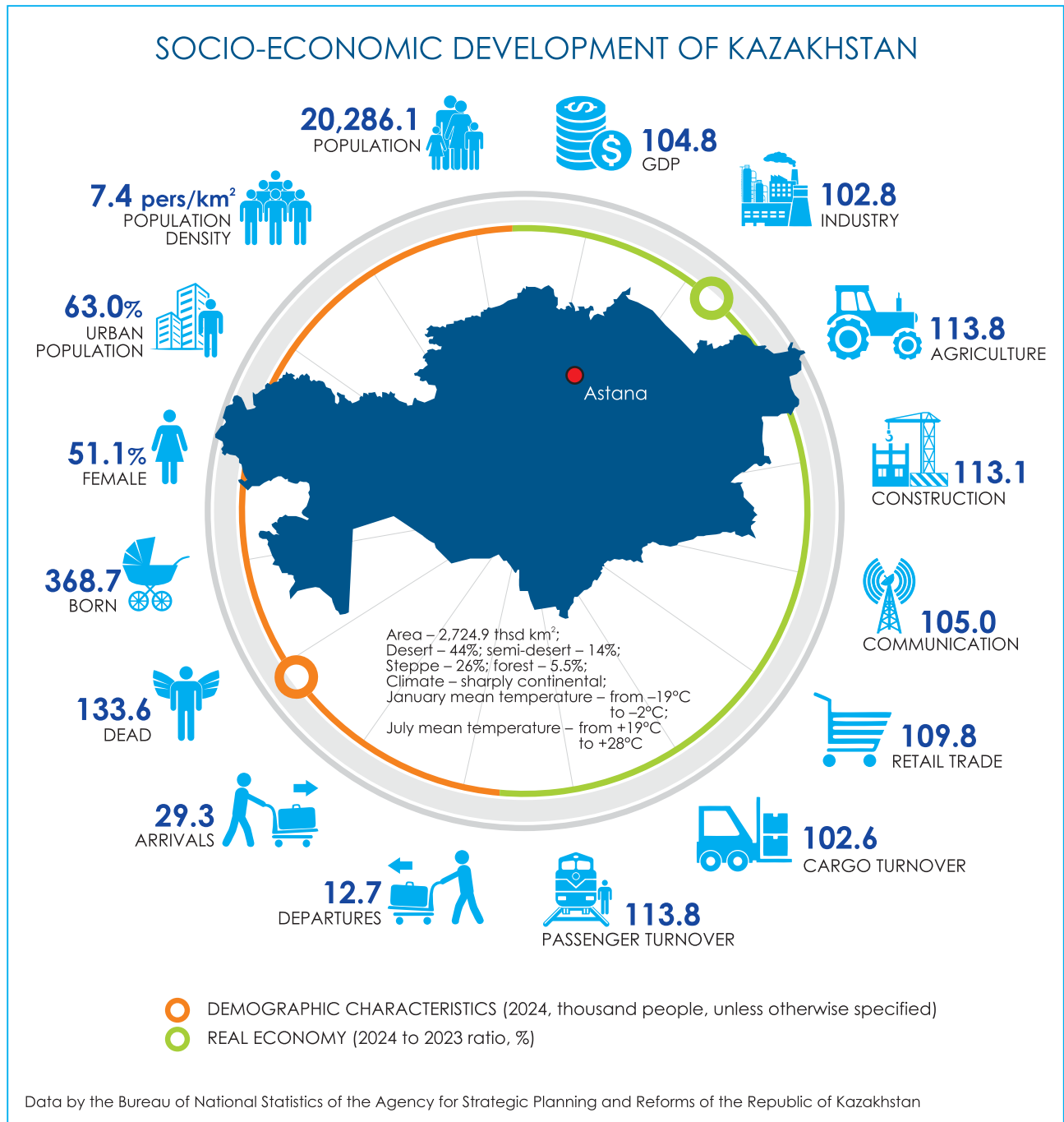


SECTION

5

Key Water Developments
in the Countries
of Central Asia

5.1. Kazakhstan



Water Sector

Water resources. The majority of the country's water resources consist of surface waters, averaging 106 km³ annually. Of this total, 59.04 km³ (55.7%) originates from local runoff, while 46.96 km³ (44.3%) is supplied by transboundary rivers flowing from China, Uzbekistan, Russia, and Kyrgyzstan. Additionally, prospective groundwater reserves are estimated at 40 billion m³.

Water infrastructure. Kazakhstan's water infrastructure comprises 13,366 hydraulic facilities. Ownership is

distributed as follows: 6,501 are state-owned, 6,306 are under municipal jurisdiction, 528 are privately held, and 31 are classified as ownerless.

A significant portion of this infrastructure consists of 8,577 irrigation canals, which include 4,279 state-owned, 3,995 municipal, 296 private, and 7 ownerless facilities.

Public administration reforms. The following entities were established under the Ministry of Water Resources and Irrigation (MWRI): (1) NAO "Kazhydrogeo-logy" National Hydrogeological Service (PP-313 of

23.04.2024), mandated to digitize groundwater management; develop comprehensive GIS and spatial databases, and implement digital cartographic systems integrated with Remote Sensing (RS) data; (2) NAO "Information and Analytical Center for Water Resources" (established by PP-541 of 07.10.2024 via the reorganization of "Kazagromeliiovodkhoz"), responsible for centralized data processing, flood forecasting, hydrodynamic modeling, and reporting on water scarcity risks; (3) **Committee for Regulation, Protection and Use of Water Resources** (MWRI Order No.115-NK of 16.07.2024), focused on law enforcement and the protection of national water assets; Water-Saving Technologies Department, tasked with introducing modern approaches and technologies to promote rational water use across the country.

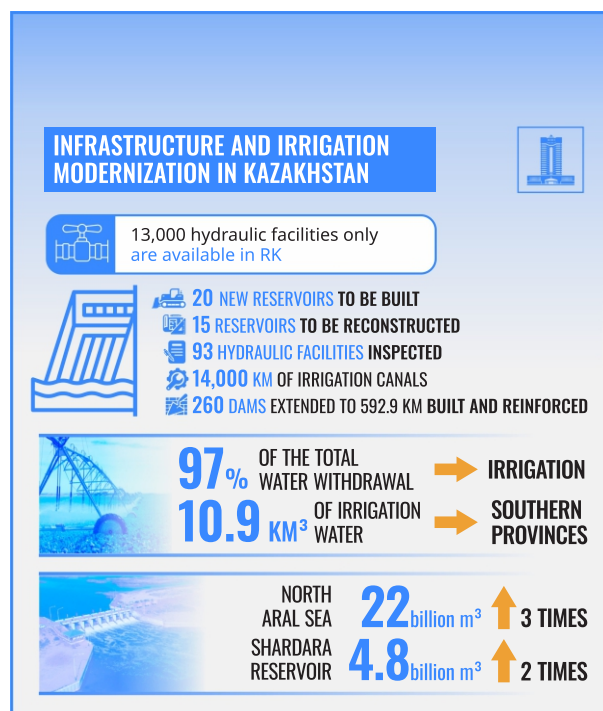
RSE "Kazvodkhoz" was reorganized following its merger with the RSE "Nura Group water pipeline" (Pp-58 of 01.02.2024).

Latest developments in legislation. The following documents were approved: (1) **the 2024-2030 Water Resource Management Development Concept** (PP-66 of 05.02.2024). Key targets include: saving 2.192 million m³ of irrigation water annually through water-saving technologies; increasing the water reuse rate across economic sectors from 17% to 28%; reducing water loss in irrigation canals from 50% to 25%; expanding digital monitoring and management coverage to 40%; increasing the water volume of the Northern Aral Sea from 20 to 27 km³; (2) **the 2024-2028 Comprehensive Water Sector Development Plan** (PP-694 of 28.08.2024). This plan comprises 160 measures focused on full-scale infrastructure modernization to mitigate forecasted water scarcity.

The following legislative acts were adopted: (1) Law No. 67-VIII ZRK (25.03.2024) on ratification of the Convention on the Law of the Non-Navigational Uses of International Watercourses;⁹⁶ (2) Government Decree No. 695 (28.08.2024) on amendments to Decree No. 66 (05.02.2024) regarding the "Concept for the Development of the Water Resource Management System in the Republic of Kazakhstan for 2024-2030. Adopted documents: (1) ZRK-67-VIII of 25.03.2024 to ratify the Convention on the Law of the Non-navigational Uses of International Watercourses PP-695 of 28.08.2024 to amend the Governmental Decree No. 66 of 05.02.2024 "On approval of the 2024-2030 Water Resource Management Development Concept."

New appointments. Mr. Galym Polatuly Kurman was appointed as the Director of the Strategic Planning and Analysis Department of the MWRI RK. Mr. Nurymbetov Seyilbek Sergazyuly was appointed as the Chairman of the Committee for Regulation, Protection and Use of Water Resources under the MWRI RK.

2024 Results. The year 2024 marked a pivotal stage in the reform and development of Kazakhstan's water sector. The Government is committed to accelerating the modernization of water supply and sanitation infrastructure to ensure long-term resilience and efficiency. was an important stage for the water sector reform and development in Kazakhstan. The Government aims to accelerate the modernization of irrigation and drainage infrastructure.



Source: <https://primeminister.kz/>

Significant progress has been made in establishing a new regulatory framework: the draft Water Code was prepared, and the first parliamentary hearings were conducted in the Mazhilis (the lower house of Parliament). The 2024-2026 Roadmap for Water Conservation⁹⁷ and the 2030 Comprehensive Plan for the Rehabilitation of Water Facilities were developed.

The following entities were established: (1) Coordination Council of Partners for Water Sector Development⁹⁸ to promote resource mobilization, strengthen governance, expand regional cooperation and support sustainable practices in water management; (2) specialized organizations for the operation and management of municipal hydraulic structures (Akmola, Aktyube, Atyrau, Western Kazakhstan, Northern Kazakhstan, Kostanay, Kyzylorda, Abay, and Zhetysu provinces).

Since 2024, a major state support program for farmers has been launched, offering subsidies for water-

⁹⁶ adopted in New York on 21.05.1997

⁹⁷ The document is currently being coordinated with the Government

⁹⁸ The Council includes representatives of the MWRI, UNDP and other international organizations, financial institutions, donor communities and a number of other organizations

saving technologies and irrigation water. The state's cost-share for infrastructure and equipment has been increased from 50% to 80%. Additionally, a tiered subsidy for irrigation water has been established, with the amount depending on the water tariff. According to the MWRI RK, in 2024, the area of irrigated land using water-saving methods increased by 100.3 thousand ha (drip irrigation on 43.5 thousand ha; sprinkler irrigation on 56.8 thousand ha), while 57.6 thousand ha underwent laser land leveling, bringing the total to 470.1 thousand ha.

Projects. Ongoing projects: (1) "Second irrigation and drainage improvement project" (WB, 2013-2025): reconstructed 3,064.88 km of canals (88.3%), 1,280.87 km of collectors (80.4%), and 26.593 hydraulic facilities (81.6%); constructed 426 observation wells (92.4%), drilled 222 vertical drainage wells (100%); (2) "Climate sensitive water resource management in Central Asia" (GIZ, 2023-2028).

The USAID Regional Water and Vulnerable Environment Activity held the 4th meeting of the National Intersectoral Committee (September 24, Astana); 7th meeting of the Regional Steering Committee in partnership with MWRI RK (November 21, Almaty); supported the 3rd meeting of the Kazakhstan-Kyrgyzstan Working Group on the joint use of the Chumysh hydroscheme on the Chu River (November 26); held a lecture on "Interdisciplinary research on the Water-Energy-Food-Ecosystem Nexus within the paradigm of sustainable development" jointly with Al-Farabi KazNU (October 7).

Launched projects: (1) "Integrating climate change adaptation into Kazakhstan's strategic planning" (GCF/UNDP, \$2,763,763, 04.2024-02.2028) aimed to establish coordination mechanisms, and standard procedures for climate adaptation at both national and subnational levels in agriculture, forestry, water management, and emergencies; (2) "Climate resilient water resources development" (IsDB, \$1.153 million), the first phase of which provides for the construction of 4 new and reconstruction of 4 existing reservoirs, reconstruction and overhaul of 115 canals, including the Astana reservoir recharge project.

Capacity building. The year 2024 marked a milestone for the water sector with the launch of several academic institutions. The Kazakh National University of Water Management and Irrigation was established as a result of splitting the M.Kh. Dulaty Taraz Regional University. Looking ahead to the 2025 academic year, the university plans to introduce 'Hydroecology' as a new degree program.

Human capital development in the water sector is being driven by higher wages at Kazvodkhoz and international training through the Bolashak scholarship, resulting in over 450 newly trained water experts.

Strategic partnerships between the MWRI and nine major universities provide students with essential practical training at Kazvodkhoz facilities. To secure the country's future, a new inter-ministerial consortium has also been formed to focus on the exploration and expansion of freshwater resources.

INCREASING PRESTIGE OF WATER EXPERTS

SALARY INCREASE FOR KAZVODKHOZ STAFF

- JANUARY 1 ↑ BY 23% TARIFF FUNDS
- MAY 1 ↑ BY 25% REPUBLICAN BUDGET

INCLUDED IN BOLASHAK SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM:
DEGREES IN HYDROGEOLOGY, WATER RESOURCES, WATER SAFETY

- MASTER'S DEGREE, PHD AND INTERNSHIP → MORE THAN 450 APPLICATIONS
- PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPED COURSES → MORE THAN 450 SPECIALISTS
- 80 STUDENTS AT RSE KAZVODKHOZ → ON-THE-JOB TRAINING

9 MoUs SIGNED

- TARAZ UNIVERSITY AND TIAME – MoU ON JOINT PROGRAM OF DOUBLE-DEGREE EDUCATION
- KAZAKH NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF WATER MANAGEMENT REESTABLISHED IN TARAZ

Source: <https://primeminister.kz/>

Events. Astana served as the venue of: (1) the 1st meeting of the Coordination Council of Partners for the Development of the Water Sector. The 2024-2030 Water Partnership Initiative was launched; the initiative focuses on developing water information system, modernizing water infrastructure to address climate challenges, implementing advanced irrigation systems, and strengthening transboundary cooperation (September 30); (2) a meeting of the Water Council, where participants discussed the transformation of the national water management system (October 24).

The following events were held also: (1) 1st International Forum "Global Water" (February 22, Astana); (2) session "Transboundary Water Cooperation in the Aral Sea Basin for a Better Future" as part of the 10th World Water Forum (May 22, Bali, Indonesia); (3) side-event "Towards One Water Summit" at the initiative of the Kazakh and French sides (June 11) and ministerial roundtable on "Achieving Greater Efficiency in Water Use in the Central Asian Region" (June 12, Dushanbe, Tajikistan) as part of the 3rd High-Level International Conference on the International Decade for Action "Water for Sustainable Development", 2018-2028; (4) Forum on Sustainable Use of Water Resources in Central Asia (September 4, Almaty); (5) One Water Summit organized by France and the WB, where Kazakhstan presented five key initiatives to address water challenges; the Kazakh MWRI and WB signed a MoU to improve water management and promote environmental sustainability (December 3, Riyadh, Saudi Arabia).

The Kazakh delegation participated in the: (1) 10th World Water Forum (May 18-24, Bali, Indonesia); (2) 3rd High-Level International Conference on the International Decade for Action "Water for Sustainable Development", 2018-2028 (June 10-13, Dushanbe,

Tajikistan); (3) scientific practical conference “Water in Central Asia: the future in cooperation” (November 8, Tashkent, Uzbekistan).

Regional and international cooperation. In 2024, Kazakhstan assumed the chairmanship of the IFAS. It hosted: (1) a meeting of the IFAS Board (September 18, Astana); (2) the 12th and 13th meetings of the Working Group on Institutional and Legal Improvement of IFAS (September 4, Astana and December 12-13, Almaty); (3) the 86th ICWC meeting (April 12, Shymkent). See [International Fund for Saving the Aral Sea](#).

The Kazakhstani delegation participated in the: (1) 87th ICWC meeting (November 6, Ashgabat, Turkmenistan); (2) meetings of water and energy ministers of Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Uzbekistan on water and energy cooperation (June 29-30, Cholpon Ata, Kyrgyzstan; October 12, Tashkent, Uzbekistan); (3) meetings of the Chu-Talas Water Commission (33rd in April, Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan; 34th on July 27, Cholpon Ata, Kyrgyzstan). See [Cooperation between the Countries of Central Asia on Water and Other Matters](#).

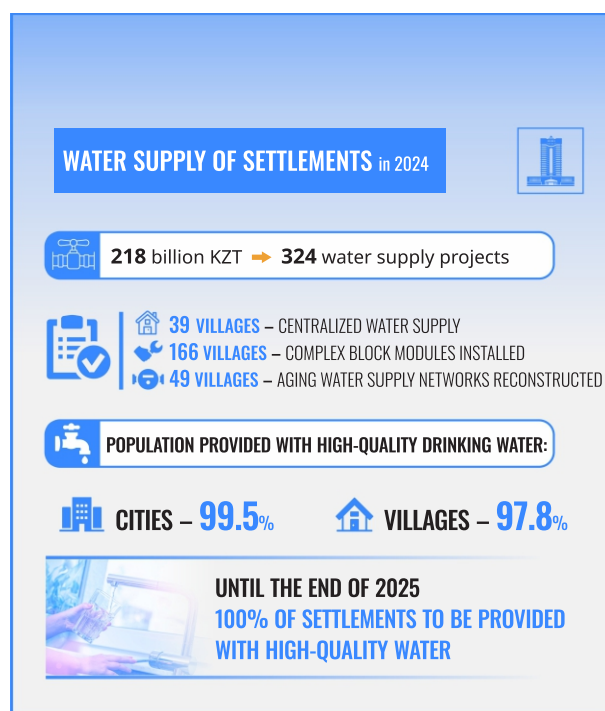
Also, Kazakhstani delegations held/participated in the meetings of: (1) the Interdepartmental Working Group on operation of the Irlki and Sarachy reservoirs (March 12, Orenburg, Russia); (2) the Working Group of the Joint Kazakhstan-Russia Commission on the Use and Protection of Transboundary Water Bodies (July 3, Orenburg, November 7, Volgograd, Russia).

The MWRI RK signed MoU with: (1) the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Netherlands on cooperation in the construction and use of waterworks facilities, flood forecasting and planning of flood prevention measures, and with the Delft Institute for Water Education (IHE Delft) on water training, science and innovation cooperation; (2) German Water Partnership, uniting more than 300 companies dealing with water, and INNARI Innovation Nature Irrigation GmbH.

Drinking Water Supply

2024 results and plans. According to the MWRI RK, 3,100 km of water supply networks were constructed/reconstructed in 2024. As a result, access to water supply services reached an average of 98.9%. Additionally, water quality assessments were conducted at 241 water pipelines across the country.

In 2024, 218 billion KZT were allocated for 324 water supply projects, including 122 urban (106 billion KZT) and 202 rural projects (112 billion KZT). Over 10 months, 39 villages got access to centralized water supply, while block modules were installed in 166 villages and aging networks were reconstructed in 49 others. According to the [Ministry of Industry and Construction](#), the water access rate has reached 99.3% in urban areas and 97.5% in rural regions. Notably, eight



Source: <https://primeminister.kz/>

provinces - Almaty, Aktobe, Atyrau, West Kazakhstan, Kyzylorda, Mangistau, North Kazakhstan, and Turkestan – have achieved 100% coverage. To date, 73 out of 90 cities are fully supplied with drinking water. Projects in the remaining 17 cities, including Astana, Almaty, and Shymkent, are slated for completion by the end of 2025. Of the country's 6,148 villages, 5,679 now have water access, with 4,420 connected to centralized networks.

As part of the national initiative to modernize energy and utilities (PP-1102 of 25.12.2024), Kazakhstan aims to significantly upgrade its urban infrastructure by 2029. The plan includes modernizing wastewater treatment facilities in 45 cities and overhauling 7,800 km of water and sanitation networks. These measures are designed to reduce the national deterioration rate of water supply systems to 33% and wastewater systems to 41%.

Agriculture

2024 results. The total cultivated area reached 23.3 million ha, with spring sowing accounting for 21.1 million ha. Wheat area was recorded at 13.1 million ha, reflecting a decrease of 560,900 ha compared to 2023. Conversely, the area dedicated to oilseeds grew by 135,500 ha to a total of 2.9 million ha, while sugar beet cultivation expanded by 5,500 ha to 25,200 ha. The area for water-intensive crops was reduced, specifically for cotton (down by 10,000 ha) and rice (down by 2,200 ha).

The Physical Volume Index⁹⁹ of gross agricultural output grew by 12.7%, reaching a total value of 7.1 trillion KZT.

⁹⁹ This Index of gross agricultural output serves as a relative indicator measuring changes in production volume across compared periods

2024 RESULTS:
AGRICULTURE DEVELOPMENT

RECORD HARVEST

HARVESTED

26.7 MILLION TONS OF GRAIN
3.2 MILLION TONS OF OILSEEDS

HARVESTED

2.9 MILLION TONS OF POTATO
3.9 MILLION TONS OF VEGETABLES
2.6 MILLION TONS OF CUCURBITS

2024 RESULTS:
AGRICULTURE DEVELOPMENT

CONCESSIONAL FINANCING IN AGRICULTURE:

RECORD
AMOUNT

580

BILLION KZT

FUNDING TO BE
INCREASED TO

700

BILLION KZT

in 2025

FUNDING FOR 2025 SPRING FIELD AND HARVESTING OPERATIONS STARTED THIS YEAR

A LARGE-SCALE PROGRAM FOR PREFERENTIAL LEASING OF FARM EQUIPMENT LAUNCHED:

RECORD
AMOUNT

120

BILLION KZT

FUNDING TO BE
INCREASED TO

200

BILLION KZT

in 2025

ADVANCE PAYMENT MECHANISM SUBSIDIZING DOMESTIC FERTILIZERS INTRODUCED:

SUBSIDIES
INCREASED TO

60%

↑ RATE OF FERTILIZATION PER 1 HA
OF ARABLE LAND INCREASED

Source: <https://www.gov.kz/>

This expansion was primarily driven by an 18.8% surge in crop production (valued at 4.5 trillion KZT) and a 3.3% increase in animal husbandry (valued at 2.6 trillion KZT).

AO KazAgroFinance has relaunched three key leasing programs to support farmers amid rising

demand for modern farm equipment, each offering a preferential annual rate of 6% for up to 10 years: “Made in Kazakhstan” for leasing domestically produced or assembled; it requires a minimum 15% down payment; “Local forage” for financing forage harvesting equipment and mobile irrigation systems; it requires a minimum 15% down payment, with a possible payment deferral; “Preferential Leasing 6%” for purchasing domestically produced self-propelled machinery with no down payment required.

The Kazakh MA has developed Rules to compensate damages incurred by individuals and legal entities due to natural disasters in agriculture. It establishes mechanisms for crop and livestock loss compensation through both budgetary and extra-budgetary sources.

Reforms. The Sectoral Council for Professional Qualifications in the field of agricultural processing has been formed¹⁰⁰ under the Kazakh MA as an advisory body.

With the support of the Kazakh MA, two new consortia were established as part of the transformation of the National Agrarian Science and Education Center (NASEC): “Ontustik” Scientific and Production Breeding and Seed Consortium and “Qazaq Tuqym” Scientific and Production Consortium. Their primary purpose is to accelerate development and introduction of new, domestically bred crop varieties and increase the production of elite seeds.

Pursuant to the President’s directive, the Kazakh Research Institute of Horse Breeding has been established on the basis of the existing Aktobe Agricultural Experimental Station.

Latest developments in legislation. Approved documents: (1) 2024-2028 comprehensive plan for crop breeding and seed production in the Republic of Kazakhstan (PPRK-427 of 30.05.2024); (2) 2024-2028 comprehensive plan for agricultural processing (PPRK-512 of 28.06.2024). Amendments have been made to the 2021-2030 Concept for agroindustry development in the Republic of Kazakhstan¹⁰¹ (PPRK-132 of 28.02.2024).

Adopted laws: (1) on amendment of several legislative acts regarding pasture use, including the Land Code and the Forest Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan (65-VIII ZRK of 27.02.2024) and on production and turnover of organic products, which establishes the legal, economic, social, and institutional frameworks for the conservation and rational use of natural resources (89-VIII of 10.06.2024 ZRK); (2) on some issues related to land regulation between Kyzylorda and Ulytau provinces (PPRK-622 of 01.08.2024).

Projects. The “Kazakhstan Resilient Landscapes Restoration” (WB, 2021-2025) project created a permanent nursery for saxaul cultivation, enabling the successful planting of 3,000 ha with saxaul trees along the Kyzylorda-Zhezkazgan highway near Kyzylorda.

¹⁰⁰ As part of the Law “On professional qualifications”

¹⁰¹ PPRK-960 of 30.12.2021

Launched projects: (1) "Promoting sustainable food systems and improved ecosystems services in Northern Kazakhstan Landscape" (UNDP/GEF, 2024-2026) to test and pilot sustainable land use and ecosystem management approaches and practices at the landscape level for decision-making at the national and provincial levels; (2) "Land management, Environment and Solid-Waste: inside education and business in Central Asia" (EACEA, 2024-2027)¹⁰² designed to provide Central Asian universities with the tools and resources needed to integrate sustainable land management into their curriculum; (3) "Smarter Agriculture: a Brighter Future" to support farmers, students and researchers across Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, and Kyrgyzstan. The project focuses on modernizing traditional agricultural practices through specialized training in Artificial Intelligence (AI) and data analytics.¹⁰³

Events: (1) international conference and exhibition "Fruits and Vegetables of Kazakhstan-2024 KAZ-AGROFOOD" (February 22-23, Almaty); (2) international exhibitions in Astana – AgriTek/ FarmTek Astana 2024 (March 12-14); Interfood Astana (May 29-31); KazAgro/KazFarm (October 22-24); (3) 3rd meeting of the Ministers of Agriculture of the OTS Member-States on agribusiness development. A final communique was signed and a number of bilateral meetings were held with delegations from Turkey, Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan, and Azerbaijan (March 20-21, Taraz); (4) 9th meeting of the SCO Ministers of Agriculture chaired by Kazakhstan, where a cooperation program was approved for breeding and seed production (May 29, online); (5) 18th Central Asian international agriculture exhibition "AGROWORLD QAZAQSTAN 2024" (October 30-November 1, Almaty); (6) 1st Forum of Agriculture Workers (November 15, Astana); (7) 4th international conference and exhibition Day of Seeds TUKYM-2025 (December 4-5, Astana).

The Kazakhstani delegation participated in the: (1) roundtable "Development of Kazakhstan's agricultural sector: opportunities for investors" as part of the Global Forum for Food and Agriculture and the Green Week exhibition (January 19, Berlin, Germany); (2) international specialized Belagro exhibition 2024 (June 3-9, Minsk, Belarus); (3) International Forum on Landlocked Developing Countries: Food Security and the Sustainable Development Goals (September 4-5, Tashkent, Uzbekistan); (4) 21st China International Agricultural Trade Fair, where a pavilion of agricultural products of Kazakhstan and a round table with 10 largest agricultural and logistics companies of Guangdong Province were organized (November 29-December 1, Guangzhou, China).

Regional and international cooperation. Bilateral meetings of agriculture ministers were held in 2024: (1) Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan – a MoU was signed on cultivation of grain and oilseeds in Kazakhstan (August 7, Astana); (2) Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan –

discussions focused on strengthening bilateral cooperation and agricultural trade. Key outcomes included an agreement for Kazakhstan to supply wheat and the establishment of a Joint Working Group to promptly address emerging issues (October 16, Bishkek).

Agreements signed in 2024: (1) an Agreement on strategic investment partnership between Agroholding Dinara Group and Qatar National Enterprises to collaborate on agriculture, construction, infrastructure, healthcare and education (February 14-18, Doha, Qatar); (2) a Memorandum of Intent between the Kazakh MA and Eavision¹⁰⁴ during the 7th meeting of the Kazakh-Chinese Business Council. This document focuses on the deployment of smart drones for plant protection (July 2, Astana).

On October 23-24 in Astana, the Ministry of Agriculture of Kazakhstan, in partnership with the FAO, hosted a national seminar "Convergence Initiative – enhancing synergy between food systems and climate action in Kazakhstan." The event focused on developing integrated programs and strategies to promote sustainable agriculture, strengthen food systems, and mitigate the impacts of climate change.

Energy

2024 results. Kazakhstan's power generation infrastructure comprises 233 power plants under various forms of ownership. As of January 1, 2025, the country's total installed capacity stood at 25,314.2 MW. In 2024, electricity generation reached 117,915.4 million kWh, marking an increase of 5,072.7 million kWh (4.5%) compared to 2023.

Electricity production in the Republic of Kazakhstan, MW

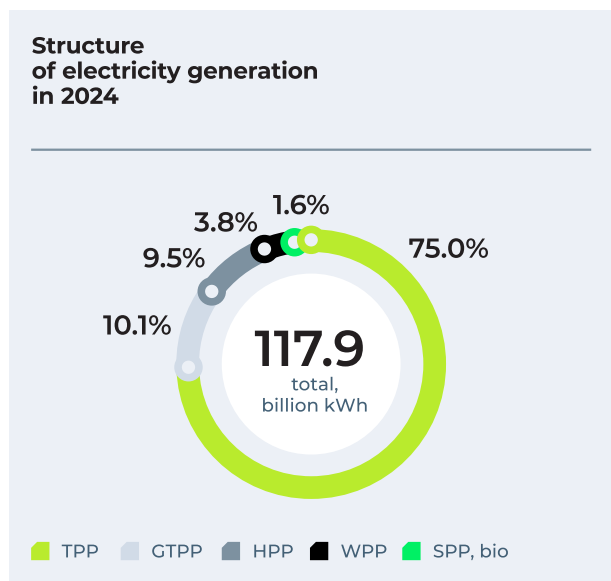
Power plants	Installed capacity, MW
Thermal power plants total:	19,740.8
Steam turbine engines, of which:	17,631.5
- pulverized-coal-fired	13,592.0
- on gas and fuel oil	4,039.5
Gas Turbine engines	2,109.3
Wind plants	1,525.7
Solar plants	1,216.6
HPPs, of which:	2,830.0
- small HPPs	295.2
Biogas plants	1.1
TOTAL	25,314.2

Source: <https://www.kegoc.kz/upload/iblock/138/6rui15jyo4eeu7pt0wv08rr5vpi0x80e.pdf>

¹⁰² As part of the Erasmus+ Program, <https://leslieproject-eu.com/>

¹⁰³ Launched by the Islamic World Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the Islamic Organization for Food Security in collaboration with the KazNARU (September 26-27, Almaty)

¹⁰⁴ Eavision is a leading developer of autonomous UAVs and robotic systems specialized for challenging outdoor environments



Source: <https://www.kegoc.kz/upload/iblock/138/6rui15jyo4eeu7pt0wv08r5vpi0x80e.pdf>

International rating agencies have affirmed AO KEGOC's¹⁰⁵ stable financial performance: (1) Fitch Ratings upgraded the company's long-term credit rating from "BBB-" to "BBB"; (2) Standard & Poor's (S&P) confirmed its "BB+" rating and upgraded its credit rating from "bb-" to "bb"; (3) Moody's Ratings (Moody's) upgraded the rating from "Baa2" to "Baa1". The outlook for all ratings has been revised to "Stable", reflecting the confidence of international experts in the reliability and long-term viability of the company.

Latest developments in legislation. Key documents approved included: (1) Kazakhstan's National Development Plan until 2029 (UPRK-611 of 30.07.2024, "On Approval and Invalidation of Certain Decrees of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan") aiming to: (a) modernize infrastructure (reduce the wear and tear of generating capacities and power grids, introduce advanced accounting systems, and deploy smart meters and digital technologies); (b) increase the share of RES (support renewable energy generation within the industry and implement personnel retraining programs); (c) enhance investment attractiveness (reform tariff-setting mechanisms and expand state support for power generation and green hydrogen projects); (d) improve energy efficiency (implement energy ratings for buildings, and support energy efficiency initiatives and audits within the industrial sector); (2) the National Project "Modernization of the Energy and Utility Sectors for 2025-2029" (PPRK-1102 of 25.12.2024) to upgrade existing infrastructure in line with modern standards and the growing demands of the economy and population. The total investment volume is 13.588 trillion KZT, including 6.208 trillion KZT specifically allocated to the energy sector.



Source: <https://eenergy.media/>

Amendments were made to the Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan No. 588 of 09.07.2004 "On Electric Power Industry". These amendments are designed to improve regulatory frameworks, advance market-based tools, increase operational efficiency of energy systems, and promote integration of RES within the electricity and heating sectors.

The Kazakhstani ME approved: (1) forecast of electricity balances and capacity in the national electricity power system for 2025-2031 (No.14-n/k of 14.01.2025); (2) Action Plan for Development of the Electric Power Industry until 2035 (No.71 of 20.02.2025).

Events: (1) meeting of energy ministers of Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan and Russia on the development of national electricity networks (February 29, Turkistan); (2) 7th meeting of the RK-EU Subcommittee on Energy, Transport, Environment and Climate Change (April 16, Astana); (3) 4th meeting of energy ministers of the SCO Member-States (June 20-21, Astana); (4) meeting of the WG as part of the Strategic Energy Dialogue between the Republic of Kazakhstan and the US (July 22, Astana); (5) 1st meeting of Energy Ministers of Central Asia (August 6, Astana); (6) Energy Week Central Asia and Caspian 2024 (September 5-6, Astana); (7) 42nd meeting of the Coordinating Electric Power Council of Central Asia (October 17, Almaty); (8) 22nd Kazakhstan International Exhibition "Powerexpo Almaty 2024" (October 30-November 1, Almaty); (9) 13th meeting of the Kazakh-Chinese Subcommittee on Energy Cooperation (November 28, Astana).

¹⁰⁵ AO Kazakhstan Electricity Grid Operating Company serves as the System Operator of the Unified Electric Power System of the Republic of Kazakhstan, owning and managing the assets of the National Electric Grid

The Kazakhstani delegation participated in the: (1) 10th Berlin Energy Transition Dialogue (March 18-20, Berlin, Germany); (2) special session of the World Economic Forum (April 28-29, Riyadh, Saudi Arabia); (3) 41st meeting of the Central Asia Electric Power Coordination Council (May 22-23, Tashkent, Uzbekistan); (4) 4th meeting of the Energy Ministers of OTS (September 16, Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan); (5) Industrial and Energy Forum TNF 2024 (September 18, Tyumen, Russia); (6) 45th meeting of the Commission for operational and technological coordination of joint work of the energy systems in CIS and Baltic States (September 19-20, Tashkent, Uzbekistan); (7) roundtable of the Eurasian Economic Forum "Eurasian Economic Integration in the Energy Sector: Challenges and Advantages" (October 3, Yerevan, Armenia); (8) 3rd Ministerial Energy Conference "One Belt, One Road" (October 23-24, Qingdao, China).

Regional and international cooperation. For bilateral cooperation between Kazakhstan and Central Asian countries and trilateral (Kazakhstan-Kyrgyzstan-Uzbekistan) arrangements on water and energy cooperation, see [Cooperation between the Countries of Central Asia on Water and Other Matters](#).

In Astana, the Kazakh ME held meetings on energy cooperation with: (1) the British Ambassador and delegation (February 6); (2) U.S. senator (March 26); (3) Chairman of the Executive Committee of the CIS Electric Power Council (April 17); (4) Personal Representative of the President of the Republic of the Congo (June 11); (5) Minister of Energy and Natural Resources of Turkey (July 4); (6) Deputy Prime Minister of Tajikistan (August 28).

Meetings were held between the heads of: (1) the energy departments of Azerbaijan and Kazakhstan to prepare a draft agreement on strategic partnership in energy (March 5, Baku, Azerbaijan); (2) the water management and energy agencies of Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan, and Azerbaijan to address water and energy cooperation issues (June 29-30, Cholpon-Ata, Kyrgyzstan).

AO KEGOC signed a Memorandum of Cooperation with: (1) China Energy International Group (July 2); (2) ADB for 58.2 billion KZT for the project to strengthen the electric grid of the Southern zone of the Unified Electric Power System of Kazakhstan (July 22, September 9); (3) Hitachi Energy (September 10); (4) Siemens Energy (September 16).

Kazakhstan's delegations participated in the meetings of the CIS Electric Power Council: (1) 2nd meeting of the WG on Digital Transformation (April 19, Minsk, Belarus); (2) meeting of the expert group of the CIS Member-States to approve the draft Declaration on Cooperation in ensuring Regional Energy Security (April 23, Minsk); (3) 64th meeting of the EPC (June 6, Saint Petersburg, Russia); (10) 3rd meeting of the WG

on Digital Transformation (October 2, Moscow Russia); (13) 9th meeting of the Coordination Council at the EPC (December 11, online).

Hydropower

Kazakhstan is pursuing its "Hydropower Development Plan for 2020-2030".

The 300 MW **Semey HPP** project¹⁰⁶ is implemented in collaboration with the **Nebras Power** (Qatar). This project will serve as a compensating reservoir to the Shulbinsk HPP, enhancing its flexibility and efficiency in utilizing water. A preliminary feasibility study has already been completed, and plans are underway to construct a new reservoir along the Irtysh River.

Design documentation has been prepared for the second phase of the Shulbinsk HPP. The project aims to expand the reservoir and increase the facility's installed capacity from 702 MW to 1,050 MW.

A project for a **pumped-storage plant** is also developed. It includes construction of two reservoirs to balance the energy system. The principle of operation involves water conservation through a dual-reservoir system: after water is released from the upper reservoir to generate electricity, the equipment at the lower reservoir switches to reverse mode, acting as a pump to reinject water back into the upper reservoir. As part of the project, AO Samruk Energy and China International Water and Electric Corporation signed an agreement to construct the first PSP in the country (March 6, Astana).

Regional and international cooperation. The energy ministers of KR, RK, and RUz signed an interagency cooperation agreement for the Kambarata-1 project on the Naryn River¹⁰⁷ providing for guaranteed purchase of electricity, management of HPP operation and attraction of financial resources (June 11, Vienna, Austria).

The Kazakh ME signed an agreement with ADB on consulting services for the Hydropower Development Program, including design, financing, construction, operation and maintenance of hydropower projects in the Balkhash, Alakol and Irtysh-Zhaysan basins (June 26, London, England).

