

Date and Time: Monday, November 13, 2023 6:49:00 PM EST

Job Number: 210404168

Documents (100)

1. [*Breaches in Manchhar dykes: Decision taken after consulting experts: CM*](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

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

Search Type: Terms and Connectors

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Content Type
News

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Timeline: Jan 01, 2008 to Dec 31, 2019

2. [*Water partnership in Central Asia to be discussed during Tashkent 's conference*](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: hlead(*water* OR river* OR lake OR dam OR stream OR tributary OR diversion OR irrigation OR pollution OR water quality OR flood! OR 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")

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Timeline: Jan 01, 2008 to Dec 31, 2019

3. [*Water Issue To Weigh Heavily On Uzbekistan*](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

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Search Type: Terms and Connectors

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4. [Household waste landfill in Akhangaran near overflow](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: hlead(*water* OR river* OR lake OR dam OR stream OR tributary OR diversion OR irrigation OR pollution OR water quality OR flood! OR 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")

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Timeline: Jan 01, 2008 to Dec 31, 2019

5. [Manchar Lake situation worsens](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

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6. [Household waste landfill in Akhangaran near overflow](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

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Timeline: Jan 01, 2008 to Dec 31, 2019

7. [SECRETARY-GENERAL PROMISES ON 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")

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Timeline: Jan 01, 2008 to Dec 31, 2019

8. [CITY \(Complex range of environmental, socio-economic and demographic problems emerged: Experts\)](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

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Timeline: Jan 01, 2008 to Dec 31, 2019

9. [Pakistan : Water experts ponder over saving](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

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Timeline: Jan 01, 2008 to Dec 31, 2019

10. [Water experts ponder over saving](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: hlead(*water* OR river* OR lake OR dam OR stream OR tributary OR diversion OR irrigation OR pollution OR water quality OR flood! OR 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")

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Timeline: Jan 01, 2008 to Dec 31, 2019

11. [CENTRAL ASIAN STATES FINALIZE THE THIRD ARAL SEA BASIN PROGRAM](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

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

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Timeline: Jan 01, 2008 to Dec 31, 2019

12. [Water partnership in Central Asia to be discussed during Tashkent 's conference](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

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Timeline: Jan 01, 2008 to Dec 31, 2019

13. [Manchar leaks lead to mass migration from Bhan Saeedabad](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

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14. [Zarafshon Irrigation Rehabilitation and River Basin Management Project](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

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15. [WORLD BANK AND INTERNATIONAL FUND FOR SAVING THE ARAL SEA WILL COOPERATE ON THE ARAL SEA BASIN MANAGEMENT PROGRAM](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

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Timeline: Jan 01, 2008 to Dec 31, 2019

16. [Volunteers from South Korea will take part in solving the Aral Sea problems](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

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17. [Ashgabat to host summit related to saving Aral Sea](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

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18. [Working group adopts resolution on environmental problems in Aral Sea region](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

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19. [United States : World Bank and International Fund for Saving the Aral Sea Will Cooperate on the Aral Sea Basin Management Program](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

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20. [SDPI Working Group adopts resolution on environmental crisis in Aral sea region](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

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21. [Pakistan 's water experts to salvage Central Asian States from water woes](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

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

Search Type: Terms and Connectors

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Timeline: Jan 01, 2008 to Dec 31, 2019

22. [*Working group adopts resolution on environmental problems in Aral Sea region*](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

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

Search Type: Terms and Connectors

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

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

23. [*World Bank and International Fund for Saving the Aral Sea Will Cooperate on the Aral Sea Basin Management Program*](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

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

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

Search Type: Terms and Connectors

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Content Type
News

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

24. [Kazakhstan : Central Asian body fails to reach consensus on 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:

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News

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

25. [Central Asian States finalize the Third Aral Sea Basin Program](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

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

Search Type: Terms and Connectors

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

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

26. [World Bank and International Fund for Saving the Aral Sea Will Cooperate on the Aral Sea Basin Management Program](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

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

Search Type: Terms and Connectors

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

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

27. [World Bank and International Fund for Saving the Aral Sea sign memorandum](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: hlead(*water* OR river* OR lake OR dam OR stream OR tributary OR diversion OR irrigation OR pollution OR water quality OR flood! OR 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. - [World Bank and International Fund for Saving the Aral Sea Will Cooperate on the Aral Sea Basin Management Program](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

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

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

Search Type: Terms and Connectors

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

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

29. [*Measures to resolve environmental crisis in Aral sea region*](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

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

Search Type: Terms and Connectors

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

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

30. [*ARAL SEA PROBLEMS WILL ONLY BE FIXED BY REGIONAL COOPERATION, UN STRESSES*](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: hlead(*water* OR river* OR lake OR dam OR stream OR tributary OR diversion OR irrigation OR pollution OR water quality OR flood! OR 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. [*World Bank and International Fund for Saving the Aral Sea Will Cooperate on the Aral Sea Basin Management Program*](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

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

Search Type: Terms and Connectors

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

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

32. [*OSCE Centre Supports Better Water Management in Kazakhstan 's Aral Sea Area*](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

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

Search Type: Terms and Connectors

Narrowed by:

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Timeline: Jan 01, 2008 to Dec 31, 2019

33. [*Is climate change finishing off 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

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

34. [Pakistan : Pakistan 's water experts to salvage Central Asian States from water woes](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

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

Search Type: Terms and Connectors

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Timeline: Jan 01, 2008 to Dec 31, 2019

35. [President of Uzbekistan : the most Important task is to reduce the devastating effects of the Aral sea crisis on the environment and the livelihoods of millions 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:

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

36. [Fashion's cotton crisis: meet the women farmers leading the change](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: hlead(*water* OR river* OR lake OR dam OR stream OR tributary OR diversion OR irrigation OR pollution OR water quality OR flood! OR drought! OR channel OR canal OR hydroelect! OR reservoir OR groundwater OR aquifer OR drought OR recharge OR "water table" OR "bore hole") and 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. [*WB and International Fund for Saving the Aral Sea to cooperate on sea basin management program*](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

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

Search Type: Terms and Connectors

Narrowed by:

Content Type
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Timeline: Jan 01, 2008 to Dec 31, 2019

38. [*The World Bank and the International Fund for saving the Aral sea has signed a Memorandum of understanding*](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

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

Search Type: Terms and Connectors

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Timeline: Jan 01, 2008 to Dec 31, 2019

39. [Protection of the Aral-Syrdarya Water Basin Focus of OSCE -Supported Training Seminar in Kazakhstan](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

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

Search Type: Terms and Connectors

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Timeline: Jan 01, 2008 to Dec 31, 2019

40. [Ambassador Krol Underscores U.S. Support for Trans-Boundary Water Management at Aral Sea Conference in Urgench](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

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

Search Type: Terms and Connectors

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Timeline: Jan 01, 2008 to Dec 31, 2019

41. [Kazakhstan , Uzbekistan key countries of the region](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

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

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

Search Type: Terms and Connectors

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

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

42. [*EBRD and Switzerland to support water and wastewater infrastructure development in Kyrgyzstan city*](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: hlead(*water* OR river* OR lake OR dam OR stream OR tributary OR diversion OR irrigation OR pollution OR water quality OR flood! OR 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. [*Fashion's cotton crisis: meet the women who are leading the change Concerned by the bad news surrounding the industry, Victoria Moss went to see it produced and discovered some surprising truths*](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

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

Search Type: Terms and Connectors

Narrowed by:

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44. [Tajik - Uzbek clash underlines risk of war](#)**Client/Matter:** -None-

Search Terms: hlead(*water* OR river* OR lake OR dam OR stream OR tributary OR diversion OR irrigation OR pollution OR water quality OR flood! OR drought! OR channel OR canal OR hydroelect! OR reservoir OR groundwater OR aquifer OR drought OR recharge OR "water table" OR "bore hole") and 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. [Uzbek leader reiterates his opposition to Tajik energy project](#)**Client/Matter:** -None-

Search Terms: hlead(*water* OR river* OR lake OR dam OR stream OR tributary OR diversion OR irrigation OR pollution OR water quality OR flood! OR 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. [World Bank and International Fund for saving Aaral Sea to cooperate on Aral Sea Basin Management Program](#)**Client/Matter:** -None-

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

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Search Type: Terms and Connectors

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

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

47. [Kazakhstan , Uzbekistan key countries of the region](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

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

Search Type: Terms and Connectors

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

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

48. [Naryn to receive support for rehabilitation of water supply system](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: hlead(*water* OR river* OR lake OR dam OR stream OR tributary OR diversion OR irrigation OR pollution OR water quality OR flood! OR 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. [Uzbek FM addresses UN General Assembly](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: hlead(*water* OR river* OR lake OR dam OR stream OR tributary OR diversion OR irrigation OR pollution OR water quality OR flood! OR drought! OR channel OR canal OR hydroelect! OR reservoir OR groundwater OR aquifer OR drought OR recharge OR "water table" OR "bore hole") and 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. [Ecological Movement of Uzbekistan sends letter to Europarlament](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: hlead(*water* OR river* OR lake OR dam OR stream OR tributary OR diversion OR irrigation OR pollution OR water quality OR flood! OR 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. [OSCE Supports Workshop on Water Quality in Southern Kazakhstan](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

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

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

Search Type: Terms and Connectors

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

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

52. [EBRD ready to allocate 6.2 mln euros to Kyrgyzstan for rehabilitation of water supply and sewerage system in Naryn](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: hlead(*water* OR river* OR lake OR dam OR stream OR tributary OR diversion OR irrigation OR pollution OR water quality OR flood! OR 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

53. [Problems of the Aral Sea and Water Resources Management in Central Asia 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

54. [Helping Central Asia's dying 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

55. [*Azzam Alwash wins Goldman prize: 'Sadaam's marsh drainage project was war by other means'*](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: hlead(*water* OR river* OR lake OR dam OR stream OR tributary OR diversion OR irrigation OR pollution OR water quality OR flood! OR 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. [*Uzbek foreign minister voices concern over use of trans-border 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

57. [*Kazakhstan , Uzbekistan key countries of the region*](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

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

Search Type: Terms and Connectors

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

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

58. [*DAMIANO: The Aral Sea : the destruction and revival of a great 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

59. [*Kyrgyzstan , Switzerland : KYRGYZ REPUBLIC to renovate water supply system in NARYN*](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: hlead(*water* OR river* OR lake OR dam OR stream OR tributary OR diversion OR irrigation OR pollution OR water quality OR flood! OR 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. [The Travel Show - 06:36 AM GMT](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

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

Search Type: Terms and Connectors

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

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

61. [UNDP Resident Representative in Uzbekistan visits Karakalpakstan](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: hlead(*water* OR river* OR lake OR dam OR stream OR tributary OR diversion OR irrigation OR pollution OR water quality OR flood! OR 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

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62. [*Uzbek Ambassador presents his credentials to the King of the Netherlands*](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: hlead(*water* OR river* OR lake OR dam OR stream OR tributary OR diversion OR irrigation OR pollution OR water quality OR flood! OR 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. [*Kyrgyzstan , Switzerland : KYRGYZ REPUBLIC to renovate water supply system in NARYN*](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: hlead(*water* OR river* OR lake OR dam OR stream OR tributary OR diversion OR irrigation OR pollution OR water quality OR flood! OR 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. [*Tajik , Turkmen presidents emphasize broad co-op prospects*](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

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

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Search Type: Terms and Connectors

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

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

65. [LETTERS TO THE EDITOR](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: hlead(*water* OR river* OR lake OR dam OR stream OR tributary OR diversion OR irrigation OR pollution OR water quality OR flood! OR 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. [Strengthening Water Security 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

67. [Kazakhstan , United States : WORLD BANK and KAZAKHSTAN discuss opportunities of cooperation for phase II of SYR DARYA CONTROL](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: hlead(*water* OR river* OR lake OR dam OR stream OR tributary OR diversion OR irrigation OR pollution OR water quality OR flood! OR 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. [International scientific conference on trans-boundary water co-operation 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

69. [UN gathering to promote water cooperation in Central Asia kicks off](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: hlead(*water* OR river* OR lake OR dam OR stream OR tributary OR diversion OR irrigation OR pollution OR water quality OR flood! OR 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. [*Regional coordination and support for the EU CA enhanced regional cooperation on environment and water: Wecoop*](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: hlead(*water* OR river* OR lake OR dam OR stream OR tributary OR diversion OR irrigation OR pollution OR water quality OR flood! OR 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 To Help Develop The Management Of Information On The Environment And Water 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. [*The Ambassador of Uzbekistan presented his credentials to the King of the Netherlands*](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: hlead(*water* OR river* OR lake OR dam OR stream OR tributary OR diversion OR irrigation OR pollution OR water quality OR flood! OR 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. [Paper says US envoy visited Tajikistan to talk about Iran](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: hlead(*water* OR river* OR lake OR dam OR stream OR tributary OR diversion OR irrigation OR pollution OR water quality OR flood! OR 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. [WORLD BANK AND KAZAKHSTAN PLAN FURTHER IMPROVEMENTS IN THE NORTHERN ARAL SEA AREA](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: hlead(*water* OR river* OR lake OR dam OR stream OR tributary OR diversion OR irrigation OR pollution OR water quality OR flood! OR 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. [*Uzbekistan to support construction of Kyrgyz Kambarata hydropower plant*](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: hlead(*water* OR river* OR lake OR dam OR stream OR tributary OR diversion OR irrigation OR pollution OR water quality OR flood! OR 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. [*World Bank and Kazakhstan Plan Further Improvements in the Northern Aral Sea Area*](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: hlead(*water* OR river* OR lake OR dam OR stream OR tributary OR diversion OR irrigation OR pollution OR water quality OR flood! OR 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. [*Kazakhstan : World Bank to allocate funds for phase II of project on saving Aral Sea s northern part*](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

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

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

Search Type: Terms and Connectors

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News

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Timeline: Jan 01, 2008 to Dec 31, 2019

78. [*Tajik press reacts to Uzbek leader's objection to new power stations*](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

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

Search Type: Terms and Connectors

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News

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

79. [*Korean businesses, Kazakh Invest agree to \\$113 million in 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:

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News

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

80. [The Travel Show - 02:35 AM GMT](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

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

Search Type: Terms and Connectors

Narrowed by:

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News

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

81. [Uzbek leader against "third" parties involvement in water talks](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: hlead(*water* OR river* OR lake OR dam OR stream OR tributary OR diversion OR irrigation OR pollution OR water quality OR flood! OR 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. [UNECE-GTZ Programme Helps Central Asian Countries to Strengthen Regional Institutions for Transboundary Water Management](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: hlead(*water* OR river* OR lake OR dam OR stream OR tributary OR diversion OR irrigation OR pollution OR water quality OR flood! OR 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. [*World Bank and Kazakhstan Plan Further Improvements in the Northern Aral Sea Area*](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: hlead(*water* OR river* OR lake OR dam OR stream OR tributary OR diversion OR irrigation OR pollution OR water quality OR flood! OR 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. [*Cotton still king in Uzbekistan despite a legacy of salt*](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: hlead(*water* OR river* OR lake OR dam OR stream OR tributary OR diversion OR irrigation OR pollution OR water quality OR flood! OR 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. [The Travel Show - 02:35 AM GMT](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

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

Search Type: Terms and Connectors

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

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

86. [Tajik paper claims Uzbekistan to blame for demise of 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

87. [UNECE TO HELP DEVELOP THE MANAGEMENT OF INFORMATION ON THE ENVIRONMENT AND WATER 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

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Search Type: Terms and Connectors

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

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

88. [*Programme summary of Turkmen TV "Watan" news 1600 gmt 25 Jun 15*](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: hlead(*water* OR river* OR lake OR dam OR stream OR tributary OR diversion OR irrigation OR pollution OR water quality OR flood! OR 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. [*World Bank , Kazakhstan improving Aral Sea area*](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: hlead(*water* OR river* OR lake OR dam OR stream OR tributary OR diversion OR irrigation OR pollution OR water quality OR flood! OR 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. [*Old Farming Habits Leave Uzbekistan a Legacy of Salt*](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: hlead(*water* OR river* OR lake OR dam OR stream OR tributary OR diversion OR irrigation OR pollution OR water quality OR flood! OR 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. [Korean Businesses, Kazakh Invest Agree to \\$113 Million in 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

92. [Muynak acquires a new look](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: hlead(*water* OR river* OR lake OR dam OR stream OR tributary OR diversion OR irrigation OR pollution OR water quality OR flood! OR 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. [*Stacey Dooley Investigates - 8:00 PM GMT*](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

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

Search Type: Terms and Connectors

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

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

94. [*Aral Sea problems discussed in capital city of 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

95. [*Analysis: Central Asian energy in 2008*](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: hlead(*water* OR river* OR lake OR dam OR stream OR tributary OR diversion OR irrigation OR pollution OR water quality OR flood! OR 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. [*OSCE Promotes Sustainable Fisheries in Kazakhstan 's Aral Sea Region*](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

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

Search Type: Terms and Connectors

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

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

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

Client/Matter: -None-

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

Search Type: Terms and Connectors

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

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

98. [World Bank and Kazakhstan plan further improvements in Northern Aral Sea Area](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: hlead(*water* OR river* OR lake OR dam OR stream OR tributary OR diversion OR irrigation OR pollution OR water quality OR flood! OR 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. [Stacey Dooley Investigates - 8:00 PM GMT](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

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

Search Type: Terms and Connectors

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Content Type
News

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

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

Client/Matter: -None-

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

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Search Type: Terms and Connectors

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Content Type
News

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

Breaches in Manchhar dykes: Decision taken after consulting experts: CM

Plus Patent News

September 17, 2010 Friday

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Length: 514 words

Dateline: HYDERABAD

Body

Sindh Chief Minister Syed Qaim Ali Shah has dismissed charges of unnecessary delay in taking decision about breaches and said the decision to give passage to Manchhar Lake floodwater has been taken in consultation with technical experts and public representatives in order to minimise losses.

Talking to journalists in Sehwan on Thursday, the chief minister said that although the lake's freeboard had been raised to 124 feet but water had started overflowing the embankments due to continuous wave-wash. Now, the lake water had taken its course towards the river and its discharge was being managed, he said.

He said that some union councils located in the way of water flow were likely to be affected and efforts were being made to evacuate people from there.

Some 10 to 15 per cent population was still reluctant to leave their houses and local administration was trying to persuade them to move to safe places but they would not be forced, he said.

He said that a large number of boats had been made available to evacuate the remaining people but the boats could be used at the moment because of low level of water. Arrangement for transport had also been made, he said.

Mr Shah said that keeping in view increasing level of water in the lake, "we decided to give alternate way to water to flow into the river by making another route bypassing Aral Wah Regulator but the inflow into the lake is greater than outflow and continuous wave-wash and strong winds have further worsened the situation".

He said that more water was yet to come from upper Sindh towards its natural route and "we will have to give (it alternate) way to minimise losses".

"We did not delay in taking decision on giving alternate way to floodwater but it was necessary to get experts' opinion and take all stakeholders on board," he said.

He said that all decisions had been taken within given timeframe and Wapda had been directed to strengthen the embankments of Indus link and ensure that nearby towns and villages were safe.

Later, the chief minister visited the site of breach in Manchhar Lake bunds at RD 11-12 near Bagh-i-Yousuf and was briefed by engineers about release of water and pressure on the lake's embankments.

Sindh Minister for Food Nadir Magsi, who is also member of the committee formed by CM for giving recommendations to give safe passage to the lake water, said that giving alternate way to raging waters was the only solution to avert this disaster.

"We have experienced this while saving Shahdadt, Qambar, Naseerabad and other towns in upper Sindh," he said.

He said: "The more we resist the water the greater will be our losses. There is still a big quantity of water in upper Sindh and we cannot afford to let it stagnate there."

Breaches in Manchhar dykes: Decision taken after consulting experts: CM

He said that efforts were being made to reclaim the inundated land within shortest possible time. Sindh Minister for Finance Syed Murad Ali Shah, former district nazim Jamshoro Malik Asad Sikandar, Jamshoro DCO Samiuddin Siddiqui and other officers of irrigation department also accompanied the chief minister during his visit.

Load-Date: September 13, 2012

End of Document

Water partnership in Central Asia to be discussed during Tashkent's conference

Global English (Middle East and North Africa Financial Network)

November 19, 2017 Sunday

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Length: 310 words

Body

[Link to Image](#)

[Link to Story](#)

By The Central Asian International Scientific-Practical Conference 'The 25 years of **Water Cooperation** in Central Asia: Achievements, Lessons Learnt and Future Outlook will be held in Tashkent, Uzbekistan on November 23-24. The conference is timed to the 25th anniversary of the establishment of the Interstate **Commission** for **Water** Coordination (ICWC). According to the organizing committee, representatives of **water** management organizations of the Central Asian countries, the International Fund for Saving the **Aral** Sea, international organizations and financial institutions, scientists and experts are expected to attend the conference. The Interstate **Commission** for **Water** Coordination was established on the basis of an **agreement** of the Central Asian countries on **cooperation** in the use, **joint management** and protection of interstate **water** resources.

The agreement was signed on February 18, 1992 in Almaty by the ministers of water resources of Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Kyrgyzstan and Kazakhstan. The agreement was approved by the presidents of Central Asian countries in Kazakhstan's Kyzylorda city on March 26, 1993. Tashkent's conference will give an impetus to the further promotion of transboundary water cooperation and the strengthening of ICWC activity. During the conference, the funds of international financial institutions and donor organizations are planned to be drawn for implementing regional and national projects in water management, as well as improvement of environmental and socio-economic stability in the Aral Sea region. The Central Asian International Exhibition "Water Technologies and Water Management - WATER-2017" is planned to be held as part of the conference. The innovative technologies for sustainable water resources management will be presented there. MENAFN1911201701950000ID1096111309

Load-Date: November 19, 2017

Water Issue To Weigh Heavily On Uzbekistan

Kazakhstan & Central Asia Business Forecast Report

August 8, 2011 Monday

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Length: 670 words

Body

BMI View: *We believe the regional water issue will present serious challenges to Uzbekistan's political and macroeconomic stability in the coming year. Moreover, we expect this issue to intensify already-tense relations with water-rich neighbours, in particular Tajikistan. This could work to further sour investor sentiment towards the country.*

We expect access to stable water supply to pose significant challenges to Uzbekistan in the coming years. This will present substantial downside risks to macroeconomic growth, socio-economic development, political stability, and relations with its neighbours. While the 'water issue' is nothing new to the region, increased scrutiny has been placed on Central Asian states ability to cooperate on this issue leading to the publication of the recent United Nations Environment Programme report *Environment and Security in the Amu Darya Basin* in July 2011.

In our view, Uzbekistan's vast natural resources in the form of oil and gas put the country at the forefront of the power play in the region. However, the country's deficit of water presents serious downside risks to the country's future ability to assert itself as a regional heavyweight. Furthermore, our expectation for this issue to exacerbate already-tense Uzbekistan's relations with other Central Asian nations will weigh on the country's business environment and investor sentiment towards the country.

Lack Of Water To Weigh On Economic Prospects

Uzbekistan's population relies heavily on agriculture and animal husbandry as a form of economic subsistence. These livelihoods are reportedly already under threat owing to a lack of water to facilitate agriculture. This has both indirect and direct impacts on the country's livestock rearing capabilities. Given that 21.2% of Uzbek GDP is derived from agrarian activities (2010 estimate according to CIA World Factbook), a severe and prolonged slowdown in agricultural production would have a highly deleterious impact on the wider economy. We currently forecast Uzbekistan to experience average real GDP of 7.6% over 2011-2015, however, if a fundamental solution to the water issue is not found, this would prompt us to revisit our long-term macroeconomic forecasts.

Spotlighting Political Discontent

We expect the country's inability to secure its water needs and the subsequent negative impact on the Uzbek economy to have serious implications for political stability. While, for the meantime, Uzbekistan is run by dictator Islam Karimov who maintains a firm stronghold on power, however, he is an ageing dictator with no apparent

Water Issue To Weigh Heavily On Uzbekistan

succession plan. To now, as a result of the Karimov's firm grip on the security institutions, the country has largely been able to avoid social unrest or has been able to contain it in the first instance. Avoidance of social instability cannot be guaranteed in the eventuality that the government can no longer ensure reasonable access to water for the population.

Regional Cooperation A Must But Lacking
Map Of Central Asia & Water Sources



Source: BMI

International Relations To Remain Under Pressure

Uzbekistan's search for secure access to water has already manifested itself in intensified relations with neighbouring Tajikistan. Tajikistan benefits from vast water resources and intends to build a dam to put these resources to use, known as the Roghun dam project. This would severely squeeze Uzbekistan's already limited access to water flowing from the Vakhsh River. Relations between the two countries remain tense over this issue. For the time being the project is on ice, owing to Tajikistan's inability to gain access to funds necessary to progress with the dam, however this will not be the case indefinitely. In our view, while regional necessity for access to secure water supplies presents a golden opportunity to increase regional cooperation, we do not believe the Central Asian countries will take advantage of this opportunity and rather expect that tensions will intensify, particularly between Tajikistan and Uzbekistan.

Load-Date: September 1, 2013

Household waste landfill in Akhangaran near overflow

Uzbekistan National News Agency (UzA)

June 3, 2019 Monday

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Uzbekistan National News Agency

Length: 259 words

Byline: UzA

Body

03.06.2019 15:08

During the meeting with activists of Tashkent region, President Shavkat Mirziyoyev paid special attention to the state of affairs in social and municipal sectors.

"The problem is that 64 percent of people in the region allegedly have access to centralized drinking water supply. In fact, this figure is 40-50 percent. While in Buka, Kuyichirchik, Urtachirchik, Yukorichirchik districts and the city of Nurafshon the indicator doesn't even reach 30 percent. How do you sit in your offices?" Shavkat Mirziyoyev asked the officials.

To address this problem it is planned to lay out and repair 440 kilometers of water supply networks and 301 hydraulic structures this year. Corresponding work has begun under the first phase of a \$144m project with participation of the Asian Development Bank.

"Another pressing issue for the region is related to environmental protection. The landfill in Akhangaran district, where household waste from Tashkent is dumped, is packed to 98 percent. Therefore, it is essential to close this waste zone and build a new one. This is crucial for environmental cleanliness and public health," the President pointed out.

The Head of the state gave directives for the soonest resolution of issues in the systems of secondary education and healthcare, as well as problems pertinent to internal roads.

UzA

<http://imgs.syndigate.info/74/217/55/155956338198.jpg>

Household waste landfill in Akhangaran near overflow

<http://imgs.syndigate.info/74/217/52/155956338526.jpg>

Household waste landfill in Akhangaran near overflow

Household waste landfill in Akhangaran near overflow

Load-Date: June 3, 2019

End of Document

Manchar Lake situation worsens

South Asian Media Network
September 16, 2010 Thursday

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Length: 428 words

Dateline: Karachi

Body

Karachi, Sept. 16 -- **Irrigation** authorities made a cut in **Aral** Wah Regulator in order to save Sehwan Sharif from the bloating **waters** of Manchar **Lake**. The move reduced the leakage of **water** subsiding the submersion **threat** at least for the time being.

Water level in Manchar had been raised to 120 feet high which was just two feet under the danger level. The reduction in water flow had inundated some 50 villages including Pir Bukhsh Goth, Jahangara, Bajara, Netang and Shah Hassan. Resultantly, thousands of people got stranded. Many areas such as Zamzama Oil Field, Sehwan Airport, Bobak and Sehwan were still under threat. The water of the Manchar Lake started falling in River Indus via Sapna Stream. As per authorities, Dadu, Bhan and Saeedabad are out of danger.

Manchar Lake situation was getting even worse despite a cut caused in Aral Wah, as water entered Danstar Wah from Regulator-1 of the Lake, posing hundreds of villages to the inundation risk, on Tuesday. Hundreds of villages including Bobak city, Sehwan Airport Indus Highway were at deluge risk.

The water surged at the Lake's regulator-1 with protective embankments from Lake's Zero Point to RD-100 was withstanding massive pressure of water. The protective embankments from RD-80 to 86 and from 90 to 95 were facing overflowing water waves pressured by gale-force winds with fissures caused at over ten places under huge water pressure.

The Irrigation department officials were striving hard to plug them. Power supply from Sajawal Grid Station lay suspended for past 14 days now as the station was inundated. Badin's ground links with Karachi were cut off for past 14 days, as 12-km Highway between Sajawal and Dewan City came under water.

At least ten protective embankments of Manchar had been declared 'highly sensitive', where more than 1000 villagers had been positioned to inspect the bund. Manchar Lake overflowed from Regulator-1, exposing to risk of inundation hundreds of villages including Bobak city, Sehwan Airport and Indus Highway.

The overflow from various canals of the Lake left under water 52 villages and crops spanning over several acres of land. The people were still making mass exodus from the area, with evacuation caveats re-issued to the people in Union Council Dal, Bobak and Channa.

The ground links to Tehsil Juhi were still cut off on the ninth consecutive day today Published by HT Syndication with permission from South Asian Media Network. For any query with respect to this article or any other content requirement, please contact Editor at htsyndication@hindustantimes.com

Manchar Lake situation worsens

Load-Date: September 16, 2010

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Household waste landfill in Akhangaran near overflow

UzDaily (English)

June 3, 2019 Monday 1:58 PM GMT

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Length: 223 words

Dateline: Tashkent, Uzbekistan (UzDaily.com)

Body

During the meeting with activists of Tashkent region, President Shavkat Mirziyoyev paid special attention to the state of affairs in social and municipal sectors. “The problem is that 64 percent of people in the region allegedly have access to centralized drinking water supply. In fact, this figure is 40-50 percent. While in Buka, Kuyichirchik, Urtachirchik, Yukorichirchik districts and the city of Nurafshon the indicator doesn’t even reach 30 percent. How do you sit in your offices?” Shavkat Mirziyoyev asked the officials. To address this problem it is planned to lay out and repair 440 kilometers of water supply networks and 301 hydraulic structures this year. Corresponding work has begun under the first phase of a \$144m project with participation of the Asian Development Bank, UzA reported. “Another pressing issue for the region is related to environmental protection. The landfill in Akhangaran district, where household waste from Tashkent is dumped, is packed to 98 percent. Therefore, it is essential to close this waste zone and build a new one. This is crucial for environmental cleanliness and public health,” the President pointed out. The Head of the state gave directives for the soonest resolution of issues in the systems of secondary education and healthcare, as well as problems pertinent to internal roads.

Load-Date: July 5, 2019

**SECRETARY-GENERAL PROMISES ON ASSISTANCE IN FORMULATING
LONG-TERM SANCTIONS TO WATER, ENERGY ISSUES OF ARAL SEA
BASIN, IN MESSAGE TO ALMATY MEETING**

States News Service

April 28, 2009 Tuesday

Copyright 2009 States News Service

Length: 508 words

Byline: States News Service

Dateline: NEW YORK

Body

The following information was released by the United Nations:

Following is the 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 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

SECRETARY-GENERAL PROMISES ON ASSISTANCE IN FORMULATING LONG-TERM SANCTIONS TO
WATER, ENERGY ISSUES OF ARAL SEA BASIN, IN MESSAGE TO ALMATY MEETING

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.

* * * * *

For information media not an official record

Load-Date: April 28, 2009

End of Document

CITY (Complex range of environmental, socio-economic and demographic problems emerged: Experts)

Pakistan Press International

January 20, 2011 Thursday

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Length: 1026 words

Body

It was 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 that was started in 1960s during Soviet era. 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 u drying of the **Aral** Sea .

Participants of the Working Group on Saving **Aral** Sea for Sustainable Development met at the Sustainable Development Policy Institute here on Thursday.

The participants present in the meeting were Syed Jamaat Ali Shah, Former Commissioner Indus Water, Shafaqat Kaka Khel, Former Ed, UNEP, Tahir Shamshad, CDA, Prof Dr Ali Sajid, UET, Lahore, Naveed Akbar, ACE, Norway, Niaz Ahmed, Lawyer, Amir.H Malik, COMSATS, Khalid Mustafa, The News, Dr Nazr-e-Huder, Senior Economic Advisor,SDPI, Shakeel Ahmad Ramay , Head, Climate Change Study Centre, SDPI and Arshad H Abbasi, Advisor, Water and Energy SDPI.

The group adopted the following statement on environmental crisis in the Aral Sea region and measures to rehabilitate, refill and mitigate its negative impacts.

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 Gabcikovou 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.

The Stockholm Declaration, in particular, has proven greatly effective in the field of international environmental law, as it was the first "widely accepted effort to set forth basic concepts and principles," and certain Stockholm

CITY (Complex range of environmental, socio-economic and demographic problems emerged: Experts)

principles are indeed considered customary international law. Rio principles are accepted as customary international law and are therefore binding for all central Asian Countries.

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.

Need of data sharing was also highlighted during the discussions all the countries are requested to cooperate and share their individual studies conducted in this regard. This study must also focus on the technical issues. Track III intervention can prove to be helpful in this regard.

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 climatological 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 Working Group invites international donor and sponsors, including international organizations, financial institutions, foreign countries and other donors, to participate in implementation of the Projects focused on mitigation of climate change implications in the Aral Sea area.

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 40000MW technically, financially and run-of-river based hydropower potential that is 100% environment friendly. 50% of this hydropower would help to bring economic revolution in neighbouring Central Asian Countries. This is win-win solution proposed by group.

During the course of discussion some other proposals included the need of assessing Caspian Sea convention that can serve as an example and that requires conducting factual studies in the beginning, then respective positions of all the littoral states, its impact over the resources of the sea.

A very important point that was brought forward was that a scoping study is needed that will make use of all the body of knowledge.

Another point to be taken into due consideration is the trans-boundary issue and impact on the neighbouring countries. It was also identified that the scope of work needs to be focused and data integrity in this regard is extremely important.

Load-Date: September 16, 2011

Pakistan: Water experts ponder over saving

Right Vision News

January 23, 2011 Sunday

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Length: 749 words

Dateline: ISLAMABAD

Body

ISLAMABAD, Jan. 23 -- Participants of the working group on saving **Aral** Sea for sustainable development met at the Sustainable Development Policy Institute here on Thursday and discussed modus operandi to bring the Central Asian (CA) states out of the environmental crisis that has aggravated because of fast depleting **Aral** Sea and measures to rehabilitate, refill the **Aral** sea and mitigate its negative impacts.

The participants **agreed** that **diversion** of **water** from two major **rivers** Amudarya and Sirdarya feeding **Aral** is the most significant cause of its drying up that began in 1960s.

In 1960 the Aral Sea was the fourth-largest inland water body in the world, but its 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 will further deteriorate if inflow of water resources decreases. 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 million of people of employment and income and cause further losses in flora and fauna. Prevention of aggravation of the Aral Sea area 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 proposed studies into multiple impacts on local and global environment. It also suggested that hydroelectric projects being initiated on rivers falling in the catchments area of the Aral Sea should be in line with the decisions of International Court of Justice 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 execution 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) adopted in 1972, and Rio Declaration on Environment and Development (Rio Declaration), adopted in 1992, present general principles of international law that are applicable to project having trans-boundary environmental impact.

