after half a century of planning and assessment. As of December 2014, the first phases of the East and Middle Routes have become operational. To date, they have transferred 60.5 billion cubic meters of water, directly benefiting more than 150 million people.

The project has led to the accumulation of valuable experience in implementing major cross-basin water transfer projects:

First, the importance of adhering to the national plan, with local interests subordinate to the overall situation.

Second, the importance of concentrating resources to accomplish great things by promoting the project at the central level and concentrating on securing elements such as funding and land use, as well as coordinating resettlement of those displaced by construction.

Third, the importance of respecting law, scientifically and prudently demonstrating proposals, and emphasizing environmental protection. In addition, the importance of emphasizing both willpower and a balance between humans and water resources.

Fourth, the importance of taking a holistic approach to planning, taking into account the conditions in the four major river basins of the Yangtze, Huaihe, Yellow and Haihe rivers, as well as the demands of regions and industries.

Fifth, the importance of focusing on both water conservation and pollution control.

And sixth, the importance of accurately and precisely regulating water transfers, hammering out detailed water allocation plans and accurately dispatching water from the source to users.

In your opinion, what are some of the experiences the international community can learn from? Can you share a few examples that have impressed you?

China faces one of the most challenging water management situations in the world. It has a large population but limited water resources. The spatiotemporal distribution of those resources is uneven. There is a mismatch between water distribution and regional socioeconomic factors. The carrying capacity of the water environment is limited.

China has accumulated some experience in improving water resource management at home while conducting international cooperation abroad.

Since the 1970s, the long-term, large-scale exploitation of groundwater resources has led to the serious overexploitation of groundwater in North China, as well as ecological and environmental problems, including a decline in groundwater levels and the shrinking of river and lake surfaces.

In 2019, with State Council approval, the Ministry of Water Resources and relevant departments issued the Action Plan for Comprehensive Treatment of Over-exploitation of Groundwater in North China. There has been an overall rise in groundwater levels in North China, with shallow groundwater and deep confined water in the treatment area rising by an average of 2.25 meters and 6.72 meters, respectively, compared to 2018.

We have implemented the River Chief system. At present, there are 1.2 million river chiefs at the provincial, city, county, township and village levels nationwide. Under their management, targeted measures have been taken to address problems in each river and lake. As a result, the appearance of rivers and lakes has undergone historic change.

Finding ways to keep the water flowing

We have contributed water management solutions to global water governance. On April 27, 2019, the International Standardization of Small Hydropower was included in the list of outcomes of the Second Belt and Road Forum for International **Cooperation** as an important achievement of BRI international **cooperation**. The China-headquartered International Network on Small Hydro Power worked together with the United Nations Industrial Development Organization to publish the Technical Guidelines for Small Hydropower, which is the first systematic international standard for the small hydropower industry in the world.

Since the launch of the Lancang-Mekong **Cooperation** Mechanism in 2016, the water resource authorities of the six countries in the basin have implemented the consensus reached by their leaders. Through consistent efforts to strengthen water resource **cooperation**, they have achieved fruitful results. To help countries in the basin better cope with climate change, flooding and droughts, the ministry has been providing year-round hydrological data to the Mekong River **Commission** since November 2020. Before that, China provided flood season hydrological data to the **commission** for 18 consecutive years.

The ministry is accelerating the construction of digital twins for river basin and water resource management projects. What is the current progress of these projects?

Digital technology is increasingly becoming a driving **force** in innovative development. Based on the **demand** for the development of water resource governance, the ministry has proposed accelerating the creation of digital twin projects, and progress has been made in three aspects.

First, the ministry has issued a series of top-level design documents, clarifying the goals, tasks and layout of river basin digital twins. By 2025, key areas along major rivers, lakes and their main tributaries are slated to complete the creation of the digital twins.

Second, pilot projects are being promoted. The construction of digital twin river basin is a complex and systematic project. The ministry identified 94 priority tasks across the country to begin work on last year.

Third, the ministry has endeavored to support water management businesses in realizing the four functions of forecasting, early warning, simulation and contingency planning with the help of digital technology.

The ministry will coordinate the creation of digital twins for river basins, water supply networks and water resource engineering. By the end of the 14th Five-Year Plan period (2021-25), it is slated to create a digital twin system that encompasses the four functions previously mentioned.

In recent years, China has faced natural disasters resulting from extreme weather conditions. What progress has the ministry made in addressing climate challenges?

China pursues a people and life-first approach as it works to strengthen the construction of its water and drought control systems.

At present, a flood control system consisting of reservoirs, watercourses, embankments and flood detention areas is essentially complete along major rivers. Through the measures of interception, diversion, storage, detention and discharge, it has achieved the ability to largely protect itself against the largest floods to have occurred since the founding of the People's Republic of China in 1949.

The country is also able to ensure the security of urban and rural water supply and minimize losses to drought.

In terms of non-engineering measures, monitoring, forecasting and warning capabilities have been improved. There are now 120,000 monitoring stations for water resources management, and the time required to collect information from them all dropped to just 15 minutes. The flood forecast accuracy for major rivers in the south and north stands at 90 percent and 70 percent, respectively.

In recent years, the ministry has successfully overcome severe flooding in major rivers and lakes thanks to its engineering and non-engineering systems.

Finding ways to keep the water flowing

We have also been able to mitigate rare droughts in the Yangtze River and Pearl River basins, guaranteeing safety of lives and property, and the security of water supply and food production.

What kind of exchange and collaboration has the Ministry of Water Resources had with UN agencies in terms of water resources management?

The ministry has been collaborating with UN agencies for a long time. Since joining the United Nations Secretary-General's Advisory Board on Water and Sanitation, it has played an active role in promoting the establishment of a separate water goal in the UN 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda. Through an agreement with UNESCO, the ministry established the International Research and Training Center on Erosion and Sedimentation in China. It has also signed a memorandum of understanding on cooperation with the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development to promote the drafting of international standards for small hydropower. I will give two examples in detail.

First, China has been an active participant in UNESCO's International Hydrological Program for a long time. It established the Chinese National Committee for the IHP in 1979, and has been an active partner and important contributor to the program. Over the years, within the program's framework, both parties have cooperated on hydrological research, water education and training, and cultural exchange. A Chinese expert currently serves as chair of the IHP's Intergovernmental Council.

Second, China, UNIDO and the UNDP created the International Network on Small Hydro Power. It now has 480 members from 80 countries and regions and has three regional centers in Asia, Africa and South America. The network has rolled out international cooperation on rural energy development, environmental protection and poverty relief. The Lighting up Africa with Small Hydro Power project has been recognized by the UN and welcomed by recipient countries.

Looking to the future, we will push forward the Belt and Road Initiative and the Global Development Initiative through multilateral UN platforms, and work with countries and regions worldwide to tackle increasingly severe water challenges.

This year marks the 10th anniversary of the Belt and Road Initiative. What landmark water resource management projects has China rolled out in signatory countries? What plans are there for the future?

China is not just the founder of the Belt and Road Initiative, but is also a responsible partner. In recent years, cooperation with BRI signatories has made remarkable contributions to socioeconomic development in participating countries.

The first is that China has helped guarantee livelihoods in BRI countries. In many countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America, China has provided technical consultation for the comprehensive planning of water resources, river basins and flood control. Also, a number of water resource management projects have been implemented to help address insufficient water supplies and agricultural development, and to strengthen the ability to prevent flooding and mitigate droughts. The Lancang-Mekong Sweet Spring Project, for example, has addressed the difficulties of some 7,000 people in Cambodia, Laos and Myanmar in getting safe drinking water.

The second is that China has injected new impetus into the economic development of BRI countries. Chinese planning and design companies have participated in the construction of a number of multifunctional water resource management and hydropower projects. These have not only helped guarantee power supply, but have also promoted industrial upgrading and created many jobs.

Thanks to the Chinese-built Coca Codo Sinclair hydroelectric project, Ecuador no longer depends on imported energy. The project also created 15,000 jobs.

In Guinea, the Chinese-built Kaleta Hydropower Station has greatly relieved power shortages in the capital, Conakry, and surrounding areas, benefiting 4 million people.

Finding ways to keep the water flowing

Third, China has created a new channel for BRI countries to train water resource management specialists. We have carried out technical training for countries with relatively weak water resource management capabilities.

At present, nearly 4,000 technicians and government officials from 112 countries have been provided with online and on-site training in English, French, Russian and Spanish. We have set up five overseas technology transfer and capacity building centers in Pakistan, Ethiopia, Indonesia, Serbia and Senegal.

By focusing on building what we call "small but beautiful" projects, the ministry continues to promote the implementation of projects that change lives, such as those related to irrigation, flood control and water supply. It will also endeavor to strengthen the role of Chinese companies in offering design services overseas and promote international capacity cooperation. More efforts will also be made to provide more training in BRI countries to help them strengthen their water resource management capacity.

Gu Yehua contributed to this story.

Contact the writer at houliliqiang@chinadaily.com.cn

[Link to Image](#)

LI MIN/CHINA DAILY

Load-Date: March 20, 2023

Extinction Rebellion to protest against sewage in rivers in Farnham, Alton, Godalming and Guildford

Alton Herald

January 27, 2023

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Section: NATURE NEWS

Length: 541 words

Byline: Daniel Gee

Body

There will be Extinction Rebellion **protests** in Farnham and Alton this weekend to highlight the "shocking" state of local **waterways**.

Protesters against the dumping of sewage into local chalk **streams** and **rivers** are gathering on Saturday to install satirical blue plaques in Godalming (10am), Guildford (midday) and Farnham (2.30pm).

Members of Extinction Rebellion (XR) will unveil blue plaques at **riverside** locations in these three important Surrey hubs along the **River** Wey as part of a national day of action across the UK with an associated action also taking place in Alton.

The famous pink XR boat, veteran of many previous XR climate actions, with its messages of 'ACT NOW' and 'TELL THE TRUTH', will accompany the **protestors**, who will call out the voting record of local MPs on the vote which took place on October 20, 2021, when 265 MPs voted down an amendment to stop private water companies from dumping raw sewage into the UK's rivers and coastlines.

The plaques highlight the government's continued failure to tighten environmental regulations and stop profit-grabbing by water companies.

The plaques will read:

Guildford: A(ngela) Richardson MP voted to block a law requiring water companies to dump less raw sewage in our waterways and seas.

Godalming: Jeremy Hunt MP abstained on a vote requiring water companies to dump less raw sewage in our waterways and seas

Farnham: The UK Government voted to block a law requiring water companies to dump less raw sewage in our waterways and seas.

Extinction Rebellion to protest against sewage in rivers in Farnham, Alton, Godalming and Guildford

The government's failure to properly tackle the issue of sewage pollution has been hugely controversial. Last summer, XR says more than a hundred beaches were closed to the public after a series of sewage discharges by water companies left the sand and sea contaminated with human sewage.

Meanwhile only 14 per cent of the UK's rivers achieve "good" ecological status with pollution from agriculture, human sewage, roads, and single-used plastics creating a dangerous "chemical cocktail" in our waterways. In December the Environment Agency announced it was pushing back targets to clean up England's rivers, lakes and coastal waters from 2027 to 2063, prompting outcry.

Becca from Farnborough said: "I'm 20 and a climate student, and I'd like to say waterways are our lifelines, they have provided us with food, travel, water and beautiful biodiversity, and what have we given back?"

"Pollution and devastation to the point of no return. We must stop destroying these vital ecosystems to tackle the climate and biodiversity crisis."

Campaigner Etienne Stott, Olympic gold medal canoeist said: "It's disgusting, literally, to think what's being pumped into our rivers. The government and the water companies aren't going to clean up unless ordinary people put pressure on them. Extinction Rebellion can't do this alone.

"We need everyone who cares about our rivers and seas to stand up with us and speak out. Today is just the first part of a bigger campaign to protect nature and our waterways."

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[New plans to re-build Lower Bourne's 'shipping container' house](#)

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Load-Date: May 10, 2023

No mining in core river areas in Punjab

Basic Materials & Resources Monitor Worldwide

February 13, 2023 Monday

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Length: 294 words

Body

Punjab has stopped giving permission for sand mining in the core area of water flow of all rivers.

Confirming the development, Secretary (Mines and Geology) Gurkirat Kirpal Singh said, It has been decided that desilting in the natural water flow area of the rivers will not be allowed. Mining in many desilting sites had earlier been allowed following a Cabinet decision in 2018. In a departure from the decision, the department has now started confining mining only to areas which were a part of the original tenders before the Cabinet decision. Even in these areas, mining is being allowed only after the approval of the State Environment Impact Assessment Authority.

The biggest impact of mining in the core area of rivers has been the change in the water flow, causing damage to land and houses on the banks. Inhabitants have been protesting over the issue of the changed water flow for years.

In 2019, residents of Kakrali village in Dera Bassi subdivision protested against sand miners operating at night and digging up sand until the early hours of the morning. Villagers were afraid of visiting the river for fear of being attacked by the mining mafia. Miners even built temporary bridges.

In February 2022, sand mining was reported from villages near Phillaur in Jalandhar district where villagers said sand mining was harming the Sutlej banks and posing a threat to the adjoining land. Villagers of Nakodar and Pathankot areas have also spoken out against the impact of mining in the core water flow areas.

A senior officer of the Mining Department said, The decision is important since excessive mining affects the normal course of the river. Any change in the course of a river tends to cause soil erosion, which is a major cause of floods during the monsoon.

Load-Date: February 13, 2023

Indian overture to alter Indus Water Treaty

Pakistan Today

February 19, 2023 Sunday

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Length: 911 words

Body

The recent decision by the Indian government in 2023 to seek a modification of the Indus Waters Treaty has added new violations by India and may cause further delicate relationship between India and Pakistan. The Indus Water Treaty was signed in 1960 between India and Pakistan with the World Bank as a signatory. The treaty aimed to divide the water of the Indus river and its tributaries fairly between the two countries. India was allocated the use of water from the three eastern rivers (Beas, Ravi, and Sutlej) and Pakistan was allocated the use of water from the three western rivers (Chenab, Indus, and Jhelum).

The notice by the Indian government to Pakistan on January 25, was sent in accordance with the provisions of Article XII (3) of the Indus Waters Treaty, which regulates the sharing of waters of cross-border rivers.

Pakistan may opt for bilateral diplomatic engagements with India to maintain the existing agreement. Secondly, Pakistan can seek the assistance of international organizations, such as the World Bank to mediate the dispute and preserve the treaty; furthermore, strengthening its own water management. Thirdly, Pakistan can explore legal options, such as approaching international courts, to protect its rights under the treaty. It is important for both India and Pakistan to engage in constructive dialogue and work towards a mutually beneficial solution that preserves the Indus Water Treaty and the interests of both countries

The notice from India sends a clear message that the country is willing to take a tougher stance on the Indus Waters Treaty, and that it is prepared to renegotiate the terms of the agreement if necessary. This could have serious implications for the relationship between the two countries, as well as for the stability of the region.

India has expressed dissatisfaction with Pakistan's principled stance to resolve disputes through a World Bank-appointed neutral expert and arbitration by a World Bank-constituted court in 2015.

Climate change is a major concern for Pakistan, particularly in the context of the Indus River system. The overall flows in the Indus river system have decreased by about 5 percent since 1960 due to the effects of climate, and this trend is expected to worsen in the future.

At the same time, Pakistan's population has grown significantly since independence, and is still growing rapidly. This means that demand for water is increasing, and dependence on the Indus River system is becoming more pronounced. These factors are putting additional pressure on Pakistan's water resources, making it increasingly important for the country to find sustainable solutions to manage its water resources and mitigate the impacts of climate change.

Indian overture to alter Indus Water Treaty

Pakistan is concerned that the dam designs which India is constructing will block the flow of water to its western rivers, which provide water for 80 percent of its irrigated crops. According to Pakistan, this would be a violation of the treaty and would severely impact its agriculture.

In September 2016, Prime Minister Narendra Modi gave statements reevaluating its policies on the Indus Waters Treaty. Later on, In February 2019, Minister Nitin Gadkari announced that the Indian government had decided to stop sharing water with Pakistan.

In August 2019, Union Jal Shakti Minister Gajendra Singh Shekhawat stated that the process of blocking water to Pakistan without violating the Indus Water Treaty had begun. He said that work had already begun to stop the water flows into Pakistan under the treaty. This statement reflected India's intention to utilize its water resources as leverage in response to ongoing tensions with Pakistan.

The notice given by India to Pakistan regarding the Indus Water Treaty is a combination of India asserting its position and making a statement of intent. Despite the current tensions, the treaty is expected to remain in place for the near future. Even if the treaty were to be scrapped, it would not immediately impact Pakistan, as India does not currently have the infrastructure in place to alter the flow of water into Pakistan or divert it for use in India. It would take a few years for any changes to take effect.

Thus any intention to modify IWT by India, may threaten Pakistan's national security. Any changes could potentially disrupt the flow of water into Pakistan, affecting its agricultural and hydropower production. This could have a negative impact on the country's economy and the livelihoods of its people, particularly in the agricultural sector.

Modification of the treaty could also increase tensions between India and Pakistan, potentially leading to further conflict. It could also have a broader impact on regional stability, as water resources are becoming increasingly scarce and contested in South Asia.

To prevent any changes to the Indus Water Treaty, Pakistan may opt for bilateral diplomatic engagements with India to maintain the existing agreement. Secondly, Pakistan can seek the assistance of international organizations, such as the World Bank to mediate the dispute and preserve the treaty; furthermore, strengthening its own water management. Thirdly, Pakistan can explore legal options, such as approaching international courts, to protect its rights under the treaty. It is important for both India and Pakistan to engage in constructive dialogue and work towards a mutually beneficial solution that preserves the Indus Water Treaty and the interests of both countries.

Load-Date: February 19, 2023

Farmers launch stir for Jawai river water

Hindustan Times Jaipur

February 28, 2023 Tuesday

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Length: 620 words

Dateline: BARMER

Body

BARMER, Feb. 28 -- Hundreds of farmers from around 185 villages launched a **protest** at the Jalore district headquarters on Monday, **demanding** the right of the district on the **water** from Jawai **river dam** and release of the excess **water** into the **river**.

The **protesting** villagers are residing on the banks of the Jawai **river** in Jalore district of Rajasthan.

The Bhartiya Kisan Sangh, which is leading the **protest**, said that last time they ended the **protest** after being assured by the government but this time, they will not end their stir till all their **demands** are met. The BKS is affiliated to the RSS.

"We organised a **protest** in October 2022 over the river water but it was ended after being assured by the government. We were assured that the government will ensure the right of Jalore on the water of Jawai dam and excess water will be discharged in the Jawai River. The government also had assured to address our other **demands**," claimed Khim Singh, Jalore district general secretary, BKS.

"In December 2022 when the government approved a Rs.2554-crore for the Jawai recharge, we were hopeful that our **demands** will be met, but nothing happened."

According to Singh, recently the government was exposed when Chagan Singh Rajpurohit, BJP MLA from Aahore constituency in Jalore, had raised their issue in the state assembly. He claimed that replying to the BJP leader's question, the state government said that there was no arrangement to release the water for Jalore district from Jawai dam.

"Till date our **demands** are not met. And now the government's reply in the assembly proved that it had betrayed us," said the BKS leader. "This time we have decided that we will not end the **protest** till all our **demands** are met."

On the first day, a large number of farmers were seen reaching the **protest** site on tractors. A big number of women also joined the stir. On December 31 last year, the farmers had announced the "Kisan Garjana" rally and they have been engaged in preparations for almost two months. This time farmers have collected two kilograms of wheat from each house in the district, which will be used to feed the agitating farmers.

Senior Congress leader and former MLA Ratan Devasi said, "Ahead of the assembly elections, the BJP is trying to politicise the issue. The previous BJP government had done nothing on this issue and even the Bhartiya Kisan Sangh had never raised the issue during the previous government."

Farmers launch stir for Jawai river water

Devasi said the Congress government has examined the issue in detail and is working accordingly in a planned manner. "It was Congress government which built the Narmada canal and now it has given nod for preparation of a detailed feasibility report for Mahi river. In the same way we will bring the water of Jawai dam for Jalore," he claimed.

District collector Nishant Jain said, "The memorandum submitted by the villagers will be forwarded to the state government."

It has been a long pending issue for the past 65 years. According to the information, the Jawai Dam was completed in 1957 and since then Jalore is not getting water from Jawai dam. Whenever the gates of the dam are opened, or if the dam overflows, only in that situation water reaches Jalore. After originating from Pali and passing through Sirohi and Jalore districts, Jawai runs till Runkhar near Sanchoe in Jalore district.

Farmers are demanding execution of the Water Policy of 2010, in which the government announced that natural flow of the rivers will not be disturbed. They are also demanding extension of Narmada Nahar to the district.

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Load-Date: February 27, 2023

End of Document

200 join Dirty Water protest on Back Beach

Dawlish Gazette

February 1, 2023

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Length: 517 words

Byline: Nick Knight

Body

AROUND 200 people took part in a 'Dirty **Water** **protest** at Teignmouth's Back Beach on Saturday, January 28.

A Dirty **Water** Blue Plaque was unveiled as part of the **protest**.

This was part of the Dirty Water Nationwide **Protests**, a campaign involving Extinction Rebellion and a broad range of campaigning groups which say they want to highlight the ongoing pollution of the seas and inland waterways.

Local Extinction Rebellion spokesperson Mike Puleston said: 'I think the fantastic turnout of around 200 **protesters** and activists from Teignbridge, Totnes, Exeter and even Sidmouth speaks volumes about the concerns and strength of feeling about the fact that storm overflow discharges are continuing to pollute not only the ecologically rich and beautiful River Teign estuary but rivers, lakes and coastal areas throughout the UK.

'The action today in Teignmouth is one of hundreds happening right now across the UK.

'The **protest** today was to call out Newton Abbot MP Anne Marie Morris who voted like 264 other Tory MPs against The Duke of Wellington's elements of Lords Amendment 45 which would place a new duty on sewerage undertakers in England and Wales to make improvements to their sewerage systems and demonstrate progressive reductions in the harm caused by discharges of untreated sewage'

This has been heavily refuted by the MP (see right).

'Today we had some powerful speeches by wild swimmer Peta Howell, Martin Wrigley Lib dem Parliamentary candidate for Teignbridge, Annie Mitchell Extinction Rebellion Psychologists and David Cox councillor who has campaigned for SWW to improve the water quality at Teignmouth.

'I look forward to Anne Marie Morris's response to the **protest** today, essentially the Dirty Water Campaign is to pressure government and commercial interests to clean up their act.

'Setting targets which continually get set back will not actively clean up our seas, lakes, rivers and waterways - we need real action! Time is running out as our freshwater biodiversity crashes due to many forms of pollution and over extraction.

200 join Dirty Water protest on Back Beach

'There will be further **protests** and **demands** as Wave two of our Dirty Water campaign continues.'

Mike said there were 'excellent speeches' from local politicians, concerned residents, wild swimmers and there was great conversation between the many groups who made their voices heard.

A plaque was unveiled by a member of Extinction Rebellion Teignmouth/Newton Abbot to much applause.

'As our MP wasn't able to accept our invitation to the event, we provided an empty chair and a bucket of river water as an alternative.

'Thanks to everyone who came today and made their voices heard to **protest** at the ongoing pollution of the marine environment and freshwater habitats.

'A special thanks also to The Green Spirits and Devon Drummers who powerfully added to the power of the **protest**.'

Read More

[*More under-40s in Teignbridge are non-religious than Christian*](#)

[*Private van owners can apply for free recycling centre permit from today*](#)

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Load-Date: May 10, 2023

[Shukratal Water In UP Turns Black, Seers Launch Protest](#)

MENAFN - Business & Finance News (English)

March 13, 2023 Monday

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Length: 201 words

Body

[Link to Story](#)

Muzaffarnagar (Uttar Pradesh), March 13 (IANS) The water of Ganga River in Shukratal turned black over the weekend after which local seers staged a protest by standing in the water. The water had turned black due to pollution and contamination, three days ago.

Mahakar Singh, general secretary of Shri Ganga Seva Samiti, and Veerpal Nirwal, the district panchayat president and co-convenor of Namami Ganga, also joined the protests.

After the protest began, a team from Uttar Pradesh's pollution control board reached the spot and collected samples of the water for testing.

The regional unit's assistant environmental engineer, Imran Ali, said, 'The contamination of the river was due to effluents released from factories in Laksar town in Uttarakhand. We have informed the concerned authorities there to conduct an investigation into the matter. A team is expected to arrive for further inspection.'

Located nearly 30 km away from the Muzaffarnagar district headquarters, a large number of ascetics and pilgrims visit Shukratal throughout the year for a holy dip and various other religious activities.

The place has immense religious significance.

--IANS

amita/dpb

MENAFN13032023000231011071ID1105758680

Load-Date: April 17, 2023

Ethiopia adheres to equitable utilization of trans-boundary water: Envoy

The Balochistan Times (AsiaNet)

December 10, 2022 Saturday

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Section: Vol. 45; No. 337

Length: 842 words

Body

Ambassador of Ethiopia to Pakistan Jemal Beker Abdula has said that his country fully adhered to the international rule of equitable and reasonable utilization of trans-boundary water.

"As far as, the Nile River water is concerned, Ethiopia is determined to follow international rules, treaties and conventions, but we do not recognize any treaty to which Ethiopia is not the party," the ambassador said while delivering a lecture on international water law, hydro-politics and hydro-diplomacy at a workshop titled 'Winter School for International Law'.

The 'Winter School for International Law' was hosted by the Islamabad Policy Research Institute (IPRI) in collaboration with the Research Society of International law.

At the outset of his lecture, the ambassador elucidated the terms of hydro-politics and hydro-diplomacy and shed light on this subject's evolution in the last couple of decades.

He also informed the audience about the existing international water laws and treaties, the United Nations Watercourse convention, and theories regarding the use of shared transboundary water resources.

Around the world, he said three-quarters of UN Member States shared rivers or lake basins with their neighbors. 'There are more than 270 shared river basins, which provide freshwater for almost 40% of the globe's population, including the Nile, the Indus, the Ganges, the Euphrates-Tigris, and the Mekong.'

As regards the inter-state relations of the African continent in the context of shared water resources, he said the Nile River was the longest transboundary river in the world whose water was shared among 11 countries including Tanzania, Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi, The Democratic Republic of the Congo, Kenya, Ethiopia, Eritrea, South Sudan, Sudan, and Egypt.

The ambassador said during the last two centuries, several treaties were concluded in respect of the Nile River, which Egypt has been invoking to justify their 'right' to the use of the waters of the Nile River.

He said Ethiopia was not the party to any of these treaties, however, it directly and actively participated in the Nile Basin Initiative (NBI) forum which was established in 1999 to 'achieve sustainable socio-economic development through equitable and reasonable utilization of, and benefit from the shared Nile Basin water resources.'

Ethiopia adheres to equitable utilization of trans-boundary water: Envoy

The ambassador said the NBI produced a draft agreement called the Cooperative Framework Agreement (CFA) after a decade-long extensive negotiation among the riparian countries with the help of WB, UNDP, and other donors. The Comprehensive Framework Agreement entailed, reflected, and contained the international water laws and principles such as equitable, reasonable, and fair utilization of water, do no harm rule, the obligation to protect the ecosystem, the principle of cooperation, and the obligation to share information and exchange data that end the monopoly of Nile River and begin the new era of cooperation.

He said the upper riparian countries of the Nile River including Ethiopia, Tanzania, Kenya, Uganda, Rwanda, and Burundi had signed the CFA and agreed to utilize more of the Nile's water resources based on the international water laws, instruments, and principles mentioned above. To this end, Ethiopia has taken a decisive measure of confidence restoring by establishing an International Panel of Expert, and a National Independent Scientific Research Group (Egypt, Ethiopia, and Sudan) to conduct scientific studies on the impacts of the Dam in which Ethiopia accept the outcome of the study.

The ambassador said Ethiopia had built the Grand Ethiopian Renaissance Dam in line with international water laws, the UN watercourse convention, NBI, CFA, and the Declaration of Principles (2015). It was the largest hydro dam in Africa and 10th in the world which would eventually generate 6500MW of clean energy.

He said the Grand Ethiopian Renaissance Dam would be a game changer for the entire African region as it would promote regional integration through the transfer of clean energy. It would also hold sedimentation in the countries such as Egypt and Sudan and also help avert drought and flood low riparian states with huge storage capacity while it also reduces evaporation.

He also shared Ethiopia's perspective on the Nile River dispute and presented an analysis of the transboundary issue in the Nile River Basin and the benefits of the Grand Renaissance Dam for all the states in the African region.

H.E. Jemal Beker Abdula said Ethiopia was ready to uphold and continue the trilateral negotiations under the auspices of the African Union. 'There is no agreement restricting Ethiopia's right to exploit the water within its territory, including the construction of a dam taking into account the principles of equitable and reasonable utilization and do no significant harm principles.'

He said Ethiopia believed that all the riparian countries in the Nile River were connected through the Nile blood and would work together to achieve win-win cooperation that will transform the entire region and form the whole Nile Community.

Load-Date: December 10, 2022

End of Document

Farmers protest in Coimbatore against untreated sewage discharge to Noyyal river

IANIS-English

February 27, 2023 Monday

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Length: 253 words

Dateline: New Delhi

Body

Chennai, Feb 27 (IANS) The farmers of Coimbatore are **protesting** against the unabated discharge of untreated sewage into the Noyyal **river**.

Tamil Nadu Vivasayigal Sangam, a farmers' association affiliated to the Communist Party of India, is spearheading the **protest** and has petitioned the district administration against the regular discharge of sewage into the river.

Vice-president of Tamil Nadu Vivasayigal Sangam, R. Periyasamy while speaking to IANS said, "We are **protesting** against the destruction of Noyyal river as pollution of river is affecting the groundwater near the water bodies and this is having an impact on the farmers and agriculture."

He also said that foul smell was emanating from the water drawn from ground water and this is also related to the pollution in Noyyal river.

Farmers said that there is a presence of weed plants growing on the banks of the river and this was due to effluent discharge into the river.

However, Coimbatore district administration officials, while speaking to IANS, said that they have received the petition and will check into the complaints raised by the farmers.

The association leaders told IANS that they would resort to further action if there is no proper support from the administration.

It may be noted that Water Quality Index (WQI) was collected from 27 locations along the Noyyal river from its source of origin to sink and found that except for two samples, all other samples were categorised as poor, very poor, and unfit for consumption.

--IANS

aal/uk/

Load-Date: February 27, 2023

Farmers protest in Coimbatore against untreated sewage discharge to Noyyal river

End of Document

Enigma of Indus water treaty

The Financial Daily

March 1, 2023 Wednesday

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Length: 610 words

Body

According to Jacques Yves Cousteau, French oceanographer, "water and air, the two essential fluids on which all life depends, have become global garbage cans". The oceanographer correctly elucidated the importance of water and air. Water is a major driver of ecosystem and life. It is cradle of civilisations and helped them flourish. It is a source of one of the cleanest and widely available renewable sources of energy. The relationship of Pakistan and India has been thorny since its inception. Many issues are echoed between Pakistan and India, the issue of water is top of the list.

When we talk about water in Pakistan and India paradigm, one cannot forget the role of Indus Water Treaty. The treaty was signed in 1960 between Pakistan and India. In this treaty both countries were agreed on the flow of rivers in equally. The Pakistani demand for the implementation of Indus Water Treaty (IWT) includes: 'living Indus' initiative with twenty five components covering; sustainable development; zero carbon projects; restoring biodiversity; coastal zone management; expanding geographical management and scaling up eco system based approaches. First two decades of 21st century, India successfully constructed three major dams along western rivers in violation of the IWT: First was 330 megawatt project on Neelum River (tributary of Jhelum river); Second was the 850 megawatt ratle hydroelectric power plant on Chenab river in Indian Occupied Jammu Kashmir (IOJK) and last was 900 megawatt in Baglihar dam (Baglihar hydroelectric project) on Chenab river in IOJK. In Pakistan's interpretation, the water of Indus, Chenab and Jhelum are exclusively reserved for Pakistan; India has no right over their water.