Thermal power

Under the "Heat and Electric Power Development" budget program, 52.7 billion KZT from the national budget were allocated for 14 projects in 2024: six for heat supply and eight for electricity supply. Launched capacities: (1) two 110/10 kV substations in Uralsk; (2) 500 MW unit No.1 at Ekibastuz-1 TPP (December 23); (3) 65-MW turbine unit was replaced at Atyrau TPP and 43-MW boiler unit was installed at

¹⁰⁶ Implemented as part of an Agreement between the Governments of the Republic of Kazakhstan and Qatar (of 03.20.2024) on the establishment of a long-term strategic partnership

¹⁰⁷ On the sidelines of the International Energy Investment Forum of Kyrgyzstan organized by the Kyrgyz Government, WB with the support of CAWEP, ESMAP and the Austrian Government (June 10-11, Vienna)

Zhezkazgan TPP. Repairs have been carried out on 285 km of heating networks¹⁰⁸. The 2025 plan provides for 40.4 billion KZT for 27 projects on reconstruction/construction of heat supply networks.

Latest developments in legislation. Law No. 120-VIII was adopted on 08.07.2025 "On Thermal Power Engineering" to modernize infrastructure and attract investments.

International cooperation. Several agreements were signed: (1) an intergovernmental agreement between the Kazakh ME and Russian ME on cooperation in the construction of TPPs in the cities of Kokshetau, Semey, and Ust-Kamenogorsk (April 17, online); (2) 13 investment agreements with energy-producing organizations representing a total installed capacity of 1.4 GW. Major projects encompass the construction of a 325 MW unit (Unit 7) at the Aksu TPP, upgrade of a boiler unit and replacement of a turbine at the Karaganda-3 TPP, and the capacity expansion of the combined-cycle plant at TOO Karabatan Utility Solution from 310 MW to 620 MW.

Alternative energy

In 2024, RES in Kazakhstan generated 7.58 billion kWh of electricity. According to the Ministry of Energy, as of January 1, 2025, there are 153 RES facilities in operation with a total installed capacity of approximately 3,032 MW, accounting for 6.4% of the country's total electricity generation. In 2024 alone, 8 new renewable energy facilities with a combined capacity of 163.5 MW were commissioned.

Work is continued on implementation of the Green Transition Concept of the Republic of Kazakhstan (UPRK-577 of 30.05.2013) and the 2060 Carbon Neutrality Strategy (UPRK-121 of 02.02.2023). The Presidential Decree No.568 of 10.06.2024 amended UPRK-577 of 30.05.2013 on the Green Transition Concept of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

Latest developments in legislation. Approved laws: (1) ZRK No.57-VIII of 02.02.2024 to ratify a Special Agreement between the Governments of Kazakhstan and France on cooperation in combating global warming. The purpose of the Agreement is to cooperate "... in the fight against global warming by promoting, developing and implementing major projects in the field of RES and sustainable development in the Republic of Kazakhstan". Specifically, it aims to promote projects in energy security, the transition to environmentally friendly technologies, and emissions reduction; (2) ZRK No.96-VIII of 19.06.2024 to amend several legislative acts of the Republic of Kazakhstan on issues related to support RES and the electric power industry.

The Kazakh ME approved: (1) the 2030 Hydrogen Energy Development Concept (No.342 of 27.09.2024); (2) fixed rates for delivery of RES-generated electricity (No.427 of 28.11.2024).

Events organized: (1) International Innovation Forum iRIF-2024 (May 28, Almaty); (2) 3rd international festival on renewable energy "Qazaq Green Fest-2024" (May 30-31, Borovoe); (3) panel session "Green Energy and Innovations: Investment Opportunities in Kazakhstan" at the COP29 (November 18, Baku, Azerbaijan).

The Kazakhstani delegations participated in the 3rd and 4th meetings of the WG on Low-carbon Development of the CIS Electric Power Council (April 24, December 10, Moscow, Russia).

Regional and international cooperation. A strategic partnership agreement on green energy production and distribution was signed among Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, and Uzbekistan (November 13, Baku, Azerbaijan). To implement this agreement, three system operators (Kazakh AO KEGOC, Azerbaijani OAO Azerenergy, and Uzbek AO National Electric Networks of Uzbekistan) signed a founding agreement (December 27, online).

AO KEGOC, TOO Arm Wind, and Italian Eni met to discuss a 247-MW hybrid power plant project (including solar, wind, and gas piston components) to be constructed in the city of Zhanaozen, Mangystau province (June 13, Astana).

The Kazakh ME and (1) the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry of Japan signed a MoU on low-carbon development and cooperation as part of the energy transition (January 9, online); (2) GIZ signed an agreement on implementation of a RES development project in Central Asia (September 17, Astana).

In the margins of the COP29: (1) ME RK and ADB signed a MoU; (2) AO Samruk Energy and China Energy Overseas Investment signed an agreement for joint development of a renewable energy project to construct a 500 MW WPP in Karaganda province and a 300 MW SPP in Turkistan province (November 11-22, Baku, Azerbaijan).

Small HPP on the Baskan River. HPP-2 and HPP-3¹⁰⁹ were commissioned with a planned output of about 76.5 million kWh per year in Sarkan district, Almaty province.

Solar power. LUKOIL started construction of a 4.95 MW SPP in Almaty province. It will be located next to the LUKOIL lubricant plant and provide it with environmentally friendly energy.

AO Samruk Energy: (1) is carrying out design and survey work to construct a 1-GW SPP jointly with Tumar Commerce in Turkistan, Kyzylorda and Zhambyl provinces; (2) in partnership with China Energy Overseas Investment Co. Ltd., is developing an investment project to construct a 300-MW SPP with an energy storage system of 90 MW/360 MWh in Turkistan province.

¹⁰⁸ Average wear and tear of heating networks across the country is 52%

¹⁰⁹ Upper Baskan-1 HPP was commissioned in 2015, providing an annual generation of 20.1 million kWh of electricity

An auction was held for the construction of a 20-MW SPP in Kyzylorda province ([September 26](#)). TOO Vigor Holding was declared the winner.

Wind power. A 100-MW Shokparsky WPP is now complete in Sarysus district, Zhambyl province. Construction is underway on a 100-MW WPP in Ulytau province ("Mezgilder Qushteri" project). The plant will include 16 wind turbines; the Chinese Universal International Holdings Ltd. acts a founder.

AO Samruk Energy is carrying out design and survey work (wind and geotechnical research and development of an electric power supply scheme, negotiations with banks and selection of contractors) jointly with: (1) [PetroKazakhstan](#) on a 100-MW WPP with an energy storage system in Ulytau district; (2) **China Power International Holding Ltd** on a 1-GW WPP with an energy storage system in Pavlodar province.

An investment agreement¹¹⁰ was signed with Masdar (UAE) on the construction of a 1-GW WPP with an energy storage system in Zhambyl province. It will provide electricity to about 300,000 households and reduce CO₂ emissions by about 2 million tons per year (November, Baku, Azerbaijan). Construction is scheduled to begin in early 2026.

Sovereign Wealth Fund "Samruk-Kazyna" JSC and Chinese SANY Renewable Energy officially [launched](#) the construction of a \$114 million plant to manufacture wind turbine components in Zhambyl province.

Nuclear power. A national referendum on the construction of a nuclear power plant was held in the country (October 6). According to the Central Election Committee, 71.12% of citizens voted in support of the construction. The Governmental Decree No.1137 of 30.12.2024 approved Zhambyl district, Almaty province to host the plant.

Capacity building. Several workshops were organized in Astana: Stakeholder engagement on the nuclear sector in the Republic of Kazakhstan in (April 10-11); Stakeholder engagement for a nuclear power program (May 29-31); Introduction to management systems for a nuclear power program (December 10-12).

Events: (1) International conference "World Nuclear Spotlight Kazakhstan" ([April 15](#), Almaty); (2) 1st Forum of stakeholders of the NPP project in Kazakhstan (May 28, Astana); (3) KazAtomExpo (August 27, Astana); (4) an exhibition dedicated to the Nuclear Employee Day (September 27, Astana).

The Kazakhstani delegation participated in: (1) the International Conference on Nuclear Security: Shaping the Future/ICONS-2024 (May 21, Vienna, Austria); (2) COP29, where Kazakhstan joined the Declaration to Triple Nuclear Energy by 2050 (November 13, Baku, Azerbaijan); (3) IAEA Ministerial Conference on Nuclear Science, Technology and Applications (November 26-28, Vienna).

Regional and international cooperation. MoU were signed between: (1) Kazakh ME and Jordan Nuclear Energy Commission on peaceful use of nuclear energy (December 11, Amman, Jordan); (2) AO NAC Kazatomprom and Jordan Uranium Mining Company (December 11, Amman, Jordan).

Environment and Climate Change

Kazakhstan (1) was elected a member of the Clean Technology Fund¹¹¹ (CTF) Committee under the Climate Investment Fund (CIF) for 2025-2027; (2) joined the Global Carbon Pricing Challenge (GCPC¹¹²) to strengthen the national emissions trading system and achieve decarbonization goals.

The Altyn Dala Initiative¹¹³, aimed at conserving ecosystems of the Kazakh steppe, won The Earthshot Prize 2024 in the "Protect and Restore Nature" category. Kazhydromet's meteorological station "Syr Darya River – Kazaly city" is included in the world list of centennial stations ([July](#)).

The RSE "Kaspiy Itbalygy State Nature Reserve" was established under the Committee of Fisheries of the Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic of Kazakhstan (PP-884 of 24.10.2024).

New appointments. Mr. Yerlan Nysanbayev was appointed as the Minister of Ecology and Natural Resources of the Republic of Kazakhstan (UP-465 of 06.02.2024).

Latest developments in legislation. The following documents were approved: (1) "Taza Kazakhstan" (Clean Kazakhstan) Concept for 2024-2029 and its Implementation Plan (PPRK-910 of 31.10.2024); (2) Action Plan to the 2021-2030 Green Transition Concept of the Republic of Kazakhstan (PPRK-1019 of 29.11.2024).

An agreement between the Governments of Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan (ZRK-134-VIII of 07.11.2024) on environmental cooperation has been ratified. A joint Kazakh-Uzbek commission for cooperation in environmental protection will be established to

¹¹⁰ As part of the COP29

¹¹¹ CIFs are composed of two separate trust funds – the Clean Technology Fund (CTF) and the Strategic Climate Fund (SCF) – each with a specific scope, objective, and governing body. The Program for scaling-up renewable energy in low-income countries supports projects that demonstrate the social, economic, and environmental viability of low-carbon development pathways in the energy sector

¹¹² GCPC is a leadership-level initiative announced by Canada at COP26. It aims to align economic goals with goals for reducing carbon emissions, stimulating net investment, and developing innovative technologies. GCPC provides partners with a platform for global collaboration and exchange of experience in implementing carbon pricing. The initiative's goal is to cover 60% of global carbon emissions with a pricing system by 2030

¹¹³ Altyn Dala was initially founded in 2005 to restore the saiga population and preserve the steppes of Kazakhstan as a long-term collaborative partnership between Kazakhstan's Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources, Association for Conservation of Biodiversity of Kazakhstan, Frankfurt Zoological Society, and the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds

prevent air and water pollution, manage waste, conserve biodiversity, protect ecosystems from degradation, prevent sandstorms, and improve ecological situation in the Aral Sea basin. The agreement also provides for joint research, environmental monitoring, data exchange, and coordination of emergency actions.

The following governmental decrees were approved: (1) No.36 of 25.01.2024 on establishment of the non-profit joint-stock company Kazakh Scientific Research Institute of the Caspian Sea to ensure environmental monitoring and research in the Kazakh sector of the Caspian Sea focusing on the conservation and reproduction of natural resources and strengthening cooperation between the research institutes of Caspian states; (2) No.192 of 16.03.2024 "On some issues of transfer of reserve lands to the category of strictly protected natural territories"; (2) No.232 of 27.03.2024 to amend the Government Decree No.996 of 31.12.2021 "On approval of the Classification (Taxonomy) of green projects to be financed through green bonds and loans"; (3) No.241 of 29.03.2024 "On appointment of the National Coordinator from the Republic of Kazakhstan for the Global Environment Facility"; (4) No.527 of 02.07.2024 "On signing the agreement between the Governments of the SCO Member-States on Environmental Cooperation"; (5) No.1113 of 25.12.2024 "On the withdrawal of rare and endangered fish species for scientific purposes".

Law No.118-VIII was adopted to amend some legislative acts of the Republic of Kazakhstan on protected areas and electric energy (08.07.2024).

Programs and projects. The national program "Green Kazakhstan" (2021-2025) continued its implementation to improve the country's environmental situation. Key environmental campaigns carried out nationwide included: (1) "Clean Kazakhstan" from April 8 to May 11: cleaning of yards and territories; landscaping of monument territories; tree planting; help to veterans; cleaning of water bodies; 1.1 million tons of waste were collected and about 1.6 million trees were planted; (2) World Clean Up Day (September 21 and 28), etc.

Ongoing projects: (1) Aral Sea Environment Restoration Program/ERAS-I (USAID/IFAS EC). Innovative black saxaul cultivation methods were tested on a 500-hectare oasis (Kyzylorda province); (2) "Biodiversity in Kazakhstan" (UNDP/GEF) covering 14 protected areas, 8 forestry enterprises, 12 rural districts, 4 villages and 7 districts in Abay, Almaty, Eastern Kazakhstan, Zhambyl, Zhetysay and Turkestan provinces. More than 2,300 employees in the environmental sector were trained in management plans and new technologies (SMART patrolling systems, camera traps, thermal imaging cameras and drones); 28 wind-solar stations have been installed in 13 remote cordons of the protected areas; the protected areas were expanded by 558,714 ha; feasibility studies were completed to create 6 new protected areas on a total area of more than 1.6 million ha and expand the area of 3 existing ones by more than 214 thousand ha.

Launched projects: (1) "Integrating climate change adaptation into Kazakhstan's strategic planning" (GCF/UNDP, 2024-2027) to establish clear mandates, coordination mechanisms, and standard procedures for climate adaptation at both national and subnational levels in agriculture, forestry, water management, and emergencies; (2) "Preparing First Biennial Transparency Report (1BTR) and a combined Ninth National Communication and Second Biennial Transparency Report (9NC/2BTR)" (UNDP/GEF, 2024-2028) to be submitted to the UNFCCC in 2024 and 2026, respectively.

Launched initiatives: (1) @TazaQazBot chatbot to engage citizens in solving environmental challenges; (2) large-scale TV project "Taza Kala" by Jibek Joly TV channel (June 7) for rating of the cleanest cities in Kazakhstan.

Events. The following events were held: (1) Central Asia Climate Change Conference/CACCC-2024 (May 27-29, Almaty); (2) 2nd interregional forum of environmental initiatives (June 4, Temirtau); (3) CICA ministerial environmental conference (August 28, Astana); (4) roundtable on "Ecological culture and international obligations: challenges and ways of development in Kazakhstan" (September 20, Astana); (5) panel session "Contribution of volunteers to solving environmental problems" as part of the Conference on Interaction and Confidence-building Measures in Asia (CICA) (October 3, Astana); (6) plenary session on Innovative Automated Systems for Monitoring Water and Air Pollution – Finnish experience (November 12, Astana); (7) GCIP Kazakhstan 2024 National Forum (December 12, Astana).

The Kazakhstani delegations participated in: (1) the 14th meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals, where a MoU on animal world conservation on the Ustyurt Plateau was signed with Uzbekistan and a parallel event was held on "Recognizing and developing the success of cross-border cooperation in restoration of the saiga antelope in Central Asia" (February 11-17, Samarkand, Uzbekistan); (2) 6th session of the UN Environment Assembly (February 26-March 1, Nairobi, Kenya); (3) meeting of environmental ministers of Central Asia and the OSCE Secretary General (March 4, Ashgabat, Turkmenistan); (4) climate dialogue on expanded measures for combatting climate change and financing climate actions (May 20-21, Istanbul, Turkey); (5) 1st high-level regional dialogue "Creating a clean air future in Central Asia" (June 19, Tashkent, Uzbekistan); (6) high-level panel session at the Pre-COP29 regional conference "Adaptation Planning and Financing in Central Asia: the Road to COP29" (September 25, Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan); (7) Prometeo Meteorological Conference (October 24-25, Paris, France); (8) 27th session of the North Eurasian Climate Forum/CEACOF-27 (October 31, Saint Petersburg, Russia); (9) 16th session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification/COP16 (December 2-13, Riyadh, Saudi Arabia).

On the sidelines of the COP29 (November 11-22, Baku, Azerbaijan): (1) MoUs were signed with Freedom Holding Corp., Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources of Azerbaijan, ORMEX and Chapter Zero Kazakhstan; (2) EcoForum of Kazakhstan participated in the Caspian House dialogue platform, where NGOs of Kazakhstan, Azerbaijan, Russia, and Turkmenistan adopted a Memorandum on creation of the Caspian House platform (November 19); (3) Kazakhstan held sessions jointly with (a) the Potsdam Institute for Climate Impact Research “Scientific Communication in the face of climate challenge in Kazakhstan”; (b) Green Academy REC “Potential and priorities for building a low-carbon infrastructure in Central Asia”¹¹⁴; (c) EBRD and OECD “Climate change mobilization: countries, international financial institutions, and private sector join forces to implement the Paris Agreement”; (d) event “Towards a global platform for green climate technologies through the Green Bridge Partnership Program”; (3) the Kazakhstan’s delegation participated in the (a) 1st meeting of the ministers of the OTS Member-States responsible for environmental protection and ecology (November 14); (b) working meeting of representatives of the ECO Member-States on environmental issues (November 15).

Regional and international cooperation. The ICSD’s Consultative Council meeting and 33rd meeting summed up the results of Kazakhstan’s chairmanship within the ICSD (2022-2024); a ceremony was also held to transfer the powers of the presidency from Kazakhstan to Tajikistan (March 27-28, Astana, Kazakhstan). See [Interstate Commission on Sustainable Development](#).

Kazakhstan chaired: (1) the 5th meeting of the Heads of SCO Member-States’ ministries and agencies in charge of environmental protection, which approved Joint approaches to environmental challenges, the Implementation Plan for the 2024-2026 SCO Green Belt Program, and 2025-2027 Implementation Plan for the Environmental Cooperation Concept (May 22, Astana); (2) the Council of Scientists of Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan on afforestation of the drained bottom of the Aral Sea, where the 2024-2025 Work Plan was discussed (May 30, online); (3) the 4th meeting of the Kazakh-Russian Commission on Environmental Protection regarding implementation of the bilateral cooperation agreement (September 12, online).

The Kazakhstani delegation participated in: (1) the 11th meeting of the Working Group on Monitoring, Analysis and Assessment of Transboundary River Water Quality under the Kazakhstan-China Commission and the 7th joint expert seminar of the Working Group (June 25-26, online); (2) the expert meeting of the Kazakhstan-Russia Commission on Ecosystem Conservation in the Transboundary Zhayik/Ural River Basin (July 25, Uralsk; December 12, online); (3) the 35th session of the Interstate Council for Hydrometeorology of the CIS, where National Hydrometeorological Ser-

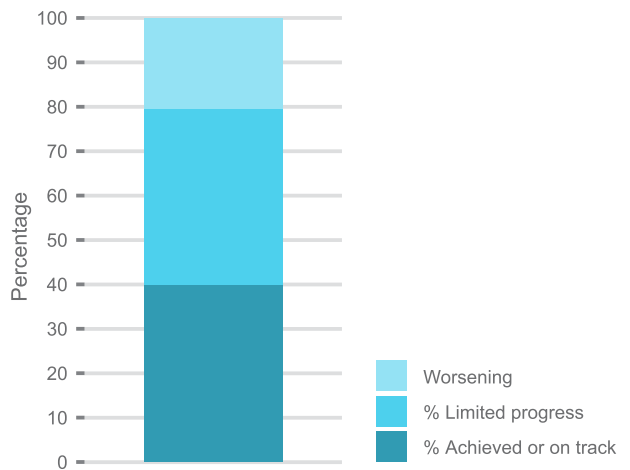
vices (NHS) of Kazakhstan and Belarus and Kazakhstan and Tajikistan signed the 2025-2028 Cooperation Programs; the Cooperation Program between Kazakhstan and Azerbaijan was updated (September 11, Dushanbe, Tajikistan).

SDGs in Kazakhstan

The Parliamentary Commission¹¹⁵ continued to monitor the implementation of SDGs in Kazakhstan. Key discussions centered on affordable energy, gender equality, and legislative alignment (February 23, October 14, December 13). In parallel, the SDG Coordinating Council convened (January 5, October 28, Astana; November 14, online) to consider updating national indicators and their new list, as well as localization of the SDGs.



Status of SDG targets for Kazakhstan (% trend indicators)



¹¹⁴ With the support of the OECD SIPA project

¹¹⁵ Resolution on establishment of the Parliamentary Commission was adopted on 20.02.2023 at a joint meeting of the Chambers of Parliament

Kazakhstan was ranked 70th out of 167 countries in the [annual sustainable development rating](#).

The "SDG Impact Report 2024" was officially presented in Almaty on August 16 by the SDG Accelerator¹¹⁶.

Capacity building. The roundtable "Promoting Sustainable Development Goals through Education and Research" was held on February 28 in Kyzylorda. The event focused on integrating the principles of sustainable development into academic curricula and research initiatives.¹¹⁷

A seminar "Regional Cooperation: SDG Implementation and Water Diplomacy" was held for diplomats from Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan as part of the Dostyk: Diplomacy program¹¹⁸. The program was focused on the transition toward sustainable development, the role of public authorities in managing official development assistance, the interconnected nature of SDG implementation in CA countries, and addressing water-related challenges (June 10-12, Astana).

Events: The following events were organized: (1) 2nd SDSN Kazakhstan Conference "Localization of Sustainable Development Goals in Various Sectors of Central Asia" to discuss partnerships, SDG monitoring, sustainability of higher education, sustainable development in CA (May 13, Astana); (2) a seminar on the role of project management in achieving the SDGs ([November 8-9](#), Astana).

The Kazakhstani delegation participated in: (1) the CIS Statistical Officers' Meeting on Statistics for the SDGs (April 17-18, Moscow, Russia); (2) [Summit of the Future: Multilateral Solutions for a Better Tomorrow](#) (September 18, New York, USA).

Emergencies and Disasters

Development has launched on **Tasqyn, a Flood Forecasting and Modeling Information System** designed to simulate potential emergencies and provide the forecasts necessary for strategic decision-making¹¹⁹.

In 2024, the country recorded a total of 12,516 natural and man-made emergencies, representing a 2.8% decrease compared to the previous year. The total losses from these disasters reached 459,698 million KZT, compared to 172,911 million KZT in 2023.

Latest developments in legislation. The following legislative documents were adopted: (1) Laws (a)

No.76-VIII ZRK of 23.04.2024 on ratification of the agreement between Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan on cooperation in aviation search and rescue; (b) No.80-VIII ZRK of 06.05.2024 on ratification of the agreement on cooperation in prevention of and response to public health emergencies of a sanitary and epidemiological nature among the CIS Member-States; (2) Government Decrees (a) No.479 of 18.06.2024 on amendments to the Government Decree No.486 of 16.08.2027 "On approval of global and regional emergency response plans"; (b) No.526 of 02.07.2024 "Comprehensive development plan for seismological industry spanning in the Republic of Kazakhstan for 2024-2028"; (c) No.651 of 14.08.2024 "On approval of the 2024-2030 Concept for industrial safety in the Republic of Kazakhstan"; (d) No.841 of 10.10.2024 "On signing the Agreement on establishment of the Civil Protection Mechanism for the Organization of Turkic States".

Public administration reforms. The Ministry of Emergency Situations of the Republic of Kazakhstan (MES RK) has established the Emergency Prevention Committee, pursuant to Government Decree No.519 of June 28, 2024.

New appointments. Mr. Ch. Arinov was appointed as the Minister for Emergency Situations (UP-461 of 06.02.2024).

Strategies, programs, and projects. The following events were held as part of the 2022-2030 Strategy for Development of Cooperation between Central Asian Countries in DRR¹²⁰: (1) meeting of the Working Group (experts) of the Regional Forum – Meeting of Heads of Emergency Agencies of Central Asia ([July 4](#), Almaty); (2) Regional Forum – Meeting of Heads of Emergency Agencies of Central Asia¹²¹, where a number of documents [was signed](#) ([August 15](#), Cholpon-Ata, Kyrgyzstan).

The Regional "Climate Risk Management in Central Asia"/CRM CA¹²² (2022-2026) Program saw a number of events in 2024: (1) the regional seminar on climate risk assessment and capacity development ([February 20](#), Tashkent); (2) trainings in remote monitoring of glacial systems by ArcGIS ([March 11-15](#), Almaty); (3) ToT on effective climate risk management and implementation of adaptation strategies (June-September, Tashkent); (4) climate risk assessment workshop (December 10, Tashkent).

Under the project "Strengthening Capacity for the Safe Management of Transboundary Water Resources in Central Asia through Innovative ICT" (GIZ, 2023-

¹¹⁶ The SDG Accelerator is a collaborative project designed to enhance national legislation and foster regional growth

¹¹⁷ Organized by the Economic Research Institute under the Ministry of National Economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan and the National Alliance of Professional Social Workers of Kazakhstan, in cooperation with UNICEF Kazakhstan

¹¹⁸ Organized by the Kazakhstan Agency for International Development "KazAID" under the Kazakh MFA in cooperation with the Academy of Public Administration at the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan

¹¹⁹ By the Ministry of Digital Development, Innovation and Aerospace Industry in cooperation with the Ministries of Ecology and Natural Resources, Emergencies, and Water Resources and Irrigation

¹²⁰ Approved by the Regional Forum-Meeting of the Heads of Emergency Authorities of the Central Asian states on 05.11.2021

¹²¹ As part of the UN Disaster Management Initiative "Enhancing Resilience to Disasters and Accelerating the implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction in Central Asia"

¹²² The program is part of the Green Central Asia initiative implemented by GIZ with the support of the German government

2025), an expert group conducted a field survey of a mudflow-prone area near the village of Ugam. The team – which included representatives from Kazselezashchita (the national mudflow protection agency), the Department of Emergency Situations (DES) of the Kazygurt District, and the national nature park – successfully generated a 3D model of the Ugam River basin covering a 5 km stretch (September 30-October 8, Turkistan province).

The project “Strengthening Kazakhstan’s capacity to adapt to climate change and reduce disaster risks by developing an interactive map and digital safety passports” (OSCE, 2023-2024) has reached completion. The final meeting, held on December 6 in Astana, showcased the “Digital Safety Passport” and “Interactive Map” subsystems, both developed at the request of the Ministry of Emergency Situations (MES RK). A key highlight was the enhancement of the Interactive Maps subsystem, which now features a comprehensive Hazard Atlas. This atlas includes over 140 maps detailing natural, technological, hydrological, and other multifaceted threats across the country’s regions.

Capacity building. Trainings were organized on: (1) monitoring the implementation of the Sendai Framework for DRR 2015-2030 for the representatives of emergency agencies in the Central Asian countries (August 14, Bosteri, Issyk-Kul province); (2) use of unmanned aviation for emergency prevention and response (September 11-15, Almaty province); (3) use of unmanned aviation for disaster prevention and response (September 15-19, Almaty and Almaty province).

Events. A number of international scientific practical conferences were organized, including on: “Historical aspects, urgent challenges and prospects for development of the state civil protection system in the Republic of Kazakhstan” (February 28, Kokshetau); “Wildfires – a global problem of the 21st century” (February 28, Semey); “Current issues of fire safety, emergency prevention and elimination” (October 11, Kokshetau); “Current issues of design, development and application of information systems in emergency protection” (November 27, online).

The Kazakhstani delegation participated in: (1) the study tour on disaster management in Japan (November 28, Tokio); (2) roundtable on emergency prevention, disaster monitoring, and crisis response (August 12, Rubtsovsk, Russia); (3) regional forum – meeting of the Heads of Emergency Authorities of Central Asian countries (August 15, Cholpon-Ata, Kyrgyzstan); (4) 9th ECO Ministerial Meeting on Disaster Risk Reduction, as well as the meeting of the high-level WG on Disaster Risk Reduction (September 16-17, Dushanbe, Tajikistan); (5) 22nd meeting of the CIS Inter-State Council on Industrial Safety (December 17-18, Dushanbe); (6) 11th OTS Summit (November 6, Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan); (7) 13th meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the UNECE Industrial

Accidents Convention (December 6, Geneva, Switzerland).

Regional and international cooperation. The Center for Emergency Situations and Disaster Risk Reduction¹²³ held the 15th meeting of its Council in Almaty (December 24).

The MES RK held bilateral meetings in Astana: a technical exchange with German experts on flood management (June 6) and a consultative meeting with the Slovak Republic on integrating advanced technologies into emergency response frameworks (November 7).

The following events took place: (1) 6th joint meeting of the Kazakh and Kyrgyz Emergency Ministries (August 15, Cholpon-Ata, Kyrgyzstan); (2) 11th meeting of the Joint Board of the Ministry of Emergency Situations of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the Ministry of Emergency Situations of the Republic of Belarus and the Ministry of Civil Defense, Emergencies and Elimination of Natural Disaster Consequences of the Russian Federation (September 4, Almaty); (3) 15th meeting of the Coordinating Council for Emergencies of the CSTO Member-States (September 5, Almaty province).

Foreign Policy and International Cooperation

In 2024, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs finalized 83 international treaties with foreign states. During this period, the Ministry coordinated 24 foreign visits for the President of Kazakhstan, encompassing state, official, and working visits, as well as participation in high-level international forums. Additionally, the Deputy Prime Minister and other senior officials conducted 35 official overseas visits.

Working and official visits. President Tokayev paid state, official and working visits to Italy (January)/Vatican (January), Russia (February, May, October 8 and 23, December), Qatar (February, December), Azerbaijan (March, July, November), China (March), Uzbekistan (April), Armenia (April), Singapore (May), Tajikistan (August), Turkmenistan (October), Mongolia (October), France (November), Kyrgyzstan (November), Serbia (November), Hungary (November), Saudi Arabia (December).

Major Significant Events in the Foreign Policy of the Republic of Kazakhstan

Kazakhstan’s foreign policy is centered on safeguarding national sovereignty and territorial integrity, protecting the rights and interests of its citizens, and fostering a stable external environment conducive to sustainable economic growth. The nation is pursuing pragmatic and mutually beneficial cooperation with all global partners, with a primary focus on strengthening ties with its immediate neighbors.

¹²³ Accredited by the Kazakh MFA as an interstate body – international organization, opened on 14.09.2016

Kazakhstan hosted: (1) Digital Almaty 2024 Forum "Industry X: the Digital Evolution of the Future" (February 1-3, Almaty); (2) international scientific practical conference "Golden Horde and its Legacy" (April 25-26, Turkestan); (3) 7th Central Asian Expert Forum "Gravity of Trust" (June 14, Astana); (4) international industrial exhibition and business forum "Expo-Eurasia Kazakhstan 2024" (June 19-21, Almaty); (5) Central Asia-Germany Summit (September 17, Astana); (6) Think Tank Forum 2024 (October 16-17, Astana); (7) Kazakhstan Global Investment Roundtable (November 1, Astana).

Development of alliances and strategic partnerships.

Kazakhstan has actively expanded its cooperation with other Central Asian states. Key diplomatic milestones included the President's visit to **Tajikistan** (August 22-23, Dushanbe), where 16 bilateral documents were signed, most notably the landmark "Treaty on Allied Relations." This was followed by a visit to **Turkmenistan** (October 10, Ashgabat), resulting in several new interagency agreements and the signing of a Declaration on Strengthening Friendship and Deepening a Multifaceted Strategic Partnership.

Kazakhstan hosted several high-level diplomatic visits from neighboring Central Asian leaders in Astana: **Kyrgyzstan** – a number of documents were signed, including an agreement on deepening and expanding allied relations; a meeting of the Supreme Interstate Council was held (April 18-19); **Uzbekistan** – the 1st meeting of the Supreme Interstate Council was held; the Strategic Partnership and Alliance Program for 2024-2034 was adopted; a joint statement of the Heads of State and 15 documents of intersectoral cooperation were signed (August 7-8). See [Cooperation between the Countries of Central Asia on Water and Other Matters](#).

The President of Kazakhstan approved a number of laws ratifying agreements: (1) between Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan on allied relations (No.83-VIII ZRK of 20.05.2024)¹²⁴; (2) between Kazakh and Chinese Governments on development of the Trans-Caspian international transport route, including for container trains between China and Europe (No.101-VIII ZRK of 01.07.2024); (3) between governments of the OTS on establishment of a simplified customs corridor (No.129-VIII ZRK of 23.09.2024)¹²⁵.

The Kazakhstani delegation participated in: (1) the anniversary summit of the Supreme Eurasian Economic Council/SEEC (May 8, Moscow, Russia); (2) international forum "Interconnection of Times and Civilizations – the Basis of Peace and Development" (October 11, Ashgabat, Turkmenistan); (3) BRICS Summit (October 24, Kazan, Russia); (4) 20th Forum of Kazakhstan-Russia Interregional Cooperation (November 27, online); (5) SEEC meeting in narrow and

extended formats (December 26, Saint Petersburg, Russia).

Chairmanship in international organizations. In 2024, Kazakhstan chaired several international organizations and platforms:

Consultative Meeting of the Heads of Central Asia States¹²⁶. On June 9, Astana hosted the 6th Consultative Meeting of the Heads of Central Asia States. The President of Azerbaijan and the Head of the UNRCCA participated as guests of honor. The Heads of State discussed key issues on regional agenda, including rational use of water and energy. The President proposed to develop a **new consolidated water policy** to ensure equitable water use and mutual obligations. The Summit resulted in a number of documents, including the Joint Statement of the Heads of State, Concept for Development of Regional Cooperation "Central Asia-2040". The official delegations signed additional documents, including a Communiqué following the 1st meeting of the Energy Ministers of Central Asia¹²⁷.

IFAS (2024-2026). K-J.Tokayev was elected as the President of IFAS, A.Orazbay – Chairman of EC IFAS. Kazakhstan's current priorities include finalizing the reform of IFAS, establishing a mutually beneficial mechanism for water and energy management, and ensuring the effective implementation of regional environmental programs. See [International Fund for Saving the Aral Sea](#).

CSTO. CSTO organized a number of meetings of: (1) Parliamentary Assembly Council (June 3, Astana); (2) the Council of Ministers of Foreign Affairs (June 21, Almaty); (3) Foreign Ministers of the Member-States, meeting annually on the sidelines of the UNGA (September 26, New York, USA); (4) Collective Security Council (November 28, Astana); (5) Council of Foreign Ministers, Council of Defense Ministers and Committee of Secretaries of Security Councils (November 28, Astana), etc.

OTS. The year concluded under the motto "TURK TIME!" with several landmark achievements: a Latin-based **Common Turkic Alphabet** was agreed (September 9-11, Baku, Azerbaijan); Council of Central Banks and Turkic Green Finance Council were established; Charter of the Turkic World was adopted.

Kazakhstan participated in/held: (1) informal summit of the Heads of OTS States "Building a Sustainable Future through Transport, Connectivity and Climate Action", which adopted the Garabagh Declaration and signed a decision to strengthen organizational capacity of the OTS (July 6, Shusha, Azerbaijan); (2) informal meeting of foreign ministers¹²⁸ of the OTS

¹²⁴ signed on December 22, 2022 in Tashkent

¹²⁵ signed on November 11, 2022 in Samarkand

¹²⁶ Platform for political dialogue between Central Asian leaders

¹²⁷ 1st meeting of the energy ministers of Central Asia and Azerbaijan was held on August 6, 2024 in Astana

¹²⁸ On the sidelines of the 79th UNGA session

Member-States (September 25, New York, USA); (3) 11th Summit "Strengthening the Turkic World: Economic Integration, Sustainable Development, Digital Future, and Security for All" (November 6, Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan).

SCO. The year 2024 – the SCO Year of Ecology – saw: (1) the SCO-UN special event "One Planet, One Future: Joining Efforts for Environmental Sustainability"¹²⁹ (February 29, Nairobi, Kenya) highlighting efforts between the SCO and UN in addressing global environmental and climate challenges; (2) 5th meeting of the Heads of SCO Member-States' ministries and agencies in charge of environmental protection. It approved Joint approaches to environmental problems, Implementation Plan for the SCO Green Belt Program for 2024-2026 and Implementation Plan for the Environmental Cooperation Concept for 2025-2027 (May 22, Astana).

Kazakhstan hosted: (1) SCO Digital Forum (February 1, Almaty); (2) 4th meeting of Energy Ministers of the SCO Member-States (June 21, Astana); (3) SCO Summit (July 3-4, Astana), which adopted [Astana Declaration](#) underlining the importance of enhancing environmental cooperation – from nature conservation and environmental safety to natural resource management and climate change adaptation, including technology transfer and support to developing countries and the need for joint regional and subregional action plans.

Promotion of the national interests and reinforcement of the country's image. Kazakhstan actively cooperates with the UN, EU, OSCE, OIC, ECO, and international organizations.

EU. The following events were organized: (1) 7th Subcommittee on Energy, Transport, Environment and Climate Change (April 16, Astana); (2) 14th Kazakhstan–EU dialogue platform meeting (April 18, Astana); (3) 2nd Interregional Forum of Environmental Initiatives SAF AUA¹³⁰ (June 4, Temirtau); (4) 21st meeting of the EU-Kazakhstan Cooperation Council (October 14, Luxembourg, Luxembourg).

UN. During the 79th UNGA session, Kazakhstan urged G20 members and international development banks to enhance support for low- and middle-income countries, including facilitating access to **green technologies** and **concessional financing**. The country also announced plans to host a **Regional Climate Summit in 2026** to deepen cooperation among the UN Member-States on climate-related issues.

Resolutions adopted at Kazakhstan's initiative in 2024 included: (1) [A/RES/79/79](#) "Strengthening and institutionalizing the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on their Destruction" (December 2, New York, USA); (2)

[A/RES/79/60](#) "Addressing the legacy of nuclear weapons: providing victim assistance and environmental remediation to Member-States affected by the use or testing of nuclear weapons" (December 2, New York, USA); (3) [A/RES/79/39](#) "Universal Declaration on the Achievement of a Nuclear-Weapon Free World" (December 2, New York, USA).

ECOSOC. Kazakhstan [has concluded](#) its membership in ECOSOC (2022-2024). At the same time, the 23rd meeting of the States Parties to the UN Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women elected a candidate from Kazakhstan to CEDAW for 2025-2028 ([June 7](#), New York, USA).

