

Date and Time: Monday, November 13, 2023 6:47:00 PM EST

Job Number: 210404006

Documents (100)

1. [*Water issues discussed at regional level in Ashgabat*](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

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

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2. [*Water issues discussed at regional level in Ashgabat*](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

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3. [*Water sharing between Afghanistan and Pakistan*](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

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4. [*Kyrgyzstan invites neighbours to step up work on water use under the 1998 agreement*](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

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5. [*USAID helping Turkmenistan to manage its water resources*](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

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6. [USAID helping Turkmenistan to manage its water resources](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

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7. [USAID helping Turkmenistan to manage its water resources](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

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8. [USAID helping Turkmenistan to manage its water resources](#)

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management OR peace OR accord OR "peace accord" OR settle! OR cooperat! OR collaborat! OR disput! OR conflict! OR disagree! OR sanction! OR war OR troops OR "letter of protest" OR hostility OR "shots fired" OR boycott OR protest! OR appeal OR intent OR reject OR threat! OR force OR coerce OR assault OR fight OR demand OR disapprove OR diploma! OR statement OR memorandum) and hlead(Aral OR Syr Daria OR Naryn OR Amu Daria OR Syr Darya OR Amu Darya OR Akhangaran OR Chirchik) and not hlead(ocean OR navigat! OR nuclear OR "water cannon" OR "light water reactor" OR "mineral water" OR "hold water" OR "cold water" OR "hot water" OR "water canister" OR "water tight" OR " water down" OR "flood of refugees" OR Rivera OR 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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9. [*USAID helping Turkmenistan to manage its water resources*](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

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10. [*USAID helping Turkmenistan to manage its water resources*](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

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11. [USAID helping Turkmenistan to manage its water resources](#)**Client/Matter:** -None-

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12. [USAID helping Turkmenistan to manage its water resources](#)**Client/Matter:** -None-

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13. [USAID helping Turkmenistan to manage its water resources](#)**Client/Matter:** -None-

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Timeline: Jan 01, 2008 to Dec 31, 2019

14. [*USAID helping Turkmenistan to manage its water resources*](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

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Timeline: Jan 01, 2008 to Dec 31, 2019

15. [*Water and politics in Central Asia*](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

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16. [*USAID helping Turkmenistan to manage its water resources*](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

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17. [USAID helping Turkmenistan to manage its water resources](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

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18. [USAID helping Turkmenistan to manage its water resources](#)

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19. [*USAID helping Turkmenistan to manage its water resources*](#)

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20. [*Water and politics in Central Asia*](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

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21. [*USAID helping Turkmenistan to manage its water resources*](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

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

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

Search Type: Terms and Connectors

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

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

22. [*USAID helping Turkmenistan to manage its water resources*](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

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

Search Type: Terms and Connectors

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

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

23. [*Turkmenistan learning from Japan 's experience in water purification technologies*](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

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

Search Type: Terms and Connectors

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

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

24. [*Turkmenistan learning from Japan 's experience in water purification technologies*](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

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

Search Type: Terms and Connectors

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

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

25. [*Turkmenistan , Afghanistan discuss use of transboundary 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

26. [*USAID helping Turkmenistan to manage its water resources*](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

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

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Search Type: Terms and Connectors

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

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

27. [*UN supports Turkmenistan 's initiatives on water-related issues in region*](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

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

Search Type: Terms and Connectors

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

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

28. [*UN supports Turkmenistan 's initiatives on water-related issues in region*](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

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

Search Type: Terms and Connectors

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

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

29. [*Ashgabat to host regional forum on water issues*](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

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

Search Type: Terms and Connectors

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

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

30. [*Water and politics 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

31. [*UN supports Turkmenistan 's initiatives on water-related issues in region*](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

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

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Search Type: Terms and Connectors

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

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

32. [*UN supports Turkmenistan 's initiatives on water-related issues in region*](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

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

Search Type: Terms and Connectors

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

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

33. [*Turkmenistan intends to attract Japanese technologies in water use*](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

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

Search Type: Terms and Connectors

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

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

34. [*Jeenbekov calls for resumption of cooperation under agreement on use of Naryn-Syrdarya river hydropower resources of 1998*](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

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

Search Type: Terms and Connectors

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

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

35. [*OSCE Center in Ashgabat holds regional workshop on water management technologies*](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

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

Search Type: Terms and Connectors

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

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

36. [*USAID supports Amu Darya river basin research*](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

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

Client/Matter: -None-

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

Search Type: Terms and Connectors

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

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

38. [*Turkmenistan intends to attract Japanese technologies in water use*](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

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

Search Type: Terms and Connectors

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

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

39. [*UN supports Turkmenistan 's initiatives on water-related issues in region*](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

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

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

Search Type: Terms and Connectors

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

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

40. [*UN supports Turkmenistan 's initiatives on water-related issues in region*](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

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

Search Type: Terms and Connectors

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

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

41. [*No Water, No Growth: Asia's 21st Century Challenge*](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

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

Search Type: Terms and Connectors

Narrowed by:

Content Type

Narrowed by

42. [USAID supports Amu Darya river basin research](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

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

Client/Matter: -None-

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

Search Type: Terms and Connectors

Narrowed by:

Content Type

News

Narrowed by

Timeline: Jan 01, 2008 to Dec 31, 2019

44. [DELIVERING WATER SECURITY IN A CHANGING WORLD](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

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

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

Search Type: Terms and Connectors

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

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

45. [EIB, Uzbekistan plan for two-part investment program for Aral Sea \(Exclusive\)](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

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

Client/Matter: -None-

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

Search Type: Terms and Connectors

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

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

47. [URGENT NEED TO REPLACE COMPETITION WITH COOPERATION IN THE ARAL SEA BASIN](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

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

Search Type: Terms and Connectors

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

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

48. [Too late to save Middle East's largest saltwater lake, Urmia?](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

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

50. [*Too late to save Middle East's largest saltwater lake, Urmia?*](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

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

Search Type: Terms and Connectors

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

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

52. [*Turkmen president to attend UN conference in Dushanbe*](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

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

groundwater OR aquifer OR drought OR recharge OR "water table" OR "bore hole") and hlead(treaty OR agree! OR negotiat! OR resolution OR commission OR secretariat OR joint management OR basin management OR peace OR accord OR "peace accord" OR settle! OR cooperat! OR collaborat! OR disput! OR conflict! OR disagree! OR sanction! OR war OR troops OR "letter of protest" OR hostility OR "shots fired" OR boycott OR protest! OR appeal OR intent OR reject OR threat! OR force OR coerce OR assault OR fight OR demand OR disapprove OR diploma! OR statement OR memorandum) and hlead(Aral OR Syr Daria OR Naryn OR Amu Daria OR Syr Darya OR Amu Darya OR Akhangaran OR Chirchik) and not hlead(ocean OR navigat! OR nuclear OR "water cannon" OR "light water reactor" OR "mineral water" OR "hold water" OR "cold water" OR "hot water" OR "water canister" OR "water tight" OR " water down" OR "flood of refugees" OR Rivera OR Suez OR Panama OR oil OR drugs OR "three gorges" OR waterski OR 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. [*Kazakhstan : The President of Kazakhstan took part in the meeting of the founding States of the International Fund for Saving the Aral Sea*](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

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

Search Type: Terms and Connectors

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

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

54. [*Too late to save Middle East's largest saltwater lake, Urmia?*](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

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

Client/Matter: -None-

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

Search Type: Terms and Connectors

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

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

56. [Turkmenistan puts forward initiatives to preserve Caspian Sea , save 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

57. [Turkmenistan puts forward initiatives to preserve Caspian Sea , save 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

58. [Central Asian states mull general issues of ecology, water use at meeting in Turkmenistan](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

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

Search Type: Terms and Connectors

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

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

59. [CEO Abdullah to attend Tajikistan water 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")

Search Type: Terms and Connectors

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

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

60. [*Our insatiable appetite for cheap jeans that has turned a sea into a desert: Devastating assault on the fashion industry reveals how trend for disposable fashion is threatening the lives of millions*](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

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

Search Type: Terms and Connectors

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

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

62. [*Turkmenistan to take part in WB conference on climate 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

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Search Type: Terms and Connectors

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

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

63. [EIB and Uzbekistan take first steps towards a EUR 100m investment program for the recovery of the Aral Sea](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

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

Search Type: Terms and Connectors

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

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

64. [Participation in the meeting of the heads of the founding states, International Fund for Saving the Aral Sea](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

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

Search Type: Terms and Connectors

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

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

65. [CEO Abdullah to attend Tajikistan water 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")

Search Type: Terms and Connectors

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

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

66. [Central Asian states mull general issues of ecology, water use at meeting in Turkmenistan](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

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

Search Type: Terms and Connectors

Narrowed by:

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

67. [OCTOBER 7 • 2018 The Mail on Sunday 35 How our hunger for cheap jeans turned a sea into a desert S1 Revealed by the BBC 's Stacey Dooley in a devastating documentary which brands fast fashion as one of the planet's worst polluters](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

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

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Search Type: Terms and Connectors

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Content Type
News

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Timeline: Jan 01, 2008 to Dec 31, 2019

68. [*Turkmenistan to take part in WB conference on climate 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

69. [*Kazakh minister calls for Kyrgyzstan to resume work within IFAS*](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

Search Terms: hlead(*water* OR river* OR lake OR dam OR stream OR tributary OR diversion OR irrigation OR pollution OR water quality OR flood! OR drought! OR channel OR canal OR hydroelect! OR reservoir OR groundwater OR aquifer OR drought OR recharge OR "water table" OR "bore hole") and hlead(treaty OR agree! OR negotiat! OR resolution OR commission OR secretariat OR joint management OR basin management OR peace OR accord OR "peace accord" OR settle! OR cooperat! OR collaborat! OR disput! OR conflict! OR disagree! OR sanction! OR war OR troops OR "letter of protest" OR hostility OR "shots fired" OR boycott OR protest! OR appeal OR intent OR reject OR threat! OR force OR coerce OR assault OR fight OR demand OR disapprove OR diploma! OR statement OR memorandum) and hlead(Aral OR Syr Daria OR Naryn OR Amu Daria OR Syr Darya OR Amu Darya OR Akhangaran OR Chirchik) and not hlead(ocean OR navigat! OR nuclear OR "water cannon" OR "light water reactor" OR "mineral water" OR "hold water" OR "cold water" OR "hot water" OR "water canister" OR "water tight" OR "water down" OR "flood of refugees" OR Rivera OR Suez OR Panama OR oil OR drugs OR "three gorges" OR waterski OR 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. [*Zarafshon Irrigation Rehabilitation and River Basin Management 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
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Narrowed by
Timeline: Jan 01, 2008 to Dec 31, 2019

71. [*HOW OUR HUNGER FOR CHEAP JEANS TURNED A SEA INTO A DESERT*](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

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

73. [Kyrgyzstan , ADB sign \\$27.4 deal on Naryn Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Development Programme](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

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

Client/Matter: -None-

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

Search Type: Terms and Connectors

Narrowed by:

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

75. [Some of the world's most vital fresh water reserves are DRYING UP as scientists predict climate change and population growth will to lead to a 30 per cent increase in demand over the next 30 years](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

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

agree! OR negotiat! OR resolution OR commission OR secretariat OR joint management OR basin management OR peace OR accord OR "peace accord" OR settle! OR cooperat! OR collaborat! OR disput! OR conflict! OR disagree! OR sanction! OR war OR troops OR "letter of protest" OR hostility OR "shots fired" OR boycott OR protest! OR appeal OR intent OR reject OR threat! OR force OR coerce OR assault OR fight OR demand OR disapprove OR diploma! OR statement OR memorandum) and hlead(Aral OR Syr Daria OR Naryn OR Amu Daria OR Syr Darya OR Amu Darya OR Akhangaran OR Chirchik) and not hlead(ocean OR navigat! OR nuclear OR "water cannon" OR "light water reactor" OR "mineral water" OR "hold water" OR "cold water" OR "hot water" OR "water canister" OR "water tight" OR " water down" OR "flood of refugees" OR Rivera OR Suez OR Panama OR oil OR drugs OR "three gorges" OR waterski OR 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. [*Stacey Dooley Investigates - 10:30 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

77. [*With Aral's Death Irreversible, Central Asian Leaders Shift Focus To Setting Market Price For Water - OpEd*](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

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

Search Type: Terms and Connectors

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

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

78. [Kyrgyzstan , ADB sign \\$27.4 deal on Naryn Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Development 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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News

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

79. [Central Asia countries discuss water cooperation at Dushanbe Forum](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

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

Search Type: Terms and Connectors

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

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

80. [Summit of Heads of Founder States of International Fund for Saving Aral Sea 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

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Timeline: Jan 01, 2008 to Dec 31, 2019

81. [*Uzbekistan : Summit of Heads of the Founder States of the International Fund for Saving the Aral Sea has started*](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

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

Client/Matter: -None-

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

Client/Matter: -None-

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

Client/Matter: -None-

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

Client/Matter: -None-

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

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Search Type: Terms and Connectors

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

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

86. [*Tajikistan promises to continue sharing its water*](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

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

Search Type: Terms and Connectors

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News

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

87. [*SAACHU hold meeting with donors on provision of drinking water to Naryn oblast*](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

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

Search Type: Terms and Connectors

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

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

88. [*Western Uzbekistan Water Supply System Development 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

89. [Water management - greatest challenge for Central Asian nations](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

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

Search Type: Terms and Connectors

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

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

90. [UNECE and Interstate Commission on Sustainable Development Strengthen Cooperation for Environmental Protection in Central Asia](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

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

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

Search Type: Terms and Connectors

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

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

91. [*Uzbek leader proposes measures to deal with Aral Sea crisis*](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

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

Search Type: Terms and Connectors

Narrowed by:

Content Type
News

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

92. [*Taking the Temperature - 11:47 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

93. [*Federal Councillor Didier Burkhalter launches 'Blue Peace' initiative for transboundary water management in Central Asia*](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

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

Search Type: Terms and Connectors

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Content Type
News

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

94. [*'Mailbox 200': Soviet waste dump a landslide away from poisoning millions*](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

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

Client/Matter: -None-

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

96. [TURKMENISTAN 'S CHAIRMANSHIP OF IFAS](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

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

Client/Matter: -None-

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

Client/Matter: -None-

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

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

Search Type: Terms and Connectors

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News

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

99. [Water management - greatest challenge for Central Asian nations](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

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

Search Type: Terms and Connectors

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News

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Timeline: Jan 01, 2008 to Dec 31, 2019

100. [The Sceptre Of Water Wars](#)

Client/Matter: -None-

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

Global English (Middle East and North Africa Financial Network)

June 6, 2019 Thursday

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ByTrend An international conference on the topic 'The role of water diplomacy in achieving sustainable development in Central Asia was held in the Turkmen capital of Ashgabat, Trend reports referring to the Turkmen Foreign Ministry. The event was attended by representatives of the UN, as well as of various industries from Central Asian countries. The main reports were presented by the Minister of Agriculture and Environmental Protection of Turkmenistan Magtymguly Bayramurdyev and the Head of the UN Regional Center for Preventive Diplomacy for Central Asia (UNRCCA, headquartered in Ashgabat) Natalia Gherman. Speakers noted the importance of water management at the regional and global levels, the report says. The importance of establishing cooperation between the UN and the International Fund for Saving the Aral Sea (IFAS) was particularly emphasized. Potential challenges to the environmental protection process and opportunities for improving cooperation to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals were also considered during the conference. In Central Asia, rivers are the main source of water resources used for agriculture and industry, the production of electricity, and the supply of drinking water to the population, and almost all of them are transboundary. The Interstate Commission for Water Coordination was established within the framework of the IFAS, which deals with determining water withdrawal limits in the basins of the largest rivers of the region, taking into account and protecting water resources, and controlling their rational use. Turkmenistan borders Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Iran and Afghanistan and uses water resources coming in accordance with agreed quotas from four trans-boundary rivers, namely the Amu Darya, Tejen, Atrek and Murgab rivers.

Turkmenistan is affected by the problem of the ecology of the Aral Sea, which is most noticeable in the country's northern Dashoguz Region, where problems have arisen with the provision of drinking water, the fight against salinization of cultivation lands, land desertification.---Follow us on Twitter @AzerNewsAz

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MENAFN0606201901950000ID1098614138

Load-Date: July 27, 2019

Water issues discussed at regional level in Ashgabat

End of Document

Water issues discussed at regional level in Ashgabat

Global English (Middle East and North Africa Financial Network)

June 6, 2019 Thursday

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Length: 361 words

Body

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Ashgabat, Turkmenistan, June 6 By Huseyn Hasanov - Trend: An international conference on the topic 'The role of water diplomacy in achieving sustainable development in Central Asia' was held in the Turkmen capital of Ashgabat, Trend reports referring to the Turkmen Foreign Ministry. The event was attended by representatives of the UN, as well as of various industries from Central Asian countries. The main reports were presented by the Minister of Agriculture and Environmental Protection of Turkmenistan Magtymguly Bayramurdyev and the Head of the UN Regional Center for Preventive Diplomacy for Central Asia (UNRCCA, headquartered in Ashgabat) Natalia Gherman. Speakers noted the importance of water management at the regional and global levels, the report says. The importance of establishing cooperation between the UN and the International Fund for Saving the Aral Sea (IFAS) was particularly emphasized. Potential challenges to the environmental protection process and opportunities for improving cooperation to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals were also considered during the conference. In Central Asia, rivers are the main source of water resources used for agriculture and industry, the production of electricity, and the supply of drinking water to the population, and almost all of them are transboundary. The Interstate Commission for Water Coordination was established within the framework of the IFAS, which deals with determining water withdrawal limits in the basins of the largest rivers of the region, taking into account and protecting water resources, and controlling their rational use. Turkmenistan borders Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Iran and Afghanistan and uses water resources coming in accordance with agreed quotas from four trans-boundary rivers, namely the Amu Darya, Tejen, Atrek and Murgab rivers.

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Load-Date: July 27, 2019

Water issues discussed at regional level in Ashgabat

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Water sharing between Afghanistan and Pakistan

The Express Tribune

December 29, 2019 Sunday

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Length: 663 words

Byline: Rustam Shah Mohmand

Body

Pakistan has become a water-stressed country. Rapid increase in population, urbanisation, climate change, lack of conservation strategies, and industrialisation - all have taken a toll.

While agreement over water sharing was reached with India in 1960, there is no apparent urge to arrive at some understanding with Afghanistan over sharing Kabul River's water. This is unfortunate given Pakistan will soon have to confront an extreme fresh water shortage in the wake of the expanding population and storage reservoirs being planned to be constructed upstream in Afghanistan, on the Kabul River and its tributaries.

Afghanistan has five river basins. The Amu Darya is shared with Central Asian countries, mainly Uzbekistan and Tajikistan; Murghab with Turkmenistan; Harirod with Iran and Turkmenistan; Helmand with Iran; and Kabul with Pakistan.

Despite these rivers originating mostly in Afghanistan, the country loses more than 75% of its water to neighbouring countries - a perpetual dilemma for the landlocked country.

On the other hand, all its neighbours except Tajikistan suffer from water scarcity that is worsening each passing year. Before the water shortage assumes critical proportions and causes tensions in relations with neighbouring countries, the issue must be addressed to determine the shares of the riparian countries.

All concerned countries should take urgent steps like controlling seepage, water wastage, afforestation, dealing with effects of climate change, sharing data and adopting coordinated strategies to confront water scarcity.

Pakistan's predicament is that it relies heavily on rivers originating in the Himalayas in IOK, and on the Kabul River entering from Afghanistan.

The Kabul River enters Pakistan from the northwestern border area and after being joined by smaller rivers, drains into the Indus River and into the Arabian Sea. It provides a quarter of Afghanistan's fresh water supply and about 19.25 billion cubic metres of water to Pakistan annually. But the Chitral River also provides about eight million acre-feet (MAF) to the Kabul River. Afghanistan irrigates 12,000 acres with water from the Kabul River. The river basin covers 53,000 square kilometres (sq-km) within Afghanistan and 14,000 sq km within Pakistan.

But this picture is about to change.

Afghanistan is planning to build 13 dams, and reservoirs upstream on Kabul River. Upon completion there would be a drastic reduction in water flow into Pakistan, and would create a serious food and security crisis in northwest Pakistan as millions in Peshawar valley depend for their sustenance on water provided by Kabul River.

Water sharing between Afghanistan and Pakistan

Other than dam construction, urbanisation, climate change, deforestation, less rainfall and lack of conservation also negatively affect the water supply for irrigation, sanitation and drinking in Peshawar valley.

Before matters worsen the management of river waters and of Kabul River water must receive immediate attention. The problem of determining the rights of upstream and downstream riparian countries is just one dimension of the looming threat of water scarcity.

The issue of dwindling water flows can only be addressed by Pakistan and Afghanistan jointly working together on exchange of data, technology, undertaking joint schemes ensuring benefits for both users, sharing power generated by dams constructed upstream, conservation measures, dealing with growing urbanisation, minimising risks posed by climate change, etc.

The solution to this issue lies in cooperation not confrontation. Water sharing issues should be addressed keeping in view millions of lives in both countries. Only in a spirit of cooperation, compassion, brotherhood and large-heartedness can such issues be resolved in the larger interests of the people. Many international agencies including the World Bank would be willing to lend expertise and resources to secure the maximum benefits for millions and save the environment in the face of the looming climate change disaster.

Load-Date: December 30, 2019

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Kyrgyzstan invites neighbours to step up work on water use under the 1998 agreement

Kazakhstan Newsline (English)

October 5, 2018 Friday

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Section: Agriculture; Pg. 46

Length: 213 words

Body

This **agreement** worked successfully until 2006, and today it is legally valid.

Kyrgyzstan offers Kazakhstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan to resume sharing **water** and energy resources in the **Naryn-Syrdarya river** basin on the basis of compensatory mechanisms, Erlan Abdyldayev, head of the Kyrgyz Foreign Ministry, said at a meeting of the OSCE Parliamentary Assembly on Thursday.

"In order to build mutually beneficial relations in the field of water use, Kyrgyzstan advocates the resumption of cooperation in the framework of an intergovernmental agreement between Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan on the use of water and energy resources in the Naryn-Syrdarya river basin of March 1998, which provides for a compensatory mechanism for the use of water and energy resources," the Kyrgyz diplomat said.

"This agreement worked successfully until 2006, and today it is legally valid. In this regard, we propose to improve mutually beneficial cooperation based on it," the minister added.

According to Abdyldaev, the sharing of water resources for Kyrgyzstan is extremely important and in this matter Bishkek sees that "the current practice of using water and energy resources in the Central Asian region does not meet our national interests."

Reported by [ABC TV \(Kazakhstan\)](#).

Load-Date: October 5, 2018

USAID helping Turkmenistan to manage its water resources

Azernews - News from Azerbaijan, Business, Energy, Analysis

December 18, 2019 Wednesday 1:00 AM GMT +4

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Length: 259 words

Body

The US Agency for International Development (USAID)'s Smart **Waters** program, implemented by Central Asia Regional Environmental Center (CAREC), in **cooperation** with the International Fund for Saving the **Aral** Sea (IFAS) handed over a \$170,000 dredger to the State Committee on **Water** Management in Tashkopri, the south-east **settlement** of Mary province, Turkmenistan.

The dredger purchased by USAID will be used by Mary province water management authorities to clean up the Murgap river. It will help prevent flooding in the densely populated Mary province. It will also help prevent mud deposits in the Mary province's water reservoir.

The US Ambassador Matthew S. Klimow highlighted the Government of Turkmenistan's successful adoption of a new Water Code that facilitated the implementation of Integrated Water Resource Management, a holistic approach to water management including considerations of environmental and economic development impact.

This approach encourages the participation of people from local communities in implementing water management solutions. In his remarks, Ambassador Klimow highlighted that the dredger will contribute to the efficient management of water that will benefit over a million people residing in Mary province.

The USAID-funded Smart Waters project is a five-year program designed to help the five countries of Central Asia and Afghanistan deepen their technical skills in water management, facilitate community dialogue at transboundary rivers, and build a cadre of professionals, capable of managing shared water resources.

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USAID helping Turkmenistan to manage its water resources

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Section: FINANCE

Length: 269 words

Body

ASHGABAT, Turkmenistan, Dec. 13

By Huseyn Hasanov - Trend:

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Central Asia Economic Outlook (English)

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USAID helping Turkmenistan to manage its water resources

Azernews - News from Azerbaijan, Business, Energy, Analysis

December 17, 2019 Tuesday 1:00 AM GMT +4

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Load-Date: December 16, 2019

Water and politics in Central Asia

Kyrgyzstan Newslane (English)

January 12, 2018 Friday

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Section: Trade and Consumer Goods; Pg. 50

Length: 1063 words

Body

"**Water** resources could become a problem in the future that could escalate tensions not only in our region, but on every continent," former Uzbek president Islam Karimov [famously](#) told reporters in 2012. "I won't name specific countries, but all of this could deteriorate to the point where not just serious confrontation, but even **wars** could be the result." The "specific countries" Karimov neglects to name are Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Kazakhstan, and Turkmenistan, states in which the uneven distribution of two key resources - **water** and fuel- escalate the risk of regional **conflict**. In 2018, the issue of these two resources remains at the forefront of relations between countries in Central Asia, with no short-term solutions in sight.

The origins of the **conflict** are the product of geography. Two states, located upstream at high altitudes -Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan- have plentiful **water**. Two **rivers**, the **Syr Darya** and the **Amu Darya**, supply 90 percent of Central Asia's **water**, passing through these two states before moving northwest. The three downstream states - Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, and Uzbekistan- have scant **water** resources, but are endowed with coal and natural gas. Most energy in the region, including the **water**-rich upstream states comes from natural gas and coal reserves in these downstream states.

Formerly, these states operated on a delicate balance of resource distribution. In years past, when these states were part of the Soviet Union, movement of resources was coordinated by Moscow to distribute excess and prevent shortages of water and fuel. Today, the balanced relationship that formerly ensured adequate resources for each state has started to falter, as certain states hoard from former partners the resources they can produce and face shortages of those they cannot. As a 2014 International Crisis Group [report](#) states, "[the] root of the problem is the disintegration of the resource-sharing system the Soviet Union imposed on the region until its collapse in 1991."

The problem lies in the fact that the downstream states -Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, and Turkmenistan- now sell their energy resources abroad for extra revenue. Conversely, the upstream states -Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan- have been using excess water to produce their own power via hydroelectric power plants. The result is drought downstream and energy shortages upstream. The "resource-sharing system" has all but disintegrated, and the effects are visible.

Upstream, Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan face an energy shortage. In 2009, Uzbekistan, a major supplier of energy to Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan, pulled [out](#) of the Central Asian supply system and started selling energy to higher bidders. This proved catastrophic in the upstream countries, whose high altitudes and bitter winters create a natural

Water and politics in Central Asia

reliance on imported energy for heating. As the BBC [reports](#), the energy crisis left not only people's homes but public buildings like schools and hospitals without power.

It was this energy crisis that originally drove the upstream countries to pursue hydroelectric power, in response to the dearth of energy exports from downstream that they had formerly relied on. A feedback loop was created, in which less power from one side leads to less water from the other, and back again.

Downstream, rural farmers in Uzbekistan face diminished yields as their fields dry up. In 2016, Al-Jazeera [reported](#) that, according to local officials, farmers "are ready to kill each other for water." Cotton farms, orchards, and subsistence plots that formerly relied on nearby water sources find themselves cut off from those familiar sources by borders created less than 30 years ago. Moreover, as agriculture makes up a [significant sector](#) of the Uzbek economy, it's rural farmers who feel the brunt of this crisis.

Controversy over the Rogun dam and hydroelectric power plant in Tajikistan illustrates the potential of the water crisis to lead to armed conflict. According to [CSIS](#), "Uzbekistan contends that the dam would severely harm their agricultural system, whilst Tajikistan believes hydroelectric production is essential for regional and international growth." Islam Karimov, Uzbekistan's former president, was vehemently opposed to the construction of the dam. This was not only because it would negatively impact rural farmers, but also because of Uzbekistan's somewhat lucrative cotton farming industry. In 2012, he directly referred to the possibility of war in the case that construction on the dam was completed. Later, in an October 2015 statement, Karimov [warned](#) that "[control] over water resources in the republics of Central Asia may lead to a full-scale war." After Karimov's death, Tajikistan continued construction, but the project has since been halted due to disagreements with Moscow, from which most of the project's foreign aid originates. Finally, in 2016, Uzbekistan deployed troops to the Kyrgyz border partly in response to a dispute regarding Toktogul reservoir and power plant in Kyrgyzstan.

The future, however, is not necessarily bleak. Neighbours in the region, namely Kazakhstan and China, are taking steps to successfully navigate a water and energy sharing partnership. In a similar situation, China controls the sources of the most important supply rivers into northwest Kazakhstan. As China's ambitions to extend influence along the "silk road" came to the forefront of regional foreign policy, a diplomatic approach to water allocation to Kazakhstan saw [success](#). The 2001 agreement on common use of cross-border rivers illustrates a degree of institutionalized cooperation that is largely absent among Central Asian neighbours. Furthermore, in 2011, the China-Kazakhstan Friendship Joint Water Diversion Project was launched. These types of agreements illustrate a diplomatic path that Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan, and Tajikistan would be wise to follow.

Overpopulation and climate change, like anywhere in the world, are contributing to the water scarcity issue in Central Asia. The driving factor here, however, is uniquely political: mismanagement of resources on the government level and communication breakdowns between states with water and states without it. Unless leaders in Central Asia can learn to cooperate and manage resource sharing, a future of continued peace in the region is uncertain.

Written by [Isabel Post](#) for the [McGill International Journal](#).

Load-Date: March 22, 2018

USAID helping Turkmenistan to manage its water resources

Regional Finance (English)

December 16, 2019 12:00 PM GMT +4

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Length: 259 words

Body

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Load-Date: December 17, 2019

USAID helping Turkmenistan to manage its water resources

Trend Business Review - Azerbaijan

December 13, 2019 Friday 12:00 AM GMT +4

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Section: FINANCE

Length: 269 words

Body

ASHGABAT, Turkmenistan, Dec. 13

By Huseyn Hasanov - Trend:

The US Agency for International Development (USAID)'s Smart **Waters** program, implemented by Central Asia Regional Environmental Center (CAREC), in **cooperation** with the International Fund for Saving the **Aral** Sea (IFAS) handed over a \$170,000 dredger to the State Committee on **Water** Management in Tashkopri, the south-east **settlement** of Mary province, Turkmenistan.

The dredger purchased by USAID will be used by Mary province water management authorities to clean up the Murgap river. It will help prevent flooding in the densely populated Mary province. It will also help prevent mud deposits in the Mary province's water reservoir.

The US Ambassador Matthew S. Klimow highlighted the Government of Turkmenistan's successful adoption of a new Water Code that facilitated the implementation of Integrated Water Resource Management, a holistic approach to water management including considerations of environmental and economic development impact.

This approach encourages the participation of people from local communities in implementing water management solutions. In his remarks, Ambassador Klimow highlighted that the dredger will contribute to the efficient management of water that will benefit over a million people residing in Mary province.

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Load-Date: December 26, 2019

USAID helping Turkmenistan to manage its water resources

Regional Finance (English)

December 16, 2019 12:00 PM GMT +4

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Length: 259 words

Body

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Load-Date: December 16, 2019

USAID helping Turkmenistan to manage its water resources

Trend News Agency - Central Asia (English)

December 13, 2019 Friday 1:00 AM GMT +4

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Section: FINANCE

Length: 269 words

Body

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Load-Date: December 13, 2019

Water and politics in Central Asia

Uzbekistan Newslane (English)

January 12, 2018 Friday

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Section: Energy Industry; Pg. 50

Length: 1063 words

Body

"Water resources could become a problem in the future that could escalate tensions not only in our region, but on every continent," former Uzbek president Islam Karimov famously told reporters in 2012. "I won't name specific countries, but all of this could deteriorate to the point where not just serious confrontation, but even wars could be the result." The "specific countries" Karimov neglects to name are Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Kazakhstan, and Turkmenistan, states in which the uneven distribution of two key resources - water and fuel- escalate the risk of regional conflict. In 2018, the issue of these two resources remains at the forefront of relations between countries in Central Asia, with no short-term solutions in sight.

The origins of the conflict are the product of geography. Two states, located upstream at high altitudes -Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan- have plentiful water. Two rivers, the Syr Darya and the Amu Darya, supply 90 percent of Central Asia's water, passing through these two states before moving northwest. The three downstream states - Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, and Uzbekistan- have scant water resources, but are endowed with coal and natural gas. Most energy in the region, including the water-rich upstream states comes from natural gas and coal reserves in these downstream states.

Formerly, these states operated on a delicate balance of resource distribution. In years past, when these states were part of the Soviet Union, movement of resources was coordinated by Moscow to distribute excess and prevent shortages of water and fuel. Today, the balanced relationship that formerly ensured adequate resources for each state has started to falter, as certain states hoard from former partners the resources they can produce and face shortages of those they cannot. As a 2014 International Crisis Group report states, "[the] root of the problem is the disintegration of the resource-sharing system the Soviet Union imposed on the region until its collapse in 1991."

The problem lies in the fact that the downstream states -Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, and Turkmenistan- now sell their energy resources abroad for extra revenue. Conversely, the upstream states -Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan- have been using excess water to produce their own power via hydroelectric power plants. The result is drought downstream and energy shortages upstream. The "resource-sharing system" has all but disintegrated, and the effects are visible.

