

EXHIBITION CONCEPT

Water unites

From the Glaciers to the Aral Sea

for a presentation in 7 rooms, but flexible in its dimensions, therefore also suitable for other locations

EXHIBITION »WATER UNITES«

PRESENTATION IN 7 ROOMS

Previous notes:

This exhibition concept is ment to be seen as a proposal that despite beeing quite concrete in some parts, is very flexible in dimensions and can be adjusted to several target groups.

The photo part can be shown without much explanation, giving the visitor the chance to get an idea about central asian landscape, culture and daily life. The theoretical part contains a lot of text that needs time to be read – but as it is structured quite clearly, visitors can focus on the themes they are interested in. Huge text displays introduce to the main themes, medium sized text displays give necessary information about the countries involved, Info posts offer further information on special aspects for those who want to learn more.

The concept shows a possibility of structuring the material that has been used for the book and the film. Size and colour of text displays have been chosen regarding the amount of text as well as the complexity of the content, and, of course, the size of the exhibition space

Concerning the photo part, every region has its own space in this model. Number and size of photographs can be adjusted to any exhibition space.

As room nr 7 is much larger than the other ones, some more elements are incorporated: A Video box where the long version of the film can be shown, 2 screens/monitors with earphones, some tables with books / informations on the theme, an “Agenda”-display that encourages the visitor to write down the questions / thinkings he/she has concerning the theme. At the wall of the video box some historical photos illustrate the incredible change the landscape at Aral Sea has suffered. 10 Thematic maps show that process in a striking way. In the center of the big space a huge fishernet hanging from the ceiling symbolizes the problem the Aral Sea is dealing with.

Julie August

1 EXPOSÉ EXHIBITION »WATER UNITES«

Concept

Central Asia is fascinating. The aim of the exhibition »From the Glaciers to the Aral Sea – Water unites« is to foster a better understanding for the situation of the countries, which were previously associated with the Silk Road. We like to show how people live in Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan and how they share their water resources. We strongly believe that cooperation is the key for peace, economic and social development. It is the people who have to stay in the centre of all the development efforts. The exhibition is meant to create an even better understand among the countries and a wider public all over the world. And specifically we learn about the issues of transboundary water resources management, climate change, international conventions, about integrated water resources management and the Aral Sea catastrophe.

Structure of the show

The exhibition has three parts:

The first, analytical part contains background information on water and transboundary water resources management including information charts, tables and maps and a short description of the history of the countries that are still in transition after the collapse of the Soviet Union 20 years ago.

The second part is dominated by photographs, structured in 5 regional parts. They show the huge range of landscapes in Central Asia, typical forms of living (from nomads to supermodern cities) and cultural highlights beside some documentary images that are related to the water theme. Information panels (including a map of the region and showing the places where photos were taken) give a short introduction about the particular region. The journey leads along the Syr Darya river, Zeravshan, Amu Darya, Karakum Canal and ultimately leads to the Aral Sea.

The third part are film/videos of the region. There is one long film which shows the whole region as well as 8 short films which focus on very specific topics such as: water and climate change, integrated water resources management, water and energy etc.

Target group

The target group of the exhibition is the interested public, politicians, journalists as well as people who are working in the field of water management and climate change in Central Asia as well as in other regions. To make efficient use of existing water resources is one of the biggest challenges of our time. The three parts of the exhibition can be shown independently.

In the analytical part there's quite a lot of information to read, but as it's clearly structured, visitors can decide easily if they want to read every text or concentrate on special aspects of the exhibition. It is suitable for students, specialist, international project personnel and people who want to get a better understanding of the topic of transboundary water resources management/climate change and of the region in general.

The second part gives a much more personal and more lively view on the countries that are not very often in the focus of the western European public. The third part of the exhibition should also be part of the exhibition.

2 CORPORATE IDENTITY – COLORS, TYPEFACES, TYPE OF DISPLAYS

The corporate Identity of the exhibition is related to the catalogue «water unites» using the same colors, type faces and graphic elements. A deep bluegreen and black are the dominating colours for text informations, a lighter turquoise illustrates the glacier theme and serves as orientation.



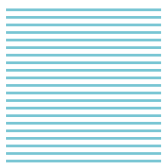
The typeface helvetica new is used in different font cuts, including capital lettering for headlines in bold and subtitles in a lighter cut.

ARAL SEA Aral Sea **WATER UNITES** Water unites

Depending on the size of displays, font sizes range from 48pt on small displays (info posts, medium sized info paneels) to 232pt on huge displays.

Aa Aa 48 pt

A **A** **a** 232 pt



The element of thin lines that is used in the catalogue, too, gives a frame to text paneels and can be seen as an abstraction of water.

All elements are printed in a high resolution with inkjet technology and applied on Kappa or Aludibond. Everything is easy to transport and can be built up at any place without requiring special knowledges.

3 TEXTS / CONTENT

3.1 General information and introduction texts (huge displays, see 2.1)

- 3.1.1. Introduction (book p.7) about the theme of water in Central Asia in general, naming the countries and giving a short summary of what kind of problems exist and should be solved.
Including the text about historical patterns of water usage and water management (book p.15),
Water usage and water management in the Soviet Union (book p.18-23)
- 3.1.2. Ecological legacies (book p. 23-24) / political legacies (book p. 26-27), including charts about water quota, per-capita water consumption and dynamics of water availability in Central Asia
- 3.1.3. IFAS history and organizational structure (book p. 46-47),
Aral Sea Basin Program, challenges of regional water cooperation (book p. 49–50)
- 3.1.4. Additional efforts for water cooperation (book p.51-52), the 2009 summit and reform process (book p. 53, 55)
- 3.1.5. The role of international players (book p. 57-58, 60-62)
- 3.1.6. Conclusion (book p. 63), The way forward (book p. 64)
- 3.1.7. Agenda + free space for visitors notes / questions / proposals

3.2. Information about transboundary countries (see 2.2.)

Portraits of the 6 countries of riparian states:

Afghanistan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan

3.3. Info posts (see 2.3)

1. Climate change affects water
2. The Amu Darya and the Syr Darya, Central Asia's lifelines
3. Water — a gift of God, an economic good or a human right?
4. From the Aral Sea to the Aralkum: The Aral Sea catastrophe
5. Water scarcity analyzed
6. Water resources and water usage in Central Asia
7. Reconciling food security and energy security— mission impossible?
8. Water availability and usage per country
9. Who owns the water? International law and transboundary waters
10. Transboundary aquifers
11. Joint Statement of the Heads of States Founders of the International Fund for Saving the Aral Sea
12. Integrated Water Resources Management

3.4. Information about the 5 Regions shown in the photo part (see 2.4.), including map

Pamir/Amu Darya, Karakum, Alai/Zarafshan, Tian Shan/Syr Darya, Aral Sea

HUGE TEXT DISPLAYS (2.1. / 2.4.)

Huge text displays for general information: 150 × 240 cm, bilingual 300 × 240 cm

Headline: Helvetica Neue Bold, 232pt / 250pt, engl: black, german: petrol

Text: Helvetica Neue Bold, 96pt / 140pt, engl: petrol, german: black




Foot: 30cm petrol green,

margins: light green stripes, symbolizing water

FR Centra

ABOUT THIS EXHIBITION

Central Asia is a fascinating part of the world. With the exhibition «From the Glaciers to the Aral Sea – Water Unites» we, the Executive Committee of the International Fund for Saving the Aral Sea, and the international donor community want to foster a better understanding of the situation in the countries that were previously part of the Silk Road. We would like to show how people live in Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan. We also want to show how water serves all living beings in the Central Asian Region.

The exhibition has two parts. An analytical part, which contains background information on water and transboundary water resources management and a second part with photos. The photos and the texts of the book aim to bring the region closer to you and serve to bring the people of Central Asia together. We strongly believe that cooperation is the key to peace, as well as economic and social development. Our journey begins in the Tian Shan and Pamir mountains. We'll travel along the Syr Darya river, the Zeravshan, the Amu Darya, the Karakum Canal and ultimately arrive at the Aral Sea. We'll learn about the issues of transboundary water resources management, climate change, international conventions, integrated water resources management and the Aral Sea catastrophe. The visitor will find posts written in black and bluegreen letters. The bluegreen text is marked with an , which stands for information box. Throughout the text there are altogether 13 such . With the  we would like to highlight certain topics. The black text describes the transboundary water management in Central Asia. All texts will give a detailed view on Central Asia and also describe a lot of issues in general.




It has now been 20 years since the collapse of the Soviet Union. The countries of Central Asia unexpectedly gained their independence. It certainly was not an easy task to build nations, to build independent countries, to work out mechanisms for cooperation with the neighbours. The International Fund for Saving the Aral Sea was established back in 1992. Since that time, international organizations, bi-lateral aid agencies and foreign governments have stepped up to cooperate.

This exhibition is also meant to create awareness of the fact that only mutual understanding will lead to better results. It is the people who must remain at the centre of all our development efforts and the people who will ultimately make a difference.

We would like to thank the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe, the Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit and the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation for their generous support.