CIS. The Kazakhstani delegation participated in meetings of: (1) the Council of Heads of State (October 8, Moscow, Russia); (2) the Council of Heads of Government (December 12, Moscow); (3) the Council of Foreign Ministers (April 12, Minsk, Belarus; October 7, Moscow); (4) the Economic Council (March 29, September 20, November 29, Moscow); (5) informal Summit of the Heads of State (December 25, Saint Petersburg, Russia).

Sources:

Official sites of the:

President (www.akorda.kz/ru/);

Ministry of Foreign Affairs (<https://www.gov.kz/memleket/entities/mfa?lang=ru>);

Ministry of Water Resources and Irrigation (<https://www.gov.kz/memleket/entities/water?lang=ru>);

Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources (<https://www.gov.kz/memleket/entities/ecogeo?lang=ru>);

Ministry of Industry and Construction (<https://www.gov.kz/memleket/entities/mps?lang=ru>);

Ministry of National Economy (<https://www.gov.kz/memleket/entities/economy?lang=ru>);

Ministry of Agriculture (<https://www.gov.kz/memleket/entities/moa?lang=ru>);

Ministry of Artificial Intelligence and Digital Development (<https://www.gov.kz/memleket/entities/mdai?lang=ru>);

Ministry of Energy (<https://www.gov.kz/memleket/entities/energo?lang=ru>);

Ministry of Emergency Situations (<https://www.gov.kz/memleket/entities/emer?lang=ru>);

Legal Information System of the Republic of Kazakhstan (<http://adilet.zan.kz/rus>);

Institute of Economic Research (<https://eri.kz/ru/>);

Kazakhstan Institute for Strategic Studies under the president of Kazakhstan (<https://kisi.kz/ru/glavnaya/>)

Information agencies:

<https://inbusiness.kz/ru/>;

www.kazenergy.com/ru/;

<https://forbes.kz/>;

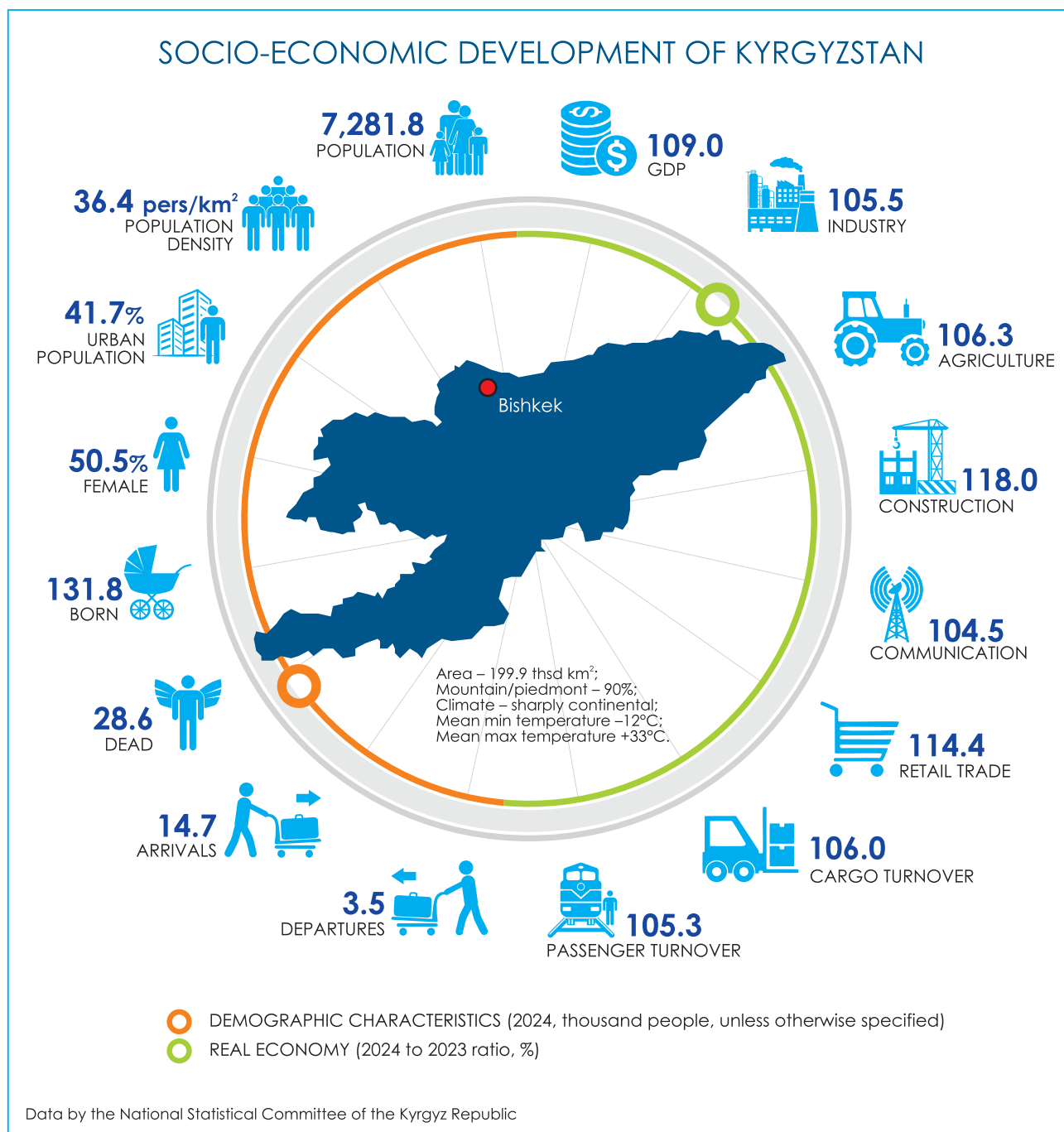
<https://kursiv.kz/>;

<http://kazaral.org>

¹²⁹ As part of the 6th session of the United Nations Environment Assembly

¹³⁰ Held as part of the EU – Kazakhstan Sustainable Energy Days. The forum is organized by the ECOJER Association and EU within the framework of the [SECCA](#) project

5.2. Kyrgyz Republic



Water sector

Water resources. The total available water resources in the republic amount to 2,458 km³, including 650 km³ (26.4%) in glaciers (8000 km²), 1,745 km³ (71%) in lakes, 13 km³ (0.5%) as potentially usable groundwater and mineral thermal water, and 44.5 to 51.9 km³ (2%) as average annual river runoff. The total annual volume of renewable water resources in Kyrgyzstan is 46.5 km³.

The Republic has over 3,500 watercourses and 1923 lakes. 44 groundwater aquifers with fresh and mineral

waters are available here. The average long-term river runoff is 44.5 km³ and reaches 47.2 km³ with return water included.

2024 Results. As of October 3, 2024, the planned irrigation water supply was 6,286.7 million cubic meters. The actual supply reached 5,640.6 million cubic meters, representing 90% of the plan and exceeding the 2023 supply by 501.1 million cubic meters. The total planned area for autumn-winter and pre-plowing irrigation covered 311.36 thousand hectares, of which 85.1 thousand hectares had been irrigated by September 30, 2024.

Public administration reforms. The Kyrgyz Research Institute of Irrigation, the Department of Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Development renamed into the State Institution for Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Development, and the SE “Hydrological Field Office” spun off the SE “Kyrgyzgeologiya” were included in the structure of the Water Resources Service (WRS) (RCM KR No.98 of 07.03.24).

New appointments. Almazbek Sokeev was appointed as the Director of the WRS at the Ministry of Agriculture, Water Resources and Processing Industry of the Kyrgyz Republic (MAWRPI KR).

Latest developments in legislation. The following regulations were approved: on MAWRPI KR, on WRS, on the Kyrgyz Research Institute of Irrigation, on the State Institution for Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Development (RKM KR No.98 of 07.03.24).

The Kyrgyz Government adopted resolution No.207 of 29.04.2024 “On the efficient management and development of the water sector”¹³¹, which (1) delegated the authority to approve tariffs for irrigation water supply from the public water supply systems, drinking water supply and sanitation in towns and cities to an authorized public water agency; (2) made amendments to resolution No.115 of 03.03.2023 “On the delegation of certain rule-making powers of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Kyrgyz Republic to public authorities and local executive bodies”, etc.

The Jogorku Kenesh Committee on International Affairs adopted the draft Water Code.

Water management system. The WRS departments completed: (1) repair, concreting and mechanical cleaning of inter-farm canals (626 km); (2) repair of 596 hydraulic structures, 250 gauging stations, 115 pumping stations and 221 aggregates; (3) replacement of 30 pumping aggregates; (4) cleaning of 11 storage facilities, 150 km of CDS.

The construction of: (1) irrigation canal in Ak-Tal; (2) daily regulation pond in Kadamzhay district is underway. Works for construction of Jany-Talaa canal in Kara-Kulja district have been resumed; works for rehabilitation of Ara-Bel intake dam in Jeti-Oguz district of Issyk-Kul province are in progress.

Projects and programs. The National Water Resources Management Project/AF NWRMP (SDC, WB, \$12.24 million, 2015-2024) has been completed. Within its framework, the National Water Strategy of the Kyrgyz Republic until 2040 was developed and approved; assistance was rendered to establish the boundaries of 5 river basins and prepare 5 basin water management plans¹³².

Ongoing projects: (1) “Climate change and disaster-resilient water resources sector” (ADB, \$43.6 million, 2019-2025); (2) “Climate-Resilient Water Services/CRWSP” (IDA, \$100 million, 2022-2028, Batkent, Zhalal-Abad and Osh provinces), as part of which basic training on the Unified Water Information System for WRS officials (Bishkek, May 23-24; Osh, May 30-31) and the contract management training (Osh, June 26-28; Bishkek, July 4-5) were organized and the WB mission took place (May 27-June 7); (3) USAID Regional Water and Vulnerable Environment Activity (USAID, \$21.5 million, August 2022-July 2025) organized the celebration of the World Water Day 2024 “Water for Peace”¹³³ (March 11); the roundtable¹³⁴ to discuss the water management issues in the region (March 12); international scientific and practical conference – IV Mamatkanov Readings¹³⁵ (October 28); (4) Climate-sensitive Water Resources Management in Central Asia (BMZ, SDC, GIZ, €12.9 million, 2023-2027) conducted the cross-border trainings (Chu and Talas CWA, Bishkek, October 22; Osh CWA, Batken CWA, Naryn



CWA, Jalalabad BWA, Karadarya-Syr Darya-Amu Darya BWA; representatives of water sector of Uzbekistan, Osh, October 24); (5) Enhancing economic independence and improving the situation of women in Central Asia through access to irrigation water and infrastructure (Coca-Cola Foundation, \$500,000, 2023-2024) – in Kara-Zhygach aiyl aimak of Alamudun district, Chuy province, rehabilitation works on the canal “P-21” were completed and drip irrigation was installed on 1 ha (pilot WUA “Ta-Bek”); training for farmers was held (June 30, December 20); (6) Irrigated agriculture development in Issyk-Kul and Naryn provinces (IsDB, Saudi Fund for Development, \$50 million).

A PRC-funded project to improve water infrastructure in the Kyrgyz Republic (152 million yuan) has been initiated.

¹³¹ Amended by resolution No.739 of 06.12. 2024

¹³² adopted the RCM KR No.5 of 11.01.2025 “On creation of Basin Water Administrations”

¹³³ together with the KNAU named after K. Skryabin

¹³⁴ in cooperation with the Ministry of Education and Science of the Kyrgyz Republic

¹³⁵ in cooperation with the IVP&GE of NAN KR



Meeting of Experts from Kyrgyzstan and the PRC to Discuss Upcoming Work under the Country's Water Infrastructure Improvement Project



Signing of the Protocol Recording the Agreements Reached on the Shared Use of Water Resources of the Chu and Talas Rivers, July 27

Loan and grant agreements for the Kyrgyz Water Resilience Framework were [ratified](#) between the KR and the EBRD; the WRS and the SDC [discussed](#) preparation of an agreement for launching the Water Use Permits in Kyrgyzstan Project, the goal of which is to improve the water use regulation by using the French experience in basin water management.

Events. (1) A roundtable for presentation and discussion of the Water and Associated Sector Education Program (March 13); (2) an event on the importance of water for life¹³⁶ (March 28); (3) a conference "National Water Resources of the Kyrgyz Republic" (April 1); (4) National Water Forum "Rational water use in the Kyrgyz Republic in the context of climate change and preservation of Issyk-Kul Lake"¹³⁷ (November 29). The WRS representatives also took part in the roundtable on climate challenges organized by the OSCE Academy (July 10) and in other events.

Regional and international cooperation. The Kyrgyz delegation participated in the first Hungarian-Kyrgyz Water Forum (Bishkek, May 14) and the 3rd High-Level International Conference on the International Decade for Action "Water for Sustainable Development", 2018-2028 (June 10-13).

Kyrgyzstan and Kazakhstan agreed on sharing water of the Chu and Talas rivers at the 33rd (Bishkek, April 26) and 34th meetings of the CTWC (Cholpon-Ata, July 27). For more details, see "[Cooperation between the Countries of Central Asia on Water and Other Matters](#)".

The Kyrgyz delegation attended the 86th ICWC meeting (Shymkent, Kazakhstan, [April 12](#)). For more details, see "[IFAS and Other Regional Organizations in Central Asia](#)".

Drinking Water Supply

Latest developments in legislation. The procedure for setting tariffs for centralized drinking water supply and sanitation services has been approved (PKM KR [No.320](#) of 19.06.2024).

Projects and programs. Ongoing projects: (1) [CRWSP](#) (see above), sub-component 1.1 "Water Supply and Sanitation Infrastructure" includes investments aimed at enhancing climate resilience, improving drinking water supply and sanitation services, and increasing wastewater treatment capacity; (2) "[Bishkek Water Supply and Wastewater Rehabilitation](#)" (Phase II, Swiss Government, EBRD, €16 million) – 4.9 km of sewerage and 2.6 km of water supply networks were constructed in the south of Bishkek, 4 vehicles and 108 units of equipment were procured; (3) "[Uzgen Water Supply and Wastewater Rehabilitation](#)" (EBRD) – over 38 km of drinking water supply and over 24.7 km of sewer pipelines were laid; construction work on treatment facilities are underway; (4) "[Issyk-Kul Wastewater Management](#)"/[IWMP](#) in Karakol and Balykchy (ADB) – training on "Gender Equality and Integration in Water Resources Management" (November 27) and the meeting with active civil society in Balykchy were conducted (December 6); (5) "[Naryn Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Development](#)"/[NRWSSDP](#) (ADB, \$32.9 million, 2020-2027) – training for trainers and local-level trainings were conducted with the participation of staff from educational institutions and volunteers of pilot communities (Naryn, Kochkor village, November 26-December 18); (6) "[Sustainable Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Development](#)"/[SRWSSDP](#) (WB, IDA, \$59.5 million, [second additional financing](#) – \$7.64 million, 2017-2025, Chuy, Issyk-Kul and Osh provinces) – the water supply system has been launched (Chuy province, March 3); the Law on Ratification of the Financing Agreement between the KR and IDA for the Second Additional Financing of the SRWSSDP was signed¹³⁸.

¹³⁶ organized by the WRS in cooperation with the AUCA

¹³⁷ organized by the KR MAWRPI with the support of GIZ and W

¹³⁸ the project includes: (1) rehabilitation and construction of drinking water supply systems in 11 villages of Osh province; (2) construction of sanitation systems in multi-store buildings situated in Kurmontu village of Issyk-Kul province; (3) financing a program of incentive grants for households to develop sanitation in Osh, Chuy and Issyk-Kul provinces; (4) procurement of special equipment for municipal water supply and sanitation utilities



In Batken province: (1) construction of a water supply system is underway to provide drinking water to 8,357 residents of the Kyrgyz-Kyshtak and Umai-Ene villages in the Kadamjay District, and (2) a project to improve drinking water supply in 28 villages has been launched (WB, \$48 million, 2024-2028).



Preparatory work is underway to launch a new 'Water Supply and Sanitation Universal Access Program' aimed at expanding access to clean water and sanitation services, enhancing their sustainability, and improving service delivery capacity in remote villages.

Agriculture

2024 Results. In 2024, GDP reached 17.2 billion KGS, marking a 9% increase compared to 2023. The share of agricultural products in GDP amounted to 9.5%, with a total value of 115.9 billion KGS – reflecting a 6.2% growth. Gross agricultural output totaled 395.6 billion KGS, with a real growth rate of 106.3%. This growth was driven by increased production in both crop farming (up 10.3%) and livestock breeding (up 3.1%). The largest contributions to agricultural output came from crop production (50.9%) and livestock

breeding (45.4%). Chuy Province led in agricultural output, accounting for 24.8% of the total production.

In 2024, the total crop acreage reached 1,236 thousand hectares, an increase of 4 thousand hectares compared to 2023. The harvested area also expanded: wheat was harvested from 240.5 thousand hectares (+37.8 thousand hectares compared to 2023), barley from 245.9 thousand hectares (+44.6 thousand hectares), and legumes from 53 thousand hectares.

A total of 752 agricultural cooperatives continued operating across the Kyrgyz Republic in the agricultural sector.

Public administration reforms. In line with the Decree of the Cabinet of Ministers No.98 of 07.03.2024, the following institutions were renamed: (1) Department of Crop Expertise at the Kyrgyz Ministry of Agriculture into the Department of Crop Expertise and Horticulture under the MAWRPI KR; (2) Department of Organic Agriculture at the Ministry of Agriculture into the Department of Processing Industry and Organic Agriculture under the MAWRPI KR; (3) Department of Mechanization, Innovative Technologies and Cooperation in Agriculture at the Ministry of Agriculture into the Department of Cooperation, Mechanization and Innovative Technologies in Agriculture under the MAWRPI KR.

New appointments. Janybek Kerimaliev was appointed as the First Deputy Minister of Water Resources, Agriculture and Processing Industry of the KR.

Latest developments in legislation. On 22 July 2024, the President of Kyrgyzstan signed Presidential Decree No.202 "On Measures for Further Development of the Agro-Industrial Complex of the Kyrgyz Republic." The decree aims to strengthen food security, increase exports of agro-industrial products, foster the adoption of innovative technologies, and create jobs in rural areas.

In addition, the Government approved Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers No.462 of 9 August 2024, which adopts the "Pasture Development Program for 2024-2029." The program is intended to enhance pasture management and utilization, restore pasture infrastructure, and adapt rangelands to the challenges of climate change.

The following regulations were approved: (1) on the Department of Crop Expertise and Horticulture; (2) on the Department of Processing Industry and Organic Agriculture; (3) on the Department of Cooperation, Mechanization and Innovative Technologies in Agriculture; (4) on the Department of Fisheries Complex; (5) on the Department of Chemicalization, Plant Protection and Quarantine; (6) on the Kyrgyz Farming Research Institute; (7) on the Kyrgyz Research Institute of Livestock and Pastures; (8) on the State Institution "AgroSmart"; (9) on the State Institution "Center for Veterinary Medicines and Feed Additives"; (10) on the State Institution "Center for Veterinary Diagnostics and Expertise" (RKM KR No.98 of 07.03.2024).

Projects and programs. In line with Presidential Decree No.202 of 22.07.2024, efforts are underway to renew, upgrade, and equip the Machine and Tractor Station (MTS) fleet with modern agricultural machinery. In Issyk-Ata District, the active use of agricultural drones and UAVs has been initiated for fertilizer application and crop protection against pests.

A total of 12,083 loans amounting to 4,850,809 thousand KGS were issued under the “Financing Agriculture – 12” project. A pilot initiative titled “3+2” was launched to further support farmers. For the first time, the Ministry of Agriculture, Water Resources and Processing Industry of the Kyrgyz Republic (MAWRPI KR) signed a Memorandum of Cooperation with the Association for Agro-Industrial Complex Development, aimed at supporting 11 industry-specific associations.

The following projects were continued: (1) “[Kyrgyzstan Pasture and Natural Resource Management](#)” (US Forest Service, 2021-2025, Naryn, At-Bashy districts, Jergetal aiyl aimak, Naryn province); (2) “Additional Financing for the Third Village Investment Project (VIP-3 AF)” (IDA, \$17 million, 2022-2024, Chuy province), the goal of which is to build local capacity for participatory development and improve access to quality social infrastructure services in targeted rural communities.

Within the project “[Active Women’s Civil Society Organizations for Peace in Kyrgyzstan](#)” (FAO, 2023-2024), women farmers from Batken and Leylek districts sha-

red their experience, knowledge and skills in sustainable agriculture in the context of climate change ([October 28](#)).

The Kyrgyz Government adopted the Law on ratification of the Financing Agreement between KR and IDA and the Grant Agreement between KR and IDA for the “Resilient Agri-food Clusters Development” project signed on April 16, 2024 in Washington.

To conserve water without relying on reservoirs or incurring additional costs, an artificial glacier was constructed on the Bai-Katyn pasture in Kadamjay District, Batken Province.

On December 26, the Ministry of Agriculture, Water Resources and Processing Industry of the Kyrgyz Republic (MAWRPI KR) conducted a training seminar for agricultural experts and farmers in Chuy Province. In addition, Farmer Service Centers were opened in Talas and Naryn provinces. These centers aim to provide high-quality services to local farmers and support agricultural development of regions.

Events. Bishkek hosted the following events: (1) “2024 Agro Dialogue” Forum ([February 26-28](#)); (2) celebration of the Day of Agricultural Workers (October 18); (3) AgroTechExpo-2024 and Altyn Kyz fair (October 18-20).

Regional and international cooperation. Meetings were held: between exporters and importers from Kyrgyzstan and importers and their counterparts from Pakistan (April 1); with a delegation from the People’s Republic of China to discuss cooperation and ways to boost agricultural productivity (December 2). The latter resulted in agreements on the transportation of agricultural goods from Bishkek to Shanghai (July 23).

During his official visits to Uzbekistan and the Republic of Korea, the President of the Kyrgyz Republic signed the following documents: (1) a “Road Map” for cooperation in agriculture and food supply for 2024-2026 with the Ministry of Agriculture of Uzbekistan (July 18); (2) a protocol of negotiations with KOICA on the project “Strengthening the value chain of agricultural products by supporting the establishment of a post-harvest management system in the Kyrgyz Republic”¹³⁹.

Following the 12th meeting of the Kazakh-Kyrgyz Intergovernmental Council, a [Road Map](#) was signed with Kazakhstan on increasing mutual agricultural trade for 2024–2025 (Bishkek, [December 4](#)).

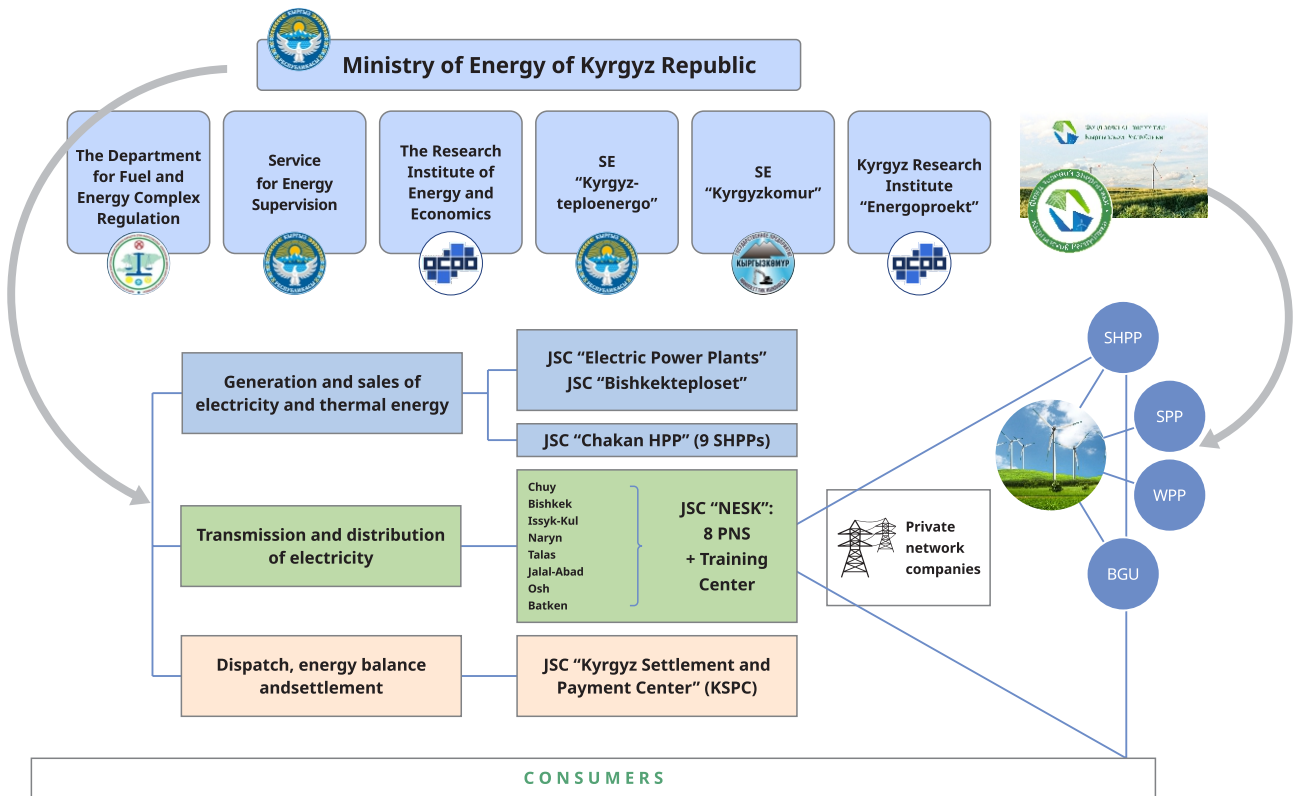
Energy

For an interactive map of the Ministry of Energy of the Kyrgyz Republic, see <https://minenergo.gov.kg/ru/projects>

Farmers from Batken and Leylek districts exchanged experiences in sustainable agriculture, October 28



¹³⁹ the project is focused on the agriculture support in Kyrgyzstan and will contribute to improving the infrastructure for storage and processing the agricultural products



Source: https://secca.eu/wp-content/uploads/2024/10/6_Eleonora-Kazakova_24-October_RU_upd.pdf

Power generation and consumption. In 2024, electricity generation in Kyrgyzstan reached 12.8 billion kWh from hydropower plants (HPPs), 1.8 billion kWh from combined heat and power plants (CHPPs), and 250 million kWh from small HPPs. In December alone, power consumption across the republic exceeded the set limit by 123.4 million kWh (7.3%), totaling 1,806.6 million kWh.

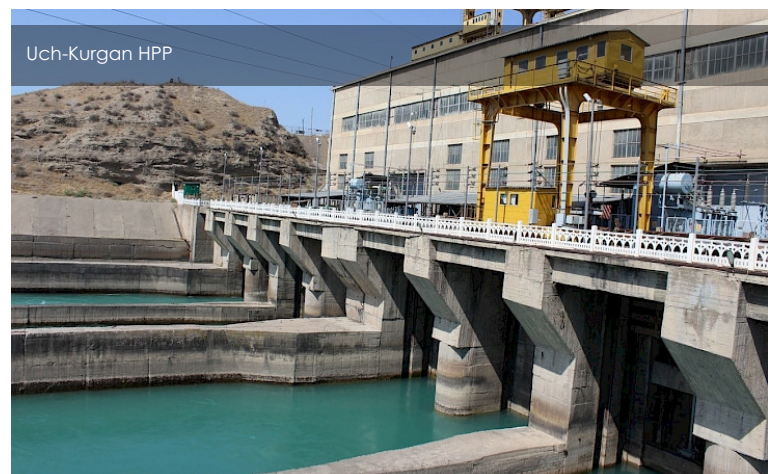
During the first 11 months of 2024, Kyrgyzstan imported 4.6 billion kWh of electricity – 1.5 times more than in the same period of 2023. Of this volume, 1.2 billion kWh was supplied by Kazakhstan's power plants operating on renewable energy sources (RES).

New appointments. Salavat Sadyrakunov was appointed the General Director of "Electric Power Plants" JSC, and Nurlan Sadykov was appointed the Deputy Minister of Energy of Kyrgyzstan.

Latest developments in legislation. Amendments were made in the Law on Energy Saving (No.201 of 10.12.2024). The Kyrgyz Government adopted the following Resolutions: (1) No.345 of 02.07.2024 "On reorganization of the state enterprise "Kyrgyzteploenergo" under the Ministry of Energy of the Kyrgyz Republic"; (2) No.351 of 03.07.2024 "On Amendments to the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Kyrgyz Republic No.247 of November 15, 2021 "Regarding the Ministry of Energy of the Kyrgyz Republic"; (3) No.556 of 12.09.2024 "On Amendments to decisions of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Kyrgyz

Republic regarding the activities of the Green Energy Fund under the Cabinet of Ministers of the Kyrgyz Republic". Additionally, the Provisions on the Energy Research Institute under the Ministry of Energy of the KR and on the Kyrgyz State Research and Design Institute "Energoproekt" were approved (PCM No.488 of 22.08.2024).

HPP construction and modernization. At "Electric Power Plants" JSC: (1) following reconstruction, hydro unit No.4 of the **Uch-Kurgan HPP**¹⁴⁰ was commissioned, resulting in a 20% increase in the plant's capacity; (2) the repair of the metal lining at the bottom of the



¹⁴⁰ as part of Uch-Kurgan HPP Modernization Project

service spillway was completed at the **At-Bashi HPP**; (3) reconstruction works on hydro unit No.1 of the **Toktogul HPP** were nearly finalized.

Negotiations with the World Bank were held on May 26 regarding the project "Additional Financing for the Technical Support of **Kambarata HPP-1**." The Energy Ministries of Kyrgyzstan, Kazakhstan, and Uzbekistan signed an interdepartmental agreement on cooperation within the framework of the **Kambarata HPP-1** project. The **Donor Coordination Committee** for the construction of the HPP was established (Vienna, June 11), and its delegation visited the **Kambarata** site from October 7 to 11 to inspect progress on project preparation. Additionally, the first round of national consultations for the environmental and social assessment of the project was completed in Bishkek (November 20).

Alternative energy

A total of 148 renewable energy facilities (each with a capacity exceeding 100 kW) have been commissioned and are currently operational across the country. Their combined installed capacity reaches 2,903.7 MW, including: 59 wind power plants with a total capacity of 1,409.55 MW; 46 solar power plants totaling 1,222.61 MW; 40 small hydropower plants with a combined capacity of 269.785 MW; 3 biogas power plants with a total capacity of 1.77 MW. For more details on development prospects, see <https://sozmedia.kz/57508/>.

Latest developments in legislation. The Kyrgyz Government adopted the Law No.164 of 13.09.2024 "On Amendments to the Law of the Kyrgyz Republic on renewable energy sources".

Small HPPs. By the end of the year, OJSC "Chakan HPP," which operates nine small hydropower plants, generated 183.4 million kWh – exceeding its 2024 target of 178.2 million kWh and up from 133.3 million kWh in 2023. The Alamedin HPP cascade (comprising eight small HPPs with a total capacity of 29.8 MW) contributed the majority of the total output. Additional energy was generated by the Bystrovskaya SHPP (8.7 MW), Bala-Saruu SHPP (25 MW), and FES BSR SHPP-5 (0.1 MW).



The Bala-Saruu small HPP at the Kirov reservoir in the Talas province has been commissioned, May 21

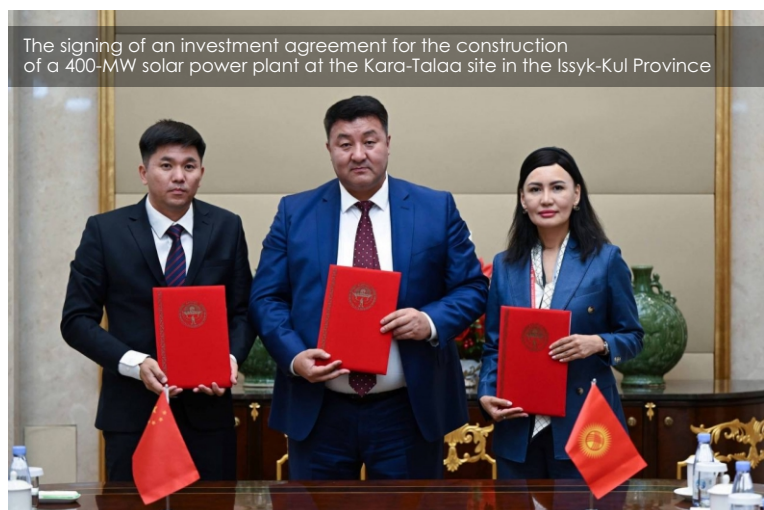
New small hydropower plants commissioned during the year include: Bala-Saruu SHPP in Talas Province (May 21); Kok-Art SHPP in Jalal-Abad Province (July 22); Isfairam SHPP in Kadamjay District, Batken Province, and Kurak-Tektir SHPP in Nookat District, Osh Province (both on August 20).

The Kyrgyz Ministry of Energy and the Korea Water Resources Corporation (K-Water) signed a Memorandum of Cooperation aimed at jointly preparing and developing a master plan, as well as conducting feasibility studies for ten new small hydropower projects. This partnership is part of an international initiative to reduce greenhouse gas emissions (December 3).

Solar energy. A floating solar power plant was commissioned at the TPP-5 reservoir operated by OJSC "Chakan HPP." Additionally, a pilot project supported by the Asian Development Bank (ADB) is underway for the construction of another floating solar power plant in the HPP-5 reservoir area.

Agreements were signed between (1) EDB and the Bishkek Solar LLC on the solar project up to 300 MW in Toru-Aigyr village of Issyk-Kul province (Bishkek, May 21); (2) the Kyrgyz Republic and IFC on implementation of two solar projects (Vienna, June 10).

Fortis KG LLP, NES Kyrgyzstan OJSC, and the Green Energy Fund signed an investment agreement for the construction of a 400 MW SPP at the Kara-Talaa site in Issyk-Kul Province. The German company W. Hass Future GmbH & Co. has also expressed its willingness to invest up to €300 million in solar power development in Kyrgyzstan.



The signing of an investment agreement for the construction of a 400-MW solar power plant at the Kara-Talaa site in the Issyk-Kul Province

Wind energy. Agreements were signed between: (1) the ADB and the KR on consulting support of a PPP project for wind power (Bishkek, October 16-17); (2) the Rosatom Renewable Energy JSC and the Kyrgyz Cabinet of Ministers for an export project on wind power with a capacity of 100 MW (December 24).

As part of the USAID Power Central Asia Activity (PCA), a map of the solar and wind energy potential was developed. Additionally, LiDAR equipment was

installed to collect essential data for the accurate and cost-effective design of wind power plants.

USAID has also launched a five-year, \$24 million program titled “Green Solutions” aimed at supporting small and medium-size enterprises in the Kyrgyz Republic. The program focuses on promoting innovative green technologies, improving energy efficiency, and increasing renewable energy.

Events. The Kyrgyz Cabinet of Ministers, with support of the World Bank Group and assistance from the Government of Austria, organized the [International Energy Investment Forum](#) – a platform for discussing energy development prospects in Central Asia. During the Forum, the Cabinet of Ministers presented 12 investment hydropower and solar projects, with a total estimated value of \$16 billion. As part of the Forum, a series of agreements were signed (Vienna, June 10-11).



The President of the Kyrgyz Republic delivered a speech at the Sixth Consultative Meeting of the Heads of State of Central Asia, where he proposed the implementation of an economic mechanism for water-energy cooperation in the region (Astana, August 9).

The Energy Day celebration, marking the 90th anniversary of the Kyrgyz Republic's energy system, was held on December 20.

The Minister of Energy participated in the following international events: (1) the 9th meeting of the Council of Heads of Authorized Energy Bodies of the EAEU Member States (Moscow, March 29); (2) the “Gulf Cooperation Council + Central Asia” Forum (Riyadh, May 29); (3) COP29 and the Meeting of Ministers on Energy Initiatives (Baku, November 11-22).

Regional and international cooperation. The Ministry of Energy signed: (1) MoU on energy cooperation

with the Azerbaijani Ministry of Energy (April 25); (2) statement on joint energy projects with the IsDB (June 6); (3) Memorandum to deepen cooperation with the FAS Energy Company (August 27); (4) MoC¹⁴¹ with the Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry of Japan (September 9); (5) Vienna Communiqué with the EIB on “Unlocking Investment Potential for a Green Future for the KR and Central Asia” (December 6).

On the sidelines of COP29, the Ministry of Energy signed: (1) Clean Energy Charter with OECD; (2) Agreement with GIZ on the “Renewable Energy Sources in Central Asia” project; (3) Cooperation roadmap with the Ministry of Energy of Azerbaijan.

Environment Protection and Climate Change

New appointments. Meder Mashiev was appointed the Minister of Natural Resources, Ecology and Technical Supervision. Narynbek Satybaldiev was appointed the Deputy Minister of Natural Resources, Ecology and Technical Supervision and Director of Kyrgyz Geological Service.

Latest development in legislation. The following laws were adopted: (1) Law No.35 of 07.02.2024 “On Amendments to the Forest Code of the Kyrgyz Republic” that strengthens the conservation of forests and protected natural territories. The sustainable landscape restoration and climate change adaptation project has been launched; (2) Law No.95 of 13.06.2024 “On Amendments to Certain Legislative Acts of the Kyrgyz Republic in the field of regulation of protected natural territories”, particularly to the Land Code of the KR, the Law on Environmental Protection, the Law on Protected Natural territories, the Law on Hunting and Hunting Sector; (3) Law No.99 of 14.06.2024 “On Amendments to the Law of the KR on Protection of Atmospheric Air”.

A draft of the “Green Economy Development Program until 2028” has been prepared. The program aims to improve Kyrgyzstan's ranking in the SDG Index by at least 15 points by reducing negative environmental impacts and creating favorable conditions for the transition to an innovative and green economy.

