



The post-2015 development agenda

Tajikistan stakeholder perspectives on a water goal and its implementation

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1 Comments on the recommended purposes and problems for a sustainable development of water resources.

Participants of consultations have noticed that the initiative of Conference of the United Nations on the Sustainable development (to Rio +20), (Rio de Janeiro, 2012y.), for achievement of the Purposes of Development of the Millenium, directed on wide advisory processes and aimed at discussion of criteria of development for the period after 2015y.has overall world support. In this process along with other countries the Republic of Tajikistan is involved.

Considering invaluable value of water for development, ensuring the peace and stability and ecological stability as deep understanding of accruing water problems, the Republic Tajikistan is the initiator, the taken over resolutions of General Assembly 55/196 - «International year of fresh water, 2003», 58/217 - «International decade of actions« Water for life », 2005-2015» and 65/154 - «International year of water cooperation, 2013».

In process of the preparatory period to organizations of national consultation, participant were recommended, gets acquainted with publications: Report of the Meeting of the Open working group; report of the Group High level; "Future, which we want 2015", online consultation on water resources; results Water Summit in Budapest (2013y.); The Document UN-Water: Global purposes on water resource for a period of after 2015

Main source material for Consultation was a document, prepared UN-Water (together with Global Water Partnership). In him is stated recommendations "Water Goal" and 5 purposes on water. The Debate in process national consultation was organized basically around the following priority: "Water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH)"; "Water resources management"; "Manual water resource"; "Sewages and qualities of water"; "Water disasters".

The participant consultation were a representatives different sectors (the government, NO, science, private sector, international organizations and etc.) and departments (the water management, agriculture, energy, nature, water-supply and sewerage and others), and also as were an invited partners (including local representatives agency UNO such as UNDP and UNISEF).

2 The purposes (priorities) at national level: discussion and recommendations.

Participants of consultations with national point of view have uniquely noted an urgency of the recommended purposes and tasks of a sustainable development of water resources after 2015y.

2.1 Water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH).

One of the priority areas of the development for a period of after 2015 is a healthy population, which covers the aspects of a sustainable development and will promote poverty reduction.It is achievements by provision to the general access to safe drinking water, sanitations and hygiene, improvement quality water and increasing standard service.

Condition: Supply of the population of Tajikistan drinking water forms - 52,3%; - a urban population - 90%; - a rural population - 47%. The Access to the centralized sources of the water-supply in village there is only beside 20% populations, and the others use water from different sources, not answering sanitary-epidemiological requirements.

The Main problems: Existing system of the drinking water-supply are basically are constructed 40-50 years and more than 50% of water supply systems and pumping station are found in a non-working condition; Insufficient financing and an untimely payment for water delivering services; Deficit to electric powers at winter period; Insufficient co-ordination; Lack of the qualified personnel; Absence of water measuring devices and the exact account of water; The Inefficient systems of the water-supply, are required modern equipment for reduction of the losses of water, systematizations, automations, etc.; It is not enough under stable legislative base.

Progress during the last years: Tajikistan is chosen as the pilot country for undertaking the estimation of requirements on achievement of the Purposes of Development of the Millennium; Acceptance of the Government program of improvement of ensuring of the population of Republic Tajikistan clean drinking water for a period of 2008-2020y; Taking the Law of the Republic Tajikistan «About drinking water and drinking water supply»; Creation of Interdepartmental Coordination council on ensuring of the population with clean drinking water; Discussing the questions of the drinking water-supply and sanitations within the framework of National dialogue on water politician in the field of IWMR; Enabling the questions of the drinking water-supply in Strategy of reforming water sector of the country;

The State program on improvement of the ensuring the population of the Republic Tajikistan clean drinking water for a period of 2008-2020y is realized comparatively weakly (table 1.)