Indian interpretation is: IWT allows other uses of water of these rivers like construction of hydroelectric project plants, dams and even water storages. Moreover, Pakistan's capacity to store water in its reservoirs is only 30 days. While India has a capacity of over 170 days, Egypt for 700 days and the United States of America for 900 days. After Indus Water Treaty in 1960, our annual inflow in rivers has decreased from about 115 million acre feet (MAF) to 80 MAF annually. Recently, India seeks changes in decades old water pact with India. India wants to change a 1960 World Bank-negotiated Indus river water-sharing agreement with Pakistan and has issued a notice to its South Asian neighbor, people with knowledge of the matter said. Court of Arbitration is holding its first hearing in The Hague on Pakistan's objections to Kishanganga and Ratle hydroelectric projects," Pakistan's foreign office spokesperson Mumtaz Zahra Baloch said on Friday.

"Such media reports should not divert attention from the important proceedings of the Court of Arbitration." Currently, Pakistan has faced a myriad national and international issues which has exacerbated the national integration and taken to birth a plethora of other malaises. Pakistan Council for research in Water Resources

Enigma of Indus water treaty

(PCRWR) says that water shortage in Pakistan was 11% in 2004 this will increase in 2025 upto 31%. Therefore, Pakistan has taken some meticulous devisive methods to eradicate the shortage of water in the nation. Both countries should reform the IWT. Pakistan needs to introduce a price on water which is best measure to control the over-usage of water. It is easy to create a crises but almost impossible to predict how it will end. Pakistan should try to settle the national issues first which are exacerbated the country's prosperity. After that, Pakistan must take a diplomatic stance with her regional countries for trade purpose to ameliorate the nation's stability.

Load-Date: March 1, 2023

End of Document

Extinction Rebellion protesters highlight water pollution with blue plaques

Ilkley Gazette

February 1, 2023 Wednesday

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Length: 384 words

Byline: [Claire Lomax](#)

Body

LOCAL **protesters** against the dumping of sewage into the **River** Wharfe in Ilkley installed a satirical blue plaque in Ilkley to highlight the shocking state of our **waterways**.

Members of Extinction Rebellion Ilkley (XR Ilkley) unveiled the blue plaque on New Brook Street Bridge on Saturday, January 28th as part of a national day of action across the UK.

They say the plaques highlight the government-s continued failure to tighten environmental regulations and stop profit-grabbing by water companies.

The plaque in Ilkley read: -Robbie Moore MP Voted to block a law requiring water companies to dump less raw sewage in our waterways and seas 20 Oct -21-.

Local resident Kath Steward, and a spokesperson for XR Ilkley says: -We-ve watched in horror as our rivers and seas have become open sewers since October 2021, when the government voted down a proposal to stop water companies pumping waste directly into our rivers. They justified this by claiming that the proposal was too expensive. These plaques shine a light on the government-s failure to protect our waterways, the natural world, and all of us.-

The government-s failure to properly tackle the issue of sewage pollution has been hugely controversial. Last summer over a hundred beaches were closed to the public after a series of sewage discharges by water companies left the sand and sea contaminated with human sewage.

Meanwhile only 14 per cent of the UK-s rivers achieve -good- ecological status with pollution from agriculture, human sewage, roads, and single-used plastics creating a dangerous -chemical cocktail- in our waterways. In December the Environment Agency announced it was pushing back targets to clean up England-s rivers, lakes and coastal waters from 2027 to 2063, prompting outcry.

A local Extinction Rebellion supporter said: -It-s disgusting, literally, to think what-s being pumped into our rivers. The government and the water companies aren-t going to clean up unless ordinary people put pressure on them. Extinction Rebellion can-t do this alone. We need everyone who cares about our rivers and seas to stand up with us

Extinction Rebellion protesters highlight water pollution with blue plaques

and speak out. Today is just the first part of a bigger campaign to protect nature and our waterways. You can join in by visiting joinxr.uk/ilkley or signing up to <https://actionnetwork.org/forms/dirty-water->

Load-Date: February 1, 2023

End of Document

Protesters hold canal demo over discharge of raw sewage into Banburyshire waterways

Banbury Guardian

January 31, 2023 Tuesday

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Section: HUMAN INTERESTENVIRONMENT

Length: 962 words

Highlight: Extinction Rebellion **protesters** held a canalside demonstration on Saturday over the discharge of raw sewage into the Banburyshire **waterways**.

Body

Some of the 50 **protesters** wore 'poo' hats to demonstrate their anger at the amount of raw sewage being poured into the **River** Cherwell and Oxford **Canal** and against MP Victoria Prentis's vote against an amendment to curtail the dumping of this **pollution**.

They also installed a satirical blue plaque in Banbury to highlight the 'shocking state of our **waterways**'. A plaque was also placed on the statue of the Fine Lady at Banbury Cross.

The **protesters** were members of Extinction Rebellion, Banbury Community Action Group, Banbury Interfaith Group, Banbury and District Canoe Club and Cropredy Women's Institute.

"The plaques highlight the government's continued failure to tighten environmental regulations and stop profit-grabbing by water companies," said ER member Jim Smith.

Mr Smith told the **protest** that in 2021, sewage was released from the Cropredy Waste Water Treatment Works for 1095.61 hours, or 45 days, and from Boddington canal feeder for 1,754 hours or 73 days.

"On the December 5, 2022 Thames Water announced half-yearly profits of £493.5m," he said. "And soon after, in January, Thames water dumped sewage for days at Boddington and Cropredy.

"Sarah Bentley, Thames Water's boss was given a £3.1million 'golden hello' for her signing on in 2020 in addition to her annual salary and bonuses, which rose to £2 million last year. Since privatisation, £72 billion has gone to shareholders - an average of £2 billion a year.

"The water companies have built up a debt mountain of £53 billion and used this to finance dividends for shareholders," said Mr Smith. "Only 14 per cent of English rivers are considered to have good biological status – and our bills have gone up by 40 per cent in real terms since privatisation.

Protesters hold canal demo over discharge of raw sewage into Banburyshire waterways

"And in December the Environment Agency announced it was pushing back targets to clean up England's rivers, lakes and coastal waters from 2027 to 2063."

He said 265 MPs voted down an amendment to stop private water companies from dumping raw sewage into the UK's rivers and coastlines. Among them was Mrs Prentis.

Sue Smith, 57, Cropredy WI Climate Ambassador said: "Cropredy WI discussed this year's resolution on Clean Rivers for People and Wildlife. Members were horrified to hear that (early in 2023 alone) over 34 hours of raw sewage had been discharged into the Cherwell by January 7 and 400 hours at Boddington by January 12."

"In 2021 Thames Water was rated as needing improvement by the Environment Agency," said Mr Smith,

"Only 14 per cent of the UK's rivers achieve 'good' ecological status with pollution from agriculture, human sewage, roads, and single-used plastics creating a dangerous chemical cocktail in our waterways. We can't do this alone. We need everyone who cares about our rivers and seas to stand up with us and speak out."

In a statement on the subject, a spokesman for Mrs Prentis said: "Victoria and her colleagues in Government are clear that the current use of sewage discharges is unacceptable. Through the passage of the landmark Environment Act last year, a commitment was placed on delivering a resilient and sustainable water supply, and significantly reducing the frequency and volume of discharges from storm overflows, on a statutory footing.

"The Government has been clear that while storm overflows are necessary to avoid sewage backing up in our streets, water companies should work towards ending their reliance on them. The Storm Overflows Discharge Reduction Plan will require water companies to deliver their largest ever environmental infrastructure investment - £56 billion capital investment over 25 years. Water companies will be required to take measures such as increasing the capacity of their networks and treating sewage before it is discharged, while massively reducing all discharges.

"By 2035, water companies will have to improve all storm overflows discharging into or near every designated bathing water and improve 75 per cent of overflows discharging to high priority nature sites. By 2050, this will apply to all remaining storm overflows covered by the targets, regardless of location. Ministers will review the plan in 2027 to consider where the Government can go further, taking account of innovation and efficiencies," the spokesman said.

"While Victoria welcomes that huge progress is being made there is still more work to be done. That is why she wrote to the Chief Executive of Thames Water in November to ask about what is being done to safeguard the River Cherwell and limit sewage discharge into it. Just before Christmas, Victoria accepted an invitation to visit the Banbury Sewage Treatment Works and meet senior company representatives to discuss this in greater detail.

"After a frank conversation, Victoria was assured that Thames Water understand releasing untreated sewage into our rivers is unacceptable, and are working at pace to stop it. Victoria has been monitoring progress very closely and keeping constituents updated: A Cleaner River Cherwell | Victoria Prentis.

"Concerning the vote last week, the Environmental Targets (Water) (England) Regulations 2022 propose targets to improve water quality, building towards the Government's ambition to end pollution from sewage discharges altogether. It is important to note that these regulations form part of an essential tranche of secondary legislation needed to implement the Environment Act, fulfilling the requirements of that Act that at least one target in each of four priority areas is set in air, water, biodiversity, and resource efficiency and waste reduction."

The Regulations can be read in full here: <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukdsi/2022/9780348242911>.

For more on Extinction Rebellion's campaign see <https://actionnetwork.org/forms/dirty-water> or visit <https://rebellion.global/groups/gb-banbury/#events>

Protesters hold canal demo over discharge of raw sewage into Banburyshire waterways

Graphic

*[Last weekend's **protest** against sewage being discharged into the Banburyshire waterways, held at the Banbury lock](#)*

Load-Date: January 31, 2023

End of Document

FIR against sugar mill for polluting Ganga

The Times of India (TOI)

March 19, 2023 Sunday

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Section: AGRA

Length: 206 words

Byline: Mohd Dilshad

Body

AGRA: Days after sadhu sants at the famous religious spot Shukratal in Muzaffarnagar staged a **protest**, standing in the Ganga **river** after seeing black contaminated **water**, the UP **pollution** control board of Muzaffarnagar filed an FIR against RBNS Sugar Mills Ltd in Laksar here for releasing **polluted water** into the **river**. Ankit Singh, chief of UP **pollution** control board, said, "After conducting an investigation and testing the **water**, we have filed a case at Bhopa police station in Muzaffarnagar, we are also considering imposing a penalty on the mill." The mill has been booked under the relevant sections of the Wildlife Animal Protection Act, 1972. A probe has been started into the matter. On Friday morning, when shopkeepers and priests reached the ghat on Friday morning, they were shocked to see black **water**, following which the **protest** was held on Saturday, during which the priests, shopkeepers, and sages of the city stood in the contaminated Ganga **water** and expressed their anger. After getting information, a team from **pollution** control board reached Shukratal and collected samples. Later the team visited Uttarakhand and inspected the industry which had released the contaminated **water**. For Reprint Rights: timescontent.com

Load-Date: March 18, 2023

Feinstein, Padilla Introduce Legislation to Enact a Water Settlement Between the Tule River Tribe and the United States; Sen. Dianne Feinstein (D-CA)
News Release

Congressional Documents and Publications

February 9, 2023

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Section: U.S. SENATE DOCUMENTS

Length: 570 words

Body

Washington--Senators Dianne Feinstein and Alex Padilla (both D-Calif.) introduced legislation to formally recognize the Tule **River** Tribe's reserved **water** rights and quantify the tribe's **water** right of 5,828 acre-feet/year of surface **water** from the South Fork of the Tule **River**. For decades, the Tule **River** Tribe has worked with the federal government and downstream **water** users to advance a **settlement agreement**, thereby avoiding costly and adversarial litigation for both the tribe and the United States government. This legislation would fulfill the federal government's trust and **treaty** responsibilities to the Tule **River** Tribe by ensuring that the tribe is able to access the **water** resources they were promised and to provide clean drinking **water** to their people.

"The Tule **River** Tribe has worked for decades to restore sufficient **water** access on its land. Having reached a **settlement** with the Department of the Interior, the tribe deserves to have this **agreement** codified by Congress. I'm proud to support Senator Padilla's legislation to make official the **agreement** between the Tule **River** Tribe, the federal government and downstream **water** users," Senator Feinstein said.

"Water is a sacred and necessary resource for Tribal Nations and for all people," said Senator Padilla. "As California and the West continue to experience a historic megadrought, my bill would help provide water security to Tule River citizens now and for generations to come. It is long past time for the federal government to live up to its trust and **treaty** responsibilities to the Tule River Tribe. We must codify this water **settlement** and ensure the continued strength of Tribal Nations now and into the future."

"The Tule River Tribe is tremendously grateful for the persistence of Senator Padilla and Senator Feinstein for reintroducing the Tule River Water Rights **Settlement** Act so quickly at the start of the new Congress. The Legislation resolves over 100 years of water claims by the Tule River Tribe and provides certainty of our right to clean water," said Neil Peyron, chairman of the Tule River Tribe. "We hope to build on the significant progress made last session and get the bill signed into law this session," the chairman continued. "The bill captures decades of hard work on a real solution in our drought-stricken homelands and is also beneficial to our neighbors, the downstream agricultural community, that depend on the South Fork of the Tule River. We appreciate our Senators taking action to end the Tule River's water crisis as soon as possible."

In 1971, the tribe began its efforts to secure its federally reserved water rights to be able to restore water on their reservation. The tribe extensively studied possible storage options and entered into an **agreement** with downstream water users to ensure that their proposed storage project would not adversely impact their water; this was known as the 2007 **settlement agreement**. This legislation would ratify that **agreement** and is supported by

Feinstein, Padilla Introduce Legislation to Enact a Water Settlement Between the Tule River Tribe and the United States; Sen. Dianne Feinstein (D-CA) News Relea...

the downstream water users. It would also transfer nearly 10,000 acres of federal lands in the Sequoia National Forest into trust so that the tribe can manage the headwaters of the watershed.

Full text of the bill is available here <https://www.padilla.senate.gov/wp-content/uploads/Tule.pdf>.

Read this original document at: <https://www.feinstein.senate.gov/public/index.cfm/press-releases?ID=58F26B74-1C05-402D-ABFC-84A0A60ED0D6>

Load-Date: February 10, 2023

End of Document

Farmers Protest In Coimbatore Against Untreated Sewage Discharge To Noyyal River

MENAFN - Business & Finance News (English)

February 27, 2023 Monday

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Length: 261 words

Body

[Link to Image](#)

[Link to Story](#)

Chennai, Feb 27 (IANS) The farmers of Coimbatore are **protesting** against the unabated discharge of untreated sewage into the Noyyal **river**.

Tamil Nadu Vivasayigal Sangam, a farmers' association affiliated to the Communist Party of India, is spearheading the **protest** and has petitioned the district administration against the regular discharge of sewage into the river.

Vice-president of Tamil Nadu Vivasayigal Sangam, R. Periyasamy while speaking to IANS said, 'We are **protesting** against the destruction of Noyyal river as pollution of river is affecting the groundwater near the water bodies and this is having an impact on the farmers and agriculture.'

He also said that foul smell was emanating from the water drawn from ground water and this is also related to the pollution in Noyyal river.

Farmers said that there is a presence of weed plants growing on the banks of the river and this was due to effluent discharge into the river.

However, Coimbatore district administration officials, while speaking to IANS, said that they have received the petition and will check into the complaints raised by the farmers.

The association leaders told IANS that they would resort to further action if there is no proper support from the administration.

It may be noted that Water Quality Index (WQI) was collected from 27 locations along the Noyyal river from its source of origin to sink and found that except for two samples, all other samples were categorised as poor, very poor, and unfit for consumption.

--IANS

Farmers Protest In Coimbatore Against Untreated Sewage Discharge To Noyyal River

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Load-Date: March 21, 2023

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Extinction Rebellion install satirical signs as part of 'dirty water' protest

Bude & Stratton Post

February 6, 2023

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Bude & Stratton Post

Section: NATURE NEWS

Length: 720 words

Byline: Zoë Uglow

Body

Protestors against the dumping of sewage into local **rivers** installed satirical blue plaques in [Camelford](#), [Bodmin](#), [Bude](#) and other **watery** places on Saturday, January 28, to highlight the "shocking state of our **waterways**".

Members of [Extinction Rebellion](#) and earth protectors from other environmental groups unveiled blue plaques near the **rivers** Camel, Neet and Stratton during a national day of action held across the UK.

The plaques, mainly aimed at the local MP for North [Cornwall](#), intended to highlight what the group feel is the Government's continued failure to tighten environmental regulations and stop profit-grabbing by **water** companies.

The plaques read variations on the theme of: "Scott Mann our Conservative MP voted to allow raw sewage to be dumped into the River Camel 20th October 2021."

However, Scott Mann says these allegations are false and that he is "committed to seeing the end of combined sewer discharges over time".

A spokesperson for XR North Cornwall said: "We've watched in horror as our rivers and seas have become open sewers since October 2021, when the government voted down a proposal to stop water companies pumping waste directly into our rivers and seas. They justified this by claiming that the proposal was too expensive. These plaques shine a light on the government's failure to protect our waterways, the natural world, and all of us.

"The government's failure to properly tackle the issue of sewage pollution has been hugely controversial. Last summer, over a hundred beaches were closed to the public after a series of sewage discharges by water companies left the sand and sea contaminated with human sewage.

"Meanwhile, only 14% of the UK's rivers achieve "good" ecological status with pollution from agriculture, human sewage, roads, and single-used plastics creating a dangerous "chemical cocktail" in our waterways. In December the Environment Agency announced it was pushing back targets to clean up England's rivers, lakes and coastal waters from 2027 to 2063, prompting outcry."

Campaigner Etienne Stott, Olympic gold medal canoeist, added: "It's disgusting, literally, to think what's being pumped into our rivers. The government and the water companies aren't going to clean up unless ordinary people

Extinction Rebellion install satirical signs as part of 'dirty water' protest

put pressure on them. Extinction Rebellion can't do this alone. We need everyone who cares about our rivers and seas to stand up with us and speak out. Today is just the first part of a bigger campaign to protect nature and our waterways."

However, in response Mr Mann told the Post: "The allegation that Conservative MPs have "voted to dump sewage onto beaches" is false.

"Whist I **agree** that the amount of sewage discharged by water companies into our rivers and seas is unacceptable, this is the first Government to set out expectations that water companies must take steps to significantly reduce storm overflows. This instruction will now be put on an enhanced legal footing.

"It is only because of the increased monitoring of storm overflows - directed by this Government - that we know how bad the problem really is. Since 2016 the number of outflows monitored has increased from 6% to 90%. That is one of the main reasons why the numbers of incidents are 'increasing'. Furthermore, since 2008 the percentage of bathing waters rated as excellent has increased from 53% to 72%.

"Yet again, another vote recently took place in Parliament that was engineered for political purposes. The measures supported by opposition MPs would not have banned sewage overflows - as some are falsely claiming. It is estimated that the proposals would have cost £12,000-£21,000 per household. Conservative MPs have voted to amend plans, not block them.

"We removed the sections that would have meant massive bills for households across the UK. These votes are cynical party politics at its worst, not a serious debate about solving the problem.

"I understand how emotive and important a subject this is. I am committed to seeing the end of combined sewer discharges over time and to placing the obligation for dealing with the issue squarely on the water companies - not Cornish taxpayers."

Read More

[M&Co stores in Liskeard and Launceston to close](#)

[Planning application submitted to open a new Greggs in Cornwall](#)

[South West HIV organisation funded to improve awareness of STIs](#)

[Fatal fire on High Street](#)

Load-Date: May 10, 2023

Ethiopia Adheres To Equitable Utilization Of Trans-Boundary Water

Global Data Point

December 12, 2022 Monday

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Length: 832 words

Body

Ethiopia claims it fully adhered to the international rule of equitable and reasonable utilization of trans-boundary water.

This is according to Ethiopias envoy to Pakistan Jemal Beker Abdula who said his country had built the Grand Ethiopian Renaissance Dam in line with international water laws.

Abdula said Ethiopia is determined to adhere to international rules.

As far as, the Nile River water is concerned, Ethiopia is determined to follow international rules, treaties and conventions, but we do not recognize any treaty to which Ethiopia is not the party, the ambassador said while delivering a lecture on international water law, hydro-politics and hydro-diplomacy at a workshop titled Winter School for International Law.

The Winter School for International Law was hosted by the Islamabad Policy Research Institute (IPRI) in collaboration with the Research Society of International law.

Abdula talked of the terms of hydro-politics and hydro-diplomacy and its evolution over the recent past.

He also delved on the existing international water laws and treaties, the United Nations Watercourse convention, and theories regarding the use of shared transboundary water resources.

Around the world, he said three-quarters of UN Member States shared rivers or lake basins with their neighbors. There are more than 270 shared river basins, which provide freshwater for almost 40% of the globes population, including the Nile, the Indus, the Ganges, the Euphrates-Tigris, and the Mekong.

In Africa, he said the Nile River was the longest transboundary river in the world whose water is shared among 11 countries including Tanzania, Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi, The Democratic Republic of the Congo, Kenya, Ethiopia, Eritrea, South Sudan, Sudan, and Egypt.

Ethiopia Adheres To Equitable Utilization Of Trans-Boundary Water

The ambassador said during the last two centuries, several treaties were concluded in respect of the Nile River which Egypt has been invoking to justify their right to the use of the waters of the Nile River.

He said Ethiopia was not the party to any of these treaties, however, it directly and actively participated in the Nile Basin Initiative (NBI) forum which was established in 1999 to achieve sustainable socio-economic development through equitable and reasonable utilization of, and benefit from the shared Nile Basin water resources.

The ambassador said the NBI produced a draft agreement called the Cooperative Framework Agreement (CFA) after a decade-long extensive negotiation among the riparian countries with the help of WB, UNDP, and other donors.

The Comprehensive Framework Agreement entailed, reflected, and contained the international water laws and principles such as equitable, reasonable, and fair utilization of water, do no harm rule, the obligation to protect the ecosystem, the principle of cooperation, and the obligation to share information and exchange data that end the monopoly of Nile River and begin the new era of cooperation.

He said the upper riparian countries of the Nile River including Ethiopia, Tanzania, Kenya, Uganda, Rwanda, and Burundi had signed the CFA and agreed to utilize more of the Nile's water resources based on the international water laws, instruments, and principles mentioned above.

To this end, Ethiopia has taken a decisive measure of confidence by establishing an International Panel of Experts, and a National Independent Scientific Research Group (Egypt, Ethiopia, and Sudan) to conduct scientific studies on the impacts of the Dam in which Ethiopia accepts the outcome of the study.

The ambassador said Ethiopia had built the Grand Ethiopian Renaissance Dam in line with international water laws, the UN watercourse convention, NBI, CFA, and the Declaration of Principles (2015). It was the largest hydro dam in Africa and 10th in the world which would eventually generate 6500MW of clean energy.

He said the Grand Ethiopian Renaissance Dam would be a game changer for the entire African region as it would promote regional integration through the transfer of clean energy.

It would also hold sedimentation in the countries such as Egypt and Sudan and also help avert drought and flood low riparian states with huge storage capacity while it also reduces evaporation.

He also shared Ethiopia's perspective on the Nile River dispute and presented an analysis of the transboundary issue in the Nile River Basin and the benefits of the Grand Renaissance Dam for all the states in the African region.

Abdula said Ethiopia was ready to uphold and continue the trilateral negotiations under the auspices of the African Union. There is no agreement restricting Ethiopia's right to exploit the water within its territory, including the construction of a dam taking into account the principles of equitable and reasonable utilization and do no significant harm.

He said Ethiopia believed that all the riparian countries in the Nile River were connected through the Nile blood and would work together to achieve win-win cooperation that will transform the entire region and form the whole Nile Community.

Load-Date: December 12, 2022

Extinction Rebellion to protest against sewage in rivers in Farnham, Alton, Godalming and Guildford

Farnham Herald

January 27, 2023

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Section: NATURE NEWS

Length: 546 words

Byline: Daniel Gee

Body

There will be Extinction Rebellion **protests** in Farnham and Alton this weekend to highlight the "shocking" state of local **waterways**.

Protesters against the dumping of sewage into local chalk **streams** and **rivers** are gathering on Saturday to install satirical blue plaques in Godalming (10am), Guildford (midday) and Farnham (2.30pm).

Members of Extinction Rebellion (XR) will unveil blue plaques at **riverside** locations in these three important Surrey hubs along the **River** Wey as part of a national day of action across the UK with an associated action also taking place in Alton.

The famous pink XR boat, veteran of many previous XR climate actions, with its messages of 'ACT NOW' and 'TELL THE TRUTH', will accompany the **protestors**, who will call out the voting record of local MPs on the vote which took place on October 20, 2021, when 265 MPs voted down an amendment to stop private water companies from dumping raw sewage into the UK's rivers and coastlines.

The plaques highlight the government's continued failure to tighten environmental regulations and stop profit-grabbing by water companies.

The plaques will read:

Guildford: A(ngela) Richardson MP voted to block a law requiring water companies to dump less raw sewage in our waterways and seas.

Godalming: Jeremy Hunt MP abstained on a vote requiring water companies to dump less raw sewage in our waterways and seas

Farnham: The UK Government voted to block a law requiring water companies to dump less raw sewage in our waterways and seas.

Extinction Rebellion to protest against sewage in rivers in Farnham, Alton, Godalming and Guildford

The government's failure to properly tackle the issue of sewage pollution has been hugely controversial. Last summer, XR says more than a hundred beaches were closed to the public after a series of sewage discharges by water companies left the sand and sea contaminated with human sewage.

Meanwhile only 14 per cent of the UK's rivers achieve "good" ecological status with pollution from agriculture, human sewage, roads, and single-used plastics creating a dangerous "chemical cocktail" in our waterways. In December the Environment Agency announced it was pushing back targets to clean up England's rivers, lakes and coastal waters from 2027 to 2063, prompting outcry.

Becca from Farnborough said: "I'm 20 and a climate student, and I'd like to say waterways are our lifelines, they have provided us with food, travel, water and beautiful biodiversity, and what have we given back?"

"Pollution and devastation to the point of no return. We must stop destroying these vital ecosystems to tackle the climate and biodiversity crisis."

Campaigner Etienne Stott, Olympic gold medal canoeist said: "It's disgusting, literally, to think what's being pumped into our rivers. The government and the water companies aren't going to clean up unless ordinary people put pressure on them. Extinction Rebellion can't do this alone.

"We need everyone who cares about our rivers and seas to stand up with us and speak out. Today is just the first part of a bigger campaign to protect nature and our waterways."

Read More

[New plans to re-build Lower Bourne's 'shipping container' house](#)

[More than one in 20 under-35s in Waverley identify with LGB+ sexuality](#)

[Haslemere Youth Hub gets £4,000 after town council U-turn on grant cut](#)

[Royal Surrey County Hospital Trust cares for 13 Covid-19 patients in hospital](#)

Load-Date: May 10, 2023

United States : Feinstein, Padilla Introduce Legislation to Enact a Water Settlement Between the Tule River Tribe and the United States

TendersInfo

February 16, 2023 Thursday

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Length: 525 words

Body

Senators Dianne Feinstein and Alex Padilla (both D-Calif.) introduced legislation to formally recognize the Tule **River** Tribes reserved **water** rights and quantify the tribes **water** right of 5,828 acre-feet/year of surface **water** from the South Fork of the Tule **River**. For decades, the Tule **River** Tribe has worked with the federal government and downstream **water** users to advance a **settlement agreement**, thereby avoiding costly and adversarial litigation for both the tribe and the United States government. This legislation would fulfill the federal governments trust and **treaty** responsibilities to the Tule **River** Tribe by ensuring that the tribe is able to access the **water** resources they were promised and to provide clean drinking **water** to their people.

The Tule River Tribe has worked for decades to restore sufficient water access on its land. Having reached a **settlement** with the Department of the Interior, the tribe deserves to have this **agreement** codified by Congress. Im proud to support Senator Padillas legislation to make official the **agreement** between the Tule River Tribe, the federal government and downstream water users, Senator Feinstein said.

Water is a sacred and necessary resource for Tribal Nations and for all people, said Senator Padilla. As California and the West continue to experience a historic megadrought, my bill would help provide water security to Tule River citizens now and for generations to come. It is long past time for the federal government to live up to its trust and **treaty** responsibilities to the Tule River Tribe. We must codify this water **settlement** and ensure the continued strength of Tribal Nations now and into the future.

The Tule River Tribe is tremendously grateful for the persistence of Senator Padilla and Senator Feinstein for reintroducing the Tule River Water Rights **Settlement** Act so quickly at the start of the new Congress. The Legislation resolves over 100 years of water claims by the Tule River Tribe and provides certainty of our right to clean water, said Neil Peyron, chairman of the Tule River Tribe. We hope to build on the significant progress made last session and get the bill signed into law this session, the chairman continued. The bill captures decades of hard work on a real solution in our drought-stricken homelands and is also beneficial to our neighbors, the downstream agricultural community, that depend on the South Fork of the Tule River. We appreciate our Senators taking action to end the Tule Rivers water crisis as soon as possible.

United States : Feinstein, Padilla Introduce Legislation to Enact a Water Settlement Between the Tule River Tribe and the United States

In 1971, the tribe began its efforts to secure its federally reserved water rights to be able to restore water on their reservation. The tribe extensively studied possible storage options and entered into an **agreement** with downstream water users to ensure that their proposed storage project would not adversely impact their water; this was known as the 2007 **settlement agreement**. This legislation would ratify that **agreement** and is supported by the downstream water users. It would also transfer nearly 10,000 acres of federal lands in the Sequoia National Forest into trust so that the tribe can manage the headwaters of the watershed.

Load-Date: February 17, 2023

End of Document

Water has long been used as a tactical weapon in warfare - the world now has a chance to end this

The Conversation - United Kingdom

March 20, 2023 Monday 11:37 AM EST

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THE CONVERSATION

Length: 911 words

Byline: Mark Zeitoun, Professor of Water Security, University of East Anglia

Highlight: The first UN conference dedicated to water in nearly half a century is being held in New York.

Body

Experts and leaders will soon come together in their thousands at the first [UN conference dedicated to water](#) in nearly half a century.

At the conference, which begins on March 22 in New York, delegates will no doubt stress that "water is life". And it's true: water nourishes, cleanses and even inspires the poetry and painting so desperately needed by our modern and rushed society. We really cannot live without it.

But as a professor of water security who focuses on its role in conflict, I know that water is death, too. And I don't just mean the awesome destructive force of floods - hundreds of children in Pakistan and twice as many adults drowned when a "[monsoon on steroids](#)" burst the banks of the Indus River last summer - or agonising spells of drought.

I mean the way we use water in war - or more specifically, as a tool towards violent political or military objectives, when water becomes a tactical weapon and a strategic battlefield resource. At the UN conference, delegates have a chance to begin to put a stop to this. But before we change our behaviour, we must first reflect on it.

Water the weapon

We have for centuries used rivers to hurt our enemies. Back in the early 1500s, Leonardo da Vinci worked with Niccolò Machiavelli on an ultimately unsuccessful attempt to divert the Arno River away from Florence's rival city, Pisa.

Four centuries later, Belgian teenage troops and farmers knew exactly how to flood the parts of the Yser river that German troops had advanced along during the first world war. Another century after that, Ukrainian forces cut the sole water supply to Crimea after Russia's annexation of it, and just a few weeks ago [Russian troops used the Dnipro river](#) to stop troop advances.