Projects. The following projects are ongoing: (1) “Advancing the process of developing a National Adaptation Plan for medium and long-term planning and implementation of adaptation measures to climate change in the Kyrgyz Republic” (GCF, UNDP) - several events were conducted: workshop “Integration of gender aspects into adaptation planning to climate change” (February 26); round table on interim results (May 31); expanded meeting of the interdepartmental working group on climate change (October 17); (2) “Improvement of environmental monitoring and reclamation tools in the Kyrgyz Republic” (UNDP, 2020-2024, Naryn province, Chatkal

¹⁴¹ aimed at projects in the field of green energy based on advanced world technologies and practices

district, Kanysh-Kyya village); (3) "Identification of suitable areas for afforestation, reforestation and restoration of degraded forests on the State Forest Territory in the Kyrgyz Republic" (GIZ, 2023-2024); (4) "Kyrgyzstan Pasture and Natural Resource Management" (US Forest Service, 2021-2025); (5) "Carbon Sequestration through Climate Investments in Forests and Rangelands in the KR"/CS-FOR (GCF, \$49.9 million, 2022-2030). The program "Green Economy and Sustainable Private Sector Development in Kyrgyzstan" (GIZ, BMZ, EU, Swiss Government, 2023-2026) is underway.

In accordance with the Presidential Decree "On the Key Areas of the Concept of the Pilot Project 'Asman Eco-City' in Issyk-Kul Province," the core components of the concept were developed.

The United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) project "Vanishing Treasures" was successfully completed, with its outcomes presented at a national consultation meeting held on April 30. On May 31, a closing meeting was held for the project "Consolidating Institutional Capacities for National Surface Water Quality Monitoring in the Kyrgyz Republic (KGZ-Water III)," which aimed to strengthen the capacity of national authorities to enhance the country's environmental monitoring system.



National Consultation Meeting under the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) «Vanishing Treasures» Initiative, April 30

The WB has approved a \$45 million financing for the "Kyrgyz Republic Resilient Landscape Restoration Project"/RESILAND KR¹⁴² (2024-2029).

Capacity building. The following events were held: (1) a regional workshop on the use of the Enhanced Transparency Framework reporting tools for Central Asia (May 15-17); (2) a training session on air pollution (September 26); (3) a seminar on the development of the National Action Plan to mitigate chemical,

biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) risks in the Kyrgyz Republic (October 28-29).

Events. (1) round table on optimizing the legislative framework for the implementation of climate policy¹⁴³ (May 8); (2) Pre-COP29 Regional Conference "Adaptation Planning and Financing in Central Asia" (September 25-26); "Climate Week" and national climate forum-dialogue "Pathway to COP29: Adaptation to Climate Change" (October 7-11); event "Post UNFCCC COP-29 and CBD COP-16: Kyrgyzstan and the World. The Way Forward" (December 6).

The Kyrgyz delegation took part in: (1) the Regional Conference of Youth and Children on Climate Change in CA and Afghanistan (September 5); (2) the "New Economic Challenges of Long-term Development of the Kyrgyz Republic" Forum (Bishkek, September 11); (3) the high-level Pre-COP29 event (Baku, October 9-12); (4) the United Nations Biodiversity Conference "Making Peace with Nature"/COP-16, during which Kyrgyzstan actively promoted initiatives for the protection of mountain ecosystems and biodiversity (Cali, Colombia, October 21-November 3); (5) the international conference "Naturebased Solutions to Combat Climate Change" (Antalya, Turkey, December 1).

For the first time, the Kyrgyz Pavilion was organized at COP29 with the support of CAREC, serving as a platform to showcase the country's environmental initiatives.

Regional and international cooperation. The matters related to cooperation in the field of ecology, mitigation of climate change and attraction of climate investments were discussed during meetings of the MNRETS with OECD (May 21); PRC delegation (July 15); UN Resident Coordinator in Kyrgyzstan (July 26); Chief Investment Officer of the Green Climate Fund (GCF) Henry Gonzales (November 15) and others.

The Kyrgyz delegation took part in the 5th meeting of the heads of SCO member states' ministries and agencies in charge of environmental protection (Astana, May 22) and the session of the UNFCCC subsidiary bodies (Bonn, June 3-13).

The following documents were signed: an agreement on cooperation in the field of environmental protection between the governments of the SCO member states (Astana, July 4); MoC between protected natural territories of Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan¹⁴⁴ (October 17).

Experts of the OSCE Programme Office in Bishkek together with the Kyrgyz MNRETS prepared a draft National Report on the Aarhus Convention¹⁴⁵. In 2024, the Republic debuted in the Wikipedia photo contest "Wiki Loves Earth".

¹⁴² the project is a part of the regional umbrella RESILAND CA+ Program

¹⁴³ organized in partnership with the Jogorku Kenesh, the Ministry of Natural Resources, Ecology and Technical Supervision (MNRETS), and UNDP

¹⁴⁴ the aim of this cooperation is to preserve the snow leopard and its habitats in the northern Tien Shan Mountains

¹⁴⁵ UNECE Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters was adopted in 1998 in the Danish city of Aarhus

SDGs in Kyrgyzstan

Kyrgyzstan was ranked 48th out of 167 countries in the annual sustainable development rating published by the UN and BertelsmannStiftung.

Kyrgyz Republic

Eastern Europe and Central Asia



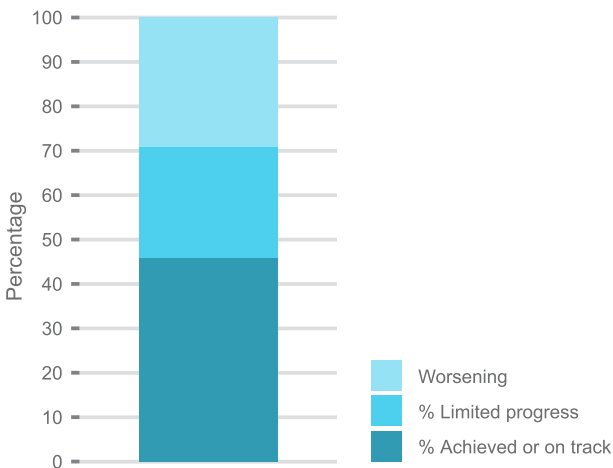
OVERVIEW INDICATORS



SDG Dashboards and Trends



Status of SDG targets for Kyrgyzstan (% trend indicators)



Events. Several events were organized, including: (1) workshops: "Analysis of the SDG indicators for preparation of the 2nd Voluntary National Review of SDGs in the Kyrgyz Republic" (October 29); "SDGs for Higher Education: Learning from the European Experience" (November 5-6); (2) official launch of the project "Agartuu: Educating the Youth of Kyrgyzstan on SDGs" (May 31) and discussion on educating the youth in the Jogorku Kenesh (December 20).

Cooperation. UN has launched a joint digital health programme (\$4.03 million, 2024-2027).

Publications. The National Statistical Committee of the KR prepared a short version of the statistical compendium "SDGs Statistics in the Kyrgyz Republic", 2015-2022.

Emergencies

The Kyrgyz Republic is actively working to implement the "Concept for Comprehensive Protection of the Population and Territories from Emergencies (2018-2030)" in alignment with the Sendai Framework.

Public administration reforms. The Center for Training and Retraining of Civil Defense Specialists under the Ministry of Emergency Situations of the Kyrgyz Republic (MES KR) was renamed the Training and Research Center under the MES KR, in accordance with Government Resolution No.19 dated January 24, 2024.

Latest developments in legislation. The following policy documents were approved: (1) Regulation on the Training and Research Center under the MES KR (PKM KR No.19 of 24.01.2024); (2) Civil Protection Plans for 2024 (UP KR No.25 of 9.02.2024); (3) Regulation on rescuers and voluntary rescue teams of the Kyrgyz Republic (PKM KR No.656 of 31.10.2024).

The Kyrgyz Government adopted the PKM KR No.76 of 22.02.2024 "On Amendments to the Resolution of the Kyrgyz Government No.569 of 23.10.2019 on the Unified System for Integrated Monitoring and Forecasting of Emergency Situations in the Kyrgyz Republic".

Natural disasters. In 2024, the Ministry of Emergency Situations of the Kyrgyz Republic (MES KR) reported 133 major emergencies, resulting in 79 fatalities and causing material damage estimated at 1.34 billion KGS.

Type of Emergency	Quantity	Human Casualties	Affected Persons	Property Damage
Avalanche	1	6	0	5,244,929
Strong wind	5	0	0	43,325,917
Mudflow	114	22	0	1,222,941,900
Flood	1	0	0	0
Utility and critical systems accidents	2	0	0	69,630,400
Road traffic accidents	8	50	18	3,906,000
Thunderstorm	2	1	0	1,846,000
TOTAL	133	79	18	1,346,895,146

Source: <https://www.mchs.gov.kg/ru/statistics/>

Preventive/recovery measures. Power engineers in Issyk-Kul undertook a series of flood control measures to enhance the reliability of the region's power supply. Repair and restoration works are ongoing on several highways affected by floods and mudslides, including Bishkek – Naryn – Torugart, Zhol-Cholok – Boom, and Ak-Terek – Papan – Kozhokelen. Additionally, a weather station was **launched** in Batken as part of the early warning system, aimed at protecting the Fergana Valley from climate-related risks and potential natural disasters.



Opening of an Early Warning System Weather Station, December 9, Maidan Village, Batken

Projects. The Center for Emergency Situations and Disaster Risk Reduction (CESDRR) has been implementing over 30 projects focused on regional cooperation, disaster risk reduction, and emergency prevention, with funding support from international donors and organizations. For more details, see the [link](#).

The Global Green Growth Institute intends to provide \$8 million to the MES KR for joint projects.

The results of the project "Reducing Risks and Vulnerability from Glacial Lake Outburst Floods (GLOF) in Kyrgyzstan" (Government of Japan, UNDP, MES)¹⁴⁶ were summarized. The project led to the following key outcomes: (1) developed National Action Plan until 2030; (2) enhanced national capacity for DRR; (3) strengthened adaptive capacity of local communities.

Capacity building. The MES KR organized: (1) fire drills (March 25; August 4); (2) opening ceremony of the next XI International Training for diving specialists under the auspices of the ICDO¹⁴⁷ (July 5); (3) Interna-

tional Meeting and Seminar on Mountain Rescue Training with representatives of rescue services of the ICDO member states (August 19-30); (4) regional demonstration drills as part of the month-long celebration of "October 5 – Disaster Risk Reduction Day in the KR" (October 4); (5) trainings aimed to increase knowledge and awareness of the population about the threats of emergencies and methods of self-preservation (October 23).

The Kyrgyz delegation took part in training on drought control in Central Asia (Beijing, May 6-10) and rendering the first psychological aid and stress management¹⁴⁸ (June 10).

Events. The following events took place: (1) opening of the ICDO Regional Office for CA and Asia (Bishkek, May 22); (2) 6th joint meeting of the Emergency Situations Ministries of Kyrgyzstan and Kazakhstan (Bosteri, August 14); (3) Regional Forum - Meeting of the Heads of Emergency Agencies of CA countries (Cholpon-Ata, August 15); (4) opening ceremony of the 20th meeting of the Consultative Council of the heads of state authorities managing the state material reserves in the CIS member states (Cholpon-Ata, September 3); (5) 5th scientific and practical conference "October 5 - Disaster Risk Reduction Day in Kyrgyzstan" (October 11).

Cooperation. The MES KR held meetings with: (1) UN Resident Coordinator in the KR (February 27); (2) Head of the OSCE Programme Office in Bishkek (March 11, December 27); (3) Director of the ADB Resident Mission in the KR (March 19); (4) Deputy Minister of Water Resources of the PRC¹⁴⁹ (Beijing, September 23); (5) GGGI Director General¹⁵⁰ (Seoul, October 7); (6) WB delegation (Bishkek, November 5); (7) delegation of the Turkish Cooperation and Coordination Agency¹⁵¹ (Bishkek, November 6); (8) ADB Director General for Central and Western Asia (Baku, November 12); (9) Director of the Finnish Meteorological Institute "FINKMET" (Baku, November 13); (10) Head of the GCF Office (Baku, November 13); (11) FAO representative (Baku, November 13); (12) Head of the "Doctors Without Borders - Switzerland" mission (November 26); (13) Coordinator of OSCE Economic and Environmental Activities (December 20); (14) Director General of "Qatar Charity" branch (December 24).

The UN Secretary General **visited** a mudflow canal built to protect the territory from glacial lakes outburst flooding. UNICEF handed over 10 large tents and nearly 5,000 pieces of protective equipment to the MES KR (July 29).

¹⁴⁶ as part of the project, a unique information system was developed for monitoring the outburst-prone lakes and equipped with machine-learning algorithms

¹⁴⁷ International Civil Defense Organization

¹⁴⁸ organized by the international organization "Doctors Without Borders – Switzerland"

¹⁴⁹ as part of the 3rd Asia International Water Week

¹⁵⁰ as part of the GGGI project "Strengthening Climate Resilience by adopting Smart Techniques in Flood and Drought Management in Central Asia"

¹⁵¹ as part of the 11th Summit of the Organization of Turkic States

An Agreement on the Establishment of the Civil Protection Mechanism within the Organization of Turkic States (OTS) was signed during the 11th OTS Summit.

The Kyrgyz delegation took part in: (1) the 68th session of the General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency (Vienna, [September 16-20](#)); (2) 25th meeting of the Commission of the CIS Member States on the Use of Atomic Energy for Peaceful Purposes (Nizhny Novgorod, [November 4](#)); (3) meeting of the Assembly of Donors of the Environmental Rehabilitation Account for CA countries (London, [December 6](#)); (4) 15th meeting of the Council of the Center for ES and DRR chaired by the Kyrgyz side (Almaty, December 24).

Foreign Policy and International Cooperation

In 2024, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kyrgyz Republic (MFA KR) had 150 high-level foreign policy events, including 78 held in Kyrgyzstan and 72 abroad. Notable events included: 25 visits by the President of the Kyrgyz Republic, 13 visits by the Speaker of the Jogorku Kenesh, 19 foreign trips by the Chairman of the Cabinet of Ministers. Additionally, MFA KR prepared nearly 552 international treaties for signing, comprising 117 bilateral and 435 multilateral agreements.

Working and official visits. In 2024, the Kyrgyz President paid visits to UAE (February), Tatarstan (February, October), Kazakhstan (April, July, August, September 8, September 17, November), Azerbaijan (April, July, November), Russia (May, October, December), Belgium (June), Uzbekistan (July), France (July), USA (September), Italy (October), Turkmenistan (October), Saudi Arabia (November), Austria (November), Germany (November), and South Korea (December).

Major significant events in the Kyrgyz foreign policy in 2024

The key priorities of the KR foreign policy are to strengthen relations with strategic partners and neighboring states of Central Asia and Eurasia, enhance political dialogue and cooperation within the UN framework, and boost climate actions.

Kyrgyzstan hosted: (1) 10th Annual CAMCA Regional Forum¹⁵² (Bishkek, June 12-13); (2) VI Kyrgyz-Russian Economic Forum (Bosteri, September 11-13); (3) Turkic States Artificial Intelligence Summit (Bishkek, [October 9-10](#)); (4) Regional Forum "Green Economy 2024" (Bishkek, [October 23-24](#)); (5) 11th Summit of the OTS (Bishkek, November 6).

Development of alliances and strategic partnerships. Governmental delegations from Tajikistan and

Kyrgyzstan successfully completed the delimitation of all remaining sections of the Tajik-Kyrgyz state border. Additionally, Kyrgyzstan and the European Union signed an Enhanced Partnership and Cooperation Agreement (EPCA).

The Kyrgyz President signed laws on ratification of: (1) an agreement on the construction of the China-Kyrgyzstan-Uzbekistan railway; (2) [Treaty](#) on Deepening and Expanding Allied Relations between Kyrgyzstan and Kazakhstan; (3) [exchange notes](#) between the MFA KR and the Embassy of China in Kyrgyzstan that stipulate the opening of the Bedel checkpoint on the Kyrgyz-Chinese border.

Chairmanship in international organizations. Kyrgyzstan assumed the Chairmanship of OTS for [2024-2025](#). For the first time, Kyrgyzstan has become the Chair of the Asia-Pacific Information Superhighway Steering Committee under UNESCAP (Jeju, [September 25-26](#)). The Chairman of the Cabinet of Ministers of Kyrgyzstan chaired the 22nd meeting of the Council of the Heads of Government of the SCO Member States (Bishkek, [October 26](#)).

Promotion of the national interests and reinforcement of the country's image in the global stage

UN. Participation of the Kyrgyz President S. Zhaparov in the 79th session of the UNGA contributed to bilateral cooperation on security, climate change, sustainable mountain development and SDGs. At the initiative of Kyrgyzstan, the UNGA adopted a [resolution](#) declaring October 23 as the International Snow Leopard Day. A side-event "Development of mountain regions" held in New York was organized by Kyrgyzstan, Nepal, Italy, UNDP and the Mountain Partnership Secretariat. Kyrgyzstan's intention to run for a non-permanent seat in the UN Security Council for 2027-2028 was [announced](#) at the meeting with the UN Secretary General.



Bilateral meeting between President Sadyr Japarov and UN Secretary-General António Guterres, July 2, Cholpon-Ata

¹⁵² Central Asia, Mongolia, Caucasus, Afghanistan

CIS. Kyrgyzstan hosted the 15th meeting of the CIS Tourism Council (Cholpon-Ata, July 11) and the meeting of the CIS Council for Cooperation in Education (Bishkek, November 12).

The Kyrgyz delegation attended: (1) a meeting of the CIS Council of Heads of Government (Ashgabat, May 24); (2) a meeting of the CIS Council of the Heads of State (Moscow, October 7-8); (3) a restricted-format CIS summit (Moscow, October 8); (4) a meeting of the CIS Council of the Heads of Government (Moscow, December 12); (5) informal CIS summit and meeting of the Supreme Eurasian Economic Council (St. Petersburg, December 24).

SCO. Kyrgyzstan hosted the 22nd meeting of the Prosecutors General of the SCO Member States (Bishkek, July 25) and the 22nd meeting of the SCO Council of the Heads of Government in an expanded format (Bishkek, October 26).

The Kyrgyz delegation took part in: (1) the SCO summit (Astana, July 3-4); (2) meeting of the SCO Ministers responsible for foreign economic and foreign trade activities (Islamabad, September 12); (3) 42nd meeting of the Council of the SCO Regional Anti-Terrorist Structure (Beijing, September 13).

CSTO. The Minister of Foreign Affairs of Kyrgyzstan took part in the working meeting of the Foreign Ministers of the CSTO Member States (New York, September 26).

Within the framework of CSTO, Kyrgyzstan participated in: (1) the "Interaction-2024" command-staff exercises (Balykchy, September 7); (2) "Search-2024" and "Echelon-2024" exercises (Balykchy, September 11); (3) "Indestructible Brotherhood-2024" exercises (Alma-Ata province, September 26-October 7); (4) "Rubezh-2024" joint exercises (Khatlon province, October 18).

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Ministry of Finance (<https://www.minfin.kg/index.php/>);

Ministry of Energy (<https://minenergo.gov.kg/>);

Ministry of Natural Resources, Ecology and Technical Supervision (<https://mnr.gov.kg/ru/>);

Ministry of Emergency Situations (<https://mchs.gov.kg/>);

Water Resources Service ([https://www.water.gov.kg/index.php?lang=ru/](https://www.water.gov.kg/index.php?lang=ru;));

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5.3. Tajikistan



Water sector

Water resources. Tajikistan's water resources are comprised of glaciers, rivers, lakes, reservoirs, and groundwater. The country's cryosphere includes **14,509 glaciers**, covering a total area of 11,146 km² (approximately 8% of the national territory) with an estimated ice volume of 845 km³. The hydrological network consists of **947 rivers** with a combined length of over 28,500 km. The average annual river runoff is 64 km³, which represents 55.4% of the long-term average annual runoff in the Aral Sea basin. Of this runoff, approximately 80% is contributed to the Amu Darya

basin and 1% to the Syr Darya basin. Additionally, Tajikistan features roughly **1,300 lakes** covering a total area of 705 km², with a combined storage capacity exceeding 46.3 km³, of which 20 km³ is fresh water.

The country's **11 reservoirs** cover a total surface area of 664 km² and hold a total capacity of 15,344 km³. Their usable capacity, amounting to 7.63 km³, represents 13% of the long-term average annual runoff in the Aral Sea Basin. The country's potential **groundwater stock** is 18.7 million km³ per year, with usable resources estimated at 2.8 km³ per year. The largest basins are the Vakhsh (4.92 km³/year), Syr Darya

(3.58 km³/year), and Kafirnigan (2.5 km³/year). The **return runoff** amounts to 3.5-4.0 km³/year, of which 3.0 km³ falls on collector and drainage waters and 0.5 km³ on municipal and industrial wastewater. Additionally, over 200 mineral springs and 100 geothermal water deposits have been registered.

The main water consumer in Tajikistan is irrigated agriculture, which accounts for 85% of total use. Household and drinking needs account for 5%, industry – 5%, fishing – 2%, and other sectors – 3%.

Latest developments in legislation. The documents approved in 2024 include: (1) the 2024-2028 Program of Irrigation and Drainage Development and the 2024-2026 Action Plan (PPRT-327 of 01.06.2024). The Program aims to foster a favorable investment climate for foreign and private capital, modernize and rehabilitate hydraulic facilities to make them more resilient, ensure sustainable water supply and effective drainage and wastewater treatment, reclaim land conditions, and develop new agricultural land and restore abandoned one; (2) the 2040 National Water Strategy of the Republic of Tajikistan (PPRT-627 of 29.11.2024) outlining the fundamental principles of public policy in the area of water use and protection, strategic directions for long-lasting IWRM, and key areas of water management activity balancing the interests of all users in the context of climate change; (3) Procedure for delineating water protection zones and coastal protective strips, including through special information signs, to prevent negative impact on water bodies and ensure the protection of associated ecosystems and biodiversity (PPRT-664 of 26.12.2024).

Programs and projects. Ongoing initiatives:

(1) 2016-2025 Water Sector Reform Program (PPRT-791 of 30.12.2015), as part of which: the 2040 National Water Strategy of the Republic of Tajikistan was adopted; a joint meeting of the Coordination Working Group and the Working Group on IWRM was held to discuss implementation, the concept for supporting higher water education in Tajikistan for 2023-2030, and a plan for developing a national water information system (April 19, Dushanbe). Meetings were held by the established River Basin Councils (RBC), including: (a) Zarafshan RBC, to assess and rank measures for the Zarafshan RBMP using the nexus approach (April 17, Ayni district); (b) Panj RBC (August 5, Ishkashim, GBAO), Small Basin Council of the Tajik part of the Isfara River (November 8) and Kafirnigan RBC (November 9). Participants were briefed on the work of RBC and new requirements for basin management plans, including their integration into regional socio-economic development plans. Accordingly, the Kafirnigan RBC, in cooperation with GIZ, has initiated the development of the Kafirnigan River Basin Management Plan for 2026-2030. Sets of equipment were handed over to the Zarafshan, Kafirnigan, Vakhsh and Panj RBCs¹⁵³;

(2) State Program on bank protection works in the Republic of Tajikistan for 2023-2027 (PPRT-186 of 29.04.2023) – bank protection and sai/mountain river cleaning work is carried out to mitigate the mudflow and flood risk;

(3) 2023-2027 Investment Program on provision of pumping stations of the Agency for Land Reclamation and Irrigation at the Government of Tajikistan with modern energy-saving Equipment (PPRT-296 of 30.06.2023).

As part of the "Panj River Basin Water Management" Project (ADB, additional financing, \$46.610 million, 2017-2024): a workshop "Strengthening cooperation of the Agency for Hydrometeorology with interested parties" was organized in Dushanbe (April 23); a new water treatment basin in the M.S. Khamadoni district was launched (September 5); the Agency for Land Reclamation and Irrigation under the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan signed a contract with OAO TGEM on the construction of a settling tank in M.S. Khamadoni district and modernization of pumping stations (October).

The "Improvement of water resources management in Khatlon province" Project (IsDB, \$53.5 million, 2020-2024) contributes to better water management in 9 districts of Khatlon province (improved access to irrigation, drinking water and sanitation). The project has introduced sustainable water tariffs and management systems.

The following projects continued: Climate- and Disaster-Resilient Irrigation and Drainage Modernization in the Vakhsh River Basin (WB, \$35.2 million, 2022-2027) and [Strengthening Water and Irrigation Management/SWIM](#) (WB, EU, \$47.34 million, 2023-2027).

Events. Dushanbe hosted: (1) Scientific-practical conference "Sustainable water resource management as the foundation for food security in a changing climate" (March 6-7); (2) International conference "Enhancement of Cooperation on Water Security between the Central Asian Countries" (April 25-26); (3) 14th International drainage workshop (May 30-June 1); (4) 3rd International High-level Conference on the International Decade for Action "Water for Sustainable Development", 2018-2028, which included a number of forums on women and water, climate and glaciers, etc., interactive dialogues corresponding to the dialogues of the UN Water Conference 2023. Following the conference, the [Dushanbe Declaration](#) was adopted (June 10-13, See [2024 Calendar of events](#)); (5) International scientific-practical conference "Global Initiatives of the Republic of Tajikistan – a Basis for Dialogue and Finding Solutions to Water Protection Challenges and the Climate Agenda" (November 22); (6) 27th session of the SPECA Working Group on Water, Energy, and Environment (November 25).

¹⁵³ As part of the joint regional program of Germany and Switzerland "Climate-Sensitive Water Resources Management in Central Asia"

The Tajikistani delegation participated in: (1) the High-level event “Celebrating World Water Day 2024: Joining efforts, maintaining the momentum of progress” (March 22, New York, USA); (2) 10th World Water Forum (May 18-24, Bali, Indonesia); (3) World Water Week (August 25-29, Stockholm, Sweden); (4) side event of the RT¹⁵⁴ “Tajikistan’s leadership in promoting international initiatives related to water management for sustainable development in the context of climate change” (September 13, Prague, Czech Republic); (5) Scientific-practical conference “Water in Central Asia: the Future in Cooperation” (November 8, Tashkent, Uzbekistan); (6) One Water Summit (December 3, Riyadh, Saudi Arabia).

Regional and international cooperation. The 6th and 7th meetings of the Joint Working Group on Integrated Transboundary Water Use between the Republic of Tajikistan and the Republic of Uzbekistan were held (February 23, Guliston; August 3, Dushanbe). At the 6th meeting, officials launched the Patar and Sarvat automated gauging stations. Located on the cross-border Big Ferghana and Northern Ferghana canals, these stations will automatically record and transmit water data in real time. See [Cooperation between the Countries of Central Asia on Water and Other Matters](#).

The Tajikistani delegation participated in: (1) the meeting of the IFAS Board (September 18, Astana, Kazakhstan); (2) 86th and 87th meetings of ICWC (April 12, Shymkent, Kazakhstan; November 6, Ashgabat, Turkmenistan); (3) 12th and 13th meetings of the Working Group on Institutional and Legal Improvement of IFAS (September 4, Astana and December 12-13, Almaty, Kazakhstan). See [International Fund for the Aral Sea Saving](#).

Drinking Water Supply

According to the State Unitary Enterprise (SUE) “Housing and Communal Services”, 66% of the population now has access to centralized water supply.

Public administration reform. By Government Decree (PPRT-436 of 31.07.2024), a new Committee for Housing and Communal Services was established. The Committee is comprised of the SUE “Housing and Communal Services” and SUE “Capital Construction and Repair”, and the Center for the Implementation of Water Supply and Sanitation Projects.

The “State Program for Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation through 2032” has been finalized and formally submitted to the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan.

Programs and projects. Ongoing initiatives: (1) 2021-2024 Program for development of housing and communal services in the Republic of Tajikistan (PP-53 of 27.02.2021); (2) Water supply and sanitation in the Kulyab city (WB, €16.25 million, 2019-2025); (3) Rural water supply and sewerage (WB, \$58 million, 2019-2025); (4) Investments in water supply and sanitation in Tajikistan (IDA, \$45 million, 2022-2027); (5) Improved water supply and sanitation in the Dushanbe city (ADB, \$88.43 million, 2018-2028), etc.

As part of: (1) “Integrated rural development” Project (EU, 3 districts in the Rasht Valley), a drinking water supply system was launched in Lakhsh district (September 12, Vakhdat); (2) “Rural Water Supply” Project (USAID), a new water supply system was inaugurated in Rohati village of Rudaki district to provide more than 3,000 people (455 households) with safe drinking water (April 12) and water supply system in Palos Municipality, Buston city was reconstructed to provide 4,500 people with safe drinking water (September 19, Sogd province); (3) “Integrated Natural Resource Management in Zarafshon Valley for Equitable and Sustainable Development” Project/INVEST¹⁵⁵ (EU, 2022-2027), construction of drinking water supply systems for 1,086 households in Kukhistoni-Matchokh and Panjikent districts was started. It is planned to expand the coverage to 4,452 households by July 2027.

International cooperation. The Ministry of Finance of Tajikistan signed new grant agreements with: (1) JICA on the “Improvement of water supply system in Jomi district, Khatlon province” Project (August 8); (2) EBRD on two water supply improvement projects in the Bokhtar city and Dangara district, respectively (December 3).

Agriculture

2024 results. Agriculture accounts for 24.5% of Tajikistan’s GDP. In 2024, total agricultural output reached 73.9 billion TJS, marking a 10.6% increase as compared to 2023. This growth was driven by a 13.4% rise in crop production (50.9 billion TJS) and a 4.8% increase in animal husbandry (22.9 billion TJS). Agricultural exports totaled 268.3 thousand tons, valued at \$226.7.

The irrigation water tariff¹⁵⁶ was adjusted in 2024 to 5 dirhams per m³ (including VAT), up from 2 dirhams in 2023. This rate applies to all water consumers, regardless of ownership.

Tajikistan has emerged as a regional leader in organic farming within the CIS. According to the FAO¹⁵⁷, the country’s agricultural products are among the

¹⁵⁴ On the sidelines of the 31st Economic and Environmental Forum of the OSCE (September 12-13, Prague, Czech Republic)

¹⁵⁵ Aga Khan Foundation consortium’s project funded by the EU under the Rural Development Program (RDP) II

¹⁵⁶ In line with the Order No.48 of 20.12.2023 of the Antimonopoly Service under the Government of the RT “On approval of tariffs for water supply and water abstraction from state irrigation networks”

¹⁵⁷ The World of Organic Agriculture, 25th edition, published by the Organic Agriculture Research Institute FiBL and IFOAM – Organics International, offers a comprehensive overview of the latest developments in global organic agriculture (https://www.fibl.org/fileadmin/documents/shop/1747-organic-world-2024_light.pdf)

most environmentally friendly in the region, supported by the allocation of 1.4% of all cultivated land to organic agriculture.

Latest developments in legislation. Programs approved in 2024: (1) 2024-2028 Program for reclamation of agricultural land in Tajikistan and the 2024-2026 Action Plan (PPRT-137 of 01.03.2024)¹⁵⁸; (2) Food Safety Program of the Republic of Tajikistan for 2024-2028 (PPRT-224 of 29.04.2024) to support: (1) irrigation system, including on-farm irrigation networks; (2) protection of plants and animals; (3) seed production; (4) increased production of processed products; (5) financial stability of the production process.

Amendments and additions we made on several laws, including: (1) ZRT-2027 of 03.01.2024 "On soil protection"; (2) ZRT-2029 of 03.01.2024 "On seed production"; (3) ZRT-2059 of 20.06.2024 "On pastures".

Programs and projects. Ongoing initiatives: (1) Concept for organization and development of agroclusters in the Republic of Tajikistan till 2040 (PPRT-566 of 28.10.2020); (2) 2022-2027 State Program for development of new irrigated land and rehabilitation of retired ones (PPRT-90 of 01.03.2022); (3) 2023-2027 Pasture Development Program (PPRT-579 of 29.11.2022); (4) 2030 Agri-Food System and Sustainable Agriculture Program (PPRT-54 of 01.03.2023).

These programs are primarily implemented through investment projects, including: (1) Integrated Natural Resource Management in Zarafshon Valley for Equitable and Sustainable Development/INVEST¹⁵⁹ (EU, 2022-2027): two irrigation lines were launched in Panjikent for watering 246 ha in the village of Gusari Poyon and more than 100 ha in Zarrinrud; (2) [Increasing Sustainability of Agriculture in Tajikistan](#) (WB, 2021-2026), which provided farmers with climate-resilient seeds, seedlings and tractors; held trainings in Kulyab and Bokhtar of Sogd province and GBAO. The project also plans to build three agricultural centers in Dushanbe, Sogd and Khatlon provinces, with two additional centers contingent on extra funding in Khatlon province and GBAO.

Market Driven Rural Development Activity/MDRD (USAID, 2022-2027): a modern greenhouse was built in Tursunzade; Tajik entrepreneurs studied Uzbekistan's best practices in production and processing of dried fruits (August, Samarkand, Fergana); a week-long Market Systems Development (MSD) training, an extended conference on MSD best practices, and a special forum designed for businesswomen were held in Dushanbe.

New projects: (1) Increasing Economic Independence and Improving the Status of Women in Central Asia through Access to Irrigation Water and Infrastructure (Coca-Cola Foundation, over \$500 thousand, Bokhtar district in Khatlon province and Vakh-



Commissioning of two irrigation lines for farmland in the villages of Gusari Poyon and Zarrinrud, September 24, Panjikent



dat district of republican subordination). The project team presented results on rehabilitation of canals and retired lands and installation of drip irrigation systems ([September 17](#), Khatlon province, pilot Panjurud WUA); (2) [Sustainable Livelihoods and Empowerment of Rural Women](#) (ADB, \$17.5 million), aimed to increase productivity of female-headed farms, improve conditions for processing and storing agricultural products and strengthen support for vulnerable women in six districts – Bokhtar, Farkhor, Kulyab, Panj, Shahrītus and Vose (Khatlon province).

Events: (1) 1st National Forum of Cooperatives in Tajikistan organized by FAO (March 12-13, Dushanbe); (2) International forum "Khatlon Invest" and exhibition "Bokhtar Food-2024" (October 17-18, Bokhtar, Khatlon province).

The Tajikistani delegation participated in: (1) the Global Forum for Food and Agriculture and 88th International Green Week (January 18-28, Berlin, Germany); (2) International Forum on Landlocked Developing Countries: Food Security and the Sustainable Development Goals (September 4-5, Tashkent, Uzbekistan).

¹⁵⁸ The program will be implemented in three phases: 2024-2026, 2027 and 2028

¹⁵⁹ Aga Khan Foundation consortium's project funded by the EU under the Rural Development Program (RDP) II

Regional and international cooperation. The following Memoranda of Understanding were signed: (1) between MA RK and MA RT, on innovative and digital development, training and retraining of agricultural personnel, and between MA RK and Committee for Food Security under the Government of the RT, on cooperation in veterinary medicine (August 22, Dushanbe); (2) between MA RT and Ministry of Environment, Water and Agriculture of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, on cooperation in agriculture (November 25-27, Riyadh, Saudi Arabia).

Energy

Energy production and export. According to the MEWR RT, the country's annual hydropower potential is estimated at 527 billion kWh, yet only 4-5% of this capacity is currently utilized. The existing infrastructure includes 11 large and medium HPPs and roughly 300 small ones, with the total installed capacity of 5,500 MW.

In 2024, Tajikistan generated 22.427 billion kWh (a 567.2 million kWh increase from 2023) and exported 2.478 billion kWh. The main export destinations

were Afghanistan (1.530 billion kWh), Uzbekistan (943.9 million kWh), and Kyrgyzstan (4.428 million kWh).

Tajikistan ranked first among Central Asian countries in the WEF 2024 [Energy Transition Index](#)¹⁶⁰. The country was placed 71st out of 120 countries, with a score of 53.6, ahead of Kyrgyzstan (80th) and Kazakhstan (98th). Uzbekistan and Turkmenistan were not included in the ranking.

Latest developments in legislation. With the support of the EU and regulatory authorities, ministries and agencies, the work is continued on drafting: (1) Energy law (in a new version), which is to ensure full regulation in the energy sector, including the accounting and billing system¹⁶¹; (2) Energy Code of the RT, covering the important aspects, such as energy efficiency, RES, electricity, heat, and geothermal power¹⁶².

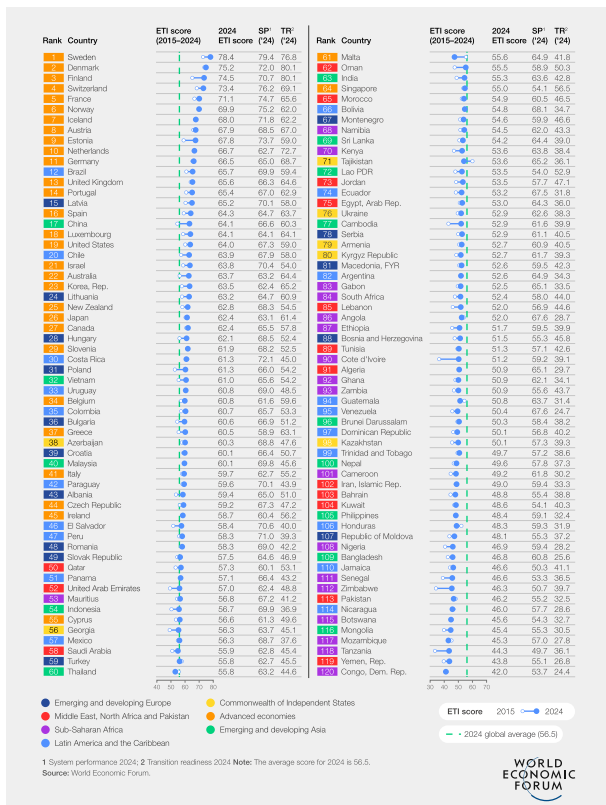
Projects and strategies. Under its 2023-2027 Green Economy Development Strategy, Tajikistan aims to build 1,000 MW of solar and wind capacity by 2033. This push for diversification is happening alongside significant investments in hydropower, including the Rogun HPP and upgrades to the Nurek, Kairakkum, and Sarband HPP.

Hydropower construction and modernization

Rogun HPP.¹⁶³ In 2024, Rogun HPP produced 1.220 billion kWh or 5.5% of Tajikistan's total generation, according to MEWR RT. The plant, managed by state-owned OAO Rogun HPP, currently has two operational units.

A 2.7-km transmission line from the Rogun HPP to the Rogun substation was commissioned on September 27. This transmission line will ensure a permanent power supply for Rogun, Rasht Valley districts, Fayzabad, and parts of Vakhdat (September 27).