Years		Financing, all	Financing source (thousand dollars USA)			
			Centralized budget	Local budget	Foreign investments	Farming activity
Total for 2008-2011.	plan	163542,6	24531,3	16354,2	114479,8	8177,1
	fact					
	%	37,3	38,2	6,2	30,5	178,8

Recommendations (Actions for achievement of the purpose during 15th years.):

- Assistance to realization of the Government program on improvement of ensuring the population of Republic Tajikistan by clean drinking water for a period of 2008-2020y.
- Realization of organizational, technical and financial measures on improvement system «Water, sanitary and hygiene»

2.2 DIRECT AND WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT.

Manual regulation water relations on state and interstate level is realized by Government of the Republic Tajikistan. The Decision of questions in sphere water problems is taken over by the Chairman of the Government of Republic Tajikistan (the President of the Republic Tajikistan). MajlisiOli (the Parliament) considers and adoption the laws about regulation of the water relations. The Right on legislative initiative have the deputies of the Parliament, profile ministry and department.

State control in water sector is based on combination basin and administrative territorial principle of control and is realized by Government, organ executive powers, as well as the following specially representatives state on regulation of the use and protection of water: Ministry of energy and water resource - a republican management organ in the sphere of water resource; The State committee protection of the environment at the Republic Tajikistan Government - responsible for state checking in the sphere of use and protection of water; The Main geological control (underground water); The Committee on state control for safe conduct of the functioning in industry and mountain control - a checking for rational use medical, mineral, thermal and industrial underground water, and also a medical dirt; The Agency on land reclamations and irrigation at Government of the Republic Tajikistan - a republican management body in the sphere of land reclamations and agricultural water-supply;

As a whole in Tajikistan there is a complex hierarchical structure with diverse functions in the sphere of use and protection of water resources (regulation, forecasting, use and preservation, planning, the analysis, a policy, strategy), and also diversified character of water use and a diversity of requirements to water resources by quantity, quality and a regime.

2.2.1 Problems and lacks of an existing management method:

Weak interbranch and branch horizontal and vertical coordination; Administrative borders of control. The many unproductive losses of water at the expense of organizational factors. Uncoordinated actions of water suppliers and water users; Disbalance between a manual and management of water. Existence of gaps between water strategy, the legislation and control; command-administrative and bureaucratic management methods; Complex, plural structure which is not enough provided by financial resources at the account of the state budget; Uncompleted system of the account and payment on water economic services; Low productivities of water in the absence of stimulants of water savings; Subjective and unilateral (bureaucratic) the decision-making process approach; Doubtful reporting before water consumers. A weak legal and economic position of water users and absence of their consolidated their approach; Sometimes ignoring of ecological and nature protection requirements; Formal conducting a water cadaster (on a part of the shaping and use of water resources). Absence of the uniform account of all water.

So on national level is required serious improvement a control system by a water economic complex. The State managerial system having saved administrative resource, state property on water conductive systems has considerably lost economic control levers - the finance and material resources.

The Economic subjects thus having gain relative freedom have not received economic possibilities. Making the new forms of control - an Associations of water users, Committee channel, Committee on water-supply, water commissions, basin of system control within hydrographic units, etc. only begins. The market mechanisms (the payment for water delivery, privatization), else it is not enough operate.

Application of principles of the integrated water resources management in row of the countries has shown the efficiency and now in Tajikistan works on transferring on IWRM are conducted. For institutional ensuring of a sustainable development, improvements of social and economic conditions it is planned:

- transition from water control in administrative border on basin principle;
- creation institute control within basins of the rivers;
- division political and economic function on water resources management;

- transmission of the rights of control water resource in low section of the water infrastructure to Associations of water users;
- ensuring the participation of water users in preparation of taken over decisions.

2.3 QUALITIES OF WATER AND CONTROL OF SEWAGE.

Improvement of quality of water and control of sewage is a strategic problem for Republic Tajikistan. Change of quality of water is influenced by a level of development of the industry, agriculture and a urbanization area. In connection with economy crisis, especially in the industries, level of contamination of water resources, in comparison with the Soviet period, has considerably dropped. The basic contaminants of water sources are: the Household sewers; the Industrial sewers; the collector-drainage sewers; Other contaminants.

2.3.1 Household sewers.

Contamination of surface and underground waters descends because of deterioration and an unsatisfactory technical state of a significant part of communal-treatment contractures. Control over quality of outlet sewer of an from communal-treatment contractures is made by the Center of analytical control of Committee on preservation of the environment at Government RT and its divisions in areas. From existing communal-treatment contractures in republic more than 80 % work not effectively, some of them are overstrained. The analysis of the data of work of communal-treatment contractures s show that 41,2 % - work unsatisfactorily and directly dump insufficiently cleared outlet in water objects.

