

**Date and Time:** Monday, November 13, 2023 6:48:00 PM EST

**Job Number:** 210404088

## Documents (100)

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

**Search Type:** Terms and Connectors

**Narrowed by:**

**Content Type**  
News

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

2. [2000 Km Of History: Battles Over Central Asia's Longest 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 hlead(treaty OR agree! OR negotiat! OR resolution OR commission OR secretariat OR joint management OR basin management OR peace OR accord OR "peace accord" OR settle! OR cooperat! OR collaborat! OR disput! OR conflict! OR disagree! OR sanction! OR war OR troops OR "letter of protest" OR hostility OR "shots fired" OR boycott OR protest! OR appeal OR intent OR reject OR threat! OR force OR coerce OR assault OR fight OR demand OR disapprove OR diploma! OR statement OR memorandum) and hlead(Aral OR Syr Daria OR Naryn OR Amu Daria OR Syr Darya OR Amu Darya OR Akhangaran OR Chirchik) and not hlead(ocean OR navigat! OR nuclear OR "water cannon" OR "light water reactor" OR "mineral water" OR "hold water" OR "cold water" OR "hot water" OR "water canister" OR "water tight" OR " water down" OR "flood of refugees" OR Rivera OR Suez OR Panama OR oil OR drugs OR "three gorges" OR waterski OR watermelon OR dishwater OR waterproof OR "water resistant" OR "water bath")

**Search Type:** Terms and Connectors

**Narrowed by:**

**Content Type**  
News

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

3. [Support to IWRM-based water sector reform implementation in Tajikistan \(Phase II\)](#)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

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

**Search Type:** Terms and Connectors

**Narrowed by:**

**Content Type**  
News

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

4. [\*Minister says Tajikistan to stick to commitments on use of water\*](#)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

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

**Search Type:** Terms and Connectors

**Narrowed by:**

**Content Type**  
News

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

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

**Search Type:** Terms and Connectors

**Narrowed by:**

**Content Type**  
News

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

6. [\*Regional cooperation is important for eliminating consequences of the Aral tragedy\*](#)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

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

**Search Type:** Terms and Connectors

**Narrowed by:**

**Content Type**  
News

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

7. [\*'By '25.3.4bn to live in water-scarce nations'\*](#)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

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

**Search Type:** Terms and Connectors

**Narrowed by:**

**Content Type**  
News

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

8. [\*UNECE Supports Afghan - Tajik Cooperation to Address Severe Floods, Vulnerable Ecosystems and Climate Change Impacts in Amu Darya 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 hlead(treaty OR

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

**Search Type:** Terms and Connectors

**Narrowed by:**

**Content Type**  
News

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

9. [\*Uzbekistan starts receiving flood water from south Kazakh reservoir\*](#)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

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

**Search Type:** Terms and Connectors

**Narrowed by:**

**Content Type**  
News

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

10. [\*Issues of regional water use discussed in Turkmenistan\*](#)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

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

**Search Type:** Terms and Connectors

**Narrowed by:**

**Content Type**  
News

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

11. [Interstate Commission for Water Coordination meets in Ashgabat](#)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

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

**Search Type:** Terms and Connectors

**Narrowed by:**

**Content Type**  
News

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

12. [Aral Sea problems discussed in Ashgabat at regional level](#)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

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

**Search Type:** Terms and Connectors

**Narrowed by:**

**Content Type**  
News

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

13. [UNECE AND GLOBAL WATER PARTNERSHIP LAUNCH NEXUS ASSESSMENT TO PROMOTE A MORE SUSTAINABLE USE OF NATURAL RESOURCES IN THE SYR DARYA 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 hlead(treaty OR agree! OR negotiat! OR resolution OR commission OR secretariat OR joint management OR basin management OR peace OR accord OR "peace accord" OR settle! OR cooperat! OR collaborat! OR disput! OR conflict! OR disagree! OR sanction! OR war OR troops OR "letter of protest" OR hostility OR "shots fired" OR



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

**Search Type:** Terms and Connectors

**Narrowed by:**

**Content Type**  
News

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

14. [\*UN stresses greater cooperation on sharing water for Central Asian peace\*](#)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

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

**Search Type:** Terms and Connectors

**Narrowed by:**

**Content Type**  
News

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

15. [\*Greater cooperation on sharing water vital for peace in Central Asia - UN report Sustainable management of water resources key to peace and security in Central Asia\*](#)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

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

**Search Type:** Terms and Connectors

**Narrowed by:**

**Content Type**  
News

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

16. [\*Greater cooperation on sharing water needed: UN\*](#)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

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

**Search Type:** Terms and Connectors

**Narrowed by:**

**Content Type**  
News

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

17. [\*Aral Sea problems being discussed in Ashgabat at regional level\*](#)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

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

**Search Type:** Terms and Connectors

**Narrowed by:**

**Content Type**  
News

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

18. [\*Kyrgyz way of river water use should not harm neighbours - Uzbek paper\*](#)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

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

navigat! OR nuclear OR "water cannon" OR "light water reactor" OR "mineral water" OR "hold water" OR "cold water" OR "hot water" OR "water canister" OR "water tight" OR "water down" OR "flood of refugees" OR Rivera OR Suez OR Panama OR oil OR drugs OR "three gorges" OR waterski OR watermelon OR dishwater OR waterproof OR "water resistant" OR "water bath")

**Search Type:** Terms and Connectors

**Narrowed by:**

**Content Type**  
News

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

19. [\*Kyrgyz , Uzbek sides step in to prevent floods in Kazakh south\*](#)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

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

**Search Type:** Terms and Connectors

**Narrowed by:**

**Content Type**  
News

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

20. [\*Interstate Commission for Water Coordination meets in Ashgabat\*](#)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

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

**Search Type:** Terms and Connectors

**Narrowed by:**

**Content Type**  
News

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

21. [\*Kyrgyz PM hopes to sign water accord with neighbours in 2009\*](#)

**Client/Matter:** -None-



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

**Search Type:** Terms and Connectors

**Narrowed by:**

**Content Type**  
News

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

22. [\*Stagnating floodwater hampers DPs return\*](#)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

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

**Search Type:** Terms and Connectors

**Narrowed by:**

**Content Type**  
News

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

23. [\*Greater cooperation on sharing water vital for peace in Central Asia - UN report\*](#)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

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

**Search Type:** Terms and Connectors

**Narrowed by:**

**Content Type**  
News

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

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

**Search Type:** Terms and Connectors

**Narrowed by:**

**Content Type**  
News

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

25. [Implementation Committee of the UNECE Water Convention Holds Its First Meeting in Geneva](#)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

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

**Search Type:** Terms and Connectors

**Narrowed by:**

**Content Type**  
News

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

26. [Regional cooperation is important for eliminating consequences of the Aral tragedy](#)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

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

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

**Search Type:** Terms and Connectors

**Narrowed by:**

**Content Type**  
News

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

27. [\*Sustainable Management of Water Resources Key to Peace and Security in Central Asia\*](#)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

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

**Search Type:** Terms and Connectors

**Narrowed by:**

**Content Type**  
News

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

28. [\*KAZAKHSTAN : STRENGTHENING TRANSBOUNDARY WATER COOPERATION WITH THE HELP OF THE UNECE WATER CONVENTION\*](#)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

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

**Search Type:** Terms and Connectors

**Narrowed by:**

**Content Type**  
News

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

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

**Search Type:** Terms and Connectors

**Narrowed by:**

**Content Type**  
News

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

30. [Clear and present danger: book highlights water crisis](#)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

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

**Search Type:** Terms and Connectors

**Narrowed by:**

**Content Type**  
News

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

31. [Dushanbe, Kabul interested in control of Amu Darya water resources](#)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

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

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

**Search Type:** Terms and Connectors

**Narrowed by:**

**Content Type**  
News

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

32. [Pakistan : UN stresses greater cooperation on sharing water for Central Asian peace](#)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

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

**Search Type:** Terms and Connectors

**Narrowed by:**

**Content Type**  
News

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

33. [World Bank inks agreement with IFAS in Ashgabat](#)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

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

**Search Type:** Terms and Connectors

**Narrowed by:**

**Content Type**  
News

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



34. [\*Kyrgyz paper denies Uzbek claims on violation of water accord\*](#)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

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

**Search Type:** Terms and Connectors

**Narrowed by:**

**Content Type**  
News

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

35. [\*SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF WATER RESOURCES KEY TO PEACE AND SECURITY IN CENTRAL ASIA HYDROPOWER PROJECTS, INEFFICIENT IRRIGATION SYSTEMS, GROWING POPULATIONS AND CLIMATE CHANGE EMERGING AS KEY CHALLENGES FOR ENVIRONMENTAL DIPLOMACY\*](#)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

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

**Search Type:** Terms and Connectors

**Narrowed by:**

**Content Type**  
News

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

36. [\*Central Asian states fail to agree on river water use\*](#)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

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

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

**Search Type:** Terms and Connectors

**Narrowed by:**

**Content Type**  
News

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

37. [\*Overuse of C.Asia's Amu-Darya a threat to stability: UN\*](#)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

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

**Search Type:** Terms and Connectors

**Narrowed by:**

**Content Type**  
News

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

38. [\*Tajik leader says neighbours' interests considered in country's water policy\*](#)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

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

**Search Type:** Terms and Connectors

**Narrowed by:**

**Content Type**  
News

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

39. ['By '25,3.4bn to live in water-scarce world'](#)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

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

**Search Type:** Terms and Connectors

**Narrowed by:**

**Content Type**  
News

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

40. [Sustainable management of water resources key to peace and security in Central Asia](#)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

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

**Search Type:** Terms and Connectors

**Narrowed by:**

**Content Type**  
News

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

41. [Innovative approach is required to solve problems](#)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

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

navigat! OR nuclear OR "water cannon" OR "light water reactor" OR "mineral water" OR "hold water" OR "cold water" OR "hot water" OR "water canister" OR "water tight" OR "water down" OR "flood of refugees" OR Rivera OR Suez OR Panama OR oil OR drugs OR "three gorges" OR waterski OR watermelon OR dishwater OR waterproof OR "water resistant" OR "water bath")

**Search Type:** Terms and Connectors

**Narrowed by:**

**Content Type**  
News

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

42. [GREATER COOPERATION ON SHARING WATER VITAL FOR PEACE IN CENTRAL ASIA UN REPORT](#)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

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

**Search Type:** Terms and Connectors

**Narrowed by:**

**Content Type**  
News

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

43. [The French water report](#)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

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

**Search Type:** Terms and Connectors

**Narrowed by:**

**Content Type**  
News

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

44. [Turkmenistan offers to hold int'l forum on security in Central Asia](#)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

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

**Search Type:** Terms and Connectors

**Narrowed by:**

**Content Type**  
News

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

45. [\*Transboundary water management in Central Asia\*](#)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

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

**Search Type:** Terms and Connectors

**Narrowed by:**

**Content Type**  
News

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

46. [\*Will Lake Victoria go the Aral Sea way?\*](#)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

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



**Search Type:** Terms and Connectors

**Narrowed by:**

**Content Type**  
News

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

47. [\*Threat to Manchhar lake\*](#)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

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

**Search Type:** Terms and Connectors

**Narrowed by:**

**Content Type**  
News

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

48. [\*Rationed use of water resources - the key to sustainable development\*](#)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

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

**Search Type:** Terms and Connectors

**Narrowed by:**

**Content Type**  
News

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

49. [\*Breach in Manchar caused after technical advice, broad base consultations\*](#)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

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

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

**Search Type:** Terms and Connectors

**Narrowed by:**

**Content Type**  
News

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

50. [\*Russian commentary says Aral summit wrecked by interstate recriminations\*](#)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

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

**Search Type:** Terms and Connectors

**Narrowed by:**

**Content Type**  
News

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

51. [\*Insight - Central Asia: long-term challenges and short-term crises.\*](#)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

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

**Search Type:** Terms and Connectors

**Narrowed by:**

**Content Type**

**Narrowed by**

52. [\*Uzbekistan intends to complete Tuyabuguz HPP by year-end\*](#)**Client/Matter:** -None-

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

**Search Type:** Terms and Connectors**Narrowed by:****Content Type**  
News**Narrowed by**  
Timeline: Jan 01, 2008 to Dec 31, 201953. [\*Uzbekistan intends to complete Tuyabuguz HPP by year-end\*](#)**Client/Matter:** -None-

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

**Search Type:** Terms and Connectors**Narrowed by:****Content Type**  
News**Narrowed by**  
Timeline: Jan 01, 2008 to Dec 31, 201954. [\*Dam nation\*](#)**Client/Matter:** -None-

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

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

**Search Type:** Terms and Connectors

**Narrowed by:**

**Content Type**  
News

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

55. [Stacey Dooley Investigates - 8:56 PM GMT](#)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

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

**Search Type:** Terms and Connectors

**Narrowed by:**

**Content Type**  
News

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

56. [Stacey Dooley Investigates - 8:56 PM GMT](#)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

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

**Search Type:** Terms and Connectors

**Narrowed by:**

**Content Type**  
News

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

57. [CENTRAL ASIAN CIVIL SOCIETY NETWORKS AGREE TO COOPERATE ON WATER ISSUES IN THE FRAMEWORK OF THE UNECE WATER CONVENTION](#)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

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

**Search Type:** Terms and Connectors

**Narrowed by:**

**Content Type**  
News

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

58. [Turkmenistan preparing for summit of IFAS founders](#)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

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

**Search Type:** Terms and Connectors

**Narrowed by:**

**Content Type**  
News

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

59. [Uzbekistan intends to complete Tuyabuguz HPP by year-end](#)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

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



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

**Search Type:** Terms and Connectors

**Narrowed by:**

**Content Type**  
News

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

60. [SEMINAR ON THE IMPACT OF GLACIERS MELTING ON NATIONAL AND TRANS-BOUNDARY WATER SYSTEMS IN CENTRAL ASIA](#)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

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

**Search Type:** Terms and Connectors

**Narrowed by:**

**Content Type**  
News

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

61. [Uzbekistan intends to complete Tuyabuguz HPP by year-end](#)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

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

**Search Type:** Terms and Connectors

**Narrowed by:**

**Content Type**  
News

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

62. [Stacey Dooley Investigates - 8:56 PM GMT](#)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

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

**Search Type:** Terms and Connectors

**Narrowed by:**

**Content Type**  
News

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

63. [\*Stacey Dooley Investigates - 8:56 PM GMT\*](#)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

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

**Search Type:** Terms and Connectors

**Narrowed by:**

**Content Type**  
News

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

64. [\*Syr Darya Control and Northern Aral Sea Project, Phase 2\*](#)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

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

**Search Type:** Terms and Connectors

**Narrowed by:**

**Content Type**  
News

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

65. [Stacey Dooley Investigates - 8:56 PM GMT](#)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

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

**Search Type:** Terms and Connectors

**Narrowed by:**

**Content Type**  
News

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

66. [Central Asian Civil Society Networks Agree to Cooperate on Water Issues in the Framework of the UNECE Water Convention](#)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

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

**Search Type:** Terms and Connectors

**Narrowed by:**

**Content Type**  
News

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

67. [REPLY BY THE OFFICIAL REPRESENTATIVE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF RUSSIA, ALEXANDER LUKASHEVICH, TO THE QUESTION OF THE MASS MEDIA REGARDING THE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATION OF THE PROJECT OF ROGUNSKY HES IN TAJIKISTAN](#)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

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

**Search Type:** Terms and Connectors

**Narrowed by:**

**Content Type**  
News

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

68. [Manchhar just four feet off dangerous level](#)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

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

**Search Type:** Terms and Connectors

**Narrowed by:**

**Content Type**  
News

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

69. [Switzerland grant 38 mln soms to 23 municipalities of Kyrgyzstan to help them to improve living conditions of people](#)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

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

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

**Search Type:** Terms and Connectors

**Narrowed by:**

**Content Type**  
News

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

70. [\*Stacey Dooley Investigates - 8:56 PM GMT\*](#)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

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

**Search Type:** Terms and Connectors

**Narrowed by:**

**Content Type**  
News

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

71. [\*UNECE Supports Improved Management of Water Information in Central Asia\*](#)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

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

**Search Type:** Terms and Connectors

**Narrowed by:**

**Content Type**  
News

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

72. [\*UNECE SUPPORTS IMPROVED MANAGEMENT OF WATER INFORMATION IN CENTRAL ASIA\*](#)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

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



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

**Search Type:** Terms and Connectors

**Narrowed by:**

**Content Type**  
News

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

73. [\*Stacey Dooley Investigates - 8:56 PM GMT\*](#)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

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

**Search Type:** Terms and Connectors

**Narrowed by:**

**Content Type**  
News

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

74. [\*Almaty Hosts Ecology Experts From Five Central Asian Countries\*](#)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

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

**Search Type:** Terms and Connectors

**Narrowed by:**

**Content Type**  
News

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

75. [\*Turkmenistan to discuss problems of Aral Sea at regional level\*](#)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

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

**Search Type:** Terms and Connectors

**Narrowed by:**

**Content Type**  
News

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

76. [\*Campaign Starts to Save the Aral Sea\*](#)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

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

**Search Type:** Terms and Connectors

**Narrowed by:**

**Content Type**  
News

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

77. [\*Central Asian Leaders Fail To Overcome Differences At Water Summit\*](#)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

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

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

**Search Type:** Terms and Connectors

**Narrowed by:**

**Content Type**  
News

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

78. [\*Aral Sea problems discussed in Brussels\*](#)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

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

**Search Type:** Terms and Connectors

**Narrowed by:**

**Content Type**  
News

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

79. [\*Stacey Dooley Investigates - 8:56 PM GMT\*](#)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

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

**Search Type:** Terms and Connectors

**Narrowed by:**

**Content Type**  
News

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

80. [\*Uzbek expert raps Tajik hydroelectric power station projects\*](#)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

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

**Search Type:** Terms and Connectors

**Narrowed by:**

**Content Type**  
News

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

81. [\*Stacey Dooley Investigates - 8:56 PM GMT\*](#)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

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

**Search Type:** Terms and Connectors

**Narrowed by:**

**Content Type**  
News

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

82. [\*SWITZERLAND : Sustainable Management of Water Resources Key to Peace and Security in Central Asia\*](#)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

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

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

**Search Type:** Terms and Connectors

**Narrowed by:**

**Content Type**  
News

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

83. [\*Uzbekistan intends to complete the construction of the Tuyabuguz HPP by the end of this year\*](#)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

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

**Search Type:** Terms and Connectors

**Narrowed by:**

**Content Type**  
News

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

84. [\*Power struggle\*](#)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

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

**Search Type:** Terms and Connectors

**Narrowed by:**

**Content Type**  
News

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

85. [\*Stacey Dooley Investigates - 8:56 PM GMT\*](#)

**Client/Matter:** -None-



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

**Search Type:** Terms and Connectors

**Narrowed by:**

**Content Type**  
News

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

86. [\*Stacey Dooley Investigates - 8:56 PM GMT\*](#)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

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

**Search Type:** Terms and Connectors

**Narrowed by:**

**Content Type**  
News

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

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

**Search Type:** Terms and Connectors

**Narrowed by:**

**Content Type**  
News

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

88. [\*Stacey Dooley Investigates - 8:56 PM GMT\*](#)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

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

**Search Type:** Terms and Connectors

**Narrowed by:**

**Content Type**  
News

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

89. [\*Stacey Dooley Investigates - 10:26 PM GMT\*](#)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

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

**Search Type:** Terms and Connectors

**Narrowed by:**

**Content Type**  
News

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

90. [\*Transboundary water management in Central Asia\*](#)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

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

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

**Search Type:** Terms and Connectors

**Narrowed by:**

**Content Type**  
News

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

91. [\*The Aral Sea : Nasa pictures show how what was once the fourth largest lake in the world has become almost completely dry A massive Soviet irrigation project in the 1960s has seen the Aral Sea retreat by an alarming extent over the last half-century\*](#)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

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

**Search Type:** Terms and Connectors

**Narrowed by:**

**Content Type**  
News

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

92. [\*Working Group on saving Aral Sea for sustainable development meets\*](#)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

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

**Search Type:** Terms and Connectors

**Narrowed by:**

**Content Type**  
News

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

93. [United Nations : Secretary-General promises Un assistance in formulating long-term sanctions to water, energy issues of aral sea basin, in message to almaty meeting](#)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

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

**Search Type:** Terms and Connectors

**Narrowed by:**

**Content Type**  
News

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

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

**Search Type:** Terms and Connectors

**Narrowed by:**

**Content Type**  
News

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

95. [Uzbekistan intends to complete Tuyabuguz HPP by year-end](#)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

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

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

**Search Type:** Terms and Connectors

**Narrowed by:**

**Content Type**  
News

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

96. [Stacey Dooley Investigates - 8:56 PM GMT](#)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

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

**Search Type:** Terms and Connectors

**Narrowed by:**

**Content Type**  
News

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

97. [The Aral Sea : Nasa pictures show how what was once the fourth largest lake in the world has become almost completely dry A massive Soviet irrigation project in the 1960s has seen the Aral Sea retreat by an alarming extent over the last half-century](#)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

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

**Search Type:** Terms and Connectors

**Narrowed by:**



**Content Type**  
News

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

98. [Problems of Aral Sea being discussed at regional level in Ashgabat](#)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

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

**Search Type:** Terms and Connectors

**Narrowed by:**

**Content Type**  
News

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

99. [Playing it safe in Central Asia.](#)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

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

**Search Type:** Terms and Connectors

**Narrowed by:**

**Content Type**  
News

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

100. [The Aral Sea : Nasa pictures show how what was once the fourth largest lake in the world has become almost completely dry A massive Soviet irrigation project in the 1960s has seen the Aral Sea retreat by an alarming extent over the last half-century](#)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

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

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

**Search Type:** Terms and Connectors

**Narrowed by:**

**Content Type**

News

**Narrowed by**

Timeline: Jan 01, 2008 to Dec 31, 2019

## **Central Asian countries still fail to achieve mutually acceptable solution on use of trans-boundary river resources - expert**

Central Asian News Service (English language)

October 9, 2015 Friday

Copyright 2015 AKIpress Provided by Syndigate Media Inc. All Rights Reserved



Length: 552 words

### **Body**

---

"If Uzbekistan and Turkmenistan want us to take their interests in construction of hydropower plants, it is necessary to return to the agreement signed between 4 states in 1998 on use of water and energy resources in the basins of the Naryn and Sydarya Rivers, Amudarya River for Turkmenistan," Valentina Kasymova, expert and member of the advisory board of the Fuel and Energy Sector Transparency Initiative, told Tazabek.

It was reported today that President of Uzbekistan Islam Karimov during the talks with leader of Turkmenistan Gurbanguly Berdymukhamedov noted inadmissibility of construction of hydropower plants on the trans-boundary rivers without consideration of interests of all states of the region.

Two leaders held the talks on October 8 in Tashkent as part of the Turkmen President's visit to Uzbekistan. The two leaders noted "common positions in use of water resources of the trans-boundary rivers."

The Central Asian states have not achieved mutually acceptable solution yet on distribution of water and energy resources, Valentina Kasymova stated.

"The agreement clearly stipulates that Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan will accumulate water in winter time, while downstream countries should supply fuel for combined heat and power plants in Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan in return. The downstream countries should also supply electricity to the upstream countries in winter. In summer, downstream countries will obtain electricity generated at Toktogul and Nurek hydropower plants along with water... Kyrgyzstan generates excess electricity in the amount of 2 billion kWh in summer that can be purchased by the downstream countries. Economic mechanisms needed to be elaborated here, that is to establish size of payments... Uzbekistan has not complied with the provisions of the agreement of 1998. They said they do not need Kyrgyzstan's electricity. They developed electricity generation facilities and gradually refused from Kyrgyzstan's electricity, saying water should be discharged any way," the expert said.

Economic mechanisms were discussed by working groups at the level of the CIS Electricity Council and other levels, Eurasian Union among them, she added.

Central Asian countries still fail to achieve mutually acceptable solution on use of trans-boundary river resources - expert

“However, Uzbekistan disagreed even there and demands to stop construction of hydropower plants and to discharge water without electricity generation. In winter, we buy electricity. The Central Asian grid allowed reciprocal flows of electricity from one country to another before. Now the system works only for Uzbekistan... Uzbekistan has only one demand – not to build hydropower plants. They do not want regulation of flows of the Naryn and Amudarya Rivers. They do not want to cooperate in the market conditions. They just put forward their demands. They just send their observers for the talks. No steps are made to establish cooperation,” Valentina Kasymova emphasized.

This is a very big problem, which is connected with water needs of downstream countries, electricity needs of upstream countries, such global economic challenges as climate warming, desertification, land degradation, according to the expert.

“We devised projects through the United Nations Economic Commission, United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, however, they do not agree to comply with them,” the expert concluded. AKIpress

**Load-Date:** October 9, 2015

---

End of Document

## **2000 Km Of History: Battles Over Central Asia's Longest River**

Eurasia Review

January 12, 2016 Tuesday

Copyright 2016 Buzz Future LLC Provided by Syndigate Media Inc. [Syndigate.info](http://Syndigate.info) All Rights Reserved



Length: 735 words

### **Body**

---

At 2,200 km, the **Syr Darya** is Central Asia's longest **river**. It flows through Kyrgyzstan, Kazakhstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan and feeds the disappearing **Aral** Sea. The **river** provides **water** to millions of people, generates power and supplies agriculture. This makes it a source of **conflict**. Since the end of the Soviet Union, **disagreements** have been arising over the use and distribution of **water** from the **Syr Darya**.

The VW Foundation is backing an international project into the deeper cultural and social significance of the **Naryn** – **Syr Darya River**.

The Volkswagen Foundation is sponsoring a Tübingen-led international research project on water resources in central Asia. The project, entitled "The Social Life of a River: Environmental histories, social worlds and conflict resolution along the Naryn-Syr Darya," brings together cultural anthropologists, political scientists and historians from Germany, Kyrgyzstan and Uzbekistan to investigate the social and environmental history of the Syr Darya river. The Volkswagen Foundation is contributing €450,000. The project began last September and will run until September 2018.

The five researchers aim to explore people's attitudes toward the river and the influence of these attitudes on coexistence in the region. Ultimately, the goal is to find new perspectives for regional water management. The researchers will draw on a wide range of information, including archives, interviews, and observations on location. They will document how the river is perceived and used by different parties, as well as how it influences social and political conditions along its banks.

Dr. Jeanne Féaux de la Croix of Tübingen University's Institute of Asian and Oriental Studies is conducting an ethnological study into the effects of new dams along the upper reaches of the Syr Darya, where it is called the Naryn river.

Dr. Mokhira Suyarkulova of the international University of Central Asia is investigating how knowledge about the river is generated by water scientists at universities, in government agencies and international organizations - and how that discourse influences the way the Syr Darya is used in the Tajik region of Khojand.



## 2000 Km Of History: Battles Over Central Asia's Longest River

Dr. Adham Ashirov of Uzbekistan's Historical Institute at the Academy of Sciences in Tashkent looks at the relationship the rural population in the country's Ferghana Valley has with the river, incorporating both practical exploitation of the river as well as art and folklore surrounding it.

Doctoral student Gulzat Baialieva of the Bishkek Humanities University in Kyrgyzstan will examine how local residents experienced the Soviet-era construction of hydroelectric power stations and industrial towns; and the collapse of industry dependent on hydroelectricity, as well as the role played by the river now in economic and everyday life.

Another Kyrgyz PhD student, Aibek Samakov, is researching the river's Kazakh delta to find out how people there deal with a water source which constantly alternates between flooding and drying out – not least because of agricultural and hydropower decisions upriver.

The overall aim is to conduct a comprehensive socio-economic study on the role of the Naryn/ Syr Darya river in central Asia.

"We hope to open up new perspectives on this deeply historical river," said Féaux de la Croix. "We aim to open up a one-sided, purely economic view of it as a water source, moving to an understanding of the river as a key place of interaction, which has helped to shape life in the region." It is often reported that Central Asia does not have enough water, but the real problem is not a lack of water but an uneven distribution of it. "A new focus will open up possibilities, new ways of developing water management in the region."

Féaux de la Croix, a cultural anthropologist, is a co-founder of the Central Eurasian Scholars and Media Initiative (CESMI).

The social scientists involved in the current project are seeking dialogue with water management and scientific experts in Central Asia. In collaboration with partners such as the University of Central Asia in Bishkek and the Uzbek Academy of Sciences, they aim to strengthen research and teaching on political ecology, environmental anthropology and environmental history in the region. This will include international conferences, a multimedia website, a database (the Syr Darya Knowledge Hub), and a travelling exhibition at points along the river.

**Load-Date:** January 12, 2016

## **Support to IWRM-based water sector reform implementation in Tajikistan (Phase II)**

TendersInfo - Project Notices

June 19, 2017 Monday

Copyright 2017 Tenders Info Provided by Syndigate Media Inc. All Rights Reserved



Length: 501 words

### **Body**

---

#### Description:

The project Support to IWRM-based water sector reform implementation in Tajikistan is aimed at strengthening water resources management guided by the principles of IWRM-based reform and thereby increasing water and food security and improved livelihoods in rural areas of Tajikistan. UNDP will follow closely the system of objectives based on the feasibility studies published by the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC) for the National Water Resources Management (NWRM) project for Syr-Darya river basin, and projects from other donor agencies such as Asian Development Bank (in Pyanj river basin), World Bank (in Kofarnihon and/or Vakhsh river basin), JICA (Vaksh river basin), and etc.

The intervention is generally designed in the framework of the extended phase of the agriculture sector reform - the integral focus of the overall reform agenda and to which other sectoral reforms are linked and integrated. The agricultural reform in conjunction with the social development programme is aimed to develop productive, profitable, and sustainable employment-creating agricultural systems, based on ecologically sound natural resource use and management.

#### Project goals and objectives:

The overall objective of the project is to strengthen water resources management guided by the principles of IWRM and River Basin Management (RBM) approaches in Tajikistan. Specific objectives for the intervention strategy are to support the governments objectives to strengthen its national and basin capacities and institutions in the field of water management, to reduce its sectors dependence on outside assistance and better coordinate water resources management by the government, donors and national and local organizations.

#### Project intended outputs:

The primary output of this assignment is to enhance the implementation of the endorsed water sector reform roadmap. Specific outputs to which the project will contribute include:

1. Sustainable, unified and regular policy dialogue and consultation platform further strengthened;

Support to IWRM-based water sector reform implementation in Tajikistan (Phase II)

2. Water institutions and authorities are brought in conformity with IWRM principles and are empowered to implement reform roadmaps on the ground; including a comprehensive capacity building programme.
3. Policy guidance and technical assistance for water reform implementation are well coordinated and harmoniously implemented in four different basins of Tajikistan.

Partners:

Parliament of the Republic of Tajikistan, Agency for Land reclamation and Irrigation under the Government of the RT, Committee for Environment Protection (CEP), State Unitary Enterprise Khojagii Manziliu Kommunalii (SUE-KMK) for drinking water, Main Department of Geology (MDG).

Project completion date : 2018-12-31 12:00:00

Major organization : UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

Address : 39 Aini Street  
734024 Dushanbe

Country :Tajikistan

Email : [registry.tj@undp.org](mailto:registry.tj@undp.org)

Url : <http://www.tj.undp.org/>

Financier : UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (UNDP),

**Load-Date:** July 20, 2017

## *Minister says Tajikistan to stick to commitments on use of water*

BBC Monitoring Central Asia Unit  
Supplied by BBC Worldwide Monitoring  
January 24, 2013 Thursday

Copyright 2013 British Broadcasting Corporation All Rights Reserved

**Length:** 284 words

### **Body**

---

Excerpt from report by privately-owned Tajik news agency Asia-Plus website

Tajikistan annually under-uses up to 1bn cu.m. of water which the country is entitled to have by an agreement on distribution of water resources of the Aral Sea basin, Rahmat Bobokalonov, minister of land reclamation and water resources of Tajikistan, told a news conference in Dushanbe on 22 January.

"We have reiterated that we are not fully using the quota of water we are entitled for irrigation of our lands every year. That is why the downstream states are getting more water than assigned. The international community recognizes this, as well as our colleagues in downstream states know this," the minister said.

He said Tajikistan was fully implementing its commitments to ensure constant flow of transborder rivers Syr Darya and Amu Darya." "We do not have disagreements per se on the procedure and methods of distribution of water resources," he said.

Bobokalonov noted that Tajikistan will further make efforts not to have disagreements with the region's states on the distribution of water resources. Moreover, it is impossible to deprive them of water because this is impracticable. And we will in every possible way implement our international commitment to observe the procedure of distribution of water resources of the Aral Sea basin," he said.

The minister noted that Tajikistan's annual quota of water from the two transborder rivers was 13.16 cu.km. - 9.5 cu.km. from the River Amu Darya and 3.66 cu.km. from the River Syr Darya.

[Passage omitted: Bobokalonov says some regions of the world pay for water but it is provided for free in Central Asia]

Source: Asia-Plus news agency website, Dushanbe, in Russian 23 Jan 13

**Load-Date:** January 24, 2013

## *Tajikistan to fulfill obligations on water passage through Amu Darya, Syr Darya rivers*

Central Asian News Service (English language)

February 25, 2013 Monday

Copyright 2013 CA-NEWS.org Provided by Syndigate.info, an Albawaba.com company All Rights Reserved



**Length:** 236 words

### **Body**

---

As Tajikistan is the initiator of International Year of **Water Cooperation** in 2013, the country intends to continue policy of harmonious **cooperation** development among Central Asian countries in **water** sector, Minister of Melioration and **Water** Resources of Tajikistan Rakhmat Bobokalonov said.

"There won't be any problems neither with Syr Darya, nor Amu Darya, nor other border rivers. Tajikistan will continue to carry out all obligations on water passage through these rivers, which are the main rivers of Central Asian water basin," the Minister told the UN Radio.

The Minister participated in a conference for cooperation development of water resources, which took place in New York on February 22. Relations between steady development and water resources management, and examples of effective water use were discussed at the meeting. The conference was organized by Hungary, Tajikistan, Thailand and Finland.

The resolution to acclaim 2013th year as International Year of Water Cooperation, initiated by Tajikistan, was approved by UN in December 2010. International cooperation in this field is priority of foreign politics of Tajikistan as the largest rivers of Central Asia are situated in the country.

General Assembly of UN will hold an interactive dialogue devoted to International Year of Water Cooperation on March 22 in New York; international conference for water cooperation is planned for August in Dushanbe.

**Load-Date:** February 25, 2013



## *Regional cooperation is important for eliminating consequences of the Aral tragedy*

Uzbekistan National News Agency (UzA)

August 24, 2018 Friday

Copyright 2018 Uzbekistan National News Agency (UzA) Provided by Syndigate Media Inc. All Rights Reserved



Uzbekistan National News Agency

**Length:** 614 words

**Byline:** UzA

### **Body**

---

24.08.2018 15:58

Turkmenbashi, August 24. Special correspondent of UzA Matnazar Elmurodov reports.

After the meeting in a narrow format, a meeting of the Heads of the Founder States of the International Fund for Saving the **Aral** Sea was held in an expanded format. It was attended by members of the delegations of Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, Tajikistan, Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan, representatives of international organizations and financial institutions, experts for ecology and **water** management issues.

The President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev addressed the meeting.

The President of Uzbekistan noted that under the chairmanship of Turkmenistan a large-scale activity is carried out on improvement and development of activities of this multilateral structure, raising its international authority.

– The current historic meeting of the heads of the founder states of the fund, which takes place after a nearly ten-year break, will open a new page in activities of our organization, will give a powerful impetus to the regional partnership in Central Asia. Today we reaffirm our readiness for cooperation, – said Shavkat Mirziyoyev.

It was noted that consequences of the drying up of the Aral Sea are exacerbated, the desert that has arisen there continues to capture the Aral Sea region, which leads to a shortage of water resources, a decrease in the quality of drinking water, land degradation, a sharp decrease in biodiversity and other serious environmental changes. In this regard, this summit is important for combining efforts to overcome the consequences of this catastrophe and improve the socio-economic situation in the Aral Sea area, to solve the water and environmental problems of the region, taking into account the common interests of our countries.

The International Fund for Saving the Aral Sea is the only regional organization in this direction and today it can become an effective mechanism for cooperation between our countries. I am confident that we will be able to

Regional cooperation is important for eliminating consequences of the Aral tragedy

achieve a balance of interests of all countries of the region within the organization, because our common future is in our hands, the Head of the state said.

The President of Uzbekistan forwarded important proposals on improving activities of the International Fund for Saving the Aral Sea, attracting innovative solutions and foreign investment in the region, developing a green economy, carrying out scientific research and other issues.

At the meeting, the heads of states noted that ensuring security and stability in Central Asia is directly related to issues of sharing common water resources, weighted solutions in this direction will serve the well-being of the countries of the region. It was emphasized that this problem cannot be solved without taking into account the interests of all countries and people of the region.

At the meeting with representatives of the mass media, the Presidents noted that this summit started a new stage in activities of the fund, implementation of proposals forwarded at the meeting will serve to further development of multifaceted relations aimed at improving the life of people of Central Asia.

UzA

<http://imgs.syndigate.info/74/217/81/153511924593.jpg>

Regional cooperation is important for eliminating consequences of the Aral tragedy

<http://imgs.syndigate.info/74/217/85/153511925007.jpg>

Regional cooperation is important for eliminating consequences of the Aral Tragedy

<http://imgs.syndigate.info/74/217/12/153511925351.jpg>

Regional cooperation is important for eliminating consequences of the Aral Tragedy

<http://imgs.syndigate.info/74/217/19/153511925770.jpg>

Regional cooperation is important for eliminating consequences of the Aral Tragedy

**Load-Date:** August 24, 2018

**'By '25,3.4bn to live in water-scarce nations'**

Times of India (Electronic Edition)

March 23, 2014 Sunday

Mumbai Edition

Copyright 2014 Bennett Coleman & Co. Ltd. All Rights Reserved

**Section:** TIMES NATION

**Length:** 229 words

**Byline:** Vishwa Mohan TNN

**Highlight:** UN Report Sounds Alert For India

## **Body**

---

New Delhi: As the world is already staring at impending water crisis due to climate change, population increase and pollution, a UN report has predicted that as many as 3.4 billion people will be living in "water-scarce" countries by 2025. The situation will deteriorate further in the next 25 years, culminating into human conflicts around the world. The report, published on the eve of the World Water Day on Friday, indicated that the Indian sub-continent may face the brunt of the crisis where India would be at the centre of this conflict due to its unique geographical position in South Asia. Though the report has not specifically mentioned the possibility of country-wise conflict, it identified river basins in the region which may pit India against Pakistan, China and Bangladesh over the issue of water sharing by 2050. The report, which factored in scientific data and findings of various research institutions, said that Asia will be the biggest hotspot for bust-ups over water extraction, where water sources straddle national borders. It said, "Areas of conflict include the Aral Sea and the Ganges-Brahmaputra River, Indus River and Mekong River basins". The Ganges-Brahmaputra and Indus River basins are crucial for India, Pakistan, Bangladesh and China as far as distribution and sharing of water resources among these countries are concerned. For the full report, log on to [www.timesofindia.com](http://www.timesofindia.com)

**Load-Date:** March 22, 2014

## **UNECE Supports Afghan-Tajik Cooperation to Address Severe Floods, Vulnerable Ecosystems and Climate Change Impacts in Amu Darya Basin**

Targeted News Service

April 3, 2012 Tuesday 12:50 AM EST

Copyright 2012 Targeted News Service LLC All Rights Reserved

**Length:** 373 words

**Byline:** Targeted News Service

**Dateline:** GENEVA

### **Body**

---

The United Nations Economic and Social Council's Economic **Commission** for Europe issued the following news release:

Afghan and Tajik **water** and environment experts meeting in Dushanbe from 27 to 29 March 2011 **agreed** to establish **cooperation** to address pressing issues on their shared upper part of the **Amu Darya River** Basin.

As a result of the meeting, a bilateral working group will be set up to pursue further work, including joint hydrological monitoring and exchange of information on the Pyanj River, an upstream tributary to the Amu Darya that marks the border between Afghanistan and Tajikistan. Joint expeditions are also planned to review the status of threatened ecosystems.

The discussions, which were organized by the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) in cooperation with the Committee for Environmental Protection of Tajikistan, focused on the common challenges on the Pyanj River. These challenges include:

A lack of knowledge about the water resources, in particular taking into account the effects of climate change

Frequent severe floods

Vulnerable ecosystems.

As part of the meeting, a field visit was organized to the Tajik side of the border to study hydrologic monitoring, as well as mountain ecosystems.

The meeting was the start of a project in support of bilateral hydrology and environment cooperation under the UNECE Convention on the Protection and Use of Transboundary Watercourses and International Lakes, as well as the United Nations Special Programme for the Economies of Central Asia.

In an opening statement, Andrey Vasilyev, UNECE Deputy Executive Secretary, noted that, in the face of the emerging threats caused by climate change, and with an intensified use of water resources in the whole Amu Darya River Basin, intensified cooperation would benefit both States as well as the other riparian countries.

UNECE Supports Afghan - Tajik Cooperation to Address Severe Floods, Vulnerable Ecosystems and Climate Change Impacts in Amu Darya Basin

Among participants were Talbak Salimov, Chair of the Tajik Committee for Environmental Protection, representatives from the Afghan Ministry for Foreign Affairs and water and environment authorities in Kabul as well as regions neighbouring Tajikistan.

Contact: Mr. Bo Libert, UNECE, +41-022/917-2396, [bo.libert@unece.org](mailto:bo.libert@unece.org)

Copyright Targeted News Services

TNS-AD120404-JF78-3829379 StaffFurigay

**Load-Date:** April 4, 2012

---

End of Document



## ***Uzbekistan starts receiving flood water from south Kazakh reservoir***

BBC Monitoring Central Asia Unit  
Supplied by BBC Worldwide Monitoring  
February 20, 2008 Wednesday

Copyright 2008 British Broadcasting Corporation All Rights Reserved

**Length:** 297 words

### **Body**

---

Excerpt from report by Interfax-Kazakhstan news agency

Shymkent, 20 February: Within the framework of intergovernmental agreements, Uzbekistan has opened its locks on irrigation canals to receive flood water that is flowing into the River Syr Darya in the south of Kazakhstan and posing a threat to large densely populated areas.

As the head of the water usage department of the Yugvodkhoz [South water management] national state enterprise [NSE] in South Kazakhstan Region (SKR), Aygul Omarova, said to the Interfax-Kazakhstan [news] agency on Wednesday [20 February] that Uzbekistan had opened locks on the Grand Fergana and North Fergana canals last Tuesday [19 February].

"Water is being discharged into each of the canals at a rate of 40 cu.m. per second," Omarova said.

At the same time, Uzbekistan has not opened the Janubiy Mirzachol Canal [in central Uzbekistan], into which it was planned to discharge up to 200 cu.m. of water per second in accordance with the agreement between the sides, while the canal has a capacity to receive 300 cu.m. per second, she said.

According to Omarova, "only 20 cu.m. per second is being discharged there at the moment".

According to the Yugvodkhoz NSE, the water is flowing into the Chardara reservoir, located in SKR on the River Syr Darya, at a rate of 1,599 cu.m. per second at the moment. The volume of water in the reservoir, which has a capacity to collect 5.5bn cu.m., has reached 4.4bn cu.m. The Kazakh authorities say that the discharge of water from the Toktogul reservoir in Kyrgyzstan, which then flows into the River Syr Darya, has a rate of 700 cu.m. per second.