Upstream, Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan face an energy shortage. In 2009, Uzbekistan, a major supplier of energy to Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan, pulled out of the Central Asian supply system and started selling energy to higher bidders. This proved catastrophic in the upstream countries, whose high altitudes and bitter winters create a natural

Water and politics in Central Asia

reliance on imported energy for heating. As the BBC [reports](#), the energy crisis left not only people's homes but public buildings like schools and hospitals without power.

It was this energy crisis that originally drove the upstream countries to pursue hydroelectric power, in response to the dearth of energy exports from downstream that they had formerly relied on. A feedback loop was created, in which less power from one side leads to less water from the other, and back again.

Downstream, rural farmers in Uzbekistan face diminished yields as their fields dry up. In 2016, Al-Jazeera [reported](#) that, according to local officials, farmers "are ready to kill each other for water." Cotton farms, orchards, and subsistence plots that formerly relied on nearby water sources find themselves cut off from those familiar sources by borders created less than 30 years ago. Moreover, as agriculture makes up a [significant sector](#) of the Uzbek economy, it's rural farmers who feel the brunt of this crisis.

Controversy over the Rogun dam and hydroelectric power plant in Tajikistan illustrates the potential of the water crisis to lead to armed conflict. According to [CSIS](#), "Uzbekistan contends that the dam would severely harm their agricultural system, whilst Tajikistan believes hydroelectric production is essential for regional and international growth." Islam Karimov, Uzbekistan's former president, was vehemently opposed to the construction of the dam. This was not only because it would negatively impact rural farmers, but also because of Uzbekistan's somewhat lucrative cotton farming industry. In 2012, he directly referred to the possibility of war in the case that construction on the dam was completed. Later, in an October 2015 statement, Karimov [warned](#) that "[control] over water resources in the republics of Central Asia may lead to a full-scale war." After Karimov's death, Tajikistan continued construction, but the project has since been halted due to disagreements with Moscow, from which most of the project's foreign aid originates. Finally, in 2016, Uzbekistan deployed troops to the Kyrgyz border partly in response to a dispute regarding Toktogul reservoir and power plant in Kyrgyzstan.

The future, however, is not necessarily bleak. Neighbours in the region, namely Kazakhstan and China, are taking steps to successfully navigate a water and energy sharing partnership. In a similar situation, China controls the sources of the most important supply rivers into northwest Kazakhstan. As China's ambitions to extend influence along the "silk road" came to the forefront of regional foreign policy, a diplomatic approach to water allocation to Kazakhstan saw [success](#). The 2001 agreement on common use of cross-border rivers illustrates a degree of institutionalized cooperation that is largely absent among Central Asian neighbours. Furthermore, in 2011, the China-Kazakhstan Friendship Joint Water Diversion Project was launched. These types of agreements illustrate a diplomatic path that Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan, and Tajikistan would be wise to follow.

Overpopulation and climate change, like anywhere in the world, are contributing to the water scarcity issue in Central Asia. The driving factor here, however, is uniquely political: mismanagement of resources on the government level and communication breakdowns between states with water and states without it. Unless leaders in Central Asia can learn to cooperate and manage resource sharing, a future of continued peace in the region is uncertain.

Written by [Isabel Post](#) for the [McGill International Journal](#).

Load-Date: March 22, 2018

USAID helping Turkmenistan to manage its water resources

Trend News Agency - Central Asia (English)

December 13, 2019 Friday 1:00 PM GMT +4

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Section: FINANCE

Length: 269 words

Body

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Load-Date: December 14, 2019

USAID helping Turkmenistan to manage its water resources

Regional Finance (English)

December 16, 2019 12:00 PM GMT +4

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Length: 259 words

Body

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Load-Date: December 17, 2019

Turkmenistan learning from Japan's experience in water purification technologies

Global English (Middle East and North Africa Financial Network)

April 4, 2019 Thursday

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Length: 232 words

Body

[Link to Image](#)

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By Trend The representatives of the Turkmen State Committee of Water Management and Japanese Marubeni Corporation, Sojitz Corporation, Itochu Corporation, Komatsu Ltd. are holding the negotiations on cooperation in the introduction of water purification technologies, Trend reports referring to the Turkmen State Committee of Water Management. Moreover, the corresponding consultations are underway with the representatives of the Japanese Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry, the Japan Bank for International Cooperation (JBIC), the Nippon Export and Investment Insurance (NEXI). Earlier it was reported that Turkmenistan is preparing a project to create water reserves and increase the capacity of the Garashsyzyk reservoir, located in the Lebap region, which will improve the water supply of the country's land. Turkmenistan borders Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Iran and Afghanistan and uses water resources coming in accordance with agreed quotas from four trans-boundary rivers, namely the Amu Darya, Tejen, Atrek and Murgab rivers. Turkmenistan is affected by the problem of the ecology of the Aral Sea, which is most noticeable in the country's northern Dashoguz Region, where problems have arisen with the provision of drinking water, the fight against salinization of cultivation lands, land degradation and desertification.MENAFN0404201901950000ID1098343918

Load-Date: April 4, 2019

Turkmenistan learning from Japan's experience in water purification technologies

Global English (Middle East and North Africa Financial Network)

April 4, 2019 Thursday

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Length: 251 words

Body

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Load-Date: April 4, 2019

Turkmenistan, Afghanistan discuss use of transboundary rivers

Global English (Middle East and North Africa Financial Network)

April 12, 2019 Friday

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Length: 401 words

Body

[Link to Image](#)

[Link to Story](#)

Ashgabat, Turkmenistan, April 12 By Huseyn Hasanov - Trend: A regular meeting of the Turkmen-Afghan water coordination group is taking place in the Turkmen capital of Ashgabat, Trend reports referring to the local Altyn Asyr TV channel. The event is attended by representatives of Turkmenistan's State Committee for Water Management and the Ministry of Agriculture and Environmental Protection, as well as the representatives of the Afghan Ministry of Energy and Water, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and the Afghanistan Geodesy and Cartographic High Office (AGCHO) under the Ministry of Urban Development and Land. Turkmenistan attaches particular importance to the interaction with the relevant structures of Afghanistan, on the territory of which up to 20 percent of Amu Darya's runoff is formed, and where the sources of Murgab and Tejen rivers are located, as noted by Turkmen Dovlet Khabarlary state news agency. This is the third meeting of this kind, held with the support of the regional program titled Transboundary Water Management in Central Asia of the German Society for International Cooperation (Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH). In Central Asia, rivers are the main source of water resources used for agriculture and industry, the production of electricity, and the supply of drinking water to the population, and almost all of them are transboundary, as stated by the Neutral Turkmenistan newspaper. The Interstate Commission for Water Coordination was established within the framework of the International Fund for Saving the Aral Sea (IFAS), which deals with determining water withdrawal limits in the basins of the largest rivers of the region, taking into account and protecting water resources, and controlling their rational use. Turkmenistan borders Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Iran and Afghanistan and uses water resources coming in accordance with agreed quotas from four trans-boundary rivers, namely the Amu Darya, Tejen, Atrek and Murgab rivers.

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Load-Date: April 12, 2019

Turkmenistan , Afghanistan discuss use of transboundary rivers

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USAID helping Turkmenistan to manage its water resources

Regional Finance (English)

December 16, 2019 12:00 PM GMT +4

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Length: 259 words

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Load-Date: December 16, 2019

UN supports Turkmenistan's initiatives on water-related issues in region

Azer News

August 28, 2018 Tuesday

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Length: 295 words

Body

ByTrend

The United Nations Regional Centre for Preventive ***Diplomacy*** for Central Asia (UNRCCA) is a long-standing and reliable partner of founders of the International Fund for saving the ***Aral*** Sea (IFAS) on ***water*** and environmental issues, special representative of the UN secretary-general for Central Asia, head of the UNRCCA Natalia Gherman said, the Neutral Turkmenistan newspaper reported Aug. 28.

The diplomat noted that the UN and the UNRCCA highly appreciate the results of the recent summit of heads of the IFAS founding states in Avaza resort in Turkmenistan.

One of the important outcomes of the event is the joint communique of the summit, expressing the common political will of the parties and confirming their readiness to continue constructive partnership, according to the report.

"The UNRCCA supports the proposals of the Turkmen side on a systematic approach to regional cooperation based on a legal mechanism that takes into account the interests of all countries of the region in the issue of integrated water resources management, and is also ready to actively join promotion of the water diplomacy initiative," the report said.

Turkmenistan once proposed to open a regional center for technologies in Ashgabat related to climate change in Central Asia and develop the UN Aral Sea Program and the UN Water Strategy.

Turkmenistan borders Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Iran and Afghanistan and uses water resources coming in accordance with agreed quotas from four trans-boundary rivers, namely, Amu Darya, Tejen, Atrek and Murgab.

Turkmenistan has a problem of the Aral Sea ecology, which is most noticeable in the northern region. In the Dashoguz region there were problems with the provision of drinking water and the fight against salinization of cultivation lands.

Load-Date: August 28, 2018

UN supports Turkmenistan's initiatives on water-related issues in region

Trend News Agency - Turkmenistan (English)

August 28, 2018 Tuesday 4:24 PM GMT +4

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Section: TURKMENISTAN

Length: 303 words

Body

Ashgabat, Turkmenistan, Aug. 28

By Huseyn Hasanov- Trend:

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UN supports Turkmenistan 's initiatives on water-related issues in region

Load-Date: August 29, 2018

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[Ashgabat to host regional forum on water issues](#)

Global English (Middle East and North Africa Financial Network)

December 16, 2019 Monday

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Length: 424 words

Body

[Link to Image](#)

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ASHGABAT, Turkmenistan, Dec. 16 By Huseyn Hasanov - Trend: A regional conference on water issues will be held in Ashgabat Dec. 17-18, Trend reports referring to the Turkmenistan State News Agency. The forum, which will be held with the participation of the UN Regional Center for Preventive Diplomacy for Central Asia, envisages participation of experts from the countries of the region and international organizations specializing in this field, as well as in such areas as environmental protection and climate change. The key goal of the conference is to consider the possibilities of creating a task force, coordinated by the UN, to implement water-energy cooperation in Central Asia on a systematic basis, the report said. In addition, discussion will be held on issues related to the mechanisms of interaction among the states of the region in this direction, the development of the appropriate legal framework, the active use of innovative water-saving technologies, etc. On Dec. 18, consultations will be held in Ashgabat on the development of a UN special program for the countries of the Aral Sea region. In Central Asia, the main sources of water resources used for agriculture and industry, electricity production and supplying the population with drinking water are rivers, and almost all of them are transboundary.

Turkmenistan borders with Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Iran and Afghanistan and uses water resources coming in accordance with the agreed quotas from four transboundary rivers Amu Darya, Tejen, Atrek and Murghab. With the founding from Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan, the International Fund for Saving the Aral Sea (IFAS) was established in the 1990s with the aim to finance joint projects and programs to save the Aral Sea and improve the environmental situation in the Aral Sea region. IFAS obtained the observer status in the UN General Assembly in December 2008. The special attention is paid to improving the regional action plan for environmental protection in Central Asia and accelerating the process of accession of the regional countries to the Framework Convention on Environmental Protection for Sustainable Development in Central Asia within IFAS. Turkmenistan is affected by the problem of Aral Sea's ecology. It is most noticeable in the country's northern Dashoguz Region, where problems have arisen with the provision of drinking water, the fight against salinization of cultivation lands, land degradation and desertification. MENAFN1612201901870000ID1099427168

Ashgabat to host regional forum on water issues

Load-Date: January 27, 2020

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Water and politics in Central Asia

Kazakhstan Newslines (English)

January 12, 2018 Friday

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Section: Energy Industry; Pg. 40

Length: 1063 words

Body

"Water resources could become a problem in the future that could escalate tensions not only in our region, but on every continent," former Uzbek president Islam Karimov famously told reporters in 2012. "I won't name specific countries, but all of this could deteriorate to the point where not just serious confrontation, but even wars could be the result." The "specific countries" Karimov neglects to name are Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Kazakhstan, and Turkmenistan, states in which the uneven distribution of two key resources - water and fuel- escalate the risk of regional conflict. In 2018, the issue of these two resources remains at the forefront of relations between countries in Central Asia, with no short-term solutions in sight.

The origins of the conflict are the product of geography. Two states, located upstream at high altitudes -Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan- have plentiful water. Two rivers, the Syr Darya and the Amu Darya, supply 90 percent of Central Asia's water, passing through these two states before moving northwest. The three downstream states - Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, and Uzbekistan- have scant water resources, but are endowed with coal and natural gas. Most energy in the region, including the water-rich upstream states comes from natural gas and coal reserves in these downstream states.

Formerly, these states operated on a delicate balance of resource distribution. In years past, when these states were part of the Soviet Union, movement of resources was coordinated by Moscow to distribute excess and prevent shortages of water and fuel. Today, the balanced relationship that formerly ensured adequate resources for each state has started to falter, as certain states hoard from former partners the resources they can produce and face shortages of those they cannot. As a 2014 International Crisis Group report states, "[the] root of the problem is the disintegration of the resource-sharing system the Soviet Union imposed on the region until its collapse in 1991."

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Water and politics in Central Asia

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Written by [Isabel Post](#) for the [McGill International Journal](#).

Load-Date: March 22, 2018

UN supports Turkmenistan's initiatives on water-related issues in region

Trend Daily Economic News

August 28, 2018 Tuesday 4:24 PM GMT +4

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Section: TURKMENISTAN

Length: 303 words

Body

Ashgabat, Turkmenistan, Aug. 28

By Huseyn Hasanov- Trend:

The United Nations Regional Centre for Preventive **Diplomacy** for Central Asia (UNRCCA) is a long-standing and reliable partner of founders of the International Fund for saving the **Aral** Sea (IFAS) on **water** and environmental issues, special representative of the UN secretary-general for Central Asia, head of the UNRCCA Natalia Gherman said, the Neutral Turkmenistan newspaper reported Aug. 28.

The diplomat noted that the UN and the UNRCCA highly appreciate the results of the recent summit of heads of the IFAS founding states in Avaza resort in Turkmenistan.

One of the important outcomes of the event is the joint communique of the summit, expressing the common political will of the parties and confirming their readiness to continue constructive partnership, according to the report.

"The UNRCCA supports the proposals of the Turkmen side on a systematic approach to regional cooperation based on a legal mechanism that takes into account the interests of all countries of the region in the issue of integrated water resources management, and is also ready to actively join promotion of the water diplomacy initiative," the report said.

Turkmenistan once proposed to open a regional center for technologies in Ashgabat related to climate change in Central Asia and develop the UN Aral Sea Program and the UN Water Strategy.

Turkmenistan borders Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Iran and Afghanistan and uses water resources coming in accordance with agreed quotas from four trans-boundary rivers, namely, Amu Darya, Tejen, Atrek and Murgab.

Turkmenistan has a problem of the Aral Sea ecology, which is most noticeable in the northern region. In the Dashoguz region there were problems with the provision of drinking water and the fight against salinization of cultivation lands.

UN supports Turkmenistan 's initiatives on water-related issues in region

Load-Date: September 27, 2018

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UN supports Turkmenistan's initiatives on water-related issues in region

Global English (Middle East and North Africa Financial Network)

August 28, 2018 Tuesday

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Length: 326 words

Body

[Link to Image](#)

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Ashgabat, Turkmenistan, Aug. 28 By Huseyn Hasanov- Trend: The United Nations Regional Centre for Preventive **Diplomacy** for Central Asia (UNRCCA) is a long-standing and reliable partner of founders of the International Fund for saving the **Aral** Sea (IFAS) on **water** and environmental issues, special representative of the UN secretary-general for Central Asia, head of the UNRCCA Natalia Gherman said, the Neutral Turkmenistan newspaper reported Aug. 28. The **diplomat** noted that the UN and the UNRCCA highly appreciate the results of the recent summit of heads of the IFAS founding states in Avaza resort in Turkmenistan.

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Load-Date: August 28, 2018

Turkmenistan intends to attract Japanese technologies in water use

Global English (Middle East and North Africa Financial Network)

March 27, 2019 Wednesday

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Length: 226 words

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By Trend The delegation of the State Water Management Committee of Turkmenistan plans to discuss issues of cooperation in introducing modern water-use technologies during the visit to Japan, Trend reports referring to the committee. A series of meetings will be held with the leadership of a number of government agencies and large Japanese corporations, including the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry, companies, and financial and banking institutions. It is expected that the creation of water reserves in Turkmenistan and the increase in the capacity of the Lebap Region's Garashsyzyk reservoir which are bound to improve the water supply of the country's crops will be among the points of discussion during meetings. Turkmenistan borders Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Iran and Afghanistan and uses water resources coming in accordance with agreed quotas from four trans-boundary rivers, namely the Amu Darya, Tejen, Atrek and Murgab rivers. Turkmenistan is affected by the problem of the ecology of the Aral Sea, which is most noticeable in the country's northern Dashoguz Region, where problems have arisen with the provision of drinking water, the fight against salinization of cultivation lands, land degradation and desertification. --- Follow us on Twitter @AzerNewsAz #TURKMENISTAN #JAPAN MENAFN2703201901950000ID1098307659

Load-Date: March 27, 2019

Jeenbekov calls for resumption of cooperation under agreement on use of Naryn-Syrdarya river hydropower resources of 1998

Central Asian News Service (English language)

November 29, 2019 Friday

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Length: 309 words

Body

Climate changes in the world exacerbate to a greater degree yearly, President Sooronbai Jeenbekov said in his contribution at the second consultative meeting of the Central Asian leaders in Tashkent today.

A significant reduction of glaciers is observed in Kyrgyzstan already now, he added.

“45% of water resources of the region are formed in our mountains. Hence, we will face a real problem of reduction of water level in the rivers. This will inevitably impact ecology in Central Asia and will affect the joint economic activities, capacity of big hydropower plants will drop significantly,” Jeenbekov said.

In other words, abrupt reduction of glaciers in Kyrgyzstan will have social, economic and ecological implications for the whole region, the President of Kyrgyzstan underscored.

“We need to start the international cooperation on preservation of glaciers, to improve mechanism of hydropower cooperation,” he said.

Jeenbekov suggested to consolidate efforts in development and introduction of mutually beneficial mechanisms of compensation for accumulation of water resources in Central Asia.

“We reckon the costs related to accumulation, storage, management and delivery of water will be compensated duly,” he said.

“We urge to resume cooperation under the agreement on use of hydropower resources of the Naryn-Syrdarya river between Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan and Tajikistan of 1998 which suggests compensation modality. Kyrgyzstan stands for equal account of interests and needs of the countries of the region in hydropower area,” Jeenbekov said.

Comprehensive reform of the International Fund for Saving the Aral Sea would meet such goals.

Jeenbekov calls for resumption of cooperation under agreement on use of Naryn-Syrdarya river hydropower resources of 1998

Kyrgyzstan is ready for a constructive dialogue on this issue for the purpose of mutually beneficial use of hydropower resources, Jeenbekov said.AKlpress

Load-Date: November 29, 2019

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[OSCE Center in Ashgabat holds regional workshop on water management technologies](#)

Global English (Middle East and North Africa Financial Network)

November 16, 2019 Saturday

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Length: 313 words

Body

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ByTrend The OSCE Center in Ashgabat provided a platform for regional dialogue on the best practices and standards in use of innovative water management technologies, Trend reports on November 16 referring to the OSCE Center in Ashgabat. Representatives of the State Committee of Water Economy, the Ministry of Agriculture and Environmental Protection, the Executive Committee of the International Fund for Saving the Aral Sea (IFAS) and other Turkmen agencies, as well as their counterparts from Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan attended the workshop. International experts focused on Integrated Water Resource Management (IWRM), presenting innovative solutions ensuring sustainable water supply for irrigation, sustainable urban water management, innovative renewable energy technologies for the water industry and the use of Information and Communication Technologies within the field of sustainable water management. 'It is impossible to ignore the reality of the 21st Century, the age of 'high technology', in which innovative decisions and technological know-how, digital and robo-technology are an essential prerequisite for technological progress in any field, Natalya Drozd, Head of the OSCE Center in Ashgabat, said. The experts facilitated discussions and the exchange of information on national experience in the area of water management and practical applications of technological solutions in the Central Asia region. Turkmenistan borders Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Iran and Afghanistan and uses water resources coming in accordance with agreed quotas from four trans-boundary rivers, namely the Amu Darya, Tejen, Atrek and Murgab rivers.

The Amu Darya River accounts for almost 90 percent of the total water supply in Turkmenistan.---Follow us on Twitter @AzerNewsAz

- #OSCE

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OSCE Center in Ashgabat holds regional workshop on water management technologies

Load-Date: December 20, 2019

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USAID supports Amu Darya river basin research

Uzbekistan Newslane (English)

April 12, 2019 Friday

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Section: Uzbekistan General; Pg. 15

Length: 399 words

Body

At a workshop yesterday in Tashkent, scientists presented findings demonstrating the negative impacts of climate change on **water quality** in the **Amu Darya river** basin. The research project, "Provision of Science Based Evidence on Climate Induced **Water Quality** Challenges in **Amu Darya** Basin," was conducted by the Central Asia Regional Environmental Center (CAREC) in **collaboration** with West Virginia University through the U.S. Agency for International Development's (USAID) Partnerships for Enhanced Engagement in Research (PEER) program.

The project examined the linkages between emerging climate change challenges and water quality in one of Central Asia's biggest river systems. CAREC Executive Director Dr. Iskandar Abdullaev reported that because climate change will affect both overall reductions in annual river flow and increase the number of dry seasons, water quality will be diminished for household use and agriculture. Results from the research will help authorities make better-informed decisions on water use and management.

Gary Robbins, USAID Country Director for Uzbekistan, stated that "In a region where shared water resources are scarce, it is important for policy makers to make informed, data-driven decisions based on sound science. It is important that the findings we discuss here today lead to concrete action."

Representatives from USAID, CAREC, the International Water Management Institute (IWMI), the Scientific Information Center of the Interstate Coordination Water Commission of Central Asia (SIC ICWC), Amudarya and Syrdarya Basin Water Organizations, and the Potsdam Institute for Climate Impact Research attended at the event, held at the Scientific and Innovations Cluster of Tashkent Institute of Irrigation and Agricultural Mechanization Engineers.

PEER is a competitive awards program that brings together scientists from the United States to work in partnership with scientists in countries where USAID has programs. PEER fosters collaborative research, builds lasting relationships, and advances scientific knowledge that has the potential to improve the lives of people around the world. Since 2011, PEER has conducted more than 300 research projects in nearly 50 countries. In Central Asia and Afghanistan, PEER has supported 17 research partnerships on water management and climate change, including seven in Uzbekistan.

Reported by the [Uzbekistan Daily](#).

USAID supports Amu Darya river basin research

Load-Date: July 3, 2019

End of Document

Turkmen, Uzbek presidents stand for rational use of water resources

Global English (Middle East and North Africa Financial Network)

February 27, 2019 Wednesday

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Length: 258 words

Body

[Link to Image](#)

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Ashgabat, Turkmenistan, Feb. 27 By Huseyn Hasanov - Trend: Turkmen President Gurbanguly Berdimuhamedov and Uzbek President Shavkat Mirziyoyev discussed **water diplomacy** issues over phone, Trend reports referring to the Turkmen government. This issue was discussed within the preparation for the consultative meeting of the presidents of Central Asian countries in Tashkent on April 12, 2019. The sides stressed that the preservation and rational use of **water** resources in the region is one of the most important tasks of the Central Asian countries. The need was stressed to intensify multilateral **cooperation** on **water** issues on the basis of the norms and principles of international law, mutual consideration of the interests of all regional countries, as well as **cooperation** with international organizations. The presidents also exchanged the views on the further development of partnership within the International Fund for Saving the **Aral** Sea (IFAS). The need was stressed to consolidate the efforts of all interested sides in the preparation of the UN special program for the **Aral** Sea basin and the implementation of the initiative to create the UN Multi-Partner Trust Fund for Human Security for the **Aral** region. Turkmenistan borders Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Iran and Afghanistan and uses **water** resources coming in accordance with **agreed** quotas from four trans-boundary **rivers**, namely, **Amu Darya**, Tejen, Atrek and Murgab. Follow Trend on Telegram. Only most interesting and important news MENAFN2702201901870000ID1098181129

Load-Date: March 6, 2019

Turkmenistan intends to attract Japanese technologies in water use

Global English (Middle East and North Africa Financial Network)

March 27, 2019 Wednesday

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Length: 237 words

Body

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Ashgabat, Turkmenistan, Mar. 27 By Huseyn Hasanov - Trend: The delegation of the State Water Management Committee of Turkmenistan plans to discuss issues of cooperation in introducing modern water-use technologies during the visit to Japan, Trend reports referring to the committee. A series of meetings will be held with the leadership of a number of government agencies and large Japanese corporations, including the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry, companies, and financial and banking institutions. It is expected that the creation of water reserves in Turkmenistan and the increase in the capacity of the Lebap Region's Garashsyzyk reservoir - which are bound to improve the water supply of the country's crops - will be among the points of discussion during meetings. Turkmenistan borders Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Iran and Afghanistan and uses water resources coming in accordance with agreed quotas from four trans-boundary rivers, namely the Amu Darya, Tejen, Atrek and Murgab rivers. Turkmenistan is affected by the problem of the ecology of the Aral Sea, which is most noticeable in the country's northern Dashoguz Region, where problems have arisen with the provision of drinking water, the fight against salinization of cultivation lands, land degradation and desertification. Follow Trend on Telegram. Only most interesting and important news MENAFN2703201901870000ID1098306461

Load-Date: March 27, 2019

UN supports Turkmenistan's initiatives on water-related issues in region

Trend News Agency - Central Asia (English)

August 28, 2018 Tuesday 4:24 PM GMT +4

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Section: TURKMENISTAN

Length: 303 words

Body

Ashgabat, Turkmenistan, Aug. 28

By Huseyn Hasanov- Trend:

The United Nations Regional Centre for Preventive **Diplomacy** for Central Asia (UNRCCA) is a long-standing and reliable partner of founders of the International Fund for saving the **Aral** Sea (IFAS) on **water** and environmental issues, special representative of the UN secretary-general for Central Asia, head of the UNRCCA Natalia Gherman said, the Neutral Turkmenistan newspaper reported Aug. 28.

The diplomat noted that the UN and the UNRCCA highly appreciate the results of the recent summit of heads of the IFAS founding states in Avaza resort in Turkmenistan.

One of the important outcomes of the event is the joint communique of the summit, expressing the common political will of the parties and confirming their readiness to continue constructive partnership, according to the report.

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UN supports Turkmenistan 's initiatives on water-related issues in region

Load-Date: August 29, 2018

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UN supports Turkmenistan's initiatives on water-related issues in region

Global English (Middle East and North Africa Financial Network)

August 28, 2018 Tuesday

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Length: 316 words

Body

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Load-Date: August 28, 2018

No Water, No Growth: Asia's 21st Century Challenge

Premium Official News

September 19, 2018 Wednesday

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Length: 208 words

Body

Geneva: Asia Society has issued the following press release: No **Water**, No Growth: Asia's 21st Century Challenge Thu 20 Sep 2018 4 - 6:15 p.m. Asia Society Hong Kong Center, 9 Justice Drive, Admiralty Asia's future could be dampened by limited **water**. Two of the world's most most populous countries — India and China — are **water** stressed, and rampant **water pollution** from decades of rapid development and population growth has only further exacerbated this. The "Third Pole" or the Hindu Kush Himalayas — the common source region from where 10 major **rivers** of Asia flow — including the **Amu Darya**, Brahmaputra, Ganges, Indus, Irrawaddy, Mekong, Salween, Tarim, Yangtze and Yellow — is experiencing the same climate change impacts as the North and South Poles, **threatening** their upper **watershed**. The flow of these 10 **rivers** that provide **water** to 16 countries could be affected, along with one in every 2.5 Asians living along these **waterways**. Does the continent have enough **water** to develop, if "business as usual" continues? The key findings of a new report by China **Water** Risk (CWR), will also be announced during the session. In case of any query regarding this article or other content needs please contact:

editorial@plusmediasolutions.com

Load-Date: September 20, 2018

USAID supports Amu Darya river basin research

UzDaily (English)

April 11, 2019 Thursday 11:11 AM GMT

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Length: 403 words

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

Body

At a workshop yesterday in Tashkent, scientists presented findings demonstrating the negative impacts of climate change on **water quality** in the **Amu Darya river** basin. The research project, "Provision of Science Based Evidence on Climate Induced **Water Quality** Challenges in **Amu Darya** Basin," was conducted by the Central Asia Regional Environmental Center (CAREC) in **collaboration** with West Virginia University through the U.S. Agency for International Development's (USAID) Partnerships for Enhanced Engagement in Research (PEER) program. The project examined the linkages between emerging climate change challenges and **water quality** in one of Central Asia's biggest **river** systems. CAREC Executive Director Dr. Iskandar Abdullaev reported that because climate change will affect both overall reductions in annual **river** flow and increase the number of dry seasons, **water quality** will be diminished for household use and agriculture.

Results from the research will help authorities make better-informed decisions on water use and management. Gary Robbins, USAID Country Director for Uzbekistan, stated that "In a region where shared water resources are scarce, it is important for policy makers to make informed, data-driven decisions based on sound science. It is important that the findings we discuss here today lead to concrete action." Representatives from USAID, CAREC, the International Water Management Institute (IWMI), the Scientific Information Center of the Interstate Coordination Water Commission of Central Asia (SIC ICWC), Amudarya and Syrdarya Basin Water Organizations, and the Potsdam Institute for Climate Impact Research attended at the event, held at the Scientific and Innovations Cluster of Tashkent Institute of Irrigation and Agricultural Mechanization Engineers. PEER is a competitive awards program that brings together scientists from the United States to work in partnership with scientists in countries where USAID has programs. PEER fosters collaborative research, builds lasting relationships, and advances scientific knowledge that has the potential to improve the lives of people around the world. Since 2011, PEER has conducted more than 300 research projects in nearly 50 countries. In Central Asia and Afghanistan, PEER has supported 17 research partnerships on water management and climate change, including seven in Uzbekistan.

Load-Date: May 4, 2019

USAID supports Amu Darya river basin research

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USAID Supports Amu Darya River Basin Research

Targeted News Service

April 9, 2019 Tuesday 8:00 AM EST

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Length: 413 words

Byline: Targeted News Service

Dateline: TASHKENT, Uzbekistan

Body

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

At a workshop yesterday in Tashkent, scientists presented findings demonstrating the negative impacts of climate change on water quality in the Amu Darya river basin. The research project, "Provision of Science Based Evidence on Climate Induced Water Quality Challenges in Amu Darya Basin," was conducted by the Central Asia Regional Environmental Center (CAREC) in collaboration with West Virginia University through the U.S. Agency for International Development's (USAID) Partnerships for Enhanced Engagement in Research (PEER) program.

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USAID Supports Amu Darya River Basin Research

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DELIVERING WATER SECURITY IN A CHANGING WORLD

US Fed News

May 10, 2019 Friday 8:11 PM EST

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Length: 1488 words

Body

UNITED NATIONS, May 10 -- The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization issued the following news release:

Eighty per cent of the world's population is exposed to high levels of threats to water security and a severe water crisis is looming by 2070. Faced with these alarming estimates, the author argues that a business-as-usual attitude will not work. Water management is a scientific issue, but it is also a matter of politics, governance and societal values. A new transdisciplinary science is urgently needed.

The world's freshwater environment is facing unprecedented pressures in the twenty-first century. A growing global population and economic development have led to increasing demands on water resources. The overuse of water is widespread; consequences include reducing river flows, the loss of lakes and wetlands and falling ground-water levels.

The most dramatic example of this is the loss of the Aral Sea in Central Asia, which used to be the fourth-largest saltwater lake in the world, but has become a desert in forty years, shrinking to barely ten per cent of its original size due to upstream water withdrawals.

More generally, human impacts on natural systems are so extensive that the term Anthropocene has been used to describe the current geological epoch [see Welcome to the Anthropocene, Courier, April-June 2018]. The increasing pressures on water resources are set against this backdrop of extensive anthropogenic change.

Urbanization (more than half of the world's population now lives in cities), deforestation and the extension of cultivated land (1.5 billion hectares worldwide) have had a significant impact on hydrology and water quality.

THREATS ON A GLOBAL SCALE

Nearly eighty per cent of the world's population is exposed to high levels of water security threats. Urban areas and agriculture are important sources of water pollution, threatening aquatic life and increasing pressures on freshwater ecosystems. In 2010, experts estimated that 10,000 to 20,000 freshwater species were extinct or at risk.

Inevitably, pressures on the hydrological environment to meet the food and energy needs of a growing global human population will only increase. Food production will have to rise by seventy per cent by 2050 to meet projected demand, according to a 2012 estimate of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO).

A 2013 study on water scarcity published in the Hydrology and Earth System Sciences (HESS ([link is external](#))) monthly concluded that about half of the world's population will experience severe water stress between 2071 and 2100.

DELIVERING WATER SECURITY IN A CHANGING WORLD

The changes wrought by human actions to the environment have also increased water-related risks to life, property and infrastructure associated with extreme events. This was illustrated by the 2017 flooding of Houston, Texas, in the United States. In an area where development had proceeded in spite of known flood risk, 300,000 structures were inundated, causing the evacuation of hundreds of thousands of people, with flood damage estimated to exceed \$125 billion.

In an increasingly interconnected world, the impact of floods and droughts is not limited to local consequences. The 2011 flooding in Thailand caused economic losses estimated at \$46.5 billion by the World Bank, due to the disruption of global electronics supply chains. And the heat wave in Russia in 2010, which affected wheat production and global food prices, was said to be a factor in the social unrest associated with the Arab Spring. The Economist reported in 2012.

