

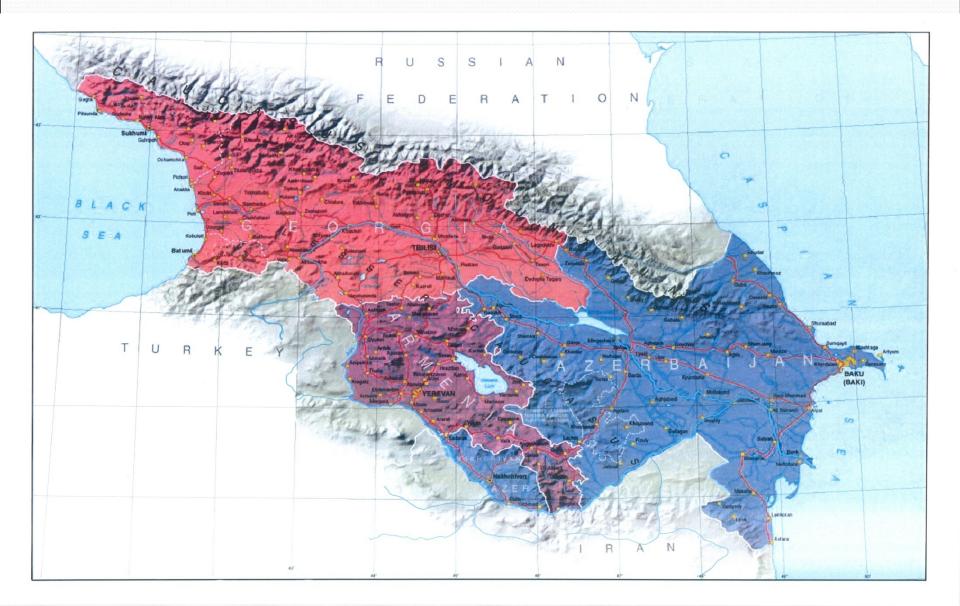


TRANSBOUNDARY PROBLEMS OF INTEGRATED WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT IN THE KURA-ARAZ RIVER BASIN