Rivers are also often used to conceal crimes. Paris police threw dozens of their Algerian victims into the Seine [in 1961](#), while Syrian forces dumped dozens of people they had executed into the Aleppo river in 2013, and into the Al Assi in 2015. Sudanese authorities tossed [at least 40](#) of their own people into the Nile in their failed attempt to

Water has long been used as a tactical weapon in warfare - the world now has a chance to end this

disrupt **protests** in 2019 - in a way, emulating the British slaughter of 13,000 Sudanese at the confluence of the Blue and White Niles in Omdurman in 1898.

Snipers know the tactical value of water, too. They sat several floors up in Sarajevo's abandoned buildings in the 1990s, perched like patient storks over the women and children who would risk their lives to get to the tap stand at the end of an alley. Snipers also hid behind their scopes at a distance from a leaky pipe in a refugee camp in Beirut in the 1970s, "as if hunting thirsty gazelles" in the words of poet [Mahmoud Darwish](#). "Killer water", he concludes.

And water can be used more strategically - to clear the killing fields. Dozens of public reservoirs were pierced like colanders in [southern Lebanon in 2006](#), presumably to keep those who had fled to Beirut away. Similarly, elders who refused to flee the **fighting** in villages in 1990s Kosovo were regularly [dumped into backyard wells](#), to discourage their adult children from returning.

A different type of cleansing also happens along the West Bank of the Jordan river, where Israeli governments provide water to **settlers** but employ both bureaucratic and physical ways to [deny it to the locals](#). Here, water policy has mixed with political and military goals to the point where they are virtually indistinguishable.

However, water isn't always an effective tool of military and political violence. For instance, the enormous British "dambusters" campaign in the second world **war**, in which dams were targeted with "bouncing bombs", is [disingenuously remembered](#). In fact, it only managed to properly take out two dams in the end, and killed mostly Russian women civilian prisoners of **war** who had been **forced** to work in German factories along the Ruhr river. More recently, [Islamic State](#) discovered that [control of a dam](#) in Iraq and Syria does not automatically give you control of the people who live downstream.

The battle for water - and ourselves

Though humanity uses water to nurture, it also uses water to destroy and to contaminate, or to ethnically cleanse territory even as water is made the foundation of global public health. For all its wonderful properties, water is a critical mirror of society. It exposes the extent to which we are led by ideologies and greed, and juxtaposes some of the world's most inspiring and depraved behaviour.

But now people are **fighting** back. Lawyers are developing principles on the [protection of the environment](#) and [water infrastructure](#) during armed **conflict**. If we muster the will and courage, these initiatives can feed into relevant [security council resolutions](#), maybe even a UN Convention. Eventually, the tactical use of water could be as unacceptable as using human shields or targeting schools.

The battle to stop the abuse of water will not be won or lost at the UN conference in New York. But if **fought** well, it will reflect kindly on us all.

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Get a weekly roundup in your inbox instead. Every Wednesday, The Conversation's environment editor writes Imagine, a short email that goes a little deeper into just one climate issue. Join the 10,000+ readers who've subscribed so far.

Mark Zeitoun is Professor of Water Security at the School of International Development, University of East Anglia. He is author of Reflections: Understanding our Use and Abuse of Water (OUP 2023).

Load-Date: March 20, 2023

'Sewage' poured outside Thames Water headquarters by XR rebels

Farnham Herald

March 17, 2023

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Section: WATER INDUSTRY NEWS, Utilities news & UK BUSINESS NEWS

Length: 805 words

Byline: Daniel Gee

Body

Extinction Rebellion **protesters** from across [Waverley](#) and East Hampshire took part in a 'Dirty **Water** **protest** at [Thames Water](#) headquarters in Reading last week.

XR rebels wearing hazmat suits and respirators poured fake sewage outside the Thames **Water** HQ and unfurled banners **demanding** the company 'Cut The Crap'.

They also delivered a letter **demanding** that Thames **Water** stop illegally pouring untreated sewage into **streams** and **rivers** and cease the payment of all bonuses, dividends and excessive executive wages until they have fixed the problems caused by years of excessive profit taking and underinvestment.

Joining the **protest** were members of XR Waverley & Borders from Godalming, Farnham, Alton and Haslemere.

Water companies pumped raw sewage into Britain's seas and rivers for more than nine million hours between 2016 and 2021, an increase of 2,553 per cent over five years.

Thames Water, which serves 15 million people, was named as one of the worst performers.

[Link to Image](#)

Research shows the sewage overflows result from lack of infrastructure investment which leads to environmental deterioration and presents a human health hazard.

According to Chief Medical Officer Chris Whitty, in a joint **statement** with Ofwat and the Environment Agency: "Nobody wants a child to ingest human faeces".

The **statement** continued: "The principal public health responsibility for ensuring human faeces and viable human faecal bacteria do not get into waterways people might use recreationally, rest squarely with the water companies and their directors."

Yet XR points out Thames Water boss Sarah Bentley, on £2 million a year, received a £727,000 windfall in 2022, just as the Environment Agency condemned Thames Water over pollution.

'Sewage' poured outside Thames Water headquarters by XR rebels

According to research by the Guardian, more than 70 per cent of the water industry in England is owned by international investment funds, private equity firms and businesses lodged in tax havens.

Since privatisation these firms have run up net debts of almost £54 billion and paid out dividends of £65.9 billion.

The *Herald* has approached Thames Water for a comment.

Join members of XR Waverley & Borders on a Farnham River Wey Walk on Saturday, March 25, setting off at 11am from the bandstand in Gostrey Meadow. The walk, between Bishop's Meadow and Borelli Walk, is to create awareness around river pollution and inspire the restoration of clean waters. Water testing to check the health of the river will take place.

Extinction Rebellion's letter to Thames Water

Dear Board members and directors of Thames Water,

*We are visiting you today to **demand** that you take urgent action to stop polluting our rivers and seas. Your illegal dumping of raw sewage is harming people and wildlife and must stop.*

Despite posting huge profits, paying multi-million pound bonuses and dividends you are failing to meet the most basic standards and operate within the law.

As published by the Department of Health and Social Care in June 2022 "Use of our rivers for recreation and exercise is something to celebrate and encourage. Children have always played in waterways and always will, irrespective of what notices are put up next to them. People of all ages use freshwater waterways such as rivers for recreation including swimming and various forms of boating." Your current operating practices pose a risk to all those using our rivers and seas, which are deeply unpleasant and downright dangerous.

*We **demand** that you take responsibility for your company's impacts, that you cease the payment of all bonuses, dividends and excessive executive wages until you have stopped illegally pouring untreated sewage into our waterways and are at least operating within the parameters of the law.*

As members of the Board, you are the individuals selected to: "balance the needs of customers, the environment, shareholders, and other stakeholders." So long as raw sewage is dumped in the environment, you are failing to do this.

You are not meeting the needs of customers; you are consistently raising bills while failing to protect the environment that your customers, and all life, rely upon.

You are not meeting the needs of the environment; you are polluting it with human faeces, sanitary and sexual health products, micro plastics and forever chemicals.

Rivers are on the frontline of our climate and ecological crises. To avert the worst impacts of these crises, and to enable nature to adapt, we need to stop sewage dumping now and the responsibility for this sits with you.

We await your announcement.

Yours sincerely,

Extinction Rebellion

Read More

[Supporting one of Petersfield's real treasures: Post reporter Jon Walker](#)

[Be careful where you park - or your vehicle could be crushed like this van!](#)

'Sewage' poured outside Thames Water headquarters by XR rebels

[Objections piling up against plan for 112 homes in Four Marks](#)

[They beat Eton, now let's send the Heath End history heroes to Barcelona!](#)

Load-Date: May 10, 2023

End of Document

Feinstein, Padilla Introduce Legislation to Enact a Water Settlement Between the Tule River Tribe and the United States

Impact News Service

February 10, 2023 Friday

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Length: 546 words

Body

Washington: Office of the Senator Dianne Feinstein has issued the following news release:

Senators Dianne Feinstein and Alex Padilla (both D-Calif.) introduced legislation to formally recognize the Tule River Tribe ' s reserved water rights and quantify the tribe ' s water right of 5,828 acre-feet/year of surface water from the South Fork of the Tule River. For decades, the Tule River Tribe has worked with the federal government and downstream water users to advance a settlement agreement, thereby avoiding costly and adversarial litigation for both the tribe and the United States government. This legislation would fulfill the federal government ' s trust and treaty responsibilities to the Tule River Tribe by ensuring that the tribe is able to access the water resources they were promised and to provide clean drinking water to their people.

"The Tule River Tribe has worked for decades to restore sufficient water access on its land. Having reached a settlement with the Department of the Interior, the tribe deserves to have this agreement codified by Congress. I ' m proud to support Senator Padilla ' s legislation to make official the agreement between the Tule River Tribe, the federal government and downstream water users," Senator Feinstein said.

"Water is a sacred and necessary resource for Tribal Nations and for all people," said Senator Padilla. "As California and the West continue to experience a historic megadrought, my bill would help provide water security to Tule River citizens now and for generations to come. It is long past time for the federal government to live up to its trust and treaty responsibilities to the Tule River Tribe. We must codify this water settlement and ensure the continued strength of Tribal Nations now and into the future. "

"The Tule River Tribe is tremendously grateful for the persistence of Senator Padilla and Senator Feinstein for reintroducing the Tule River Water Rights Settlement Act so quickly at the start of the new Congress. The Legislation resolves over 100 years of water claims by the Tule River Tribe and provides certainty of our right to clean water," said Neil Peyron, chairman of the Tule River Tribe. "We hope to build on the significant progress made last session and get the bill signed into law this session," the chairman continued. "The bill captures decades of hard work on a real solution in our drought-stricken homelands and is also beneficial to our neighbors, the

Feinstein, Padilla Introduce Legislation to Enact a Water Settlement Between the Tule River Tribe and the United States

downstream agricultural community, that depend on the South Fork of the Tule River. We appreciate our Senators taking action to end the Tule River ' s water crisis as soon as possible. ”

In 1971, the tribe began its efforts to secure its federally reserved water rights to be able to restore water on their reservation. The tribe extensively studied possible storage options and entered into an **agreement** with downstream water users to ensure that their proposed storage project would not adversely impact their water; this was known as the 2007 **settlement agreement**. This legislation would ratify that **agreement** and is supported by the downstream water users. It would also transfer nearly 10,000 acres of federal lands in the Sequoia National Forest into trust so that the tribe can manage the headwaters of the watershed.

Load-Date: February 13, 2023

End of Document

Egypt, Sudan Seek to Boost Water Cooperation

Asharq Alawsat (English Edition)

January 22, 2023 Sunday

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Length: 423 words

Byline: Cairo - Asharq Al-Awsat

Body

Egypt and Sudan stressed on Saturday joint **cooperation** to address **water** resources and develop the work of the Egyptian-Sudanese Technical Authority for Nile **water**.

Egypt's Minister of **Irrigation** and **Water** Resources Hani Sweilam met with his Sudanese counterpart Daw Al-Bait Abdul-Rahman in Khartoum.

Sweilam hailed the deeply-rooted ties linking Egypt and Sudan, and their long history of **cooperation** in various areas, especially water resources.

For his part, Abdul-Rahman emphasized the need for **cooperation** with the Nile Basin countries, especially in dealing with floods and ways of controlling them.

The two ministers toured the headquarters of the permanent Egyptian-Sudanese Technical Authority for Nile water.

The authority is specialized in conducting studies to optimize the management of the Nile River waters and ensure integrated coordination in exchanging data of measurement stations in Egypt and Sudan in a way that helps both governments to effectively manage their water resources.

The officials also visited an under-construction forecast center established in coordination between the two countries to launch a unified hydrological database for the river's revenues.

According to a **statement** from the Egyptian Ministry of Water Resources and Irrigation, the ministers were briefed on the activities of the joint Technical Authority for Nile Water, especially after the resumption of the work of the committee's meetings in Khartoum last October, following a four-year stop.

Sweilam said the permanent Egyptian-Sudanese Technical Authority for Nile water has been working efficiently since its establishment in 1960, based on the 1959 Nile Water **Agreement** between Egypt and Sudan.

"The authority is specialized in conducting research and studies to optimize the management of Nile water," he said.

Egypt, Sudan Seek to Boost Water Cooperation

Currently, Ethiopia is in dispute with both Egypt and Sudan over the Grand Ethiopian Renaissance Dam (GERD) that it has been building since 2011.

The massive \$4.2 billion GERD is set to be the largest hydro-electric scheme in Africa.

Cairo says the project threatens its "rights" to the waters of the Nile River, calling for a binding legal agreement with Addis Ababa and Khartoum that regulates the rules of filling and operating the dam and preserving its water security.

Egypt suffers from a scarcity of water resources and needs about 114 billion cubic meters annually, while the available water resources amount to 74 billion cubic meters.

The Nile water accounts for about 97 percent of Egypt's needs or 55.5 billion cubic meters.

Load-Date: February 13, 2023

End of Document

'Light candle or diya outside home to join Save Mhadei protest today at 7pm'

The Times of India (TOI)

February 13, 2023 Monday

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Section: GOA

Length: 406 words

Body

Panaji/Canacona: Members of the 'Save Mhadei, Save Goa' movement on Saturday urged all Goans to join in large numbers the **protests** against Karnataka's **diversion** of the Mhadei's **water**. Prajal Sakhardande of Mhadei Bachao Abhiyan **appealed** to Goans to light either diyas or candles outside their homes on Sunday between 7pm and 7.30pm, as a symbolic gesture of being part of the movement."You may say of what value is lighting this diya or candle. But symbolic gestures are very powerful, just as Mahatma Gandhi had taken up the Dandi march and then picked up a pinch of salt in **protest** of the tax imposed on salt.

On February 16, we will also hold a programme of pooja of river Mhadei. Our taluka-wise meetings are also on to mobilise people and make them aware of the issue," said Sakhardande. Recently, Karnataka's detailed project report (DPR) was approved by the Central Water **Commission**, to divert water from tributaries of the Mhadei, the Kalasa and the Bhandura. The project will divert the Mhadei's water for out-basin use by Karnataka into its Malaprabha basin. Mhadei is Goa's biggest river and known as its lifeline for supporting human and ecology in half of the state. Abhijit Prabhudesai of Rainbow Warriors said that the water diversion is a well-planned scheme to support steel and cement plants in Karnataka. "It is a farce that the water is needed in Hubballi and Dharwad areas of Karnataka to meet drinking water requirement," said Prabhudesai. Member of the 'Save Mhadei, Save Goa' movement, Vikas Bhagat, has also requested the people of Canacona to support the movement by lighting a candle or a diya outside their house or in their balcony. "This is to show the BJP government the path to light by way of a token **protest** against this self-serving government. Our mother is being diverted illegally by the Goa BJP in connivance with the BJP government in Karnataka," said Bhagat. A 12-member house committee has also been formed by the state assembly to deliberate in detail on the water diversion issue. "Forty-three per cent of Goa's requirement for water is met through Mhadei. Once we divert the course of a river it is proven to result in fully damaging the hydrology of the river. There are legal ways to **fight** the issue, but it is sad that the government is not doing enough. I urge the people to raise their voice to save the Mhadei," said Jack Sukhija of Goa Heritage Action Group. For Reprint Rights: timescontent.com

Load-Date: February 12, 2023

French oceanographer elucidates importance of water and air

The Financial Daily

February 28, 2023 Tuesday

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Length: 609 words

Body

According to Jacques Yves Cousteau, French oceanographer, "water and air, the two essential fluids on which all life depends, have become global garbage cans". The oceanographer correctly elucidated the importance of water and air.

Water is a major driver of ecosystem and life. It is cradle of civilisations and helped them flourish. It is a source of one of cleanest and widely available renewable sources of energy. The relationship of Pakistan and India has thorny since its inception.

Many issues are echoed between Pakistan and India, the issue of water is top of the list. When we talk about water in Pakistan and India paradigm, one cannot forget the role of Indus Water Treaty. The treaty was signed in 1960 between Pakistan and India. In this treaty both countries were agreed on the flow of rivers in equally. The Pakistani demand for the implementation of Indus Water Treaty (IWT) includes: 'living Indus' initiative with twenty five components covering; sustainable development; zero carbon projects; restoring biodiversity; coastal zone management; expanding geographical management and scaling up eco system based approaches. First two decade of 21st century, India successfully constructed three major dams along western rivers in violation of the IWT: First was 330 megawatt project on Neelum River (tributary of Jehlum river); Second was the 850 megawatt ratle hydroelectric power plant on Chenab river in Indian Occupied Jammu Kashmir (IOJK) and last was 900 megawatt in Baglihar dam (Baglihar hydroelectric project) on Chenab river in IOJK.

In Pakistan's interpretation, the water of Indus, Chenab and Jehlum are exclusively reserved for Pakistan; India has no right over their water. Indian interpretation is: IWT allows other uses of water of these rivers like construction of hydroelectric project plants, dams and even water storages. Moreover, Pakistan's capacity to store water in its reservoirs is only 30 days. While India has a capacity of over 170 days, Egypt for 700 days and the United States pf American for 900 days. After Indus Water Treaty in 1960, our annual inflow in rivers has decreased from about 115 million acre feet (MAF) to 80 MAF annually. Recently, India seeks changes in decades old water pact with India. India wants to change a 1960 World Bank-negotiated Indus river watersharing agreement with Pakistan and has issued a notice to its South Asian neighbor, people with knowledge of the matter said.

Court of Arbitration is holding its first hearing in The Hague on Pakistan's objections to Kishanganga and Ratle hydroelectric projects," Pakistan's foreign office spokesperson Mumtaz Zahra Baloch said on Friday. "Such media reports should not divert attention from the important proceedings of the Court of Arbitration." Currently, Pakistan has faced a myriad national and international issues which has exacerbated the national integration and take to

French oceanographer elucidates importance of water and air

birth a plethora of another malaises. Pakistan Council for research in Water Resources (PCRWR) says that water shortage in Pakistan was 11% in 2004 this will increase in 2025 upto 31%. Therefore, Pakistan has taken some meticulous devisive methods to eradicate the shortage of water in the nation.

Both countries should reform the IWT. Pakistan needs to introduce a price on water which is best measure to control the over-usage of water. It is easy to create a crises but almost impossible to predict how it will end. Pakistan should try to settle the national issues first which are exacerbated the country's prosperity. After that, Pakistan must take a diplomatic stance with her regional countries for trade purpose to ameliorate the nation's stability.

Load-Date: February 28, 2023

End of Document

Residents of Cambodia's waterfront communities said their waters used to be 'decorated by lotus and lotus stem.' Now they're covered in 'gravel and sand' as sand mining threatens their homes.

Insider

February 14, 2023 Tuesday 01:50 PM GMT

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INSIDER

Length: 707 words

Body

- In Cambodia, sand mining has become a popular industry to support concrete production.
- The influx of sand is **threatening** the homes of thousands who live along the country's water ways.
- The collateral damage of overproduction leaves increased erosion and potential for dangerous flooding.

"Before the entire **lake** was decorated by lotus and lotus stem. Now, it's decorated by gravel and sand," said Prak Sophea, one of the many residents in Cambodia who are slowly watching their beloved **riverfronts** and homes become overrun by growing swaths of sand.

Andy Ball

Source: Insider

Large barges are dredging up tons of sand from the river to supply concrete for developing Southeast Asian cities. The sand is exported to places like Singapore, where nearly 50 square miles of land have been added on waterfronts, and Phnom Penh, the capital of Cambodia.

Andy Ball

Source: Insider

In Phnom Penh, the government is using the sand to fill in lakes and rivers in order to create land for developing real estate and shopping malls.

Andy Ball

Source: Insider

However, thousands of people who have lived and worked on these waterfronts for years are facing eviction as the sand barges grow closer and the government hands their property over to private investors.

Andy Ball

Residents of Cambodia's waterfront communities said their waters used to be 'decorated by lotus and lotus stem.' Now they're covered in 'gravel and sand' as san....

Source: Insider

Boeung Tompun was once a lake in Phnom Penh where nearly 1,000 people made a living selling fish near their homes. Now, the lake has been filled in and is occupied by a shopping mall and large gated community.

Andy Ball

Source: Insider

Seeing a glimpse of their potential future, Boeung Tamok waterfront residents have taken matters into their own hands by **protesting** government efforts to develop over their homes and dispossess their families.

"Where there is development, there are tears of citizens," said Boeung Tamok resident Prak Sophea, who has lived on the lakefront for more than 20 years. The government gave large pieces of land near her home to private investors — today, the masses of sand development are only 300 feet away from her door step. Andy Ball

Source: Insider

Sophea, along with her neighbors, spends much of her time **protesting** in an effort to save their homes. Often faced with violence from government authorities during these **protests**, Sophea and her community asked the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights in Cambodia for support. But the developments have yet to cease.

Prak Sophea shows footage of a **protest** that turned violent as residents were protecting their housing rights. Andy Ball

Source: Insider

Since 2003, private developers and Cambodian officials have filled in 60% of the city's lakes.

Over the years, lakes have lost space to the developing sand land masses. (ABOVE: Cambodian lake in 2018. BELOW: Lake in 2022) Sentinel Hub

Source: Insider

The coarse and sharp composition of river sand, compared to looser beach sand, makes it a much sought after commodity in concrete production. That makes the sand a valuable export for Cambodia, but also becomes nearly impossible to track how much is really exported.

June Bang

Source: Insider

Between 2008 to 2016, Cambodia reported only \$5 million worth of exports to Singapore. However, Singapore declared \$775 million in imports during that same period of time. With a lack of transparency in river sand sourcing, it is evident that the barges are harvesting more sand than the river can naturally produce, leading to widespread erosion and unstable river banks along the Mekong.

June Bang

Source: Insider

The collateral damage of mass sand mining has been to blame for homes collapsing in Vietnam, increasing the risk of drought, and **threatening** endangered species. NGOs estimate that, without lakes and wetlands working at full capacity, nearly 1.2 million people could face an increased risk of seasonal flooding.

Andy Ball

Residents of Cambodia's waterfront communities said their waters used to be 'decorated by lotus and lotus stem.' Now they're covered in 'gravel and sand' as san....

Source: *Insider*

For many Cambodian residents, their futures, their livelihoods, and their homes are at stake. The sand mining industry is still increasing in influence, but the waterfront communities are committed to **fighting** for their rights.

"Although I struggle with the authorities, no matter how many clashes I have, I am not scared," said Sophea. "If I am jailed for **fighting** for shelter for my children, I am happy."Andy Ball

Source: *Insider*

Read the original article on [Insider](#)

Load-Date: February 14, 2023

End of Document

[India should take Bangladesh into confidence on Teesta river projects, says expert](#)

The Hindu

March 16, 2023 Thursday

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Length: 592 words

Dateline: New Delhi

Body

India should take Bangladesh into confidence before going ahead with hydel projects on the Teesta river as that would help in maintaining bilateral confidence, a leading water expert from Bangladesh said. Speaking to The Hindu from Dhaka, Ainun Nishat said reports that hydropower projects were being planned near Darjeeling had added to Bangladesh's concerns over "unilateral" moves on the Teesta that could affect the cultivation of food crops in the northern region of the country.

ALSO READ India, Bangladesh discuss Ganga, Teesta and Kushiara in Joint River Commission meeting "India should share information about the projects that are being planned on the Teesta in West Bengal or in Sikkim. Depending on the case, Dhaka may not have anything to worry if run-of-the-river projects are planned on the Teesta, but if the projects require water storage and diversion of water, then Bangladesh should be informed as early as possible. As the lower riparian state, we deserve to know whatever is being planned in India on the river," Dr. Nishat said.

Dr. Nishat, who has been a part of officials-level India-Bangladesh dialogue on water-sharing for nearly half a century, said Bangladesh is food self-sufficient at present but continued disruption of the Teesta river because of canals and hydel projects on the Indian side could disturb its agricultural sector, potentially creating multiple levels of crisis for South Asia.

Earlier, news reports from Dhaka said Bangladesh was planning to protest against hydel projects that the Government of West Bengal is reportedly planning near Darjeeling. Mohamed Abul Hosen, a member of the India-Bangladesh Joint River Commission was quoted in the Daily Star as saying that "India did not inform" Dhaka of the projects aimed at increasing irrigation in Jalpaiguri and nearby areas.

ALSO READ | Resolve Teesta, other issues at an early date: Sheikh Hasina

Dr. Nishat, however, said that West Bengal's decision to exploit the Teesta's waters through new hydel projects could not happen without the cognisance of Indian's Union government. "As far as we are concerned, we would talk to New Delhi when raising the matter... In my opinion, Delhi must intervene if it feels that such projects could undermine Indo-Bangladesh ties," Dr. Nishat said.

The response from Bangladesh came against the backdrop of reports that the Government of West Bengal is planning to construct three hydropower plants near Darjeeling, for which 1,000 acres of land had been acquired.

India should take Bangladesh into confidence on Teesta river projects, says expert

Sharing of the Teesta's waters has continued to feature in bilateral negotiations though there has been no headway on the issue. The matter had come up during the March 26-27, 2022 visit of Prime Minister Narendra Modi to Dhaka, during which he had participated in the centenary celebrations of 'Bangabandhu' Sheikh Mujibur Rahman. Subsequently, during Sheikh Hasina's September 5-8, 2022 visit, the two sides failed to make any progress in sealing the agreement, although an important agreement on the Kushiya river bordering Assam was announced during the visit.

Mr. Nishat said water-sharing is an emotive issue in Bangladesh, and it has been one of the oldest factors in India-Bangladesh ties requiring continuous engagement. "Sometimes, it may not be possible to discuss such sensitive issues officially, and in such occasions, unofficial channels can be used to discuss the matter so that misunderstanding can be avoided," he suggested.

COMMENTS

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Load-Date: March 16, 2023

Extinction Rebellion to protest against sewage in rivers in Farnham, Alton, Godalming and Guildford

Haslemere Herald

January 27, 2023

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Section: NATURE NEWS

Length: 546 words

Byline: Daniel Gee

Body

There will be Extinction Rebellion **protests** in Farnham and Alton this weekend to highlight the "shocking" state of local **waterways**.

Protesters against the dumping of sewage into local chalk **streams** and **rivers** are gathering on Saturday to install satirical blue plaques in Godalming (10am), Guildford (midday) and Farnham (2.30pm).

Members of Extinction Rebellion (XR) will unveil blue plaques at **riverside** locations in these three important Surrey hubs along the **River** Wey as part of a national day of action across the UK with an associated action also taking place in Alton.

The famous pink XR boat, veteran of many previous XR climate actions, with its messages of 'ACT NOW' and 'TELL THE TRUTH', will accompany the **protestors**, who will call out the voting record of local MPs on the vote which took place on October 20, 2021, when 265 MPs voted down an amendment to stop private water companies from dumping raw sewage into the UK's rivers and coastlines.

The plaques highlight the government's continued failure to tighten environmental regulations and stop profit-grabbing by water companies.

The plaques will read:

Guildford: A(ngela) Richardson MP voted to block a law requiring water companies to dump less raw sewage in our waterways and seas.

Godalming: Jeremy Hunt MP abstained on a vote requiring water companies to dump less raw sewage in our waterways and seas

Farnham: The UK Government voted to block a law requiring water companies to dump less raw sewage in our waterways and seas.

Extinction Rebellion to protest against sewage in rivers in Farnham, Alton, Godalming and Guildford

The government's failure to properly tackle the issue of sewage pollution has been hugely controversial. Last summer, XR says more than a hundred beaches were closed to the public after a series of sewage discharges by water companies left the sand and sea contaminated with human sewage.

Meanwhile only 14 per cent of the UK's rivers achieve "good" ecological status with pollution from agriculture, human sewage, roads, and single-used plastics creating a dangerous "chemical cocktail" in our waterways. In December the Environment Agency announced it was pushing back targets to clean up England's rivers, lakes and coastal waters from 2027 to 2063, prompting outcry.

Becca from Farnborough said: "I'm 20 and a climate student, and I'd like to say waterways are our lifelines, they have provided us with food, travel, water and beautiful biodiversity, and what have we given back?

"Pollution and devastation to the point of no return. We must stop destroying these vital ecosystems to tackle the climate and biodiversity crisis."

Campaigner Etienne Stott, Olympic gold medal canoeist said: "It's disgusting, literally, to think what's being pumped into our rivers. The government and the water companies aren't going to clean up unless ordinary people put pressure on them. Extinction Rebellion can't do this alone.

"We need everyone who cares about our rivers and seas to stand up with us and speak out. Today is just the first part of a bigger campaign to protect nature and our waterways."

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Load-Date: May 10, 2023

Sit-in in defense of water from Zimapán Dam

CE Noticias Financieras English

March 7, 2023 Tuesday

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Length: 250 words

Body

From the Editorial Office Periódico La Jornada
Tuesday, March 7, 2023, p. 16 Dozens of

inhabitants of the municipality of Zimapán, Hidalgo, **protested** yesterday against the construction of Aqueduct III of Querétaro that would take **water** to this entity from the Zimapán **dam**. They installed themselves around the headquarters building of the National **Water Commission** (Conagua), in Insurgentes Sur, from early in the morning, and warned that they also have the right to the liquid from that **dam** that is located between the two entities.

The residents pointed out that they do not **agree** with that work, and **demand** to move forward with the **agreements** that were made between the governments of Hidalgo, Querétaro and Conagua during 2010 and 2011, after the construction of Aqueduct II, with which water is taken from the Moctezuma River to the Querétaro city. They warned that these **agreements** were not complied with, since the **agreed** works that would benefit the communities of Zimapán were not carried out.

Since the morning, the **protesters** placed themselves in front of the accesses, with placards **demanding** a solution, thus preventing the access of the personnel. They said they were fed up with the way they were being treated, so they also staged sit-ins at the Aqueduct II facilities, from where about 40 percent of the water used by the city of Querétaro is pumped. They warned that they will be at the Conagua until they are given a solution, it is our right, enough injustice and abuse of authority.

Load-Date: March 8, 2023

Relooking India-China Water Relations: A Major Concern?; The Financial Express
By Neeraj Singh Manhas and Hari Yadav
GThe relations between India and China show signs of a long-awaited peace settlement. The military standoff along the Line of Actual Control in Ladakh, amid the conflict at the Galwan Valley in...

The Financial Express

October 2, 2022 Sunday

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Length: 953 words

Byline: Neeraj Singh Manhas and Hari Yadav G

Body

The relations between India and China show signs of a long-awaited **peace settlement**. The military standoff along the Line of Actual Control in Ladakh, amid the **conflict** at the Galwan Valley in June 2020, and the 16th round of talk is considered a significant normalisation between the two Asian superpowers. But admittedly, it may take some time for the status quo to recover. Still, after nearly two years of deep freeze, both countries don't want to engage with their military strength as it could lead them to economic disadvantage, so it's important to relook at the non-traditional **threat** of **water** concerns between India and China.

India and China don't have **negotiated treaties** or joint **statements** with regard to transboundary **river** sharing. Still, both countries recognised that Transboundary **Rivers**, related natural resources, and the environment are assets of immense value to the socio-economic development of all riparian states. China is an upper riparian state that has asserted express ownership over **waters** flowing from the Tibetan Plateau. The Indus, Ganges, Brahmaputra, Irrawaddy, Salween, Yangtze, and Mekong are only a few of South Asia's most powerful **rivers**.

Major **Treaties** Signed

In the past 70 years of bilateral relations, despite political upheavals and border **dispute** stand offs both the countries have managed to sign only two **Memorandum** of Understanding (MOU) once in 2002, to share the Hydrological information on the Brahmaputra / Yarlung Tsangpo river, The purpose of the **Memorandum** of Understanding is to enable early warning for floods in India during the monsoon season and another MOU in 2015 on sharing water flow data on Sutlej River / Zangbo.