ZU DIESER AUSSTELLUNG

Zentralasien ist ein faszinierender Teil der Welt. Mit der Ausstellung «Von den Gletschern zum Aralsee» we, the Executive Committee of the International Fund for Saving the Aral Sea, and the international donor community want to foster a better understanding of the situation in the countries that were previously part of the Silk Road. We would like to show how people live in Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan und Uzbekistan. We also want to show how water serves all living beings in the Central Asian Region.

The exhibition has two parts. An analytical part, which contains background information on water and transboundary water resources management and a second part with photos. The photos and the texts of the book aim to bring the region closer to you and serve to bring the people of Central Asia together. We strongly believe that cooperation is the key to peace, as well as economic and social development. Our journey begins in the Tian Shan and Pamir mountains. We'll travel along the Syr Darya river, the Zeravshan, the Amu Darya, the Karakum Canal and ultimately arrive at the Aral Sea. We'll learn about the issues of transboundary water resources management, climate change, international conventions, integrated water resources management and the Aral Sea catastrophe. The visitor will find posts written in black and bluegreen letters. The bluegreen text is marked with an , which stands for information box. Throughout the text there are altogether 13 such . With the  we would like to highlight certain topics. The black text describes the transboundary water management in Central Asia. All texts will give a detailed view on Central Asia and also describe a lot of issues in general.

It has now been 20 years since the collapse of the Soviet Union. The countries of Central Asia unexpectedly gained their independence. It certainly was not an easy task to build nations, to build independent countries, to work out mechanisms for cooperation with the neighbours. The International Fund for Saving the Aral Sea was established back in 1992. Since that time, international organizations, bi-lateral aid agencies and foreign governments have stepped up to cooperate.

This exhibition is also meant to create awareness of the fact that only mutual understanding will lead to better results. It is the people who must remain at the centre of all our development efforts and the people who will ultimately make a difference.

We would like to thank the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe, the Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit and the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation for their generous support.

240cm

175cm

**CONTENT:
see 3.1 and 3.4.**

ABOUT THIS EXHIBITION

Central Asia is a fascinating part of the world. With the exhibition «From the Glaciers to the Aral Sea – Water Unites» we, the Executive Committee of the International Fund for Saving the Aral Sea, and the international donor community want to foster a better understanding of the situation in the countries that were previously part of the Silk Road. We would like to show how people live in Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan. We also want to show how water serves all living beings in the Central Asian Region.

The exhibition has two parts. An analytical part, which contains background information on water and transboundary water resources management and a second part with photos. The photos and the texts of the book aim to bring the region closer to you and serve to bring the people of Central Asia together. We strongly believe that cooperation is the key to peace, as well as economic and social development. Our journey begins in the Tian Shan and Pamir mountains. We'll travel along the Syr Darya river, the Zeravshan, the Amu Darya, the Karakum Canal and ultimately arrive at the Aral Sea. We'll learn about the issues of transboundary water resources management, climate change, international conventions, integrated water resources management and the Aral Sea catastrophe. The visitor will find posts written in black and bluegreen letters. The bluegreen text is marked with an **■**, which stands for information box. Throughout the text there are altogether 13 such **■**. With the **■** we would like to highlight certain topics. The black text describes the transboundary water management in Central Asia. All texts will give a detailed view on Central Asia and also describe a lot of issues in general.

It has now been 20 years since the collapse of the Soviet Union. The countries of Central Asia unexpectedly gained their independence. It certainly was not an easy task to build nations, to build independent countries, to work out mechanisms for cooperation with the neighbours. The International Fund for Saving the Aral Sea was established back in 1992. Since that time, international organizations, bi-lateral aid agencies and foreign governments have stepped up to cooperate.

This exhibition is also meant to create awareness of the fact that only mutual understanding will lead to better results. It is the people who must remain at the centre of all our development efforts and the people who will ultimately make a difference.

We would like to thank the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe, the Gesellschaft für internationale Zusammenarbeit and the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation for their generous support.

ZU DIESER AUSSTELLUNG

Zentralasien ist ein faszinierender Teil der Welt. Mit der Ausstellung «Von den Gletschern zum Aralsee» we, the Executive Committee of the International Fund for Saving the Aral Sea, and the international donor community want to foster a better understanding of the situation in the countries that were previously part of the Silk Road. We would like to show how people live in Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan. We also want to show how water serves all living beings in the Central Asian Region.

The exhibition has two parts. An analytical part, which contains background information on water and transboundary water resources management and a second part with photos. The photos and the texts of the book aim to bring the region closer to you and serve to bring the people of Central Asia together. We strongly believe that cooperation is the key to peace, as well as economic and social development. Our journey begins in the Tian Shan and Pamir mountains. We'll travel along the Syr Darya river, the Zeravshan, the Amu Darya, the Karakum Canal and ultimately arrive at the Aral Sea. We'll learn about the issues of transboundary water resources management, climate change, international conventions, integrated water resources management and the Aral Sea catastrophe. The visitor will find posts written in black and bluegreen letters. The bluegreen text is marked with an **■**, which stands for information box. Throughout the text there are altogether 13 such **■**. With the **■** we would like to highlight certain topics. The black text describes the transboundary water management in Central Asia. All texts will give a detailed view on Central Asia and also describe a lot of issues in general.

It has now been 20 years since the collapse of the Soviet Union. The countries of Central Asia unexpectedly gained their independence. It certainly was not an easy task to build nations, to build independent countries, to work out mechanisms for cooperation with the neighbours. The International Fund for Saving the Aral Sea was established back in 1992. Since that time, international organizations, bi-lateral aid agencies and foreign governments have stepped up to cooperate.

This exhibition is also meant to create awareness of the fact that only mutual understanding will lead to better results. It is the people who must remain at the centre of all our development efforts and the people who will ultimately make a difference.

We would like to thank the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe, the Gesellschaft für internationale Zusammenarbeit and the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation for their generous support.

MEDIUM SIZE DISPLAYS

6 –11 medium sized displays 70 × 100 cm (bilingual 140 × 100 cm)

additionally 6 maps 50 × 70 cm

Headline: Helvetica Neue Bold, 72 / 72pt, engl: black, german: petrol

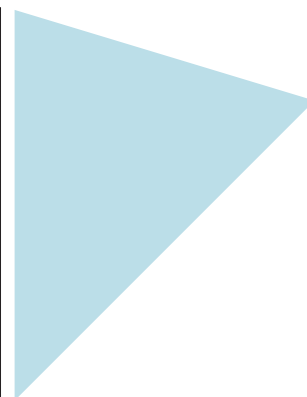
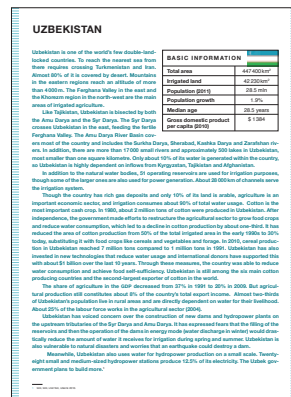
Text: Helvetica Neue Bold, 36pt / 54pt, engl: petrol, german: black

UZBEKIS

ervoirs and then t ally reduce the an



100 cm



175 cm

CONTENT: see 3.2 and eventually 3.4

a) portraits of the 6 countries of transboundary states:

Afghanistan,
Kazakhstan,
Kyrgyzstan,
Tajikistan,
Turkmenistan,
Uzbekistan

if the smaller exhibition is realized:

b) introduction texts for the five regions shown in the photo part of the exhibition:

Pamir/Amu Darya,
Karakum,
Alai/Zarafshan,
Tian Shan/Syr Darya,
Aral Sea

MEDIUM SIZE DISPLAYS

Example introduction to Uzbekistan, additionally map



UZBEKISTAN

Uzbekistan is one of the world's few double-land-locked countries. To reach the nearest sea from there requires crossing Turkmenistan and Iran. Almost 80% of it is covered by desert. Mountains in the eastern regions reach an altitude of more than 4 000 m. The Ferghana Valley in the east and the Khorezm region in the north-west are the main areas of irrigated agriculture.

Like Tajikistan, Uzbekistan is bisected by both the Amu Darya and the Syr Darya. The Syr Darya crosses Uzbekistan in the east, feeding the fertile Ferghana Valley. The Amu Darya River Basin covers most of the country and includes the Surkha Darya, Sherabad, Kashka Darya and Zarafshan rivers. In addition, there are more than 17 000 small rivers and approximately 500 lakes in Uzbekistan, most smaller than one square kilometre. Only about 10% of its water is generated within the country, so Uzbekistan is highly dependent on inflows from Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Afghanistan.

In addition to the natural water bodies, 51 operating reservoirs are used for irrigation purposes, though some of the larger ones are also used for power generation. About 28 000 km of channels serve the irrigation system.

Though the country has rich gas deposits and only 10% of its land is arable, agriculture is an important economic sector, and irrigation consumes about 90% of total water usage. Cotton is the most important cash crop. In 1980, about 2 million tons of cotton were produced in Uzbekistan. After independence, the government made efforts to restructure the agricultural sector to grow food crops and reduce water consumption, which led to a decline in cotton production by about one-third. It has reduced the area of cotton production from 50% of the total irrigated area in the early 1990s to 30% today, substituting it with food crops like cereals and vegetables and forage. In 2010, cereal production in Uzbekistan reached 7 million tons compared to 1 million tons in 1991. Uzbekistan has also invested in new technologies that reduce water usage and international donors have supported this with about \$1 billion over the last 10 years. Through these measures, the country was able to reduce water consumption and achieve food self-sufficiency. Uzbekistan is still among the six main cotton producing countries and the second-largest exporter of cotton in the world.