[Passage omitted: background information on the risk of floods in southern Kazakh regions]

Source: Interfax-Kazakhstan news agency, Almaty, in Russian 1129 gmt 20 Feb 08

**Load-Date:** February 20, 2008

## *Issues of regional water use discussed in Turkmenistan*

Global English (Middle East and North Africa Financial Network)

June 8, 2017 Thursday

Copyright 2017 MENAFN.COM All Rights Reserved



Length: 206 words

### Body

---

[Link to Image](#)

[Link to Story](#)

Ashgabat, Turkmenistan, June 8 By Huseyn Hasanov- Trend: The three-day Central Asian International Environmental Forum titled 'Initiative for Cooperation on Environmental Protection and Sustainable Development in Central Asia' has ended in Ashgabat city, Turkmenistan State News Agency reported. The event was organized by the State Committee of Turkmenistan for Environmental Protection and Land Resources and the Regional Environmental Center for Central Asia (CAREC). 'Scarcity of water resources is among the extremely difficult problems of the Central Asian region,' said the report. Representatives of Kazakhstan and Turkmenistan spoke in favor of applying international water law and international experience of integrated management of shared water resources. In turn, a representative of Kyrgyzstan proposed to develop economic mechanisms for water use among all the countries of the region in order to avoid risks associated with unbalanced water resources management. Turkmenistan borders Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Iran and Afghanistan and uses water resources in accordance with agreed quotas from four transboundary rivers: the Amu Darya, Tejen, Atrek and Murghab. MENAFN0806201701870000ID1095544301

Load-Date: June 10, 2017

## **Interstate Commission for Water Coordination meets in Ashgabat**

Premium Official News

April 6, 2015 Monday

Copyright 2015 Plus Media Solutions Private Limited All Rights Reserved



**Length:** 208 words

**Dateline:** Ashgabat

### **Body**

---

The Government of Turkmenistan has issued the following news release:

Ashgabat hosted the 66th meeting of the Interstate **Commission** for **Water** Coordination (ICWC). It was attended by the heads and specialists of ministries and departments of Central Asian countries, such as Turkmenistan, Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan, as well as representatives of the Executive Committee of the International Fund for Saving **Aral** Sea (IFAS).

The meeting approved the limits of water intakes and work schedule of water reservoir cascade in the basins of Amu Darya and Syr Darya rivers for the current year. The meeting also discussed the draft intergovernmental agreement "On information and analytical support for integrated management, use and protection of water resources in the basin of Aral Sea and organization of international exchange of information" and other issues.

Members of the Interstate Commission for Water Cooperation expressed their satisfaction with the level of the productive dialogue aimed at harmonizing approaches to resolving an important issue for the region such as efficient use of water resources.

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

**Load-Date:** May 9, 2015

## [Aral Sea problems discussed in Ashgabat at regional level](#)

Global English (Middle East and North Africa Financial Network)

November 26, 2019 Tuesday

Copyright 2019 MENAFN.COM All Rights Reserved



Length: 379 words

### Body

---

[Link to Image](#)

[Link to Story](#)

ByTrend A meeting of the regional working groups of the International Fund for Saving the **Aral** Sea (IFAS) is being held in Ashgabat, Trend reports referring to Turkmen Foreign Ministry. The meeting is taking place with the support of the Transboundary **Water** Management in Central Asia Program of the German Society for International **Cooperation** (GIZ) and the European Union's Central Asia Nexus Dialogue project, implemented jointly with the Regional Environmental Center for Central Asia (CAREC). The projects 'Action program to assist the countries of the **Aral** Sea Basin (ASBP) and 'Improvement of institutional and legal mechanisms of IFAS are being discussed at the meeting. Representatives from Kazakhstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan, the IFAS Executive Committee, the Interstate **Commission** for **Water** Coordination (ICWC) and the Interstate **Commission** on Sustainable Development (ICSD) are taking part in the meeting of the working groups. There are plans to hold a coordination meeting of the IFAS Executive Committee with representatives of international organizations and potential donors in Ashgabat on Nov.27 to determine specific areas of **cooperation** for the implementation of the ASBP. Turkmenistan presides over IFAS. With the founding from Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan, IFAS was established in the 1990s with the aim to finance joint projects and programs to save the **Aral** Sea and improve the environmental situation in the **Aral** Sea region. IFAS obtained the observer status in the UN General Assembly in December 2008. The special attention is paid to improving the regional action plan for environmental protection in Central Asia and accelerating the process of accession of the regional countries to the Framework Convention on Environmental Protection for Sustainable Development in Central Asia within IFAS. Turkmenistan is affected by the problem of **Aral** Sea's ecology.

It is most noticeable in the country's northern Dashoguz Region, where problems have arisen with the provision of drinking water, the fight against salinization of cultivation lands, land degradation and desertification.---Follow us on Twitter @AzerNewsAz

<ul>

- #ARAL SEA
- #TURKMENISTAN

MENAFN2611201901950000ID1099330613

Aral Sea problems discussed in Ashgabat at regional level

**Load-Date:** December 20, 2019

---

End of Document



**UNECE AND GLOBAL WATER PARTNERSHIP LAUNCH NEXUS  
ASSESSMENT TO PROMOTE A MORE SUSTAINABLE USE OF NATURAL  
RESOURCES IN THE SYR DARYA RIVER BASIN**

US State News

December 4, 2014 Thursday 5:04 PM EST

Copyright 2014 Targeted News Service LLC All Rights Reserved

**Length:** 568 words

## **Body**

---

UNITED NATIONS, Dec. 4 -- The United Nations Economic and Social Council's Economic **Commission** for Europe issued the following news release:

On Thursday, 4 December 2014, a three-day workshop was concluded in Almaty, Kazakhstan, to assess the intersectoral and transboundary aspects of managing the **water**, land, ecosystem and energy resources of the **Syr Darya River** Basin shared by Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan.

The Syr Darya, one of the two main rivers feeding the Aral Sea, is under severe pressure from present water and land uses as well as increased temperatures owing to climate change. The aim of the workshop was to identify opportunities for benefits that different sectors and countries could achieve from increased cooperation and interaction.

Resource management is traditionally very sectoral and often undertaken in silos. Therefore, this event gathered a broad spectrum of stakeholders from the basin countries in a transboundary dialogue, including representatives of the agriculture and energy sectors, water and environment administrations, State companies and civil society. The programme was highly participatory, involving group work to develop ideas for an improved management of water, energy and agriculture. Possible future scenarios were also jointly discussed by the participants, with support from the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO).

Government officials from basin countries painted a picture of a restricted efficiency in the use of natural resources, in many cases due to a lack of cooperation and interaction between sectors and countries. Energy and water deficits are common features in the basin, while at the same time basin ecosystems are under severe pressure. Several concrete areas were identified where joint action could reduce pressure on water and other resources. This included the improvement of water and energy efficiency and productivity, development of markets for resource trading as well as strengthening the legal basis for transboundary cooperation.

The workshop was a key step in the preparatory process for the assessment of water-food-energy-ecosystems nexus in the Syr Darya Basin focusing on the links, trade-offs and synergic benefits between those four key sectors/resources. As a follow-up to this workshop, selected options will be investigated in more detail. These will include new, dynamic, integrated approaches that will take advantage of synergies and cooperation.

The nexus assessment of the Syr Darya River Basin is part of a series of transboundary basin assessments being carried out in 2013-2015 within the framework of the UNECE Convention on the Protection and Use of Transboundary Watercourses and International Lakes (Water Convention). These assessments aim to identify

UNECE AND GLOBAL WATER PARTNERSHIP LAUNCH NEXUS ASSESSMENT TO PROMOTE A MORE  
SUSTAINABLE USE OF NATURAL RESOURCES IN THE SYR DARYA RIVER BASIN

ways to reduce tensions between conflicting sectoral development objectives and to help countries move towards increased efficiency in resource use, greater policy coherence and co-management.

The workshop was organized jointly with the Global Water Partnership and in cooperation with FAO.

More information on this area of work of the UNECE Water Convention can be found at: <http://www.unece.org/environmental-policy/treaties/water/areas-of-work-of-the-convention/envwaternexus.html>. For any query with respect to this article or any other content requirement, please contact Editor at [htsyndication@hindustantimes.com](mailto:htsyndication@hindustantimes.com)

**Load-Date:** December 10, 2014

---

End of Document

## UN stresses greater cooperation on sharing water for Central Asian peace

Plus Patent News

July 12, 2011 Tuesday

Copyright 2011 Plus Media Solutions Private Limited All Rights Reserved



Length: 425 words

Dateline: UNITED NATIONS

### Body

---

Boosting cooperation between countries sharing the waters of Amu Darya, Central Asia's longest river, could be key to future peace and security in the region, a report launched on Monday by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) said.

Big hydropower projects planned upstream, demand for irrigated agriculture downstream and growing concern that climate change is shifting weather patterns are emerging as major natural resource challenges for the four main nations involved -

Afghanistan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan, according to the report, Environment and Security in the Amu Darya Basin.

The report said water resources in the region are already depleted by decades of often unsustainable development dating back to the Soviet era, when large-scale engineering projects diverted flows from the river into cotton, wheat and fodder farming in arid and desert regions.

Water levels in the southern part of the Aral Sea, which relies in part from water from the Amu Darya, have dropped by 26 metres and the shoreline there has now receded by several hundred kilometres. Pollution from mining, metals, petroleum and chemical activities along the river and air pollution in the form of dust and salt from dried out parts of the Aral Sea are challenges to human health.

"From a security perspective climate change, water, energy and agriculture constitute the main areas of interest for this report as they reveal the potential for increasing instability and even confrontation as more flows are impounded upstream reducing those water availability and quality downstream," said Achim Steiner, the executive director of the Nairobi-based UNEP.

The report said the ratification of the UN Economic Commission for Europe's Convention on the Protection and Use of Transboundary Watercourses and International Lakes "will benefit the riparian countries by providing a common framework for the use of the Amu Darya River."

Dialogue over a common framework for managing water and energy would "strengthen trust among states, and ultimately to common understanding and operational agreements," it said and modernization of regional energy systems and electricity grids would "improve long-term access to energy."

"The burden of maintaining water infrastructure shared among countries or valuable for several countries should be shared among the stakeholders," it said. "There should be consultation within and among countries on all that contributes to the cost of a fair, properly operated and balanced water system."

Load-Date: September 13, 2012

## UN stresses greater cooperation on sharing water for Central Asian peace

---

End of Document

**Greater cooperation on sharing water vital for peace in Central Asia - UN report; Sustainable management of water resources key to peace and security in Central Asia**

M2 PressWIRE

July 11, 2011 Monday

Copyright 2011 Normans Media Limited All Rights Reserved



Length: 422 words

## **Body**

---

July 11, 2011

Boosting cooperation between countries sharing the waters of the Amu Darya, Central Asia's longest river, could be key to future peace and security in the region, a new report launched today by the United Nations Environment Programme ( UNEP ) says.

Big hydropower projects planned upstream, demand for irrigated agriculture downstream and growing concern that climate change is shifting weather patterns are emerging as major natural resource challenges for the four main nations involved - Afghanistan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan, according to the report, Environment and Security in the Amu Darya Basin .

The report says water resources in the region are already depleted by decades of often unsustainable development dating back to the Soviet era, when large-scale engineering projects diverted flows from the river into cotton, wheat and fodder farming in arid and desert regions.

Water levels in the southern part of the Aral Sea, which relies in part from water from the Amu Darya, have dropped by 26 metres and the shoreline there has now receded by several hundred kilometres. Pollution from mining, metals, petroleum and chemical activities along the river and air pollution in the form of dust and salt from dried out parts of the Aral Sea are challenges to human health.

"From a security perspective climate change, water, energy and agriculture constitute the main areas of interest for this report as they reveal the potential for increasing instability and even confrontation as more flows are impounded upstream reducing those water availability and quality downstream," said UNEP Executive Director Achim Steiner.

Greater cooperation on sharing water vital for peace in Central Asia - UN report Sustainable management of water resources key to peace and security in Central ....

The report says the ratification of the UN Economic Commission for Europe's Convention on the Protection and Use of Transboundary Watercourses and International Lakes "would benefit the riparian countries by providing a common framework for the use of the Amu Darya River."

Dialogue over a common framework for managing water and energy would "strengthen trust among States, and ultimately to common understanding and operational agreements," it says and modernization of regional energy systems and electricity grids would "improve long-term access to energy."

"The burden of maintaining water infrastructure shared among countries or valuable for several countries should be shared among the stakeholders," it says.

"There should be consultation within and among countries on all that contributes to the cost of a fair, properly operated and balanced water system."

**Load-Date:** July 11, 2011

---

End of Document



## **Greater cooperation on sharing water needed: UN**

IBNS

July 12, 2011 Tuesday 6:30 AM EST

Copyright 2011 India Blooms., distributed by Contify.com All Rights Reserved

**Length:** 421 words

**Byline:** India Blooms News Service

### **Body**

---

New York, Jul 12(IBNS): Boosting **cooperation** between countries sharing the **waters** of the **Amu Darya**, Central Asia's longest **river**, could be key to future **peace** and security in the region, a new report launched on Monday by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) says.

Big hydropower projects planned upstream, demand for irrigated agriculture downstream and growing concern that climate change is shifting weather patterns are emerging as major natural resource challenges for the four main nations involved - Afghanistan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan, according to the report, Environment and Security in the Amu Darya Basin.

The report says water resources in the region are already depleted by decades of often unsustainable development dating back to the Soviet era, when large-scale engineering projects diverted flows from the river into cotton, wheat and fodder farming in arid and desert regions.

Water levels in the southern part of the Aral Sea, which relies in part from water from the Amu Darya, have dropped by 26 metres and the shoreline there has now receded by several hundred kilometres. Pollution from mining, metals, petroleum and chemical activities along the river and air pollution in the form of dust and salt from dried out parts of the Aral Sea are challenges to human health.

"From a security perspective climate change, water, energy and agriculture constitute the main areas of interest for this report as they reveal the potential for increasing instability and even confrontation as more flows are impounded upstream reducing those water availability and quality downstream," said UNEP Executive Director Achim Steiner.

The report says the ratification of the UN Economic Commission for Europe's Convention on the Protection and Use of Transboundary Watercourses and International Lakes "would benefit the riparian countries by providing a common framework for the use of the Amu Darya River."

Dialogue over a common framework for managing water and energy would "strengthen trust among States, and ultimately to common understanding and operational agreements," it says and modernization of regional energy systems and electricity grids would "improve long-term access to energy."

"The burden of maintaining water infrastructure shared among countries or valuable for several countries should be shared among the stakeholders," it says.

"There should be consultation within and among countries on all that contributes to the cost of a fair, properly operated and balanced water system."

Greater cooperation on sharing water needed: UN

**Load-Date:** January 3, 2012

---

End of Document

## *Aral Sea problems being discussed in Ashgabat at regional level*

Global English (Middle East and North Africa Financial Network)

November 26, 2019 Tuesday

Copyright 2019 MENAFN.COM All Rights Reserved



Length: 376 words

### Body

---

[Link to Image](#)

[Link to Story](#)

ASHGABAT, Turkmenistan, Nov. 26 By Huseyn Hasanov - Trend: A meeting of the regional working groups of the International Fund for Saving the Aral Sea (IFAS) is being held in Ashgabat, Trend reports referring to Turkmen Foreign Ministry. The meeting is taking place with the support of the Transboundary Water Management in Central Asia Program of the German Society for International Cooperation (GIZ) and the European Union's Central Asia Nexus Dialogue project, implemented jointly with the Regional Environmental Center for Central Asia (CAREC). The projects 'Action program to assist the countries of the Aral Sea Basin' (ASBP) and 'Improvement of institutional and legal mechanisms of IFAS' are being discussed at the meeting. Representatives from Kazakhstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan, the IFAS Executive Committee, the Interstate Commission for Water Coordination (ICWC) and the Interstate Commission on Sustainable Development (ICSD) are taking part in the meeting of the working groups. There are plans to hold a coordination meeting of the IFAS Executive Committee with representatives of international organizations and potential donors in Ashgabat on Nov. 27 to determine specific areas of cooperation for the implementation of the ASBP. Turkmenistan presides over IFAS.

With the founding from Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan, IFAS was established in the 1990s with the aim to finance joint projects and programs to save the Aral Sea and improve the environmental situation in the Aral Sea region. IFAS obtained the observer status in the UN General Assembly in December 2008. The special attention is paid to improving the regional action plan for environmental protection in Central Asia and accelerating the process of accession of the regional countries to the Framework Convention on Environmental Protection for Sustainable Development in Central Asia within IFAS. Turkmenistan is affected by the problem of Aral Sea's ecology. It is most noticeable in the country's northern Dashoguz Region, where problems have arisen with the provision of drinking water, the fight against salinization of cultivation lands, land degradation and desertification. MENAFN2611201901870000ID1099329065

Load-Date: December 20, 2019

Aral Sea problems being discussed in Ashgabat at regional level

---

End of Document

## *Kyrgyz way of river water use should not harm neighbours - Uzbek paper*

BBC Monitoring Central Asia Unit  
Supplied by BBC Worldwide Monitoring  
July 31, 2008 Thursday

Copyright 2008 British Broadcasting Corporation All Rights Reserved

**Length:** 668 words

### **Body**

---

Excerpt from report by founded by Uzbekistan's Cabinet of Ministers, Uzbek newspaper Pravda Vostoka on 26 July

All water resources of the Central Asian rivers are distributed within "the plan on use of water resources in the Syr Darya and Amu Darya rivers' basins ", which is agreed by all countries of the region.

As a country with a huge population, Uzbekistan consumes over 50 per cent of all water resources of the Central Asian rivers. At the same time, over 85 per cent of the country's water resources originate outside it, and the main reservoirs, which are regulating flow of water to the Syr Darya and Amu Darya rivers, as well as to Uzbekistan's various water facilities, are located in neighbouring countries.

Taking into account that the Naryn-Syr Darya and Amu Darya rivers have a status of trans-border ones, all countries in their basins must fulfil generally accepted requirements regarding trans-border rivers and should observe the international and historical right of each [country] to the amount of water they are entitled to.

However, currently the countries of the region have various approaches to resolve water as well as fuel and energy issues.

For instance, Kyrgyzstan unilaterally changed the system of work of the Toktogul reservoir from [a reservoir for] irrigation purposes to [a reservoir for] energy purposes.

It caused severe water-related and ecological problems in the basin of the Syr Darya river, particularly in its middle and lower reaches, where annually a shortage of irrigation water is experienced in the summer period, and on the contrary, in the winter period, the flooding of irrigated land and agricultural fields takes place.

[Passage omitted: background information]

Referring to the [last] severe winter, electrical engineers of the Toktogul [hydroelectric power station] used 2bn cu.m. of water more than it was stipulated by the agreed water discharge schedule in the non-irrigation seasons in 2007-2008.

Having decreased the reserves of water in the reservoir to a very low level, they thus put themselves, as well as the downstream countries, on the verge of water shortage.

This was the main cause of the crisis situation that unfolded in the reservoir.

Uzbekistan thinks that Kyrgyzstan should not make up for the amount of water used by reducing water discharge [to neighbouring countries] in the [agricultural] irrigation season.

## Kyrgyz way of river water use should not harm neighbours - Uzbek paper

Moreover, the international law on water resources does not have such clause, according to which Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan can use only 50 per cent of the Naryn-Syr Darya water.

[Passage omitted: background information on the Toktogul reservoir]

As for the generation of electricity in Kyrgyzstan, it can be increased, but not to the detriment of other users of water, who use it as a source of life. According to the international law, if unilateral use of water causes damage to other users of water, then this damage should be compensated for.

All nations living in the valleys of the Central Asian rivers have been using water of these rivers at all times. In the international practice there is no case of deliberately keeping water resources in artificial reservoirs for their further sale as a good.

The Kyrgyz side is regulating the flow of water in its own interests, rather than in the interests of the downstream countries. Kyrgyzstan practically continues to insist on its monopolistic right to water resources of the Naryn-Syr Darya basin, which cannot be recognized as justified.

Using the capacity of the Toktogul hydro-energy complex, Kyrgyzstan is trying to resolve its domestic problems at the expense of the Uzbek and Kazakh water users.

[Passage omitted: a project concerning the Toktogul reservoir]

Each country has the same right to use water of trans-border rivers. At the same time, a decrease in the water flow to the downstream countries should not be allowed and ecological security of the region, which is already vulnerable, should not be damaged.

Source: Pravda Vostoka, Tashkent, in Russian 26 Jul 08, pp 1, 2

**Load-Date:** July 31, 2008



## *Kyrgyz, Uzbek sides step in to prevent floods in Kazakh south*

BBC Monitoring Central Asia Unit  
Supplied by BBC Worldwide Monitoring  
February 22, 2008 Friday

Copyright 2008 British Broadcasting Corporation All Rights Reserved

**Length:** 321 words

### **Body**

---

Excerpt from report by Interfax-Kazakhstan news agency

Shymkent, 21 February: Today, within the framework of intergovernmental agreements, Kyrgyzstan reduced the volume of water discharged from the Toktogul reservoir to lessen the inflow of water into the Chardara reservoir and the River Syr Darya in the south of Kazakhstan.

"The Kyrgyz side reduced the discharge of water from Toktogul by 150 cu.m. per second on Thursday [21 February], while the Uzbek side has opened locks to increase the volume of water flowing into the Arnasoy hollow [in central Uzbekistan]," the chairman of the committee for water resources of the Kazakh Ministry of Agriculture, Anatoliy Ryabtsev, said at a meeting at the governor's office of South Kazakhstan Region [SKR], attended by Kazakh Prime Minister Karim Masimov, in Shymkent (administrative centre of SKR) on Thursday [21 February].

Moreover, Ryabtsev recalled that "the Uzbek side has started to draw off water for irrigation in midstream" of the River Syr Darya.

"As a result, we expect that the volume of water flowing into the Chardara reservoir will decrease up to 1,100-1,200 cu.m. per second in the coming days," he said.

However, Ryabtsev said, "we will continue now to discuss increasing the discharge" of water into [Uzbekistan's] Arnasoy.

He expressed the hope that, as a result, water discharged into the River Syr Darya [by the Kyrgyz reservoir] would be reduced to 500 cu.m. per second.

In his turn, the governor of SKR, Nurgali Ashimov, said at the meeting that the thaw causes an increase in the volume of water flowing into the River Syr Darya from the River Arys. In this connection, he said, if the volume of water discharged into the River Syr Darya is not reduced, a devastating flood may occur in the region's Otrar District.

[Passage omitted: background; known facts about recent floods in SKR]

Source: Interfax-Kazakhstan news agency, Almaty, in Russian 1621 gmt 21 Feb 08

**Load-Date:** February 22, 2008

Kyrgyz , Uzbek sides step in to prevent floods in Kazakh south

---

End of Document

## **Interstate Commission for Water Coordination meets in Ashgabat**

Premium Official News

April 6, 2015 Monday

Copyright 2015 Plus Media Solutions Private Limited All Rights Reserved



**Length:** 208 words

**Dateline:** Ashgabat

### **Body**

---

The Government of Turkmenistan has issued the following news release:

Ashgabat hosted the 66th meeting of the Interstate **Commission** for **Water** Coordination (ICWC). It was attended by the heads and specialists of ministries and departments of Central Asian countries, such as Turkmenistan, Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan, as well as representatives of the Executive Committee of the International Fund for Saving **Aral** Sea (IFAS).

The meeting approved the limits of water intakes and work schedule of water reservoir cascade in the basins of Amu Darya and Syr Darya rivers for the current year. The meeting also discussed the draft intergovernmental agreement "On information and analytical support for integrated management, use and protection of water resources in the basin of Aral Sea and organization of international exchange of information" and other issues.

Members of the Interstate Commission for Water Cooperation expressed their satisfaction with the level of the productive dialogue aimed at harmonizing approaches to resolving an important issue for the region such as efficient use of water resources.

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

**Load-Date:** April 6, 2015

## *Kyrgyz PM hopes to sign water accord with neighbours in 2009*

BBC Monitoring Central Asia Unit  
Supplied by BBC Worldwide Monitoring  
August 17, 2008 Sunday

Copyright 2008 British Broadcasting Corporation All Rights Reserved

**Length:** 340 words

### **Body**

---

Kyrgyz Prime Minister Igor Chudinov says that a quadripartite agreement on using the water of the River Naryn may be signed between Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan in March-April 2009. In an interview with the privately owned Vecherniy Bishkek daily, which was published on 8 August, Chudinov agreed with Uzbek claims that the water of the River Naryn was common to all the downstream countries, including Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan, but asked them to pay the maintenance costs of hydraulic facilities in Kyrgyzstan.

"Uzbeks say: 'The River Naryn is common and therefore downstream countries have the right to half of its water flows'. We do not deny this. We are discharging about 14bn cu m of water from average annual water flows of 19bn cu m. Neighbours, however, need 7bn in summer. Therefore, they are asking to adjust the water flows to their demands. We are telling them: 'Let water be yours, but services on regulating [water flows] are ours. If you want us to regulate this process, pay for this service or we will inflict damage on ourselves. Yet we will get less electricity in Kyrgyzstan. We will have to increase the workload for the Bishkek heat and power plant to avoid a shortage of electricity,'" Igor Chudinov said.

In answer to a question about the possibility of a quadripartite agreement being signed between Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan, Chudinov said that it would not be signed this year.

"Is there a hope to sign a quadripartite agreement?" a Vecherniy Bishkek correspondent asked the Kyrgyz prime minister.

"Not this year. We have to wait until March-April 2009," Chudinov said.

In June 2008, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan reached a quadripartite agreement on jointly using water and energy resources of the River Naryn and the River Syr Darya, but it failed to become valid after Uzbekistan refused to sign a protocol to the agreement.

Sources: Vecherniy Bishkek, Bishkek, in Russian 8 Aug 08; AKIpress news agency website, Bishkek, in Russian 1157 gmt 10 Jun 08

**Load-Date:** August 17, 2008

## Stagnating floodwater hampers DPs return

Plus Patent News

September 26, 2010 Sunday

Copyright 2010 Plus Media Solutions Private Limited All Rights Reserved



**Length:** 363 words

**Dateline:** DADU

### **Body**

---

About 12 to 15 feet deep floodwater is still stagnating in 260 villages between Bhan Syedabad and Sehwan towns in Bubak, Dal, Pakka Channa, Talti and Sehwan-1 union councils, hampering displaced villagers' attempts to return to their homes. Majority of displaced persons of Sehwan taluka are compelled to beg because they have not so far been provided relief goods.

The floodwater is flowing into the Indus river through Aral head, Aral tail, Danistar canal and 10 cuts in Larkana-Sehwan bund at Karampur village, reducing water level in Manchhar Lake to 119.9-RL on Saturday as water from Tori bund breach, MNV drain and Hamal Lake continues to flow into the lake. Situation in 55 villages in Jhangara and Chhinni union councils is returning to normality after drop in water level in the areas to the west and south of Manchhar Lake and residents of Jhangara, Bajara and Chhinni towns have started returning to their homes. Eight breaches in Manchhar Lake embankment from RD-92 to RD-100 and another breach in MNV drain at zero point have widened to 800 feet each but the work to plug them has not been started yet. Water level is receding along Indus Link drain and MNV drain from Mehar to zero point of Manchhar Lake and at the ring bunds around Sehwan, Johi and Mehar towns. Electricity has been restored to Khairpur Nathan Shah town, which is still under eight feet water. Meanwhile, flood-affected people from the villages of Soomar Shahani, Kando, Shafi Thullho, Aribi Rasool Bux Jamali of Sehwan taluka held a demonstration on the Indus Highway at Bhan Syedabad in protest against non-provision of relief goods.

They said that about 12 to 15 feet deep water was still standing in their homes, most of which had collapsed, while the district administration and PPP leaders were distributing relief goods and tents among their favourites and the poor people of these areas were still living under open sky.

A large number of people held a demonstration in Khairpur Nathan Shah in protest against health department's failure to provide medical facilities to hundreds of people who were still living in the town. They were also facing food shortage, they said.

**Load-Date:** September 13, 2012

## **Greater cooperation on sharing water vital for peace in Central Asia - UN report**

Web newswire

July 11, 2011 Monday

Copyright 2011 WebNewsWire All Rights Reserved

**Length:** 452 words

**Dateline:** India

### **Body**

---

India, July 11 -- Boosting cooperation between countries sharing the waters of the Amu Darya, Central Asia's longest river, could be key to future peace and security in the region, a new report launched today by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) says. Big hydropower projects planned upstream, demand for irrigated agriculture downstream and growing concern that climate change is shifting weather patterns are emerging as major natural resource challenges for the four main nations involved - Afghanistan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan, according to the report, Environment and Security in the Amu Darya Basin. The report says water resources in the region are already depleted by decades of often unsustainable development dating back to the Soviet era, when large-scale engineering projects diverted flows from the river into cotton, wheat and fodder farming in arid and desert regions. Water levels in the southern part of the Aral Sea, which relies in part from water from the Amu Darya, have dropped by 26 metres and the shoreline there has now receded by several hundred kilometres. Pollution from mining, metals, petroleum and chemical activities along the river and air pollution in the form of dust and salt from dried out parts of the Aral Sea are challenges to human health. "From a security perspective climate change, water, energy and agriculture constitute the main areas of interest for this report as they reveal the potential for increasing instability and even confrontation as more flows are impounded upstream reducing those water availability and quality downstream," said UNEP Executive Director Achim Steiner. The report says the ratification of the UN Economic Commission for Europe's Convention on the Protection and Use of Transboundary Watercourses and International Lakes "would benefit the riparian countries by providing a common framework for the use of the Amu Darya River." Dialogue over a common framework for managing water and energy would "strengthen trust among States, and ultimately to common understanding and operational agreements," it says and modernization of regional energy systems and electricity grids would "improve long-term access to energy." "The burden of maintaining water infrastructure shared among countries or valuable for several countries should be shared among the stakeholders," it says. "There should be consultation within and among countries on all that contributes to the cost of a fair, properly operated and balanced water system."

Published by HT Syndication with permission from Web Newswire. For any query with respect to this article or any other content requirement, please contact Editor at [htsyndication@hindustantimes.com](mailto:htsyndication@hindustantimes.com)

**Load-Date:** July 11, 2011



**UNECE and Global Water Partnership Launch Nexus Assessment to  
Promote a More Sustainable Use of Natural Resources in the Syr Darya River  
Basin**

Targeted News Service

December 4, 2014 Thursday 3:01 AM EST

Copyright 2014 Targeted News Service LLC All Rights Reserved

**Length:** 554 words

**Byline:** Targeted News Service

**Dateline:** GENEVA

## **Body**

---

The United Nations Economic and Social Council's Economic **Commission** for Europe issued the following news release:

On Thursday, 4 December 2014, a three-day workshop was concluded in Almaty, Kazakhstan, to assess the intersectoral and transboundary aspects of managing the **water**, land, ecosystem and energy resources of the **Syr Darya River** Basin shared by Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan.

The Syr Darya, one of the two main rivers feeding the Aral Sea, is under severe pressure from present water and land uses as well as increased temperatures owing to climate change. The aim of the workshop was to identify opportunities for benefits that different sectors and countries could achieve from increased cooperation and interaction.

Resource management is traditionally very sectoral and often undertaken in silos. Therefore, this event gathered a broad spectrum of stakeholders from the basin countries in a transboundary dialogue, including representatives of the agriculture and energy sectors, water and environment administrations, State companies and civil society. The programme was highly participatory, involving group work to develop ideas for an improved management of water, energy and agriculture. Possible future scenarios were also jointly discussed by the participants, with support from the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO).

Government officials from basin countries painted a picture of a restricted efficiency in the use of natural resources, in many cases due to a lack of cooperation and interaction between sectors and countries. Energy and water deficits are common features in the basin, while at the same time basin ecosystems are under severe pressure. Several concrete areas were identified where joint action could reduce pressure on water and other resources. This included the improvement of water and energy efficiency and productivity, development of markets for resource trading as well as strengthening the legal basis for transboundary cooperation.

The workshop was a key step in the preparatory process for the assessment of water-food-energy-ecosystems nexus in the Syr Darya Basin focusing on the links, trade-offs and synergic benefits between those four key sectors/resources. As a follow-up to this workshop, selected options will be investigated in more detail. These will include new, dynamic, integrated approaches that will take advantage of synergies and cooperation.

UNECE and Global Water Partnership Launch Nexus Assessment to Promote a More Sustainable Use of  
Natural Resources in the Syr Darya River Basin

The nexus assessment of the Syr Darya River Basin is part of a series of transboundary basin assessments being carried out in 2013-2015 within the framework of the UNECE Convention on the Protection and Use of Transboundary Watercourses and International Lakes (Water Convention). These assessments aim to identify ways to reduce tensions between conflicting sectoral development objectives and to help countries move towards increased efficiency in resource use, greater policy coherence and co-management.

The workshop was organized jointly with the Global Water Partnership and in cooperation with FAO.

More information on this area of work of the UNECE Water Convention can be found at:  
<http://www.unece.org/environmental-policy/treaties/water/areas-of-work-of-the-convention/envwaternexus.html>.

Copyright Targeted News Services

CC AutoTriage6yd-141205-30VitinMar-4957653

**Load-Date:** December 5, 2014

---

End of Document

## **Implementation Committee of the UNECE Water Convention Holds Its First Meeting in Geneva**

Targeted News Service

June 6, 2013 Thursday 8:32 PM EST

Copyright 2013 Targeted News Service LLC All Rights Reserved

**Length:** 798 words

**Byline:** Targeted News Service

**Dateline:** GENEVA

### **Body**

---

The United Nations Economic and Social Council's Economic **Commission** for Europe issued the following news release:

The Implementation Committee under the United Nations Economic **Commission** for Europe (UNECE) Convention on the Protection and Use of Transboundary **Watercourses** and International **Lakes** (**Water** Convention) held its first meeting in Geneva on 5 June 2013.

Members of the Committee unanimously elected Attila Tanzi (Italy), Professor of International Law at the University of Bologna as Chair of the Committee, and Saghit Ibatullin (Kazakhstan), Chair of the Executive Committee of the International Fund for Saving the **Aral** Sea, as the Committee's Vice-Chair.

The Committee discussed its role and mandate and encouraged Parties to the Water Convention and other stakeholders to come forward and seek its assistance, support and facilitation to address difficulties in implementing the Convention and in order to prevent water-related disputes.

The launch of activities of the Implementation Committee is an important contribution to the International Year of Water Cooperation (2013), declared by the United Nations General Assembly. A unique advisory procedure, which distinguishes this body from other similar mechanisms, enables the Committee to engage with countries seeking to resolve water issues in a non-confrontational manner and also provides opportunities for the involvement of non-Parties in the procedure upon their consent.

For more information see [http://www.unece.org/env/water/implementation\\_committee.html](http://www.unece.org/env/water/implementation_committee.html) or contact:

Iulia Trombitcaia

Environmental Affairs Officer

UNECE

Tel.: +41 (0)22 917 3332

E-mail: [iulia.trombitcaia@unece.org](mailto:iulia.trombitcaia@unece.org)

Note to editors

## Implementation Committee of the UNECE Water Convention Holds Its First Meeting in Geneva

The Implementation Committee under the UNECE Water Convention was established by the sixth session of the Meeting of the Parties to the Convention (Rome, 28-30 November 2012). It consists of nine members that were elected by the Meeting of the Parties to serve in personal capacity. The members of the Committee represent a good mix and balance of competences to accomplish the Committee's tasks.

The Implementation Committee members include such outstanding lawyers as Johan Gerrit Lammers (Netherlands), Professor of International Law and former Legal Adviser at the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Stephen McCaffrey (United States of America), Professor at the University of the Pacific, McGeorge School of Law and former Special Rapporteur for the International Law Commission's draft articles on the Law of the Non-Navigational Uses of International Watercourses; and Attila Tanzi (Italy), Professor of International law at the University of Bologna and former Chair of the Legal Board of the Water Convention.

The Committee will benefit from the strong water management expertise, with a clear emphasis on transboundary issues, provided by such members as Vanya Grigorova (Bulgaria), Director of the Executive Environment Agency; Saghit Ibatullin (Kazakhstan), Chair of the Executive Committee of the International Fund for Saving the Aral Sea; Kari Kinnunen (Finland), former Chair of the Finnish-Norwegian Border Water Commission and member of the Finnish-Swedish Border River Commission; Anne Schulte-Wulver-Leidig (Germany), Deputy Head of the secretariat of the International Commission for the Protection of the Rhine; Aliaksander Stankevich (Belarus), Head of the Republican Centre for Radiation Control and Environmental Monitoring and former Deputy Head of the Central Scientific Research Institute for the Complex Use of Water Resources; and Ivan Zavadsky (Slovakia), Senior Water Resources Management Specialist with the Global Environment Facility.

The UNECE Water Convention's central aim is to strengthen measures at the local, national and transboundary levels to protect and ensure the quantity, quality and sustainable use of transboundary water resources -- both surface waters and groundwaters. Today, 38 countries and the European Union participate in the Convention.

The Convention requires countries to fulfil certain obligations, from observing general principles to implementing concrete actions. The Convention requires Riparian Parties (Parties bordering the same transboundary waters) to enter into specific bilateral or multilateral agreements and to create transboundary institutions, such as river and lake commissions. Other specific obligations include establishment and implementation of joint programmes for monitoring the conditions of transboundary waters; carrying out joint or coordinated assessments of the condition of transboundary waters and the effectiveness of the measures taken to prevent and reduce transboundary impacts; and regular consultations on the management and protection of transboundary waters.

Copyright Targeted News Services

TNS-LE 130607-4378895 30FurigayJane

**Load-Date:** June 7, 2013

## *Regional cooperation is important for eliminating consequences of the Aral tragedy*

Uzbekistan National News Agency (UzA)

August 24, 2018 Friday

Copyright 2018 Uzbekistan National News Agency (UzA) Provided by Syndigate Media Inc. All Rights Reserved



**Length:** 524 words

**Byline:** UzA

### **Body**

---

24.08.2018 15:58

Turkmenbashi, August 24. Special correspondent of UzA Matnazar Elmurodov reports.

After the meeting in a narrow format, a meeting of the Heads of the Founder States of the International Fund for Saving the **Aral** Sea was held in an expanded format. It was attended by members of the delegations of Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, Tajikistan, Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan, representatives of international organizations and financial institutions, experts for ecology and **water** management issues.

The President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev addressed the meeting.

The President of Uzbekistan noted that under the chairmanship of Turkmenistan a large-scale activity is carried out on improvement and development of activities of this multilateral structure, raising its international authority.

– The current historic meeting of the heads of the founder states of the fund, which takes place after a nearly ten-year break, will open a new page in activities of our organization, will give a powerful impetus to the regional partnership in Central Asia. Today we reaffirm our readiness for cooperation, – said Shavkat Mirziyoyev.

It was noted that consequences of the drying up of the Aral Sea are exacerbated, the desert that has arisen there continues to capture the Aral Sea region, which leads to a shortage of water resources, a decrease in the quality of drinking water, land degradation, a sharp decrease in biodiversity and other serious environmental changes. In this regard, this summit is important for combining efforts to overcome the consequences of this catastrophe and improve the socio-economic situation in the Aral Sea area, to solve the water and environmental problems of the region, taking into account the common interests of our countries.

The International Fund for Saving the Aral Sea is the only regional organization in this direction and today it can become an effective mechanism for cooperation between our countries. I am confident that we will be able to

Regional cooperation is important for eliminating consequences of the Aral tragedy

achieve a balance of interests of all countries of the region within the organization, because our common future is in our hands, the Head of the state said.

The President of Uzbekistan forwarded important proposals on improving activities of the International Fund for Saving the Aral Sea, attracting innovative solutions and foreign investment in the region, developing a green economy, carrying out scientific research and other issues.

At the meeting, the heads of states noted that ensuring security and stability in Central Asia is directly related to issues of sharing common water resources, weighted solutions in this direction will serve the well-being of the countries of the region. It was emphasized that this problem cannot be solved without taking into account the interests of all countries and people of the region.

At the meeting with representatives of the mass media, the Presidents noted that this summit started a new stage in activities of the fund, implementation of proposals forwarded at the meeting will serve to further development of multifaceted relations aimed at improving the life of people of Central Asia.

UzA

**Load-Date:** August 26, 2018

---

End of Document



## **Sustainable Management of Water Resources Key to Peace and Security in Central Asia**

Targeted News Service

July 11, 2011 Monday 10:33 PM EST

Copyright 2011 Targeted News Service LLC All Rights Reserved

**Length:** 1371 words

**Byline:** Targeted News Service

**Dateline:** GENEVA

### **Body**

---

The United Nations Environmental Programme issued the following news release:

Boosting cooperation between countries sharing the waters of the Amu Darya, Central Asia's longest river, could be key to future peace and security in the region a new report launched today by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) says.

Big hydropower projects planned upstream, demand for irrigated agriculture downstream and growing concern that climate change is shifting weather patterns are emerging as major natural resource challenges for the four main nations involved - Afghanistan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan.

The new report, prepared by UNEP on behalf of partners in the Environment and Security Initiative (ENVSEC), points out that water resources in the region are already impacted by decades of often unsustainable development dating back to the era of the Soviet Union.

Large-scale engineering projects dammed and diverted substantial flows from the Amu Darya river basin into activities such as cotton, wheat and fodder farming in arid and desert regions. Such projects have also contributed to increased land degradation and damage to soils.

The Aral Sea, which relies in part from water from the Amu Darya, remains severely degraded with the report's estimates indicating that "the volume and surface area of the sea have now decreased tenfold".

Water levels in the southern part have dropped by 26 meters and the shoreline there has now receded by several hundred kilometers, says the report Environment and Security in the Amu Darya Basin.

Across the Amu Darya basin there is growing concern over declining water quality with and implications for human health including increased incidence of kidney, thyroid and liver diseases. This is being linked with chemicals run off from cultivated land and the washing of soils in the winter to reduce salt levels.

The report notes that between 1960 and 1990 the average salt content of water in the lower Amu Darya basin more than doubled and "has not improved since".

Pollution from mining, metals, petroleum and chemicals activities along the river system and air pollution in the form of dust and salt from dried out parts of the Aral Sea are also pinpointed as challenges to human health.

## Sustainable Management of Water Resources Key to Peace and Security in Central Asia

Achim Steiner, UN Under-Secretary General and UNEP Executive Director, said: "As early as 1994, research identified the Amu Darya delta as an environment and security hotspot and these concerns are increasing rather than receding".

"From a security perspective climate change, water, energy and agriculture constitute the main areas of interest for this report as they reveal the potential for increasing instability and even confrontation as more flows are impounded upstream reducing those water availability and quality downstream," he added.

"Trust building, re-thinking agricultural production including irrigation systems and fostering cooperation on shared resources and infrastructure will be key to sustainable development in this part of Central Asia. The report sets out clear recommendations on how this can be achieved in a partnership between the countries concerned and the international community," said Mr Steiner.

The new report details persistent, new and emerging stresses which will require environmental diplomacy to boost cooperation, especially around flashpoints between the nations sharing the Amu Darya.

### Climate Change

"Temperatures are projected to rise by 2-3 degrees C in the next 50 years. Such an increase in temperatures could lead to significant environmental changes, some of which are already happening," says the report based on the special report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, The Regional Impacts of Climate Change: An Assessment of Vulnerability.

For example there has been a significant loss of glaciers in the mountains of Central Asia since the latter part of the 20th century which is continuing. Many large glaciers have retreated by several hundred meters and hundreds of small glaciers have vanished altogether.

Along with snow melt and rainfall, the glaciers in locations such as the Pamir Mountains are key to river flows in the Amu Darya.

"With rapid population growth in Central Asia, rising demand for water in agriculture may produce a situation of water scarcity in rivers shared by several countries," says the report, adding that reduced water flows could also lead to further challenges including impacts on biodiversity, increased silting up of reservoirs and more widespread land degradation.

### Irrigated Agriculture

The report notes that water use, a great deal of which is used for irrigated agriculture, is high. Yet only a fraction of the 7,000-12,000 cubic meters per hectare is actually reaching the fields and crops.

Indeed it is estimated that more than half is lost due to, for example, leaks in canals and evaporation.