Recent global warming has led to profound changes in the hydrological environment. The glaciers in the Canadian Rocky Mountains, for example, are rapidly retreating. They are expected to be largely lost by the end of the century - yet they feed major rivers draining into the Pacific, Atlantic and Arctic oceans.

The forests in western Canada are also receding, largely because they have been infested by bark beetles, whose proliferation is associated, in part, with warmer winters. While Western Canada is a regional example, it is worth noting that half the world's population depends on water from cold regions, where warming can be expected to have similarly severe effects. A study published in the journal *Climatic Change* ([link is external](#)) ([link is external](#)) in February 2016 states that by 2050, between 0.5 billion and 3.1 billion people will be exposed to an increase in water scarcity caused by climate change.

NEW STRATEGIES

How can the water science community best respond, to provide the understanding and decision- support tools needed to address these challenges? Incremental science, inching forward in small steps, is not up to the task, and a business-as-usual attitude cannot be tolerated. A more holistic scope, on a global scale, and strategic focus is needed.

Firstly, there is an increasing need for better scientific understanding of the water environment in the face of unprecedented environmental and societal change. These issues cut across disciplinary boundaries. For example, to predict future river flows in western Canada requires an understanding of how ecosystems and agriculture will respond to climate change.

In turn, the prediction of future climate depends on understanding the changes in land-atmosphere feedbacks - such as the greening of the shrub tundra in the North, or the proliferation of vegetation, especially shrubs, that will absorb more and more solar energy, thus contributing to global warming.

The only certain thing about the future is that it will be highly uncertain, when it comes to climate and human socio-economic development - and interactions between the two.

This uncertainty must be managed. Given the complexity of water systems and their interdependence with land, energy and food systems, at scales from local to global, managing uncertainty will require more adaptive and flexible strategies than those of the past. The past can no longer serve as a reliable guide to the future.

We need to analyze vulnerability and adopt strategies that foster resilience - the ability of a system to absorb shock and continue to regenerate without changing to a new state.

AN INTERDISCIPLINARY APPROACH

It is widely recognized, for example, that there has been a disconnect between the science produced for climate impact assessment and long-term water planning or climate adaptation. In general, for science to be effective in delivering solutions, it must address problems that are deemed relevant to decision-makers, to deliver tools to users in a timely and useful format, and to include user input. The latter provides the credibility and legitimacy needed to resolve the politically contentious and socially significant issues that surround water resources management today.

DELIVERING WATER SECURITY IN A CHANGING WORLD

This illustrates how important it is for scientists to recognize that the engagement of all stakeholders is a necessity, not an option. The new research paradigm should include a thorough knowledge of the social processes that accompany the effective - and reciprocal - engagement of science and policy.

It is crucial to recognize that local stakeholders are an important source of knowledge. Indigenous communities, for example, have a wealth of multi-generational knowledge of their land and its interactions with natural forces [see the Wide Angle section of this issue]. This knowledge must be used for the benefit of science. That is why - as part of the Global Water Futures (GWF (link is external)) programme in Canada - we launched a project with Canada's Aboriginal peoples in April 2018, to work together on a research strategy that can help solve the water problems facing these communities.

Ultimately, the major challenges of water security lie with governance. The question of who has the power to make decisions (and how these decisions are made) is therefore crucial.

If the scientific understanding and prediction of water changes pose significant scientific challenges, so does water management. Water security in the twenty-first century is both a scientific and a social issue. Therefore, a new transdisciplinary approach is needed that will establish links between the natural and social sciences.

To summarize: to prevent a major water crisis, we need to develop new scientific knowledge to understand the evolution of water systems that involve the relationship between man and nature; to establish new interdisciplinary modes of scientific collaboration to understand the interconnections of these systems and their societal implications; to integrate local knowledge into scientific research to address user needs; and to put in place more effective mechanisms to translate scientific knowledge into societal action.

With this article, the Courier marks the celebration of World Water Day on 22 March. For any query with respect to this article or any other content requirement, please contact Editor at contentservices@htlive.com

Load-Date: May 12, 2019

EIB, Uzbekistan plan for two-part investment program for Aral Sea (Exclusive)

Global English (Middle East and North Africa Financial Network)

October 14, 2019 Monday

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Length: 501 words

Body

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Baku, Azerbaijan, Oct. 14 By Fakhri Vakilov - Trend: The European Investment Bank (EIB) and Uzbekistan's Ministry of Investment and Foreign Trade signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) paving the way for a 100 million euros investment program designed to join international efforts to recover the Aral Sea, representative of EIB told Trend in an interview. "The EIB financing will also allow Uzbekistan to stop further environmental damage in the Aral Sea Region, mitigate and alleviate the negative climate, environmental, economic and social effect of extensive and inadequate irrigation in the Uzbekistani part of the Aral Sea basin," the official added. Under the signed MoU, the EIB and Uzbekistan plan for a two-part investment program for the Aral Sea. The first part will see the rehabilitation and modernization of the obsolete irrigation systems in the Amu Darya river valley, a major water contributor to the Aral Sea. "This would, among other measures, allow formation of water reservoirs to save water."

The second part will allow for recovery of agricultural land in the area, degraded over decades by saline intrusion, and now covered in salt because of decades of inadequate, Soviet-style irrigation system usage," the representative said. The official added that the two measures described above will reduce the amount of water currently drawn from the Amu Darya River for irrigation and allow the river to contribute more water to the Aral Sea. The signed MoU paves way for the EIB and the Government of Uzbekistan to work towards improving environmental and economic conditions for communities in the Amu Darya river valley in the Uzbek region of Karakalpakstan. "If this program proves to be a success, the two-part program described above might be repeated and replicated further upstream the Amu Darya river, beyond the region of Karakalpakstan," the official stated.

EIB welcomes the establishment the United Nations Multi-Partner Human Security Trust Fund for the Aral Sea Region (MPHSTF), set up jointly by the UN and Uzbekistan as a valuable contribution to the effort to restore the Aral Sea through creation of a coordination framework managing the aid flow in the region. "We are looking closely at the efforts of Uzbekistan's Government, initiated by President Shavkat Mirziyoyev, to mitigate the severe impact of the Aral Sea disappearance and improve environmental and socio-economic conditions of the people living in the

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area, looking for opportunities to cooperate further on these key issues for Uzbekistan, Central Asia and the world," the representative stressed. The official noted that EIB is currently appraising the Uzbekistan District Heating Loan. The project will support an investment program to improve quality and reliability of hot water and heating services in Uzbekistan while improving energy efficiency of the district heating (DH) system through the introduction of new and modern technologies. --- Follow author on Twitter: @vakilovfaxri

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How the Aral is saved by Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan

News Central Asia

June 8, 2018 Friday

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Body

Ermek Isayev, independent expert

On June 7-8, 2018 an international conference on the topic "Joint actions to mitigate the consequences of the Aral catastrophe: new approaches, innovative solutions, investments" was held in Tashkent.

The purpose of the international conference was to coordinate, in the framework of the International Fund for Saving the Aral Sea, the practical orientation and coordination of activities of the Aral Sea basin countries in solving the problems of the Aral Sea basin, analyzing and evaluating the ongoing programs to mitigate the consequences of the Aral catastrophe and identifying ways of cooperation in implementing projects aimed at improving the environmental and socio- economic situation in the Priaralia region, as well as attracting investments for their implementation. Against this background, it is worthwhile to look at what measures were taken earlier, and the main role in this is assigned to Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan.

The Aral Sea was once the fourth largest lake in the world and provided the economy of the region with thousands of tons of fish every year. However, since the 1960s it has been drying up steadily.

In the 1920s, the leadership of the USSR withdrew the lands of the Uzbek SSR under cotton plantations, which led to the construction of irrigation canals to provide water to crops in the middle of the plateau of the region. These manual, irrigation canals took water from the Amudarya and Syr Darya rivers that fed the freshwater to the Aral Sea. Until the 1960s, the system of canals and rivers did not particularly affect the level of the Aral Sea. However, in the 1960s the Soviet Union decided to expand the canal system and drain more water from the rivers feeding the sea. This led to irreversible consequences, and laid the foundation for the shallowing of the Aral Sea and its drying out. By 1987, it was divided into two parts: northern and southern lakes. In 2002, the southern lake was reduced and divided into eastern and western. In 2014, the eastern lake completely evaporated and disappeared.

Before drying, the Aral Sea provided between 20,000 and 40,000 tons of fish per year. At the height of the crisis, the catch fell to 1,000 tons of fish per year, but now everything is going in a positive direction, but from the part of the Kazakh part of the Aral Sea.

In 1991, the Soviet Union collapsed, and Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan remained with the problem of the drying Aral Sea. Since then, Kazakhstan is working to revive the lake, and Uzbekistan is de jure, and de facto expanding the

How the Aral is saved by Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan

cotton plantations. In addition, a bad joke in the fate of the Aral is now played by a hydrocarbon, large reserves of oil and gas from the Uzbek side of the sea.

The measure that helped preserve part of the fisheries in the Aral Sea was the construction of the Kokaral dam by Kazakhstan on the southern shore of the northern lake thanks to the support of the World Bank. The dam has ensured the growth of the northern lake by 20% since 2005. Also, Kazakhstan built a hatchery plant on the northern lake, where various kinds of fish are grown and produced in the North Aral Sea. The hatchery for fish was built with the support of Israel. Forecasts suggest that the northern lake of the Aral Sea can soon provide between 10,000 and 12,000 tons of fish per year due to these measures.

But the situation remains serious with the fate of the two southern lakes, Karakalpakstan is experiencing negative consequences as the western lake continues to evaporate.

If earlier the Uzbek part of the Aral was destroyed by cotton, now oil contributes.

In Uzbekistan in 2017, UN Secretary General Antonio Guterres flew in a helicopter and inspected the water area of the Aral Sea that was suffering an ecological catastrophe. The press service of the President of Uzbekistan noted that the UN Secretary General before the trip to Karakalpakia discussed issues of mitigating the consequences of the ecological disaster of the Aral Sea with the President of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev.

Why is there such a difference: in one part, commercial fishing is in full swing and the problem is solved, in the other part so far everything has remained as in the 80's and 90's, when the Aral Sea reduced in its water area?

There are several answers to this question.

Kazakhstan specifically dealt with the Aral problem – for this reason it attracted two World Bank loans. The project was called "Regulation of the riverbed of the Syr Darya and preservation of the northern part of the Aral Sea." The first phase was from 2001 to 2010 and cost 85.79 million US dollars, the second phase began in 2015, the project costs 126 million dollars.

At the same time, complicated talks were held with the Uzbek side in 2014-2015, as they did not support the implementation of the project. This project includes cleaning the delta of the Syr Darya River to reduce water loss, the construction of a dam that allows water to be accumulated in the Small Aral Sea, and fish farming. The Syrdarya river basin, passing through the territory of Kazakhstan and feeding its part of the Aral, is much less populated than the Amudarya river basin, which feeds half of Uzbekistan and Turkmenistan through the Great Karakum Canal. In addition, the volume of cultivation of such water-intensive crops as rice and cotton is small in Kazakhstan, unlike Uzbekistan and Turkmenistan.

Also, the presence of oil and gas deposits on the territory of the delta of the Amudarya River and on the bottom of the Aral Sea plays its role.

Currently, two Russian companies – Gazprom and LUKOIL – are exploring and mining in this area. Since 2004, Gazprom has been working on the Shakhpakhty field in the Kungrad district of Uzbekistan. In April 2004, the Production Sharing Agreement was signed prior to field development (PSA). As a project investor, a consortium was formed in Zarubezhneftegaz CJSC (now ZAO Gazprom zarubezhneftegaz) and GasProjectDevelopmentCentralAsiaAG (Switzerland). In accordance with the terms of the PSA, the investor obtained licenses for the right to use subsoil and for the right to extract and sell gas. Gas production is actively proceeding.

There is also further exploration in the southeast of the Ustyurt plateau. The agreement on the main principles of geological study of the depths of the investment blocks of the Ustyurt region between NHC "Uzbekneftegaz" and OAO Gazprom (since July 17, 2015 – PJSC Gazprom) was signed in January 2006.

Estimation of the total reserves of the region in the category C1 + C2 is about 120 billion cubic meters of gas and about 7 million tons of condensate.

How the Aral is saved by Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan

In December 2006, Uzbekneftegaz issued licenses to Gazprom for the right to use subsoil plots to carry out geological exploration work on 7 investment blocks. The total investment in the exploration project is estimated at \$ 400 million. In May 2009, the Jel natural gas field was discovered on the Ustyurt Plateau.

"LUKOIL" through its subsidiary LLC "Aral Sea Operating Company" began work in the Uzbek part of the Aral Sea in the framework of the Production Sharing Agreement (PSA), signed in August 2006. As a result of seismic exploration, the West Aral field was discovered with oil and gas reserves confirmed by estimated drilling. The project is being implemented by a consortium of investors in the LUKOIL Uzbekistan Operating Company (LUKO), NHC Uzbekneftegaz and CNPC (China).

At the end of 2015, the construction of a search well on the structure of Meros was completed. Based on the results of this drilling, the geological model of the Western Aral field has been updated, and a decision is expected to continue on the evaluation work.

Meanwhile, against the backdrop of such benefits from the extraction of hydrocarbons, the work on restoring the Aral from Uzbekistan is hard. According to experts, the restoration of the Uzbek part of the Aral Sea will lead to a rise in groundwater in the delta, flooding of drained areas of the bottom, which will complicate any production work for the oil and gas industry. And this in turn will affect the economy of Uzbekistan as a whole.

Thus, between the development of the oil and gas industry and the salvation of its part of the Aral, Uzbekistan has chosen the first. And this cannot but bother, since all attempts to revive the Aral Sea can simply prove to be a fiction, when one country cannot deny itself the benefits of developing hydrocarbons, which impacts on the ecology of the sea.

Measures to increase the flow of water from large rivers cannot be effective either, as the Uzbek side always refers to, pointing to Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan.

It is impossible to increase the level of the Aral Sea without reconsidering the existing system of water withdrawal from the rivers that merge into the Aral, which goes to watering cotton. It is also necessary to introduce modern water-saving irrigation technology, it's time to tackle the water waste while watering the fields in the lower reaches of the Syr Darya and the Amu Darya.

And in these issues, the key is Tashkent's position, which should go to implement effective measures to increase the water level in the Aral Sea, for its part. /// Knews.kg

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URGENT NEED TO REPLACE COMPETITION WITH COOPERATION IN THE ARAL SEA BASIN

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Byline: Vladimir Smakhtin, Stefanos Xenarios

Dateline: NUR-SULTAN CITY, Kazakhstan, Nov 7 2019

Body

The **water** resources in Central Asia's **Aral** Sea Basin support the lives and livelihoods of about 70 million people - a population greater than Thailand, France, or South Africa.

And unless well-funded and coordinated joint efforts are stepped up, with competition replaced by **cooperation**, ongoing over-withdrawals compounded by climate change will cause dangerous **water** shortages in this huge, highly complex **watershed** spanning six nations: Afghanistan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan.

That's the key message of a new book co-authored by 57 regional and international experts from 14 countries and the United Nations, who spent years examining a suite of challenges in the **Aral** Sea Basin.

The new book assembles the views of nearly all major regional and international experts on the great challenges faced in the Aral Sea Basin. They include three co-authors from the UN University's Institute for Water, Environment and Health, in Hamilton, Canada.

And almost half of the authors are based in Central Asia, creating a unique blend of regional and international voices and expertise on these critical issues.

The Basin's two major rivers, the Amu Darya and Syr Darya, discharge now only about 10% of what flowed into the Aral Sea until the 1960s, shrinking the sea by more than 80 percent -- "one of the world's most severe and emblematic environmental disasters."

Freshwater is key to food, energy, environmental security and social stability among the six Aral Basin countries. And given the countries' prospective economic and population growth, reliance on water resources will increase, compelling cooperation in sharing benefits and reducing costs.

Intensive, wasteful irrigated farming when the nations were part of the Soviet Union was the main cause of the Aral Sea drying up and irrigation continues to consume about 90 percent of the total water withdrawal in the Basin, with agriculture contributing from 10 to 45 percent of GDP, and 20 to 50 percent of rural employment.

Most irrigation, hydropower and other water-related infrastructural systems and facilities are in transition, a blend today of past and present. Unfortunately, the existing observational meteorological and hydrological networks in the

URGENT NEED TO REPLACE COMPETITION WITH COOPERATION IN THE ARAL SEA BASIN

Basin, which declined in the 1990s when the Soviet period ended, are insufficient to support informed water management, and regional water data sharing is suboptimal.

Degradation of land and water are among the major hindrances to sustainable development in the region, with land degradation alone estimated to cost about US\$3 billion of losses in ecosystem services annually.

There has been uneven progress across the countries on the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and particularly Goal 6 (Clean Water and Sanitation), with contrasting progress also between urban and rural populations within each nation, most particularly Afghanistan.

The new book suggests a number of interventions and initiatives to end and reverse deterioration of the Aral Basin. For example, if existing large hydropower projects were managed in a collaborative manner, they can bring all countries multiple benefits, including improved reliability of supply and availability of water for agriculture, domestic use and electricity generation.

Monitoring of snow and glaciers in high altitude mountain areas, as well as permafrost, is essential for sound estimates of water availability and water-related hazards. Such systems need to be re-installed.

Also needed: institutions for decentralized management of natural resources, such as water user associations to promote cooperative, sustainable, intra-regional management between upstream and downstream countries and integrated rural development approaches.

Existing regional frameworks must either be reformed or replaced by new mechanisms of cooperation in order to successfully translate political will into highly effective, integrated regional water management.

Reforming the water sector, however, goes well beyond new policies and initiatives, updating the legislative framework, and building new institutions. A key challenge is to achieve continuous, strong, high-level political engagement throughout the Basin countries, the active participation of stakeholders, and technical and financial support.

The Aral Basin's many water-related issues must be addressed jointly by all involved states within the concept that water, energy, and food issues represent a critical, interlinked nexus of needs.

Major geopolitical and economic development interests are placing increasing pressure on countries of the Basin to end resource competition and find a way to closer cooperation and effective pursuit of their shared interests.

Load-Date: November 8, 2019

Too late to save Middle East's largest saltwater lake, Urmia?

Global English (Middle East and North Africa Financial Network)

January 24, 2018 Wednesday

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Length: 1765 words

Body

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Baku, Azerbaijan, Jan. 24 By Umid Niayesh - Trend: In recent months disappointments about the save of Lake Urmia, once the world's sixth largest saltwater lake, have increased as its volume has dropped to less than 10 percent of its original and the situation is getting worse day by day. Located in Iran's north western region of Azerbaijan, the drying up lake, once known as a very important seasonal habitat for many species of migrating birds, is no longer a home to those 200 species (including pelicans, egrets, ducks and flamingos). The tourism sector has clearly lost out around the lake, meanwhile once it was attracting visitors from near and far, who believed in its therapeutic properties. It seems that the Aral Sea's tragic fate, a well-known dried salt lake in Central Asia, will repeat itself with Lake Urmia, exposing a salt desert with noxious salt storm, threatening people health and crops within a few hundred kilometres of the lake. Serious concerns have been raised about the health of almost 80 million individuals living within a radius of 500 km inside and outside the country as the windblown salt-storms do not recognize any borders.

Officials have already warned if serious steps are not taken, the consequences of the lake's drying will force millions of Iranians to migrate to greener pastures. Drought or mismanagement For many years the Iranian officials blamed drought for the sea drying out, this way not taking any responsibility regarding the crisis. According to the UN resident coordinator in Iran Gary Lewis, in the year 1956, the per capita water available in Iran was 7,000 cubic meters. Today, it is 1,200 cubic meters. The average per capita use of water in Iran is 70 percent higher than the global average, meaning that even though Iranians live in a semi-arid region they are not consuming water efficiently, and are wasting water unsustainably. However, the studies indicate that actually the drought isn't the main reason. Turkey's Lake Van, only about 170 km far from Urmia, does not show the dramatic change apparent for Iran's Urmia lake. Besides drought, decades of poor water management, aggressive agricultural policies as well as irresponsible implementation of some infrastructural projects without studying their ecological impacts have caused that the lake to shrink by over 90 percent. According to a report by United Nations Environment Program (UNEP), some 65 percent of the water decline of Lake Urmia was from changes in inflow, caused by climate change and diversion of surface water for upstream use, with the remaining due to construction of dams (25 percent) and decreased precipitation over the lake itself (10 percent). The Jaghatu Chay (Zarrineh Rood) river is the largest of the thirteen main rivers discharging into Lake Urmia which are the source of the majority of the Lake's

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water budget. Additional input comes from rainfall directly over the lake, floodwater from the immediate watershed and a very small fraction from groundwater flow. The river, located in the south of the lake reportedly was supplying at least 50 percent of its inflow (with an annual contribution of 1.6 billion cubic meters). The Iranian administration launched the first phase of a water transmission project in 1999 which transfer water from Jaghatu Chay to Tabriz, and which meets 60 percent of the mega city's water demand, according to officials. The project also supplies 40 percent of water demand in Miandoab, Azarshahr, Bonab, Ilkhchi, Gudan and Shabestar cities. Meanwhile, the administration is working to launch the second phase of the project, Nader Ghazipour, an Iranian MP accuses the government of taking steps which led to drying the Lake Urmia. 'Why the water demand of Bonab and Azarshahr factories is supplied from the watershed of Lake Urmia? Why the power and petrochemical plants of Tabriz should work at the cost of drying the Lake Urmia?', Ghazipour was asking in August 2017. He took a jab at the government, saying that the water taken from the Jaghatu Chay is not used for only drinking purposes of Tabriz population but for industrial and agricultural uses. But that is not the entire problem. In recent decades the cultivation model in the region has changed. The local farmers gave up grape farming and started to grow apples which was more profitable, but also require 12.5 times more water than grapes. The change led to dramatic increase of water consumption in recent decades, according to Nasser Karami, an associate professor at the University of Bergen in Norway. Karami previously said in his interview to Trend that "even if we accept the official figure which put the lands under cultivation at 450,000 hectares, the area of the agricultural lands around the lake has increased by more than three times in recent 30 years." Over 5.5 billion cubic meters of water, which was going to the lake annually allocated to agricultural purposes, through constructing more than 43 dams on rivers' basins. Construction of a causeway through the lake with a bridge to shorten the travel time between the cities of Urmia and Tabriz, which caused dividing the lake into two small parts, even make the situation worse and accelerated the process of evaporation. According to some studies, the project which inaugurated in 2008 after several years of work, has led to catastrophic decreasing of water level in the lake. photo by: Azizollah Namvar

The latest situation According to a report released by Iran Environment and wildlife Watch, which was covered by Iran's local media including semi-official Tasnim news agency ,on January 8, 2018 the lake's water level registered at 1270.3 above sea, showing a decrease by 24 centimeters compared to the same time last year and 4.5 meters compared to the average long-term period. At the same time the lake's surface area was 1759.23 square kilometer, registering a fall by 311.2 square kilometers year-on-year and 2767.47 square kilometers while compared to the long-term average area. The water volume of the lake was 1.1 billion cubic meters, 500 million cubic meters less than the volume in Jan. 8, 2017 and 15.17 billion cubic meters below the long-term average volume.

	Jan. 8, 2017	Jan. 8, 2017 Sept. 23, 2017	(beginning of crop year)	Long term average	Year-on-year change	% Change compared to crop year beginning	% Change compared to long term	% Water level(meters)
Water level(meters)	1270.3	1270.56	1270.53	1274.67	-0.02	-0.02	-0.34	Area(square kilometer)
Area(square kilometer)	1759.23	2070.43	2036.02	4526.7	-15.03	-13.59	-61.14	Water volume(bcm)
Water volume(bcm)	1.1	1.6	1.54	16.27	-31.25	-28.57	-93.24	Source : Iran Environment and wildlife Watch, Now some Iranian media even loudly announce that the lake is dying and there is no choice rather than migrating millions of residences from the area. Tabnak, an Iranian news portal published a report in October 2017, clearly saying that the administration has failed to revive the lake. 'It is better that the government announce its failure in reviving the lake and start to study hard and complex solutions for transferring nearly 5 million of population, living in north west to the central and southern parts of the country and to be prepared for this scenario,' given the fact that Lake Urmia's dying means destroying the region's ecosystem, which would force majority of Iran's Azerbaijanis to leave their motherland. Government measures: serving two masters Azerbaijani Turks, one of Iran's most influential ethnic groups, who estimated to make over a third of the country's population, venerate Urmia as a symbol of Azerbaijani identity. That is why the Iranian President Hassan Rouhani attached a special attention to the issue, during his presidential campaign in 2013. "I promise you if I am elected as the head of the executive branch, I will start working to save Lake Urmia on the first day," Rouhani said that time addressing Iranian Azerbaijanis in Tabriz. However, he established a working group for saving Lake Urmia in the first cabinet meeting, the "Committee for Urmia Lake Restoration," after five years in the office, with no significant development made regarding the issue. The committee prepared a 9-year plan to restore the lake, with 2023 being the year when the lake would have been completely restored. The proposal suggested some measures on reduction of water consumption in the agriculture sector as well as transferring water from other regions into the lake. However some Iranian experts believe that the measures which maybe efficient in reviving the lake such as prohibiting unauthorized use of surface and groundwater, limiting groundwater use by local farmers and transferring water from other catchments including Araz River are impractical and will lead to serious social tensions. Last year, Isa Kalantari, the then head of the Urmia Lake Restoration

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Program announced that the lake will most likely fail to reach an ecological balance by 2023 as it was planned, due to the drying up of funds for related projects. Kalantari, who currently heads Iran's Environment Protection Organization, said that the only choice to revive the lake is foreign finance as the planed projects are facing budget shortage. Earlier in November 2017, Mohammad Esmaeel Saeedi, an Iranian Azerbaijani MP said that the Urmia lake issue is forgotten and most of the approved projects for its revival, have been left incomplete. 'The lake is experiencing the worst condition and people are seeing the death of the lake in front of their eyes, despite the statements made by officials,' Saeedi said. Earlier in October, over 100 Iranian MPs submitted a letter asking Parliament Speaker Ali Larijani to summon Rouhani over the condition of Urmia Lake and ask him why the plan for revival of the lake is not implemented yet. However, the parliament speaker 'illegally' resisted to accept the MPs' petition, according to Ghazipour. Meanwhile the head of Iran's Environment Protection Organization, has transparently announced the failure of revive plan due to financial problems, it seems that Rouhani administration continue to make positive statements and promises, satisfying locals without taking efficient but painful steps such as limiting water transmission from Jaghatu Chay river to Tabriz or the usage of the lake's water share for agricultural purposes, or even changing cultivation models in the region. No doubt that this approach cannot continue for a long time as they say 'no one can serve two masters.' Umid Niayesh is Trend Agency's staff journalist, follow him on Twitter: MENAFN2401201801870000ID1096384453

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Officials have already warned if serious steps are not taken, the consequences of the lake's drying will force millions of Iranians to migrate to greener pastures. Drought or mismanagement For many years the Iranian officials blamed drought for the sea drying out, this way not taking any responsibility regarding the crisis. According to the UN resident coordinator in Iran Gary Lewis, in the year 1956, the per capita water available in Iran was 7,000 cubic meters. Today, it is 1,200 cubic meters. The average per capita use of water in Iran is 70 percent higher than the global average, meaning that even though Iranians live in a semi-arid region they are not consuming water efficiently, and are wasting water unsustainably. However, the studies indicate that actually the drought isn't the main reason. Turkey's Lake Van, only about 170 km far from Urmia, does not show the dramatic change apparent for Iran's Urmia lake. Besides drought, decades of poor water management, aggressive agricultural policies as well as irresponsible implementation of some infrastructural projects without studying their ecological impacts have caused that the lake to shrink by over 90 percent. According to a report by United Nations Environment Program (UNEP), some 65 percent of the water decline of Lake Urmia was from changes in inflow, caused by climate change and diversion of surface water for upstream use, with the remaining due to construction of dams (25 percent) and decreased precipitation over the lake itself (10 percent). The Jaghatu Chay (Zarrineh Rood) river is the largest of the thirteen main rivers discharging into Lake Urmia which are the source of the majority of the Lake's

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water budget. Additional input comes from rainfall directly over the lake, floodwater from the immediate watershed and a very small fraction from groundwater flow. The river, located in the south of the lake reportedly was supplying at least 50 percent of its inflow (with an annual contribution of 1.6 billion cubic meters). The Iranian administration launched the first phase of a water transmission project in 1999 which transfer water from Jaghatu Chay to Tabriz, and which meets 60 percent of the mega city's water demand, according to officials. The project also supplies 40 percent of water demand in Miandoab, Azarshahr, Bonab, Ilkhchi, Gudan and Shabestar cities. Meanwhile, the administration is working to launch the second phase of the project, Nader Ghazipour, an Iranian MP accuses the government of taking steps which led to drying the Lake Urmia. 'Why the water demand of Bonab and Azarshahr factories is supplied from the watershed of Lake Urmia? Why the power and petrochemical plants of Tabriz should work at the cost of drying the Lake Urmia?', Ghazipour was asking in August 2017. He took a jab at the government, saying that the water taken from the Jaghatu Chay is not used for only drinking purposes of Tabriz population but for industrial and agricultural uses. But that is not the entire problem. In recent decades the cultivation model in the region has changed. The local farmers gave up grape farming and started to grow apples which was more profitable, but also require 12.5 times more water than grapes. The change led to dramatic increase of water consumption in recent decades, according to Nasser Karami, an associate professor at the University of Bergen in Norway. Karami previously said in his interview to Trend that "even if we accept the official figure which put the lands under cultivation at 450,000 hectares, the area of the agricultural lands around the lake has increased by more than three times in recent 30 years." Over 5.5 billion cubic meters of water, which was going to the lake annually allocated to agricultural purposes, through constructing more than 43 dams on rivers' basins. Construction of a causeway through the lake with a bridge to shorten the travel time between the cities of Urmia and Tabriz, which caused dividing the lake into two small parts, even make the situation worse and accelerated the process of evaporation. According to some studies, the project which inaugurated in 2008 after several years of work, has led to catastrophic decreasing of water level in the lake. photo by: Azizollah Namvar

The latest situation According to a report released by Iran Environment and wildlife Watch, which was covered by Iran's local media including semi-official Tasnim news agency ,on January 8, 2018 the lake's water level registered at 1270.3 above sea, showing a decrease by 24 centimeters compared to the same time last year and 4.5 meters compared to the average long-term period. At the same time the lake's surface area was 1759.23 square kilometer, registering a fall by 311.2 square kilometers year-on-year and 2767.47 square kilometers while compared to the long-term average area. The water volume of the lake was 1.1 billion cubic meters, 500 million cubic meters less than the volume in Jan. 8, 2017 and 15.17 billion cubic meters below the long-term average volume.

	Jan. 8, 2017	Jan. 8, 2017 Sept. 23, 2017	(beginning of crop year)	Long term average	Year-on-year change	% Change compared to crop year beginning	% Change compared to long term
Water level(meters)	1270.3	1270.56	1270.53	1274.67	-0.02	-0.02	-0.34
Area(square kilometer)	1759.23	2070.43	2036.02	4526.7	-15.03	-13.59	-61.14
Water volume(bcm)	1.1	1.6	1.54	16.27	-31.25	-28.57	-93.24

Source : Iran Environment and wildlife Watch, Now some Iranian media even loudly announce that the lake is dying and there is no choice rather than migrating millions of residences from the area. Tabnak, an Iranian news portal published a report in October 2017, clearly saying that the administration has failed to revive the lake. 'It is better that the government announce its failure in reviving the lake and start to study hard and complex solutions for transferring nearly 5 million of population, living in north west to the central and southern parts of the country and to be prepared for this scenario,' given the fact that Lake Urmia's dying means destroying the region's ecosystem, which would force majority of Iran's Azerbaijanis to leave their motherland. Government measures: serving two masters Azerbaijani Turks, one of Iran's most influential ethnic groups, who estimated to make over a third of the country's population, venerate Urmia as a symbol of Azerbaijani identity. That is why the Iranian President Hassan Rouhani attached a special attention to the issue, during his presidential campaign in 2013. "I promise you if I am elected as the head of the executive branch, I will start working to save Lake Urmia on the first day," Rouhani said that time addressing Iranian Azerbaijanis in Tabriz. However, he established a working group for saving Lake Urmia in the first cabinet meeting, the "Committee for Urmia Lake Restoration," after five years in the office, with no significant development made regarding the issue. The committee prepared a 9-year plan to restore the lake, with 2023 being the year when the lake would have been completely restored. The proposal suggested some measures on reduction of water consumption in the agriculture sector as well as transferring water from other regions into the lake. However some Iranian experts believe that the measures which maybe efficient in reviving the lake such as prohibiting unauthorized use of surface and groundwater, limiting groundwater use by local farmers and transferring water from other catchments including Araz River are impractical and will lead to serious social tensions. Last year, Isa Kalantari, the then head of the Urmia Lake Restoration

Too late to save Middle East's largest saltwater lake, Urmia?