The share of agriculture in the GDP decreased from 37% in 1991 to 20% in 2009. But agricultural production still constitutes about 8% of the country's total export income. Almost two-thirds of Uzbekistan's population live in rural areas and are directly dependent on water for their livelihood. About 25% of the labour force works in the agricultural sector (2004).

Uzbekistan has voiced concern over the construction of new dams and hydropower plants on the upstream tributaries of the Syr Darya and Amu Darya. It has expressed fears that the filling of the reservoirs and then the operation of the dams in energy mode (water discharge in winter) would drastically reduce the amount of water it receives for irrigation during spring and summer. Uzbekistan is also vulnerable to natural disasters and worries that an earthquake could destroy a dam.

Meanwhile, Uzbekistan also uses water for hydropower production on a small scale. Twenty-eight small and medium-sized hydropower stations produce 12.5% of its electricity. The Uzbek government plans to build more.¹

BASIC INFORMATION

Total area	447 400 km ²
Irrigated land	42 230 km ²
Population (2011)	28.5 mln
Population growth	1.9%
Median age	28.5 years
Gross domestic product per capita (2010)	\$ 1 384

¹ WDI, WRI, UNCTAD, UNECE 2010.

INFOPOSTS

**12 Info-Posts for informations to special themes 100 × 40 × 40cm,
on a 90cm high block (2 sides engl, 2 sides german)**

Headline: Helvetica Neue Bold, 72 / 72pt, engl: black, german: petrol

Text: Helvetica Neue Bold, 34pt / 48pt, engl: petrol, german: black

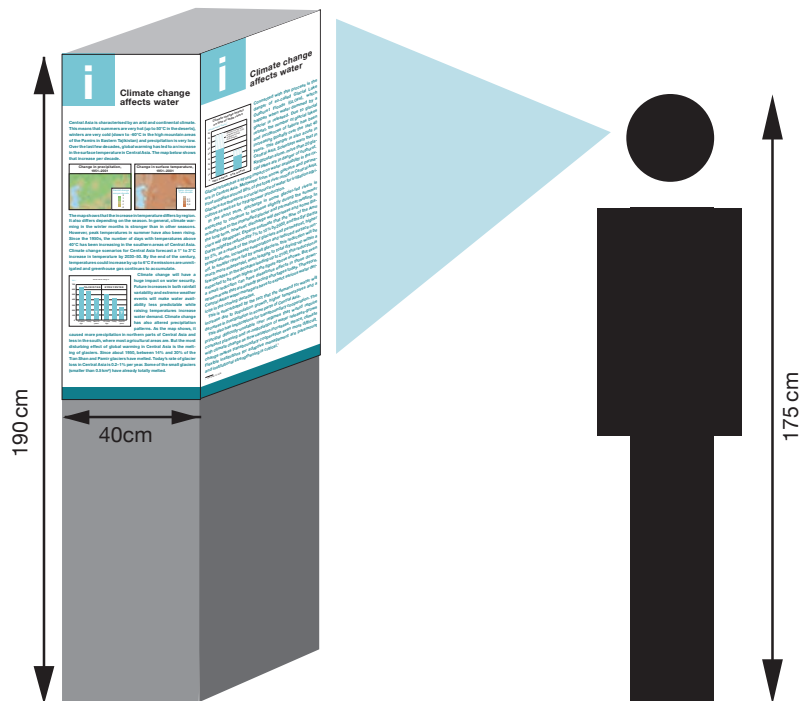
Foot: 5cm petrol green,



Climate sturbing effect of g of glaciers. Sinc an Shan and Pami

THEMES:

- 3.1 Climate change affects water
- 3.2 The Amu Darya and the Syr Darya, Central Asia's lifelines
- 3.3 Water – a gift of God, an economic good or a human right?
- 3.4 From the Aral Sea to the Aralkum: The Aral Sea catastrophe
- 3.5 Water scarcity analyzed
- 3.6 Water resources and water usage in Central Asia
- 3.7 Reconciling food security and energy security – mission impossible?
- 3.8 Water availability and usage per country
- 3.9 Who owns the water? International law and transboundary waters
- 3.10 Transboundary aquifers
- 3.11 Joint Statement of the Heads of States Founders of the International Fund for Savin the Aral Sea
- 3.12 Integrated Water Resources Management



INFOPOSTS Example: 2 sides german, 2 sides english, including maps and diagrams

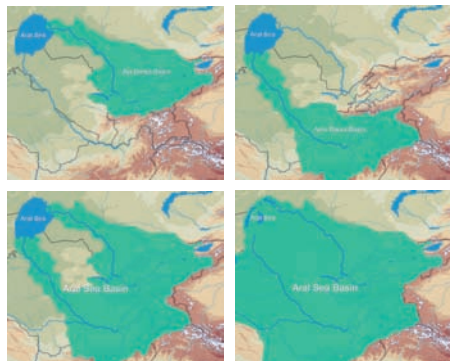
i

Amu Darya and Syr Darya: Central Asia's Lifelines

Central Asia's two biggest rivers, the Amu Darya and the Syr Darya, flow into the Aral Sea and form the Aral Sea Basin. The basin comprises southern Kazakhstan, most of Kyrgyzstan and Turkmenistan, practically the whole of Tajikistan and Uzbekistan, as well as the northern part of Afghanistan and a small portion of Iran.

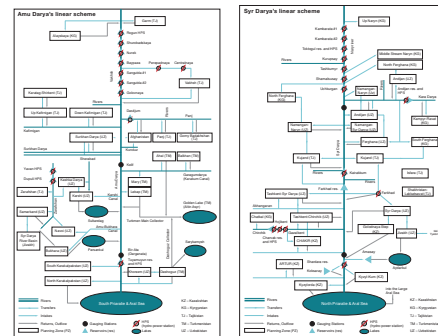
The Amu Darya has an average annual water flow of 74 km³, making it Central Asia's mightiest river. Its origins are the rivers Panj and Vakhsh in Tajikistan and Afghanistan. After their confluence, the Amu Darya first forms the border river of Afghanistan with Tajikistan and then with Uzbekistan and Turkmenistan. It crosses Turkmenistan and flows into Uzbekistan, where it reaches the southern shore of the Aral Sea. Its total length from the source of the Panj is 2540 km. Its catchment area ranges between 465 000 km² and 612 000 km², depending on how it's calculated. The basin also includes the Sherabad, Surkhan Darya, Kashka Darya and Zarafshan rivers, although the latter two do not discharge into the Amu Darya.

The Syr Darya, whose source is that of the Naryn, is considerably longer at 3 019 km, but its annual flow is much smaller: on average 37 km³ per year. The Naryn originates in Kyrgyzstan, flows into the Ferghana Valley and becomes known as the Syr Darya after it joins the Kara Darya. It crosses Uzbek and Tajik territory before it flows again into Uzbekistan and then into Kazakhstan, where it ends in the northern part of the Aral Sea. The Syr Darya basin is estimated at 782 617 km².



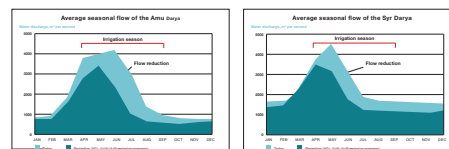
i

Amu Darya and Syr Darya: Central Asia's Lifelines



Both rivers are fed mainly by snow and glacier melt in the high mountain regions of Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Afghanistan. This leads to high seasonal variability in water flow with peaks in spring and summer. The flow can vary considerably year-to-year due to weather conditions. In wet years, the Amu Darya has reached 96.3 km³ (1969), while its flow shrank to 52.8 km³ in 1947. Similarly, the Syr Darya flow was only 18.3 km³ in 1917, while it reached 72.5 km³ in 1921. Since Central Asia is characterised by a dry and continental climate with very low precipitation, livelihoods depend to a large extent on the water from the rivers and its management has to account for these conditions of variability.

In order to regulate water flows and have water available when needed, a sophisticated system of dams, reservoirs and hydro-facilities has been built over the past century. Some rivers like the Naryn are highly regulated. The operation and maintenance of this infrastructure, most of which is of transboundary significance, requires sound coordination of the involved national agencies or a transboundary regulatory framework.



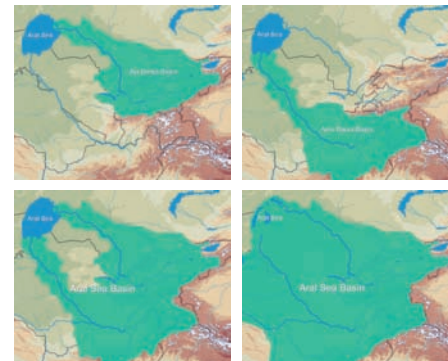
i

Amu Darya und Syr Darya: Zentralasiens Lebensadern

Central Asia's two biggest rivers, the Amu Darya and the Syr Darya, flow into the Aral Sea and form the Aral Sea Basin. The basin comprises southern Kazakhstan, most of Kyrgyzstan and Turkmenistan, practically the whole of Tajikistan and Uzbekistan, as well as the northern part of Afghanistan and a small portion of Iran.