India-China Water **Disputes**

Among the rivers that crossed their **disputed** border, the Brahmaputra is the significant water resource both countries share. The Brahmaputra originates from Tibet and crosses the border into Arunachal Pradesh, which lies in the Indian Territory, but China claims it has Southern Tibet. India and even Bangladesh rely on these water sources for agricultural purposes. In 2002, the MoU was signed between India and China to share the data during the monsoon and non-flood seasons when the authorised stations are on the verge of surpassing the danger level. For that part, India is obligated to purchase the data for that portion at a mutually **agreed**-upon price

Relooking India-China Water Relations: A Major Concern?; The Financial Express By Neeraj Singh Manhas and Hari Yadav G The relations between India and China show

India has to pay a mutually agreed sum of money for the data. The exchange works established between the countries, known as India-China expert level mechanism on Transborder Rivers.

During the political upheaval between India and China, it weaponises water usage as political and strategic leverage against India. For example, in the recent Galwan Valley clash in June 2020, during the border standoff, China blocked the water flow of the Galwan River, which crosses from the disputed Chinese-administered Aksai Chin Region into Ladakh in India.

China is an upper riparian state, and in an advantageous position, there is the possibility of building infrastructure to intentionally prevent water from flowing downstream. However, the Chinese government has used assuaging rhetoric to reduce perceptions of its dams as a threat, for example, Dams are run off the water, meaning they cannot store or divert large bodies of water.

A Major Concern?

The most significant concern for India is China's announcement of mega-dam projects and hydropower construction on the section of the Brahmaputra basin closest to India. Although both countries have MoU, there is a source of tension that China is building dams across the region and water division plans along the Brahmaputra region. Since India and other countries rely majorly on Brahmaputra's water for agriculture purposes, it would be difficult for them to carry on their day-to-day activities. It also creates tension if Beijing diverts stormwater in times of political crisis.

Water disputes are never only about water resources; they often involve political issues and border disputes. When two countries share water resources for different purposes, the strongest country uses water as the pretext for war between countries whose overall relations have deteriorated to the point of hostility.

Due to the lack of institutional mechanisms between the countries in managing their shared water resources. As long as there are no institutional arrangements, India's position depends on how china agrees by doing us a favour, and that is not the position India should be in. "The issue between India and China is that there is no understanding, no agreements on International rivers," says Brahma Chellaney, Strategic Affairs Expert, Centre for Policy Research.

Way Forward

The Future development of India-China relations is uncertain, with the puzzling questions surrounding potential water disputes, which are a significant source of tension and a driving force behind regional insecurity. So far, India and China haven't signed any joint declarations or treaties on transboundary river water sharing; it is suggested that they do so by beginning with water diplomacy. The two critical factors of this diplomacy, particularly the nature and results, are the power relations and the relationships between countries' economic development. These circumstances directly impact the likelihood of successful diplomatic collaboration over shared water resources.

(Disclaimer: Neeraj Singh Manhas is a Director of Research in the Indo-Pacific Consortium at the Raisina House, New Delhi. Hari Yadav G is a ICSSR Doctoral Fellow at Pondicherry University. Views expressed are personal and do not reflect the official position or policy of Financial Express Online. Reproducing this content without permission is prohibited.)

Load-Date: October 3, 2022

'BJP MLAs adulterated water for Yamuna stir'

Hindustan Times

March 20, 2023 Monday

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Length: 374 words

Dateline: India

Body

India, March 20 -- Delhi assembly speaker Ram Niwas Goel on Monday alleged Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) lawmakers carried bottles of drinking water "mixed with black substances" to make it look dirty during a January protest against pollution in the Yamuna "to create panic among the people", triggering an uproar in the House. The BJP hit back, calling the charge "fabricated" and daring Goel to test fresh samples from the Yamuna at a neutral facility "not controlled by the Delhi government".

Goel referred the matter to the Privilege Committee of the House for action and said the Delhi Jal Board (DJB) tested samples of the water and found they were not from the Yamuna.

"The bottles BJP legislators carried had drinking water mixed with black substances to make it look dirty. It was an attempt to create panic among the people of Delhi," Goel said ahead of the presentation of the Economic Survey and the annual Outcome Budget.

Leader of the Opposition Ramvir Singh Bidhuri rejected the charge and protested against Goel's remarks. "DJB's report is fabricated. They changed the water in the bottles. Everyone knows that the water in the Yamuna is toxic and pollution is growing due to the inefficiency of the Arvind Kejriwal government. I dare the speaker to visit the Yamuna bank with BJP MLAs in the presence of media to take fresh water samples, and get them tested in a neutral facility not controlled by the Delhi government," Bidhuri said.

A DJB official did not comment on the development.

In January, BJP lawmakers protested against pollution in the Yamuna, carrying bottles with "heavily polluted" river water, outside the assembly.

Bidhuri then said the supply of dirty water from Yamuna was harming the people's health, causing cancer, damaging kidneys and livers, and leading to other ailments. He alleged the Yamuna became "200% more polluted" during the Aam Aadmi Party's eight-year rule and questioned what chief minister Arvind Kejriwal did with the Rs.2,500-crore fund the Union government gave to Delhi to clean the river.

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Load-Date: March 20, 2023

'BJP MLAs adulterated water for Yamuna stir'

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United States : Feinstein, Padilla Introduce Legislation to Enact a Water Settlement Between the Tule River Tribe and the United States

Mena Report

February 16, 2023 Thursday

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Length: 525 words

Body

Senators Dianne Feinstein and Alex Padilla (both D-Calif.) introduced legislation to formally recognize the Tule **River** Tribes reserved **water** rights and quantify the tribes **water** right of 5,828 acre-feet/year of surface **water** from the South Fork of the Tule **River**. For decades, the Tule **River** Tribe has worked with the federal government and downstream **water** users to advance a **settlement agreement**, thereby avoiding costly and adversarial litigation for both the tribe and the United States government. This legislation would fulfill the federal governments trust and **treaty** responsibilities to the Tule **River** Tribe by ensuring that the tribe is able to access the **water** resources they were promised and to provide clean drinking **water** to their people.

The Tule River Tribe has worked for decades to restore sufficient water access on its land. Having reached a **settlement** with the Department of the Interior, the tribe deserves to have this **agreement** codified by Congress. Im proud to support Senator Padillas legislation to make official the **agreement** between the Tule River Tribe, the federal government and downstream water users, Senator Feinstein said.

Water is a sacred and necessary resource for Tribal Nations and for all people, said Senator Padilla. As California and the West continue to experience a historic megadrought, my bill would help provide water security to Tule River citizens now and for generations to come. It is long past time for the federal government to live up to its trust and **treaty** responsibilities to the Tule River Tribe. We must codify this water **settlement** and ensure the continued strength of Tribal Nations now and into the future.

The Tule River Tribe is tremendously grateful for the persistence of Senator Padilla and Senator Feinstein for reintroducing the Tule River Water Rights **Settlement** Act so quickly at the start of the new Congress. The Legislation resolves over 100 years of water claims by the Tule River Tribe and provides certainty of our right to clean water, said Neil Peyron, chairman of the Tule River Tribe. We hope to build on the significant progress made last session and get the bill signed into law this session, the chairman continued. The bill captures decades of hard work on a real solution in our drought-stricken homelands and is also beneficial to our neighbors, the downstream agricultural community, that depend on the South Fork of the Tule River. We appreciate our Senators taking action to end the Tule Rivers water crisis as soon as possible.

In 1971, the tribe began its efforts to secure its federally reserved water rights to be able to restore water on their reservation. The tribe extensively studied possible storage options and entered into an **agreement** with downstream water users to ensure that their proposed storage project would not adversely impact their water; this was known as the 2007 **settlement agreement**. This legislation would ratify that **agreement** and is supported by

United States : Feinstein, Padilla Introduce Legislation to Enact a Water Settlement Between the Tule River
Tribe and the United States

the downstream water users. It would also transfer nearly 10,000 acres of federal lands in the Sequoia National Forest into trust so that the tribe can manage the headwaters of the watershed.

Load-Date: February 17, 2023

End of Document

200 join Dirty Water protest on Back Beach

Mid Devon Advertiser

February 1, 2023

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Length: 516 words

Byline: Nick Knight

Body

AROUND 200 people took part in a 'Dirty **Water** **protest** at Teignmouth's Back Beach on Saturday, January 28.

A Dirty **Water** Blue Plaque was unveiled as part of the **protest**.

This was part of the Dirty Water Nationwide **Protests**, a campaign involving Extinction Rebellion and a broad range of campaigning groups which say they want to highlight the ongoing pollution of the seas and inland waterways.

Local Extinction Rebellion spokesperson Mike Puleston said: 'I think the fantastic turnout of around 200 **protesters** and activists from Teignbridge, Totnes, Exeter and even Sidmouth speaks volumes about the concerns and strength of feeling about the fact that storm overflow discharges are continuing to pollute not only the ecologically rich and beautiful River Teign estuary but rivers, lakes and coastal areas throughout the UK.

'The action today in Teignmouth is one of hundreds happening right now across the UK.

'The **protest** today was to call out Newton Abbot MP Anne Marie Morris who voted like 264 other Tory MPs against The Duke of Wellington's elements of Lords Amendment 45 which would place a new duty on sewerage undertakers in England and Wales to make improvements to their sewerage systems and demonstrate progressive reductions in the harm caused by discharges of untreated sewage'

This has been heavily refuted by the MP (see right).

'Today we had some powerful speeches by wild swimmer Peta Howell, Martin Wrigley Lib dem Parliamentary candidate for Teignbridge, Annie Mitchell Extinction Rebellion Psychologists and David Cox councillor who has campaigned for SWW to improve the water quality at Teignmouth.

'I look forward to Anne Marie Morris's response to the **protest** today, essentially the Dirty Water Campaign is to pressure government and commercial interests to clean up their act.

'Setting targets which continually get set back will not actively clean up our seas, lakes, rivers and waterways - we need real action! Time is running out as our freshwater biodiversity crashes due to many forms of pollution and over extraction.

200 join Dirty Water protest on Back Beach

'There will be further **protests** and **demands** as Wave two of our Dirty Water campaign continues.'

Mike said there were 'excellent speeches' from local politicians, concerned residents, wild swimmers and there was great conversation between the many groups who made their voices heard.

A plaque was unveiled by a member of Extinction Rebellion Teignmouth/Newton Abbot to much applause.

'As our MP wasn't able to accept our invitation to the event, we provided an empty chair and a bucket of river water as an alternative.

'Thanks to everyone who came today and made their voices heard to **protest** at the ongoing pollution of the marine environment and freshwater habitats.

'A special thanks also to The Green Spirits and Devon Drummers who powerfully added to the power of the **protest**.'

Read More

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[*Private van owners can apply for free recycling centre permit from today*](#)

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[*Brando classic is next offering from Teignmouth film society*](#)

Load-Date: May 10, 2023

Extinction Rebellion condemns Thames Water for 'illegal' sewage disposal

Reading Chronicle

March 13, 2023 Monday

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THE READING CHRONICLE

Length: 456 words

Byline: [Daisy Waites](#)

Body

Environmental group Extinction Rebellion has called out Thames **Water** for "illegally pouring sewage into **streams** and **rivers**".

This morning the Thames **Water** headquarters steps in Reading were covered in fake sewage as **protestors** poured brown liquid down the stairs, holding banners reading "cut the c**p".

In a letter to Thames Water, Extinction Rebellion said: "We **demand** that you take responsibility for the impact of your company-s actions, that you cease the payment of all bonuses, dividends and excessive executive wages until you have stopped illegally pouring untreated sewage into our waterways."

HAPPENING NOW!

We-re calling on @thameswater to stop polluting our Rivers and Seas

We are here to deliver a letter **demanding** that they stop paying dividends and bonuses until they stop illegally dumping raw sewage in our waterways#dirtywater#cutthecrap#endsewagepollution pic.twitter.com/4G0dBmjU7M

- XR South East UK (@XrSouthEastUK) March 13, 2023

This comes as Ofwat findings published in October found Thames Water allowed the most pollution into the waterways than any other water company.

As a result, Thames Water was fined 51million last year.

A Thames Water spokesperson said: -We regard all discharges of untreated sewage as unacceptable and will work with the government, Ofwat and the Environment Agency to accelerate work to stop them being necessary and are determined to be transparent.

-We are absolutely committed to protecting and enhancing our rivers and the communities who love them, and we want to make these discharges of diluted sewage unnecessary as quickly as possible.

Extinction Rebellion condemns Thames Water for 'illegal' sewage disposal

-Of course, what matters most is stopping the need for the discharges. Our shareholders have not taken a dividend in over five years and last year approved a business plan that sees us spending an additional 2billion beyond what our customers are funding so we can improve outcomes for customers, leakage and river health. This will allow us to deliver our commitment to a 50 per cent reduction in the total annual duration of discharges across London and the Thames Valley by 2030, and within that an 80 per cent reduction in sensitive catchments.

-We have started the 100 million upgrade of our Mogden sewage treatment works in London, and are currently increasing sewage treatment capacity at a number of our other sewage works across the Thames Valley, including Witney, Chesham and Fairford to be completed by 2025.

-We have a long way to go - and we certainly can-t do it on our own - but the ambition is clear.-

Extinction Rebellion was also seen holding banners reading: "April 21. Choose your future," nodding to the annual **protest** in front of the Houses of Parliament aimed at raising awareness of "the climate, nature and humanity" disaster.

Load-Date: March 13, 2023

End of Document

Protesting BJP MLAs marshalled out of Delhi Assembly

The Hindu

January 18, 2023 Wednesday

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Length: 392 words

Dateline: New Delhi, 2023-01-18 14:06:48

Body

Four BJP MLAs were ordered to be marshalled out of the Delhi Assembly by Speaker Ram Niwas Goel on January 18 following **protests** in the house over the issue of **pollution** in Yamuna **river**.

The BJP MLAs **demand**ed a debate over the issue of pollution but the Speaker refused their request, saying he will not allow any debate under any rule.

The MLAs also submitted samples of Yamuna water in two bottles to the Speaker, who **threatened** to "terminate the membership of BJP MLAs if the water was found contaminated with acid." "The LG has paralysed the House and BJP MLAs should be ashamed for it. BJP MLAs should go to LG and ask him not to gag the House," Goel told BJP MLAs.

While BJP MLAs Ajay Mahawar, Anil Bajpai, Mohan Singh Bisht and OP Sharma were ordered to be marshalled out by Goel, the rest of the BJP MLAs decided to **boycott** the proceedings of the House in **protest**.

Earlier, BJP MLAs held a **protest** outside the Delhi Assembly over the issue of pollution in Yamuna river. Leader of Opposition in the Delhi Assembly Ramvir Singh Bidhuri said supply of dirty water from Yamuna was harming the health of the people.

Citing data from the Delhi Pollution Control Committee (DPCC), the lieutenant governor's office had said on Monday that pollution in the Yamuna river has doubled in the last eight years of the Arvind Kejriwal government.

The Delhi Jal Board (DJB) said it is already working to resolve legacy problems and the upgradation of almost all the major sewage treatment plants (STPs) is expected to be completed by the end of December.

Waste water from unauthorised colonies and slum clusters, and poor quality of treated waste water discharged from STPs and common effluent treatment plants are the main reasons behind high levels of pollution in the river.

The DPCC data showed that Biological Oxygen **Demand** (BOD) levels remained within permissible limits (2 milligram per litre) at Palla, where the river enters Delhi, since 2014.

BOD, an important parameter for assessing water quality, is the amount of oxygen required by aerobic microorganisms to decompose organic material present in a water body. BOD level less than 3 milligram per litre (mg/l) is considered good.

COMMENTS

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Protesting BJP MLAs marshalled out of Delhi Assembly

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Load-Date: January 18, 2023

End of Document

FEINSTEIN, PADILLA INTRODUCE LEGISLATION TO ENACT A WATER SETTLEMENT BETWEEN THE TULE RIVER TRIBE AND THE UNITED STATES

States News Service

February 9, 2023 Thursday

Copyright 2023 States News Service

Length: 538 words

Byline: States News Service

Dateline: WASHINGTON

Body

The following information was released by California Senator Dianne Feinstein:

Senators Dianne Feinstein and Alex Padilla (both D-Calif.) introduced legislation to formally recognize the Tule **River** Tribes reserved **water** rights and quantify the tribes **water** right of 5,828 acre-feet/year of surface **water** from the South Fork of the Tule **River**. For decades, the Tule **River** Tribe has worked with the federal government and downstream **water** users to advance a **settlement agreement**, thereby avoiding costly and adversarial litigation for both the tribe and the United States government. This legislation would fulfill the federal governments trust and **treaty** responsibilities to the Tule **River** Tribe by ensuring that the tribe is able to access the **water** resources they were promised and to provide clean drinking **water** to their people.

The Tule River Tribe has worked for decades to restore sufficient water access on its land. Having reached a **settlement** with the Department of the Interior, the tribe deserves to have this **agreement** codified by Congress. Im proud to support Senator Padillas legislation to make official the **agreement** between the Tule River Tribe, the federal government and downstream water users, Senator Feinstein said.

Water is a sacred and necessary resource for Tribal Nations and for all people, said Senator Padilla. As California and the West continue to experience a historic megadrought, my bill would help provide water security to Tule River citizens now and for generations to come. It is long past time for the federal government to live up to its trust and **treaty** responsibilities to the Tule River Tribe. We must codify this water **settlement** and ensure the continued strength of Tribal Nations now and into the future.

The Tule River Tribe is tremendously grateful for the persistence of Senator Padilla and Senator Feinstein for reintroducing the Tule River Water Rights **Settlement** Act so quickly at the start of the new Congress. The Legislation resolves over 100 years of water claims by the Tule River Tribe and provides certainty of our right to clean water, said Neil Peyron, chairman of the Tule River Tribe. We hope to build on the significant progress made last session and get the bill signed into law this session, the chairman continued. The bill captures decades of hard work on a real solution in our drought-stricken homelands and is also beneficial to our neighbors, the downstream agricultural community, that depend on the South Fork of the Tule River. We appreciate our Senators taking action to end the Tule Rivers water crisis as soon as possible.

FEINSTEIN, PADILLA INTRODUCE LEGISLATION TO ENACT A WATER SETTLEMENT BETWEEN THE
TULE RIVER TRIBE AND THE UNITED STATES

In 1971, the tribe began its efforts to secure its federally reserved water rights to be able to restore water on their reservation. The tribe extensively studied possible storage options and entered into an agreement with downstream water users to ensure that their proposed storage project would not adversely impact their water; this was known as the 2007 settlement agreement. This legislation would ratify that agreement and is supported by the downstream water users. It would also transfer nearly 10,000 acres of federal lands in the Sequoia National Forest into trust so that the tribe can manage the headwaters of the watershed.

Load-Date: February 9, 2023

End of Document

COUNTDOWN TO THE UN 2023 WATER CONFERENCE: SUSTAINABLE WATER MANAGEMENT IN INDIA

States News Service

March 21, 2023 Tuesday

Copyright 2023 States News Service

Length: 731 words

Byline: States News Service

Dateline: THE HAGUE, The Netherlands

Body

The following information was released by the Netherlands Government Information Service (RVD):

In the Netherlands, the water authorities ensure that we can keep our feet dry, have enough drinking water and don't experience water shortages in dry periods. This water management also inspires other countries, including India. Dutch ambassador to India Marten van den Berg explains how the Netherlands and India are working together on better water management.

With almost 20% of the world's population but less than 5% of the global water supply, good water management is critical in India. 'India is a huge country, almost a continent in itself,' says ambassador Marten van den Berg. 'That's why choices about water are mainly made by the states and municipalities. They don't really have water boards here, but local government representatives are also democratically elected, of course.'

Local governments are facing a major challenge, says the ambassador. 'Due to heavy rainfall, some states are being hit by flooding, while others are having to deal with serious water shortages. What's more, water is often not managed efficiently, many rivers are heavily polluted and access to water is not always evenly distributed.'

Better water management

Climate change is threatening to exacerbate these challenges even further. So there is an urgent need for better water management, Marten van den Berg observes: 'It's very important to think about how you organise things. Take groundwater pumping: in many states this is virtually free because electricity is heavily subsidised. This means that many farms are using an unnecessary amount of water and groundwater levels are falling dramatically.'

Close cooperation

The Netherlands and India work together closely on water. In 2021, the two countries signed a strategic partnership to further strengthen this cooperation. 'Our cooperation benefits both of our countries,' says the ambassador, 'We share our knowledge and experience in India, but also take the lessons learned and techniques developed back to the Netherlands with us.'

Water reservoirs

COUNTDOWN TO THE UN 2023 WATER CONFERENCE: SUSTAINABLE WATER MANAGEMENT IN INDIA

A good example of this cooperation can be found in the state of Kerala. 'Following severe flooding the authorities there asked the Netherlands for advice,' Marten van den Berg explains. 'A Dutch team worked together with local authorities to see how they could reduce the risk of flooding.'

In southern India too, Dutch companies have joined forces with local authorities to make urban areas more resilient to flooding, drought and pollution. By restoring water reservoirs, for example,. 'In the city of Chennai it rains heavily for six weeks a year, creating a temporary water surplus. However, water shortages soon occur again. Storing water in reservoirs would help make water available for longer.'

River Ganges

The Netherlands is also involved in a national programme to clean up the River Ganges. The Ganges, which flows through India and Bangladesh, is one of the world's most polluted rivers. 'The pollutants come from household, garden and kitchen waste, as well as industrial waste from businesses,' says the ambassador. The Netherlands and India have set up a joint research programme to look at how the water in the Ganges can be treated in an organic way, using aquatic plants.

Shared responsibility

Tackling the sources of pollution together with local people and businesses is also very important, according to the ambassador. 'Effective water management is something you have to do together. We discuss how to prevent pollution with residents, businesses, NGOs and religious leaders. By involving people in the choices that are made, they are also more likely to feel responsible.'

Marten van den Berg cites water management in slum areas as an example: 'Suppose you're going to restore reservoirs. How do you make sure they're not going to be used as rubbish dumps? Can residents and shopkeepers make agreements on this, so that waste is collected weekly, for example?'

UN 2023 Water Conference

Inclusive water management is one of the themes of the UN 2023 Water Conference in New York. Marten van den Berg hopes that the conference will also discuss the connection between water management and sustainable development. 'We need to ensure that everyone has access to clean drinking water and sanitation. And at the same time we need to show people how to use water in a sustainable way.'

Load-Date: March 21, 2023

[See pictures as climate activists protest against 'sewage dumping' in rivers](#)

Reading Chronicle

March 3, 2023 Friday

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THE READING CHRONICLE

Length: 657 words

Byline: [James Aldridge](#)

Body

Activists recently took part in a **protest** against the -dumping- of raw sewage in **rivers**.

Local campaigners recently at **waterside** locations throughout the area, including the Thames Towpath near the Wokingham **Waterside** Centre in East Reading and Sonning Bridge.

The **protest** involved wild **water** swimming, sewage-related props and the installation of mock blue plaques criticising Berkshire MPs for their voting record on **water** regulations.

Blue plaques are used to commemorate places and people of note across the UK. But activists have subverted that, with the message -Our Government voted to block a law requiring water companies to dump less raw sewage in our waterways and seas-.

They particularly targetted Sir John Redwood, the Conservative MP for Wokingham and Laura Farris, the Conservative MP for Newbury, during a day of action on Saturday, January 28.

You can see pictures in the gallery above.

The activity involved installing the blue plaques in Newbury and at the Conservative Association office in Wokingham town centre.

The **protest** was organised by Extinction Rebellion-s Reading and West Berkshire branches.

An activist called Bianca, a spokesperson for Extinction Rebellion Reading said: -We need to make our voices heard and today is just the start.

-Write to your MP, go and see them - and keep doing it. There are lots of us here today so let-s keep working together to make our message one that cannot be dismissed or ignored.-

READ MORE: Wokingham MP accused of being a part-timer for having a second job

Meanwhile teacher, wild swimmer and Dirty Water Campaigner Dani Esposito said: -I am horrified and disgusted by the lack of urgency and blatant disregard our Government has shown in tackling the state of our waters: In

See pictures as climate activists protest against 'sewage dumping' in rivers

December the Environment Agency pushed back its targets to clear up England-s rivers and coasts from 2027 to 2063, that-s 30 more years of sewage dumping!

-We refuse to stand by and let that happen.-

The target of 2063 specifically relates to chemicals known as uPBTs, which includes mercury.

Conservative MPs have come in for criticism as many voted against tightening regulations back in October 2021.

At that time, there was a proposal from the House of Lords that would have placed legal duties on water companies to reduce sewage discharges into rivers and the sea, which was defeated by 265 votes to 202.

MPs also recently voted on draft water cleanliness targets, officially called the Draft Environmental Targets (Water) (England) Regulations 2022.

The draft regulations were passed by 300 votes to 170, with 292 Conservative MPs being joined by six Democratic Unionist Party and two Alliance Party MPs.

The Liberal Democrats claim the vote allows sewage dumping by water companies in rivers and coasts for at least 15 more years.

READ MORE: Liberal Democrats open first permanent office in Wokingham as headquarters for campaigns

Mrs Farris **disagreed** with the **protestors** arguments.

She said: -I do not accept this. The Government passed the Environment Act 2021 which set out the framework for the elimination of sewage. The law requires that Sites of Special Scientific Interest including chalk streams must have an 80 per cent reduction in all discharges by the year 2030.

-Water Companies have an obligation collectively to invest 56 billion towards this. Thames Water has now published its plan for an 80 per cent reduction by 2030.

-It was published in September/ October of last year and I have been working with them closely on it.

-In some parts of my constituency the work has begun but 2030 remains the final target.

-The reason why it requires several years is that they essentially have to modernise the entire sewerage system which dates back to the Victorian era.-

For his part, Sir John said: "I supported the government-s plan to require substantial investment in more capacity to avoid discharges into rivers. I wish to see discharges ended as soon as enough new pipes are connected to the system."

Load-Date: March 3, 2023

Padilla, Feinstein Introduce Legislation to Enact a Water Settlement Between the Tule River Tribe and the United States?; Sen. Alex Padilla (D-CA) News Release

Congressional Documents and Publications

February 9, 2023

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Section: U.S. SENATE DOCUMENTS

Length: 586 words

Body

WASHINGTON, D.C. -- U.S. Senators Alex Padilla and Dianne Feinstein (D-Calif.) have re-introduced legislation to formally recognize the Tule **River** Tribe's reserved **water** rights and quantify the Tribe's **water** right of 5,828 acre-feet/year of surface **water** from the South Fork of the Tule **River**. For decades, the Tule **River** Tribe has worked with the federal government and downstream **water** users to advance a **settlement agreement**, thereby avoiding costly and adversarial litigation for both the tribe and the United States government. This legislation would fulfill the federal government's trust and **treaty** responsibilities to the Tule **River** Tribe by ensuring that the Tribe is able to access the **water** resources they were promised and to provide clean drinking **water** to their people.

"**Water** is a sacred and necessary resource for Tribal Nations and for all people," said Senator Padilla. "As California and the West continue to experience a historic megadrought, my bill would help provide **water** security to Tule **River** citizens now and for generations to come. It is long past time for the federal government to live up to its trust and **treaty** responsibilities to the Tule **River** Tribe. We must codify this **water settlement** and ensure the continued strength of Tribal Nations now and into the future."

"The Tule River Tribe has worked for decades to restore sufficient water access on its land. Having reached a **settlement** with the Department of the Interior, the tribe deserves to have this **agreement** codified by Congress. I'm proud to support Senator Padilla's legislation to make official the **agreement** between the Tule River Tribe, the federal government and downstream water users," Senator Feinstein said.

"The Tule River Tribe is tremendously grateful for the persistence of Senator Padilla and Senator Feinstein for reintroducing the Tule River Water Rights **Settlement** Act so quickly at the start of the new Congress. The Legislation resolves over 100 years of water claims by the Tule River Tribe and provides certainty of our right to clean water," said Neil Peyron, Chairman of the Tule River Tribe. "We hope to build on the significant progress made last session and get the bill signed into law this session," the Chairman continued. "The bill captures decades of hard work on a real solution in our drought-stricken homelands and is also beneficial to our neighbors, the downstream agricultural community, that depend on the South Fork of the Tule River. We appreciate our Senators taking action to end the Tule River's water crisis as soon as possible."

In 1971, the Tribe began its efforts to secure its federally reserved water rights to be able to restore water on their reservation. The Tribe extensively studied possible storage options and entered into an **agreement** with downstream water users to ensure that their proposed storage project would not adversely impact their water; this was known as the 2007 **Settlement Agreement**. This legislation would ratify that **agreement** and is supported by

Padilla, Feinstein Introduce Legislation to Enact a Water Settlement Between the Tule River Tribe and the United States?; Sen. Alex Padilla (D-CA) News Release

the downstream water users. It would also transfer nearly 10,000 acres of federal lands in the Sequoia National Forest into trust so that the Tribe can manage the headwaters of the watershed.

Full text of the bill is available here <https://www.padilla.senate.gov/wp-content/uploads/Tule.pdf>.

Read this original document at: <https://www.padilla.senate.gov/newsroom/press-releases/padilla-feinstein-introduce-legislation-to-enact-a-water-settlement-between-the-tule-river-tribe-and-the-united-states%ef%bf%bc-2/>

Load-Date: February 10, 2023

End of Document

'Save Mhadei' activists gherao water resources department chief engineer in Goa

The Times of India (TOI)

March 16, 2023 Thursday

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Section: GOA

Length: 276 words

Body

PANAJI: 'Save Mhadei' activists on Tuesday morning gheraoed chief engineer of water resources department Pramod Badami, raising slogans of 'Badami hatao, Mhadei bachao'. Those protesting included some Congressmen as also Aam Aadmi Party (AAP) Velim MLA Cruz Silva. The protest lasted for over an hour and the police had to step in to bring the situation under control. Badami told the protesters that Goa has already made the necessary submissions before the Supreme Court, but the activists refused to budge. The police shielded Badami to ensure his safety as the protesters got aggressive.

Police officials finally asked the protesters to disperse as Badami had already accepted their memorandum. The activists were eventually escorted out by the police to ensure that the situation did not escalate. Goa is opposing the diversion of River Mhadei's tributaries by Karnataka. Goa has already objected to Karnataka carrying out construction of water diversion canals on the Mhadei's tributaries without the necessary environment clearances. Recently, Karnataka's detailed project report for the Kalasa and Bhandura water diversion projects received sanction from the Central Water Commission. In the past activists have raised objections to Badami heading the state water resources department, stating that he is a native of North Karnataka and alleging that he could be compromised in Karnataka's favour. Badami is serving an extension in service at present after his retirement. During Tuesday's protests too, the activists were seen taunting Badami by raising slogans of 'Namaga Mhadei Beka' or 'we want Mhadei' in Kannada. For Reprint Rights: timescontent.com

Load-Date: March 15, 2023

Altering the Indus Water Treaty

The Nation (AsiaNet)

February 19, 2023 Sunday

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Section: Vol. 36; No. 317

Length: 732 words

Body

The Indian government's decision to seek a modification of the Indus Waters Treaty (IWT) has added to the list of violations and may cause further decline in its relationship with Pakistan. The IWT was signed in 1960 between India and Pakistan with the World Bank as a signatory. The treaty aimed to divide the water of the Indus river and its tributaries fairly between the two countries. India was allocated the use of water from Beas, Ravi, and Sutlej and Pakistan was allocated the use of water from Chenab, Indus, and Jhelum.

The notice sent by the Indian government to Pakistan on January 25, 2023, was sent in accordance with the provisions of Article XII (3) of the IWT, which regulates the sharing of waters of cross-border rivers. It sends a clear message that the country is willing to take a tougher stance on the treaty, and is prepared to renegotiate the terms of the agreement if necessary. India has expressed its dissatisfaction with Pakistan's principal stance to resolve disputes through a World Bank-appointed neutral expert and arbitration by a World Bank-constituted court in 2015. Climate change is a major concern for Pakistan, particularly in the context of the Indus River system. The overall flows in the Indus river system have decreased by about 5% since 1960 due to the effects of climate change, and this trend is expected to worsen in the future.