Program announced that the lake will most likely fail to reach an ecological balance by 2023 as it was planned, due to the drying up of funds for related projects. Kalantari, who currently heads Iran's Environment Protection Organization, said that the only choice to revive the lake is foreign finance as the planed projects are facing budget shortage. Earlier in November 2017, Mohammad Esmaeel Saeedi, an Iranian Azerbaijani MP said that the Urmia lake issue is forgotten and most of the approved projects for its revival, have been left incomplete. 'The lake is experiencing the worst condition and people are seeing the death of the lake in front of their eyes, despite the statements made by officials,' Saeedi said. Earlier in October, over 100 Iranian MPs submitted a letter asking Parliament Speaker Ali Larijani to summon Rouhani over the condition of Urmia Lake and ask him why the plan for revival of the lake is not implemented yet. However, the parliament speaker 'illegally' resisted to accept the MPs' petition, according to Ghazipour. Meanwhile the head of Iran's Environment Protection Organization, has transparently announced the failure of revive plan due to financial problems, it seems that Rouhani administration continue to make positive statements and promises, satisfying locals without taking efficient but painful steps such as limiting water transmission from Jaghatu Chay river to Tabriz or the usage of the lake's water share for agricultural purposes, or even changing cultivation models in the region. No doubt that this approach cannot continue for a long time as they say 'no one can serve two masters.' Umid Niayesh is Trend Agency's staff journalist, follow him on Twitter: MENAFN2401201801870000ID1096384454

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President of Turkmenistan due in Dushanbe for int'l water conference

Global English (Middle East and North Africa Financial Network)

June 15, 2018 Friday

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Ashgabat, Turkmenistan, June 15 By Huseyn Hasanov - Trend: President of Turkmenistan Gurbanguly Berdimuhamedov is scheduled to visit Dushanbe, Tajikistan, June 20 for participation in the "**Water** for Sustainable Development" international conference, the Turkmen government said in a **statement** June 15. The conference will be attended by heads of state and government from dozens of countries, as well as representatives of reputable international organizations. Preparation for the visit was discussed at the last government meeting, where Berdimuhamedov noted that **water** problems cannot be considered in isolation from the strategic plans of universal sustainable development, including socio-economic progress, environmental security, and such relevant aspects as climate change. The head of state noted that Turkmenistan, currently chairing the International Fund for Saving the **Aral** Sea (IFAS), supports the solution of all relevant issues on the basis of universally recognized norms of international law, in **cooperation** with the UN and other authoritative structures. Turkmenistan borders Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Iran and Afghanistan and uses **water** resources coming in accordance with **agreed** quotas from four trans-boundary **rivers**: the **Amu Darya**, Tejen, Atrek and Murgab. Turkmenistan has a problem of the **Aral** Sea ecology, which is most noticeable in the northern region. In the Dashoguz region there were problems with the provision of drinking **water** and the **fight** against salinization of cultivation lands. Follow Trend on Telegram. Only most interesting and important news MENAFN1506201801870000ID1097024364

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Turkmen president to attend UN conference in Dushanbe

Global English (Middle East and North Africa Financial Network)

June 20, 2018 Wednesday

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Ashgabat, Turkmenistan, June 20 By Huseyn Hasanov - Trend: President of Turkmenistan Gurbanguly Berdimuhamedov has paid a working visit to Tajikistan, Turkmen Dovlet Khabarlary (TDH) state news agency reported. The president will participate in the International High-level Conference on International Decade for Action "**Water** for Sustainable Development, 2018-2028" announced by the UN, to be held in Dushanbe. The bilateral meetings are planned to be held during the visit. The forum is designed to continue the dialogue of all interested sides on **water** issues, promote the expansion and strengthening of partnership in this important area and develop practical recommendations for the achievement of **water**-related Sustainable Development Goals. Turkmenistan once proposed to open a regional center for technologies in Ashgabat related to climate change in Central Asia and develop the UN **Aral** Sea Program and the UN **Water** Strategy. Turkmenistan borders Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Iran and Afghanistan and uses **water** resources coming in accordance with **agreed** quotas from four trans-boundary **rivers**, namely, **Amu Darya**, Tejen, Atrek and Murgab. Turkmenistan has a problem of the **Aral** Sea ecology, which is most noticeable in the northern region. In the Dashoguz region there were problems with the provision of drinking **water** and the **fight** against salinization of cultivation lands. Follow Trend on Telegram. Only most interesting and important news MENAFN2006201801870000ID1097044299

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Kazakhstan : The President of Kazakhstan took part in the meeting of the founding States of the International Fund for Saving the Aral Sea

TendersInfo

August 25, 2018 Saturday

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The Head of State emphasized the importance of the Summit on the eve of the 25th anniversary of the International Fund for Saving the **Aral** Sea, and noted that the work on the solution of complex socio-economic, **water** and ecological problems of the **Aral** Sea and the **Aral** Sea region has been taking place since the early days of this major regional convention.

The **Aral** Sea rescue fund is actively working at the international level. Due to this, the **Aral** region has been providing significant assistance to the international community and international financial institutions. Thanks to our **collaboration**, this fund has the status of observer at the United Nations General Assembly, "Nursultan Nazarbayev said.

The President pointed out that transboundary water resources in Central Asia are the common property of the peoples of the region and that all countries in this region are looking for effective solutions, offering optimal ideas and concrete projects.

At the initiative of Turkmenistan at the UN level, the issue of adopting the UN Special Program for the Aral Sea region is under consideration. At the suggestion of Tajikistan, the United Nations General Assembly has announced the Decade of International Action "Water for Sustainable Development" since 2018. Uzbekistan held its Central Asian International Environmental Forum in Tashkent in June this year. At the initiative of Kyrgyzstan, the United Nations Development Program has developed a "Strategic Program for Action for the Chu and Talas Rivers Basins", the President said.

Nursultan Nazarbayev noted that Kazakhstan is actively working in this direction and invited delegations to take part in the Eighth Session of the Council of the Parties to the UN Convention on the Protection and Use of Transboundary Watercourses and International Lakes, which will be held on October 10-12 in Astana. The President of Kazakhstan emphasized the positive results achieved by the joint efforts.

Kazakhstan : The President of Kazakhstan took part in the meeting of the founding States of the International Fund for Saving the Aral Sea

As a result of the large-scale project "Adjustment of the Syrdarya river bed and preservation of the northern part of the Aral Sea", the ecological situation in the lower Syrdarya river has significantly improved. The Northern Aral Sea has recovered, where the water level has been standing at a constant pace of 42 meters since 2010. Water salinity decreases, the sea's nutrient base, vegetation and animal life are restored. The microclimate and social conditions in the Kazakh part of the Aral Sea have improved. A number of fish processing companies are opened and their products are exported abroad, "the President said.

Nursultan Nazarbayev drew attention to the measures taken by Kazakhstan, focusing on the issues of the International Aral Sea Rescue Fund aimed at improving the efficiency of the organization, the efficiency of the organization and the coordination of joint efforts.

It is necessary to improve the organizational structure and legal framework of the International Fund for Saving the Aral Sea on the basis of the Fund's existing institutions. It's time to automate, distribute, record, monitor, and improve the quality of water resources management in the Aral Sea basin. In today's world it is important to return to the issue of establishing an international water and energy consortium in Central Asia. We need to consider allocation of the Executive Committee of the International Fund for Saving the Aral Sea to one of our countries, "the President of Kazakhstan said.

The Head of State noted that today's meeting is an important international event and gives a new impetus to the regional cooperation on water resources and ecology. We have identified new priorities and tasks here. For the sake of sustainable development and prosperity in Central Asia, these issues are crucial. That's why all this requires us to work together in a coordinated manner. I want to say with certainty that Kazakhstan is always a consistent and reliable partner in regional cooperation, "Nursultan Nazarbayev said.

Load-Date: August 25, 2018

Too late to save Middle East's largest saltwater lake, Urmia?

Global English (Middle East and North Africa Financial Network)

January 24, 2018 Wednesday

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Length: 1753 words

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By Trend In recent months disappointments about the save of Lake Urmia, once the world's sixth largest saltwater lake, have increased as its volume has dropped to less than 10 percent of its original and the situation is getting worse day by day. Located in Iran's north western region of Azerbaijan, the drying up lake, once known as a very important seasonal habitat for many species of migrating birds, is no longer a home to those 200 species (including pelicans, egrets, ducks and flamingos). The tourism sector has clearly lost out around the lake, meanwhile once it was attracting visitors from near and far, who believed in its therapeutic properties. It seems that the Aral Sea's tragic fate, a well-known dried salt lake in Central Asia, will repeat itself with Lake Urmia, exposing a salt desert with noxious salt storm, threatening people health and crops within a few hundred kilometres of the lake. Serious concerns have been raised about the health of almost 80 million individuals living within a radius of 500 km inside and outside the country as the windblown salt-storms do not recognize any borders. Officials have already warned if serious steps are not taken, the consequences of the lake's drying will force millions of Iranians to migrate to greener pastures.

Drought or mismanagement For many years the Iranian officials blamed drought for the sea drying out, this way not taking any responsibility regarding the crisis. According to the UN resident coordinator in Iran Gary Lewis, in the year 1956, the per capita water available in Iran was 7,000 cubic meters. Today, it is 1,200 cubic meters. The average per capita use of water in Iran is 70 percent higher than the global average, meaning that even though Iranians live in a semi-arid region they are not consuming water efficiently, and are wasting water unsustainably. However, the studies indicate that actually the drought isn't the main reason. Turkey's Lake Van, only about 170 km far from Urmia, does not show the dramatic change apparent for Iran's Urmia lake. Besides drought, decades of poor water management, aggressive agricultural policies as well as irresponsible implementation of some infrastructural projects without studying their ecological impacts have caused that the lake to shrink by over 90 percent. According to a report by United Nations Environment Program (UNEP), some 65 percent of the water decline of Lake Urmia was from changes in inflow, caused by climate change and diversion of surface water for upstream use, with the remaining due to construction of dams (25 percent) and decreased precipitation over the lake itself (10 percent). The Jaghatu Chay (Zarrineh Rood) river is the largest of the thirteen main rivers discharging into Lake Urmia which are the source of the majority of the Lake's water budget. Additional input comes from

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rainfall directly over the lake, floodwater from the immediate watershed and a very small fraction from groundwater flow. The river, located in the south of the lake reportedly was supplying at least 50 percent of its inflow (with an annual contribution of 1.6 billion cubic meters). The Iranian administration launched the first phase of a water transmission project in 1999 which transfer water from Jaghatu Chay to Tabriz, and which meets 60 percent of the mega city's water demand, according to officials. The project also supplies 40 percent of water demand in Miandoab, Azarshahr, Bonab, Ilkhchi, Gudan and Shabestar cities. Meanwhile, the administration is working to launch the second phase of the project, Nader Ghazipour, an Iranian MP accuses the government of taking steps which led to drying the Lake Urmia. 'Why the water demand of Bonab and Azarshahr factories is supplied from the watershed of Lake Urmia? Why the power and petrochemical plants of Tabriz should work at the cost of drying the Lake Urmia?', Ghazipour was asking in August 2017. He took a jab at the government, saying that the water taken from the Jaghatu Chay is not used for only drinking purposes of Tabriz population but for industrial and agricultural uses. But that is not the entire problem. In recent decades the cultivation model in the region has changed. The local farmers gave up grape farming and started to grow apples which was more profitable, but also require 12.5 times more water than grapes. The change led to dramatic increase of water consumption in recent decades, according to Nasser Karami, an associate professor at the University of Bergen in Norway. Karami previously said in his interview to Trend that "even if we accept the official figure which put the lands under cultivation at 450,000 hectares, the area of the agricultural lands around the lake has increased by more than three times in recent 30 years." Over 5.5 billion cubic meters of water, which was going to the lake annually allocated to agricultural purposes, through constructing more than 43 dams on rivers#39; basins. Construction of a causeway lrm; through the lake with a bridge to shorten the travel time between the cities of Urmia and Tabrizlrm;, which caused dividing the lake into two small parts, even make the situation worse and accelerated the process of evaporation. According to some studies, the project which inaugurated in 2008 after several years of work, has led to catastrophic decreasing of water level in the lake. photo by: Azizollah Namvar The latest situation According to a report released by Iran Environment and wildlife Watch, which was covered by Iran's local media including semi-official Tasnim news agency ,on January 8, 2018 the lake's water level registered at 1270.3 above sea, showing a decrease by 24 centimeters compared to the same time last year and 4.5 meters compared to the average long-term period. At the same time the lake's surface area was 1759.23 square kilometer, registering a fall by 311.2 square kilometers year-on-year and 2767.47 square kilometers while compared to the long-term average area. The water volume of the lake was 1.1 billion cubic meters, 500 million cubic meters less than the volume in Jan. 8, 2017 and 15.17 billion cubic meters below the long-term average volume. Jan. 8, 2018 Jan. 8, 2017 Sept. 23, 2017 (beginning of crop year) Long term average Year-on-year change % Change compared to crop year beginning % Change compared to long term % Water level(meters) 1270.3 1270.56 1270.53 1274.67 -0.02 -0.02 -0.34 Area(square kilometer) 1759.23 2070.43 2036.02 4526.7 -15.03 -13.59 -61.14 Water volume(bcm) 1.1 1.6 1.54 16.27 -31.25 -28.57 -93.24 Source :Iran Environment and wildlife Watch, Now some Iranian media even loudly announce that the lake is dying and there is no choice rather than migrating millions of residences from the area. Tabnak, an Iranian news portal published a report in October 2017, clearly saying that the administration has failed to revive the lake. 'It is better that the government announce its failure in reviving the lake and start to study hard and complex solutions for transferring nearly 5 million of population, living in north west to the central and southern parts of the country and to be prepared for this scenario, given the fact that Lake Urmia's dying means destroying the region's ecosystem, which would force majority of Iran's Azerbaijanis to leave their motherland. Government measures: serving two masters Azerbaijani Turks, one of Iran's most influential ethnic groups, who estimated to make over a third of the country's population, venerate Urmia as a symbol of Azerbaijani identity. That is why the Iranian President Hassan Rouhani attached a special attention to the issue, during his presidential campaign in 2013. "I promise you if I am elected as the head of the executive branch, I will start working to save Lake Urmia on the first day," Rouhani said that time addressing Iranian Azerbaijanis in Tabriz. However, he established a working group for saving Lake Urmia in the first cabinet meeting, the "Committee for Urmia Lake Restoration," after five years in the office, with no significant development made regarding the issue. The committee prepared a 9-year plan to restore the lake, with 2023 being the year when the lake would have been completely restored. The proposal suggested some measures on reduction of water consumption in the agriculture sector as well as transferring water from other regions into the lake. However some Iranian experts believe that the measures which maybe efficient in reviving the lake such as prohibiting unauthorized use of surface and groundwater, limiting groundwater use by local farmers and transferring water from other catchments including Araz River are impractical and will lead to serious social tensions. Last year, Isa Kalantari, the then head of the Urmia Lake Restoration Program announced that the lake will most likely fail to

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reach an ecological balance by 2023 as it was planned, due to the drying up of funds for related projects. Kalantari, who currently heads Iran's Environment Protection Organization, said that the only choice to revive the lake is foreign finance as the planned projects are facing budget shortage. Earlier in November 2017, Mohammad Esmaeel Saeedi, an Iranian Azerbaijani MP said that the Urmia lake issue is forgotten and most of the approved projects for its revival, have been left incomplete. 'The lake is experiencing the worst condition and people are seeing the death of the lake in front of their eyes, despite the statements made by officials, Saeedi said. Earlier in October, over 100 Iranian MPs submitted a letter asking Parliament Speaker Ali Larijani to summon Rouhani over the condition of Urmia Lake and ask him why the plan for revival of the lake is not implemented yet. However, the parliament speaker 'illegally resisted to accept the MPs' petition, according to Ghazipour. Meanwhile the head of Iran's Environment Protection Organization, has transparently announced the failure of revive plan due to financial problems, it seems that Rouhani administration continue to make positive statements and promises, satisfying locals without taking efficient but painful steps such as limiting water transmission from Jaghatu Chay river to Tabriz or the usage of the lake's water share for agricultural purposes, or even changing cultivation models in the region. No doubt that this approach cannot continue for a long time as they say 'no one can serve two masters. --- Follow us on Twitter MENAFN2401201801950000ID1096384496

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EBRD and SECO help improve water services in Tajikistan

Global English (Middle East and North Africa Financial Network)

September 14, 2019 Saturday

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Baku, Azerbaijan, September 14 By Nargiz Sadikhova - Trend: Over 180,000 citizens of Khujand, the second-largest city in Tajikistan, will have regular access to safe drinking water and improved wastewater services thanks to a joint investment of \$8.85 million by the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) and the Swiss State Secretariat for Economic Affairs (SECO). Trend reports with reference to EBRD. Through their contributions, the two institutions have financed a wastewater treatment plant that was launched on September 13 at a ceremony attended by Mayor of Khujand Maruf Muhammadzoda and representatives of SECO and the EBRD. Specialised equipment for wastewater treatment management was handed over to the Khujand Water Company. The rehabilitation program at the Khujand wastewater treatment plant began in late 2018 and addressed the key issues of modernisation and rehabilitation. It also included the replacement of sewerage collectors and pipes, the rehabilitation of the water supply network, the installation of specialised meters and other essential improvements. The newly rehabilitated plant will help the Khujand Water Company significantly improve the quality of water discharged to the Syr-Darya River, which will have a positive impact on the local and regional environment. The investment was supported by grants from the EBRD and SECO, collectively worth \$1.4 million.

Since 2004, Switzerland has committed over \$90 million to water, wastewater and solid waste projects across Tajikistan. Over this period, more than half a million people gained access to affordable and safe drinking water in the rural and urban areas of the country. To date, the EBRD has invested almost 691 million euro (\$761 million) through 128 projects in various sectors of Tajikistan's economy. -- Follow the author on twitter: @nargiz_sadikh MENAFN1409201901870000ID1099002693

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Turkmenistan puts forward initiatives to preserve Caspian Sea, save Aral Sea.

Global English (Middle East and North Africa Financial Network)

October 1, 2019 Tuesday

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ByTrend Ashgabat has put forward initiatives to preserve the Caspian Sea and save the **Aral** Sea, Trend reports referring to the UN News Center. Turkmen Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Rashid Meredov has voiced Turkmenistan's priorities in the international arena from the rostrum of the UN General Assembly. "We will persistently promote the idea of forming the UN Special Program for the countries of the **Aral** Sea basin," Meredov emphasized, inviting all interested parties to participate in consultations on this topic. Ecology and environmental protection are priority areas of activity of the Turkmen government, the minister said. One of the important issues on Turkmenistan's agenda is the problem of the use of **water** resources. Ashgabat insists that it must be resolved on the basis of universally recognized norms of international law. "**Water** issues must be considered on the basis of the principles of mutual respect, consent and consideration of the interests of all countries located in the basins of transboundary **rivers**, **watercourses** and border **lakes**," the minister said. Turkmenistan opposes the construction of big hydraulic structures on transboundary **rivers**, believing that such projects are associated with great environmental, socio-economic and humanitarian risks, he added. Meredov also called on international organizations to participate more actively in the consideration of **water** issues. Moreover, Turkmenistan stands for active international **cooperation** in the field of ensuring **peace** and security and believes that the UN should play a central role in these efforts. "The countries should seek a reasonable balance between the national interests and the interests of the entire international community, the minister added. "The key condition is the restoration and establishment of trust and predictability as the most important factor in building constructive relations in the international arena and making balanced and responsible decisions," Meredov added. In this context, Turkmenistan proposed declaring 2021 the International Year of **Peace** and Confidence.

"The General Assembly supported this idea by adopting the corresponding resolution earlier this month, the minister added. He also said that Ashgabat will celebrate the 25th anniversary of international recognition of Turkmenistan's permanent neutrality next year. The International Conference on Peace and Security, which will be held in Ashgabat in December 2020, is timed to this date. MENAFN0110201901950000ID1099073277

Turkmenistan puts forward initiatives to preserve Caspian Sea , save Aral Sea .

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Turkmenistan puts forward initiatives to preserve Caspian Sea, save Aral Sea.

Global English (Middle East and North Africa Financial Network)

October 1, 2019 Tuesday

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Ashgabat, Turkmenistan, Oct. 1 By Huseyn Hasanov - Trend: Ashgabat has put forward initiatives to preserve the Caspian Sea and save the **Aral** Sea, Trend reports referring to the UN News Center. Turkmen Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Rashid Meredov has voiced Turkmenistan's priorities in the international arena from the rostrum of the UN General Assembly. "We will persistently promote the idea of forming the UN Special Program for the countries of the **Aral** Sea basin," Meredov emphasized, inviting all interested parties to participate in consultations on this topic. 'Ecology and environmental protection are priority areas of activity of the Turkmen government,' the minister said. One of the important issues on Turkmenistan's agenda is the problem of the use of **water** resources. Ashgabat insists that it must be resolved on the basis of universally recognized norms of international law. "**Water** issues must be considered on the basis of the principles of mutual respect, consent and consideration of the interests of all countries located in the basins of transboundary **rivers**, **watercourses** and border **lakes**," the minister said. 'Turkmenistan opposes the construction of big hydraulic structures on transboundary **rivers**, believing that such projects are associated with great environmental, socio-economic and humanitarian risks,' he added. Meredov also called on international organizations to participate more actively in the consideration of **water** issues. Moreover, Turkmenistan stands for active international **cooperation** in the field of ensuring **peace** and security and believes that the UN should play a central role in these efforts. 'The countries should seek a reasonable balance between the national interests and the interests of the entire international community,' the minister added. "The key condition is the restoration and establishment of trust and predictability as the most important factor in building constructive relations in the international arena and making balanced and responsible decisions," Meredov added. In this context, Turkmenistan proposed declaring 2021 the International Year of **Peace** and Confidence.

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Turkmenistan puts forward initiatives to preserve Caspian Sea , save Aral Sea .

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Central Asian states mull general issues of ecology, water use at meeting in Turkmenistan

Global English (Middle East and North Africa Financial Network)

August 24, 2018 Friday

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By Trend Turkmenistan's Turkmenbashi city hosted a working meeting of heads of environmental agencies of Central Asian countries in anticipation of the summit of heads of the founding states of the International Fund for Saving the Aral Sea (IFAS) on August 24, the Turkmen Foreign Ministry said in a message. The event covered issues as part of the Interstate Commission on Sustainable Development (ICSD). The participants considered issues on strengthening the institutional and legal framework for regional cooperation and sustainable development in the field of environmental protection. Heads of environmental agencies of Central Asian countries reviewed the development of a regional program on environmental protection for the sustainable development of Central Asia, the message said.

Meanwhile, the 74th meeting of the Interstate Commission for Water Coordination (ICWC) of Central Asia was held in the Avaza tourist zone in Turkmenistan. Heads of water management agencies of Central Asia - ICWC members discussed the implementation of limits and operating regimes of water reservoir cascades for the vegetation period of 2018 along the Sirdaryo and Amudaryo river basins, as well as the preparation of the program to assist the Aral Sea countries (Aral Sea Basin Program, ASBP-4). The main objectives of this program include improving living conditions of the people in the Aral Sea basin, intensifying cooperation of the countries of Central Asia in solving environmental and socio-economic problems, rational use of water resources and adaptation to climate change. As part of the meeting, a presentation of the Central Asian regional environmental center on the implementation of the Smart Waters Project in the region and the project's interim results was held, the message said. Established in the 1990s by Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan, IFAS aims to finance joint projects and programs to save the Aral Sea and improve the environmental situation in the Aral Sea region. IFAS was granted an observer status in the UN General Assembly in December 2008. Ashgabat put forward earlier an initiative to develop a special UN program for the Aral Sea. MENAFN2408201801950000ID1097338865

Load-Date: August 24, 2018

Central Asian states mull general issues of ecology, water use at meeting in Turkmenistan

End of Document

CEO Abdullah to attend Tajikistan water conference

Global English (Middle East and North Africa Financial Network)

June 19, 2018 Tuesday

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Length: 380 words

Body

[Link to Image](#)

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DUSHANBE (Pajhwok) Chief Executive Officer (CEO) Dr. Abdullah Abdullah is expected to meet the presidents of Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Pakistan. The Afghan CEO is due to arrive in Dushanbe to attend the International High-level Conference on International Decade for Action 'Water' for Sustainable Development 2018-2028. More than 1,000 guests from 100 countries, including heads of state and government, heads and high-ranking representatives of foreign policy and other relevant ministries are expected to take part in the event. Leaders and representatives of international and regional organizations, such as the UN, OSCE, EU, CSTO, SCO, CIS, the International Fund for Saving the Aral Sea (IFAS), etc., international financial institutions and development partners, river basin organizations, the civil society. The conference will be held at the initiative of the Tajik government and in cooperation with the UN and other partners June 20-22 to promote action and policy dialogue on water for sustainable development. Fraidon Khwazon, an advisor to Abdullah, Pajhwok Afghan News that the CEO would be accompanied by a high-level delegation during his visit to Dushanbe. Besides attending the conference, Abdullah will also meet with the presidents of Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Pakistan and will discuss with them issues concerning economy, transit trade and terrorism.

Abdullah will also sign some agreements about extension of railway lines during his trip to Tajikistan, Khwazon said. The conference was first held in 2015 in Tajikistan capital Dushanbe. The main objectives of the conference include raising awareness of the timely and effective implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) and other water-related SDGs. The event will discuss further steps to implement the International Decade for Action 2018-2028 at the global, regional and country levels. Khwazon said the CEO would be accompanied by Interior Minister Wais Ahmad Barmak, deputy foreign minister Hekmat Khalil Karzai, deputy communication and information technology minister, deputy economy minister and some other officials. Abdullah is currently on a trip to Italy and he will directly fly from there to Tajikistan. mds/ma MENAFN1906201801740000ID1097037945

Load-Date: June 19, 2018

CEO Abdullah to attend Tajikistan water conference

End of Document

**Our insatiable appetite for cheap jeans that has turned a sea into a desert:
Devastating assault on the fashion industry reveals how trend for
disposable fashion is threatening the lives of millions**

MailOnline

October 6, 2018 Saturday 8:42 PM GMT

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MailOnline

Section: NEWS; Version:3

Length: 1534 words

Byline: Claudia Joseph For The Mail On SundaySaskia Hume For The Mail On Sunday

Body

- The scrubland that was once the **Aral** Sea in Central Asia is dotted with camels
- The bizarre sight of boats marooned hundreds of miles inland
- The largest inland bodies of **water** on the globe has shrunk by two thirds

Today, the scrubland that was once the **Aral** Sea in Central Asia is dotted with camels searching out sparse tufts of grass against a flat, sandy horizon. Only the bizarre sight of boats marooned hundreds of miles inland gives any clue to the area's history. In just four decades, what was once one of the largest inland bodies of **water** on the globe has shrunk by more than two thirds - an area the size of Ireland - leaving behind a poisonous dustbowl. And the reason? Our insatiable appetite for cheap jeans - and the rapacious cotton farming that feeds it at almost any cost. Tomorrow, in a devastating **assault** on an industry that dictates so much of our high street economy, investigative journalist Stacey Dooley will brand fashion one of the biggest environmental disasters to hit the planet. Revealed by the BBC's Stacey Dooley in a devastating documentary which brands fast fashion as one of the planet's worst polluters. With Britons buying twice as many clothes as a decade ago - last year we spent £50 billion - there is mounting concern about cheap, disposable fashion sometimes branded 'look and chuck'. Stacey's BBC documentary Fashion's Dirty Secrets will throw this into sharp relief.

It reveals that, around the globe, millions of gallons of clean water have either been diverted to growing cotton, or have been hopelessly polluted by the toxic chemicals used for dyes and manufacture. The facts are stark: to grow enough cotton to make a single pair of jeans can take 3,400 gallons or 15,500 litres of water. But that is only part of the issue - because the fashion industry's pollution problem is also out of control. Factories connected to high street brands have been dumping chemicals from clothes production into Indonesia's Citarum River, says Dooley, threatening the lives of millions. [related] Serious problems are already evident in the UK, too. The trend for cheap, disposable fashion means more than 300,000 tons of clothing are dumped in landfill in Britain alone each year, which last year worked out at 235 million items. Meanwhile, microfibres from fleeces and sportswear are now a significant cause of plastic pollution in our rivers and oceans: 700,000 fibres are released in a single domestic wash. Stacey, who is currently appearing on Strictly Come Dancing, says on the documentary: 'It's impossible to go

Our insatiable appetite for cheap jeans that has turned a sea into a desert: Devastating assault on the fashion industry reveals how trend for disposable fashion....

down any high street without being bombarded by images luring us into buying cheap clothing. But the few pounds we spend on an item of clothing isn't the true cost. Camels graze next to a rusting ship on land that used to be the Aral Sea in Kazakhstan before water was diverted to grow cotton crops[[item name=video id=3018532 style=2 /](#)]It's costing people their livelihoods. It's costing millions of people their health. In fact, it's costing us the earth. It's a situation that needs addressing and fast. There has to be a real sense of urgency now because to be totally honest with you we are running out of time.'In fact, there is growing momentum on the issue, with many officials now recognising the need for urgent action. Last week, for example, Parliament's Environmental Audit Committee wrote to Britain's ten biggest clothing retailers asking them to reveal their environmental footprint.They quoted evidence that British shoppers buy far more new clothes than any other European nation. The firms involved, all high street favourites and supermarkets, include Marks & Spencer, Primark, Next, Arcadia, Asda, T K Maxx, Tesco, J D Sports, Debenhams and Sports Direct International. Most churn out hundreds of new fashion lines a year, constantly updating their stock and fuelling trends.MARY Creagh, chair of the Committee, said: 'Instagram is fuelling this as people are adopting a 'look and chuck' mentality - we've got a lot more fast fashion.'If you look at Italy's fashion market, there's much more focus on high-end clothing and people tend to save up and buy just one or two garments, like Max Mara coats, which are timeless.'Ours is much more trend-driven. This year it's yellow, last year it was pink, this autumn it's check - pretty soon you're exhausted. Everyone's doing it, it's Topshop, M&S, H&M, they're all fast-turnaround, high-turnaround, relatively cheap clothing.' A health crisis has seen an increase in strokes, blood pressure and cancer in the local communities. It is believed to be linked to the toxic pesticides which were dumped in the water by cotton factoriesDooley is clear in the documentary that such cheap fashion amounts to 'consumer catnip'. Its most dramatic illustration comes from Central Asia, a major hub for cotton production. Yet here, it has now become as dangerous to the environment as plastic.Cotton producers in Uzbekistan - the world's sixth largest cotton producer - have diverted water away from the Aral Sea to giant cotton farms, profoundly impacting the livelihood of farmers and fishermen in neighbouring Kazakhstan. The sea has almost vanished and vast quantities of chemicals were left on the sea bed, poisoning millions of people and farmland.The loss of water has had a profound impact on the region. Summers are now as hot as 45C, and winters dip to minus 30C. There are no longer trees or plants to stop the wind, and huge dust storms whip up in seconds. An entire ecosystem has died, the fishing industry has been annihilated and thousands have lost their jobs. Equally, it is much harder to grow crops and to farm animals.In the documentary, Stacey and her guide drive across what was once the sea bed, where camels now roam the landscape. 'I feel like this portrays perfectly what's gone on here,' Stacey says. 'There used to be fish - tens of thousands of tons of fish - and now there's a camel.'I don't think you understand the enormity of the situation until you're here. It's affected everything. It's affected unemployment. There's been a public health crisis. It's affected the weather. It's affected the seasons. We understand what plastic has done to the earth - we're fed that every day and rightly so - but did I know that cotton was capable of this? Of course I didn't. I had no idea.'The health crisis has seen an increase in strokes, blood pressure and cancer in the local communities. It is believed to be linked to the toxic pesticides which were dumped in the water by cotton factories. As the water has receded, the pesticides have turned to sediment on the dusty ground, only to be spread into the air by the billowing winds.'These sandstorms are so vast they can be seen from space,' adds Dooley. 'When the sea first vanished, they contained vast quantities of pesticides which had been washed in to the Aral from the cotton farms and left on the sea bed. They poisoned people and farmland. Millions across the region were affected and the impact is still felt today.'Meanwhile, chemicals dumped into Indonesia's Citarum River, already one of the most polluted waterways in the world, are causing similar devastation. The local army has spent months trying to clear the sea of plastic floating down the river.But just as toxic are the levels of mercury, cadmium, lead and arsenic now present in the waters.As she travels along the Citarum, Dooley discovers that factories are going to extraordinary lengths to avoid detection, dumping their waste at night, or pumping it through underground pipes into the river. The result? Lurid-coloured water, frothy waves, and a lack of oxygen - causing a putrid stench, dead birds and rats and devastation to local families who rely on the water for drinking, bathing and washing their clothes. More than 28 million people have been affected by the polluted water.'I've seen lots of devastation over the years,' continues Dooley. 'The problem here is the sheer enormity. The scale of what's going on is just breathtaking. It's hard to think the clothes I'm wearing could be causing so much damage. But I can now see how this industry has become such a threat to the planet.'The documentary points out that where, in the past, there were autumn, winter, spring and summer collections of clothes, retailers now work with more than 50 collections a year.'To tell people I'm never going to shop again would be completely dishonest,' says Dooley. 'Of course I am. But I do recognise how powerful I am as a

Our insatiable appetite for cheap jeans that has turned a sea into a desert: Devastating assault on the fashion industry reveals how trend for disposable fashio....

consumer and I do want to go back to owning clothes and loving clothes and not consuming them in the way we do now.'Environment Secretary Michael Gove turned down a request for an interview on the programme.A spokesman for the Department for the Environment, Food and Rural Affairs said: 'We are interested in any ideas to reduce the impact of waste on our oceans and wider environment. We have already cut waste from plastic bags and microbeads and we are also taking action on plastic bottles, straws, stirrers and cotton buds.'We are funding research into new ways to deal with micro-plastics but there is more to do.'