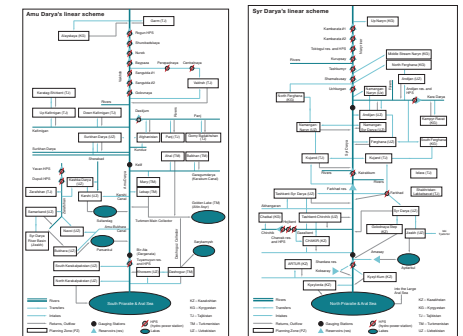
The Amu Darya has an average annual water flow of 74 km³, making it Central Asia's mightiest river. Its origins are the rivers Panj and Vakhsh in Tajikistan and Afghanistan. After their confluence, the Amu Darya first forms the border river of Afghanistan with Tajikistan and then with Uzbekistan and Turkmenistan. It crosses Turkmenistan and flows into Uzbekistan, where it reaches the southern shore of the Aral Sea. Its total length from the source of the Panj is 2540 km. Its catchment area ranges between 465 000 km² and 612 000 km², depending on how it's calculated. The basin also includes the Sherabad, Surkhan Darya, Kashka Darya and Zarafshan rivers, although the latter two do not discharge into the Amu Darya.

The Syr Darya, whose source is that of the Naryn, is considerably longer at 3 019 km, but its annual flow is much smaller: on average 37 km³ per year. The Naryn originates in Kyrgyzstan, flows into the Ferghana Valley and becomes known as the Syr Darya after it joins the Kara Darya. It crosses Uzbek and Tajik territory before it flows again into Uzbekistan and then into Kazakhstan, where it ends in the northern part of the Aral Sea. The Syr Darya basin is estimated at 782 617 km².



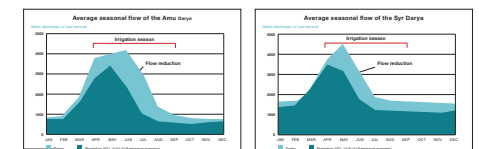
i

Amu Darya und Syr Darya: Zentralasiens Lebensadern



Both rivers are fed mainly by snow and glacier melt in the high mountain regions of Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Afghanistan. This leads to high seasonal variability in water flow with peaks in spring and summer. The flow can vary considerably year-to-year due to weather conditions. In wet years, the Amu Darya has reached 96.3 km³ (1969), while its flow shrank to 52.8 km³ in 1947. Similarly, the Syr Darya flow was only 18.3 km³ in 1917, while it reached 72.5 km³ in 1921. Since Central Asia is characterised by a dry and continental climate with very low precipitation, livelihoods depend to a large extent on the water from the rivers and its management has to account for these conditions of variability.

In order to regulate water flows and have water available when needed, a sophisticated system of dams, reservoirs and hydro-facilities has been built over the past century. Some rivers like the Naryn are highly regulated. The operation and maintenance of this infrastructure, most of which is of transboundary significance, requires sound coordination of the involved national agencies or a transboundary regulatory framework.



PLOTS ON WALLS

In each of the rooms 3-7 a plot on the wall in front of the entrance shows the name of the region where photos were taken.

Small subtitles for the photographs can be put as plots on walls, too. Font for subtitles: Helvetica Neue Regular, Size: 30pt. Original size see Example below.

Font for huge plots: Helvetica Neue Bold, Size:
500 pt, petrol. Original size see below.

Ausläufer des Fedschenko-Gletschers
Fedchenko Glacier Terminus

Pamir, Tajikistan



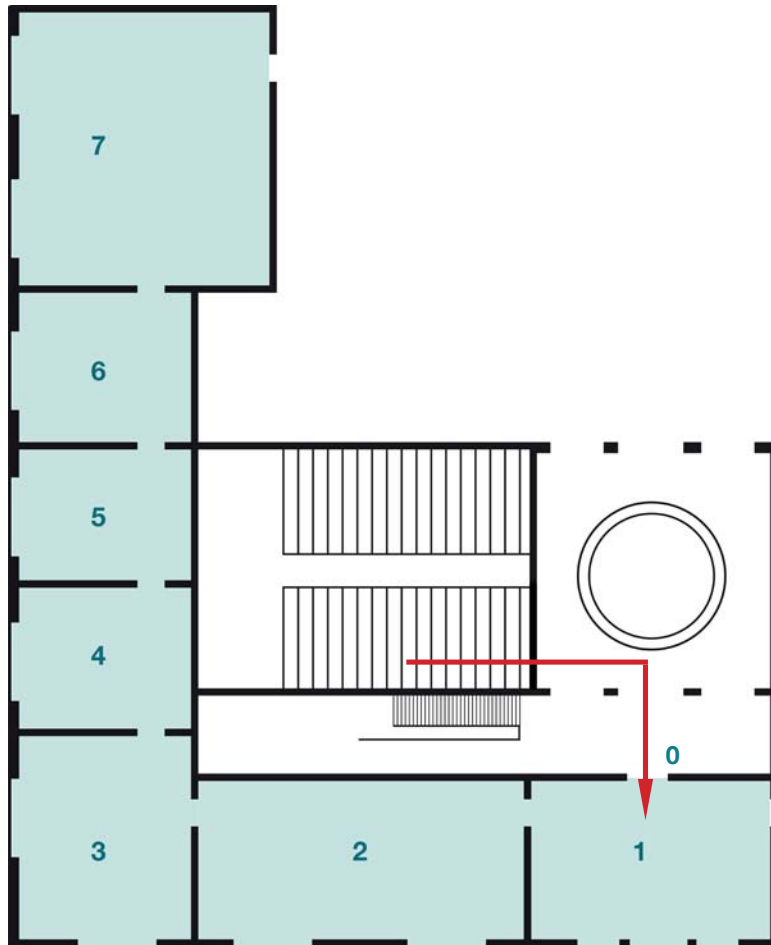
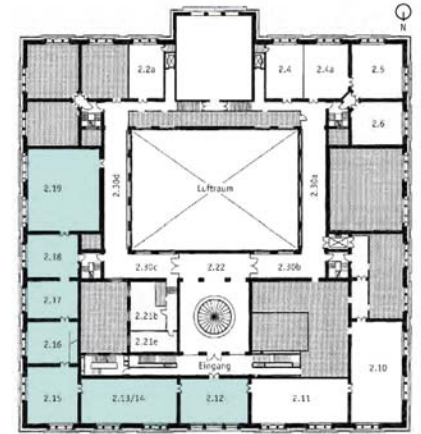
4 SPACE CONCEPT (7 ROOMS)

The concept for the exhibition is flexible and can be adjusted in size and content.

The analytical part, including the films can be presented in two rooms, for the photo part it depends on the amount of photos chosen for the show.

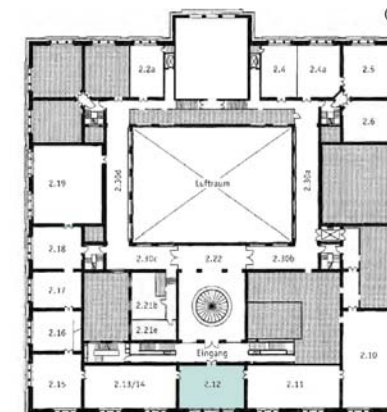
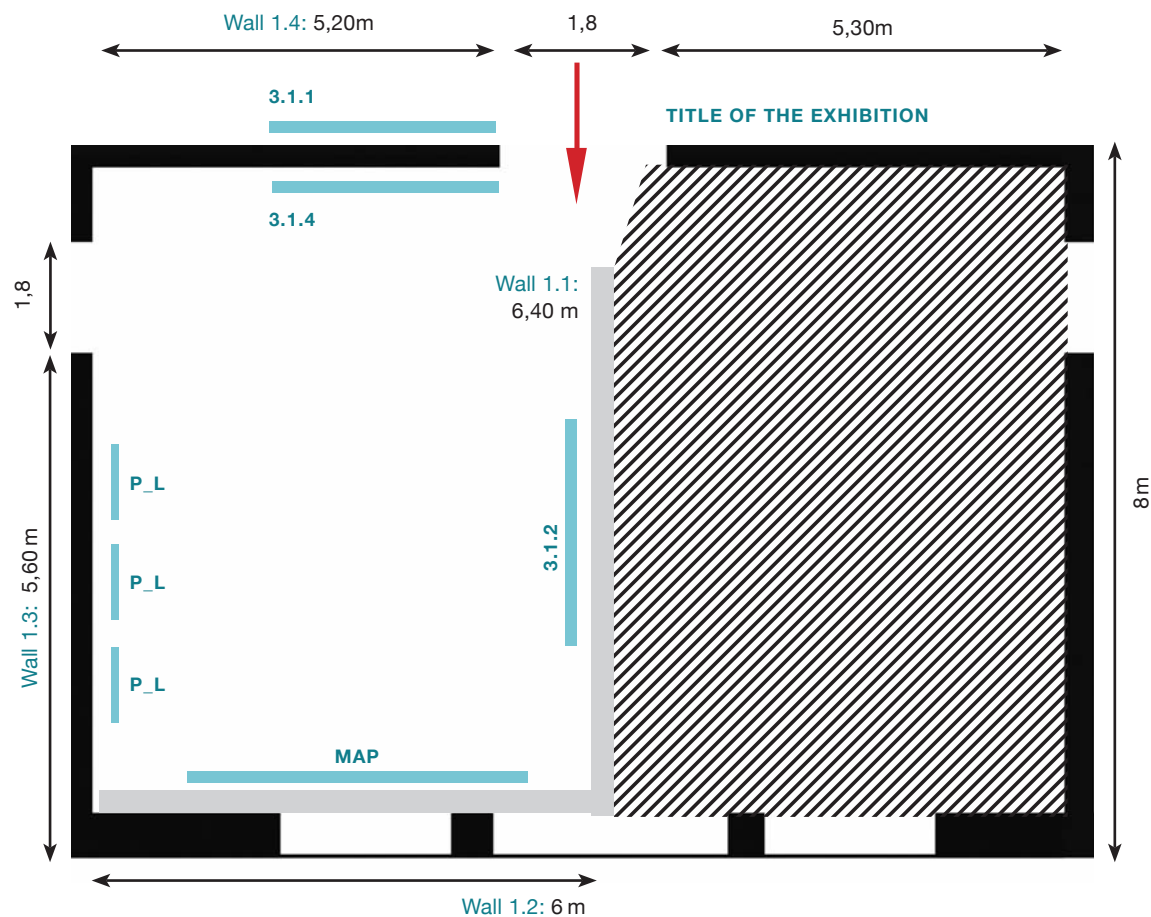
If both parts of the exhibition should be shown, a minimum of three rooms is necessary, but 7 rooms would be ideal to give the photos enough space and to separate the 5 regions.