The Stockholm Declaration, in particular, has proven highly effective in the field of international environmental law, as it was the first "widely accepted effort to set forth basic concepts and principles", and some of these principles are indeed considered customary international law. Rio principles are accepted as customary international law and are therefore binding for all Central Asian countries.

Pakistan : Water experts ponder over saving

Need of data sharing was also highlighted during the discussion and it was also pointed out that there is need for conducting studies on the existing hydropower potential of the region, river diversion for agricultural usage and collection of climatic data. The participants also proposed exploration of renewable energy sources for economic prosperity of all five Central Asian countries for regional harmony and in line 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 the region as a 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 tremendous hydropower potential, especially in the Northern Areas, Gilgit-Baltistan and KPK to produce more than 40000MW of electricity that is 100% environment-friendly. Published by HT Syndication with 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

Load-Date: January 24, 2011

Water experts ponder over saving

Plus Patent News

January 22, 2011 Saturday

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Length: 716 words

Dateline: ISLAMABAD

Body

Participants of the working group on saving Aral Sea for sustainable development met at the Sustainable Development Policy Institute here on Thursday and discussed modus operandi to bring the Central Asian (CA) states out of the environmental crisis that has aggravated because of fast depleting Aral Sea and measures to rehabilitate, refill the Aral sea and mitigate its negative impacts.

The participants agreed that diversion of water from two major rivers Amudarya and Sirdarya feeding Aral is the most significant cause of its drying up that began in 1960s. In 1960 the Aral Sea was the fourth-largest inland water body in the world, but its 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 will further deteriorate if inflow of water resources decreases. 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 million of people of employment and income and cause further losses in flora and fauna. Prevention of aggravation of the Aral Sea area is an integral part of economic, social, environmental and other aspects of regional security both for Central Asian countries and their neighbours.

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Water experts ponder over saving

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Load-Date: September 13, 2012

End of Document

CENTRAL ASIAN STATES FINALIZE THE THIRD ARAL SEA BASIN PROGRAM

States News Service

December 17, 2010 Friday

Copyright 2010 States News Service

Length: 639 words

Byline: States News Service

Dateline: GENEVA, Switzerland

Body

The following information was released by the United Nations Economic **Commission** for Europe (UNECE):

On 15 December 2010 in Almaty, Kazakhstan, the Board of the International Fund for Saving the **Aral** Sea (IFAS) reviewed the draft of the Third **Aral** Sea Basin Programme and submitted it for approval at the highest political level to IFAS member States. The Programme is a regional action plan for 2011-2015 to alleviate the environmental and socio-economic consequences of the **Aral** Sea disaster and to facilitate progress towards integrated **water** resources management and sustainable development in the **Aral** Sea Basin.

The mandate to develop the new Programme came from the IFAS Summit (28 April 2009, Almaty), where the Heads of Central Asian States expressed their firm commitment to strengthen institutional and legal frameworks for regional water resources management and tasked the Executive Committee of IFAS to develop the new Aral Sea Basin Programme. Since then, a series of meetings of the five Central Asian countries and their regional organizations took place to discuss the needs and priorities for the new Programme. The Executive Committee also established regular coordination with international organizations and donors to ensure support by the international community. The United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) project "Regional dialogue and cooperation on water resources management in Central Asia", financed by the Government of Germany through Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit (GTZ) GmbH in the framework of the Berlin Water Process, assisted the IFAS Executive Committee in implementation of the Summit's decisions.

Last week, efforts to prepare a well-structured, effective and realistic action plan culminated in the adoption of the Statement by the Donors and Implementing Agencies on the Occasion of the Presentation of the Third Aral Sea Basin Programme. The Statement confirms that donors fully support the Programme and are ready to work together with the Executive Committee of IFAS and the Governments of IFAS member States in its implementation.

The new Programme covers four areas: integrated water resources management; environmental protection; socio-economic issues and institutional and legal strengthening of water management in the region. It is expected to contribute to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals, improve preparedness to address new challenges, including climate change, and foster integrated water resources management at the national, river-basin and regional levels.

For further information please visit: <http://www.unece.org/env/water/cadialogue/cadwelcome.htm> or contact: Mr. Marton Krasznai, UNECE Regional Adviser on Central Asia, tel.: +41-22-9172760, marton.krasznai@unece.org

CENTRAL ASIAN STATES FINALIZE THE THIRD ARAL SEA BASIN PROGRAM

Notes for editors:

The International Fund for saving the Aral Sea (IFAS) was established in early 1990s by five Central Asian States - Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan - to implement in a coordinated way the practical measures and programmes to overcome the impacts of the Aral crisis 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.

The Berlin Water Process was launched at the first "Water Unites" conference (Berlin, 1 April 2008). 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 Programme 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.

Load-Date: December 17, 2010

End of Document

Water partnership in Central Asia to be discussed during Tashkent's conference

Global English (Middle East and North Africa Financial Network)

November 19, 2017 Sunday

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Length: 319 words

Body

[Link to Image](#)

[Link to Story](#)

Tashkent, Uzbekistan, Nov. 19 By Diana Aliyeva- Trend: The Central Asian International Scientific-Practical Conference 'The 25 years of Water Cooperation in Central Asia: Achievements, Lessons Learnt and Future Outlook' will be held in Tashkent, Uzbekistan on November 23-24. The conference is timed to the 25th anniversary of the establishment of the Interstate Commission for Water Coordination (ICWC). According to the organizing committee, representatives of water management organizations of the Central Asian countries, the International Fund for Saving the Aral Sea, international organizations and financial institutions, scientists and experts are expected to attend the conference.

The Interstate Commission for Water Coordination was established on the basis of an agreement of the Central Asian countries on cooperation in the use, joint management and protection of interstate water resources. The agreement was signed on February 18, 1992 in Almaty by the ministers of water resources of Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Kyrgyzstan and Kazakhstan. The agreement was approved by the presidents of Central Asian countries in Kazakhstan's Kyzylorda city on March 26, 1993. Tashkent's conference will give an impetus to the further promotion of transboundary water cooperation and the strengthening of ICWC activity. During the conference, the funds of international financial institutions and donor organizations are planned to be drawn for implementing regional and national projects in water management, as well as improvement of environmental and socio-economic stability in the Aral Sea region. The Central Asian International Exhibition "Water Technologies and Water Management - WATER-2017" is planned to be held as part of the conference. The innovative technologies for sustainable water resources management will be presented there. MENAFN1911201701870000ID1096111313

Load-Date: November 19, 2017

Manchar leaks lead to mass migration from Bhan Saeedabad

Plus Patent News

September 21, 2010 Tuesday

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Length: 637 words

Dateline: SUKKUR

Body

Reports of breaches in protective embankments of the Manchar Lake on Sehwan side created panic among the residents of Bhan Saeedabad city and led to their mass migration to safer places on Monday. The reducing water level in Manchar suddenly started to enhance and reached 120 RL due to inflow from the Ural Canal. Cuts were made in the canal but instead of the water flowing to the barren areas entered the Manchar Lake, increasing its water level and causing leaks in protective embankments on the Sehwan side. The irrigation officials made 11 more cuts in the Larkana-Sehwan bund on Monday to increase the flow of floodwater from the Manchar into Indus River. The GOC Hyderabad, while reviewing the flood situation, directed the Army team to plug the leaks in dykes of the Manchar and also strengthen the Indus-Link canal.

Meanwhile, Sindh Chief Minister Qaim Ali Shah took an aerial view of the flood situation by helicopter of Bobak, Tullti, Dul, Channa and Sehwan Tehsil. The area is still submerged under 6-7 feet floodwater and reports are that till now around 3,000 houses have collapsed. The displaced people of Kashmore have established their makeshift tents on the banks of the Faiz Bakhsh Canal in Kot Diji, and on Monday a child, Sajjad drowned into the canal, while local divers rescued another Ghulam Shabbir.

About 35,000 people from five union councils of Sehwan are living in the open along the Indus-link canal and the Larkana-Sehwan embankment between Abad village and Karampur. They have complained that they have no tents and no relief goods have reached them till now.

Reports said that the floodwater, after inundating 200 villages of five Sehwan UCs, was rapidly moving towards Bhan Saeedabad. Two watercourses on RD-5 and RD-8 have been closed after they were broken. Around 2,000 houses in Ali Murad, Ghihalpur, Waris Marri, Babar, Haji Alam Jeho, Pir Bukhsh Brohi and Koro Khan Brohi villages have collapsed or damaged by the deluge. The rescue operation of the Army and the Navy continued in Sehwan Tehsil. At least 1,500 persons were relocated from various areas to relief camps. The floodwater started to recede and people are returning to Mehr and Khairpur Nathan Shah.

During a visit to different towns of Sanghar district, this scribe discovered that the water supply ponds had dried up and filled up with algae due to the absence of freshwater. The residents of Khipro town complained that with the start of the flooding, the irrigation authorities had shut down the major canals, supplying agricultural and drinking water to more than a dozen districts. They said on return to they are faced with acute water shortage and forced to consume contaminated water. The residents of Mirpurkhas, Umer Kot and Badin are also facing the same problem. Nazir Ahmed Mirani of Mangria village said that 15,000 people were marooned in villages of Talti area, add

Manchar leaks lead to mass migration from Bhan Saeedabad

ing that new breaches had hit Abad and 24 other villages. An irrigation official said it would take about 35 days for the excess water in the Manchar Lake to be discharged into the Indus. Executive Engineer Zahid Hussain Shaikh said the water was flowing into the Indus from Karampur, Aral head, Aral tail and Danistar canals. Land access to the inundated Bajara town from Sehwan has been restored, but the road to Jhangara, Chinni and Shah Hassan is still cut off. The water level along the embankments of Mehar, Dadu, Johi and Mehar has dropped.

Irrigation department's Executive Engineer Habibullah Chandio said the threat to Juhi and Mehar towns had been averted. He said the level in the MNV drain was also dropping and a weak left embankment between Mehar and Dadu was being strengthened. Moreover, the National Database and Registration Authority has not yet started registration work in Dadu and Jamshoro districts.

Load-Date: September 13, 2012

End of Document

Zarafshon Irrigation Rehabilitation and River Basin Management Project

TendersInfo - Project Notices

December 20, 2016 Tuesday

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Length: 290 words

Body

Region: Europe and Central Asia

Total Project Cost: US\$ 17.00 million

Borrower: REPUBLIC OF TAJIKISTAN

The project development objectives are to: (i) strengthen the institutional base for irrigation planning and management in the Zarafshon sub-basin following IWRM principles and (ii) improve the condition and management of irrigation and drainage infrastructure in the Zarafshon sub-basin and adjacent districts in the Syr-Darya basin. The project will improve the food security of rural people in the project areas.

Project Beneficiaries will include: River Basin management authorities, the Agency for Land Reclamation and Irrigation (ALRI), the Ministry of Energy and Water Resources (MEWR), Water User Associations, agricultural producers who benefit from increased productivity and farm incomes, and rural households who benefit from improved food security.

Project design will be based on the same structure as the successful PAMP II project, based on the following components: (i) rehabilitation of irrigation and drainage infrastructure, (ii) support for institutional strengthening of the irrigation sector following the principles of IWRM, and (iii) project management. It will place greater emphasis on the institutional strengthening component, however, in contrast to the emphasis of PAMP and PAMP II on the rehabilitation of irrigation and drainage infrastructure.

Project completion date : 2019-12-31 12:00:00

Major organization : PMU FERGANA VALLEY WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

Address : Tajikistan

Country : Tajikistan

Financier : WORLD BANK (WB),

Financier address : World Bank (WB)

Zarafshon Irrigation Rehabilitation and River Basin Management Project

1818 H Street, NW
Washington, DC 20433
USA.
Phone: (202) 473-1000
Fax: (202) 477-6391

<http://www.worldbank.org/>

Attn: Bobojon Yatimov

Load-Date: December 21, 2016

End of Document

WORLD BANK AND INTERNATIONAL FUND FOR SAVING THE ARAL SEA WILL COOPERATE ON THE ARAL SEA BASIN MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

States News Service

September 8, 2014 Monday

Copyright 2014 States News Service

Length: 416 words

Byline: States News Service

Dateline: Tashkent

Body

The following information was released by the World Bank:

The World Bank and the Executive Committee of the International Fund for Saving the **Aral** Sea signed today a **Memorandum** of Understanding, which strengthens their **cooperation** aimed at improving **water** management, social, economic and environmental situation in the Central Asian region. The **Memorandum** was signed by Mr. Shavkat Khamraev, Acting Chairman of the Executive Committee of the International Fund for Saving the **Aral** Sea (EC-IFAS), and Mr. Saroj Kumar Jha, World Bank Regional Director for Central Asia.

The Memorandum sets the framework for identifying and developing a set of activities under the Third Aral Sea Basin Management Program to provide support to the IFAS Founder States - Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan -- in raising the well-being of people in Central Asia by improving water management and achieving sustainable development in the Aral Sea Basin.

"The Memorandum which we have signed today takes cooperation between the World Bank and the IFAS to a new level. Together we have committed to identifying a number of important activities that will support the livelihoods of millions of people dependent on the flows of the Syr Darya and Amu Darya rivers," said Saroj Kumar Jha . "This work is particularly important as all economies in the region will face new challenges brought by strong economic growth and climate change. We are happy to partner with the Executive Committee of the IFAS, which plays an important role in convening the member countries to work cooperatively in addressing these challenges and capturing opportunities for improving water management."

The World Bank and the EC-IFAS will work together with the member countries to define potential regional and national investment projects and technical assistance including analytical work, knowledge exchange, and capacity strengthening among the IFAS member states. Such projects could focus on regional data sharing and information management system, improved water use and efficiency, dam safety and disaster risk management.

To define the scope and design of potential regional and national projects, the Bank and the EC-IFAS will closely coordinate and cooperate with each of the five IFAS member states and the regional institutions, in particular the Interstate Commission on Water Coordination (ICWC), the Interstate Commission on Sustainable Development (ICSD), and the Regional Center of Hydrology (RCH).

Load-Date: September 8, 2014

WORLD BANK AND INTERNATIONAL FUND FOR SAVING THE ARAL SEA WILL COOPERATE ON THE
ARAL SEA BASIN MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

End of Document

Volunteers from South Korea will take part in solving the Aral Sea problems

Uzbekistan National News Agency (UzA)

July 8, 2019 Monday

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Uzbekistan National News Agency

Length: 261 words

Byline: Roman Bondarchuk, UzA

Body

08.07.2019 21:37

The University of World Economy and **Diplomacy** hosted an international conference on "Innovative approaches to solving global environmental problems: world experience on the example of the **Aral** Sea".

It was attended by representatives of the Committee of the Legislative Chamber of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan on Ecology and Environmental Protection, the Ministry of Innovative Development, the Agency for Attracting Foreign Investment under the Ministry of Investments and Foreign Trade of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the University of World Economy and **Diplomacy**, as well as volunteers from Korea University (South Korea).

At the conference, a number of presentations were held on the current state of the **Aral** Sea, **water diplomacy** of Central Asian countries, impact of the **Aral** Sea on climate change in the region, combating desertification, improving soil fertility and ensuring the sustainability of ecosystems. In addition, experts from Uzbekistan and South Korea discussed consequences of the drying of the **Aral** Sea for the country's economy, as well as analyzed the impact of environmental disaster on health and wellbeing of the population of the **Aral** Sea region.

Following the conference, recommendations were made on development of **cooperation** between Uzbekistan higher education institutions and Korea University in mitigating the effects of the drying of the **Aral** Sea.

Roman Bondarchuk, UzA

<http://imgs.syndigate.info/74/217/94/156261011032.jpg>

Volunteers from South Korea will take part in solving the Aral Sea problems

Load-Date: July 8, 2019

Ashgabat to host summit related to saving Aral Sea

Global English (Middle East and North Africa Financial Network)

April 24, 2018 Tuesday

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Length: 207 words

Body

[Link to Image](#)

[Link to Story](#)

Ashgabat, Turkmenistan, April 24 By Huseyn Hasanov- Trend: In the last decade of August 2018, Ashgabat will host the summit of the founding countries of the International Fund for Saving the **Aral** Sea (IFAS), the Turkmenistan State News Agency reported. Turkmen President Gurbanguly Berdimuhamedov, who is on a state visit in Uzbekistan, proposed to organize meetings of the relevant **commissions** of the IFAS in May-June, and, if necessary, to hold a separate meeting of the Central Asian states at the level of the leaders responsible for the use of **water** resources. Turkmenistan has always stated that **water** and energy problems in the region should be solved on the basis of universally recognized norms of international law, consideration of the interests of each country and with the participation of international organizations, including the UN, the report said. Turkmenistan chairs the IFAS in 2017-2019. The IFAS, established in 1990s in Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan, aims at financing joint projects and programs to save the **Aral** Sea and improve the ecological situation there. Follow Trend on Telegram. Only most interesting and important news MENAFN2404201801870000ID1096762025

Load-Date: June 3, 2019

Working group adopts resolution on environmental problems in Aral Sea region

The Balochistan Times (AsiaNet)

January 21, 2011 Friday

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Section: Vol. XXXV; No. 21

Length: 584 words

Body

Working Group on Saving **Aral** Sea for Sustainable Development met at the Sustainable Development Policy Institute (SDPI) adopted a **resolution** on environmental crisis in the **Aral** Sea region and measures to rehabilitate, refill and mitigate its negative impacts. The meeting unanimously **agreed** that **diversion** of **water** from two major **rivers** Amudarya and Sirdarya feeding **Aral**, for multipurpose is the most significant cause of its drying.

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, it observed.

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. 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 climatological 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.

Working group adopts resolution on environmental problems in Aral Sea region

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 40000MW technically, financially and run- of-river based hydropower potential that is 100 percent environment friendly. Fifty percent of this hydropower would help to bring economic revolution in neighbouring Central Asian Countries.

Load-Date: November 16, 2011

End of Document

**United States : World Bank and International Fund for Saving the Aral Sea
Will Cooperate on the Aral Sea Basin Management Program**

TendersInfo

September 10, 2014 Wednesday

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Length: 406 words

Body

The World Bank and the Executive Committee of the International Fund for Saving the **Aral** Sea signed today a **Memorandum** of Understanding, which strengthens their **cooperation** aimed at improving **water** management, social, economic and environmental situation in the Central Asian region. The **Memorandum** was signed by Mr. Shavkat Khamraev, Acting Chairman of the Executive Committee of the International Fund for Saving the **Aral** Sea (EC-IFAS), and Mr. Saroj Kumar Jha, World Bank Regional Director for Central Asia.

The Memorandum sets the framework for identifying and developing a set of activities under the Third Aral Sea Basin Management Program to provide support to the IFAS Founder States

Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan -- in raising the well-being of people in Central Asia by improving water management and achieving sustainable development in the Aral Sea Basin.

The Memorandum which we have signed today takes cooperation between the World Bank and the IFAS to a new level. Together we have committed to identifying a number of important activities that will support the livelihoods of millions of people dependent on the flows of the Syr Darya and Amu Darya rivers,

said Saroj Kumar Jha.

This work is particularly important as all economies in the region will face new challenges brought by strong economic growth and climate change. We are happy to partner with the Executive Committee of the IFAS, which plays an important role in convening the member countries to work cooperatively in addressing these challenges and capturing opportunities for improving water management.

The World Bank and the EC-IFAS will work together with the member countries to define potential regional and national investment projects and technical assistance including analytical work, knowledge exchange, and capacity strengthening among the IFAS member states. Such projects could focus on regional data sharing and information management system, improved water use and efficiency, dam safety and disaster risk management.

United States : World Bank and International Fund for Saving the Aral Sea Will Cooperate on the Aral Sea
Basin Management Program

To define the scope and design of potential regional and national projects, the Bank and the EC-IFAS will closely coordinate and cooperate with each of the five IFAS member states and the regional institutions, in particular the Interstate Commission on Water Coordination (ICWC), the Interstate Commission on Sustainable Development (ICSD), and the Regional Center of Hydrology (RCH).

Load-Date: September 10, 2014

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SDPI Working Group adopts resolution on environmental crisis in Aral sea region

Pakistan Press International

January 21, 2011 Friday

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Length: 723 words

Body

Working Group on Saving **Aral** Sea for Sustainable Development met at the Sustainable Development Policy Institute (SDPI) adopted a **resolution** on environmental crisis in the **Aral** Sea region and measures to rehabilitate, refill and mitigate its negative impacts.

The meeting of the Working Group (WG) held at SDPI and it was unanimously **agreed** that **diversion** of **water** from two major **rivers** Amudarya and Sirdarya feeding **Aral**, for multipurpose is the most significant cause of its drying. 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 u 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 Gabcikovou 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.

SDPI Working Group adopts resolution on environmental crisis in Aral sea region

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 climatological 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 40000MW technically, financially and run-of-river based hydropower potential that is 100% environment friendly. 50% of this hydropower would help to bring economic revolution in neighbouring Central Asian Countries. This is win-win solution proposed by group.

Load-Date: September 16, 2011

End of Document

Pakistan's water experts to salvage Central Asian States from water woes

Plus Patent News

January 12, 2011 Wednesday

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Length: 627 words

Dateline: ISLAMABAD

Body

In a positive and unique development, Pakistan's water experts will provide resolution of the water woes the Central Asian States are facing since long because of the fast shrinking Aral Sea. Sustainable Development Policy Institute [SDPI], Islamabad to this has established working group on saving Aral Sea which will focus only on Tran- boundary-

water management, environmental, economic and energy issues of Central Asia.

The working group will comprise water, energy and environmental experts, eminent politicians and media personnel of Pakistan.

A premier think tank in Pakistan, SDPI acts as both a generator of original research on sustainable development issues and as an information resource for concerned individuals and institutions.

SDPI's function is thus two-

fold: an advisory role fulfilled through research, policy advice and advocacy; and an enabling role realized through providing other individuals and organizations with resource materials and training.

The mandate of the working group is to evaluate the shrinking of the Aral Sea, a phenomenon to have simultaneous impacts on the region's economic and environmental stability. The ecological consequences of the shrinking Aral Sea will not respect any political boundaries and are bound to adversely affect the region.

The working group thus will strive to critically review and assess the current environmental and water governance dynamics of the Aral Sea Basin to formulate an unbiased, independent, non-political expert recommendation to all central Asian and other stakeholder countries.

Invoking the issue of Aral Sea is an endeavor to highlight the need for equitable distribution of water resources based on international laws and best practices. Embracing the benefits of shared water resources must not undermine regional harmony and seek to promote environmentally sound practices in shared water management. SDPI has done extensive work on shared water management has been notable in the South Asian region where exhaustive studies have been undertaken.

Additionally, the urgent need to rehabilitate/refill the Aral Sea is crucial for the stabilization of the regional and global climate in addition to maintaining peace and security in Central Asia. SDPI's drive is in line with the global initiative undertaken to reduce sea level-

rise, which is one of the most severe threats being posed by climate change. SDPI will provide innovative, win-

win solution to refill the Aral Sea which will considerably diffuse the increase in global sea levels. In pursuit of this task, a special unit has been created within SDPI being led by Arshad H Abbasi.

The need for a working group on the subject was also reinforced after the devastating flood 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

Pakistan 's water experts to salvage Central Asian States from water woes

of the state of environment in central Asia and plausible impacts on climate of Pakistan and region as a 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. The working group will also examine the glaciers of central Asia-

the Glacial melting in Central Asia poses severe environmental and security risks for Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan and Turkmenistan. Glaciers presently contribute up to 70% of the water flow in the major river systems of the region during hot, dry summers. It is predicted that between 64% and 95% of the glacial area over large parts of Central Asia will be lost as a result of melting by 2100.

Load-Date: September 13, 2012

End of Document

Working group adopts resolution on environmental problems in Aral Sea region

Plus Patent News

January 21, 2011 Friday

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Length: 603 words

Dateline: ISLAMABAD

Body

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Working group adopts resolution on environmental problems in Aral Sea region

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Fifty percent of this hydropower would help to bring economic revolution in neighboring Central Asian Countries.

Load-Date: September 13, 2012

End of Document

World Bank and International Fund for Saving the Aral Sea Will Cooperate on the Aral Sea Basin Management Program

Targeted News Service

September 8, 2014 Monday 7:43 PM EST

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Length: 429 words

Byline: Targeted News Service

Dateline: WASHINGTON

Body

World Bank issued the following news release:

The World Bank and the Executive Committee of the International Fund for Saving the **Aral** Sea signed today a **Memorandum** of Understanding, which strengthens their **cooperation** aimed at improving **water** management, social, economic and environmental situation in the Central Asian region. The **Memorandum** was signed by Mr. Shavkat Khamraev, Acting Chairman of the Executive Committee of the International Fund for Saving the **Aral** Sea (EC-IFAS), and Mr. Saroj Kumar Jha, World Bank Regional Director for Central Asia.

The Memorandum sets the framework for identifying and developing a set of activities under the Third Aral Sea Basin Management Program to provide support to the IFAS Founder States - Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan -- in raising the well-being of people in Central Asia by improving water management and achieving sustainable development in the Aral Sea Basin.

"The Memorandum which we have signed today takes cooperation between the World Bank and the IFAS to a new level. Together we have committed to identifying a number of important activities that will support the livelihoods of millions of people dependent on the flows of the Syr Darya and Amu Darya rivers," said Saroj Kumar Jha. "This work is particularly important as all economies in the region will face new challenges brought by strong economic growth and climate change. We are happy to partner with the Executive Committee of the IFAS, which plays an important role in convening the member countries to work cooperatively in addressing these challenges and capturing opportunities for improving water management."

The World Bank and the EC-IFAS will work together with the member countries to define potential regional and national investment projects and technical assistance including analytical work, knowledge exchange, and capacity strengthening among the IFAS member states. Such projects could focus on regional data sharing and information management system, improved water use and efficiency, dam safety and disaster risk management.

To define the scope and design of potential regional and national projects, the Bank and the EC-IFAS will closely coordinate and cooperate with each of the five IFAS member states and the regional institutions, in particular the Interstate Commission on Water Coordination (ICWC), the Interstate Commission on Sustainable Development (ICSD), and the Regional Center of Hydrology (RCH).

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World Bank and International Fund for Saving the Aral Sea Will Cooperate on the Aral Sea Basin Management Program

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Load-Date: September 9, 2014

End of Document

Kazakhstan: Central Asian body fails to reach consensus on water use

BBC Monitoring Central Asia Unit
Supplied by BBC Worldwide Monitoring
January 15, 2010 Friday

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Length: 378 words

Body

Excerpt from report by privately-owned Interfax-Kazakhstan news agency

Shymkent, 15 January: Members of the interstate committee for water coordination of Central Asian states (ICWC) failed to reach an agreement on the use of water in the Naryn-Syr Darya basin, during a meeting held in Shymkent (the administrative centre of Kazakhstan's South Kazakhstan Region of) today.

"Because of existing energy-related problems in the regions, the sides did not reach a consensus on the issue of water use quotes in the basins of the rivers Amu-Darya and Syr-Darya, on forecast operation modes of the cascades of reservoirs and on the course of water supply during the 2009-10 non-growing season," say minutes of the regular 54th session of the ICWC.

The ICWC comprises representatives of Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan.

[Passage omitted: known details]

Anarbek Orman, chairman of the session, who is the acting head of the committee for water resources under the ministry of agriculture of Kazakhstan, told a news conference in Shymkent today that the use of water in the Qayroqqum reservoir was "the most difficult" issue in the session.

"We have failed to reach an agreement in this area, because the Tajik side is saying that if the previous (Central Asian unified energy) system is not restored, the amount of water to be released for Uzbekistan will be sharply reduced during the growing season. In other words, in winter and spring they (Tajikistan) will have to release all water to generate electricity," Orman explained. As a result, the Qayroqqum reservoir will switch to the power generating mode, he went on to say.

According to him, this cannot be allowed, "because areas under crops in Uzbekistan and in our Maktaaral District (South Kazakhstan Region) are directly connected with the Qayroqqum reservoir".

"I think that this issue will be discussed involving specialists from energy sector and I believe that we will adopt an optimal decision," Orman said.

Starting from 1 December 2009, Uzbekistan quit the Central Asian unified energy system, about which it officially warned the authorities of Tajikistan which is the most dependent on electricity imports.

Source: Interfax-Kazakhstan news agency, Almaty, in Russian 1141 gmt 15 Jan 10

Kazakhstan : Central Asian body fails to reach consensus on water use

Load-Date: January 15, 2010

End of Document

Central Asian States finalize the Third Aral Sea Basin Program

Targeted News Service

December 17, 2010 Friday 10:02 PM EST

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Length: 655 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 15 December 2010 in Almaty, Kazakhstan, the Board of the International Fund for Saving the **Aral** Sea (IFAS) reviewed the draft of the Third **Aral** Sea Basin Programme and submitted it for approval at the highest political level to IFAS member States. The Programme is a regional action plan for 2011-2015 to alleviate the environmental and socio-economic consequences of the **Aral** Sea disaster and to facilitate progress towards integrated **water** resources management and sustainable development in the **Aral** Sea Basin.

The mandate to develop the new Programme came from the IFAS Summit (28 April 2009, Almaty), where the Heads of Central Asian States expressed their firm commitment to strengthen institutional and legal frameworks for regional water resources management and tasked the Executive Committee of IFAS to develop the new Aral Sea Basin Programme. Since then, a series of meetings of the five Central Asian countries and their regional organizations took place to discuss the needs and priorities for the new Programme. The Executive Committee also established regular coordination with international organizations and donors to ensure support by the international community. The United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) project "Regional dialogue and cooperation on water resources management in Central Asia", financed by the Government of Germany through Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit (GTZ) GmbH in the framework of the Berlin Water Process, assisted the IFAS Executive Committee in implementation of the Summit's decisions.

Last week, efforts to prepare a well-structured, effective and realistic action plan culminated in the adoption of the Statement by the Donors and Implementing Agencies on the Occasion of the Presentation of the Third Aral Sea Basin Programme. The Statement confirms that donors fully support the Programme and are ready to work together with the Executive Committee of IFAS and the Governments of IFAS member States in its implementation.

The new Programme covers four areas: integrated water resources management; environmental protection; socio-economic issues and institutional and legal strengthening of water management in the region. It is expected to contribute to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals, improve preparedness to address new challenges, including climate change, and foster integrated water resources management at the national, river-basin and regional levels.

For further information please visit: <http://www.unece.org/env/water/cadialogue/cadwelcome.htm> or contact: Mr. Marton Krasznai, UNECE Regional Adviser on Central Asia, tel.: +41-22-9172760, marton.krasznai@unece.org

Central Asian States finalize the Third Aral Sea Basin Program

Notes for editors:

The International Fund for saving the Aral Sea (IFAS) was established in early 1990s by five Central Asian States - Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan - to implement in a coordinated way the practical measures and programmes to overcome the impacts of the Aral crisis 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.

The Berlin Water Process was launched at the first "Water Unites" conference (Berlin, 1 April 2008). 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 Programme 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.

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Load-Date: February 13, 2011

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World Bank and International Fund for Saving the Aral Sea Will Cooperate on the Aral Sea Basin Management Program

Thai News Service

September 16, 2014 Tuesday

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Section: GENERAL NEWS

Length: 411 words

Body

The World Bank and the Executive Committee of the International Fund for Saving the **Aral** Sea signed today a **Memorandum** of Understanding, which strengthens their **cooperation** aimed at improving **water** management, social, economic and environmental situation in the Central Asian region. The **Memorandum** was signed by Mr. Shavkat Khamraev, Acting Chairman of the Executive Committee of the International Fund for Saving the **Aral** Sea (EC-IFAS), and Mr. Saroj Kumar Jha, World Bank Regional Director for Central Asia.

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The Memorandum which we have signed today takes cooperation between the World Bank and the IFAS to a new level. Together we have committed to identifying a number of important activities that will support the livelihoods of millions of people dependent on the flows of the Syr Darya and Amu Darya rivers, said Saroj Kumar Jha. This work is particularly important as all economies in the region will face new challenges brought by strong economic growth and climate change. We are happy to partner with the Executive Committee of the IFAS, which plays an important role in convening the member countries to work cooperatively in addressing these challenges and capturing opportunities for improving water management.

The World Bank and the EC-IFAS will work together with the member countries to define potential regional and national investment projects and technical assistance including analytical work, knowledge exchange, and capacity strengthening among the IFAS member states. Such projects could focus on regional data sharing and information management system, improved water use and efficiency, dam safety and disaster risk management.

To define the scope and design of potential regional and national projects, the Bank and the EC-IFAS will closely coordinate and cooperate with each of the five IFAS member states and the regional institutions, in particular the Interstate Commission on Water Coordination (ICWC), the Interstate Commission on Sustainable Development (ICSD), and the Regional Center of Hydrology (RCH).

(World Bank: 8 September 2014)

Load-Date: September 15, 2014

World Bank and International Fund for Saving the Aral Sea Will Cooperate on the Aral Sea Basin Management Program

End of Document

World Bank and International Fund for Saving the Aral Sea sign memorandum

UzDaily (English)

September 9, 2014 Tuesday 2:14 PM GMT

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Length: 410 words

Dateline: Tashkent, Uzbekistan (UzDaily.com)

Body

On 8 September, the World Bank and the Executive Committee of the International Fund for Saving the **Aral** Sea signed a **Memorandum** of Understanding, which strengthens their **cooperation** aimed at improving **water** management, social, economic and environmental situation in the Central Asian region.

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World Bank and International Fund for Saving the Aral Sea sign memorandum

Interstate Commission on Water Coordination (ICWC), the Interstate Commission on Sustainable Development (ICSD), and the Regional Center of Hydrology (RCH).

Load-Date: September 19, 2014

End of Document

**-World Bank and International Fund for Saving the Aral Sea Will Cooperate
on the Aral Sea Basin Management Program**

ENP Newswire

September 9, 2014 Tuesday

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Length: 429 words

Body

ENP Newswire - 09 September 2014

Release date- 08092014 - The World Bank and the Executive Committee of the International Fund for Saving the **Aral** Sea signed today a **Memorandum** of Understanding, which strengthens their **cooperation** aimed at improving **water** management, social, economic and environmental situation in the Central Asian region.

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- World Bank and International Fund for Saving the Aral Sea Will Cooperate on the Aral Sea Basin
Management Program

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[Editorial queries for this story should be sent to newswire@enpublishing.co.uk]

Load-Date: September 9, 2014

End of Document

Measures to resolve environmental crisis in Aral sea region

Daily The Post

January 22, 2011 Saturday

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Length: 567 words

Dateline: ISLAMABAD

Body

Working Group on Saving Aral Sea for Sustainable Development met at the Sustainable Development Policy Institute (SDPI) adopted a resolution on environmental crisis in the Aral Sea region and measures to rehabilitate, refill and mitigate its negative impacts. The meeting unanimously agreed that diversion of water from two major rivers Amudarya and Sirdarya feeding Aral, for multipurpose is the most significant cause of its drying. 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, it observed.