Countries are acting. Uzbekistan for example has launched several multi-million dollar projects to re-build its part of the irrigation network including pumping stations with the aim of improving the prospects for over 200,000 hectares of irrigated land.

Meanwhile the country is also drafting new water laws and investing in advanced irrigation systems and automated water management technologies to cut consumption.

The report suggests improved 'hydro-meteorological' monitoring and forecasting in the upper Amu Darya basin and closer ties in terms of water use between Afghanistan and the other key countries. Currently Afghanistan is outside the regional water management framework.

"Increasing land under irrigation by 20 per cent would increase total Afghan extraction to five-six cubic kilometers. The amount of water extracted - although still slight - is far from negligible particularly in the context of dry years," says the report.

## Sustainable Management of Water Resources Key to Peace and Security in Central Asia

Meanwhile, part of Afghanistan's long-term reconstruction plans involve increasing the amount and reliability of energy supplies via new hydropower developments with implications for water supplies downstream.

### Hydropower

The report says that "recurrent extreme climatic conditions such as drought and extreme winter temperatures, combined with an increase in domestic and regional energy demand, have convinced upstream countries that it is necessary to develop their energy resources, especially hydropower".

Afghanistan and Tajikistan for example are discussing plans to build the large 4,000 MW Dusht-i-Jum hydropower station on the Panj River, a tributary of the Amu Darya.

Tajikistan has also resumed development of the Rogun dam on another tributary, the Vakhsh River, which will add 3,600 MW to the country's installed energy capacity.

"These projects have prompted a strong reaction from downstream countries," says the report.

### Recommendations

The report acknowledges that governments in the region are starting to move on many of the challenges but that a great deal more can be achieved to promote cooperative sustainable development and reduce tensions over finite natural resources.

It suggests that a good first step would be for relevant nations to ratify the UN Economic Commission for Europe's Convention on the Protection and Use of Transboundary Watercourses and International Lakes.

This would serve the objective of establishing a legal framework and accountability for the collective management of the Amu Darya basin's resources.

The report also calls for more exchange of information between countries on proposed transboundary projects that may impact the Amu Darya as one important mechanism for building trust and promoting cooperation.

Countries in the region should consider burden sharing in terms of maintaining water infrastructure while also promoting water efficiency measures and technologies.

Consultation on the costs and principles underpinning a fair, properly operated and balanced water systems should be carried out by the riparian states.

Modernization of regional energy systems and electricity grids should continue which, backed by improved energy efficiency and the development of alternative energy sources could reduce the need for increased hydropower projects.

Contact: Nick Nuttall, UNEP Spokesperson/Head of Media, [nick.nuttall@unep.org](mailto:nick.nuttall@unep.org)

Copyright Targeted News Services

TNS sm92 110712-sm92-3479733 71SibanaM

**Load-Date:** September 20, 2011

## **KAZAKHSTAN: STRENGTHENING TRANSBOUNDARY WATER COOPERATION WITH THE HELP OF THE UNECE WATER CONVENTION**

US State News

October 21, 2010 Thursday 10:52 PM EST

Copyright 2010 Targeted News Service LLC All Rights Reserved

Length: 627 words

### **Body**

---

UNITED NATIONS, Oct. 18 -- The United Nations Economic and Social Council's Economic **Commission** for Europe issued the following news release:

The two-day national seminar on the "UNECE **Water** Convention and its role in international law" opened today in Almaty, Kazakhstan, to discuss the place of the 1992 Convention on the Protection and Use of Transboundary **Watercourses** and International **Lakes** (**Water** Convention) in facilitating the transboundary **water cooperation** of Kazakhstan and the promotion of **cooperation** over shared **water** resources in the Central Asian region.

In particular, the seminar focuses on analysing the mechanisms for transboundary **water cooperation** provided for in the **Water** Convention in the context of specific examples of such **cooperation** by Kazakhstan: on the Irtysh, Ural and Tobol **Rivers** with the Russian Federation; on the Black Irtysh and Ili **Rivers** with China; in the **Aral** Sea basin shared by the five Central Asian states; and in the Chu and Talas **River** Basins shared with the Kyrgyz Republic.

A Party to the Water Convention since 2001, Kazakhstan is largely dependent on transboundary waters. In an averagely water rich year, transboundary rivers bring around 44 per cent of the total volume of water resources available in the country. This places transboundary water cooperation high on Kazakhstan's agenda and calls for its active role in promoting cooperation over shared water resources in the whole Central Asian region, where the challenges of climate change and the expected increase in water use due to demographic trends and economic development is a challenging background for developing long-term solutions for cooperation over shared waters.

The Guide to Implementing the Convention, adopted by the Meeting of the Parties to the Water Convention in 2009, will be presented to the participants at the seminar. The Guide is a comprehensive commentary that provides explanations of the Convention's legal and technical requirements, as well as providing examples illustrating good practices in the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) region.

Participants will also have an opportunity to learn about the experience of well known joint bodies for water cooperation, such as the International Commission for the Protection of the Rhine and the International Commission for the Protection of the Danube River. Other issues to be discussed include State responsibility for transboundary pollution, monitoring and data exchange for transboundary rivers, adaptation to climate change and payments for ecosystem services.

Representatives of the secretariats of the UNECE Convention on Environmental Impact Assessment in a Transboundary Context (Espoo Convention) and the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification will also participate in the meeting, in order to strengthen synergies in the common work to achieve sustainable management of water resources in the region.

## KAZAKHSTAN : STRENGTHENING TRANSBOUNDARY WATER COOPERATION WITH THE HELP OF THE UNECE WATER CONVENTION

The seminar is being organized by UNECE and the Ministry of Environmental Protection of the Republic of Kazakhstan, with organizational support from the Regional Environmental Center of Central Asia, in the framework of the programme "Regional Dialogue and Cooperation on Water Resources Management in Central Asia". The programme is financed by the Government of Germany through Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit (GTZ) in the framework of the Berlin Water Process.

For further information please visit: [http://www.unece.org/env/water/cadialogue/water\\_seminar\\_Almaly.htm](http://www.unece.org/env/water/cadialogue/water_seminar_Almaly.htm) or contact: Francesca Bernardini, Secretary to UNECE Water Convention, tel.: +41 (0)22 917 2463, [water.convention@unece.org](mailto:water.convention@unece.org) For any query with respect to this article or any other content requirement, please contact Editor at [htsyndication@hindustantimes.com](mailto:htsyndication@hindustantimes.com)

**Load-Date:** October 21, 2010

---

End of Document

## UNECE SUPPORTS AFGHAN-TAJIK COOPERATION ON ENVIRONMENT AND HYDROLOGY IN THE AMU DARYA BASIN

US State News

March 28, 2013 Thursday 5:05 PM EST

Copyright 2013 Targeted News Service LLC All Rights Reserved

Length: 440 words

### Body

---

UNITED NATIONS, March 28 -- The United Nations Economic and Social Council's Economic **Commission** for Europe issued the following news release:

Afghan and Tajik officials responsible for **water** and environment management met in Dushanbe from 25 to 27 March 2013 for the third bilateral meeting in the process to establish **cooperation** on hydrology and environment in the shared upper part of the **Amu Darya River** Basin. The meeting was organized by the United Nations Economic **Commission** for Europe (UNECE) in **cooperation** with the Committee for Environmental Protection of Tajikistan.

Challenges discussed during the meeting include:

- \* Adaptation to climate change
- \* Management of frequent and severe floods
- \* Provision of security for staff responsible for hydrological monitoring of the border of the two countries
- \* Protection of vulnerable ecosystems.

Meeting participants noted that, in the face of these and other challenges, intensified cooperation would benefit both States as well as other riparian countries. A bilateral working group was set up to pursue further joint work on hydrology as well as on the environment. A workplan was agreed that includes joint hydrological monitoring and exchange of information in the Pyanj River Basin, an upstream tributary to the Amu Darya that marks the border between Afghanistan and Tajikistan. A programme for environmental cooperation was approved. The first meeting of the bilateral working group is scheduled to take place in Kabul in the autumn.

In an effort to improve the understanding of the shared river basin, A Visual Atlas of Cooperation, developed in cooperation with the Zoi Environment Network, was presented during the meeting (see <http://issuu.com/zoienvironment/docs/atlas-20march2013-pressquality-web-?mode=window>). A field visit was also organized along the Varzob River to study issues such as monitoring of water resources and protection of mountain ecosystems.

The meeting, held in the framework of the International Year for Water Cooperation, was chaired by Deputy Chair of the Tajik Committee for Environmental Protection Oihon Sharipova. The Afghan Ministry for Foreign Affairs, as well as agricultural, water and environment authorities in Kabul and regions neighbouring Tajikistan, were represented at the meeting.

UNECE SUPPORTS AFGHAN - TAJIK COOPERATION ON ENVIRONMENT AND HYDROLOGY IN THE  
AMU DARYA BASIN

The project is part of the work programme of the UNECE Convention on the Protection and Use of Transboundary Watercourses and International Lakes, as well as the United Nations Special Programme for the Economies of Central Asia. For any query with respect to this article or any other content requirement, please contact Editor at [htsyndication@hindustantimes.com](mailto:htsyndication@hindustantimes.com)

**Load-Date:** March 28, 2013

---

End of Document



## *Clear and present danger: book highlights water crisis*

Hindustan Times

May 7, 2014 Wednesday

Copyright 2014 HT Media Ltd. All Rights Reserved

**Length:** 947 words

**Dateline:** India

### **Body**

---

India, May 7 -- Brahma Chellaney's well-researched book, Water, peace and war. Confronting the Global Water Crisis, highlights the seriousness of water stress and should be read by everyone who cares for the world we live in, writes Vikram Sood.

The UNESCO, in its latest finding, 'The World Water Development Report' released on World Water Day, has made some dismal observations about the future. It says that by 2050 water demand will increase by 55 per cent; by then more than 40 per cent of the world's population including those living in areas from North Africa and West Asia to western South Asia, will be living under "severe" water stress. This should not be surprising considering that one has seen days of unlimited water on the tap five decades ago to limited water supply hours in one's life time. The report adds, rather ominously, that Asia will be the biggest hotspot with conflicts over water extraction where water resources straddle national boundaries. "Areas of conflict include the Aral Sea, the Ganges-Brahmaputra rivers, the Indus and the Mekong river basins," says the report.

Environmentalists and scientists have asserted that the biggest global destabilisers for the future are water scarcity and global warming. Boutros-Boutros Ghali had warned three decades ago that future wars could be fought over water and later Ismail Serageldin, vice-president, World Bank, was even more forthright when, in 1995, he said, "If wars of this century were fought over oil, the wars of the next century will be fought over water."

We now have a book from Brahma Chellaney - Water, Peace and War; Confronting the Global Crisis - that highlights the seriousness of the problem from an Indian perspective in the global context of dwindling resources, war and peace, discusses strategic implications and consequences, and the need to act now before it is too late. This is a well-researched text book that covers the entire issue of the implications of our most precious resource that is under threat. One would unhesitatingly recommend that Chellaney's book needs to be read by our political leaders, policy makers, administrators, corporate leaders, environmentalists and students and anyone else who cares for the world we live in. Chellaney's remark that despite the rise in oil prices, "the crude oil spot price is still lower than the retail price of mineral water, or even plain bottled water" should make anyone sit up and wonder about the future of water as the author himself discusses this in Chapter Three. The subsection on the dangers of a parched future shows that this future is already upon us with parched fields in the Thar in Sindh, Pakistan, or Gurgaon in India, where the groundwater table is declining every year. We do not adequately realise that the water that quenches our thirst and washes us, or irrigates our fields, will eventually run out.

The author is particularly concerned about what he calls "The Wages of Dam Frenzy" of the Chinese and its repercussions on India should the Chinese go ahead with building a dam at Daduqia to harness a 3000-metre drop as the Brahmaputra turns sharply south from the Himalayan range. This would be in addition to another planned dam at Metog on the same river to produce 38 gigawatts of power. It is argued by some that the construction of

## Clear and present danger: book highlights water crisis

these dams on the Brahmaputra will not affect water flow into India and Bangladesh but this is debatable. The other issue is that construction of such dams in seismically active regions is potentially hazardous for the lower riparian. During Prime Minister Manmohan Singh's last visit to China in October 2013, the Chinese offered little comfort on transborder river co-operation beyond offering to share hydrological data on the Brahmaputra for only an additional fortnight from May 15 instead of June 1 to October 15 every year.

The problem, however, may not be just that states do not pay enough attention to this "unglamorous" issue of resourcing, curing and supplying water, of preventing pollution, or keeping our rivers as clean as the Danube or the Seine, or even the Nile that looks a mighty river as it flows through Cairo, unlike our Yamuna that looks like a pathetic polluted drain, off-season. Water, like air, is for all to use. Unfortunately, individual profligacy, like that of the man next door whose water tank overflows all night, and municipal disinterest is the biggest problem. They do not understand that if all the world's water were put in a five litre jerry-can, the fresh water available to mankind, from rivers, mountains, lakes and underground, would be just a table spoon held by a shaking hand. In other words, "only about .007 per cent of the world's water is available for human use" (Every Nation for Itself, Ian Bremmer).

Chellaney recommends urgent action on water management on many fronts and it becomes quite evident after reading the book that decisions taken now and implemented by mankind will have an immense bearing on our future. If we are unable to bring about a change in our pattern of consumption, wastage and pollution, then we are staring at a dustbowl. We need to worship water like our ancestors did and manage it, if we wish to have a future.

(Water, peace and war: Confronting the Global Water Crisis by Brahma Chellaney, Oxford University Press, Rs. 595, PP400)

(Vikram Sood retired as head of R&AW in 2003 and is now Adviser Observer Research Foundation, New Delhi. He blogs at [http:// soodvikram.blogspot.in/](http://soodvikram.blogspot.in/) .)

Published by HT Syndication with permission from Hindustan Times. For any query with respect to this article or any other content requirement, please contact Editor at [htsyndication@hindustantimes.com](mailto:htsyndication@hindustantimes.com)

**Load-Date:** May 7, 2014

## *Dushanbe, Kabul interested in control of Amu Darya water resources*

Central Asian News Service (English language)

January 28, 2013 Monday

Copyright 2013 CA-NEWS.org Provided by Syndigate.info, an Albawaba.com company All Rights Reserved



**Length:** 236 words

### **Body**

---

Dushanbe attaches importance to cooperation with Kabul in the issues of water resources control, Tajikistan Minister of Melioration and Water Resources Sulton Rakhimov said at the seminar for General Water and Environmental Issues of Afghanistan and Tajikistan on January 28.

"Tajikistan and Afghanistan are connected with water resources. Our common border lies at the river, so the cooperation is inevitable. Both our countries are situated at the Amu Darya upstream. We face problems of mudflows, floods and ablations. Dushanbe and Kabul will be able to stand against all natural disasters and solve problems of this sphere together," Sulton Rakhimov said.

"Around 120 natural disasters, connected with Amu Darya floods, took place in Afghanistan from 1954 to 2006. More than 22,000 people died and 11 million people suffered as a result," Afghanistan Foreign Ministry's representative Azizullakh Omar said.

Creation of a special center between Afghanistan and Tajikistan to control rational use of Amu Darya water resources was suggested by Afghanistan representative. It is useful for Afghanistan to study Tajikistan's experience, which watches hydrological condition of the river during 50 years, Azizullakh Omar added.

The seminar was organized by OSCE in order to strengthen cooperation, effectively control risks of natural disasters, environmental degradation and climate changes in Afghanistan and Tajikistan.

**Load-Date:** January 28, 2013

## **Pakistan: UN stresses greater cooperation on sharing water for Central Asian peace**

Right Vision News

July 13, 2011 Wednesday

Copyright 2011 Right Vision News All Rights Reserved

**Length:** 458 words

**Dateline:** UNITED NATIONS

### **Body**

---

UNITED NATIONS, July 13 -- Boosting **cooperation** between countries sharing the **waters** of **Amu Darya**, Central Asia's longest **river**, could be key to future **peace** and security in the region, a report launched on Monday by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) said.

Big hydropower projects planned upstream, demand for irrigated agriculture downstream and growing concern that climate change is shifting weather patterns are emerging as major natural resource challenges for the four main nations involved - Afghanistan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan, according to the report, Environment and Security in the Amu Darya Basin.

The report said water resources in the region are already depleted by decades of often unsustainable development dating back to the Soviet era, when large-scale engineering projects diverted flows from the river into cotton, wheat and fodder farming in arid and desert regions.

Water levels in the southern part of the Aral Sea, which relies in part from water from the Amu Darya, have dropped by 26 metres and the shoreline there has now receded by several hundred kilometres. Pollution from mining, metals, petroleum and chemical activities along the river and air pollution in the form of dust and salt from dried out parts of the Aral Sea are challenges to human health.

"From a security perspective climate change, water, energy and agriculture constitute the main areas of interest for this report as they reveal the potential for increasing instability and even confrontation as more flows are impounded upstream reducing those water availability and quality downstream," said Achim Steiner, the executive director of the Nairobi-based UNEP.

The report said the ratification of the UN Economic Commission for Europe's Convention on the Protection and Use of Transboundary Watercourses and International Lakes "will benefit the riparian countries by providing a common framework for the use of the Amu Darya River."

Dialogue over a common framework for managing water and energy would "strengthen trust among states, and ultimately to common understanding and operational agreements," it said and modernization of regional energy systems and electricity grids would "improve long-term access to energy."

"The burden of maintaining water infrastructure shared among countries or valuable for several countries should be shared among the stakeholders," it said. "There should be consultation within and among countries on all that contributes to the cost of a fair, properly operated and balanced water system Published by HT Syndication with

Pakistan : UN stresses greater cooperation on sharing water for Central Asian peace

permission from Right Vision News. For any query with respect to this article or any other content requirement, please contact Editor at [htsyndication@hindustantimes.com](mailto:htsyndication@hindustantimes.com)

**Load-Date:** August 4, 2011

---

End of Document

## **World Bank inks agreement with IFAS in Ashgabat**

Global English (Middle East and North Africa Financial Network)

December 5, 2019 Thursday

Copyright 2019 MENAFN.COM All Rights Reserved



Length: 330 words

### **Body**

---

[Link to Image](#)

[Link to Story](#)

ASHGABAT, Turkmenistan, Dec. 5 By Huseyn Hasanov- Trend:World Bank and Executive Committee of the International Fund for Saving the **Aral** Sea (IFAS) signed an **agreement** in Ashgabat on Additional Financing of the Project for the Modernization of Hydrometeorological Services in Central Asia, Trendreports referring to the Turkmen Foreign Affairs Ministry. Turkmenistan presides over IFAS and is involved in the development of the fourth 'Program for Assisting the **Aral** Sea Basin Countries' (ASBP-4). The World Bank has expressed its willingness to participate in the development of a program to assist countries in the **Aral** Sea basin, which specifies the provision of international expert and advisory services and financial support in organizing regional meetings and events, as well as in preparing the Central Asian **Water** Strategy. A meeting on the issues of multilateral **cooperation** was held at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Turkmenistan with the World Bank Regional Director for Central Asia Lilia Burunciuc. With the founding from Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan, IFAS was established in the 1990s with the aim to finance joint projects and programs to save the **Aral** Sea and improve the environmental situation in the **Aral** Sea region.

IFAS obtained the observer status in the UN General Assembly in December 2008. The special attention is paid to improving the regional action plan for environmental protection in Central Asia and accelerating the process of accession of the regional countries to the Framework Convention on Environmental Protection for Sustainable Development in Central Asia within IFAS. Turkmenistan is affected by the problem of Aral Sea's ecology. It is most noticeable in the country's northern Dashoguz Region, where problems have arisen with the provision of drinking water, the fight against salinization of cultivation lands, land degradation and desertification. MENAFN0512201901870000ID1099375235

**Load-Date:** January 27, 2020

## *Kyrgyz paper denies Uzbek claims on violation of water accord*

BBC Monitoring Central Asia Unit

Supplied by BBC Worldwide Monitoring

September 9, 2008 Tuesday

Copyright 2008 British Broadcasting Corporation All Rights Reserved

**Length:** 861 words

### **Body**

---

A paper denies claims by Uzbek deputy agriculture minister that Kyrgyzstan is using water to produce electricity in violation of an agreement on the use of water in the basins of Syr Darya and Amu Darya rivers. It also urges the Central Asian states to resolve the issue of water and energy carriers jointly. The following is an excerpt from an article by Sergey Shvets entitled: "International law and legal vacuum", published by the Kyrgyz newspaper Vecherniy Bishkek on 1 August:

A response by the press office of the Kyrgyz open joint-stock company Elektricheskiye Stantsii to an article by Uzbek Deputy Agriculture [and Water Resources] Minister Shavkat Hamroyev.

Central Asia is a region with a sharp continental climate and is facing a shortage of water not for the first time.

[Passage omitted: this year's drought created problems in all Central Asian states]

It is difficult to resist temptation to shift responsibility for natural disasters and disorder inside the country on a so-called "foreign enemy". Publications of recent days indicate that just our country has now become a more convenient target for Uzbekistan in this context. The article by the Uzbek deputy agriculture and water resources minister, Shavkat Hamroyev, entitled "On the problem of interstate cooperation in the basin of the Naryn and Syr Darya rivers" published by the Pravda Vostoka newspaper on 26 July this year and a detailed interview by a deputy director of the scientific informational centre ICWC [Interstate Commission for Water Coordination], Sokolov, published by the news agency Fergana.ru on 13 July are evidence of this.

Democratic Kyrgyzstan is always open for criticism. However, some passages of the aforementioned articles, to put it mildly, puzzles you. For example, Kyrgyzstan is accused clearly of violating "a scheme agreed by all the states on the comprehensive use of water resources of the basins of the Syr Darya and Amu Darya rivers. The reproach is a serious one, if we do not take into account the fact that those schemes were approved back in the 1980s, that is to say during the Soviet times, when all water and other natural resources used to be common national property. Currently, sovereign Kyrgyzstan has to buy energy carriers from neighbouring states at world [market] prices and as a result it has been forced to change the regime of water discharge from the Naryn hydroelectric power station's water reservoirs in order to ensure its own energy security at a minimal level. It has to be said that this is a necessary measure, because the country this year had for the first time to impose serious limitation of electricity supplies to consumers even in summer.

[Passage omitted: during the Soviet times the power station received gas from Uzbekistan and coal from Kazakhstan in exchange for water; Kyrgyzstan is using water to generate electricity in order to ensure its own energy security]



## Kyrgyz paper denies Uzbek claims on violation of water accord

Kyrgyzstan is currently using about one per cent of the Naryn river's water flow formed in its territory. The rest of the water goes to the neighbouring states.

Our country discharges over 80 per cent of water, and not 50 per cent as was mentioned in Shavkat Hamroyev's article. At the same time, the neighbouring states have the potential to build hydro technical facilities on their own territories and regulate the water flow independently. If they seek services of other states in this, then they must pay for the provided services. However, Uzbek experts, including Hamroyev and Sokolov, say that Kyrgyzstan should provide this sort of services without charges, which runs counter to the international law.

Issues relating to the regulation of water discharge (that is to say when and what amount of water should be discharged) must be resolved jointly by taking into account mutual interests. It has to be said that Kyrgyzstan's hydroenergy facilities do not consume water, they use them keeping the amount of discharge at the previous level. That is why it is not correct to link the operation of Kyrgyz hydroelectric power stations with the drying up of the Aral Sea.

[Passage omitted: the Aral Sea is drying up because of the irrational use of water in agriculture; an agreement signed in 1998 has lost its power; no new agreement on water usage has been signed]

Repeated attempts were made to revive the agreement reached earlier. For example, the meetings of working groups from Kyrgyzstan, Kazakhstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan were held in Bishkek on 30 April and 10 June at the initiative of Bishkek. However, no compromise was reached. At the same time, our country did not propose anything new - it proposed the traditional tested scheme for the use of water, electricity and gas, which had been used from 1995 up to 2003. The working group from Uzbekistan led directly by Shavkat Hamroyev, refused to sign it, without proposing anything for exchange.

Thus, it was just Mr Hamroyev, the author of critical remarks addressed to Kyrgyzstan, can be in the first instance rebuked as one of the initiators of the current legal vacuum.

Could not be this behind the aforementioned publications?

Source: Vecherniy Bishkek, Bishkek, in Russian 1 Aug 08 p 7

**Load-Date:** September 9, 2008

**SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF WATER RESOURCES KEY TO PEACE  
AND SECURITY IN CENTRAL ASIA HYDROPOWER PROJECTS, INEFFICIENT  
IRRIGATION SYSTEMS, GROWING POPULATIONS AND CLIMATE CHANGE  
EMERGING AS KEY CHALLENGES FOR ENVIRONMENTAL DIPLOMACY**

States News Service

July 11, 2011 Monday

Copyright 2011 States News Service

**Length:** 1348 words

**Byline:** States News Service

**Dateline:** Geneva

## **Body**

---

The following information was released by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP):

Boosting cooperation between countries sharing the waters of the Amu Darya, Central Asia's longest river, could be key to future peace and security in the region a new report launched today by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) says.

Big hydropower projects planned upstream, demand for irrigated agriculture downstream and growing concern that climate change is shifting weather patterns are emerging as major natural resource challenges for the four main nations involved - Afghanistan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan.

The new report, prepared by UNEP on behalf of partners in the Environment and Security Initiative (ENVSEC), points out that water resources in the region are already impacted by decades of often unsustainable development dating back to the era of the Soviet Union.

Large-scale engineering projects dammed and diverted substantial flows from the Amu Darya river basin into activities such as cotton, wheat and fodder farming in arid and desert regions. Such projects have also contributed to increased land degradation and damage to soils.

The Aral Sea, which relies in part from water from the Amu Darya, remains severely degraded with the report's estimates indicating that "the volume and surface area of the sea have now decreased tenfold".

Water levels in the southern part have dropped by 26 meters and the shoreline there has now receded by several hundred kilometers, says the report Environment and Security in the Amu Darya Basin.

Across the Amu Darya basin there is growing concern over declining water quality with and implications for human health including increased incidence of kidney, thyroid and liver diseases. This is being linked with chemicals run off from cultivated land and the washing of soils in the winter to reduce salt levels.

The report notes that between 1960 and 1990 the average salt content of water in the lower Amu Darya basin more than doubled and "has not improved since".

## SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF WATER RESOURCES KEY TO PEACE AND SECURITY IN CENTRAL ASIA HYDROPOWER PROJECTS, INEFFICIENT IRRIGATION SYSTEMS, GROWING POPULATIONS AND....

Pollution from mining, metals, petroleum and chemicals activities along the river system and air pollution in the form of dust and salt from dried out parts of the Aral Sea are also pinpointed as challenges to human health.

Achim Steiner, UN Under-Secretary General and UNEP Executive Director, said: "As early as 1994, research identified the Amu Darya delta as an environment and security hotspot and these concerns are increasing rather than receding".

"From a security perspective climate change, water, energy and agriculture constitute the main areas of interest for this report as they reveal the potential for increasing instability and even confrontation as more flows are impounded upstream reducing those water availability and quality downstream," he added.

"Trust building, re-thinking agricultural production including irrigation systems and fostering cooperation on shared resources and infrastructure will be key to sustainable development in this part of Central Asia. The report sets out clear recommendations on how this can be achieved in a partnership between the countries concerned and the international community," said Mr Steiner.

The new report details persistent, new and emerging stresses which will require environmental diplomacy to boost cooperation, especially around flashpoints between the nations sharing the Amu Darya.

### Climate Change

"Temperatures are projected to rise by 2-3 degrees C in the next 50 years. Such an increase in temperatures could lead to significant environmental changes, some of which are already happening," says the report based on the special report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, The Regional Impacts of Climate Change: An Assessment of Vulnerability.

For example there has been a significant loss of glaciers in the mountains of Central Asia since the latter part of the 20th century which is continuing. Many large glaciers have retreated by several hundred meters and hundreds of small glaciers have vanished altogether.

Along with snow melt and rainfall, the glaciers in locations such as the Pamir Mountains are key to river flows in the Amu Darya.

"With rapid population growth in Central Asia, rising demand for water in agriculture may produce a situation of water scarcity in rivers shared by several countries," says the report, adding that reduced water flows could also lead to further challenges including impacts on biodiversity, increased silting up of reservoirs and more widespread land degradation.

### Irrigated Agriculture

The report notes that water use, a great deal of which is used for irrigated agriculture, is high. Yet only a fraction of the 7,000-12,000 cubic meters per hectare is actually reaching the fields and crops.

Indeed it is estimated that more than half is lost due to, for example, leaks in canals and evaporation.

Countries are acting. Uzbekistan for example has launched several multi-million dollar projects to re-build its part of the irrigation network including pumping stations with the aim of improving the prospects for over 200,000 hectares of irrigated land.

Meanwhile the country is also drafting new water laws and investing in advanced irrigation systems and automated water management technologies to cut consumption.

## SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF WATER RESOURCES KEY TO PEACE AND SECURITY IN CENTRAL ASIA HYDROPOWER PROJECTS, INEFFICIENT IRRIGATION SYSTEMS, GROWING POPULATIONS AND....

The report suggests improved 'hydro-meteorological' monitoring and forecasting in the upper Amu Darya basin and closer ties in terms of water use between Afghanistan and the other key countries. Currently Afghanistan is outside the regional water management framework.

"Increasing land under irrigation by 20 per cent would increase total Afghan extraction to five-six cubic kilometers. The amount of water extracted - although still slight - is far from negligible particularly in the context of dry years," says the report.

Meanwhile, part of Afghanistan's long-term reconstruction plans involve increasing the amount and reliability of energy supplies via new hydropower developments with implications for water supplies downstream.

### Hydropower

The report says that "recurrent extreme climatic conditions such as drought and extreme winter temperatures, combined with an increase in domestic and regional energy demand, have convinced upstream countries that it is necessary to develop their energy resources, especially hydropower".

Afghanistan and Tajikistan for example are discussing plans to build the large 4,000 MW Dusht-i-Jum hydropower station on the Panj River, a tributary of the Amu Darya.

Tajikistan has also resumed development of the Rogun dam on another tributary, the Vakhsh River, which will add 3,600 MW to the country's installed energy capacity.

"These projects have prompted a strong reaction from downstream countries," says the report.

### Recommendations

The report acknowledges that governments in the region are starting to move on many of the challenges but that a great deal more can be achieved to promote cooperative sustainable development and reduce tensions over finite natural resources.

It suggests that a good first step would be for relevant nations to ratify the UN Economic Commission for Europe's Convention on the Protection and Use of Transboundary Watercourses and International Lakes.

This would serve the objective of establishing a legal framework and accountability for the collective management of the Amu Darya basin's resources.

The report also calls for more exchange of information between countries on proposed transboundary projects that may impact the Amu Darya as one important mechanism for building trust and promoting cooperation.

Countries in the region should consider burden sharing in terms of maintaining water infrastructure while also promoting water efficiency measures and technologies.

Consultation on the costs and principles underpinning a fair, properly operated and balanced water systems should be carried out by the riparian states.

Modernization of regional energy systems and electricity grids should continue which, backed by improved energy efficiency and the development of alternative energy sources could reduce the need for increased hydropower projects.

**Load-Date:** July 11, 2011

## *Central Asian states fail to agree on river water use*

BBC Monitoring Central Asia Unit

Supplied by BBC Worldwide Monitoring

September 11, 2008 Thursday

Copyright 2008 British Broadcasting Corporation All Rights Reserved

**Length:** 374 words

### **Body**

---

Text of report by Russian state news agency ITAR-TASS

Almaty, 11 September: The Syr Darya basin countries have failed to agree on the most topical issue - rational use of river water. The heads of water and energy facilities in the Central Asian states admitted that they practically reached deadlock in Astana yesterday evening. They were expecting to reach a unanimous decision and conclude multilateral agreements for the nearest five years. They were also planning to prepare for the winter and spring-summer irrigation periods, but were hindered by the following "political" question: Should or should not the River Syr Darya be recognized as a transborder river?

Uzbekistan has principally been advocating for such status for a long time. Kyrgyzstan is categorically against it. The point at issue is that the transborder river status stipulates that the countries of the region become members of various international conventions. In particular, this stipulates that countries situated at the upper reaches of the river have to coordinate plans on building any kinds of hydroelectric power facilities with all users of the water. Moreover, the transborder status stipulates that everybody uses water free of charge.

Kazakh Deputy Prime Minister Umirzak Shukeyev said that this issue is "not a matter of principle and was over-politicized". However, the sides "decided to take a time out for a week and try to eliminate this paragraph".

"We will have another meeting in Almaty on 17-18 September," Shukeyev told journalists.

Cyclicity is a characteristic feature of Syr Darya and its flow: for 4-5 years there is high water and then water shortage follows in the next 4-5 years. Now it is a period of shortage of water. As a result, the Kyrgyz Toktogul reservoir has accumulated only 9 cu. km. of water instead of 19.5. If neighbours of Kyrgyzstan fail to agree on providing its thermal power stations and boiler houses with fuel during the winter and fail to supply electricity in exchange for water, than the reservoir will already get empty in February. In this case, Kazakh and Uzbek cotton and rice growers will be left without irrigation water in spring and summer.

Source: ITAR-TASS news agency, Moscow, in Russian 0458 gmt 11 Sep 08

**Load-Date:** September 11, 2008

## Overuse of C.Asia's Amu-Darya a threat to stability: UN

Agence France Presse -- English

July 11, 2011 Monday 4:41 PM GMT

Copyright 2011 Agence France Presse All Rights Reserved



**Length:** 293 words

**Dateline:** GENEVA, July 11 2011

### **Body**

---

The over-exploitation of the Amu-Darya river which snakes across Afghanistan, Tadjikistan, Uzbekistan and Turkmenistan, could threaten the long-term stability of the region, the UN said Monday.

The problem dates back to the Soviet era, when a massive cotton growing programme was launched by Moscow, sapping up water and releasing pesticides and fertilisers into the river.

In addition, plans to build hydropower stations could add further pressure on the 2,500 kilometres of waterway across central Asia.

"The overuse and inefficient distribution of water may constitute a threat to the long-term stability of the region," said Laura Rio, a programme manager of the Environment and Security Initiative.

"The river from the very beginning is diverted in its entirety to irrigate the fields or to dams," she noted.

As a result, "people now live in a desert, whereas previously, they were fishermen," added Rio.

With the population growing in the region, the rising demand for water in agriculture may "produce a situation of water scarcity in rivers shared by several countries."

The number of inhabitants has already soared from 14 million in 1960 to 50 million now.

In addition, the projected temperature rise between two to three degrees in the next 50 years due to climate change could further exacerbate the problem as the glaciers supplying the river would shrink in size.

The situation could be so serious that it may even lead to strife, warned the UN Environment Programme.

Achim Steiner, who heads UNEP noted that water, together with energy and agriculture "reveal the potential for increasing instability and even confrontation."

He urged the countries therefore to rethink agricultural production as well as increase cooperation on resources and infrastructure.

Overuse of C.Asia's Amu-Darya a threat to stability: UN

**Load-Date:** July 12, 2011

---

End of Document



## *Tajik leader says neighbours' interests considered in country's water policy*

BBC Monitoring Central Asia Unit

Supplied by BBC Worldwide Monitoring

June 9, 2010 Wednesday

Copyright 2010 British Broadcasting Corporation All Rights Reserved

**Length:** 1385 words

### **Body**

---

Tajik President Emomali Rahmon has said his country considers the neighbouring countries' interests in using its water and energy resources. Speaking at the international conference "Water for Life 2005-15" in the Tajik capital city of Dushanbe on 8 June, which was broadcast live by Tajik TV, Rahmon said that his country offered to carry out a feasibility study and environmental assessment of its controversial Roghun power plant in order to ensure the transparency of the project. Commenting on the Aral Sea problem and its resolution, President Rahmon said that "certain" Central Asian countries were striving "to distort the reality and divert the world community's attention away from the real causes of the disaster". The following is an excerpt from Emomali Rahmon's speech broadcast by state-owned Tajik Television First Channel on 8 June; subheadings have been inserted editorially:

Dear Mr Undersecretary! Ladies and gentlemen! Dear guests! I am much pleased to welcome all of you in Dushanbe city, the capital of Tajikistan, at an international conference attended by high-ranking representatives of countries and regional and international organizations which is dedicated to a mid-term inspection of the International Decade for Action "Water for Life" 2005-15.

Five years ago, the United Nations General Assembly started the International Decade for Action "Water for Life". Today we are in the middle of this major international event. In this regard, there is a need to sum up the results of work done and take the relevant measures for further actions.

[Passage omitted: the president talks about shortage of water resources in the world; the impact of the global financial and economic crisis on solving water issues; Tajikistan's water resources]

Despite huge water resources, 40 per cent of people in our country have no access to pure drinking water, and drinking water supply has turned into a difficult problem in some remote districts. In addition to this, in Tajikistan there are natural disasters, electricity shortages, deficit of funding in the water sector and other factors, which have escalated in the past decade. Despite the government's efforts to prevent them, this situation is making a great negative impact on the process of development in our country.

[Passage omitted: Rahmon talks about Tajikistan's national water programmes and projects; Central Asian regional mechanisms and strategies to settle the Aral Sea problem]

#### Aral Sea problem

Unfortunately, instead of making efforts to resolve problems in the Aral Sea basin, certain countries in the region are trying to distort the reality and divert the world community's attention away from the real causes of the disaster, i.e. inefficient and at times destructive use of water resources. We think that this one-sided interpretation of the

## Tajik leader says neighbours' interests considered in country's water policy

existing facts and figures does not contribute to the solution of the problem. The efficiency of efforts to save the Aral Sea is above all connected with clearly and correctly realizing the reality and taking specific measures.

It is well known that the five countries in the region established the International Fund to resolve Aral Sea problems. We think that above all, old and out-of-date irrigation systems should be restored to achieve this goal.

Repeated attempts by countries in the region with the participation of the World Bank, the European Union, the United Nations and other independent international organizations to draw up a strategic programme on water consumption in Central Asia have not produced desirable results.

Tajikistan has always supported the programmes and is ready to contribute to their implementation. However, certain countries in the region pursued only their own interests and benefits and refused to accept these programmes. Today Tajikistan is ready for multi-faceted cooperation with all countries of the region and international organizations to solve water and energy problems and improve the environmental situation in the Aral Sea basin.

It is exactly for this reason and with the aim of learning a real picture of the current water and environmental problems in Central Asia that Tajikistan has asked the United Nations to help conduct an overall impartial examination of the existing water consumption system, irrigation structure and the environment in the region.

We are convinced that the development of mutually suitable and mutually beneficial ways and methods for using water and energy resources in the region, which combines interests of the upstream countries that are rich in water resources and the downstream countries that have enormous raw hydrocarbon reserves, will help long-term mutually beneficial cooperation between countries in the region and their stable development. The creation of a water and energy consortium will be an efficient measure in this field which may play an effective role not only in resolving water and energy issues but also in implementing the Millennium Development Goals and improving socio-economic conditions and the environmental situation in the region.

[Passage omitted: Rahmon speaks about Tajikistan's hydroelectric potential; power generation industry; electricity shortage in the winter period]

### Tajik water policy

Tajikistan fully takes into account the neighbouring countries' interests in using its hydroelectric resources. It is for this reason and with a strong will and taking into account the guarantee of transparency and regional interests that we have asked the World Bank to carry out a feasibility study and environmental assessment of the Roghun hydroelectric power plant, and it is under way now.

Pure drinking water supply becomes more problematic with every passing year due to dynamically developing agriculture and the growing number of population in the region. Analyses of population growth and its impact on water resources in the near future are not so comforting. Tajikistan proposes building water pipes from Lake Sarez, which is located in the middle of the Pamirs [mountains] at a height of 3,300 metres above the sea level, to resolve this problem. Water reserves of the lake, which contains the purest drinking water from the ecological point of view, are about 17 cubic kilometres and capable of providing the entire population in Central Asia with pure water. From the point of view of its stability and purposefulness, it can be an effective project for resolving this vital problem of people in the region, that is the provision of pure drinking water, in conditions of water shortage in the region.

[Passage omitted: climate change, floods and other natural disasters inflicting economic damage on Tajikistan, Rahmon said]

### Central Asian glaciers, snowfields

The degradation of glaciers and snowfields where the main rivers take their beginning is getting rather worrying for our region. The area of glaciers has shrunk by one third over the past few decades. Over 1,000 of 14,000 glaciers [in Tajikistan] have melted completely and one of the world's largest land glaciers, the Fedchenko glacier, lost over 20 per cent of its size in the second half of the 20th century. This trend predicts that a substantial change will

Tajik leader says neighbours' interests considered in country's water policy

happen in the region's water resources, which are the basic element of developing all fields of the economy and of stable development as a whole.

Therefore, it is necessary to draw up, in cooperation with international organizations, a complete programme to research and conserve these sources of pure drinking water.

[Passage omitted: Rahmon speaks about international water cooperation; the development of water diplomacy]

Cross-border rivers are of strategic importance not only at inter-state level but also at regional and national levels. In this regard, I think that the declaration of 2012 the international year of water diplomacy will help to boost cooperation and dialogue, discover new ways for settling water relations between riverside countries and will improve mutual understanding between water consumers at all levels.

[Passage omitted: the leader talks on improvement of international law on water consumption; economic problems putting obstacles to the resolution of water issues; global warming and urgent measures to improve drinking water supply]

Source: Tajik Television First Channel, Dushanbe, in Tajik 0500 gmt 8 Jun 10

**Load-Date:** June 9, 2010

## 'By '25,3.4bn to live in water-scarce world'

Times of India (Electronic Edition)

March 23, 2014 Sunday

Delhi Edition

Copyright 2014 Bennett Coleman & Co. Ltd. All Rights Reserved

**Section:** TIMES NATION

**Length:** 232 words

**Byline:** Vishwa Mohan TNN

**Highlight:** UN Report Sounds Alert For India

### **Body**

---

New Delhi: As the world is already staring at impending water crisis due to climate change, population increase and pollution, a UN report has predicted that as many as 3.4 billion people will be living in "water-scarce" countries by 2025. The situation will deteriorate further in the next 25 years, culminating into human conflicts in many parts of the globe. The report, published on the eve of the World Water Day on Friday, indicated that the Indian sub-continent may face the brunt of the crisis where India would be at the centre of this conflict due to its unique geographical position in South Asia. Though the report has not specifically mentioned the possibility of country-wise conflict, it identified river basins in the region which may pit India against Pakistan, China and Bangladesh over the issue of water sharing by 2050. The report, which factored in scientific data and findings of various research institutions, said that Asia will be the biggest hotspot for bust-ups over water extraction, where water sources straddle national borders. It said, "Areas of conflict include the Aral Sea and the Ganges-Brahmaputra River, Indus River and Mekong River basins". The Ganges-Brahmaputra and Indus River basins are crucial for India, Pakistan, Bangladesh and China as far as distribution and sharing of water resources among these countries are concerned. For the full report, log on to [www.timesofindia.com](http://www.timesofindia.com)

**Load-Date:** March 22, 2014

## *Sustainable management of water resources key to peace and security in Central Asia*

UzDaily (English)

July 11, 2011 Monday 1:54 PM GMT

Copyright 2011 UzDaily.com All Rights Reserved



**Length:** 1346 words

**Dateline:** Tashkent, Uzbekistan (UzDaily.com)

### **Body**

---

Boosting cooperation between countries sharing the waters of the Amu Darya, Central Asia's longest river, could be key to future peace and security in the region a new report launched today by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) says.

Big hydropower projects planned upstream, demand for irrigated agriculture downstream and growing concern that climate change is shifting weather patterns are emerging as major natural resource challenges for the four main nations involved - Afghanistan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan.

The new report, prepared by UNEP on behalf of partners in the Environment and Security Initiative (ENVSEC), points out that water resources in the region are already impacted by decades of often unsustainable development dating back to the era of the Soviet Union.