The basic problems:

- More than 80 % of constructions of clearing stations of a sewage sewer are worn out and need in reconstruction, and the equipment changing;
- Actually receipt of an sewer exceeds designed capacity of stations that involves not clean ansewer (Varzob, Ayni, Ganchi, Match, Vose and others);
- In 18 village centers there is no sewer network and station of purification of a sewage sewer;
- Many communal-treatment contractures are located in a water security region of the rivers and there is a risk of their fluid wash in high waters;

Collector-drainage sewers compounds significant volume of return fluids in the rivers and annually compounds about 40 % of volumes of a water fence on the irrigation purpose. The volume of returnable collector-drainage waters compounds 3,5-4.0 mlrd.m3 from which about 0,35 mlrd.m3 is used repeatedly for forcedcirculation of agricultural crops. Quality of collector-drainage waters depends on degree of salinity of bedrocks and a mineralization of ground waters. Fortunately, a much of the irrigated lands of Tajikistan (about 75 %) fall into not salted and return fluids collector-drainage sewers not strongly worsen quality of waters of the rivers. According to official figures a state of the irrigated lands in republic the following: Good condition - 75 %; satisfactorily - 19 %; Unsatisfactorily - 6 %;

Observation by dynamics of change of underground waters are made on 2575 chinks of a regime network and on 444 regional networks. Observations are conducted for the reason estimations and checking melioration conditions of the irrigated lands. Because of shortage of the pumping-power equipment, silting chinks, spasmodic electrical supply, 50 % of these chinks don't work. Regulation of a collectordrainage sewersis bound to an irrigation technological level - the technology is more modern, the it is less volume collector-drainage sewers. The analysis of the data according to technical state collector-drainage sewers shows that the principal cause of an unsatisfactory state is silting a collector-drainage network, and for the erect electrified chinks is a shortage of down-pumps, transformers and water elevating tubes.

2.3.2 The industrial sewers

In connection with absence of significant growth of the industry not considerably influences quality of waters. Essential influence on quality of waters is rendered by polygons of a firm waste which occupy the area of 1,2 thousand in hectare, including:

- A waste household - 67 pieces, a total area 253,92 hectares;
- A waste pesticide - 2 pieces, 7,40 hectares
- A waste of the mining enterprises - 32 pieces, 876.03 hectares

It is necessary to notice that from existing 22 tail storage 14 is in a satisfactory state, and 8 demands urgent rehabilitation. In the most unsatisfactory state there is three tail storage and dumps around Tabashar, Adrasman and Chkalovsk (the Digmajsky elevation). On these objects and nearby territory there is an ecological risk. In this appears at destruction tail storage owing to wind erosion and fluid washes by waters of time seasonal streams.

Below transferred actions will be executed in process of improvement of national economy and with the technical help of the international organizations:

- Reconstruction of communal-treatment contractures and building of local treatment contractures in industrial and agricultural the enterprises;
- Development of the national Program of preservation of a surface water from contaminations;
- Creation posts of the account and the organization of control over quantity and quality of waste and collector-drainage waters;
- Introduction of water and soil-saving technologies of an irrigation (sprinkler, drop, tubular, etc.);
- Prevention of contamination of water objects by reconstruction, rehabilitations and building of nature protection engineering objects;
- Establishment and observance of orders of use and preservation of water security regions (strips) of reservoirs, regions of sanitary preservation of water sources;
- Formation of public opinion concerning rational use and preservation of waters;
- Rehabilitation existing and the organization of new industrial laboratories on control over quality of sewage;
- Development and introduction of the national program on water fresh and sewerages;
- Working out criteria of quality of water for various water users and application at national and regional levels;
- Rehabilitation and building of new local constructions on sewage treatment;
- Realization Government program «Safe potable water»;
- Attraction of investments on reconstruction and development of an infrastructure of communal-treatment contractures (transportation, removing the sewages, treatment contractures and protection of sources of water supply against contamination by a waste);
- Intensifying of possibilities of sanitary-and-epidemiologic service on control of quality of potable water