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 neighboring 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 neighbors. 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. 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 climatological 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 a

Measures to resolve environmental crisis in Aral sea region

chieve a substantial reduction in hydrological disasters. Pakistan has numerous hydropower potential, especially its northern Areas, Gilgit-Baltistan and KPK has more than 40000MW technically, financially and run- of-river based hydropower potential that is 100 percent environment friendly.

Load-Date: September 13, 2012

End of Document

ARAL SEA PROBLEMS WILL ONLY BE FIXED BY REGIONAL COOPERATION, UN STRESSES

States News Service

May 28, 2008 Wednesday

Copyright 2008 States News Service

Length: 402 words

Byline: States News Service

Dateline: NEW YORK

Body

The following information was released by the United Nations:

Resolving the problems caused by the drying out of the **Aral** Sea, which has shrunk drastically in size in recent decades because of the inefficient use of **water** resources and climate change, will only happen when the countries of Central Asia work together, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) says.

The problems "cannot be solved through the efforts of a single country," UNDP Regional Director for Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States Kori Udovicki told the Aral Sea Forum Seminar, held at UN Headquarters in New York yesterday.

She called on the countries of Central Asia, as well as international donors, regional organizations and civil society, to begin a concerted collaborative effort to produce "marked improvements in mitigating the effects of the environmental and socio-economic disaster."

In 1960 the Aral Sea was the fourth-largest inland water body in the world, but the diversion of tributary rivers for irrigation projects has slashed its size to about 10 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 region is also heavily polluted.

Ms. Udovicki said the Tashkent Conference on the issue, held in March, ended with a declaration from experts and representatives of governments and civil society that assistance to the area must be enhanced.

She stressed that the "solution to these problems is possible only through transboundary cooperation and UNDP is firmly committed to support these efforts," adding that improving the use of water resources will be key to tackling the problems.

In a separate presentation to the seminar, the UN Environment Programme (UNEP) said it was working with UNDP and many regional organizations on initiatives to encourage collaboration between the countries and to map out potential strategies for dealing with the problems.

UNEP noted that many people in the region are experiencing severe health problems because of the poor quality of the drinking water.

ARAL SEA PROBLEMS WILL ONLY BE FIXED BY REGIONAL COOPERATION, UN STRESSES

The seminar was organized by Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan, which all lie in the basin of the Aral Sea and its tributary rivers. A photo exhibition on the subject is also being staged at UN Headquarters.

Load-Date: May 29, 2008

End of Document

World Bank and International Fund for Saving the Aral Sea Will Cooperate on the Aral Sea Basin Management Program

Thai News Service

September 10, 2014 Wednesday

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Section: GENERAL NEWS

Length: 411 words

Body

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(World Bank: 8 September 2014)

Load-Date: September 9, 2014

World Bank and International Fund for Saving the Aral Sea Will Cooperate on the Aral Sea Basin Management Program

End of Document

OSCE Centre Supports Better Water Management in Kazakhstan's Aral Sea Area

Targeted News Service

October 18, 2011 Tuesday 1:59 AM EST

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Length: 467 words

Byline: Targeted News Service

Dateline: KYZYLORDA, Kazakhstan

Body

The U.S. Mission to the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe issued the following communication:

An OSCE-supported conference on biodiversity conservation, climate change response, sustainable development and comprehensive integrated water resources management (IWRM) in Kazakhstan's Aral Sea Basin Area started today in Kyzylorda, Southern Kazakhstan.

The event was organized by the International Fund for Saving the Aral Sea (IFAS) Executive Directorate in Kazakhstan and was supported by the OSCE Centre in Astana and the local administration. It brought together some 50 representatives from state agencies, academia, international and non-governmental organizations.

The workshop participants discussed biodiversity conservation, the sustainable use of wetland resources, the importance of IWRM principles for the preservation of the resourceful potential of the Aral Sea Basin Area, and how to protect the local population from the negative effects of pollution and depletion when countering threats to water and environmental security in the region. The IFAS experts presented scientific research on the current state of the Syrdarya River Delta Wetlands, recommending that they be included into the specially protected areas covered by the Ramsar Convention.

"Today's event builds on previous initiatives carried out in accordance with the Memorandum of Understanding between the Kazakhstani branch of IFAS and the OSCE Centre in Astana," said Jeannette Kloetzer, the Deputy Head of the OSCE Centre in Astana. "We hope that it will contribute to the co-ordination of the projects implemented by international organizations and donors in the Aral Sea region, and strengthen dialogue and co-operation at the national and regional levels."

"A stable hydrological regime of wetlands and delta lakes will help preserve the fragile ecosystems of the northern portion of the Aral Sea and contribute to region's sustainable development," said Demesin Nurmaganbetov, the Deputy Chairman of the IFAS Executive Committee. "The inclusion of the Syrdarya River Delta Wetlands into the Ramsar List of Wetlands of International Importance is one of the key objectives of the Aral Sea Basin Programme for 2011-2015."

"In the 20 years following Kazakhstan's independence a large amount of work has been done to tackle environmental challenges and ensure security in the Aral Sea region," added Bakhyt Zhakhanov, the Deputy Akim of Kyzylorda oblast. "This conference provides a good opportunity to examine the problems of the region from various perspectives as well as discuss the issues and make any necessary changes."

OSCE Centre Supports Better Water Management in Kazakhstan 's Aral Sea Area

The conference is part of Centre's long-term efforts to promote efficient water management systems in the region.

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Load-Date: October 19, 2011

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Is climate change finishing off the Aral Sea?

Business Spectator

October 3, 2014 Friday

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Length: 671 words

Byline: Andrea Thompson

Highlight: Human water use has largely reduced the world's fourth largest lake to a fraction off its former glory, with scientists now looking into what larger climate forces are behind the drought which is now finishing it off.

Body

Climate Central

The Aral Sea has been dying a long, slow death. This summer, another nail was driven into its coffin.

Starting in the 1950s, when Soviet authorities began programs that diverted water from its tributaries, the inland lake in Central Asia – once the fourth largest in the world, bigger than Lake Huron – has been shrinking. This summer, the eastern lobe of the remnant lake completely dried up for the first time in modern history.

While the diversion of river water is the main culprit behind the gradual but persistent disappearance of the lake, a drought in the area finally finished off the disappearing act of one of the lake's remnants, said Mathew Barlow, an associate professor at the University of Massachusetts, Lowell, who studies the region's climate.

Source: *NASA Earth Observatory*

The Aral Sea, situated between Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan, is fed by the Amu Darya and the Syr Darya rivers. The water in those rivers is in turn supplied by snows that fall in the winter months in the Pamir and Tien Shen Mountains.

"That region really only gets winter precipitation," Barlow said.

The rivers were diverted by the USSR to provide irrigation for water intensive agriculture like cotton and wheat in what is naturally an arid climate, which also ensured much of that diverted water was lost to evaporation. By 1960, the lake was already starting to shrink, and by 2010, its surface area had decreased by 88 per cent and its volume by 92 per cent.

Figure 1: The Aral Sea as it appeared on Aug. 19, 2014, after its southeastern lobe dried up completely for the first time in modern history. The image was taken by NASA's Terra satellite.

Source: *NASA*

"It's been exponentially decreasing," Barlow said.

Is climate change finishing off the Aral Sea ?

As [the lake shrank](#), it separated into a series of smaller lakes, first into a north and south basin, and then into ever-smaller segments. It also became more susceptible to the vicissitudes of climate, like the drought that hit the mountains last winter.

“Only recently has it gotten small enough that year-to-year variations in drought have gotten visible,” Barlow told *Climate Central*.

While some recent years were wet enough to allow a slight expansion of the eastern lobe of the south basin, the lack of snows last winter and already diminished nature of the basin set it up to dry out completely.

The basin is “basically desert now,” Barlow said. What were once islands in the middle of the lake are islands no longer. The barren sight was caught by [NASA’s Terra satellite](#) orbiting overhead.

Barlow and his colleagues are looking into what larger climate forces are behind the drought. He said the drought is actually part of a larger regional pattern of drought in the Middle East and Central Asia in recent years, and could potentially be connected to factors like El Niño and other similar climate patterns.

“We’re interested in how that all hangs together,” he said.

Figure 3: The Aral Sea as it looked in 1964, before diversions of its two main tributaries for irrigation had caused the lake to significantly shrink.

Source: [NASA/USGS/U.S. Air Force](#)

Whether this drought will continue is unclear. If the [El Niño that is struggling to develop](#) finally emerges in full force this winter, Barlow said he would expect it to be a wet season for the region. If the drought continues, some of the small areas of water left could shrink further, though Barlow said he could only speculate on what would happen.

The continued desiccation of the lake has had a significant impact on the climate of neighboring countries. Once a feature that moderated the area’s climate, the diminished lake now provides an ample source of salt and [dust that frequently blows](#) onto surrounding lands, and allows for much wider summer-to-winter temperature extremes.

Though Barlow has studied the area for several years, the scale of change at the Aral Sea still impresses him – “just the fact that humans have managed to drain the fourth largest lake in the world,” he said.

Originally published by [Climate Central](#). Reproduced with permission.

Load-Date: October 9, 2014

Pakistan: Pakistan's water experts to salvage Central Asian States from water woes

Right Vision News

January 13, 2011 Thursday

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Length: 659 words

Dateline: ISLAMABAD

Body

ISLAMABAD, Jan. 13 -- In a positive and unique development, Pakistan's water experts will provide resolution of the water woes the Central Asian States are facing since long because of the fast shrinking Aral Sea.

Sustainable Development Policy Institute [SDPI], Islamabad to this has established working group on saving Aral Sea which will focus only on Tran- boundary-water management, environmental, economic and energy issues of Central Asia.

The working group will comprise water, energy and environmental experts, eminent politicians and media personnel of Pakistan.

A premier think tank in Pakistan, SDPI acts as both a generator of original research on sustainable development issues and as an information resource for concerned individuals and institutions.

SDPI's function is thus two-fold: an advisory role fulfilled through research, policy advice and advocacy; and an enabling role realized through providing other individuals and organizations with resource materials and training.

The mandate of the working group is to evaluate the shrinking of the Aral Sea, a phenomenon to have simultaneous impacts on the region's economic and environmental stability. The ecological consequences of the shrinking Aral Sea will not respect any political boundaries and are bound to adversely affect the region.

The working group thus will strive to critically review and assess the current environmental and water governance dynamics of the Aral Sea Basin to formulate an unbiased, independent, non-political expert recommendation to all central Asian and other stakeholder countries.

Invoking the issue of Aral Sea is an endeavor to highlight the need for equitable distribution of water resources based on international laws and best practices. Embracing the benefits of shared water resources must not undermine regional harmony and seek to promote environmentally sound practices in shared water management. SDPI has done extensive work on shared water management has been notable in the South Asian region where exhaustive studies have been undertaken.

Additionally, the urgent need to rehabilitate/refill the Aral Sea is crucial for the stabilization of the regional and global climate in addition to maintaining peace and security in Central Asia. SDPI's drive is in line with the global initiative undertaken to reduce sea level-rise, which is one of the most severe threats being posed by climate change. SDPI will provide innovative, win-win solution to refill the Aral Sea which will considerably diffuse the increase in global sea levels. In pursuit of this task, a special unit has been created within SDPI being led by Arshad H Abbasi.

Pakistan : Pakistan 's water experts to salvage Central Asian States from water woes

The need for a working group on the subject was also reinforced after the devastating flood 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 a 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.

The working group will also examine the glaciers of central Asia- the Glacial melting in Central Asia poses severe environmental and security risks for Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan and Turkmenistan. Glaciers presently contribute up to 70% of the water flow in the major river systems of the region during hot, dry summers. It is predicted that between 64% and 95% of the glacial area over large parts of Central Asia will be lost as a result of melting by 210 Published by HT Syndication with 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

Load-Date: January 14, 2011

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President of Uzbekistan: the most Important task is to reduce the devastating effects of the Aral sea crisis on the environment and the livelihoods of millions of people

UzReport

October 30, 2014 Thursday

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Length: 1672 words

Dateline: Tashkent

Body

Tashkent, Oct. 30 -- President of Uzbekistan Islam Karimov made a speech at the international conference "Development of cooperation in the Aral sea region to mitigate the consequences of an ecological catastrophe" in Urgench:

Dear guests!

Dear participants of the conference!

It gives me great pleasure to welcome the delegations of member States of the International Fund for saving the Aral sea, representatives of international organizations and financial institutions, governments, donor countries, environmental organizations, the diplomatic corps, reputable scientists and experts participating in the International conference "Development of cooperation in the Aral sea region to mitigate the consequences of an ecological catastrophe".

This forum is devoted to questions related to one of the main challenges for the region of Central Asia, problems of ecological catastrophe of the Aral sea and caused this tragedy disastrous consequences for the gene pool and health, environment and quality of life, flora and fauna of the Aral sea.

Recently, the Aral sea played an important role in the economic development of Central Asia, food production, employment and the creation of sustainable social infrastructure. The annual catch of fish in waters of the Aral sea has reached 35 thousand tons, the fertile lands of the Delta of the Amudarya and Syrdarya, highly productive pastures and ponds provided employment to millions of people in the field of animal husbandry, poultry farming, fish farming and crop production.

However, thoughtless construction on the largest rivers of the region of large-scale hydraulic structures and regulation of the natural flow of transboundary rivers of Amudarya and Syrdarya turned into one of the largest in the recent history of the planetary ecological disaster. The Aral sea, which sometimes was unique, beautiful and one of the largest enclosed water bodies of the world, almost within a generation became on the verge of extinction, that turned into an unprecedented disaster and irreparable damage to the livelihoods of the resident population, ecosystems and biodiversity of the Aral sea.

Over the last 50 years the total flow of the rivers of Amudarya and Syrdarya into the Aral sea has decreased by almost 5 times, the volume of water of the Aral sea has dropped by more than 14 times, and its salinity has

President of Uzbekistan : the most Important task is to reduce the devastating effects of the Aral sea crisis on the environment and the livelihoods of millions....

increased almost 25 times, which led to almost complete disappearance of fish and marine organisms that previously lived in the waters of the Aral sea.

In the Aral sea region, which until recently was famous for its huge biodiversity is rapidly reduced the number of plants growing here and the wild animals on the brink of extinction were 12 species of mammals, 26 species of birds and 11 species of plants. Formed on the site of the new reservoir sand Aralkum desert area with more than 5.5 million hectares gradually extended to the whole region of the Aral sea, annually poisoning the atmosphere for about 100 million tons of dust and poisonous salts, portable sand storms and hurricanes far beyond the Aral sea.

However, the dry statistics cannot show the full scale of the outbreak of the humanitarian catastrophe, to convey the feelings and aspirations of living of millions of people. Water scarcity and decreasing quality of drinking water, land degradation, climate change, increased morbidity of the population, primarily children, complex associated socio-economic and demographic problems are those harsh realities faced daily by the residents of adjacent regions of Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan and Turkmenistan.

The drying of the Aral sea has caused dramatic changes in climate throughout Central Asia, causing a deficit of water resources, increased seasonal droughts and duration of severe winters, the accelerated melting of mountain glaciers of the Pamir and Tien-Shan and the deterioration of the conditions of agriculture in the countries of Central Asia.

Unfortunately, today it became apparent that to restore the Aral sea in full is no longer possible.

The most important task this time is to reduce the devastating effects of the Aral sea crisis on the environment and the livelihoods of those living in the Aral sea millions of people, including through the implementation of well thought-out, targeted and secured by appropriate funding sources projects.

The basic reserves for this, in our opinion, are in the following areas:

First - save the current fragile ecological balance of the Aral sea, desertification control, improve the management system, rational use and conservation of water resources;

the second is the creation of conditions for reproduction and conservation of genetic diversity and health of the population of the Aral sea, the development of social infrastructure, a wide network of medical and educational institutions;

thirdly, the creation of the necessary social and economic mechanisms and incentives to improve the quality and standard of living of the population, development of basic infrastructure and communications. I think all will agree that we have no right to give to emerge these people feelings of hopelessness, and it is our duty to provide them with opportunities for a decent living, development of own business, provide new jobs and sources of income;

fourth - conservation and restoration of biodiversity of flora and fauna, including through the creation of local water bodies, conservation of unique flora and fauna of this region.

These key issues are in the spotlight offered by us with high rostrum of the UN "Programme of measures on liquidation of consequences of the drying up of the Aral sea and the prevention of disasters of ecosystems in the Aral sea region", which became an official document for the 68th session of the UN General Assembly.

This suggests that the world community considers the tragedy of the Aral sea as a global environmental catastrophe and recognises the high urgency of response to the challenges of environmental and social safety of multimillion region.

It is also evident in the support of the UN and other development partners, provided by the International Fund for saving the Aral sea, established in 1993, the United Nations and the five States of Central Asia. Over the past period, IFAS has implemented two programs worth more than \$2 billion in aid to the countries of the Aral sea basin, supported by the international donor community.

President of Uzbekistan : the most Important task is to reduce the devastating effects of the Aral sea crisis on the environment and the livelihoods of millions....

In this regard I would like to thank the institutions and the countries-partners who assist in solving the most pressing problems facing the States and the population of the Aral sea. These partners are the Asian Development Bank, World Bank, UN agencies, Islamic Development Bank, USAID, European Union, Japan, Korea, China, Germany, France, Switzerland, Kuwait and others.

Starting in 2013, the international Fund for saving the Aral sea with the support of the United Nations, the European Union, the leading international organizations and financial institutions implements the third Programme to assist countries in the Aral sea basin, which includes more than 300 projects for which it is necessary to mobilize more than \$8.5 billion.

At the same time, we should openly admit that, despite ongoing projects and programs much more should be done. Countries in the region do not have sufficient own funds and logistical capabilities to overcome the environmental, socio-economic and humanitarian consequences of the Aral sea disaster, their impact on the environment and the livelihoods of people living there.

A wide range of severe consequences of the Aral sea tragedy requires the formation of a new multi-faceted assistance programs, aimed at the effective overcoming multiple challenges facing the population, economy, social sphere and environment of the Aral sea.

A key role in the development and implementation of such a comprehensive program to promote the Aral sea region should belong to, first of all, international organizations, the United Nations, financial institutions as the World Bank, the Asian Development Bank, Islamic Development Bank, and international environmental organizations. This will involve the implementation of this program not only the resources of international organizations and financial institutions, but the capabilities of friendly countries-partners.

Almost all member states of IFAS, as well as other Central Asian countries have a national program of water conservation, recovery, and development of the Aral sea. Widely implemented the principles of integrated water resources management, modern water-saving technologies, implemented measures to diversify agricultural production and much more.

Special attention is paid to the quality and conditions of life of people, development in the Aral sea housing, social, transport and communication infrastructure, the construction of a modern rural dwelling houses, secondary schools and vocational colleges, medical stations, construction and reconstruction of roads.

I am convinced that a focused, multifaceted and systematic cooperation between states, the UN structures, international financial and environmental organizations who are concerned about the fate of the Aral sea and its population, will develop and implement effective programs and projects aimed at solving the most acute problems in the Aral sea region.

Dear participants of the international conference!

Let me Express to you our sincere appreciation for your deep understanding of large-scale catastrophic consequences of the Aral sea and your significant contribution to saving the ecosystems of the Aral sea.

I wish all the participants fruitful work, good health and success in your noble work.

With deep respect,

Islam Karimov,

The President Of The Republic Of Uzbekistan,

the Chairman of the International Fund for saving the Aral sea

Read also other Social News of Uzbekistan on www.UzReport.uz

President of Uzbekistan : the most Important task is to reduce the devastating effects of the Aral sea crisis on the environment and the livelihoods of millions....

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Fashion's cotton crisis: meet the women farmers leading the change

telegraph.co.uk

February 6, 2019 Wednesday 7:00 AM GMT

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The Telegraph

Section: FASHION; Version:1

Length: 1719 words

Byline: By Victoria Moss, Senior fashion editor

Body

Concerned by the bad news surrounding the industry Victoria Moss set out to understand the tangled thread of whether we need to start questioning our allegiance to cotton.

I'd rather a cotton T shirt than synthetic and I definitely expect my knickers to be made of it. What could be better than a soft gauzy cotton sundress? It's the perfect choice for sharp shirting, and I really don't fancy polyester jeans. How many times have you said "it's cotton" as an indicator of good quality?

And yet, if you watched Stacey Dooley's documentary Fashion's Dirty Secret last year you may, like me, have felt some discomfort. Cotton production can be water intensive, heavy-use of irrigation can be devastating (see the depleted Aral Sea) and the farming of cotton can be exploitative and life threatening.

In India there is an epidemic of cotton farmers driven to suicide by a debt-laden business model, where dominant agriculture companies require upfront payment for GMO seeds and expensive fertilisers and pesticides - a subsequent bad harvest can prove fatal. It has been estimated that over 200,000 cotton farmers have died since 1997.

Sustainability has become fashion's latest buzzword - with a predictable amount of green-washing and opacity around its exact meaning. Last week, among others (including Amazon, TK Maxx and Sports Direct) Boohoo.com was named as one of the "less engaged retailers" by the Environmental Audit Committee's damning interim report on the state of the fashion industry. The online fast fashion giant has failed to so far sign up to key labour market initiatives such as the ETI (Ethical Trade Initiative) or ACT (Act, Collaboration, Transformation). It has coincidentally spent the last few weeks pushing out press releases hailing the launch of its "recycled collection", consisting of four t-shirt designs made from a recycled polyester and elastane mix.

Yet, whilst impactful, I felt that Dooley's documentary slightly villainised cotton farming, and I wanted to learn more - is it really unsustainable? Must we abandon this natural fibre for recycled polyester and viscose? At the end of last year, during the harvest, I visited Côte d'Ivoire in West Africa in order to see for myself a model of sustainable farming in action.

Fashion's cotton crisis: meet the women farmers leading the change

With cotton, the more you look into it the more tangled a thread it weaves, and that's before you can even begin to fathom the convoluted supply chain it goes through to end up in your shopping basket.

The categorisation of cotton grades is complex. The best, which ensures a thoroughly clean production process with stringent guidelines is GOTS (Global Organic Textile Standard) used by PeopleTree, Katharine Hamnett and Stella McCartney. Organic cotton is still a niche product for women's wear, brands argue that the appetite is simply not there; it is much more prevalent in children's clothes - from high end to H&M. Next comes recycled (used to some extent by the H&M group, including Cos, Arket and & Other Stories) and then BCI (Better Cotton Initiative) a non profit initiative aiming to develop cotton as a sustainable mainstream commodity.

The issue some have with the programme is that it allows for cotton which has been grown using GMO seeds (genetically modified - around 75 per cent of the global cotton harvest) which are more expensive to buy, require costly and environmentally damaging pesticides and fertilisers. The BCI argues that it cannot look to make a meaningful change within the industry by ignoring its biggest sector. This is the initiative which has the largest support among retailers. Burberry, Marks and Spencer, Asos, H&M have pledged to make 100 per cent of their cotton from BCI certificated sources in the future (each has goals varying from 2020 to 2025). This at least is a good ambition.

The farmers I visited in Côte d'Ivoire are producing cotton to BCI and CmiA (Cotton Made in Africa) standards, under the auspices of Olam, a global agriculture business, which has made sustainable farming practice paramount with its suppliers.

Côte d'Ivoire, having weathered civil war from 2002 to 2007, is getting back on its feet, and boasts the fastest growing economy on the continent. The cotton industry, based in the north of the country (which borders Burkina Faso and Mali) was decimated; it has slowly been rebuilt and there are now 60,000 cotton farmers in the country, of which 15 per cent are women.

The benefits of African grown cotton are strong: crops are solely rain fed - so no irrigation and overuse of water (as opposed to the heavily industrialised operations on the super farms in America, Australia and Brazil). It's hand picked by small hold farmers - pros: a much gentler process on the cotton fibres, which means it requires less processing, cons: it's back breaking, time-intense hard work on which people rely for their survival.

Here sustainable farming equals education, which starts with basic literacy. It means ensuring that children go to school rather than work in the fields. Setting up local, free-to-access health centres. And, of course, teaching farmers the nuts and bolts of best practice growing, including natural pest management, and how to use the environment to their own benefit.

Olam does not charge its farmers for this training, or for seeds (returned once the raw cotton has been processed in the Gin - a mechanised process which removes the seeds embedded in the raw cotton). It offers farmers loans for pesticides (deducted once they are paid for their harvest) and pays them within two weeks of collecting their cotton. Its scheme is a success story, both for its own business and the livelihoods of the farmers and communities it works with.

The villages I went to are intensely rural. We drove along vast stretches of dusty road the colour of rust from nowhere to nowhere. Those doing well live in small concrete bungalows with proper roofs. Others are loosely thatched and partially finished. In the village school children write with chalk on a piece of slate. There is no running water and little in the way of sanitation. It's like stepping into a medieval tableau. Except it's 2019 so there are televisions and smartphones.

In this predominantly Muslim region the men have two or three wives. It's staunchly patriarchal. At the first village, I wondered if my Western feminism was applicable here, where all endured a hardness of living I could never contemplate. The women fetched the water, tended to the food crops, cooked the food, looked after the children; but the men were out in the blazing heat of fields from sunrise to sunset. No one had an easy ride.

Fashion's cotton crisis: meet the women farmers leading the change

Here, we didn't speak with the women. The wives were busy cooking (one with a 15 day old baby strapped to her); they ate separately from the men and only once their husbands had all been served. They were brought out as entertainment later, to dance while the men sat back.

The next village, Tchewlevogo, near the border with Burkina Faso, had an altogether different spirit. In 2015 the women formed their own cotton farming collective, working together on a couple of hectares, and earned, for the first time, their own income. Their yield is even slightly higher than the men of the village, who now come to the women for advice.

Mini flare jeans made from an organic cotton and polyester mix, £17.99, [H&M](#); Organic cotton jumbo sweatshirt, [£120 Ninety Percent](#); Nerissa Stripe Top in Navy 100% Organic Cotton £45, [People Tree](#)

[Cotton with a conscience | Where to buy on the high street](#)

The act of working for themselves is powerful. When we meet they're all wearing the same vibrant zebra print material - their party outfits. Aminata Ouattara, their 37 year old secretary and spokesman explained that they chose this design because it made them "feel strong."

The money they earn from cotton is spent collectively to benefit the whole community. Previously they used it to fix the pump, which the men had said they couldn't afford to do. Without it they'd have to walk much farther away from the village to collect water. The imbalance here between men and women is still pronounced, but I got the impression that the women had a mind to slowly push for change.

In order to work on the cotton farm two days a week, Ouattara rises at five to cook, organise her three children, fetch water, fulfil household errands before heading off at eight to the fields. At four the women return, to start their chores all over again, "there's no food, no water, the children are waiting..." she laughed. What does your husband do between five and eight in the morning I asked. "He sleeps!"

[Cotton on the catwalks](#)

Across its Emporio Armani and Armani Exchange lines, the Italian giant has included over 30 denim pieces which are part of the CmiA initiative. Stella McCartney predominantly uses GOTS certified organic cotton in her collections. 61% of cotton used is organic. Burberry uses cotton to make the gabardine for its classic trench coats. It has committed to source 100% of its cotton through the Better Cotton Initiative (BCI) by 2022.

She was a plucky and inspiring woman, explaining that the association had brought the women closer together. They had more confidence to plant different food crops, to try new things. Small, sharp shoots of progress. It felt incredibly uplifting, these determined women from a village of just 514 in the middle of nowhere.

This type of farming is not the perilous, intensely damaging process which occurs in other parts of the world. It's full of good intention and benefit to the people that bear the hardest brunt of the work.

The truth is that sustainable farming in this vein will not benefit you in the slightest. Your T-shirt will not be softer or better cut, it will not look any different.

The issue with this "sustainable" buzzword is that we've been sold it as a premium product, and if we pay more for something we expect more from it. But that's misguided marketing. The real difference will be seen in the lives of these women.

Brands need to better inform us about where our clothes come from, and we need to ask the right questions - and be prepared to pay a little more for the peace of mind that everyone along the complicated supply chain is treated as we would hope to be.

Fashion's cotton crisis: meet the women farmers leading the change

Load-Date: February 6, 2019

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WB and International Fund for Saving the Aral Sea to cooperate on sea basin management program

Journal of Turkish Weekly
September 10, 2014 Wednesday

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Length: 454 words

Dateline: Turkey

Body

Turkey, Sept. 10 -- TASHKENT. KAZINFORM The World Bank and the Executive Committee of the International Fund for Saving the **Aral** Sea signed on Monday a **Memorandum** of Understanding, which strengthens their **cooperation** aimed at improving **water** management, social, economic and environmental situation in the Central Asian region.

The memorandum was signed by Mr. Shavkat Khamraev, Acting Chairman of the Executive Committee of the International Fund for Saving the Aral Sea (EC-IFAS), and Mr. Saroj Kumar Jha, World Bank Regional Director for Central Asia.

The memorandum sets the framework for identifying and developing a set of activities under the Third Aral Sea Basin Management Program to provide support to the IFAS Founder States - Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan -- in raising the well-being of people in Central Asia by improving water management and achieving sustainable development in the Aral Sea Basin, the bank's official website reads.

"The Memorandum which we have signed today takes cooperation between the World Bank and the IFAS to a new level. Together we have committed to identifying a number of important activities that will support the livelihoods of millions of people dependent on the flows of the Syr Darya and Amu Darya rivers," said Saroj Kumar Jha. "This work is particularly important as all economies in the region will face new challenges brought by strong economic growth and climate change. We are happy to partner with the Executive Committee of the IFAS, which plays an important role in convening the member countries to work cooperatively in addressing these challenges and capturing opportunities for improving water management."

The World Bank and the EC-IFAS will work together with the member countries to define potential regional and national investment projects and technical assistance including analytical work, knowledge exchange, and capacity strengthening among the IFAS member states. Such projects could focus on regional data sharing and information management system, improved water use and efficiency, dam safety and disaster risk management.

To define the scope and design of potential regional and national projects, the Bank and the EC-IFAS will closely coordinate and cooperate with each of the five IFAS member states and the regional institutions, in particular the Interstate Commission on Water Coordination (ICWC), the Interstate Commission on Sustainable Development (ICSD), and the Regional Center of Hydrology (RCH).

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WB and International Fund for Saving the Aral Sea to cooperate on sea basin management program

Load-Date: September 10, 2014

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The World Bank and the International Fund for saving the Aral sea has signed a Memorandum of understanding

UzReport

September 10, 2014 Wednesday

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Length: 475 words

Dateline: Tashkent

Body

Tashkent, Sept. 10 -- The World Bank and the Executive Committee of the International Fund for saving the **Aral** sea has signed a **Memorandum** of understanding that will strengthen the **cooperation** in improving the management of **water** resources, socio-economic and ecological situation in the Central Asian region.

The Memorandum was signed by Shavkat Khamraev, acting Chairman of the Executive Committee of the International Fund for saving the Aral sea (EC-IFAS) and Saroj Kumar Jha, World Bank regional director for Central Asia.

The Memorandum establishes a framework for cooperation in the development of a series of events from the third Aral sea basin Program to assist the States-founders of IFAS (the Republic of Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, Republic of Tajikistan, Republic of Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan) in improving the welfare of the population of Central Asia through improved environmental and water situation and the achievement of sustainable development in the Aral sea basin.

"Signed today the Memorandum raises the cooperation between the World Bank and IFAS to a new level. Together we have committed, by definition, a number of important activities that will support the well-being of millions of people who depend on the flow of the rivers of Amudarya and Syrdarya", -said Saroj Kumar. - This work is important for all economies in the region due to the emergence of new issues in water management associated with stable economic growth and climate change. We are pleased to work in partnership with the Executive Committee of IFAS, which plays an important unifying role in working together to overcome these new challenges and opportunities to improve water resources management".

The World Bank and the EC-IFAS will cooperate in the identification of potential regional and national investment projects and technical assistance, including analytical work, knowledge sharing and capacity building in the countries-members of the IFAS. These projects will be aimed at the exchange of data at the regional level and the development of management information systems, improved and more efficient use of water resources, improving the safety of dams and mitigate disaster risk.

To determine the scale and design of potential regional and national projects, the World Bank and the EC-IFAS will work in close cooperation and coordination with the countries-members of the IFAS and regional institutions, in particular with the Interstate Coordination of Water Commission (ICWC), the International Commission on sustainable development (ICSD) and the Regional centre of hydrology (RCH).

Read also other Financial News of Uzbekistan on www.UzReport.uz

The World Bank and the International Fund for saving the Aral sea has signed a Memorandum of understanding

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Protection of the Aral-Syrdarya Water Basin Focus of OSCE-Supported Training Seminar in Kazakhstan

Targeted News Service

June 27, 2017 Tuesday 12:53 AM EST

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Length: 320 words

Byline: Targeted News Service

Dateline: VIENNA

Body

The U.S. Mission to the Organization for Security and **Cooperation** in Europe issued the following news release:

The OSCE Programme Office in Astana is supporting a training seminar and a regular meeting of the **Aral-Syrdariya Water** Basin Council which began in Kyzyl-Orda, Southern Kazakhstan on 27 June 2017.

The OSCE Programme Office in Astana co-organized the three-day event in partnership with the International Fund for saving the Aral Sea (IFAS) for some 70 water experts of the Aral-Syrdarya Water Basin Council, local authorities, government officials, the business community and civil society organizations. Participants shared their experiences in addressing water pollution and reviewed water quality standards and discussed challenges in co-operation among the stakeholders.

"The poor quality and decreased quantity of water resources may be a serious threat to the security of the country and the region as a whole," said Head of the OSCE Programme Office in Astana Gyorgy Szabo. "In this regard the OSCE attaches a great importance to building the capacity and promoting a dialogue among the stakeholders to ensure sustainable supply and use of water resources".

Amirkhan Kenshimov, Deputy Head of the IFAS Kazakhstan Office, said: "Today's event is an important communication tool for the stakeholders of the Aral-Syrdarya Water Basin Council. Both the Basin Council meeting and follow-up training course are an important platform for dialogue, capacity building and co-operation in the field of water management at the local and national level."

The activity is part of the Office's long-standing efforts to introduce the principles of integrated water resources management into the national water framework. The project follows the commitments underlined in the Memorandum of Understanding between the International Fund and the OSCE Programme Office in 2010.

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Ambassador Krol Underscores U.S. Support for Trans-Boundary Water Management at Aral Sea Conference in Urgench

Targeted News Service

November 6, 2014 Thursday 3:37 AM EST

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Length: 382 words

Byline: Targeted News Service

Dateline: TASHKENT, Uzbekistan

Body

The U.S. Embassy issued the following news release:

Over 200 scientists, **diplomats**, representatives of international organizations, and government officials from Central Asia gathered in Urgench October 28-29 for an international conference dedicated to seeking solutions to the problems of the **Aral** Sea Basin region. The event was organized by the Government of Uzbekistan as current chair of the International Fund for Saving the **Aral** Sea. Over the last 50 years, the **Aral** Sea's surface area has shrunk to a one-eighth of its original size and its absolute **water** level has dropped from 173 feet to 95 feet. Ambassador George Krol led the U.S. delegation to the conference, which included USAID Central Asia Deputy Mission Director David Brown, USAID Uzbekistan Country Director John Riordan, the Department of State's Regional Environmental Officer for Central Asia Robyn McCutcheon, and Embassy Tashkent's Environmental Officer Roger Rodriguez.