Large-scale engineering projects dammed and diverted substantial flows from the Amu Darya river basin into activities such as cotton, wheat and fodder farming in arid and desert regions. Such projects have also contributed to increased land degradation and damage to soils.

The Aral Sea, which relies in part from water from the Amu Darya, remains severely degraded with the report's estimates indicating that "the volume and surface area of the sea have now decreased tenfold".

Water levels in the southern part have dropped by 26 meters and the shoreline there has now receded by several hundred kilometers, says the report Environment and Security in the Amu Darya Basin.

Across the Amu Darya basin there is growing concern over declining water quality with and implications for human health including increased incidence of kidney, thyroid and liver diseases. This is being linked with chemicals run off from cultivated land and the washing of soils in the winter to reduce salt levels.

The report notes that between 1960 and 1990 the average salt content of water in the lower Amu Darya basin more than doubled and "has not improved since".

## Sustainable management of water resources key to peace and security in Central Asia

Pollution from mining, metals, petroleum and chemicals activities along the river system and air pollution in the form of dust and salt from dried out parts of the Aral Sea are also pinpointed as challenges to human health.

Achim Steiner, UN Under-Secretary General and UNEP Executive Director, said: "As early as 1994, research identified the Amu Darya delta as an environment and security hotspot and these concerns are increasing rather than receding".

"From a security perspective climate change, water, energy and agriculture constitute the main areas of interest for this report as they reveal the potential for increasing instability and even confrontation as more flows are impounded upstream reducing those water availability and quality downstream," he added.

"Trust building, re-thinking agricultural production including irrigation systems and fostering cooperation on shared resources and infrastructure will be key to sustainable development in this part of Central Asia. The report sets out clear recommendations on how this can be achieved in a partnership between the countries concerned and the international community," said Mr Steiner.

The new report details persistent, new and emerging stresses which will require environmental diplomacy to boost cooperation, especially around flashpoints between the nations sharing the Amu Darya.

### Climate Change

"Temperatures are projected to rise by 2-3 degrees C in the next 50 years. Such an increase in temperatures could lead to significant environmental changes, some of which are already happening," says the report based on the special report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, The Regional Impacts of Climate Change: An Assessment of Vulnerability.

For example there has been a significant loss of glaciers in the mountains of Central Asia since the latter part of the 20th century which is continuing. Many large glaciers have retreated by several hundred meters and hundreds of small glaciers have vanished altogether.

Along with snow melt and rainfall, the glaciers in locations such as the Pamir Mountains are key to river flows in the Amu Darya.

"With rapid population growth in Central Asia, rising demand for water in agriculture may produce a situation of water scarcity in rivers shared by several countries," says the report, adding that reduced water flows could also lead to further challenges including impacts on biodiversity, increased silting up of reservoirs and more widespread land degradation.

### Irrigated Agriculture

The report notes that water use, a great deal of which is used for irrigated agriculture, is high. Yet only a fraction of the 7,000-12,000 cubic meters per hectare is actually reaching the fields and crops.

Indeed it is estimated that more than half is lost due to, for example, leaks in canals and evaporation.

Countries are acting. Uzbekistan for example has launched several multi-million dollar projects to re-build its part of the irrigation network including pumping stations with the aim of improving the prospects for over 200,000 hectares of irrigated land.

Meanwhile the country is also drafting new water laws and investing in advanced irrigation systems and automated water management technologies to cut consumption.

The report suggests improved 'hydro-meteorological' monitoring and forecasting in the upper Amu Darya basin and closer ties in terms of water use between Afghanistan and the other key countries. Currently Afghanistan is outside the regional water management framework.

## Sustainable management of water resources key to peace and security in Central Asia

"Increasing land under irrigation by 20 per cent would increase total Afghan extraction to five-six cubic kilometers. The amount of water extracted - although still slight - is far from negligible particularly in the context of dry years," says the report.

Meanwhile, part of Afghanistan's long-term reconstruction plans involve increasing the amount and reliability of energy supplies via new hydropower developments with implications for water supplies downstream.

### Hydropower

The report says that "recurrent extreme climatic conditions such as drought and extreme winter temperatures, combined with an increase in domestic and regional energy demand, have convinced upstream countries that it is necessary to develop their energy resources, especially hydropower".

Afghanistan and Tajikistan for example are discussing plans to build the large 4,000 MW Dusht-i-Jum hydropower station on the Panj River, a tributary of the Amu Darya.

Tajikistan has also resumed development of the Rogun dam on another tributary, the Vakhsh River, which will add 3,600 MW to the country's installed energy capacity.

"These projects have prompted a strong reaction from downstream countries," says the report.

### Recommendations

The report acknowledges that governments in the region are starting to move on many of the challenges but that a great deal more can be achieved to promote cooperative sustainable development and reduce tensions over finite natural resources.

It suggests that a good first step would be for relevant nations to ratify the UN Economic Commission for Europe's Convention on the Protection and Use of Transboundary Watercourses and International Lakes.

This would serve the objective of establishing a legal framework and accountability for the collective management of the Amu Darya basin's resources.

The report also calls for more exchange of information between countries on proposed transboundary projects that may impact the Amu Darya as one important mechanism for building trust and promoting cooperation.

Countries in the region should consider burden sharing in terms of maintaining water infrastructure while also promoting water efficiency measures and technologies.

Consultation on the costs and principles underpinning a fair, properly operated and balanced water systems should be carried out by the riparian states.

Modernization of regional energy systems and electricity grids should continue which, backed by improved energy efficiency and the development of alternative energy sources could reduce the need for increased hydropower projects.

**Load-Date:** July 14, 2011



**Innovative approach is required to solve problems**

Uzbekistan National News Agency (UzA)

October 17, 2018 Wednesday

Copyright 2018 Uzbekistan National News Agency (UzA) Provided by Syndigate Media Inc. All Rights Reserved



Uzbekistan National News Agency

**Length:** 216 words

**Byline:** Golib Khasanov, UzA

## **Body**

---

17.10.2018 21:33

The Ministry of Innovation Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan and International Center for Biosaline Agriculture (ICBA) signed a **memorandum** at the international forum on "Innovative approaches to achieve sustainable management and social stability in the **Aral** Sea Basin", in Samarkand.

The event, organized jointly by the Ministry of Innovation Development, the International Center for Biosaline Agriculture and Samarkand State University, was attended by politicians, scientists, representatives of international and regional organizations of such countries as Azerbaijan, Japan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, United Arab Emirates.

At the forum, participants exchanged views on introduction of innovative ideas, research results, new technologies and political measures to protect **water** resources, increase incomes of the population in the region. Recommendations were made on integrated **water** resources management, **water** and soil salinization prevention.

Training courses on "Diversification and modeling of crops and ensuring food security based on climate change in Central Asia" were held within the framework of the event.

Golib Khasanov, UzA

<http://imgs.syndigate.info/74/217/88/153979932464.jpg>

Innovative approach is required to solve problems

**Load-Date:** October 17, 2018

## **GREATER COOPERATION ON SHARING WATER VITAL FOR PEACE IN CENTRAL ASIA UN REPORT**

States News Service

July 11, 2011 Monday

Copyright 2011 States News Service

**Length:** 426 words

**Byline:** States News Service

**Dateline:** NEW YORK

### **Body**

---

The following information was released by the United Nations:

Boosting cooperation between countries sharing the waters of the Amu Darya, Central Asia's longest river, could be key to future peace and security in the region, a new report launched today by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) says.

Big hydropower projects planned upstream, demand for irrigated agriculture downstream and growing concern that climate change is shifting weather patterns are emerging as major natural resource challenges for the four main nations involved Afghanistan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan, according to the report, Environment and Security in the Amu Darya Basin.

The report says water resources in the region are already depleted by decades of often unsustainable development dating back to the Soviet era, when large-scale engineering projects diverted flows from the river into cotton, wheat and fodder farming in arid and desert regions.

Water levels in the southern part of the Aral Sea, which relies in part from water from the Amu Darya, have dropped by 26 metres and the shoreline there has now receded by several hundred kilometres. Pollution from mining, metals, petroleum and chemical activities along the river and air pollution in the form of dust and salt from dried out parts of the Aral Sea are challenges to human health.

"From a security perspective climate change, water, energy and agriculture constitute the main areas of interest for this report as they reveal the potential for increasing instability and even confrontation as more flows are impounded upstream reducing those water availability and quality downstream," said UNEP Executive Director Achim Steiner.

The report says the ratification of the UN Economic Commission for Europe's Convention on the Protection and Use of Transboundary Watercourses and International Lakes "would benefit the riparian countries by providing a common framework for the use of the Amu Darya River."

Dialogue over a common framework for managing water and energy would "strengthen trust among States, and ultimately to common understanding and operational agreements," it says and modernization of regional energy systems and electricity grids would "improve long-term access to energy."

## GREATER COOPERATION ON SHARING WATER VITAL FOR PEACE IN CENTRAL ASIA UN REPORT

"The burden of maintaining water infrastructure shared among countries or valuable for several countries should be shared among the stakeholders," it says.

"There should be consultation within and among countries on all that contributes to the cost of a fair, properly operated and balanced water system."

**Load-Date:** July 12, 2011

---

End of Document

## *The French water report*

Jerusalem Post

January 23, 2012 Monday

Copyright 2012 The Jerusalem Post All Rights Reserved

**Section:** OPINION; Pg. 15

**Length:** 800 words

**Byline:** SUSAN HATTIS ROLEF

### **Body**

---

On December 13 the Foreign Affairs Committee of the French National Assembly published a monumental, 320-page report on the geopolitics of water, penned by Socialist Member of the National Assembly Jean Glavany.

The report dealt with two current international water conflicts: a conflict between Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan over the Aral Sea Basin in Central Asia, and the case of the Jordan River Basin, involving Israel, Lebanon, Syria, Jordan and the West Bank. In the case of the Jordan River Basin, most of the emphasis is on Israeli-Palestinian relations.

While the basic facts presented in the report appear to be fair, the conclusion relating to Israel caused an uproar in Jerusalem - especially the title of a box within the report: "Water, Revealing a New Apartheid in the Middle East."

After analyzing the history of the term "apartheid" and admitting that "Palestine is not South Africa, and 2010 is not 1990," the report nevertheless accuses Israel of conducting an apartheid policy in the West Bank.

The report is critical of the disparity in water allocation between 450,000 Jewish "colonial settlers" (in the words of the report) and 2.3 million Palestinians. The report also accuses Israel of blocking attempts by the Palestinian Authority to develop its meager water resources, and sealing Palestinian wells and cisterns.

While the report admits that Israel is acting most of the time within the framework of the agreements relating to water resources in the Oslo Accords, it emphasizes the basic injustice of Israel's de facto control of their implementation.

The most worrying aspect of this whole affair is that while Israel knew all along that a report was being prepared by the National Assembly, and although senior Israeli water experts, as well as Minister of Energy and Water Uzi Landau, actually met with MNA Jean Glavany when he visited Israel last May, no one in the Israeli Embassy in Paris bothered to follow up progress on the report, or ask to see a draft before it was published. The report was first seen in the Foreign Ministry on the website of the National Assembly, several days after its publication. Someone in the Israeli Embassy in Paris fell asleep on watch.

IT IS perfectly legitimate to argue that Israel's occupation policy in the West Bank has shifted since 1967 from one of benevolence to daily occurrences of brutality against the background of objective security concerns. But while one could argue that Israel is in breach of the Fourth Geneva Convention relating to occupied territories, the situation is not as black and white as presented in the French report.

## The French water report

In the first place, the term "apartheid" applies when one population group is systematically segregated and discriminated against in a single, sovereign state. As long as the West Bank is not annexed to the State of Israel, the term apartheid simply does not apply, though other strongly critical terms might certainly be applicable when speaking of Israel's conduct vis-à-vis the Palestinians.

Even King Abdullah of Jordan, who recently stated that in the absence of a two-state solution the result will either be with a single democratic state, or a single apartheid state, avoided terming the current situation as apartheid.

But there are additional facts that must be emphasized. The first is that up to the Six Day War Jerusalem and most of the West Bank were connected to running water only two or three days a week, so that the situation today, despite the major increase in the Palestinian population, has unquestionably improved.

The second is that even if Israel were to distribute the available water equally between the Palestinians and the Jewish settlers in the West Bank, and were to agree to share the aquifers more fairly with the Palestinian Authority, the whole area of Mandatory Palestine (Israel, Jordan and the West Bank) suffers from an acute water shortage, which can only be resolved by means of effective regional effluent purification projects, and massive desalination plants along the coast of Israel and the Gaza Strip. This applies no matter what shape the eventual political settlement in our region will take.

One final point ought to be mentioned. All the Israeli Committees of Inquiry that investigated the water crisis in Israel in recent decades, including the most recent National Committee of Inquiry on the Management of the Water Sector, that published its report two years ago, failed to deal with the regional issue, which is considered political, and therefore outside the bounds of a purely professional investigation. This might prove to have been a mistake, at least in terms of Israeli hasbara.

The writer was a Knesset employee for many years, and wrote the final report of the Parliamentary Committee of Inquiry on the Israeli Water Sector, in 2002.

## Graphic

---

Photo: Lebanese villagers play in the Wazzani River, a main tributary of the Jordan River and the Lake Kinneret. Scarce water resources are an additional source of tension between Israel and the Palestinians. (Credit: Reuters)

**Load-Date:** January 25, 2012

## *Turkmenistan offers to hold int'l forum on security in Central Asia*

Global English (Middle East and North Africa Financial Network)

November 27, 2018 Tuesday

Copyright 2018 MENAFN.COM All Rights Reserved



Length: 204 words

### Body

---

[Link to Image](#)

[Link to Story](#)

Ashgabat, Turkmenistan, Nov. 27 By Huseyn Hasanov - Trend: The Turkmen delegation, headed by Deputy Prime Minister, Foreign Minister Rashid Meredov, offered to host a forum on security and cooperation in Central Asia during the recent EU-Central Asia meeting in Brussels, Altyn Asyr local TV channel reported. Turkmen and EU representatives discussed the cooperation issues in key areas. Among them are preparation of an updated EU strategy for Central Asia; regional cooperation; integration, investment and economic partnership; cooperation in sustainable development and climate change, environmental protection, water issues; security. Special attention in Brussels was paid to such vectors as energy, industry, agriculture, transport and trade. When discussing the issues of climate change, environmental protection and water issues, the Turkmen delegation updated about the preparation of the special UN program for the Aral Sea basin. Earlier, Ashgabat voiced the initiative for holding a forum on cooperation and security in Central Asia during one of the sessions of the UN General Assembly. Follow Trend on Telegram. Only most interesting and important news MENAFN2711201801870000ID1097753005

**Load-Date:** February 7, 2019

## *Transboundary water management in Central Asia*

TendersInfo - Project Notices

February 13, 2014 Thursday

Copyright 2014 Tenders Info Provided by Syndigate.info, an Albawaba.com company All Rights Reserved



Length: 507 words

### **Body**

---

Title: Transboundary water management in Central Asia

**Commissioned** by: German Federal Foreign Office (AA)

Country: Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan

Overall term: 2009 to 2014

Context

Central Asia is a region with scarce water resources, and is particularly hard hit by the effects of global climate change and the chronic overuse of its existing reserves. At the same time, the economies of the five Central Asian states are closely interconnected due to their shared use of the waters of the two major rivers, Syr Darya and Amu Darya, and of other transboundary rivers.

Lacking alternatives, the water-rich countries on the upper reaches of the rivers (Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan) rely heavily on hydropower for energy production in winter, while the downstream countries (Kazakhstan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan) use water mainly to irrigate agricultural land in the summer. This situation is becoming difficult because of inappropriate water management practices on the part of the users. The environmental disaster of the Aral Sea is emblematic of the precarious water situation in the region. Scarcity of resources, inappropriate management and disparate interests are all factors that make the distribution of water in Central Asia into a major source of potential tensions.

As part of the Central Asia Water Initiative ( Berlin Process ) of the German Federal Foreign Office (AA), and with partial co-financing from the European Union (EU), GIZ is supporting the Central Asian states in establishing sustainable regional water management structures. Moreover, in partnership with the Regional Environmental Centre for Central Asia (CAREC) GIZ is also implementing two EU measures as part of the EU Regional Environmental Programme for Central Asia (EURECA).

Objectives

The Central Asian states are collectively developing practical approaches to sustainable regional water management and implementing related measures.

## Transboundary water management in Central Asia

## Approach

The GIZ programme is supporting the relevant regional, national and local institutions in the collective development of practical approaches to sustainable water management, and advising them on various topics, such as the formulation of legal provisions and guidelines for water management.

The staff of water management organisations in the transboundary river basins attend courses on river basin planning and management. To ensure broad participation at all levels, stakeholder dialogues and policy meetings are held on a regular basis. Information materials on basin planning are being developed and disseminated in the region, and networking activities involving European and Central Asian water management organisations promotes the exchange of best practices between water specialists of both regions.

These activities are complemented by a number of pilot projects which demonstrate as clearly as possible the potential benefits of improved water use. These range from the restoration of safety systems

country :GermanyCopyright © Euclid Infotech Pvt. Ltd.

**Load-Date:** February 15, 2014



## *Will Lake Victoria go the Aral Sea way?*

The East African

March 13, 2015 Friday

Copyright 2015 The East African All Rights Reserved

**Length:** 625 words

### **Body**

---

Recently, international researchers met under the auspices of the Consortium for Research in East African Tropical Ecosystems, in Kisumu, Kenya, to discuss the economic and environmental threats to Lake Victoria. That Lake Victoria, Africa's largest fresh water lake is plagued with problems that threaten its survival is no secret. One researcher, Corrie Hannah, from the Nicholas School of Environment at Duke University in Durham, North Carolina, US, presented a paper on the Aral Sea and made comparisons with Lake Victoria, to draw attention to the fact that the drying up of the lake is not a far fetched idea. The Aral Sea in Tajikistan, Central Asia, was until the 1800s as big as Lake Victoria, at 68,000 square kilometres.

Today, the Aral Sea has completely dried up. Originally, two rivers, the Syr Darya and Amu Darya, flowed into the Aral Sea, sustaining the sea and communities around it. But beginning in the 1860s, cotton farming was intensified in Central Asia and particularly along the Syr Darya and Amu Darya, using water diverted from the two rivers. With time more water was diverted from the two rivers to a point when the Syr Darya and Amu Darya were totally cut off from draining into the Aral Sea. And thus started the slow death of the Aral Sea. So what lessons can East Africa learn from this story and can Lake Victoria go the way of the Aral Sea? The Aral Sea was the fourth-largest lake in the world, after Lake Victoria, which was the third largest. Lake Victoria is currently 68,800 sq.km and the Aral Sea was originally 68,000 sq. km. Images from Nasa's Terra satellite taken last year show the Aral Sea has completely dried up for the first time in 600 years. For comparison, the last time Lake Victoria dried up was 17,300 years ago. Lake Victoria, though threatened too, has a fairly different story from the Aral Sea, and the climates of their locations are different. The Aral Sea is in a very arid region of the world. Its primary source of water was from the two main rivers that fed into it. Lake Victoria on the other hand, receives a lot of its water from rainfall over the lake and rivers and streams that flow into it, the major ones being the Kagera in Tanzania the Nzoia, Yala, Sondu Mirui and Nyando rivers in Kenya. Lake Victoria is also considered the primary source of the River Nile and drains out at Ripon Falls near Jinja in Uganda. If the inflow of water goes down, the outflow will also be affected, putting at risk the lives of people as far north downstream as Egypt. The Aral Sea suffered environmental degradation because of the diversion of its inflow waters. Although Lake Victoria suffers no such effects yet, the reduction of water inflow from the highlands and environmental degradation on its riparian lands caused by population pressures pose the same threat. The general population density around the Lake Victoria basin is increasing every decade, causing an increase in pollution. Of particular concern is the discharge of raw sewage into the lake and the invasion of the lake by the water hyacinth (*eichhornia crassipes*), which has increased due to sewage pollution and runoff water coming from agriculture and industrial activity in the lake's surrounding areas. The introduction of exotic fish species has also had a major impact on the lake's biodiversity. The other major concern is that of climate change. East Africa is generally getting drier, with less rainfall being recorded, meaning less water flowing into the lake and the high temperatures in the lake basin have increased the evaporation rate. The ultimate consequences from all these is that a dried up lake will spell social and economic doom for communities and biodiversity.

Will Lake Victoria go the Aral Sea way?

**Load-Date:** March 14, 2015

---

End of Document

## Threat to Manchhar lake

Plus Patent News

September 18, 2010 Saturday

Copyright 2010 Plus Media Solutions Private Limited All Rights Reserved



Length: 913 words

Dateline: Karachi

### Body

---

THE devastating flood has endangered Manchhar Lake. Any breach in its embankment will spell disaster for the poor fishing community living around the lake and the rest of the population of Sehwan and Dadu taluka s.

The lake is set to receive floodwater from Qambar-Shahdadkot through the Hamal Lake and MNV drain in next few days.

On Thursday evening the level of the lake was 111.35RL (reduced level). The only way to ease pressure on t he lake's embankments is by disposing of its water in the Indus. But the mighty Indus, on the other hand, is surging ever since it was flooded upstream and is threatening the left bank. The lake has to be emptied through the Aral Wah upstream Kotri once it attains a level of 116RL, considered dangerous, provided the river is getting flows between 150,000-200,000 cusecs downstream Sukkur.

It is a normal exercise which is carried out under a formula throughout the year whenever it attains alarm in proportions. The formula was worked out after Hyderabad city and its suburbs had faced a water crisis in May-

June 2004. Around 42 people had died of consumption of contaminated lake water, released in the Indus when it was not having sufficient flows at that time. Then a formula was devised by water technologist Dr Mohammad Ahsan Siddiqui to be adopted, now mandatory, when the release of lake water in the Indus becomes unavoidable.

Water saline or otherwise, coming from Shahdadkot usually takes six to seven days to enter the lake through the MNVD (main nara valley drain). Daily effluent discharge from Balochistan and upper Sindh in the MNVD is 2200-2400 cusecs which is subsequently released in the Manchhar Lake.

Siddiqui claims that alarm bells start ringing among irrigation officials, responsible for regulating the lake, when it attains a level of 116RL. "What happens if a huge quantum of floodwater from Shahdadkot comes and the Indus doesn't recede to a comfortable level to release lake's water into it, is anybody's guess," he remarks.

Now a population of roughly 20,000-25,000 fishermen that lives in or around the lake is at high risk under the existing circumstances. Bubak, a town, is located in the vicinity of the lake and is threatened too. The situation has a potential risk for Sehwan and Dadu talukas.

But before that the MNVD itself can be a casualty if it fails to bear the pressure of floodwater from Shahdadkot and suffers breaches in its embankments that are in pretty bad shape. In that case, the areas of Khairpur Nathan Shah, Johi, Mehar and Dadu will be flooded too. There is also a threat to Sehwan taluka as well as the Indus Highway and railway tracks.

Irrigation officials count receding Indus through gauge of Dadu-Moro location -

centre point between Sukkur and Kotri barrages -

which was 132RL on Thursday. A drop of few decimals was noted in the last few days there and irrigation o

## Threat to Manchhar lake

Officials are optimistic that it will be persistent.

According to Sehwan MPA Murad Ali Shah, the level of water at Dadu-

Moro needs to be 127RL to indicate safer limits for releasing the lake water in the Indus. "The quantum of water from Shahdadhkot is huge which means a potential risk for MNVD first and then Sehwan," he says. He refers to a past precedent when the Manchhar was emptied at 120.5RL in 1995. "Given its current gauge lake can still consume five to six feet of water as its bund level is 123RL-125RL. It takes the lake five to six days to fill completely," he maintains.

But water expert Idris Rajput strongly disagrees, saying recession in water level upstream is not likely anytime soon. "Manchhar is set to face breaches in its embankments once water level increases by four to five feet. I foresee no chance of recession in the Indus downstream Sukkur at least in coming 15 days," he adds. It can only be emptied provided Sukkur downstream flows are between 150,000 and 200,000 cusecs. "And this is not the case right now," he argues.

Due to high tide in the Arabian Sea -

the ultimate destination of the current flash floods -

river water is slowly falling into the sea. High tide is directly linked with lunar month dates and the said phase is currently in progress as it was 15th of Ramazan on Thursday. Resultantly, it has resulted in breach of river embankments downstream Kotri despite flood fighting measures and vigil by authorities.

The fishing community leader Mohammad Ali Shah also sees high risk for the Manchhar. "The situation is too fluid," he believes and says that the level of river is high as compared to the lake's, making it hardly possible to release water into the Indus. "Even there is a possibility that the gushing Indus waters enter the Manchhar through the Aral Wah if attempt is made to empty it," he says. He fears inundation of the entire Bubak town and villages of fishermen in the surroundings of the lake if breaches are to occur in lake's bunds or overtops. The Indus is not going to show any decline at least in a week, he says and points out that either the Indus flows should start dropping rapidly or floodwater from Shahdadhkot reaches the Manchhar late. "Otherwise the situation is fraught with danger," he asserts.

Floodwater is being diverted towards the Hamal Lake and the FP bund locations simultaneously to break its flow. But ultimately, experts say, it has to fall in the Manchhar Lake. Efforts are under way to prevent damages to the lake's embankments. Machinery and material are being dispatched there with required work force.

**Load-Date:** September 13, 2012

## *Rationed use of water resources - the key to sustainable development*

Trend Daily News (Azerbaijan)

September 2, 2009 Wednesday 2:15 PM GMT +4

Copyright 2009 Trend News Agency All Rights Reserved



**Section:** FOREIGN POLICY

**Length:** 678 words

### **Body**

---

Commentator of [Trend News](#) European Desk, Victoria Zhavoronkova

For a long time, Central Asia has been a relatively unified system, providing its peoples with good living conditions. This system has developed itself over the centuries and creates objective requirements for the integration process, for the mutually beneficial international division and cooperation of labor at various levels. Along with this, the majority of people in the region have a historic understanding, gained from tough experience, about the need to live in peace and cooperation. The territory provided them with water for centuries; it is located in the basins of the rivers of Central Asia, the Amu Darya and Syr Darya, and has long been known as Mesopotamia. These major arteries formed a water system for the region.

However, the decisions that were taken during the USSR led to intervention in the natural process and the irrational use of water resources, dramatically altering the age-old system of the Amu Darya and Syr Darya drainage. All this caused a twentieth-century ecological catastrophe, linked with the drying of the Aral Sea, the consequences of which today are not just confined to the Aral Sea region and Central Asian countries, but which reach far beyond.

In a situation where several territories of the region are experiencing a chronic shortage of drinking and irrigation water, the sensible use of natural resources, especially water, is becoming one of the most pressing issues for the region. The water of the transboundary rivers is not only needed for the development of the power economy, but also for food security and providing adequate living conditions for people living on their shores. The Central Asian countries are seeking to rationally use the water resources.

For example, in Uzbekistan, dozens of projects on the water supply and accurate rationing of drinking and irrigation water are being carried out both with the national budget and foreign investment; it is already producing a tangible effect. For instance, the country has allocated over three billion soums (1000 UZS = 0.6650 USD) to introduce irrigation for growing fruit and vegetables. Considerable resources are directed at purchasing accurate water flow meters for homes, industrial and processing enterprises and private firms.

However, such approaches to the priceless gift of nature are not manifested everywhere. Irrational use of water may lead to the further deterioration of the ecological situation and the increasing pressure on water resources in the region. It is necessary to take into account possible consequences.

## Rationed use of water resources - the key to sustainable development

Irrational use of water resources in the region has already led to a river flow reduction to the estuaries of the Amu Darya and Syr Darya rivers. As a result, the Aral Sea - once the world's fourth largest lake - has become a series of salty lakes, separated from one another. So it is not an exaggeration to say that an ecological disaster of world significance has occurred in the region.

The water problem in Central Asia must be solved by all the countries, which are involved one way or another. Otherwise, this may further aggravate the situation of the water supply in the lower reaches of the Amu Darya and Syr Darya rivers and further aggravate the ecological catastrophe of the drying of the Aral Sea.

Also one cannot ignore the fact that this zone is of high significance. Experts, who can sensibly assess the environmental situation in the region, should be involved in implementing projects on the two rivers. The water and energy sector is important for the economies and living standards of the countries throughout Central Asia. Long-term stability in the region and prospects for future economic growth in all the Central Asian countries depend highly on the regional cooperation's success and a respect for all national strategic interests. In short, the distribution of water resources should not become a bone of contention among the countries and a cause of environmental disasters.

This article used materials provided by the Uzbek Embassy in Azerbaijan.

**Load-Date:** October 1, 2009

## **Breach in Manchar caused after technical advice, broad base consultations**

Plus Patent News

September 16, 2010 Thursday

Copyright 2010 Plus Media Solutions Private Limited All Rights Reserved



**Length:** 698 words

**Dateline:** HYDERABAD

### **Body**

---

Sindh Chief Minister Syed Qaim Ali Shah has said that the decision to give passage to floodwater of Manchar Lake has been made in consultation with technical experts and public representatives to minimize the losses in the area.

Talking with the newsmen at Irrigation Rest House, Sehwan, on Thursday, the Chief Minister said that though free board of Manchar Lake was up to 124 feet but due to heavy winds in the area, the water started overtopping its embankments and caused breaches.

He said that now the water of Manchar Lake has taken its route towards Indus River and its discharge into Indus River was being managed on Karampur side.

Responding to a question, Syed Qaim Ali Shah said that some Union Councils in the way of water were feared to be affected and efforts have already been made to evacuate the inhabitants of these Union Councils.

However, he maintained that some 10 to 15 percent people are still reluctant to leave their houses due to their personal reasons. He said that local administration is pursuing them to leave for safer places but they will not be forced.

He said that large number of boats have been made available and kept in ready position to evacuate remaining people, if any in the area, but at present the level of water is too low to sail the boats in the water, however he said that arrangement of transport has been made for the purpose.

Responding to another question about capacity and giving alternate way for discharging Manchar Lake water into Indus River as calculated by management earlier, Syed Qaim Ali Shah said that keeping in view the increasing trend of the water in the Manchar Lake, we gave the alternate way to the water into river by excavating another route to bypass Aral Wah Regulator, but instead of that the inflow into the Manchar Lake was greater than outflow, this resulted increase in water level in Manchar Lake up to alarming level and way wash, due to bellowing strong winds in the areas further worsen the situation.

He said that more quantum of water is yet to come from upper Sindh towards its natural route and we must have to give way to it minimize the losses.

To another question, the Chief Minister said we did not delay in taking decision for giving way to the water but it was necessary to get experts' point of view and take all stakeholders on board. He said that all decisions have been taken within time frame.

He said that the management of WAPDA has been directed to strengthen the embankments of Indus link and to ensure that the nearby towns and other villages are safe.

He said that the arrangements for temporary settlements of displaced people or people under threat have already been made. The transport is being provided, boats were made available and relief camps with all living facilities have been managed at neighbouring areas, he said.

Later, the Chief Minister visited the site where cut in Manchar Lake was made at RD 11-12 near Bagh-e-Yousuf and took briefing from the engineers about release of water and pressure from the Manchar Lake and

## Breach in Manchar caused after technical advice, broad base consultations

its embankments.

Sindh Minister for Food Mir Nadir Magsi, who is also the member of committee constituted by Sindh Chief Minister for giving recommendation to give safe passage to the Manchar Lake water, was also present on the occasion and said that giving way to gushing water is the only solution to meet the challenges of this disaster.

He said we have experienced this practice successfully while saving Shahdadkot, Qambar, Naseerabad and other towns in upper Sindh. He said that the more we resist the water more damage would be caused. He said that still there is huge quantity of water in the areas of upper Sindh and we cannot afford to keep it stagnant there. He said that the coming sowing season is feared to get setback in the flood affected areas. However, efforts were being made to reclaim the inundated land within shortest possible time.

Sindh Minister for Finance Syed Murad Ali Shah, Ex-Nazim District Jamshoro

Malik Asad Sikandar, DCO Jamshoro Samiuddin Siddiqui and other officers of Irrigation department accompanied Sindh Chief Minister Sindh during his visit.

**Load-Date:** September 13, 2012

---

End of Document



## *Russian commentary says Aral summit wrecked by interstate recriminations*

BBC Monitoring Former Soviet Union - Political

Supplied by BBC Worldwide Monitoring

May 1, 2009 Friday

Copyright 2009 British Broadcasting Corporation All Rights Reserved

**Length:** 1465 words

### **Body**

---

Text of report by Russian political commentary website Politkom.ru on 29 April

[Article by Sergey Rasov: "**Aral** Is Beyond Saving"]

For more than 15 years now the countries of Central Asia have been unable to **agree** on the exploitation of "the resources of cross-border **rivers**." As Politkom.ru had suggested, the summit of the heads of state of the founder countries of the International Fund to Save the **Aral** held in Kazakhstan yesterday ended with no result. In this connection it should be remembered that on the eve of the meeting Central Asian countries began to actively create **water** and energy blocs against each other....

The initiator was President Islam Karimov of Uzbekistan, who, in order to achieve his objectives, forgot about his past disagreements with Nursultan Nazarbayev. The Uzbek leader actively organized a common stance against the Tajiks and Kyrgyz, getting the presidents of Kazakhstan and Turkmenistan to side with him. Then the Uzbekistan Foreign Ministry distributed an official statement "on the stance of the Republic of Uzbekistan on the issue of the construction of new hydropower installations on upper reaches of cross-border rivers of Central Asia." The diplomatic department made a hard-line statement about Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan, which are seeking "to hastily implement new large-scale projects for hydropower installations in the 'best' Soviet traditions of unrestrained violence against nature," are pursuing commercial interests, and "are are totally ignoring the concerns of neighbouring countries." It was also stated that "interference by third countries in the water and energy problems of Central Asia is inadmissible." This refers to Russia, which is allocating credit of \$1.7 billion for "the purpose of the construction of the Kambarata GES-1 [hydroelectric power station]" in Kyrgyzstan. The Uzbekistan Foreign Ministry insisted on "the need for a mandatory international expert assessment under UN auspices of all hydroelectric power projects on cross-border rivers. When it is a question of the construction of such major hydropower installations as the Kambarata GES-1 and Rogun hydroelectric power station [in Tajikistan], absolutely independent authoritative specialists must be recruited to make the expert assessment," the statement says.

The shortage of water has turned into a serious problem for Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, and Turkmenistan - countries lying on the lower reaches of the Amudarya and Syrdarya Rivers, which feed the Aral Sea. The Syrdarya and Amudarya rise in the Tian Shan and Pamir mountains. The Syrdarya flows from Kyrgyzstan through Tajikistan and Uzbekistan into Kazakhstan. The Amudarya flows from Tajikistan to Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan. Thus, oil-and gas-rich Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, and Kazakhstan receive water from poor countries - Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan. The latter are unable to pay market prices for fossil fuel supplies and see the development of their own electricity industry as their chance of breaking out of the crisis. In Tajikistan's opinion, around \$900 million can be earned from selling electricity from the Rogun hydropower station alone. Uzbekistan is categorically opposed to the construction of high-powered hydropower stations on the upper reaches of the region's cross-border rivers. Islam Karimov feels

## Russian commentary says Aral summit wrecked by interstate recriminations

that the Rogun hydropower station in Tajikistan and Kambarata GES-1 and -2 in Kyrgyzstan will reduce the volumes of water reaching Uzbekistan after they are commissioned. For their part, Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan consider that water is a commodity. And so the Kazakhs and the Uzbeks should have to make an annual payment for services for the multi-year storage, conservation, and delivery of water. It was suggested that at the Alma-Ata summit that the parties would be able to agree and sign a long-term agreement on the management of water resources in Central Asia, but this did not prove possible.

All five presidents of the Central Asia region came to the meeting; Russian representatives were not invited. In his capacity as host, Nursultan Nazarbayev noted that around \$2 billion has been spent on saving the Aral but described the present state of the Aral Sea as "a world catastrophe." Nobody is any longer hopeful of restoring the Aral to its previous level; today "it is a question of purifying this water and providing the population with clean water," the Kazakhstan leader noted. His counterpart Islam Karimov said that "saving the Aral Sea... is practically impossible." And although Nursultan Nazarbayev urged the guests not to deviate from the agenda and to discuss only the problems of the Aral Sea, the discussion of water problems inevitably involved mutual recriminations. Thus, President Kurmanbek Bakiyev of Kyrgyzstan reminded his neighbours that "the main burden in resolving the problems of the water shortages of last year and the severe winter fell on the shoulders of the population of Kyrgyzstan, who felt personally all the hardships of electricity shortages and rolling power cuts aimed at saving water." After which he hinted that Kyrgyzstan needs compensation for water storage services. In particular, he cited the 2004 World Bank report *Water Energy Nexus in Central Asia*. Kurmanbek Bakiyev recalled that the World Bank suggests recognizing explicitly that an upstream country needs to be "compensated in cash for water storage services." Thereby stalemating the discussion. In response Islam Karimov took a swipe at Russia, saying that "third countries are politicizing this issue" in order to resolve geopolitical issues and control the entire region. And he noted that "Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan are first and foremost concerned about their own interests."

"All these great projects were adopted in accordance with a decision of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union Central Committee, the Politburo, and the USSR Council of Ministers, and that also includes the projects that have been talked about today. And I am highly convinced that none of these projects was seriously thought through. None of them underwent any kind of expert assessment, let alone an international assessment," Karimov said.

In his words, Uzbekistan, the World Bank, the Asia Development Bank, and the European Union share the same attitude. After Karimov's speech, Tajikistan leader Emomali Rahmon refused to sign the summit final documents unless issues of water utilization and hydropower station construction in the region were excised from them. This related to Islam Karimov's amendments, which essentially would have imposed conditions on Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan obliging them to agree with their neighbours on the construction of new hydroelectric power stations in the region. Emomali Rahmon demanded that "henceforth large reservoirs in downstream countries with a volume of water greater than in the Aral Sea" should also be subjected to an objective international expert assessment. The conversation started to resemble not a chat between neighbours in a communal apartment but a conversation between a dumb and a deaf person. In the end, in order to avoid raising the temperature, Nursultan Nazarbayev asked the experts to exclude these points from the final declaration. Thus a joint statement by the leaders of the founder countries of the International Fund to Save the Aral was signed after all. In it the sides yet again stated that they "confirm their interest in developing a mutually acceptable mechanism for the comprehensive utilization of water resources and the protection of the environment in Central Asia taking account of the interests of all the states of the region."

Ultimately two conclusions flow from the Alma-Ata summit. First, it has to be recognized and accepted that the restoration of the Aral Sea in its previous boundaries is impossible. What was once the fourth-largest internal body of water in the world has lost three fourths of its water volume, and its area has shrunk by more than half. It is necessary to save the people who live around the dying sea.

Second, Islam Karimov is insisting on solving the water problems independently, without Kremlin interference. The position of Russia, which first promised Tajikistan to complete the construction of the Rogun hydroelectric power station and then assured Uzbekistan that it would not do so without its agreement and after that adopted a decision to grant credit to Kyrgyzstan, does not suit the Uzbek leader. It is totally unclear at this point how it is intended to resolve the acute mutual disputes over the distribution of the region's water resources without an intermediary, as

Russian commentary says Aral summit wrecked by interstate recriminations

was indeed demonstrated by the summit of the heads of state of the founder countries of the International Fund to Save the Aral.

Source: Politkom.ru website, Moscow, in Russian 29 Apr 09

**Load-Date:** May 1, 2009

---

End of Document

## *Insight - Central Asia: long-term challenges and short-term crises.*

Water Power & Dam Construction

March 31, 2009

Copyright 2009 Wilmington Publishing Limited All Rights Reserved

**Section:** Pg. 14

**Length:** 4217 words

**Highlight:** Despite the pressing challenges elsewhere in the world, the international community must pay close attention to water and energy developments in Central Asia, warns Johannes F Linn. Long term development opportunities and short term threats need to be addressed in order to avoid a compound crisis in which water and energy scarcity play a huge role.

### **Body**

---

Central Asia (1) is an arid region. Its fertile plains are former deserts made arable by vast irrigation systems. Most of the water comes from the high mountain ranges of Kyrgyz Republic and Tajikistan (and to a lesser extent from Afghanistan) channelled downstream to Kazakhstan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan by the Amu Darya and Syr Darya rivers. Over the last century Soviet engineers harnessed these water resources with an extensive system of dams, reservoirs and irrigation canals to support the rapidly growing populations of the downstream countries and their agricultural production that in turn supported the Soviet Union. The reservoirs also produce electricity, but local peak demand for electricity is in the cold winter months, when water needs to be stored for summer irrigation release. During Soviet days, downstream countries provided the upstream countries with gas and coal in the winter to allow them to generate heat and power without releasing water needed for the summer.

With the breakup of the Soviet Union the elaborate water and energy sharing agreements among the Soviet Republics of Central Asia broke down, and the previously integrated regional water and electricity infrastructure became fragmented and suffered from lack of maintenance. With overuse and poor water management agricultural yields fell, and the water levels of the Aral Sea dropped precipitously, leaving behind a mere remnant of what was previously one of the largest inland seas in the world.

As a result, the provinces around the Aral Sea suffered great hardships and increases in poverty. While the Central Asian republics of the Former Soviet Union have avoided military conflict over scarce water resources, their relations have at times been strained, especially between Tajikistan and Kyrgyz Republic on the one side and Uzbekistan on the other.

Over the last two years two interrelated developments have aggravated this difficult situation: First, the two poor upstream countries, Kyrgyz Republic and Tajikistan, have started to develop their hydro resources for export. Downstream countries, and especially Uzbekistan, consider this a challenge to their water security. Secondly, changes in precipitation and temperatures threaten the supply of water and energy in the region. This has created - together with rising food insecurity and the impact of the global economic crisis - the potential for a 'compound crisis' in the region in 2009 that combines humanitarian, economic and environmental threats especially for Kyrgyz Republic and Tajikistan.

Let us look in turn at these two issues: the long-term opportunities and challenges of unlocking the hydro resources of Central Asia, and the short term threats of a compound crisis.

### Long term hydro development opportunities

The Soviets planned and built hundreds of dams to regulate the water flow in the Aral Sea river basin for irrigation use and for generating electricity. Among them was Rogun dam in Tajikistan, planned for a height of 335m and started in 1976, but never finished, since the break-up of the Soviet Union and Tajikistan's subsequent civil war brought construction to a halt in 1991 (See Figure 2).

In May 2008 the country's President, Emomali Rakhmon, announced that construction had resumed (2). While initially drawing on the country's limited budgetary resources, the Tajik government hopes to attract foreign financing for this project.

When completed, the dam will generate 3600MW of power. This is enough to supply much of Tajikistan's electricity needs and to allow exports to Tajikistan's neighbours, including to Afghanistan and Pakistan through a 1000MW transmission line, which has yet to be constructed.

While a preliminary dam built in Soviet days was washed away by floods in 1993, there remains a network of huge tunnels and caverns carved inside the mountains on both sides of the river. These will house the eight turbines that will eventually generate the power. While the completion of the dam is still expensive at a planned cost of US\$2.2B, the fact that a significant part of the work has already been carried out strengthens the economic justification for pushing forward with the project.

The plan is to complete the dam in stages over the coming 8-10 years, while filling the reservoir could take up to 18 years, although power generation would start earlier. The dam is to be built of rock and earth, which will allow it to absorb potential seismic shocks better than a concrete structure, an important consideration in this earthquake-prone region. While eager to involve others in the financing, the government intends to retain control over the dam and its energy output, a fact that may deter others from participating.

Another potential obstacle is that some downstream countries object. Uzbekistan has been especially concerned that the large storage requirements of the new dam will endanger the essential supply of water to the millions of Uzbeks dependent on the river's uninterrupted flow during the summer months when irrigation needs are highest.