- Stacey Dooley Investigates: Fashion's Dirty Secrets will be shown on BBC1 at 9pm tomorrow.

Load-Date: January 22, 2019

End of Document

Tajikistan to host 'Water for Sustainable Development' conference

Global English (Middle East and North Africa Financial Network)

May 30, 2018 Wednesday

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Length: 249 words

Body

[Link to Image](#)

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Baku, Azerbaijan, May 30 Trend: Dushanbe will host the International High-level Conference on International Decade for Action 'Water for Sustainable Development 2018-2028', the Embassy of Tajikistan in Baku told Trend. The conference will be held at the initiative of the Tajik government and in cooperation with the UN and other partners June 20-22 to promote action and policy dialogue on water for sustainable development. It is expected that more than 1,000 guests from 100 countries, including heads of state and government, heads and high-ranking representatives of foreign policy and other relevant ministries will take part in the event. Leaders and representatives of international and regional organizations, such as the UN, OSCE, EU, CSTO, SCO, CIS, the International Fund for Saving the Aral Sea (IFAS), etc., international financial institutions and development partners, river basin organizations, the civil society and the scientific and technological community, as well as research institutes will also participate in the conference. The main objectives of the Conference include raising awareness of the timely and effective implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) 6 and other water-related SDGs, as well as to discuss further steps to implement the International Decade for Action 2018-2028 at the global, regional and country levels. Follow Trend on Telegram. Only most interesting and important news MENAFN3005201801870000ID1096927527

Load-Date: June 29, 2018

Turkmenistan to take part in WB conference on climate change

Global English (Middle East and North Africa Financial Network)

March 27, 2019 Wednesday

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Length: 233 words

Body

[Link to Image](#)

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By Trend The delegation of Turkmenistan will take part in the Central Asia Climate Change Conference to be held on the initiative of the World Bank (WB) April 3-4 in Tashkent, Trend reports with reference to the Neutral Turkmenistan newspaper. The event will bring together about 200 specialists from state agencies of Central Asian countries and will be held with the support of the International Fund for saving the **Aral** Sea (IFAS), the Regional Environmental Centre for Central Asia (CAREC) and Uzgidromet Center of Meteorological Service. The agenda includes an exchange of views on trends in climatic changes, their impact on natural ecosystems, environment and public health. The event participants will discuss a set of measures to minimize the negative effects of climate change and adaptation measures, the report said. Turkmenistan borders Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Iran and Afghanistan and uses **water** resources coming in accordance with **agreed** quotas from four trans-boundary **rivers**, namely the **Amu Darya**, Tejen, Atrek and Murgab **rivers**. Turkmenistan is affected by the problem of the ecology of the **Aral** Sea, which is most noticeable in the country's northern Dashoguz Region, where problems have arisen with the provision of drinking **water**, the **fight** against salinization of cultivation lands, land degradation and desertification. MENAFN2703201901950000ID1098309402

Load-Date: March 27, 2019

EIB and Uzbekistan take first steps towards a EUR 100m investment program for the recovery of the Aral Sea

UzDaily (English)

September 27, 2019 Friday 9:05 AM GMT

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Length: 622 words

Dateline: Tashkent, Uzbekistan (UzDaily.com)

Body

The European Investment Bank and the Ministry of Investment and Foreign Trade of the Republic of Uzbekistan signed today in Tashkent a **Memorandum** of Understanding paving the way for a EUR 100m investment program designed to join in international efforts to recover the **Aral** Sea. As the EU Climate Bank, EIB will support the Uzbek Government achieve one of its national priorities and protect the environment in the **Aral** Sea region, home to around 1.8 million people, and facilitate transition to a greener economy. The EIB plans a two-tier investment program for the **Aral** Sea – which was in 1970 the fourth largest body of **water** on Earth. The first tier will see the rehabilitation and modernisation of the obsolete **irrigation** systems in the **Amu Darya river** valley, a major **water** contributor to the **Aral** Sea.

The second will allow for restoration of agricultural land in the area, degraded over decades by saline intrusion, and now covered in salt because of decades of inadequate, Soviet-style irrigation system usage. The two measures will reduce the amounts of water currently drawn from the Amu Darya River for irrigation and allow the river to contribute more water to the Aral Sea. The EIB-backing will also allow Uzbekistan to stop further environmental damage in the Aral Sea Region, mitigate and alleviate the negative climate, environmental, economic and social effect of extensive and inadequate irrigation in the Uzbekistani part of the Aral Sea basin. The partnership will contribute towards a more sustainable, environment-friendly economy in Uzbekistan. The environmental situation around the Aral Sea has been deteriorating since 1960's, affecting living and economic conditions for communities in the Amu Darya river valley, the Uzbek region of Karakalpakstan, with negative climate and environmental effects extending globally, well beyond the borders of Uzbekistan. Following the MoU, the next step towards the investment program will be the approval of the loan by the EIB. Once approved and signed, the program will be implemented in partnership with the Government of Uzbekistan and the European Union, within the framework of the United Nations Multi-Partner Human Security Trust Fund for the Aral Sea Region (MPHSTF), set up jointly by the UN and Uzbekistan to coordinate the aid flow in the region. Vazil Hudak, Vice-President of the EIB said, "Today, the EIB – the EU's Climate Bank - and the Government of Uzbekistan partner to contribute to the international effort to save the Aral Sea for the future generations. Together, we will work to alleviate one of the worst man-made environmental disasters in the world today and create greener economy for the people of Uzbekistan to benefit from. EIB is proud for the opportunity to work alongside our Uzbek partners, the EU and the international

EIB and Uzbekistan take first steps towards a EUR 100m investment program for the recovery of the Aral Sea

community towards a long-term sustainable solution for the Aral Sea. This signature is good news for the Uzbeks, Central Asia, Europe and the World and I am proud to represent the EIB on this historic occasion." Ambassador Peter Burian, EU Special Representative for Central Asia, welcomed the agreement, "I welcome this significant contribution of EIB to addressing the consequences of one of the greatest human-made global environmental disaster and supporting the efforts of the Government of the Republic of Uzbekistan, initiated by President Mirziyoyev, to mitigate the severe impact of the Aral Sea disappearance and improve environmental and socio-economic conditions of the people living in the area. This important step fully corresponds with one of the key priorities of the newly adopted EU Strategy on Central Asia focusing on strengthening the partnership for resilience with countries of the region.

Load-Date: October 21, 2019

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Participation in the meeting of the heads of the founding states, International Fund for Saving the Aral Sea

Kazakhstan Government News

August 24, 2018 Friday 12:00 AM EEST

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SeeNews

Length: 804 words

Byline: SeeNews

Body

After the welcoming ceremony, the leaders had meetings in a narrow and enlarged format.

The President of Kazakhstan stressed the symbolism of holding the Summit in the year of the 25th anniversary of creating the International Fund for Saving the **Aral** Sea and noted that from the very first days of functioning of this important region the activity is directed towards solving complex socioeconomic, **water** and environmental problems in the **Aral** Sea basin and the **Aral** Sea.

- IFAS actively **cooperates** at the international level, thanks to which the **Aral** region receives substantial assistance from the international community and international financial institutions. Our joint efforts have contributed to the fact that the Fund received observer status in the UN General Assembly, Nursultan Nazarbayev said.

The Head of State pointed out that the transboundary water resources of Central Asia are the common property and good of the area's population and stressed that all states actively seek solutions, rational ideas and specific projects are generated.

- At the initiative of the Turkmen side, the issue of adopting the United Nations Special Program for the countries of the Aral Sea basin under the aegis of the United Nations is under consideration. At the suggestion of the Tajik side, the UN General Assembly declared the International Decade for Action referred to as Water for Sustainable Development in 2018. The Uzbek side at a high level in June this year in Tashkent has hosted the Central Asian International Environmental Forum. On the initiative of the Kyrgyz side, with the support of UN agencies, a Strategic Action Program for the Chu and Talas River Basins has been worked out, the President of Kazakhstan said.

Nursultan Nazarbayev has said that Kazakhstan is also actively working in this direction and invited the delegations of the countries to participate in the Eighth Session of the Meeting of the Parties to the UN Convention on Protection and Use of Transboundary Watercourses and International Lakes, which will be held in Astana on October 10-12 this year.

The Kazakh leader has separately dwelled on the positive results that became possible due to the joint efforts being undertaken.

Participation in the meeting of the heads of the founding states, International Fund for Saving the Aral Sea

- As a result of the large-scale project called Regulation of the Syrdarya River Bed and Preservation of the Northern Part of the Aral Sea, the ecological situation in the lower reaches of the Syr Darya River has significantly improved. The Northern Aral has been restored, where since 2010 the water level is kept at a stable level of 42 meters, the salinity of water is decreasing, the forage base of the sea, flora and fauna are being restored. The microclimate and social conditions in Kazakhstan's part of the Aral Sea have become better. A number of fish processing enterprises have been opened, whose products are exported abroad, the President of Kazakhstan said.

Nursultan Nazarbayev drew attention to the fact that the topical issues, the IFAS tasks, aimed at improving the organization efficiency and coordinating joint efforts, were discussed in detail in the narrow structure, and separately focused on the measures proposed by the Kazakh side.

- We need to better the organizational framework and the IFAS legal base following the Fund's existing institutions. The time has come to automate the system of administration, distribution, accounting and monitoring of water resources in the Aral Sea basin, including their quality. Under the existing circumstances to follow up the issue of establishing the International Water and Energy Consortium of Central Asia. It is necessary to consider the permanent deployment of the Executive Committee of IFAS in one of our countries, the President of Kazakhstan said.

The Head of State has noted that today's meeting is a landmark event of international scale and will give a new impetus to the process of regional cooperation in the use of water resources and ecology.

- We have defined new priorities and tasks here. The solution of these issues is of fundamental importance for ensuring the sustainable development and prosperity of Central Asia. Therefore, all this requires further coordinated joint actions from us. For my part, I want to assure you that Kazakhstan has been and remains a consistent and reliable partner in the issues of regional cooperation, Nursultan Nazarbayev said.

* * * * *

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Load-Date: August 27, 2018

CEO Abdullah to attend Tajikistan water conference

Pajhwok Afghan News English

June 19, 2018

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Length: 420 words

Byline: Painda Hikmat

Body

By Painda Hikmat on 19 June 2018

DUSHANBE (Pajhwok) Chief Executive Officer (CEO) Dr. Abdullah Abdullah is expected to meet the presidents of Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Pakistan on the sidelines of an international conference on water here. The Afghan CEO is due to arrive in Dushanbe to attend the International High-level Conference on International Decade for Action "Water for Sustainable Development 2018-2028. More than 1,000 guests from 100 countries, including heads of state and government, heads and high-ranking representatives of foreign policy and other relevant ministries are expected to take part in the event. Leaders and representatives of international and regional organizations, such as the UN, OSCE, EU, CSTO, SCO, CIS, the International Fund for Saving the Aral Sea (IFAS), etc., international financial institutions and development partners, river basin organizations, the civil society and the scientific and technological community, as well as research institutes will also participate in the conference. The conference will be held at the initiative of the Tajik government and in cooperation with the UN and other partners June 20-22 to promote action and policy dialogue on water for sustainable development. Fraidon Khwazon, an advisor to Abdullah, Pajhwok Afghan News, said that the CEO would be accompanied by a high-level delegation during his visit to Dushanbe. Besides attending the conference, Abdullah will also meet with the presidents of Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Pakistan and will discuss with them issues concerning economy, transit trade and terrorism. Abdullah will also sign some agreements about extension of railway lines during his trip to Tajikistan, Khwazon said. The conference was first held in 2015 in Tajikistan capital Dushanbe. The main objectives of the conference include raising awareness of the timely and effective implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) and other water-related SDGs. The event will discuss further steps to implement the International Decade for Action 2018-2028 at the global, regional and country levels. Khwazon said the CEO would be accompanied by Interior Minister Wais Ahmad Barmak, deputy foreign minister Hekmat Khalil Karzai, deputy communication and information technology minister, deputy economy minister and some other officials. Abdullah is currently on a trip to Italy and he will directly fly from there to Tajikistan.

<http://imgs.syndigate.info/39/66/89/152940679565.jpg>

CEO Abdullah to attend Tajikistan water conference

Load-Date: June 19, 2018

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[Central Asian states mull general issues of ecology, water use at meeting in Turkmenistan](#)

Global English (Middle East and North Africa Financial Network)

August 24, 2018 Friday

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Length: 395 words

Body

[Link to Image](#)

[Link to Story](#)

Ashgabat, Turkmenistan, Aug. 24 By Huseyn Hasanov- Trend: Turkmenistan's Turkmenbashi city hosted a working meeting of heads of environmental agencies of Central Asian countries in anticipation of the summit of heads of the founding states of the International Fund for Saving the Aral Sea (IFAS) on August 24, the Turkmen Foreign Ministry said in a message. The event covered issues as part of the Interstate Commission on Sustainable Development (ICSD). The participants considered issues on strengthening the institutional and legal framework for regional cooperation and sustainable development in the field of environmental protection.

Heads of environmental agencies of Central Asian countries reviewed the development of a regional program on environmental protection for the sustainable development of Central Asia, the message said. Meanwhile, the 74th meeting of the Interstate Commission for Water Coordination (ICWC) of Central Asia was held in the Avaza tourist zone in Turkmenistan. Heads of water management agencies of Central Asia - ICWC members discussed the implementation of limits and operating regimes of water reservoir cascades for the vegetation period of 2018 along the Sirdaryo and Amudaryo river basins, as well as the preparation of the program to assist the Aral Sea countries (Aral Sea Basin Program, ASBP-4). The main objectives of this program include improving living conditions of the people in the Aral Sea basin, intensifying cooperation of the countries of Central Asia in solving environmental and socio-economic problems, rational use of water resources and adaptation to climate change. As part of the meeting, a presentation of the Central Asian regional environmental center on the implementation of the Smart Waters Project in the region and the project's interim results was held, the message said. Established in the 1990s by Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan, IFAS aims to finance joint projects and programs to save the Aral Sea and improve the environmental situation in the Aral Sea region. IFAS was granted an observer status in the UN General Assembly in December 2008. Ashgabat put forward earlier an initiative to develop a special UN program for the Aral Sea. Follow Trend on Telegram. Only most interesting and important news MENAFN2408201801870000ID1097338401

Central Asian states mull general issues of ecology, water use at meeting in Turkmenistan

Load-Date: August 24, 2018

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OCTOBER 7 • 2018 The Mail on Sunday 35 How our hunger for cheap jeans turned a sea into a desert S1; Revealed by the BBC's Stacey Dooley in a devastating documentary which brands fast fashion as one of the planet's worst polluters

Scottish Mail on Sunday

October 7, 2018

Edition 1, Scotland

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Section: NEWS; Pg. 34,35

Length: 1421 words

Byline: Claudia Joseph

Body

TODAY, the scrubland that was once the **Aral** Sea in Central Asia is dotted with camels searching out sparse tufts of grass against a flat, sandy horizon. Only the bizarre sight of boats marooned hundreds of miles inland gives any clue to the area's history. In just four decades, what was once one of the largest inland bodies of **water** on the globe has shrunk by more than two thirds - an area the size of Ireland - leaving behind a poisonous dustbowl.

And the reason? Our insatiable appetite for cheap jeans - and the rapacious cotton farming that feeds it at almost any cost.

Tomorrow, in a devastating **assault** on an industry that dictates so much of our high street economy, investigative journalist Stacey Dooley will brand fashion one of the biggest environmental disasters to hit the planet.

With Britons buying twice as many clothes as a decade ago - last year we spent £50 billion - there is mounting concern about cheap, disposable fashion sometimes branded 'look and chuck'. Stacey's BBC documentary Fashion's Dirty Secrets will throw this into sharp relief. It reveals that, around the globe, millions of gallons of clean water have either been diverted to growing cotton, or have been hopelessly polluted by the toxic chemicals used for dyes and manufacture. The facts are stark: to grow enough cotton to make a single pair of jeans can take 3,400 gallons or 15,500 litres of water.

But that is only part of the issue - because the fashion industry's pollution problem is also out of control. Factories connected to high street brands have been dumping chemicals from clothes production into Indonesia's Citarum River, says Dooley, threatening the lives of millions.

OCTOBER 7 • 2018 The Mail on Sunday 35 How our hunger for cheap jeans turned a sea into a desert S1
Revealed by the BBC 's Stacey Dooley in a devastating docume....

Serious problems are already evident in the UK, too. The trend for cheap, disposable fashion means more than 300,000 tons of clothing are dumped in landfill in Britain alone each year, which last year worked out at 235million items.

Meanwhile, microfibres from fleeces and sportswear are now a significant cause of plastic pollution in our rivers and oceans: 700,000 fibres are released in a single domestic wash.

Stacey, who is currently appearing on Strictly Come Dancing, says on the documentary: 'It's impossible to go down any high street without being bombarded by images luring us into buying cheap clothing. But the few pounds we spend on an item of clothing isn't the true cost.

'It's costing people their livelihoods. It's costing millions of people their health. In fact, it's costing us the earth. It's a situation that needs addressing and fast. There has to be a real sense of urgency now because to be totally honest with you we are running out of time.' In fact, there is growing momentum on the issue, with many officials now recognising the need for urgent action. Last week, for example, Parliament's Environmental Audit Committee wrote to Britain's ten biggest clothing retailers asking them to reveal their environmental footprint.

They quoted evidence that British shoppers buy far more new clothes than any other European nation. The firms involved, all high street favourites and supermarkets, include Marks & Spencer, Primark, Next, Arcadia, Asda, TK Maxx, Tesco, JD Sports, Debenhams and Sports Direct International. Most churn out hundreds of new fashion lines a year, constantly updating their stock and fuelling trends.

MARY Creagh, chair of the Committee, said: 'Instagram is fuelling this as people are adopting a "look and chuck" mentality - we've got a lot more fast fashion.

'If you look at Italy's fashion market, there's much more focus on high-end clothing and people tend to save up and buy just one or two garments, like Max Mara coats, which are timeless.

'Ours is much more trend-driven. This year it's yellow, last year it was pink, this autumn it's check - pretty soon you're exhausted. Everyone's doing it, it's Topshop, M&S, H&M, they're all fast-turn-around, high-turnaround, relatively cheap clothing.' Dooley is clear in the documentary that such cheap fashion amounts to 'consumer catnip'. Its most dramatic illustration comes from Central Asia, a major hub for cotton production. Yet here, it has now become as dangerous to the environment as plastic.

Cotton producers in Uzbekistan - the world's sixth largest cotton producer - have diverted water away from the Aral Sea to giant cotton farms, profoundly impacting the livelihood of farmers and fishermen in neighbouring Kazakhstan. The sea has almost vanished and vast quantities of chemicals were left on the sea bed, poisoning millions of people and farmland.

The loss of water has had a profound impact on the region. Summers are now as hot as 45C, and winters dip to minus 30C. There are no longer trees or plants to stop the wind, and huge dust storms whip up in seconds. An entire ecosystem has died, the fishing industry has been annihilated and thousands have lost their jobs. Equally, it is much harder to grow crops and to farm animals.

In the documentary, Stacey and her guide drive across what was once the sea bed, where camels now roam the landscape. 'I feel like this portrays perfectly what's gone on here,' Stacey says. 'There used to be fish - tens of thousands of tons of fish - and now there's a camel.

'I don't think you understand the enormity of the situation until you're here. It's affected everything.

It's affected unemployment. There's been a public health crisis. It's affected the weather. It's affected the seasons. We understand what plastic has done to the earth - we're fed that every day and rightly so - but did I know that cotton was capable of this? Of course I didn't. I had no idea.' The health crisis has seen an increase in strokes, blood pressure and cancer in the local communities. It is believed to be linked to the toxic pesticides which were

OCTOBER 7 • 2018 The Mail on Sunday 35 How our hunger for cheap jeans turned a sea into a desert S1
Revealed by the BBC 's Stacey Dooley in a devastating docume....

dumped in the water by cotton factories. As the water has receded, the pesticides have turned to sediment on the dusty ground, only to be spread into the air by the billowing winds.

'These sandstorms are so vast they can be seen from space,' adds Dooley. 'When the sea first vanished, they contained vast quantities of pesticides which had been washed in to the Aral from the cotton farms and left on the sea bed.

They poisoned people and farmland. Millions across the region were affected and the impact is still felt today.' Meanwhile, chemicals dumped into Indonesia's Citarum River, already one of the most polluted waterways in the world, are causing similar devastation. The local army has spent months trying to clear the sea of plastic floating down the river.

UT just as toxic are the levels of mercury, cadmium, lead and arsenic now present in the waters.

BAAs she travels along the Citarum, Dooley discovers that factories are going to extraordinary lengths to avoid detection, dumping their waste at night, or pumping it through underground pipes into the river. The result? Lurid-coloured water, frothy waves, and a lack of oxygen - causing a putrid stench, dead birds and rats and devastation to local families who rely on the water for drinking, bathing and washing their clothes. More than 28million people have been affected by the polluted water.

'I've seen lots of devastation over the years,' continues Dooley. 'The problem here is the sheer enormity. The scale of what's going on is just breathtaking. It's hard to think the clothes I'm wearing could be causing so much damage. But I can now see how this industry has become such a threat to the planet.

'The documentary points out that where, in the past, there were autumn, winter, spring and summer collections of clothes, retailers now work with more than 50 collections a year.

'To tell people I'm never going to shop again would be completely dishonest,' says Dooley. 'Of course I am. But I do recognise how powerful I am as a consumer and I do want to go back to owning clothes and loving clothes and not consuming them in the way we do now.' Environment Secretary Michael Gove turned down a request for an interview on the programme.

A spokesman for the Department for the Environment, Food and Rural Affairs said: 'We are interested in any ideas to reduce the impact of waste on our oceans and wider environment. We have already cut waste from plastic bags and microbeads and we are also taking action on plastic bottles, straws, stirrers and cotton buds.

'We are funding research into new ways to deal with microplastics but there is more to do.' ? Stacey Dooley Investigates: Fashion's Dirty Secrets will be shown on BBC1 at 9pm tomorrow.

Additional reporting: Saskia Hume

Graphic

DUSTBOWL: Camels graze next to a rusting ship on land that used to be the Aral Sea in Kazakhstan before water was diverted to grow cotton crops, above. Far right: Stacey Dooley

Load-Date: October 7, 2018

Turkmenistan to take part in WB conference on climate change

Global English (Middle East and North Africa Financial Network)

March 27, 2019 Wednesday

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Length: 253 words

Body

[Link to Image](#)

[Link to Story](#)

Ashgabat, Turkmenistan, March 27 By Huseyn Hasanov - Trend: The delegation of Turkmenistan will take part in the Central Asia Climate Change Conference to be held on the initiative of the World Bank (WB) April 3-4 in Tashkent, Trend reports with reference to the Neutral Turkmenistan newspaper. The event will bring together about 200 specialists from state agencies of Central Asian countries and will be held with the support of the International Fund for saving the Aral Sea (IFAS), the Regional Environmental Centre for Central Asia (CAREC) and Uzgidromet Center of Meteorological Service. The agenda includes an exchange of views on trends in climatic changes, their impact on natural ecosystems, environment and public health. The event participants will discuss a set of measures to minimize the negative effects of climate change and adaptation measures, the report said. Turkmenistan borders Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Iran and Afghanistan and uses water resources coming in accordance with agreed quotas from four trans-boundary rivers, namely the Amu Darya, Tejen, Atrek and Murgab rivers. Turkmenistan is affected by the problem of the ecology of the Aral Sea, which is most noticeable in the country's northern Dashoguz Region, where problems have arisen with the provision of drinking water, the fight against salinization of cultivation lands, land degradation and desertification. Follow Trend on Telegram. Only most interesting and important news MENAFN2703201901870000ID1098307691

Load-Date: March 27, 2019

Kazakh minister calls for Kyrgyzstan to resume work within IFAS

Global English (Middle East and North Africa Financial Network)

December 17, 2019 Tuesday

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Length: 352 words

Body

[Link to Image](#)

[Link to Story](#)

BAKU, Azerbaijan, Dec.17By Nargiz Sadikhova - Trend:Kazakhstan's Minister of Ecology, Geology and Natural Resources Magzum Mirzagaliyev proposed that Kyrgyzstan resumes cooperation within the International Fund for saving the Aral Sea (IFAS), Trend reports with reference to the ministry.Mirzagaliyev made the proposal within the framework of a working visit to Kyrgyzstan, during which he held a number of meetings.Within the framework of the visit, Mirzagaliyev met with Deputy Prime Minister of Kyrgyzstan Kubatbek Boronov, Speaker of Kyrgyzstan's Supreme Council Dastan Jumabekov, as well as Director General of the Department of Water Resources and Land Improvement Tashtanaliev Kokumbek.Within the framework of the meetings, Mirzagaliyev reminded his Kyrgyz colleagues about the initiative of Kazakhstan's First President Nursultan Nazarbayev to create a Central Asian water-energy consortium and proposed to act on the idea, and also proposed that Kyrgyzstan resumes its work within IFAS.Kyrgyzstan suspended its activities within IFAS in 2015.'We are convinced that only through joint efforts, a positive solution to problems in such a complex issue as the joint use of water and energy resources of transboundary rivers of the Aral basin, can be found. Kazakhstan is ready for consultations and proposals discussion of the Kyrgyz side on this issue,' the minister said.

With the founding from Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan, IFAS was established in the 1990s with the aim to finance joint projects and programs to save the Aral Sea and improve the environmental situation in the Aral Sea region.IFAS obtained the observer status in the UN General Assembly in December 2008.The special attention is paid to improving the regional action plan for environmental protection in Central Asia and accelerating the process of accession of the regional countries to the Framework Convention on Environmental Protection for Sustainable Development in Central Asia within IFAS. --- Follow the author on twitter: @nargiz_sadikhMENAFN1712201901870000ID1099436174

Load-Date: January 27, 2020

Kazakh minister calls for Kyrgyzstan to resume work within IFAS

End of Document

Zarafshon Irrigation Rehabilitation and River Basin Management Project

TendersInfo - Project Notices

January 9, 2018 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: January 10, 2018

End of Document

HOW OUR HUNGER FOR CHEAP JEANS TURNED A SEA INTO A DESERT

MAIL ON SUNDAY (London)

October 7, 2018 Sunday

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Length: 1439 words

Body

REVEALED

THE BBC'S STACEY DOOLEY IN A DEVASTATING DOCUMENTARY WHICH BRANDS FAST FASHION AS ONE OF THE PLANET'S WORST **POLLUTERS**

BY CLAUDIA JOSEPH

TODAY, the scrubland that was once the **Aral** Sea in Central Asia is dotted with camels searching out sparse tufts of grass against a flat, sandy horizon. Only the bizarre sight of boats marooned hundreds of miles inland gives any clue to the area's history. In just four decades, what was once one of the largest inland bodies of **water** on the globe has shrunk by more than two thirds - an area the size of Ireland - leaving behind a poisonous dustbowl.

And the reason? Our insatiable appetite for cheap jeans - and the rapacious cotton farming that feeds it at almost any cost.

Tomorrow, in a devastating **assault** on an industry that dictates so much of our high street economy, investigative journalist Stacey Dooley will brand fashion one of the biggest environmental disasters to hit the planet.

With Britons buying twice as many clothes as a decade ago - last year we spent £50%billion - there is mounting concern about cheap, disposable fashion sometimes branded look and chuck. Stacey's BBC documentary Fashion's Dirty Secrets will throw this into sharp relief. It reveals that, around the globe, millions of gallons of clean water have either been diverted to growing cotton, or have been hopelessly polluted by the toxic chemicals used for dyes and manufacture. The facts are stark: to grow enough cotton to make a single pair of jeans can take 3,400 gallons or 15,500 litres of water.

But that is only part of the issue - because the fashion industry's pollution problem is also out of control. Factories connected to high street brands have been dumping chemicals from clothes production into Indonesia's Citarum River, says Dooley, threatening the lives of millions.

Serious problems are already evident in the UK, too. The trend for cheap, disposable fashion means more than 300,000 tons of clothing are dumped in landfill in Britain alone each year, which last year worked out at 235%million items.

Meanwhile, microfibres from fleeces and sportswear are now a significant cause of plastic pollution in our rivers and oceans: 700,000 fibres are released in a single domestic wash.

HOW OUR HUNGER FOR CHEAP JEANS TURNED A SEA INTO A DESERT

Stacey, who is currently appearing on *Strictly Come Dancing*, says on the documentary: It's impossible to go down any high street without being bombarded by images luring us into buying cheap clothing. But the few pounds we spend on an item of clothing isn't the true cost.

It's costing people their livelihoods. It's costing millions of people their health. In fact, it's costing us the earth. It's a situation that needs addressing and fast. There has to be a real sense of urgency now because to be totally honest with you we are running out of time.

In fact, there is growing momentum on the issue, with many officials now recognising the need for urgent action. Last week, for example, Parliament's Environmental Audit Committee wrote to Britain's ten biggest clothing retailers asking them to reveal their environmental footprint.

They quoted evidence that British shoppers buy far more new clothes than any other European nation. The firms involved, all high street favourites and supermarkets, include Marks & Spencer, Primark, Next, Arcadia, Asda, TK Maxx, Tesco, JD Sports, Debenhams and Sports Direct International. Most churn out hundreds of new fashion lines a year, constantly updating their stock and fuelling trends.

MARY Creagh, chair of the Committee, said: Instagram is fuelling this as people are adopting a 'look and chuck' mentality - we've got a lot more fast fashion.

If you look at Italy's fashion market, there's much more focus on high-end clothing and people tend to save up and buy just one or two garments, like Max Mara coats, which are timeless.

Ours is much more trend-driven. This year it's yellow, last year it was pink, this autumn it's check - pretty soon you're exhausted. Everyone's doing it, it's Topshop, M&S, H&M, they're all fast-turnaround, high-turnaround, relatively cheap clothing.

Dooley is clear in the documentary that such cheap fashion amounts to 'consumer catnip'. Its most dramatic illustration comes from Central Asia, a major hub for cotton production. Yet here, it has now become as dangerous to the environment as plastic.

Cotton producers in Uzbekistan - the world's sixth largest cotton producer - have diverted water away from the Aral Sea to giant cotton farms, profoundly impacting the livelihood of farmers and fishermen in neighbouring Kazakhstan. The sea has almost vanished and vast quantities of chemicals were left on the sea bed, poisoning millions of people and farmland.

The loss of water has had a profound impact on the region. Summers are now as hot as 45C, and winters dip to minus 30C. There are no longer trees or plants to stop the wind, and huge dust storms whip up in seconds. An entire ecosystem has died, the fishing industry has been annihilated and thousands have lost their jobs. Equally, it is much harder to grow crops and to farm animals.

In the documentary, Stacey and her guide drive across what was once the sea bed, where camels now roam the landscape. I feel like this portrays perfectly what's gone on here, Stacey says. There used to be fish - tens of thousands of tons of fish - and now there's a camel.

I don't think you understand the enormity of the situation until you're here. It's affected everything. It's affected unemployment. There's been a public health crisis. It's affected the weather. It's affected the seasons. We understand what plastic has done to the earth - we're fed that every day and rightly so - but did I know that cotton was capable of this? Of course I didn't. I had no idea.

The health crisis has seen an increase in strokes, blood pressure and cancer in the local communities. It is believed to be linked to the toxic pesticides which were dumped in the water by cotton factories. As the water has receded, the pesticides have turned to sediment on the dusty ground, only to be spread into the air by the billowing winds.

These sandstorms are so vast they can be seen from space, adds Dooley. When the sea first vanished, they contained vast quantities of pesticides which had been washed in to the Aral from the cotton farms and left on the

HOW OUR HUNGER FOR CHEAP JEANS TURNED A SEA INTO A DESERT

sea bed. They poisoned people and farmland. Millions across the region were affected and the impact is still felt today.

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But just as toxic are the levels of mercury, cadmium, lead and arsenic now present in the waters.

As she travels along the Citarum, Dooley discovers that factories are going to extraordinary lengths to avoid detection, dumping their waste at night, or pumping it through underground pipes into the river. The result? Lurid-coloured water, frothy waves, and a lack of oxygen - causing a putrid stench, dead birds and rats and devastation to local families who rely on the water for drinking, bathing and washing their clothes. More than 28% million people have been affected by the polluted water.

I've seen lots of devastation over the years, continues Dooley. The problem here is the sheer enormity. The scale of what's going on is just breathtaking. It's hard to think the clothes I'm wearing could be causing so much damage. But I can now see how this industry has become such a threat to the planet.

The documentary points out that where, in the past, there were autumn, winter, spring and summer collections of clothes, retailers now work with more than 50 collections a year.

To tell people I'm never going to shop again would be completely dishonest, says Dooley. Of course I am. But I do recognise how powerful I am as a consumer and I do want to go back to owning clothes and loving clothes and not consuming them in the way we do now.

Environment Secretary Michael Gove turned down a request for an interview on the programme.

A spokesman for the Department for the Environment, Food and Rural Affairs said: We are interested in any ideas to reduce the impact of waste on our oceans and wider environment. We have already cut waste from plastic bags and microbeads and we are also taking action on plastic bottles, straws, stirrers and cotton buds.

We are funding research into new ways to deal with micro-plastics but there is more to do.

Stacey Dooley Investigates: Fashion's Dirty Secrets will be shown on BBC1 at 9pm tomorrow.