In an interview at the conference, Ambassador Krol lamented the Aral Sea environmental catastrophe and its negative impact on public health, economics and demographics in the region. Ambassador Krol emphasized the importance of trans-boundary water management for addressing the problems in the Aral Sea Basin region, "Water is fundamental to U.S. diplomatic and development goals, including health, economic growth, food security, gender equality, and conflict mitigation. When managed well, water allows economies to thrive and children to grow up healthy. Water can also build peaceful cooperation between neighbors".

Ambassador Krol also praised the work of the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), which has worked closely with both the Government of Uzbekistan and nongovernmental organizations on health and economic growth programs in the Aral Sea Basin since 1993. USAID's future Aral Sea Basin efforts will focus on supporting the Uzbek government's fight against tuberculosis in the region and in improving water use through a trans-boundary water management program. Over the last 20 years, the American people, through USAID, have provided more than \$356 million for programs that support the development of a prosperous Uzbekistan.

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Load-Date: December 7, 2014

Ambassador Krol Underscores U.S. Support for Trans-Boundary Water Management at Aral Sea Conference in Urgench

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Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan key countries of the region

Global English (Middle East and North Africa Financial Network)

October 31, 2017 Tuesday

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Length: 220 words

Body

[Link to Image](#)

[Link to Story](#)

Baku, Azerbaijan, Oct. 31 By Ali Mustafayev - Trend: Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan are the key countries of Central Asia, having close position on many of the regional and international issues, said the director of Kazakhstan Institute of Strategic Studies Zarema Shaukenova during the press conference on 25 years of **diplomatic cooperation** between Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan, Kazakh media outlets reported. 'Our states have similar positions on the **water** and energy issues, joint infrastructure projects and the **settlement** of the situation in Afghanistan. The **water** issue is of great importance for the further development of the entire Central Asian region. Another important point of our **cooperation** is the problem of preserving the environment, restoring the area around the **Aral** Sea, which has suffered from irrational **water** use,' said Shaukenova. She also added that Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan play a stabilizing role in Central Asia, making an important contribution to the strengthening of **peace** and security of the region. 'Our countries continue to work on promotion of Central Asian issues on the agenda of the UN Security Council. Primarily, it includes regional security, combating terrorism and extremism, solving economic and environmental problems.' MENAFN3110201701870000ID1096019050

Load-Date: October 31, 2017

EBRD and Switzerland to support water and wastewater infrastructure development in Kyrgyzstan city

Progressive Media - Company News

July 24, 2015 Friday

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Section: WATER SUPPLY; Company news

Length: 302 words

Highlight: European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) and Switzerland will jointly provide €5.2m for upgrading water and wastewater infrastructure in Naryn city of Kyrgyzstan.

Body

European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) and Switzerland will jointly provide €5.2m for upgrading water and wastewater infrastructure in Naryn city of Kyrgyzstan.

The Government of Switzerland has agreed to provide grants of €3.2m, and EBRD has contributed €2m for the project which is aimed to modernise the water and wastewater services in the city.

A portion of the investment is expected to be spent to prevent huge water losses in the city while the remaining will be used for upgrading the water and wastewater infrastructure.

Both the parties have also agreed to provide technical expertise to the Naryn Water Company, the municipal water company in the city, which is home to around 36,000 people, in order to improve its financial and operational management.

EBRD president Suma Chakrabarti said: "The modernisation of water and wastewater services in Kyrgyz cities is a priority for the EBRD's work in the country and the Bank has developed a dedicated financing facility for the purpose.

"We are proud that our investment, together with a capital grant from the Government of Switzerland, will improve people's lives in yet another Kyrgyz city."

Switzerland ambassador in the Kyrgyz Republic René Holenstein said: "Switzerland is thrilled to foster its support to water supply and sanitation in the Kyrgyz Republic.

"The signature of the bilateral agreement for the Naryn Water Project underlines the strong relationship that Switzerland and the Kyrgyz Republic have built up over the past years. It also highlights the EBRD's and Switzerland's willingness to make a difference in the country".

Image: Grant from the Government of Switzerland and EBRD loan help improve water and wastewater services for around 36,000 people. Photo: courtesy of European Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

EBRD and Switzerland to support water and wastewater infrastructure development in Kyrgyzstan city

Load-Date: July 27, 2015

End of Document

*Fashion's cotton crisis: meet the women who are leading the change;
Concerned by the bad news surrounding the industry, Victoria Moss went to
see it produced and discovered some surprising truths*

The Daily Telegraph (London)

February 6, 2019 Wednesday

Edition 1, National Edition

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The Daily Telegraph

Section: FEATURES; Pg. 18,19

Length: 1615 words

Byline: Victoria Moss

Body

I'd rather a cotton T-shirt than synthetic and I definitely expect my knickers to be made of it. What could be better than a soft gauzy cotton sundress? It's the perfect choice for sharp shirting, and I really don't fancy polyester jeans. How many times have you said "it's cotton" as an indicator of good quality? And yet, if you watched Stacey Dooley's documentary Fashion's Dirty Secret last year you may, like me, have felt some discomfort. Cotton production can be waterintensive, heavy use of irrigation can be devastating (see the depleted Aral Sea) and the farming of cotton can be exploitative and life-threatening.

In India there is an epidemic of cotton farmers driven to suicide by a debt-laden business model, where dominant agriculture companies require upfront payment for GMO seeds and expensive fertilisers and pesticides - a subsequent bad harvest can prove fatal. It has been estimated that more than 200,000 cotton farmers have died since 1997.

Sustainability has become fashion's latest buzzword - with a predictable amount of opacity around its exact meaning. Last week, among others (including Amazon, TK Maxx and Sports Direct), www.Boohoo.com was named as one of the "less engaged retailers" by the Environmental Audit Committee's damning interim report on the state of the fashion industry. The online fast-fashion giant has failed to so far sign up to key labour market initiatives such as the ETI (Ethical Trade Initiative) or ACT (Act, Collaboration, Transformation). It has coincidentally spent the past few weeks pushing out press releases hailing the launch of its "recycled collection", consisting of four T-shirt designs made from a recycled polyester and elastane mix.

While impactful, I felt that Dooley's documentary slightly villainised cotton farming, and I wanted to learn more - is it really unsustainable? Must we abandon this natural fibre for recycled polyester and viscose? At the end of last year, during the harvest, I visited Côte d'Ivoire in West Africa in order to see for myself a model of sustainable farming in action.

Fashion's cotton crisis: meet the women who are leading the change Concerned by the bad news surrounding the industry, Victoria Moss went to see it produced and....

With cotton, the more you look into it, the more tangled a thread it weaves, and that's before you can even begin to fathom the convoluted supply chain it goes through to end up in your shopping basket.

The categorisation of cotton grades is complex. The best, which ensures a thoroughly clean production process with stringent guidelines is GOTS (Global Organic Textile Standard) used by PeopleTree, Katharine Hamnett and Stella McCartney. Organic cotton is still a niche product for women's wear. Brands argue that the appetite is simply not there; it is much more prevalent in children's clothes - from high end to H&M. Next comes recycled cotton (used to some extent by the H&M group, including Cos, Arket and & Other Stories) and then BCI (Better Cotton Initiative), a non-profit initiative aiming to develop cotton as a sustainable mainstream commodity.

The issue some have with the programme is that it allows for cotton that has been grown using GMO seeds (genetically modified - around 75 per cent of the global cotton harvest), which are more expensive to buy, require costly and environmentally damaging pesticides and fertilisers. The BCI argues that it cannot look to make a meaningful change within the industry by ignoring its biggest sector. This is the initiative that has the largest support among retailers. Burberry, Marks & Spencer, Asos and H&M have pledged to make 100 per cent of their cotton from BCI-certificated sources in the future (each has goals varying from 2020 to 2025). This, at least, is a good ambition.

The farmers I visited in Côte d'Ivoire are producing cotton to BCI and CmiA (Cotton Made in Africa) standards, under the auspices of Olam, a global agriculture business that has made sustainable farming practice paramount with its suppliers.

Ivoire, having weathered civil war from 2002 to 2007, is getting back on its feet, and boasts the fastestgrowing economy on the continent. The cotton industry, in the north, was decimated as a result of the war. It has slowly been rebuilt and there are now 60,000 cotton farmers in the country, 15 per cent of whom are women.

The benefits of African-grown cotton are strong: crops are solely rain fed - so no irrigation and overuse of water (as opposed to the heavily industrialised operations on the super farms in America, Australia and Brazil). It's hand-picked by smallhold farmers - pros: a much gentler process on the cotton fibres, which means it requires less processing; cons: it's backbreaking, time-intense hard work on which people rely for their survival.

Here sustainable farming equals education, which starts with basic literacy. It means ensuring that children go to school rather than work in the fields and teaching farmers best practice growing, including natural pest management, and how to use the environment to their own benefit.

Olam does not charge its farmers for this training, or for seeds (returned once the raw cotton has been processed, which removes the seeds embedded in the raw cotton). It offers farmers loans for pesticides (deducted once they are paid for their harvest) and pays them within two weeks of collecting their cotton. Its scheme is a success story, both for its own business and the livelihoods of the farmers and communities it works with.

The villages I went to are intensely rural. We drove along vast stretches of dusty road. Those doing well live in small concrete bungalows with proper roofs. Others are loosely thatched and partially finished. In the village school the children write with chalk on slate. There is no running water and little in the way of sanitation. Except it's 2019, so there are televisions and smartphones.

In this predominantly Muslim region the men have two or three wives. It's staunchly patriarchal. At the first village, I wondered if my Western feminism was applicable here, where all endured a hardness of living I could never contemplate. The women fetched the water, tended the crops, cooked the food, looked after the children; but the men were out in the blazing heat of fields from sunrise to [www.sunset.No](http://www.sunset.no) one had an easy ride.

Here, we didn't speak with the women. The wives were busy cooking (one with a 15-day-old baby strapped to her); they ate separately from the men and only once their husbands had all been served. They were brought out as entertainment later, to dance while the men sat back.

Fashion's cotton crisis: meet the women who are leading the change Concerned by the bad news surrounding the industry, Victoria Moss went to see it produced and....

The next village, Tiewolovogo, near the border with Burkina Faso, had an altogether different spirit. In 2015, the women formed their own cotton farming collective, working together on a couple of hectares, and earned, for the first time, their own income. Their yield is even slightly higher than the men of the village, who now come to the women for advice.

The act of working for themselves is powerful. When we meet they're all wearing the same vibrant zebra-print - their party outfits. Aminata Ouattara, their 37-year-old secretary and spokesman, said they chose this design because it made them "feel strong".

The money they earn from cotton is spent collectively to benefit the whole community. Previously, they used it to pump, which the men had said couldn't afford to do. Without they'd have to walk much farther the village to collect water. imbalance between men and women is still pronounced, but I got impression that the women had a to slowly push for change. order to work on the cotton farm days a week, Ouattara rises at five cook, organise her three children, water and do household errands before heading off at eight to the fields.

At four the women return to start their chores all over again. "There's no food, no water, the children are waiting..." she laughed. What does your husband do between five and eight in the morning, I asked. "He sleeps!" She was a plucky and inspiring woman, explaining that the association had brought the women closer together. They had more confidence to plant different food crops, to try new things. Small, sharp shoots of progress. It felt incredibly uplifting, meeting these determined women from a village of just 514 in the middle of nowhere. This type of farming is not the perilous, intensely damaging process woma br togeth d things Thi perilo that occurs in other parts of the world. It's full of good intention and benefit to the people that bear the hardest brunt of the work.

The truth is that sustainable farming in this vein will not benefit you in the slightest. Your T-shirt will not be softer or better cut, it will not look any different. The issue with this "sustainable" buzzword is that we've been sold it as a premium product, and if we pay more for something we expect d ect more from it. But that's misguided marketing. The real difference will be seen in the lives of these women.

Brands need to better inform us about where our clothes come from, and we need to ask the right questions - and be prepared to pay a little more for the peace of mind that everyone along the complicated supply chain is treated as we would hope to be.

Visit www.telegraph.co.uk/fashion to see Victoria Moss's film of her experience in Côte d'Ivoire

WHERE TO BUY ON THE HIGH STREET COTTON ON THE CATWALK Stella McCartney predominantly uses GOTS certified organic cotton in her collections - 61 per cent of cotton used is organic.

Across its Emporio Armani and Armani Exchange lines, the Italian giant has included 30 denim pieces as part of the CmiA initiative.

Burberry uses cotton to make the gaberdine for its classic trench coats. It has committed to source 100 per cent through the Better Cotton Initiative by 2022.

The women's yield is slightly higher than the men's, who now come to them for advice

Graphic

Organic cotton jumbo sweatshirt, £120 (www.ninetypercent.com) cotton top, £45 (www.peopletree.co.uk)
 Nerissa organicMini flare jeans made from an organic cotton and polyester mix, £17.99 (www.hm.com)Girl
 power: Victoria Moss with the women of Tiewolovogo, who are leading a sustainable cotton revolution nAminata
 Ouattara is the secretary of the Women's Farming Association of Tiewolovogo, a village of 514 in the north of Côte

Fashion's cotton crisis: meet the women who are leading the change Concerned by the bad news surrounding the industry, Victoria Moss went to see it produced and....

tara ming f people fLAUREN HILLSDON; VICTORIA MOSS; GETTYd'Ivoire. Only 18 per cent of farmers were literate before Seco, the agricultural business which buys their cotton (a subsidiary of Olam), started its programme last year. From its 26 learners it has achieved a 42 per cent success rate s al h state

Load-Date: February 6, 2019

End of Document

Tajik-Uzbek clash underlines risk of war

The Times of Central Asia

March 1, 2012 Thursday

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Length: 1499 words

Body

The collapse of the USSR intensified the already existing ethnic rivalries between Central Asian ethnicities, which had now formed sovereign states. Tensions are exacerbated by competition for water and other resources and have in some cases made possible military conflict between these states.

Uzbekistan's conflict with Tajikistan is a telling example, since it has reinforced Tashkent's desire for regional dominance and underscored the limitations to the role of great powers in the region.

Developments over the last few years suggest that conflicts in Central Asia may develop between the regional states themselves as especially control over water is playing an increasingly important role in the geopolitical rivalry.

BACKGROUND: One significant feature of Central Asia's geopolitics is a limited supply of water. The Vakhsh River starts in Tajikistan and feeds into one of the region's major rivers, Amu Darya, which flows to Uzbekistan where the water is essential for cultivation of cotton, the major crop in the area.

In 2008, Dushanbe decided to construct the Rogun hydropower station on the Vakhsh River. The project was designed during the Soviet era, yet the decline of Moscow's power during the Gorbachev era and the post-independence civil war in Tajikistan prevented any work on the project.

After a return to relative stability, the project was hampered by a lack of funds. Dushanbe assumed that Moscow would provide the necessary funds but the latter's demand for actual control over the station in exchange led Dushanbe to disagree and negotiations led to nothing.

Dushanbe has lately been able to secure other funding, seemingly from Tehran, which has engaged in several hydroelectric projects in the area and regards Tajikistan, with which it enjoys cultural and ethnic links, as a sphere of influence. As a result, Dushanbe recently intensified the construction of the station.

This has caused immediate reactions from Tashkent, which has sought to prevent the project from being completed at all costs while Dushanbe emphasizes that it will finish the project regardless of external pressure.

The conflict over control of water provides additional reasons for Tashkent to increase its quest for regional domination, especially in dealing with relatively weak neighbours such as Tajikistan. While the presence of great and regional powers in the region is certainly part of the equation, their influence on Tashkent's foreign policy behaviour is seemingly becoming less important.

IMPLICATIONS: Tashkent has sought to assert a higher degree of independence from Russia than any other Central Asian country since the beginning of the post-Soviet era. After a temporary move back into Moscow's fold following Western condemnation of the Andijan crackdown in 2005, the war between Russia and Georgia in 2008

Tajik - Uzbek clash underlines risk of war

solidified Tashkent's suspicion of Moscow's policies. It resolutely rejected Putin's plan for a Eurasian Union as a manifestation of Moscow's residual imperialism.

While Tashkent exhibits little fear or respect for Moscow, Washington has also lost the attraction it possessed in the early post-Soviet era. The U.S. withdrawal from Iraq and Afghanistan regardless of persistent instability along with its economic problems and cuts in military budgets all suggest to Tashkent that U.S. resources are not as great as one could believe in the early post-Soviet era.

At the same time, U.S. official visits, including the recent visit of Secretary of State Clinton which offered to restore military aid in non-lethal defensive weapons to Uzbekistan, induce President Karimov to assume that Washington would turn a blind eye to Uzbekistan's poor human rights record in exchange for geopolitical advantages. This provides Tashkent with a considerable degree of independence from some of the major players in the region, encouraging its own ambitions of regional dominance.

Karimov regards Uzbekistan as the leader of Central Asia due to the fact that it is the most populous country in the region. He has evoked the legacy of Timur, the medieval ruler who controlled most of Central Asia and beyond in the 14th century, to bolster his claim.

Despite the extreme brutality of Timur's conquest, he has been transformed into a national hero and proclaimed to be the founder of the Uzbek nation, and the official propaganda has made him a great promoter of art and architecture, in addition to military might. Timur has become a sort of ancient embodiment of Karimov, and it is becoming clear that Karimov will not tolerate open challenges to Tashkent's predominance, as is the case with Dushanbe.

Dushanbe has stated that the Rogun station is absolutely essential for the development of its electricity supply. Tashkent's view is quite different and for legitimate reasons. If constructed, the station would regulate the flow of water and make Uzbekistan's agriculture dependent on Dushanbe's good will. Dushanbe could also use water as a trade commodity and relate the supply of water to Tashkent's delivery of gas.

Finally, water supply could be used as a means of political pressure. The project would not only prevent Tashkent from realizing its ambition of securing Uzbekistan's regional dominance but would actually make Uzbekistan dependent on Dushanbe.

Dushanbe has hardly concealed its displeasure with Tashkent's ambitions and has put forward claims of its own. In the view of official Tajik historians, Tajiks as Iranian-speaking Indo-Europeans are the true autochthonous residents of Central Asia. They are also representatives of the great "Aryan" civilization, the only true civilization of Central Asia, where they are juxtaposed to brutal Turkic nomads, such as Uzbeks.

Therefore, Dushanbe ideologists have proclaimed that Uzbeks have no right to tell them what to do. In addition, Dushanbe has proclaimed that many regions of Uzbekistan actually belong to Tajikistan. Ancient and important sites such as Bukhara and Samarkand are considered to be historically Tajik cities and thus appropriated illegally by Uzbekistan.

Tashkent has, of course, disagreed and stated its own claims on territories and resources. Thus, the conflict over the Rogun project has been incorporated into a broader quest for regional hegemony.

Unsurprisingly, Tashkent has engaged in frantic attempts to stop the project. For example, it has proclaimed that it is not seismically stable and that the dams could collapse and cause catastrophic flooding in case of an earthquake. Dushanbe has proclaimed that it needs the station to generate electricity for production of aluminium, which Tashkent asserts will lead to horrible pollution and seriously damage the population's health.

Yet, the major arguments consist in coercion. Tashkent has increased the gas prices for Tajikistan, delayed railway freight to Tajikistan through Uzbekistan and on occasion even deployed troops along the common border under the excuse of fighting terrorism or smugglers. It is clear that Tashkent does not exclude the use of force in safeguarding

Tajik - Uzbek clash underlines risk of war

its interests and possesses the means for doing this. Tashkent commands one of the strongest armies in the region and did contemplate an invasion to prevent the mass killings of Uzbeks during the 2010 unrest in Kyrgyzstan.

Dushanbe has sought to counter Tashkent's pressure by building relationships with stronger powers in the region. It enjoys a productive relationship with Tehran and has demonstrated a special attachment to China. Indeed, as a sign of its predisposition towards Beijing, Dushanbe recently provided considerable Tajik territory for cultivation by Chinese farmers.

It also retreated from its confrontational position toward Russia and keeps Russian troops in the country. Yet, China has an equally close relationship with Tashkent, and Tehran's international problems preclude any substantial engagement in a potential Central Asian conflict.

In addition, neither Russia, nor the U.S. would fully back Dushanbe, for a variety of reasons. These realities could embolden Tashkent to engage in limited regional conflicts similar to the war between Russia and Georgia and the ongoing quarrel over water could well trigger such a development.

CONCLUSIONS: Competition between external great powers, such as the U.S., Russia, and China, and regional powers such as Turkey and Iran, for influence in Central Asia is well known. Yet, developments over the last few years suggest that conflicts in Central Asia may also develop between the regional states themselves as especially control over water is playing an increasingly important role in the geopolitical rivalry.

The geopolitical picture of Central Asia is becoming quite convoluted and fragmented, and future military conflict between the Central Asian states cannot be excluded. In such case, conflict would not necessarily constitute a Cold War-type war of proxies, since regional powers in Central Asia and elsewhere (e.g. in the Middle East) are acquiring a considerable level of geopolitical autonomy.

Load-Date: August 17, 2012

Uzbek leader reiterates his opposition to Tajik energy project

BBC Monitoring Central Asia Unit

Supplied by BBC Worldwide Monitoring

October 6, 2010 Wednesday

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Length: 585 words

Body

On 6 October, Uzbek TV's first **channel** broadcast a one-hour special programme on Uzbek President Islom Karimov's visit to the northwestern constituent republic of Qoraqalpogiston.

During his visit to Qoraqalpogiston on 5 October, the president familiarized himself with socioeconomic development there, the report said.

Karimov met farmers and young people in Kegeyli District and discoursed on the **Aral** Sea problem, the programme added. "The fate of the **Aral** Sea means the fate of Qoraqalpogiston. If we **fight** for the **Aral** Sea it means that we **fight** for Qoraqalpogiston. It is the fate of millions of people... When I was speaking from a platform [at the UN Millennium Goals Summit] I said that the **Aral** Sea problem was a problem of millions of people, it was above all, a problem of the people in Qoraqalpogiston, and I said that I would **fight** for this and give my soul if need be," the head of state said.

Speaking of the project to construct the Roghun power plant in Tajikistan, Islom Karimov said that Uzbekistan would firmly fight against the project. "I would like to add a couple of words to explain my words with regard to the fight for our life, for the Aral Sea and Qoraqalpogiston. We started the fight against the foolish project [to construct the Roghun power plant] five years ago. I personally started it as the president of Uzbekistan... The important thing is that if one builds such plant he cannot deal both with issues of irrigation and energy, and you know it well. These are opposite things. If one wants to build a power plant he should forget about irrigation issue. If a 350m-dam is built, it will take eight years to fill it [a reservoir]. Water will be accumulated during eight years. And will we, who are at the lower reaches [of the River Amu Darya], wait for eight years?

"What will people in Qoraqalpogiston, Xorazm and, in general, the Uzbek people in areas near the River Amu Darya, do? How we will live and grow crops? There will be no irrigation. It was estimated by, let us say, big states that 6-7bn dollars are required to complete this project. About 3-5 years ago, it [Tajikistan] started activities saying that it would find funds and start the project. Who opposed this issue? Only Uzbekistan did.

"If the River Amu Darya does not flow into the Aral Sea, [changes tack] the River Syr Darya has dried up at its upper reaches. At present, water of the River Syr Darya does not reach the Aral Sea. If you ask me what feeds areas near the Aral Sea, it is water flowing from the River Amu Darya. At a time when the Aral Sea is drying up, should we not firmly keep the Amu Darya River saying that 'you will not reduce its water even to one gram'?" Islom Karimov told the farmers.

The meeting with the head of state also discussed issues related to the agriculture sector in the republic, as well as reforms in the fields of healthcare, science and culture, the programme said.

Uzbek leader reiterates his opposition to Tajik energy project

It went on to praise construction work in the centre of Nukus town. President Islom Karimov visited a newly commissioned building of Qoraqalpogiston's parliament and spoke about the construction of the town's centre, the report said.

Video showed Karimov meeting farmers and young people, him speaking in a cotton field; visiting a sausage plant, a parliamentary building in the town of Nukus and the Nukus branch of the Tashkent University of Information Technologies; giving instructions to officials and talking to students.

Source: Uzbek Television First Channel, Tashkent, in Uzbek 1500 gmt 6 Oct 10

Load-Date: October 6, 2010

End of Document

World Bank and International Fund for saving Aral Sea to cooperate on Aral Sea Basin Management Program

Daily The Pak Banker

September 13, 2014 Saturday

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Length: 316 words

Dateline: Tashkent

Body

The World Bank and the Executive Committee of the International Fund for Saving the **Aral** Sea signed today a **Memorandum** of Understanding, which strengthens their **cooperation** aimed at improving **water** management, social, economic and environmental situation in the Central Asian region. The **Memorandum** was signed by Mr. Shavkat Khamraev, Acting Chairman of the Executive Committee of the International Fund for Saving the **Aral** Sea (EC-IFAS), and Mr. Saroj Kumar Jha, World Bank Regional Director for Central Asia. The **Memorandum** sets the framework for identifying and developing a set of activities under the Third **Aral** Sea **Basin Management** Program to provide support to the IFAS Founder States – Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan -- in raising the well-being of people in Central Asia by improving **water** management and achieving sustainable development in the **Aral** Sea Basin. “The **Memorandum** which we have signed today takes **cooperation** between the World Bank and the IFAS to a new level.

Together we have committed to identifying a number of important activities that will support the livelihoods of millions of people dependent on the flows of the Syr Darya and Amu Darya rivers,” said Saroj Kumar Jha. “This work is particularly important as all economies in the region will face new challenges brought by strong economic growth and climate change. We are happy to partner with the Executive Committee of the IFAS, which plays an important role in convening the member countries to work cooperatively in addressing these challenges and capturing opportunities for improving water management.”

The World Bank and the EC-IFAS will work together with the member countries to define potential regional and national investment projects and technical assistance including analytical work, knowledge exchange, and capacity strengthening among the IFAS member states.

Load-Date: September 13, 2014

Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan key countries of the region

Global English (Middle East and North Africa Financial Network)

October 31, 2017 Tuesday

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Length: 220 words

Body

[Link to Image](#)

[Link to Story](#)

Baku, Azerbaijan, Oct. 31 By Ali Mustafayev - Trend: Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan are the key countries of Central Asia, having close position on many of the regional and international issues, said the director of Kazakhstan Institute of Strategic Studies Zarema Shaukenova during the press conference on 25 years of **diplomatic cooperation** between Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan, Kazakh media outlets reported. 'Our states have similar positions on the **water** and energy issues, joint infrastructure projects and the **settlement** of the situation in Afghanistan. The **water** issue is of great importance for the further development of the entire Central Asian region. Another important point of our **cooperation** is the problem of preserving the environment, restoring the area around the **Aral** Sea, which has suffered from irrational **water** use,' said Shaukenova. She also added that Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan play a stabilizing role in Central Asia, making an important contribution to the strengthening of **peace** and security of the region. 'Our countries continue to work on promotion of Central Asian issues on the agenda of the UN Security Council. Primarily, it includes regional security, combating terrorism and extremism, solving economic and environmental problems.' MENAFN3110201701870000ID1096019092

Load-Date: October 31, 2017

Naryn to receive support for rehabilitation of water supply system

Central Asian News Service (English language)

July 23, 2015 Thursday

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Length: 274 words

Body

The Government of Kyrgyzstan through the Ministry of Finance and the Government of Switzerland through the Embassy of Switzerland have signed today, on 23 July, 2015 a grant agreement on Water Supply Project in Naryn.

The Government of Switzerland and the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) will increase their contributions to improve water and wastewater services in Kyrgyzstan, thus improving people's quality of life.

The EBRD is providing a capital investment loan of up to €2 million and technical assistance of up to €0.6 million, while the Government of Switzerland is providing a grant of €3.6 million for the project.

The drinking water network in Naryn is outdated and the wastewater network needs to be expanded. The objective of the project is to rehabilitate the most crucial components of water supply and waste water systems. The new investment will address huge water losses and the urgent need to modernize water and wastewater infrastructure in the city. Technical experts will help the municipal water company in Naryn in improving its financial and operational management.

"Switzerland is thrilled to foster its support to water supply and sanitation in the Kyrgyz Republic. Good water quality and sanitation is critical for health and economic development", says the Ambassador of Switzerland to Kyrgyzstan, René Holenstein. "The signature of the bilateral agreement for the Naryn Water Project underlines the strong relationship that Switzerland and the Kyrgyz Republic have built up over the past years. It also highlights EBRD and Switzerland's willingness to make a difference in the country".AKIpress

Load-Date: July 23, 2015

Uzbek FM addresses UN General Assembly

UzDaily (English)

September 27, 2013 Friday 23:00 GMT

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Length: 1529 words

Dateline: Tashkent, Uzbekistan (UzDaily.com)

Body

Minister of Foreign Affairs of Uzbekistan Abdulaziz Kamilov attracted attention of the 68th session of the UN General Assembly to situation in Afghanistan, ecological catastrophe of **Aral** Sea, **water** problems in the Central Asian region and development of Uzbekistan.

Uzbek Foreign Minister said: "The rapidly changing situation, the growing tension and radicalization, as well as security challenges and **threats** in various regions now cannot but raise a serious alarm and concern in the entire world."

"In this regard, it is needless to speak about the fact that it is these very problems that acquire a special significance in the today's agenda of the United Nations General Assembly.

"The **war** in Afghanistan, which has been ongoing for more than thirty years, remains to be one of the serious sources of **threats** to regional and global security," Kamilov underlined.

"The situation unfolding in Afghanistan, according to experts, is mainly uncertain and unpredictable. In these conditions the drawdown of the ISAF troops in 2014 may lead to escalation of the confrontation in the country, stirring up of terrorism, extremism, drug trafficking and aggravation of inter-regional standoff. Undoubtedly, it may render a negative impact on the situation in the vast region of Central Asia and contiguous regions as well," Uzbek official noted.

He said: "It should be recognized that an unambiguous view came about in the world that there is no military solution to the Afghan problem. The only way out of the Afghan crisis is the political one through the negotiations of the main confronting forces and achievement of consensus regardless of how difficult it might be and given the active assistance on the part of the international community and the United Nations."

"Uzbekistan adheres to an open and clear policy with respect to Afghanistan based on the principles of good neighbourliness and non-interference in the internal affairs. Uzbekistan shall further develop the mutually beneficial and friendly ties with Afghanistan on bilateral basis supporting the government elected by the Afghan people

Uzbek FM addresses UN General Assembly

themselves. We shall also continue to render a practical assistance in restoring the economy of Afghanistan while considering it as an indispensable condition of ensuring peace and prosperity in this country.

"These principles and approaches towards Afghanistan are enshrined in the Foreign Policy Concept of Uzbekistan which has a status of law," Abdulaziz Kamilov stated.

"Second. Today a new global development agenda is under elaboration at the United Nations which must reflect the interconnection of a human being with the environment, contribute to supporting the economic and social development while maintaining the ecological sustainability.

"Uzbekistan attaches a priority attention to sustainable development and ecological safety. Recently adopted Action Program on Environment Protection for 2013-2017 serves as a confirmation of such an attention. The government of Uzbekistan will allocate nearly 2 billion dollars for the implementation of this Program aimed at further maintaining a decent condition of the environment, reasonable use of natural resources and introduction of ecologic basics of a sustainable development in the sectors of economy.

"The loss of the Aral Sea is one of the largest global ecological catastrophes in the contemporary history. Each year it becomes evident that the problem of drying up of Aral Sea, and above all, the impact on the environmental, social and humanitarian situation, gene pool and people's health take on a baneful and irrecoverable nature," the Uzbek official underlined.

"We are grateful to the United Nations and personally to the Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon for a keen attention paid to the problem of the Aral Sea. This is an enormous support which gives us a confidence that the countries of the region will not be left alone in the struggle against this planetary catastrophe.

"I would like to draw attention of the public that today we speak, firstly, about preventing full destruction and protecting remaining the environmental system of the Aral Sea region, ensuring the minimum living conditions for people and preserving the available flora and fauna. It is these key issues that are in the focus of attention of the message put forward by the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan - the Chairman of the International Fund for saving the Aral Sea as an official document of the United Nations General Assembly.

"Taking this opportunity, we call upon the international donors to extend assistance in implementing the «Program of Measures on Eliminating the Consequences of Drying up of the Aral Sea and Averting the Catastrophe of the Ecological Systems in the Aral Sea Region» which is fully consonant with the Millennium Development Goals, and particularly, in achieving the ecological sustainability, combating diseases and improving motherhood and childhood protection," the Minister said at the session.

"Third. Ensuring the reasonable use of water resources is an acute problem in the conditions of worsening ecological situation and shortage of potable water in our region and on a global scale.

"It is an open secret that the Amudarya and Syrdarya rivers - the two major transboundary rivers of Central Asia have historically been a common good and the source of life for the nations of the region. The Aral Sea basin is supplied with water from the flow of these rivers.

"In this regard, we cannot but be concerned with the plans of Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan to construct the new large hydropower stations with gigantic on a global scale dams, i.e. the Rogun Hydropower Station with a 350-meter high dam in the upstream of the Amudarya River and the Kamabarata-i Hydropower Station with a 275-meter high dam in the upstream of the Syrdarya River. The implementation of such plans, according to many competent specialists, shall lead to disruption of the natural flow of the rivers which is fraught with most dangerous ecological and social-economic consequences. The already fragile water and ecologic balance in Central Asia shall radically be disrupted. Moreover, the construction of these facilities is planned in the areas where there is a tectonic fracture with a seismicity of not less than 9-10 points Richter scale which brings about a high risk of manmade catastrophes.

"Taking this into consideration, we firmly adhere to the principle position of unacceptability of constructing hydropower facilities at the international watercourses without a preliminary endorsement by all interested

Uzbek FM addresses UN General Assembly

countries. It is necessary in line with international legal practice to mandatorily conduct the fair international expert examination of the projects on Rogun and Kambarata-I under auspices of the United Nations to assess a possible impact of new hydropower facilities on the natural water regime, environment, flora and fauna," Uzbek Foreign Minister underlined.

"Uzbekistan's position is based on the norms of international law, and in particular, the provisions of the UN Convention on the Protection and Use of Transboundary Watercourses and International Lakes of 1992 and the Convention on the Law of Non-Navigational Uses of International Watercourses of 1997," he said.

"The year 2015 is approaching - a deadline for implementing the UN Millennium Development Goals set in 2000. In this regard, it should be underscored that the achievements of the Republic of Uzbekistan during the years of independence in the economic sphere, social policy, tackling specific issues of raising the well-being of population, quality of education, healthcare services and ecological sustainability allowed to ensure a priority implementation of the Millennium Development Goals by Uzbekistan.

"I will bring only some figures and facts which reflect the current potential and development rates of our country.

"In comparison with the year 2000 the gross domestic product of Uzbekistan grew 3.1 times and the GDP per capita grew 2.6 times. The nominal salary grew 22 times, average amount of pensions grew 12.7 times and real income per capita grew 8.4 times. During the last six years the economic growth of Uzbekistan steadily exceeds 8%. One can rightfully be proud of these indicators," Abdulaziz Kamilov noted.