Rogun is the largest of the dams currently on the drawing board in Central Asia. Others are under consideration, among them the Kambarata 1 and 2 dams in neighbouring Kyrgyzstan with a joint capacity of 2260MW and an estimated cost of US\$2B. The total capacity of currently planned hydro investments in Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan is 11,360MW at a total estimated cost of US\$10.2B (3).

These projects share similar characteristics. First, because of their high costs they cannot be funded by national resources alone - Rogun's cost is about 85% of Tajikistan's gross national income (GNI), Kambarata's cost is 77% of Kyrgyzstan's GNI. The two countries will have to attract public or private investors from abroad if they are to proceed.

Second, the hydro dams will generate large quantities of electricity that can meet the rising national energy needs of the countries at costs much lower than imported energy and will help avert the energy shortages currently prevailing during the winter months in Kyrgyz Republic and Tajikistan. Surplus power can be exported to neighbouring countries, where electricity is also in short supply and generation costs are at least three to ten times higher.

Moreover, peak demand for electricity in South Asia falls in the summer, which is also the time of greatest water release for downstream irrigation needs. This makes power exports from Central Asia to Pakistan and eventually to India particularly attractive. Major regional transmission lines are under construction or being planned to allow power exports from Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan.

Third, global climate change is threatening Central Asia's long term economic and ecological stability as global warming is melting glaciers in the region at an alarming rate. In the last 50 years the waters stored in the glaciers of Central Asia are estimated to have shrunk by 25% and they are projected to shrink by another 25% over the next

## Insight - Central Asia: long-term challenges and short-term crises.

20 years (4). These numbers are at best guesswork for now, but they do reflect the broad trends that will likely see major changes in water flows of the principal rivers in the region. Greater water shortages in the long term will force Central Asian countries to use their available water much more efficiently than has been the case so far, especially in irrigation (5). But they will also make cooperative approaches to rational storage and allocation of scarce water resources across the region much more important if peace and prosperity in the region are to be preserved.

If foreign financing is to be attracted, detailed feasibility and environmental impact studies still need to be conducted for the new dams to assure that benefits outweigh costs, and that potential negative environmental and social impacts can be adequately mitigated. In the case of Rogun, the World Bank has initiated such assessments in preparation for possible funding (6). In view of the concerns of the downstream countries, the rules of international water conventions need to be respected. There are various ways of dealing with the allocation of transnational water resources:

- a. Downstream countries could pay upstream countries for the summer release of water stored in the winter. This in effect was the practice during Soviet days, when downstream republics provided upstream republics with free gas and coal to generate electricity and heat during the winter months. After the dissolution of the Soviet Union, upstream countries argued that water should be treated as a commodity and paid for by downstream countries (at least in terms of the cost of maintaining and running the dams and turbines), while downstream countries rejected this notion on the grounds that water in transnational rivers is a common good shared equally by all riparians.
- b. Downstream countries could build dams and reservoirs on their territories to catch the waters released by the upstream countries during the winters for summer use. Such reservoirs have already been constructed (in Uzbekistan) and more are currently under construction (the huge Golden Century Lake in Turkmenistan) or planned (Kokserai reservoir in Kazakhstan) (7). The problem with these downstream reservoirs is that they are an inefficient and partial response. Since they are located in flat land rather than deep mountain valleys they are more expensive, provide little or no hydroelectric capacity, and lose lots of water to evaporation and seepage.
- c. A third option is to build dams and reservoirs upstream along the same river or river system in sequence. This allows the release of water from the higher reservoir for electricity generation in winter, while catching and storing the water in the subsequent reservoir for summer release. In the case of Rogun dam the downstream Nurek reservoir could serve this purpose; for Kambarata dam the downstream Toktogul reservoir is available.

Among these options, the last one may well be the most feasible for the Central Asian region, but it requires a level of trust among countries that is currently not universally present. The practical question then is whether a mechanism can be found to provide appropriate guarantees for the downstream countries that create the minimum of trust to permit cooperation in this critical area.

Currently various efforts are underway to try and find such a mechanism. This includes a High-Level Group set up in 2006 by the Eurasian Economic Community (EurasEC - with Belarus, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Russia, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan as members) to develop a strategy for the efficient utilisation of water and energy resources in Central Asia. It has been working on a strategy document but apparently has not yet reached agreement (8).

The Central Asia Regional Economic Cooperation Forum (CAREC - whose participants are Afghanistan, Azerbaijan, China, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Mongolia, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan, as well as six multinational institutions, including the Asian Development Bank and the World Bank) has also prepared an energy sector strategy under which member countries agreed on the broad principles for the development of the region's hydroelectricity resources. The Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (SCO - with China, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Russia, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan as members) in its 2007 summit agreed to develop an 'energy club', but so far little is known about its practical implementation and how it would address the hydro power issues of Central Asia.

While the preparation of regional strategies and broad understandings are helpful for creating a platform for dialogue and improved mutual understanding, the key will be the pragmatic implementation of major specific river basin projects, such as Rogun for the Amu Darya and Kambarata for the Syr Darya. A practical way to achieve this would be the creation of a consortium of partners, including all directly affected countries, as well as possibly one or more of the big neighbours (such as China or Russia), the international financial organisations and private

## Insight - Central Asia: long-term challenges and short-term crises.

financiers. The Government of Tajikistan has in fact invited Afghanistan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan to join such a consortium. Kazakhstan has responded positively to this invitation (9).

Such consortiums would operate under a carefully crafted agreement that lays out the key water and energy sharing arrangements, the financing and management responsibilities, and the arbitration mechanism in case of unresolved disagreements. International financial institutions could be asked to provide guarantees, which in turn would be counter-guaranteed by the regional member governments. Perhaps the best example of a successful internationally backed river basin agreement with lasting success is the Indus Water Treaty which was signed in 1960 between India and Pakistan after years of arduous negotiations with the support of the World Bank (10).

In sum, there are great potential benefits to Central Asia and its neighbours that argue for the swift implementation of cooperative solutions for the development of Central Asia's 'blue gold'. The principal responsibility for this rests with the countries of the region, but the big neighbours and the international community can do much to help create a supportive environment:

- Offering financial support for appropriately structured regional consortiums.
- Funding neutral third-party analyses of costs and benefits and of their distribution across countries.
- Creating opportunities for constructive dialogue and trust building among the regional players.
- Stressing the shared long-term interests of all concerned.

Of course, even under the best of circumstances, the construction of new hydro capacity is a long-term proposition. Measures to encourage more efficient utilisation of available water resources and emergency steps to prepare for water and energy crises when they threaten, as is the case right now, also need to be promoted as a matter of high urgency.

#### a compound water-energy-food crisis

Against the backdrop of the opportunities and challenges of long term hydro energy development in Central Asia, a water and energy situation that is already difficult and tense at best during years of normal weather can quickly deteriorate into a major humanitarian, economic and political crisis for the region when climatic conditions are adverse.

The years 2007-9 have been particularly problematic, since normal climatic cycles (probably linked to the El Nino-La Nina phenomenon) appear to be intensifying and are overlaid on the long term effects of global warming. The last major drought in the region occurred in 2000-01. In 2007, a new drought period began with an unusually hot and dry summer in much of Central Asia, followed by an exceptionally cold and dry winter.

The winter of 2007/8 had its most severe impact in Tajikistan, where parts of the country had to do without electricity for weeks at a time, shutting down businesses and schools, limiting hospital operations, and forcing families to live without heat or light during the winter months when temperatures as low as -30 deg C were not uncommon. Even the capital, Dushanbe, was severely affected by power cuts.

Tajikistan's situation was aggravated by the fact that Uzbekistan, plagued by its own winter energy shortages, suspended gas exports and limited transfer of electricity through its territory. At the same time, the food situation in the country deteriorated, as farmers had to eat or sell their seed stock, cattle ran short of feed, aquaculture suffered from frozen ponds and streams, and food supplies from neighbouring countries dwindled along with rising prices (11). Kazakhstan, the main grain exporter in the region, temporarily banned exports, including to some of its neighbours, reinforcing the damage done by the world food crisis beyond its borders.

The summer of 2008 was once again unusually dry in large parts of Kyrgyz Republic and Tajikistan, with the result that the major reservoirs of these two countries, Toktogul and Nurek, experienced sustained levels much below normal. Like Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan depends on electricity for the winter months. Going into the winter 2008/9, both countries had to ration electricity in large parts of each country for months on end. Fortunately, so far this winter has

## Insight - Central Asia: long-term challenges and short-term crises.

been relatively mild, so the humanitarian impact has been less severe, even though the economic and social costs of the disruptions of power supply are once again significant.

The international reaction to the unfolding water and related energy crisis in Central Asia involved emergency assistance for Tajikistan in 2008. Among others, the US provided nearly US\$2.5M in emergency relief to Tajikistan in 2008 (12). The World Bank provided a US\$6.5M emergency grant for rehabilitation of key energy facilities and to assist with the development and implementation of the Government's Energy Emergency Mitigation Action Plan (13). The World Bank also provided up to US\$5M in grants for emergency agricultural farm inputs and animal husbandry (14). The FAO carried out an assessment of the food security situation as a basis for a coordinated response by the international community. The UN organised flash appeals for emergency assistance for both Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan, with mixed success.

Concerned by the indications of a severe crisis, the UNDP organised a meeting of international organisations and bilateral donors in July 2008 to share what information was available on the crisis situation. The meeting concluded that an in-depth assessment was urgently needed and under the leadership of the UNDP a report on the compound crisis was prepared and released in January 2009 (15). It concluded that Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan are indeed threatened by a combination of water and energy shortage, high food prices and a looming recession resulting from the impact of the global economic crisis. The report noted that:

- Kyrgyzstan's and Tajikistan's key reservoirs, Toktogul and Nurek, were respectively 20% and 9% below normal at the end of 2008, with rigorous restrictions on winter water releases essential if reaching 'dead levels' of these reservoirs (at which electricity production ceases) are to be avoided.
- Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan have been hit by an 'electric shock' due to lack of power - the estimated impact of the winter 2007/8 blackouts amounted to US\$280M in Tajikistan, or 7% of the country's GDP; with the extended blackouts especially in the provinces, but increasingly also in the capital cities, significant economic losses are again expected during the current winter 2008/9.
- Both countries have large population segments suffering from food insecurity, some 1.5M people in the case of Tajikistan, as a result of high incidence of poverty and high local food prices, even after international food prices receded from the exceptionally high levels reached during the summer of 2008.
- Finally, with their heavy dependency on minerals and cotton exports and on migrant workers' remittances - in the case of Tajikistan remittances are estimated to have reached 50% of GDP in 2008 - both countries are likely to see drastic reductions in foreign currency earnings, budget revenues and household incomes which will aggravate their already difficult economic and social condition.

The impact of this compound crisis is exacerbated by the tense relations between Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan on the one hand, and Uzbekistan on the other. Despite an agreement at the CIS Summit in October 2008 among the presidents of the region which was to have facilitated the provision of gas and electricity to Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan in exchange for prudent management of winter water releases, Uzbekistan blocked electricity transmission over its territory from Turkmenistan to Tajikistan and also cut off gas supplies to Tajikistan over an apparent disagreement on price. In return, Tajikistan threatened to draw down more of its water resources during the winter and curtail releases during the subsequent summer.

Under these circumstances it is critical that the international community and the big neighbours collaborate in assisting the upstream countries cope with the ecological, economic and social crisis that they now face. This requires assistance in addressing the underlying issues that cause their vulnerability to recurring droughts (limited power generation capacity, inefficient water and energy use, weak institutions), and engagement in a high level diplomatic dialogue to ensure the current tensions between upstream and downstream neighbours do not lead to tit-for-tat reactions that could turn into interstate conflict.

Honest brokers required



## Insight - Central Asia: long-term challenges and short-term crises.

Central Asia lies at the hub of a rapidly integrating Eurasian super-continent, surrounded by some of the biggest and most dynamic economies on the globe. Its stability and prosperity is critical not only for Central Asians but for all of Eurasia and the rest of the world. Central Asia faces many opportunities and constraints. Among them the region's water and energy resources stand out because of the great potential that they represent, but also because of the complexity of the challenges that they present to each of the countries, to its neighbours and to the rest of the world. It is essential that Central Asian countries promptly address both the long term development opportunities and the short term threats of the compound crisis in which water and energy scarcity plays a huge role. But they cannot do it alone. They need the help of their neighbours as well as the help of the wider international community.

The international organisations - the United Nations and the multilateral development banks, including the World Bank - have a special role to play, because of their technical and financial capacities and their ability to act as honest brokers. Despite all the pressing challenges elsewhere in the world, it is important that the international community pay close attention to the developments in Central Asia, especially the developments in the water and energy domains.

Johannes F Linn is Senior Fellow and Executive Director of the Wolfensohn Center for Development at The Brookings Institution in the US, and a Special Adviser for the Central Asia Regional Economic Cooperation Program (CAREC). He previously served as Vice President for Europe and Central Asia at the World Bank. Email: [jlinn@brookings.edu](mailto:jlinn@brookings.edu)

## Footnotes

(1) For the purpose of this article Central Asia is defined to include Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan. The population of the five countries combined is about 60 million. For an overview of the regions economic, social and political conditions see UNDP, Central Asia Human Development Report, New York, 2005 <http://europeandcis.undp.org/poverty/show/300BDC00-F203-1EE9-BE944F24EDFC09CE>.

(2) Konstantin Parshin, 'Tajikistan: government harbours hydropower dams, EurasiaNet, June 4 2008. <http://www.eurasianet.org/departments/insight/articles/eav060408.shtml>. [QQ] (3) See Eurasian Development Bank, Water and Energy Resources in Central Asia, Industry Report, April 24 2008.

(4) Eurasian Development Bank, op. cit. See also John Magrath, Glacier Melt, Oxfam Policy Paper January 2004 [http://www.oxfam.org.uk/resources/policy/climate\\_change/glacier\\_melt.html](http://www.oxfam.org.uk/resources/policy/climate_change/glacier_melt.html) [ QQ] (5) See UNDP, Central Asia Human Development Report, op. cit.

(6) For a good summary of prior feasibility studies for Rogun see International Water Power and Dam Construction (May 2008), Onwards and Upwards, Volume 60, No 5, pp30-34.

(7) See UNDP, Central Asia Human Development Report, New York, 2005. Kazakhstan announced in 2008 that it will proceed with the construction of Kokserai reservoir; see Joanna Lillis, Central Asia: Water Woes Stoke Economic Worries, Eurasianet, 28 April 2008 <http://www.eurasianet.org/departments/insight/articles/eav042808.shtml>

(8) Eurasian Development Bank, op. cit.

(9) On February 3, 2009 Russia reportedly agreed to provide Kyrgyzstan \$2 billion in financing for the construction of Kambarata; see [http://www.rferl.org/content/Kyrgyzstans\\_Multivector\\_Foreign\\_Policy\\_Unravel/1491581.html](http://www.rferl.org/content/Kyrgyzstans_Multivector_Foreign_Policy_Unravel/1491581.html). Tajik-Russian negotiations about Russian financing for Rogun broke down in 2007 since Tajikistan would not agree to give up control of this key national asset. During a recent visit to Uzbekistan, Russian President Medvedev announced his country's support for the Uzbek position that no upstream development of hydropower resources should proceed without full consultation and agreement of the down-stream neighbours; see <http://enews.ferghana.ru/article.php?id=2497>.

(10) See Stimson, The Indus Water Treaty: A History, 2007 <http://www.stimson.org/?SN=SA20020116301>

Insight - Central Asia: long-term challenges and short-term crises.

- (11) [http://www.fao.org/world/regional/REU/projects/TCP-TAJ-3104%20\(E\)-en.pdf](http://www.fao.org/world/regional/REU/projects/TCP-TAJ-3104%20(E)-en.pdf)
- (12) [http://www.usaid.gov/locations/europe\\_eurasia/press/success/2008-03-03.html](http://www.usaid.gov/locations/europe_eurasia/press/success/2008-03-03.html)
- (13) <http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/NEWS/0,contentMDK:21754640-piPK:437376-theSitePK:4607,00.html> pagePK:64257043-
- (14) <http://web.worldbank.org/external/projects/main?pagePK=64283627&piPK=3230&theSitePK=40941&menuPK=228424&Projectid=P112157>
- (15) UNDP, Central Asia Regional Risk Assessment: Responding to Water, Energy, and Food Insecurity, Regional Bureau for Europe and CIS, New York, January 2009.

**Load-Date:** April 7, 2009

---

End of Document

## ***Uzbekistan intends to complete Tuyabuguz HPP by year-end***

Kyrgyzstan Newsline (English)

July 5, 2018 Thursday

Copyright 2018 Kazakhstan Newsline Limited All Rights Reserved



**Section:** Regional News; Pg. 136

**Length:** 319 words

### **Body**

---

Uzbekistan plans to **commission** the Tuyabuguz hydro power plant (HPP) at the end of 2018, Uzbek media outlets reported quoting a source in Uzbekhydroenergo.

The new HPP is built on the Tuyabuguz **reservoir**. Previously, here, the **water** for vegetation merged into the **Akhangaran River**, and after the introduction of the hydro power facility, it will be used to generate electricity. It will pass through a **dam** and two special underground tunnels, where modern Chinese units for energy production of Dongfang company will be installed.

"To date, we have fulfilled about 73 percent of the planned work on the project. The plant's capacity will be 12 megawatts, the height of the reservoir is 30 meters, and the volume is 250 million cubic meters. According to experts, HPP will pay off within four years, as the units will produce electricity 11 months a year without a break," the source noted.

The total cost of construction exceeds \$ 16 million, of which 8.2 million fall for foreign investments and loans, and 8.09 million are funds of Uzbekhydroenergo.

It should be noted that within the framework of the special program in Uzbekistan, in the medium term, construction of 42 new and modernization of 32 operating HPPs is planned. This year, 10 projects are under implementation, the cost of the first stage is \$ 364.6 million.

For example, in June and August 2017, the construction of a small hydro power plant at the Tuyabuguz reservoir, a cascade of small hydro power stations on the Big Fergana Canal, Kamchik small hydropower station on the Akhangaran River, Zarchob cascade of small HPPs on the Tupolang River was started.

According to specialists, the hydropower resources of Uzbekistan allow generating up to 27.4 billion kilowatt-hours of electricity per year. At the same time, only 6.5 billion kWh or 23.7 percent of the entire hydropower potential of the country has been developed.

By Kamila Aliyeva for [AzerNews](#).

**Load-Date:** July 5, 2018

Uzbekistan intends to complete Tuyabuguz HPP by year-end

---

End of Document

## ***Uzbekistan intends to complete Tuyabuguz HPP by year-end***

Kazakhstan Newsline (English)

July 5, 2018 Thursday

Copyright 2018 Kazakhstan Newsline Limited All Rights Reserved



**Section:** Regional News; Pg. 140

**Length:** 319 words

### **Body**

---

Uzbekistan plans to **commission** the Tuyabuguz hydro power plant (HPP) at the end of 2018, Uzbek media outlets reported quoting a source in Uzbekhydroenergo.

The new HPP is built on the Tuyabuguz **reservoir**. Previously, here, the **water** for vegetation merged into the **Akhangaran River**, and after the introduction of the hydro power facility, it will be used to generate electricity. It will pass through a **dam** and two special underground tunnels, where modern Chinese units for energy production of Dongfang company will be installed.

"To date, we have fulfilled about 73 percent of the planned work on the project. The plant's capacity will be 12 megawatts, the height of the reservoir is 30 meters, and the volume is 250 million cubic meters. According to experts, HPP will pay off within four years, as the units will produce electricity 11 months a year without a break," the source noted.

The total cost of construction exceeds \$ 16 million, of which 8.2 million fall for foreign investments and loans, and 8.09 million are funds of Uzbekhydroenergo.

It should be noted that within the framework of the special program in Uzbekistan, in the medium term, construction of 42 new and modernization of 32 operating HPPs is planned. This year, 10 projects are under implementation, the cost of the first stage is \$ 364.6 million.

For example, in June and August 2017, the construction of a small hydro power plant at the Tuyabuguz reservoir, a cascade of small hydro power stations on the Big Fergana Canal, Kamchik small hydropower station on the Akhangaran River, Zarchob cascade of small HPPs on the Tupolang River was started.

According to specialists, the hydropower resources of Uzbekistan allow generating up to 27.4 billion kilowatt-hours of electricity per year. At the same time, only 6.5 billion kWh or 23.7 percent of the entire hydropower potential of the country has been developed.

By Kamila Aliyeva for [AzerNews](#).

**Load-Date:** July 5, 2018

Uzbekistan intends to complete Tuyabuguz HPP by year-end

---

End of Document

## *Dam nation*

New Scientist

June 21, 2014

Copyright 2014 Reed Business Information, UK, a division of Reed Elsevier Inc. All Rights Reserved

## NewScientist

**Section:** FEATURES;; No. 1196

**Length:** 2322 words

**Byline:** Fred Pearce

### Body

---

FOUR is an unlucky number for lakes. Once the fourth largest in the world, the Aral Sea is now a shadow of its former self. As the then Soviet Union diverted the rivers that feed it to grow cotton, its shoreline retreated by more than 100 kilometres in places. Today, in the middle of the dried-up lake bed, lie two small hyper-saline lakes. All around, climates are more extreme, dust storms spread salt across the land, a rich fishery that once supported a fleet of trawlers has disappeared entirely - and millions of people left high and dry have been forced to move elsewhere.

What started happening in the Soviet Union half a century ago looks set to happen again, this time to Africa's fourth largest lake and the biggest desert lake in the world, Lake Turkana. European explorers nicknamed it the Jade Sea thanks to its turquoise waters, which stretch for 250 kilometres in northern Kenya. There are many reasons to protect it. But starting this year, Lake Turkana is timetabled to shrivel and die.

The problem is that the source of almost all of Lake Turkana's water is across Kenya's northern border in Ethiopia, from the river Omo. Now Ethiopia plans to capture most of that flow to generate hydroelectricity and irrigate plantations of sugar and other thirsty crops. Kenya has barely raised a whimper about its larger neighbour, but researchers warn that what is about to happen is a hydrological, ecological and humanitarian catastrophe.

Lake Turkana takes its name from the people who live on the western shore. It is likely to lose at least half of its volume and could be reduced to two small, salty sumps. Five national parks will be wrecked and half a million people face the loss of ecosystems that sustain their precarious existence in a remote corner of Africa.

It is clear why Ethiopia wants to harness its water. Parts of the country are dangerously dry. In the 1970s and 1980s, Ethiopia suffered catastrophic droughts that left hundreds of thousands of people dead. Yet much of its central highlands are as wet as Scotland, and the government wants to tap this water to improve the lives of its 96 million citizens. That means damming the Omo - it is a resource too valuable to be ignored.

So later this year, in a steep canyon 600 kilometres north of Lake Turkana, engineers will complete construction and begin capturing the Omo's flow behind Africa's tallest dam (see map, overleaf).

## Dam nation

The 243-metre-tall Gilgel Gibe III dam is the latest and biggest in a series of five planned for the river. Over the next two or three years, a reservoir 150 kilometres long will fill behind the concrete barrier. The dam will capture almost two-thirds of the water from the Omo that would otherwise reach Lake Turkana. The remaining third is provided by tributaries such as the Mago, which enter the Omo downriver of the dam. This is disastrous news for the lake because about nine-tenths of its water comes from the Omo.

The water level in Lake Turkana depends on the balance between inflow from the Omo and evaporation from the lake's surface. The unrelenting Kenyan sun takes 2.5 metres a year from the lake's depth. Sean Avery, a Nairobi-based consultant with over 30 years' experience working with dam builders in Africa, has investigated the hydrology. He calculates that as the new reservoir fills, Lake Turkana's water level will drop by at least 2 metres.

That is not so bad. A decade ago, the dam's designers promised that, after the reservoir filled to capacity, the water released through its Chinese-built turbines would be as great as before. Eventually the lake would recover to its former level.

But that was then. Three years ago, with dam construction already well under way, the Ethiopian government suddenly announced big plans for the water after it leaves the dam. By regulating the river's flow, the dam allows the development of downstream irrigation works that the government intends will capture much of its flow. First up - and already under construction - is the 175,000-hectare Kuraz sugar plantation, named after the homeland of the local Daasanach people that it will largely take over. And the government has also earmarked almost 300,000 hectares of the lower Omo valley for commercial agriculture.

This is a massive change to an unfenced landscape of bush, woodland and open cattle pasture. Now, as the fences go up and irrigation canals are dug, both wildlife and local tribes will lose out, with many people forcibly resettled. Almost half a million hectares will come under the plough and the Omo will be systematically emptied.

The Ethiopian government has never published an environmental assessment of the impact of the farms and their water abstractions. But Avery estimates that - depending on the pace of development, the efficiency of the irrigation and how much water returns to the river from field drainage - the Kuraz sugar project alone could permanently take at least 30 per cent of the river's flow. The other planned farms would increase the take to 50 per cent or more.

The Ethiopian government says the country cannot afford not to have the Gilgel Gibe III dam. And it comes as no surprise that the state-owned electric company and sugar corporation claim that the environmental impact of the dam will be minimal.

But the hydrology is inescapable. Lake Turkana currently loses 16 trillion litres of water to evaporation each year - enough to empty the entire lake in just 11 years. If inflow from the Omo is reduced by as much as seems likely, the lake will shrink drastically, eventually finding a new stable state where evaporation from a reduced surface area balances the reduced inflow. Avery predicts that a 50 per cent cut in inflow would ultimately reduce the lake's volume by half and drop the water level by 20 metres.

The lake will dry out first in the shallow north. The Omo delta, whose reed beds and woodlands play host to hippos, crocodiles and water birds, will dry out after just a 5-metre drop in water level. A 10-metre decline would mimic what happened during droughts in the Ethiopian highlands between 1975 and 1993, when around 70 per cent of life in the lake was lost. Anything more than a 20-metre drop would turn the lake into two small, very salty and very alkaline lakes occupying the deepest parts of the valley, one fed from the residual Omo and the other from two small rivers that drain into the south of the lake, the Kerio and Turkwel.

But falling lake levels are not the only issue. From the moment the dam closes, the seasonal cycles of river flow, driven by the autumn wet season in the highlands, will be replaced by fluctuations determined by Ethiopia's electricity demands. That will dramatically diminish the river's annual flood downstream of the dam site. Till now, the



## Dam nation

average flow in the peak month on the river has been eight times as high as the lowest monthly flow. The dam's designers predict that after the dam is operational, the peak flow will be just twice that of the slowest flow.

Almost all hydroelectric dams round the world have a similar smoothing effect on flood cycles. The purpose of their large storage reservoirs is, after all, to hold back flood flows to ensure there is always water to pour through the turbines. But the fact that the Omo drains into an inland lake rather than the ocean, coupled with Lake Turkana's almost total reliance on the river, means that the impacts downstream of Gilgel Gibe III will be much greater than for most dams.

The Ethiopian government argues that smoothing the river's flow is a good thing as it would prevent the kind of flood disaster that happened on the lower Omo in 2006, when more than a hundred people drowned. The dam's designers claim the attenuated flood will benefit the lake's ecosystems, too. But critics of the project say the 2006 flood was unusual, a once-in-100-year event. Most of the time, the annual flood pulse is vital for both nature and human livelihoods along the river. It wets floodplains that sustain pastures, as well as extensive woodlands.

And the positive impact of the flood pulse on the lake's ecosystems is even greater, says Jeppe Kolding, a fish biologist from the University of Bergen in Norway, who carried out a landmark investigation of the lake's fisheries in the 1980s. The pulse brings into the lake waters rich in sediment, organic matter and nutrients, much of which it gathers from the floodplain. These goodies stimulate an orgy of fish breeding and growth, which in turn drives an ecosystem that encouraged the Kenyan government to create three national parks here, covering Sibiloi on the lake's eastern shore, the South Island and the Central Island.

Today, the lake has markedly fewer crocodiles than half a century ago, when it had the largest breeding colony of Nile crocodiles in the world. And hippos are now mostly confined to the Sibiloi National Park. But venomous snakes, including cobras, puff adders and saw-scaled vipers, still lurk on the shores. There is abundant bird life and fish aplenty, with about 60 fish species, many of them endemic.

One of the richest fishing areas has long been the shallow Ferguson's Gulf on the Lake Turkana's western shore. Though occupying less than 0.5 per cent of the lake, it has as many as half the lake's inshore fish, says Kolding. During years with a strong flood pulse, up to 16,000 tonnes of tilapia are caught in the gulf. It remains a fecund fishing ground today, with smoked fish sold at beach markets and shipped across Kenya and as far as the Congo.

If the lake level falls more than 3 metres, Ferguson's Gulf will dry out and this fishery will disappear. Others may emerge in new shallows, but they are unlikely to be as productive without the flood pulse, says Kolding. Such impacts are invisible to the authorities in Ethiopia, who have never publicly reported on the likely consequences of their activities over the border in Kenya.

In response to criticisms, the Ethiopian government has recently promised an ecological flood release of a million litres per second for 10 days during September. That would be a substantial lifeline, says Avery, if it actually reached the lake. But he and other critics simply don't believe it will. In practice, the water will always be needed for some other purpose.

The bottom line is that the Ethiopian government is bent on modernising this previously untouched corner of the country, and bringing its many different ethnic groups into the national mainstream. That is mostly good news. There are new roads, new clinics, programmes to fight the tsetse fly, and an airport. Cattle herders such as the Mursi - the last tribe in Africa in which women routinely wear large plates through their lips - have been promised regular jobs on the farms.

The massive sugar plantation is part of a plan to make Ethiopia one of the world's top 10 sugar exporters. The Gilgel Gibe III power plant will generate 1870 MW of electricity, thereby doubling the generating capability of a country in which only a third of people have access to mains power. Ethiopia is offering to sell its neighbours a share of the power it will generate, with the World Bank funding a 1000-kilometre power line from the dam to Kenya.

## Dam nation

And yet locals have little choice in the matter, according to Human Rights Watch in New York, which has documented their forced resettlement into farm villages.

The dam and sugar plantation represent the development dilemma. Wondwosen Michago Seide, an Ethiopian water-resource specialist, thinks that on balance the Omo valley developments are a good thing. "We should not be naive," he says. "Development sometimes goes against the local community, and we have to choose between environmental flows and electricity flows."

But the tragedy is that Ethiopia - a country so determined not to repeat its nightmare of a generation ago, when it suffered so badly from drought and spreading deserts - is set to protect itself in ways that will dispossess some of its own people, while creating more droughts, and spreading more deserts, over the border in northern Kenya.

The shimmering Jade Sea looks set to lose its shine forever. n

Fred Pearce is a consultant for New Scientist

Improve the lives of millions of people, or preserve a unique ecosystem? Fred Pearce examines Africa's dam dilemma

Development dilemma: ecosystem or electricity

Turquoise lake Turkana is a jewel in Africa's crown, but a giant hydroelectric dam being built in Ethiopia threatens to tarnish it forever

Dam nation

Kenya's Lake Turkana is fed by the river Omo, which is now being dammed (right)

Lake Turkana is a haven for wildlife and essential for local people's livelihoods

"Lake Turkana loses 16 trillion litres of water to evaporation each year"

Last year came news of a hidden water bonanza in Kenya. Analysis of remote sensing data identified large underground water reserves west of Lake Turkana. According to Radar Technologies International, which studied the area for UNESCO, the Lotikipi basin aquifer is thought to contain about 200 trillion litres of water, roughly the same as sits in Lake Turkana. "This water opens a door to a more prosperous future for the people of Turkana and the nation as a whole," said Kenyan environment minister Judi Wakhungu last year.

Perhaps the emptying of the river Omo doesn't matter. Not so fast, says Sean Avery, a consultant who studies the hydrology of the entire region and points to some problems. Much of the water is below 100 metres deep, so pumping it to the surface will be expensive. And its quality remains uncertain. Moreover, the rate of recharge is low. Rainwater flowing in from the surrounding highlands adds an estimated 1.2 trillion litres to the Lotikipi aquifer each year and 3.4 trillion litres to all the aquifers in the Turkana region. But even the higher figure is just one-fifth of the annual natural flow of the Omo into Lake Turkana.

Kenya's Colossal cache

**Load-Date:** June 25, 2014

## Stacey Dooley Investigates - 8:56 PM GMT

TVEyes - BBC 1 West Midlands

October 8, 2018 Monday

Copyright 2018 TVEyes, Inc. All Rights Reserved



**Section:** U.K. REGIONAL TV

**Length:** 425 words

**Anchors:** Stacey Dooley

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

## **Body**

---

### **Speech to text transcript:<sup>1</sup>**

you agree to work with? Yeah. What I can do is definitely really ask questions about why are there so many collections? Why is there so much product? It's because fashion has really ramped up in a way that we don't really need.

Girls, thank you. This all sounds so promising. I hope these four influencers can deliver a message about sustainability that will spread. I'm so glad we came. I'm about to go through my whole wardrobe. I'm going to declutter it. Shortly after I met the influencers, Niomi uploaded this video on her channel. I'm already, like, shocked by the amount of stuff. It is almost like they're disposable. She's looking for ways she can make a difference. So, I want to just have items in my wardrobe that I've bought, that I love, that I know I'm going to wear loads of times. I'm not saying, "Don't shop any more." Just don't do it that often. And her followers are engaging positively. It's a good thing because it will only take a slight shift in our shopping habits to make a real difference here. For me to tell you that I'm never going to shop again would be completely dishonest. Of course I am. But I do recognise how powerful I am as a consumer, and I do want to go back to owning clothes and loving clothes, and not consuming them in a way that we do now. It's impossible to go down any high street these days without being bombarded with images luring us into buying cheap clothing. But what we pay for an item of clothing isn't the true cost. The real cost is the millions of gallons of water that was used to produce the fabric. Or the millions of gallons of water that was polluted with toxic chemicals to dye the clothes. It's costing people their livelihoods. It's costing millions of people their health. In fact, it's costing us the Earth. It's a situation that needs addressing. And fast. There has to be a real sense of urgency now because, to be totally honest with you, we are running out of time. PHONE RINGS I don't know any terrorists, bruv. You're not that kind of an informant. You go to the places I can't. What, like Ministry of Sound and

---

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

Stacey Dooley Investigates - 8:56 PM GMT

Cargo? Working for the police. It's too dangerous. Raz is just a means to an end. He knew the risks. \_ Whatever it takes... \_ No, I didn't. If they did, they wouldn't do it. I want out now. \_ There's no escape... \_ I don't belong to you! I think about you all the time. What you're wearing, or what you feel when you kill someone.

**Load-Date:** October 8, 2018

---

End of Document

## Stacey Dooley Investigates - 8:56 PM GMT

TVEyes - BBC 1 North East and Cumbria

October 8, 2018 Monday

Copyright 2018 TVEyes, Inc. All Rights Reserved



**Section:** U.K. REGIONAL TV

**Length:** 425 words

**Anchor:** Stacey Dooley

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

## Body

### **Speech to text transcript:**<sup>1</sup>

you agree to work with? Yeah. really ask questions about why What I can do is definitely are there so many collections? Why is there so much product? really ramped up in a way It's because fashion has that we don't really need.

This all sounds so promising. Girls, thank you. can deliver a message I hope these four influencers that will spread. about sustainability I'm so glad we came. my whole wardrobe. I'm about to go through I'm going to declutter it. Niomi uploaded this video Shortly after I met the influencers, on her channel. shocked by the amount of stuff. I'm already, like, they're disposable. It is almost like she can make a difference. She's looking for ways in my wardrobe that I've bought, So, I want to just have items I'm going to wear loads of times. that I love, that I know "Don't shop any more." I'm not saying, Just don't do it that often. engaging positively. And her followers are will only take a slight shift It's a good thing because it a real difference here. in our shopping habits to make I'm never going to shop again For me to tell you that would be completely dishonest. Of course I am. as a consumer, and I do want to go But I do recognise how powerful I am clothes, and not consuming them back to owning clothes and loving in a way that we do now. down any high street these days It's impossible to go with images luring us without being bombarded into buying cheap clothing. of clothing isn't the true cost. But what we pay for an item of gallons of water that was used The real cost is the millions to produce the fabric. that was polluted with toxic Or the millions of gallons of water chemicals to dye the clothes. their livelihoods. It's costing people of people their health. It's costing millions In fact, it's costing us the Earth. that needs addressing. It's a situation And fast. sense of urgency now There has to be a real honest with you, because, to be totally we are running out of time. PHONE RINGS I don't know any terrorists, bruv. an informant. You're not that kind of You go to the places I can't. and Cargo? What, like

---

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

## Stacey Dooley Investigates - 8:56 PM GMT

Ministry of Sound It's too dangerous. Working for the police. Raz is just a means to an end. He knew the risks. \_  
Whatever it takes... \_ No, I didn't. If they did, they wouldn't do it. I want out now. \_ There's no escape... \_ I don't  
belong to you! I think about you all the time. you feel when you kill someone. What you're wearing, or what

**Load-Date:** October 8, 2018

---

End of Document

## **CENTRAL ASIAN CIVIL SOCIETY NETWORKS AGREE TO COOPERATE ON WATER ISSUES IN THE FRAMEWORK OF THE UNECE WATER CONVENTION**

US State News

September 20, 2012 Thursday 5:09 PM EST

Copyright 2012 Targeted News Service LLC All Rights Reserved

Length: 747 words

### **Body**

---

ALMATY, Kazakhstan, Sept. 20 -- The United Nations Economic and Social Council's Economic **Commission** for Europe issued the following news release:

Thirty-five representatives of civil society organizations from Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan, Ukraine, Switzerland and Germany created the network of Central Asian non-governmental organizations (NGOs) on "Climate. **Water**. Energy. Health", during the Central Asian **Water** Meeting held on 12 September in Almaty, Kazakhstan.

Public participation is essential to raise awareness about good governance and encourage it in the areas of **water** management and climate protection. The NGO participants shared experiences of local legislation and practices with representatives of the United Nations Economic **Commission** for Europe (UNECE), the International Fund for Saving the **Aral** Sea, the German Agency for International **Cooperation** (GIZ) and the Ministries of Health and Environment of Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan.

The meeting focused on the benefits of transboundary cooperation for climate protection and better water management within the framework of the UNECE Convention on the Protection and Use of Transboundary Watercourses and International Lakes (Water Convention) and its Protocol on Water and Health.

The civil society representatives developed a resolution with recommendations, which were presented to Central Asian Government representatives at the second workshop of the European Union-Central Asia Strategy Partnership, held in Almaty on 13 and 14 September. The recommendations will also be presented to the Meeting of the Parties to the Water Convention at their sixth session in November 2012.

Addressing the meeting, Sascha Gabizon, Director of Women in Europe for a Common Future (WECF), observed that "immediate action is needed" to address climate change in Central Asia, where temperatures are rising faster than globally. She noted that due to the over-consumption of water in the region, the Aral Sea - once among the largest lakes worldwide - is mostly dry and that salt dust from the Aral Sea bed has spread into the environment and is now found on the glaciers of the Central Asian and Himalaya mountains, leading to their rapid melting, resulting in floods and droughts. "The Central Asian countries should of course move to less water-consuming agriculture, and should work together on water monitoring and retention dams, instead of each [individual] country [working] for itself", Ms. Gabizon urged.

Civil society participants recommended to refocus on the Aral Sea; even if the sea could not be restored, as a minimum the bottom should be kept moist, to retain the salt dust. It was felt that transboundary cooperation on the

CENTRAL ASIAN CIVIL SOCIETY NETWORKS AGREE TO COOPERATE ON WATER ISSUES IN THE  
FRAMEWORK OF THE UNECE WATER CONVENTION

river basins also needed to be developed further and participants recommended the establishment of Inter-State Basin Councils for the Chu-Talas and other basins. Many such basin councils work successfully in other parts of the region. Participants also recommended the creation of an independent Public Council of the Aral Sea Basin. Furthermore, NGOs called for increased transparency and accountability of the existing Inter-State Commissions.

In other recommendations, participants called for sharing of best practices among the countries on climate and water, such as, for example, the progressive legislation on Energy Performance of Buildings in Kyrgyzstan. Renewable energy was singled out as an area where regional cooperation could benefit all countries as Central Asia has a vast potential for wind, solar and hydro power. The creation of a common Central Asian energy market would create a strong incentive for private and international investments in renewable energy. On the issues of water sanitation, participants recommended the establishment of several resource centres throughout the region on efficient energy, water and sanitation for households and small enterprises. Finally, the participants all agreed that the countries of the region could no longer address their environmental problems by one-theme-focused legislation. To resolve such complex issues as soil degradation, water contamination, unstable and uneven water supply and inefficient use, national Governments together with civil society should adopt a water-food-energy nexus approach and link mitigation efforts to water security, energy security and food security. For any query with respect to this article or any other content requirement, please contact Editor at [htsyndication@hindustantimes.com](mailto:htsyndication@hindustantimes.com)

**Load-Date:** September 20, 2012

---

End of Document



## *Turkmenistan preparing for summit of IFAS founders*

Global English (Middle East and North Africa Financial Network)

August 19, 2018 Sunday

Copyright 2018 MENAFN.COM All Rights Reserved



Length: 332 words

### **Body**

---

[Link to Image](#)

[Link to Story](#)

Ashgabat, Turkmenistan, Aug. 19 By Huseyn Hasanov - Trend: Turkmenistan is preparing to hold a summit of the heads of the founding states of the International Fund for Saving the **Aral** Sea (IFAS) in Avaza national seaside tourism zone on August 24, Altyn Asyr TV **channel** reported. The meetings of the IFAS Interstate **Commission** on Sustainable Development, the Interstate **Commission** for **Water** Coordination and IFAS Board are planned to be held on the eve of the forum.

During the recent governmental meeting, Turkmen President Gurbanguly Berdimuhamedov said that as IFAS chairing country, Turkmenistan sets the full assistance in strengthening and developing effective cooperation in improving the socio-economic and environmental situation in the Aral Sea, as well as rational use of water resources and environmental protection as a priority, according to Neutral Turkmenistan newspaper. The Aral problem affected northern Turkmenistan. Its Dashoguz region has been adversely affected by the environmental disaster, big problems arose there in regard with providing the population with drinking water, combating salinization of cropland. The salt sand storm from the Aral Sea covered Turkmenistan and reached even its capital at the end of May this year. Regional media report that a salt sand storm came from Uzbekistan from the Aral region. Reportedly, the dust particles contained nitrogen fertilizers, which accumulated for decades at the bottom of the Aral Sea. Established in the 1990s by Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan, IFAS aims to finance joint projects and programs to save the Aral Sea and improve the environmental situation in the Aral Sea region. IFAS was granted an observer status in the UN General Assembly in December 2008. Ashgabat put forward earlier an initiative to develop a special UN program for the Aral Sea. Follow Trend on Telegram. Only most interesting and important news MENAFN1908201801870000ID1097315284

**Load-Date:** August 20, 2018

## ***Uzbekistan intends to complete Tuyabuguz HPP by year-end***

Kazakhstan Newsline (English)

July 5, 2018 Thursday

Copyright 2018 Kazakhstan Newsline Limited All Rights Reserved



**Section:** Regional News; Pg. 140

**Length:** 319 words

### **Body**

---

Uzbekistan plans to **commission** the Tuyabuguz hydro power plant (HPP) at the end of 2018, Uzbek media outlets reported quoting a source in Uzbekhydroenergo.

The new HPP is built on the Tuyabuguz **reservoir**. Previously, here, the **water** for vegetation merged into the **Akhangaran River**, and after the introduction of the hydro power facility, it will be used to generate electricity. It will pass through a **dam** and two special underground tunnels, where modern Chinese units for energy production of Dongfang company will be installed.

"To date, we have fulfilled about 73 percent of the planned work on the project. The plant's capacity will be 12 megawatts, the height of the reservoir is 30 meters, and the volume is 250 million cubic meters. According to experts, HPP will pay off within four years, as the units will produce electricity 11 months a year without a break," the source noted.