Additional reporting: Saskia Hume

Load-Date: October 6, 2018

Modern drinking water plant lauched in Lebap region

Central Asian News Service (English language)

November 23, 2019 Saturday

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Length: 202 words

Body

The installation and **commissioning** of the main and auxiliary equipment completed at the new drinking **water** plant in Lebap's Halach etrap. The plant is located near the Esenmengli main **canal**, which originates from the **Amu Darya**, Turkmen media report.

A water treatment complex with a design capacity of 30 thousand cubic meters of high-quality drinking water per day is being built as part of the implementation of the General Program for the provision of settlements of Turkmenistan with clean drinking water.

The technological parameters of a water treatment plant equipped with high-tech equipment include multiple purification, settling, filtering and disinfection of water. All processes will be automated.

Upon completion of the laying of water supply networks with a total length of about 80 kilometers to settlements in the eastern region, another modern plant will begin operating that will provide the population with clean drinking water.

Today, modern water treatment plants operate in the Koytendag, Charjew, Farab, Hojambaz etraps and a large drinking water plant operates in the city of Turkmenabat. The construction of similar objects is underway in the districts of Darganata, Dyanev, Sakar and Dovletli.

Load-Date: November 23, 2019

Kyrgyzstan, ADB sign \$27.4 deal on Naryn Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Development Programme

Kyrgyzstan Newsline (English)

December 27, 2019 Friday

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Section: Agriculture; Pg. 46

Length: 274 words

Body

The Ministry of Finance signed a loan and grant **agreement** with the Asian Development Bank on December 25, 2019 on the **Naryn** Rural **Water** Supply and Sanitation Development Programme.

The agreement was signed by Minister of Finance of the Kyrgyz Republic Baktygul Jeenbayeva and Acting Director ADB Kyrgyz Republic Resident Mission Mr. Steven Lewis-Workman.

ADB's Naryn Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Development Programme includes a \$27.4 million financing package to provide safe drinking water supply and sanitation services to more than 64,000 people living in mountainous rural areas of the Kyrgyz Republic.

Naryn is a mountainous province and one of the poorest in the Kyrgyz Republic, with a poverty rate of 29% in 2017. Naryn's resident population was estimated at 287,000 in 2018 across Naryn township and 165 villages. In 2009, the urban population share was 15.3%.

The ADB-supported Bishkek Torugart road traverses through Naryn and connects Bishkek to the People's Republic of China (PRC), providing regional connectivity with Central Asian neighbors and opportunities for rural development. Most villages in Naryn have unprotected water sources. Incidences of waterborne diseases are high in Naryn.

The program will cover 64,000 people in Naryn and will support the design, construction, and rehabilitation of WSS facilities; and institutional capacity to provide sustainable and safe WSS services across 31 programme villages. In addition, the program will ensure that detailed designs are completed for 12 programme villages and ready them for implementation when additional financing becomes available.

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

Load-Date: December 27, 2019

Kyrgyzstan , ADB sign \$27.4 deal on Naryn Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Development Programme

End of Document

Turkmenistan mulls water issues at regional level in Tashkent

Global English (Middle East and North Africa Financial Network)

January 29, 2019 Tuesday

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Length: 202 words

Body

[Link to Image](#)

[Link to Story](#)

Ashgabat, Turkmenistan, Jan. 29 By Huseyn Hasanov - Trend: The 6th EU-Central Asia high-level conference on environment and **water cooperation** was held in Tashkent, Uzbekistan, Trend reports referring to the Turkmen Foreign Ministry on Jan. 29. The representatives of the corresponding organizations and specialists in the field of environment, climate change and **water** resources of the Central Asian countries and the EU countries attended the conference. The conference participants discussed the progress made by the Central Asian countries since 2015 in the field of environment, climate change and **water** resources. The conference was organized within the EU-Central Asia platform for environment and **water cooperation**, which covers the priority areas, namely, environmental management, closed-loop economics, sustainable production and consumption, climate change and **water** resource management. Earlier, Turkmenistan proposed to open a regional center for technologies in Ashgabat related to climate change in Central Asia and develop the UN **Aral** Sea Program and the UN **Water** Strategy. Follow Trend on Telegram. Only most interesting and important news MENAFN2901201901870000ID1098039541

Load-Date: February 22, 2019

Some of the world's most vital fresh water reserves are DRYING UP as scientists predict climate change and population growth will lead to a 30 per cent increase in demand over the next 30 years

MailOnline

December 9, 2019 Monday 3:28 PM GMT

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MailOnline

Section: SCIENCE; Version:2

Length: 560 words

Byline: Sophie Curtis For Mailonline

Body

- Scientists analysed 80 of the world's most important mountain 'water' towers' and ranked them by importance
- These water towers store and transport water via glaciers, lakes and snow packs
- Collectively, they supply a quarter of the world's population with fresh water
- The Indus basin, which supplies over a billion people across four countries, is the most vulnerable

Billions of people are at risk as the world's water reserves dry up, warns a new study. More than 30 of the world's leading scientists say mountain regions, which supply a quarter of the world's population - around 1.9 billion people - with freshwater, are drying up. Climate change and population growth are to blame, with demand expected to rise by 30 per cent over the next 30 years, according to the United Nations. Dr Tobias Bolch, of the University of St Andrews who contributed to the research, said: 'The study quantified for the first time both the natural water supply from the mountains as well as the water demand by society, and also provided projections for the future based on climatic and socioeconomic scenarios.[related] FIVE MOST RELIED-UPON WATER TOWERS BY CONTINENT

- Asia: Indus, Tarim, Amu Darya, Syr Darya, Ganges-Brahmaputra
- Europe: Rhône, Po, Rhine, Black Sea North Coast, Caspian Sea Coast
- North America: Fraser, Columbia and Northwest United States, Pacific and Arctic Coast, Saskatchewan-Nelson, North America-Colorado
- South America: South Chile, South Argentina, Negro, La Puna region, North Chile

'The projected loss of ice and snow and increasing water needs makes specific densely-populated basins located in arid regions, like the Indus basin in South Asia or the Amu Darya basin in Central Asia, highly vulnerable in the future.'

Some of the world's most vital fresh water reserves are DRYING UP as scientists predict climate change and population growth will lead to a 30 per cent incre....

Scientists analysed 80 water-systems, known as mountain water towers, which store and transport water via glaciers, lakes and snow packs.

They ranked water towers based on how important they are to nearby communities and how vulnerable they are now and in the future.

Prof Walter Immerzeel said: 'What is unique about our study is that we have assessed the water towers' importance, not only by looking at how much water they store and provide, but also how much mountain water is needed downstream and how vulnerable these systems and communities are to a number of likely changes in the next few decades.'

The team found the Indus basin, the world's largest water tower, supplying over a billion people across four countries - Afghanistan, China, India and Pakistan, is the most vulnerable.

Other exposed towers include the Andes, the Alps and the Rocky Mountains.

Researcher Dr Arthur Lutz, of Utrecht University, said: 'By assessing all glacial water towers on Earth, we identified the key basin that should be on top of regional and global political agendas.

The team hopes their findings will give decision makers the evidence they need to act.

Dr Jonathan Baillie, Chief Scientist at the National Geographic Society, added: 'Mountains are iconic and sacred places around the world, but the critical role they play in sustaining life on Earth is not well understood.

'This research will help decision-makers, on global and local levels, prioritise where action should be taken to protect mountain systems, the resources they provide, and the people who depend on them.'

The findings were published in the journal Nature.

Load-Date: December 9, 2019

Stacey Dooley Investigates - 10:30 PM GMT

TVEyes - BBC 1 Northern Ireland

October 8, 2018 Monday

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Section: NORTHERN IRELAND, U.K.

Length: 517 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 task over what I found. Surprisingly, the chairman of the Textile Manufacturers Association agrees to meet me. It's a body that represents most of the companies who make clothing in this region. I'm trying to stay optimistic, but often these conversations go one way.

And that's PR chat. Hey. How are you? I'm Stacey. Thank you so much. You're the chairman. Yes. So you're perfectly placed to explain to me why textile factories are still dumping toxic chemicals into an already polluted river. Law enforcement. Yeah. That's a disgrace. You feel that fed up? Yeah. So, Indonesia, you export a lot. What can the Western companies do to put things right? But they are the minority? How big a problem is this in layman's terms? The planet is gone. Yeah. It's not just Indonesia. The problems here can be found in other countries producing clothes. From China to Bangladesh. And the textile industry is now contributing to a growing crisis of fresh water shortages around the world that could soon affect us all. I have seen lots of devastation over the years. What's different here is the sheer enormity of the problem. You know, the scale of what's going on is just absolutely breathtaking. It's hard to think that the clothes I'm wearing could be causing so much damage. But I can now see how this industry has become such a threat to the planet. Hi, Georgina, my name is Stacey Dooley. I think you've been speaking to some of my colleagues? I'm back in Britain and I'm trying to persuade the retailers again to talk to me about this issue. And what are their concerns? Bye! I've reached out to numerous brands. All of them have said no. So, Zara, no. ASOS, no. M&S, no. Monsoon, no. Next, no. Pretty Little Thing, "Apologies, we're going to leave this one for now." River Island, no. "Thank you so much for sending this through." "However, George will decline to take part on this occasion." I think it's inexcusable, I think it's lazy, I think it's... I think it's horrendous, I think it's awful, and I think it suggests that lots of these organisations don't care about the sacrifices that these families all

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

around the world are making. The big brands won't speak to me, so we've approached the Secretary of State for the Environment, Michael Gove. This speech suggests he's passionate about protecting the planet. By enhancing environmental protection, we can hand on our planet, and cleaner air greener and a healthier state, to the next generation. That is our responsibility. Our duty. Our mission. Gove turned down our request for an interview. But his office has just given an official statement on the issue in response to our questions. You know, everyone I've spoken to up until this point, if they're genuinely invested, they've said we need to look at legislation. So we put these very clear questions to them. Is the Secretary of State aware of the extent of the environmental impact caused by the global fashion industry? Would he consider introducing

Load-Date: October 8, 2018

End of Document

With Aral's Death Irreversible, Central Asian Leaders Shift Focus To Setting Market Price For Water - OpEd

Eurasia Review

September 4, 2018 Tuesday

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Length: 557 words

Body

For most of the past 25 years, the issue of saving the **Aral** Sea has dominated all discussions of **water** sharing and use in Central Asia. But now that the death of that sea has become irreversible, the leaders of that region are increasingly focusing on putting a market price on **water** so as to be able to share this resource without the **conflicts** of the past.

For both ideological reasons – Marxism-Leninism was opposed on the basis of the labor theory of value to putting a price on unprocessed natural resources – and practical ones – Moscow's ability to play off the water surplus and water short republics in Central Asia was a foundation of Soviet power in that region.

But with the collapse of the USSR and the emergence of five new countries in the region, conflicts over water intensified with the water surplus countries of Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan at odds with the water-short countries of Kazakhstan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan in the absence of the arbitrating role that Moscow had played in the past.

These conflicts have intensified over this period as a result of growing shortages of water even in the water-surplus countries, growing water requirements for economic activity and population needs in the water-short countries, and the interest of outside third parties, first and foremost China, in gaining access to this resource.

However, these tensions were often subsumed under discussions about how to "save the Aral Sea," a body of water that has lost more than 90 percent of its surface area and more than 97 percent of its volume in recent decades. Indeed, talk about water in Central Asia still takes place under this rubric.

Last week, the five presidents met in Turkmenbashi under the auspices of the International Foundation for Saving the Aral Sea. But as regional expert Zamir Karazhanov notes, this time the leaders talked less about saving the Aral than about how to share water (ritmeurasia.org/news-2018-09-02-voda-v-centralnoj-azii-priobretaet-rynochnuju-cennost-38312).

With Aral's Death Irreversible, Central Asian Leaders Shift Focus To Setting Market Price For Water - OpEd

Kazakhstan President Nursultan Nazarbayev renewed his 2003 proposal for the creation of an international water-energy consortium in Central Asia, an idea that attracted lots of interest 15 years ago but little action. And Tajikistan President Emomali Rahmon called for setting a market price on water so it could be divided up on the basis of supply and demand.

The water-energy consortium could become the place where prices would be set, but it is far from clear, Karazhanov says, whether the upstream countries, Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan, would be willing to cede their sovereign power to the downstream ones which are overwhelmingly dependent on water from the two.

Turkmenistan currently gets more than 90 percent of its water from flows that originate beyond its borders; Uzbekistan, 77 percent; and Kazakhstan, more than 40 percent, the Central Asian commentator says. They will have an interest in low prices while Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan will want them as high as possible.

No specific decisions were taken at Turkmenbashi, Karazhanov says; but "the main thing is that the meeting took place." There hadn't been one at the presidential level on water issues since 2009; and there had never been one since 1991 where the main issue wasn't "saving the Aral" but figuring out ways to share water, almost certainly by setting some price on it.

Load-Date: September 4, 2018

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Kyrgyzstan, ADB sign \$27.4 deal on Naryn Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Development Program

Central Asian News Service (English language)

December 26, 2019 Thursday

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Length: 271 words

Body

The Ministry of Finance signed a loan and grant **agreement** with the Asian Development Bank on December 25, 2019 on the **Naryn** Rural **Water** Supply and Sanitation Development Program.

The agreement was signed by Minister of Finance of the Kyrgyz Republic Baktygul Jeenbayeva and Acting Director ADB Kyrgyz Republic Resident Mission Mr. Steven Lewis-Workman.

ADB's Naryn Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Development Program includes a \$27.4 million financing package to provide safe drinking water supply and sanitation services to more than 64,000 people living in mountainous rural areas of the Kyrgyz Republic.

Naryn is a mountainous province and one of the poorest in the Kyrgyz Republic, with a poverty rate of 29% in 2017. Naryn's resident population was estimated at 287,000 in 2018 across Naryn township and 165 villages. In 2009, the urban population share was 15.3%. The ADB-supported Bishkek Torugart road traverses through Naryn and connects Bishkek to the People's Republic of China (PRC), providing regional connectivity with Central Asian neighbors and opportunities for rural development. Most villages in Naryn have unprotected water sources. Incidences of waterborne diseases are high in Naryn.

The program will cover 64,000 people in Naryn and will support the design, construction, and rehabilitation of WSS facilities; and institutional capacity to provide sustainable and safe WSS services across 31 program villages. In addition, the program will ensure that detailed designs are completed for 12 program villages and ready them for implementation when additional financing becomes available.AKIpress

Load-Date: December 26, 2019

Central Asia countries discuss water cooperation at Dushanbe Forum

The Times of Central Asia
August 28, 2013 Wednesday

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Length: 1301 words

Body

Tajikistan hosted an international conference on water cooperation on 20-21 August. The forum gathered over 900 representatives from 70 states, as well as representatives from the UN, the CIS, the Shanghai Cooperation Organization, the OSCE and other international organizations.

The conference discussed long-standing problems concerning the use of Central Asian transborder rivers' water resources, says Tajik TV First Channel.

Delegations from Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan, which are located on upper reaches of the regions two major rivers, voiced concern over "inefficient use" water resources in the region. Representatives from Uzbekistan urged the upstream countries to use water resources "fairly and rationally".

For many years, the Central Asian states have been failing to reach a consensus on regulation of water flows in Amu Darya and Syr Darya, rivers that have been the region's lifeblood for many centuries. Both upstream countries, Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan, want to build major power plants on these rivers to boost their ailing economies. But downstream states, most notably Uzbekistan, fear that huge dams of the power facilities will aggravate water shortage in their territory and carry the risk of flooding border areas.

Where does water go?

Speaking at the conference, Kyrgyz Prime Minister Jantoro Satybaldiyev said: "Kyrgyzstan possesses a considerable amount of Central Asia's water resources. All major rivers, which start in the country, are international and make considerable impact on the economic activities of all countries of the region.

In this context, it is very significant to note that over the past few years Kyrgyzstan has been using only 20 per cent of the total volume of the country's water sources for its own need, with the rest flowing into the territory of neighbouring states".

"At the same time, we are closely watching the process when considerable part of water resources flowing from Kyrgyzstan to the Aral Sea basin is being used inefficiently," he said as shown on Tajik TV first channel on 20 August. According to Satybaldiyev, this is "disrupting nature's balance".

For his part, Tajik President Emomali Rahmon said that Tajikistan was "using only 10 per cent of the total flow of the basin". In his speech shown on Tajik TV first channel same day, he warned that global warming has already caused 1,000 glaciers in Tajikistan's mountains to melt.

He also noted: "In conditions of this region, where most part of water resources is formed in one state but used in another, appropriate cooperation for sustainable management and effective management of water resources are key to long-term development".

Central Asia countries discuss water cooperation at Dushanbe Forum

On 22 August, Kyrgyz news agency 24.kg issued an editorial commenting on the remarks by Satybaldiyev and Emomali Rahmon. "This means that the upstream countries give all their water to downstream states. But where does all this water go? Downstream states are also experiencing water shortages," said the editorial posted on the agency's website.

According the news agency, not a single official was able to answer this question during the conference.

Balanced approach

The Kyrgyz premier also urged a balanced approach to water issues in the region, 24.kg reported the same day. "It is necessary to have a balanced approach to the use of water in Central Asia... Kyrgyzstan welcomes and is ready to continue mutually-beneficial cooperation with international organizations. Undoubtedly experience and knowledge of other states in water and energy cooperation is useful for us.

At the same time, it is significant for us that proposals of the international community on the mechanisms and ways of cooperation take into account the real situation in the region. Copying mechanically or imposing certain regional conventions may not yield results and lead to unnecessary politicization of the discussion," Satybaldiyev told the conference.

Supporting Satybaldiyev's words, Tajik Prime Minister Oqil Oqilov said: "It is necessary to approach the water and energy problems of the region's states objectively and taking into account the current realities".

"The usage of own water and energy resources by Tajikistan never was and will never be in the detriment of downstream countries," Oqilov told a news conference that was held in Dushanbe on 21 August to sum up the results of the conference. Tajik TV first channel broadcast the news conference at 1220 gmt same day.

Speaking at a session held on the sidelines of the forum, Deputy Uzbek Minister of Agriculture and Water Resources Shavkat Hamroyev said that "mechanisms being used in other countries with transborder rivers should also be used in practice in Central Asian countries". "

Transborder water cooperation should be based on the principles of international water law, and transborder water resources should be used fairly and rationally... No one has the right to inflict any significant damage on environment or on downstream countries," Asia-Plus news agency quoted Hamroyev as saying on 21 August. Shavkat Hamroyev headed the Uzbek delegation to the conference.

Conflict over power stations

Hamroyev's remarks echoed the words of Uzbek President Islom Karimov who, speaking in June this year, once again urged international examination into the energy projects of Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan.

"Any hydroelectric plant, which is planned for construction on the upper reaches of the rivers, such as the Kambar-Ata and Roghun hydroelectric power plants [in Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan respectively], must undergo an international and independent expert examination under the UN auspices and have to be agreed with the downstream countries along Syr Darya and Amu Darya rivers." Karimov said as shown by Uzbek TV on 14 June. He made these remarks during a news conference in Tashkent same day following his talks with Kazakh President Nursultan Nazarbayev.

Speaking at the same news conference, Kazakh President Nursultan Nazarbayev urged Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan to enter into dialogue with downstream states to resolve the water dispute. "We want to send a friendly message to our neighbours that we ourselves need to address these issues. There are no insoluble problems and issues...Conduct an examination, convince the world and us, not Karimov and Nazarbayev but the peoples, that there will be no flood one day," Central Asian News website quoted Nazarbayev as saying on 14 June.

Islam Karimov believes the dispute over the use of Central Asian transborder rivers may even lead to a war. Speaking back in September 2012, the Uzbek president said: "Things can get worse, and it [the dispute] can cause not just serious confrontations but even wars.

Central Asia countries discuss water cooperation at Dushanbe Forum

Therefore, when we speak about trans-border rivers, we must comply with what the world and the international community have decided, that is agreement of all countries that are along the courses of these rivers [Amu Darya and Syr Darya] is an essential condition". Kazakh TV channel K plus reported Karimov's remarks on 8 September 2012.

Tajik President Emomali Rahmon describes the gigantic Roghun power plant as a solution to the country's acute energy problems. Rahmon has repeatedly said that Tajikistan will take into account interests of downstream states while building the plant. "

It would have been impossible for downstream countries to cultivate millions of hectares of land if there were no hydroelectric stations and water reservoirs in Tajikistan," Interfax quoted the Tajik leader as saying on 29 August this year.

The Tajik authorities have been regularly raising regional water issues at various UN forums. At the initiative of Rahmon, 2003 has been declared the UN International Year of Freshwater, and 2005-2015, the International "Water for Life" Decade. However, these initiatives have not yielded results so far.

Load-Date: August 28, 2013

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Summit of Heads of Founder States of International Fund for Saving Aral Sea kicks off

UzReport

August 24, 2018 Friday

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Length: 571 words

Dateline: Tashkent

Body

Tashkent, Aug. 24 -- Issues of improving activities of the fund, improving the environmental situation in the region, coordinated water resources management, strengthening cooperation of Central Asian countries in this direction were discussed at the meeting.

The International Fund for Saving the Aral Sea is a regional organization established by Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Turkmenistan in order to eliminate the ecological crisis and improve the socio-economic situation in the Aral Sea basin. The founder states alternately chair the fund for a three-year period, and the President of the International Fund for Saving the Aral Sea is alternately elected from among the heads of states of Central Asia. Turkmenistan chairs the Fund from 2017 to 2019.

Today, when the ecological situation in the Aral Sea region is becoming irreparable and the negative impact of which is increasingly expanding, the unity of opinions and views of the heads of states in issues of ensuring social, economic and environmental security is of particular importance.

Over the past period, a number of treaties and agreements on cooperation for addressing complex water management issues in the region, water distribution, joint management, use and protection of water resources in the Aral Sea basin have been signed within the framework of the IFAS.

Uzbekistan implemented large-scale projects on stabilizing the environmental situation, improving the living conditions of the population in the Aral Sea area. About 350 thousand hectares of protective plantings of saxaul and other salt tolerant plants are planted on the drained area of the Aral Sea. The total area of such territories is about 700 thousand hectares.

More than 500 projects have been implemented within the framework of Comprehensive Program of Measures on mitigating the consequences of the Aral catastrophe and development of the Aral Sea region, designed for 2013-2017. More than half of them are of national character.

Investment projects are being implemented on improving the socio-economic situation, improving living standards, mitigating the consequences of the environmental disaster in the Aral Sea area within the framework of the State Program on Development of the Aral Sea region for 2018-2021, adopted on the initiative of President Shavkat Mirziyoyev.

The Aral Sea Region Development Fund has been created under the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Uzbekistan, to which over 200 billion sums have been allocated. Due to these funds, measures are being taken on

Summit of Heads of Founder States of International Fund for Saving Aral Sea kicks off

improvement of water supply, living conditions of the population of the Republic of Karakalpakstan and Khorezm region.

At the meeting, it was noted that water cooperation in Central Asia has significantly increased, bilateral and multilateral projects on the use and management of water resources in the countries of the region are being implemented. Issues of consolidating the efforts of the Central Asian countries on mitigating the consequences of the Aral problem, saving water and improving the ecological situation in the region, attracting foreign investment in development and introduction of environmentally friendly technologies for the Aral Sea region were discussed.

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Load-Date: August 24, 2018

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Uzbekistan : Summit of Heads of the Founder States of the International Fund for Saving the Aral Sea has started

TendersInfo

August 25, 2018 Saturday

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Length: 671 words

Body

Meeting of the Council of Heads of the Founder States of the International Fund for Saving the **Aral** Sea has started in Avaza tourism zone in the city of Turkmenbashi. Heads of the Founder States of the IFAS held a meeting in a narrow format. President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev, President of Turkmenistan Gurbanguly Berdimuhamedov, President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon, President of the Republic of Kazakhstan Nursultan Nazarbayev, President of the Kyrgyz Republic Sooronbay Jeenbekov attended the meeting.

Issues of improving activities of the fund, improving the environmental situation in the region, coordinated **water** resources management, strengthening **cooperation** of Central Asian countries in this direction were discussed at the meeting.

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It should be noted that this summit began after the 2009 historic meeting of the fund in Tashkent. At Tashkent meeting of the heads of the founder states, measures were identified on implementation of important efforts for preventing an environmental catastrophe in the region.

Today, when the ecological situation in the Aral Sea region becomes irreparable and the negative impact of which is increasingly expanding, the unity of opinions and views of the heads of states in issues of ensuring social, economic and environmental security is of particular importance.

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At the meeting, it was noted that water cooperation in Central Asia has significantly increased, bilateral and multilateral projects on the use and management of water resources in the countries of the region are being implemented. Issues of consolidating the efforts of the Central Asian countries on mitigating the consequences of the Aral problem, saving water and improving the ecological situation in the region, attracting foreign investment in development and introduction of environmentally friendly technologies for the Aral Sea region were discussed.

Load-Date: August 25, 2018

Central Asian states discuss water cooperation at Tajik forum

BBC Monitoring Central Asia Unit

Supplied by BBC Worldwide Monitoring

August 23, 2013 Friday

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Length: 1309 words

Body

Tajikistan hosted an international conference on water cooperation on 20-21 August. The forum gathered over 900 representatives from 70 states, as well as representatives from the UN, the CIS, the Shanghai Cooperation Organization, the OSCE and other international organizations.

Among other issues, the conference discussed long-standing problems concerning the use of Central Asian transborder rivers' water resources.

Delegations from Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan, which are located on upper reaches of the regions two major rivers, voiced concern over "inefficient use" water resources in the region. Representatives from Uzbekistan urged the upstream countries to use water resources "fairly and rationally".

For many years, the Central Asian states have been failing to reach a consensus on regulation of water flows in Amu Darya and Syr Darya, rivers that have been the region's lifeblood for many centuries. Both upstream countries, Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan, want to build major power plants on these rivers to boost their ailing economies. But downstream states, most notably Uzbekistan, fear that huge dams of the power facilities will aggravate water shortage in their territory and carry the risk of flooding border areas.

Where does water go?

Speaking at the conference, Kyrgyz Prime Minister Jantoro Satybaldiyev said: "Kyrgyzstan possesses a considerable amount of Central Asia's water resources. All major rivers, which start in the country, are international and make considerable impact on the economic activities of all countries of the region. In this context, it is very significant to note that over the past few years Kyrgyzstan has been using only 20 per cent of the total volume of the country's water sources for its own need, with the rest flowing into the territory of neighbouring states".

"At the same time, we are closely watching the process when considerable part of water resources flowing from Kyrgyzstan to the Aral Sea basin is being used inefficiently," he said as shown on Tajik TV first channel on 20 August. According to Satybaldiyev, this is "disrupting nature's balance".

For his part, Tajik President Emomali Rahmon said that Tajikistan was "using only 10 per cent of the total flow of the basin". In his speech shown on Tajik TV first channel same day, he warned that global warming has already caused 1,000 glaciers in Tajikistan's mountains to melt. He also noted: "In conditions of this region, where most part of water resources is formed in one state but used in another, appropriate cooperation for sustainable management and effective management of water resources are key to long-term development".

Central Asian states discuss water cooperation at Tajik forum

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According the news agency, not a single official was able to answer this question during the conference.

Balanced approach

The Kyrgyz premier also urged a balanced approach to water issues in the region, 24.kg reported the same day. "It is necessary to have a balanced approach to the use of water in Central Asia... Kyrgyzstan welcomes and is ready to continue mutually-beneficial cooperation with international organizations. Undoubtedly experience and knowledge of other states in water and energy cooperation is useful for us. At the same time, it is significant for us that proposals of the international community on the mechanisms and ways of cooperation take into account the real situation in the region. Copying mechanically or imposing certain regional conventions may not yield results and lead to unnecessary politicization of the discussion," Satybaldiyev told the conference.

Supporting Satybaldiyev's words, Tajik Prime Minister Oqil Oqilov said: "It is necessary to approach the water and energy problems of the region's states objectively and taking into account the current realities".

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Speaking at a session held on the sidelines of the forum, Deputy Uzbek Minister of Agriculture and Water Resources Shavkat Hamroyev said that "mechanisms being used in other countries with transborder rivers should also be used in practice in Central Asian countries". "Transborder water cooperation should be based on the principles of international water law, and transborder water resources should be used fairly and rationally... No one has the right to inflict any significant damage on environment or on downstream countries," Asia-Plus news agency quoted Hamroyev as saying on 21 August. Shavkat Hamroyev headed the Uzbek delegation to the conference.

Conflict over power stations

Hamroyev's remarks echoed the words of Uzbek President Islom Karimov who, speaking in June this year, once again urged international examination into the energy projects of Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan. "Any hydroelectric plant, which is planned for construction on the upper reaches of the rivers, such as the Kambar-Ata and Roghun hydroelectric power plants [in Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan respectively], must undergo an international and independent expert examination under the UN auspices and have to be agreed with the downstream countries along Syr Darya and Amu Darya rivers." Karimov said as shown by Uzbek TV on 14 June. He made these remarks during a news conference in Tashkent same day following his talks with Kazakh President Nursultan Nazarbayev.

Speaking at the same news conference, Kazakh President Nursultan Nazarbayev urged Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan to enter into dialogue with downstream states to resolve the water dispute. "We want to send a friendly message to our neighbours that we ourselves need to address these issues. There are no insoluble problems and issues...Conduct an examination, convince the world and us, not Karimov and Nazarbayev but the peoples, that there will be no flood one day," Central Asian News website quoted Nazarbayev as saying on 14 June.

Islom Karimov believes the dispute over the use of Central Asian transborder rivers may even lead to a war. Speaking back in September 2012, the Uzbek president said: "Things can get worse, and it [the dispute] can cause not just serious confrontations but even wars. Therefore, when we speak about trans-border rivers, we must comply with what the world and the international community have decided, that is agreement of all countries that are along the courses of these rivers [Amu Darya and Syr Darya] is an essential condition". Kazakh TV channel K plus reported Karimov's remarks on 8 September 2012.

Central Asian states discuss water cooperation at Tajik forum

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Source: Tajik Television First Channel, Dushanbe, in Tajik 0410 gmt 21 Aug 13

Load-Date: August 23, 2013

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Manchhar Lake receding

Plus Patent News

September 28, 2010 Tuesday

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Length: 240 words

Dateline: DADU

Body

Water level in Manchhar dropped further on Monday to 118.6 RL despite continuous flow of floodwater from MNV drain and FP bund into the lake while participants of a procession called for cutting railway track and Indus Highway between Sehwan and Bhan Syedabad to ensure smooth flow of lake water to the river. At present, floodwater and lake water are flowing into the Indus through Aral Head, Aral Tail, Danistar canals and 10 cuts in the LS bund.

About two feet water dropped along the Indus link canal as well but the Indus Highway near Bhan Syedabad and railway track are hindering flow of lake water at a number of places.

A large number of flood affected people and activists of Sindh United Party took out a procession in Sehwan in protest against the administration's failure not to make cuts in railway track in Sehwan taluka.

Local SUP leaders Roshan Buriro and Syed Ghulam Hadi Shah who led the protest said that the railway track was creating hindrances to smooth flow of lake water to the river. It was need of the hour to make cuts in the tracks and the Indus Highway between Sehwan and Bhan Syedabad, they said.

About one and a half feet water dropped along ring embankment of Johi, sending a wave of happiness among the townspeople. A large number of people took out a rally in Johi town to celebrate the drop in water level. They danced to drum beats as they marched in the town's streets and distributed sweets.

Load-Date: September 13, 2012

End of Document

Kenya's Lake Turkana put on World Heritage danger list

Digital Journal

June 28, 2018 Thursday 6:12 PM EST

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Length: 290 words

Body

Jun 28, 2018(Digital Journal: <http://www.digitaljournal.com> Delivered by Newstex) A UNESCO panel on Thursday added **Lake** Turkana, a conservation hotspot in Kenya and a candidate site for the birthplace of mankind, to the list of endangered World Heritage Sites. The UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization's World Heritage Committee expressed concern about the disruptive effect of Ethiopia's Gibe III **dam** "on the flow and ecosystem" of **Lake** Turkana downstream. The impact "poses further **threat** to the site," UNESCO said in a **statement** on Wednesday issued from Bahrain. Located in northwestern Kenya and known as the Jade Sea, **Lake** Turkana is the most saline **lake** in East Africa and the largest desert **lake** in the world. Its islands are breeding grounds for the Nile crocodile, hippopotamus and several snake species while the **lake** itself is important to migratory birds. The area is also a possible site of mankind's birth, hosting the fossil deposits at Koobi Fora. **Lake** Turkana is endangered primarily by Ethiopia's construction of a **hydroelectric** and **irrigation dam** on the Omo **River**, which replenishes the **lake** seasonally. The **dam threatens** to disrupt the seasonal **flooding** that is essential to the reproductive cycle of the **lake** fish, with an estimated 300,000 people depending on fishing Turkana for their livelihoods. The **irrigation** project is also expected to significantly reduce the total amount of **water** entering the **lake**. Many fear that the two Omo **River** projects will cause the **lake** level to reduce dramatically -- by several tens of metres (dozens of feet) -- echoing the environmental disaster previously seen in the **Aral** Sea, in Central Asia, which dried up after its feeder **rivers** were diverted for **irrigation** schemes.

Load-Date: June 28, 2018

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The Times of Central Asia
August 28, 2013 Wednesday

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Length: 1301 words

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According to the news agency, not a single official was able to answer this question during the conference.

Balanced approach

The Kyrgyz premier also urged a balanced approach to water issues in the region, 24.kg reported the same day. "It is necessary to have a balanced approach to the use of water in Central Asia... Kyrgyzstan welcomes and is ready to continue mutually-beneficial cooperation with international organizations. Undoubtedly experience and knowledge of other states in water and energy cooperation is useful for us. At the same time, it is significant for us that proposals of the international community on the mechanisms and ways of cooperation take into account the real situation in the region. Copying mechanically or imposing certain regional conventions may not yield results and lead to unnecessary politicization of the discussion," Satybaldiyev told the conference.