"The state expenditures for social sphere and social protection in Uzbekistan grew more than 5 times. About 60% of all state expenditures goes to funding the sphere of social development, including more than 34% goes to education and over 15% is spent for public healthcare.

"The life expectancy in the country increased on average from 66 to 73.5 years. The maternal mortality decreased more than 3.2 times and infant mortality by 3.4 times.

"All of this testifies to a long path of growth and development, and a real increase in living standards of the people," he said.

"I am confident that Uzbekistan's continued participation in the UN efforts in the sphere of sustainable development shall contribute to further raising the living standards of the people, achieving the high goals of ensuring security and stability in the entire region," he concluded.

Load-Date: October 2, 2013

Ecological Movement of Uzbekistan sends letter to Euoparlliament

UzDaily (English)

June 21, 2011 Tuesday 4:02 PM GMT

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Length: 798 words

Dateline: Tashkent, Uzbekistan (UzDaily.com)

Body

The Ecological Movement of Uzbekistan sent a letter to the President of the European Parliament Jerzy Buzek.

"We have been induced to address you with this letter because of the ambiguous statements of the Member of the European Parliament Mr. Stevenson regarding the construction of the Rogun hydroelectric power station (HPS) in Tajikistan," the letter said.

"On behalf of European Parliament he repeatedly acted through Tajik's Mass Media in favor of implementation of this rather disputable hydropower project in the riverhead of Amu- Darya," it added.

"Owing to the rash policy of the former Soviet mode on regulation of natural drain of the most ancient rivers of Central Asia - Amu-Darya and Syr-Darya by building the range of hydroelectric complexes in 70th -80th of the last century, we started to witness the disappearance of one of the largest closed reservoirs in the world - Aral Sea. Civilization has not faced such case during its history yet: perishing of the whole sea in front of eyes of one generation!

"Inhabitants of the Aral Sea area are seriously concerned by possibility of the further aggravation of environmental condition in our region owing to building of new enormous dams with HPS on the upper-streams of two great rivers. The construction of Rogun HPS with its enormous dam of height 335 m. site pertains to the number of such disputable projects. Building of the given object and its exploitation in a power mode will lead to sharp deterioration of maintenance of potable water in the river basin of Amu-Darya. As a result about 18 million people will suffer from deficiency of water in the lower reaches of the river, the environmental and socioeconomic situation in the Aral Sea area will sharply impact," the address noted.

"Moreover, the area where Rogun HPS is to be constructed pertains to a category of earthquake-prone territories and a magnitude of earthquakes can reach 9 points or more by Richter scale. In case of a dam's debacle 12 billion cubic meter of water in few seconds will direct to downstream area of Amu-Darya, bringing an irreparable loss, first of all to Tajikistan, then to Uzbekistan, Afghanistan and Turkmenistan. Life of millions people, settlements and households, infrastructural and industrial sites will be under the threat. The largest failures have occurred recently in such dams as: Vajont (Italy), Yorstad, Furset (Norway) and other countries, that caused losses of thousand lives

Ecological Movement of Uzbekistan sends letter to Europarliament

and considerable damage to infrastructure and economy. On these failures the tsunami, caused by hills collapse, reached heights of 40-50 m. Tragic events in Japan in March of this year testify, that nature does not excuse our mistakes. Scientists believe that in future we should expect increase of similar failures on dams and sites due to climate change," the document said.

The message said that scientists and experts, including internationally recognized, share our anxiety concerning consequences of building of Rogun HPS to nature and social environment. In the number of the European countries, for example, in Italy, Germany, France, knowing that large dams can result natural disasters, their construction has already been refused.

"Is Mr. Stevenson, the member of the Committee of European Parliament on Environment, Public Health and Food Safety, not aware about possible negative consequences of construction of enormous dams? Probably, during his two or three visits to the countries of Central Asia he has not managed to learn environmental problems of all five countries of the region properly. Did he take into consideration the opinion of millions inhabitants, whose conditions of life have worsened, first of all, because of building of the large hydro-power constructions that have created an intense environmental situation in downstream areas of the rivers?"

The message said: "It is also word to recall the address of Mr. Stevenson at the hearings in the European Parliament on "Ecocatastrophe of Aral Sea. Can we rescue the drying Sea?" held in October 12, 2010 in Brussels, where he has been a moderator Stevenson has called EU and the world community for assistance in solving of the Aral Sea catastrophe, naming it a "global problem". Does Mr. Stevenson not really understand that building of Rogun HPS will become the serious factor that will aggravate the present situation in the Aral Sea area? So, where are logic, intelligence and integrity?"

"We hope, that you and other members of the European Parliament will listen to voices of millions inhabitants of the Aral Sea area that are seriously anxious about possibility of further deterioration of situation owing construction of huge dams for hydropower generation on the upstream of the rivers that torture the Sea," the message concluded.

Load-Date: June 24, 2011

End of Document

OSCE Supports Workshop on Water Quality in Southern Kazakhstan

Targeted News Service

February 25, 2016 Thursday 5:17 AM EST

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Length: 430 words

Byline: Targeted News Service

Dateline: KYZYLORDA, Kazakhstan

Body

The U.S. Mission to the Organization for Security and **Cooperation** in Europe issued the following news release:

A workshop on **water quality** assurance of the **Aral**-Syrdarya **Water** Basin took place today in Kyzylorda, Kazakhstan, bringing together some 40 representatives of regional authorities, civil society, academia and the **Aral**-Syrdarya **Water** Basin Council.

The event was organized by the OSCE Programme Office in Astana in partnership with the Kyzylorda Regional Administration and the Executive Directorate of the International Fund for Saving the Aral Sea (IFAS). Participants shared their experience on combating water pollution, reviewed the quality standards of water for irrigation purposes and discussed challenges in co-operation among the stakeholders.

"The OSCE prioritizes responsible and inclusive water resources management as a key to promoting security," said Mirco Guenther, Acting Head of the OSCE Programme Office in Astana. "Our long-standing partnership and joint activities with IFAS, the Aral-Syrdarya Water Basin Council and regional authorities in Kyzylorda are an important contribution to this shared goal."

Yerkebulan Bekzhanov, Head of the Kyzylorda Regional Administration's Natural Resources and Environmental Management Department, said: "The deficit of water resources impedes the social and economic development of a country, its security and independence, presenting a direct threat to maintaining fragile ecosystems of biodiversity."

Amirkhan Kenshimov, Deputy Head of the IFAS Branch in Kazakhstan, said: "The shrinking of the Aral Sea is one of the greatest environmental tragedies of the 20th and 21st centuries. Kazakhstan has made great efforts to mitigate the negative consequences. In this context, the preservation of water quality is a priority in order to stabilize the situation and to restore the ecological balance in the region."

As a result of the discussions, the participants developed a set of recommendations on improving water quality for the Parliament, the Energy Ministry, the Agriculture Ministry and stakeholders from civil society for further consideration.

The event is part of the Programme Office's long-term efforts to raise awareness and enhance the capacity of state institutions in the area of water governance. It builds on earlier activities to promote the sustainable management of water resources including the establishment of the Kyzylorda Training Centre for Aral-Syrdarya Basin Water Management in 2012.

Contact: Colin McCullough, 717/258-0070

OSCE Supports Workshop on Water Quality in Southern Kazakhstan

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Load-Date: February 26, 2016

End of Document

EBRD ready to allocate 6.2 mln euros to Kyrgyzstan for rehabilitation of water supply and sewerage system in Naryn

Central Asian News Service (English language)

March 14, 2016 Monday

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Length: 205 words

Body

The European Bank for Reconstruction and Development is ready to allocate 6.2 million euros to Kyrgyzstan for rehabilitation of **water** supply and sewerage system in **Naryn** town. The draft law on ratification of the loan **agreement** between Kyrgyzstan and the Bank was registered in the Parliament.

Construction of the water supply of Naryn town for the first time started in 1960-1964 and was designed for necessary volume of water needed for consumers. However, due to the increase of consumers of drinking water and poor condition of water sewerage systems, the plants of the water supply and sewerage system of the town need in rehabilitation and reconstruction.

The State Agency for Architecture, Construction and Housing and Communal Services claimed the mayor's office of Naryn has not enough funds for carry out works on rehabilitation of plants of water supply and sewerage systems. So, the mayor's office appealed to the EBRD with a request for funding.

In accordance with agreement, the EBRD will allocate 6.2 million euros: 2 million euros of them are loans of the Bank and 6.2 million euros are grants from the government of Swiss Confederation and 1 million euros are grants for technical assistance to the project.AKIpress

Load-Date: March 14, 2016

Problems of the Aral Sea and Water Resources Management in Central Asia discussed In Brussels

UzReport

April 9, 2014 Wednesday

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Length: 403 words

Dateline: Tashkent

Body

Tashkent, April 9 -- In the building of the European Parliament in Brussels was held a round table on "Problems of the Aral Sea and Water Resources Management in Central Asia". It was organized by a group of MEPs from Malta John Attard-Montalto, C.A. Baldacchino and M. Mizzi, as well as our country's diplomatic mission to the European Union.

The event was attended by MEPs, representatives of public institutions in Belgium and the EU, analytical and research centers in Brussels and Paris, Jahon reports.

During the round table, participants were informed about the situation in the Aral Sea region, its environmental and socio-economic implications, the impact of the crisis on public health and ecosystems in the Aral region. They also got acquainted with the efforts made by Uzbekistan to prevent the disaster, deterioration of living standards, and to create conditions to maintain the subtle ecological balance of the region.

The participants were briefed on the fundamental position of Uzbekistan on the use of water resources in the region, including the construction of new hydro structures on transboundary rivers in Central Asia. Participants pointed to need to consider the interests of all states in the region in implementing such projects and their compliance with universally recognized norms of international law in this area.

The audience was shown a film dedicated to the dynamics of the deterioration of the situation in the Aral Sea region, as well as the efforts made by Uzbekistan to mitigate the negative impacts on the households, to address important issues for the creation of favorable socio-economic conditions in the region.

The round table also featured a photo exhibition reflecting the objective picture of the disappearance of the Aral Sea and the state of natural systems and life in the Aral region.

In the end the participants emphasized the global nature of environmental disaster in the Aral Sea and expressed the need to address all issues related to the rational and equitable use of transboundary water resources, on the basis of universally recognized principles and norms of international law in the relevant UN conventions.

Read also other Political News of Uzbekistan on www.UzReport.uz

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Problems of the Aral Sea and Water Resources Management in Central Asia discussed In Brussels

Load-Date: April 9, 2014

End of Document

Helping Central Asia's dying sea

UPI Energy

June 2, 2010 Wednesday 5:00 PM EST

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Length: 486 words

Dateline: BERLIN, June 2

Body

Experts meeting in Berlin have urged for international cooperation to save the Aral Sea in Central Asia, which, in one of the most severe man-made ecological disasters, has lost nearly 90 percent of its water since the 1950s.

"The drying-out of the Aral Sea is a worldwide symbol for increasing desertification that is sped up by climate change," said Olaf Tschimpke, the president of German environmental conservation group NABU.

Together with the Kazakh Embassy, NABU last week organized a talk on the fate of the Aral Sea and the millions of people living in the wider Central Asian region.

Some 60 years ago, the Aral Sea was the world's fourth-largest lake with an area of 26,000 square miles. Located between Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan, the sea was rich in plant and animal life, with thousands of fishing plants located in thriving cities along its shores.

In 1918, the Soviet government decided that the two rivers that feed the Aral Sea would be diverted to irrigate the desert and turn it into rice and cotton farmland. The construction of irrigation channels began in the 1940s. Many of them were poorly built, however, allowing water to leak or evaporate. In the late 1950s, when most of the Aral Sea's external water supply had been diverted, its gradual dying began.

Not only did the water retreat rapidly, it also became too saline for fish and plant species to survive. By 2007, it had declined to 10 percent of its original size, splitting into three lakes, one of which has since disappeared.

The retreating water left behind massive amounts of salt and toxic chemicals -- the results of weapons testing, industrial projects, pesticides and fertilizer runoff -- that are picked up and carried away by the wind as toxic dust. The little water that remains is spoiled.

As a consequence, people in the region are plagued by health problems. In 2009, the number of illnesses and deaths was greater than ever before, the German environmental group NABU claims.

Moreover, because there is no longer a sea to act as a moderating factor, the summers in the region have become hotter and the winters colder.

Helping Central Asia's dying sea

Experts meeting in Berlin last week called for greater international cooperation to revive the Aral Sea.

Nurgali Ashimov, the environment minister of Kazakhstan, said key to saving the sea was "the development of a multilateral cooperation between the Central Asian states." He added that Kazakhstan as the current chair of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe has already tried to place the Aral Sea higher on the regional agenda.

Individual efforts have already paid off. The Kok-Aral dam built with money from the World Bank and Kazakhstan separated the North Aral from the remainder of the sea and has helped to raise the sea level by nearly 40 feet, causing a few dozen fishermen to return.

However, more efforts are needed to truly save the economically deprived region, the experts said.

Load-Date: June 3, 2010

End of Document

Azzam Alwash wins Goldman prize: 'Sadaam's marsh drainage project was war by other means'

Guardian.com.

April 15, 2013 Monday

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theguardian

Length: 1387 words

Byline: John Vidal, guardian.co.uk

Body

ABSTRACT

Alwash is being honoured with the 'green oscar' for his part in restoring Iraq's ecological gems to much of their former glory

FULL TEXT

The vast Mesopotamian marshes in southern Iraq were said to be the site of the original Garden of Eden. On their fringes have risen and fallen 12,000 years of Sumerian, Assyrian, Chaldean, Persian and Arab civilisations. Organised farming is thought to have begun here, as did the first cities and writing. In legend, Gilgamesh fell asleep on the water side and let slip from his fingers the plant of eternal youth. Abraham was said to have been born here and explorers like [Sir Wilfred Thesiger](#) made their name here.

But when Iraqi-born engineer Azzam Alwash returned in 2003 after 25 years away, he found a devastated land. Instead of the vast and unique freshwater world, all that remained was an arid, polluted, dried-out wilderness where reeds did not grow, no one lived and nothing was farmed.

Saddam Hussein had drained thousands of square kilometres of the marshland that had once been fed by the rivers Tigris and Euphrates in an effort to punish the people who lived there. It was an ecological and cultural disaster that the UN ranked alongside the destruction of the Aral sea or the deforestation of the Amazon rainforest.

Alwash is now being honoured with a \$150,000 Goldman prize - the equivalent of a "green oscar" for environmental activism - for his part in restoring the ecological gems to much of their former glory.

Alwash had been to the marshes many times as a child, shooting ducks with his father who had managed the marshland irrigation system. "The city I grew up in, Nasiriyah, was not on the marshes but on the edge of the desert. He used to take us with him. It was me and him and a boat, shooting ducks. Instead of roads, you had trees and canals. You had towering reeds. In the shade, you could see where the water was clear," he said, on his way to California to accept the prize.

Azzam Alwash wins Goldman prize: 'Sadaam's marsh drainage project was war by other means'

He had left Iraq for California in the late 1970s when he was halfway through an engineering degree in Baghdad. "It was 1978. I was told that if I did not join the Ba'ath party I would not get a degree. I was 20. I wanted to get away. So I studied civil engineering in Los Angeles, and for 13 years I never saw my father. He came to my house in March 1990. While he was waiting for his green card Saddam invaded Kuwait. He died in the US in 1997 without going back. The country that he had grown up in and built had become a wasteland. [He had] a great sense of loss."

In his time away, Alwash had married an American, and prospered as a partner in an engineering company. He loved America but said it was not enough. "You attain the American dream and you ask yourself 'is that it?' I looked for happiness. I started getting involved in [Iraqi] politics. My wife said: 'why do you not use your skills? You are always talking about the marshes. You're not a politician, you're an engineer'."

He returned when Saddam fell. "On June 19, 2003 I went back. I saw the dried marshes. It was traumatic, gutwrenching. I remembered the place as lush and alive; now it was just dust, devoid of clean air, with no reeds, no people, just sickly dogs."

In 1991, 450,000 people depended on the marshes and around 80,000 Madan, or marsh Arabs, had lived inside them on floating islands and in villages. By the time he returned, the largest city had reduced from 67,000 people to just 6,000.

But as a professional engineer, Alwash admits to having been in awe at what Saddam's men had done. "To drain 6,000 sq km of wetlands is an incredible engineering feat. It was an immense job. They had dug new rivers, intercepted the Tigris and rerouted the Euphrates away from the marsh. They had set fire to the reedbeds ... It was sold by the regime as making more land available for agriculture when in fact he was trying to deprive his opposition of a base of operations. 70,000 refugees went to Iran, 30,000 to the US. The rest were displaced."

In fact, attempts to drain the marshes had been going on for years. The British had seen no economic value in them and proposed on the 1950s a series of sluices, embankments and canals. A major canal had drained part of the central marshes in the 1950s, and in the 1980s, another large marsh had been drained to allow oil exploration.

"The marshes were always associated with disease and backwardness. There were always plans to drain them to some extent. My dad's generation did not understand biodiversity," says Alwash.

Sadaam may only have been following others' ecological destruction, but his venture was both political and vindictive. By the 1990s, says Alwash, the marsh area had become a new centre of Iraqi opposition, largely inhabited by rebels. "The marshes are our Sherwood forest, where the rebels went to escape. The drainage project was war by other means: to build them, the government hired contractors from Sunni-dominated areas north-east of Baghdad. Sadaam was very good reader of history. He knew the west would use the opposition to undermine him."

On his return, he set up [Nature Iraq](#) as an NGO to focus on the restoration of the marshes and he offered his technical skills to tear down the giant embankments to flood the land. "People had actually started to breach the dykes before I went. I became their advocate. I paid for a few breaches of the embankments but 90% of the work was done by the marsh Arabs themselves. I brought in an excavator."

The ecological change was almost instantaneous. "Within six months, weeds were growing and birds were coming back. I recognised that nature is very strong. We had to flush out the poisons, then the reeds began to come back. They self-propagated with seeds and roots. The water buffalo came back and then marsh Arabs themselves with their animals. Soon the birds were coming." By last month, around 3,500 sq km had been restored as marshland.

But a far bigger problem faces now Alwash and the marsh Arabs. The Tigris and Euphrates rivers may have started to flow through the marshes again but their flow is nowhere near what it used to be because a series of dams built by Turkey and Syria have diverted the water. "Originally there would have been 70-120 million cubic metres of water flowing through the marshes a year. Today it is just 60m. But we think [as more dams are built and water is siphoned off upstream in cities] that eventually it will be around 40m cu metres. The water flow is progressively

Azzam Alwash wins Goldman prize: 'Sadaam's marsh drainage project was war by other means'

getting worse and there has been no flood since Syria and Turkey built their dams. If we do nothing, then agriculture will die in the land where it was born within 25 years."

Alwash is amazed at how the many civilisations who have lived in and around the marshes for centuries developed their farming. The flood cycles passed on the salts that accumulated from evaporation and passed new layers of silt onto the farmlands around the marshes. "They talk today about sustainable development. The Sumerians have practiced sustainable development for the last 7,000 years."

His mission now is to bring together the governments of Syria, Turkey and Iraq to better manage better the rivers. "It seems impossible, but we have shown we can make a start."

Other winners of Goldman prizes include:

Jonathan Deal, South Africa

With no experience in grassroots organising, Deal led a successful campaign against fracking in South Africa to protect the Karoo, a semi-desert region treasured for its agriculture, beauty and wildlife.

Rossano Ercolini, Italy

An elementary school teacher, Ercolini began a public education campaign about the dangers of incinerators in his small Tuscan town that grew into a national Zero Waste movement.

Aleta Baun, Indonesia

By organising hundreds of local villagers to peacefully occupy marble mining sites in "weaving protests," Baun stopped the destruction of sacred forestland on Mutis Mountain on the island of Timor.

Kimberly Wasserman, US

Wasserman led local residents in a successful campaign to shut down two of the country's oldest and dirtiest coal plants - and is now transforming Chicago's old industrial sites into parks and multi-use spaces.

Nohra Padilla, Colombia

Unfazed by powerful political opponents and a pervasive culture of violence, Padilla organised Colombia's marginalised waste pickers to make recycling a legitimate part of waste management.

Load-Date: April 15, 2013

Uzbek foreign minister voices concern over use of trans-border rivers

BBC Monitoring Central Asia Unit
Supplied by BBC Worldwide Monitoring
October 2, 2008 Thursday

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Length: 366 words

Body

Text of report by Uzbek privately-owned newspaper Biznes-Vestnik Vostoka on 2 October

Uzbek Foreign Minister Vladimir Norov has made a speech at a round table meeting dedicated to the UN millennium development goals at the UN headquarters in New York. The minister spoke about Uzbekistan's achievements in ***fighting*** poverty, improving the population's health and educational level. He stressed Uzbekistan's efforts to protect the environment and, in particular softening the consequences of the disaster in the ***Aral*** Sea basin.

"About 10-15m dollars are allocated from the state budget every year for the zone of the environmental disaster, in particular for the health care, education and social protection of the Aral Sea region's population," the foreign minister said. He added that efforts by governments of the region's countries and of the international community over the last 15 years have produced specific positive results, which softened the consequences of the Aral Sea crisis.

At the same time, the minister expressed great concern over "plans and persistent ambitions of a number of the region's countries to artificially reduce the volume of the water flow in the Syr Darya and Amu Darya trans-border rivers and restrict the schedules for releasing water of the rivers". Vladimir Norov also recalled requirements of international law regarding the issue. When building and commissioning new hydro-power facilities, neutral, authoritative international audit organizations should be involved to assess adherence to environmental requirements, he added.

"Ignoring these principles can lead to unpredictable environmental, economic, social and political consequences in the region," the Uzbek foreign minister warned. He also said that work on increasing hydro-power capacities on the trans-border rivers will, in the medium-term, negatively affect the system of water use, the situation in the agro-industrial complex and environmental balance in the region, primarily in Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan and Turkmenistan.

We should recall that ensuring environmental stability is the seventh of the eight millennium development goals.

Source: Biznes-Vestnik Vostoka, Tashkent, in Russian 2 Oct 08, p 2

Load-Date: October 2, 2008

Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan key countries of the region

Global English (Middle East and North Africa Financial Network)

October 31, 2017 Tuesday

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Length: 211 words

Body

[Link to Image](#)

[Link to Story](#)

By Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan are the key countries of Central Asia, having close position on many of the regional and international issues, said the director of Kazakhstan Institute of Strategic Studies Zarema Shaukenova during the press conference on 25 years of **diplomatic cooperation** between Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan, Kazakh media outlets reported. 'Our states have similar positions on the **water** and energy issues, joint infrastructure projects and the **settlement** of the situation in Afghanistan. The **water** issue is of great importance for the further development of the entire Central Asian region. Another important point of our **cooperation** is the problem of preserving the environment, restoring the area around the **Aral** Sea, which has suffered from irrational **water** use, said Shaukenova. She also added that Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan play a stabilizing role in Central Asia, making an important contribution to the strengthening of **peace** and security of the region. 'Our countries continue to work on promotion of Central Asian issues on the agenda of the UN Security Council. Primarily, it includes regional security, combating terrorism and extremism, solving economic and environmental problems. MENAFN3110201701950000ID1096019484

Load-Date: October 31, 2017

DAMIANO: The Aral Sea: the destruction and revival of a great lake

The Daily Free Press: Boston University

October 1, 2017 Sunday

University Wire

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Section: OPINION; Pg. 1

Length: 1015 words

Byline: David Damiano

Body

One of the most infamous and well recognized instances of human-caused environmental catastrophe happened in the **Aral** Sea in the Central Asian steppes. Once, the **Aral** Sea was the fourth largest **lake** in the world by surface area, encompassing over 26,000 square miles. Now, however, the once vast and still pivotally important **lake** has been reduced to just 10 percent of its former size, separating into four smaller **lakes**. This terrifying disappearing act presents an already parched region of the planet with a titanous issue to resolve.

Political instability and tension have created a hostile environment in which **cooperation** on the dilemma has been deemed futile. However, as appreciation for the magnitude of the issue grows, the stigma associated with **diplomacy** has begun to fade away, opening up a new era in Central Asian relations.

In September of last year, a morbid sense of relief emerged in Uzbekistan following the death of their president, Islam Karimov. Under Karimov's government, Uzbekistan was extremely isolationist, wary of foreign influence from either Russia or the United States and hostile towards its neighbors, especially Kyrgyzstan.

Now the new president of Uzbekistan, Shavkat Mirziyoyev, has begun to open up the country and engage in cooperation with its neighbors. Mirziyoyev first appeared on the international stage on Sept. 19-25 at the United Nations General Debate, where he made an impassioned case for cooperation and diplomacy. Mirziyoyev said Uzbekistan was "determined to engage in dialogue, constructive interaction and strengthening the good-neighborliness."

This new appreciation for cooperation evidently inspired Uzbekistan to acknowledge its responsibility to the Aral Sea. The new president created a \$2.6 billion Aral Sea Region Development Fund designed to provide provide financial support to projects helping the development of the Aral Sea region and the people who live there.

The Aral Sea has been used as an irrigation source for at least 3,000 years without consequence to the lake. However, starting in the 1960s, the Soviet government under Nikita Khrushchev began to divert the two rivers that flow into the Aral Sea, the Amu and the Syr, away from the Aral and into the surrounding desert to support cotton production and agriculture. The result was nearly immediate, as the sea began to dry up at an alarming rate. Philip Micklin, a now-retired geography professor at Western Michigan University and expert on the Aral Sea, said the catastrophe "is unprecedented in modern times."

To add insult to injury, experts reported knowing the diversion of the rivers would have enormous consequences on the lake, yet proceeded with the project despite this. Aleksandr Asarin, an expert at the Russian State Hydroproject

DAMIANO: The Aral Sea : the destruction and revival of a great lake

Institute, told The New York Times, "nobody on a lower level would dare to say a word contradicting those plans, even if it was the fate of the Aral Sea."

There are far more consequences to this desiccation than what meets the eye. One of the most immediate issues happened when the salinity of the lake increased dramatically, causing the destruction of the fishing industry, which had once employed 40,000 workers and provided one sixth of the Soviet Union's fish, essentially vanished. Once-prosperous port cities found themselves hundreds of miles inland. Countless merchant vessels and fishing boats now lay stranded in desert where the lake once was. Even the land left behind by the receding lake was heavily polluted from weapons tests, industrial projects, pesticides and fertilizer runoff. For the people living nearby, these toxins created a high rate of health problems and a lack of clean drinking water.

Despite these crises, steps have been made to slow and reverse the lake's regression. In 2001, plans for a dam to connect the water of the Darya and Syr rivers was approved - and with funding from the World Bank, the Kok-Aral Dam in Kazakhstan was completed in 2005. The dam's effects happened far quicker than the World Bank anticipated, with the northern Aral Sea level increasing by nearly 30 feet the year after the dam was complete.

While the Kok-Aral Dam does not resolve all of Kazakhstan's problems, its effects have been greatly beneficial to local fishermen. The port of Aralsk, which was once stranded 60 miles inland, is now just 15.5 miles away from the shore. The World Bank reported in 2007 that the catch of freshwater fish reached around 2,000 tons, up from just 52 tons in 2004. Kazakhstan is now working with the World Bank on the second phase of the restoration project.

Yet the broader issue is that the Aral Sea is not just one country's problem - it's seven countries' problems, as it directly borders Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan, and also drains into Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Kyrgyzstan, Afghanistan and Pakistan. While Kazakhstan has clearly made steps to ameliorate the crisis, Uzbekistan has decided to continue its profitable cotton production and use the Amu River as its primary irrigation source. As a consequence, the South Aral Sea has been left to dry, while the North has been slowly improving. As long as the cotton industry is productive in Uzbekistan, it seems that this will continue to be the case, despite the severe repercussions for future generations.

Vague declarations of commitment to restoring the sea have been made between the five central Asian nations, but however sincere their intentions may be, the South Aral Sea is destined to disappear if no genuine progress is made on behalf of the Uzbeks. In an increasingly volatile part of the world due to the decline of reliable water sources, such action may be necessary to prevent an even greater calamity.

In the United States, we have been afflicted with increasing calls for isolationism and nationalism. In Central Asia, however, we see how through diplomacy, the world can be greatly improved. While the Aral Sea is far from restored, the stage has been set for a rebirth in the region - showing that even the most catastrophic of disasters can be averted if we rely on cooperation rather than isolationism.

Load-Date: October 2, 2017

Kyrgyzstan,Switzerland : KYRGYZ REPUBLIC to renovate water supply system in NARYN

TendersInfo

July 24, 2015 Friday

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Length: 201 words

Body

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The Swiss Government and the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) boost funding for advancement of water supply and water disposal services, thus enhancing quality of life.

The EBRD will be responsible for offering a loan of up to

2 million for implementation of the project, technical assistance - up to

0.6 million, and the Swiss government will provide a grant of

3.6 million.

The government stated "Drinking water network is outdated in Naryn, sewage network needs to be expanded. Purpose of the project - restoration of the most important components of water supply and sewage systems. New investment will be aimed at addressing huge water losses and modernization of water supply and sewerage infrastructure in the city. Technical experts will also help Vodokanal to improve financial and operational management."

Load-Date: July 24, 2015

Kyrgyzstan , Switzerland : KYRGYZ REPUBLIC to renovate water supply system in NARYN

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The Travel Show - 06:36 AM GMT

TVeyes - BBC World

October 7, 2018 Sunday

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Section: U.K. NATIONAL; Lifestyle

Length: 401 words

Highlight: The best of travel around the globe.

Body

Speech to text transcript:¹

Get you everything from to achieve she's a bit lonely they pick you up at night positive for the love of your life it would be a major so now it's my turn having witnessed the devotion very had the process I feel it wouldn't be right to go through it all at the same belief so we agreed on just a blessing for my journey I would then unexpectedly I seem to be getting the full treatment it is a with us it feels good and experienced ones for all logic but as the process continues the backseat cars on the totem animals as they did many years ago here install can't believe you can't do well so yes we do with that and you are lucky good or bad vision with a vision nomination he is not I know it's a walk mediate drunk for not of us with you I what happened the couple could talk to about it they thought of it and ordered that the office would just the value with this should change that a pop with none of them were relationship with nature today. So I'm heading east to the Aral Sea. The world's largest lake.

Or at least, that's what it was. Welcome to the dusty streets of Zhalanash. If you can believe it this used to be a bustling fishing village. But if you come over here... ..and you look down at the ground you can see what used to be the bottom of the Aral Sea. There's not much fishing going on now. It's been called one of the world's biggest environmental disasters. the border between Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan was once about the size of Ireland. Back in the 1960s the immense stretch of water began to dry up. Around 90 percent of it was wiped off the map. And with it, the livelihoods of many people who lived on the sea's produce. I'd here that here in Kazakhstan the sea was actually coming back. And it was bringing travellers, too. So off I go, in search of the Aral Sea across miles of the old seabed. I've arranged to meet a guide in this region. He wanted me to see the full extent of what the sea which was actually a large lake once was. Thousands of years before it dried up in the 20th century. The view from the top. What caused it to recede so far? The flow of water

Load-Date: October 7, 2018

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

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UNDP Resident Representative in Uzbekistan visits Karakalpakstan

UzDaily (English)

October 1, 2019 Tuesday 9:11 AM GMT

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Length: 1715 words

Dateline: Tashkent, Uzbekistan (UzDaily.com)

Body

From 26 to 28 September 2019, Ms. Matilda Dimovska, Permanent Representative of the United Nations Development Program in Uzbekistan, visited the Republic of Karakalpakstan, where she got acquainted with the current state of the region, the government's efforts to prevent the effects of the environmental crisis, and UNDP activities in the Republic of Karakalpakstan. Formal meetings, results of interaction, new horizons of cooperation The visit began with meetings in the Jokargy Kenes of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, where Ms. Dimovska emphasized the importance of the Aral Sea region in the UNDP activities in Uzbekistan. As part of the implementation of joint projects and initiatives, from 2012 to date, 64 projects have been implemented to improve social infrastructure, which has provided over 66,000 rural residents with access to drinking water, electricity, as well as healthcare and education. More than 215 small business development initiatives have received support, including for promoting green technology in rural areas. In addition, throughout the region, 3,710 local volunteers were trained in hygiene and healthcare, which increased the medical literacy of 213,420 people.