The total cost of construction exceeds \$ 16 million, of which 8.2 million fall for foreign investments and loans, and 8.09 million are funds of Uzbekhydroenergo.

It should be noted that within the framework of the special program in Uzbekistan, in the medium term, construction of 42 new and modernization of 32 operating HPPs is planned. This year, 10 projects are under implementation, the cost of the first stage is \$ 364.6 million.

For example, in June and August 2017, the construction of a small hydro power plant at the Tuyabuguz reservoir, a cascade of small hydro power stations on the Big Fergana Canal, Kamchik small hydropower station on the Akhangaran River, Zarchob cascade of small HPPs on the Tupolang River was started.

According to specialists, the hydropower resources of Uzbekistan allow generating up to 27.4 billion kilowatt-hours of electricity per year. At the same time, only 6.5 billion kWh or 23.7 percent of the entire hydropower potential of the country has been developed.

By Kamila Aliyeva for [AzerNews](#).

**Load-Date:** July 5, 2018

Uzbekistan intends to complete Tuyabuguz HPP by year-end

---

End of Document

## **SEMINAR ON THE IMPACT OF GLACIERS MELTING ON NATIONAL AND TRANS-BOUNDARY WATER SYSTEMS IN CENTRAL ASIA**

States News Service

April 15, 2013 Monday

Copyright 2013 States News Service

**Length:** 515 words

**Byline:** States News Service

**Dateline:** PARIS, France

### **Body**

---

The following information was released by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO):

An international seminar entitled "Impact of Glaciers Melting on National and Trans-boundary Water Systems in Central Asia" took place on 11-12 April 2013 in Almaty, Kazakhstan on the basis of the cooperation between United Nations Regional Center of Preventive Diplomacy for Central Asia (UNRCCA), UNESCO Almaty office, The Executive Committee of International Fund for saving the Aral Sea (IFAS) and the World bank with the support of the Government of United States of America through the UNRCCA.

The seminar was attended by researchers and officials from the five Central Asian States: Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, as well as Afghanistan. Representatives of international organizations and donor community also participated. The meeting was attended by about 60 participants.

The discussions were devoted to the issues related to impact of glacier melting on the water resources of Central Asia and further practical steps were reviewed in adaptation strategies at national and regional levels. The seminar was an example of an open and productive platform for discussing water challenges in view of global environmental changes. The importance of scientific knowledge and data sharing, in particular on glacier and snow monitoring, was highlighted. It is believed that the newly inaugurated Central Asian Regional Glaciological centre (Category II centre of UNESCO) will play a pivotal role in strengthening scientific capacities in the region.

Several sessions were organized during the event, such as:

The state of glaciers and snow-ice resources of high mountains and prevailing trends;

Impact of glaciers melting and reduction of snow-ice resources on water cycles and water formation;

Impact of glaciers degradation on socio-economic processes and environmental changes in the region;

Value added of the regional cooperation and its possible forms in the context of potential reduction of snow-ice resources in the region: international best practices in this field;

The role of international institutions in facilitating the search for adequate solutions to reduce the risks and to ensure early warnings.

## SEMINAR ON THE IMPACT OF GLACIERS MELTING ON NATIONAL AND TRANS-BOUNDARY WATER SYSTEMS IN CENTRAL ASIA

The main river system of Central Asia and the drainages of the Aral Sea are heavily dependent on snow and glacier melt in their mountain headwaters. These river systems sustain the lives and livelihoods of the people and the economic development in the region. However, the glaciers of Central Asia are experiencing a rapid decline in mass. Changes in glaciers in the Central Asian mountains will have significant effects on the large populations of the region.

Glaciology related issues are within the strategic programmatic objectives and sectoral programme priorities and themes. The event was organized in the framework of the International Year of Water Cooperation. It will serve as initial effort towards promoting a dialogue and cooperation on sustainable management of water resources between countries of Central Asian region.

**Load-Date:** April 16, 2013

---

End of Document

## ***Uzbekistan intends to complete Tuyabuguz HPP by year-end***

Uzbekistan Newsline (English)

July 5, 2018 Thursday

Copyright 2018 Kazakhstan Newsline Limited All Rights Reserved



**Section:** Energy Industry; Pg. 50

**Length:** 319 words

### **Body**

---

Uzbekistan plans to **commission** the Tuyabuguz hydro power plant (HPP) at the end of 2018, Uzbek media outlets reported quoting a source in Uzbekhydroenergo.

The new HPP is built on the Tuyabuguz **reservoir**. Previously, here, the **water** for vegetation merged into the **Akhangaran River**, and after the introduction of the hydro power facility, it will be used to generate electricity. It will pass through a **dam** and two special underground tunnels, where modern Chinese units for energy production of Dongfang company will be installed.

"To date, we have fulfilled about 73 percent of the planned work on the project. The plant's capacity will be 12 megawatts, the height of the reservoir is 30 meters, and the volume is 250 million cubic meters. According to experts, HPP will pay off within four years, as the units will produce electricity 11 months a year without a break," the source noted.

The total cost of construction exceeds \$ 16 million, of which 8.2 million fall for foreign investments and loans, and 8.09 million are funds of Uzbekhydroenergo.

It should be noted that within the framework of the special program in Uzbekistan, in the medium term, construction of 42 new and modernization of 32 operating HPPs is planned. This year, 10 projects are under implementation, the cost of the first stage is \$ 364.6 million.

For example, in June and August 2017, the construction of a small hydro power plant at the Tuyabuguz reservoir, a cascade of small hydro power stations on the Big Fergana Canal, Kamchik small hydropower station on the Akhangaran River, Zarchob cascade of small HPPs on the Tupolang River was started.

According to specialists, the hydropower resources of Uzbekistan allow generating up to 27.4 billion kilowatt-hours of electricity per year. At the same time, only 6.5 billion kWh or 23.7 percent of the entire hydropower potential of the country has been developed.

By Kamila Aliyeva for [AzerNews](#).

**Load-Date:** July 5, 2018

Uzbekistan intends to complete Tuyabuguz HPP by year-end

---

End of Document

## Stacey Dooley Investigates - 8:56 PM GMT

TVEyes - BBC 1 South East

October 8, 2018 Monday

Copyright 2018 TVEyes, Inc. All Rights Reserved



**Section:** U.K. REGIONAL TV

**Length:** 425 words

**Anchor:** Stacey Dooley

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

## Body

### Speech to text transcript:<sup>1</sup>

you agree to work with? Yeah. really ask questions about why What I can do is definitely are there so many collections? Why is there so much product? really ramped up in a way It's because fashion has that we don't really need.

This all sounds so promising. Girls, thank you. can deliver a message I hope these four influencers that will spread. about sustainability I'm so glad we came. my whole wardrobe. I'm about to go through I'm going to declutter it. Niomi uploaded this video Shortly after I met the influencers, on her channel. shocked by the amount of stuff. I'm already, like, they're disposable. It is almost like she can make a difference. She's looking for ways in my wardrobe that I've bought, So, I want to just have items I'm going to wear loads of times. that I love, that I know "Don't shop any more." I'm not saying, Just don't do it that often. engaging positively. And her followers are will only take a slight shift It's a good thing because it a real difference here. in our shopping habits to make For me to tell you that I'm never going to shop again would be completely dishonest. Of course I am. as a consumer, and I do want to go But I do recognise how powerful I am back to owning clothes and loving clothes, and not consuming them in a way that we do now. down any high street these days It's impossible to go with images luring us without being bombarded into buying cheap clothing. of clothing isn't the true cost. But what we pay for an item of gallons of water that was used The real cost is the millions to produce the fabric. that was polluted with toxic Or the millions of gallons of water chemicals to dye the clothes. their livelihoods. It's costing people of people their health. It's costing millions In fact, it's costing us the Earth. that needs addressing. It's a situation And fast. sense of urgency now There has to be a real honest with you, because, to be totally we are running out of time. PHONE RINGS I don't know any terrorists, bruv. an informant. You're not that kind of You go to the places I can't. and Cargo? What, like Ministry of Sound It's

---

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



Stacey Dooley Investigates - 8:56 PM GMT

too dangerous. Working for the police. Raz is just a means to an end. He knew the risks. \_ Whatever it takes... \_ No, I didn't. If they did, they wouldn't do it. I want out now. \_ There's no escape... \_ I don't belong to you! I think about you all the time. you feel when you kill someone. What you're wearing, or what

**Load-Date:** October 8, 2018

---

End of Document

## Stacey Dooley Investigates - 8:56 PM GMT

TVEyes - BBC 1 West

October 8, 2018 Monday

Copyright 2018 TVEyes, Inc. All Rights Reserved



**Section:** U.K. REGIONAL TV

**Length:** 425 words

**Anchors:** Stacey Dooley

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

## **Body**

---

### **Speech to text transcript:<sup>1</sup>**

you agree to work with? Yeah. What I can do is definitely really ask questions about why are there so many collections? Why is there so much product? It's because fashion has really ramped up in a way that we don't really need.

Girls, thank you. This all sounds so promising. I hope these four influencers can deliver a message about sustainability that will spread. I'm so glad we came. I'm about to go through my whole wardrobe. I'm going to declutter it. Shortly after I met the influencers, Niomi uploaded this video on her channel. I'm already, like, shocked by the amount of stuff. It is almost like they're disposable. She's looking for ways she can make a difference. So, I want to just have items in my wardrobe that I've bought, that I love, that I know I'm going to wear loads of times. I'm not saying, "Don't shop any more." Just don't do it that often. And her followers are engaging positively. It's a good thing because it will only take a slight shift in our shopping habits to make a real difference here. For me to tell you that I'm never going to shop again would be completely dishonest. Of course I am. But I do recognise how powerful I am as a consumer, and I do want to go back to owning clothes and loving clothes, and not consuming them in a way that we do now. It's impossible to go down any high street these days without being bombarded with images luring us into buying cheap clothing. But what we pay for an item of clothing isn't the true cost. The real cost is the millions of gallons of water that was used to produce the fabric. Or the millions of gallons of water that was polluted with toxic chemicals to dye the clothes. It's costing people their livelihoods. It's costing millions of people their health. In fact, it's costing us the Earth. It's a situation that needs addressing. And fast. There has to be a real sense of urgency now because, to be totally honest with you, we are running out of time. PHONE RINGS I don't know any terrorists, bruv. You're not that kind of an informant. You go to the places I can't. What, like Ministry of Sound and

---

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

Stacey Dooley Investigates - 8:56 PM GMT

Cargo? Working for the police. It's too dangerous. Raz is just a means to an end. He knew the risks. \_ Whatever it takes... \_ No, I didn't. If they did, they wouldn't do it. I want out now. \_ There's no escape... \_ I don't belong to you! I think about you all the time. What you're wearing, or what you feel when you kill someone.

**Load-Date:** October 8, 2018

---

End of Document

## **Syr Darya Control and Northern Aral Sea Project, Phase 2**

TendersInfo - Project Notices

October 6, 2014 Monday

Copyright 2014 Tenders Info Provided by Syndigate Media Inc. ([Syndigate.info](http://Syndigate.info)) All Rights Reserved



Length: 463 words

### **Body**

---

Project ID : P152001

Project status : Active

Project Phase : Pipeline

Total project cost : US\$ 126.00 million

Country : Kazakhstan

Region : Europe and Central Asia

Sectors : Animal production, **Flood** protection, General **water**, sanitation and **flood** protection sector

Project Objectives

The PDOs are to control **flood**ing, achieve bulk-**water** savings, and improve **water** provision for developing aquaculture in the project areas along the Lower **Syr Darya**

Project Description

Component 1: Increasing the conveyance and **flood**-regulation capacity in the lower **Syr Darya** (US \$43 million): This component will help increase the **Syr Darya** mean flow capacity in winter from 500 to 700 m<sup>3</sup>/s, thus reducing **water** losses (for improved **water** provision including to the Delta **Lakes** and NAS) and contributing to protect **settlements**, cultivable lands, roads, and rail infrastructure against **floods**.

Component 2: Improving water provision to the Syr Darya Delta Lakes (US\$78 million):

This component will involve two subcomponents operating adjacent to NAS, and benefiting from the water-regulation improvements

Rehabilitate delta lake systems in Aralsk district of Kyzylorda oblast (Kamuishlibash and Akshatau lakes): This subcomponent will improve water supply to the lakes, by providing adequate hydraulic structures and conveyance canals, replacing the large number of makeshift intakes and temporary canals. By providing regulated water to the

## Syr Darya Control and Northern Aral Sea Project, Phase 2

lakes together with operating better the Amanotkel weir and other control structures, the delta lakes will be revived, thus improving the biodiversity of the Syr Darya delta, fish production, and the processing of reeds used for fodder and house construction.

Component 3: Enhancing river basin management, preparing the SYNAS3, and project coordination (US\$5 million)  
Technical support for preparation of SYNAS3: the NAS restoration and the Kyzylorda RBM

Center

Strengthen the Government capacity in RBM (TBD by appraisal), through developing limited river-basin modeling and monitoring tools. These include: establishing new hydroposts and refitting gauging stations; developing an Early Flood Warning System; developing the Mike 11 model; and developing a Decision Support System (DSS) using state-of-the-art open-access sources (using SYNAS2 funds, also possibly complemented through support from the ongoing Central Asia Energy-Water Development Program, CAEWDP).

Project completion date : 2016-12-31 12:00:00

Major organization : MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND WATER RESOURCES

Address : Kazakhstan

Country :Kazakhstan

Financier : World Bank (WB)

Financier address : The World Bank

1818 H Street, NW

Washington, DC 20433 USA

tel: (202) 473-1000

fax: (202) 477-6391

<http://www.worldbank.org/>

Contact : Ahmed Shawky M. Abdel Ghany

**Load-Date:** October 6, 2014

## Stacey Dooley Investigates - 8:56 PM GMT

TVEyes - BBC 1 South West

October 8, 2018 Monday

Copyright 2018 TVEyes, Inc. All Rights Reserved



**Section:** U.K. REGIONAL TV

**Length:** 431 words

**Anchor:** Stacey Dooley

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

## Body

### **Speech to text transcript:<sup>1</sup>**

you agree to work with? Yeah. What I can do is definitely really ask questions about why are there so many collections? Why is there so much product? It's because fashion has really ramped up in a way that we don't really need.

Girls, thank you. This all sounds so promising. I hope these four influencers can deliver a message about sustainability that will spread. I'm so glad we came. I'm about to go through my whole wardrobe. I'm going to declutter it. Shortly after I met the influencers, Niomi uploaded this video on her channel. I'm already, like, shocked by the amount of stuff. It is almost like they're disposable. She's looking for ways she can make a difference. So, I want to just have items in my wardrobe that I've bought, that I love, that I know I'm going to wear loads of times. I'm not saying, "Don't shop any more." Just don't do it that often. And her followers are engaging positively. It's a good thing because it will only take a slight shift in our shopping habits to make a real difference here. For me to tell you that I'm never going to shop again would be completely dishonest. Of course I am. But I do recognise how powerful I am as a consumer, and I do want to go back to owning clothes and loving clothes, and not consuming them in a way that we do now. It's impossible to go down any high street these days without being bombarded with images luring us into buying cheap clothing. But what we pay for an item of clothing isn't the true cost. The real cost is the millions of gallons of water that was used to produce the fabric. Or the millions of gallons of water that was polluted with toxic chemicals to dye the clothes. It's costing people their livelihoods. It's costing millions of people their health. In fact, it's costing us the Earth. It's a situation that needs addressing. And fast. There has to be a real sense of urgency now because, to be totally honest with you, we are running out of time. PHONE RINGS I don't know any terrorists, bruv. You're not that kind of an informant. You go to the places I can't. What, like Ministry of Sound and

---

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

Cargo? Working for the police. It's too dangerous. Raz is just a means to an end. He knew the risks. \_ Whatever it takes... \_ No, I didn't. If they did, they wouldn't do it. I want out now. \_ There's no escape... \_ I don't belong to you! I think about you all the time. What you're wearing, or what you feel when you kill someone. I just want to know everything.

**Load-Date:** October 8, 2018

---

End of Document

## **Central Asian Civil Society Networks Agree to Cooperate on Water Issues in the Framework of the UNECE Water Convention**

Targeted News Service

September 20, 2012 Thursday 1:12 AM EST

Copyright 2012 Targeted News Service LLC All Rights Reserved

**Length:** 746 words

**Byline:** Targeted News Service

**Dateline:** GENEVA

### **Body**

---

The United Nations Economic and Social Council's Economic **Commission** for Europe issued the following news release:

Thirty-five representatives of civil society organizations from Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan, Ukraine, Switzerland and Germany created the network of Central Asian non-governmental organizations (NGOs) on "Climate. **Water**. Energy. Health", during the Central Asian **Water** Meeting held on 12 September in Almaty, Kazakhstan.

Public participation is essential to raise awareness about good governance and encourage it in the areas of **water** management and climate protection. The NGO participants shared experiences of local legislation and practices with representatives of the United Nations Economic **Commission** for Europe (UNECE), the International Fund for Saving the **Aral** Sea, the German Agency for International **Cooperation** (GIZ) and the Ministries of Health and Environment of Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan.

The meeting focused on the benefits of transboundary cooperation for climate protection and better water management within the framework of the UNECE Convention on the Protection and Use of Transboundary Watercourses and International Lakes (Water Convention) and its Protocol on Water and Health.

The civil society representatives developed a resolution with recommendations, which were presented to Central Asian Government representatives at the second workshop of the European Union-Central Asia Strategy Partnership, held in Almaty on 13 and 14 September. The recommendations will also be presented to the Meeting of the Parties to the Water Convention at their sixth session in November 2012.

Addressing the meeting, Sascha Gabizon, Director of Women in Europe for a Common Future (WECF), observed that "immediate action is needed" to address climate change in Central Asia, where temperatures are rising faster than globally. She noted that due to the over-consumption of water in the region, the Aral Sea -- once among the largest lakes worldwide -- is mostly dry and that salt dust from the Aral Sea bed has spread into the environment and is now found on the glaciers of the Central Asian and Himalaya mountains, leading to their rapid melting, resulting in floods and droughts. "The Central Asian countries should of course move to less water-consuming agriculture, and should work together on water monitoring and retention dams, instead of each [individual] country [working] for itself", Ms. Gabizon urged.



Central Asian Civil Society Networks Agree to Cooperate on Water Issues in the Framework of the UNECE  
Water Convention

Civil society participants recommended to refocus on the Aral Sea; even if the sea could not be restored, as a minimum the bottom should be kept moist, to retain the salt dust. It was felt that transboundary cooperation on the river basins also needed to be developed further and participants recommended the establishment of Inter-State Basin Councils for the Chu-Talas and other basins. Many such basin councils work successfully in other parts of the region. Participants also recommended the creation of an independent Public Council of the Aral Sea Basin. Furthermore, NGOs called for increased transparency and accountability of the existing Inter-State Commissions.

In other recommendations, participants called for sharing of best practices among the countries on climate and water, such as, for example, the progressive legislation on Energy Performance of Buildings in Kyrgyzstan. Renewable energy was singled out as an area where regional cooperation could benefit all countries as Central Asia has a vast potential for wind, solar and hydro power. The creation of a common Central Asian energy market would create a strong incentive for private and international investments in renewable energy. On the issues of water sanitation, participants recommended the establishment of several resource centres throughout the region on efficient energy, water and sanitation for households and small enterprises. Finally, the participants all agreed that the countries of the region could no longer address their environmental problems by one-theme-focused legislation. To resolve such complex issues as soil degradation, water contamination, unstable and uneven water supply and inefficient use, national Governments together with civil society should adopt a water-food-energy nexus approach and link mitigation efforts to water security, energy security and food security.

Contact: Sascha Gabizon, WECF International, Germany,

+49/89-23239380, [sascha.gabizon@wecf.eu](mailto:sascha.gabizon@wecf.eu)

Copyright Targeted News Services

TNS-LE 120921-4037429 StaffFurigay

**Load-Date:** September 21, 2012

**REPLY BY THE OFFICIAL REPRESENTATIVE OF THE MINISTRY OF  
FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF RUSSIA, ALEXANDER LUKASHEVICH, TO THE  
QUESTION OF THE MASS MEDIA REGARDING THE INTERNATIONAL  
EXAMINATION OF THE PROJECT OF ROGUNSKY HES IN TAJIKISTAN**

States News Service

June 26, 2014 Thursday

Copyright 2014 States News Service

**Length:** 867 words

**Byline:** States News Service

**Dateline:** MOSCOW, Russia

## **Body**

---

The following information was released by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation:

1545-26-06-2014

Question: According to the information from the website of the World Bank, the independent technical examination of the project of further construction of the Rogunsky HES in Tajikistan on the Amu-Darya River is coming to an end. What is the position of Russia on this issue?

Answer: Your question is directly related to a wider problem of water use and water apportioning in Central Asia. Some countries of this region are related in the upper reaches of trans-border river like Amu-Darya and Syr-Darya. Other countries are located in their lower reaches. It is clear that the countries of the upper reaches have an objective possibility to affect the amount of water going to the downstream countries. Instead of that, the goals related to the use of water differ. The upper reaches - Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan - are dealing with the resolution of pressing tasks of reinforcement of personal energy security using hydro-generation. The lower reaches - Kazakhstan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan - reasonably consider water as the basis of their economic and household activity. Water is a vital resource for all these countries.

In conditions, when there is mutual trust and a resource management mechanism set up on the basis of it, these interests, as a rule, lead to a "common denominator". This is the world experience, including that of our country, having dozens of agreements on the joint use of water with neighbouring countries, including multilateral agreements. A "mechanism" means, primarily, the common structure of "water" management, mutual guarantees of supplies of water and energy resources into the countries which are short of water, minimise damage to the use of water, compensation of expenses to the states of the upper reaches for the operation of hydro-technical sites in the interests of the states of lower reaches, etc...

According to an expert assessment, about 150 agreements and treaties were concluded in this regard in Central Asia.

However, the problem is with their implementation. Additional tension of political will to cooperate, especially in resolution of tasks which touch upon the interests of several states-whether in the area of energy generation or

REPLY BY THE OFFICIAL REPRESENTATIVE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF RUSSIA ,  
ALEXANDER LUKASHEVICH, TO THE QUESTION OF THE MASS MEDIA REGARDING THE INTER....

build-up of water supplies. - The Rogunsky HES is that case. This is a large hydro-technical site for the region: a 335 m high dam with a water reservoir with a volume of over 10 billion sq.m and the annual energy output of 13.3 billion kW/h. The project was designed in the USSR in 1978, based on cooperation between allied republics. Mutual coordination weakened in this area in the post-Soviet period. Countries of the region mainly maintain an independent water and energy policy.

By virtue of these circumstances in response to the appeals and formal addresses of interested parties in 2010 the World Bank undertook the organisation of the independent assessment of the security of further building and functioning of the Rogunsky HES for all the countries of the region. Since that year, Tajikistan "froze" works on this site.

Currently, the draft independent expert opinion was presented for study by all the interested parties. The World Bank is ready to consider all the possible comments and supplement suggestions, before issuing the final version of the report.

As to the attitude of Russia on this issue, then the World Bank regularly updates us on the course of the works on the expert opinion. We consider this information in our direct contacts with interested states of Central Asia. We hope much will be based on expert conclusions and that countries of the region will attempt to set up a direct dialogue to clarify all the issues of interest. All-in-all, there is no alternative to cooperation. Neither Central Asian republics, nor Russia, nor the international community are interested to have deterioration of interstate relations around these issues. We are convinced that wise leaders of the countries of the region will find a decent solution for this problem. Russia will not only welcome this and is ready to assist as much as it can, when any interested parties turns to it. As it was noted earlier, our successful experience of managing the water economy in the Soviet period, the existence of advances in expertise, the knowledge of the peculiarities of the region and Russia's high reputation in general in the issues of global water partnership can serve this goal.

Russia is interested that all the projects related to the water use in the regions which are close to us, to become "arenas" for region-wide cooperation rather than being a "wedge" between the positions of neighbouring countries. Kambaryatinsky HES-1 is a specific example implemented by Kyrgyzstan with our assistance. At the proposition of the President of Russia, Vladimir Putin, it is open for participation by other countries of the region. In the first session, which was specifically created for this, the work group included Kyrgyzstan, Russia, Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan. Such an initiative should be developed. It is only in this way mutual trust can be built in this "sensitive" area.

26 June 2014

**Load-Date:** June 30, 2014

## **Manchhar just four feet off dangerous level**

Plus Patent News

September 4, 2010 Saturday

Copyright 2010 Plus Media Solutions Private Limited All Rights Reserved



Length: 421 words

Dateline: DADU

### **Body**

---

Water level in Manchhar lake increased to 113.1RL on Friday and after a rise of four feet it will touch the dangerous sign of 'red mark' signifying a threatening situation.

Owing to increase pressure in the lake, water has started to flow in Danistar Wah which originates from Manchhar. It had overflowed at four places and inundated 12 villages in Sehwan area.

People of the inundated Kahboroth, Bilahan, Sandhpur and Jaheeja villages were in trouble.

Water of MNV drain was flowing into Manchhar lake with a 5,500 cusecs discharge against its capacity of 3,500 cusecs.

Sehwan, Bubak, Bhan Syedabad and Khudabad towns and Shahbaz airport of Sehwan would be in danger if breaches developed in embankment of Manchhar lake.

An engineer of the irrigation department Zahid Hussain Shaikh said that water level in Manchhar was not posing a threat. He said that heavy machinery was deployed at embankments as a precaution.

He was not clear whether after water from Tori bund breaches reaches from western side of the flood protective embankment and Johi branch, it could be controlled or not.

The residents of village Chappar Jamali said that owing to negligence of irrigation officials, five breaches had occurred near their village, which inundated 40 villages and affected a population of 50,000. They said that water from these breaches was moving to Zero point of Manchhar.

A resident of Zero point of Manchhar, Adam Mallah, said that the embankment of Manchhar at this point could be damaged because water flowing from breaches of MNV drain at Chappar Jamali was developing pressure.

The assistant engineer of flood protective embankment, Ghani Qureshi, said that water flow was high and it could damage Manchhar if water level in Indus did not recede.

He said that at present water level in Aral Wah of Manchhar was lower than the Indus river hence it was not possible to drain out the water from Manchhar into the Indus.

Some 100,000 cusec of flood water from mountains of Balochistan has started reaching in Hamal Lake. The Tori breach water was already flowing into Hamal.

A resident of Faridabad, Akram Chandio said that water from Qambar-Shahdadkot district was already flowing and now a heavy flow of water from mountains area of Balochistan had started flowing in Hamal lake.

He said that he had not seen such a flow of water into Hamal lake since the last 50 years.

An engineer of MNV drain, Ishtiaq Ansari, said that 5,500 cusec of water was flowing from Zero point of Hamal lake into MNV drain.

Load-Date: September 13, 2012

Manchhar just four feet off dangerous level

---

End of Document

## **Switzerland grant 38 mln soms to 23 municipalities of Kyrgyzstan to help them to improve living conditions of people**

Kyrgyz National News Agency (Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan)

March 26, 2018 Monday

Copyright 2018 Kabar News Agency All Rights Reserved

**Length:** 792 words

### **Body**

---

Representatives of 23 municipalities of Osh and **Naryn** provinces were awarded grant certificates in the amount of KGS 38 million at the ceremony held on March 23, 2018, in Bishkek. The grants will be used to solve priority issues identified by the citizens, such as construction of kindergartens and improvement of **water** services.

The event was organized by the project "Strengthening Voice and Accountability: Citizens' Participation and Oversight of Budgetary Processes". This project is implemented by the Development Policy Institute and financed by the Swiss Government through the Swiss Agency for Development and **Cooperation** (SDC). It ensures participation of citizens in budgetary processes and strengthens the capacity of municipalities to improve citizens' livelihoods.

Citizens participate in budgetary hearings organized by municipalities during which they identify and select priority problems. Municipalities then applied for grant support from the Swiss-funded project. The grants were awarded on a competitive basis to provide funding for municipalities to realize these community initiatives.

'I hope that citizens will continue to be involved in the budgetary processes at the local level, it is an important element of democracy, which strengthens accountability of local authorities towards citizens and enables an effective and efficient use of public resources,' - said Danielle Meuwly Monteleone, Deputy Head of the Embassy of Switzerland in the Kyrgyz Republic.

The competition for grant support covered all municipalities of the Osh and Naryn provinces, which are applying a participatory budgetary process model. The committee has selected 38 projects out of more than 120 applications. The committee consisted of the representatives of the President's Administration of the Kyrgyz Republic, the Ministry of Finance, the State Agency for Local Self-Governance and Interethnic Relations, the Union of Local Self Governments and the Development Policy Institute.

Out of 38 initiatives, 20 (53%) will address pre-school and school education services; 11 (29%) will improve access to municipal services; 6 (16%) - recreation services for local community members; and 1 (2%) - access to information.

The list of winning municipalities is as follows:

No.

Rayon, Province

Municipality

Switzerland grant 38 mln soms to 23 municipalities of Kyrgyzstan to help them to improve living conditions of people

Project title

1

Nookat, Osh

Gulistan

'Clean water is the source of health'

2

Uzgen, Osh

Jazy

"Water is the source of life"

3

Kara-Kulja, Osh

Ylay-Talaa

"Water is the source of life"

4

Kara-Suu, Osh

Shark

"It is possible to change the situation on the roads!"

5

Kochkor, Naryn

Kara-Suu

'Infrastructure development is the guarantee of decent human life'

6

Kara-Suu, Osh

Kyzyl-Suu

"Clean water is the source of life"

7

Aravan, Osh

Mangyt

"Future is in our hands"

8

Switzerland grant 38 mln soms to 23 municipalities of Kyrgyzstan to help them to improve living conditions of people

Kara-Suu, Osh

Shark

"Children's future is the state's future"

9

Uzgen, Osh

Ak-Jar

"For the children's future"

10

Jumgal, Naryn

Chaek

'Kids are our future'

11

Nookat, Osh

Gulistan

"Modern education"

12

Aravan, Osh

Mangyt

"Healthy village is a healthy state"

13

Chon-Alay, Osh

Chon-Alay

"Bright life in the lightened streets"

14

Kara-Kulja, Osh

Ylay-Talaa

"Children are happiness, children are life"

15

Kochkor, Naryn

Kara-Suu



Switzerland grant 38 mln soms to 23 municipalities of Kyrgyzstan to help them to improve living conditions of people

'Renovation of the concert hall in the culture center'

16

Jumgal, Naryn

Chaek

'Infrastructure improvement is the guarantee of decent human life'

17

Naryn, Naryn

Uchkun

'Bright life for the youth'

18

Kara-Suu, Osh

Kyzyl-Suu

"Light streets are a bright life"

19

Naryn, Naryn

Uchkun

'Warm school is a way to quality education'

20

Ak-Talaa, Naryn

Ak-Tal

'Children's safety is the safety of the future'

21

Kara-Suu, Osh

Mady

"Reconstruction of the heating system and replacement of windows and doors in the kindergarten"

22

Alay, Osh

Bulolu

"Replacement of plastic windows and doors at school"

23

Switzerland grant 38 mln soms to 23 municipalities of Kyrgyzstan to help them to improve living conditions of people

Nookat, Osh

Kok-Jar

'Children's safety is in our hands'

24

At-Bashy, Naryn

Ak-Muz

'Children are our future'

25

Alay, Osh

Bulolu

'Reconstruction of the heating system at school'

26

Uzgen, Osh

Ak-Jar

'People are the treasury of talent'

27

Nookat, Osh

Kok-Jar

'Access to transparent information'

28

Chon-Alay, Osh

Chon-Alay

'Youth is our future'

29

Ak-Talaa, Naryn

Ak-Tal

'Bright future for youth'

30

At-Bashy, Naryn

Ak-Muz

Switzerland grant 38 mln soms to 23 municipalities of Kyrgyzstan to help them to improve living conditions of people

'Equipped school is a way to quality education'

31

Uzgen, Osh

Jazy

'Sport is the peace ambassador'

32

Kochkor, Naryn

Kochkor

'Opening additional groups in the kindergarten'

33

Kara-Kulja, Osh

Sary-Bulak

'The purest water'

34

Jumgal, Naryn

Bayzak

'Replacement of windows at school'

35

Nookat, Osh

Mirmahmudov

'Children of the future'

36

Kara-Suu, Osh

Toloikon

'Procurement of equipment for the cultural center'

37

Ak-Talaa, Naryn

Ugut

'Renovation of the village clinic and kindergarten'

38

Switzerland grant 38 mln soms to 23 municipalities of Kyrgyzstan to help them to improve living conditions of people

At-Bashy, Naryn

Ak-Talaa

'Clean water is the source of health'

The Swiss-funded project "Strengthening Voice and Accountability" has been working since 2011. Previously, it covered Issyk-Kul, Jalal-Abad and Chui provinces.

**Load-Date:** August 13, 2018

---

End of Document

## Stacey Dooley Investigates - 8:56 PM GMT

TVEyes - BBC 1 Yorkshire and Lincolnshire

October 8, 2018 Monday

Copyright 2018 TVEyes, Inc. All Rights Reserved



**Section:** U.K. REGIONAL TV

**Length:** 431 words

**Anchor:** Stacey Dooley

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

## **Body**

---

### **Speech to text transcript:<sup>1</sup>**

you agree to work with? Yeah. What I can do is definitely really ask questions about why are there so many collections? Why is there so much product? It's because fashion has really ramped up in a way that we don't really need.

Girls, thank you. This all sounds so promising. I hope these four influencers can deliver a message about sustainability that will spread. I'm so glad we came. I'm about to go through my whole wardrobe. I'm going to declutter it. Shortly after I met the influencers, Niomi uploaded this video on her channel. I'm already, like, shocked by the amount of stuff. It is almost like they're disposable. She's looking for ways she can make a difference. So, I want to just have items in my wardrobe that I've bought, that I love, that I know I'm going to wear loads of times. I'm not saying, "Don't shop any more." Just don't do it that often. And her followers are engaging positively. It's a good thing because it will only take a slight shift in our shopping habits to make a real difference here. For me to tell you that I'm never going to shop again would be completely dishonest. Of course I am. But I do recognise how powerful I am as a consumer, and I do want to go back to owning clothes and loving clothes, and not consuming them in a way that we do now. It's impossible to go down any high street these days without being bombarded with images luring us into buying cheap clothing. But what we pay for an item of clothing isn't the true cost. The real cost is the millions of gallons of water that was used to produce the fabric. Or the millions of gallons of water that was polluted with toxic chemicals to dye the clothes. It's costing people their livelihoods. It's costing millions of people their health. In fact, it's costing us the Earth. It's a situation that needs addressing. And fast. There has to be a real sense of urgency now because, to be totally honest with you, we are running out of time. PHONE RINGS I don't know any terrorists, bruv. You're not that kind of an informant. You go to the places I can't. What, like Ministry of Sound and

---

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

Cargo? Working for the police. It's too dangerous. Raz is just a means to an end. He knew the risks. \_ Whatever it takes... \_ No, I didn't. If they did, they wouldn't do it. I want out now. \_ There's no escape... \_ I don't belong to you! I think about you all the time. What you're wearing, or what you feel when you kill someone. I just want to know everything.

**Load-Date:** October 8, 2018

---

End of Document

## **UNECE Supports Improved Management of Water Information in Central Asia**

Targeted News Service

July 10, 2012 Tuesday 9:26 PM EST

Copyright 2012 Targeted News Service LLC All Rights Reserved

**Length:** 516 words

**Byline:** Targeted News Service

**Dateline:** GENEVA

### **Body**

---

The United Nations Economic and Social Council's Economic **Commission** for Europe issued the following news release:

Participants in a knowledge exchange workshop, "Strengthening Analysis for Integrated and Adaptive **Water** Resources Management", held from 4 to 6 July in Almaty, adopted the principles and directions for a medium-term (three-to-five year) road map to develop **water** data management, as well as modelling of **water** flow, use and other aspects in the **Aral** Sea Basin. The United Nations Economic **Commission** for Europe (UNECE) -- building on its numerous multilateral environmental **agreements** applicable in the region in the areas of **water**, public participation and access to information, industrial accidents and environmental impact assessment -- will play an active role in the implementation of relevant parts of the road map.

The workshop, organized by the World Bank, the Swiss Development Corporation and UNECE, brought together some 50 Government representatives and experts from Afghanistan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan, as well as regional organizations and donors.

At the workshop, participants underlined the importance of reliable information for the integrated management of water resources in Central Asia. For the future it was a challenge to combine available data, such as publicly available satellite imagery, with national and local data. Improved exchange of comparable data between the countries in Central Asia, dependent on each other for their shared waters, was also highlighted. It was also agreed to develop a set of linked models for the Aral Sea Basin for the analysis on different levels: Aral Sea Basin, individual rivers, sub-basins and countries. Those models should serve both short-term operational purposes, like flood control and agreement of water release regimes, and long-term planning, including on economic and social issues. Participants moreover emphasized the need for further analysis and modelling in the development of national and regional strategies for climate change adaptation.

When discussing institutional and legal aspects, participants highlighted the importance of easy-to-interpret information for efficient decision-making and for the public, as well as the necessity to develop a coherent legal basis for regional cooperation in information management.

Results of the project, Regional Dialogue and Cooperation on Water Resources Management in Central Asia, which is implemented by UNECE, in particular proposals on the modernization and strengthening of regional institutions and legal frameworks, as well as water monitoring and data exchange, also served as a background to the

## UNECE Supports Improved Management of Water Information in Central Asia

discussions. The meeting also built on experiences from the UNECE participation in the Central Asian Regional Water Information Base (CAREWIB) project.

For more information please contact

Mr. Bo Libert, UNECE

Phone: +41 (0)22 917 2396

E-mail: [bo.libert@unece.org](mailto:bo.libert@unece.org), or

Mr. Marton Krasznai, UNECE

Phone: +41 (0)22 917 2760

E-mail: [marton.krasznai@unece.org](mailto:marton.krasznai@unece.org)

Copyright Targeted News Services

TNS MGD120711-JF78-3945931 StaffFurigay

**Load-Date:** July 11, 2012

---

End of Document



## UNECE SUPPORTS IMPROVED MANAGEMENT OF WATER INFORMATION IN CENTRAL ASIA

US State News

July 10, 2012 Tuesday 11:50 AM EST

Copyright 2012 Targeted News Service LLC All Rights Reserved

**Length:** 531 words

### **Body**

---

UNITED NATIONS, July 10 -- The United Nations Economic and Social Council's Economic Commission for Europe issued the following news release:

Participants in a knowledge exchange workshop, "Strengthening Analysis for Integrated and Adaptive Water Resources Management", held from 4 to 6 July in Almaty, adopted the principles and directions for a medium-term (three-to-five year) road map to develop water data management, as well as modelling of water flow, use and other aspects in the Aral Sea Basin. The United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) - building on its numerous multilateral environmental agreements applicable in the region in the areas of water, public participation and access to information, industrial accidents and environmental impact assessment - will play an active role in the implementation of relevant parts of the road map.

The workshop, organized by the World Bank, the Swiss Development Corporation and UNECE, brought together some 50 Government representatives and experts from Afghanistan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan, as well as regional organizations and donors.

At the workshop, participants underlined the importance of reliable information for the integrated management of water resources in Central Asia. For the future it was a challenge to combine available data, such as publicly available satellite imagery, with national and local data. Improved exchange of comparable data between the countries in Central Asia, dependent on each other for their shared waters, was also highlighted. It was also agreed to develop a set of linked models for the Aral Sea Basin for the analysis on different levels: Aral Sea Basin, individual rivers, sub-basins and countries. Those models should serve both short-term operational purposes, like flood control and agreement of water release regimes, and long-term planning, including on economic and social issues. Participants moreover emphasized the need for further analysis and modelling in the development of national and regional strategies for climate change adaptation.

When discussing institutional and legal aspects, participants highlighted the importance of easy-to-interpret information for efficient decision-making and for the public, as well as the necessity to develop a coherent legal basis for regional cooperation in information management.

Results of the project, Regional Dialogue and Cooperation on Water Resources Management in Central Asia, which is implemented by UNECE, in particular proposals on the modernization and strengthening of regional institutions and legal frameworks, as well as water monitoring and data exchange, also served as a background to the discussions. The meeting also built on experiences from the UNECE participation in the Central Asian Regional Water Information Base (CAREWIB) project.

For more information please contact

UNECE SUPPORTS IMPROVED MANAGEMENT OF WATER INFORMATION IN CENTRAL ASIA

Mr. Bo Libert, UNECE

Phone: +41 (0)22 917 2396

E-mail: [bo.libert@unece.org](mailto:bo.libert@unece.org), or

Mr. Marton Krasznai, UNECE

Phone: +41 (0)22 917 2760

E-mail: [marton.krasznai@unece.org](mailto:marton.krasznai@unece.org) For any query with respect to this article or any other content requirement, please contact Editor at [htsyndication@hindustantimes.com](mailto:htsyndication@hindustantimes.com)

**Load-Date:** July 12, 2012

---

End of Document

## Stacey Dooley Investigates - 8:56 PM GMT

TVEyes - BBC 1 East Midlands

October 8, 2018 Monday

Copyright 2018 TVEyes, Inc. All Rights Reserved



**Section:** U.K. REGIONAL TV

**Length:** 425 words

**Anchor:** Stacey Dooley

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

## Body

### Speech to text transcript:<sup>1</sup>

you agree to work with? Yeah. What I can do is definitely really ask questions about why are there so many collections? Why is there so much product? It's because fashion has really ramped up in a way that we don't really need.

Girls, thank you. This all sounds so promising. I hope these four influencers can deliver a message about sustainability that will spread. I'm so glad we came. I'm about to go through my whole wardrobe. I'm going to declutter it. Shortly after I met the influencers, Niomi uploaded this video on her channel. I'm already, like, shocked by the amount of stuff. It is almost like they're disposable. She's looking for ways she can make a difference. So, I want to just have items in my wardrobe that I've bought, that I love, that I know I'm going to wear loads of times. I'm not saying, "Don't shop any more." Just don't do it that often. And her followers are engaging positively. It's a good thing because it will only take a slight shift in our shopping habits to make a real difference here. For me to tell you that I'm never going to shop again would be completely dishonest. Of course I am. But I do recognise how powerful I am as a consumer, and I do want to go back to owning clothes and loving clothes, and not consuming them in a way that we do now. It's impossible to go down any high street these days without being bombarded with images luring us into buying cheap clothing. But what we pay for an item of clothing isn't the true cost. The real cost is the millions of gallons of water that was used to produce the fabric. Or the millions of gallons of water that was polluted with toxic chemicals to dye the clothes. It's costing people their livelihoods. It's costing millions of people their health. In fact, it's costing us the Earth. It's a situation that needs addressing. And fast. There has to be a real sense of urgency now because, to be totally honest with you, we are running out of time. PHONE RINGS I don't know any terrorists, bruv. You're not that kind of an informant. You go to the places I can't. What, like Ministry of Sound and

---

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

Stacey Dooley Investigates - 8:56 PM GMT

Cargo? Working for the police. It's too dangerous. Raz is just a means to an end. He knew the risks. \_ Whatever it takes... \_ No, I didn't. If they did, they wouldn't do it. I want out now. \_ There's no escape... \_ I don't belong to you! I think about you all the time. What you're wearing, or what you feel when you kill someone.

**Load-Date:** October 8, 2018

---

End of Document

## *Almaty Hosts Ecology Experts From Five Central Asian Countries*

The Baltic Times

May 31, 2017 Wednesday

Copyright 2017 The Baltic Times All Rights Reserved

**Length:** 422 words

### **Body**

---

Recently, ecology experts from Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan and Turkmenistan held a meeting in Almaty.

Disputes regarding water resources have been arising among the countries of Central Asia for decades. During their meeting, the mountainous countries Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan, and the lower land countries Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan and Tajikistan, who are the main consumers of such large transboundary rivers as Syr Darya and Amu Darya, which form the basin of the Aral Sea (the fourth largest lake in the world), expressed their anxiety regarding the uneven distribution of water resources.