At the same time, Pakistan's population has grown significantly since independence, and is still growing rapidly. This means that demand for water is increasing, and dependence on the Indus River system is becoming more pronounced. These factors are putting additional pressure on Pakistan's water resources, making it increasingly important for the country to find sustainable solutions to manage its water resources and mitigate the impacts of climate change. Pakistan is concerned that the dam designs which India is constructing will block the flow of water to its western rivers, which provide water for 80% of its irrigated crops. According to Pakistan, this would be a violation of the treaty and would severely impact its agriculture.

In September 2016, Prime Minister Narendra Modi gave statements to reevaluate the IWT. Later on, In February 2019, Minister Nitin Gadkari announced that the Indian government had decided to stop sharing water with Pakistan.

In August 2019, Union Jal Shakti Minister Gajendra Singh Shekhawat stated that the process of blocking water to Pakistan without violating the IWT had begun. This statement reflected India's intention to utilise its water resources as leverage in response to ongoing tensions with Pakistan.

Altering the Indus Water Treaty

The notice given by India to Pakistan regarding the IWT is a combination of India asserting its position and making a statement of intent. Despite the current tensions, the treaty is expected to remain in place for the near future. Even if the treaty were to be scrapped, it would not immediately impact Pakistan, as India does not currently have the infrastructure in place to alter the flow of water into Pakistan or divert it for use in India. It would take a few years for any changes to take effect.

Thus any intension to modify IWT by India, may threat Pakistan's national security. Any changes could potentially disrupt the flow of water into Pakistan, affecting its agricultural and hydropower production. This could have a negative impact on the country's economy and the livelihoods of its people, particularly in the agricultural sector. Modification of the treaty could also increase tensions between India and Pakistan, potentially leading to further conflict. It could also have a broader impact on regional stability, as water resources are becoming increasingly scarce and contested in South Asia.

To prevent any changes to the IWT, Pakistan may opt for bilateral diplomatic engagements with India to maintain the existing agreement. Secondly, Pakistan can seek the assistance of international organisations, such as the World Bank, to mediate the dispute and preserve the treaty; furthermore, strengthening its own water management.

Thirdly, Pakistan can explore legal options, such as approaching international courts, to protect its rights under the treaty. It is important for both India and Pakistan to engage in constructive dialogue and work towards a mutually beneficial solution that preserves the IWT and the interests of both countries.

Load-Date: February 19, 2023

Egypt Hopes to Reach Agreement on GERD 'Soon'

Asharq Alawsat (English Edition)

November 16, 2022 Wednesday

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Length: 497 words

Byline: Cairo - Asharq Al-Awsat

Body

Egypt hopes to reach an agreement on the controversial giant hydropower dam Ethiopia is building on the Blue Nile and resume talks with Addis Ababa in this regard "soon".

Minister of Irrigation and Water Resources Hani Swailem said that the water withheld by the dam is taken from the shares of the downstream countries. However, he affirmed that Egypt's share is highly secured.

He pointed in televised statements on Monday to Cairo's keenness to preserve its water security and secure its water resources.

Swailem said that research centers in Egypt are developing strains that can withstand high levels of salinity.

He pointed out that Cairo seeks to make optimal use of the available water through rational use and water recycling, in addition to desalination of seawater.

"The Egyptian citizen's share of water is less than half the minimum global per capita share of water," the minister noted.

The massive \$4.2 billion Grand Ethiopian Renaissance Dam (GERD), set to be the largest hydro-electric scheme in Africa, has been at the center of a regional dispute ever since Ethiopia broke ground on the project in 2011.

Cairo says the project threatens its "rights" in the waters of the Nile River, calling for a binding legal agreement with Addis Ababa and Khartoum that regulates the rules of filling and operating the dam and preserving its water security.

Cairo has reiterated its demand that Egypt, Ethiopia, and Sudan reach a legally-binding agreement to fill and operate the dam and preserve its water security.

Egypt suffers from a scarcity of water resources and needs about 114 billion cubic meters annually, while the available water resources amount to 74 billion cubic meters.

The Nile water accounts for about 97 percent of Egypt's needs or 55.5 billion cubic meters.

Egypt Hopes to Reach Agreement on GERD 'Soon'

It is expecting a shortage in its water share as Addis Ababa begins operating the GERD on the Nile River.

During a meeting with the Speaker of the US House of Representatives, Nancy Pelosi, and her accompanying delegation, on the sidelines of COP 27, last week, Egyptian President Abdel Fattah El-Sisi explained the dispute with Ethiopia.

He stressed - according to the official spokesman - "the firm position on the necessity of reaching a binding legal agreement on filling and operating the dam, in order to achieve the interests of all parties and maintain Egypt's water security."

Negotiations between the three countries, sponsored by the African Union, have been frozen since April 2021, after their failure to achieve a breakthrough. Consequently, Egypt submitted a protest letter to the UN Security Council, demanding pressure on Ethiopia through international partners.

In order to overcome the crisis, the Ministry of Irrigation has prepared a plan to manage water in Egypt until 2037 with investments of more than \$50 billion.

The plan aims to improve water quality, develop new water resources, rationalize the use of currently available resources, and create a supportive environment for water issues.

Load-Date: November 16, 2022

Farmers protest Madrid's water conservation plan for Tagus river

Anadolu Agency (AA)

January 11, 2023 Wednesday

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Length: 316 words

Byline: Alyssa McMurtry |

Body

OVIEDO, Spain

Hundreds of farmers and politicians **protested** in front of Spain's Environment Ministry building on Wednesday, clamoring for the government to backtrack on its plans to conserve **water** in the Tagus **river**.

The Tagus is the longest river in the Iberian Peninsula and the only Spanish river without minimum flow thresholds to ensure it does not dry up.

Spain's central government has recently decided to establish those minimum water levels for Tagus, which will gradually increase until 2027.

Currently, a significant amount of the river's water is diverted southward to the Segura River, which provides water to Alicante, Murcia and Almeria in southeast of Spain.

In the case of low water levels, Madrid's plan could dramatically affect these areas.

To further complicate matters, those areas make up what is dubbed as "Europe's garden." They use that water to produce most of Spain's fruit and vegetable exports.

Without the water from the Tagus, the agricultural union SCRATS estimates that crops could be reduced by as much as 50% and around 15,000 jobs would be destroyed.

Teresa Ribera, the minister in charge of the plan, said the government is complying with five separate Supreme Court rulings, which **force** the government to establish ecological protection. She also said the project will help Spain adapt to climate change, which has already increased the frequency of droughts in the country.

The government's plan suggests that more expensive desalination plants could be used to substitute the river water.

Farmers protest Madrid's water conservation plan for Tagus river

Yet even politicians from the government's own party in Valencia have aligned with more conservative parties in Murcia and Andalusia to push back against the plan.

"We are open to dialogue because confrontation and water wars won't help anyone. We need to find new meeting points and defend the interests of irrigators and Valencia," said Socialist President of Valencia Ximo Puig.

Load-Date: January 11, 2023

End of Document

Protesters call on Taunton MP to tighten waterways regulations

Somerset County Gazette

January 26, 2023 Thursday

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Length: 579 words

Byline: [Antonio Scancariello](#)

Body

PROTESTERS will unveil satirical blue plaques in Taunton claiming to -highlight MP-s Rebecca Pow failure to support the tightening of environmental legislation, to regulate the discharges of the **water** companies-.

Extinction Rebellion said they -will join a national day of action called Dirty **Water** to highlight the -shocking state of the **waterways**-.

The plaques will be unveiled on Saturday (January 28) at sites along the **River** Tone and the event will finish with a piece of Street Theatre in French Weir.

Taunton Deane MP and Water Minister Rebecca Pow said this is -the first government to require the roll-out of storm overflow monitoring, with now almost 90 per cent coverage-.

Reverend Jonathan Morris, a retired priest from the Diocese of Bath and Wells, and a member of Taunton Extinction Rebellion said: -We-ve watched in horror as our rivers and seas have become open sewers since October 2021, when the government, including the Taunton MP Rebecca Pow, voted down a proposal to stop water companies pumping waste directly into our rivers.

-They justified this by claiming that the proposal was too expensive. These plaques shine a light on the government-s failure to protect our waterways, the natural world, and all of us.

-The government-s failure to properly tackle the issue of sewage pollution has been hugely controversial.

-Last summer over a hundred beaches were closed to the public after a series of sewage discharges by water companies left the sand and sea contaminated with human sewage.

-Meanwhile, only 14 per cent of the UK-s rivers achieve -good- ecological status with pollution from agriculture, human sewage, roads, and single-used plastics creating a dangerous -chemical cocktail- in our waterways.

-In December the Environment Agency announced it was pushing back targets to clean up England-s rivers, lakes, and coastal waters from 2027 to 2063, prompting an outcry.

Protesters call on Taunton MP to tighten waterways regulations

-Members of Extinction Rebellion hope that the action on Saturday will draw attention to the state of our waterways and the failure of our MP to take action and work in the interests of those who elect her.-

MP Rebecca Pow said: -I have been clear that the amount of untreated sewage which enters our waterways and pollutes our beaches is unacceptable.

-We are the first government to require the roll-out of storm overflow monitoring, with now almost 90 per cent coverage. It is because of this monitoring - increased from just 5 per cent by this Government - that we are able to take action to clean up our water.

-Since 2015, we have also seen the number of bathing waters classified as -good- or -excellent- increase to 92.8 per cent.

-We have also seen record levels of fines for water companies who break the law, and secured record levels of industry infrastructure investment to tackle sewage spills.-

Government have taken significant action in recent years.

Recent action includes launching Storm Overflows Discharge Reduction Plan in August 2022.

This requires water companies to deliver the largest infrastructure programme in water company history - 56 billion capital investment over 25 years.

New targets include:

By 2035, water companies will have to improve all storm overflows discharging into or near every designated bathing water; and improve 75 per cent of overflows discharging to high-priority nature sites.

By 2050, all remaining storm overflows covered by our targets will have to meet the new requirements on rainfall and environmental impact, regardless of location.

Load-Date: January 26, 2023

Water Security Provides Opportunity to Achieve Peace and Development in Iraq

National Iraqi News Agency (NINA)

March 11, 2023 Saturday

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Length: 902 words

Body

Baghdad (NINA) - On the occasion of the **water** conference that will be held in Basra Governorate tomorrow, Sunday, March 12 the UNDP Resident Representative (Oki Lotsma) wrote an article on the **water** situation in Iraq, in which he stated:

Water Security Provides Opportunity to Achieve **Peace** and Development in Iraq

The world has changed since the first United Nations water conference 45 years ago. Pressure on natural resources like fresh water has increased significantly as the population has nearly doubled, but its availability remains the same. And because of increased weather pattern changes, we are seeing alarming weather changes like reduced rainfall and severe drought that continue to wreak havoc on Iraq and the region. What is critically important now is that we learn to manage the limited water resources that are available to help guarantee life-saving and life-changing approaches to clean water for drinking, sanitation, and sustainable development.

Iraq's Water Crisis

Water scarcity and climate change are of serious concern in Iraq. In 2021 and 2022, Iraq experienced record drought and scorching temperatures with 54° Celsius/130° Fahrenheit recorded in the south. Additionally, Iraq relies heavily upon two major rivers, the Tigris and the Euphrates, for about 98 per cent for its water supply. The country lies at the bottom of the river basin, however, and receives less water than before - from an approximate 30 billion cubic meters in 1933 to around 9.5 billion today.

The water availability per capita is expected to be 479 cubic meters by 2030 - a far cry from the WHO standard of 1700 cubic meters per year. This **threatens** food security, lives, and development.

The lack of sufficient water flow has also led to increased salinity in the Shatt Al-Arab River - southern Iraq's main source of water supply - resulting in 10 times higher salinity levels than acceptable WHO standards. Increased

Water Security Provides Opportunity to Achieve Peace and Development in Iraq

salinity has also affected Iraq's famous Mesopotamian Marshlands, once the Middle East's largest wetlands, and heralded for both global cultural and ecological significance.

Need for Water Agreements

Since 1964 Iraq has worked with neighboring countries to cull water tensions, leading to a 2021 agreement between Türkiye and Iraq that declared Ankara's commitment to fair water flow. Despite this, however, a Euphrates-Tigris basin-wide agreement has not yet been reached. Such an agreement is a critical next step as a solutions-based approach to equitable water sharing. Along with shared surface water, Iraq jointly uses at least five aquifers with neighboring countries without water usage agreements.

The UN recognizes water and sanitation are essential to human rights, and fundamental to health, dignity, and prosperity. As such, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in Iraq supports the government to

finalize the accession to the 1992 UN Convention on the Protection and Use of Transboundary Waters which works to strengthen regional cooperation for sustainable water management.

We also work closely with national stakeholders to create a new vision and strategy for negotiating the best water resources for Iraq and offer a space for Euphrates- Tigris basin-wide benefits. If transboundary water management can be secured for all basin countries, and if the benefits of water allocation are shared fairly and maximized according to each country's priorities and limitations, everyone will benefit.

UNDP is working diligently with the Iraq government to help prevent growing water scarcity and deteriorating water quality crises. With support from international partners, we are working to maximize water resource use and improve integrated water resource management. One example is through the Catalytic Climate Action in Iraq project - supported by Canada and the United Kingdom - that works to: (a) monitor the river basin through a web- and GIS-based platform; (b) develop joint water and climate change adaption projects among local basin governments; and (c) improve Iraq's integrated water management through guidelines and tools that address water supply, quality, and access, and the sustainable management of river basins within its territory.

Additionally in Basra, with USAID funding, UNDP's Iraq Crisis Response and Resilience Programme is working to rehabilitate seven major water treatment plants that will provide over 100,000 people with improved access to potable water. Around 960,000 people will also gain access to safe drinking water through the rehabilitated water facilities by UNDP and UNESCO, that have been supported by Netherlands. Moreover, UNDP's Climate Action for Human Security in the Al Hawizef Marshlands project supports crisis-affected communities to enhance access to clean water through solar photovoltaic (PV) water purification and wastewater treatment systems.

Iraq has no time to waste. The upcoming UN 2023 Water Conference on 22-24 March in New York is a

platform for voluntary country commitments around global water-related goals and targets. It offers a unique opportunity for the Iraq government to present its forward-looking strategy to gain regional and international support. UNDP remains committed to supporting Iraq in the implementation of its integrated water resource management strategy./ End

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Load-Date: March 11, 2023

Water Security Provides Opportunity to Achieve Peace and Development in Iraq

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Padilla, Feinstein Introduce Legislation to Enact a Water Settlement Between the Tule River Tribe and the United States

Targeted News Service

February 10, 2023 Friday 9:00 AM EST

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Length: 602 words

Byline: Targeted News Service

Dateline: WASHINGTON

Body

Sen. Alex Padilla, D-California, issued the following news release:

U.S. Senators Alex Padilla and Dianne Feinstein (D-Calif.) have re-introduced legislation to formally recognize the Tule **River** Tribe's reserved **water** rights and quantify the Tribe's **water** right of 5,828 acre-feet/year of surface **water** from the South Fork of the Tule **River**. For decades, the Tule **River** Tribe has worked with the federal government and downstream **water** users to advance a **settlement agreement**, thereby avoiding costly and adversarial litigation for both the tribe and the United States government. This legislation would fulfill the federal government's trust and **treaty** responsibilities to the Tule **River** Tribe by ensuring that the Tribe is able to access the **water** resources they were promised and to provide clean drinking **water** to their people.

"**Water** is a sacred and necessary resource for Tribal Nations and for all people," said Senator Padilla. "As California and the West continue to experience a historic megadrought, my bill would help provide **water** security to Tule **River** citizens now and for generations to come. It is long past time for the federal government to live up to its trust and **treaty** responsibilities to the Tule **River** Tribe. We must codify this **water settlement** and ensure the continued strength of Tribal Nations now and into the future."

"The Tule River Tribe has worked for decades to restore sufficient water access on its land. Having reached a **settlement** with the Department of the Interior, the tribe deserves to have this **agreement** codified by Congress. I'm proud to support Senator Padilla's legislation to make official the **agreement** between the Tule River Tribe, the federal government and downstream water users," Senator Feinstein said.

"The Tule River Tribe is tremendously grateful for the persistence of Senator Padilla and Senator Feinstein for reintroducing the Tule River Water Rights **Settlement** Act so quickly at the start of the new Congress. The Legislation resolves over 100 years of water claims by the Tule River Tribe and provides certainty of our right to clean water," said Neil Peyron, Chairman of the Tule River Tribe. "We hope to build on the significant progress made last session and get the bill signed into law this session," the Chairman continued. "The bill captures decades of hard work on a real solution in our drought-stricken homelands and is also beneficial to our neighbors, the downstream agricultural community, that depend on the South Fork of the Tule River. We appreciate our Senators taking action to end the Tule River's water crisis as soon as possible."

In 1971, the Tribe began its efforts to secure its federally reserved water rights to be able to restore water on their reservation. The Tribe extensively studied possible storage options and entered into an **agreement** with downstream water users to ensure that their proposed storage project would not adversely impact their water; this

Padilla, Feinstein Introduce Legislation to Enact a Water Settlement Between the Tule River Tribe and the United States

was known as the 2007 **Settlement Agreement**. This legislation would ratify that **agreement** and is supported by the downstream water users. It would also transfer nearly 10,000 acres of federal lands in the Sequoia National Forest into trust so that the Tribe can manage the headwaters of the watershed.

Full text of the bill is available here: <https://www.padilla.senate.gov/wp-content/uploads/Tule.pdf>

* * *

Original text here: <https://www.padilla.senate.gov/newsroom/press-releases/padilla-feinstein-introduce-legislation-to-enact-a-water-settlement-between-the-tule-river-tribe-and-the-united-states%ef%bf%bc-2/>

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Load-Date: February 10, 2023

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Finding a way out of the Colorado River impasse

Los Angeles Times

February 27, 2023 Monday

Final Edition

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Section: MAIN NEWS; Opinion Desk; Part A; Pg. 1

Length: 823 words

Byline: Eric Kuhn, Eric Kuhn is a former general manager of the Colorado River Water Conservation District and a co-author of "Science Be Dammed: How Ignoring Inconvenient Science Drained the Colorado River."

Body

California and the other Colorado **River** Basin states are at odds over how to halt the precipitous decline of **Lake** Mead. The impasse reflects a century of failure to take a basic step left undone by the original Colorado **River** Compact.

The seven states in the basin have made dueling proposals for balancing **water demand** with the available supply. Both require large cuts in **water** use in all three Lower Basin states: California, Arizona and Nevada. While California's proposal puts a greater burden on the system's junior users, primarily the Central Arizona Project, the other states would lean more heavily on California.

What's missing is a water-sharing **agreement** among the Lower Basin states. In contrast to the Upper Basin states -- Colorado, New Mexico, Utah and Wyoming -- the Lower Basin states never decided how to divvy up their part of the river.

A U.S. senator put it this way: "The trouble is that there is not enough water in the river available to the Lower Basin to satisfy the **demands** of the Lower Basin states, particularly ... Arizona and California. Somehow, somewhere, the issues must be **settled**." Those were the words of California's William Fife Knowland at the beginning of Senate committee hearings on the Colorado River 75 years ago.

The Colorado River Compact, signed a century ago last fall, only apportions water between two basins, the Upper Basin and the Lower Basin. The **negotiators** left to future subcompacts the far more difficult task of dividing the water among the individual states within the basins.

The Upper Basin states completed that task in 1948. To deal with uncertainties in the water supply and the obligation to the Lower Basin states, the Upper Basin compact allocates water by share of what's available. My home state of Colorado, for example, can consume 51.75% of the water available for use in the Upper Basin. If more water is available, Colorado can use more; if there is less, Colorado must use less.

The Upper Basin compact did much more than that. It also includes provisions for assessing system reservoir evaporation and an interstate agency to administer the subcompact.

The Lower Basin states made numerous attempts to **negotiate** their own subcompact but invariably failed. At the 1948 Senate hearing, representatives of the states **agreed** that there were three reasons for this: California and

Finding a way out of the Colorado River impasse

Arizona couldn't agree on how to divide the 8.5 million acre-feet of water apportioned to the Lower Basin by the 1922 compact; they couldn't agree on how to measure how much water each state was using under the 1922 compact; and they couldn't agree on how to assess evaporation from Lake Mead and other large reservoirs.

Seventy-five years later, these issues have yet to be resolved.

A 1963 Supreme Court decision dodged the difficult questions raised by the Lower Basin's competing demands. But it did complicate matters further by opening the door to diversion of more water by the Central Arizona Project.

In 1948, when Sen. Knowland acknowledged that there was not enough water for both Arizona and California, the conventional wisdom was that the natural flow of the river at its mouth, if unaffected by humans, was about 18 million acre-feet per year. Today, because of climate change, that figure is closer to 13 million. And as aridification continues, there will be even less.

The river is seriously overallocated. The 1922 compact and a 1944 treaty with Mexico apportion a total of 17.5 million acre-feet a year, far more than the available supply. And there is virtually no chance that all seven states will ever agree to amend or redo the 1922 compact. It's not even clear that the political leadership of the Upper Basin states can accept climate change as real.

So what should California do? I believe the state has only two alternatives: Engage in another round of contentious and unpredictable litigation or, preferably, encourage its fellow Lower Basin states to get their house in order by finally negotiating their own subcompact.

California, Arizona, Nevada and the tribal communities of the Lower Basin are in a position to take advantage of what has worked for the Upper Basin. A Lower Basin subcompact could allocate water based on how much is available, not what we thought we had decades ago. It could also include provisions for assessing evaporation and a commission to administer the deal. And it could encourage the cooperative banking, water recycling and agricultural efficiency projects that the Lower Basin desperately needs to meet future demand.

To be successful, the negotiators for all parties would have to check their historical grievances at the door, make difficult compromises and be open to new and innovative solutions.

Given that Arizona and California couldn't agree on water use before, why is such a deal possible now? The answer is that no better option exists. This is the only way for California and its neighbors to control their own water destiny.

Load-Date: February 27, 2023

Peru : ANA promotes Integrated Water Resources Management in the Pisco River basin

Mena Report

March 1, 2023 Wednesday

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Length: 332 words

Body

The National **Water** Authority, in coordination with the Provincial Municipality of Pisco, held the first meeting with the district and provincial mayors of the period 2023-2026, in order to assume commitments that lead to an adequate management of **water** resources in the Pisco **River** basin.

As a preamble to the development of the event, the documentary of the Pisco River basin was disseminated, making known the geopolitical scope of the same, the regulated lagoons it has, its reservoir capacity, the rivers that integrate it, the types of high Andean wetlands and wetlands that cover varied ecosystems and the ecological flow that flows through the bed of the Pisco River towards the mouth of the sea.

The administrator of the Local Water Administration Pisco, Dimas Gonzales, gave a presentation where he explained three fundamental issues: characterization of the Pisco river basin, problems of the basin in the avenue and low season, and specific **agreement** of inter-institutional **cooperation** for the study of water consolidation of the basin, reiterating that water management is carried out through a watershed approach.

At the end of the activity, the commitment of the seven elected mayors was achieved to continue promoting an inter-institutional **cooperation agreement** for water consolidation studies in the aforementioned basin.

The virtual mayor of the province of Pisco, Pedro Fuentes, described as beneficial and fruitful this first meeting with the professionals of the ALA Pisco, adding that he will convene a working meeting to establish the lines of action that will mitigate the critical points of the Pisco River with the technical assistance of the National Water Authority.

It is important to note that one of the specific objectives of the National Water Resources Policy and Strategy is to promote the integrated management of water resources with a focus on solidarity and sustainable development, as well as their valorization in a scenario of governance and water governance.

Load-Date: March 2, 2023

[Wheelbarrow full of 'sewage' brought to MP's office in Welshpool in river row](#)

County Times

January 30, 2023 Monday

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Length: 578 words

Byline: [Josh Price](#)

Body

Protestors brought a wheelbarrow full of "sewage" to the offices of Montgomeryshire's MP in Welshpool as part of a **protest** over sewage in Britain's **waterways**.

Extinction Rebellion also installed a satirical "blue plaque" to highlight -the worsening state of our **waterways**- - but Craig Williams insisted the **protest** was misguided and said new legislation was tackling the issue.

Members of Extinction Rebellion and other groups from Powys held the **protest** at the Montgomeryshire Conservative Association, office of Mr Williams as part of a national action across the UK on Monday, January 30 at 11am.

One of the **protestors**, Melanie Jayne Lee from Machynlleth, said: -Our rivers support wildlife, provide pleasure for walkers, bird watchers, wild swimmers, fishermen, canoeists, surfers, as well as the tourist industry.

"More surfers are suffering from the consequences of raw sewage in the seas. The loss of our river health means loss of wildlife, well-being and income.-

OTHER NEWS:

Four nights of overnight closures on Powys A-road set to begin Newtown man faces trial after denying **assault**
Newtown's 'legendary' PCSO Graham Jennings recognised as national award finalist

-Our rivers and seas have become open sewers since October 2021, when the government voted down a proposal to stop water companies pumping waste directly into our rivers and seas.

-They justified this claiming it is unaffordable. These plaques identify the government-s failure to protect our waterways, the natural world, and all of us. Once again, we are becoming -the dirty old man of Europe.-

The plaque highlights Mr Williams vote against an amendment intended to reduce the amount of sewage discharged into British rivers.

Wheelbarrow full of 'sewage' brought to MP's office in Welshpool in river row

But Mr Williams insisted he had backed legislation to tackle sewage releases in waterways - and said he had not been able to meet the group as parliament was sitting.

-According to the group, they believe that I have voted to allow untreated sewage to be dumped into our rivers," he said. "This is simply not the case.

"Storm overflows exist when excessive rainfall means there is more water to treat than many facilities can cope with. The Environment Act mandates that all storm overflows need to be upgraded within 10 years.

-An amendment was tabled that would have immediately banned the use of storm overflows. This though would not remove their use, and if excess water cannot be discharged through them in periods of heavy rain, water and waste would simply travel back up the drains, causing chaos in streets and homes.

-Water companies have an obligation to carry out these upgrades and eliminate excessive discharge in periods of high rainfall. If they do not, they can be heavily penalised.

-I continue to campaign for high environmental standards, and we are very fortunate in Montgomeryshire to live in such a beautiful part of the UK.

"I have never voted to reduce environmental protections or standards and continue to support our natural environment by regularly meeting with organisations and campaign groups to discuss what more I can do as a Member of Parliament; be that protecting woods and peatland, working with local communities or supporting local wildlife.-

Welshpool Town Councillor David France was also present and said: -By voting to allow water companies to continue dumping sewage into waterways, Craig Williams has shown that he-s not Montgomeryshire-s representative in Westminster, but rather he-s Westminster-s representative in Montgomeryshire."

Load-Date: January 30, 2023

Water-related conflicts on the rise worldwide

CE Noticias Financieras English

February 16, 2023 Thursday

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Length: 827 words

Body

Water is an essential resource for human survival and economic growth, but its scarcity and unequal distribution have led to conflicts around the globe. As the world's population grows and demand for this vital liquid increases, competition for this finite resource has become more intense.

Current conflicts between countries occur mainly in the Middle East (disputes over the Euphrates and Tigris rivers between Turkey, Syria and Iraq; and the Jordan River conflict between Israel, Lebanon and Jordan), in Africa (conflicts over the Nile River between Egypt, Ethiopia and Sudan), as well as in Central Asia over the Aral Sea.

According to experts, water conflicts occur over both freshwater and seawater, between different countries and within the same state. For example, the Middle East has only 1 % of the world's fresh water, but it is shared by 5 % of the world's population. And scarcity is only one of the reasons for such disputes. There are also human factors, such as mismanagement of water and other environmental resources, deliberate obstruction of access to countries or even some segments of the population (as in Iran), or misuse of water for nationalistic motives.

"There are more and more such unresolved conflicts, which can lead to increased tensions that can lead to war," Irina Tsukerman, a geopolitical analyst and president of the strategic advisory firm Scarab Rising, Inc. explained to Metro.

She added: "The situation is currently aggravated by the global energy crisis, food insecurity, inflation and recessionary processes in many states, stemming partly from policies, including in Europe and the United States, and partly from the war in Ukraine and its impact in particular on developing countries in several regions."

To prevent these conflicts from turning into full-scale wars, François Le Scornet, president of Carbonexit Consulting and with expertise in the water sector, believes it is important to address them.

"There is a need for effective water governance, improved cooperation and resource sharing between states, as well as increased efficiency in water use and management," he said.

Tsukerman concluded, "Larger geopolitical conflicts over water may be easier to avoid because of the variety of state and non-state actors with the means to assist in resolving the issue. Internal conflicts will be more difficult to manage due to sovereignty issues."

Geopolitical analyst and president of the consulting firm Scarab Rising, Inc.

Q: Why does a vital resource become geopolitical?

- Differences in approach between governments are part of the problem. There is an unprecedented level of dam building and water extraction that impacts neighboring countries with a lack of effective riverbank management and

Water-related conflicts on the rise worldwide

diplomacy. There are also sectarian issues affecting larger transboundary **disputes**, grandiloquent **statements** by heads of state reluctant to compromise on issues, regional corruption and mismanagement, and the impact of larger civil **wars** and inter-state **conflicts** that cause day-to-day affairs to spiral out of control. In some cases, this management may be deliberate, to attack, weaken or scapegoat a neighboring state or to oppress a segment of the population that may enjoy some foreign support and pose a perceived **threat** to the official authorities.

Q: When might we see a full-scale water **war**?

- Currently, the situation between Egypt, Ethiopia and Sudan is the most likely to spiral out of control into a full-scale violent confrontation. For example, there have already been border skirmishes between Ethiopia and Sudan, and Egypt has **threatened** to destroy the GERD (N. of Ed: Grand Ethiopian Renaissance Dam) if the issue is not addressed in a way that allocates sufficient water resources to Egypt's agricultural needs. However, currently the **war** is not the top priority due to other issues and concerns. Sudan is facing a political crisis and internal sectarian **conflicts**; Ethiopia is trying to resolve a civil **war** that has killed more than 600,000 civilians; and Egypt is facing a severe economic crisis exacerbated by the impact of the Ukraine **war** on inflation and food security.

Q: What about other countries?

- Turkey has already entered into **conflicts** with Syria and Iraq, attacking both, but not over water issues. Due to the proliferation of global crises and the impact of the pandemic, other factors have taken precedence. There are growing sectarian problems and clashes across Africa, but they are linked to territorial **disputes** and extremism, not strictly water-related. In all likelihood, until some of the more pressing issues are resolved - which may take years or decades - the struggle over water will be relegated to the level of low-grade tensions.

Q: How do we prevent such **conflicts** from recurring in the future?

- Effective **diplomacy**, the provision of renewable energy sources, water conservation techniques and irrigation technologies are key to resolving these issues before they get out of hand.

Load-Date: February 17, 2023

Australia envoy meets DPM Lingden

Himalayan Times

February 15, 2023 Wednesday

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Length: 276 words

Byline: Himalayan News Service

Body

Kathmandu, February 15: Australia's ambassador to Nepal HR Felicity Volk paid a courtesy call on Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Energy, Water Resources, and Irrigation Rajendra Lingden.

The secretariat of the deputy prime minister informed that issues of bilateral interest and mutual relations were discussed, namely the Kamala River State of the Basin Plan. Stating that the Kamala River State of the Basin Plan will be a model work in water resources management, Ambassador Volk said this agreement between Nepal and Australia in the field of water and energy was unforgettable.

While discussing the sixdecade-long diplomatic relationship between Nepal and Australia, Deputy Prime Minister Lingden said the Kamala River Basin would manage the agricultural sector and uplift the economic condition of residents and the Chure area.