According to the Karakalpak branch of the Institute of Health and Medical Statistics under the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, the incidence of tuberculosis in the region has decreased over five years from 103 for every 100,000 people in 2012 to 78 per 100,000 people. Within the framework of the first joint project of the UNDP and the Adaptation Fund in the republic, in close cooperation with the local population, 10 pasture cooperatives are organized in a total area of 15,300 hectares, of which 43,000 are members, united by a common goal - to restore the productivity of degraded pastures and create new ones grazing land. A set of measures is being taken to ensure a climate of sustainable agriculture by piloting agro and water-saving technologies, applying adaptation practices at the landscape level in support of the implementation of the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On the State Program for the Development of the Aral Sea Region Region for 2017-2021". Moreover, as was noted during the meeting, the Aral Sea region is one of the UNDP priorities in the context of integration and achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals. "UNDP in Uzbekistan is ready to continue to support people affected by the Aral Sea crisis by ensuring human security. We are pleased to expand the scope of our cooperation in the format of the initiative of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan to create a zone of environmental innovation and technology in the Aral Sea region to ensure its sustainable development," Ms. Dimovska emphasized during the high-level meeting. Last year, at a meeting of the heads of the founding states of the International Fund for Saving the Aral Sea, the President of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev proposed to

UNDP Resident Representative in Uzbekistan visits Karakalpakstan

consider declaring the Aral Sea region a zone of environmental innovation and technology. As expected, this will help, through the joint efforts of countries, to create conditions for attracting foreign investment in the development and implementation of environmentally friendly technologies, the comprehensive implementation of the principles of a green economy, environmentally friendly, energy and water-saving technologies, prevention of desertification, environmental migration, the development of ecotourism and other measures. On the same day, in Nukus, the launch ceremony of the new UNDP and UNESCO project "Solving the pressing problems of human security in the Aral Sea region by promoting sustainable rural development" took place. The project, aimed at mitigating the negative environmental, social and economic consequences for the most vulnerable communities in the region, received financial support from the UN Multi-Partnership Trust Fund for Human Security for the Aral Sea region. "Let me assure you that for UNDP the issues of supporting the Aral Sea region are of great importance, we will continue to work on expanding our participation in the region," Ms. Dimovska said in her welcoming speech to the participants of the ceremony. "UNDP offers global experience in implementing innovative solutions for the integrated achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals in the region." Supporting the introduction of technologies for climate change adaptation for farmers and households Since 2014, UNDP has been closely cooperating with the Hydrometeorological Service Center of the Republic of Uzbekistan - Uzgidromet - in the framework of the joint project "Ensuring Climate Stability of Farmers and Dehkan Farms Located in the Dry Areas of Uzbekistan", funded by the UNFCCC Adaptation Fund. As an example of one of the approaches to adaptation to climate change at the landscape level, with the support of the project, pasture cooperatives were first created in Karakalpakstan. Their task is to organize a sustainable fodder basis for the development of grazing, effective pasture management, restoration and improvement of degraded lands. During the visit, with the participation of Ms. Dimovskaya, a ceremony was held to transfer three tractors for use by local pasture communities, organized as part of the project. As part of the visit program, meetings were held in Takhtakupyrsky district. Here, the practice of developing intensive gardening on the area of the Bazarbay Baghman farm, and the rural gathering of Kara Oy citizens is being introduced. The advantages of this practice include the possibility of obtaining a crop already for 2-3 years after planting dwarf trees, while vigorous plants give fruit only for 5-7 years. Leaving also does not require much effort, and drip irrigation technologies widely used here allow saving water. Improving social infrastructure, promoting business ideas, improving the welfare of residents Ms. Dimovska visited an object to improve the social infrastructure of the district, where a desalination station was reconstructed to provide drinking water to residents of the Taza Oray community and the Daukara community. The project was implemented by the UN Joint Program "Strengthening the Resilience of the Population Affected by the Aral Sea Crisis through the Creation of a Multi-Partnership Fund for Human Security for the Aral Sea Region" with the assistance of the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation. The next point of the visit was the makhalla gathering of citizens "Takhtakupyr", where, with the assistance of the Joint Program, a storage for fruits and vegetables was created, containing up to 150 tons of products at the same time. In the Takhtakupyr region there are more than 260 farms. In 2018, the total production of fruits and vegetables amounted to 3,314 tons. Considering economic factors, as well as local climatic features, this initiative is important for local farmers and gardeners. "We have a great opportunity to establish close ties with local farmers, households and end users. Previously, due to the lack of appropriate equipment and technologies, we could not store products for longer than a certain period. Fruits and vegetables quickly deteriorated, especially in the summer. Now this problem has been solved, and in the long run we plan to start exporting local products to the CIS countries," the project initiator, Azizbek Djumanazarov said at a meeting with Ms. Dimovskaya. On the same day, the UNDP Resident Representative in Uzbekistan familiarized herself with the activities of two business support facilities to create sources of income in the Aydin Jol MSG. The family-owned enterprise Borshi, working under the leadership of Dauran and Marziya, produces seeds in a modern, colorful package. A versatile Workshop "Early Sheber" specializes in the production of bedding, clothing and other products from camel wool using the most modern equipment. The second day of the study visit began with a trip to Muynak region. The Tikozeck SSG has a branch of Family Clinic No. 32, where solar photovoltaic panels are installed to ensure uninterrupted power supply. In addition, Ms. Dimovska met with community health volunteers who, together with the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, are engaged in raising public awareness of respiratory, cardiovascular, gastroenterological diseases and reproductive health. At another meeting, to the sound of the bell from the lesson, dozens of children surrounded the UNDP delegation. In the center of Muynak, there is school number 1, in which 530 students are studying. The educational institution did not have enough training places. The joint UN program assisted in the reconstruction of an additional building for primary school students, which now easily accommodates 120 children per shift. Manzura Yerniyazova, the head of the Karakalpak Sheberi

UNDP Resident Representative in Uzbekistan visits Karakalpakstan

Manzura workshop, also had a no less rosy welcome. There are 10 girls and women who sew the history of their native land with their own hands in patterns on doll outfits, souvenirs, carefully lay shells on canvases and decorate national costumes, hats for various celebrations. Recently, dry cleaning services are also available here. Another object on the route of the visit of Ms Dimovska was the pastoral cooperative "Ajiniyaz jaylulary" in the SSH "Hakim ata", created in 2018 with the support of UNDP. Today, the cooperative has at its disposal about 582 hectares of pasture land, the association provides efficient livestock and agricultural management services for 595 households - members of the cooperative. As climate-proof practices for pasture restoration and livestock development under drought conditions, the project introduced a technology for harvesting green fodder in a hydroponic plant with a capacity of 500 kg / day, which makes it possible to feed up to 50 cattle every day, which helps to relieve pressure on pasture land and restore 100 ha of pastures per year. At the end of the visit, Mrs. Dimovska visited Shumanay district, where she got acquainted with the activities of the milk processing workshop, as well as the men's shoe manufacturing workshop, initiated as part of projects aimed at creating sources of income for the local population.

Load-Date: October 24, 2019

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Uzbek Ambassador presents his credentials to the King of the Netherlands

UzDaily (English)

March 15, 2019 Friday 12:25 PM GMT

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Length: 221 words

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

Body

The Ambassador of the Republic of Uzbekistan with residence in Brussels, Dilyor Khakimov, presented his credentials to the King of the Netherlands Willem-Alexander. During the conversation that took place after the ceremony, the state and prospects of bilateral relations between Uzbekistan and the Netherlands were discussed, the Uzbek Foreign Ministry said. Expressing his respect to the President of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev, the King of the Netherlands highly appreciated the implementation of large-scale reforms in Uzbekistan. During the conversation, the efforts of Uzbekistan on enhancing cooperation between Central Asian countries, mitigating the effects of the drying of the Aral Sea, as well as ensuring peace, security and prosperity in Afghanistan were emphasized. The King of the Netherlands noted that there is great potential for further expansion and deepening of relations between the two countries, especially in agriculture, efficient use of water resources, advanced technologies and other areas. King Willem-Alexander welcomed the organization of the second trade mission of the Netherlands companies to Uzbekistan, emphasizing that contacts between representatives of business circles of the two countries will open up new opportunities for further intensification of mutually beneficial cooperation.

Load-Date: April 10, 2019

Kyrgyzstan,Switzerland : KYRGYZ REPUBLIC to renovate water supply system in NARYN

TendersInfo

July 24, 2015 Friday

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Length: 201 words

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Load-Date: July 24, 2015

Kyrgyzstan , Switzerland : KYRGYZ REPUBLIC to renovate water supply system in NARYN

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Tajik, Turkmen presidents emphasize broad co-op prospects

Global English (Middle East and North Africa Financial Network)

August 24, 2018 Friday

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Length: 202 words

Body

[Link to Image](#)

[Link to Story](#)

Baku, Azerbaijan, Aug. 24 Trend: President of Turkmenistan Gurbanguly Berdimuhamedov and President of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon have emphasized the existence of broad prospects for further intensification of mutually beneficial **cooperation** during a meeting in Turkmenistan, the Tajik news agency Avesta reported Aug. 24. President Rahmon is in Turkmenistan to attend the summit of the Heads of Founder States of the International Fund for Saving the **Aral** Sea (IFAS). During the meeting, the sides also stressed the importance of consolidating efforts in solving environmental problems. President Rahmon appreciated Turkmenistan's international initiatives in addressing issues of **water** use, including within the IFAS chairmanship. Regarding the development of bilateral relations, the sides stressed interest in intensification of contacts in transportation, successful implementation of joint transportation projects. President Rahmon also shared his impressions of the Avaza National Tourism Zone, expressing admiration for the transformations in the coastal region of Turkmenistan. Follow Trend on Telegram. Only most interesting and important news MENAFN2408201801870000ID1097338838

Load-Date: August 24, 2018

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

The Australian

November 16, 2010 Tuesday

1 - All-round Country Edition

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Section: FEATURES; Pg. 13

Length: 2113 words

Body

TALKING POINT

We must respect limits set by drought and flood

IN your Inquirer special ("The drought breaks", 13-14/11) my father, Lewis Ronald East, is pictured straddling the Murray River near Nyah in 1923 when he was an engineer with the Victorian State Rivers and Water Supply Commission. He warned irrigators and others frequently about taking too much water from the Murray. Talk now of balancing the various demands on the river is a mistake. The future economic and social well-being of the people of the Murray-Darling basin depends upon the environmental health of the Murray being maintained.

We should take a warning from the irrigation systems of the past that dried up in the Middle East and Central America. The Aral Sea in Central Asia, the world's fourth biggest inland sea and a rich source of income for four countries, is now practically dried up and its surroundings saline, because too much water was taken from it for industry and cotton-farming.

We must accept we are limited by our land and water, and the swings of drought and flood, or we die greedy.

Valerie Yule, Mount Waverley, Vic

YOUR "The Drought Years" timeline ("Coming to terms with the reality of a land burnt dry", Inquirer, 13-14/11) reveals a couple of disturbing trends.

First, since 1945 (65 years) we have experienced no "major droughts" -- they have been either "less severe" or "devastating". Compare this with seven "major droughts" in the preceding 81 years. This suggests that Australia has moved into a period of critical rainfall shifts.

Second, in the 94 years to 1958, Australia experienced only one "devastating drought" lasting nine years. In the 52 years since then, Australia has experienced four such droughts, lasting a total of 28 years. This suggests that drought is not only more common but also more severe.

Together, these trends suggest that Australia can only expect more of what we've experienced over the past 50 years or so, and that it's likely to get worse. There has to be a message in there somewhere.

Alan Turpie, Burleigh Waters, Qld

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

DROUGHT is, by definition, a period of abnormally low rainfall. That

makes nonsense of the figure which classifies 62 per cent of years since 1864 as drought years of varying severities. We can instantly reduce the incidence of drought by adopting a more realistic classification. Adjusting our behaviour and expectations to the prevailing climate takes longer.

Eric Lockett, Lindisfarne, Tas

WITH all the anguish being expressed by Murray-Darling basin farmers over the proposed drastic cuts to their water rights, it's suprising that no attention is being paid to the waste of water through irrigation. This can amount to 30 per cent.

It would be far more of a win-win situation, if instead of spending millions buying back water rights, government spent some of the money in helping farmers minimise water loss. Reducing the loss to zero would save as much water as is proposed with the cuts to farmers' present allocations.

John Penhallurick, Fraser, ACT

THE empirical evidence of a dry

Murray River at Kerang, Victoria (the Federation drought), at Renmark, South Australia (in 1914) and Nyah, Victoria (in 1923) present historical evidence of the periodic lack of environmental flows. As such, this inconvenient truth begs the question: is the ensuring of environmental flows down this river by the Murray Darling Basin Authority yet another artificial tampering with our largest river?

Given that the diversity of biota in the Murray survived these periodic dry spells, should we beggar the irrigators of this river system, and spend billions of taxpayer dollars to ensure a consistent flow of water? I suppose this big-picture, environmental concept is, like the NBN, above the scrutiny of a cost-benefit analysis by the Productivity Commission?

Evan Evans, Lindisfarne, Tas

OECD joins voices of caution over the NBN

PAUL Kerin of the Melbourne Business School has succinctly exposed the economic alchemy that underpins the National Broadband Network ("NBN cost-benefit analysis needed", Business, 15/11).

On the one hand, we are told by the government that the benefits of a super-fast broadband network are unimaginable. By then refusing to submit the proposal to the Productivity Commission for a cost-benefit analysis, the government uses the justification that the NBN is such a "transformative technology" that the commission wouldn't be able to assess those benefits.

So it seems the benefits are, indeed, unimaginable, perhaps illusory. Even the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development is in on the act now, warning the Gillard government against putting all its eggs into one basket ("OECD sees dangers in NBN haste", 15/10).

If someone can point to benefits for the average retail consumer of a 100 megabits-per-second connection other than the faster downloading of movies, I'm all ears. Ninety-nine per cent of retail consumers need nothing better than is presently available. The public is being conned by a quick-fix plan concocted by Stephen Conroy and former prime minister Kevin Rudd on a short plane trip in order to advance Labor's electoral interests.

Edward Davidson, Graceville, Qld

THE OECD and Blind Freddie can see what the government cannot.

Fibre-to-the-home may offer fast movie downloads, but this is hardly a \$43 billion life-critical problem. What if I had a heart monitor that was

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

linked by FTTH to the ambulance service. Would I want the \$43 billion spent on transmitting a heart-attack signal milliseconds faster, or would these vast resources be better spent on improving road infrastructure to get the ambulance to my home vital minutes sooner?

Can anyone out there put on their vision goggles and come up with a useful service the National Broadband Network will provide to their home that slower broadband won't? Blind Freddie can't.

John Cosco, Balmain, NSW

THERE seems very little to surprise us in the latest Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development survey ("Gillard told to raise GST, avoid mining splurge", 15/11). What puzzles me is that our government, after a costly and protracted study (Ken Henry's tax review), almost completely ignored the advice it offered.

Perhaps I have missed something but I have yet to see any attempt by Wayne Swan to explain just why the GST could not be reviewed.

Peter Arlidge, New Farm, Qld

Listen to Suu Kyi

AT this crossroads in Australian politics when voters and politicians alike are publicly wondering just what our political parties actually stand for, a great opportunity beckons: invite Burma's pro-democracy champion, the just-released Aung San Suu Kyi, to address our federal parliament to remind us of what we take for granted and trail in the dust.

The world acclaims this remarkably brave and determined woman. Burma's military regime might never allow her to leave the country (or re-enter it) but such an invitation would signal a real mark of esteem that very many Australians would endorse.

Such champions are few and far between, and as such, they need to be cherished before they're gone.

Brian Haill, Frankston, Vic

Spry's weakness

I WAS intrigued to read that a major point of contention about our film I, Spry raised in the article by the anonymous retired ASIO officer ("Aunt's sneering aside, ASIO effectively kept communists in check", Inquirer, 13-14/11) was our "unwarranted trashing" of Charles Spry's reputation by portraying him as an alcoholic.

The Hope royal commission heard from numerous ASIO officers who said the only way to get a promotion was to answer the summons to attend the director-general's office at the end of the day and to take part in marathon whisky-drinking sessions.

A former officer, interviewed for the film, noted: "It was visible, all right. He'd send one of the most highly paid officers in the building out to get extra bottles of scotch. He would be visibly drunk and wander round. On at least two occasions I saw him when he was incoherent."

If Spry had not been the head of Australia's security service, his abuse of alcohol would be nobody's business. But as the ASIO officer in the film states, it was simply "hypocritical" because ASIO was charged with preventing public servants with similar "character weaknesses" from having access to classified information.

No Australian public servant had more access to classified information than the officers of ASIO and no Australian individual had more access than Spry during his 20-year tenure as director-general of ASIO.

Peter Butt, (Director of I, Spry)

Lilyfield, NSW

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

A RETIRED ASIO officer has attacked the film I, Spy and my comments in it by claiming that my criticism of ASIO ``may be better understood when his past is known". I have never hidden my former membership of the Communist Party of Australia in the 1970s and 80s, nor do I regret it. As a historian of the Cold War, I base my views on facts and evidence. But instead of dealing with the merits or demerits of these, the retired ASIO officer uses an old-style red-baiting smear to score a point. Extraordinarily, he repeats another smear: that the anti-Vietnam war and anti-apartheid movements in Australia were under CPA control.

He also ignores two important things. First, all through the Cold War, the size of the CPA was shrinking. By contrast, the power and size of ASIO increased. Second, ASIO's preoccupation with so-called subversion meant it overlooked its own penetration by the KGB.

How typical of a former ASIO officer to make accusations while operating under a cloak of anonymity.

David McKnight, Associate professor, University of NSW

LAST POST

I presume all the nice things Barack Obama said to Julia Gillard will feature prominently in his memoirs?

Roseanne Schneider, Yeronga, Qld

Good to see the Victorian Liberals showing some integrity with their decision not to preference the Greens (``Liberal decision will hurt Greens", 15/11). Winning doesn't mean winning at all costs -- particularly if it entails catching fleas as the price.

David Edwards, Chapel Hill, Qld

For sound economic reasons customers should switch from

banks to building societies or credit unions. For moral and ethical reasons shareholders should dump

bank shares. Not to do so is to

condone greed.

Bruce Mullinger, Kurnell, NSW

Since tries are only faintly relevant to rugby scores, when one thinks of the high salaries paid to Wallabies players, it is truly pathetic that they can't even kick goals.

Art Raiche, Killara, NSW

My mother hates watching sport with a passion. However, she is convalescing at the moment and on Saturday I asked her why she was watching the Australian Masters golf tournament. She said she wanted to be satisfied that Tiger Woods wouldn't win. Says it all.

Steve Barrett, Glenbrook, NSW

I think I've got this right. In Australia, 19 out of every 20 people who want a job have got one and that is wonderful. But in the US, only 18 out of every 20 people who want a job have got one and that is unequivocally dreadful. Eh? Can you just run that past me again a bit more slowly?

Scott Sturgess, Goomboorian, Qld

The world rejoices at the release, after 388 days, of Paul and Rachel Chandler by their Somali captors. Can we please work harder for the release of Gilad Shalit, who has been held hostage by his Palestinian captors for 1605 days?

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Helen Bersten, Roseville, NSW

So Peter Beattie takes ``full responsibility" for the Gordon Nuttall affront to all Queenslanders (``Crimes breached our trust", Inquirer, 13-14/11). Does that mean Peter is offering to share some gaol-time with Gordon? What typical sanctimonious twaddle.

David Mapleston, Paddington, Qld

The negative effects of fast food can be clearly demonstrated without having to undertake extensive medical research. One look at the rubbish strewn by the roadside and constantly littering our footpaths is surely more than sufficient evidence that consumption of fast food leads to the loss of any sense of responsibility, public hygiene and consideration

for others.

Elizabeth Harrington, Milton, Qld

LETTERS

Send letters to letters@theaustralian.com.au (no attachments); GPO Box 4162, Sydney, NSW, 2001; Fax 02 9288 3077

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To join the debate go to: <http://blogs.theaustralian.news.com.au/letters/>

Load-Date: November 15, 2010

Strengthening Water Security in the Aral Sea Basin

TendersInfo - Project Notices

December 9, 2016 Friday

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Length: 528 words

Body

Project Status: Proposed

Sector / Subsector: Agriculture and Natural Resources

- Agriculture, natural resources and rural development

Timetable: Concept Clearance 07 Mar 2016

Fact Finding 23 May 2016

to 23 May 2016

MRM -

Approval -

Last Review Mission -

Last PDS Update 20 Sep 2016

Source of Funding / Amount: TA: Strengthening Water Security in the Aral Sea Basin Republic of Korea e-Asia and Knowledge Partnership Fund US\$ 500,000.00 People's Republic of China Regional Cooperation and Poverty Reduction Fund US\$ 500,000.00

Description: Water is key for development in Central Asia, where irrigated land has always been a major water consumer.

Diversion of water for irrigation purposes accounts for over 90% of the total intake from all water sources. Increased population and irrigated land, as well as deteriorating water infrastructures, have led to what is known worldwide as the Aral Sea catastrophe~, which includes health problems, high rates of child mortality, desiccation of the Aral Sea, biodiversity degradation, salt-dust transport from the dry bed of the Sea, and a loss of pastures, fisheries and wetlands. While the Aral Sea cannot be restored to its former level, there is no doubt that greater efficiency in the use and management of water resources through enhanced application of IWRM could significantly improve the situation and the trend towards a complete dry-out of the Aral Sea could be reversed. In this regard, the proposed TA is consistent with the Aral Sea Basin Program 3 (ASBP-3) approved on 9 December, 2010 by the Heads of

Strengthening Water Security in the Aral Sea Basin

States - Founders of the International Fund for Saving the Aral Sea. The proposed TA is consistent with the ADB's Long-Term Strategic Framework 2008-2020 since it addresses environmentally sustainable growth and regional integration. It also addresses three core areas of operation including infrastructure, environment, and regional cooperation and integration, all of which are reflected in the current CPS of all five countries to a lesser and greater extent. Specifically, the proposed TA will add value to ADB's operation in that it plans to carry out a pre-feasibility study for potential ADB's investment while enhancing Government buy-ins in all five countries, including three countries which ADB has no operation in water resource sub-sector as of date (namely, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, and Turkmenistan). Moreover, the pre-feasibility study will inform the current CPS updates and or new round of CPS for each participating countries. From the food security angle, the TA is consistent with the ADB's Operation Plan for Agriculture and Natural Resources, since it addresses enhancing management and climate resilience of natural resources .

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

Major organization : ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK

Address : Asian Development Bank

6 ADB Avenue,

Mandaluyong City 1550,

Philippines

Country :Philippines

Url : <https://www.adb.org/>

Financier : ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK (ADB),

Financier address : Asian Development Bank (ADB),

Central and West Asia Department,

Environment, Natural Resources & Agriculture Division, CWRD,

Responsible ADB Officer:Bui, Giap Minh

Load-Date: December 10, 2016

Kazakhstan, United States : WORLD BANK and KAZAKHSTAN discuss opportunities of cooperation for phase II of SYR DARYA CONTROL

TendersInfo

July 12, 2014 Saturday

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Length: 329 words

Body

The World Bank Regional Director for Central Asia Saroj Kumar Jha and Vice-Minister of Environment and Water Resources of the Republic of Kazakhstan Yerlan Nyssanbayev discussed opportunities for cooperation for realization of phase II of the Syr Darya Control and Northern Aral Sea Project.

Phase I of the Syr Darya Control and Northern Aral Sea Project (SYNAS-1) brought positive results. The project focuses on the investments needed to reduce water losses in the Kazakh part of the Aral Sea basin and allows fresh water to flow into in the Northern Aral Sea.

The Kok-Aral Dam brought benefits which exceeded the project expectations: the volume of the Northern Aral Sea raised by 68% as early as by 2008; the project brought other results such as the reduction of salinity by half, increased fish production by more than 3 times, improved flora and fauna, and the return of the local population who started to engage in income generating activities, mainly fishing.

Phase II will help improve the environmental and economic conditions along the Syr Darya and the Northern Aral Sea. The Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan is working to attract the loan from the World Bank to finance the second phase of this project.

The project focuses on integrated water resources management in the lower Syr Darya basin, which requires a number of infrastructural interventions involving modeling and rehabilitation works, and strengthening the institutional capacity in water management, which results in improved welfare of the population in the Northern Aral Sea region.

The planned 5-year project SYNAS-2 will help improve public health, and enhance human safety through the reduced frequency and magnitude of floods and droughts contributing to the environmental sustainability of the region. The improved water supply will increase fisheries production, as well as facilitate crop and livestock production to the benefit of the population living around the Northern Aral Sea.

Load-Date: October 29, 2015

Kazakhstan , United States : WORLD BANK and KAZAKHSTAN discuss opportunities of cooperation for phase
II of SYR DARYA CONTROL

End of Document

International scientific conference on trans-boundary water co-operation in Central Asia

Premium Official News

September 8, 2017 Friday

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Length: 226 words

Body

Austria: Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe has issued the following events: International scientific conference on trans-boundary **water** co-operation in Central Asia When 8 September 2017 (All day) Where Almaty, Kazakhstan Organized by The OSCE Programme Office in Astana, the International Fund for Saving the **Aral** Sea , the National Agrarian University, Education Ministry's Institute of Geography , the United National Economic **Commission** for Europe, the Global **Water** Partnership and the Centre for Sustainable Development.

The OSCE Programme Office in Astana will support a high-level conference for some 100 representatives of the Parliament, national water and education authorities, water basin councils, academia and international organizations. The participants will discuss water conservation and integrated water resources management, safety of hydraulic structures, watering pastures with the application of renewable energy sources and promoting co-operation aimed at sustainable use of water resources.

The event is part of the Programme Office's long-standing efforts to raise awareness and build capacity of the state institutions in the area of water governance.

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

Load-Date: September 8, 2017

UN gathering to promote water cooperation in Central Asia kicks off

Web newswire

March 14, 2011 Monday

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Length: 284 words

Dateline: India

Body

India, March 14 -- A United Nations seminar on international **water cooperation** opened today in Tajikistan as part of an effort to promote dialogue and strengthen **cooperation** between Central Asian countries over the use of **water** and energy resources. Organized by the UN Economic **Commission** for Europe (UNECE), the two-day meeting in Dushanbe, the capital, will examine the role of international law, including the UN Convention on the Protection and Use of Transboundary **Watercourses** and International **Lakes**, in boosting regional **cooperation** on **water** resources management. The seminar is being held ahead of the upcoming 2013 International Year of **Water Cooperation**, declared by a General Assembly **resolution** initiated by Tajikistan. With an estimated 64 billion cubic metres of **water** forming annually from rainfall and melting glaciers, Tajikistan represents 55 per cent of the total **water** flow in the **Aral** Sea basin and sits at the core of the Central Asian debate surrounding the regional use and allocation of **water** resources. Tajikistan's current plans to develop new hydropower stations are the central focus of the regional debate on **water** resources and have raised concerns among downstream countries, especially neighbouring Uzbekistan, where any cut in **water** could affect its economy.

In April last year, Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon visited Central Asia on a five-nation tour aimed at reducing tensions between Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan over water resources. 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

Load-Date: April 15, 2011

Regional coordination and support for the EU CA enhanced regional cooperation on environment and water: Wecoop

TendersInfo

February 9, 2011 Wednesday

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Length: 203 words

Body

Procurement Forecast for Regional coordination and support for the EU CA enhanced regional **cooperation** on environment and **water**: Wecoop

The EU strategy for a new partnership provides a framework for enhanced **cooperation** and increased regional approach to foster integrated and efficient resources management, which has taken the shape of the EU central Asia platform for **cooperation** on environment and **water**. The purpose of this contract is to support the development, effectiveness and visibility of the environment and **water cooperation** platform aiming at facilitating enhanced regional **cooperation** both between the EU and central Asia and within central Asia, through support to regular high-level meetings and joint expert working groups or other ad hoc events, and through support to the strengthening of regional institutions responsible for environment and **water** issues, such as the International Fund for Saving the **Aral** Sea (IFAS), the Interstate **Commission** for **Water** Coordination (ICWC) and Interstate **Commission** for Sustainable Development (ICSD). The contract involves an overall coordination between EU programmes and projects on environment and **water** in central Asia.

Maximum budget: 1 500 000 EUR.
Ltd.

Load-Date: February 9, 2011

UNECE To Help Develop The Management Of Information On The Environment And Water In Central Asia

Targeted News Service

June 12, 2014 Thursday 1:48 AM EST

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Length: 667 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:

Central Asia is facing growing challenges in the field of environment and **water** resources. Part of the problems - like the drying out of the **Aral** Sea or unsafe uranium tailings - is inherited from the past. Increasing environmental **pollution** and strain on **water** resources is the result of economic development, population growth, aging infrastructure and obsolete technologies. Irregular weather patterns caused by climate change are going to further aggravate these challenges, especially in the medium and long run. Part of these challenges can be effectively met only through regional efforts. Regional **cooperation** requires effective decision support based on the transparent and **cooperative** management of relevant information.

While there are currently efforts under way to develop information exchange as a basis for planning and decision making, strengthening the availability of reliable information would be a key contribution to environmental protection and **water** management in Central Asia. However, for various reasons exchange of information within and between States remains difficult. Important bottlenecks include a low capacity for collecting, managing and quality-controlling the information, as well as insufficiently developed or even deteriorating monitoring networks.

60 representatives of Central Asian countries, international organizations and donors gathered in Almaty, Kazakhstan on 9-10 June to discuss this issue and identify potential solutions at the meeting "Further development of regional cooperation among the countries of Central Asia in the management of information on the environment and water resources". The meeting was organized by UNECE upon request by the Inter-state Commission on Sustainable Development composed of Ministers of Environment of the five Central Asian Countries. Participants included representatives of relevant government agencies, decision-making and executive bodies of the International Fund for Saving the Aral Sea, the Scientific and Information Centres of the Inter-State Commission on Sustainable Development and the Inter-State Commission for Water Coordination, the Regional Centre for Hydro-meteorology, international and regional organizations, the civil society and interested donors.

Participants discussed a broad range of institutional, legal and technical issues concerning the development of a unified regional information space. Such an information space would support decision-making at the national and regional levels, facilitate scientific research and education and contribute to awareness raising and Central Asia's participation in international processes.

UNECE To Help Develop The Management Of Information On The Environment And Water In Central Asia

It was concluded that there is a need for the development of a unified regional information space, covering the environment and shared water resources. UNECE was requested to develop a proposal on continued work for the development of such a unified regional space for water and environmental information with the full involvement of relevant regional institutions, the civil society and interested donors.

The meeting also included a presentation of a text-book on dam safety for experts in Central Asia that has been produced with support from UNECE. The safety of dams and other water infrastructure has become a source of concern after two accidents in 2010 and 2013 in Kazakhstan. UNECE is engaged since some time in Central Asia to raise the capacity as well as legal and institutional framework for safety of these installations.

The workshop was organized by UNECE in the framework of the UNECE-German Agency for International Cooperation Project "Regional Dialogue and Cooperation on Water Resources Management in Central Asia" funded by the German Federal Foreign Office.

Contact information:

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Regional Adviser

UNECE

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TNS 30FurigayJane-140613-4766100 30FurigayJane

Load-Date: June 13, 2014

The Ambassador of Uzbekistan presented his credentials to the King of the Netherlands

Uzbekistan National News Agency (UzA)

March 15, 2019 Friday

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Length: 252 words

Byline: UzA

Body

15.03.2019 16:22

The Ambassador of the Republic of Uzbekistan with residence in Brussels, Dilyor Khakimov, presented his credentials to the King of the Netherlands Willem-Alexander, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Uzbekistan reports. During the conversation that took place after the ceremony, the state and prospects of bilateral relations between Uzbekistan and the Netherlands were discussed.

Expressing his respect to the President of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev, the King of the Netherlands highly appreciated the implementation of large-scale reforms in Uzbekistan.

During the conversation, the efforts of Uzbekistan on enhancing cooperation between Central Asian countries, mitigating the effects of the drying of the Aral Sea, as well as ensuring peace, security and prosperity in Afghanistan were emphasized.

The King of the Netherlands noted that there is great potential for further expansion and deepening of relations between the two countries, especially in agriculture, efficient use of water resources, advanced technologies and other areas.

King Willem-Alexander welcomed the organization of the second trade mission of the Netherlands companies to Uzbekistan, emphasizing that contacts between representatives of business circles of the two countries will open up new opportunities for further intensification of mutually beneficial cooperation.

UzA

<http://imgs.syndigate.info/74/217/28/155265136153.jpg>

The Ambassador of Uzbekistan presented his credentials to the King of the Netherlands

Load-Date: March 15, 2019

The Ambassador of Uzbekistan presented his credentials to the King of the Netherlands

End of Document

Paper says US envoy visited Tajikistan to talk about Iran

BBC Monitoring Central Asia Unit

Supplied by BBC Worldwide Monitoring

March 14, 2010 Sunday

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Length: 798 words

Body

A paper suggests that the main issue of the visit of the US envoy to Afghanistan and Pakistan, Richard Holbrooke, to Tajikistan was US concerns on Iran and Washington is in search of allies against Tehran. The following is an excerpt from the article entitled: "Selling Iran: Why did Holbrooke come to Dushanbe", published by privately-owned Tajik newspaper Farazh on 24 February; subheading inserted editorially:

Richard Holbrooke, US envoy to Afghanistan and Pakistan, arrived in Dushanbe last week and had talks with Tajik President Emomali Rahmon. He said that he would make only one statement and that would not answer questions. He said the Tajik president and he discussed the situation in Central Asia and Tajikistan, the construction of another bridge across the River Amu Darya, the CASA [Central Asian Sharing Aid] -1000 electricity power line, water and energy issues, specifically the use of Tajikistan's water resources in order to resolve water and energy problems in other areas of the region, including in Pakistan and India.

[Passage omitted: quote of Radio Liberty report on Holbrooke's statement]

Iran is the main issue of the visit

However, the problems that emerged last week in connection with the issue of Iran's nuclear programme, raises doubts about the main goal of the US envoy's visit. First, what Holbrooke said does not suit his authority and duties. Second, Tajik-US consultations were held in Washington on 12 February. Those issues could have been discussed there. Cooperation between Tajikistan, Pakistan and India could also have been discussed by themselves, without the participation of the USA.

In short, we have all grounds to think that the main issue of the US diplomat's talks in Dushanbe was Iran. In May last year, the former head of Israel's intelligence, Aaron Zeevi Farkash suggested that the USA and Israel should set up a coalition with "Sunni Muslim states surrounding Iran (Persian Gulf monarchies, Azerbaijan and Central Asia), which are scared of Iran's nuclear bomb".

In fact, Holbrooke arrived in Dushanbe after visiting Islamabad, Kabul, Tashkent and Bishkek and then paid visits to Ashgabat, Astana and Tbilisi. There was no logic to pay a visit to Baku. This is because Iran has lately been supporting the position of this state on the issue of Nagorno-Karabakh and the efforts made by the White House in the past had not yielded results.

US and Israeli diplomats and military are currently trying to employ every method and means to influence Iran's neighbours and partners. This is because they are also thinking about launching a military attack on Iran and are looking for allies.

Paper says US envoy visited Tajikistan to talk about Iran

[Passage omitted: known facts; the US Secretary of State's visit to the Middle East and Turkey; talks on Iran in Turkey did not yield results; Israeli prime minister was in Moscow]

However, can the USA persuade or buy Central Asian states to come out against Iran in order to use them if it launches an attack on Iran? Outwardly, Central Asian states are not being seriously considered in this dispute. However, in fact, they may have a big role in resolving this issue. Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan may follow Russia. The first does not that much need US money and Kyrgyzstan is not that much significant and not worth spending money. Uzbekistan also does not need that much of financial support and may want to be neutral. However, it also may want Iran to be weak because it supports Tajikistan's energy projects. Neither does Turkmenistan need financial aid nor will provide its territory for the USA and NATO. Tajikistan, although it is poor, does not have the moral right to betray fraternal Iran. Holbrook's visit to Tajikistan is a simple diplomatic ethic.

In general, the Central Asian states will act in keeping with the principles of good-neighbourliness. That is to say the USA and NATO have come here to defend their interests and will undoubtedly leave the region one day in the way they come. However, Iran will remain as a neighbour in the region.

The regional states are also afraid of collaborating with the USA against Iran. This is because it is a game of the USA that wants to involve others in it. As evidence of this can be cited Holbrooke's statement saying that it is Al-Qa'idah not the Taleban that is posing a threat to Central Asia. Taleban have records of cooperation with the USA. However, the regional states have long ago seen and felt the serious threat coming from them [Taleban] to the region. However, the region does not know Al-Qa'idah as much as the USA does.

The heated disputes over Iran's nuclear programme has increased tension in the international politics and reached Central Asian states. We will in future witness new disputes in the region. We must be ready for this.

Source: Farazh, Dushanbe, in Tajik 24 Feb 10, p 7

Load-Date: March 14, 2010

WORLD BANK AND KAZAKHSTAN PLAN FURTHER IMPROVEMENTS IN THE NORTHERN ARAL SEA AREA

States News Service

July 10, 2014 Thursday

Copyright 2014 States News Service

Length: 457 words

Byline: States News Service

Dateline: KYZYLORDA

Body

The following information was released by the World Bank:

During the visit to Kyzylorda region, World Bank Regional Director for Central Asia Saroj Kumar Jha and Vice-Minister of Environment and Water Resources of the Republic of Kazakhstan Yerlan Nyssanbayev discussed opportunities for continued cooperation for realization of the second phase of the Syr Darya Control and Northern Aral Sea Project.