2.3.3 Recommendations:

From the ecological point of view, for checking quality collector-drainage sewers and monitoring of contamination of water objects, and also prevention of the secondary salinization irrigated lands it is necessary:

- To Conduct constant control over quantity of water delivering and application of organizational-technical actions in an inter farming part of irrigation systems;

- Make rehabilitation works on filtration control from canals;
- Provide rhythmical ameliorative work and pump stations;
- Conduct monitoring of quality and quantity of collector-drainage waters and work of ameliorative stations of an erect drainage;
- Carrying out of overhauling repair of observant chinks;
- Restriction use mineralization drainage waters on an irrigation;
- Undertaking the saline removal ground-soil of the irrigated lands.

2.4 NATURAL DISASTERS CONNECTED WITH WATER.

In Tajikistan of natural disasters connected with water are presented in the form of floods and erosion of coast and coastal territory of the rivers; the rapid stream phenomena and landslips. Most often repeated and destructive of them are a floods and rapid stream phenomena. Organizing-legal rates in the sphere to protection of the population and territory against emergency situations of natural and technogenic character, including floods and mud stream phenomena, are defined by the law «About protection of the population and territory against emergency situations of natural and technogenic character». Control of Uniform state system of the prevention and liquidation of emergency situations is carried out by the Republic Tajikistan Government. The special representative the state executive office in the field of protection of the population and territory against emergency situations is the Committee on emergency situations to civil defense at Government RT. Also all state bodies within the limits of the competence are obliged to carry out actions for protection against emergency situations of natural and technogenic character. Some aspects of legal regulation of questions protection of the population and terrains from acts of natural disasters connected with water to harmful influence are reflected in Water Code RT and in Law RT «About architectural, town-planning and building activity».

Experience of the developed countries, has shown that questions of protection of the population and territory from of natural disasters are more expedient for including in acts for town-planning. The town-planning prosecutes subjects of planning and placement of territory.

Control of floods is an inter branch problem and is bound to control of hydrological posts and meteorological stations on floods dangerous rivers, data processing system, monitoring and control of territory subject to floods, preparation for natural disasters, carrying out of salvage operations at emergency situations, liquidation of consequences of emergency situations.

Floods and mud stream phenomena in Tajikistan appear as a result of ample precipitation, intensive melting glaciers or seldom and potentially, as a result of outbreak of mountain lakes. Uncontrolled development of coastal erosion can lead to floods of coastal territory, a so-called first river terrace. For 1996-2007 149 cases of landslips, 291 floods, 686 mud stream and 98 cases of an avalanching were observed. Most often floods descend in basin of the rivers Pjandzh, Kyzylsu and Jahsu. The damage from inundations and fluid wash of coastal territory compounds ten millions US dollar. Depending on weather conditions of floods and mud stream phenomena, less often, but not less destructively descend and in other parts of Tajikistan.

The biggest problem in sector of floods for Tajikistan is threat of outbreak of Sarezlake. Without having put any damage in a normal situation, the lake bears huge potential risk of floods of the countries of a river basin Amu Darya, Afghanistan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan.

Tajikistan, without having the debugged Program of struggle against floods, and also in absence of sufficient material base, the highly skilled experts, already many years combats consequences of floods. Many millions US dollar of means for building bank strengthening constructions which also after certain time are blasted are thus spent and fail. Certainly, the rivers of Tajikistan fall into

categories of the most aggressive in the world, however development of service of the forecast, the notification, avoidances and educations can cut down considerably expenses on decrease in a damage from floods.

Tajikistan possesses the educed irrigational and hydropower infrastructure created in basic in the Soviet period. The great value for protection against natural disasters connected with wateris safety of hydraulic engineering constructions.