An agreement was reached in 2017 between the Ministry of Energy, Water Resources and Irrigation of Nepal and the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation of Australia to cooperate in water resources management. As per the agreement, a partnership was built between Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation and Secretariat of Water and Energy Commission to study the situation of Kamala River Basin and a strategy had been formulated and implemented.

The Kamala River State of the Basin Plan is in the implementation stage for systematic use of Kamala River water and prevention of over-exploitation.

Appreciating the ambassador's role in strengthening Nepal-Australia partnership, DPM Lingden expressed his gratitude for Australia's support in economic and social development of Nepal.

Load-Date: February 16, 2023

Can climate threat prompt cooperation in South Asia?

The Express Tribune
January 13, 2023 Friday

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Length: 659 words

Body

Climate change has justifiably been described as an existential **threat** to humanity. Varied climate-related impacts have already made life miserable for a large proportion of people living within poorer countries. Climate-induced changes are also exerting major pressure on natural resources shared across contested political borders. It is vital that countries facing shared climate-induced **threats** work **collaboratively** to deal with this inevitable challenge.

The latest international climate moot in Egypt finally led to an acknowledgement for creating a fund for 'loss and damage' to compensate poorer countries facing the brunt of climate impacts. In turn, Pakistan has been able to secure significant donor pledges to deal with the devastation caused by the unprecedented **flooding** experienced by the country over this past summer. It is vital for Pakistan to use the funds made available to it wisely and honestly to provide disaster relief and to build domestic resilience against the multifaceted onslaught of climate change.

At the same time, however, countries like Pakistan, which share vital natural resources with hostile neighbours, need to pay greater heed to the **threat** multiplying impacts of climate change. The potential for climate-instigated **threat**-multiplication is particularly severe across South Asia where populous countries like India, Pakistan, Nepal and Bangladesh share increasingly-stressed water sources like the Brahmaputra and Indus rivers. Landlocked Afghanistan is also facing major water scarcity, yet it has no formal water-sharing **agreement** with any of its neighbours including Iran and Pakistan.

Pakistan itself is highly dependent on the Himalayan glacial melt which feeds the mighty Indus River. The Himalayan glacier is however steadily melting due to global warming which is exacerbating flooding events and, in the future, will deplete the amount of water available within the tributaries of the Indus. While Pakistan is heavily dependent on the freshwater supplied by the Indus, this river system flows into Pakistan via India, which is also entitled to around 20% of the water generated by the Indus basin based on their bilateral **treaty**.

It is no small accomplishment that the Indus Water **Treaty** has held for over 60 years despite repeated Indo-Pakistan **conflicts**. However, this **treaty** is under immense stress. India has been **threatening** Pakistan with cutting off its water supply during times of increased friction. Pakistan also suspects that Indian dams are impacting the water flow into Pakistan, and this disgruntlement will continue to grow as the Himalayan glacier shrinks. Such mutual mistrust is unconstructive and adds further stress to an already fraught bilateral relationship. India and Pakistan need to instead develop a holistic and **cooperative** approach to manage the increasingly erratic water flows from the Indus.

Can climate threat prompt cooperation in South Asia?

Besides jointly managing the Indus, India and Pakistan can also work together to tackle the air pollution which inflicts major cities like Delhi and Lahore each winter. There is also potential for cooperation to contend with other shared threats including seawater intrusion, droughts and desertification. Putting in place cooperative mechanisms to deal with the threat of climate change will not be easy, but such out-of-the-box thinking can turn climate-induced threats into an opportunity for climate diplomacy which would provide much-needed respite to an otherwise acrimonious relationship. A plethora of multilateral and bilateral agencies should be interested in supporting such environmental cooperation if the leaders of these two nuclearised rival nations can muster the political will to work together.

If India and Pakistan manage to set aside their differences for dealing with climate change, it would provide a big boost to enhancing broader resilience building and mitigation measures which can traverse political borders in the same way that the climate threats do.

Load-Date: January 13, 2023

End of Document

Supreme Court to weigh Navajo Nation water rights fight in Arizona

Los Angeles Times Online

March 20, 2023 Monday 1:11 PM EST

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Length: 415 words

Byline: David G. Savage

Body

The Supreme Court will hear a major water rights dispute from Arizona on Monday to decide whether the federal government has broken its promises to the Navajo Nation for more than 150 years.

Nearly a third of the Navajo households do not have running water and must rely on water that is trucked in. The Navajo Nation blames the U.S. government for having breached its duty of trust that came with an 1868 treaty that established their reservation in what is now northeast Arizona and smaller portions of southeastern Utah and northeastern New Mexico.

That treaty "promised both land and water sufficient for the Navajos to return to a permanent home in their ancestral territory," attorneys for the Navajo Nation told the court. "Broken promises. The Nation is still waiting for the water it needs."

The case comes before the justices during an era of drought in the West and 100 years after execution of the Colorado River Compact that divided water among seven states including California, Arizona and Nevada.

At issue now is whether the Navajo Nation can press ahead with a lawsuit that seeks a federal plan to supply its residents' unmet need for water.

The Navajo Nation won a preliminary victory in the 9th Circuit Court of Appeals in 2021, which said it had a claim for breach of trust, noting that the 1868 treaty referred to agriculture.

"The Nation's right to farm reservation lands ... gives rise to an implied right to the water necessary to do so," the appeals court said. However, it stopped short of deciding whether this included "rights to the mainstream of the Colorado River or any other specific water sources."

But in the fall, the Supreme Court agreed to hear appeals from both the Interior Department and Arizona that seek to toss out the 9th Circuit's decision.

U.S. Solicitor Gen. Elizabeth B. Prelogar argued the 1868 treaty said nothing about water and established no specific duties for the government related to water. Moreover, the Navajo Nation has been given water rights from two tributaries of the Colorado River, including San Juan River in Utah, she said.

Lawyers for Arizona, joined by the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California, said the high court's decrees have allocated the waters from the lower Colorado River, and it is too late for lawsuits that seek new rights to the same water.

Supreme Court to weigh Navajo Nation water rights fight in Arizona

The cases are Arizona vs. Navajo Nation and Department of Interior vs. Navajo Nation.

This story originally appeared in [Los Angeles Times](#).

[Link to Image](#)

Graphic

MARBLE CANYON, AZ. - DEC 24, 2021. The Colorado River cuts through Marble Canyon in the Navajo Nation en route to the Grand Canyon. This segment of the river joins two vast reservoirs: Lake Powell in Utah and Lake Mead in Nevada. (Luis Sinco / Los Angeles Times)

Luis Sinco/Los Angeles Times

Load-Date: March 20, 2023

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In the West, pressure to count water lost to evaporation

Naharnet

January 31, 2023 Tuesday

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Length: 878 words

Byline: Naharnet Newsdesk

Body

Exposed to the beating sun and hot dry air, more than 10% of the water carried by the Colorado River evaporates, leaks or spills as the 1,450-mile (2,334-kilometer) powerhouse of the West flows through the region's dams, reservoirs and open-air canals.

For decades, key stewards of the river have ignored the massive water loss, instead allocating Arizona, California, Nevada and Mexico their share of the river without subtracting what's evaporated.

But the 10% can no longer be ignored, hydrologists, state officials and other western water experts say.

The West's multi-decade drought has sent water levels in key reservoirs along the river to unprecedented lows. Officials from Nevada and Arizona say that they, together with California, now need to account for how much water is actually in the river.

The challenge is in finding a method that California also agrees to.

"It's very hard to get consensus," said Sarah Porter, director of the Kyl Center for Water Policy at Arizona State University. She thinks it's unlikely that states will reach an agreement on their own, without federal intervention.

Unlike Arizona, California, Nevada and Mexico, the upriver or Upper Basin states - Colorado, New Mexico, Utah, and Wyoming - already take into account evaporation losses.

Now with a looming federal deadline for Colorado River basin states to say how they'll use at least 15% less water from the river, there's renewed urgency for Arizona, California and Nevada to factor in what's lost to evaporation.

One proposal comes from Nevada: States at the end of the river would see their Colorado River portion shrink based on the distance it travels to reach users. The farther south the river travels, the more water is lost as temperatures rise and water is exposed to the elements for longer.

The Southern Nevada Water Authority estimates that roughly 1.5 million acre-feet of water are lost to evaporation, transportation and inefficiencies each year in Arizona, Nevada and California. That's 50% more than Utah uses in a whole year.

In the West, pressure to count water lost to evaporation

Nevada and Arizona could be on board with this plan.

Nevada stands to lose the least under this plan since Lake Mead - the man-made reservoir from which Arizona, Nevada, California and Mexico draw water - sits in its backyard.

Tom Buschatzke, director of Arizona's Department of Water Resources, called Nevada's proposal fair.

"Calculating the losses as Nevada has proposed is probably the most equitable and matches the real, physical world," Buschatzke said. "The further you are, the more the losses are."

But crucially, California disagrees. Officials there have said Nevada's plan would likely run afoul of western water law. California has rights to the largest share of Colorado River water. Just as important, in times of shortage, water cuts come later than for other users, based on the so-called Law of the River, a series of overlapping agreements, court decisions and contracts that determine how the river is shared. Its senior water rights mean it has been spared from cuts so far.

California water managers have said evaporation and system losses should be accounted for based on this existing system. In a December letter to federal officials, Christopher Harris, executive director of the Colorado River Board of California, said any other approach could "face considerable legal and technical challenges."

For Arizona, that could mean shouldering losses so significant that some experts say the drinking water supply for Phoenix could be threatened due to diminished deliveries to the the Central Arizona Project, the 336-mile (541-kilometer) aqueduct system that delivers Colorado River water to that metro area and Tucson.

Under Nevada's plan, California would pay a steep price. In addition to using more water from the river than any other state, its water travels some of the longest distances. California's Imperial Irrigation District, the single largest of all users of Colorado River water, would lose about 19% of its share. The region grows many of the nation's winter vegetables and alfalfa, and Imperial has said it disagrees with issuing water cuts according to evaporative losses at all.

Tina Shields, water manager for Imperial Irrigation District, said Arizona and Nevada - whose water rights are more junior than California's - were advocating for the Southern Nevada Water Authority's plan because it would benefit them to share the losses.

"When you have a junior, right, that's what you do," Shields said. "You try to share the problem with other users."

According to John Fleck, a researcher at the University of New Mexico's Water Resources Program, Lower Basin states have avoided recognizing these losses for so long in part because there was no need to in decades past. Water was plentiful and some states didn't take all the water to which they were legally entitled.

In many cases, the infrastructure needed to deliver water - vast canals, dams and waterways - did not exist.

"The problem goes back to when ... no one needed to care about this issue," Fleck said."

The difficult politics involved have also made the issue somewhat untouchable, Fleck said.

"No one was willing to take it on," Fleck said. "It all comes down to the same thing: you have to take less water out of the system."

Naharnet 2022

Load-Date: January 31, 2023

India-Pakistan's Looming Water War India-Pakistan's Looming Water War Saturday, February 18, 2023 by Indian Defence News

Indian Defense News

February 18, 2023 Saturday

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INDIAN DEFENSE NEWS

Length: 971 words

Dateline: New Delhi

Body

by Brahma ChellaneyNEW DELHI - More than six decades ago, the world's most generous water-sharing pact was concluded.Under the Indus Waters Treaty (IWT), upstream India left the lion's share of the waters from the subcontinent's six-river Indus system for downstream Pakistan. But repeated Pakistani efforts to use the treaty to disrupt India's efforts to safeguard its own water security have driven India to rethink its largesse.Last month, India issued notice to Pakistan that it intends to negotiate new terms for the IWT. In its current form, the treaty permits the World Bank to refer any India-Pakistan disagreement to either a neutral international expert or a court of arbitration in The Hague. But India contends that Pakistan, with its repeated bids for international intercession to block modestly sized Indian hydropower projects over technical objections, has abused and even breached the IWT's dispute-settlement provisions.India's frustration intensified last October when the World Bank appointed both a neutral expert and a court of arbitration, under two separate processes, to resolve differences with Pakistan over India's Kishenganga and Ratle hydroelectric projects in Jammu and Kashmir.

India claims that the arbitral court proceedings, which began two days after it issued its notice to Pakistan, contravene the IWT, so it is boycotting them. The World Bank, for its part, has acknowledged that "carrying out the two processes concurrently poses practical and legal challenges."India's renegotiation plan - which focuses on barring third parties from intervening in bilateral disputes under the IWT - appears to be a direct response to these developments. But, as India well knows, Pakistan is highly unlikely to agree to negotiations. This suggests that India's recent notice to Pakistan is just its opening gambit. The next step may well be an attempt to force Pakistan's hand on its long-term sponsorship of cross-border terrorism.This has been coming for some time. Six years ago, after an attack by Pakistan-based terrorists on the Indian military in Jammu and Kashmir killed 19 troops, Indian Prime Minister Narendra Modi declared that "blood and water cannot flow together." In a sense, his statement got to the heart of the IWT, which India pursued precisely to improve relations with Pakistan and avoid bloodshed on the subcontinent.When the IWT was signed in 1960, Sino-Indian tensions were high, so India effectively attempted to trade water for peace with its other large neighbour, Pakistan. The IWT - under which India keeps less than 20% of the total basin waters - is the only international water agreement embodying the doctrine of restricted sovereignty, with the upstream country agreeing to forego significant use of a river system for the benefit of its

downstream counterpart. But the deal appeared only to whet Pakistan's appetite for the Indian-administered region of Jammu and Kashmir, through which the largest three rivers of the Indus system flow. Five years later, in 1965, Pakistan launched a surprise war - the second conflict between the two countries over the region's status. All the while, the IWT guaranteed to Pakistan a huge share of Jammu and Kashmir's water - the region's main natural resource. This hampered economic development, led to chronic electricity shortages and fueled popular frustration in that territory. And when India attempted to address the region's energy crunch by building run-of-the-river hydropower plants - which are permitted by the Indus treaty, and would not materially alter transboundary water flows - Pakistan did everything it could to block progress. Ironically, Pakistani officials and lawmakers have sometimes issued their own calls to renegotiate the IWT, with the Pakistani Senate even passing a 2016 resolution to "revisit" the treaty and "make new provisions" that favoured Pakistan. But far from advancing Pakistan's interests, such actions have merely reminded the Indian public that, at a time of growing water stress, the Indus treaty is an albatross around their country's neck. To be sure, Pakistan has plenty of its own water-related problems. A deep divide has emerged between downriver provinces and the upriver Punjab province, which appropriates the bulk of the Indus waters to sustain its profligate agricultural practices. Punjab's water diversion - aided by large China-backed dams in the Pakistani portion of Kashmir, including the massive Diamer Bhasha Dam - is turning the Indus Delta into a saline marsh, which represents a major ecological disaster. But none of this is the fault of the IWT, which is clearly in Pakistan's interest to safeguard. To do that, Pakistan must stop focusing only on its treaty-related rights, while neglecting its responsibilities. This includes rethinking the use of terrorism as an instrument of state policy - a tactic that runs counter to the spirit of the IWT and threatens to drive India unilaterally to withdraw from it. Such action would not cause river flows to Pakistan suddenly to stop, as India lacks the kind of hydro infrastructure this would require and has no plans to change that. But it would enable India to pursue reasonable hydro projects without dam reservoirs, regardless of Pakistani objections. More fundamentally, it would sever a crucial diplomatic thread between India and Pakistan. For any treaty to survive, the advantages it confers on all parties must outweigh the duties and responsibilities it imposes. The IWT is nowhere near meeting that standard for India, which has so far accrued no tangible benefits from it. What has been called the "world's most successful water treaty" has overwhelmingly benefited Pakistan, which has a powerful incentive to abandon its combative approach and embrace the compromise and cooperation needed to save it. x

Load-Date: February 18, 2023

Police prevent protesting KUWS&DB employees from stopping water supply to twin cities

The Hindu

February 15, 2023 Wednesday

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Length: 316 words

Dateline: New Delhi

Body

Belagavi Police prevented a group of **protesting** employees of the Karnataka Urban **Water** Supply and Drainage Board (KUWS&DB) from stopping drinking **water** supply to Hubballi-Dharwad twin cities, in Saundatti in Belagavi district on Wednesday.

The jackwell of the water supply system that carries Malaprabha river waters to the twin cities is located near Saundatti.

The employees, who said that the board has not paid them for over seven months now, gathered in Saundatti on Wednesday, to **protest** against the delay in payment of wages. They also **demand** regularisation of their services.

The police had to resort to lathi-charge to disperse the group. The employees complained that 12 of them suffered injuries in the police action.

They sat in front of the jackwell and started shouting slogans against the KUWS&DB and the State government.

They **demand** that the senior officers of KUWS&DB come to the **protest** site and receive their **memorandum**. When the officers did not arrive, they got agitated. They tried to break the police barricade and stop the water outflow from the jackwell.

Basavaraj Koravar, president of the Jana Jagruti Vedike, which is supporting the agitation, said that the Hubballi Dharwad Mayor Veeresh Anchatageri and corporation Commissioner Gopal Krishna have dismissed several employees without following the due process of law. As many as 358 employees have not been paid for over seven months. The wages are just ₹12,000 per month and the board has failed to increase wages.

"During our **protest** the last time, senior officers **agreed** to pay arrears and increase wages. But even after a month, they have not taken any action. That is why we came to Saundatti to **protest**. We want to send a strong message to the government," Saroja Limbakkanavar, leader of the employees union, said.

COMMENTS

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Extinction Rebellion install satirical signs as part of 'dirty water' protest (cloned)

Cornish & Devon Post

February 1, 2023

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Cornish & Devon Post

Section: NATURE NEWS

Length: 722 words

Byline: Zoë Uglow

Body

Protestors against the dumping of sewage into local **rivers** installed satirical blue plaques in [Camelford](#), [Bodmin](#), [Bude](#) and other **watery** places on Saturday, January 28, to highlight the "shocking state of our **waterways**".

Members of [Extinction Rebellion](#) and earth protectors from other environmental groups unveiled blue plaques near the **rivers** Camel, Neet and Stratton during a national day of action held across the UK.

The plaques, mainly aimed at the local MP for North [Cornwall](#), intended to highlight what the group feel is the Government's continued failure to tighten environmental regulations and stop profit-grabbing by **water** companies.

The plaques read variations on the theme of: "Scott Mann our Conservative MP voted to allow raw sewage to be dumped into the River Camel 20th October 2021."

However, Scott Mann says these allegations are false and that he is "committed to seeing the end of combined sewer discharges over time".

A spokesperson for XR North Cornwall said: "We've watched in horror as our rivers and seas have become open sewers since October 2021, when the government voted down a proposal to stop water companies pumping waste directly into our rivers and seas. They justified this by claiming that the proposal was too expensive. These plaques shine a light on the government's failure to protect our waterways, the natural world, and all of us.

"The government's failure to properly tackle the issue of sewage pollution has been hugely controversial. Last summer, over a hundred beaches were closed to the public after a series of sewage discharges by water companies left the sand and sea contaminated with human sewage.

"Meanwhile, only 14% of the UK's rivers achieve "good" ecological status with pollution from agriculture, human sewage, roads, and single-used plastics creating a dangerous "chemical cocktail" in our waterways. In December the Environment Agency announced it was pushing back targets to clean up England's rivers, lakes and coastal waters from 2027 to 2063, prompting outcry."

Extinction Rebellion install satirical signs as part of 'dirty water' protest (cloned)

Campaigner Etienne Stott, Olympic gold medal canoeist, added: "It's disgusting, literally, to think what's being pumped into our rivers. The government and the water companies aren't going to clean up unless ordinary people put pressure on them. Extinction Rebellion can't do this alone. We need everyone who cares about our rivers and seas to stand up with us and speak out. Today is just the first part of a bigger campaign to protect nature and our waterways."

However, in response Mr Mann told the Post: "The allegation that Conservative MPs have "voted to dump sewage onto beaches" is false.

"Whist I **agree** that the amount of sewage discharged by water companies into our rivers and seas is unacceptable, this is the first Government to set out expectations that water companies must take steps to significantly reduce storm overflows. This instruction will now be put on an enhanced legal footing.

"It is only because of the increased monitoring of storm overflows - directed by this Government - that we know how bad the problem really is. Since 2016 the number of outflows monitored has increased from 6% to 90%. That is one of the main reasons why the numbers of incidents are 'increasing'. Furthermore, since 2008 the percentage of bathing waters rated as excellent has increased from 53% to 72%.

"Yet again, another vote recently took place in Parliament that was engineered for political purposes. The measures supported by opposition MPs would not have banned sewage overflows - as some are falsely claiming. It is estimated that the proposals would have cost £12,000-£21,000 per household. Conservative MPs have voted to amend plans, not block them.

"We removed the sections that would have meant massive bills for households across the UK. These votes are cynical party politics at its worst, not a serious debate about solving the problem.

"I understand how emotive and important a subject this is. I am committed to seeing the end of combined sewer discharges over time and to placing the obligation for dealing with the issue squarely on the water companies - not Cornish taxpayers."

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Load-Date: May 10, 2023

One year on, water hyacinth invades Ulhas river again

Hindustan Times

February 4, 2023 Saturday

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Length: 615 words

Dateline: India

Body

India, Feb. 4 -- The water hyacinth (killer weeds) that was cleared from the surface of Ulhas river, a year ago, has returned. It has covered at least 30 kilometers of the river, which is a major source of drinking water for lakhs of residents across Thane.

The reappearance of water hyacinth has environmentalists expressing concerns over pollution in the river. "Reappearance of the weeds on the river surface means the pollution in the water body is so bad that there is a need to keep cleaning the river and clearing it of the weeds on a regular basis," said Shashikant Dayma, of the founder of Waldhuni Biradari foundation.

"At the same time, it is also necessary to take measures and control all the activities that lead to pollution in Ulhas river," he added.

In three days, the green weeds has spread to cover the areas such as Hendre pada in Badlapur, Aпти weir, Rayate bridge, Kamba - Mohana pump house and has spread across Regency Antilia to Mohana - NRC weir.

Last year, social activist and founder of Mi Kalyankar organisation of Kalyan Dombivli Municipal Corporation, Nitin Nikam had staged a protest to highlight the rapidly growing green weeds in the river. The then guardian minister of Thane, Eknath Shinde along with Thane collector Rajesh Narvekar, visited the river and had directed that immediate measures be taken to get rid of the weeds.

Following this, Saguna Rural Foundation took up the task of clearing the weeds and managed to have a major impact in making the water clear and clean. The weeds were removed using medicines.

Water hyacinth reproduces primarily through runners or stolons, which eventually form daughter plants, about nine to eleven attached to the mother plants. Each plant, additionally, can produce thousands of plantlets each year.

The common water hyacinth (*Eichornia crassipes*) are vigorous growers and can double in size in one-to-two weeks. And in terms of plant count rather than size, they are said to multiply by more than a hundredfold in 23 days. The large mass of the floating weed consumes and transpires large quantities of water and can dehydrate a water body.

"We had managed to clear the weeds in Ulhas River earlier. These weeds are killer weeds as they grow rapidly anywhere and everywhere in the water body. Clearing these weeds from inside is necessary. We have successfully cleared the weeds in several places. In the case of Ulhas River, if we are asked to do it again, we will do it again," said Shekhar Bhadsavle, of Saguna Rural Foundation.

One year on, water hyacinth invades Ulhas river again

"These weeds are killer weeds as they not only turn the water bad but also lead to death of anyone, who get entangled in them while swimming. It specially grows when the water is steady, there is less flow, hot weather and the water is polluted," said Bhadsavle.

An officer from MPCB, Kalyan division, said, "We have made a note of this and will be forwarding the same to the concerned department to take necessary steps to clear the water of the weeds at the earliest."

"There is a need to have a big movement for three years to completely clear the weeds from Ulhas river because of many small waterbodies like nullahs from different places of nearby cities, is connected to this this river. So, the weeds travel from all these places and settle and cover a large part of the river at many places.

"This big movement should also comprise spreading awareness among the people to not pollute water in any way, immediately report if any weed is found in the waterbody," said Bhadsavle.

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Load-Date: February 3, 2023

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FEINSTEIN, PADILLA INTRODUCE LEGISLATION TO ENACT A WATER SETTLEMENT BETWEEN THE TULE RIVER TRIBE AND THE UNITED STATES

US Fed News

February 10, 2023 Friday 10:31 AM EST

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Length: 574 words

Body

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10 -- The office of Sen. Dianne Feinstein issued the following news release:

Washington-Senators Dianne Feinstein and Alex Padilla (both D-Calif.) introduced legislation to formally recognize the Tule **River** Tribe's reserved **water** rights and quantify the tribe's **water** right of 5,828 acre-feet/year of surface **water** from the South Fork of the Tule **River**. For decades, the Tule **River** Tribe has worked with the federal government and downstream **water** users to advance a **settlement agreement**, thereby avoiding costly and adversarial litigation for both the tribe and the United States government. This legislation would fulfill the federal government's trust and **treaty** responsibilities to the Tule **River** Tribe by ensuring that the tribe is able to access the **water** resources they were promised and to provide clean drinking **water** to their people.

"The Tule River Tribe has worked for decades to restore sufficient water access on its land. Having reached a **settlement** with the Department of the Interior, the tribe deserves to have this **agreement** codified by Congress. I'm proud to support Senator Padilla's legislation to make official the **agreement** between the Tule River Tribe, the federal government and downstream water users," Senator Feinstein said.

"Water is a sacred and necessary resource for Tribal Nations and for all people," said Senator Padilla. "As California and the West continue to experience a historic megadrought, my bill would help provide water security to Tule River citizens now and for generations to come. It is long past time for the federal government to live up to its trust and **treaty** responsibilities to the Tule River Tribe. We must codify this water **settlement** and ensure the continued strength of Tribal Nations now and into the future."

"The Tule River Tribe is tremendously grateful for the persistence of Senator Padilla and Senator Feinstein for reintroducing the Tule River Water Rights **Settlement** Act so quickly at the start of the new Congress. The Legislation resolves over 100 years of water claims by the Tule River Tribe and provides certainty of our right to clean water," said Neil Peyron, chairman of the Tule River Tribe. "We hope to build on the significant progress made last session and get the bill signed into law this session," the chairman continued. "The bill captures decades of hard work on a real solution in our drought-stricken homelands and is also beneficial to our neighbors, the downstream agricultural community, that depend on the South Fork of the Tule River. We appreciate our Senators taking action to end the Tule River's water crisis as soon as possible."

In 1971, the tribe began its efforts to secure its federally reserved water rights to be able to restore water on their reservation. The tribe extensively studied possible storage options and entered into an **agreement** with downstream water users to ensure that their proposed storage project would not adversely impact their water; this was known as the 2007 **settlement agreement**. This legislation would ratify that **agreement** and is supported by

FEINSTEIN, PADILLA INTRODUCE LEGISLATION TO ENACT A WATER SETTLEMENT BETWEEN THE
TULE RIVER TRIBE AND THE UNITED STATES

the downstream water users. It would also transfer nearly 10,000 acres of federal lands in the Sequoia National Forest into trust so that the tribe can manage the headwaters of the watershed.

Full text of the bill is available [here](#).

For any query with respect to this article or any other content requirement, please contact Editor at contentservices@htlive.com

Load-Date: February 10, 2023

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[6 of 7 states along Colorado River agree to cut back on water usage](#)

UPI

January 31, 2023 Tuesday 9:36 AM EST

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Length: 739 words

Byline: A.L. LEE

Dateline: Jan. 31

Body



6 of 7 states along Colorado River agree to cut back on water usage



Six Western states along the Colorado River have reached a tentative agreement to cut back on shared water use from the river's two major dams, but California -- which receives the lion's share of water from the basin -- did not sign on with the deal.

After years of tough negotiations, the proposed effort to slash usage was put forth by lawmakers from Arizona, Colorado, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah and Wyoming, who have previously expressed deep concerns about the continued viability of Glen Canyon Dam at Lake Powell and Hoover Dam at Lake Mead -- due to increasingly reduced water flow and after both lakes reached record lows last year.

The states also faced increased pressure from Washington to decrease water use from the Colorado River by as much as 30% this year, with a deadline to deliver a proposal set for Tuesday.

On Monday, the states sent the proposed framework to the Biden administration, outlining new ways to reduce water releases from both reservoirs, patch up the river's crumbling infrastructure, improve water levels, and increase power generation throughout the region.

The proposal by the states would presumably shore up both Glen Canyon and Hoover dams, saving millions of gallons of water per year across all the states, but especially so in the lower basin of Arizona, California, and Nevada.

For many decades, water use from the once-mighty Colorado River has been dictated by an agreement between the basin states, however, increased drought and allocation levels have caused more water to flow out of the tributary than come through it.

Most notably, California was poised to remain on the sideline of the latest action, with the state's Colorado River Board planning to submit its own proposal for water use reductions over the next three years, according to officials.

JB Hamby, who serves as the state's Colorado River commissioner, also questioned whether the six-state plan was even legal.

6 of 7 states along Colorado River agree to cut back on water usage

"At this time, the modeling proposal submitted by the six other basin states is inconsistent with the Law of the River and does not form a seven-state consensus approach," he said in a **statement**.

Colorado Sen. [Michael Bennet](#) called California's decision not to join in on the deal "deeply disappointing" in a **statement** Monday as he called on the Interior Department to enact the six-state proposal.

"We are facing the most serious drought in 1,200 years. California must step forward and be part of the solution. For too long, the other six states, and particularly the Upper Basin, have carried the burden of this historic drought," said Bennet.

In June, Bureau of Reclamation Commissioner Camille Calimlim Touton informed the affected states that water use would need to be cut by as much as 4 million acre-feet per year to keep both lakes Mead and Powell from bottoming out, which would **threaten** the water supply to an unfathomable number of homes and businesses across the West.

Representatives with the unified states said they were confident in taking action now.

"This modeling proposal is a key step in the ongoing dialogue among the Seven Basin States as we continue to seek a **collaborative** solution to stabilize the Colorado River system," said a **statement** from Tom Buschatzke, who serves as director of the Arizona Department of Water Resources.

Others in the collective backed up those sentiments.

"While our goal remains achieving a seven-state **agreement**, developing and submitting this consensus-based alternative is a positive step forward in a multi-phased environmental review process critical to protecting the Colorado River system," said John Entsminger, who is general manager of the Southern Nevada Water Authority.

In December, federal officials and Arizona Sen. [Mark Kelly](#) urged Western states to reach the water-sharing **agreement** amid a historic "megadrought" along the river.

Dwindling water supplies led the Bureau of Reclamation to retain 480,000 acre-feet of water in Lake Powell in 2022. Officials warn that low water levels in Lake Powell and Lake Mead could soon reach critical levels. The reservoirs could need to be completely emptied by 2024 if nothing is done.

Declining water levels due to climate change and 20 years of ongoing drought have reshaped Lake Mead's shoreline. In 2021, Lake Mead dipped at least 26 feet and was only 19% of full capacity in late 2022 -- well below the federal government's predicted water level that would trigger the most severe water cuts for the Southwest.

Load-Date: January 31, 2023

South Asia's looming water war

Impact News Service

February 22, 2023 Wednesday

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Length: 990 words

Body

Australia: Australian Strategic Policy Institute has issued the following press release:

More than six decades ago, the world's most generous water-sharing pact was concluded. Under the Indus Waters Treaty, upstream India left the lion's share of the waters from the subcontinent's six-river Indus system for downstream Pakistan. But repeated Pakistani efforts to use the treaty to disrupt India's efforts to safeguard its own water security have driven India to rethink its largesse.