The first phase of the Syr Darya Control and Northern Aral Sea Project (SYNAS-1) brought impressive positive results. The project focused on the most urgent investments needed to reduce water losses in the Kazakh part of the Aral Sea basin and allow more fresh water to flow into in the Northern Aral Sea. Construction of the 13-km Kok-Aral Dam in 2005 brought benefits which exceeded the project expectations: the volume of the Northern Aral Sea raised by 68 percent as early as by 2008; the project has also brought other impressive results such as reduction of salinity by half, increased fish production by more than 3 times, improved flora and fauna, and, most importantly, the return of the local population who started to engage again in income generating activities, mainly fishing.

"Implementation of the second phase of the project will help improve further the environmental and economic conditions along the Syr Darya and the Northern Aral Sea. Today, the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan is working to attract the loan from the World Bank to finance the second phase of this project," said Yerlan Nyssanbayev, Vice-Minister of Environment and Water Resources of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

In his turn, World Bank Country Director for Central Asia Saroj Kumar Jha expressed the Bank's commitment to support Kazakhstan in the implementation of the second phase of the Syr Darya Control and Northern Aral Sea Project (SYNAS-2).

"The project will focus on integrated water resources management in the lower Syr Darya basin, which would require a number of infrastructural interventions involving state-of-the-art modeling and rehabilitation works, and strengthening the institutional capacity in water management -- these efforts will ultimately result in the improved welfare of the population in the Northern Aral Sea region," emphasized Saroj Kumar Jha, World Bank Regional Director for Central Asia.

The planned five-year project SYNAS-2 will help improve public health, and enhance human safety through the reduced frequency and magnitude of floods and droughts thus contributing to the environmental sustainability of the

WORLD BANK AND KAZAKHSTAN PLAN FURTHER IMPROVEMENTS IN THE NORTHERN ARAL SEA
AREA

region. The improved water supply will increase fisheries production, as well as facilitate crop and livestock production to the benefit of the population living around the Northern Aral Sea.

Load-Date: July 10, 2014

End of Document

Uzbekistan to support construction of Kyrgyz Kambarata hydropower plant

CEE Energy NewsWatch Today

September 6, 2017 Wednesday

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Length: 225 words

Body

Uzbek President Shavkat Mirziyoyev and Kyrgyz President Almazbek Atambayev reached an **agreement** on September 5 on the construction of the Kambarata hydropower plant (HPP) on the **Naryn River**. In particular, the Uzbek side **agreed** to support the construction of the plant.

Under the late Islam Karimov's rule in Uzbekistan, the country remained in a state of perpetual conflict with Kyrgyzstan regarding water use in irrigation and power generation, among other issues. Karimov's stance against Kyrgyzstan's HPP included warnings that Central Asia would end up at war over hydropower issues. Mirziyoyev is not only putting an end to these tensions, he is also claiming the construction of the Kambarata power plant would benefit Uzbekistan as well.

"We are ready to take the most active part [in the construction], including financial... We need the construction of Kambarata, this power plant is needed [by both countries]," Mirziyoyev said, according to the Kyrgyz president's press service.

The agreement was reached during Mirziyoyev's visit to Bishkek on September 5, which Atambayev described as a "historic event for both nations".

"Both the Kyrgyz and Uzbek people have been waiting for this visit for more than 20 years. [The visit] will solve many issues as it opens a new era, a new epoch in the relations between our two nations," Atambayev said.

Load-Date: September 6, 2017

World Bank and Kazakhstan Plan Further Improvements in the Northern Aral Sea Area

Targeted News Service

July 10, 2014 Thursday 5:27 PM EST

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Length: 469 words

Byline: Targeted News Service

Dateline: WASHINGTON

Body

World Bank issued the following news release:

During the visit to Kyzylorda region, World Bank Regional Director for Central Asia Saroj Kumar Jha and Vice-Minister of Environment and Water Resources of the Republic of Kazakhstan Yerlan Nyssanbayev discussed opportunities for continued cooperation for realization of the second phase of the Syr Darya Control and Northern Aral Sea Project.

The first phase of the Syr Darya Control and Northern Aral Sea Project (SYNAS-1) brought impressive positive results. The project focused on the most urgent investments needed to reduce water losses in the Kazakh part of the Aral Sea basin and allow more fresh water to flow into in the Northern Aral Sea. Construction of the 13-km Kok-Aral Dam in 2005 brought benefits which exceeded the project expectations: the volume of the Northern Aral Sea raised by 68 percent as early as by 2008; the project has also brought other impressive results such as reduction of salinity by half, increased fish production by more than 3 times, improved flora and fauna, and, most importantly, the return of the local population who started to engage again in income generating activities, mainly fishing.

"Implementation of the second phase of the project will help improve further the environmental and economic conditions along the Syr Darya and the Northern Aral Sea. Today, the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan is working to attract the loan from the World Bank to finance the second phase of this project," said Yerlan Nyssanbayev, Vice-Minister of of Environment and Water Resources of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

In his turn, World Bank Country Director for Central Asia Saroj Kumar Jha expressed the Bank's commitment to support Kazakhstan in the implementation of the second phase of the Syr Darya Control and and Northern Aral Sea Project (SYNAS-2).

"The project will focus on integrated water resources management in the lower Syr Darya basin, which would require a number of infrastructural interventions involving state-of-the-art modeling and rehabilitation works, and strengthening the institutional capacity in water management -- these efforts will ultimately result in the improved welfare of the population in the Northern Aral Sea region," emphasized Saroj Kumar Jha, World Bank Regional Director for Central Asia.

The planned five-year project SYNAS-2 will help improve public health, and enhance human safety through the reduced frequency and magnitude of floods and droughts thus contributing to the environmental sustainability of the

World Bank and Kazakhstan Plan Further Improvements in the Northern Aral Sea Area

region. The improved water supply will increase fisheries production, as well as facilitate crop and livestock production to the benefit of the population living around the Northern Aral Sea.

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TNS 18EspanLiz-140711-30FurigayJane-4793317 30FurigayJane

Load-Date: July 10, 2014

End of Document

Kazakhstan : World Bank to allocate funds for phase II of project on saving Aral Sea s northern part

TendersInfo

July 11, 2014 Friday

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Length: 228 words

Body

Memorandum on fund allocation to implement the second phase of the **Syr Darya River** and saving the Northern **Aral** Sea (?????-2) has been signed with the World Bank.

It was signed by WB Regional Director for Central Asia Saroj Kumar Jha and Vice Minister of the Environment and Water Resources Erlan Nysanbayev in Kyzylorda.

"For years, the world has been concerned about the shrinking of the sea, and now the world is amazed at how the conservation project of the Northern Aral Sea in Kazakhstan is being implemented. Unique project, implemented at the initiative of the Head of State, is recognized as a "project of the century", Akim of Kyzylorda Krymbek Kusherbayev said attending the signing ceremony.

22.2 billion tenge is allocated for implementation of the second part of the project.

We would remind you, that the level of the Aral Sea has risen from 38 meters to 42 meters, and it approached Aral by 53 kilometers as a result of the first phase.

The second part of the project includes rebuilding of the left bank offtake regulator of Kyzylorda waterworks; construction of dams in Karmakshy and Kazaly districts of Kyzylorda Region; rectification works of the Syr Darya at the sites of Korgansha and Turumbet of Zhalagash District; construction of a road bridge near the village of Birlik in Kazaly District; restoration of Kamyshlybash and Akshatau lake systems, etc.

Load-Date: October 29, 2015

Tajik press reacts to Uzbek leader's objection to new power stations

BBC Monitoring Central Asia Unit

Supplied by BBC Worldwide Monitoring

May 12, 2009 Tuesday

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Length: 1095 words

Body

Most central Tajik newspapers have widely reacted to a recent summit of Central Asian leaders on the *Aral* Sea environmental disaster. The summit, held in Almaty on 28 April, was marred by serious *disagreement* between the Tajik and Uzbek leaders over the construction of new *hydroelectric* power stations in the region's upstream countries, with President Emomali Rahmon *threatening* to walk out if President Islom Karimov's proposals were not removed from the summit's final communiqué.

An article by Rajab Mirzo in the privately-owned Nigoh weekly said that the summit of the five Central Asian states of Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan Tajikistan Uzbekistan and Turkmenistan ended with no clear outcome. He said: "Despite the fact that Rahmon, Nazarbayev, Bakiyev, Karimov and Berdimuhamedow gathered to discuss only the problem of the *Aral* Sea, the discussions eventually revolved around an 'unpleasant' issue for all of them, that is the region's *water* resources."

It went on to suggest that the Almaty summit had failed to achieve any positive results.

"We can say that one more meeting of the presidents ended with no results," it said.

Referring to Uzbek President Islom Karimov's objection to new power stations in Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan, a commentary by M. Maqsadulloh in the privately-owned Tojikiston weekly suggested that Tashkent's opposition to such projects frightened off potential foreign investments into the Tajik and Kyrgyz energy sectors, making these countries' economic development even more difficult.

"As a matter of fact, comrade Karimov's behind-the-scene purpose of fanning up the issue of the region's water and electricity, which has been continuing for the past 17 years, is to draw the attention of the international community to investment projects on building hydroelectric power stations in Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan. Islom Karimov knows very well that when he makes use of this card in his own distinctive manner, the question of foreign investments in the region's hydroelectric power stations comes to a temporary halt," Maqsadulloh said.

He went on to say that ecological damage was inflicted on Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan as a result of "hasty" policies by Uzbekistan's leadership in the Soviet past.

"Scientists now proved that the land reclamation policy and hastiness in irrigating new cotton fields in Uzbekistan had led to a 10-fold increase in water consumption in the region, triggering the shrinking of the Aral Sea. Furthermore, following the Aral Sea disaster, salty currents blowing from the sea have been causing major glaciers in Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan to thaw, which is the result of insatiable and imprudent land reclamation policies of our Uzbek brothers. So who is going to compensate us for the damage incurred?" Maqsadulloh questioned.

Tajik press reacts to Uzbek leader's objection to new power stations

In conclusion, the journalist said good-neighbourly relations and mutual trade based on fair principles was "a key" to the existing problems among countries in the region. However, he added that if the strained relations between Tajikistan and Uzbekistan were to persist, Dushanbe then should consider making water a commodity.

"A solution for the region's disagreements and quarrels over water and electricity as well as oil and gas can undoubtedly be attained through good-neighbourly and brotherly relations, while maintaining social justice in political decisions is a key to the swift resolution of the most complex problems. Such justice must be strictly observed in keeping with the standards that are equally honoured by all participating parties, be it the supply of water and electricity or oil and gas. However, as is known, justice is still violated when it comes to the sale of natural resources, such as electricity and natural gas, to neighbouring countries. Otherwise where is the logic in the fact that Uzbekistan sells 1,000 cu.m. of its natural gas to Kazakhstan for 84 dollars, while setting the price of the same amount of gas to Tajikistan at 240 dollars. On top of this, Tashkent has been using various pretexts to reduce the volume of gas exports [for Tajik consumers] by about 40 per cent. The use of economic pressure, unfounded pretensions and provocative pleas for the sake of reaching one's goals cannot and will not yield any solution to the problem. Otherwise we will be left no other choice but to start charging for our natural resource - water," Maqsadulloh concluded.

A brief report in the Ozodagon privately-owned weekly said: "During the meeting, the executive committee of the International Fund for Saving the Aral Sea was tasked with working out a new programme aimed at helping inhabitants of this drying sea basin, as well as with stepping up construction work and attracting more donors," the Ozodagon newspaper said.

A factual report in Tojikiston said World Bank chief Robert Zoellick had recently announced that, at the request of Uzbekistan, it was setting up a team of international experts to carry out a comprehensive feasibility study for the Roghun power station project.

"The World Bank will carry out its survey into the construction of the Roghun power station with the consideration of the interests of downstream countries and of the necessity to ensure the required volume of water flow into transborder rivers," the report said, citing the WB chief's message to the Uzbek president.

Earlier, Deputy Prime Minister of Tajikistan Murodali Alimardon announced that Tajikistan was ready to receive the WB's expert group, adding that some 150m dollars had been earmarked in the 2009 state budget for speeding up Roghun's construction, the Tojikiston report concluded.

Faridun Rahnavard's commentary in Nigoh, among other things, said the Tajik government was determined to finish Roghun's construction, citing the head of the country's government think-tank.

"The director of the Strategic Research Centre under the Tajik president, Suhrob Sharifov, said Tajikistan will not overlook the international community's position, but at the same time, it will not forsake building Roghun. The Tajik side is also concerned about the incorrect distribution of water resources and it wants such energy projects to play a positive role in the resolution of this problem," Rahnavard said.

(The five reports are between 500 and 1,500 words each; no further processing planned)

Sources: Tojikiston newspaper, Dushanbe, in Tajik 30 Apr 09, p 5; Tojikiston newspaper, Dushanbe, in Tajik 30 Apr 09, p 4; Nigoh newspaper, Dushanbe, in Tajik 30 Apr 09, p 3; Nigoh newspaper, Dushanbe, in Tajik 30 Apr 09, p 10; Ozodagon newspaper, Dushanbe, in Tajik 30 Apr 09, p 6

Load-Date: May 12, 2009

Korean businesses, Kazakh Invest agree to \$113 million in projects

Financial Services Monitor Worldwide

April 29, 2019 Monday

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Length: 388 words

Body

Kazakh Invest and a variety of Korean companies signed memorandums for \$113 million in investment projects during the April 22 Kazakh-Korean Investment Forum in the capital.

The projects cover a number of fields. K2AT will invest in plant construction to desalinate Caspian Sea water, produce organic fertilisers, begin smart farming near the Aral Sea and build a research and development technology park. The projects will create more than 2,000 jobs.

Telecommunications company OKPOS KZ is planning to develop and supply point of sale (POS) systems. MAIN INFO will develop the high-tech market, including artificial intelligence and unmanned vehicles.

Woori Financial Group, a Seoul-based banking and financial services holdings company, will cooperate with Kazakh Invest to create closer commercial ties between the countries and their businesses. Its subsidiary, Woori Bank, is one of South Korea's largest banks.

Currently, 42 investment projects involving Korean companies totalling \$4.8 billion are at various stages of development, of which 20 projects worth \$2.4 billion have already been implemented. Among the largest projects of such companies are LG Electronics, Kolon, Dongil Construction, KNOC, Lotte Confectionery and others. Another six projects worth \$2 billion are at the implementation stage and 16 projects worth \$670 million are being developed, said Kazakh Invest Deputy Chairperson Rustam Issatayev.

Kazakhstan seeks to provide a favourable investment climate with a simplified tax regime, extended package of investment preferences, constantly improving legislation and reducing bureaucracy. The World Bank ranked Kazakhstan 28th out of 190 countries in its 2019 annual Doing Business Report.

The investment forum marked the 10th anniversary of the Kazakh-Korean strategic partnership. South Korean President Moon Jae-in and Kazakh President Kassym-Jomart Tokayev signed a wide-ranging joint statement between the countries during the former's April 21-23 state visit to Kazakhstan.

Korean businesses, Kazakh Invest agree to \$113 million in projects

Kazakh Invest, formerly known as Kaznex Invest, operates on the one window principle that provides a full range of services to support investment projects from idea to implementation, as well as in the post-investment period. It acts as a single coordinating centre for the nations special economic zones. 2019 Global Data Point.

Load-Date: April 29, 2019

End of Document

The Travel Show - 02:35 AM GMT

TVeyes - BBC World

October 26, 2018 Friday

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Section: U.K. NATIONAL; Lifestyle

Length: 528 words

Highlight: The best of travel around the globe.

Body

Speech to text transcript:¹

she is a bit did they pick you are positive for the love of your life it added the a late So now it's my turn having witnessed the devotion very had the process I feel it wouldn't be right to go through all that the same belief so we agree on just a blessing for my journey I could then unexpectedly I seem to be getting the full treatment it is with us it feels good and experienced ones very as the process continues the backseat cars on the totem animals as they did many years ago he still can't believe you can't say Yes we argue with that and you are lucky by the usual with a visual relations Yes I know it's a walk need to be drunk summed up you a clip what happened here he would say it is not just the would just leave with that the search should any richer at a pop with none of the largest of which is unique I believe everything is happening here but I do like myself to experience as a trouble is something the ball while many Muslims here would frown on the each ceremonies some context they are direct link to a man perhaps if the world's 9th largest country but Kazakhstan is also one of the most sparsely populated its people were traditionally nomadic the Lies tied to their environment today travellers come to explore its relatively untouched landscapes I want to find out more the Kazakhstani people's relationship with nature today so I'm heading East to hear or see the world's 4th largest Lake or at least that's what worse the welcome to the dusty streets of Johnny cash if you can believe in this used to be a bustling fishing village but if you come over here and looked out of the ground it she used to be the bottom of the year Rosie so much for sharing going on now it has been called one of the world's biggest environmental disasters the sea which stretches the border between Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan was once about the size of are back 19 60s the immense stretch of water began to dry up around 90% of it was wiped off the map and with it the livelihoods of many people who live on the seas prone I've heard that you're in Kazakhstan the sea was actually coming back and was bringing travel to so off they go in search of the Aral Sea across miles of the Eagles see I've arranged to meet guidance region he wanted me to see the full extent of what the sea which was actually a large Lake once wives thousands of years before tried of the 20th century the view from the top Don't work you Yeah he's sure why I did it was not a given what cars are to receive so far the decouple the you value Unesco what it I would hope I would have gone down is clearly a vehicle and the pin-up value not good she will still do the lady eve Gotze that the flow of water was averted defeat saw the car industry

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

whose Pakistan still remains one of the world's top producer cotton but while it was excited to see still remains mostly lost recent

Load-Date: October 25, 2018

End of Document

Uzbek leader against "third" parties involvement in water talks

BBC Monitoring Central Asia Unit
Supplied by BBC Worldwide Monitoring
April 28, 2009 Tuesday

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Length: 545 words

Body

Text of report by privately-owned Kyrgyz AKIpress news agency website

Bishkek, 28 April: A **dispute** has erupted between the Uzbek and Tajik presidents at a summit of the leaders of the Central Asian republics which are founders of the International Fund for Saving the **Aral** Sea.

The summit was held in Almaty (Kazakhstan) today. The leaders of Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Turkmenistan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan took part in it.

In his speech, Uzbek President Islam Karimov said: "The construction of 'great' hydroelectric power stations and reservoirs lack an unequivocal assessment. The 'great' projects were passed by a decision of the Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party, the political bureau and the Cabinet of Ministers. None of the projects were thought over and nor did they undergo any expert assessment".

Uzbekistan supports the World Bank, the Asian Development Bank and the European Union which are represented by [the EU special representative for Central Asia, Pierre] Morel, Karimov said.

He said that he would like unwanted assessments by third states, which were trying to heighten the debate between the countries of Central Asia, to be excluded.

"Third countries, which want to take part in the discussion also pursue their own aims. We must think about reaching an agreement here on our own, and not raise the discussion to a political aspect," he said.

"I pay tribute to Kyrgyzstan's and Tajikistan's interests, but a compromise must be reached. There is no solution to this issue without a compromise," Karimov said.

The Uzbek leader fully supported the Turkmen president's speech on reaching a compromise.

Karimov said that without a compromise, it would take many years to resolve the issues. He urged his counterparts to resolve the existing issues jointly without involving others, and not to become a bargaining chip for other countries on the "divide and rule" principle.

After Karimov's speech, the presidents were due to sign a joint statement on the results of the summit.

"However, some issues have been raised by Turkmenistan and Kyrgyzstan," Kazakh President Nursultan Nazarbayev said, and recommended that these remarks be removed from the agenda and the joint statement be adopted without signatures.

Uzbek leader against "third" parties involvement in water talks

However, Tajik President Emomali Rahmon expressed his disagreement. He said that the presidents had agreed to discuss water and energy issues.

"I had proposed this and you all had supported it, but this discussion is unfolding here. I also have something to say. Not only those hydroelectric power stations which are under construction, but also the reservoirs, which are being built by some countries and which are twice as large as the Aral Sea, should also be examined by experts," Rahmon told his counterparts.

Nazarbayev agreed to remove the water issues from the joint statement.

After some time, information has appeared that the leaders have adopted the text of joint statement taking into consideration the opinion of the countries - founders of the International Fund for Saving the Aral Sea.

Uzbekistan is against the construction of large hydroelectric power stations on the rivers in Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan that flow to the Amu Darya and Syr Darya.

Source: AKIpress news agency website, Bishkek, in Russian 1307 gmt 28 Apr 09

Load-Date: April 28, 2009

UNECE-GTZ Programme Helps Central Asian Countries to Strengthen Regional Institutions for Transboundary Water Management

Targeted News Service

December 10, 2009 Thursday 3:52 AM EST

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Length: 666 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:

Opportunities for strengthening regional institutional and legal frameworks for the management of transboundary **water** resources in Central Asia are being discussed today in Almaty. The two-day meeting of the Working Group on Institutional and Legal Strengthening is convened by the Executive Committee of the International Fund for saving the **Aral** Sea (IFAS) and facilitated by the UNECE under the programme on Regional Dialogue and **Cooperation** on **Water** Resources Management in Central Asia, financed by the Government of Germany through GTZ in the framework of the Berlin **Water** Process.

The process provides support to the implementation of the decisions of the IFAS Summit (28 April 2009, Almaty), where the Heads of Central Asian States expressed their firm commitment to further improve the institutional structure and legal framework for regional **water** resources management and mandated the Executive Committee of IFAS to develop the new **Aral** Sea Basin Program for 2011-2015. The decisions of the Summit are an exceptionally important window of opportunity to start real, sustainable progress towards the solution of complex, often controversial issues related to **water**, energy and environment in Central Asia.

In this process, the UNECE offers an impartial umbrella, in-house expertise and a solid legal basis in the form of the UNECE environmental instruments, in particular the UNECE Water Convention, its institutions and advisory support. The UNECE efforts are part of the broader efforts by the donors' community and key regional and international organizations to provide support to improve the management of water and energy resources and protect the environment in Central Asia.

The Working Group is the first of a series of regional and national meetings designed to elaborate a set of proposals to improve the efficiency of regional cooperation. The proposals will be submitted for approval to the governments of States-members of the IFAS by the end of 2010.

Notes for Editors

The International Fund for saving the Aral Sea (IFAS) was established 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.

UNECE-GTZ Programme Helps Central Asian Countries to Strengthen Regional Institutions for Transboundary Water Management

Gesellschaft for 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, forwardlooking solutions for political, economic, ecological and social development in a globalised world. Working under difficult conditions, GTZ promotes complex reforms and change processes. Its corporate objective is to improve people's living conditions on a sustainable basis.

Berlin Water Process was launched at the first "Water Unites" conference (Berlin, 1 April 2008) by German Foreign Minister Frank-Walter Steinmeier. 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. 35 States and the European Community are Parties to the Water Convention. In Central Asia, Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan are Parties to this instrument.

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Load-Date: December 11, 2009

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World Bank and Kazakhstan Plan Further Improvements in the Northern Aral Sea Area

Thai News Service

July 17, 2014 Thursday

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Section: GENERAL NEWS

Length: 451 words

Body

During the visit to Kyzylorda region, World Bank Regional Director for Central Asia Saroj Kumar Jha and Vice-Minister of Environment and Water Resources of the Republic of Kazakhstan Yerlan Nyssanbayev discussed opportunities for continued cooperation for realization of the second phase of the Syr Darya Control and Northern Aral Sea Project.

The first phase of the Syr Darya Control and Northern Aral Sea Project (SYNAS-1) brought impressive positive results. The project focused on the most urgent investments needed to reduce water losses in the Kazakh part of the Aral Sea basin and allow more fresh water to flow into in the Northern Aral Sea. Construction of the 13-km Kok-Aral Dam in 2005 brought benefits which exceeded the project expectations: the volume of the Northern Aral Sea raised by 68 percent as early as by 2008; the project has also brought other impressive results such as reduction of salinity by half, increased fish production by more than 3 times, improved flora and fauna, and, most importantly, the return of the local population who started to engage again in income generating activities, mainly fishing.

"Implementation of the second phase of the project will help improve further the environmental and economic conditions along the Syr Darya and the Northern Aral Sea. Today, the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan is working to attract the loan from the World Bank to finance the second phase of this project," said Yerlan Nyssanbayev, Vice-Minister of of Environment and Water Resources of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

In his turn, World Bank Country Director for Central Asia Saroj Kumar Jha expressed the Bank's commitment to support Kazakhstan in the implementation of the second phase of the Syr Darya Control and and Northern Aral Sea Project (SYNAS-2).

"The project will focus on integrated water resources management in the lower Syr Darya basin, which would require a number of infrastructural interventions involving state-of-the-art modeling and rehabilitation works, and strengthening the institutional capacity in water management -- these efforts will ultimately result in the improved welfare of the population in the Northern Aral Sea region," emphasized Saroj Kumar Jha, World Bank Regional Director for Central Asia.

The planned five-year project SYNAS-2 will help improve public health, and enhance human safety through the reduced frequency and magnitude of floods and droughts thus contributing to the environmental sustainability of the region. The improved water supply will increase fisheries production, as well as facilitate crop and livestock production to the benefit of the population living around the Northern Aral Sea.

(World Bank: 10 July 2014)

World Bank and Kazakhstan Plan Further Improvements in the Northern Aral Sea Area

Load-Date: July 17, 2014

End of Document

Cotton still king in Uzbekistan despite a legacy of salt

The International Herald Tribune

June 16, 2008 Monday

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Section: NEWS; Pg. 3

Length: 1211 words

Byline: Sabrina Tavernise - The New York Times Media Group

Dateline: KHUJAYLI, Uzbekistan

Body

David L. Stern contributed reporting from Tajikistan.

*

Salt crunches underfoot like frosty soil on this bare stretch of land in western Uzbekistan.

"Thirty years ago, this was a cotton field," said a 61-year-old farmer who has lived near this city all his life. "Now it's a salt flat."

Uzbekistan, a landlocked country that was once part of the Soviet Union, is home to one of the biggest man-made disasters in history. For decades its rivers were diverted to grow cotton on arid land, causing the Aral Sea, a large saltwater lake, to lose more than half of its surface area in 40 years.

But old habits are hard to break and, 17 years after the Soviet Union collapsed, cotton is still king and the environmental destruction continues unabated, cutting into crop yields. Uzbekistan is the world's second-largest cotton exporter after the United States, drawing a third of its foreign currency earnings from the crop, but that status seems increasingly threatened by corruption, poor planning and the degradation of cropland.

Far less money is spent now on maintaining the vast networks of water drainage and irrigation that crisscross the country than was expended under communism. The authorities spend about \$12 a hectare on maintenance, down from \$120 a hectare in Soviet times, according to the International Water Management Institute. Blocked drainage pipes push salt levels up, damaging the land and dragging crop yields ever lower.

A United Nations report in 2001 estimated that 46 percent of Uzbekistan's irrigated lands have been damaged by salinity, up from 38 percent in 1982 and 42 percent in 1995.

"The delivery system is dilapidated, the drainage system is failing," said one foreign expert, who asked that his name not be used because he has to work with Uzbek officials. "It is a big problem."

How that has affected cotton production is a difficult question. Cotton and its production are ensnared in politics, so national statistics on it are scarce. But a pattern of decline in the industry was evident in three regions based on local figures provided to The New York Times.

Cotton still king in Uzbekistan despite a legacy of salt

In Karakalpakstan, the region that contains what is left of the Aral Sea, the total area of land under cultivation has dropped by 14 percent since 1991, according to local statistics. In the Bukhara region in the south, land planted with cotton has declined by 15 percent in the last eight years and in Jizzax, a region in central Uzbekistan, 15 percent of the cultivated land has become too salty to farm.

In Manghit, a small city near Khujayli, an early sign of saltiness came in the 1980s when mushrooms that had grown along the banks of the mighty Amu Darya River began to disappear, a local farmer recalled. Soil that used to grow 4.5 tons of raw cotton, measured with seeds and stems, a hectare now produces 2.5 tons and in some places as little as 1.3 tons, said the farmer, who asked that his name not be used because Uzbek authorities frown on people speaking to foreign journalists.

"When you see this salt, sad, dark thoughts take you," he said, explaining that the salt is what is left when water evaporates after intense irrigation. "Nothing grows on salty land. It's like standing on a graveyard."

Uzbekistan's environmental problems date from the 1950s, when Nikita Khrushchev ramped up industrial agriculture, diverting river flows into a vast new maze of industrial-size canals. Slowly, the land began to change.

The farmer in Khujayli recalled a car trip with his father in the winter of 1954 near the city of Muynoq that began with a crossing of kilometers of Aral Sea ice. Now the shore is more than 80 kilometers, or 50 miles, away from the city. In the 1970s, his grandfather's apricot trees died. Salt eats away at shoes here and turns bricks white.

"For so many years we raped the land," said the farmer. "This is the result."

Sharing dwindling water resources is a maddening post-Soviet puzzle.

Central Asia, once a single part in the Soviet machine, is now five countries with competing interests. Uzbekistan, the most populous, depends on its neighbor Kyrgyzstan for water. This year will be dry, Uzbek farmers and officials said, because Kyrgyzstan used more of its water than usual to generate electricity for heat last winter, which was unseasonably cold.

Environmental woes, however, are only part of the problem.

Uzbekistan's farming industry is still largely frozen in its Soviet past. Though the industry was rearranged several years ago to break the Soviet-era collective farms into private plots, the price paid for cotton is still set by the government, as are the quotas for how much to grow. The state price is set at less than one quarter of the world market price.

As yields decline and government prices remain low, farmers say that profits are increasingly elusive, and in some areas farmers have begun to abandon their fields. One farmer in Jizzax said he had stopped farming a parcel that had grown too salty, and he drove with a reporter past abandoned fields that stretched as far as the eye could see - more than 300 hectares, he said.

As in Soviet times, production plans are not closely coordinated with the realities on the ground, and in Jizzax the local authorities, whose jobs depend on fulfilling quotas, have started to force bad fields - about a third of the cultivated land area in the region, according to local statistics - onto state institutions like the post office, the state pension fund and schools, three farmers there said. Those, in turn, are forced to farm the land or to pay cash to satisfy the quota.

"Jizzax is an experiment," said one of the farmers, who asked that his name not be published to avoid trouble with local officials. He provided a document for a plot of land that had been abandoned by a farmer and was now the responsibility of a local school. Farmers who did not meet quotas were fined and even taken to court, as was the case in April with 89 farmers.

"Farmers have no rights," he said. "They are just ordered around by the government."

Cotton still king in Uzbekistan despite a legacy of salt

Farmers and others who cannot meet their production quotas are forced to pay cash, which forms the heart of a cycle of corruption that has enriched officials for generations. Those officials, envied and vulnerable to charges of corruption, change with the seasons: In Jizzax, there have been five heads of the main cotton processing factory since 2000, the farmers said.

Some farmers violate the government's rules and plant crops other than cotton, a practice that has been encouraged by foreign experts who say that crop rotation will allow the land to rest. But the government has often prohibited other crops, not wanting to suffer declines in cotton, and farmers grow other things at their own risk. This spring in Tajikistan, a neighboring country that also relies on cotton, farmers were growing watermelons on the sly, as though they were crops of illicit opium poppies.

"We are destroying ourselves," said the 61-year-old farmer in Khujayli. "Why are we planting cotton and what are we getting from it? We never ask those questions."

The government is starting to acknowledge the problem, and last year it issued an order that will set up a fund for drainage improvements. The World Bank is also financing a program to improve drainage.

Load-Date: June 16, 2008

End of Document

The Travel Show - 02:35 AM GMT

TVeyes - BBC World

October 24, 2018 Wednesday

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Section: U.K. NATIONAL; Lifestyle

Length: 529 words

Highlight: The best of travel around the globe.

Body

Speech to text transcript:¹

she is a big positive for the love of your life don't have the a late so now it's Having witnessed the devotion very had the process I feel it wouldn't be right to go through it all at the same belief so we agree on just a blessing for my journey I would then unexpectedly I seem to be getting the full treatment it is a with us it feels good and experienced ones there are as the process continues the backs of cars on the totem animals as they did many years ago here still can't believe you can do about that Yes we argue with that and you are lucky but the usual with a petition population Yes I know it's a walk need to be among seemed up for you want see what happened the couple would talk about it if we do that we just hear was that the search should be in your chair at a pop with none of them just to warn you you you you I believe everything is happening here but I do like myself to experience as a trouble I can say is that although many Muslims here are proud on the each ceremonies for some as a pair of direct link to a man perhaps if the world's 9th largest country but Kazakhstan is also one of the most sparsely populated its people were traditionally nomadic the with their eyes tied to their environment today Was come to explore its relatively untouched landscapes I want to find out more of the Kazakhstani people's relationship with nature today so I'm heading East to hear or see the world's 4th largest Lake or at least that's what works and welcome to the dusty streets of Johnny cash if you can believe it is used to be a bustling fishing village but if you come over here and looked out of the ground it she used to be one of the Aral sea so much shame now is being called one of the world's biggest environmental disasters the sea which stretches the border between Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan was once both sides are back 19 60s the immense stretch of water began to dry up around 90% of it was wiped off the map and with it the livelihoods of many people who lived on the seas Proteus I've heard that you're in Kazakhstan the sea was actually coming back and was bringing travel was to so off they go in search of the Aral Sea across miles of the will see I've arranged to meet guidance region he want me to see the full extent of what the sea which was actually a large Lake once once thousands of years before tried of the 20 century the deal from the top Whatever are you Yeah there is a lot for sure what I would say no I didn't want what caused it to receipts FA youth Cup glory the value of Tesco body I would hope I would have gone down is a great vehicle and the pin-up are you not groom she will still do the lady eve Gotze that the flow of water was averted defeat Isil the cotton industry

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

was Pakistan's still remains one of the world's top producer cotton but while it was exciting to see still remains mostly lost recent

Load-Date: October 23, 2018

End of Document

Tajik paper claims Uzbekistan to blame for demise of Aral Sea

BBC Monitoring Central Asia Unit
Supplied by BBC Worldwide Monitoring
May 18, 2009 Monday

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Length: 949 words

Body

Hasty development of vast land areas under cotton crops in Uzbekistan has increased tenfold waste of water in the Central Asian region and led to the demise of the Aral Sea. Responding to remarks of Uzbek president, at the Central Asian leaders' meeting on the problems of the Aral Sea held in Kazakhstan, Tajik leader said that international organizations should also look at "wasteful use of water" in Uzbek cotton fields, which is causing the drying up of the Aral Sea. The following is the text of article by M. Maqsadulloh entitled: "Blackmail", published by the Tajik newspaper Tojikistan on 30 April; subheadings inserted editorially:

Yesterday's meeting [29 April] of the heads of the Central Asian states in Almaty [Kazakhstan] devoted to the problems of the Aral Sea has again shown that Uzbekistan will with particular obstinacy and open egotism use all means to achieve its goals on water issues. Scepticism and resentment of the president of Uzbekistan on the issue of the distribution of water in the region has now reached its peak and is about to go beyond the frame of regional disputes.

Using cards skilfully

The presidents of the five Central Asian states gathered in Almaty to discuss the Aral Sea problems. Kazakh President Nursultan Nazarbayev at the beginning of the meeting also stressed that only the problems of the Aral Sea should be discussed during the meeting. However, ignoring the request of his Kazakh counterpart, Uzbek President Islom Karimov with his usual specific insistence shifted the discussion to the water and energy issues.