This concept shows, as a possible example, how the exhibition could be arranged in the third floor of Martin Gropius Bau, Berlin.



- 0** corridor: 1 huge display: 3.1.1. introduction
Exhibition title (plot on wall)
- 1** 2 huge displays: 3.1.2, 3.1.4
Map of the Region in huge format (2,4 x 4,5m)
3 big photos 80 x 100 cm
- 2** 1 huge display: 3.1.3, 3.1.5
6 medium sized displays about the countries involved,
12 bilingual info posts
- 3, 4, 5, 6**
1 huge display including map about each region in each room,
35–45 photos per room, (25–40 medium, 5–10 big format)
- 7** 2 huge displays: 3.1.6, 3.1.7
video box, screens for short films,
table with books and informations

EXHIBITION SPACE ENTRANCE / ROOM 1



ENTRANCE

3.1.1. Huge display
TITLE plot on re^

ROOM 1

Map of the Region 4,5 x 2,4 m
3.1.2 Huge display
3.1.4 Huge display
P_L: 3 big photos: 100 x 70 cm
Glacier p 76
Vessel p 236
Aral Sea p 236

EXHIBITION SPACE ROOM 1

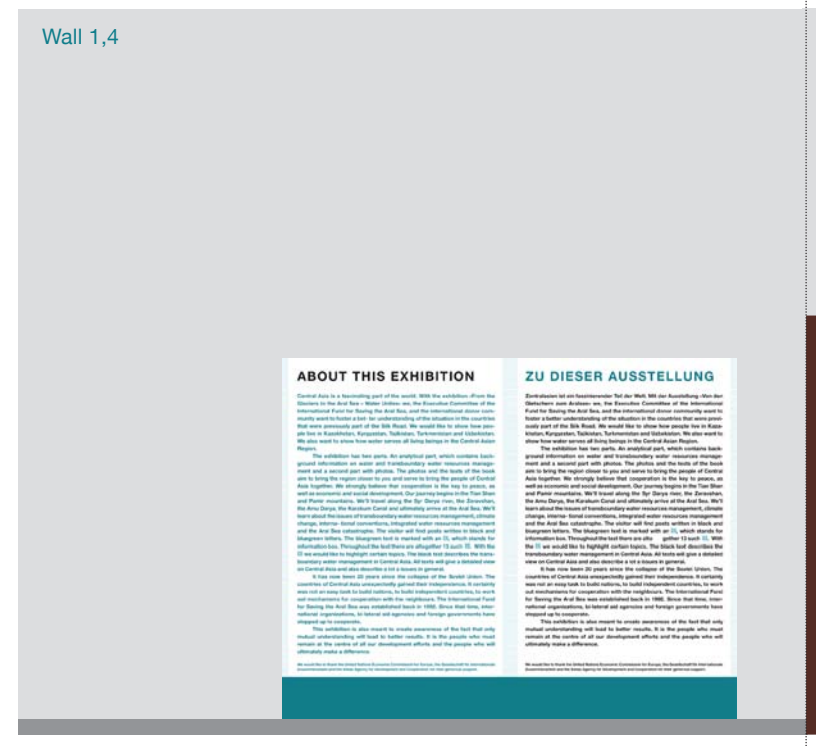
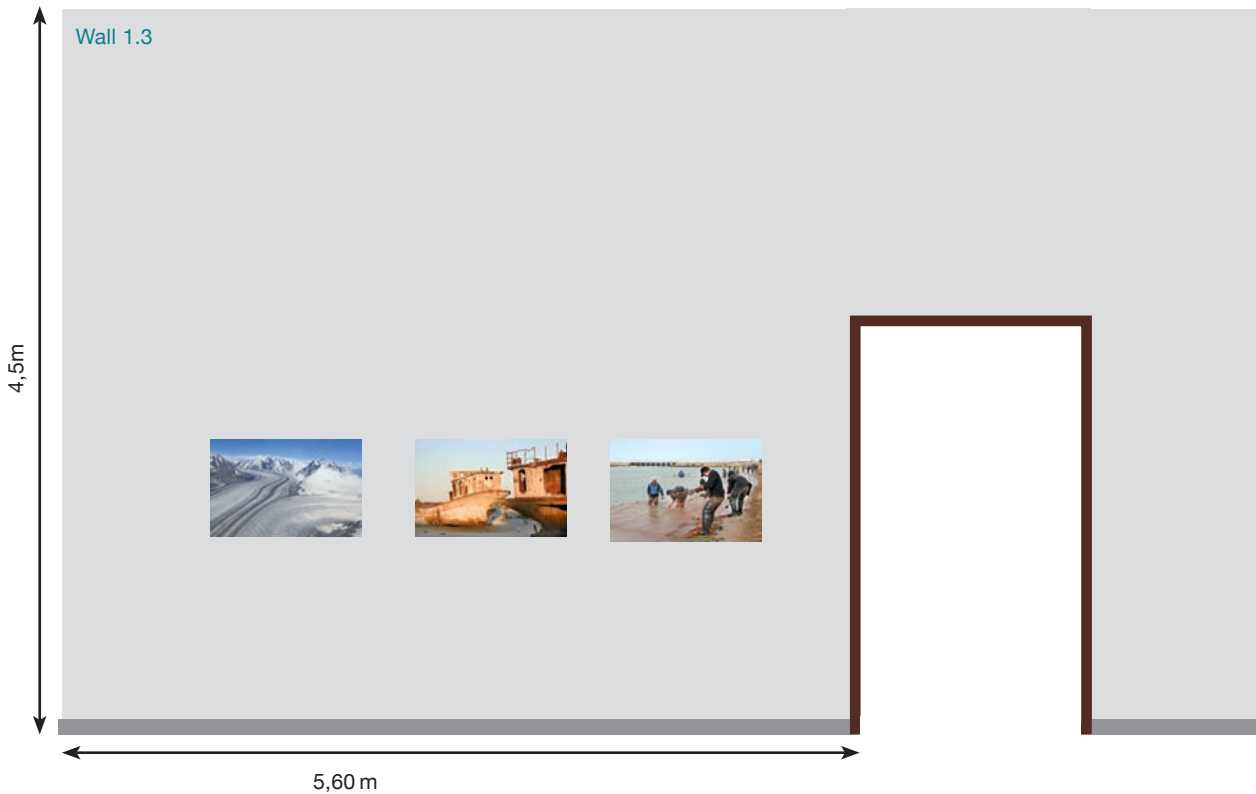
Simulation