Main reservoirs, hydro-power stations and water storages are located on the territories of Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan, enabling independent control of water distribution for the three neighboring countries.

All five countries have been trying to resolve the situation in the most favorable way for each of them for many years now. All the more so, as the region faces another serious challenge, such as a threatening shortage of water due to rapid melting of glaciers in the mountains of Central Asia.

Many international experts identify this situation as an impending catastrophe, not only in the Central Asian region, but all around the world as well. It is this problem able to make a significant impact on the water crisis in Central Asia.

That is in perspective. In the meanwhile, many more escalations are occurring regarding the construction of the Rogun and Kambarata Hydropower Station. The Kambarata Hydropower Station will be the most powerful station in Kyrgyzstan, enabling the export of Kyrgyz electricity. The project of the Rogun Hydropower Station is even more ambitious as the projected capacity is around 360 MW; however, neither of the countries have sufficient funds to complete the construction.

Therefore, the states have not yet reached any effective solution regarding water resources in Central Asia. Water consumption has been regulated by the Interstate Committee Coordinating Water Resources of Central Asia, which has been functioning since 1992 and by the International Fund for saving the Aral Sea, founded by Central Asian countries in 1993. It is operating with active support from UNO, OSCE, UNESCO, world banking institutions, and governments of the donor countries. In 2017, a three-year chairmanship in OSCE was passed to Turkmenistan, which on the level of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, emphasizes the necessity of a united strategy development by the countries of the region.

**Load-Date:** June 7, 2017

## Almaty Hosts Ecology Experts From Five Central Asian Countries

---

End of Document

## **Turkmenistan to discuss problems of Aral Sea at regional level**

Global English (Middle East and North Africa Financial Network)

April 2, 2019 Tuesday

Copyright 2019 MENAFN.COM All Rights Reserved



Length: 301 words

### **Body**

---

[Link to Image](#)

[Link to Story](#)

Ashgabat, Turkmenistan, April 2 By Huseyn Hasanov - Trend: A regular meeting of the regional working group on improving the legal framework of the International Fund for Saving the **Aral** Sea (IFAS) will be held in Turkmenistan in May 2019, Trend reports referring to Neutral Turkmenistan newspaper. The agenda also includes the development of an action plan to assist the countries of the **Aral** Sea basin (ASBP-4). For this purpose, 117 projects have been formed. Based on these projects, it is planned to draw up regional plans for adaptation to the effects of climate change, developing measures for the restoration of aquatic ecosystems, and planting trees on the dried basin of the **Aral** Sea, the article says. Representatives of the scientific and information center of the Interstate **Commission** for **Water** Coordination and the 'Amudarya' and 'Syrdarya' basin **water** associations will take part in their revision, systematization and discussion.

At the next stage, it is planned to hold meetings with international partners for funding approved proposals. Established in the 1990s with the founding of Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan, the IFAS is aimed at financing joint projects and programs to save the Aral Sea and improve the environmental situation in the Aral Sea region. In December 2008, the IFAS was granted observer status in the UN General Assembly. Turkmenistan is affected by the problem of the ecology of the Aral Sea, which is most noticeable in the country's northern Dashoguz Region, where problems have arisen with the provision of drinking water, the fight against salinization of cultivation lands, land degradation and desertification. Follow Trend on Telegram. Only most interesting and important news MENAFN0204201901870000ID1098333631

**Load-Date:** April 2, 2019

## **Campaign Starts to Save the Aral Sea**

Korea Times

August 31, 2008 Sunday

Copyright 2008 The Korea Times All Rights Reserved

**Length:** 1034 words

### **Body**

---

In this regard, on March 11-12, 2008, the government of Uzbekistan hosted an international conference, "Problems of **Aral**: Impact on the Gene Pool of Population, Flora, Fauna and International **Cooperation** for Mitigating Consequences."

The key objective of the conference was to formulate a comprehensive vision and a set of measures to resolve current socio-economic and environmental problems in the region.

The conference agenda focused on the impact of climate change on the living standards in the region, biodiversity, **water** and land management as well as opportunities for overcoming present challenges and fostering sustainable socio-economic development in the **Aral** Sea region.

Importance of this problem without exaggeration is not limited only to water security issues within one particular region.

Participants the world over have discussed issues related to implications of the Aral Sea crisis and the development of measures, which would allow the world community to assist people in central Asian countries who are living immediately in the crisis area, to prevent the worsening of living conditions and the maintaining of fragile environmental balance of unique flora and fauna of the region.

The problem of the Aral Sea is rooted in ancient times.

During the last 60 years, it has developed into a wider-scale crisis, involving intensive agricultural development of new land and irrigation coupled with construction of irrigation systems throughout Central Asia.

Continuing demand for water for household and commercial use caused one of the major environmental global scale crises in modern history - drying out of the once one of the most beautiful natural water reservoirs on our planet.

Over the last 50 years, the area of water of the Aral Sea has shrunk more than four times in size and the volume of water has decreased 10 times while the salinity increased accordingly.

The Aral Sea area is seeing a relentless invasion of desert.

Not only regions surrounding the drying out sea - Kyzyl Orda region of Kazakhstan, Dashkhovuz region of Turkmenistan and Republic of Karakalpakstan, also Khorezm, Navoi, Bukhara regions of Uzbekistan are in the zone of continuous environmental risk.



## Campaign Starts to Save the Aral Sea

Shortage of water resources, including declining access to quality potable water, land degradation, drastic reduction of biodiversity, climatic changes as a result of increase in haziness of atmosphere, and reduction of glaciers in Pamir and Tuan-Shan, is just further evidence of the perishing Aral.

It is obvious that the Aral region has a complex set of environmental, socio-economic and demographic problems of international and global character in terms of origin and implications.

The U.N. Central Asia Human Development Report of 2005 stated that attrition (exhaustion) of the Aral Sea has had both regional and global impact.

The issue of reasonable use of water resources of transboundary rivers of the region is becoming increasingly important. These rivers at all times ensured vitally important needs of the states located in their basins.

At present, these are of vital interests to the more than 50 million people living in six countries of the region, which calls for a comprehensive and well-considered approach, and decisions about the use of water resources, primarily runoff of transboundary rivers for the sake and in the interests of all countries and peoples living in the region, need to be made.

Failing this the water supply in lower Amudarya and Sirdarya will be further aggravated, accelerating the ecological catastrophe of the shrinking Aral Sea, calling into question sustainable development and even the habitation of countless nationals of Kazakhstan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan.

In accordance with key documents of international law, including Convention of the Protection and Use of Transboundary Watercourses and International Lakes (1992) and on the Law of the Non-Navigable Uses of International Watercourses (1997), it is stipulated that all countries with waterways "use within the limits of their territories the international runoff in a fair and reasonable manner."

These documents also provide for obligation of international runoff states to undertake "any appropriate measures for prevention of considerable harm to other runoff states" in using it on their territories and in case of such harm, undertake adequate measures "for liquidation or minimization of such harm, and if necessary, discuss compensation issues."

International law as regards use of water resources of transboundary waters also provides for the general obligation of the countries of the region to cooperate "in order to achieve optimal use and proper protection of international runoff."

A summit of heads of Central Asian states in March 1993 marks an important start to such cooperation.

At this meeting in Kyzyl-Orda city, Agreement on Mutual Actions on Resolution of the Aral Sea Crisis was signed.

Since then, countries of the region joined with international organizations have made considerable efforts toward overcoming environmental and socio-economic crisis in the Aral Sea basin and improving the situation in the region.

Undoubtedly, such global socio-ecological problems, including those within the framework of attaining Millennium Development Goals should be addressed through the formula "toward globalism via regionalism," by creating efficient regional mechanisms.

Under U.N. General Assembly, the years 2005-2015 are declared as International Decade of "Water for Life."

It is symbolic that the Tashkent International Conference was held not only 15 years after signing the first Agreement on Joint Activities of Central Asian Countries in Resolving the Aral Sea crisis, but also shortly before March 22, International Day of Water Resources and in International Year of the Planet Earth, proclaimed by the United Nations.

## Campaign Starts to Save the Aral Sea

The outcomes of this conference would enable formulation of new vision and an understanding of the Aral crisis by international community and develop specific measures for improvement of the situation.

And these would become a foundation for further fruitful cooperation with the aim of protecting the gene pool of the population, flora and fauna of the Central Asia.

**Load-Date:** September 2, 2008

---

End of Document

## Central Asian Leaders Fail To Overcome Differences At Water Summit

Radio Free Europe

April 28, 2009

Copyright 2009 Federal Information and News Dispatch, Inc.

**Section:** NEWS STORIES AND DOCUMENTS

**Length:** 817 words

**Byline:** Antoine Blua

### **Body**

---

A rare Central Asia summit of the five founding members of the International Fund for Saving the Aral Sea revealed some common ground on that issue -- but nevertheless ended in bitter disagreement.

Meeting in the southeastern Kazakh city of Almaty for a one-day summit, the presidents of all five Central Asian states failed to overcome differences over water use.

Kyrgyz President Kurmanbek Bakiy exposed the real bone of contention among the states during his address -- energy shortages, the construction of new hydropower stations, and concerns by downstream states as to how their water supplies will be affected.

"The strategic issue that requires resolution is the coordination of our timetables of water release for irrigation and energy needs and compensatory fuel supplies [to Kyrgyzstan], and this is what should be the subject of international cooperation among parties interested in using water-saving technologies," Bakiy said.

The comments by Bakiy, whose "upstream" country is looking at hydropower as an answer to its energy needs, triggered an angry reaction from a "downstream" counterpart, Uzbek President Islam Karimov. "It was agreed that the only issue to be discussed at the current summit and the expanded summit would be the activities of the International Fund for Saving the Aral Sea and its main tasks in the future," Karimov said.

Tajik President Emomali Rahmon, representing another country keen on taking advantage of its ample water resources to produce electricity, also refused to introduce the water issue into the talks and was apparently angered by other leaders' assertions that water-supplying countries were responsible for water shortages.

"I thought we agreed not to discuss hydroenergy issues," Rahmon said. "I proposed it and you and the other colleagues agreed. And now there's a whole discussion being started. I also have something to say about it."

Upstream vs. Downstream

The summit's host, Kazakh President Nursultan Nazarbaev, later produced a statement focusing only on the decline of the Aral Sea. The document was signed by all five Central Asian leaders, including Gurbanguly Berdimukhammedov of Turkmenistan.

Noticeably absent from the summit was uninvited Russia, which in recent months has called on countries in the region to take the concerns of others into consideration when thinking about future hydropower projects.

## Central Asian Leaders Fail To Overcome Differences At Water Summit

The call was seen by Tajikistan as a sign that Moscow was siding with Uzbekistan in the most serious source of dispute -- and instability -- among upstream and downstream countries in Central Asia.

Rivers that originate from mountainous Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan irrigate lands in Kazakhstan, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan before flowing into the Aral Sea.

Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan, which suffer most during cold winters and have little hydrocarbon resources, have long been pursuing the construction of hydropower projects.

"At a time when natural energy resources are scarce, in order to ensure a stable supply of energy resources to our population, especially in the cold winter period, our country now has to place a special emphasis on the development of the hydroelectric industry," Kyrgyz leader Bakiev said.

The region's most populous country, Uzbekistan, fiercely opposes such projects, saying the construction of the hydropower stations would reduce the flow of water on its territory.

### Saving The Aral

On a positive note, Nazarbaev announced that that Kazakhstan was not going to wind up the planned Aral Sea-saving efforts, despite the global economic crisis. The Aral, located between Kazakhstan to the north and Uzbekistan to the south, was once the world's fourth-largest inland body of water.

But the sea has dramatically shrunk in recent decades due in large measure to the diversion of its feeder rivers for irrigation, causing ecological and social disasters.

Its water levels have fallen to the point that the sea split into two separate bodies of water -- the Northern and the Southern Aral Seas.

As part of the first phase of the project to replenish the northern part, a 13-kilometer dike was opened in 2005. As a result, the Northern Aral Sea's surface area is now more than 40 percent larger than it was at its lowest point.

Nazarbaev said the second stage, involving constructing another dike to raise the water levels, would start in the near future.

Optimists say that within a few years the sea could again be lapping at the shores of the former port of Aral, which now stands 35 kilometers from the shore, bringing environmental recovery and new economic opportunities.

But regional cooperation and water management in all five Central Asian states remains of vital importance to the regeneration project.

RFE/RL's Kazakh Service contributed to this report

Copyright (c) 2009. RFE/RL, Inc. Reprinted with the permission of Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty, 1201 Connecticut Ave., N.W. Washington DC 20036. [www.rferl.org](http://www.rferl.org)

**Load-Date:** April 28, 2009

## *Aral Sea problems discussed in Brussels*

UzDaily (English)

October 31, 2013 Thursday 16:06 GMT

Copyright 2013 UzDaily.com All Rights Reserved



**Length:** 445 words

**Dateline:** Tashkent, Uzbekistan (UzDaily.com)

### **Body**

---

Embassy of Uzbekistan in Belgium hosted a briefing dedicated to ecologic catastrophe in *Aral* Sea basin, its negative social-economic consequences and rational use of *water*.

Jahon news agency reported that representatives of the Belgian organizations, the European Union, European parliament, research and analytical centers, located in Brussels, *diplomatic* missions and mass media attended the event.

The participants received information on situation in Aral Sea Basin, economic and social-economic consequences of crisis, and its impact to population. They got information on efforts of Uzbekistan directed at preserving ecologic balance in the region and the Programme of measures on eliminating the consequences of the drying up of the Aral Sea and averting the catastrophe of the ecological systems in the Aral Sea region, which was disseminated at the UN General Assembly.

The attendees also familiarized with position of Uzbekistan on rational use of water resources in the region and construction of hydro power stations at trans-boundary rivers of the central Asia. It was stated that interests of all sides should be considered at construction of hydro power stations at the trans-boundary rivers.

The film about situation in Aral Sea and measures on mitigating its negative consequences to life of population was shown at the event. It also included a photo exhibition dedicated to Aral Sea catastrophe.

The participants underlined that it is necessary to solve this issue via close international cooperation.

Valerie Ndaruzaniye, President of the Global Water Institute, said that drying of the Aral Sea is a large global ecologic catastrophe. She welcomed efforts of Uzbekistan to improve life standards of the region and added that adopted measures helped to mitigate consequences of the catastrophe to life of people.

Experts called to attract attention and financial aid of the international community to solve problems in Aral Sea.

Vice President of European Parliament Alexander Alvaro (Germany) said the problems of Aral Sea is a sensitive issue and deserves attention of international community. He welcomed efforts directed at improving life of local

## Aral Sea problems discussed in Brussels

population. He underlined that 740,000 hectares of forest, local lakes and water reservoirs were created. About 1,700 km of drainage system has been launched. He said that these measures helped to improve water supply to population.

Alvaro said it is important that the UN, EU, World Bank, the ADB, donor governments to adapt measures to solve this problem. He said that it is planned to attract US\$8.5 billion to implement over 300 projects within the programme of Aral Sea Basin (PASB-3).

**Load-Date:** November 4, 2013

---

End of Document

## Stacey Dooley Investigates - 8:56 PM GMT

TVEyes - BBC 1 East

October 8, 2018 Monday

Copyright 2018 TVEyes, Inc. All Rights Reserved



**Section:** U.K. REGIONAL TV

**Length:** 431 words

**Anchors:** Stacey Dooley

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

## **Body**

---

### **Speech to text transcript:<sup>1</sup>**

you agree to work with? Yeah. What I can do is definitely really ask questions about why are there so many collections? Why is there so much product? It's because fashion has really ramped up in a way that we don't really need.

Girls, thank you. This all sounds so promising. I hope these four influencers can deliver a message about sustainability that will spread. I'm so glad we came. I'm about to go through my whole wardrobe. I'm going to declutter it. Shortly after I met the influencers, Niomi uploaded this video on her channel. I'm already, like, shocked by the amount of stuff. It is almost like they're disposable. She's looking for ways she can make a difference. So, I want to just have items in my wardrobe that I've bought, that I love, that I know I'm going to wear loads of times. I'm not saying, "Don't shop any more." Just don't do it that often. And her followers are engaging positively. It's a good thing because it will only take a slight shift in our shopping habits to make a real difference here. For me to tell you that I'm never going to shop again would be completely dishonest. Of course I am. But I do recognise how powerful I am as a consumer, and I do want to go back to owning clothes and loving clothes, and not consuming them in a way that we do now. It's impossible to go down any high street these days without being bombarded with images luring us into buying cheap clothing. But what we pay for an item of clothing isn't the true cost. The real cost is the millions of gallons of water that was used to produce the fabric. Or the millions of gallons of water that was polluted with toxic chemicals to dye the clothes. It's costing people their livelihoods. It's costing millions of people their health. In fact, it's costing us the Earth. It's a situation that needs addressing. And fast. There has to be a real sense of urgency now because, to be totally honest with you, we are running out of time. PHONE RINGS I don't know any terrorists, bruv. You're not that kind of an informant. You go to the places I can't. What, like Ministry of Sound and

---

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

Cargo? Working for the police. It's too dangerous. Raz is just a means to an end. He knew the risks. \_ Whatever it takes... \_ No, I didn't. If they did, they wouldn't do it. I want out now. \_ There's no escape... \_ I don't belong to you! I think about you all the time. What you're wearing, or what you feel when you kill someone. I just want to know everything.

**Load-Date:** October 8, 2018

---

End of Document



## ***Uzbek expert raps Tajik hydroelectric power station projects***

BBC Monitoring Central Asia Unit

Supplied by BBC Worldwide Monitoring

January 25, 2008 Friday

Copyright 2008 British Broadcasting Corporation All Rights Reserved

**Length:** 1192 words

### **Body**

---

An Uzbek expert has criticized Tajik hydroelectric power production projects, and said they might cause environmental problems in the region. The director of the Uzbek Hidroproyekt [Hydroproject] Institute, Sergey Zhigaryov, said the international legal basis for the use of transborder rivers and waterstreams should be observed in drawing up and implementing such projects. The following is an excerpt from Sergey Zhigaryov's report entitled "The construction of hydroelectric power stations and the Aral Sea problem" published by the Uzbek newspaper Pravda Vostoka on 24 January; subheadings inserted editorially:

An event for which long preparations had been made took place in Tajikistan recently. We are talking about the test launch of the first power unit at the Sangtuda-1 hydroelectric power station on the Vakhsh river. Russian government and business circles have expressed great interest in this event as the construction of the 482m-dollar hydroelectric power station was carried out in cooperation with the Unified Energy System of Russia, which acted as the key initiator, investor and chief contractor [of the power project]. The power unit with a projected capacity of 167.5 MW will produce about 2.4 million kWh per day. The Unified Energy System of Russia will own 75 per cent of the new hydroelectric power station.

One can fully understand Tajikistan's intentions to expand power production facilities to resolve aggravating problems in the supply of power in the country and to meet the requirements of the population and enterprises. The power supply problem becomes especially acute and seriously affects the economy and people's sentiments in winter every year.

However, for the sake of justice it should be noted - and this is supported by experts' calculations - that the growing problem of shortage of electric power stems, to a larger extent, from the poor use of the existing power generation facilities in the country, from a programme that has not been thought through and sometimes from the lack of such a programme. Tajikistan produced only 16.7-17.5bn kWh annually in recent years, whereas the existing facilities can produce twice as much electric power, that is about 50 per cent of the existing capacities are being used.

The [water] level at the Norak reservoir fell to a critical point in the past years. The head of the Tajik state energy company said: "There is so little water here (in the Norak reservoir) that this volume may be sufficient for the hydroelectric power station to work only for the first ten days of February, and after that a critical situation may arise in the country." Because of this policy, as a result of shortage of resources only 45-48 per cent of the Norak hydroelectric power station's actual capacities are used today, and it is hard to say when they will be filled to a normal stable level.

There are even more questions regarding the use of the electric power that has already been produced. About half of the total electric power produced and transmitted is used to satisfy the needs of the country's largest industrial

## Uzbek expert raps Tajik hydroelectric power station projects

enterprise, Tajik aluminium company (TALCO), as well as the Tajik cement plant which supplies its products mainly for the construction of two units of the Sangtuda hydroelectric power station. According to Tajik sources, the Tajik aluminium company currently uses 20 million kWh per day, which is double the amount used by the entire population of the Tajik capital, Dushanbe.

The Tajik people have many questions regarding the fact that in the periods of acute shortage of electric power, the country increases its export to Afghan territory. It becomes quite clear that shortages in power supply are due not only to objective causes, but also to vital interests of business circles which, rather than meeting the needs of the population above all, aim to increase electricity and aluminium exports.

## Regional benefits of Sangtuda-1 doubtful

Lots of festive speeches were made at the ceremony of launching the first unit of the Sangtuda-1 hydroelectric power station. Those who listened to or read these speeches in the press apparently noticed certain inconsistencies and even paradoxes in the statements of organizers of the ceremony. According to these statements, the countries located along the transborder rivers - for instance the largest river in Central Asia, Amu Daryo, which supplies water to millions of people in the neighbouring states - should be grateful to the Tajik government for implementing these large-scale power projects. The statement that all Central Asian nations benefit from the construction of the so-called "multi-functional hydroelectric power stations" is, to put it mildly, doubtful and goes against common sense.

It is no secret that water is used for two purposes, specifically power generation and irrigation. [Passage omitted: General remarks about hydropower production, the use of dams and hydraulic mechanisms] Secondly, the more dams the more obstacles to natural river flows, and the more acute the problem of water supply, first of all, to people living along the lower courses of the rivers as well as that of satisfying the needs of farm irrigation. And it is well known that 95 per cent of all people in Central Asia owe their livelihood and food provision to farm irrigation.

Moreover, the discharge of large volumes of water in winter leads to the backing of subsoil waters, the emergence of swamps and sometimes floods in irrigated lands which cause irreparable damage to agriculture, and the consequences are easily predictable: water shortages and drought in the lower courses of the rivers and tens of millions of people losing their sources of income from agricultural production, not to mention the receding Aral [Sea], which is a problem becoming increasingly acute with every passing year, which directly raises the issue of survival of over 36-40 million people living in the vicinity of Aral.

## Coordination of hydroelectric projects important

Uzbekistan's position on this issue is firm, and it has been presented on many occasions at different levels. First of all, the construction of an efficient system of joint use of resources of transborder rivers in Central Asia should be based on the existing international legal framework on using transborder rivers and waterstreams. Cooperation on the basis of the universally accepted international norms and rules will secure each of the sides' sovereign equality, territorial integrity, mutual benefit and fairness. Each country has a right to implement projects on using resources of the transborder rivers, including the construction of hydraulic facilities, but on condition that a thorough and independent feasibility and environmental study is carried out openly and the information should be fully accessible to the interested parties.

Two extremely important conditions need to be met here. First, the watercourse level must not be lower for countries located along the lower course of the river. Second, the environmental safety of the region, which is already very unstable, must not be violated.

Source: Pravda Vostoka, Tashkent, in Russian 24 Jan 08 p 1

**Load-Date:** January 25, 2008

## Stacey Dooley Investigates - 8:56 PM GMT

TVEyes - BBC 1 Scotland

October 8, 2018 Monday

Copyright 2018 TVEyes, Inc. All Rights Reserved



**Section:** U.K. REGIONAL TV

**Length:** 431 words

**Anchor:** Stacey Dooley

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

## Body

### **Speech to text transcript:<sup>1</sup>**

you agree to work with? Yeah. really ask questions about why What I can do is definitely are there so many collections? Why is there so much product? really ramped up in a way It's because fashion has that we don't really need.

This all sounds so promising. Girls, thank you. can deliver a message I hope these four influencers that will spread. about sustainability I'm so glad we came. my whole wardrobe. I'm about to go through I'm going to declutter it. Niomi uploaded this video Shortly after I met the influencers, on her channel. shocked by the amount of stuff. I'm already, like, they're disposable. It is almost like she can make a difference. She's looking for ways in my wardrobe that I've bought, So, I want to just have items I'm going to wear loads of times. that I love, that I know "Don't shop any more." I'm not saying, Just don't do it that often. engaging positively. And her followers are will only take a slight shift It's a good thing because it a real difference here. in our shopping habits to make I'm never going to shop again For me to tell you that would be completely dishonest. Of course I am. as a consumer, and I do want to go But I do recognise how powerful I am clothes, and not consuming them back to owning clothes and loving in a way that we do now. down any high street these days It's impossible to go with images luring us without being bombarded into buying cheap clothing. of clothing isn't the true cost. But what we pay for an item of gallons of water that was used The real cost is the millions to produce the fabric. that was polluted with toxic Or the millions of gallons of water chemicals to dye the clothes. their livelihoods. It's costing people of people their health. It's costing millions In fact, it's costing us the Earth. that needs addressing. It's a situation And fast. sense of urgency now There has to be a real honest with you, because, to be totally we are running out of time. PHONE RINGS I don't know any terrorists, bruv. an informant. You're not that kind of You go to the places I can't. and Cargo? What, like

---

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

## Stacey Dooley Investigates - 8:56 PM GMT

Ministry of Sound It's too dangerous. Working for the police. Raz is just a means to an end. He knew the risks. \_ Whatever it takes... \_ No, I didn't. If they did, they wouldn't do it. I want out now. \_ There's no escape... \_ I don't belong to you! I think about you all the time. you feel when you kill someone. What you're wearing, or what I just want to know everything.

**Load-Date:** October 8, 2018

---

End of Document

## **SWITZERLAND : Sustainable Management of Water Resources Key to Peace and Security in Central Asia**

TendersInfo

July 12, 2011 Tuesday

Copyright 2011 TendersInfo - Euclid Infotech Pvt. Ltd. Provided by Syndigate.info, an Albawaba.com company All Rights Reserved



**Length:** 454 words

**Byline:** Vijay98

### **Body**

---

Boosting cooperation between countries sharing the waters of the Amu Darya, Central Asia's longest river, could be key to future peace and security in the region a new report launched today by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) says.

Big hydropower projects planned upstream, demand for irrigated agriculture downstream and growing concern that climate change is shifting weather patterns are emerging as major natural resource challenges for the four main nations involved - Afghanistan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan.

The new report, prepared by UNEP on behalf of partners in the Environment and Security Initiative (ENVSEC), points out that water resources in the region are already impacted by decades of often unsustainable development dating back to the era of the Soviet Union.

Large-scale engineering projects dammed and diverted substantial flows from the Amu Darya river basin into activities such as cotton, wheat and fodder farming in arid and desert regions. Such projects have also contributed to increased land degradation and damage to soils.

The Aral Sea, which relies in part from water from the Amu Darya, remains severely degraded with the report's estimates indicating that "the volume and surface area of the sea have now decreased tenfold".

Water levels in the southern part have dropped by 26 meters and the shoreline there has now receded by several hundred kilometers, says the report Environment and Security in the Amu Darya Basin.

Across the Amu Darya basin there is growing concern over declining water quality with and implications for human health including increased incidence of kidney, thyroid and liver diseases. This is being linked with chemicals run off from cultivated land and the washing of soils in the winter to reduce salt levels.

The report notes that between 1960 and 1990 the average salt content of water in the lower Amu Darya basin more than doubled and "has not improved since".

Pollution from mining, metals, petroleum and chemicals activities along the river system and air pollution in the form of dust and salt from dried out parts of the Aral Sea are also pinpointed as challenges to human health.

SWITZERLAND : Sustainable Management of Water Resources Key to Peace and Security in Central Asia

Achim Steiner, UN Under-Secretary General and UNEP Executive Director, said: "As early as 1994, research identified the Amu Darya delta as an environment and security hotspot and these concerns are increasing rather than receding".

"From a security perspective climate change, water, energy and agriculture constitute the main areas of interest for this report as they reveal the potential for increasing instability and even confrontation as more flows are impounded upstream reducing those water availability and quality downstream," he added.

Ltd.

**Load-Date:** July 12, 2011

---

End of Document

## ***Uzbekistan intends to complete the construction of the Tuyabuguz HPP by the end of this year***

Uzbekistan Newsline (English)

July 4, 2018 Wednesday

Copyright 2018 Kazakhstan Newsline Limited All Rights Reserved



**Section:** Energy Industry; Pg. 50

**Length:** 329 words

### **Body**

---

At the end of this year, Uzbekistan plans to **commission** the Tuyaguguzskaya HPP, according to a source in Uzbekhydroenergo.

The new hydropower plant is built on the Tuyaguguz **reservoir**, more popular among the people as Tashmore. Previously, here the **water** for vegetation merged into the **Akhangaran River**, and after the introduction of the **hydroelectric** power station it will be used to generate electricity. It will pass through a **dam** and two special underground tunnels, where modern Chinese units for energy production of Dongfang will be installed.

"To date, you have fulfilled about 73% of the planned work on the project, the capacity of the station is 12 Megawatts, the height of the reservoir is 30 meters, the volume is 250 million cubic meters. According to experts, the plant will pay for itself in 4 years, as the units will generate electricity 11 months a year without a stop," the source noted.

The total cost of construction exceeds \$16 million, of which 8.2 million are foreign investments and loans, and 8.09 million are funds of Uzbekhydroenergo.

It should be noted that within the framework of the special program in Uzbekistan, in the medium term, construction of 42 new and modernisation of 32 operating HPPs is planned. This year, 10 projects are under implementation, the cost of the first stage is 364.6 million dollars.

For example, in June and August of last year, the construction of a small hydroelectric power station was started at the Tuyabuguz reservoir, a cascade of small hydroelectric power stations on the Major Fergana Canal, a small hydropower station Kamchik on the Akhangaran River, on the Tupolang River - the cascade of small HPPs Zarchob.

According to specialists, the hydropower resources of Uzbekistan allow generating up to 27.4 billion kilowatt-hours of electricity per year. At the same time, only 6.5 billion kilowatt per hours or 23.7% of the entire hydropower potential of the country has been developed.

After [Podrobno](#) (Uzbekistan).

Uzbekistan intends to complete the construction of the Tuyabuguz HPP by the end of this year

**Load-Date:** July 7, 2018

---

End of Document



## Power struggle

Week in China

June 24, 2016 6:39 AM GMT

Copyright 2016 ChinTell Limited All Rights Reserved

**Length:** 629 words

**Highlight:** Russians cry foul over Chinese-financed dam in Mongolia

### **Body**

---

China's 'New Silk Road' is supposed to herald a golden era of cross-border trade and investment, stretching out through a series of 'economic corridors' into neighbouring countries.

One of the corridors for the 'One Belt, One Road' (OBOR) programme will link China with Russia through Mongolia. But a row over plans for dams – located in a part of Mongolia that supplies the world's deepest lake with water – has highlighted some of the difficulties in deepening the collaboration between the three countries.

The Selenga River Basin serves as the primary source for Lake Baikal in southern Siberia, and the Russians are fearful about the impact of the proposed hydropower projects on the lake's water levels. Of particular concern is the Egin Gol dam on one of the Selenga's tributaries. Last year China Export-Import Bank committed \$1 billion in loans to the Mongolians for a hydroelectric plant on the river and China Gezhouba Corp has started building roads and bridges for the project. The Russians are furious, saying that the two partners have disregarded promises to conduct environmental assessments first, and warning that Baikal could suffer the same fate as the Aral Sea, once one of the four largest lakes in the world, but now largely dried up because of the diversion of rivers for irrigation.

The lake has World Heritage status, thus Mongolia has also come under pressure from UNESCO to review the construction at Egin Gol, while Russian officials are arguing that the project is a black spot for the OBOR blueprint.

"The initiative clearly states that conservation of biodiversity and cooperation on preservation of World Heritage [sites] are key priorities," the Russian authorities complained in an open letter to China's Ministry of Commerce this year.

The Mongolian response is that water levels have been falling in Lake Baikal for natural reasons and that the building of the dam may make it easier to regulate the outflows of water from the lake.

Another interpretation of the dispute is that it is more about politics over energy security, because hydropower from the dam will help to reduce Mongolian dependence on Russian electricity.

The Chinese haven't made an official comment on the matter, although a few official newspapers concur that the Russians are more concerned about losing their grip on Mongolia's energy market.

The Russians insist that the environmental risks are real. But they have countered with an offer to send cheaper energy into Mongolia through a new power line, which could be extended across the country into China, earning the Mongolians extra cash.

## Power struggle

Moscow has let it be known that Vladimir Putin is monitoring the dispute personally, amid a wider context in which the Russians are keenly aware of threats to their influence in Mongolia. In fact, the challenge from China is even more pronounced in Central Asia, where Putin has launched an alternative grouping called the Eurasian Economic Union in an effort to bolster Moscow's position. But progress has been slow and the former Soviet republics are now trading much more with the Chinese than with Russia (as well as welcoming huge amounts of Chinese investment).

China has built oil refineries, power stations and cement plants in the smaller republics of Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan, and Beijing has given approval for a vast new network of infrastructure across Central Asia. Chinese firms now own a large chunk of Kazakhstan's oil production and they have replaced Russia's Gazprom as the dominant buyer of gas from Turkmenistan, which holds the world's fourth-largest gas reserves.

Chinese investment hasn't been quite as expansive in Mongolia. But aside from the threat to Lake Baikal's water reserves, Putin will be determined to prevent Russian influence there ebbing away.

**Load-Date:** July 30, 2020

---

End of Document

## Stacey Dooley Investigates - 8:56 PM GMT

TVEyes - BBC 1 London

October 8, 2018 Monday

Copyright 2018 TVEyes, Inc. All Rights Reserved



**Section:** U.K. NATIONAL

**Length:** 436 words

**Anchor:** Stacey Dooley

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

## Body

### Speech to text transcript:<sup>1</sup>

you agree to work with? Yeah. really ask questions about why What I can do is definitely are there so many collections? Why is there so much product? really ramped up in a way It's because fashion has that we don't really need.

This all sounds so promising. Girls, thank you. can deliver a message I hope these four influencers that will spread. about sustainability I'm so glad we came. my whole wardrobe. I'm about to go through I'm going to declutter it. Niomi uploaded this video Shortly after I met the influencers, on her channel. shocked by the amount of stuff. I'm already, like, they're disposable. It is almost like she can make a difference. She's looking for ways in my wardrobe that I've bought, So, I want to just have items I'm going to wear loads of times. that I love, that I know "Don't shop any more." I'm not saying, Just don't do it that often. engaging positively. And her followers are will only take a slight shift It's a good thing because it a real difference here. in our shopping habits to make I'm never going to shop again For me to tell you that would be completely dishonest. Of course I am. as a consumer, and I do want to go But I do recognise how powerful I am clothes, and not consuming them back to owning clothes and loving in a way that we do now. down any high street these days It's impossible to go with images luring us without being bombarded into buying cheap clothing. of clothing isn't the true cost. But what we pay for an item of gallons of water that was used The real cost is the millions to produce the fabric. that was polluted with toxic Or the millions of gallons of water chemicals to dye the clothes. their livelihoods. It's costing people of people their health. It's costing millions In fact, it's costing us the Earth. that needs addressing. It's a situation And fast. sense of urgency now There has to be a real because, to be totally honest with you, we are running out of time. PHONE RINGS I don't know any terrorists, bruv. an informant. You're not that kind of You go to the places I can't. and Cargo? What, like

---

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

## Stacey Dooley Investigates - 8:56 PM GMT

Ministry of Sound Working for the police. It's too dangerous. Raz is just a means to an end. He knew the risks. \_ Whatever it takes... \_ No, I didn't. If they did, they wouldn't do it. I want out now. \_ There's no escape... \_ I don't belong to you! I think about you all the time. you feel when you kill someone. What you're wearing, or what I just want to know everything. I think about you all the time.

**Load-Date:** October 8, 2018

---

End of Document

## Stacey Dooley Investigates - 8:56 PM GMT

TVEyes - BBC 1 North West

October 8, 2018 Monday

Copyright 2018 TVEyes, Inc. All Rights Reserved



**Section:** U.K. REGIONAL TV

**Length:** 420 words

**Anchor:** Stacey Dooley

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

## Body

### **Speech to text transcript:<sup>1</sup>**

you agree to work with? Yeah. What I can do is definitely really ask questions about why are there so many collections? Why is there so much product? It's because fashion has really ramped up in a way that we don't really need.

Girls, thank you. This all sounds so promising. I hope these four influencers can deliver a message about sustainability that will spread. I'm so glad we came. I'm about to go through my whole wardrobe. I'm going to declutter it. Shortly after I met the influencers, Niomi uploaded this video on her channel. I'm already, like, shocked by the amount of stuff. It is almost like they're disposable. She's looking for ways she can make a difference. So, I want to just have items in my wardrobe that I've bought, that I love, that I know I'm going to wear loads of times. I'm not saying, "Don't shop any more." Just don't do it that often. And her followers are engaging positively. It's a good thing because it will only take a slight shift in our shopping habits to make a real difference here. For me to tell you that I'm never going to shop again would be completely dishonest. Of course I am. But I do recognise how powerful I am as a consumer, and I do want to go back to owning clothes and loving clothes, and not consuming them in a way that we do now. It's impossible to go down any high street these days without being bombarded with images luring us into buying cheap clothing. But what we pay for an item of clothing isn't the true cost. The real cost is the millions of gallons of water that was used to produce the fabric. Or the millions of gallons of water that was polluted with toxic chemicals to dye the clothes. It's costing people their livelihoods. It's costing millions of people their health. In fact, it's costing us the Earth. It's a situation that needs addressing. And fast. There has to be a real sense of urgency now because, to be totally honest with you, we are running out of time. PHONE RINGS I don't know any terrorists, bruv. You're not that kind of an informant. You go to the places I can't. What, like Ministry of Sound and

---

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

Stacey Dooley Investigates - 8:56 PM GMT

Cargo? Working for the police. It's too dangerous. Raz is just a means to an end. He knew the risks. \_ Whatever it takes... \_ No, I didn't. If they did, they wouldn't do it. I want out now. \_ There's no escape... \_ I don't belong to you! What you're wearing, or what you feel when you kill someone.

**Load-Date:** October 8, 2018

---

End of Document

## **UNECE Executive Secretary discusses strengthening cooperation in the Aral Sea Basin**

UzDaily (English)

July 17, 2010 Saturday 12:29 AM GMT

Copyright 2010 UzDaily.com All Rights Reserved



**Length:** 563 words

**Dateline:** Tashkent, Uzbekistan (UzDaily.com)

### **Body**

---

Jan Kubis, UNECE Executive Secretary, visited the Executive Committee of the International Fund for Saving the **Aral** Sea (IFAS) on 16 July in Almaty. The visit is part of broader efforts by UNECE to actively support the sustainable development of Central Asia, in particular by strengthening transboundary **water cooperation**.

UNECE efforts build on the solid basis of international legal instruments, in particular the UNECE environmental conventions, as well as on internationally accepted tools and approaches like integrated water resources management and the river basin approach.

"UNECE stands ready to further assist the countries of Central Asia in finding mutually acceptable, cooperative solutions to the complex problems related to the water and energy nexus in the region. There are no easy or rapid solutions; however, we support the efforts led by the Executive Committee of IFAS to strengthen legal and institutional frameworks for regional cooperation. Strong and modern regional institutions will enable IFAS member countries to effectively address present and future challenges", Jan Kubis told the Committee.

UNECE closely cooperates with the Executive Committee of IFAS in an ambitious programme, which aims to improve regional institutions and legal frameworks for water management in the region. The Regional Dialogue and Cooperation on Water Resources Management, implemented by UNECE and funded by the Government of Germany through GTZ in the framework of the Berlin Water Process, is part of the Water and Environmental Pillar of the European Union's Central Asia Strategy. The programme identifies ways to modernize institutional agreements, to increase the efficiency and coordination of the regional organizations and to strengthen their analytical capacity. These efforts are supplemented by strengthening the understanding and application of international water law in the region: national capacity-building workshops are organized in Central Asian countries with an emphasis on the UNECE Water and Espoo Conventions. The programme also contributes to improved water monitoring and information exchange - a key tool to support decision-making at the regional level.

In cooperation with IFAS, UNECE also helps the countries of Central Asia to strengthen cooperation on dam safety in the region by improving national legislation and by negotiating a regional agreement, which will include

## UNECE Executive Secretary discusses strengthening cooperation in the Aral Sea Basin

commitments to exchange information, notify and provide assistance in case of accidents at hydro-technical installations. The agreement is also expected to establish a body for regional cooperation on dam safety.

The visit by the UNECE Executive Secretary is a good opportunity to evaluate existing cooperation with IFAS as well as to discuss future needs. Among such needs is the development and implementation of the Third Aral Sea Basin Programme (ASBP-3) - a major action plan for coordinated efforts of Central Asian countries and the international community to mitigate the environmental and social consequences of the Aral disaster. UNECE will continue to provide advice and assistance to the Executive Committee of IFAS in the elaboration of ASBP-3 in order to bring it to a qualitatively new level and to make it a regional framework for coordinated efforts to achieve the Millennium Development Goals and other international development priorities.

**Load-Date:** February 1, 2011

---

End of Document



## Stacey Dooley Investigates - 8:56 PM GMT

TVEyes - BBC 1 Oxford

October 8, 2018 Monday

Copyright 2018 TVEyes, Inc. All Rights Reserved



**Section:** U.K. REGIONAL TV

**Length:** 425 words

**Anchor:** Stacey Dooley

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

## Body

### **Speech to text transcript:<sup>1</sup>**

you agree to work with? Yeah. really ask questions about why What I can do is definitely are there so many collections? Why is there so much product? really ramped up in a way It's because fashion has that we don't really need.

This all sounds so promising. Girls, thank you. can deliver a message I hope these four influencers that will spread. about sustainability I'm so glad we came. my whole wardrobe. I'm about to go through I'm going to declutter it. Niomi uploaded this video Shortly after I met the influencers, on her channel. shocked by the amount of stuff. I'm already, like, they're disposable. It is almost like she can make a difference. She's looking for ways in my wardrobe that I've bought, So, I want to just have items I'm going to wear loads of times. that I love, that I know "Don't shop any more." I'm not saying, Just don't do it that often. engaging positively. And her followers are will only take a slight shift It's a good thing because it a real difference here. in our shopping habits to make I'm never going to shop again For me to tell you that would be completely dishonest. Of course I am. as a consumer, and I do want to go But I do recognise how powerful I am clothes, and not consuming them back to owning clothes and loving in a way that we do now. down any high street these days It's impossible to go with images luring us without being bombarded into buying cheap clothing. of clothing isn't the true cost. But what we pay for an item of gallons of water that was used The real cost is the millions to produce the fabric. that was polluted with toxic Or the millions of gallons of water chemicals to dye the clothes. their livelihoods. It's costing people of people their health. It's costing millions In fact, it's costing us the Earth. that needs addressing. It's a situation And fast. sense of urgency now There has to be a real honest with you, because, to be totally we are running out of time. PHONE RINGS I don't know any terrorists, bruv. an informant. You're not that kind of You go to the places I can't. and Cargo? What, like

---

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

## Stacey Dooley Investigates - 8:56 PM GMT

Ministry of Sound It's too dangerous. Working for the police. Raz is just a means to an end. He knew the risks. \_  
Whatever it takes... \_ No, I didn't. If they did, they wouldn't do it. I want out now. \_ There's no escape... \_ I don't  
belong to you! I think about you all the time. you feel when you kill someone. What you're wearing, or what

**Load-Date:** October 8, 2018

---

End of Document

## Stacey Dooley Investigates - 10:26 PM GMT

TVEyes - BBC 2 Wales

June 2, 2019 Sunday

Copyright 2019 TVEyes, Inc. All Rights Reserved



**Section:** U.K. REGIONAL TV

**Length:** 451 words

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

## Body

---

### Speech to text transcript:<sup>1</sup>

you agree to work with? Yeah. What I can do is definitely really ask questions about why are there so many collections? Why is there so much product? It's because fashion has really ramped up in a way that we don't really need.