Last month, India issued notice to Pakistan that it intends to negotiate new terms for the treaty. In its current form, the treaty permits the World Bank to refer any India – Pakistan disagreement to either a neutral international expert or a court of arbitration in The Hague. But India contends that Pakistan, with its repeated bids for international intercession to block modestly sized Indian hydropower projects over technical objections, has abused and even breached the treaty's dispute-settlement provisions.

India's frustration intensified last October when the World Bank appointed both a neutral expert and a court of arbitration, under two separate processes, to resolve differences with Pakistan over India's Kishenganga and Ratle hydroelectric projects in Jammu and Kashmir. India claims that the arbitral court proceedings, which began two days after it issued its notice to Pakistan, contravene the treaty, so it is boycotting them. The World Bank, for its part, has acknowledged that 'carrying out the two processes concurrently poses practical and legal challenges'.

India's renegotiation plan—which focuses on barring third parties from intervening in bilateral disputes under the treaty—appears to be a direct response to these developments. But, as India well knows, Pakistan is highly unlikely to agree to negotiations. This suggests that India's recent notice to Pakistan is just its opening gambit. The next step may well be an attempt to force Pakistan's hand on its long-term sponsorship of cross-border terrorism.

This has been coming for some time. Six years ago, after an attack by Pakistan-based terrorists on the Indian military in Jammu and Kashmir killed 19 troops, Indian Prime Minister Narendra Modi declared, 'Blood and water cannot flow together.' In a sense, his statement got to the heart of the treaty, which India pursued precisely to improve relations with Pakistan and avoid bloodshed on the subcontinent.

South Asia's looming water war

When the treaty was signed in 1960, Sino-Indian tensions were high, so India effectively attempted to trade water for peace with its other large neighbour, Pakistan. The treaty—under which India keeps less than 20% of the total basin waters—is the only international water agreement embodying the doctrine of restricted sovereignty, with the upstream country agreeing to forgo significant use of a river system for the benefit of its downstream counterpart.

But the deal appeared only to whet Pakistan ' s appetite for the Indian-administered region of Jammu and Kashmir, through which the largest three rivers of the Indus system flow. Five years later, in 1965, Pakistan launched a surprise war—the second conflict between the two countries over the region ' s status.

All the while, the treaty guaranteed to Pakistan a huge share of Jammu and Kashmir ' s water—the region ' s main natural resource. This hampered economic development, led to chronic electricity shortages, and fuelled popular frustration in that territory. And when India attempted to address the region ' s energy crunch by building run-of-the-river hydropower plants—which are permitted by the treaty, and would not materially alter transboundary water flows—Pakistan did everything it could to block progress.

Ironically, Pakistani officials and lawmakers have sometimes issued their own calls to renegotiate the treaty. In 2016, for example, the Pakistani Senate passed a resolution to 'revisit ' the treaty and 'make new provisions ' that favoured Pakistan. But far from advancing Pakistan ' s interests, such actions have merely reminded the Indian public that, at a time of growing water stress, the treaty is an albatross around their country ' s neck.

To be sure, Pakistan has plenty of its own water-related problems. A deep divide has emerged between downriver provinces and the upriver Punjab province, which appropriates the bulk of the Indus waters to sustain its profligate agricultural practices. Punjab ' s water diversion—aided by large China-backed dams in the Pakistani portion of Kashmir, including the massive Diamer Bhasha Dam—is turning the Indus Delta into a saline marsh, which represents a major ecological disaster.

But none of this is the fault of the treaty, which is clearly in Pakistan ' s interest to safeguard. To do that, Pakistan must stop focusing only on its treaty-related rights, while neglecting its responsibilities. This includes rethinking the use of terrorism as an instrument of state policy—a tactic that runs counter to the spirit of the treaty and threatens to drive India unilaterally to withdraw from it.

Such action would not cause river flows to Pakistan suddenly to stop, as India lacks the kind of hydro infrastructure this would require, and has no plans to change that. But it would enable India to pursue reasonable hydro projects without dam reservoirs, regardless of Pakistani objections. More fundamentally, it would sever a crucial diplomatic thread between India and Pakistan.

For any treaty to survive, the advantages it confers on all parties must outweigh the duties and responsibilities it imposes. The Indus Waters Treaty is nowhere near meeting that standard for India, which has so far accrued no tangible benefits from it. What has been called the 'world ' s most successful water treaty ' has overwhelmingly benefited Pakistan, which has a powerful incentive to abandon its combative approach and embrace the compromise and cooperation needed to save it.

Load-Date: February 23, 2023

Airing Break - 05:44 AM GMT

TVEyes - BBC 1 East Midlands

February 28, 2023

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Section: U.K. REGIONAL TV

Length: 688 words

Highlight: The channel is currently not airing.

Body

Speech to text transcript:¹

Republican-led legislature. The move is seen as retaliation after Disney opposed state laws curbing gender and sexuality education. Mr DeSantis is widely expected to run for president in 2024. Canada will ban the video app TikTok from all government-issued devices starting today. The decision follows a review by Canada's chief information officer who has concluded the app "presents an unacceptable "level of risk to privacy and security". A TikTok spokesperson said the company was disappointed by the decision.

It comes just days after the European Commission announced a similar ban. There's growing unrest in Spain, as farmers in the south-east of the country protest the loss of water they say is needed for agriculture and to feed European neighbours. The country's being hit harder by climate change than many others in Europe and the government faces tough decisions about which rivers to prioritise. The country seeks to find a balance between the environment and the economy. Guy Hedgecoe reports from Spain. It's one of the great feats of engineering of modern Spain, a channel carrying water along the 300 kilometres of canals, aqueducts and tunnels. It allows Spain's longest river, the Tagus, to feed the river secure in the south-east of the country. The government is now implementing a plan to start reducing the flow along the man-made channel, in order to increase the water level of the Tagus, which has been dropping in recent years. Beyond complying with the laws, European and national laws, we are convinced that we need to anticipate the answers to the problems and challenges that we are already facing. There will be lower amounts of water available, so ecological reasons, but over the outcome of the economic reasons and the social reasons are very water flowing south along the Sakhir River. These farmers travelled to Madrid to protest against the initiative -- the Sagura river. I am in the south-eastern region of Murcia, this area of the country is often referred to as the orchard of Europe, and that's because it produces around a quarter of all the fruit and 70% of all the vegetables that Spain exports abroad. That is in great part thanks to the water diverted down here from the Tagus River. Farmers here say that up to 100,000 jobs depend on the current water supply. The new plan, they warn, will hurt both the Spanish economy and the European food market. TRANSLATION: When the water stops coming from the Tagus, this area will turn into a desert, and that will have an impact on the food supply of the European Union. That's according to this local farmer. The government is promoting the use of desalinated

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

Airing Break - 05:44 AM GMT

sea water as an alternative, but farmers say it's too expensive. Central and southern Spain only see around 40 days of rain per year, a number which is dropping, due to climate change. TRANSLATION: The problem is that in the future we will have less and less water. We need to solve this, in order to satisfy environmental needs while providing the right amount of water for farming and other activities. The challenges presented by water have sown division in Spain, but what everyone can agree on is that this is an extremely precious resource. Guy hedge care, BBC News, Spain. Stay with us on BBC News. Still to come: India saw some rapid growth last year, but is that stalling? We will look ahead to the latest economic data. First, the plates slid gently off the restaurant tables. Then suddenly, the tables, the chairs and people crashed sideways and downwards. It was just a matter of seconds as the ferry lurched onto her side. The hydrogen bomb. On a remote Pacific atoll, the Americans had successfully tested a weapon whose explosive force dwarfed that of the bomb dropped on Hiroshima. I had heard the news earlier, and so my heart went bang, bang, bang! The constitutional rights of these marchers are their rights as citizens of the United States, and they should be protected, even in the right to test them out so that they

Load-Date: February 28, 2023

End of Document

World Water Day: Catalysing collaborative change

Millennium Post Newspaper

March 21, 2023 Tuesday

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Length: 965 words

Dateline: New Delhi

Body

The theme for the World **Water** Day, 2023, is 'Accelerating Change.' **Water** affects us all, and we need everyone to act - at individual, institution, and community levels. The UN 2023 **Water** Conference, under its **Water** Action Agenda, will discuss what needs to change, and how the world should create a collective action plan to help all member-states reach the identified goals at a faster-than-ever rate. **Water** is crucial for advancing human rights, reducing poverty and inequality, and enabling **peace**, justice, and sustainability.

Sustainable Development Goal 6 is a unique opportunity for mainstreaming water in the national and subnational planning. SDG 6.3 states that by 2030, water quality may be improved by reducing pollution, eliminating waste dumping, minimising release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated waste water, and increasing recycling and safe reuse. Only three per cent of water on the Earth is fresh, and two-thirds of that is ice. The amount of water available today is the same as it was when dinosaurs roamed the planet. The problem is not simply the availability and supply of water; the problem is people - our increasing numbers and our flagrant abuse of one of our most precious, limited resources. Add to this the problems caused by wastage and pollution of water. Water takes into solution a vast number of substances, and what it can't dissolve, it simply pushes along or grinds up fine enough to carry as suspension. Unfortunately, although we had registered some success in fulfilling the target set in the Millennium Development Goals (2000-2015) the situation today is becoming more desperate and alarming. According to a report endorsed by 14,000 scientists from 1,990 jurisdictions in 34 countries, "we are nearing or have already crossed tipping points associated with critical parts of the Earth system, including the West Antarctic and Greenland ice sheets, warm-water coral reefs, and the Amazon rainforest." A well-known forester and ecologist, Richard St. Barbe Baker (1899-1982), wrote many decades ago: "Water must be a basic consideration in everything: forestry, agriculture and industry." According to a World Bank report from 2022, "approximately two billion people around the world do not have safely managed drinking water services, 3.6 billion people do not have safely managed sanitation services, and 2.3 billion lack basic handwashing facilities... Consequences will be disproportionately felt by the poorest and most vulnerable." Access & availability of water is today a major source of potential **conflict**. Gradual reductions over time in the quality and/or quantity of fresh water can add to the instability of a region by depleting the health of a population, obstructing economic development, and exacerbating larger **conflicts**. This is especially the case where river basins are shared by two or more countries. Using a purely quantitative methodology, Thomas Homer-Dixon successfully correlated water scarcity and the scarcity of arable lands to an increased chance of violent **conflict**. In most agricultural, and almost all urban areas, there has been a serious deterioration of rivers, aquifers, and groundwater, especially in India. The world population has crossed eight billion and, with the **demand** for freshwater doubling every 18 years, we are moving towards an ecological suicide. The Government of India held its first All-India Annual State Ministers Conference on Water in Bhopal in January 2023 around the theme 'WaterVision@2047'. The Government's National Water Mission was launched in the context of the National Action Plan on Climate Change, to ensure integrated water resource

World Water Day: Catalysing collaborative change

management. The mission considers the provisions of the National Water Policy, and developed a framework to optimise water-use by increasing water-use efficiency by 20 per cent through regulatory mechanisms with differential entitlements and pricing. It seeks to ensure that a considerable share of the water needs of urban areas are met through recycling of waste water, and that the water requirements of coastal cities with inadequate alternative sources of water are met through adoption of new and appropriate technologies. The National Water Policy revisits the consultation with states to ensure basin-level management strategies to deal with variability in rainfall and river flows. This includes enhanced storage and rainwater harvesting, coupled with equitable and efficient management structures. The mission seeks to develop new regulatory structures, combined with appropriate entitlements and pricing. It seeks to optimise the efficiency of existing irrigation systems, including rehabilitation of systems that have been run down, and also expand irrigation, wherever feasible, with a special effort to increase storage capacity. Appropriate indicators have been evolved for assessing adaptation benefits of the actions. The 'Technical Document' annexed with the NAPCC has identified key areas related to: (a) studies on management of surface water resources, (b) management and regulation of ground water resources, (c) upgrading storage structures for fresh and drainage system for wastewater, (d) conservation of wetlands, (e) development of desalination technologies, and (f) Jal Shakti Abhiyan: Catch the Rain. Humanity's crying needs will not be met by a struggle among competing ambitions or by ***protest*** against one or another for the countless wrongs afflicting a crises-stricken age. It calls, rather, for a fundamental change of consciousness. Let's then: "Arise, Awake! Stop Not till the Goal is reached." There is light at the end of the tunnel of accelerated change. The writer is a social worker and an independent researcher based in New Delhi. Views expressed are personal

Load-Date: March 21, 2023

End of Document

200 join Dirty Water protest on Back Beach

Teignmouth Post

February 1, 2023

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Length: 517 words

Byline: Nick Knight

Body

AROUND 200 people took part in a 'Dirty **Water** **protest** at Teignmouth's Back Beach on Saturday, January 28.

A Dirty **Water** Blue Plaque was unveiled as part of the **protest**.

This was part of the Dirty Water Nationwide **Protests**, a campaign involving Extinction Rebellion and a broad range of campaigning groups which say they want to highlight the ongoing pollution of the seas and inland waterways.

Local Extinction Rebellion spokesperson Mike Puleston said: 'I think the fantastic turnout of around 200 **protesters** and activists from Teignbridge, Totnes, Exeter and even Sidmouth speaks volumes about the concerns and strength of feeling about the fact that storm overflow discharges are continuing to pollute not only the ecologically rich and beautiful River Teign estuary but rivers, lakes and coastal areas throughout the UK.

'The action today in Teignmouth is one of hundreds happening right now across the UK.

'The **protest** today was to call out Newton Abbot MP Anne Marie Morris who voted like 264 other Tory MPs against The Duke of Wellington's elements of Lords Amendment 45 which would place a new duty on sewerage undertakers in England and Wales to make improvements to their sewerage systems and demonstrate progressive reductions in the harm caused by discharges of untreated sewage'

This has been heavily refuted by the MP (see right).

'Today we had some powerful speeches by wild swimmer Peta Howell, Martin Wrigley Lib dem Parliamentary candidate for Teignbridge, Annie Mitchell Extinction Rebellion Psychologists and David Cox councillor who has campaigned for SWW to improve the water quality at Teignmouth.

'I look forward to Anne Marie Morris's response to the **protest** today, essentially the Dirty Water Campaign is to pressure government and commercial interests to clean up their act.

'Setting targets which continually get set back will not actively clean up our seas, lakes, rivers and waterways - we need real action! Time is running out as our freshwater biodiversity crashes due to many forms of pollution and over extraction.

200 join Dirty Water protest on Back Beach

'There will be further **protests** and **demands** as Wave two of our Dirty Water campaign continues.'

Mike said there were 'excellent speeches' from local politicians, concerned residents, wild swimmers and there was great conversation between the many groups who made their voices heard.

A plaque was unveiled by a member of Extinction Rebellion Teignmouth/Newton Abbot to much applause.

'As our MP wasn't able to accept our invitation to the event, we provided an empty chair and a bucket of river water as an alternative.

'Thanks to everyone who came today and made their voices heard to **protest** at the ongoing pollution of the marine environment and freshwater habitats.

'A special thanks also to The Green Spirits and Devon Drummers who powerfully added to the power of the **protest**.'

Read More

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Load-Date: May 10, 2023

In the West, pressure to count water lost to evaporation

Associated Press International

January 30, 2023 Monday 5:59 PM GMT

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Section: WASHINGTON DATELINE; STATE AND REGIONAL

Length: 951 words

Byline: SUMAN NAISHADHAM, Associated Press

Dateline: WASHINGTON

Body

WASHINGTON (AP) — Exposed to the beating sun and hot dry air, more than 10% of the water carried by the Colorado River evaporates, leaks or spills as the 1,450-mile (2,334-kilometer) powerhouse of the West flows through the region's dams, reservoirs and open-air canals.

For decades, key stewards of the river have ignored the massive water loss, instead allocating Arizona, California, Nevada and Mexico their share of the river without subtracting what's evaporated.

But the 10% can no longer be ignored, hydrologists, state officials and other western water experts say.

The West's multi-decade drought has sent water levels in key reservoirs along the river to unprecedented lows. Officials from Nevada and Arizona say that they, together with California, now need to account for how much water is actually in the river.

The challenge is in finding a method that California also agrees to.

"It's very hard to get consensus," said Sarah Porter, director of the Kyl Center for Water Policy at Arizona State University. She thinks it's unlikely that states will reach an agreement on their own, without federal intervention.

Unlike Arizona, California, Nevada and Mexico, the upriver or Upper Basin states — Colorado, New Mexico, Utah, and Wyoming — already take into account evaporation losses.

Now with a looming federal deadline for Colorado River basin states to say how they'll use at least 15% less water from the river, there's renewed urgency for Arizona, California and Nevada to factor in what's lost to evaporation.

One proposal comes from Nevada: States at the end of the river would see their Colorado River portion shrink based on the distance it travels to reach users. The farther south the river travels, the more water is lost as temperatures rise and water is exposed to the elements for longer.

The Southern Nevada Water Authority estimates that roughly 1.5 million acre-feet of water are lost to evaporation, transportation and inefficiencies each year in Arizona, Nevada and California. That's 50% more than Utah uses in a whole year.

Nevada and Arizona could be on board with this plan.

In the West, pressure to count water lost to evaporation

Nevada stands to lose the least under this plan since Lake Mead — the man-made reservoir from which Arizona, Nevada, California and Mexico draw water — sits in its backyard.

Tom Buschatzke, director of Arizona's Department of Water Resources, called Nevada's proposal fair.

"Calculating the losses as Nevada has proposed is probably the most equitable and matches the real, physical world," Buschatzke said. "The further you are, the more the losses are."

But crucially, California disagrees. Officials there have said Nevada's plan would likely run afoul of western water law. California has rights to the largest share of Colorado River water. Just as important, in times of shortage, water cuts come later than for other users, based on the so-called Law of the River, a series of overlapping agreements, court decisions and contracts that determine how the river is shared. Its senior water rights mean it has been spared from cuts so far.

California water managers have said evaporation and system losses should be accounted for based on this existing system. In a December letter to federal officials, Christopher Harris, executive director of the Colorado River Board of California, said any other approach could "face considerable legal and technical challenges."

For Arizona, that could mean shouldering losses so significant that some experts say the drinking water supply for Phoenix could be threatened due to diminished deliveries to the the Central Arizona Project, the 336-mile (541-kilometer) aqueduct system that delivers Colorado River water to that metro area and Tucson.

Under Nevada's plan, California would pay a steep price. In addition to using more water from the river than any other state, its water travels some of the longest distances. California's Imperial Irrigation District, the single largest of all users of Colorado River water, would lose about 19% of its share. The region grows many of the nation's winter vegetables and alfalfa, and Imperial has said it disagrees with issuing water cuts according to evaporative losses at all.

Tina Shields, water manager for Imperial Irrigation District, said Arizona and Nevada — whose water rights are more junior than California's — were advocating for the Southern Nevada Water Authority's plan because it would benefit them to share the losses.

"When you have a junior, right, that's what you do," Shields said. "You try to share the problem with other users."

According to John Fleck, a researcher at the University of New Mexico's Water Resources Program, Lower Basin states have avoided recognizing these losses for so long in part because there was no need to in decades past. Water was plentiful and some states didn't take all the water to which they were legally entitled.

In many cases, the infrastructure needed to deliver water — vast canals, dams and waterways — did not exist.

"The problem goes back to when ... no one needed to care about this issue," Fleck said."

The difficult politics involved have also made the issue somewhat untouchable, Fleck said.

"No one was willing to take it on," Fleck said. "It all comes down to the same thing: you have to take less water out of the system."

This story corrects Tom Buschatzke's title to director, not general manager, of Arizona's Department of Water Resources.

Follow Suman Naishadham on Twitter: [@SumanNaishadham](https://twitter.com/SumanNaishadham)

In the West, pressure to count water lost to evaporation

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Load-Date: January 30, 2023

End of Document

Feinstein, Padilla Introduce Legislation to Enact a Water Settlement Between the Tule River Tribe and the United States

Targeted News Service

February 10, 2023 Friday 9:00 AM EST

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Length: 587 words

Byline: Targeted News Service

Dateline: WASHINGTON

Body

Sen. Dianne Feinstein, D-California, issued the following news release:

Senators Dianne Feinstein and Alex Padilla (both D-Calif.) introduced legislation to formally recognize the Tule **River** Tribe's reserved **water** rights and quantify the tribe's **water** right of 5,828 acre-feet/year of surface **water** from the South Fork of the Tule **River**. For decades, the Tule **River** Tribe has worked with the federal government and downstream **water** users to advance a **settlement agreement**, thereby avoiding costly and adversarial litigation for both the tribe and the United States government. This legislation would fulfill the federal government's trust and **treaty** responsibilities to the Tule **River** Tribe by ensuring that the tribe is able to access the **water** resources they were promised and to provide clean drinking **water** to their people.

"The Tule **River** Tribe has worked for decades to restore sufficient **water** access on its land. Having reached a **settlement** with the Department of the Interior, the tribe deserves to have this **agreement** codified by Congress. I'm proud to support Senator Padilla's legislation to make official the **agreement** between the Tule **River** Tribe, the federal government and downstream **water** users," Senator Feinstein said.

"Water is a sacred and necessary resource for Tribal Nations and for all people," said Senator Padilla. "As California and the West continue to experience a historic megadrought, my bill would help provide water security to Tule River citizens now and for generations to come. It is long past time for the federal government to live up to its trust and **treaty** responsibilities to the Tule River Tribe. We must codify this water **settlement** and ensure the continued strength of Tribal Nations now and into the future."

"The Tule River Tribe is tremendously grateful for the persistence of Senator Padilla and Senator Feinstein for reintroducing the Tule River Water Rights **Settlement** Act so quickly at the start of the new Congress. The Legislation resolves over 100 years of water claims by the Tule River Tribe and provides certainty of our right to clean water," said Neil Peyron, chairman of the Tule River Tribe. "We hope to build on the significant progress made last session and get the bill signed into law this session," the chairman continued. "The bill captures decades of hard work on a real solution in our drought-stricken homelands and is also beneficial to our neighbors, the downstream agricultural community, that depend on the South Fork of the Tule River. We appreciate our Senators taking action to end the Tule River's water crisis as soon as possible."

In 1971, the tribe began its efforts to secure its federally reserved water rights to be able to restore water on their reservation. The tribe extensively studied possible storage options and entered into an **agreement** with downstream water users to ensure that their proposed storage project would not adversely impact their water; this

Feinstein, Padilla Introduce Legislation to Enact a Water Settlement Between the Tule River Tribe and the United States

was known as the 2007 **settlement agreement**. This legislation would ratify that **agreement** and is supported by the downstream water users. It would also transfer nearly 10,000 acres of federal lands in the Sequoia National Forest into trust so that the tribe can manage the headwaters of the watershed.

Full text of the bill is available here: <https://www.padilla.senate.gov/wp-content/uploads/Tule.pdf>

* * *

Original text here: <https://www.feinstein.senate.gov/public/index.cfm/press-releases?ID=58F26B74-1C05-402D-ABFC-84A0A60ED0D6>

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Load-Date: February 10, 2023

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California defies Western neighbors, submits separate Colorado River rescue plan

UPI

February 1, 2023 Wednesday 8:56 AM EST

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Length: 826 words

Byline: A.L. LEE

Dateline: Feb. 1

Body



California defies Western neighbors, submits separate Colorado River rescue plan



California has submitted its own plan to cut shared water use from the fading Colorado River -- defying a proposed deal with the U.S. by six other Western states in an urgent race to save one of the nation's most critical natural resources.

California's proposal, sent to the Biden administration late Tuesday, calls for increasing cutbacks and prioritizing water supplies to align with standing goals to conserve tens of millions of gallons of water over each of the next three years.

The plan presented by California's Colorado River Board came one day after Arizona, Colorado, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah and Wyoming delivered a separate framework to the Bureau of Reclamation, outlining ways to reduce flows from Glen Canyon Dam at Lake Powell and Hoover Dam at Lake Mead, where waters levels have plummeted to record lows in recent years.

"California's proposed framework seeks to protect Lake Mead elevation of 1,000 feet and Lake Powell elevation of 3,500 feet by modifying some parameters governing reservoir operations, maximizing the impact of existing plans and voluntary conservation actions, and increasing cutbacks if Lake Mead elevations decline," the California board said in a statement announcing its new framework. "It also protects baseline water needs of communities across the West by prioritizing water supplies for human health and safety."

The competing plans arose out of increased pressure from Washington, which recently threatened to step in with federal oversight if the adjoining states could not reach a new agreement to curtail the emerging crisis.

The Colorado River Board of California, which refused to sign on with the multi-state deal despite receiving the biggest share of water from the river basin, said its approach differs from the proposal by six other basin states and "conflicts with the existing Law of the River and the current water rights system and mandates cutback without providing tools to manage reductions."

California defies Western neighbors, submits separate Colorado River rescue plan

The Golden State is calling for Arizona and other states to make bigger cuts -- arguing they don't hold the same rights to the reservoirs as California, whose dry southeast region is legally entitled to receive increased water supply for cattle and crops to feed the nation.

But countless farms and communities in multiple states throughout the West also depend on the river as a critical life source.

"California's water agencies remain committed to working with all Colorado River basin states to take urgent, fair, and achievable action now to avoid unacceptable risks to communities, farms and economies in California and the rest of the basin," the California board said in the **statement**.

The proposed deal by the unified states primarily targets California to make the biggest cuts and seeks to slash overall water use from the Colorado River by as much as 30% this year alone.

The unified plan also seeks to fix the river's crumbling infrastructure, replenish the drying reservoirs, and increase power generation throughout the region.

Previously, JB Hamby, who serves as the state's Colorado River commissioner, questioned whether the six-state plan was legal and on Tuesday said the collective effort would amount to "gutting California."

In a letter to the Reclamation Bureau on Tuesday, he described California's plan as a more viable path forward.

"The alternative provides a realistic and implementable framework to address reduced inflows and declining reservoir elevations by building on voluntary **agreements** and past **collaborative** efforts in order to minimize implementation delays," he wrote. "California's alternative protects critical elevations and uses adaptive management to protect critical reservoir elevations through the interim period."

For many decades, water use from the once-mighty Colorado River has been dictated by an **agreement** between all seven basin states, however, increased drought and allocation levels have caused more water to flow out of the tributary than come through it.

In June, Bureau of Reclamation Commissioner Camille Calimlim Touton informed the affected states that water use would need to be cut by as much as 4 million acre-feet per year to keep both lakes Mead and Powell from bottoming out, which would **threaten** the water supply to an unfathomable number of homes and businesses across the West.

Dwindling water supplies led the Interior Department to retain 480,000 acre-feet of water in Lake Powell in 2022.

Meanwhile, environmental officials have continued to warn that low water levels in Lake Powell and Lake Mead could soon reach critical levels as declining water levels due to climate change and 20 years of ongoing drought have reshaped both shorelines.

In 2021, Lake Mead dipped at least 26 feet and was only 19% of full capacity in late 2022 -- well below the federal government's predicted water level that would trigger the most severe water cuts for the Southwest.

The reservoirs could need to be completely emptied by 2024 if nothing is done.

Load-Date: February 1, 2023

[River Ouse may become first in England to gain legal rights](#)

The Guardian (London)

March 1, 2023 Wednesday 3:15 PM GMT

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theguardian

Section: ENVIRONMENT; Version:1

Length: 595 words

Byline: Isabella Kaminski

Highlight: Lewes council passes motion recognising Sussex river's rights to protection, amid growing concerns over pollution of waterways

Body

The River Ouse is on course to be the first river in England to be granted legal rights, as part of a growing movement to bolster protection for nature through the law.

Lewes district council passed a rights of river motion acknowledging the rights of nature as a way of improving the health of local rivers by giving them similar protection to people, and agreed there was "a case to be made for considering our interactions with our local waterways".

A charter on the river's rights is now being developed, which will be sent to the council to endorse within the next two years. This is likely to be based on the Universal Declaration of River Rights, which says rivers should have the right to flow, perform essential functions within the river's ecosystem, be free from pollution, feed and be fed by sustainable aquifers and have native biodiversity, as well as the right to regeneration and restoration.

The Ouse, like many other rivers around the country, gets filled with effluent and wastewater when sewage treatment plants along its route cannot cope with heavy rain. In 2019, every river in England failed to meet quality tests for pollution.

The move to grant the River Ouse rights was spearheaded by Matthew Bird, a Lewes town and district councillor. He told the Guardian he had become increasingly frustrated with the framing of discourse around water pollution. "The water companies are not taking their responsibilities seriously; there's a policy vacuum at government level, and the Environment Agency, who are the river's legal protectors, are not protecting it. At the same time, local communities feel powerless and vent frustrations in protest or take part in sporadic orchestrated meetings with Southern Water with no action followed up."

The council had already passed two earlier motions highlighting clear evidence that water quality had deteriorated due to sewage pollution and recognising its obligation to protect local rivers. Bird said this was a response to growing public concerns for the health and wellbeing of water bodies and a determination to hold companies to account.

River Ouse may become first in England to gain legal rights

[Attempts to give part of the River Frome in Somerset legal rights failed in 2020](#) , prompting Bird to seek a new approach. After a mapping exercise held during a popular river festival, and with support from the Environmental Law Foundation and other experts, he drafted a motion he hoped would bring the whole community and a neighbouring local authority on board.

Despite initial opposition, Bird said an “impassioned speech” by a Conservative councillor in favour of the motion convinced most to vote for it. “That was quite amazing, and good to think that feelings towards the river can be stronger than politics,” he said.

Work on the charter will involve local people and environmental groups and will be discussed at the next [catchment partnership](#) meeting of organisations involved in protecting the water environment. Bird said there are still many unanswered questions about how the rights will work in practice. “But that’s fine. We have two years to work out an answer,” he said.

The motion was supported by local organisations including the Ouse and Adur Rivers Trust and the Sussex Wildlife Trust.

Laws giving natural features such as rivers and mountains, or ecosystems, legal rights have been [enacted around the world](#) , from Ecuador to New Zealand.

Find more [age of extinction coverage here](#) , and follow biodiversity reporters [Phoebe Weston](#) and [Patrick Greenfield](#) on Twitter for all the latest news and features

Load-Date: March 1, 2023

Finding ways to keep the water flowing

China Daily

March 21, 2023 Tuesday

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Length: 488 words

Byline: China Daily

Body

China Daily | Updated: 2023-03-21 08:37

In your opinion, what are some of the experiences the international community can learn from? Can you share a few examples that have impressed you?

China faces one of the most challenging water management situations in the world. It has a large population but limited water resources. The spatiotemporal distribution of those resources is uneven. There is a mismatch between water distribution and regional socioeconomic factors. The carrying capacity of the water environment is limited.

China has accumulated some experience in improving water resource management at home while conducting international cooperation abroad.

Since the 1970s, the long-term, large-scale exploitation of groundwater resources has led to the serious overexploitation of groundwater in North China, as well as ecological and environmental problems, including a decline in groundwater levels and the shrinking of river and lake surfaces.

In 2019, with State Council approval, the Ministry of Water Resources and relevant departments issued the Action Plan for Comprehensive Treatment of Over-exploitation of Groundwater in North China. There has been an overall rise in groundwater levels in North China, with shallow groundwater and deep confined water in the treatment area rising by an average of 2.25 meters and 6.72 meters, respectively, compared to 2018.

We have implemented the River Chief system. At present, there are 1.2 million river chiefs at the provincial, city, county, township and village levels nationwide. Under their management, targeted measures have been taken to address problems in each river and lake. As a result, the appearance of rivers and lakes has undergone historic change.

We have contributed water management solutions to global water governance. On April 27, 2019, the International Standardization of Small Hydropower was included in the list of outcomes of the Second Belt and Road Forum for International Cooperation as an important achievement of BRI international cooperation. The China-headquartered International Network on Small Hydro Power worked together with the United Nations Industrial

Finding ways to keep the water flowing

Development Organization to publish the Technical Guidelines for Small Hydropower, which is the first systematic international standard for the small hydropower industry in the world.