The World Bank approved IDA grant for \$350 million as part the first phase of the "Sustainable Financing of the Rogun HPP" project (2024-2029) to assist Tajikistan in financing the completion of the Rogun HPP. The project is structured in two phases. Phase 1, targeting 2028, will raise the dam to 1,185 m with an installed capacity of 1,660 MW (400 MW for units 5/6 and 1,260 MW for units 3/4). Phase 2, targeting 2035, will complete the dam at 1,300 m, bringing the total capacity to 3,780 MW by operating all six units at 630 MW each. According to the agreement between the World Bank and Tajikistan, the Rogun HPP will operate during both the reservoir filling period¹⁶⁴ and the



Source: Fostering Effective Energy Transition 2024 Report

¹⁶⁰ Energy Transition Index (ETI) provides a comprehensive assessment of energy systems worldwide, focusing on two key criteria: efficiency of the energy system (60% weight) and readiness to switch to a sustainable model (40% weight). Energy availability, infrastructure, sustainability, innovation, and the level of political and investment support affect the overall score. The leaders are Sweden (78.4 points); Denmark (75.2 points) and Finland (74.5 points)

¹⁶¹ 3rd working meeting was held (October 16-18, Dushanbe)

¹⁶² 3rd working meeting was held (December 11-13, Gissar)

¹⁶³ Rogun HPP (3,600 MW, more than 17 billion kWh) on the Vakhsh River includes 6 units, each of 600 MW. The total water volume in the reservoir will be 13.3 km³, and the usable volume will be 10.3 km³. According to the plan, the reservoir should be filled in 15-17 years

¹⁶⁴ Appendix 2, Section IV.A.3

operational period¹⁶⁵ (after the full filling level is reached) in compliance with regional water-sharing agreements, the Rogun HPP reservoir management rules, and without causing significant harm to downstream countries.

Tajikistan signed loan/financial agreements with: (1) the Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development for \$16.7 million. This is a part of the total funding of \$100 million to be allocated in stages (December 18, Dushanbe); (2) AIB for \$270 million for the Rogun Development Program, Phase I (December 20, Beijing, PRC). The AIB will allocate \$500 million in two stages under separate agreements. The funds will be used to construct and reconstruct 55 km of roads, including bridges between villages, etc.

The Government (PPRT-157 of 28.02.2025) has established a special Benefit-Sharing Fund account for revenues from the sale of electricity generated by Rogun HPP.

Yavan HPP¹⁶⁶ – installed capacity of 100 MW and annual average electricity generation of 429.3 million kWh per year. The design location is Ayni district in Sogd province.

In 2024, the **Hydropower Sustainability Alliance**, MEWR RT and OAO TAUZ Hydro conducted trainings on HS application¹⁶⁷: (1) for power engineers from Tajikistan and Uzbekistan (May 30); (2) for estimators to assess environmental, social and management indicators for the construction of Yavan HPP¹⁶⁸. The assessment results were presented at the meeting, and self-assessment report is published on the Hydropower Sustainability Alliance website (July 9).

Kairakkum HPP¹⁶⁹. In 2024, units 4, 5, and 6 were recommissioned after a comprehensive modernization. The upgrade increased their capacity from 19 MW to 29 MW. Since 2019, equipment in the turbine hall, turbine control apparatus, water pressure vessel, hydraulic control unit, and six transformers, each with a capacity of 40 MVA have been overhauled. A 220/110 kV open-air switchgear has been replaced with a gas-insulated one. The dam has been streng-

thened, unit 2 underwent inspection, and five lifting cranes have been reconstructed. Upon full completion in 2026, these upgrades are projected to increase the average annual electricity generation from 580 million kWh to 850 million kWh.

Nurek HPP^{170,171}. Financed by the WB (\$225.7 million), AIB (\$60 million), and the Eurasian Fund for Stabilization and Development (\$40 million), the **first phase** of the reconstruction is ongoing. This phase includes the overhaul of three hydraulic units, replacement of hydromechanical equipment and six autotransformers, and improvement dam safety. In 2024, unit 4 was launched¹⁷².

The **second phase** of the project (\$115 million) will overhaul the remaining six units, Nurek bridge, turbine hall, and other key facilities. It also includes a capacity building program to enhance staff skills in O&M.



The Nurek HPP is the largest hydroelectric facility in Central Asia, and its 300-meter-high embankment dam ranks as the second tallest in the world

Golovnaya (Sarband) HPP¹⁷³. The ADB has approved a \$21 million grant as an additional funding to replace unit 4. An initial ADB grant of \$136 million helped replace 5 units, modernize switchgears and Vose substation, and construct new Rudaki substa-

¹⁶⁵ Appendix 2, Section IV.B.4

¹⁶⁶ On June 10, 2021, an agreement was signed between the Governments of the RT and RUZ on establishment of a joint open stock company, feasibility study, construction and operation of two HPPs in the Zarafshan River basin. Based on the Agreement, OAO TAUZ Hydro was established. During [official visit](#) of the Tajik President to Uzbekistan, the Heads of State launched the construction of the Yavan HPP (June 2, 2022, Tashkent, Uzbekistan)

¹⁶⁷ Hydropower Sustainability (HS) Standard is a globally recognized certification system that provides accountability upstream and assurance downstream across the hydropower value chain. The Standard assesses projects across 12 environmental, social, and governance sections, <https://www.hs-alliance.org/hs-standard>

¹⁶⁸ Assessed by the Hydropower Sustainability Alliance in cooperation with the MEWR RT, OAO "TAUZ Hydro", experts from the energy departments of Tajikistan and Uzbekistan

¹⁶⁹ Construction of the Kairakkum HPP on the Syrdarya River started in 1952. The first 21-MW turbine was put into operation in 1956. It consists of six power units totaling 126 MW. After reconstruction, it is planned to increase the capacity of the plant to 176 MW. The approximate cost of work is \$200 million

¹⁷⁰ Construction of the HPP started in 1961. As the second stage of the Vakhsh cascade, it features a 300-meter-high dam and an installed capacity of 3,000 MW. The station generates over 60% of Tajikistan's electricity, with an average annual output of 11.2 billion kWh. Reconstruction of the facility started in 2019

¹⁷¹ September 30 marks the 45th Anniversary since the Nurek HPP reached its full capacity. On this day in 1979, the station's final unit was commissioned. Until 2013, it was the world's highest dam

¹⁷² The first unit after reconstruction was commissioned on October 24, 2022, its capacity was increased from 300 to 375 MW

¹⁷³ The Golovnaya (Sarband) HPP, the sixth stage of the Vakhsh cascade, is a 240-MW power plant on the Vakhsh River, designed to generate 1.15 billion kWh annually. Built between 1956 and 1963, its first unit was temporarily operational in 1962, with all five others coming online the following year

tion and a connecting power line in southern Tajikistan. Following its complete modernization, the installed capacity will increase from 240 MW (in 2012) to 274 MW by 2026.

CASA-1000¹⁷⁴. The **CASA-1000** project, Central Asia's largest regional energy initiative, will connect the power grids of Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan to Afghanistan and Pakistan with a new high-voltage transmission line. In July 2024, Tajikistan announced the project's completion. The outcomes included three converter substations in Tajikistan and construction of a new, approximately 250-km power transmission line connecting the Kyrgyz and Afghan grid sections.

Alternative energy

Small hydropower. At the small Sebzor HPP¹⁷⁵, work is underway at the head structure, water pipelines, and the machine hall. According to TGEM¹⁷⁶, work was completed by 80% at the dam site, 80% at the water intake, 70% at the discharge channel, 60% at the treatment facilities, and 77% in the machine hall. The plant is scheduled for commissioning in 2025.

Solar power. The Tajik Committee for Architecture and Construction has issued Order No. 40/f of March 29, 2024 mandating the integration of solar power and conventional power into all buildings. Effective April 1, 2024, all new and renovated structures must be designed and operated with PV systems and a minimum of one day's energy storage capacity, alongside the main electrical grid.

GBAO constructs a new 3-MW SPP in Shugnan district and expands the Murgab SPP¹⁷⁷ from 200 kW to 800 kW, which includes a 1.2-MWh battery storage system. In Panj and Dangara Free Economic Zones, the China Pingmei Shenma Holding Group invests \$400 million in construction of a 1,000-MW SPP.

The MoUs were signed: (1) between the Tajik Ministry of Economic Development and Trade and the Chinese Eging PV Technology on construction of SPP in the Panj Free Economic Zone. The total investment for the four-stage project will reach \$1.5 billion. The first stage (\$150 million) involves the construction of a 200-MW SPP on 250 ha (May 29); (2) between OAO Pamir Energy and USAID on a 400-kW SPP in the Murgab district, GBAO as part the "Central Asia Energy" project (November 21).

Events. Dushanbe hosted: (1) regional conference "Prospects for the development of renewable energy in the Republic of Tajikistan" (June 24-26); (2)

20th meeting of the Intergovernmental Commission of the RT and Russia on trade and economic cooperation to address cooperation in the fuel and energy sector (October 4); (3) regional workshop "Enhancing sustainability and investment attractiveness of hydropower projects in Central Asia using HS" (October 29); (4) 2nd meeting of the ECO Regional Electricity Market (ECO-REM) Expert Group featuring the presentation of the Draft ECO Roadmap (November 27).

The MEWR RT and the EU Delegation organized the European Union-Tajikistan Sustainable Energy Days (SEDs) to promote sustainable energy and mobility awareness, while engaging local communities, especially focusing on the youth ready to take up new green jobs (May 28-29, Khatlon province).

The Tajikistani delegation participated in: (1) International Congress "Hydropower. Central Asia and the Caspian" (March 12-15, Tashkent); (2) 1st Meeting of Energy Ministers of CA states (August 6, Astana); (3) 23rd CAREC Ministerial Conference (November 7, Astana); (4) Energy Transition Investment Forum¹⁷⁸ (November 15, Baku); (5) 7th China International PV and Energy Storage Industry Conference (November 17-20, Chengdu, PRC); (6) side event "Diversification of energy sources: acceleration of foreign direct investment in energy and mineral projects" (November 26, Riyadh, Saudi Arabia).

Regional and international cooperation. At the 4th meeting of SCO energy ministers, Tajikistan endorsed a draft "Strategy for Energy Cooperation of the SCO Member-States up to 2030". The Strategy focuses on developing transit potential of energy resources, diversifying export routes, and forming a new, balanced energy system (June 21). The 24th meeting of the Council of Heads of State of the SCO Member-States adopted the Strategy on July 4 in Astana.

Since June 2024, Tajikistan has rejoined the United Energy System of Central Asia (UES CA)¹⁸⁰. ADB allocated additional grant funding (\$15 million) to reconnect the power system of Tajikistan to the OES CA. A new 22-km, 500-kV power line will connect Tajikistan's Sogd substation to Uzbekistan's Novaya Syr Darya substation. This link will boost electricity trading capacity among Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, and Uzbekistan, while also reinforcing the grid against disruptions.

The following relevant documents were signed in Dushanbe: MoU in the field of oil and gas between the Kazakh ME and Tajik MEWR (August 22); agree-

¹⁷⁴ CASA-1000 project was officially launched on May 12, 2016 in Tursunzada (Tajikistan)

¹⁷⁵ Started in 2020, the Sebzor HPP will generate 11 MW of electricity from three power units. The project includes a 8.5-m high and 65-m long dam, forming a 250,000-m³ reservoir. It will provide green energy to over 227,000 people in Tajikistan's Roshtkaly district and 468,000 people in border areas of Afghanistan

¹⁷⁶ Leading company for the construction of hydropower and infrastructure facilities

¹⁷⁷ In 2023, USAID concluded a partnership agreement with OAO Pamir Energy to increase capacity of the previously funded SPP

¹⁷⁸ On the sidelines of COP29 (November 11-22, Baku, Azerbaijan)

¹⁷⁹ As part of the 28th World Investment Conference (November 25-27, Riyadh, Saudi Arabia)

¹⁸⁰ OES CA, founded in 1960 to balance seasonal energy and water needs for irrigation, was reinstated in 2019 after a decade of inactivity. Its current members are Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, and Kyrgyzstan

ment between OAO Pamir Energy and the Swiss Gruner Stucky on the feasibility study for construction of a 14-MW Charsem HPP on the Gund River in the Shugnan district, GBAO (September 27); protocol of negotiations between the MEWR RT and the Korea Institute of Technology Development on the construction SPPs and energy storage systems in Sogd province and GBAO (December 9).

Climate change, glaciers and environmental protection

Demonstrating its ongoing commitment to sustainable development, climate, and environment, Tajikistan has declared 2024 the "Year of Environmental Education". The 29th session of the UNECE Committee on Environmental Policy adopted Tajikistan's "Fourth Environmental Performance Review" that provides a comprehensive assessment of national progress in environmental protection, harmonization of economic and environmental objectives, and compliance with international obligations. UN experts recommended to reform environmental legislation, improve public access to clean water and sanitation and urged for stronger pollution controls in industry, agriculture, transport, and energy, alongside enhanced measures to protect biodiversity (November 7, Geneva, Switzerland).

At UN Headquarters, the Permanent Missions of Tajikistan and Argentina co-chaired a session of the Group of Friends on Glaciers¹⁸¹. The Chairman of Committee for Environmental Protection under the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan announced that the country was among the first to contribute financially to the "International Trust Fund for Glacier Preservation" and called for further international financial support and proposed establishing a regional glaciological center in Dushanbe, along with international scientific expeditions to study the country's glaciers (July 24, New York, USA).

Latest developments in legislation. The following legislative documents were adopted: (1) Law "On protection of glaciers" (ZRT-2026 of 03.01.2024), which sets the legal, economic, and institutional framework for glaciers preservation and regulates educational and research activities in this area; (2) Resolution No.879 of 16.11.2024 "On the accession of the Republic of Tajikistan to the International Union for Conservation of Nature" (IUCN¹⁸²). By Resolution, the Environmental Protection Committee is authorized to represent the country in the IUCN. Tajikistan will have access to GEF and GCF funds, as well as to the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species.

In addition, the following Government decrees were adopted: (1) PPRT-178 of 28.03.2024 "On the distribution of powers among state bodies for biological safety and security"; (2) PP-200 of 30.03.2024 "On the amount and procedure for collecting ecotourism fees in strictly protected natural areas"; (3) PPRT-374 of 29.06.2024 on State Program for greening the Republic of Tajikistan until 2040, which is to regulate natural balance and reduce greenhouse gas emissions; adapt to climate change and improve environmental situation; ensure preservation and sustainable management of natural landscapes; foster biodiversity and create conditions for a healthy environment; and facilitate green economy.

Amendments and additions were made to a number of laws, including: (1) "On flora protection and use" (ZRT-2058 of 20.06.2024); (2) "On environmental information" (ZRT-2096 of 13.11.2024); (3) "On environmental monitoring" (ZRT-2097 of 13.11.2024); (4) "On hydrometeorological activities" (ZRT-2098 of 13.11.2024); (5) "On environmental protection" (ZRT-2099 of 13.11.2024); (6) "On environmental audit" (ZRT-2100 of 13.11.2024).

To enhance environmental awareness and ensure ecological safety in Dushanbe, the Government adopted Resolution No. 114 on February 27, 2024, designating it the 'Year of Environmental Education.' This initiative prompted the closure of several environmentally hazardous enterprises, accelerated the transition to green transport, and launched an extensive 900-day planting campaign. Additionally, the city hosted numerous educational activities, including school competitions and expert roundtables.

Programs and projects. Ongoing initiatives: (1) "2023-2028 State Environmental Program of the Republic of Tajikistan": a Waste Control and Monitoring Center was established; 50 surveillance cameras were installed and 827 containers for collecting plastic waste were placed; 138 temporary waste storage sites were established and 50 electric scooters¹⁸³ were acquired for disposal operations; (2) "2010-2030 State Program for the Study and Conservation of Glaciers of the Republic of Tajikistan": aerial observations were carried out in river basins of the Kyzylsu, Yakhsu, Obikhingob, Surkhob, and Kamarob and the Kanskaya zone of the Kafirnigan River to measure snow cover; snow survey was held in the regions of Mayhhura, Khushori and Takob of the Varzob district, as well as in the basins of the Saratog River in Ayni district, Kamarob River in Rasht district, Yakhsu River in Muminabad district, Obikhingob River in Sangvor district, Vanchob and Gundi Rivers in GBAO. Reports and bulletins on snow stock were prepared; expedition and aerial

¹⁸¹ The Group of Friends on Glaciers was created at the initiative of Tajikistan and Argentina with the aim of fulfilling the mandates outlined in a UNGA resolution [A/RES/77/158](#) that declared 2025 as the International Year of Glaciers' Preservation and March 21 of each year the World Day for Glaciers, to be observed starting in 2025. The trust fund to support the work of the high-level political forum on sustainable development was established. The [1st meeting](#) was held on 15.12.2023

¹⁸² Created in 1948, IUCN is now the world's largest and most diverse environmental network, harnessing the knowledge, resources and reach of more than 1,400 Member organizations and 17,000 experts. The Union is engaged in conserving planetary biodiversity and in developing policy measures for environmental protection and the sustainable use of natural resources

¹⁸³ As part of projects implemented by the Committee on Environmental Protection

observations were organized in the upper tongue of the Vanjakh/Fedchenko glacier; (3) "2021-2025 Comprehensive State Program for the Development of Environmental Education and Awareness in the Republic of Tajikistan": a scientific-theoretical conference "Factors for Increasing Environmental Awareness of Citizens" was conducted; republican competition for artists and creative people on "Nature of Tajikistan reflected in the mirror"; eco-marathon and ecological action "Clean banks" were organized.

As part of the "Climate Risk Management in Central Asia"/CRM CA (BMZ, GIZ, 2022-2026) Project, a number of events were organized: a regional workshop on climate risk assessment and capacity building dedicated to the launch a study in five river basins in CA (February 20, Tashkent, Uzbekistan); a training of trainers (ToT) on climate risk management and adaptation strategies for 27 trainers from Central Asia to lead local efforts in building climate resilience (June-September, Tashkent, Uzbekistan); a workshop on identification, analysis and ranking of climate risks in the Zarafshan River basin (June 13-14, Samarkand, Uzbekistan); a meeting focusing on the review of climate risk assessment (December 10, Tashkent, Uzbekistan).

The "Tajikistan Resilient Landscape Restoration"¹⁸⁴ (WB, IDA, 2022-2027) project covers Khatlon province (Kafirnigan basin), Kabadian, Shahrituz and Nosiri Hisrav districts; Sogd province (Zarafshan River basin), Ayni, Mountain Mastchokh and Panjikent districts; Gorno-Badakhshan Autonomous Region (Panj River basin), and Wanj, Rushan, Shugnan and Murghab Districts. The project helped to establish 142 joint forest management groups across pilot sites in Tajikistan, involving 355 households. Trees were planted on an area of 576 ha¹⁸⁵ and a 1,014-ha land plot has been allocated for organization of a forestry farm. Furthermore, the project established 63 Pasture User Societies, providing them with customized livestock and grazing management plans. Key infrastructure projects – including water lines, bridges, and wells – were completed to support these groups. The initiative also focused on empowering women and enhancing conservation efforts in the Tigrovaya Balka Nature Reserve to protect rare flora and fauna. To strengthen these efforts, the project team conducted a study tour "Innovative approaches to biodiversity management and conservation in European national parks," focusing on transboundary park management (October 26-November 3, Austria, Slovakia, Czech Republic).

Events. Dushanbe hosted: (1) Scientific-practical conference "The role of cities in green initiatives: Dushanbe case" (March 15); (2) International conference "Monitoring glaciers and glacial lakes – risk management" (August 26-27); (3) SPECA Economic

Forum "Green Development in the SPECA Region", where the Dushanbe Declaration was adopted to secure commitments of participating countries to green development, digitalization, sustainable energy, and enhanced climate resilience and new initiatives were approved, including SPECA Climate and Innovation Dialogue, SPECA Forum of Climate Smart Cities (initiative of Azerbaijan) and the SPECA Concept of Development until 2030 (initiative of Uzbekistan) (November 26-27); (4) 19th session of the SPECA focusing on decisions to strengthen regional cooperation and implement adopted initiatives, election of the next SPECA chair country for 2025 (November 28), etc.

The Tajikistani delegation participated in: (1) the High-level meeting of CA environmental ministers and OSCE Secretary General (March 4, Ashgabat, Turkmenistan); (2) the Central Asia Climate Change Conference (May 27-29, Almaty, Kazakhstan); (3) the SCO Forum on Green Development (July 7-9, Sindao, PRC); (4) the CICA Ministerial Conference on Environmental Issues (August 28, online); (5) the 31st OSCE Economic and Environmental Forum (September 12-13, Prague, Czech Republic); (6) the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity/COP16 (October 29, Cali, Colombia); (7) a High-level side event "United by Water: Securing Our Collective Future Amidst Rising Seas and Melting Glaciers"¹⁸⁶ (September 25, New York, USA); (8) COP29 (November 11-22, Baku, Azerbaijan), including the World Leaders Climate Action Summit. The President of Tajikistan stated that the country aims to achieve full domestic energy production from renewables by 2032 and complete 'green' status by 2037. As part of this environmental strategy, he proposed Dushanbe as the site for a new regional center for glacier research.

Regional and international cooperation. As part of the activities of ICSD, the Tajikistani delegation participated in meetings of the ICSD Advisory Council and the 33rd session of the Board, during which the outcomes of the Republic of Kazakhstan's chairmanship of the ICSD (2022-2024) were summarized, reports on the RPEPSDCA and the Regional Waste Management Center in Dushanbe, and other issues related to environmental cooperation were reviewed, and the procedure for the transfer of the ICSD chairmanship from Kazakhstan to Tajikistan was carried out (March 27 and March 28, Astana). Dushanbe hosted the Regional conference "Cooperation for sustainable development: 30th anniversary of the ICSD", with the primary objective of evaluating the ICSD's contribution to sustainable development and environmental stewardship in Central Asia (November 26). See [Interstate Commission on Sustainable Development](#).

¹⁸⁴ As part of the "Restoring resilient landscapes in Central Asia" (RESILEND CA+) program aimed to restore degraded landscapes by investing in ecosystem, infrastructure, and community resilience. Interim results of national components were presented to the Regional Coordination Committee (RCC). The Committee also coordinated work directions for 2025 (October 10, Tashkent; December 10, online). The program supports projects in [Kazakhstan](#), [Kyrgyzstan](#), [Tajikistan](#), and [Uzbekistan](#), and provides advisory services in Turkmenistan

¹⁸⁵ By 2025, it is planned to plant trees on an area of more than 1,000 ha and reclaim 2,005 ha of forests

¹⁸⁶ Initiated by Tajikistan on the sidelines of the 79th UNGA session



Regional Conference "Cooperation for Sustainable Development: 30th Anniversary of the ICSD", November 26

With support from ADB, Tajikistan has developed a Climate Finance Plan for its NDCs. The plan estimates that \$8 billion in investment will be required by 2030 to achieve the country's climate adaptation and mitigation targets. Priority sectors include renewable energy, energy efficiency, sustainable transport, green industry, waste management, and climate-resilient agriculture.

A number of international documents were signed, including: (1) the Declaration on Children, Youth, and Climate Action to accelerate inclusive climate policies with a primary focus on safeguarding the well-being of children and youth at the national level (May 6, Dushanbe); (2) a MoU between the Tajik Committee for Environmental Protection and the Belarusian Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection on environmental protection and sustainable development (June 11, Dushanbe); (3) a MoU with the Initiative for Climate Action Transparency (ICAT) on development of a national data framework for climate change (June 13, Bonn, Germany); (4) an environmental cooperation agreement between the governments of the SCO Member-States on creation of conditions for environmental preservation and sustainable natural resource use (July 4, Astana).

The UNGA adopted the resolution "Decade of Action for Cryospheric Sciences, 2025-2034" A/78/L.99 facilitated by Tajikistan and the Republic of France to combat glacier melting and cryospheric shifts by driving research, improving monitoring systems, and boosting public understanding (July 13, New York, USA).

Tajikistan and the UN University (UNU) signed a MoU on academic and scientific collaboration in order to address critical global environmental challenges, with a focus on water, food security, climate change, biodiversity. The collaboration will promote sharing of knowledge, capacity-building initiatives, and policy-relevant research to support the efforts of Tajikistan and the UN at all levels in strengthening science, technology, and innovation initiatives in line with the 2030 Agenda (September 22, New York, USA).

SDGs in Tajikistan

Tajikistan was ranked 89 out of 166 countries in the annual sustainable development rating published by the UN and Bertelsmann Fund.

Tajikistan

Eastern Europe and Central Asia



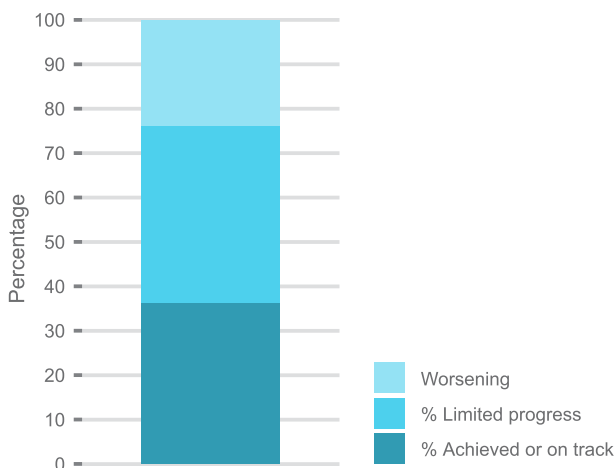
OVERVIEW INDICATORS



SDG Dashboards and Trends



Status of SDG targets for Tajikistan (% trend indicators)



Events. The Tajikistani delegation participated in: (1) UNECE Regional Forum on Sustainable Development (March 13-14, Geneva, Switzerland); (2) 80th session of ESCAP on "Leveraging digital innovation for sustainable development in Asia and the Pacific" (April 22-26, Bangkok, Kingdom of Thailand); (3) High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development/HLPF-2024 (July 15, New York, USA); (4) Forum "Youth for a Sustainable Future in Central Asia" (October 28-29, Almaty, Kazakhstan).

Emergencies

Latest developments in legislation. The following Government decrees were adopted in 2024: (1) No.78 of 27.02.2024 "On Submission of the Government's Opinion Regarding Draft Law "On Amendments to the Law of the Republic of Tajikistan on Protection of the Population and Territories from Natural and Man-Made Emergencies"; (2) No.101 of 27.02.2024 "On Introducing Amendments and Additions to Government Decree No. 98 of March 1, 2012" that amended the Provisions of the National Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction of the RT¹⁸⁷ by broadening its membership and strengthening its authority.

Emergency situations. The Tajikistan's Committee of Emergency Situations (CES) recorded 639 natural disasters and emergencies, resulting in an estimated 161.05 million TJS in material damage. The impact on infrastructure was severe: 334 houses were damaged, along with 80 bridges, 139 km of power lines, and 154 km of irrigation canals. Additionally, 29.7 km of coastal fortifications were compromised. The agricultural sector also suffered, with 2,729 ha of farmland destroyed and over 1,100 livestock lost.

Preventive measures. Ahead of the flood season, mitigation efforts focused on clearing protective dams, drainage systems, and mudflow channels. Additionally, bank reinforcement work was conducted on canals and drainage ditches to minimize the risk of disaster.

Programs and projects. Ongoing initiatives: (1) 2019-2034 National Strategy for disaster risk reduction (PPRT-624 of 29.12.2022); (2) Medium-term State Program to protect the population and territories from emergencies for 2023-2028 (PPRT-630 of 29.12.2022); (3) State Program for bank protection for 2023-2027 (PPRT-186 of 29.04.2023).

Tajikistan's National Disaster Risk Reduction Platform met to audit state programs and emergency funding. The agenda included also updates on the Early Warnings for All initiative (March 14, May 31, July 16, Dushanbe).

As part of the World Bank-funded project "Improving Preparedness and Resilience to Disasters in Tajikistan", specialists of the Committee of Emergency Situations, in cooperation with the national ICT company, developed a mobile application "SOS"¹⁸⁸, which provides citizens with prompt emergency alerts, severe weather, and regional hazards. CES branches have got: (1) 4 monitor hazardous areas; (2) trainings for UAV operators in GIS applications and a consultative workshop to strengthen their understanding of disaster risks (October 24).

The National Disaster Risk Management project (ADB) has equipped the CES with specialized rescue gear and advanced surveillance technology. These tools are designed to feed directly into a new Unified Automated Emergency Response System¹⁸⁹, currently under development.

Capacity building. CES staff underwent specialized training in 2024. This included workshops in Dushanbe held under the 2023-2028 State Protection Program (March 4-12), a joint two-week program with the OSCE in Dushanbe and Varzob (March 4-16), and collaborative exercises following the MoU signed with AFAD (November).

Events. Dushanbe hosted: (1) 9th ECO Ministerial Meeting on Disaster Risk Reduction (September 17); (2) regional meeting "Understanding the Impact of Sand and Dust Storms on Glaciers in Asia and the Pacific: Towards Conservation and Cooperation" (September 26-27).

The Tajikistani delegation participated in: (1) the side event of the Asia-Pacific Centre for Disaster Information Management Development on "Innovative Disaster Information Management for Sustainable and Climate-Sensitive Development"¹⁹⁰ (April 23, Bangkok, Kingdom of Thailand); (2) Central Asia – China meeting of the Heads of Emergency Agencies (May 30, Urumqi, PRC); (3) meeting of the Working Group (experts) (July 4, Almaty, Kazakhstan) and a Regular Regional Forum – Meeting of the Heads of Emergency Authorities of Central Asia, which adopted a Protocol and a Roadmap to the Strategy of cooperation development between the Central Asian countries in disaster risk reduction for 2023-2024 (August 14-15, Cholpon-Ata, Kyrgyzstan); (4) 15th meeting of the Coordination Council for Emergency Situations of the CSTO Member-States (September 5, training ground "Rock City Astana", Almaty province, Kazakhstan); (5) Ministerial roundtable "Scaling up disaster risk reduction in a changing risk landscape" under the Europe and Central Asia Regional Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction (November 6-8, Budva, Montenegro).

International cooperation. Tajikistan, as part of the UN Secretary General's Early Warnings for All/EW4All initiative, hosted consultative seminars, where representatives of relevant ministries and agencies discussed the draft Roadmap for the initiative (April 19-30, Khujand, Khorog and Bokhtar).

A Disaster Risk Management Partnership Agreement was signed between the CES and the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland in Dushane (August 2).

¹⁸⁷ Established by Government Decree No. 98 (March 1, 2012), the National Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction of the RT is a consultative body under the State Committee for Emergency Situations. It is mandated to coordinate disaster risk reduction efforts and mainstream these concerns into development strategies

¹⁸⁸ The application features training stuff, safety guides, and helpful tips developed by emergency response experts

¹⁸⁹ To be established within the project

¹⁹⁰ As part of the 80th UNESCAP session



Signing Ceremony of the Agreement between the Committee of Emergency Situations and the UK Government, August 2, Dushanbe

The Turkish Agency for Cooperation and Coordination (TIKA) handed over technical equipment for deep-sea diving to the CES (August 14, Dushanbe).

Foreign Policy and International Cooperation

In 2024, Tajikistan took part in key international forums. The Head of State paid 22 foreign visits and signed more than 150 international documents

State, official, and working visits. In 2024, the Tajik President paid visits to Qatar (January, February, October), Russia (February, May, October 7, October 23, December), Italy (April), Vatican (April), Azerbaijan (May, November), Iran (May, July), Kazakhstan (July, August, September, November), Turkmenistan (October), Kuwait (November), Saudi Arabia (November), USA (September).

Major significant events in Foreign Policy of the Republic of Tajikistan in 2024

Tajikistan continues to pursue a proactive foreign policy focused on security, national interests, and global leadership. Central to this effort is the "Dushanbe Water Process" – a government initiative in partnership with the UN. Most recently, Tajikistan hosted the 3rd International High-Level Conference on the "Water for Sustainable Development" Decade of Action (2018-2028). This series builds on the momentum of the 2018 conference, which focused on strategic dialogue, and the 2022 conference, which served as a critical stepping stone to the UN 2023 Water Conference in New York (June 10-13, See [2024 Calendar of Events](#)).

Development of alliances and strategic partnerships. As part of state visits to Tajikistan: (1) Presidents of Tajikistan and Uzbekistan signed the Treaty on Allied Relations and 28 documents of intersectoral cooperation

(April 18-19, Dushanbe); (2) Presidents of Tajikistan and Kazakhstan signed 16 documents, including the Treaty on Allied Relations (August 22-23, Dushanbe).

Government delegations from Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan have finalized the description of the remaining sections of the state border. Consequently, both nations have launched the official process of formalizing the delimitation documents. See [Cooperation between the Countries of Central Asia on Water and Other Matters](#).

The Tajik delegation headed by the President participated in: (1) the 6th Consultative Meeting of Heads of State of Central Asia (August 9, Astana, Kazakhstan); (2) 3rd Voice of Global South Summit (August 17, online); (3) 2nd "Central Asia-Germany" Summit (September 17, Astana, Kazakhstan); (4) Future Summit (September 22-23, New York, USA); (5) BRICS Summit (October 22-24, Kazan, Russia).

Chairmanship in integrational organizations. In 2024, Tajikistan chaired the SPECA. Thus, Dushanbe hosted: (1) 27th session of the Working Group on Water, Energy and Environment (November 25); (2) SPECA high-level events, including the Economic Forum "Green Development in the SPECA Region", with the resulting adoption of the Dushanbe Declaration (November 26-27); (3) 19th session of SPECA Governing Council (November 28).

Promotion of the national interests and reinforcement of the country's image

UN. Addressing the 79th UNGA Session, the President of Tajikistan proposed utilizing the Dushanbe Water Process to monitor the outcomes of the 2023 UN Water Conference and to prepare for the upcoming 2028 UN Water Conference in Dushanbe. He also highlighted a joint initiative with France to declare 2025-2034 the Decade of Action for Cryospheric Sciences. Finally, the President reaffirmed Tajikistan's commitment to becoming a fully 'green' country by 2037.

The President's Decree No.672 of 12.01.2024 launched the Permanent Mission of Tajikistan to UNESCO. The Supreme Assembly of the Republic of Tajikistan adopted the Resolution No.1305 of 08.05.2024 "On Ratification of MoU¹⁹¹ between the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan and the World Food Program".

CIS. The Tajikistani delegation participated in the CIS meetings of: (1) the Council of Heads of State (October 8, Moscow, Russia); (2) the Council of Heads of Government (December 12, Moscow); (3) the Council of Foreign Ministers (April 12, Minsk, Belarus; October 7, Moscow); (4) the Economic Council (March 29, September 20, November 29, Moscow); (5) an informal Summit of Heads of State (December 25, St. Petersburg, Russia).

¹⁹¹ MoU intended to regulate cooperation between the parties in the implementation of the WFP Country Strategic Plan for 2023-2026 was signed in Dushanbe in 12.12.2023 (https://executiveboard.wfp.org/document_download/WFP-0000143762)

Tajikistan will assume the CIS presidency in 2025. A briefing was held to present the key priorities of the Chairmanship (December 20).

SCO. The national delegation participated in: (1) SCO summit, where participants supported the Tajikistan's initiative to establish an antimonopoly cooperation mechanism and the SCO Anti-drug Center in Dushanbe (July 3-4, Astana, Kazakhstan); (2) 22nd meeting of Prosecutors-General of the SCO (July 25, Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan); (3) 23rd meeting of the Council of Heads of Government (Prime Ministers) of the SCO Member-States (September 12, Islamabad, Islamic Republic of Pakistan); (4) 42nd meeting of the Council of the Regional Anti-Terrorist Structure of the SCO (September 13, Beijing, PRC).

The SCO Friendship and Cooperation Center in Tajikistan held a roundtable dedicated to the Year of Sustainable Development of SCO (October 18, Dushanbe).

CSTO. Tajikistan continues cooperating with CSTO by taking part in the meetings of the CSTO Council of Parliamentary Assembly (June 3, Almaty, Kazakhstan, December 10, Moscow), CSTO Council of Foreign Ministers (June 21, Almaty, Kazakhstan), CSTO sessions (November 28, Astana, Kazakhstan), and other events (see [News](#)).

Sources:

Official sites of:

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Ministry of Foreign Affairs (<https://mfa.tj/ru/>);

Ministry of Economic Development and Trade (<https://medt.tj>);

Ministry of Justice (<http://www.adlia.tj>);

Ministry of Energy and Water Resources (<https://www.mewr.tj>);

Ministry of Agriculture (<https://moa.tj/ru>);

Committee for Emergency Situations and Civil Defense (<https://khf.tj>);

Committee for Environmental Protection (<http://tajnature.tj/ru>);

Agency for Land Reclamation and Irrigation (<https://www.alri.tj/ru>);

Agency for Hydrometeorology (<http://www.meteo.tj/>);

"Center for Glacier Research of the National Academy of Sciences of Tajikistan" (<https://cryosphere.tj/ru/>);

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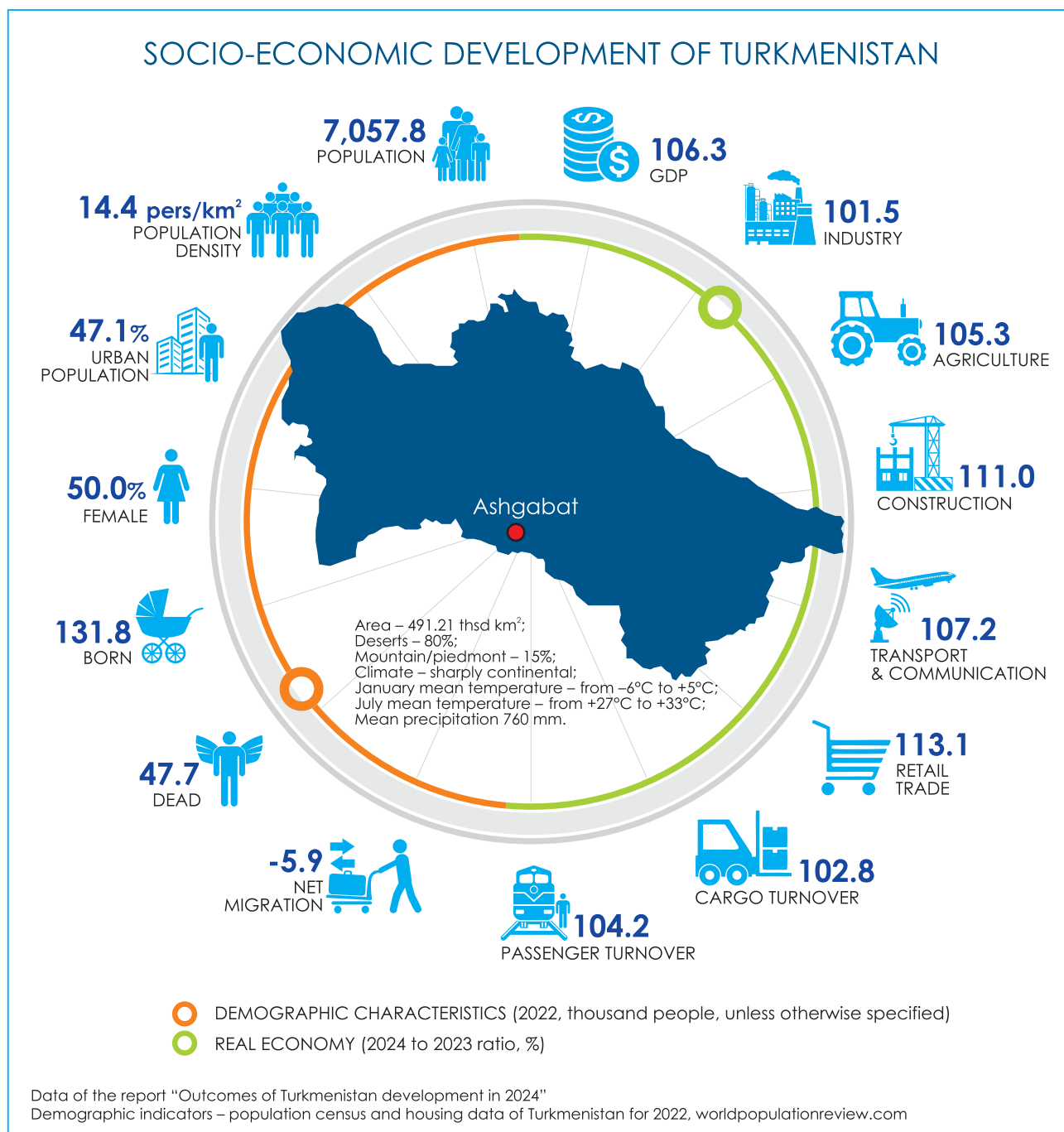
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5.4. Turkmenistan



Water sector

Water resources. Turkmenistan's water resources are primarily derived from surface runoff, with the Amu Darya River accounting for 88% of the total supply. Other significant sources include the Murgab (6.5%), Tejen (3.5%), and the Atrek, Sumbar, and Chandyr rivers (1.4%).