Girls, thank you. This all sounds so promising. I hope these four influencers can deliver a message about sustainability that will spread. I'm so glad we came. I'm about to go through my whole wardrobe. I'm going to declutter it. Shortly after I met the influencers, Niomi uploaded this video on her channel. I'm already, like, shocked by the amount of stuff. It is almost like they're disposable. She's looking for ways she can make a difference. So, I want to just have items in my wardrobe that I've bought, that I love, that I know I'm going to wear loads of times. I'm not saying, "Don't shop any more." Just don't do it that often. And her followers are engaging positively. It's a good thing because it will only take a slight shift in our shopping habits to make a real difference here. For me to tell you that I'm never going to shop again would be completely dishonest. Of course I am. But I do recognise how powerful I am as a consumer, and I do want to go back to owning clothes and loving clothes, and not consuming them in a way that we do now. It's impossible to go down any high street these days without being bombarded with images luring us into buying cheap clothing. But what we pay for an item of clothing isn't the true cost. The real cost is the millions of gallons of water that was used to produce the fabric. Or the millions of gallons of water that was polluted with toxic chemicals to dye the clothes. It's costing people their livelihoods. It's costing millions of people their health. In fact, it's costing us the Earth. It's a situation that needs addressing. And fast. There has to be a real sense of urgency now because, to be totally honest with you, we are running out of time. How much do they earn to kill a rhino? About 40, 50,000, for one rhino horn. Rhino horn is the number one black market commodity out there. Worldwide, there are only 5,400 black rhino. And that's why I've been banging the drum about it being a war. Time is running out to save the rhino. Ah, but this has got heated seats... Oh, I've just had an accident. \_ Tumble out of

---

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

Stacey Dooley Investigates - 10:26 PM GMT

bed and I stumble to the kitchen... \_ Fully airborne in the Mini! Argh! Yeah, it's working, Martin. Pack it in! \_ Working nine to five What a way to make a living... \_ He's not safe. Fantastic. That's the best thing I've ever seen! Just another day at the office.

**Load-Date:** June 2, 2019

---

End of Document

## *Transboundary water management in Central Asia*

TendersInfo - Project Notices

January 8, 2016 Friday

Copyright 2016 Tenders Info Provided by Syndigate Media Inc. All Rights Reserved



Length: 318 words

### **Body**

---

**Commissioned** by: German Federal Foreign Office (AA)

Country: Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan

Overall term: 2009 to 2017

Scope: Water scarcity is a global problem that is particularly acute in Central Asia. The situation is exacerbated by severe over-exploitation of the available water resources and the effects of global climate change. In addition, water resources in the region are unevenly distributed and used for different purposes. In the absence of alternatives, the water-rich countries Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan, situated on the upper reaches of the major rivers Syr Darya and Amu Darya, use water predominantly for hydropower production in winter. On the other hand, the downstream countries Kazakhstan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan, mainly use water for irrigating crops in summer. The scarcity of water resources, inappropriate management and disparate interests are all factors that make the distribution of water in Central Asia into a major source of potential tensions.

Under the German Federal Foreign Offices Central Asia Water Initiative (the Berlin Process), and with partial co-financing from the European Union, GIZ supports the Central Asian states in establishing sustainable regional water management structures.

Objective: The Central Asian states jointly develop practical approaches for sustainable regional water management and implement a number of selected measures

Project completion date : 2017-12-31 12:00:00

Major organization : EUROPEAN UNION (EU)

Address : Rue de la Loi 200/Wetstraat 200,  
B-1049 Bruxelles/Brussels,

Country :Belgium

Url : <http://ec.europa.eu/>

Transboundary water management in Central Asia

Financier : Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit - GIZ, European Union (EU),

Financier address : Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH  
Friedrich-Ebert-Allee 40  
53113 Bonn

<http://www.giz.de/>

+49 228 44 60-0

+49 228 4460-17 66

[info@giz.de](mailto:info@giz.de)

**Load-Date:** January 9, 2016

---

End of Document

***The Aral Sea: Nasa pictures show how what was once the fourth largest lake in the world has become almost completely dry; A massive Soviet irrigation project in the 1960s has seen the Aral Sea retreat by an alarming extent over the last half-century***

Independent.co.uk

October 3, 2014 Friday 2:43 PM GMT

Copyright 2014 Independent Digital News and Media Limited All Rights Reserved

The  INDEPENDENT

**Section:** FRONTPAGE

**Length:** 603 words

**Byline:** James Rush

## Body

---

It was once the fourth largest **lake** in the world, but what used to be an expanse of **water** in the basin of the Kyzylkum Desert now lies almost completely dry.

The **Aral** Sea has been retreating over the last half-century since a massive Soviet **irrigation** project diverted **water** from the **rivers** that fed it into farmland.

Images taken from the Moderate **Resolution** Imaging Spectroradiometer on Nasa's Terra satellite have now depicted how since the turn of the century the **lake** has increasingly shrunk until this year saw its eastern lobe dry up completely.

The lake was at one time fed by the Syr Darya and Amu Darya rivers which flow down from the mountains before making their way through the Kyzylkum Desert where they pooled together at the lowest part of the basin.

An irrigation project by the Soviet Union in the 1960s however took water from the rivers to transform the desert into cotton farms.

In pictures: Shrinking Aral Sea

While the massive diversion of water allowed the desert to thrive, it had a devastating effect on the Aral Sea.

This series of images starts in the year 2000, by which time the lake was already a fraction of what it was before the irrigation project started in the 1960s.

The images, taken each year in the month of August, show how the smaller Northern Aral Sea had separated from the Southern Aral Sea, which itself had broken up into an eastern and a western lobe, the two sides still barely connected at both ends.

The Aral Sea : Nasa pictures show how what was once the fourth largest lake in the world has become almost completely dry A massive Soviet irrigation project in....

The following year however this connection had been broken and the eastern part, although larger in surface area, rapidly disappeared in the subsequent years.

READ MOREEarth's vertebrate wildlife population has 'halved in 40 years'Population growth is as potentially catastrophic as climate changeWorld leaders reach fragile consensus on global warming

While there appears to have been some fluctuation between 2009 and 2014, as a result of alternately dry and wet years, the overall pattern sees the eastern lobe consistently shrink until dry conditions this year caused it to completely disappear.

In 2005, Kazakhstan built a dam between the Northern Aral Sea and the Southern Aral Sea in a bid to save part of the lake, according to the Nasa Earth Observatory.

The changes have also brought dire consequences to the people surrounding the lake, with the communities that depended on them collapsing as the water dried up.

Meanwhile, the water left in the lake became polluted with fertilizer and pesticides, which has caused a public health hazard now contaminated dust is blown up from the exposed lakebed, the Nasa Earth Observatory reports.

To compound matters, more water has been taken from the rivers to flush out the cropland affected by the blowing contaminated dust.

The loss of the water has also made the winters colder while the summers have become hotter and drier.

In 2010, a documentary depicted the dramatic desiccation of the Aral Sea, which has now become a byword for ecological calamity.

Video: Emma Thompson at a climate change rally last week

At that time the lake still covered half of its original area of 25,500 square miles, while the volume of water had been reduced to a quarter, according to the We Are Water Foundation.

Spanish director Isabel Coixet made the film for the foundation, which seeks "to enable the equitable development and sustainable management of the world's water resources."

At the time the foundation said: "The region has the highest infant mortality rate in all of the former USSR" and "chronic bronchitis has increased by 3,000 per cent and arthritis 6,000 per cent, and in part of Uzbekistan" liver cancer has increased 200 per cent.

**Load-Date:** October 3, 2014



## *Working Group on saving Aral Sea for sustainable development meets*

The Frontier Post

January 23, 2011 Sunday

Copyright 2011 The Frontier Post All Rights Reserved

**Section:** Vol. II; No. 402

**Length:** 854 words

**Byline:** F.P. Report

### **Body**

---

A meeting of the Working Group on Saving **Aral** Sea for Sustainable Development unanimously **agreed** during the meeting that **diversion** of **water** from two major **rivers** Amudarya and Sirdarya feeding **Aral**, for multipurpose is the most significant cause of its drying up which started in 1960s during Soviet era. The group meeting, held at the Sustainable Development Policy Institute, adopted the following **statement** on environmental crisis in the **Aral** Sea region and measures to rehabilitate refill and mitigate its negative impacts.

A complex range of environmental, socio-economic and demographic problems emerged, of international character in terms of origin and the level of implications being one of the most crucial global ecological catastrophes - drying of the **Aral** Sea. In 1960 the **Aral** Sea was the fourth-largest inland **water** body in the world, but the size has slashed to about 7.7 per cent of the original. It has raised the salinity of the area's soil, reducing the amount of arable land, causing irreversible losses in flora and fauna and depriving millions in neighbouring countries of critical sources of income.

The situation in the Aral Sea region is under peril of rapid and considerable deterioration if inflow of water resources decreases and becomes imbalanced in future. Coupled with inefficient use of water resources this can contribute to expansion of disaster area, increase area of saline lands, unsuitable for agricultural cultivation and living, deprive millions of people of employment and income and cause further losses in flora and fauna of the Aral Sea region and life quality of local population. Prevention of aggravation of the Aral Sea area situation is an integral part of economic, social, environmental and other aspects of regional security both for Central Asian countries and their neighbours.

The Working Group also proposed studies at multiple impacts on local and global environment. It also suggested that hydroelectric projects being initiated on rivers falling in the catchments Area of Aral Sea should be inline with decisions of International Court of justice- an organ of United Nations- to ensure ecology and environment of region in the larger interests of globe. The peculiar cause is Gabcikovo-Nagymaros hydropower project, a case between Hungary and Slovakia over trans-boundary river, (ICJ Reports, 1997, p. 7, at p. 67, para.112) is the best precedence and it is a global obligation for countries. It was also urged to conduct trans-boundary EIA of all hydropower projects before their physical executions to save regional ecological balance. While developing any hydroelectric power project on Trans-boundary rivers, the declaration of the UN Conference on Human Environment ("Stockholm Declaration") made in 1972, and Rio Declaration on Environment and Development ("Rio Declaration"), adopted in 1992, present general principles of international law that are applicable for project having trans-boundary environmental impact.

## Working Group on saving Aral Sea for sustainable development meets

All the hydropower projects having dam of height more than 15 meters, as demand and obligation of ICOLD needs independent scrutiny for structural stability and EIA expert groups and international organizations and to be inline with the conventions on protection and use of trans-boundary waterways and international lakes (1992) and on the right of unnavigable use of international waterways (1997) and the precedents set by ICJ. In case of all such projects, concerns of all the states in the region have to be taken into consideration in order to abide by rational water management and avoid adverse impacts on the water flow to low riparian countries, environment , ecology, health of the Central Asian countries population. It was pointed out that there is need for conducting studies on; existing hydro power potential in the region, river diversion for agricultural usage and collection of climatologically data.

Working Group also proposed exploration of renewable energy sources for economic prosperity of all five central Asian countries for regional harmony and inline with international laws of environments. The need for a working group on the subject was also reinforced after the devastating floods in Pakistan when westerly weather system collided with the monsoon weather system during the last week of July 2010 causing unprecedented flash floods in Pakistan. The technical part of the Working Group will make assessments of the state of environment in Central Asia and plausible impacts on climate of Pakistan and region as whole.

The formation of working group also reflects the pursuit of the UN International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (ISDR), a strategic methodology to achieve a substantial reduction in hydrological disasters. Pakistan has numerous hydropower potential, especially its northern Areas, Gilgit-Baltistan and KPK has more than 40,000 MW technically, financially and run-of-river based hydropower potential that is 100% environment friendly. Fifty per cent of this hydropower would help to bring economic revolution in neighbouring Central Asian Countries. This is win-win solution proposed by group.

**Load-Date:** November 16, 2011

---

End of Document

**United Nations: Secretary-General promises Un assistance in formulating long-term sanctions to water, energy issues of aral sea basin, in message to almaty meeting**

M2 PressWIRE

April 29, 2009 Wednesday

Copyright 2009 Normans Media Limited All Rights Reserved

Length: 539 words

## **Body**

---

Un assistance in formulating long-term **sanctions** to **water**, energy issues of **aral** sea basin, in message to almaty meeting

Following is UN Secretary-General Bank Ki-moon's message to the Summit of the Member States of the International Fund for Saving the **Aral** Sea (IFAS), delivered by Miroslav Jenca, Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Head of the United Nations Regional Centre for Preventive **Diplomacy** for Central Asia, in Almaty, 28 April:

I would like to extend my sincere greetings to the Summit of the Member States of the International Fund for Saving the Aral Sea. I am heartened that, despite the serious global economic and financial crisis, the decision makers of the Central Asian region have agreed, at the highest level, to discuss ecological issues of common concern, including those of the Aral Sea basin.

Central Asia's water resources are particularly vulnerable. In recent decades, the Aral Sea, once the world's fourth largest lake, has shrunk by 70 per cent, threatening local livelihoods and national prosperity. Climate variability poses a further challenge in this region characterized by vast areas of arid and semi-arid land. The mountain glaciers of Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan that feed the lake are melting at an alarming rate. By 2050, water flow in the Amu-Darya and Syr-Darya rivers could diminish by up to 40 and 30 per cent respectively.

As a regional organization, the International Fund for Saving the Aral Sea is ideally positioned to facilitate the development of mutually beneficial and durable solutions among Central Asian countries. The

United Nations : Secretary-General promises Un assistance in formulating long-term sanctions to water, energy issues of aral sea basin, in message to almaty m....

fact that the Fund was granted observer status to the General Assembly emphasizes the commitment of the United Nations to supporting you to realize this potential.

My Special Representative for Central Asia and the Regional Center for Preventive Diplomacy are prepared to assist you in formulating a long-term solution to the interrelated water and energy issues of the Aral Sea basin, and to offer mediation support to any future negotiations in this area. Wherever needed, United Nations specialized agencies also stand ready to provide assistance and technical expertise.

Any discussion of the Aral Sea must recognize the growing threat of climate change. This December, the world's Governments will meet in Copenhagen to negotiate a new climate change agreement. It must be ambitious, fair and effective in reducing greenhouse gas emissions. It must also assist countries to adapt to the inevitable effects of climate change by facilitating the development and transfer of relevant resources and technology.

Such an agreement can begin to unlock the investments and innovation needed to transform the climate crisis into an opportunity for equitable, sustainable growth for all countries. In order to seal the deal, we will need leadership at the highest level from all countries, powerful or poor. I encourage your active participation in this process, with the same spirit that you are engaged in saving the Aral Sea. I wish you a productive and successful meeting.

((M2 Communications Ltd disclaims all liability for information provided within

Further information on

<http://www.presswire.net> on the world wide web. Inquiries to

[info@m2.com](mailto:info@m2.com))).

**Load-Date:** April 29, 2009

## **EXECUTIVE SECRETARY DISCUSSES STRENGTHENING COOPERATION IN THE ARAL SEA BASIN**

States News Service

July 16, 2010 Friday

Copyright 2010 States News Service

**Length:** 960 words

**Byline:** States News Service

**Dateline:** GENEVA, Switzerland

### **Body**

---

The following information was released by the United Nations:

Jan KubiÅ', UNECE Executive Secretary, visited the Executive Committee of the International Fund for Saving the Aral Sea (IFAS) on 16 July in Almaty. The visit is part of broader efforts by UNECE to actively support the sustainable development of Central Asia, in particular by strengthening transboundary water cooperation. UNECE efforts build on the solid basis of international legal instruments, in particular the UNECE environmental conventions, as well as on internationally accepted tools and approaches like integrated water resources management and the river basin approach.

"UNECE stands ready to further assist the countries of Central Asia in finding mutually acceptable, cooperative solutions to the complex problems related to the water and energy nexus in the region. There are no easy or rapid solutions; however, we support the efforts led by the Executive Committee of IFAS to strengthen legal and institutional frameworks for regional cooperation. Strong and modern regional institutions will enable IFAS member countries to effectively address present and future challenges", Jan KubiÅ' told the Committee.

UNECE closely cooperates with the Executive Committee of IFAS in an ambitious programme, which aims to improve regional institutions and legal frameworks for water management in the region. The Regional Dialogue and Cooperation on Water Resources Management, implemented by UNECE and funded by the Government of Germany through GTZ in the framework of the Berlin Water Process, is part of the Water and Environmental Pillar of the European Union's Central Asia Strategy. The programme identifies ways to modernize institutional agreements, to increase the efficiency and coordination of the regional organizations and to strengthen their analytical capacity. These efforts are supplemented by strengthening the understanding and application of international water law in the region: national capacity-building workshops are organized in Central Asian countries with an emphasis on the UNECE Water and Espoo Conventions. The programme also contributes to improved water monitoring and information exchange - a key tool to support decision-making at the regional level.

In cooperation with IFAS, UNECE also helps the countries of Central Asia to strengthen cooperation on dam safety in the region by improving national legislation and by negotiating a regional agreement, which will include commitments to exchange information, notify and provide assistance in case of accidents at hydro-technical installations. The agreement is also expected to establish a body for regional cooperation on dam safety.

The visit by the UNECE Executive Secretary is a good opportunity to evaluate existing cooperation with IFAS as well as to discuss future needs. Among such needs is the development and implementation of the Third Aral Sea

## EXECUTIVE SECRETARY DISCUSSES STRENGTHENING COOPERATION IN THE ARAL SEA BASIN

Basin Programme (ASBP-3) - a major action plan for coordinated efforts of Central Asian countries and the international community to mitigate the environmental and social consequences of the Aral disaster. UNECE will continue to provide advice and assistance to the Executive Committee of IFAS in the elaboration of ASBP-3 in order to bring it to a qualitatively new level and to make it a regional framework for coordinated efforts to achieve the Millennium Development Goals and other international development priorities.

For further information, please visit: <http://www.unece.org/env/water/cadialogue/cadwelcome.htm>

**Note for Editors:**

The International Fund for saving the Aral Sea (IFAS) was established in the early 1990s by five Central Asian states - Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan - to implement in a coordinated way the practical measures and programs to overcome the impacts of the Aral crises and to improve environmental and socio-economic conditions in Aral Sea basin.

Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit (GTZ) GmbH is an international cooperation enterprise for sustainable development with worldwide operations, which supports the German Government in achieving its development-policy objectives. It provides viable, forward-looking solutions for political, economic, ecological and social development in a globalised world.

The Berlin Water Process was launched at the first "Water Unites" conference (Berlin, 1 April 2008) by German Foreign Minister. The Process is an important part of the water and environment pillar of the European Union's Central Asia Strategy. The Transboundary Water Management in Central Asia Program is implemented by GTZ under the Berlin Water Process to optimize cooperation in the Central Asian water sector and improve the lives of people in the region.

The Convention on the Protection and Use of Transboundary Watercourses and International Lakes (Water Convention) of 1992 aims to strengthen national measures and transboundary cooperation for the protection and ecologically sound management of transboundary surface waters and groundwaters. The Convention has 37 Parties. In Central Asia, Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan are Parties to this instrument.

The Convention on Environmental Impact Assessment in a Transboundary Context (Espoo Convention) was adopted in the Finnish city of Espoo in 1991 and entered into force in 1997. It sets out the obligations of its Parties to assess the environmental impact of certain activities at an early stage of planning. It also lays down the general obligation of States to notify and consult each other on all major projects under consideration that are likely to have a significant adverse environmental impact across boundaries. The Convention has 44 Parties. In Central Asia, Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan are Parties to this instrument.

**Load-Date:** July 16, 2010

## ***Uzbekistan intends to complete Tuyabuguz HPP by year-end***

Global English (Middle East and North Africa Financial Network)

July 4, 2018 Wednesday

Copyright 2018 MENAFN.COM All Rights Reserved



Length: 348 words

### **Body**

---

[Link to Image](#)

[Link to Story](#)

By Kamila Aliyeva Uzbekistan plans to **commission** the Tuyabuguz hydro power plant (HPP) at the end of 2018, Uzbek media outlets reported quoting a source in Uzbekhydroenergo. The new HPP is built on the Tuyabuguz **reservoir**. Previously, here, the **water** for vegetation merged into the **Akhangaran River**, and after the introduction of the hydro power facility, it will be used to generate electricity.

It will pass through a dam and two special underground tunnels, where modern Chinese units for energy production of Dongfang company will be installed. 'To date, we have fulfilled about 73 percent of the planned work on the project. The plant's capacity will be 12 megawatts, the height of the reservoir is 30 meters, and the volume is 250 million cubic meters. According to experts, HPP will pay off within four years, as the units will produce electricity 11 months a year without a break, the source noted. The total cost of construction exceeds \$ 16 million, of which 8.2 million fall for foreign investments and loans, and 8.09 million are funds of Uzbekhydroenergo. It should be noted that within the framework of the special program in Uzbekistan, in the medium term, construction of 42 new and modernization of 32 operating HPPs is planned. This year, 10 projects are under implementation, the cost of the first stage is \$ 364.6 million. For example, in June and August 2017, the construction of a small hydro power plant at the Tuyabuguz reservoir, a cascade of small hydro power stations on the Big Fergana Canal, Kamchik small hydropower station on the Akhangaran River, Zarchob cascade of small HPPs on the Tupolang River was started. According to specialists, the hydropower resources of Uzbekistan allow generating up to 27.4 billion kilowatt-hours of electricity per year. At the same time, only 6.5 billion kWh or 23.7 percent of the entire hydropower potential of the country has been developed. --- Kamila Aliyeva is AzerNews' staff journalist, follow her on Twitter: @Kami\_Aliyeva Follow us on Twitter @AzerNewsAz MENAFN0407201801950000ID1097112426

**Load-Date:** July 4, 2018

## Stacey Dooley Investigates - 8:56 PM GMT

TVEyes - BBC 1 Southampton

October 8, 2018 Monday

Copyright 2018 TVEyes, Inc. All Rights Reserved



**Section:** U.K. REGIONAL TV

**Length:** 425 words

**Anchor:** Stacey Dooley

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

## Body

### **Speech to text transcript:<sup>1</sup>**

you agree to work with? Yeah. really ask questions about why What I can do is definitely are there so many collections? Why is there so much product? really ramped up in a way It's because fashion has that we don't really need.

This all sounds so promising. Girls, thank you. can deliver a message I hope these four influencers that will spread. about sustainability I'm so glad we came. my whole wardrobe. I'm about to go through I'm going to declutter it. Niomi uploaded this video Shortly after I met the influencers, on her channel. shocked by the amount of stuff. I'm already, like, they're disposable. It is almost like she can make a difference. She's looking for ways in my wardrobe that I've bought, So, I want to just have items I'm going to wear loads of times. that I love, that I know "Don't shop any more." I'm not saying, Just don't do it that often. engaging positively. And her followers are will only take a slight shift It's a good thing because it a real difference here. in our shopping habits to make I'm never going to shop again For me to tell you that would be completely dishonest. Of course I am. as a consumer, and I do want to go But I do recognise how powerful I am clothes, and not consuming them back to owning clothes and loving in a way that we do now. down any high street these days It's impossible to go with images luring us without being bombarded into buying cheap clothing. of clothing isn't the true cost. But what we pay for an item of gallons of water that was used The real cost is the millions to produce the fabric. that was polluted with toxic Or the millions of gallons of water chemicals to dye the clothes. their livelihoods. It's costing people of people their health. It's costing millions In fact, it's costing us the Earth. that needs addressing. It's a situation And fast. sense of urgency now There has to be a real honest with you, because, to be totally we are running out of time. PHONE RINGS I don't know any terrorists, bruv. an informant. You're not that kind of You go to the places I can't. and Cargo? What, like

---

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



## Stacey Dooley Investigates - 8:56 PM GMT

Ministry of Sound It's too dangerous. Working for the police. Raz is just a means to an end. He knew the risks. \_  
Whatever it takes... \_ No, I didn't. If they did, they wouldn't do it. I want out now. \_ There's no escape... \_ I don't  
belong to you! I think about you all the time. you feel when you kill someone. What you're wearing, or what

**Load-Date:** October 8, 2018

---

End of Document

***The Aral Sea: Nasa pictures show how what was once the fourth largest lake in the world has become almost completely dry; A massive Soviet irrigation project in the 1960s has seen the Aral Sea retreat by an alarming extent over the last half-century***

Independent.co.uk

May 19, 2015 Tuesday 12:34 PM GMT

Copyright 2015 Independent Digital News and Media Limited All Rights Reserved

**The  INDEPENDENT**

**Section:** FRONTPAGE

**Length:** 603 words

**Byline:** James Rush

## **Body**

---

It was once the fourth largest **lake** in the world, but what used to be an expanse of **water** in the basin of the Kyzylkum Desert now lies almost completely dry.

The **Aral** Sea has been retreating over the last half-century since a massive Soviet **irrigation** project diverted **water** from the **rivers** that fed it into farmland.

Images taken from the Moderate **Resolution** Imaging Spectroradiometer on Nasa's Terra satellite have now depicted how since the turn of the century the **lake** has increasingly shrunk until this year saw its eastern lobe dry up completely.

The lake was at one time fed by the Syr Darya and Amu Darya rivers which flow down from the mountains before making their way through the Kyzylkum Desert where they pooled together at the lowest part of the basin.

An irrigation project by the Soviet Union in the 1960s however took water from the rivers to transform the desert into cotton farms.

In pictures: Shrinking Aral Sea

While the massive diversion of water allowed the desert to thrive, it had a devastating effect on the Aral Sea.

This series of images starts in the year 2000, by which time the lake was already a fraction of what it was before the irrigation project started in the 1960s.

The images, taken each year in the month of August, show how the smaller Northern Aral Sea had separated from the Southern Aral Sea, which itself had broken up into an eastern and a western lobe, the two sides still barely connected at both ends.

The Aral Sea : Nasa pictures show how what was once the fourth largest lake in the world has become almost completely dry A massive Soviet irrigation project in....

The following year however this connection had been broken and the eastern part, although larger in surface area, rapidly disappeared in the subsequent years.

READ MOREEarth's vertebrate wildlife population has 'halved in 40 years'Population growth is as potentially catastrophic as climate changeWorld leaders reach fragile consensus on global warming

While there appears to have been some fluctuation between 2009 and 2014, as a result of alternately dry and wet years, the overall pattern sees the eastern lobe consistently shrink until dry conditions this year caused it to completely disappear.

In 2005, Kazakhstan built a dam between the Northern Aral Sea and the Southern Aral Sea in a bid to save part of the lake, according to the Nasa Earth Observatory.

The changes have also brought dire consequences to the people surrounding the lake, with the communities that depended on them collapsing as the water dried up.

Meanwhile, the water left in the lake became polluted with fertilizer and pesticides, which has caused a public health hazard now contaminated dust is blown up from the exposed lakebed, the Nasa Earth Observatory reports.

To compound matters, more water has been taken from the rivers to flush out the cropland affected by the blowing contaminated dust.

The loss of the water has also made the winters colder while the summers have become hotter and drier.

In 2010, a documentary depicted the dramatic desiccation of the Aral Sea, which has now become a byword for ecological calamity.

Video: Emma Thompson at a climate change rally last week

At that time the lake still covered half of its original area of 25,500 square miles, while the volume of water had been reduced to a quarter, according to the We Are Water Foundation.

Spanish director Isabel Coixet made the film for the foundation, which seeks "to enable the equitable development and sustainable management of the world's water resources."

At the time the foundation said: "The region has the highest infant mortality rate in all of the former USSR" and "chronic bronchitis has increased by 3,000 per cent and arthritis 6,000 per cent, and in part of Uzbekistan" liver cancer has increased 200 per cent.

**Load-Date:** May 19, 2015

## **Problems of Aral Sea being discussed at regional level in Ashgabat**

Global English (Middle East and North Africa Financial Network)

July 30, 2019 Tuesday

Copyright 2019 MENAFN.COM All Rights Reserved



Length: 283 words

### **Body**

---

[Link to Image](#)

[Link to Story](#)

Ashgabat, Turkmenistan, July 30 By Huseyn Hasanov - Trend: A two-day meeting of the regional working group on the development of an action program to assist the countries of the **Aral** Sea basin has kicked off in Ashgabat, Trend reports with reference to the Turkmen website 'Golden Age'. The meeting is taking place under the auspices of the Executive Committee of the International Fund for Saving the **Aral** Sea (IFAS) with the support of the Transboundary **Water** Management in Central Asia Program of the German Society for International **Cooperation** (GIZ) and the Regional Environmental Center for Central Asia (CAREC). The participants of the event, in which representatives from Kazakhstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan are taking part, will also discuss the institutional and legal mechanisms of IFAS. The process of preparing a draft regional program is in the active phase. The document is being prepared in accordance with national consultations. Established in the 1990s with the founding of Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan, the IFAS is aimed at financing joint projects and programs to save the **Aral** Sea and improve the environmental situation in the **Aral** Sea region.

In December 2008, IFAS was granted an observer status in the UN General Assembly. Turkmenistan is affected by the problem of Aral Sea's ecology. It is most noticeable in the country's northern Dashoguz Region, where problems have arisen with the provision of drinking water, the fight against salinization of cultivation lands, land degradation and desertification. Follow Trend on Telegram. Only most interesting and important news  
MENAFN3007201901870000ID1098821802

**Load-Date:** July 30, 2019

## *Playing it safe in Central Asia.*

Water Power & Dam Construction

December 3, 2009

Copyright 2009 Wilmington Publishing Limited All Rights Reserved

**Section:** Pg. 14

**Length:** 2207 words

**Highlight:** Many of Central Asia's ageing large dams are located in the basins of transboundary rivers. The United Nations is leading an initiative to promote the safe operation and management of such structures in the region. Bo Libert, Erkin Orolbaev and Yuri Steklov give more details.

### **Body**

---

The United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE), in particular through its Convention on the Protection and Use of Transboundary Watercourses and International Lakes, is engaged in promoting cooperation on the management of shared water resources in Central Asia. This is a precondition for sustainable development in the subregion. One direction of activities is promoting the safe operation of dams and other large water management structures.

Large dams represent a very important segment of the water management infrastructure of Central Asia. According to ICOLD classification, out of more than 1200 dams in the region, 110 are large dams. Many of these are located in the basins of transboundary rivers such as the Amu Darya, the Syr Darya, the Ili and the Irtysh. One of the world's highest dams, the 300m tall Nurek Dam, is located on the Vakhsh River, a tributary of the Amu Darya in Tajikistan.

The economic hydro power potential(2) in Central Asia is estimated at 400B kWh annually, 10% of which is exploited. The region could cover more than 70% of projected electricity needs by hydro power. The main part (about 90%) of this hydro potential is found in Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan. In these countries, new hydro power stations are being constructed, one example being the Rogun station in Tajikistan on the Vakhsh River. With a 335m high rockfill dam and a water volume of 13.8km<sup>3</sup>, Rogun is designed to have an installed capacity of 3600MW(3). In Kyrgyzstan, the Kambarata-1 hydro power station on the Naryn River will be 275m high and have a water volume of 4.65km<sup>3</sup>. The projected capacity is 1.9MW.

Many of the dams in Central Asia were built 40 to 50 years ago, and due to limited resources for their maintenance and the inadequacy of a legal framework for their safe operation, the risk of accidents is increasing. With a couple of exceptions there are also no established procedures for notification of co-basin countries in the case of accidents or emergency situations. With dams on the transboundary rivers criss-crossing the region, the failure of a dam could have disastrous consequences in densely populated downstream regions and countries.

#### Project initiation

In response to a request by countries in Central Asia that this important issue be addressed, UNECE and the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP) started the project, Capacity-Building for Cooperation on Dam Safety in Central Asia in 2006. Funding was provided by the Government of Finland. The project is a contribution to the implementation of the Cooperation Strategy to Promote

## Playing it safe in Central Asia.

the Rational and Efficient Use of Water and Energy Resources in Central Asia(4) The Strategy has been developed and adopted under the United Nations Special Programme for the Economies of Central Asia (SPECA).

The project's phase I, completed over nine months by the end of 2006, aimed to prompt the countries first to consider setting up or revising national dam safety regulatory frameworks to achieve their harmonisation; and secondly to pursue regional cooperation on information exchange and notification in the event of accidents or emergency situations with dams. This resulted in two major outcomes:

- A model national law on safety of large hydraulic facilities, including dams, intended to be a base of national harmonised legal frameworks for dam safety.
- A draft regional agreement on cooperation on dam safety, which stipulates, inter alia, the exchange of information and the notification of other countries in the event of accidents with dams.

In the first project phase, national reports on the issues related to various aspects of dam safety were prepared for each country. Then, on the basis of these reports, a publication on dam safety in Central Asia was issued(5). The publication covers the current national legal, institutional and financial modalities in the area of dam safety, the existing cooperative arrangements in that sector, as well as the model law and draft regional agreements. It also contains a list of large dams in Central Asia, updated for the first time since the end of the 1980s.

### Phase II

The second three-year project phase started in 2008, with renewed funding from Finland and co-funding from the Russian Federation. UNECE is responsible for project implementation in close cooperation with the executive board of the International Fund for the Saving of the Aral Sea (EC-IFAS).

The project's objective is to improve the national legal and institutional frameworks as well as to set up regional cooperation mechanisms on dam safety in Central Asia. Project activities in four areas support the countries in terms of developing:

- National regulatory frameworks for dam safety, building on the model national law developed in phase I.
- A regional cooperative framework on dam safety and sustained intra-regional cooperation, with the draft agreement of the first phase as a starting point.
- The necessary documentation and technical capacity for harmonising technical regulations and procedures for the monitoring and evaluation of dam performance.
- Improved access to potential sources of technical assistance for rehabilitation of dams and improvement of monitoring and early warning systems.

In all of the participating countries, some action has been taken to formulate legislation on dam safety, or to improve the existing regulatory framework(6).

### Kazakhstan

The draft of a national law proposing incorporation of amendments related to the safety of hydrotechnical structures in the national Water Code has been reviewed within the framework of the project. As a result, the draft law has been revised. More changes in the national legislation are however required to adequately handle safety issues. An important step towards strengthening of the legislation in this sector was made with the approval of national rules for the safety of water management systems and structures by the Government of Kazakhstan on 12 May 2009.

### Kyrgyzstan

## Playing it safe in Central Asia.

A law on establishing a dam commission as a national regulator for the safety of large hydrotechnical structures was recently drafted through a World Bank project. It will be reviewed by the UNECE project, taking into account the draft model law.

### Tajikistan

A first draft of a national law on dam safety has been prepared with reference to the project's model national law. However, more efforts are required to initiate the process of law formulation. A national seminar on dam safety is planned for late 2009 which would help trigger the process.

### Turkmenistan

Participants at a national seminar on dam safety in 2008 realised the necessity of having a national law on the safety of hydrotechnical structures. Subsequently, a draft law was prepared along the lines of the model law, but the draft needs revision to comprehensively reflect the specifics of water infrastructure management in the country. It is anticipated that assistance from the project will be requested to finalise the draft law.

### Uzbekistan

Upon reviewing recent changes in Russian legislation on the safety of hydrotechnical structures presented at a national seminar on dam safety in 2008, Uzbek authorities initiated a revision of the national law on the safety of water management infrastructure adopted ten years ago. The draft national law containing provisions aiming to improve the existing law was prepared by the State Water Control Facilities Committee (the country's national regulator in this sector) in consultation with other concerned ministries and agencies for submission to the Parliament.

The review of the proposed changes, along with recommendations for improving the draft, was made by an international expert affiliated with the UNECE project. The legal act proposing amendments to the national law is in the approval process.

### Harmonising technical norms and regulations

This work has received a significant push from complementary funding from the Russian Federation, which has made it possible to engage the Centre on Safety of Hydrotechnical Structures (Moscow), Association Hydroproject (Moscow) and the Vodoavtomatika Institute (Bishkek) in the activities. With a view to proposing a model set of uniform technical norms and regulations, a list of legal acts and technical documents used in the Russian Federation for regulating the safety of hydrotechnical structures, plus similar lists for all five Central Asian countries, have been prepared and analysed.

On this basis, a draft set of documents has been proposed, and the idea of preparing a model technical directive, comprising both model law provisions and some technical norms, has been discussed. The proposed approach is likely to speed up the revision and introduction of a regulatory framework in the Central Asian countries. The outline of the model technical directive has been prepared and submitted to all the Central Asian countries for comment.

### Regional agreement

The development of an agreement on cooperation in the field of dam safety in Central Asia has continued. New drafts from 2008 have been discussed at regional and national meetings and circulated to relevant ministries in the countries. A draft charter for each of the proposed alternative bodies for cooperation, namely an international commission or a regional centre on the safety of hydrotechnical structures, has been prepared.

A new draft incorporating most of the changes and amendments proposed by countries was distributed in October 2009 to the five governments for approval.

### Challenges for the future

### Playing it safe in Central Asia.

There are significant challenges for future work on dam safety in the region. Obviously, there is a need to increase the efforts at the individual installations to make sure that the technical standards are followed, and that proper measures are taken to make sure that the risk of accidents does not increase with the ageing of dams. On a national level, it is important that national legislation and the institutions responsible for controlling the safety of hydrotechnical facilities are developed in all countries. Training of staff responsible for dam safety is a very important direction of the work, one which urgently needs to be developed. At a regional level it is important that a platform, such as a commission or centre, is established for the five countries to discuss technical issues and cooperation on dam safety.

The authors are:

Bo Libert, regional adviser on the environment, United Nations Economic Commission for Europe, Geneva, Switzerland. Email: [Bo.Libert@unece.org](mailto:Bo.Libert@unece.org)

Erkin Orolbaev, consultant, Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan. Email: [erkin.orolbaev@gmail.com](mailto:erkin.orolbaev@gmail.com)

Yuri Steklov, consultant, Bangkok, Thailand. Email: [yuri.steklov@gmail.com](mailto:yuri.steklov@gmail.com)

### Project cooperation with other organisations

The International Fund for the Saving of the Aral Sea (IFAS) is the major regional partner in this project. The IFAS executive board for Kazakhstan has hosted several regional meetings in Almaty. Members of the IFAS executive committee actively participate in the project's activities and have made substantial contributions to its development. The placing of the proposed international commission on the safety of hydrotechnical structures in Central Asia under the IFAS umbrella has been proposed by several countries and welcomed by the IFAS executive committee.

The Euro-Asian Economic Community (EurAsEC) has provided support for the official approval of the model national law. In May 2008, the EurAsEC inter-parliamentary assembly adopted the model law and recommended its member-countries to refer to that law when drafting or revising their national legislation for regulating the safety of dams and other hydrotechnical structures.

In cooperation with a World Bank project in Kyrgyzstan on restructuring the water sector management, cooperation on dam safety is developing.

Collaboration with Association Hydroproject, a loose union of research and design institutes in the field of hydrotechnical structures in the former USSR republics, has contributed to the formulation of a model set of technical norms.

In a German initiative (the Berlin Process) to support the water cooperation in Central Asia, the safety of hydrotechnical structures is one direction for project development with the German Technical Cooperation (GTZ).

The Asian Development Bank (ADB) is planning a dam safety project in Uzbekistan on the Syr Darya which will aim to identify safety concerns of individual dams for further possible development of investment financing.

### REFERENCES

(1) The views expressed are those of the author and do not necessarily reflect the views of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe.

(2) Data on the hydro power potential as well as other information on the energy situation in Central Asia can be found at: [http://www.unece.org/speca/pdf/wer/effuse\\_e.pdf](http://www.unece.org/speca/pdf/wer/effuse_e.pdf)

(3) Data on Rogun, Kambarata and other dams in the region can be found at: [http://www.unece.org/env/water/publications/documents/Water\\_Series\\_Publication5\\_r.pdf](http://www.unece.org/env/water/publications/documents/Water_Series_Publication5_r.pdf)

(4) [http://www.unece.org/speca/pdf/wer/effuse\\_e.pdf](http://www.unece.org/speca/pdf/wer/effuse_e.pdf)



Playing it safe in Central Asia.

(5) [http://www.unece.org/env/water/publications/documents/Water\\_Series\\_Publication5\\_r.pdf](http://www.unece.org/env/water/publications/documents/Water_Series_Publication5_r.pdf), only available in Russian.

(6) Details on project implementation including meeting reports can be found online at: <http://www.unece.org/env/water/damsafety.htm>.

**Load-Date:** December 30, 2009

---

End of Document

***The Aral Sea: Nasa pictures show how what was once the fourth largest lake in the world has become almost completely dry; A massive Soviet irrigation project in the 1960s has seen the Aral Sea retreat by an alarming extent over the last half-century***

Independent.co.uk

October 1, 2014 Wednesday 9:22 AM GMT

Copyright 2014 Independent Digital News and Media Limited All Rights Reserved

**The  INDEPENDENT**

**Section:** FRONTPAGE

**Length:** 603 words

**Byline:** James Rush

## **Body**

---

It was once the fourth largest **lake** in the world, but what used to be an expanse of **water** in the basin of the Kyzylkum Desert now lies almost completely dry.

The **Aral** Sea has been retreating over the last half-century since a massive Soviet **irrigation** project diverted **water** from the **rivers** that fed it into farmland.

Images taken from the Moderate **Resolution** Imaging Spectroradiometer on Nasa's Terra satellite have now depicted how since the turn of the century the **lake** has increasingly shrunk until this year saw its eastern lobe dry up completely.

The lake was at one time fed by the Syr Darya and Amu Darya rivers which flow down from the mountains before making their way through the Kyzylkum Desert where they pooled together at the lowest part of the basin.

An irrigation project by the Soviet Union in the 1960s however took water from the rivers to transform the desert into cotton farms.

In pictures: Shrinking Aral Sea

While the massive diversion of water allowed the desert to thrive, it had a devastating effect on the Aral Sea.

This series of images starts in the year 2000, by which time the lake was already a fraction of what it was before the irrigation project started in the 1960s.

The images, taken each year in the month of August, show how the smaller Northern Aral Sea had separated from the Southern Aral Sea, which itself had broken up into an eastern and a western lobe, the two sides still barely connected at both ends.

The Aral Sea : Nasa pictures show how what was once the fourth largest lake in the world has become almost completely dry A massive Soviet irrigation project in....

The following year however this connection had been broken and the eastern part, although larger in surface area, rapidly disappeared in the subsequent years.

READ MOREEarth's vertebrate wildlife population has 'halved in 40 years'Population growth is as potentially catastrophic as climate changeWorld leaders reach fragile consensus on global warming

While there appears to have been some fluctuation between 2009 and 2014, as a result of alternately dry and wet years, the overall pattern sees the eastern lobe consistently shrink until dry conditions this year caused it to completely disappear.

In 2005, Kazakhstan built a dam between the Northern Aral Sea and the Southern Aral Sea in a bid to save part of the lake, according to the Nasa Earth Observatory.

The changes have also brought dire consequences to the people surrounding the lake, with the communities that depended on them collapsing as the water dried up.

Meanwhile, the water left in the lake became polluted with fertilizer and pesticides, which has caused a public health hazard now contaminated dust is blown up from the exposed lakebed, the Nasa Earth Observatory reports.

To compound matters, more water has been taken from the rivers to flush out the cropland affected by the blowing contaminated dust.

The loss of the water has also made the winters colder while the summers have become hotter and drier.

In 2010, a documentary depicted the dramatic desiccation of the Aral Sea, which has now become a byword for ecological calamity.

Video: Emma Thompson at a climate change rally last week

At that time the lake still covered half of its original area of 25,500 square miles, while the volume of water had been reduced to a quarter, according to the We Are Water Foundation.

Spanish director Isabel Coixet made the film for the foundation, which seeks "to enable the equitable development and sustainable management of the world's water resources."

At the time the foundation said: "The region has the highest infant mortality rate in all of the former USSR" and "chronic bronchitis has increased by 3,000 per cent and arthritis 6,000 per cent, and in part of Uzbekistan" liver cancer has increased 200 per cent.

**Load-Date:** October 1, 2014