2.4.1 Recommendations:

Efficient control floods and mud stream phenomena demands the development and use of Long-term Strategy of control by floods in Tajikistan, consisting in turn, from organizational and building actions:

- Introduction of modern methods of forecasting of floods and mud stream phenomena;
- Studying and geographical demarcation dangerous mud stream and floods zones, accurate definition and a notation on cards of their borders;
- Carrying out of regular employment with local population and a management about increase of awareness and readiness on a case of natural disasters;
- Working out of local Long-term Programs of movement of the population from potential freshet and mud stream dangerous regions;
- Studying and application of the international experience of control against floods and mud stream phenomena;
- Institutional reform considering a comprehensive approach on control by floods;
- Interstate cooperation concerning the prevention, an avoidance and joint struggle against floods and mud stream.
- Building bank strengthening constructions on the blasted coastal fields floods and mud stream phenomena for prevention of the further development of erosion processes;
- Building of new hydro posts on necessary places for the prevention of floods;

3 Other priorities noted a participant of the seminar.

3.1 Climate change and recommendations on adapting the water sector.

By participants of a seminar it is noticed that climatic changes last decades have rendered the most significant influence on water resources and water objects. Really, both in Tajikistan, and in many other corners of the world, more and more scale and unexpected floods and mud stream, droughts, insect vermin, fires, etc. bind to climate change consequences.

Tajikistan has presented the First and Second national report on climate change, and now prepares the Third report. Has presented the National Plan of action on softening of consequences of climate change.

From condition glacier and rainfall in mountain of Tajikistan depends on a state of glaciers destiny of many millions people in the Central Asia. According to Official body on hydrometeorology of Tajikistan at conservation of existing rates of degradation of a glaciation, the proximate 30-40 years in Tajikistan many small glaciers completely will disappear. Glaciation degradation can be reflected in a mode of the rivers Kafirnigan, Karatag, Obihingou most strongly. At reduction of quantity of an atmospheric precipitation the outlet of a surface water and accordingly the area of lakes can decrease. Estimated calculations of reaction of a glaciation on climatic changes Gissaro-scarlet, Uzbekistan located in territory, have shown that at reduction of deposits twice and temperature augmentation on 30C, line will raise on 700 m, the glaciation area will contract on 86 %, and a glacial

outlet - on 96 %. Effected calculations have shown that in comparison with values of an outlet of second half of XX-th century by 2020 the volume of a river outlet in basin of Amu Darya will contract on 3 %, by 2035 - on 5 % and by 2050 - on 6 %.

Adaptable measures should consider features of all sectors bound to use of water resources:

3.2 Water supply.

It is recommended:

- The maximum decrease in losses of water accordance with drain from pipe-line network; Finishing of water consumption of the population to the positioned norms; Introduction water recirculation; Decrease in norms of water delivering; Introduction of the limited water delivering; Carrying out of explanatory work among the population; population trainings on repeated use of water in a life.

3.3 Irrigation and drainage.

Following actions are recommended:

- Working out of Long-term Strategy of wide introduction of water saving up technologies of watering; Planning of building vigours for production of water saving up technologies; Increase of efficiency of irrigation canals by facing of a bed of canals, especially in regions of a high filtration of water; Application of the tariffs of water delivering differentiated and stimulating to water savings to economy; augmentation of a lobe of use of underground waters; building mud stream protection, against floods hydraulic engineering constructions for reduction of the naturel disaster water; dilating of a region of woods in water modular regions of the rivers; working out of water retaining technologies of processing of bedrocks; cultivation few like moisture agricultural crops; wide application moisture charge watering during an early-spring season, application of receptions keep snow, combination to penetrating ploughing.

3.4 The industry.

In the industry the basic method of acclimatization is application of system of water recirculation which and now is the basic requirement shown to water capacious technologies.

Preservation of water ecosystems

- Biological and chemical refining of sewage;
- Realisation soil-ameliorative, agroforestry melioration and agrotechnical actions for maintenance of ecological safety, terracing slopes;
- Economic activities restriction in especially guarded connatural territory;
- Toughening of ecological examination of designs bound to water use in regions of a severe shortage of water resources.

Actions for acclimatization of economy of each country to climate changes depend on technical and economic possibilities. Therefore all water saving up actions and the design in Tajikistan have regional value and at their investment this factor should be considered by the countries of region and investors.

3.5 Water-power engineering (hydro power station).

Participants of interdepartmental dialogue have noticed that for Tajikistan the basic priority and the factor of development of all branches (the agriculture, a water economic both nature protection complex and other sectors) is power security of the country.