Smaller watercourses from the northeastern slopes of the Kopetdag mountains contribute 0.6%, supplemented by minimal amounts of groundwater and collector-drainage water.

As all major rivers in Turkmenistan are transboundary, approximately 95% of the country's surface water originates outside its borders.

National programs. Turkmenistan is currently implementing its 2019-2025 Social and Economic Development Program, which prioritizes IWRM and regional cooperation. The program focuses on water conservation, the development of new water sources, soil salinity prevention, and land reclamation.

Key achievements to date include the rehabilitation of the Sultan-Sanjat dam and the deployment of an

automated water metering system at all gauging stations along the Karakum Canal¹⁹².

Projects. The USAID Regional Water and Environment Activity held: (1) a series of events dedicated to the World Water Day (March 28, Dashoguz); (2) 6th and 7th meetings of the project Regional Coordination Committee (May 1, Ashgabat; November 21, Almaty); (3) 7th meeting of the National Intersectoral Committee (October, Ashgabat); (4) training on automated water metering system in the Karakum and Murgab River basins (October 14, Ashgabat); (5) media briefing (October 15, Ashgabat); (6) meeting of partners (October 16, Ashgabat); (6) workshop on water diplomacy and water-energy-food-ecosystem nexus (October 17-18, Ashgabat).

FAO launched the Project “Enhancing Capacities for Climate-Resilient Water Management” (2024-2025, \$150,000), which among other things plans to install water meters, upgrade inter-farm irrigation networks, set up a weather station, and provide training on irrigation.

Capacity building. Several capacity-building initiatives were organized, including: (1) transboundary training on the Amu Darya basin for specialists from Uzbekistan and Turkmenistan (November 19, Ashgabat; December 3, Khiva, Uzbekistan); (2) training for Turkmen water management organizations (November 20-21, Ashgabat); (3) regional workshop focused on improving water quality in the Amu Darya basin (December 4, Urgench, Uzbekistan).

The Training Center for Priority Areas of Diplomacy of Turkmenistan held a series of training sessions in the course of the year (January 17 and 19; February 28; March 20; April 12 and 24; May 1; June 7, 14 and 20; October 2, 16 and 17-18; November 7 and 27; December 23 and 25, Ashgabat).

Regional and international cooperation. The 4th session of the Turkmen-Uzbek Intergovernmental Commission focused on joint Amu Darya management and infrastructure modernization. Discussions covered the digitalization of gauging stations (Kerki, Turkmenabat, and Darganata) and river engineering projects, including bank stabilization. The decisions were solidified through the signing of a bilateral Protocol (April 30, Turkmenabad, Turkmenistan). See [Cooperation between the Countries of Central Asia on Water and Other Matters](#).

Ashgabat hosted the 87th meeting of ICWC (November 6). The Turkmen delegation participated in: (1) the 86th meeting of ICWC (April 12, Shymkent); (2) meeting of the IFAS Board (September 18, Astana); (3) 12th and 13th meetings of the Working Group on Institutional and Legal Improvement of IFAS (September 4, Astana and December 12-13, Almaty). See [International Fund for Saving the Aral Sea](#).

Events. Ashgabat hosted: (1) a Scientific conference “Water resource management in the context of climate change” (April 22); (2) Regional conference on water management in Central Asian countries¹⁹³ (April 30).

The Turkmenistan's delegation participated in: (1) the 3rd High-Level International Conference on International Decade for Action “Water for Sustainable Development”, 2018-2028 (June 10-13, Dushanbe); (2) International Scientific-Practical Conference “Land Reclamation and Water Management – the Basis for Food and Environmental Security” (October 9-11, online, Moscow); (3) Scientific-Practical Conference “Water in Central Asia: the Future in Cooperation” (November 8, Tashkent, Uzbekistan); (4) One Water Summit (December 3, Riyadh, Saudi Arabia).

Drinking Water Supply

Turkmenistan commissioned four high-capacity water treatment plants under its current social development programs. Notable additions include the massive Bagtyyaryk facility in Ashgabat, capable of processing 150,000 m³ per day, and the Yashlyk plant in Ahal Province. New facilities were also inaugurated in the Tejen and Turkmenkala districts in late December, further expanding the country's access to clean drinking water.

Specialists from the Turkmengeology State Corporation's field offices in Dashoguz, Balkan, and Ahal are actively exploring aquifers and estimating groundwater reserves. Their work includes conducting hydrochemical analyses to determine water quality and assessing the technical condition of existing operational wells.

Agriculture

In 2024, the agricultural sector demonstrated robust growth, with a 26.9% increase in total output and a 5.3% rise in agricultural GDP. Production gains were seen across all major categories compared to the previous year. Notably, vegetable production grew by 8.4%, while meat (net weight) and grape yields increased by 7.0% and 6.0%, respectively. Other increases were recorded for potatoes (4.6%), milk (2.1%), and fruits and berries (1.5%).

Latest developments in legislation. Amendments were enacted to the Land Code of Turkmenistan on March 30, 2024, followed by further revisions to the Law on Seed Production on July 13, 2024.

Agricultural reformation and modernization. Following a Presidential Decree on February 9, 2024, the Ministry of Agriculture of Turkmenistan underwent a significant reorganization. Five specialized entities were established: the “Türkengallaönümleri” State

¹⁹² This system was installed through a partnership between the Bosfor Youth Self-Supporting Center and the Garagumderýasuwhojalyk Association

¹⁹³ As part of the USAID Regional Water and Environment Activity

Union (Grain Products), the State Union of Food Production, the State Union of Livestock and Poultry Industry, the 'Türkmenpagta' State Concern (Cotton), and the 'Türkmenobahyzmat' State Union (Agricultural Services). These new structures serve as legal successors to the Ministry within their respective fields of specialization.

New appointments. Mr. Ch. Chetiev was appointed as the Minister of Agriculture (Presidential Decree of February 2, 2024).

National programs. Ongoing programs: (1) continued implementation of the Halq Maslahaty Resolution (September 25, 2018) on further improvement of agricultural reforms; (2) 2019-2025 Social and Economic Development Program (PPT of February 1, 2019); (3) Program "Revival of a new era of a powerful state: National Social and Economic Development Program of Turkmenistan for 2022-2052" (PPT of February 11, 2022). To support agricultural producers, new state purchase prices have been set per ton of harvest of: (1) wheat - 2,000 manats; (2) medium-fiber cotton – from 4,550 to 5,000 manats, depending on collection season; (3) fine-stapled cotton – from 6,100 to 6,700 manats (PPT of February 9, 2024).

Turkmen researchers are currently focused on two pillars: (1) crop innovation – the Grain Farming Research Institute, under the Ministry of Agriculture, has developed new winter wheat cultivars named 'Serdar', 'Arkadag', and 'Pyragy'; (2) efforts are underway to adapt traditional water catchment methods to meet contemporary needs.

Projects. On November 28 in Ashgabat, an agreement was signed to extend Turkmenistan's participation in the CACILM-2 FAO/GEF Project (Integrated Natural Resources Management in Drought-prone and Salt-affected Landscapes). Additionally, a specialized seminar was held on September 18-19 to draft and review proposed amendments to Turkmenistan's Forest Code.

As part of the "Conservation and Sustainable Management of Land Resources and High Nature Value Ecosystems in the Aral Sea Basin for Multiple Benefits" (UNDP/GEF) Project, a number of events were organized, including: (1) a regional water diplomacy workshop (April 9, Ashgabat); (2) a roundtable for employees of the Amu Darya and Kaplankyr nature reserves (June 14, Ashgabat); (3) a workshop on biodiversity conservation and effective management of PAs (June 20, Dashoguz); (4) a study tour¹⁹⁴ to the Republic of Turkey on preventing land degradation and combating desertification (May, Adana-Konya-Gaziantep, Turkey); (5) a tree planting campaign (December, Lebap province); (6) a workshop on practical application of the Land Degradation Neutrality concept (November 26, Ashgabat); etc.

A series of training, meetings with the leadership of the Ministry of Agriculture, and field visits to Akhal province were organized within the framework of the

FAO Project "Support to the Development of Digital Land Registry" (April 15-21).

Regional and international cooperation. Ashgabat hosted: (1) the GEF-FAO meeting with representatives of key Turkmenistan agencies and organizations to present the "Catalyzing Nature-Positive Transformation of Agriculture in Turkmenistan for Enhanced Resilience" Project (July 18); (2) and international conference "Cooperation on Food Security in the Context of Climate Change", where the Government of Turkmenistan and FAO signed an agreement (November 28); (3) a regular meeting of the Inter-governmental Coordinating Council on Seed Production in CIS (September 16).



Events. Ashgabat hosted several international scientific-practical conferences, including on: (1) "Achieved Milestones and Goals Set for Seed Production" and accompanying exhibition (September 19), (2) "Sustainable Development of Agribusiness" (November 6), (3) "Role of Biotechnology in Sustainable Agriculture" (December 19, Dashoguz), and (4) 16th specialized exhibition a business forum – Iran Agrofood (December 16-18).

The Turkmen delegation participated in the Food AG 2024 (August 9, Karachi, Pakistan) and the International Forum of Landlocked Developing Countries: Food Security and the Sustainable Development Goals (September 5-6, Tashkent, Uzbekistan).

Energy

The Ministry of Energy currently oversees 12 power plants with a total installed capacity of 6,511.2 MW. For the period of January to December, the sector's power generation and related services reached 104.6% of the annual target.

Latest developments in legislation. The following laws were adopted: (1) "On energy efficiency and energy

¹⁹⁴ In cooperation with the CACILM2 project

saving" (No.90-VII of 30.03.2024), which establishes legal, economic and institutional frameworks and measures for energy saving and efficiency, including concessional lending, tax preferences and tariff policies; (2) "Ratification of the amendment to article VI of the Statute of the International Atomic Energy Agency" (13.07.2024).

National strategies and programs. Turkmenistan is advancing its State Program on Energy Saving (2018-2024), the National Strategy for Renewable Energy Development until 2030, and the Program for Energy Diplomacy Development (2021-2025).

The construction of a 1,574 MW combined-cycle power plant is underway in Turkmenbashi district, Balkan province. The "Balkan-Dashoguz" high-voltage power transmission line and its two 500 kV substations were commissioned to create a single energy ring¹⁹⁵ in the country. A 10 MW combined solar-wind power plant is being built in the Kyzylarvat district, Balkan province.

Projects. The EU-funded "Support to Sustainable Energy Connectivity in Central Asia (SECCA)" Project organized several events in 2024, including: (1) international conferences "Prospects for introduction of green innovative energy efficiency technologies in the electric power industry of Turkmenistan" (March 18, Mary), "Climate change – challenges and solutions for sustainable energy" (May 2, Turkmenbashi), "Renewable Energy Sources Transition – the Energy of the Future" (July 8, Mary), "Opportunities for Turkmenistan's Participation in the Horizon Europe Program" (November 26, Ashgabat), and "Sustainable Energy for Environmental Protection – Reviewing International Best Practice" (November 28, Mary); (2) lectures and roundtables for students of higher education institutions (April 27-30, Ashgabat; May 3, Turkmenbashi).

The project team participated in the following events in Kazakhstan: (1) Central Asian and European Hydrogen Diplomacy Forum (May 23, Astana); (2) Regional Conference on Gender and Energy in Central Asia (October 17-18, Almaty); (3) regional training on the model-based integrated energy and climate analyses (December 11-13, Almaty).

Regional and international cooperation. Meetings were held between: (1) the MFA of Turkmenistan and the UNECE Director of the Sustainable Energy Division, who addressed the perspectives for partnership in green energy and reduced methane emissions (October 22, Ashgabat); (2) energy ministers of Uzbekistan and Turkmenistan, where the parties discussed potential joint projects to expand their cooperation in the supply of natural gas, RES and innovative technologies (October 23, Ashgabat).

Following the 9th meeting of the Energy Subcommittee of the Turkmen-Chinese Intergovernmental

Cooperation Committee, a MoU was signed in Beijing (November 18).

Events. Ashgabat hosted several events, including: (1) Transportation Engineering and Safety Conference (TESC-2024) (June 5); (2) international expert meeting on promoting cooperation and sustainable development (October 16-17); (3) International Conference and EXPO "Development of Construction, Industrial, Chemical and Energy Sectors in Turkmenistan" (November 3-5); (4) OSCE regional seminar on green energy development in Central Asia (November 14-15).

The Turkmen delegation participated in: (1) the 1st Meeting of Energy Ministers of CA states (August 6, Astana, Kazakhstan); (2) the 4th meeting of the Energy Ministers of the OTS Member-States (September 16, Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan); (3) UNECE Sustainable Energy Week (September 18-19, Geneva, Switzerland).



Environment and Climate Change

Latest developments in legislation. The following laws were adopted: (1) "On Hydrometeorological Activities" (No.91-VII of 30.03.2024), which sets the legal, economic and institutional frameworks for hydrometeorological activities; (2) "On accession to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora" (13.07.2024).

National strategies and programs. Turkmenistan is implementing its National Strategy on Climate Change, with some actions set in the Strategy included in sectoral programs and socio-economic plans. Ongoing programs: (1) 2021-2025 National Forestry Program, which provides for annual tree-planting campaigns in spring and autumn; a roundtable was conducted to launch a newly developed practical guide on methods for planting orchards and forests in

¹⁹⁵ A single energy ring will enable mutual redundancy between the energy systems of the regions and Ashgabat, this will make it possible to systematically increase its power reserve, and, if necessary, redistribute electricity in the right direction. "Balkan-Dashoguz" power transmission line is the 3rd link of the country's energy ring. 1st link - "Akhal-Balkan" power transmission line (launched on October 23, 2021), 2nd link - "Mary-Akhal" power transmission line (November 2023)

Turkmenistan; (2) 2021-2025 National Program on the Aral Sea.

The Regional Consultative Meeting of the ESCAP was held in Ashgabat to discuss the establishment of the UN Special Program for the Aral Sea Basin¹⁹⁶ (November 30-December 1). Following the meeting, a final document was adopted and would be presented at the 81st session of ESCAP (April 21-25, 2025, Bangkok, Thailand).

At meetings of the Cabinet of Ministers in Ashgabat: (1) the President of Turkmenistan has approved a state program and corresponding action plan for comprehensive development of biotechnology in 2024-2028 (May 10); (2) the 2025-2026 roadmap on strengthening international cooperation of Turkmenistan was adopted as a follow up to the goals and objectives set in the Global Methane Pledge. A package of measures was developed for implementation of the roadmap (November 1).

Projects. As part of the "Developing a National Adaptation Planning Process in Turkmenistan" (UNDP/GCF) project, a series of trainings/workshops were held on: "Integrating climate change adaptation into water management planning in Turkmenistan" (March 11-12); "Raising awareness on adaptation to climate change and risks imposed by climate change in the sectors and economic activity of Turkmenistan: water and agricultural sectors" (March 13-15); "Tools for adaptation to climate change in water and agricultural sectors" (April 7-8); "Strengthening climate resilience of the water-energy-food-ecosystem nexus in Turkmenistan and Central Asia" (May 14)¹⁹⁷. A roundtable "Draft adaptation component of the updated NDC of Turkmenistan" (May 15) and a series of workshops for the private sector on climate change and adaptation (June 3-7, July 9-10 and July 15-16, October 21-25, Ashgabat, Dashoguz) were also organized.

As part of the "Sustainable Cities in Turkmenistan: Integrated Green Urban Development in Ashgabat and Awaza" (GEF/UNDP) Project, the following events were held: (1) lectures for university teachers (February 1); (2) contest "Women Scientists: Leaders in Climate Change" (March 2); (3) training on greenhouse gas inventory (April 3-5) and improvement of environmental monitoring in Turkmenistan (May); (4) working meeting on preparation of the 4th National Communication and the 1st Biennial Report of Turkmenistan on the UNFCCC (August 29).

As part of the "Regional Climate Action Transparency Hub for Central Asia"/ReCATH project, the project team from Turkmenistan participated in regional seminars on climate finance (March 11-15) and climate transparency (October 8-9) in Tashkent,

summer academy (July 23-August 2) in Istanbul, etc. (see more details on <https://carececo.org/main/activity/projects/recath/>).

The "Strengthening the Resilience of Central Asian Countries by Enabling Regional Cooperation to Assess Glacio-nival Systems to Develop Integrated Methods for Sustainable Development and Adaptation to Climate Change"¹⁹⁸ Project (GEF/UNDP/UNESCO) was launched. Ashgabat hosted a national workshop on November 8-9. Project team from Turkmenistan participated in regional and subregional seminars (April 3-4 and November 4-5, Almaty, Kazakhstan).

The new GIZ "EU for Green Development in Turkmenistan: Policy Dialogue and Climate Action 2024-2028" Project was launched with the support of EU and the German Federal Foreign Office (September 13, Ashgabat).

Regional and international cooperation. High-level meetings took place between: (1) heads of Central Asian environmental agencies and the OSCE Secretary General (March 4, Ashgabat); (2) the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Turkmenistan and the UN Under-Secretary-General/Executive Director of UNEP (August 16, via videoconference).

Turkmenistan and GIZ concluded an agreement on the Project "Measures and policy dialogue for combating climate change in 2024-2028" (May 14, Ashgabat).

Turkmen delegation participated in the meeting of the ICSD Consultative Council (March 27) and the 33rd meeting of the ICSD (March 28) in Astana and the regional conference "Cooperation for sustainable development on occasion of the 30th anniversary of ICSD" (November 26, Dushanbe). See [Interstate Commission on Sustainable Development](#).

Eco-activists of Turkmenistan took part in the international environmental camp (June 23-26, Samarkand; June 27-30, Tashkent, Uzbekistan). Turkmen experts joined the 14th Central Asia Leadership Program for Sustainable Development (September 9-13, Almaty, Kazakhstan).

Events. The following events were held: (1) a roundtable "The roadmap of youth initiatives in the fight against climate change in Turkmenistan – Youth for climate action" (January 25, Ashgabat); (2) the scientific-practical conference "Turkmenistan – a region of environmental well-being" (June 5, Ashgabat); (2) meeting "A Road from Dubai to Baku – Pre-COP29" (June 12, Ashgabat); (3) series of conferences of Youth on Climate Change (September 3, Dashoguz; September 6, Balkanabad; September 9,

¹⁹⁶ The proposal on development a special UN Program for the Aral Sea was first introduced by Gurbanguly Berdimuhamedov at the "RIO+20" Conference in June 2012. Subsequently, at Turkmenistan's initiative, the 79th session of ESCAP unanimously adopted the resolution "Consideration of the modalities for the establishment of the UN Special Program for the Aral Sea basin"

¹⁹⁷ Together with SIC ICWC and SIC ICSD

¹⁹⁸ The key objectives of the project are to assess and monitor the state of the cryosphere, develop integrated methods for sustainable water management and formulate adaptive strategies to cope with a changing climate

Mary; [September 11](#), Turkmenabad; [September 16](#), Ashgabat); (4) briefing on "Establishment of the Regional Centre for Climate Technologies for Central Asia in Ashgabat" and "Development of Renewable Energy Sources in Turkmenistan" ([September 12](#), Ashgabat).

The Turkmen delegation participated in: (1) the 14th Conference of the Parties to the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Wildlife Species (CMS/COP14) (February 12-17, Samarkand, Uzbekistan); (2) a workshop on regional cooperation in CA "Peace forest initiatives for land restoration, sand and dust storm prevention and natural resource sharing" (March 12-15, Tashkent, Uzbekistan); (3) Bonn Climate Change Conference ([June 3-13](#), Bonn, Germany); (4) CACCC-2024 ([May 27-29](#), Almaty, Kazakhstan); (5) 29th Conference of the Parties to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change/COP29 ([November 11-22](#), Baku, Azerbaijan).

Emergencies

Floods. Spring floods and mudslides – triggered by heavy rainfall along the Sumbar, Kushka, and Murgab river systems – impacted Mary, Akhal, Balkan, and Lebap provinces. The surge caused extensive damage to both infrastructure and the agricultural sector.

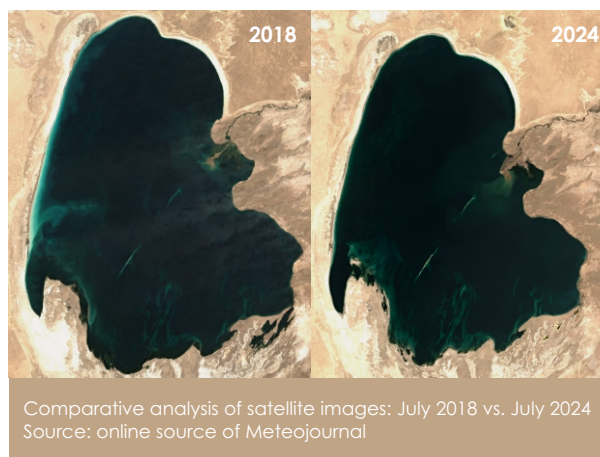


Flood on the Sumbar River and its tributaries.
Source: online source of Meteojournal



Flooding on the Kushka and Murghab rivers and their tributaries.
Source: online source of Meteojournal

Drought. Driven by climate change and rising domestic consumption, Turkmenistan's water security is under increasing strain as in other Central Asian countries. A comparison of satellite imagery from July 2018 to July 2024 indicates a 4.14% reduction in the surface area of Sarykamysh Lake. Over this six-year period, the lake's area declined from 4,110 km² to 3,940 km², a net loss of 170 km². The lake is directly dependent on water volume in the Amu Darya River.



Comparative analysis of satellite images: July 2018 vs. July 2024
Source: online source of Meteojournal

This situation is a result of persistently high temperatures, the 2021-2023 severe drought, and a growing water deficit in the lower Amu Darya River basin in recent decades.

Projects. As part of the USAID-funded "Strengthening Local and National Capacities for Emergency Preparedness and Response in High Earthquake Risk and Natural Hazard Prone Countries of Central Asia" Program, a series of capacity building activities were organized to ensure emergency ([July 10-19](#), all provinces) and natural disaster preparedness (December, Akhal province).

Turkmen experts participated in several events organized under the "Climate risk management in Central Asia"¹⁹⁹ Project (GIZ), including: (1) the kick-off workshop on climate risk assessment and capacity building (February 20, Tashkent); (2) a workshop on the assessment of climate risks and adaptation priorities in the Murgab River basin (July, Mary); (3) the regional annual meeting (December 10, Tashkent).

SDGs in Turkmenistan

Turkmenistan maintained its momentum within the Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework between United Nations and the Government of Turkmenistan, 2021-2025. Recent meetings of the Joint Steering Committee focused on assessing current progress, reviewing UN evaluative recommen-

¹⁹⁹ The project selected five transboundary river basins for climate risk assessment, including the Murghab River in Turkmenistan. Selection criteria included the basin's size, the occurrence of water-related emergencies (such as landslides and channel changes), and the availability of hydrological and meteorological stations

ditions, and finalizing a new Strategic Roadmap to guide the program's next phase through 2026-2030 (March 29; April 4, December 13, Ashgabat).

The Government of Turkmenistan and UN held meetings of the Joint Expert Group on SDG Financing. During the meetings: (1) the 2024 report of the UN Inter-Agency Task Force on Financing for Development was presented; (2) proposed SDG indicators and target values for food systems and food security and the methodology for labeling Turkmenistan's state budget using the SDG Rapid Comprehensive Assessment were discussed (May 3 and July 12, Ashgabat).

Turkmenistan ranked 94 out of 166 countries in the annual Sustainable Development Goals Index published by the UN and the Bertelsmann Foundation.

Projects. The 3rd phase²⁰⁰ of the "Partnering for SDG acceleration" Project (February 9, Ashgabat) was launched and focused on monitoring progress towards the SDGs, examining international practices in financing sustainable development and taking measures to prepare for accession to WTO.

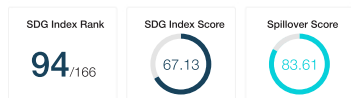
As part of the "Sustainable Development Goals' Young Ambassadors" Project (UNDP): the awarding ceremony was held for the 2022-2024²⁰¹ cohort in advancing the SDGs (February 15, Ashgabat); the new cohort for 2024-2025 was selected and introduced to the UN Office representatives (August 27, Ashgabat). The SDG Ambassadors participated in: (1) series of youth conferences on climate change (September 3, Dashoguz; September 6, Balkanabad; September 9, Mary; September 11, Turkmenabad; September 16, Ashgabat); (2) the meeting "Path to Sustainability: Children and Youth in Action" (November 6-8, Budva, Montenegro).

Turkmenistan

Eastern Europe and Central Asia



OVERVIEW INDICATORS



SDG Dashboards and Trends

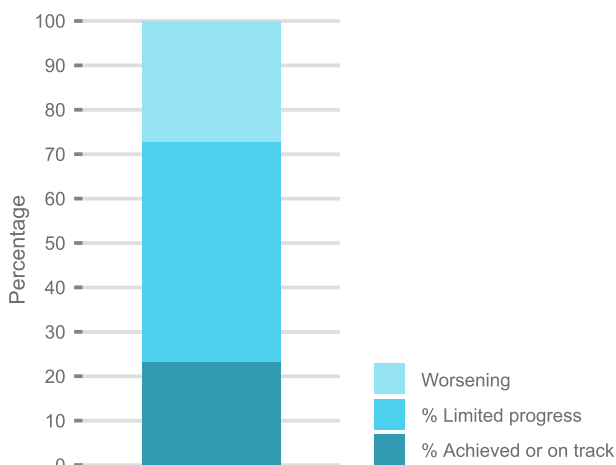


Dashboards: ● SDG achieved ● Challenges remain ● Significant challenges remain ● Major challenges remain ● Information unavailable
Trends: ● On track or maintaining SDG achievement ● Moderately improving ● Stagnating ● Decreasing ● Trend information unavailable



The Awarding Ceremony celebrated the remarkable achievements of the 2022-2024 cohort in advancing the SDGs in Turkmenistan, February 15, Ashgabat

Status of SDG targets for Turkmenistan (% trend indicators)



Capacity building. The UNDP Office in Turkmenistan, in partnership with the Institute of International Relations of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Turkmenistan, organized a series of educational sessions titled "TurkmenYouth4SDGs", focusing on the role of youth in advancing the SDGs, climate action and education, ecosystem preservation, sustainable urban development, and responsible consumption and waste management (April 8, April 22, May 23, June 4, June 21).

Ashgabat hosted seminars and trainings for the University teachers (February 5) and media representatives (June 27-28).

International cooperation. The UNDP Office in Turkmenistan and the "Turkmenportal" media portal extended MoU for 2024-2026 to advance the SDGs²⁰².

²⁰⁰ The "Partnering for SDG acceleration" Project between UNDP and the Ministry of Finance of Turkmenistan was launched in 2018. The second phase of the project was implemented from September 2021 to February 2024

²⁰¹ 18 SDG Ambassadors in charge of one or two goals

²⁰² MOU was previously signed on September 7, 2022

The renewed partnership will prioritize empowering women and girls, promoting their participation in digital technologies to ensure equal access to the benefits of the digital age for both women and men (November 15, Ashgabat).

Events. Ashgabat hosted: the international competition "The Role of Youth in Achieving the SDGs" (May-June); the international conference "Joint actions for strengthening international peace and sustainable development" (December 11).

The Turkmen delegation participated in: (1) the UNECE Regional Forum on sustainable development, where the Permanent Mission of Turkmenistan to the UN Office in Geneva organized a side event "Involving youth in the processes of achieving the SDGs: global and national political challenges" (March 13 and 14, Geneva, Switzerland); (2) ECOSOC Forum on Financing for Development Follow-up (April 22-24, New York, USA); (3) Forum "Youth for a Sustainable Future in Central Asia" (October 28-29, Almaty, Kazakhstan).

Cooperation on the Caspian Sea

Turkmenistan takes a proactive position in developing balanced solutions to Caspian issues. Throughout the year, meetings of the Interdepartmental Commission of Turkmenistan on Caspian Sea were held to discuss the results of its work in 2023, Action Plan for 2024, fulfilment of decisions and agreements adopted at the meeting of the Heads of the Caspian littoral States, and planned activities related to the Caspian Sea Day; the "Caspian Ecological Initiative" set forth by the Turkmen President during the plenary meeting of the 78th session of the UNGA²⁰³ was discussed as well (March 31, July 28, Ashgabat).

The Turkmen delegation participated in the meetings of the High-Level Working Group²⁰⁴ for the Caspian Sea, where a methodology for laying straight baselines in the Caspian Sea and the progress on the draft five-sided documents were addressed. Following the meetings, a Communique was adopted (May 6-7, Baku, Azerbaijan; June 24-26, Tehran, Iran; October 22-23, Astana, Kazakhstan).

International cooperation. The Ministry of Environmental Protection of Turkmenistan signed a MoU with the [Blue Marine Foundation](#)²⁰⁵ to protect biodiversity and environment and promote their conservation in the Caspian Sea (April, Ashgabat).

Events. Turkmenistan hosted the scientific-practical conference "Caspian Sea: Partnership for Sustainable Development" (August 12, Turkmenbashi) and a roundtable "The Caspian Sea is a sea of peace, trust and cooperation" (August 14, Ashgabat).



The Turkmen delegation participated in: (1) the 9th Caspian Media Forum (August 16-17, Astrakhan, Russia); (2) meeting of Foreign Ministers of the Caspian littoral states (September 18, Moscow, Russia); (3) International Caspian Digital Forum (October 31-November 1, Kaspiysk, Dagestan, Russia); (4) Caspian Sea officials meeting on "Lowering Caspian Sea Levels amid Climate Change"²⁰⁶ (November 18, Baku, Azerbaijan); (5) 8th (28th) session of the Coordinating Committee for Hydrometeorology of the Caspian Sea (CASPCOM) (November 26, online); (6) preparation meetings on the "Blueing the Caspian Sea" Project (December 4-6, Astana, Kazakhstan); (7) 8th session of the Commission for the Conservation and Rational Use of Aquatic Biological Resources of the Caspian Sea (December 17-19, Astrakhan, Russia).

Foreign Policy and International Cooperation

In 2024, Turkmenistan pursued a foreign policy grounded on neutrality, peacefulness, and constructive cooperation. This involved over 20 high-level international visits and participation in key global summits, culminating in the signing of 238 cooperation documents.

Working and official visits. During the year, the President of Turkmenistan [paid visits](#) to Russia (May, October 7-8, [October 24](#), December), Kazakhstan ([August](#), September), and Malaysia ([December](#)).

Key developments in the foreign policy of Turkmenistan in 2024

Turkmenistan's foreign policy prioritizes strong regional partnerships and enhanced multilateral engagement via the UN. These diplomatic efforts are paired

²⁰³ September 19, 2023, New York, USA

²⁰⁴ High-Level Working Group for the Caspian Sea was launched by the decision of the Heads of State at the 5th Caspian Summit on August 12, 2018 in Aktau (Kazakhstan)

²⁰⁵ Public organization for marine environment protection

²⁰⁶ On the sidelines of COP29. The meeting adopted the Declaration of the Caspian states on strengthening cooperation in the fight against lowering of the Caspian Sea

with a commitment to sustainable development through large-scale infrastructure initiatives.

Ashgabat hosted: (1) 15th meeting of the Council of Elders of the OTS (March 12); (2) Turkmen-Afghan business forum, where the parties presented basic principles and approaches to sound water management in the region (March 4); (3) meeting of the CIS Council of Heads of Government, where members approved the Concept of Cooperation in the Energy Sector till 2035 and its priority action plan and the Concept of Cooperation in Hazardous Waste Management and its priority action plan for 2024-2029 (May 24); (4) Turkmenistan Investment Forum/TIF 2024 to discuss the prospects for energy sector development in Turkmenistan and projects on RES and sustainable resource use (September 10-11); (5) International Forum "Interrelation of Times and Civilizations – Basis of Peace and Development" dedicated to the 300th anniversary of Magtymguly Fragi. The final document of the Forum is published in six official languages of the UN as an official document of the UNGA 79th session (October 11).



Turkmenistan Investment Forum (TIF 2024), September 10-11, Ashgabat

At the World Smart City Expo 2024, Arkadag city got Smart City Excellence Award, Foreign city award, and For the Great Contribution to the World Smart City Expo 2024 award (September 4, Goyang, Republic of Korea).

Development of alliances and strategic partnerships. During the official visit of the Kazakh President to Turkmenistan, a declaration "On Strengthening Friendship and Deepening a Multifaceted Strategic Partnership" was signed (October 10, Ashgabat,

Turkmenistan). See [Cooperation between the Countries of Central Asia on Water and Other Matters](#).

President of Turkmenistan enacted the following laws for the ratification of: (1) the Agreement between the Government of Turkmenistan and the Government of the People's Republic of China on international road traffic²⁰⁷ (March 30); (2) the Protocol to the agreement between Turkmenistan and the EU and its Member-States²⁰⁸ (July 13); (3) the Agreement between the Government of Turkmenistan and the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan on mutual investment promotion and protection²⁰⁹ (November 30); (4) the Agreement between the Government of Turkmenistan and the Government of Mongolia on international road traffic²¹⁰ (November 30).

Additionally, President of Turkmenistan signed laws for the accession to the following international instruments: (1) the Protocol to the Eurasian Patent Convention of September 9, 1994 on the Protection of Industrial Designs signed in 2019 (July 13); (2) the UN Convention on Transit Trade of Inland States²¹² (November 30); (3) the Multilateral Agreement for the Establishment of an International Think Tank for Landlocked Developing Countries²¹³ (November 30).

The Turkmen delegation participated in the: (1) 2nd Ministerial Meeting of the Strategic Dialogue "Cooperation Council of the Arab States of the Gulf – Central Asia" (April 15, Tashkent, Uzbekistan); (2) XV International Economic Forum "Russia-Islamic World: Kazan Forum 2023" (May 16, Kazan, Russia); (3) ministerial conference in the "Central Asia-Italy" (May 29, Rome, Italy); (4) meeting of the EU-Central Asia High-Level Political and Security Dialogue (June 5, Brussels, Belgium); (5) 6th Consultative Meeting of the Heads of State of Central Asia (August 9, Astana, Kazakhstan); (6) 2nd Central Asia-Germany high-level meeting (September 17, Astana, Kazakhstan); (7) XVI BRICS Summit (October 24, Republic of Tatarstan, Russia); (8) 14th annual meeting of Deputy Foreign Ministers of Central Asia (November 26, Tashkent, Uzbekistan); (9) 5th meeting of Central Asia-China Foreign Ministers (December 1, Chengdu, PRC).

Promotion of the national interests and reinforcement of the country's image

EU. Turkmenistan and the EU signed a protocol to the Partnership and Cooperation Agreement (March 18, Brussels, Belgium). The joint Conference of Turkmenistan and the EU "30 years of cooperation between Turkmenistan and the European Union: working together for a better future" (May 14, Ashgabat) and the 23rd meeting of the Turkmenistan-EU Joint

²⁰⁷ signed during the 6th meeting of the Turkmen-Chinese Intergovernmental Cooperation Committee (29.11.2023, Ashgabat)

²⁰⁸ signed during the working visit of the Turkmen delegation to Brussels (18.03.2024, Belgium)

²⁰⁹ signed during the Turkmen-Kazakh negotiations at the highest level (10.10.2024, Ashgabat)

²¹⁰ signed following the state visit of the President of Mongolia to Turkmenistan (10-13.10.2024, Ashgabat)

²¹¹ available on <https://www.eapo.org/documents/voprosy-pravovoj-ohrany-promyshlennyh-obrazczov/protokol-ob-ohrane-promyshlennyh-obrazczov-k-evrazijskoj-patentnoj-konvenczii-ot-9-sentyabrya-1994-goda/protokol-ob-ohrane-promyshlennyh-obrazczov-k-evrazijskoj-patentnoj-konvenczii-ot-9-sentyabrya-1994-goda-2/>

²¹² adopted on 08.07.1965 in New York (USA)

²¹³ signed on 24.09.2010 in New York (USA)

Committee were held. The parties discussed energy, environmental protection and sustainable development, as well as water management, methane emissions reduction, regional environmental issues and prospects for RES development (December 4, Brussels, Belgium).