Supporting Satybaldiyev's words, Tajik Prime Minister Oqil Oqilov said: "It is necessary to approach the water and energy problems of the region's states objectively and taking into account the current realities".

"The usage of own water and energy resources by Tajikistan never was and will never be in the detriment of downstream countries," Oqilov told a news conference that was held in Dushanbe on 21 August to sum up the results of the conference. Tajik TV first channel broadcast the news conference at 1220 gmt same day.

Speaking at a session held on the sidelines of the forum, Deputy Uzbek Minister of Agriculture and Water Resources Shavkat Hamroyev said that "mechanisms being used in other countries with transborder rivers should also be used in practice in Central Asian countries". "

Transborder water cooperation should be based on the principles of international water law, and transborder water resources should be used fairly and rationally... No one has the right to inflict any significant damage on environment or on downstream countries," Asia-Plus news agency quoted Hamroyev as saying on 21 August. Shavkat Hamroyev headed the Uzbek delegation to the conference.

Conflict over power stations

Hamroyev's remarks echoed the words of Uzbek President Islom Karimov who, speaking in June this year, once again urged international examination into the energy projects of Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan.

"Any hydroelectric plant, which is planned for construction on the upper reaches of the rivers, such as the Kambar-Ata and Roghun hydroelectric power plants [in Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan respectively], must undergo an international and independent expert examination under the UN auspices and have to be agreed with the downstream countries along Syr Darya and Amu Darya rivers."

Karimov said as shown by Uzbek TV on 14 June. He made these remarks during a news conference in Tashkent same day following his talks with Kazakh President Nursultan Nazarbayev.

Speaking at the same news conference, Kazakh President Nursultan Nazarbayev urged Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan to enter into dialogue with downstream states to resolve the water dispute. "We want to send a friendly message to our neighbours that we ourselves need to address these issues.

There are no insoluble problems and issues...Conduct an examination, convince the world and us, not Karimov and Nazarbayev but the peoples, that there will be no flood one day," Central Asian News website quoted Nazarbayev as saying on 14 June.

Islam Karimov believes the dispute over the use of Central Asian transborder rivers may even lead to a war. Speaking back in September 2012, the Uzbek president said: "Things can get worse, and it [the dispute] can cause not just serious confrontations but even wars.

Therefore, when we speak about trans-border rivers, we must comply with what the world and the international community have decided, that is agreement of all countries that are along the courses of these rivers [Amu Darya

Central Asia countries discuss water cooperation at Dushanbe Forum

and Syr Darya] is an essential condition". Kazakh TV channel K plus reported Karimov's remarks on 8 September 2012.

Tajik President Emomali Rahmon describes the gigantic Roghun power plant as a solution to the country's acute energy problems. Rahmon has repeatedly said that Tajikistan will take into account interests of downstream states while building the plant. "It would have been impossible for downstream countries to cultivate millions of hectares of land if there were no hydroelectric stations and water reservoirs in Tajikistan," Interfax quoted the Tajik leader as saying on 29 August this year.

The Tajik authorities have been regularly raising regional water issues at various UN forums. At the initiative of Rahmon, 2003 has been declared the UN International Year of Freshwater, and 2005-2015, the International "Water for Life" Decade. However, these initiatives have not yielded results so far.

Load-Date: August 28, 2013

End of Document

Tajikistan promises to continue sharing its water

Associated Press International

June 8, 2010 Tuesday 2:56 PM GMT

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Section: INTERNATIONAL NEWS

Length: 402 words

Byline: By OLGA TUTUBALINA, Associated Press Writer

Dateline: DUSHANBE Tajikistan

Body

Tajikistan sought Tuesday to improve its strained ties with neighboring Uzbekistan by offering assurances it will not stop sharing its copious water resources with other nations in Central Asia.

Speaking at a conference on water security, Tajik President Emomali Rakhmon also said his country would cooperate actively in diminishing the impact of the Aral Sea environmental disaster.

The Aral Sea, which lies between Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan, has been gradually drying up over the past five decades due to water being drawn from rivers flowing into it.

Disputes over water-sharing have been a source of tension between countries in the region since they gained independence amid the collapse of the Soviet Union in 1991.

Uzbekistan in particular is angry about mountainous Tajikistan's plans to build a giant hydroelectric dam that Uzbek authorities say will create water shortages for their farmers.

In recent months, Uzbekistan has been preventing trains carrying crucial supplies from crossing into Tajikistan in apparent retaliation for the Roghun dam project.

In an effort to ease tensions in the region, Rakhmon said that Tajikistan would commit to providing drinking water for neighboring countries and beyond.

"Tajikistan is prepared and capable of providing not only Central Asia, but also a wider region, with pure drinking water," he told delegates at the Water for Life 2005-15 conference.

While sounding a conciliatory note, Rakhmon complained that the absence of an agreed regional system on how to divide water resources worked at a disadvantage to countries at the point of origin.

While 80 percent of water flowing to the Aral Sea comes from upstream countries, more than 85 percent of that water is used in downstream countries, Rakhmon said.

Of the five nations of former Soviet Central Asia, the mountainous and impoverished countries of Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan are upstream, while energy-rich Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan and Turkmenistan rely heavily on river streams coming from those countries to irrigate their crops.

Tajikistan promises to continue sharing its water

Tajikistan is particularly embittered by Uzbekistan's insistence on selling its natural gas at what it considers exorbitant prices.

Rakhmon said what he described as water diplomacy was a key priority in forging some agreement on how to settle resource-sharing conflicts. He is due to meet with Uzbek President Islam Karimov later this week for talks expected to focus on water issues.

Load-Date: June 9, 2010

End of Document

SAACHU hold meeting with donors on provision of drinking water to Naryn oblast

Kyrgyz National News Agency (Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan)

October 31, 2018 Wednesday

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Length: 238 words

Body

As part of the Strategy for the Development of Drinking Water Supply and Water Disposal of the Settlements until 2026, the State Agency for Architecture, Construction and Housing and Utilities held a meeting with Project Management Head Lu Shen and the team leader of the Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Program in Naryn Oblast of the Asian Development Bank on October 30, 2018, to discuss the new Program and financing mechanism for 42 villages in Naryn oblast, the press service of the SAACHU reported.

At this meeting, the final Concept Paper of the Program with deadlines was reviewed.

From 25 to 26 October, 2018, the Mission of the Asian Development Bank visited a number of villages in Naryn oblast included in the List of the Program for the implementation of projects. A meeting was organized with deputies of local keneshes (councils), heads of local governments, district state administrations of At-Bashy and Ak-Taly districts, and other concerned parties of the oblast.

In accordance with the joint work plans of the Department for the Development of Drinking Water Supply and Sewage under the SAACHU and the Asian Development Bank, consultants will start working from November of this year in the sector of drinking water supply in the republic for the preparation and implementation of the new Program.

The new program will be implemented in the period 2019-2021. The total amount of funds raised is \$ 25.7 million.

Load-Date: November 1, 2018

Western Uzbekistan Water Supply System Development Project

Pivotal Sources

March 21, 2018 Wednesday

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Length: 461 words

Dateline: Uzbekistan

Body

Uzbekistan, March 21 -- Project Id: 59436

Description: The Western Uzbekistan Water Supply System Development Project will significantly boost the coverage and particularly the quality of water supply services in district centers and in urban and rural settlements thus benefiting a population of no less than 452,000 at project completion, within six districts of the Republic of Karakalpakstan by providing continuous and safe water supply, thereby setting favorable conditions for enhancement of local small to large scale economies, including tourism which is steadily developing in the southern area of the Aral basin.

Project Name Western Uzbekistan Water Supply System Development Project

Project Number 50259-001

Country Uzbekistan

Project Status Active

Project Type / Modality of Assistance Technical Assistance

Source of Funding / Amount

TA 9286-UZB: Western Uzbekistan Water Supply System Development Project

Technical Assistance Special Fund US\$ 750,000.00

TA 9286-UZB: Western Uzbekistan Water Supply System Development Project (Supplementary)

Technical Assistance Special Fund US\$ 150,000.00

Strategic Agendas Environmentally sustainable growth

Inclusive economic growth

Regional integration

Drivers of Change Gender Equity and Mainstreaming

Governance and capacity development

Western Uzbekistan Water Supply System Development Project

Knowledge solutions

Partnerships

Private sector development

Sector / Subsector

Water and other urban infrastructure and services / Urban water supply

Gender Equity and Mainstreaming Effective gender mainstreaming

Description The Western Uzbekistan Water Supply System Development Project will significantly boost the coverage and particularly the quality of water supply services in district centers and in urban and rural settlements thus benefiting a population of no less than 452,000 at project completion, within six districts of the Republic of Karakalpakstan by providing continuous and safe water supply, thereby setting favorable conditions for enhancement of local small to large scale economies, including tourism which is steadily developing in the southern area of the Aral basin.

Country: Uzbekistan

Sector: Banking, Financial Services & Insurance, Funding Agencies, Industry

Address: Agency "Kommunkhizmat" (CSA) formerly Uzbekistan Communal Services Agency "Uzkommunkhizmat" 1, Niyozbek Yuli Str. Tashkent 100035 Republic of Uzbekistan

Alt_address: Asian Development Bank Uzbekistan Resident Mission (URM) 1 Qoratosh Street, Tashkent 100027, Uzbekistan Office hours: 9:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m. (Monday to Friday) Tel +998 71 1401920 to 1925 Fax +998 71 1401976

End Date: March 31, 2019

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Load-Date: March 21, 2018

Water management - greatest challenge for Central Asian nations

Azer News

September 21, 2017 Thursday

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Length: 1525 words

Body

By Kamila Aliyeva

Water remains one of the greatest challenges for Central Asian nations due to the lack of **cooperation** and regional dialogue on resource management between the upstream and downstream countries.

Central Asia's main sources of **water** are two **rivers** - the **Amu Darya** and **Syr Darya** - both of which are **tributaries** of the **Aral** Sea, once the largest **lake** in the world.

The **Amu Darya** originates in Tajikistan, flows along the border between Afghanistan and Uzbekistan and goes through Turkmenistan before returning to Uzbekistan and falls into the **Aral** Sea. Together, the **Amu Darya** and **Syr Darya rivers** have about 77 cubic kilometers of **water**, 96 percent of which is used for **irrigation**.

The impact of climate change on **water** problems in Central Asia

Glaciers are the main source of clean drinking water in Central Asia. Almost one third of the Central Asian glaciers are expected to disappear by 2050 due to the effect of climate change and global warming. Such disasters are devastating for the countries whose agricultural sector is the key contributor to the state's GDP. Moreover, the key transport infrastructure might be washed away taking long time for further restoration.

It is forecasted that due to the melting of mountain glaciers, the river runoff in the Amu Darya river basin will be reduced by 30 percent, compared with the average annual runoff over the past 10 years. This will lead to increased spring runoff, causing more flooding, as well as dramatically reduced water availability in the summer, causing more droughts.

Such situation will negatively impact the agricultural sphere that dominates in the economies of Central Asian nations.

Controversies over water issues among Central Asian nations

The reason for poor water management lies in the fact that downstream countries (Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan and Turkmenistan) and upstream countries (Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan) have conflicting interests in how these water resources should be used.

Downstream countries are strongly dependent on irrigated agriculture while upstream countries are more focused on expanding reservoir capacity and hydroelectric power generation. In summer the downstream countries want water for irrigation while the upstream countries want to accumulate it for winter power generation.

Water management - greatest challenge for Central Asian nations

In the Soviet times a system of compensation for the upstream countries with oil and gas from the downstream countries was introduced, but currently all five countries have their own national interests.

International community's efforts to solve water-related issues in Central Asia

A number of international institutions including the International Fund for Saving the Aral Sea, the Interstate Coordination Water Commission of Central Asia, and the Research and Information Centre have been established in the region to fight with water scarcity.

These organizations, as well as a number of water management projects, have received financial and technical assistance from international agencies, such as Swiss, German, and American international development agencies, the United Nations Development Programme, the World Bank, the Asian Development Bank and the European Union.

Another high-level event 'Towards Implementation of the International Decade for Action 'Water for Sustainable Development' 2018-2028' within the framework of the United Nations General Assembly was held on September 19.

Tajikistan's President Emomali Rahmon attended the event. He expressed the confidence that the realization of these goals and tasks is possible only if cooperation and mobilization of the necessary resources - human, financial and scientific - is enhanced.

Rahmon said that efforts and aspirations in the framework of the UN and other organizations and institutions undertaken during this forty-year period contributed to the expansion of the process of access to safe drinking water, improvement of knowledge and skills in the field of broad water resources management, strengthening cooperation and integration in the water sphere, formation of new views and bases for consideration of world and regional problems connected with water resources.

Despite these advances, the Tajik President in his speech suggested to take into account those factors that narrow the arena of further cooperation. Effective transnational cooperation can promote sound and sustainable management and use of water resources, and lead to a reduction in unjustified costs and a balance between different forms and uses of water resources, according to the president.

Concluding his speech, Rahmon noted that as the initiator of the International Decade of Action 'Water for Sustainable Development' Tajikistan intends to create a Special Center to ensure coordination of activities for its implementation. Also in order to implement the National Action Plan to promote the International Decade, he proposed to hold an international conference on this topic in Dushanbe in 2018.

The fate of hydro energy projects in Central Asia

Both Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan are involved in construction of hydro power plants aiming to provide energy security in their countries. Lack of electricity in these two states remains an extremely important issue.

In 2007, Kyrgyzstan resumed construction of the Kambarata-2 project, abandoned in the 1990s. The first unit of the Kambarata-2 hydroelectric project will allow Kyrgyzstan to produce an additional 500 million to 700 million kilowatt hours per year of electricity.

Kyrgyzstan's ambitions to control the flow of its rivers in order to generate more hydroelectric power are of particular concern to Uzbekistan as it relies on rivers that originate or pass through Kyrgyzstan and its mountainous neighbor, Tajikistan, to irrigate its cotton fields.

The Kambarata project is only the first of several projects planned along the Naryn River, which rises in the Tien Shan Mountains and is dammed at Toktogul, the largest reservoir in Kyrgyzstan, before running on to merge with another river to become the Syr Darya. The power plant has received critique from energy experts who argue that the Kambarata dams are too expensive.

Water management - greatest challenge for Central Asian nations

The construction and exploitation of Kambar Ata HPP and the Upper-Naryn cascade will allow Kyrgyzstan to produce about five billion kilowatt hours of electricity per year and cover the growing needs of the population.

However, the implementation of Kyrgyz ambitious project to construct the Upper-Naryn cascade remains questionable due to inability to attract foreign investment.

Representatives of the Czech company Liglass Trading, which was the surprise winner of a tender last summer, acknowledged on September 18 that they do not have the money to proceed with the project.

Tajikistan is also suffering from poor management of water resources, as during the winter months the country faces electricity shortages and severe cold.

One of the most controversial dam projects is the Rogun HPP on Vakhsh river. This project also caused tensions with Uzbekistan because it claims that water flows will be seriously decreased.

The Rogun HPP is seen as a solution to the energy independence and a tool for economic growth in Tajikistan. By implementing the project, Tajikistan will be able to generate about 13 billion kilowatt-hours of electricity annually. This will not only help the country to meet its domestic needs but will also make Tajikistan a major exporter of electricity.

The HPP is being constructed on the upper reaches of the Vakhsh River in the Pamir mountain ranges. The project is being developed by OJSC Rogun Hydropower Plant on behalf of the Government of Tajikistan.

Approximately \$4 billion is needed to complete the country's main energy project - Rogun HPP. About 2 billion somoni have been allocated from the state budget for the completion of the hydroelectric power station this year.

The Rogun HPP construction project was developed during the Soviet era. Construction of the plant was initiated in 1976, but stopped after the collapse of the Soviet Union. The dam should form a large Rogun reservoir with a total volume of 13.3 cubic meters.

The project is criticized because of the location in the zone of high seismicity, landslide and mudflow processes, and the presence of a tectonic fault filled with rock salt under the base of the dam.

Central Asian nations have to unite efforts

In order to find solution to the key water problems in the region, all five Central Asian nations should unite their efforts and begin constructive dialogue. The first attempts have already been made during the recent meeting between Kyrgyz and Uzbek leaders Almazbek Atambayev and Shavkat Mirziyoyev.

Both sides stressed that one of the key factors of the Central Asia's well-being is the integrated use of water and energy resources, taking into account the interests of all the states of the region.

They also agreed on the rational use of water resources in accordance with the common interests.

Although it doesn't mean that Uzbekistan supports the construction of HPPs in Kyrgyzstan, the country demonstrated its readiness for open dialogue and compromise.

Kamila Aliyeva is AzerNews' staff journalist, follow her on Twitter: @Kami_Aliyeva

Load-Date: September 21, 2017

UNECE and Interstate Commission on Sustainable Development Strengthen Cooperation for Environmental Protection in Central Asia

Targeted News Service

October 25, 2019 Friday 8:35 AM EST

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Length: 820 words

Byline: Targeted News Service

Dateline: GENEVA, Switzerland

Body

The United Nations Economic **Commission** for Europe issued the following news release:

The countries of Central Asia - Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan - are facing an increased vulnerability of natural ecosystems. Yet, the socio-economic development of these countries is very much dependent on natural resources, particularly those - such as **water** resources - with a transboundary nature. In the past, limited **cooperation** between the countries on these issues has hindered the identification and implementation of joint solutions in addressing shared environmental challenges in the region. But the interest for closer **cooperation** is now clearly expressed on the highest political levels, bringing new opportunities to develop a regional vision, culture and mindset for environmental **cooperation**.

To help realize this potential, UNECE has signed an **agreement** with the Interstate **Commission** on Sustainable Development (ICSD), a key platform for environmental **cooperation** in Central Asia under the International Fund for saving the **Aral** Sea (IFAS).

The Memorandum of Understanding signed today in Nukus, Uzbekistan, at the ICSD's annual session, provides a framework for cooperation and to facilitate collaboration on the shared goals and objectives of environmental protection and sustainable development in Central Asia.

This aims to advance progress in Central Asia on environment-related Sustainable Development Goals, strengthening environmental governance, green economy and resource efficiency, climate change adaptation, biodiversity and ecosystem management, water quality and waste management, and other priority areas on regional and national levels.

The two organizations will also work together to harness further opportunities for cooperation, learning and exchange including the UNECE Regional Forum for Sustainable Development and the Environment for Europe process.

The MoU provides for an opportunity for the development and implementation of joint sub-regional initiatives, programmes and projects, in close cooperation with other international, regional and national partners and organizations such as the Central Asian Regional Environment Center (CAREC), UNEP, UNDP, SIC ICWC, GIZ, OSCE and OECD.

UNECE and Interstate Commission on Sustainable Development Strengthen Cooperation for Environmental Protection in Central Asia

One potential area of cooperation is to support the development of the Strategy on Water, Energy and Environment under the UN Special Programme for Economies of Central Asia (SPECA), following the endorsement of the concept earlier this month.

This could offer possible synergies to support the implementation of the Regional Environmental Programme for Sustainable Development in Central Asia.

Strengthening cooperation on environmental protection in Central Asian countries requires "a coherent and mutually reinforcing implementation approach to achieve synergy, complementarity and sustainability", stressed Mr. Kire Ilioski, Director, Office of the Executive Secretary, UNECE. "This Memorandum of Understanding provides a solid basis for such cooperation", he added, emphasizing UNECE's experience in supporting countries to address environmental challenges, including environmental governance, strengthening environmental performance, enabling informed decision-making.

Mr Bakhrom Kuchkarov, Chairman of the State Committee on Ecology and Natural Resources of Uzbekistan, and new Chair of ICSD, stated "the signing of a number of agreements with UN entities will contribute to strengthening regional cooperation in the region". He stressed that "the political will and active position of the leaders of our countries aimed at strengthening the integration processes in Central Asia to address the most important regional problems, and ensuring mutually beneficial cooperation between the countries, sets a new pace for further improving the effectiveness of regional structures."

About UNECE

Through its Multilateral Environmental Agreements - covering water cooperation, air pollution, public participation in environmental matters, industrial safety and environmental assessment - together with comprehensive policy support and capacity building, UNECE works closely with the countries of the region to strengthen environmental governance as a key foundation for sustainable development.

About the Interstate Commission on Sustainable Development

The Interstate Commission on Sustainable Development (ICSD) was established in 1994 by a Decision of the Interstate Council for the Aral Sea. The main purpose of the Commission is to coordinate and manage regional cooperation on environment and sustainable development in countries of Central Asia. Its tasks include developing a regional strategy for sustainable development, and programmes and plans for sustainable development, as well as coordinating activities to implement obligations of the Central Asian States under environmental conventions of a transboundary dimension.

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Load-Date: October 26, 2019

Uzbek leader proposes measures to deal with Aral Sea crisis

BBC Monitoring Central Asia Unit

Supplied by BBC Worldwide Monitoring

August 26, 2018 Sunday

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Length: 632 words

Body

By BBC Monitoring

Uzbek President Shavkat Mirziyoyev has put forward five proposals for cooperation among Central Asia states to cope with the consequences of the Aral Sea crisis, the state-run rolling news TV channel Uzbekistan 24 reported on 24 August.

"I am convinced that we need to take decisive and unorthodox measures to make a huge improvement in dealing with the unfavourable environmental situation in our region. In this regard, I offer to consider the issue of declaring the Aral Sea area as a zone of environmental innovations and technology," Mirziyoyev said at an expanded meeting of the leaders of the founding member states of the International Fund for Saving the Aral Sea (IFAS), which was held in Turkmenistan's western town of Turkmenbashi on 24 August.

The Uzbek leader said that his first proposal was aimed at joining efforts to attract foreign investments in technology and to make other improvements in the Aral Sea basin.

In his second and third proposals, President Mirziyoyev called for setting up "a regional centre for the cultivation of desert seedlings and fodder plants" and creating "transborder protected natural areas in the Aral Sea area", which will serve as a unique scientific basis and help to preserve the unique fauna of the region.

The Uzbek leader further urged significantly raising regional cooperation in rationally using water resources in Central Asia.

"Fourth, it is necessary to radically improve the level of regional cooperation in water conservation, management and rational use of transboundary water resources. We are ready to create all the necessary conditions for developing mutually acceptable mechanisms for cooperation in the use of water resources in the Aral Sea basin and hold a regional conference on these matters in Uzbekistan. I think that its outcome should be the adoption of a regional programme on the rational use of water resources in Central Asia," the Uzbek leader said.

Uzbek leader proposes measures to deal with Aral Sea crisis

Shavkat Mirziyoyev also believes that it is important to organise joint research as "it is impossible to ensure the solution of the existing problems without establishing effective scientific cooperation".

The TV report said that the summit discussed ways of improving the environmental situation around the Aral Sea, plans to provide social and economic aid to the local population, the efficient use of water resources in the region and other issues.

During talks behind closed doors, the presidents of the five Central Asia states discussed the IFAS's activities, its charter and member states, as well as the agenda of the organisation's summit at the Turkmen resort of Awaza, the TV added.

At a news briefing following the summit, the Uzbek president said that the parties held an "open and constructive" conversation about the issues that had accumulated over the past years.

"Let me sincerely thank the Turkmen side, Turkmen President Gurbanguly Malikgulyyevich, for a historic summit as this summit has not been held for nearly 10 years. We have very big issues that have accumulated for such a long time. Gurbanguly Malikgulyyevich invited the president of Kyrgyzstan as well, which proves that the summit is a concrete example of the Central Asian countries' new approach to those tasks that the region faces. We very openly, concretely and confidently held today's talks. There were many issues which we supported and objected to. However, we have reached consensus on one issue - it is necessary to switch from talks and paperwork to concrete work," Mirziyoyev said.

"Now we have a common view. The important thing is that we have agreed to meet often. We have many issues to resolve. We feel that it is time to resolve these issues and we will deal with them," he added.

Source: Uzbekistan 24 TV, Tashkent, in Russian and Uzbek 1600 gmt 24 Aug 18

Load-Date: August 26, 2018

End of Document

Taking the Temperature - 11:47 PM GMT

TVeyes - BBC World

August 12, 2018 Sunday

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Section: U.K. NATIONAL

Length: 225 words

Highlight: Nancy Kacungira presents a programme showcasing the innovation of scientists, engineers and social entrepreneurs around the world who are working to offset the impact of climate change.

Body

Speech to text transcript:¹

You walk people here blame the cotton industry the shrinking the **Aral** sea **water** from the main **rivers** that feed the sea was diverted to **irrigate** plantations each of us have a quick is the key that but it will be more to think that my mother had to do it so I imagine him at feel it we need to keep thinking I just need a really the fans have for my way he's comfortable there is a salts pesticides and herbicides from the plantations contaminated the **water** when the sea evaporated It left **polluted** dust behind many people developed serious illnesses as a kitchen and I love that challenge of each part of the NHS said the article for Russia and China could put to us track record that tells us the bombing and gun so unsure I know that and it is a big push saw that it was an accident accessing certain this isn't here but I just didn't scientists began working on ways to stop the spread of contaminated dust they decided a Forest could be the solution the sackful tree is one of the few native species that could tolerate to **assault** and death

Load-Date: August 18, 2018

End of Document

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

Federal Councillor Didier Burkhalter launches 'Blue Peace' initiative for transboundary water management in Central Asia

Impact News Service

June 19, 2017 Monday

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Length: 675 words

Body

Switzerland: The Federal Council has issued the following news release:

Switzerland is assisting five Central Asian states in developing solutions for managing transboundary water resources. "Reaching agreement on common structures for water utilisation creates trust and strengthens cooperation," Federal Councillor Didier Burkhalter declared in Astana at the launch of Switzerland's Blue Peace initiative for Central Asia. The head of the Federal Department of Foreign Affairs (FDFA) also met young people at the Swiss pavilion at Expo 2017 in Astana and discussed their visions for the future regarding water.

The Aral Sea, which has almost completely dried up, illustrates the consequences of unsustainable water management in Central Asia. This is why Switzerland is helping Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan, Tajikistan and Turkmenistan to build common structures for managing their water resources. Today, Mr Burkhalter is in Astana to launch the 'Blue Peace Central Asia 2017–2020' initiative, which aims to regulate transboundary access and the utilisation of water in the region.

"Water can be a means of strengthening cooperation and peace," Mr Burkhalter declared at the opening of the Blue Peace Central Asia Conference in the Kazakh capital. He went on to say that managing water resources must have political support. Water, peace and security go hand in hand when it comes to the well-being of people, and "We can all contribute to achieving this objective." Mr Burkhalter also reminded those present that Switzerland had launched a global panel on water and peace in 2015 in Geneva. The panel's recommendations on creating instruments to prevent conflicts over water breaking out at the regional and global levels will be published in September 2017.

In Central Asia, the Blue Peace initiative provides for a political dialogue on the challenges and possible solutions to managing the region's water resources. In parallel, there will be exchanges on technical information (e.g data on glaciers), and the training of committed young people active in the water sector ('Young Water Champions') will be promoted.

Federal Councillor Didier Burkhalter launches 'Blue Peace' initiative for transboundary water management in Central Asia

The inclusion of the younger generation is a key aspect of water diplomacy and the reason why Mr Burkhalter talked to around 20 Young Water Champions at the Swiss pavilion at Expo 2017 after the conference. The theme of the Expo 2017 is 'Future Energy'. Mr Burkhalter's discussion with these young men and women also focused on visions for the future of the water sector and possible approaches to the utilisation of water in Central Asia. Together with Switzerland's innovative strengths in energy efficiency and renewable energies, the Swiss pavilion is also showcasing ideas about the sustainable management of this vitally important resource and ways to distribute it that are both fair and promote development.

The launch of the Blue Peace initiative for Central Asia dates back to a conference in Basel in November 2014 (Basel I Conference) when Switzerland launched an initial dialogue between stakeholders in politics, the economy and the water sector to explore the conditions for establishing common measures in the water sector in the region. Switzerland has been active in water diplomacy in Central Asia for a long time. For example, the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC) supported the Commission of the Republic of Kazakhstan and the Kyrgyz Republic on the Use of Water Management Facilities of Intergovernmental Status on the Rivers Chu and Talas, founded in 2000. With Swiss assistance, the transboundary management of data and water infrastructure is being improved for approximately two million people in this catchment area. The SDC is also working in Central Asia to ensure sustainable and fair access to clean and affordable drinking water and sanitation in rural and urban areas.

While in Astana, Mr Burkhalter took the opportunity to conduct bilateral meetings with the Kazakh foreign minister, Kairat Abdrakhmanov, and the speaker of the Kazakh Senate, Kassym-Jomart Tokayev, and others.

Load-Date: August 1, 2017

'Mailbox 200': Soviet waste dump a landslide away from poisoning millions

Channel NewsAsia

November 5, 2019 Tuesday 10:38 AM GMT

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Section: WORLD

Length: 472 words

Body

MAILUU-SUU, Kyrgyzstan: Hidden in a remote Central Asian gorge, thousands of tonnes of radioactive waste are one landslide away from contaminating the water supply for the whole Ferghana valley, home to millions of people, environmentalists say. Neglected for decades by the Soviet Union and then Kyrgyzstan, uranium ore dumps near the town of Mailuu-Suu must be urgently reinforced to prevent disaster, according to the European **Commission** and European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) which are raising funds for the project. "There are 14 million people in the Ferghana valley and in the event of a natural disaster water may wash away the tailings into the Naryn (Syr Darya) river which will be a tragedy for the whole valley," says Bolotbek Karimov, an environment researcher based in the southern Kyrgyz city of Osh.

Once known simply as Mailbox 200, the town was founded in 1946 under a secret Soviet uranium mining programme which employed de facto prisoners - people of politically suspect ethnicities such as Germans and former Red Army soldiers found guilty of surrendering in World War Two. By 1968, when mining operations in the area ended, they had produced more than 2 million cubic metres of tailings, or mine dumps, which were hastily buried on mountain slopes along the Mailuu-Suu river. The river flows down into the Ferghana valley, one of the most densely populated areas in Central Asia, now divided among Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan and Tajikistan. In 1958, a dam at one of the tailings failed after heavy rainfall and an earthquake, releasing thousands of tonnes of radioactive waste. The Soviet Union never published a detailed damage assessment report on the incident, but environmentalists say it not only poisoned people, cattle and fish, but also contaminated rice fields downstream. Mailuu-Suu itself is a scary illustration of what could happen to the Ferghana valley if the dumps are washed into the rivers: cancer rates here are 50 per cent higher than the national average, congenital diseases such as Down's syndrome are also more widespread and virtually everyone has a thyroid disease. Ignoring warning signs, some residents graze their cattle, sheep, goats and horses on the soil which covers the tailings, barbed wire fences around those areas having been knocked down decades ago. "We offered relocating the people, but they refused. Home is home," says Rakhmanbek Toichuyev, another Osh-based researcher. Some (EURO)30 million need to be raised in order to reinforce or relocate the Mailuu-Suu dumps and dispose of other hazardous materials in the town of 20,000, European Commission and EBRD officials say. Another (EURO)40 million will be required for a similar clean-up in neighbouring Tajikistan where a similar site was also used to mine uranium in the Soviet era. - Reuters/ec

Load-Date: November 5, 2019

Turkmenistan studies Spanish experience in desalination

Global English (Middle East and North Africa Financial Network)

February 23, 2019 Saturday

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Length: 222 words

Body

[Link to Image](#)

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Ashgabat, Turkmenistan, Feb. 23 By Huseyn Hasanov - Trend: The delegation of Turkmenistan was on a working visit to Spain from February 19-21, Trend reports referring to the Turkmen Foreign Ministry. Several meetings took place, including a meeting at the Ministry for the Ecological Transition of Spain. The "Toray", "Torishima", "Arflu", "Bel", "Protec Arisawa", "Eleusis", "Rufepa" and "Hermisan" companies presented their products at the event, including pumps, valves and desalination vessels, as well as equipment for the production of hydroponic feed for livestock, greenhouses and drip irrigation. The delegation also got acquainted with the activities of the "Torrevieja" desalination plant in Alicante, and held talks with representatives of the "Talgo", "Italmatch" and "Termomeccanica Pompe" companies. There was also an exchange of views on the production and supply of the required pumps when visiting the "Flowserve" plant at Calle de Tierra de Barros. Turkmenistan borders Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Iran and Afghanistan and uses water resources coming in accordance with agreed quotas from four trans-boundary rivers, namely, Amu Darya, Tejen (known as Hari in Afghanistan), Atrek and Murghab. Follow Trend on Telegram. Only most interesting and important news MENAFN2302201901870000ID1098159860

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TURKMENISTAN'S CHAIRMANSHIP OF IFAS

Defence Journal

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Byline: Mehmood UI Hassan Khan

Body

Recently, President of Turkmenistan H.E. Gurbanguly Berdimuhamedov decreed the "Concept of foreign policy of Turkmenistan for 2017-2023" which outlined strategic priorities during 2017-2023. He emphasized that Turkmenistan would participate in addressing critical environmental issues, matters of water resources management and prevention and mitigation of natural and man-made disasters.

Decree of concept of foreign policy of Turkmenistan for 2017-2023

The Decree also values Turkmenistan's concerns for environmental issues and water diplomacy. Since Turkmenistan is Chairman of the International Aral Sea Fund (IFAS) for period 2016-2019, it is necessary to make it part of concept of foreign policy of Turkmenistan 2017-2023 which shows a strong political will and strategic vision of the President for further development of water resources.