In fact, Mr Karimov's covert goal of intensifying a dispute over water and electricity in the region, which has been continuing for 17 years, is to attract the attention of the world community to investment projects for the construction of hydroelectric power stations in Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan. Islom Karimov knows well that every time he plays this card in a specific manner, the issue of foreign investment in the hydroelectric power stations in the region will be postponed for a certain time. This is because Tashkent's hue and cry has made international donor organizations to act cautiously. Seeing and knowing this, Karimov is skilfully using this card.

Since the strategy chosen by the Tajik government for the coming four years is to ensure complete energy independence, it must play its new card against the card of Karimov in order to steadfastly follow the goal it set itself.

"Plot hatched to mislead world community"

Responding to his Uzbek counterpart's sceptic remarks, Tajik President Emomali Rahmon also made some scoffing and felicitous remarks saying that we have also something to say on this issue. If Uzbekistan continues meddling in the construction of the Roghun reservoir, we will not turn blind eyes to the existence of water reservoirs which are

Tajik paper claims Uzbekistan to blame for demise of Aral Sea

much bigger than the Roghun reservoir, which is still a project. This sensitive note, in fact, has a rather profound meaning. This is because the roots of the Aral Sea disaster should be sought in the irrational use of water by the downstream countries, including Uzbekistan. The Aral disaster has resulted in by the fact that the downstream countries have been unsparingly and greedily using the region's water resources to irrigate their lands over the past 35 years. It has been scientifically proved that the irrigation policy and hasty development of vast land areas under cotton crops in Uzbekistan has increased tenfold waste of water in the region and led to the demise of the Aral [Sea]. Moreover, following the disaster in the Aral Sea, salty winds risen from it have sucked huge Tajik and Kyrgyz glaciers, and this also happened "thanks to" Uzbek brothers' policy of greedily opening new lands without thinking about future. Then, who must compensate for these losses?

Undoubtedly, the view that the construction of hydroelectric power stations in Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan will doom 28m people in Uzbekistan to death is not more than a plot hatched to mislead the world community and in this way, to hide the environmental crimes committed in the region.

Since the World Bank, which quite recently was intending benevolently provide financial assistance to Tajikistan to build the Roghun hydroelectric power station and now wants the [project for the construction of] this hydroelectric power station to be examined, should not ignore this aspect of the problem. It has to be said that Tajikistan, which is an upstream country, irrigates only 170 ha of its land; and Uzbekistan, which is raising hue and cry over the shortage of water, irrigates over 1m ha of land. Where is justice?

The salvation of the region and disputes over water, electricity, oil and gas is, undoubtedly, an aspect of neighbourly relations. However, the administration of social justice in adopting political decisions is a key, which will help equitably resolve this complicated problem. However, as is known, no justice is being administered while selling natural resources, including electricity and gas, to neighbours. For example, where is logic in the fact that Uzbekistan sells its gas to Kazakhstan at the price of 84 dollars per 1,000 cu.m., and at the same time sets the price of 240 dollars for the same amount of its natural resource for its another neighbour Tajikistan moreover under various pretexts it has cut its supplies by 40 per cent? The administration of methods of exerting pressure, ungrounded scepticism and hostile complaints has never been and will never be a way to the settlement of disputes. Otherwise, we will have only one way to sell natural resources water!... [ellipses as published].

Source: Tojikiston, Dushanbe, in Tajik 30 Apr 09 p5

Load-Date: May 18, 2009

UNECE TO HELP DEVELOP THE MANAGEMENT OF INFORMATION ON THE ENVIRONMENT AND WATER IN CENTRAL ASIA

US State News

June 12, 2014 Thursday 12:04 PM EST

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Length: 665 words

Body

UNITED NATIONS, June 12 -- The United Nations Economic and Social Council's Economic Commission for Europe issued the following news release:

Central Asia is facing growing challenges in the field of environment and water resources. Part of the problems - like the drying out of the Aral Sea or unsafe uranium tailings - is inherited from the past. Increasing environmental pollution and strain on water resources is the result of economic development, population growth, aging infrastructure and obsolete technologies. Irregular weather patterns caused by climate change are going to further aggravate these challenges, especially in the medium and long run. Part of these challenges can be effectively met only through regional efforts. Regional cooperation requires effective decision support based on the transparent and cooperative management of relevant information.

While there are currently efforts under way to develop information exchange as a basis for planning and decision making, strengthening the availability of reliable information would be a key contribution to environmental protection and water management in Central Asia. However, for various reasons exchange of information within and between States remains difficult. Important bottlenecks include a low capacity for collecting, managing and quality-controlling the information, as well as insufficiently developed or even deteriorating monitoring networks.

60 representatives of Central Asian countries, international organizations and donors gathered in Almaty, Kazakhstan on 9-10 June to discuss this issue and identify potential solutions at the meeting "Further development of regional cooperation among the countries of Central Asia in the management of information on the environment and water resources". The meeting was organized by UNECE upon request by the Inter-state Commission on Sustainable Development composed of Ministers of Environment of the five Central Asian Countries. Participants included representatives of relevant government agencies, decision-making and executive bodies of the International Fund for Saving the Aral Sea, the Scientific and Information Centres of the Inter-State Commission on Sustainable Development and the Inter-State Commission for Water Coordination, the Regional Centre for Hydro-meteorology, international and regional organizations, the civil society and interested donors.

Participants discussed a broad range of institutional, legal and technical issues concerning the development of a unified regional information space. Such an information space would support decision-making at the national and regional levels, facilitate scientific research and education and contribute to awareness raising and Central Asia's participation in international processes.

It was concluded that there is a need for the development of a unified regional information space, covering the environment and shared water resources. UNECE was requested to develop a proposal on continued work for the

UNECE TO HELP DEVELOP THE MANAGEMENT OF INFORMATION ON THE ENVIRONMENT AND WATER IN CENTRAL ASIA

development of such a unified regional space for water and environmental information with the full involvement of relevant regional institutions, the civil society and interested donors.

The meeting also included a presentation of a text-book on dam safety for experts in Central Asia that has been produced with support from UNECE. The safety of dams and other water infrastructure has become a source of concern after two accidents in 2010 and 2013 in Kazakhstan. UNECE is engaged since some time in Central Asia to raise the capacity as well as legal and institutional framework for safety of these installations.

The workshop was organized by UNECE in the framework of the UNECE-German Agency for International Cooperation Project "Regional Dialogue and Cooperation on Water Resources Management in Central Asia" funded by the German Federal Foreign Office. For any query with respect to this article or any other content requirement, please contact Editor at htsyndication@hindustantimes.com

Load-Date: June 13, 2014

End of Document

Programme summary of Turkmen TV "Watan" news 1600 gmt 25 Jun 15

BBC Monitoring Central Asia Unit
Supplied by BBC Worldwide Monitoring
June 25, 2015 Thursday

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Length: 251 words

Body

1. 0000 Today the Turkmen president, Gurbanguly Berdimuhamedow, pays a working visit to eastern Lebap Region. The president arrives in Koytendag District to attend a ceremony dedicated to **commissioning** a **water** purifying plant in the Mukry area. The president also blesses the **commissioning** of a **water** purifying plant in Farap District via TV link-up. The president also visits the Garlyk mining and processing plant to familiarize himself with the pace of construction there. Then the president tours the construction site of the Turkmenabat-Farap railway and motor bridge across the **Amu Darya river**. Video shows the president in an airport, welcoming ceremony, the president delivering a speech, him addressing elders, festivities.
2. 3620 The Turkmen president sends congratulatory message to the staff of the prosecutor's office on their professional holiday. No video.
3. 4000 Interviews with some people over the commissioning of some buildings in eastern Lebap Region and about their meeting with the Turkmen president. Video shows interviews.
4. 4245 Video reports on the fourth day of the Week of Culture.
5. 5045 A meeting on the Turkmen president's visit to southern Mary was held in the regional administration. Video shows a meeting.
6. 5135 Video coverage of cultural events being held throughout the country as a part of festivities dedicated to the Week of Culture.
7. 5515 Weather forecast.
8. 5745 Presenter signs off.

Source: Turkmen TV Altyn Asyr channel, Ashgabat, in Turkmen 1600 gmt 25 Jun 15

Load-Date: June 25, 2015

World Bank, Kazakhstan improving Aral Sea area

The Times of Central Asia

July 11, 2014 Friday

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Length: 320 words

Body

During the visit to Kyzylorda region of Kazakhstan, World Bank Regional Director for Central Asia Saroj Kumar Jha and Vice-Minister of Environment and Water Resources of Kazakhstan Yerlan Nyssanbayev discussed opportunities for continued cooperation for realization of the second phase of the Syr Darya Control and Northern Aral Sea Project.

The first phase of the Syr Darya Control and Northern Aral Sea Project (SYNAS-1) brought impressive positive results, the World Bank said yesterday. The project focused on the most urgent investments needed to reduce water losses in the Kazakh part of the Aral Sea basin and allow more fresh water to flow into in the Northern Aral Sea.

Construction of the 13-km Kok-Aral Dam in 2005 brought benefits which exceeded the project expectations: the volume of the Northern Aral Sea raised by 68 percent as early as by 2008; the project has also brought other impressive results such as reduction of salinity by half, increased fish production by more than 3 times, improved flora and fauna, and, most importantly, the return of the local population who started to engage again in income generating activities, mainly fishing.

"Implementation of the second phase of the project will help improve further the environmental and economic conditions along the Syr Darya and the Northern Aral Sea. Today, the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan is working to attract the loan from the World Bank to finance the second phase of this project," said Nyssanbayev.

"The project will focus on integrated water resources management in the lower Syr Darya basin, which would require a number of infrastructural interventions involving state-of-the-art modeling and rehabilitation works, and strengthening the institutional capacity in water management - these efforts will ultimately result in the improved welfare of the population in the Northern Aral Sea region," emphasized Saroj Kumar Jha.

Load-Date: July 11, 2014

Old Farming Habits Leave Uzbekistan a Legacy of Salt

The New York Times

June 15, 2008 Sunday

Late Edition - Final

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Section: Section A; Column 0; Foreign Desk; Pg. 6

Length: 1419 words

Byline: By SABRINA TAVERNISE; David L. Stern contributed reporting from Tajikistan.

Dateline: KHUJAYLI, Uzbekistan

Body

Salt crunches underfoot like frosty soil on this bare stretch of land in western Uzbekistan.

"Thirty years ago, this was a cotton field," said a 61-year-old farmer who has lived near this city all his life. "Now it's a salt flat."

Uzbekistan, a land-locked country that was once part of the Soviet Union, is home to one of the biggest man-made disasters in history. For decades its rivers were diverted to grow cotton on arid land, causing the Aral Sea, a large saltwater lake, to lose more than half of its surface area in 40 years.

But old habits are hard to break, and 17 years after the Soviet Union collapsed, cotton is still king and the environmental destruction continues unabated, cutting into crop yields. Uzbekistan is the world's second-largest cotton exporter after the United States, drawing a third of its foreign currency earnings from the crop, but that status seems increasingly threatened by corruption, poor planning and the degradation of cropland.

Far less money is spent now on maintaining the vast networks of water drainage and irrigation that crisscross the country than was expended under Communism. Authorities spend about \$12 per hectare on maintenance (a hectare is around two and a half acres), down from \$120 per hectare in Soviet times, according to the International Water Management Institute. Blocked drainage pipes push salt levels up, damaging the land and dragging crop yields ever lower.

A United Nations report in 2001 estimated that 46 percent of Uzbekistan's irrigated lands have been damaged by salinity, up from 38 percent in 1982 and 42 percent in 1995.

"The delivery system is dilapidated, the drainage system is failing," said one foreign expert, who asked that his name not be used because he has to work with Uzbek officials. "It is a big problem."

How that has affected cotton production is a difficult question. Cotton and its production are ensnared in politics, so national statistics on it are scarce. But a pattern of decline in the industry was evident in three regions based on local figures provided to The New York Times.

In Karakalpakstan, the region that contains what is left of the Aral Sea, the total area of land under cultivation has dropped by 14 percent since 1991, according to local statistics. In the Bukhara region in the south, land planted with

Old Farming Habits Leave Uzbekistan a Legacy of Salt

cotton has declined by 15 percent in the past eight years, and in Jizzax, a region in central Uzbekistan, 15 percent of the cultivated land has become too salty to farm.

In Manghit, a small city near Khujayli, an early sign of saltiness came in the 1980s when mushrooms that had grown along the banks of the mighty Amu Darya River began to disappear, a local farmer recalled. Soil that used to grow 4.5 tons of raw cotton, measured with seeds and stems, per hectare now produces 2.5 tons, and in some places as little as 1.3 tons, said the farmer, who asked that his name not be used because Uzbek authorities frown on people speaking to foreign journalists.

"When you see this salt, sad, dark thoughts take you," he said, explaining that the salt is what is left when water evaporates after intense irrigation. "Nothing grows on salty land. It's like standing on a graveyard."

Uzbekistan's environmental problems date from the 1950s, when Nikita S. Khrushchev ramped up industrial agriculture, diverting river flows into a vast new maze of industrial-size canals. Slowly, the land began to change.

The farmer in Khujayli recalled a car trip with his father in the winter of 1954 near the city of Muynoq that began with a crossing of miles of Aral Sea ice. Now the shore is more than 50 miles away from the city. In the 1970s, his grandfather's apricot trees died. Salt eats away at shoes here and turns bricks white. "For so many years we raped the land," said the farmer. "This is the result."

Sharing dwindling water resources is a maddening post-Soviet puzzle. Central Asia, once a single part in the Soviet machine, is now five countries with competing interests. Uzbekistan, the most populous, depends on its neighbor Kyrgyzstan for water. This year will be dry, Uzbek farmers and officials said, because Kyrgyzstan used more of its water than usual to generate electricity for heat last winter, which was unseasonably cold.

Environmental woes, however, are only part of the problem. Uzbekistan's farming industry is still largely frozen in its Soviet past. Though the industry was rearranged several years ago to break the Soviet-era collective farms into private plots, the price paid for cotton is still set by the government, as are the quotas for how much to grow. The state price is set at less than one quarter of the world market price.

As yields decline and government prices remain low, farmers say that profits are increasingly elusive, and in some areas farmers have begun to abandon their fields. One farmer in Jizzax said he had stopped farming one parcel that had grown too salty, and he drove with a reporter past abandoned fields that stretched as far as the eye could see, more than 700 acres, he said.

As in Soviet times, production plans are not closely coordinated with the realities on the ground, and in Jizzax the local authorities, whose jobs depend on fulfilling quotas, have started to force bad fields -- about a third of the cultivated land area in the region, according to local statistics -- onto state institutions such as the post office, the state pension fund and schools, three farmers there said. Those, in turn, are forced to farm the land or to pay cash to satisfy the quota.

"Jizzax is an experiment," said one of the farmers, who asked that his name not be published to avoid trouble with local officials. He provided a document for a plot of land that had been abandoned by a farmer and was now the responsibility of a local school. Farmers who did not meet quotas were fined and even taken to court, as was the case in April with 89 farmers.

"Farmers have no rights," he said. "They are just ordered around by the government."

The farmers who are fined must pay with cash, which forms the heart of a cycle of corruption that has enriched officials for generations. Those officials, envied and vulnerable to charges of corruption, change with the seasons: In Jizzax, there have been five heads of the main cotton processing factory since 2000, the farmers said.

Some farmers violate the government's rules and plant crops other than cotton, a practice that has been encouraged by foreign experts who say that crop rotation will allow the land to rest. But the government has often prohibited other crops, not wanting to suffer declines in cotton, and farmers grow other things at their own risk. This

Old Farming Habits Leave Uzbekistan a Legacy of Salt

spring in Tajikistan, a neighboring country that also relies on cotton, farmers were growing watermelons on the sly, as though they were crops of illicit opium poppies.

"We are destroying ourselves," said the 61-year-old farmer in Khujayli. "Why are we planting cotton, and what are we getting from it? We never ask those questions."

The government is starting to acknowledge the problem, and last year it issued an order that will set up a fund for drainage improvements. The World Bank is also financing a program to improve drainage.

Some experts argue that if irrigation is managed properly, the soil in most of the country can still be productive. Wheat yields, they say, have increased sharply in the past decade, which is evidence of soil fertility. In a study of 12 farmers in the Khorezm region over four years, Kirsten Kienzler, a doctoral student at the Center for Development Research of the University of Bonn, said their cotton and wheat harvests were not declining.

She argued that farmers were still steeped in the Soviet system, in which the state did everything, and while it is true that they do not receive world prices for cotton, they are also not paying world prices for fuel, fertilizer or water, which are subsidized by the state.

Even so, the state still owns the land, and farmers said they were leery of committing to large projects while they remained renters. A farmer in the Bukhara region said that he was no longer breaking even, since fuel prices jumped in the past few years, and that he secretly hoarded cotton to sell on the black market to pay his bills.

"I am stealing from myself," he said, gesturing at a storage room piled high with illicit cotton. "Soon I'll have to sell these," he added, snapping the waistband of his sweat pants.

<http://www.nytimes.com>

Graphic

PHOTOS: The diversion of rivers in Uzbekistan for irrigation has contributed to the loss by the Aral Sea, a saltwater lake, of more than half of its surface area in 40 years.

Cotton, to be used to make a mattress, is stacked in a home. The status of Uzbekistan as the world's second-largest cotton exporter is in danger because of environmental destruction.(PHOTOGRAPHS BY THE NEW YORK TIMES) MAP: A farmer said the land around Khujayli was basically a salt flat. Map details area of Khujayli.

Load-Date: June 15, 2008

Korean Businesses, Kazakh Invest Agree to \$113 Million in Projects

Financial Services Monitor Worldwide

April 29, 2019 Monday

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Length: 388 words

Body

Kazakh Invest and a variety of Korean companies signed memorandums for \$113 million in investment projects during the April 22 Kazakh-Korean Investment Forum in the capital.

The projects cover a number of fields. K2AT will invest in plant construction to desalinate Caspian Sea water, produce organic fertilisers, begin smart farming near the Aral Sea and build a research and development technology park. The projects will create more than 2,000 jobs.

Telecommunications company OKPOS KZ is planning to develop and supply point of sale (POS) systems. MAIN INFO will develop the high-tech market, including artificial intelligence and unmanned vehicles.

Woori Financial Group, a Seoul-based banking and financial services holdings company, will cooperate with Kazakh Invest to create closer commercial ties between the countries and their businesses. Its subsidiary, Woori Bank, is one of South Korea's largest banks.

Currently, 42 investment projects involving Korean companies totalling \$4.8 billion are at various stages of development, of which 20 projects worth \$2.4 billion have already been implemented. Among the largest projects of such companies are LG Electronics, Kolon, Dongil Construction, KNOC, Lotte Confectionery and others. Another six projects worth \$2 billion are at the implementation stage and 16 projects worth \$670 million are being developed, said Kazakh Invest Deputy Chairperson Rustam Issatayev.

Kazakhstan seeks to provide a favourable investment climate with a simplified tax regime, extended package of investment preferences, constantly improving legislation and reducing bureaucracy. The World Bank ranked Kazakhstan 28th out of 190 countries in its 2019 annual Doing Business Report.

The investment forum marked the 10th anniversary of the Kazakh-Korean strategic partnership. South Korean President Moon Jae-in and Kazakh President Kassym-Jomart Tokayev signed a wide-ranging joint statement between the countries during the former's April 21-23 state visit to Kazakhstan.

Korean Businesses, Kazakh Invest Agree to \$113 Million in Projects

Kazakh Invest, formerly known as Kaznex Invest, operates on the one window principle that provides a full range of services to support investment projects from idea to implementation, as well as in the post-investment period. It acts as a single coordinating centre for the nations special economic zones. 2019 Global Data Point.

Load-Date: April 29, 2019

End of Document

Muynak acquires a new look

Uzbekistan National News Agency (UzA)

March 27, 2019 Wednesday

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Uzbekistan National News Agency

Length: 232 words

Byline: Maksad Khabibullayev, UzA

Body

27.03.2019 20:08

During his visit to the Republic of Karakalpakstan on November 15-16, 2018, the President of Uzbekistan identified important tasks to fundamentally update the appearance of cities and villages, support small businesses and private entrepreneurship, attract foreign investors, and create necessary conditions for the population.

A program of comprehensive development of Muynak district has been adopted, providing for construction and repair works for 1 trillion 485 billion UZS in 2019-2021. Construction activities will be carried out at 40 social facilities this year. At present, the construction of an amphitheater, the Palace of Culture, a sports complex, the Youth Center and multi-storey residential buildings has begun. Special attention is paid to the repair of roads in central streets, the renewal of drinking water and natural gas networks, landscaping and greening.

– We are building the Aral museum building, – says business manager of LLC Beruni Agroqurilish Yusufboy Nurullayev. – Now we are concreting and laying bricks. The building of the new museum will be commissioned on the eve of the celebration of the 28th Anniversary of Independence. Tourists arriving here will be able to become familiar with the exhibits, and to watch 3D films about the Aral.

Maksad Khabibullayev, UzA

<http://imgs.syndigate.info/74/217/92/155371689945.jpg>

Muynak acquires a new look

Load-Date: March 27, 2019

Stacey Dooley Investigates - 8:00 PM GMT

TVEyes - BBC 1 West

October 8, 2018 Monday

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Section: U.K. REGIONAL TV

Length: 615 words

Anchor: Stacey Dooley

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

Body

Speech to text transcript:¹

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

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

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

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

Load-Date: October 8, 2018

End of Document

Aral Sea problems discussed in capital city of Turkmenistan

Premium Official News

June 21, 2017 Wednesday

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Length: 244 words

Dateline: New York

Body

Ashgabat: The Government of Turkmenistan has issued the following news release:

Ashgabat hosted an international conference titled "Role of the International Fund for Saving the **Aral** Sea in Development of **Cooperation** in the Central Asian Region."

Speakers at the conference noted Turkmenistan's contribution to the development of environmental partnership in the region and revitalization of the work of the International Fund for Saving the **Aral** Sea (IFAS). In particular, speakers emphasized the importance of Turkmenistan's policy on the efficient use of **water**, which is closely related to the preservation of environmental well-being and protection of environment.

According to the conference participants, the main task facing the countries of the region is to reduce the fatal impact of the Aral Sea crisis, and Turkmenistan's chairmanship in the Fund will ensure progress in many areas, namely in restoring the ecological balance and improving the socio-economic situation in the Aral Sea.

The forum participants noted that Turkmenistan's neutral status serves as the key factor for the expansion of the constructive dialogue between the neighboring regional countries, providing a reliable basis for any further agreements on water resources management.

Turkmenistan chairs the International Fund for Saving the Aral Sea in 2017-2019.

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

Load-Date: June 22, 2017

Analysis: Central Asian energy in 2008

UPI Energy

December 31, 2008 Wednesday 7:17 PM EST

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Length: 1383 words

Byline: JOHN C.K. DALY

Dateline: WASHINGTON, Dec. 31

Body

The noted Mexican novelist Carlos Fuentes once wrote, "Poor Mexico, so far from God, so close to the United States." Substitute "Central Asia" for "Mexico" and "Russia" for the "United States," and one begins to have an idea of the energy exports problems facing Uzbekistan, Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan. For the three easternmost former Soviet "Stan" republics, 2008 has been a year of stress and possibility. Given their geographic isolation, despite their independence, all three nations have been **forced** to acknowledge the reality of Russia's ongoing regional influence, despite the collapse of communism in 1991. Russia's state-owned monopoly Gazprom remains the largest player in the region's energy market, as foreign investors largely remain fixated farther west on the immense Caspian hydrocarbon reserves of Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan and Turkmenistan.

Further complicating the energy picture for Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan are their tangled interstate relationships, dominated by one single issue -- **water**. Hydrocarbon-poor but rich in aquatic resources, both Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan recently have tried to use their dominant position controlling the headwaters of Central Asia's largest **rivers**, the **Amu Darya** and **Syr Darya**, to both generate **hydroelectric** power and **negotiate** favorable energy import arrangements with their western downstream neighbors Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan and Turkmenistan, all of whom need the **water** for their immense **irrigation** networks.

Bedeviled by energy shortages during the autumn and winter months, Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan increasingly have taken to releasing water from their reservoirs through their hydroelectric cascades to generate power, playing havoc with the growing seasons of their downstream western neighbors, whose need for water peaks during the spring and summer planting and growing season. Attempts by Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan to get their neighbors to agree to pay for water or enter into barter arrangements for fuel and power imports have been unavailing up to now, leaving both countries facing the prospect of blackouts and economic hardships in the upcoming months.

Further complicating the picture, while Russia remains the dominant regional player, a few hardy Western firms have been making tentative steps to enter the three countries' internal markets, and to the east, China is waiting in the wings as well. At a time of global recession, the only certainty for the three nations' attempts to lessen Russian influence and achieve energy independence is that the current situation is negatively impacted by the world's economic slowdown, and the future is uncertain at best. For many in Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan, the question is not

Analysis: Central Asian energy in 2008

so much when the global economy will recover as simply surviving a winter of increased energy prices and blackouts.

With a population of 27 million, Uzbekistan is Central Asia's most populous and dominant power. A conservative fiscal policy since 1991, including inconvertibility of the national currency, the som, has shielded its citizens from the hyperinflation that ravaged other former Soviet republics, but the policies have also diminished potential foreign investment.

Like neighboring Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan's current oil production is modest, at about 100,000 barrels per day. Uzbekistan's natural gas reserves are another matter, however. With reserves estimated earlier this year at 1.84 trillion cubic meters, with sufficient investment Tashkent has the possibility of becoming a significant player in the regional energy market. Uzbekistan currently produces 60 billion cubic meters (bcm) of natural gas annually, an amount nearly equal to Turkmenistan's production.

Unlike Turkmenistan, however, nearly 80 percent of Uzbekistan's production, about 48.4 bcm, is currently reserved for domestic use at heavily subsidized rates. Of the 12 billion bcm Uzbekistan exports, more than half currently goes to Russia, with the remainder to neighboring Central Asian states. Like other former Soviet republics, the Uzbek government chafed under Gazprom's "buy cheap, sell dear" policies and earlier this month scored a significant negotiating success with Gazprom by getting an agreement that in 2009 Gazprom will pay \$305 per thousand cubic meters (tcm). To put the accomplishment in perspective, Uzbekneftegaz sold gas to Gazprom for \$130 per tcm in the first half of 2008, which then rose to \$160 in the second half of 2008.

Uzbekistan also has been successful in attracting foreign investment to develop its energy industry, most notably with Malaysia's Petronas, since 2006. Last month Uzbek President Islam Karimov announced that Petronas and its Uzbek joint venture partner NHC Uzbekneftegaz were investing not only \$750 million in projects but an additional \$2 billion to implement a large petrochemical project to produce synthetic liquid fuel in Uzbekistan.

Flush from its success with Gazprom, Uzbekistan in turn recently negotiated with both Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan to raise its natural gas prices. Last January Uzbekistan raised the price of its gas exports to both countries from \$100 to \$145 per tcm. Kyrgyzstan, which currently produces about 30 million cubic meters (mcm) a year, about 4 percent of its annual consumption, had little choice but to agree, as did Tajikistan.

Tajikistan subsequently ran up a \$7 million debt, and on Dec. 29 Tashkent reduced gas supplies to Tajikistan by 45 percent, from 40 tcm of gas per hour to around 22 tcm. Uztransgaz is seeking a new price of \$300 per tcm from Tajikgaz for gas supplies to Tajikistan in 2009, a price that Tajikgaz head Fatkhiddin Mukhsiddinov hopes is negotiable. As Uzbekistan is the sole exporter of gas to Tajikistan, Dushanbe's room to maneuver is limited. Whatever the eventual outcome of the negotiations, passing along the price increases to consumers, Tajikistan will increase electricity charges by 25 percent beginning Jan. 1.

Kyrgyzstan was marginally more fortunate in its discussions with Tashkent, which originally wanted \$300 per tcm. In three separate rounds of negotiations, Bishkek managed to get the price lowered to \$250 per tcm. Putting a brave face on things, on Dec. 30 Kyrgyz Minister of Industry, Energy and Fuel Resources Ilias Davydov told journalists, before returning to Tashkent for further discussions: "The agreement was reached during the official gas talks in Tashkent. The price is quite acceptable, when Uzbekistan sells gas to Russia at \$326 per tcm."

In truth, the Kyrgyz natural gas industry is bankrupt, and in October the government announced it was studying selling Gazprom about 75 percent of the country's state-owned natural-gas company Kyrgyzgaz. Stating the obvious, in a Dec. 28 interview with the Russian media, Kyrgyz President Kurmanbek Bakiyev said, "Russia was always, is and will be the most important strategic partner of Kyrgyzstan."

Both countries have high hopes that foreign investors will increase their hydrocarbon production, eventually making them self-sufficient. David Robson, boss of Tethys Tajikistan Petroleum Ltd., a subsidiary of Cayman Islands-registered Tethys Ltd., has stated that Tajikistan has all opportunities to fully meet its demands in natural gas within two to three years. Bishkek has similar hopes, as well, for output from its foreign joint ventures, but its immediate

Analysis: Central Asian energy in 2008

concern is how its citizens will survive the cold, and to that end, in the short term their hydroelectric cascades will be running regardless of their downstream neighbors' concerns.

Last winter was the coldest in the region in 40 years, and both Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan have already imposed massive power blackouts in a frantic effort to conserve energy and reduce costs.

As the "Stans" gradually shed their communist past and integrate into the global economy, their drive for prosperity and energy independence does not lessen their Soviet legacy of interdependence. Central Asian leaders should heed the chaos enveloping Wall Street, where a relentless drive for maximum short-term profits has led to a global recession. Instead of viewing their neighbors' populations as a resource to be exploited to the max, they should regard it as a finite resource to be carefully husbanded and nurtured, whose careful use can provide rising prosperity for all.

Like water.

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OSCE Promotes Sustainable Fisheries in Kazakhstan's Aral Sea Region

Targeted News Service

April 26, 2016 Tuesday 9:19 PM EST

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Length: 489 words

Byline: Targeted News Service

Dateline: KYZYLORDA, Kazakhstan

Body

The U.S. Mission to the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe issued the following news release:

An OSCE-supported training seminar for some 30 farmers and representatives from the national and regional water authorities, the Aral-Syrdarya Water Basin Council, the civil society and academia on promoting sustainable fisheries in Kazakhstan's part of the Aral Sea region began today in Kyzylorda, Kazakhstan.

The two-day event is organized by the OSCE Programme Office Astana in close partnership with the International Fund for Saving the Aral Sea (IFAS) Executive Directorate in Kazakhstan, the local administration of the Kyzylorda region and the Aral-Syrdarya Water Basin Council. Participants will discuss the benefits of new fishery farms in the region with environmental and green economy considerations.

"Strengthening the capacity of local communities in the management of fisheries is one of the most important measures to prevent the serious environmental catastrophe facing the Aral Sea region," said Rati Japaridze, Economic and Environmental Officer at the OSCE Programme Office in Astana. "We are confident that the Aral Sea region can be an example of achievements in the field of commercial breeding of fish through the well-coordinated work of government officials, scientists, experts, investors and local businesses."

The event provided a valuable platform to examine and discuss domestic best practices and technologies on aquaculture production in Kazakhstan's part of the Aral Sea.

"The sustainable development of fisheries is of great socio-economic and environmental importance for the Aral Sea region. Despite an increase in the volume of fish caught in recent years, the capacity of many water bodies are not used to their full capacity," said Bauyrzhan Shamenov, Deputy Head of Natural Resources and Regulation of Wildlife Management of the Kyzylorda Region. "Therefore, we believe that today's seminar is very important for the fishers of the region, especially in the field of commercial fish farming."

The second day of the training seminar will be complemented by a site visit to the Kyzylorda pond fishery farm. There, participants will have a chance to see the progress made and lessons learned following the launch of the pilot fishery farm a year ago.

The activity is part of the Memorandum of Understanding between Kazakhstan's branch of the IFAS and the OSCE Programme Office to promote efficient water management systems and fragile ecosystems in the northern part of the Aral Sea. It follows earlier implemented projects in the domain of green growth and aquaculture promotion through the development of sustainable commercial fisheries in the Aral Sea region.

OSCE Promotes Sustainable Fisheries in Kazakhstan 's Aral Sea Region

Contact: Colin McCullough, political officer, OSCE Programme Office in Astana, 10 Beibitshilik Street, 010000 Astana, Kazakhstan, +7 701 727 97 66, +7 7172 580070

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Stacey Dooley Investigates - 8:00 PM GMT

TVEyes - BBC 1 South East

October 8, 2018 Monday

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Section: U.K. REGIONAL TV

Length: 615 words

Anchor: Stacey Dooley

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

Body

Speech to text transcript:¹

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

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

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

Load-Date: October 8, 2018

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World Bank and Kazakhstan plan further improvements in Northern Aral Sea Area

Daily The Pak Banker

July 19, 2014 Saturday

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Length: 299 words

Dateline: KYZYLORDA

Body

During the visit to Kyzylorda region, World Bank Regional Director for Central Asia Saroj Kumar Jha and Vice-Minister of Environment and **Water** Resources of the Republic of Kazakhstan Yerlan Nyssanbayev discussed opportunities for continued **cooperation** for realization of the second phase of the **Syr Darya** Control and Northern **Aral** Sea Project.

The first phase of the Syr Darya Control and Northern Aral Sea Project (SYNAS-1) brought impressive positive results. The project focused on the most urgent investments needed to reduce water losses in the Kazakh part of the Aral Sea basin and allow more fresh water to flow into in the Northern Aral Sea. Construction of the 13-km Kok-Aral Dam in 2005 brought benefits which exceeded the project expectations: the volume of the Northern Aral Sea raised by 68 percent as early as by 2008; the project has also brought other impressive results such as reduction of salinity by half, increased fish production by more than 3 times, improved flora and fauna, and, most importantly, the return of the local population who started to engage again in income generating activities, mainly fishing. Implementation of the second phase of the project will help improve further the environmental and economic conditions along the Syr Darya and the Northern Aral Sea. Today, the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan is working to attract the loan from the World Bank to finance the second phase of this project, said Yerlan Nyssanbayev, Vice-Minister of of Environment and Water Resources of the Republic of Kazakhstan. In his turn, World Bank Country Director for Central Asia Saroj Kumar Jha expressed the Bank's commitment to support Kazakhstan in the implementation of the second phase of the Syr Darya Control and and Northern Aral Sea Project (SYNAS-2).

Load-Date: July 19, 2014

Stacey Dooley Investigates - 8:00 PM GMT

TVEyes - BBC 1 East

October 8, 2018 Monday

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Section: U.K. REGIONAL TV

Length: 615 words

Anchor: Stacey Dooley

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

Body

Speech to text transcript:¹

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

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

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Stacey Dooley Investigates - 8:00 PM GMT

TVEyes - BBC 1 North West

October 8, 2018 Monday

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Section: U.K. REGIONAL TV

Length: 615 words

Anchor: Stacey Dooley

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Load-Date: October 8, 2018

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