UN. Turkmenistan has established the Turkmenistan-UN Strategic Advisory Council to coordinate the preparation, selection, and approval of projects with specialized UN agencies and to develop related proposals for the Turkmen Government (March 7, Ashgabat). Throughout the year, three meetings were convened to approve the 2025-2027 Roadmap for SDG Reporting in Turkmenistan. Participants also outlined the next steps for establishing the UN Regional Center for Climate Change Technologies in Central Asia and drafting the Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework between Turkmenistan and the UN for the 2026-2030 period (May 3, July 16, December 6, Ashgabat).

At Turkmenistan's initiative, the UN adopted two resolutions: (1) A/RES/78/266 "International Year of Peace and Trust, 2025" (March 21, New York, USA); (2) A/RES/79/5 "Zone of peace, trust and cooperation of Central Asia" (October 24, New York, USA).

The UNGA published as official documents of the 78th and 79th sessions: (1) the national position statement delivered by the President of Turkmenistan at COP28 A/78/676 (December 1-2, 2023, Dubai, UAE); (2) a summary document of the side event entitled "High-level dialogue on transport and energy connectivity for increasing development financing: the United Nations Decade of Sustainable Transport 2026-2035 – Ashgabat Platform for Energy Connectivity" A/78/875 (April 23, New York, USA); (3) summary report of the international meeting of Experts on Enhancing Energy Connectivity: Fostering Collaboration and Achieving Sustainable Development A/79/594 (October 16-17, Ashgabat); (4) Final Declaration of the high-level meeting of the Group of Friends of Sustainable Transport A/79/636 (November 27, Ashgabat); (5) the outcome document of the anniversary meeting of the State parties to the Treaty on a Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone in Central Asia entitled "Enhancing cooperation between existing nuclear-weapon-free zones" (December 5, Ashgabat).

Turkmenistan has been elected as a Vice-Chair of the UNGA 79th session during the 87th plenary meeting (June 6) and a member of the ECOSOC for 2025-2029 (April 9).

The Turkmen delegation participated in the 2024 SPECA Economic Forum and the 19th session of the SPECA Governing Council (November 26-28, Dushanbe, Tajikistan).

CIS. The Turkmen delegation participated in the meetings of: (1) the Council of the Heads of State (October 8, Moscow, Russia); (2) the Council of Heads of Government (December 12, Moscow, Russia); (3) the Council of Foreign Ministers (April 12,

Minsk, Belarus; October 7, Moscow, Russia); (4) the Economic Council (March 29, September 20, November 29, Moscow, Russia); (5) an informal Summit of the Heads of State (December 25, St. Petersburg, Russia).

SCO. Chairman of the Halk Maslahaty of Turkmenistan took place in the SCO Summit (July 4, Astana, Kazakhstan). The Turkmen delegation participated in the 23rd meeting of the Council of Heads of Government (Prime Ministers) of the SCO Member-States (October 16, Islamabad, Islamic Republic of Pakistan).

Sources:

The official web-sites of:

Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Turkmenistan (www.mfa.gov.tm/ru);

Ministry of Justice of Turkmenistan (<http://minjust.gov.tm/ru>);

Ministry of Energy of Turkmenistan (<https://www.minenergo.gov.tm/>);

Ministry of Economy and Finance of Turkmenistan (<https://fineconomic.gov.tm/>);

State Committee for Water Management of Turkmenistan (<http://turkmenwater.gov.tm/ru/glavnaya/>);

State Committee of Turkmenistan on Statistics (<https://www.stat.gov.tm/>);

Academy of Sciences of Turkmenistan (<https://science.gov.tm/>)

Information agencies:

<https://turkmenistan.gov.tm/ru/>;

<http://tdh.gov.tm/ru/>;

<https://turkmenportal.com/>;

<https://www.oilgas.gov.tm/ru/>;

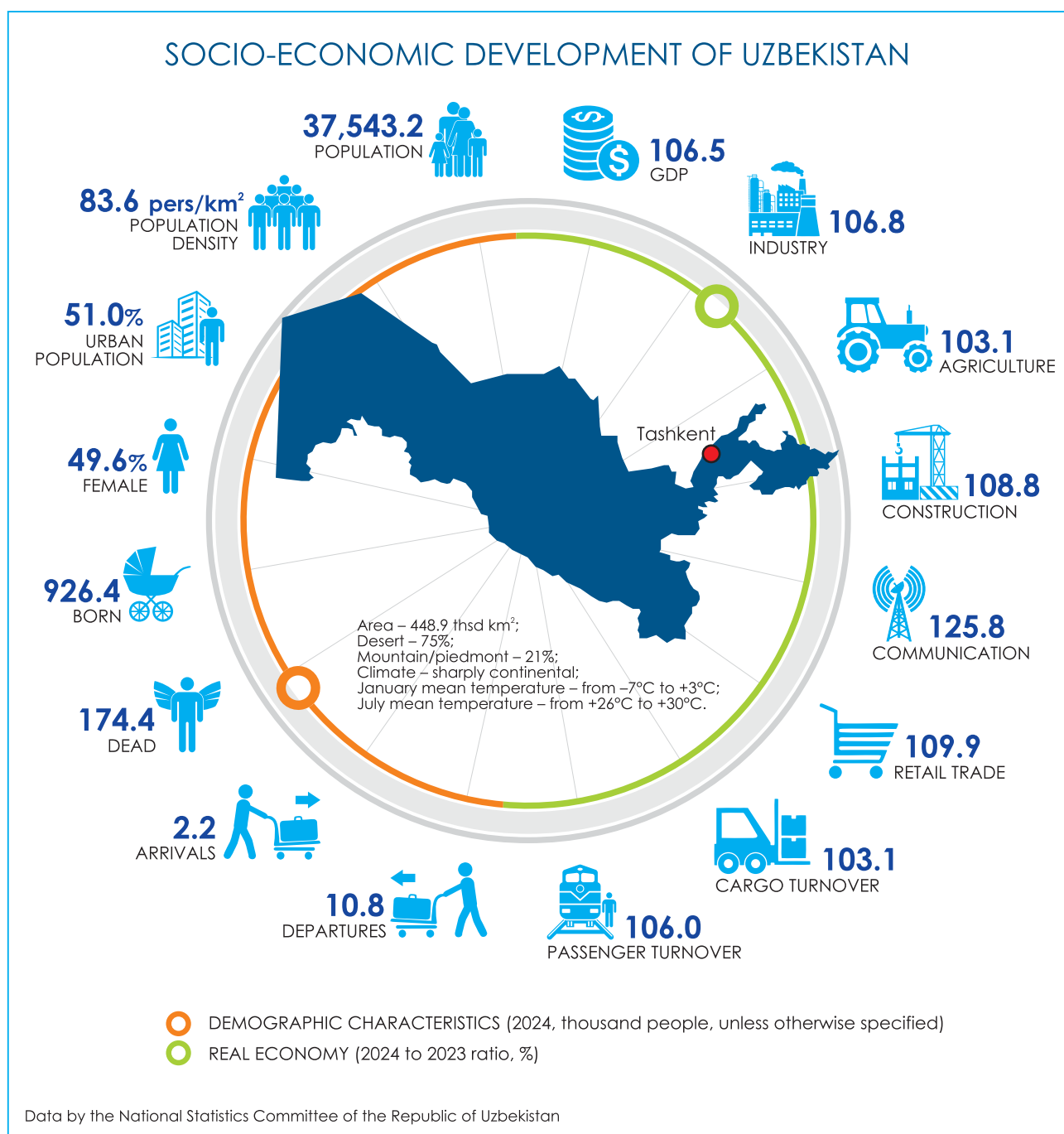
<https://orient.tm/ru/>;

<https://arzuw.news/>;

<https://www.parahat.info/>;

<https://ashgabat.in/?lang=ru>

5.5. Uzbekistan



Water sector

Water resources. Uzbekistan's average annual water consumption ranges between 51 and 53 billion m³, with approximately 80% (roughly 41 km³/year) sourced from transboundary rivers. While the nation's natural fresh and brackish groundwater deposits have a potential yield of 27.6 km³/year, these resources are unevenly distributed across the territory. Current water demand is satisfied through a mix of surface water (50.9 km³/year), usable groundwater (0.5 km³/year), and recycled collector-drainage water (1.6 km³/year). Sectoral water allocation is

heavily dominated by agriculture (90-91%), followed by the municipal sector (4.5%), industry (1.4%), fisheries (1.2%), and thermal power (0.5%).

Latest developments in legislation. The following legal documents were approved in this sector: (1) PP-5 of 05.01.2024 "On measures for the improvement water management system and increase of water-use efficiency at the lower level" that led to abolition of 155 District Irrigation Departments and 161 special water management services. On their basis, 159 district bodies of the SE "Water Supply Service" were established and the main tasks of the Service were

determined; (2) PKM-79 of 09.02.2024 "On measures in support of activities of the SE "Water Supply Service"; (3) UP-74 of 07.05.2024 "On priorities for introduction and development of a modern management system in the water sector", which defines key areas of activity of the Ministry of Water Management and of water reform. New independent legal entities were established under the Ministry: Agency for Operation of Water Facilities, Department for Implementation of Water Projects, Central Dispatch and Water Balance Service, Center for Water Management Reforms, etc. The institutional framework of the Ministry, Agency and Departments were also approved; (4) ZRU-981 of 22.10.2024 to amend ZRU-837-XII of 06.05.1993 "On water and water use". It adjusts the tasks and mandate of the SE "Water Supply Service".

Water management system. In 2024, 500 water management facilities were transitioned to the private sector under Public-Private Partnerships (PPP). Simultaneously, the construction and reconstruction of 10,000 km of irrigation and drainage networks led to a 510,000-ha reduction in saline land area. Infrastructure upgrades also included the modernization of 555 km of canals across 75 sites, with 433 km lined with concrete²¹⁴ via state funding. Complementing these efforts, local authorities and agricultural clusters spearheaded the concreting of an additional 13,500 km of on-farm irrigation canals.

Operational efficiency has been significantly enhanced through digitalization: the 'Smart Water' system was deployed at 11,446 facilities, Diver devices were installed at 6,953 sites, and 1,709 pumping stations were equipped with online monitoring controls. Furthermore, 67 major water facilities achieved full automation.

Water-saving technologies. In 2024, the adoption of water-saving technologies expanded by 849,000 ha. This growth was primarily driven by the implementation of drip irrigation (84,900 ha), sprinkler systems (37,200 ha), and discrete (surge) irrigation (30,600 ha), alongside laser leveling on 522,800 ha. As a result, the total area under water-saving practices has reached 2 million ha, including 560,000 ha of drip irrigation. Looking ahead to 2025, the government aims to bring an additional 500,000 ha under these technologies.

To support this transition, the suvkredit.uz²¹⁵ digital platform was launched in 2024 to facilitate loans for water-saving projects. These financial packages offer a five-year term, including a two-year grace period, at a competitive interest rate of 14% per annum.

Projects. In 2024, by order of the Center for Implementation of Foreign Investment Projects in the Water

Sector, 385.8 billion UZS were allocated for 3 projects with the participation of international financial institutions. By request of the Nukus branch of the IFAS, 25 billion UZS were allocated for one irrigation facility.

As part of: (1) the "[National Water Resources Management in Uzbekistan](#)" Project (SDC), an agreement for Project Phase III was signed and assistance was provided to draft a new Water Code; (2) USAID Regional Water and Vulnerable Environment Activity, a demo tour to Uzbekistan for Tajik specialists was organized (October 28-31); (3) "Climate-Sensitive Water Resources Management in Central Asia" Project (GIZ), computers to the Inspection for Control over the Safety of Water Management Facilities and Water Use were handed over and a regional workshop on the improvement of water quality in the Amu Darya River basin was held (December 4); (4) "Strengthening the Capacity for Safe Management of Transboundary Water Resources in Central Asia using Innovative Information and Communication Technologies" Project (GIZ, CESDRR), field studies on the Ugam and Zarafshan Rivers were held; (5) "[Water Resources Management in the Fergana Valley, phase-II](#)" Project (WB), 160 km of canals in Andizhan, Namangan, and Fergana provinces were rehabilitated.

Capacity building. Trainings were held: (1) for water experts and farmers on amendments made by the Decree PP-5 of 05.01.2024, on the procedure for the use and advantages of the suvkredit.uz platform (January 11, Takhiatash; February 1, Ishtikhon; March 14, Toylok; April 4, Nurabad; April 25, Payyaryk); (2) on installation and phased testing of the Diver devices (January 31, Samarkand province); (3) empowering women in water sector (June 24).

Throughout the year, the [School of Water Workers](#)²¹⁶ offered trainings for farmers and water experts.

Events. Tashkent hosted: (1) opening ceremony of the "School of Water Workers" (February 3); (2) international conference "Contemporary Developments in Afghanistan: Implications on Central Asia" ([February 20](#)); (3) 8th annual international congress and exhibition: Hydropower Central Asia and the Caspian (March 14-15); (4) panel discussion "Water management: role of the state, business and society" as part of the Invest Forum (May 2); (5) a workshop on "Development of the national green sukuk framework for Uzbekistan" followed by a two-days "Islamic finance and sukuk/green sukuk training program" ([October 16-18](#)); (6) a scientific practical conference "Water in Central Asia: the future in cooperation" (November 8); (7) 3rd meeting of the Regional Working Group on a mutually beneficial water-energy mechanism (December 10).

²¹⁴ Uzbekistan has declared 2024 a "shock year" for concreting its canals. Experts estimate that canals with natural earthen linings lose an average of 14 billion m³ of water annually, representing a significant economic and environmental drain

²¹⁵ Developed by AKB Agrobank

²¹⁶ Established by the Uzbek MWM on the initiative of the President, with the financial support of the AKB Agrobank and the participation of the National Research University of TIIAME. The School was launched on May 29, 2023

Regional and international cooperation. In 2024, Uzbekistan held regular meetings of joint working groups and water management commissions with Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, and Turkmenistan to discuss the matters related to water abstraction from transboundary canals and coordinated operation of reservoirs. See [Cooperation between the Countries of Central Asia on Water and Other Matters](#).

The Uzbek delegation participated in the: (1) meeting of the IFAS Board ([September 18](#), Astana, Kazakhstan); (2) 86th ([April 12](#), Shymkent, Kazakhstan) and 87th ([November 6](#), Ashgabat, Turkmenistan) meetings of ICWC; (3) 12th and 13th meetings of the Working Group on Institutional and Legal Improvement of IFAS ([September 4](#), Astana and [December 12-13](#), Almaty, Kazakhstan). See [International Fund for Saving the Aral Sea](#).

The meetings with the ICID President ([March 17](#)) and the head of the Nile Sugar (September 30) took place in Tashkent.

Drinking Water Supply

According to AO Uzsvtaminot, the population's access to centralized drinking water supply increased from 77.2% to 80.9%. In 2024, centralized supply reached an additional 1.1 million people, while service quality was improved for 2.9 million people.

A SCADA system has been fully implemented in Tashkent, allowing for the remote management of pumping equipment and the real-time transmission of pressure and flow data to a central control room. This digital rollout is now expanding to several other provinces.

Furthermore, since December 1, all payments for water and sewerage services have transitioned exclusively to electronic channels.

Latest developments in legislation. Several legal documents were approved in 2024: (1) PKM RUZ No.93 of 16.02.2024 "On approval of the Regulation on issuing state social orders for the provision of drinking water supply and sanitation services in rural settlements lacking access to centralized drinking water supply"; (2) PKM RUZ No.517 of 19.08.2024 on amendments to certain Government decrees in connection with improvement of the drinking water supply and sewerage system; (3) PP RUZ No.308 of 30.08.2024 "On measures for development of public-private partnership in the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2024-2023" to involve private companies in modernizing and managing water supply and sanitation networks in each region until the end of 2028.

Uzbekistan is the first in Central Asia to join the [UN Protocol on Water and Health](#)²¹⁷. Its objective is to protect human health and well-being through sustainable

water management and by preventing and controlling water-related diseases.

Projects. In 2024, 20 infrastructure projects were implemented to expand drinking water and sanitation systems. These initiatives resulted in the installation of 926 km of water supply pipelines and 146 km of sewage networks. As part of: (1) the "Improvement of drinking water supply for Namangan City" (EBRD) Project, it is planned to reconstruct "Jiydakapa" water facility; internal networks and pumps were upgraded; and, works on repairing 49 artesian wells, installing new pumps and replacing main units with seven modern energy efficient ones were completed; (2) the "Bukhara Water Supply and Sanitation" Project, Navbakhor and Buzachi water distribution facilities in Karaulbazar district are under reconstruction; AO Bukhoro Suv Taminot paid a working visit to Turkey; (3) the "Modernization of the water supply system and road network in the city of Samarkand" (ABDF) Project, 6 pumping stations in the city, at the Chuponota and Dakhbet water facilities are reconstructed; (4) the "Improvement of drinking water supply by sourcing water from the Tupalang reservoir" Project, 147 km of the network were laid and the quality of water supply was improved for 1.1 million people (40% of the region's population) in several districts of Surkhandarya province; (5) the "Improvement of drinking water supply in Jizzakh province by sourcing water from the Zarafshan River" Project, drinking water supply was improved for 286,000 people in Jizzakh, Dustlik, Pakhtakor, and Mirzachul districts; (6) the "Reconstruction of water supply systems in cities and districts of Tashkent province" Project, Kodiriya water treatment facility was upgraded to improve drinking water supply to Kibray, Tashkent, and Zangiata districts, ensuring that 8,000 people received access to centralized drinking water supply and improving service quality for another 265,000 people.

Within the framework of the launched UNECE "Strengthening action in Uzbekistan on water and sanitation and protection of water resources from accidental pollution in the face of climate change"²¹⁸ Project, the following events were convened: (1) kick-off meeting (March 14); (2) 1st meeting of the Interdepartmental Working Group on safety of tailings dumps and prevention of accidental water pollution in Uzbekistan to discuss ToR and WG members, approve the 2024-2025 Action Plan, and participate in workshop on application of the assessment methodology on the territory of the tailings dump No.2 of the Almalyk Mining and Metallurgical Combine ([September 24-26](#), Tashkent and Tashkent province).

For details, see <https://uzsuv.uz/ru/ongoing-projects>

Events: (1) roundtable on implementation of the PPP-based program under the "Uzbekistan-2030 Strategy" (February 29); (2) launch of the American Noble Science Inc project²¹⁹ for implementation of the

²¹⁷ Protocol was adopted in 1999 at the 3rd Ministerial Conference on Environment and Health (London, UK)

²¹⁸ Aimed to improve national governance and capacity in WASH and prevent water pollution, especially mining waste, etc.

²¹⁹ The project was implemented in three Jizzakh mahallas – Dustlik, Ittifok and Yoshlik

Digital Twin system to monitor water infrastructure in real-time and ensure rapid decision-making and proactive management at the “Salar” water facility (March 16); (3) opening ceremony of the “Obishirsoy” water facility (May 16); (4) meeting with media and bloggers (July 12); (5) press conference with AO Surkhandarya Suv Taminot (August 1) on “Preventing and addressing illegal water and sewer connections” (August 15); (6) European Economic Days in Uzbekistan (November 6).

AO Uzsvtaminot participated in: (1) the 10th World Water Forum (May 20-21, Bali, Indonesia); (2) a meeting of the Intergovernmental Commission (June 4, Paris, France).

Capacity building. Trainings were held on/for: (1) “Transfer of HR departments to a centralized management system” (January 14, Fergana); (2) assessing wastewater treatment operators (February 28, Jizzakh province); (3) “Improving legal literacy of sector specialists and new approaches to working with media” (March 19, Tashkent); (4) operators of water facilities (July 5, Shakhrisab district); (5) civil protection and preparation for autumn-winter season (August 10, Khorezm province); (6) AO Samarkand Suv Tanimot (August 11, Samarkand); (7) heads and press services of regional water supply enterprises (August 25-28, Tashkent province); (8) AO Khorazm Suv Taminot (November 30, Khorezm province).

AO Uzsvtaminot participated in a capacity building workshop for the Uzbek Ministry of Water Management. The program included lectures on the following themes: (1) China's water management strategy, practice and cooperation; (2) experience and practice in water management in Zhejiang province; (3) small hydropower development in China; (4) pumped storage power generation; (5) Belt and Road international cooperation in water management (November 20, Hangzhou, China).



Capacity Building Workshop for the Staff of the Ministry of Water Resources of the Republic of Uzbekistan, 20 November, Hangzhou, China

AO Uzsvtaminot's representatives participated in trainings in Turkey on water storage and distribution, wastewater treatment, water loss accounting, etc.; visited [Ankara Su Kanalizatsiya Idarasi](#) and [Konya Su Kanalizatsiya Idarasi](#) (September 15-21); signed a MoU with the Tashkent State Transport University on training of highly qualified personnel (August 8, Tashkent).

International cooperation. Several documents were signed in 2024: (1) following to earlier MoU²²⁰ with the Spanish Almar water solutions, an agreement for the submission of technical and financial project proposal, development of design documentation, and commencement of construction; (2) MoU with the Turkish Akfen Su on a joint PPP-based project; (3) agreement with Abu Dhabi Sustainable Water Solutions on a joint modern treatment facility project²²¹ with a capacity of 1 million m³ per day and a 42-km long sewer collector using SCADA and GIS in Kuyichirchik district, Tashkent province; (4) Roadmap with Egyptian [Hassan Allam Holding](#) for a PPP-based project in Kashkadarya, Samarkand, and Jizzakh provinces.

A number of meetings were organized with: (1) AIB (January 22, May 2); (2) French Suez (February 21, May 2) and Eiffage Génie Civil (March 15); (3) ADB (March 12, August 5); (4) Swiss Embassy (March 20); (5) Ministry of Economy, Trade and Enterprise of Spain (April 15); (6) Spanish IDOM, MAI, Hidroconta, WEG (April 16) and IDOM (April 20); (7) K-Water Academy (April 17); (8) Russian SIBUR Xolding (April 18); (9) American Nobel System (April 23); (10) Chinese Beijing Enterprises Water Group (April 22), Hainan Runsen Xinxiang Investment Group (May 20); (11) Japan (June 11); (12) KPMG company (June 12); (13) Saudia Miahona (July 1); (14) EBRD (July 18); (15) French Development Agency (July 31); (16) Korean KMAC (September 24).

Agriculture

In 2024, the agricultural sector yielded 9 million tons of grain and over 3 million tons of cotton. Additionally, production of vegetables and cucurbits exceeded 16 million tons.

Effective from 2024, the tax rate²²² for water abstracted from surface and underground sources for irrigation and aquaculture is set at 100 UZS per cubic meter. This unified rate applies also to dekhkan (smallholder) farms, and individuals with private plots.

According to the Ministry of Agriculture, the sector's scale has expanded between 2021 and 2024. The country now encompasses over 785,500 dekhkan farms, 671 agricultural clusters, 91,700 commercial farms, and 5.5 million household plots.

Latest developments in legislation. Approved documents:

²²⁰ MoU on the project “Construction of wastewater treatment facilities in the Shirin area of Samarkand” was signed on 24.11.2023

²²¹ The project will be implemented by a consortium of companies that also includes French SUEZ and Japanese Marubeni

²²² According to Clause 38, Article 4 of ZRU-891 of 28.12.2023 “On amendments and additions to certain legislative acts of the Republic of Uzbekistan in connection with the adoption of the main directions of tax and budgetary policy for 2024”

□ Laws (1) ZRU-903 of 02.02.2024 “On protecting soils and increasing their fertility”. When carrying out urban planning, geological exploration, mining and other non-agricultural activities, the fertile soil layer shall be removed by the entities performing these works and exported to places determined by the executive authorities for storage; (2) ZRU-995 of 08.11.2024 “On agricultural cooperatives”²²³.

□ Decrees: (1) UP-151 of 30.09.2024 “On additional measures to introduce new market mechanisms in agroindustry and to create industrial orchards and vineyards”, which provides for the establishment of the **Agency for Agroindustry Development**²²⁴ and the **State Trust Fund for Agroindustry Development and Support**²²⁵. The main areas of activities of the Agency have been determined. To implement the Decree, PP-344 of 30.09.2024 “On the organization of the activities of the Agency for Agroindustry Development at the Ministry of Agriculture” was approved. Starting January 1, 2025, the following subsidies will be introduced: up to 16 million UZS per ha for installing drip irrigation in intensive orchards and vineyards; from 40,000 to 250,000 UZS, depending on the diameter of water pipes, for implementing water-saving technologies; (2) UP-164 of 22.10.2024 “On additional measures to further improve state control system in agroindustry” providing for the transfer of the Agroindustry Control Inspectorate from the Uzbek MA to the Cabinet of Ministers while maintaining the current financing procedure. The Inspectorate has also been assigned additional tasks.

□ Resolutions: (1) PP-146 of 01.04.2024 “On measures to fulfill the tasks identified in the framework of the dialogue of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan with entrepreneurs engaged in growing, production and export of agricultural and food products”, which establishes the Republican Commission for Exports of Agricultural and Food Products, alongside the Roadmap for implementation; (2) PP-153 of 05.04.2024 “On measures to increase incomes and ensure the employment of young people by allocating land to them, as well as the development of new lands”, which ensures that local authorities allocate 60,000 ha of reserve land for online auctions and rental by youth for 30 years to organize dekhkan farms using “one area – one product” principle with financial support measures; a system covering the full cycle from production to sales is being implemented; (3) PP-238 of 27.06.2024 “On measures to further support poultry sector and introduce modern genetic technologies and cooperation system”; (4) PP-304 of 28.08.2024 “On additional measures to support agricultural enterprises”, providing for a reduction in the tax burden on business entities by simplifying the requirements of tax legislation and improving tax administration; (5) PKM-574 of 13.09.2024 “On financial measures to support raw cotton producers”, which sets subsidies of 1 million UZS per ton to producers of raw cotton sold through accredited commo-

dity exchanges. This measure applies to raw cotton only and excludes the output of integrated cotton-textile enterprises and seed cotton. A minimum price for the 2024 harvest is set at 6.8 million UZS per ton, etc.; (6) PP-413 of 02.12.2024 “On measures to further improve public administration in agriculture”; (7) PP-431 of 12.12.2024 “On measures to further increase the level of agricultural mechanization”.

New appointments. Sh.Khaydarov was appointed the Head of the Agriculture Department of the Tashkent province; B. Eshchanov – Director of the Institute for Advanced Studies and Retraining in the area of agriculture.

Strategies and programs. The “Agricultural Development Strategy of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2020-2030” is continued. Under Government Decree PP-227 (June 20, 2024), aimed at accelerating agricultural and food sector reforms, a dedicated Project Office – the Center for Projects in Agriculture and Food – was established. This center is tasked with overseeing key strategic areas and a newly approved Roadmap for priority development. Furthermore, to bolster human capital and technical capacity, a specialized center for agricultural training and retraining, along with three state-of-the-art laboratories, will be established in the Samarkand, Fergana, and Tashkent provinces.

The National Program for agriculture adaptation to climate change and mitigation of adverse impact on climate was launched (PP-233 of 24.06.2024 “On measures for establishment of climate-resilient agroecosystem and improvement of resilience of agricultural producers”).

FAO presented the National Program of Action for the Digitalization of Agriculture in Uzbekistan. Developed at the request of the Ministry of Agriculture, this initiative stems from the “Preparing the Grounds for Digital Transformation” project. Following a comprehensive assessment of the sector's current digital maturity, a National Digitalization Strategy was finalized (February 20, Tashkent).

the Expert Commission on Crop Varieties convened to modernize the State Register. The commission reviewed 58 grain varieties and hybrids, including 48 varieties of soft wheat, 4 of hard wheat, 3 of triticale, and 3 of barley. These selections were evaluated for formal inclusion in the register as promising candidates for future large-scale cultivation.

Agroclusters. The following Presidential Decrees were adopted: (1) UP-15 of 18.01.2024 “On additional measures for the improvement of procedures for leasing agricultural land plots”; (2) UP-103 of 22.07.2024 “On measures for the improvement of financial and economic condition of enterprises in cotton-growing sector”, which provides for the extension of the repayment deadline preferential loans allocated in 2023

²²³ The previous Law “On Agricultural Cooperative (Shirkat)” was adopted on 30.04.1998

²²⁴ On the basis of the Agency for Agricultural Services

²²⁵ On the basis of the Horticulture and Greenhouse Development Fund and the Viticulture Development Fund under the Agency

until April 1, 2025; return of interest payments at the expense of the State Support Fund for Agriculture for clusters that fully repaid loans before 01.12.2024; extension of debt payment schedule deadlines to 1 year, etc.

The agricultural ministries of Uzbekistan and Tajikistan agreed²²⁶ to establish a joint agricultural cluster and increase agricultural trade to \$1 billion.

Projects. The key technical and economic indicators, alongside the forecast disbursement schedule, have been officially approved for the Islamic Development Bank-funded "Integrated Rural Development" (Phase 2) project (PP-141 of 28.03.2024).

As part of (1) the "Sustainable forest management in the mountainous and valley areas of Uzbekistan" (FAO/GEF) project, a campaign on tree planting was organized (March 22); trainings in modern methods of continuous monitoring and inventory of forest ecosystems, improving forest management technologies and developing a common forestry information system in Uzbekistan were offered (April, Kashkadarya province; June, Namangan province; July, Syrdarya province); a workshop on determination of carbon dioxide in Uzbekistan's forests was held (December 20, Tashkent); (2) "Supporting an inclusive transition to a green economy in the agri-food sector and development of a "climate-smart" Uzbek Agriculture Knowledge and Innovation System" (EU/UNDP) project, a contest "Youth and Innovative Development of Agriculture"; transferred water quality sensors to the Research Institute of Fisheries was held; field visits to Innovation Groups (IGs) in Fergana province, focusing on pioneering agricultural and aquacultural practices were organized; a workshop on the use of Geoportal was held; (3) "Supporting self-reliance through climate resilient agriculture in the Aral Sea Region" (UNDP/Japan) project, 100 farmers and entrepreneurs on "One Village – One Product" (OVOP) and "Kaizen" methods as part of a series of trainings in pilot areas got trained; a decentralized wastewater treatment system using Japanese Johkasou technology is installed. For details, see <https://www.undp.org/uzbekistan/publications/main-achievements-japan-funded-project-december-2024>; (4) "Supporting an inclusive transition to a green economy in the agri-food sector and development of a "climate-smart" Uzbek Agriculture Knowledge and Innovation System (UAKIS)"/EU-AGRIN (EU/UNDP) project, modern equipment was handed over to the Research Institute of Fisheries (March 5, Tashkent province); solar drip irrigation system in Akkurgan district was commissioned (August, Tashkent province); a field expedition and training sessions at the demonstration site were offered for farmers, experts in agronomy and public representatives (October 11-16, Fergana province).

The "Integrated Natural Resources Management in Drought-prone and Salt-affected Agricultural Production Landscapes in Central Asia and Turkey"/CACILM-2²²⁷ (FAO/GEF) project was completed. In 2024, the 'Soil Doctors' program was launched in Bukhara in collaboration with the Global Soil Partnership (GSP). This initiative aims to train 100 farmers in sustainable land management, supported by a four-day national 'train-the-trainer' session. Regional advancements continued in Bukhara with a seminar on the AquaCrop model, focused on optimizing irrigation through predictive modeling. Meanwhile, in Kashkadarya, a 10-hectare sprinkler irrigation system was commissioned at the Kamashi branch of the Southern Research Institute of Agriculture, designed to reduce water consumption by 30-50%. FAO provided the Tashkent State Agrarian University (TSAU) with laboratory equipment valued at \$17,500, including a nuclear magnetic resonance spectrometer and soil moisture sensors. Additionally, a new GIS laboratory was inaugurated at the Bukhara Institute of Natural Resources Management, following a concluding technical workshop in October.

AKB Agrobank has inaugurated the 'Agro In Vitro' project in the Gallaaral district of the Jizzakh province. This \$20 million complex, spanning 20.4 hectares, utilizes advanced genetic and breeding technologies to produce high-yielding, virus-free fruit and ornamental seedlings. The facility features a world-class laboratory and a fifth-generation greenhouse ranked as the fifth most energy-efficient globally. Its innovative design significantly reduces operational costs, cutting heating expenses by up to 30% and cooling requirements by up to 70% (June 7).

FAO launched the following projects: (1) Sustainable Agricultural Mechanization Strategy, to assist the development of agricultural engineering and increase the level of mechanization in agriculture. Tashkent hosted a kick-off meeting (February 29) and international workshop, where FAO presented results of the analysis of the current state of agricultural mechanization (November); (2) "Assessing the Impact on Food Systems, Land Use, and Restoration in Uzbekistan" (Kashkadarya, Khorezm provinces, and Republic of Karakalpakstan), to implement best practices for sustainable landscapes and value chains for wheat. The project includes the Action Plan approved by the PP-277 of 10.06.2022 to combat land degradation.

Capacity building. The following capacity building activities were organized: (1) seminar "Strengthening social partnership in agroindustry and implementing sectoral collective agreements and newly adopted agreements" (January 25, Tashkent); (2) training on innovative agricultural methods, new technologies and methodologies for farm managers in the Republic of Karakalpakstan (February 2, Nukus); (3) work-

²²⁶ Agreement was reached at the 16th Global Forum for Food and Agriculture (January 17-20, 2024, Berlin, Germany)

²²⁷ The project was launched in 2018 and implemented in Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Turkey, and Uzbekistan (pilot facilities in Bukhara and Kashkadarya)

shop “Qualitative preparation of statistical and analytical information and strengthening mutual integration” (February 13, Tashkent); (4) IOFS training “Seeds of Tomorrow: Innovations and Testing for Resilient Agriculture in Central Asia: Uzbekistan” (May 11, Karshi).

Events. Uzbekistan hosted: (1) 19th international exhibition AgroWorld Uzbekistan 2024 (March 12-14, Tashkent); (2) scientific practical conference on the Netherlands Fruit Solutions in Uzbekistan project (April 18, Samarkand); (3) Uzbekistan-Japan Food Industry Development Forum (June 24); (4) International Forum on Food Security and Sustainable Development Goals for Landlocked Developing Countries (September 5-6, Tashkent); (5) Central Asia Forum on the Role of Women in Science, Innovation, Food Security and Sustainable Development dedicated to the International Day of Rural Women (October 4, Tashkent).

The Uzbek delegation participated in the: (1) international exhibition “Green Week-2024” (January 19-28, Berlin, Germany); (2) 60th International Agricultural Exhibition (February 26-27, Paris); (3) 91st Global Congress of the International Association of the Exhibition Industry (November 22, Cologne, Germany).

Regional and international cooperation. IFAD²²⁸ has opened a representative office in Uzbekistan (June 15, Tashkent). See [International Fund for Agricultural Development](#).

Meetings were held with: (1) Ambassadors Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Tajikistan (January 12), France (February 23), Republic of Ghana (March 15), Islamic Republic of Iran (March 15), Germany (March 29), Republic of Benin (September 13), and Kingdoms of Morocco (September 19); (2) GIZ (February 2), Indian Nath Bio-Genes Ltd. (March 12) and Turkish Arbel Group (March 28); (3) Minister of Agriculture of Belarus (March 18); (4) Republic of Korea (June 20), Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry of Turkey (September 10, September 16) and Korean Society of Mechanical Engineers (September 23); (5) Minister of Agriculture and Food of Rostov province, Russia (September 23).

MoU were signed between: (1) State Scientific and Design Institute “Uzdavyerloyikha” at the Uzbek MA and the Korean Ko-Uz Drone Alliance; (2) Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences and Uzbek MA.

Energy

In 2024, national electricity production reached 1.5 billion kWh, following a 2023 output of 77.9 billion kWh. Exports rose significantly to 115.9 million kWh (a 51.3% increase year-on-year), while imports remained stable at 121.9 million kWh (up 0.3%).

The year was marked by a substantial expansion in generation capacity, with 2,787.9 MW of new facili-

ties commissioned. This capacity comprises 1,000 MW of solar, 800 MW of wind, and 22.7 MW of hydroelectric power, alongside 965.2 MW from thermal sources. Additionally, two 150 MW energy storage systems were integrated into the grid.

Infrastructure resilience was further bolstered through the overhaul of 29,495 km of distribution networks and 10,221 transformer substations. New construction added 2,896 km of power lines and 649 transformers. In the gas sector, 168.2 km of high- and medium-pressure networks, along with 455 distribution points, were modernized or reconstructed.

New appointments. M. Khodzhaev was appointed Chairman of the AO Khududgaztaminot Board; F. Nabiev – Director of the Research Institute of Renewable Energy under the ME; Zh. Obidzhonov – Chairman of the AO Uzenergosotish Board; O. Akhunov – First Deputy Chairman of the AO Thermal Electric Stations Board.

Latest developments in legislation. Approved laws: (1) ZRU-939 of 07.08.2024 “On Electricity Sector”, which sets procedures for production, transmission, distribution, storage, purchase and sale, import and export of electricity; status, rights and obligations of power market participants; (4) ZRU-940 of 07.08.2024 “On energy saving and rational use and improved energy efficiency”, which enshrines basic principles, standards and mechanisms for state regulation in the area.

The Cabinet of Ministers approved the following Decrees: (1) No.426 of 16.07.2024 “On measures to train and retrain personnel in the field of fuel and energy”, which establishes the Center for retraining and advanced training of personnel in the energy sector, with territorial branches; (2) No.690 of 19.10.2024 “On procedure for conducting audits of consumers of fuel and energy resources and energy consumption by buildings and structures”.

Events. Tashkent hosted: (1) the 8th annual international Congress and Exhibition: Hydropower Central Asia and Caspian (March 13-14); (2) 3rd International Investment Forum, where the projects of Kambarata-1 HPP and Yavan HPP were presented (May 2-3); (3) Uzbekistan Energy Week (May 14-16), with 26th International Exhibition and Conference “Oil and Gas of Uzbekistan – #OGU 2024” (May 14-16); Power Uzbekistan 2024 – 17th International Exhibition on Energy, Energy Saving, Nuclear Energy, Alternative Energy Sources and 4th International Energy Conference (May 14-16); GETCA 2024 – a specialized international exhibition “Renewable Energy Sources” (May 14-16); (4) Conference “Prospects for Higher Technical Education in the Context of Scientific and Technical Development” (May 25). Samarkand hosted the international conference “Prospects for Peaceful Use of Nuclear Energy for Sustainable Development of the OIC Member-States: International and National Experience” (December 5).