Since the launch of the Lancang-Mekong Cooperation Mechanism in 2016, the water resource authorities of the six countries in the basin have implemented the consensus reached by their leaders. Through consistent efforts to strengthen water resource cooperation, they have achieved fruitful results. To help countries in the basin better cope with climate change, flooding and droughts, the ministry has been providing year-round hydrological data to the Mekong River Commission since November 2020. Before that, China provided flood season hydrological data to the commission for 18 consecutive years.

Load-Date: March 21, 2023

End of Document

The Power of Water: A Key Element in International Relations

Newstex Blogs

Young Diplomats

March 15, 2023 Wednesday 6:45 AM EST

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Length: 992 words

Body

Mar 15, 2023(Young ***Diplomats***: <http://www.young-diplomats.com> Delivered by Newstex)

Once again the African continent experiences a major regional tension as a result of colonialist moves and decisions made throughout the last few centuries. The geo-political game played between all European superpowers within the continent created a bunch of long-term consequences, which are indeed still visible now a day.

There are infinite examples for proving this ***statement*** right. This article specifically is intended to

analyze one big ***conflict*** created out of the colonial era; the repercussions of which have recently been reminded of in the media: the long-lasting rivalry over the Nile River amongst Egypt, Ethiopia

and Sudan.<http://www.young-diplomats.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/t%C3%A9l%C3%A9chargement.jpg>

An historical overview

Back in the 1950's, Britain established its colonies around the Nile River, as this represented the most crucial natural asset in the African continent. Once the imperialist poque was put to an end, this valuable natural resource was divided into two, each attributed to Egypt and Sudan respectively. However, just like the African countries' borders were drawn in a very geometric random manner, the Nile's division was also made while completely ignoring the reality on the ground. In fact, the Nile's waters appeared to be, in a large part, under possession of the Ethiopian government, and many more African countries around the Nile. Ethiopia could survive as a country precisely because of its use of the Nile River as a major source for the maintenance of its social and political stability. Actually, Ethiopia had even been the first African country able to escape the colonialist influence thanks to the independence that the River provided her with. Thus, as soon as the British made promises to their old colonies, leaving Ethiopia out of the picture, tensions between the three countries commenced. All of a sudden, the Nile turned from a major energy source into a major

conflict source, which would last for thousands of years.

The quest for all the African countries to attain regional power and influence after their independence was given from the colonial countries would create a race between all big countries to ensure as many resources as possible. Egypt, on the one hand, had always ambioned to be a leading country in the continent. Ethiopia, on the other hand, had desired to follow a rapid development path, a political transformation and to reach a respectable weight in the continent's political dynamics.

Recent advancements

The Power of Water: A Key Element in International Relations

Egypt had, since then, become extremely dependent on the Nile waters for drinking use, energy purposes, agricultural matters and many more. All of which explains the very reluctant, nearly repulsive, reaction of the Egyptian government in the moment Ethiopia announced, in 2011, its

intentions to build the biggest hydroelectric dam across the river's largest tributary, the Blue Nile. The so-called Grand Ethiopia Renaissance Dam (GERD) project—aimed at using water as a system

for energy production—sparked an imminent **threat** to Egypt, and represented an escalating factor in the already tense Egypt-Ethiopia relations. During the last years this was considered to be an

element capable of triggering a regional **war**, would Egypt be interested in protecting its lifeline. Nevertheless, out of a common interest to safeguard the region's serenity and avoid the upset of the

geopolitical balance, such hypothetical **war** has been contained up until now.

According to Ethiopian authorities the GERD project is to be ready to produce electricity in 2017, and will be the largest hydroelectric project in Africa, counting on some 8,500 laborers who are already

working around the clock to build it. <http://www.young-diplomats.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/2011-634518698697789136-778.jpg>

The reason this issue has come back to the front pages in the media is the following: since the beginning of 2015 Egyptian President Abdel Fattah Al Sisi, Sudanese President Omar al-Bashir and Ethiopian Prime Minister Hailemariam Desalegn signed a declaration in Sudan's capital Khartoum, pledging to better share the Nile's waters. Such a deal could not have been reached before Sisi replaced its predecessor Mohammed Morsi. Sisi's policy towards the Ethiopian dam appeared to be

quite more appeased, as opposed to Morsi, who **threatened** the initiation of a **war** in repeated occasions. 'The lives of the Egyptians are connected around [the Nile] If it diminishes by one drop then our blood is the alternative,' he said in a broadcast speech at the time. But Mr. Sisi has put forward a more conciliatory note with the Ethiopians, while Sudan, normally in line with Cairo's policy over the Nile, has been acting as an intermediary.

As such, the March 2015 **agreement** includes a consensus amongst the three leaders over a 'declaration of principles'. Given that the Nile issue has been touching upon the national security

concerns of the three countries, this **agreement** reached upon aims, above all, to rebuild a solid trust

between the three governments. This **agreement** outlines 10 principles determining the managerial approach that Sudan, Ethiopia and Egypt should adopt for the Eastern Nile waters. The principles: common understanding, good faith, development, not causing significant damage, fair and appropriate use of water, trustbuilding, exchange of information and data, dam security,

sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity of the state, and peaceful **settlement** of **disputes**.

However, given that previous **agreements** signed throughout history, including the colonial era, have not been annulled by this new declaration of principles, we should highlight the importance of the

principle of good faith, the major pillar of respect for the signed **agreement**. http://www.young-diplomats.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/preview_the-river-nile-in-cairo.jpeg

[Link to the original story.](#)

Notes

The Power of Water: A Key Element in International Relations

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Load-Date: March 15, 2023

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Seers protest over pollution in Ganga

Times of India (Electronic Edition)

March 13, 2023 Monday

Bangalore Edition

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Section: TIMES NATION

Length: 283 words

Byline: Mohammad.Dilshad@timesgroup.com

Body

Muzaffarnagar: Seers in Muzaffarnagar's Shukratal staged a **protest** by standing in the **waters** of the Ganga on Saturday claiming that the **water** in the holy **river** had turned black due to effluents released by factories in Laksar town in Uttarakhand. The discoloration of **water** was first witnessed three days ago, they said.

On receiving information, general secretary of Shri Ganga Seva Samiti, Mahakar Singh and the district panchayat president and co-convenor of Namami Ganga, Veerpal Nirwal reached the ghat and asked the local authorities to take action. Soon after the **protest**, a team from Uttar Pradesh's pollution control board, headed by the regional unit's assistant environmental engineer, Imran Ali, reached the spot and collected water samples for testing. "The contamination of the river was due to effluents released from factories in Laksar town in Uttarakhand. We have informed the authorities concerned in that state to conduct an investigation into the matter. A team is expected to arrive for further inspection," Ali said on Sunday. >Located nearly 30 km away from the district headquarters, Shukratal is a city that draws a large gathering of ascetics and pilgrims throughout the year for a holy dip and various other religious activities. According to local priests, the river water is not suitable for bathing. "Due to the religious significance of the place, people from far off places come here. However, the river has been polluted by the factories and devotees are **forced** to return without taking a bath. There is a lot of resentment among visitors. We **demand** that the authorities should take cognisance of the situation and take prompt action," said Acharya Ajay Krishan.

Load-Date: March 13, 2023

Extinction Rebellion install satirical signs as part of 'dirty water' protest

Holsworthy Post

February 6, 2023

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The Holsworthy Post

Section: NATURE NEWS

Length: 720 words

Byline: Zoë Uglow

Body

Protestors against the dumping of sewage into local **rivers** installed satirical blue plaques in [Camelford](#), [Bodmin](#), [Bude](#) and other **watery** places on Saturday, January 28, to highlight the "shocking state of our **waterways**".

Members of [Extinction Rebellion](#) and earth protectors from other environmental groups unveiled blue plaques near the **rivers** Camel, Neet and Stratton during a national day of action held across the UK.

The plaques, mainly aimed at the local MP for North [Cornwall](#), intended to highlight what the group feel is the Government's continued failure to tighten environmental regulations and stop profit-grabbing by **water** companies.

The plaques read variations on the theme of: "Scott Mann our Conservative MP voted to allow raw sewage to be dumped into the River Camel 20th October 2021."

However, Scott Mann says these allegations are false and that he is "committed to seeing the end of combined sewer discharges over time".

A spokesperson for XR North Cornwall said: "We've watched in horror as our rivers and seas have become open sewers since October 2021, when the government voted down a proposal to stop water companies pumping waste directly into our rivers and seas. They justified this by claiming that the proposal was too expensive. These plaques shine a light on the government's failure to protect our waterways, the natural world, and all of us.

"The government's failure to properly tackle the issue of sewage pollution has been hugely controversial. Last summer, over a hundred beaches were closed to the public after a series of sewage discharges by water companies left the sand and sea contaminated with human sewage.

"Meanwhile, only 14% of the UK's rivers achieve "good" ecological status with pollution from agriculture, human sewage, roads, and single-used plastics creating a dangerous "chemical cocktail" in our waterways. In December the Environment Agency announced it was pushing back targets to clean up England's rivers, lakes and coastal waters from 2027 to 2063, prompting outcry."

Extinction Rebellion install satirical signs as part of 'dirty water' protest

Campaigner Etienne Stott, Olympic gold medal canoeist, added: "It's disgusting, literally, to think what's being pumped into our rivers. The government and the water companies aren't going to clean up unless ordinary people put pressure on them. Extinction Rebellion can't do this alone. We need everyone who cares about our rivers and seas to stand up with us and speak out. Today is just the first part of a bigger campaign to protect nature and our waterways."

However, in response Mr Mann told the Post: "The allegation that Conservative MPs have "voted to dump sewage onto beaches" is false.

"Whist I **agree** that the amount of sewage discharged by water companies into our rivers and seas is unacceptable, this is the first Government to set out expectations that water companies must take steps to significantly reduce storm overflows. This instruction will now be put on an enhanced legal footing.

"It is only because of the increased monitoring of storm overflows - directed by this Government - that we know how bad the problem really is. Since 2016 the number of outflows monitored has increased from 6% to 90%. That is one of the main reasons why the numbers of incidents are 'increasing'. Furthermore, since 2008 the percentage of bathing waters rated as excellent has increased from 53% to 72%.

"Yet again, another vote recently took place in Parliament that was engineered for political purposes. The measures supported by opposition MPs would not have banned sewage overflows - as some are falsely claiming. It is estimated that the proposals would have cost £12,000-£21,000 per household. Conservative MPs have voted to amend plans, not block them.

"We removed the sections that would have meant massive bills for households across the UK. These votes are cynical party politics at its worst, not a serious debate about solving the problem.

"I understand how emotive and important a subject this is. I am committed to seeing the end of combined sewer discharges over time and to placing the obligation for dealing with the issue squarely on the water companies - not Cornish taxpayers."

Read More

[M&Co stores in Liskeard and Launceston to close](#)

[Planning application submitted to open a new Greggs in Cornwall](#)

[South West HIV organisation funded to improve awareness of STIs](#)

[Fatal fire on High Street](#)

Load-Date: May 10, 2023

River sewage: Extinction Rebellion unveils blue plaques shaming MPs in Farnham and Alton

Alton Herald
February 1, 2023

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Section: NATURE NEWS & UK POLITICS NEWS

Length: 1068 words

Byline: Daniel Gee

Body

Climate activists against the dumping of untreated sewage into our local chalk streams and rivers installed satirical blue plaques in Farnham, Alton, Godalming and Guildford last weekend to highlight the shocking state of our waterways.

It came as part of Extinction Rebellion's national Dirty Water campaign, which aims to highlight the inaction by government to address the ongoing problem of raw sewage and agricultural runoff polluting our waterways, including the Wey.

The inscriptions on plaques exposed the voting record of local MPs on October 20, 2021, when the government failed to tighten environmental regulations and require water companies to dump less raw sewage in our waterways.

[Link to Image](#)

In Alton, on Saturday, January 28, a satirical blue plaque was unveiled 'commemorating' East Hampshire MP Damian Hinds abstaining from the vote by members of Extinction Rebellion, Binsted Eco Network, Frensham Fly Fishing, Alton and Villages Local Action for Nature (AVLAN) and town and district councillors.

In Gostrey Meadow, Farnham, a blue plaque stating 'The UK Government voted to block a law requiring water companies to dump less raw sewage in our waterways and seas' was unveiled by members of XR Waverley.

[Link to Image](#)

The Farnham protest was also joined by the famous pink XR boat, Beverly Geronimo, veteran of many previous XR climate actions, with its messages of 'Act Now' and 'Tell The Truth'.

Young XR rebels implored politicians to protect our waterways and wildlife, in impassioned speeches.

River sewage: Extinction Rebellion unveils blue plaques shaming MPs in Farnham and Alton

Grace Watts, aged 10, worries about "the many ways in which humans are harming nature and actually destroying our own habitat. One way is by allowing our waters - our seas, our rivers, our lakes and ponds and streams - to become so filthy and toxic that they are becoming unsafe".

Peyton Hart, aged 13, told bystanders: "An amendment was proposed to the Environment Act which would have required water companies to demonstrate improvements in their sewerage system and to reduce the harm done by untreated sewage discharges. But the Government didn't take this chance, they voted against it."

Daniella Ereny, aged 25, from XR Farnham posed a direct question to Jeremy Hunt, who also abstained from the October 2021 vote, asking why he had made his choice to abstain rather than protecting our rivers and seas.

In Godalming, another blue plaque was unveiled, stating 'Jeremy Hunt MP abstained on a vote requiring water companies to dump less raw sewage in our waterways and seas'.

The government's failure to properly tackle the issue of sewage pollution has been hugely controversial.

Waste water is routinely dumped into local water courses, particularly after heavy rainfall which XR says will get more frequent and intense with climate change.

Only 14 per cent of the UK's rivers achieve "good" ecological status with pollution from agriculture, human sewage, roads and single-use plastics creating a dangerous "chemical cocktail" in our waterways.

According to The Rivers Trust, the River Wey itself has been rated poor to moderate.

[Link to Image](#)

Last summer, XR says more than 100 beaches were also closed to the public after a series of sewage discharges by water companies left the sand and sea contaminated with human sewage.

But in December the Environment Agency announced it was pushing back targets to clean up England's rivers, lakes and coastal waters from 2027 to 2063, prompting outcry.

Adrian Friend, from Medstead, said: "It's difficult to understand why an MP would abstain from voting for such a common-sense approach to ensuring our water companies meet their environmental obligations. No-one benefits from the discharge of sewage except the shareholders of the water companies - decades of profits ahead of the people."

[Link to Image](#)

Both Jeremy Hunt and Damian Hinds have defended their records on water pollution in the wake of the **protests**.

South West Surrey MP and Chancellor of the Exchequer, Jeremy Hunt, said: "I have been campaigning to clean up our rivers for the last 18 months. I held a public meeting in Bramley towards the end of last year along with senior representatives from the EA, Thames Water and Southern Water which was attended by over 70 local residents.

"Whilst we all **agree** that a long-term plan for cleaner local water is needed, I am glad that both water companies have now committed to improve local water quality over the next two years.

"One of the first decisions I took as Chancellor was that money from water company fines will be ring-fenced for work to fix pollution and improve water quality. I believe this will make a real difference to the environment in South West Surrey and across the country."

[Link to Image](#)

While East Hampshire MP Damian Hinds said: "Obviously, no-one wants to see sewage discharges from storm overflows.

River sewage: Extinction Rebellion unveils blue plaques shaming MPs in Farnham and Alton

"These overflows are a result of Victorian plumbing, where pipes for wastewater and surface water were combined.

"This means when it rains heavily, overflows act as a valve to stop water backing up into people's homes. All new pipes are separated, but there are still tens of thousands of miles of piping that are not.

"In 2013, the government instructed water companies to monitor sewage overflows for the first time. This is why we are now seeing the extent of the problem.

"Water companies are now, quite rightly, subject to a regulator expectation to prioritise investment in the environment and tackle sewage overflows, for the first time.

"Plans were set out last year for the largest ever infrastructure programme in water company history, with a total of £56billion to tackle sewage overflows.

"The new monitoring system also makes it possible to crack down on water companies illegally using overflows. In the past seven years there have been dozens of prosecutions. Regulators can fine companies up to ten per cent of annual turnover.

"It is right that we now have greater transparency, greater accountability and a sustained plan to tackle the issue."

There will be further actions in the #DirtyWater campaign in the coming months in the lead up to Extinction Rebellion's gathering at Parliament Square on April 21. Contact xrgodalming@gmail.com for more information.

Read More

[*South Downs dancers led by Farnham dance company*](#)

[*Diesel leak into stream at Aldi in Petersfield*](#)

[*Video reveals environmental work at Havant Thicket Reservoir*](#)

[*Dog walker collects 40kg of dog poo on charity South Downs trek in memory of pooch*](#)

Load-Date: May 10, 2023

Peru : ANA promotes Integrated Water Resources Management in the Pisco River basin

TendersInfo

March 1, 2023 Wednesday

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Length: 332 words

Body

The National **Water** Authority, in coordination with the Provincial Municipality of Pisco, held the first meeting with the district and provincial mayors of the period 2023-2026, in order to assume commitments that lead to an adequate management of **water** resources in the Pisco **River** basin.

As a preamble to the development of the event, the documentary of the Pisco River basin was disseminated, making known the geopolitical scope of the same, the regulated lagoons it has, its reservoir capacity, the rivers that integrate it, the types of high Andean wetlands and wetlands that cover varied ecosystems and the ecological flow that flows through the bed of the Pisco River towards the mouth of the sea.

The administrator of the Local Water Administration Pisco, Dimas Gonzales, gave a presentation where he explained three fundamental issues: characterization of the Pisco river basin, problems of the basin in the avenue and low season, and specific **agreement** of inter-institutional **cooperation** for the study of water consolidation of the basin, reiterating that water management is carried out through a watershed approach.

At the end of the activity, the commitment of the seven elected mayors was achieved to continue promoting an inter-institutional **cooperation agreement** for water consolidation studies in the aforementioned basin.

The virtual mayor of the province of Pisco, Pedro Fuentes, described as beneficial and fruitful this first meeting with the professionals of the ALA Pisco, adding that he will convene a working meeting to establish the lines of action that will mitigate the critical points of the Pisco River with the technical assistance of the National Water Authority.

It is important to note that one of the specific objectives of the National Water Resources Policy and Strategy is to promote the integrated management of water resources with a focus on solidarity and sustainable development, as well as their valorization in a scenario of governance and water governance.

Load-Date: March 2, 2023

Peru : ANA promotes Integrated Water Resources Management in the Pisco River basin

End of Document

Activists stage toilet protest outside MP's office

The Wiltshire Gazette and Herald

February 3, 2023 Friday

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Gazette & Herald

Length: 411 words

Byline: [Jason Hughes](#)

Body

Extinction Rebellion **protesters** have unveiled a toilet plaque criticising a Wiltshire MP during a **protest** at her offices.

The activist group staged a **protest** against Chippenham MP Michelle Donelan-s vote to block an amendment to the 2021 Environment Bill, making it harder for **water** companies to dump sewage into British **waters**, at her New Road office on Saturday, January 29.

Ms Donelan was one of 265 Tory MPs who voted against the House of Lords amendment which would have placed legal duties on companies to reduce discharges, although the government claim the bill already contained safeguards.

Chippenham-s Extinction Rebellion group unveiled a blue plaque fixed to a small toilet which claimed Ms Donelan - voted to block a law requiring water companies to dump less raw sewage in our waterways and seas-, on October 20, 2021.

The stunt was part of a national day of action to highlight the pollution of many of the UK-s waterways.

A plaque was also placed for James Gray, MP for North Wiltshire, in his constituency, after he abstained from the vote.

Extinction Rebellion Chippenham spokesperson Mel Moden said: -We-ve watched in horror as our rivers and seas have become open sewers since October 2021, when the government voted down a proposal to stop water companies pumping waste directly into our waterways.

-They justified this by claiming that the proposal was too expensive. These plaques shine a light on the government-s failure to protect our waterways, the natural world, and all of us.-

The group also visited the town bridge where, according to the River Trust, a sewer storm overflow spilled 49 times in 2021, causing sewage to pour into the River Avon for a total of 58 hours.

Ms Donelan said: -There has been a lot of misinformation about sewage in the media and I want to clear up the headlines.

Activists stage toilet protest outside MP's office

-I did not vote to allow water companies to pump sewage into our rivers as Extinction Rebellion Chippenham are suggesting. I voted in favour of a whole raft of measures which are fully costed, deliverable and will not place ridiculous burdens on residents.

-I have been clear that the current use of storm overflows by water companies is completely unacceptable, which is why in August last year we launched the most ambitious plan to reduce sewage discharges from storm overflows in history.

-To crack down on this, in October, we increased the cap for fines to 250 million and are speeding up the process. We will continue to act on this as a government.-

Load-Date: February 4, 2023

End of Document

[California plans to capture floodwaters to recharge depleted groundwater](#)

Los Angeles Times Online

March 11, 2023 Saturday 1:00 PM EST

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Length: 1599 words

Byline: Ian James

Body

With torrential rains drenching California, state water regulators have endorsed a plan to divert floodwaters from the San Joaquin River to replenish groundwater that has been depleted by heavy agricultural pumping during three years of record drought.

The State Water Resources Control Board approved a request by the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation to take more than 600,000 acre-feet from the river and send much of that water flowing to areas where it can spread out, soak into the ground and percolate down to the aquifer beneath the San Joaquin Valley.

The amount of water that's set to be rerouted under the plan is more than the annual supply for the city of Los Angeles. Some of the water will also be routed to wildlife refuges along the San Joaquin River starting next week, officials said.

The plan is intended to address potential flood risks, capitalize on California's near-record snowpack and capture some of the high flows from the latest extreme storms to store water underground.

"We are taking steps to maximize groundwater recharge in a way that the state of California has never really done before," said Erik Ekdahl, deputy director of the State Water Board's water rights division. "This is an immense opportunity to help recharge these depleted aquifers."

State officials said their order allows the Bureau of Reclamation to manage flood flows from Friant Dam and change points where water is diverted along the San Joaquin River.

Where water sinks into the ground and replenishes the aquifer, it could help address declines in water levels that have left families with dry wells in rural areas across the Central Valley. Stabilizing water levels could also help alleviate the widespread problem of collapsing ground triggered by overpumping, which has caused costly damage to canals and other infrastructure.

Gov. Gavin Newsom said after the three driest years in state history, "California is taking decisive action to capture and store water for when dry conditions return."

Newsom has sought to prioritize capturing stormwater and recharging groundwater as central pieces of his administration's strategy for adapting to more intense water extremes with climate change. On Friday, the governor's office announced that he had signed an executive order enabling the capture of water from the latest round of storms.

California plans to capture floodwaters to recharge depleted groundwater

The Bureau of Reclamation manages the dams, reservoirs and canals of the [Central Valley Project](#) and sends water to contractors including large agricultural irrigation districts and other agencies. The state order allows the federal government to deliver floodwater from the [Mendota Pool](#), a small reservoir on the San Joaquin River, to be used for replenishing groundwater.

The water, which would otherwise have flowed down the San Joaquin River, will be available for irrigation districts and other agencies to divert for replenishing groundwater for [more than four months](#). Under temporary contracts with the federal government, they will be able to send water through canals to areas with permeable soils that allow for groundwater recharge.

Some floodwaters will also pour into wildlife refuges, among them the San Luis National Wildlife Refuge, Mendota Wildlife Area and Los Banos Wildlife Area.

The State Water Board said in its [order](#) that the changes allow for capturing "high flows that would otherwise go unused," easing pressures on flood-control infrastructure and helping to address chronic declines in groundwater levels.

Environmental groups including the Natural Resources Defense Council and the Bay Institute objected to the plan, saying in a [letter](#) that the water diversions would allow for lower flows in the San Joaquin River than called for under a 2006 legal [settlement](#), and would likely be harmful for Chinook salmon.

"While the order does not completely dry up the San Joaquin River, it will divert most of the water that was supposed to flow down the river under the court-approved [settlement agreement](#), primarily to benefit corporate agribusinesses in the Westlands Water District," said Doug Obegi, a senior attorney with the Natural Resources Defense Council. "Yet again, agribusinesses win while the environment gets less than its fair share of water."

Amanda Fencl, a senior climate scientist for the nonprofit Union of Concerned Scientists, said the plan raises questions about who will benefit the most, especially since many water contracts in the area are held by [agricultural irrigation districts](#).

"It's critical to recharge aquifers, especially when there's an influx of rain," Fencl said. "But there's still an open question to me about whether other water users like households on domestic wells and community water systems will get to benefit."

State officials [disagreed](#) with the objections raised by environmental groups, saying the water diversions won't harm the environment and the flows left in the river will meet requirements.

"There's still going to be a lot of water moving down the San Joaquin," Ekdahl said. "The amount of water that will be rediverted here is still relatively low compared to how much water will be flowing in the system."

The Newsom administration and the federal government drew criticism from environmental groups for [another decision](#) last month, when they petitioned the State Water Board to temporarily waive water-quality rules in the Sacramento-San Joaquin River Delta in an effort to store more water in reservoirs. The board ended that waiver on Thursday, saying the latest rains and snow make it no longer necessary.

Newsom set a goal last year, as part of his [water supply plan](#), to increase average annual groundwater recharge by about 500,000 acre-feet. The State Water Board said that since December it has signed off on diverting about 790,000 acre-feet of water for groundwater replenishment as well as supplies for wildlife refuges.

Most of the water pumped from wells in the Central Valley supplies farms that produce a wide variety of crops, from almonds to tangerines.

Scientists found in a recent [study](#) that the depletion of groundwater in the valley has [accelerated in recent years](#). They estimated that groundwater losses since 2003 have totaled about 36 million acre-feet, or about 1.3 times the full water-storing capacity of Lake Mead, the country's largest reservoir.

California plans to capture floodwaters to recharge depleted groundwater

As state officials have increasingly prioritized aquifer recharge, they have pointed out that there is vast storage space available underground, and that replenishing groundwater is one of the simplest and most economical ways to take advantage of wet years.

Local water agencies have started to plan recharge projects as they begin to implement plans to curb excessive pumping, as required under the state's 2014 Sustainable Groundwater Management Act.

There has also been a growing focus among water management officials on finding ways to ease the permit process to use storm water for aquifer recharge, and to invest strategically in infrastructure to move water to areas where permeable soils make for [fast paths to the groundwater](#).

The State Water Board said the single request from the federal government cleared the way for large-scale recharge without the need for approving numerous smaller permits.

The water that's used to replenish the aquifer will help local agencies move toward goals of addressing overpumping under the groundwater law, said Thomas Harter, a professor of water resources at UC Davis.

Harter said 600,000 acre-feet is "a significant chunk, and it's certainly an important stepping stone toward future wet years and getting to these goals." He said the water stored underground can allow for eventual cutbacks in well-water use to be somewhat less severe than the reductions would otherwise need to be.

"To the degree we can increase the supply, and we can only do that by capturing these large flood flows and storing them, that's our main card in this game," Harter said. "It's not going to take away the need to reduce the **demand**, but it will lessen the need to do that."

Ann Willis, California regional director for the group American Rivers, said she thinks the newly approved plan is a good approach to recharge severely depleted groundwater.

"It expedites the regulatory process to take advantage of these higher flows when they're available," Willis said. "This is a positive thing that we're doing this, and I think we're going to learn a lot from it."

She said the minimum river flow required under the permit seems too low to support a healthy San Joaquin River, but flow gauges have recorded rising flows above that level.

"I think right now we have plenty of water to do both - both recharge and environmental flows," Willis said. "But that isn't always true. And we should be mindful about which one of those objectives we prioritize when there isn't enough water to go around."

While the state takes advantage of the storms to store water underground, efforts to rebuild depleted groundwater reserves will take time, said Karla Nemeth, director of the California Department of Water Resources. She said state officials are working with local agencies to expand these efforts and improve the permitting process for more recharge projects.

"We hope that over the course of these next series of storms, we can identify those projects and get those recharge systems activated," Nemeth said. "We know drought conditions will return to California, and it's really these moments that we have to capture, so that we can be resilient in the event of future dry conditions."

Times staff writer Hayley Smith contributed to this report.

This story originally appeared in [Los Angeles Times](#).

[Link to Image](#)

Graphic

California plans to capture floodwaters to recharge depleted groundwater

Santa Nella, CA, January 18, 2022 -The Delta-Mendota Canal runs south along the western edge of the San Joaquin Valley, parallel to the California Aqueduct for most of its journey, but it diverges to the east after passing San Luis Reservoir, which receives some of its water. The water is pumped from the canal and into O'Neill Forebay. Then it is pumped into San Luis Reservoir by the Gianelli Pumping-Generating Plant. (Carolyn Cole / Los Angeles Times)

Carolyn Cole/Los Angeles Times

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Put Wye polluters' fines to cleaning up Wye - MP

Forest of Dean & Wye Valley Review

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Body

Fines on **polluters** of the Wye should be reinvested in cleaning up the **river**, an MP and Government minister has urged.

In a letter published in last Thursday's Times, Hereford and South Herefordshire MP Jesse Norman, whose constituency includes Welsh Newton, Llangarron, Llangrove, Whitchurch and Goodrich, wrote: "The Government has now said that all **water** fines will be reinvested into **river** restoration. Why not start with the Wye, one of the most glorious **rivers** in Britain?"

The phosphate **pollution** in the **river**, which flows from the hills of mid-Wales through Herefordshire to the Severn estuary, "is partly the result of sewage discharges, but still more of agricultural run-off", according to Mr Norman, who is Transport Minister with responsibility for decarbonisation and technology.

"It requires a collective approach, backed by central government."

But he noted: "It has taken more than two years to assemble the cross-border, all-catchment group of agencies, local councils, Welsh Water and other parties needed to address the problem."

His publication of the letter drew an instant volley of criticism, with 30 hostile responses in the first four hours, some accusing him of hypocrisy for having abstained from a vote in October 2021 on tougher measures to counter sewage pollution by water companies.

Proposed amendments to the Environment Bill, then passing through Parliament, would have placed a duty on water companies "to take all reasonable steps to ensure untreated sewage is not discharged from storm overflows".

Monmouth MP and current Welsh Secretary David Davies also came under fire at the time for voting against the Lord's amendment, having swum in the Wye weeks earlier with wild swimmer and campaigner Angela Jones to highlight the problem of pollution.

He said then that an immediate ban on any discharge of sewage into the river system could see sewage flooding back up the pipes into people's homes during heavy rain.

Put Wye polluters' fines to cleaning up Wye - MP

Meanwhile, Local Extinction Rebellion **protesters** have installed "satirical" blue 'Dirty Water' plaques on bridges to highlight their campaign for tougher action to address the river's "shocking state".

One 'dedicated' to Mr Norman says: "Abstained on a vote requiring water companies to dump less raw sewage in our waterways and seas".

Mr Norman did not respond when asked to comment on the plaque, but said at the time of the vote that he favoured "a long-term cross-border approach to clean up the river Wye" instead.

The Chancellor's autumn **statement** last November anticipated a cut of nearly half a million pounds in real terms over the next two years to the budget of the Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs, which is responsible for river water quality.

Meanwhile, a study by the i newspaper, published this week, placed the Wye 14th nationally by number of hours in which sewage overflows were allowed to enter the river in 2021, at 13,359 hours.

The Wye was one of six rivers overseen by Dwr Cymru Welsh Water in the overflows top 20.

Top of the list was the River Severn, managed by Severn Trent Water, which saw nearly 29,000 hours of sewage discharges in 2021.

Earlier this month, Wye campaigner Angela Jones took her **fight** to Westminster when she spoke at a cross-party Welsh Affairs committee about the devastation the river has suffered, alongside chair of Surfers Against Sewage Jon Khoo and chief executive of River Trust Gail Davies-Walsh.

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