Tajikistan possesses huge inexhaustible with the low cost price (0,4 cents of the USA for 1 kWt.h) stores of hydropower resources (527 billion kWt.h in a year). Technically possible to development on foreseeable prospect hydropower resources compound 317 billion kWt.h in a year from which while 5 % are mastered. Because of deficiency of fuel on thermal power stations (thermal power station) the general development of the electric power in Tajikistan has contracted. The current consumption frame household sector from 1 billion kWt.h in 1990 to 5 billion kWt.h in a year now thus has essentially variated. As a result the power supply system became scarce (3-3,5 billion kWt.h in a year) and in the winter in Tajikistan restrictions on current consumption are introduced.

In too time because of tearing up of economic relations, in Tajikistan steady flight surplus of the hydroelectric power also in 1,5 billion volume kWt.h which does not find demand in the intrinsic and choronomic markets was formed. This energy in the form of throwaway shunts of water it is useless it is lost. Deficiency of the electric power during autumn-winter time became also the cause of defective functioning of educational institutions, medical institutions and other organizations of social and industrial sector, especially on village. Without maintenance of high-grade access of the population and economy branches to the electric power there are almost impracticable Purposes of Development of the Millennium in Tajikistan. Cost of development of sector of electric power industry for the season till 2015 estimates in 7,950 bln. dollars of the USA.

In this connection Strategy of development of water-power engineering sees in following basic directions:

- The water-power engineering should have complex value and educe in interests of electric power industry, an irrigation, protection against high waters, a fish economy, a recreation, technical and potable water supply;
- Water-power engineering development in Tajikistan should provide completely own requirements and increase possibilities of export of the electric power;
- Increase of efficacy of use of the developed electric power;
- Orientation to own resources in the long-term investment policy;
- Carrying out of the policy providing indemnification of services and damages, bound to regulation of an outlet for irrigation in the Central Asia;
- Modernization, reconstruction, repair of all reacting hydroelectric power stations and objects of a power supply system;
- Development regional and as a whole the international cooperation on development of water-power resources of Tajikistan.

4 Conclusion: Actions for achievement of the purposes and problems at period 2015-2030y.

- Participants of a national seminar in Tajikistan have unanimously approved the global aqueous processes directed on achievement of the Purposes of Development of the Millennium, the mechanism «the United Nations - water resources» and strategy which is the main co-ordinator of thematic initiatives of activity of the organizations of system of the United Nations and include: methods of controlling shortage of water and contamination; sanitary, safe potable water and public health services; involving of women in a problematics of water resources and sanitary; complex use of water resources; questions of transboundary water resources; reduction of danger of naturel disaster.
- Developed document UN-Water (together with Global Water Partnership) with recommendations, became a basis of process of carrying out of national consultations in Tajikistan on a sustainable development for the period after 2015.

- Performance of problems and achievement of the purposes for the period with 2015 to 2030 in water sphere depends on an economic state of each state of river basin. In Tajikistan these actions will be executed in process of improvement of national economy and with the technical help of the international financial institutions.
- Participants of consultations consider that it is necessary to pass to prospect to «green economy» on a basis to working out and introductions of modern innovative technologies, such approach is especially necessary in the conditions of climate change.
- At global and regional levels the most effective method of the decision of problems of water use in basin of the large rivers is: «the right to sovereign use» waters in own territory (Right of Sovereignty), «the justice right» (Right of Equity) and "rationality" (reasonability) water uses.
- It is necessary to recognize and for a basis cooperation to take over very important Dublin principles: soft water is the final and vulnerable resource having essential value for maintenance of life, maintenance of development and environment conservation; water has economic value in all forms of its use competing with each other and should be considered as the economic blessing. Proceeding from it, Tajikistan supports acclimatization of norms of international law in the field of water use to modern requirements and calls for the purpose of perfection of international legal base of water cooperation, taking into account interests of all countries in basins of the rivers.
- By Participants are noticed that on prospect it is necessary to implant principles of the Integrated water resources management at national and regional levels.
- Such important priorities as development Are noted also: a fish economy; a territory urbanization; recreations on water; industrial spreading capacity fresh, mineral and medicinal water;