²²⁸ IFAD is a UN agency that mobilizes funding to increase food production in developing countries

The Uzbek delegation participated in: (1) the 29th Baku Energy Forum (June 4-6, Baku, Azerbaijan); (2) 17th international conference and exhibition "Electricity Production Using Solar Photovoltaic Stations and Smart Energy", where a cooperation agreement was signed between Yashil Energy LLC, Malaysian Fabalous Sunview and Chinese Huawei Tech. Investment Tashkent to jointly develop green energy in Uzbekistan and construct small power plants with a total capacity of 50 MW on buildings and structures of social sphere, etc. (June 13-15, Shanghai, China).

Regional and international cooperation. An agreement between the Uzbek and Azerbaijan Governments on deepening energy cooperation was approved²²⁹ (PP-134 of 19.03.2024).

The following meetings were organized: (1) representatives of energy sector from Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Uzbekistan met to discuss measures to overcome energy shortages, ensure sustainable operation of water and energy systems of countries, etc. (See [Cooperation between the Countries of Central Asia on Water and Other Matters](#)); (2) 2nd²³⁰ meeting of the Energy Ministers from Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan, where the parties discussed green energy exports via Azerbaijan to Europe; a MoU was signed to unite energy systems of these countries (May 1, Tashkent); (3) 1st meeting of the energy ministers of the CA and Azerbaijan, following which a communiqué was signed. Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan signed a MoU to lay an energy cable along the bottom of the Caspian Sea (August 6, Astana).



Second meeting of the Energy Ministers from Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan, May 1, Tashkent

A number of cooperation documents were signed: (1) agreement between the AO Uzenergoengineering and China Institute of Electric Power Planning and Engineering (EPPEI) to establish a joint venture in planning, engineering and consultation in the elec-

tric power industry and an international educational institution; (2) MoU between the Uzbek ME and the Austrian Federal Ministry of Finance to deepen cooperation; (3) agreement between the Uzeltekhsoanoat Association, AO BESK, ERSO holding and the Union of Industrialists and Entrepreneurs of Bashkortostan to modernize power grid infrastructure of Uzbekistan, introduce best practices for managing grid facilities, and create digital energy infrastructure and intelligent accounting systems for electric energy, etc.

USAID transferred to the CDC Energy modern hardware and software²³¹ (\$1.4 million) to modernize the Center as a regional system operator in the context of growing integration of RES and formation of a Central Asian regional electricity market (January 10, Tashkent).

Meetings were held with: (1) Qatari Al Mirqab Capital (January 22, online), Saudia AcwaPower (May 22, Tashkent), Turkish Cengiz Holding and Kalyon Holding (June 28, Tashkent); (2) representatives of Turkmenistan (August 30, Ashgabat, Turkmenistan) and IAEA Director-General (December 4, Tashkent).

Hydropower

According to the AO Uzbekgidroenergo, Uzbekistan has 77 HPPs with a total capacity of 2,256 MW. This includes 14 large, 26 medium, 20 small, and 17 micro plants. In 2024, these HPPs generated 8.2 billion kWh of electricity.

Latest developments in legislation. The Government Decree No.252 of 12.07.2024 "On accelerating measures to reform the hydropower sector" approves the 2024-2028 Hydropower Development Program. By 2028, it is planned to build HPPs and PSPs with a total capacity of 3.3 GW. Current capacity will be increased from 2.2 to 5.5 GW; annual power generation is to reach 15.7 billion kWh.

HPP construction and modernization. According to the AO Uzbekgidroenergo, a number of small HPPs were commissioned in 2024, including: (1) **Ugam-1** (1.48 MW), **Ugam-2** (1.63 MW), **Ugam-3** (1.69 MW) on the Ugam River in Bostanlyk district, Tashkent province. Ugam-3 is equipped with modern units and fully automated control; (2) **Akhangaran** (2.5 MW; 6.6 million kWh) is equipped with a highly efficient hydraulic unit in Tashkent province; (3) **Zarchob-1** (3 MW; 13.3 million kWh) and **Zarchob-2A** (3 MW; 13.3 million kWh) on the cascade of the Tupalang reservoir in Surkhandarya province.

Micro HPPs: (1) Shokhimardon with 2 units (2.2 MW, 13 million kWh) on the Koxsu River in Fergana province; (2) Pstdargam-3 (760 kW) on Dargom Canal in Samarkand province; (3) Kumkurgan (2.7 million

²²⁹ Signed on August 22, 2023 in Baku

²³⁰ 1st meeting, following which the [Joint Communiqué](#) was signed, took place in Baku on 14.11.2023

²³¹ As part of the USAID's Power Central Asia Activity, (\$39 million, 5years) aimed to develop clean energy, improve reliability and secure energy sector by strengthening regional ties and expanding cross-border trade



kWh) in Surkhandarya province; (4) Vodil (430 kW; 2.17 kWh) on the Shokhimardansai River in Fergana province.

Work is under way on the Lower Chatkal HPP (90 MW), Pskem HPP (400 MW) in Bostanlyk district, Tashkent province, and 3 small HPPs (Rabat, Chappasuy and Tamshush HPPs, total of 24 MW) on the Aksu River in Kashkadarya province, etc.

The construction of a cascade of 6 HPPs (228 MW) started on the Naryn River in Namangan province through local design and contracting organizations (March 25). Implementation terms: HPP-1 and cascade substation: 2024–2025, HPP-2: 2025–2026, HPP-3 and HPP-4: 2026–2027, HPP-5 and HPP-6: 2027–2028. The AO Uzbekgidroenergo and Turkish DOLSAR Engineering signed an agreement on construction (June 5, Ankara, Turkey).

It is planned to: (1) modernize 5 HPPs (total capacity 30 MW) located in Tashkent and Samarkand provinces by the South Korean company; (2) construct an HPP in Izbaskan district, Andizhan province, etc.

The Russian Dealan Energo LLC started supplying micro HPPs to Uzbekistan. Their partial manufacturing in Uzbekistan is also considered.

Regional and international cooperation. Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan and Kazakhstan signed a tripartite agreement on preparation to the construction and operation of the Kambarata-1 HPP²³². See [Cooperation between the Countries of Central Asia on Water and Other Matters](#).

The AO Uzbekgidroenergo signed: (1) an agreement with [Masdar](#) (UAE) to implement of pumped storage projects in Uzbekistan (March 13, Tashkent); (2) a MOU with the [Ozalfin Holding](#) (June 5, Ankara, Turkey).

Thermal power

AO [Thermal Electric Stations](#) is the main producer of thermal power (more than 70%).

By the end of 2024, TPPs saved 1 billion m³ of gas (against the plan of 700.5 million), generated 31.9 billion kWh of electricity and supplied consumers with over 11 million Gcal of heat. Under the localization program, \$21 million was saved on imports and investments of \$646.1 million were attracted. At the AO Navoiy TPP, the training center was organized.

TPPs construction and modernization. In 2024: (1) two 64-MW CCGTs were commissioned at the Tashkent heating plant; (2) a cogeneration boiler house with a gas piston engine (1.2 MW) and 2 Bosch boilers were built in Almazar district, Tashkent; (3) the remaining part (500 MW)²³³ of the new TPP in Syrdarya province was commissioned; (4) a [new plant](#) with a capacity of 400 MW was launched in Nishan district, Kashkadarya province.

Work continues on adding two CCGTs (1,065 MW) at the Talimarjan TPP, while construction of a new 650 MW CCGT has started at the Navoiy TPP.

Alternative Energy

The Joint venture LLC Sanoat Energetika Guruh ([Saneg](#)) has become the first company in Central Asia to implement a methane emissions reduction [project](#) and to register with the Emissions Trading Agency (DEHSt) governed by the German Ministry of the Environment.

Latest developments in legislation. Approved legal documents: (1) PKM-13 of 08.01.2024 "On regulation and development of energy supplies based on RES", which provides for the launch of the Green energy information system by February 1, 2024 to remotely input data on installed RES, their capacity and production, as well as monitor solar panels in real time; (2) ZRU-906 of 07.02.2024 to amend certain legislative acts on further development of RES; (3) UP-79 of 24.05.2024 "On measures to improve the system of state management and control in the field of subsoil use, industrial, radiation and nuclear safety, as well as the use of nuclear energy", which provides for the

²³² Roadmap to implement the "Construction of the Kambarata-1 HPP" project in Kyrgyzstan on the Naryn River was signed on January 6, 2023 in Bishkek

²³³ The first 1,000-MW part was launched in 2023

establishment of a Committee for Industrial, Radiation and Nuclear Safety and an Atomic Energy Agency under the Cabinet of Ministers, as well as a Mining and Geology Inspectorate of the Ministry of Mining and Geology; (4) PP-213 of 05.06.2024 "On measures to introduce a national transparency system for transition to green economy in the Republic of Uzbekistan" in support of a new online platform of the National Transparency System and its integration with the Green economy platform; (5) PP-263 of 17.07.2024 on measures for generation of alternative thermal energy from medical waste.

Action Plan on Carbon Neutrality in Uzbekistan's Electricity Sector. Uzbekistan has become the first country to receive a payment (\$7.5 million) from the World Bank for verified carbon credit sales in the energy sector. Facilitated by the iCRAFT project, the payment rewards a 500,000-ton reduction in CO₂ emissions.

To implement the ISO 50001 standard for energy management, the national O'z DSt ISO 50001:2018 standard was approved.

For the 2025-2027 period, the government has outlined plans to implement a series of waste-to-energy (WtE) plant construction projects.

Regional and international cooperation. On the sidelines of COP29, an agreement was signed with Kazakhstan, Azerbaijan and Saudi Arabia on joint export of green energy to Europe.

The following events were organized: (1) international scientific practical conference "Challenges and Prospects for Nuclear Energy in Uzbekistan" (October 15, Tashkent); (2) international conference "Prospects for the peaceful use of nuclear energy in sustainable development of the OIC Member-States: international and national experience", where additions to the Framework Country Program between the Atomic Energy Agency under the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan (Uzatom) and International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), MoU between Uzatom and the World Nuclear Association, MoU between Uzatom and the Institute of Nuclear Physics of the Uzbek Academy of Sciences were signed.

Solar power. SPPs were launched in Pap district, Namangan province (200 MW to 500 MW); Buka (50 MW to 263 MW) and Yukorichirchik districts (200 MW), Tashkent province; AO Angren TPP (100 kW).

As part of the "Solar House"²³⁴ program, residents of Uzbekistan sold more than 12 billion UZS of green electricity, of which 2.8 billion in Khorezm province, 1.9 billion in Republic of Karakalpakstan, and 1.4 billion in Tashkent.

The adopted Government decrees included: (1) No.125 of 14.03.2024 on construction of a 300-MW SPP

and a 75-MW energy storage system in Kashkadarya province through PPP; (2) No.189 of 24.05.2024 on construction a 500-MW SPP and overhead power lines in Pap district, Namangan province; (3) No.190 of 24.05.2024 on construction a 263-MW SPP and overhead power lines in Buka district, Tashkent province.

The construction of a 500-MW SPP by Tepelen Group Holding Limited (UAE) in Tamdym district, Navoyi province and a 500-MW SPP in Pap district, Namangan province is underway.

Signed documents: (1) Cooperation agreement between AO Toshkent Invest Kompaniya and Chinese Guangdong Zomman Energy Technology Co. Ltd for a 100-MW SPP through investments; (2) investment agreement with the Chinese Sinoma EC International Investment Co.,Ltd for a 300-MW SPP and 75-MW power storage systems in Karmana district, Navoyi province; (3) loan agreement between ADB and Abu Dhabi Future Energy Company (Masdar) for a 250-MW Nur-Bukhara SPP and 126-MWh battery energy storage system in Bukhara province.



French Voltalia began construction of a 100-MW SPP in Tuprakkala district (February 29, Khorezm). The UN Secretary-General Antonio Guterres visited the RiverSide SPP.

Wind power. Electricity generation from wind farms reached 799.2 million kWh. Commissioned plants: (1) Zarafshan (400 MW)²³⁵ in Tomda district, Navoyi province; (2) 2 WPPs (200 MW each) in Peshka and Gijduvan district, Bukhara province.

The approved Government decrees included: (1) No.168 of 07.05.2024 on construction of a 250-MW WPP and overhead power lines in Samarkand and Jizzakh provinces (Alpha); (2) No.169 of 07.05.2024 on

²³⁴ The "Solar House" program, initiated by PP-57 of 16.02.2023, incentivizes citizens to install sub-50 kW solar panels by offering a subsidy of 1,000 UZS for every kWh of electricity fed back into the national grid above their personal consumption, effective from April 1, 2023

²³⁵ 100 MW were commissioned in December 2023

construction of a 250-MW WPP and overhead power lines in Samarkand and Jizzakh provinces (Beta); (3) No.276 of 22.07.2024 on construction of a 300-MW WPP in Nurata district, Navoyi province.

Two wind plants were started in the Republic of Karakalpakstan: a 1-GW WPP in Kungrad district and a 200-MW WPP with a 100 MW storage system in Beruniy and Karauzyak districts. An agreement was signed with Masdar to construct a 1,000-MW WPP in Uchkuduk district, Navoyi province. EBRD is to build a 20-MW electrolyzer and 52-MW WPP to produce \$55 million of renewable hydrogen.

Nuclear power. Rosatom's engineering arm, AO Atomstroyexport, and Uzbekistan's Uzatom signed a contract to construct a low-power nuclear plant in Jizzakh province. The project will employ six Russian RITM-200N reactors, each at 55 MW (May 27, Tashkent). Rosatom will act as the general contractor; the construction site has undergone necessary studies.

Environment and climate change

Latest developments in legislation. Laws were adopted to amend certain legislative acts in the field of: (1) ecology and environmental protection (ZRU-904 of 06.02.2024); (2) flora and fauna (ZRU-1004 of 21.11.2024).

Approved Resolutions:

▣ Presidential Decrees: (1) UP-106 of 23.07.2024 "On establishment of the Climate Council under the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan", which approved the Roadmap for the National Strategy for Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation; (2) UP-149 of 26.09.2024 "On measures to ensure transparency and further improvement of the management system in ecology and environmental protection"; (3) UP-224 of 24.12.2024 "On additional measures to improve state control in the field of industrial, radiation and nuclear safety".

▣ Decrees of the Cabinet of Ministers: (1) PKM-101 of 24.02.2024 "On approval of the regulation on the Public Environmental Inspector"; (2) PKM-126 of 12.03.2024 "On measures to protect pastures and groundwater, as well as to combat pasture degradation", which initiates a strategy for protection of pastures and groundwater, mapping of more than 21 million ha of pasture and hayfields based on the results of inventory in 2024-2028; (3) PKM-666 of 11.10.2024 "On introduction of a satellite radar system to monitor seismic resistance of reservoir dams", in line of which the results of monitoring by the Uzbekkosmos Agency will be integrated into respective e-platform;

(4) PKM-783 of 25.11.2024 "On measures to reduce the harmful impact of industrial enterprises on environment" aimed to install 347 automated air pollution monitoring stations.

▣ PP-338 of 24.09.2024 "On priority measures to combat dust storms and improve air quality", which approved the National Program for Combating Dust Storms and Mitigating their Negative Consequences in 2024-2030.

Strategies, programs and projects. As part of the "Uzbekistan-2030 Strategy" (UP-158 of 11.09.2023), a five-year "Food System, Land Use and Restoration Impact"/FOLUR (FAO/GEF, \$5,992,661, Republic of Karakalpakstan, Kashkadarya and Khorezm provinces)²³⁶ project was launched. A kick-off workshop (September 13, Tashkent) and a training for farmers on soil protection and resource saving agriculture were organized (November, Kamashi district, Kashkadarya province).

In 2024, the "Yashil Makon" project oversaw the planting of over 200 million tree seedlings²³⁷. Concurrently, the "Mening Bog'im" initiative was formally established through a government decree (PKM-156 of 26.03.2024), outlining the framework for community-proposed projects. Through the Open Budget portal, 789 initiatives were submitted, with 215 receiving supports. These are now implemented as 142 green gardens and 73 public parks.

Ongoing interventions: (1) [Eco-schools Uzbekistan](#) implemented by Zamin in cooperation with the Foundation for Environmental Education (FEE, Denmark) and involving 258 schools in Uzbekistan, 10 of which were awarded the highest award – the Green Flag; (2) "Conservation and Sustainable Management of Lakes, Wetlands, and Riparian Corridors as Pillars of a Resilient and Land Degradation Neutral Aral Basin Landscape Supporting Sustainable Livelihoods"²³⁸/[Aral Sea Wetlands](#) (GEF/UNDP) project, which held the 1st meeting of the Project Coordinating Board; signed a MoU with the [Acharya University Uzbekistan](#) (Bukhara province); purchased [professional equipment and technical means](#) and ATVs for Protected Natural Areas.

New projects: (1) "Restoration of Sustainable Landscapes in Uzbekistan" (WB, IDA, PROGREN)^{239/240} as part of the RESILAND CA+ Program. 2 meetings of the Regional Advisory Committee were held (October 10, Tashkent; December 10, online); (2) "Technical Assistance for Sound Management of Hazardous Chemicals" (FAO/EU). A kick-off meeting (May 1); trainings on pesticide registration procedures (May 6-10) and management of the life cycle of pesticides (September) were held.

²³⁶ PKM-102 of 26.02.2024 "On measures to implement the "Assessment of the impact of food systems on land use and land restoration in Uzbekistan" project with the participation of the FAO and GEF

²³⁷ Kashkadarya is the leader in the number of trees planted (18.8 million)

²³⁸ PKM-686 of 30.11.2024 defined measures for project implementation with UNDP and GEF

²³⁹ The total cost is \$205.45 million, including the share of RUz for \$52.45 million. Implementation period 2023-2028. Pilot zones – Jizzakh, Namangan, Kashkadarya, Samarkand, Syrdarya and Surkhandarya provinces

²⁴⁰ PP-140 of 27.03.2024 "On measures to implement the "Restoration of sustainable forest landscapes in Uzbekistan" project

Aral Sea Region. The: (1) "Environmental Restoration of the Aral Sea II"/ERAS-II (USAID) project held a Conference and the 4th meeting of the Uzbek-Kazakh Working Group (November 20-21, Almaty, Kazakhstan); study tour to Kyzylorda province for the International Innovation Center of the Aral Sea Region (IMCI) under the Uzbek Ministry of Ecology (February 5-10, Aralsk, Kazakhstan); young artist competition; (2) "Ecologically oriented development in the Aral Sea Region"/ECO ARAL (GIZ) project transferred equipment to Sudochoye and Saigachiy reserves and organized pre-assessment workshop for FAIRWILD certification and a visit of the BMZ representative; (3) "My garden in the Aral Sea" project planted 20 thousand seedlings on 20 ha. The project area has been expanded by another 20 ha; (4) "Green Rehabilitation Investment for Republic of Karakalpakstan to address impacts of the Aral Sea crisis" (KOICA/GGGI) project led to signature of a MoU between the GGGI and Uzbek MA (January 30, Tashkent), an agreement between GGGI and IICAS on Microgreens training to support women with disabilities (May 6, Tashkent), and a framework agreement between the Uzbek Ministry of Economy and Finance and GGGI to promote green economic growth and sustainable development in Uzbekistan (November 14, Baku, Azerbaijan); developed "White Paper on Policy recommendations on sustainable landscapes, climate-smart agriculture, and forestry development for human well-being in the Aral Sea Region" (June 21, Tashkent); conducted a study tour to the Aral Sea GRIP in Karakalpakstan (November 7, Nukus).

From August 24 to September 5, an international scientific expedition conducted a comprehensive study of the Aral Sea ecosystem.

MPHSTF for the Aral Sea Region. Newly launched projects included: (1) "Enhancing Climate-Resilient and Safe Water, Sanitation, Hygiene, and Health Services for the Most Affected Communities in Four

Districts of Karakalpakstan" (UNICEF, Muynak, Kungrad, Bozatau and Takhtakupyr districts), following which more than 15,000 people will have access to safe drinking water, more than 3,000 – to improved services in medical institutions, over 70 children – to modern educational and sanitary-hygienic facilities; (2) "Expanding the knowledge and skills of communities in the Aral Sea region to solve environmental problems through innovative approaches in managing air, land and water resources" (UNDP/FAO, Muynak, Kungrad and Takhtakupyr districts), aimed to develop practical solutions to nature management and increase community adaptation to climate change.

Capacity building. Workshops were organized on: (1) Peaceful Forest initiatives for land restoration, sand and dust storm prevention and natural resource sharing (March 12-15); (2) rights to water (March 26); (3) strengthening economic, financial and technological aspects of water security in Uzbekistan (December 11). The Central Asian University of Environmental and Climate Change Studies/*Green University* was opened based on the hub-and-spoke model.

Events. The National Center for Climate Change under the Ministry of Ecology, Environmental Protection and Climate Change of the Republic of Uzbekistan has developed: (1) Sustainable Cities Index on air quality, land use, water consumption, transport, energy, waste and sanitation (<https://greencities.uz/en/>)²⁴¹; (2) pilot environmental master plans²⁴² for Bukhara and Samarkand incorporating general information (geography, climate, infrastructure, population, economy, etc.), percentage of the population actively involved in environmental protection, evaluation of strategic industries according to the Sustainable Cities Index, and action plans on priority areas.

The following events were organized: (1) roundtable on the Aral Sea Region (January 10, Nukus); (2) "Central Asia at Climate Change Negotiations: COP28 Outcomes and Plans for COP29" (February 10, Tashkent); (3) 14th Meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Wildlife Species (CMS COP14) (February 12-17, Samarkand), where Uzbekistan was awarded the honorary prize "For its contribution to promoting environmental connectivity for 2024-2026", the "One Health for Central Asia" (February 13) and the Global Partnership on Ecological Connectivity (GPEC) (February 14) projects were launched, and MoU on cooperation in the field of wildlife conservation on the Ustyurt Plateau between Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan and MoU on Conservation of Migratory Birds of Prey in Africa and Eurasia between Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan and Kazakhstan were signed; (4) international scientific and practical conferences "Goodwill Ambassadors of the Aral Sea Region" (April 17, Nukus), "Environmental Impacts of the Desiccation of the Aral Sea" (April 22-23, Tashkent) and on climate change and adaptation (May 6-7, Tashkent).



UN agencies, with the support of the MPHSTF for the Aral Sea Region, launched two new projects in Karakalpakstan, August

²⁴¹ UP-81 of 31.05.2023 approved the development of an environmental assessment rating and passports

²⁴² Master plans will be approved by the provincial Kengashes of People's Deputies. Results of the rating will be transmitted to the Cabinet of Ministers. On their basis, the government will consider proposals to encourage or discipline provincial leaders

The Uzbek delegation participated in the: (1) high-level meeting of environmental ministers of CA and OSCE Secretary General (March 4, Ashgabat, Turkmenistan); (2) SCO Forum on Green Development (July 8-9, Sindao, PRC); (3) meeting of the IPA CIS Expert Advisory Board on Ecology and Environmental Management (October 18, Saint Petersburg, Russia); (4) COP29 (November 11-22, Baku, Azerbaijan), where the Uzbek President presented the country's initiatives to achieve carbon neutrality, expand green energy, create International Centre for Climate Loss and Damage Assessment; the Forum on youth-led actions on climate change was organized jointly by the Uzbek and Azerbaijani sides. At the Forum, Uzbekistan, Azerbaijan, Hungary, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, and Turkey signed an International Strategy to promote a culture of sustainable development and engage children and youth in 2024-2030 climate agenda; (5) regional consultative meeting to discuss the establishment of the UN Special Program for the Aral Sea Basin (November 30-December 1, Ashgabat, Turkmenistan); (6) 16th session of the Conference of the Parties to the UN Convention to Combat Desertification (December 2-13, Riyadh, Saudi Arabia); (7) 44th session of the Executive Body for the Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution (December 13, Geneva, Switzerland).

Regional and international cooperation. The following cooperation documents were signed: (1) an agreement between the Uzbek and Chinese Governments on environmental cooperation; (2) MoU between the State Center for Environmental Expertise and the Russian company HPBSolution LLC to build capacities of the staff and develop a methodology for calculating greenhouse gas emissions; (3) an agreement on establishment of a "Joint laboratory for the research, development, and demonstration of technologies of the Green Aral Sea region" between the Xinjiang Institute of Ecology and Geography and the International Innovation Center of the Aral Sea Region.

In Tashkent, meetings were held with: (1) German government's Special Commissioner for climate protection (February 2); (2) Tadweer company (Abu Dhabi) (February 5); (3) ICBA Director General (February 21); (4) JICA representative in Uzbekistan (April 17).

The 4th meeting of the Russian-Uzbek working group took place between the Ministry of Ecology, Environmental Protection and Climate Change of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the Ministry of Natural Resources and Ecology of the Russian Federation. As a result, a Joint Activity Program for 2024-2026 was signed. The parties also agreed to hold the next meeting in Moscow in 2025 (April 25, Tashkent).

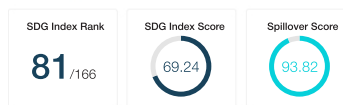
SDGs in Uzbekistan

The Uzbekistan-2030 Strategy is fully aligned with the SDGs, serving as a roadmap for implementation. The Parliamentary Commission is responsible for monitoring implementation of the national SDGs. In 2024, 69% of the state budget was allocated towards their achievement.

Uzbekistan

Eastern Europe and Central Asia

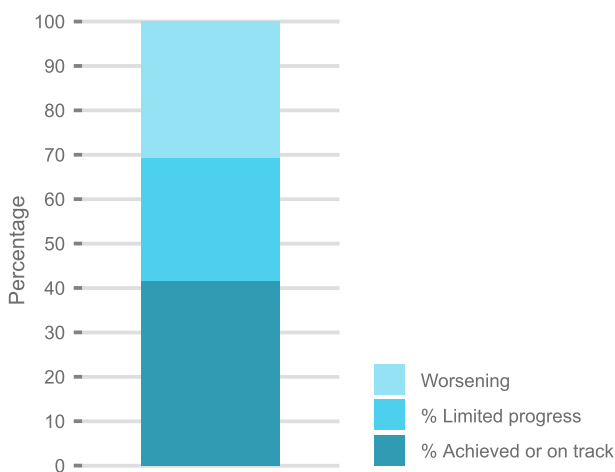
OVERVIEW INDICATORS



SDG Dashboards and Trends



Status of SDG targets for Uzbekistan (% trend indicators)



Uzbekistan was ranked 81st out of 167 countries in the annual sustainable development rating.

The collection "Sustainable Development Goals in the Republic of Uzbekistan" has been published. This report analyzes national indicators from 2019 to 2023, providing a data-driven assessment of the country's progress in achieving the SDGs.

Projects. As part of the "Improving the competence of civil society in the field of the Sustainable Development Goals and strengthening the partnership of civil society institutions in Uzbekistan" ("Yuksalish" movement, Korean INGO "Global Civic Sharing"/ KOICA) Project, several events were organized, including: the seminars for representatives of NGOs in the Republic of Uzbekistan and Karakalpakstan to increase understanding of the SDGs; schools of NGOs

on “SDGs and methodology for their monitoring” (June 25-28); a roundtable on “Achieving SDGs, Sharing Experiences, and the Role of NGOs in Developing an Effective Strategy” (October 16).

The “Tax for SDGs” (UNDP) project was completed: a tool for coordinating the tax system with the SDGs was developed; the Tax Inspectors without Borders (TIWB) Program was launched jointly with the OECD to achieve Gender Equality Seal. A learning workshop on “Taxation for the Sustainable Development Goals” was conducted (August 14-16, Tashkent).

Events. Tashkent hosted the: (1) international roundtable on “Uzbekistan’s Progress in Poverty Reduction: Analysis and Findings” (February 23); (2) International Forum on Food Security and Sustainable Development Goals for Landlocked Developing Countries (September 5-6); (3) International Sustainable Lifestyles Festival (September 19-20).

The Uzbek delegation participated in the: (1) 148th Assembly of the Inter-Parliamentary Union (March 23-27, Geneva, Switzerland); (2) meeting of specialists from statistical services of the CIS countries on SDG Statistics (April 17-18, Moscow, Russia); (3) Asia-Pacific Ministerial Conference on the Beijing+30 Review (November 19-21, Bangkok, Thailand).

Emergencies

In 2024, Uzbekistan recorded 87 emergency incidents, a 34% decrease from 2022. The decline was visible across both major categories: man-made incidents fell to 60 (down from 76), while natural disasters were reduced to 27 (down from 55).

Latest developments in legislation. Adopted legal documents:

□ (1) PKM-121 of 07.03.2024 “On approval of the regulation on monitoring activities in the field of storage, transportation, use and disposal of chemicals (products) with a high risk of fire and explosion”; (2) PKM-304 of 29.05.2024 “ On organization of activities of the Unified Dispatch Service 112”; (3) PKM-569 of 12.09.2024 “On strengthening measures to ensure the safety of citizens, protect public order and prevent possible emergencies during public events”; (4) PKM-789 of 27.11.2024 “On approval of the regulation on centralized administrative management system of telecommunication networks of the Republic of Uzbekistan in emergency situations”.

□ (1) PP-161 of 17.04.2024 “On measures to increase the seismic resistance of buildings and structures, as well as to improve seismic hazard monitoring activities”, including the Roadmap; (2) PP-186 of 24.05.2024 “On measures to organize the Committee on Industrial, Radiation and Nuclear Safety under the Cabinet of Ministers”, including main

activities and organizational structure of the Committee and the respective Roadmap.

Strategies, plans, and projects. Ongoing interventions include: (1) Strategy for achieving the goals of the Sendai Framework Program for Disaster Risk Reduction for 2015-2030 and National Action Plan for its Implementation²⁴³, National Action Plan on Climate Change and DRR. Order of the Minister of Emergency Situations No.144 of 15.05.2024 approves the Regulations on the procedure for compiling and approving safety data sheets for settlements and facilities of the Republic of Uzbekistan to collect data and monitor and analyze risks; (2) Strategy for the Development of Cooperation between Central Asian countries in DRR for 2022-2030.

The “Strengthening Financial Resilience and Accelerating Risk Reduction in Central Asia” Project (EU, Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery/GFDRR, WB, Center for Emergency Situations and Disaster Risk Reduction/CESDRR) was completed. As a result of this project, a regional disaster risk assessment for Central Asia was completed; it incorporates more than 70 publicly available datasets and reporting materials from the [World Bank Data Catalog](#). A Regional Scientific and Technical Council on Emergency Situations was established, and workshops and trainings on disaster risk management were held for different stakeholders. A Regional Forum in Almaty finalized the project activities (October 14-15).



The WB’s “Central Asia Hydrometeorological Modernization, CAHMP-II” project held a regional workshop on the National Capacity Assessment (November 4-6, Samarkand).

The regional “Enhancing Urban Resilience to Disaster Risk and Climate Change in Central Asia” project was launched (UNDP, with support from the Government of Japan, 2024-2027) to build a robust framework for enhancing urban resilience in Central Asia by lever-

²⁴³ According to the “Strategy for achieving the goals of the Sendai Framework Program for Disaster Risk Reduction for 2015-2030” in the Republic of Uzbekistan (PKM-299 of 04.12.2019)

aging regional collaboration and national action plans. A kick-off meeting was held in Tashkent (December 12-13).

Preventive measures. Pursuant to PP-426 of 18.11.2022, the country pursues a program to prevent, predict, and monitor natural disasters. The Government Commission on ensuring the safe passage of floods, mudflows, reducing the threat of avalanches and landslides held several meetings (February 29, April 27, June 12 and November 26). 120 control and observation posts were established in risk areas and SMS notification in mountainous areas was organized. Provincial authorities, in collaboration with relevant departments, conducted 177 exercises on cleaning riverbeds and reinforcing coastlines and dams. These efforts resulted in the concreting of 1,275 thousand m³ of irrigation canals and cleaning of 83.6 km of internal and trunk irrigation networks. As part of the targeted program, engineering and protective work worth of 150 billion UZS was done at 79 facilities.

Regional cooperation. Meeting between the Russian Deputy Minister of Emergency Situations and Uzbek Minister of Emergency Situations (February 19, Tashkent) and negotiations with the Chinese delegation (July 6, Samarkand) were held.

The Uzbek MES participated in the: (1) 1st meeting of the Heads of Emergency Authorities "Central Asia – China" (May 30, XUAR, PRC); (2) 36th meeting of the Interstate Council for Natural and Man-Made Emergencies (June 19, Minsk, Belarus); (3) 13th meeting of the Parties to the Convention on the Transboundary Effects of Industrial Accidents (November 27-29, Geneva, Switzerland).

Foreign Policy and International Cooperation

In 2024, Uzbekistan significantly expanded its global. The President's 17 international visits set the stage, while delegations led by the Foreign Minister engaged with 53 countries in more than 100 negotiations and 400 meetings. This proactive outreach was reciprocated, with the foreign ministers of 17 countries visiting Uzbekistan. The year's efforts culminated in the signing of 278 international documents and the establishment of diplomatic relations with 12 new countries, bringing Uzbekistan's total number of diplomatic partners to 156.

Working and official visits. In 2024, the President of Uzbekistan paid official and working visits to China (January), Russia (February, May, October 7, October 23, December), Tajikistan (April), Turkey (June), Kazakhstan (July, August, September 8, September 17), Azerbaijan (July, November), Turkmenistan (October), Kyrgyzstan (November), Saudi Arabia (November).

Most significant events in the foreign policy of Uzbekistan

Guided by a policy of peace, openness, and mutual benefit, Uzbekistan's foreign relations focus on regio-

nal cooperation, global partnership, and economic diplomacy. The nation prioritizes expanding trade and investment, driving economic modernization, and fostering cultural and humanitarian connections.

Uzbekistan hosted: (1) 3rd Tashkent International Investment Forum (May 2-3, Tashkent); (2) 4th Samarkand Forum on Human Rights (June 13-14, Samarkand); (3) ICTWeek Uzbekistan 2024 (September 17-20, Tashkent); (4) 9th annual meeting of the AIIB's Board of Directors (September 25-26, Samarkand); (5) FinTech and Banking 2024 (October 3-4, Tashkent); (6) Central Asia Retail Week (October 16-17, Tashkent).

Development of alliances and strategic partnerships.

During the state visits of the President of Uzbekistan to Tajikistan and Kazakhstan: (1) a treaty on allied relations and 28 documents were signed (April 18-19, Dushanbe); (2) 1st meeting of the High-level Interstate Council was held, Strategic Partnership and Alliance Program for 2024-2034 was adopted, and a Joint Statement and 15 documents were signed (August 7-8, Astana). See [Cooperation between the Countries of Central Asia on Water and Other Matters](#).

PP-247 of 08.07.2024 "On approval of international treaty" ratified an agreement on joint implementation of the China-Kyrgyzstan-Uzbekistan railway project signed on June 6 in Beijing between the Government of the PRC, Cabinet of Ministers of the KR and the Government of the RUZ.

Headed by the President, the Uzbek delegation participated in the: (1) 6th Consultative Meeting of the Heads of State of Central Asia (August 9, Astana); (2) 2nd Central Asia-Germany High-Level Meeting (September 17, Astana); (3) BRICS Summit (October 22-24, Kazan, Russia).

Chairmanship of international organizations. In 2024, Uzbekistan chaired: (1) the 1st meeting of the Council of Regions of Uzbekistan and Russia (May 27, Tashkent); (2) the 12th Islamic Conference of Tourism Ministers of the OIC Member-States (June 3, Khiva). Uzbekistan assumed the chairmanship of the Interstate Space Council of the CIS for 2024-2025.

Promotion of the national interests and reinforcement of the country's image

UN. In 2024, Uzbekistan was elected to the UN Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) for 2024-2027; Uzbek representatives were elected as a Deputy Member of the Governing Body to the International Labor Organization for 2024-2027 and to the UN Human Rights Committee for 2025-2028. The IFAD Office was launched in Tashkent (June 15). See [International Fund for Agricultural Development](#).

The UNGA adopted several resolutions initiated by Uzbekistan: (1) Readiness of the countries of Central Asia to act as a united front and cooperate to effectively resolve and eliminate drug-related problems (June 4); (2) International Day of Dialogue among

Civilizations²⁴⁴ jointly with China (June 7); (3) Promoting sustainable forest management, including afforestation and reforestation, on degraded lands, including in arid areas, as an effective solution to environmental problems (August 13).

The President of Uzbekistan and the UN Secretary-General met to discuss cooperation on regional transport connectivity, food, energy, and information security. They also reached an agreement to jointly develop a new UN SDGs cooperation framework for Uzbekistan for 2026-2030 (July 1, Tashkent).



CIS. Uzbek delegation participated in the meetings of the: (1) Council of Heads of State (October 8, Moscow, Russia); (2) Council of Heads of Government (December 12, Moscow); (3) Council of Ministers of Foreign Affairs (April 12, Minsk, Belarus; October 7, Moscow); (4) Economic Council (March 29, September 20, November 29, Moscow); (5) 25th meeting of the CIS Intergovernmental Coordinating Council on Seed Production (September 16, Ashgabat, Turkmenistan); (6) informal Summit of Heads of State (December 25, St. Petersburg, Russia).

OTS. The President of Uzbekistan took part in the informal OTS Summit “Building a Sustainable Future through Transport, Connectivity and Climate Action” (July 6, Shush, Azerbaijan); regular meeting of the Council of Heads of State of the OTS (November 6, Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan).

SCO. Uzbek delegation participated in the: (1) 24th SCO summit, where a [meeting of the SCO Plus](#) took place (July 3-4, Astana, Kazakhstan); (2) 22nd meeting of Prosecutors-General of the SCO (July 25, Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan); (3) 23rd meeting of the Council of Heads of Government (Prime Ministers) of the SCO Member-States (October 15-16, Islamabad, Islamic Republic of Pakistan).

Tashkent hosted the 19th meeting of the Chairs of Supreme Courts of the SCO Member-States (May 23) and the 19th meeting of the SCO Forum (June 5-6).

In 2024, Uzbekistan [enhanced](#) its key trade partnerships with China, Russia, Kazakhstan, and Turkey. Regional integration was advanced through the opening of new checkpoints with Kyrgyzstan and new agreements with Tajikistan and Azerbaijan. Uzbekistan has fully finalized its borders with Kyrgyzstan and has delimited its borders with Kazakhstan, Turkmenistan, and Tajikistan.

Sources:

Official sites of:

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Legislative Chamber of the Oliy Majlis (<http://parliament.gov.uz/ru>);

Ministry of Foreign Affairs (<https://mfa.uz/ru>);

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News agencies:

<http://norma.uz>;

<https://dunyo.info/ru>;

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<http://kun.uz>

²⁴⁴ According to the Resolution, June 10 is declared the International Day of Dialogue