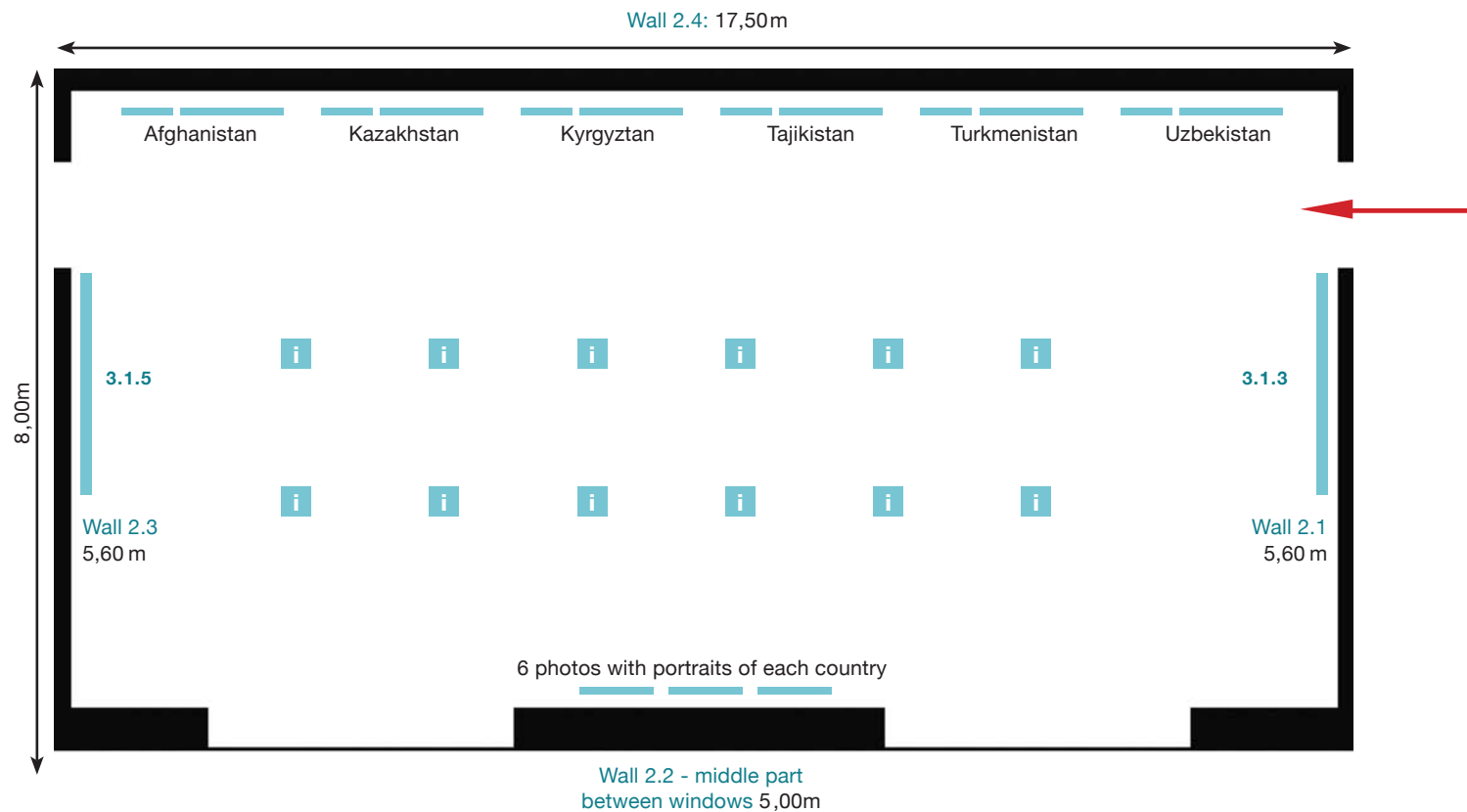
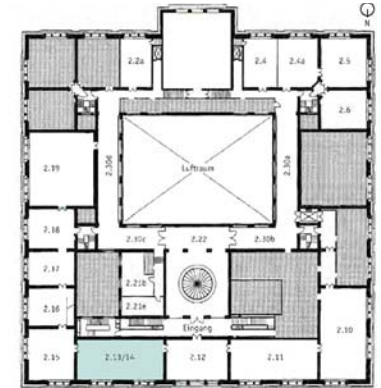
Plan in real proportions

8,00m

5,20m



EXHIBITION SPACE ROOM 2



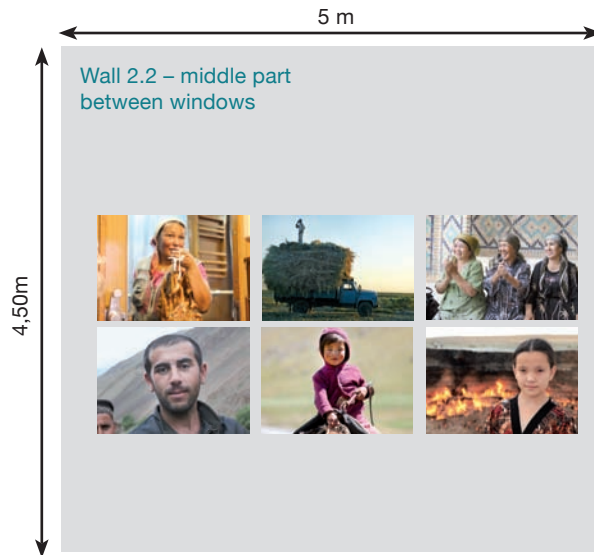
Room 2

- 3.1.3, 3.1.5 Huge displays
- 3.2. medium sized displays about the riparian states: Afghanistan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan
- 3.3.1–3.3.12 infoposts
- 6 big photos 70 x 100cm

EXHIBITION SPACE ROOM 2

Simulation

Plan in real proportions

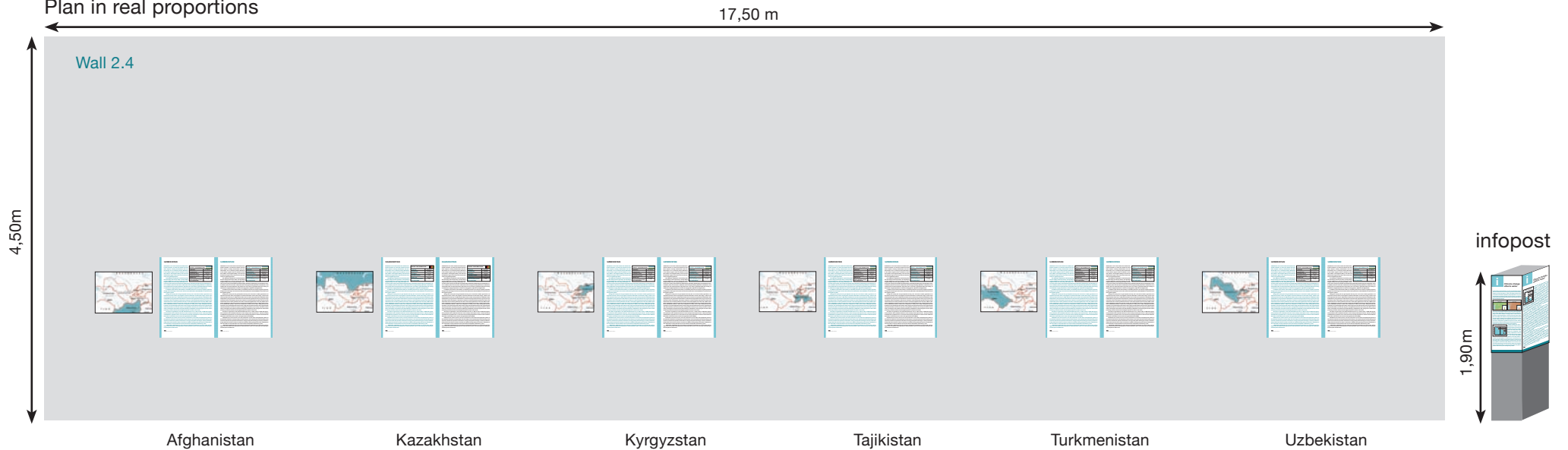


The movable wall shown in the photo will not be necessary for the exhibition: the six photos can be shown at the middle part of the original wall between the windows.

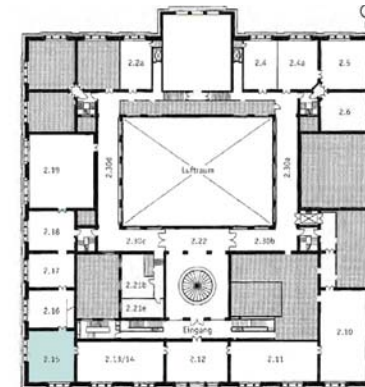
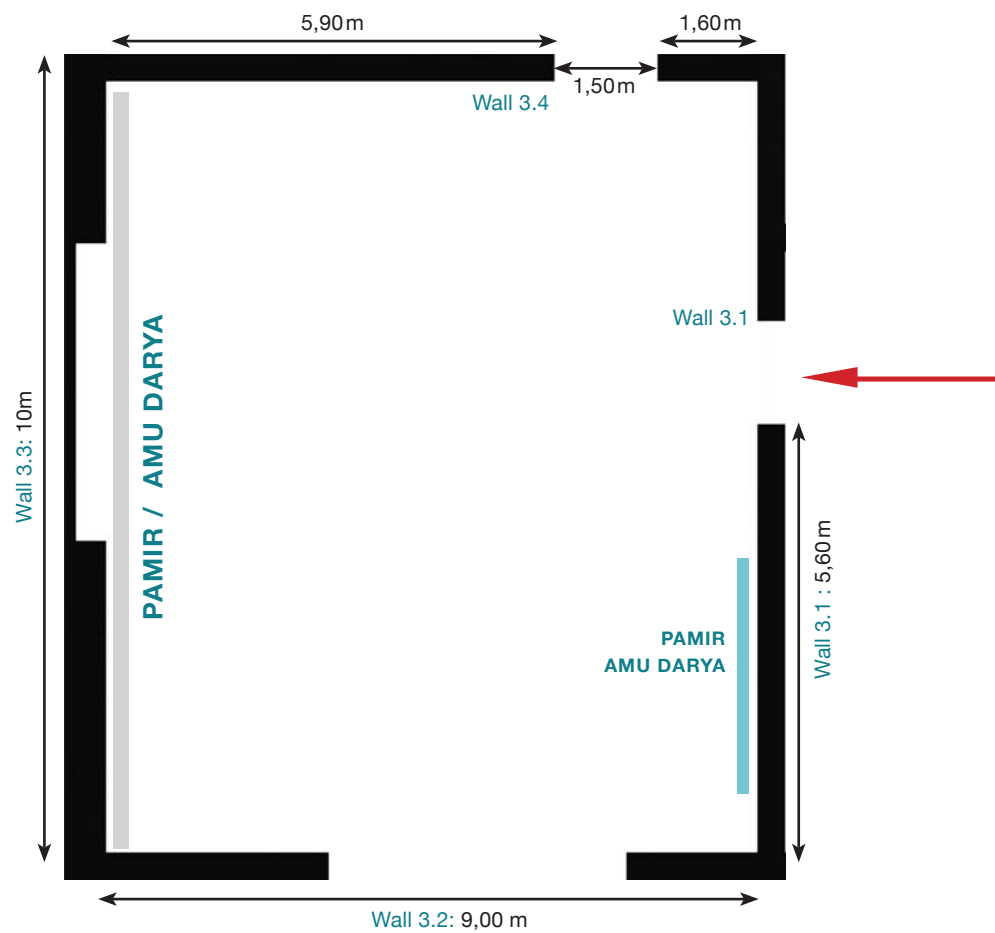
The 12 info posts will be positioned at the grey marked places (in the simulation only 8 are visible)