Water is constantly declining and hostilities over water resources are on the rise in the Central Asia region. This crisis is not confined only to Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, Kazakhstan, Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan but it is also significantly affecting Afghanistan and China, the two other stakeholders in Central Asia's precarious power and water sharing deals.

Global Water Stress Map (2016)

According to a global stress map produced by the Water Resources Institute (2016) Central Asia has one of the world's highest water-stress levels. The region, with a population of 66 million, gets 90 percent of its water supply from two rivers, the Amu Darya and Syr Darya. Both river basins fall under the control of upstream countries Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan and the downstream countries Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, and Turkmenistan are fighting hard to get sustainable supplies of waters.

Agriculture in the Central Asia region consumes up to 75 percent of fresh water resources, much of which is lost to substandard irrigational systems. Better cultivation practices, higher quality seeds and exchange of agricultural technology could create a new framework of cooperation between the Central Asian countries. Turkmenistan's Chairmanship is taking all possible measures to initiate diversified programs for the further development of water resources in the region.

Turkmenistan's Chairmanship of IFAS

Under Turkmenistan's chairmanship all the member countries are trying their level best to save the sinking Aral Sea and being chairman Turkmenistan is striving hard to convince all member countries to work jointly for water

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resources development in the region. Turkmenistan and all member countries along with international partners are working jointly under Country Water Partnerships [CWPs] of the GWP CACENA region.

IFAS: As a Regional Platform

Turkmenistan intends to actively contribute to strengthening the institutional basis of the IFAS as a regional platform for cooperation of Central Asian countries in the field of sustainable development. In this context, the activation of work on ratification and entry into force of the Framework Convention (2006) for environment protection and sustainable development in Central Asia is foreseen.

Turkmenistan's Chairmanship and its Associated Socio-Economic Benefits

Turkmenistan's water diplomacy is making difference in the further development of water resources in the Aral Sea Basin. Its rigorous water diplomacy is the way forward to develop and settle water issues among the founding member states. It protects the environment, it cares about climate change and it works for massive regional cooperation and international partnership for the conservation of water resources.

Turkmenistan's water diplomacy stresses the need to have close socio-politico cooperation and understanding to develop depleting resources of water in the region. It ensures equitable water sharing among member states.

Turkmenistan's Chairmanship's Potentials and Utilities

Being Chairman of IFAS, Turkmenistan works hard to achieve an effective water agreement based on adaptive management structures, clear and flexible rules for water allocation and management, equal distribution of benefits, conflict resolution and enforcement mechanisms between Central Asian Countries. It is striving for achieving a transboundary water agreement which may be shifted from a "rights based" stance to a "needs based" practical approach. It has been crucial to identify shared benefits in transboundary water agreements as was accomplished in the agreement between so many countries around the globe.

Turkmenistan's Concept

Turkmenistan is the energy leader in the region and is blessed with unlimited resources. Since its inception, development of water resources has been one of its key strategic priorities. Turkmenistan has always been one of the main advocates and facilitators of water cooperation in the region that has been considered and associated with its practical implementation of Sustainable Development Goals in the country as well as in the region.

Salient Features

Turkmenistan's Chairmanship in IFAS has multiplier socio-economic effects. One of the main goals of Turkmenistan's chairmanship is the further development and strengthening of cooperation between the countries of the Aral Sea basin on improving the socio-economic and environmental situation in the Aral Sea region, rational water use and ensuring a high level of environmental protection in this region.

Strategic Priorities

- (a) Development of a new Action Program to assist countries of the Aral Sea basin (ASBP-4)
- (b) Strengthening the legal basis of IFAS activities and its legal framework in the field of water management and environmental protection in Central Asia
- (c) Promoting regional programs and projects in the field of integrated water resources management, environmental protection and sustainable development
- (d) Providing support in information exchange activities, as well as support in setting up unified regional information system and database of the Aral Sea basin and ASBP monitoring

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(e) Providing support in activation and expansion of cooperation of countries in the region with the largest international organizations, primarily with the United Nations and its specialized agencies and institutions in the field of environmental protection and sustainable development.

(f) Promoting further enhancement of the international reputation of the Fund, its positive role in modern global processes on sustainable development.

Strategic Importance of Aral Sea Basin Action Plan (ASBP-4)

The Aral Sea, one of the worst man-made environmental disasters in the world is under serious consideration of the IFAS and Turkmenistan's Chairmanship is working tirelessly to speed-up efforts to achieve the desired goals to this end.

At one point the Aral Sea was the fourth-largest landlocked body of water in the world, occupying an area of about 66,000km² and a volume of 1,062 km³. Now it has split into two separate bodies: Little Aral Sea, which is in Kazakhstan, and Big Aral Sea, which is in Uzbekistan.

Achievements of IFAS

International Fund for Saving the Aral Sea (IFAS) was established in 1992 on the initiative of the Heads of the Central Asian States for the purpose of improving the social and economic, ecological situation in the basin of the Aral Sea. IFAS was also created to attract funds from the five states needed to carry out projects and inform the international community about the crisis and gain its support in addressing it. Since its inception, IFAS has partaken in a number of projects, such as the 1993-1997 Aral Sea Basin Program. This project's four main objectives focused on stabilizing and rehabilitating the surrounding area, developing better water management strategies, and increasing the ability for regional and national organizations to advance their projects. Another key initiative was the 1998 and 2002 Water and Environment Management Project. IFAS, in collaboration with the World Bank, attempted to create both a regional and individual strategy with the help of a group of neutral experts.

Turkmenistan, with collaboration of other regional countries, proposes the development of the new phase of the Aral Sea Basin Action Plan (ASBP-4), strengthening the political, legal and institutional components of the program. It will contribute to the implementation of initial initiative stage on "water diplomacy". In this context, multilateral consultations, seminars and conferences are planned to be convened in Central Asia countries.

Turkmenistan's Water Diplomacy

Right from the beginning, Turkmenistan believes in neutrality and dialogue to resolve any conflicting issue. Its water diplomacy is the extension of its strong political will to resolve the looming problem of water sharing and further development. It is a blue print of achieving better political understanding, social harmony and economic needs among all the regional countries on the burning issue of water sharing.

Under the leadership of President Berdimuhamedov, Turkmenistan has been staunch advocator of water diplomacy and moreover, Turkmenistan is the "pioneer of water diplomacy in the region too. Turkmenistan has also highlighted the potential of "water diplomacy" which needs to be promoted in the region.

Cross-Border Cooperation

Turkmenistan's water diplomacy is based on cross-border cooperation on water and it considers the growing importance of water in maintaining peace and political stability. It is also crucial to promote dialogue and continued cooperation, and to contribute to peace and security in the region.

Turkmenistan's Policies of Water Conservation and Restoration

Turkmenistan has been taking all possible measures for the conservation and restoration of water and other natural resources, combating desertification, land degradation and the last but not the least, climate change since its

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inception. It has been one of the key directions of international cooperation of Turkmenistan as the initiator of constructive solutions to global environmental problems for the well-being of present and future generations.

Turkmenistan's Pledges Support to International Agencies and Forums

Turkmenistan supports the UN development program, UN on Environment Program, the global environment fund and other authoritative international organizations at the national and regional levels implemented dozens of programs and projects.

International Community Supports Turkmenistan Initiatives for Water Security

Turkmenistan has received immense support from the international community for its positive initiatives announced by President Berdimuhamedov at international forums, including the United Nations Conference on sustainable development, Rio +20, the Summit on sustainable development for the period after 2015 year, held under the 70th session of the United Nations General Assembly, (III) the UN World Conference on disaster reduction (Japan) and VII World Water Forum (the Republic of Korea).

H.E. Gurbanguly Berdimuhamedov Keynote Speech to 7th World Water Forum

While addressing participants of the VII World Water Forum held in Daegu, South Korea in 2015 H.E. Gurbanguly Berdimuhamedov emphasized that today water problems could not be considered in isolation from global development plans, environmental and food security and creation of an integrated system of sustainable energy.

Formation of High-Level Interactive Dialogue

Turkmenistan also considered it useful to hold high-level interactive dialogue dedicated to the International Decade for Action "Water for Life", that took place recently at the United Nations Headquarters, the results of which can serve as a foundation for development of the long-term UN Specialized Program on Water Issues.

Turkmenistan's Strategic Proposal

H.E. Gurbanguly Berdimuhamedov shared opportunities for establishing a systematic multi-level dialogue to address all problems related to formation and restoration of water resources and their efficient use in the creation of a new political and diplomatic form of multilateral communication, which could be 'water diplomacy'. The President expressed belief such a joint activity could be the foundation for a comprehensive document of the United Nations on water. The President proposed to participants of the World Water Forum to consider the initiative put forward by Turkmenistan i.e. "Water Diplomacy".

Access of Water

President Berdimuhamedov also focused on such important topics as access to water. The Turkmen leader expressed support to the UN initiative on the recognition of water accessibility as a fundamental human right and noted that the water right and liability for efficient water resources management laid the foundation for this approach.

Strategic Importance of Water in CIS

"Water related issues are the major problems in Central Asia and in some cases a determining factor for development. Under such circumstances, obtaining consensus at the regional level is the only acceptable platform for effective cooperation between states. Turkmenistan has consistently supported this approach, in particular consideration and resolution of water and energy issues in Central Asia on the basis of universally recognized norms of international law, mutual respect interests of all states in the region with participation of international organizations", said President Gurbanguly Berdimuhamedov.

Role of Climate Change and Water Issue

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The President recognized that solution of water issues on a global scale was complicated due to climate change. He put forward an initiative on creation of a UN specialized structure, the Regional Centre for technologies related to climate change under the auspices and with the active participation of the United Nations Organisation. President Gurbanguly Berdimuhamedov said that water problems could be a separate area of work of the centre.

Environmental Degradation of the Aral Sea in Central Asia

Environmental degradation of the Aral Sea in Central Asia has caused a loss of livelihoods and led to resource competition over water amongst the states sharing the basin, especially Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan. The conflict over water has been non-violent and mostly diplomatic.

Revision of the Regional Action Plan for Environmental Protection of Central Asia (REAP)

Turkmenistan will also prepare and officially send to all founding member countries of IFAS proposals for the revision of the Regional Action Plan for Environmental Protection of Central Asia (REAP) adopted within the framework of the Interstate Commission for Sustainable Development of IFAS in order to include main provisions of this Plan as an environmental component to new Action Program for Assistance to the Aral Sea Basin Countries (ASBP).

Practical Implementation of Specific Initiatives of IFAS

Being Chairman of IFAS Turkmenistan will continue to advocate the practical implementation of specific initiatives of IFAS founding countries which are aimed at enhancing regional cooperation and development of systemic mechanisms for cooperation in the field of environmental protection and sustainable development. In particular, Turkmenistan will make all necessary efforts to promote the issues on the establishment of the Regional Centre for technologies related to climate change. In this regard, during the chairmanship in the IFAS Turkmenistan in cooperation with specialized agencies and UN institutions, will take all necessary measures to continue working on establishment of the Center.

More Opportunities

The activities of Turkmenistan during its chairmanship in IFAS will also focus on creating good conditions for the countries of Aral Sea basin as well as providing them with more opportunities to consider jointly with the international community the issues on attracting investments for solving the problems of the Aral Sea.

Utility of Turkmenistan's Chairmanship

Successful implementation of the fund goals and objectives by Turkmenistan as a country-chairman will provide necessary conditions for the countries of the region in their active participation in strategic planning and implementation of regional and international policies aimed at achieving the Sustainable Development Goals.

New System of Distribution of the Water Resources

After obtaining Independence, the countries of the Central Asia created a new system for distribution of the water resources. The Ministers of water resources of the Independent state signed the Agreement on September 12, 1992, in which the parties declared that joint management of the water resources would be carried out in accordance with the principles of equality and mutual benefit.

Formation of Interstate Organizations

Within the period 1992 up to 1994, these interstate organizations were established with the assistance of the donors: the International Fund to Save the Aral Sea (IFAS) with headquarters situated in Almaty city and Interstate Council for the Aral Sea Basin (ICAB) with the Executive committee under the chairmanship of the Minister of Water economy of Turkmenistan, having its headquarters in Tashkent city. Main role of the IFAS was raising and accumulating funds and the ICAB was targeted at preparation and implementation of the Aral Sea Basin Program (ASBP).

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Meeting of the Heads of the IFAS Founder-States

The meeting of the Heads of the IFAS founder-states in 1997 resulted in making fundamental decisions which were connected with the restructuring and merging of the IFAS and ICAB. Important decisions were taken regarding the chairmanship in the Executive Committee, its rotation, the whereabouts of the Executive Committee and the amount of the payment to the Fund. The major objectives of the IFAS were: development of the draft proposals which are aimed at working out a mutually acceptable mechanism for making complex use of the water resources and environmental protection, preservation of the biological fund of the Aral Sea region, decreasing the harmful impact of the ecological crisis on the environment and the main thing is to eliminate the impact on the people living in the region.

Ashgabat 1999

In April 1999, Ashgabat hosted the meeting of the Heads of the Central Asian States, at which the Provision on IFAS and the Agreement on the status of the IFAS was adopted and the Ashgabat Declaration was signed. By now the outcome of the IFAS activity has become development, adoption and implementation of the three Programs on rendering assistance to the countries of the Aral Sea Basin (ASBP-1, ASBP-2, ASBP-3)

There are commissions operating within IFAS - the Interstate Commission for Water Coordination of Central Asia (ICWC) and Interstate Commission on Sustainable Development (ICSD) of Central Asian countries.

Strategic Utility of ICWC

The Interstate Commission for Water Coordination of Central Asia (ICWC) was established by the countries of the Central Asia in accordance with the Agreement on cooperation in the field of joint water management and protection of the waters of the interstate water sources, signed on behalf of the sovereign states on the 18th of February, 1992 in Almaty city.

The main purpose of ICWC is elaboration and approval of the limits of the annual water's usage for each state according to the main water sources, modes of operation at the large water reservoirs and management of the water distribution under the conditions of the actual water content and the emerging situation in terms of water economy, also working out and implementation of the ecological programs related to the drying of the Aral Sea and depletion of the water resources, and setting up annual volumes of water supply to the river deltas and Aral Sea.

Interstate Commission on Sustainable Development (ICSD)

Interstate Commission on Sustainable Development (ICSD) was established as per the decision of the Interstate Council for the Aral Sea Basin (ICAB) (dated 19th July 1994, Ashgabat). The Commission was entrusted with the mission of coordination and management of the regional cooperation in the field of environmental protection and sustainable development of the Central Asian states.

ICSD's Main Goal

The main goal of the Interstate Commission on Sustainable Development (ICSD) is elaboration of the regional sustainable development strategy, management of the regional programs, action plans and project management in the field of environment and sustainable development, as well as coordination of the steps in fulfilling the obligations by the Central Asian states as concerns the implementation of the nature protection conventions that have trans-border aspect.

Concluding Remarks

As Chairman IFAS Turkmenistan, under the leadership of H.E. Gurbanguly Berdimuhamedov has already taken meaningful initiatives for the further development of water resources including saving of the Aral Sea. Water has a binding force and Turkmenistan is a pioneer country for water diplomacy in the region.

TURKMENISTAN 'S CHAIRMANSHIP OF IFAS

Turkmenistan is striving hard for further development and strengthening of cooperation between the countries of the Aral Sea basin on improving the socio-economic and environmental situation in the Aral Sea region, rational water use and ensuring a high level of environmental protection in this region. Being Chairman of IFAS, Turkmenistan has many priority tasks which need to be completed for achieving goals of sustainable development.

Easy and smooth supply of water is directly correlated with the socio-economic prosperity of the CIS due to which Chairmanship of Turkmenistan is taking pragmatic steps for equitable water sharing through rigorous water diplomacy. Water connects humanity and Turkmenistan is creating harmony in the distribution of water resources through its dynamic water diplomacy. Water ensures survival of humanity and being Chairman of the IFAS, Turkmenistan supports water diplomacy to resolve water issues in the region.

Water is life and energy too and Turkmenistan is trying its best to maintain sustainable supplies of waters. Water is one the keys strategic asset for human survival and an effective tool of achieving micro or macro socio-economic goals around the globe and Turkmenistan has many national, regional as well as international programs for further development of water.

From ancient civilizations to modern times water has remained the driving force for collaboration, integration, development, stability, sustainability, peace, and green revolutions. President Berdimuhamedov is initiating workable solutions for the maximum utility, consumption and conservation of regional water development.

Equal water sharing is a complex phenomenon which requires a gigantic effort on part of all member countries for further development of water resources which are given below as:

- (a) There is urgent need of serious dialogue and sincerity to improve governance to ensure equitable water distribution within the member countries so that all areas and all sectors of the population can benefit from a just and efficient planning mechanism
- (b) Effective monitoring and regulation of any water sharing arrangement may be point convergence among the member states which must be an essential part of the national policy fully backed by legislative measures adopted through the support of the public representatives
- (c) Holistic approach to merge these national policies in a broader regional framework with the support of the political leadership in the Central Asian States so that the system of successful water sharing could work successfully
- (d) All agreements and efforts must be crystal clear and transparent and any arrangement thus achieved must be supported by regional organizations, civil society and the media giving it the necessary validity and political endorsement
- (e) For achieving maximum socio-economic utility and benefits of an integrated water management system all member countries must try to make compromise and make some concessions for the larger public good
- (f) Scope of bilateral arrangements could prove more effective and durable
- (g) In view of divergent positions of States acceptable agreements could be promoted through third party mediation as a well-established world practice
- (h) For improved efficiency in water use and management it is critical for Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and the Kyrgyz Republic to complete their IWRM plans and integrate them into national laws. On part of Turkmenistan's government it has already taken all possible measures to integrate national laws according to the instructions and policies of IWRM.
- (i) To find a solution to the Aral Sea and the overall water crisis effort ought to be made to strike a balance between economic growth and environmental rehabilitation

TURKMENISTAN 'S CHAIRMANSHIP OF IFAS

- (j) Extensive reforms should be introduced to resolve the major water related issues and must include substitution of heavy water intensive crops like cotton by crops requiring much less water. There is an urgent need to have an advanced agricultural system in all the member states
- (k) Climate changes is a looming threat in the Central Asian States and all member states should seek the assistance of the Clean Development Mechanism from the Kyoto Protocol and other climate finance funds through the World Bank
- (l) Formation of a pool of technical experts capable of handling the growing water related issues is must
- (m) The 1992 Almaty Agreement should be revised to reflect current water levels and the water needs of each state
- (n) Any long term water scheme must include Afghanistan as an important stakeholder in view of its increasing demand for water.
- (o) Constant information sharing for monitoring water utilization, irrigated agriculture, watershed management, flood management and small-to-Medium hydro power options exploration is the need of the hour.
- (p) Creation of an International Fund for the upkeep and strengthening of the infrastructure of water distribution among the member states
- (q) An international group of water/climate/environmental experts, preferably from neutral states, be established to provide technical advice to the policy makers on all matters relating to water sharing and utilization in a way that cooperation and understanding are enhanced allowing for equitable and acceptable arrangements
- (r) In view of the growing importance of water related issues and their political impact in the Central Asian region, it is advisable to create a multilateral organization with representation from all member states of the United Nations with the purpose of granting the Group of Experts the much needed political backing and its decisions necessary validity
- (s) Expanded role of IFAS and SPECA be considered as a viable option and their interaction with the Group of Experts and the proposed multilateral body be encouraged
- (t) Best potential of existing regional intergovernmental mechanisms such as the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO) and international and regional financial institutions should also be utilized for resolving existing and emerging problems among the Central Asian States on the issues of water
- (u) Further diversification of economies of downstream countries along with adoption and implementation of more rational policies for water use and crop substitution along with adapting modern irrigation practices
- (v) Comprehensive bilateral agreements among the member states i.e. South-South, North-South and triangular cooperation for water management should be fostered by sharing of experiences, best practices and lessons learnt as well as benefiting from environmentally sound technologies and technical expertise
- (w) International donor community can incorporate water into the broader framework of development cooperation and focus on the often neglected water related components of the Millennium Development Goals

Load-Date: June 10, 2017

Turkmenistan studies Spanish experience in desalination

Global English (Middle East and North Africa Financial Network)

February 23, 2019 Saturday

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Length: 203 words

Body

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Load-Date: March 6, 2019

UNECE Supports Afghan-Tajik Cooperation on Environment and Hydrology in the Amu Darya Basin

Targeted News Service

March 28, 2013 Thursday 12:49 AM EST

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Body

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

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

Challenges discussed during the meeting include:

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

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

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

The meeting, held in the framework of the International Year for Water Cooperation, was chaired by Deputy Chair of the Tajik Committee for Environmental Protection Oihon Sharipova. The Afghan Ministry for Foreign Affairs, as well

UNECE Supports Afghan - Tajik Cooperation on Environment and Hydrology in the Amu Darya Basin

as agricultural, water and environment authorities in Kabul and regions neighbouring Tajikistan, were represented at the meeting.

The project is part of the work programme of the UNECE Convention on the Protection and Use of Transboundary Watercourses and International Lakes, as well as the United Nations Special Programme for the Economies of Central Asia.

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Note to editors:

The project "Strengthening cooperation on hydrology and environment between Afghanistan and Tajikistan in the upper Amu Darya River Basin" supports Afghanistan and Tajikistan in the development of hydrology and environment cooperation in the basin. The Ministry for Water and Energy and the National Environmental Protection Agency of Afghanistan and the Committee for Environmental Protection of Tajikistan and Tajik Hydromet are project partners. On the basis of existing bilateral agreements the two countries will strengthen their cooperation and information exchange. The Russian Federation and UNECE provide funding for the project.

The objective of the project is to support the establishment of long-term cooperation between the two countries on hydrology and environment. The aim is also to improve the understanding of and access to information about the water resources and environmental conditions in the upper Amu Darya Basin for relevant stakeholders in the whole basin.

The 1992 UNECE Convention on the Protection and Use of Transboundary Watercourses and International Lakes (Water Convention) aims to strengthen national measures and transboundary cooperation for the protection and ecologically sound management of transboundary surface waters and groundwaters. Thirty-eight States and the European Union are Parties to the Water Convention. The Convention was amended in 2003 to open it to countries outside the UNECE region (including Afghanistan) to become Parties. The amendment entered into force on 6 February 2013. It is expected that non-UNECE countries would be able to join the Convention as of end 2013 - early 2014.

The Geneva based Zed Environment Network (zoinet.org) is an international non-profit organization with a focus to visualise environmental issues and connections between the environment and society.

The Amu Darya River, shared by Afghanistan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan, is one of the main rivers in Central Asia. It runs from the Pamir Mountains to the Aral Sea. The Pyanj, an upstream tributary of the river, constitutes the border between Afghanistan and Tajikistan.

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Water management - greatest challenge for Central Asian nations

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By Kamila Aliyeva **Water** remains one of the greatest challenges for Central Asian nations due to the lack of **cooperation** and regional dialogue on resource management between the upstream and downstream countries. Central Asia's main sources of **water** are two **rivers** - the **Amu Darya** and **Syr Darya** - both of which are **tributaries** of the **Aral** Sea, once the largest **lake** in the world. The **Amu Darya** originates in Tajikistan, flows along the border between Afghanistan and Uzbekistan and goes through Turkmenistan before returning to Uzbekistan and falls into the **Aral** Sea. Together, the **Amu Darya** and **Syr Darya rivers** have about 77 cubic kilometers of **water**, 96 percent of which is used for **irrigation**. The impact of climate change on **water** problems in Central Asia Glaciers are the main source of clean drinking **water** in Central Asia.

Almost one third of the Central Asian glaciers are expected to disappear by 2050 due to the effect of climate change and global warming. Such disasters are devastating for the countries whose agricultural sector is the key contributor to the state's GDP. Moreover, the key transport infrastructure might be washed away taking long time for further restoration. It is forecasted that due to the melting of mountain glaciers, the river runoff in the Amu Darya river basin will be reduced by 30 percent, compared with the average annual runoff over the past 10 years. This will lead to increased spring runoff, causing more flooding, as well as dramatically reduced water availability in the summer, causing more droughts. Such situation will negatively impact the agricultural sphere that dominates in the economies of Central Asian nations. Controversies over water issues among Central Asian nations The reason for poor water management lies in the fact that downstream countries (Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan and Turkmenistan) and upstream countries (Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan) have conflicting interests in how these water resources should be used. Downstream countries are strongly dependent on irrigated agriculture while upstream countries are more focused on expanding reservoir capacity and hydroelectric power generation. In summer the downstream countries want water for irrigation while the upstream countries want to accumulate it for winter power generation. In the Soviet times a system of compensation for the upstream countries with oil and gas from the downstream countries was introduced, but currently all five countries have their own national interests. International community's efforts to solve water-related issues in Central Asia A number of international institutions including the International Fund for Saving the Aral Sea, the Interstate Coordination Water Commission of Central Asia, and the Research and Information Centre have been established in the region to fight with water scarcity. These organizations, as well as

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a number of water management projects, have received financial and technical assistance from international agencies, such as Swiss, German, and American international development agencies, the United Nations Development Programme, the World Bank, the Asian Development Bank and the European Union. Another high-level event 'Towards Implementation of the International Decade for Action 'Water for Sustainable Development' 2018-2028' within the framework of the United Nations General Assembly was held on September 19. Tajikistan's President Emomali Rahmon attended the event. He expressed the confidence that the realization of these goals and tasks is possible only if cooperation and mobilization of the necessary resources - human, financial and scientific - is enhanced. Rahmon said that efforts and aspirations in the framework of the UN and other organizations and institutions undertaken during this forty-year period contributed to the expansion of the process of access to safe drinking water, improvement of knowledge and skills in the field of broad water resources management, strengthening cooperation and integration in the water sphere, formation of new views and bases for consideration of world and regional problems connected with water resources. Despite these advances, the Tajik President in his speech suggested to take into account those factors that narrow the arena of further cooperation. Effective transnational cooperation can promote sound and sustainable management and use of water resources, and lead to a reduction in unjustified costs and a balance between different forms and uses of water resources, according to the president. Concluding his speech, Rahmon noted that as the initiator of the International Decade of Action 'Water for Sustainable Development' Tajikistan intends to create a Special Center to ensure coordination of activities for its implementation. Also in order to implement the National Action Plan to promote the International Decade, he proposed to hold an international conference on this topic in Dushanbe in 2018. The fate of hydro energy projects in Central Asia Both Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan are involved in construction of hydro power plants aiming to provide energy security in their countries. Lack of electricity in these two states remains an extremely important issue. In 2007, Kyrgyzstan resumed construction of the Kambarata-2 project, abandoned in the 1990s. The first unit of the Kambarata-2 hydroelectric project will allow Kyrgyzstan to produce an additional 500 million to 700 million kilowatt hours per year of electricity. Kyrgyzstan's ambitions to control the flow of its rivers in order to generate more hydroelectric power are of particular concern to Uzbekistan as it relies on rivers that originate or pass through Kyrgyzstan and its mountainous neighbor, Tajikistan, to irrigate its cotton fields. The Kambarata project is only the first of several projects planned along the Naryn River, which rises in the Tien Shan Mountains and is dammed at Toktogul, the largest reservoir in Kyrgyzstan, before running on to merge with another river to become the Syr Darya. The power plant has received critique from energy experts who argue that the Kambarata dams are too expensive. The construction and exploitation of Kambar Ata HPP and the Upper-Naryn cascade will allow Kyrgyzstan to produce about five billion kilowatt hours of electricity per year and cover the growing needs of the population. However, the implementation of Kyrgyz ambitious project to construct the Upper-Naryn cascade remains questionable due to inability to attract foreign investment. Representatives of the Czech company Liglass Trading, which was the surprise winner of a tender last summer, acknowledged on September 18 that they do not have the money to proceed with the project. Tajikistan is also suffering from poor management of water resources, as during the winter months the country faces electricity shortages and severe cold. One of the most controversial dam projects is the Rogun HPP on Vakhsh river. This project also caused tensions with Uzbekistan because it claims that water flows will be seriously decreased. The Rogun HPP is seen as a solution to the energy independence and a tool for economic growth in Tajikistan. By implementing the project, Tajikistan will be able to generate about 13 billion kilowatt-hours of electricity annually. This will not only help the country to meet its domestic needs but will also make Tajikistan a major exporter of electricity. The HPP is being constructed on the upper reaches of the Vakhsh River in the Pamir mountain ranges. The project is being developed by OJSC Rogun Hydropower Plant on behalf of the Government of Tajikistan. Approximately \$4 billion is needed to complete the country's main energy project - Rogun HPP. About 2 billion somoni have been allocated from the state budget for the completion of the hydroelectric power station this year. The Rogun HPP construction project was developed during the Soviet era. Construction of the plant was initiated in 1976, but stopped after the collapse of the Soviet Union. The dam should form a large Rogun reservoir with a total volume of 13.3 cubic meters. The project is criticized because of the location in the zone of high seismicity, landslide and mudflow processes, and the presence of a tectonic fault filled with rock salt under the base of the dam. Central Asian nations have to unite efforts In order to find solution to the key water problems in the region, all five Central Asian nations should unite their efforts and begin constructive dialogue. The first attempts have already been made during the recent meeting between Kyrgyz and Uzbek leaders Almazbek Atambayev and Shavkat Mirziyoyev. Both sides stressed that one of the key factors of the Central Asia's well-being is the integrated use of water and energy resources, taking into account the

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interests of all the states of the region. They also agreed on the rational use of water resources in accordance with the common interests. Although it doesn't mean that Uzbekistan supports the construction of HPPs in Kyrgyzstan, the country demonstrated its readiness for open dialogue and compromise.

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The Sceptre Of Water Wars

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Body

Water is a strategic resource. So strategic, in fact, that it can trigger **wars**. In **Water**: Asia's New Battleground, strategic analyst Brahma Chellaney looks at the defence and strategic affairs value of **water** and places it centre-stage in the economic development and security of Asia. The book blitz-builds the case that China holds sway over Asia's **water** resources and its thirst for **water** could set off **wars**. Its seven chapters cover a large canvas - from West to Southeast Asia. But the bulk of the thesis centres around China, the Tibetan Plateau and the fact the Red Giant's need (or greed?) for **water**, minerals and forests will decimate the plateau's delicate ecology, impacting the rest of Asia.

China, says Chellaney, is the upper riparian (upstream) state in all the major **river** basins of Asia save those in West Asia. It is upstream of India with the Brahmaputra, Southeast Asia with the Salween, Irrawaddy and Mekong, Central Asia with the **Syr Darya**, Amur and Irtysh. China will use **water** as a lever to keep riparian states on good behaviour. It would be good to have a counter-argument, where other Asian countries ally to keep China on good behaviour.

The book analyses China's water programmes and their impacts on downstream countries, ecology and people. China, not content with damming its own Yellow and Yangtze rivers to death, has big designs on other rivers. These include run-of-the-river power generation projects and water diversion efforts. Both are equally damaging to the ecology. Water diversion additionally reduces downstream flows and can spark conflicts. The book has interesting data on China's plans to develop water resources of the Tibetan Plateau, largely the Brahmaputra, which is the world's fourth largest by discharge. Through its gargantuan South-North Water Transfer Project, China plans to divert 200 billion cubic metre water from the south to its dry northern regions - its breadbasket.

China is also turning to hydropower to run its industries. The scale of China's hydropower industry is staggering. It is one of the world's biggest. China terms dams "highly visible symbols of burgeoning economic cooperation". These, despite the ecological and social havoc Yangtze and Yellow have caused. Rivers from the Tibetan Plateau are being dammed to generate thousands of megawatts. The dam on the Brahmaputra will generate 38 gigawatt. And this will greatly reduce water flows into India and, importantly, to Bangladesh, which depends on the river for about 60 per cent of its water.

That said, India's approach lies in contrast to China's coldly calculated water development. India, the wannabe Asian power, signed away about 80 per cent of the water in the Indus basin to Pakistan under the Indus Waters Treaty (1960). Chellaney damns India's tardiness in securing its water interests with eastern neighbours such as Nepal, Bhutan and Myanmar. It has been slow to pre-empt China's exploitation of the Brahmaputra by developing Arunachal Pradesh's hydropower potential. Evidently, our foreign and defence policies were inept and immature against China's aggression and long-term planning.

The Sceptre Of Water Wars

Chellaney also scans global conventions that govern trans-boundary rivers. An example is the UN Convention on the Law of the Non-Navigational Uses of International Watercourses. But he does not look at other key conventions such as the EU Water Framework Directive. The UN convention codifies many principles of customary water law, but many nations are yet to ratify it. So, it can only serve as a guide.

The book devotes a chapter on intra-state conflicts, but only skims the myriad tussles over water in India. It does throw light on water fights in Pakistan, Iraq and Turkey. The final chapter on managing global water disputes offers a few half-baked answers, but essentially slips into the now-familiar China bashing mode.

That said, the book's attempt at placing water at the strategic centre of Asia is commendable. It provides a new spin to water management. Often, water managers do not take it to be a source of international tension or conflict. The book raises the spectre of wars over water but exorcises it saying China is too big a bully to be taken on. "Water, taken in moderation, cannot hurt anybody," quipped Mark Twain. But sadly, few have done so, and it is going to hurt many.

Author's Details:

Brahma Chellaney is a strategic analyst and teaches at Delhi's Centre for Policy Research. Formerly an adviser to the National Security Council, he has taught at Harvard University, the Brookings Institution, Johns Hopkins University, among others. He is the author of five books, including Asian Juggernaut: The Rise Of China, India and Japan.

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