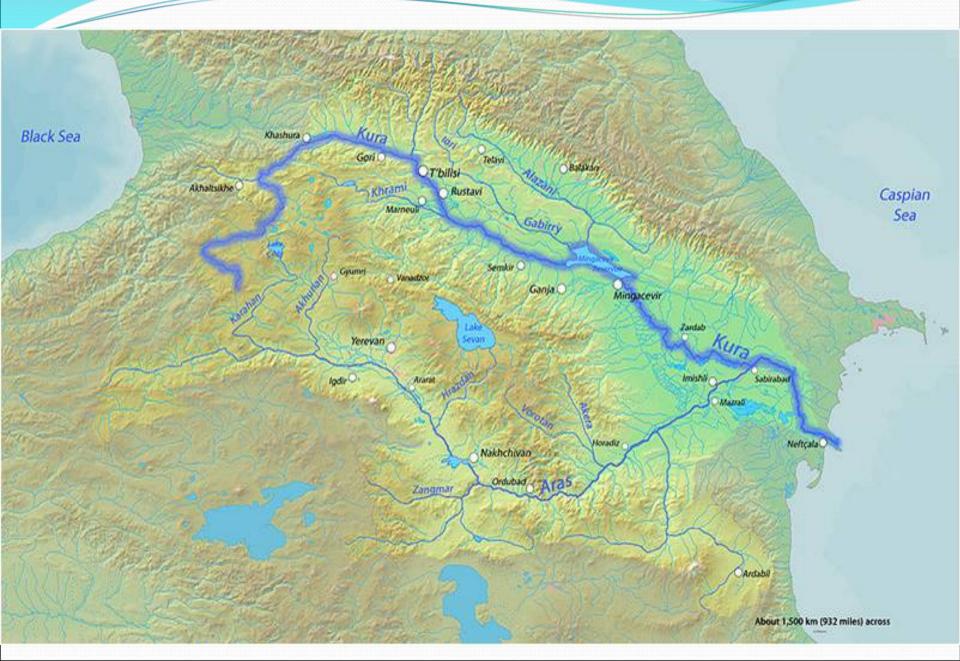
A.B.Alakbarov azgeoeco@gmail.com

The scheme of transboundary rivers of

South Caucasus

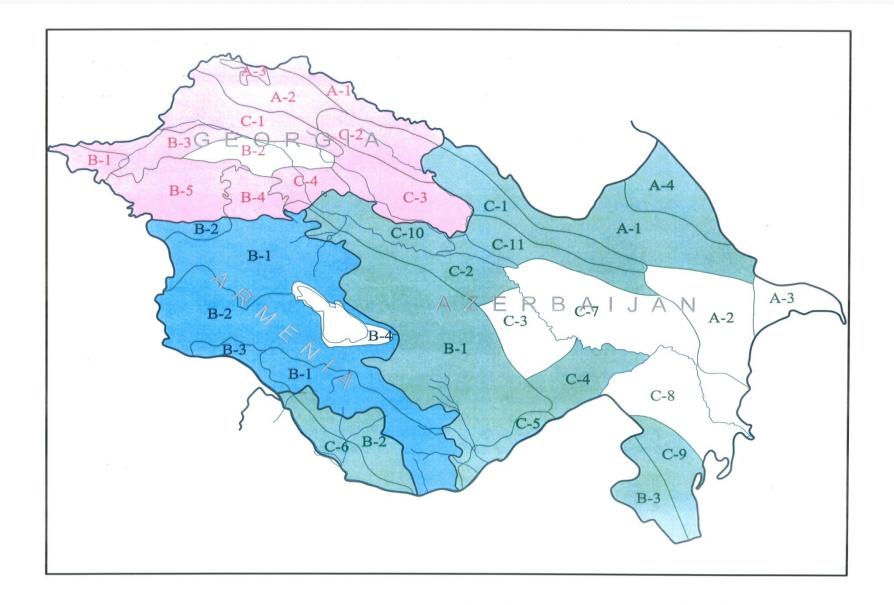


ransboundary rivers



The scheme of location of transboundary territories of

underground waters



Ecological problems in Kura-Araz rivers basin

Excessive pollution of transboundary Kura, Aras rivers an their tributaries

• Municipal, industrial and agricultural pollution

2

3

4

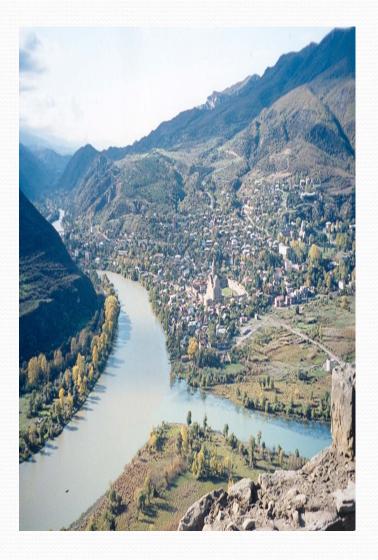
5

• Bacteriological contamination of groundwater in the irrigated areas, cities and cattle farms

• Degradation of river basins as a result of quarrying activities

• Exhaustion of reserves in local areas as a result of uncontrolled use of groundwater, water absorption outside standard conditions

THE MAIN TRANSBOUNDARY PROBLEMS IN KURA-ARAZ RIVERS BASIN



There are no serious problems associated with the use of water resources between countries

The main problem associated with pollution of water sources

THE MAIN TRANSBOUNDARY PROBLEMS IN KURA-ARAZ RIVERS BASIN



Waste waters of big cities of Georgia and Armenia are discharged into the Kura, Araz rivers and their tributaries without any biological treatment

Waste water of large industrial facilities of Georgia and Armenia are discharged into the Kura, Araz rivers and their tributaries without any treatment

Suffer country of Kura-Araz transboundary contamination-Azerbaijan



Azerbaijan is located in the lower part of the Kura-Araz rivers basin, plays a role of transit land for surface and groundwater flowing from the Mountain Ranges of the Greater Caucasus and the Lesser Caucasus down to the Caspian Sea

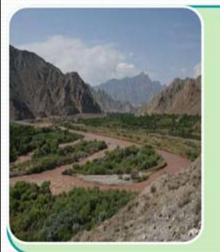


Therefore all negative influences of pollution is reflected in Azerbaijan territory

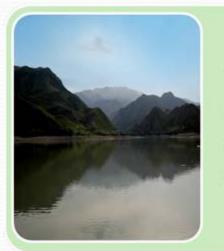


All pollutants from the neighboring countries are discharged in the Kura, Araz rivers and directed to the territory of Azerbaijan along transboundary flow

Suffer country of Kura-Araz transboundary contamination-Azerbaijan



Kura, Araz rivers and their tributaries flow into the Azerbaijan territory with the heavy metals, organic links in a dirty state



Water sources are polluted in the occupied territory of Azerbaijan, underground and surface objects, high capacity Sarsang reservoir is exploited by invaders

First of all, every basin country should be follow recommendations of the Helsinki Convention 1992 regarding transboundary water objects



Independent monitoring system should be created by participating of international organizations, including UNESCO and UNECE commissions, WWC, INBO and others on the transboundary water objects



Evaluation of quality and quantity of water inflows between transboundary countries is expedient

The creation condition of groundwater feeding, chemical and bacterogical structures should be explorated as a complex under the influence of polluted surface water

Measures for the localization of pollution process should be prepared and implemented

All surface and underground water objects, water intakes should be inventory, water cadastre must be created

Current and potential polluted water sources should be inventoried by participation of international organizations

Waste water treatment plants should be modernized and at least should be prevented river discharge of untreated water of big cities Very polluted irrigation water should be infiltrated and utilize by creation of drainage plants

Preparation of geoecological maps 1:500 000 or 1:200 000 of transboundary regions for preparation proposals to prevent degradation of basins is expedient **Every country should be prepare integrated water resources management scheme for its own territory**

Basin countries should achieve the preparation of integrated water resources management scheme by participation international organizations Thank you