Plan in real proportions



EXHIBITION SPACE ROOM 3: PAMIR / AMU DARYA



Room 3

2 movable walls (light grey)
 Huge display about Pamir/Amu Darya including map (wall 3.1.)
 Huge plot with name of the region (wall 3.3.)

Photos:

5 à 21 x 30
 26 à 42 x 30
 3 à 50 x 70
 6 à 100 x 70

EXHIBITION SPACE ROOM 3:
PAMIR / AMU DARYA

Plan in real proportions

10m

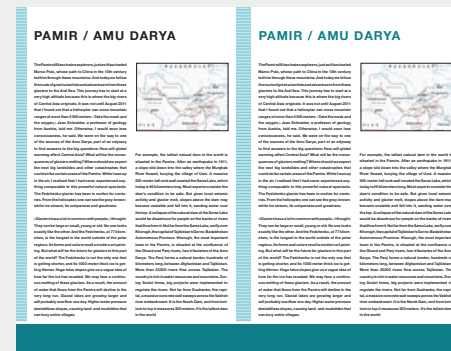
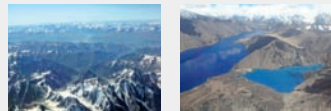
Wall 3.1

4,5m

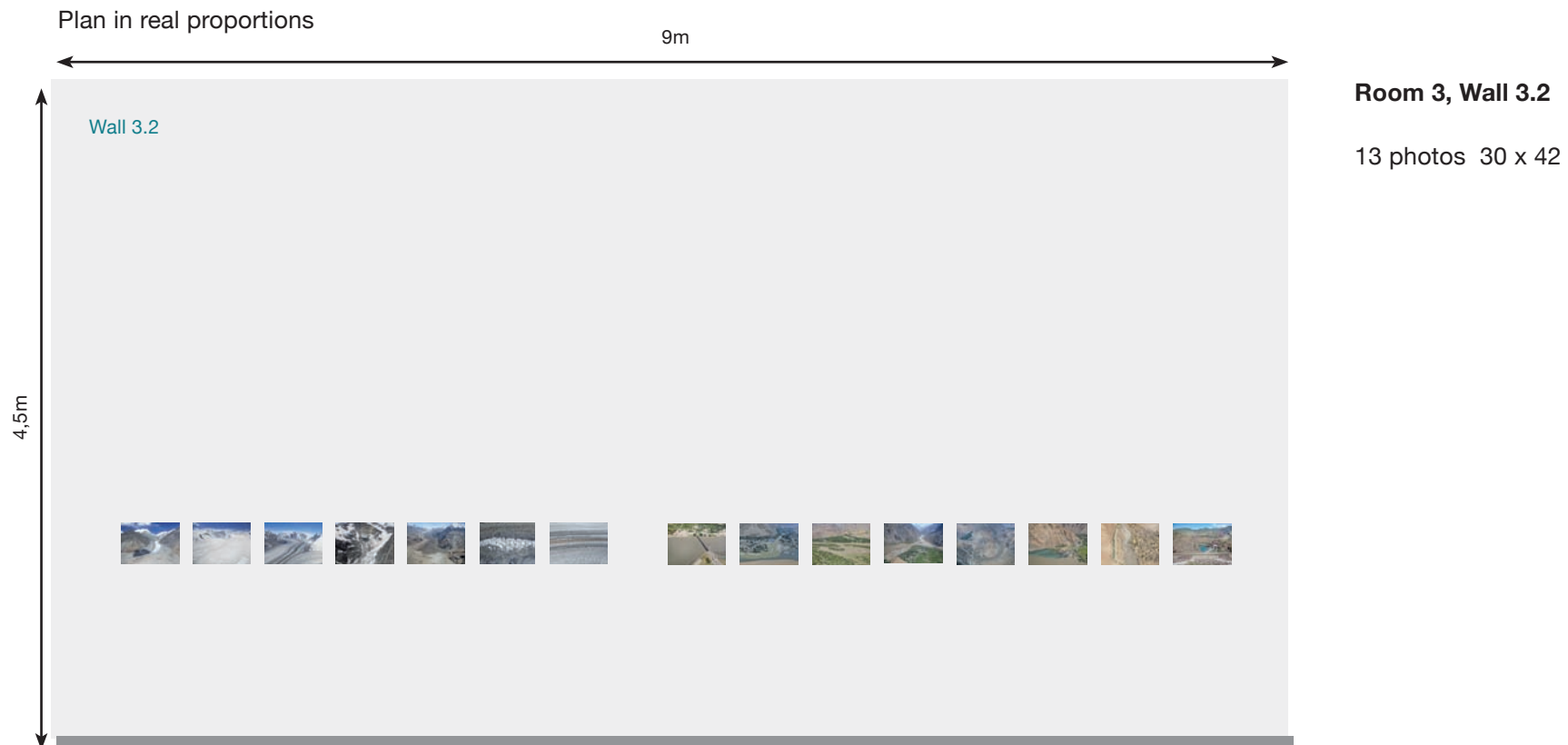
door to
Room 2

Room 3, Wall 3.1

Huge display about PAMIR
2 big photos
1 photo 50x70

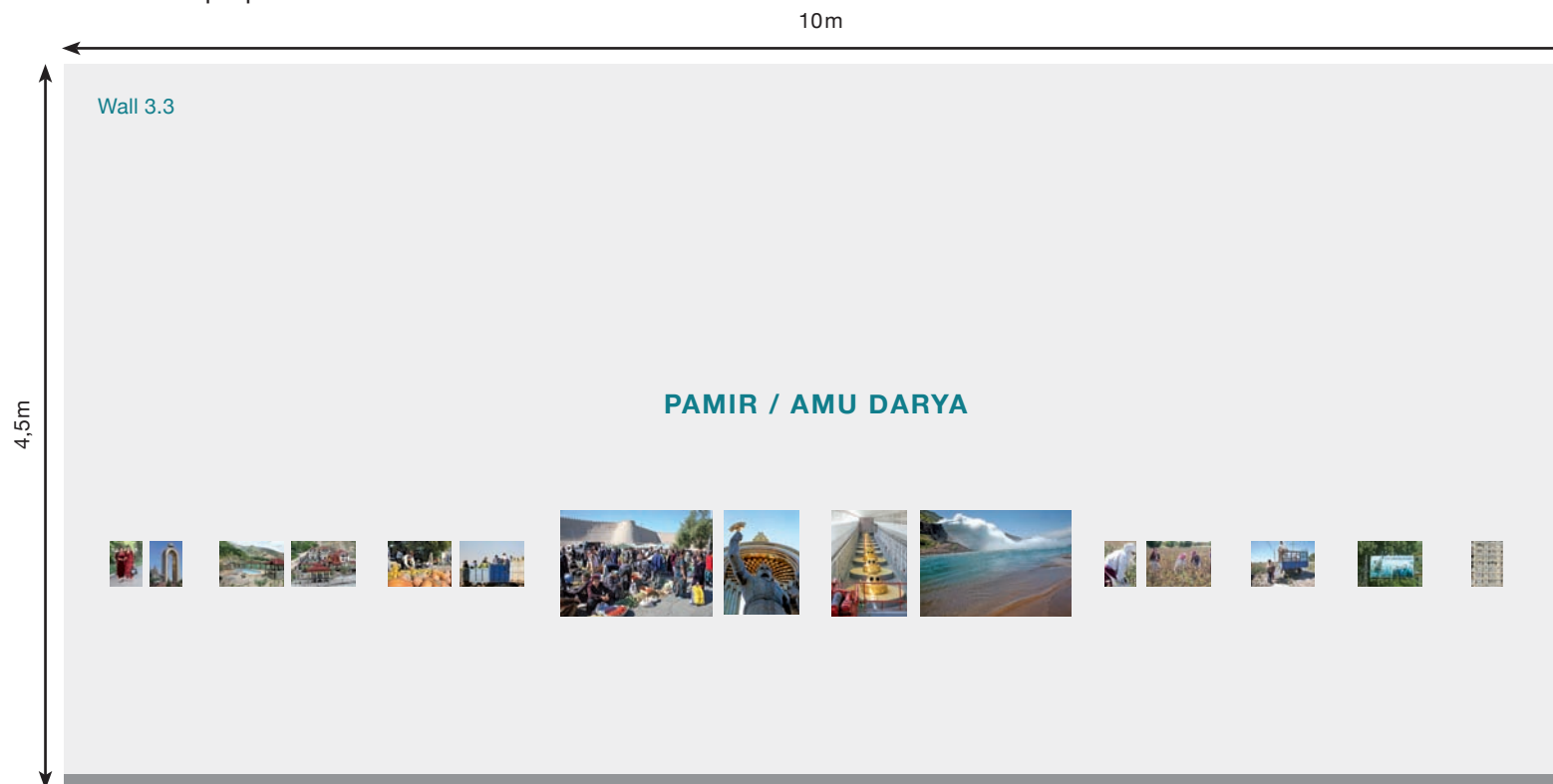


EXHIBITION SPACE ROOM 3:
PAMIR / AMU DARYA



EXHIBITION SPACE ROOM 3: PAMIR / AMU DARYA

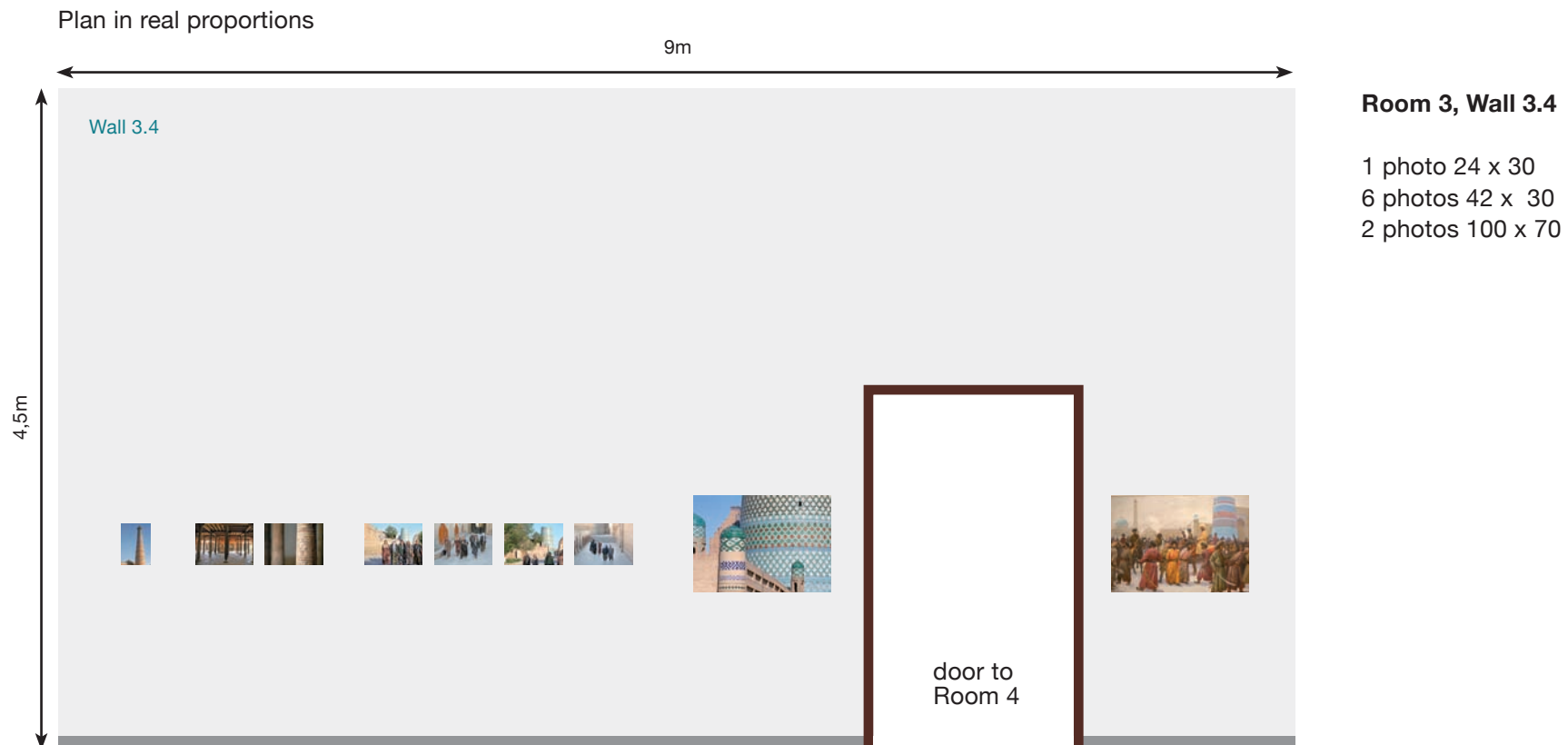
Plan in real proportions



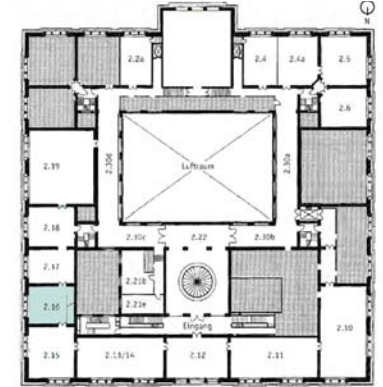
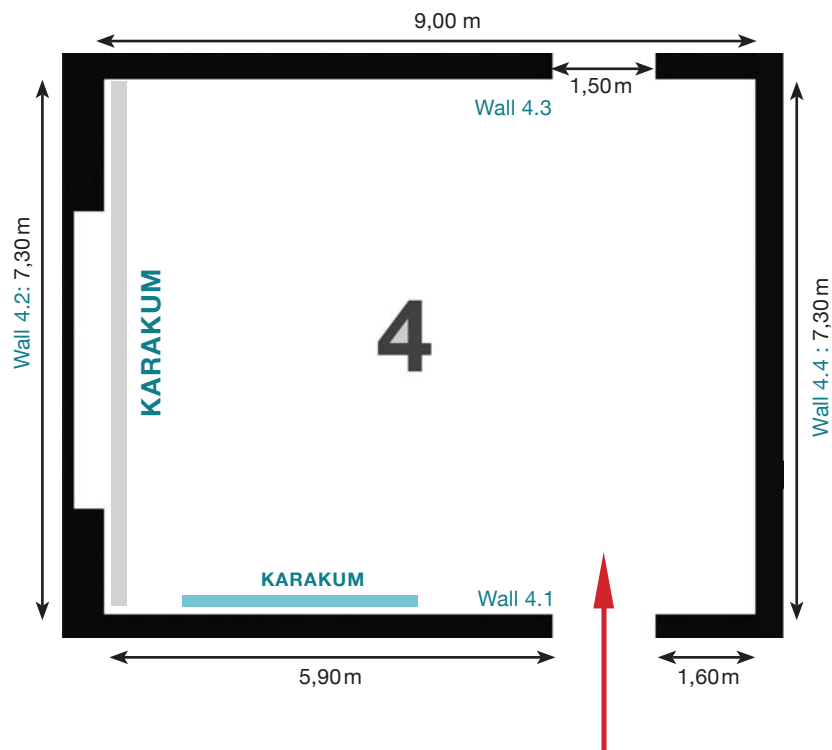
Room 3, Wall 3.3

4 photos 24 x 30
7 photos 42 x 30
2 photos 50 x 70
2 photos 100 x 70

EXHIBITION SPACE ROOM 3: PAMIR / AMU DARYA



EXHIBITION SPACE ROOM 4: KARAKUM



Room 4

1 movable wall (light grey)

Huge display about Karakum including map (wall 4.1.)

Huge plot with name of the region (wall 4.2.)

Photos:

36 à 42 x 30

2 à 50 x 70

6 à 100 x 70

EXHIBITION SPACE ROOM 4: KARAKUM

Plan in real proportions

9m

Wall 4.1

4,5m

door to
Room 3

Room 4, Wall 4.1

Huge display about KARAKUM
1 photo 100 x 70
4 photos 42 x 30

KARAKUM

The Karakum Desert is a vast, arid region in the north-east of Turkmenistan, covering an area of 350,000 square kilometers. It is one of the largest deserts in the world, and its name, which means 'black sand' in Turkmen, is derived from the dark, volcanic sand that covers much of its surface. The desert is a crucial part of the country's economy, as it is a major source of natural gas and oil. The Karakum Desert is also a unique ecosystem, home to a variety of rare and endangered species, including the Karakum leopard and the Karakum gazelle. The desert is a testament to the resilience of life in one of the harshest environments on Earth.



KARAKUM

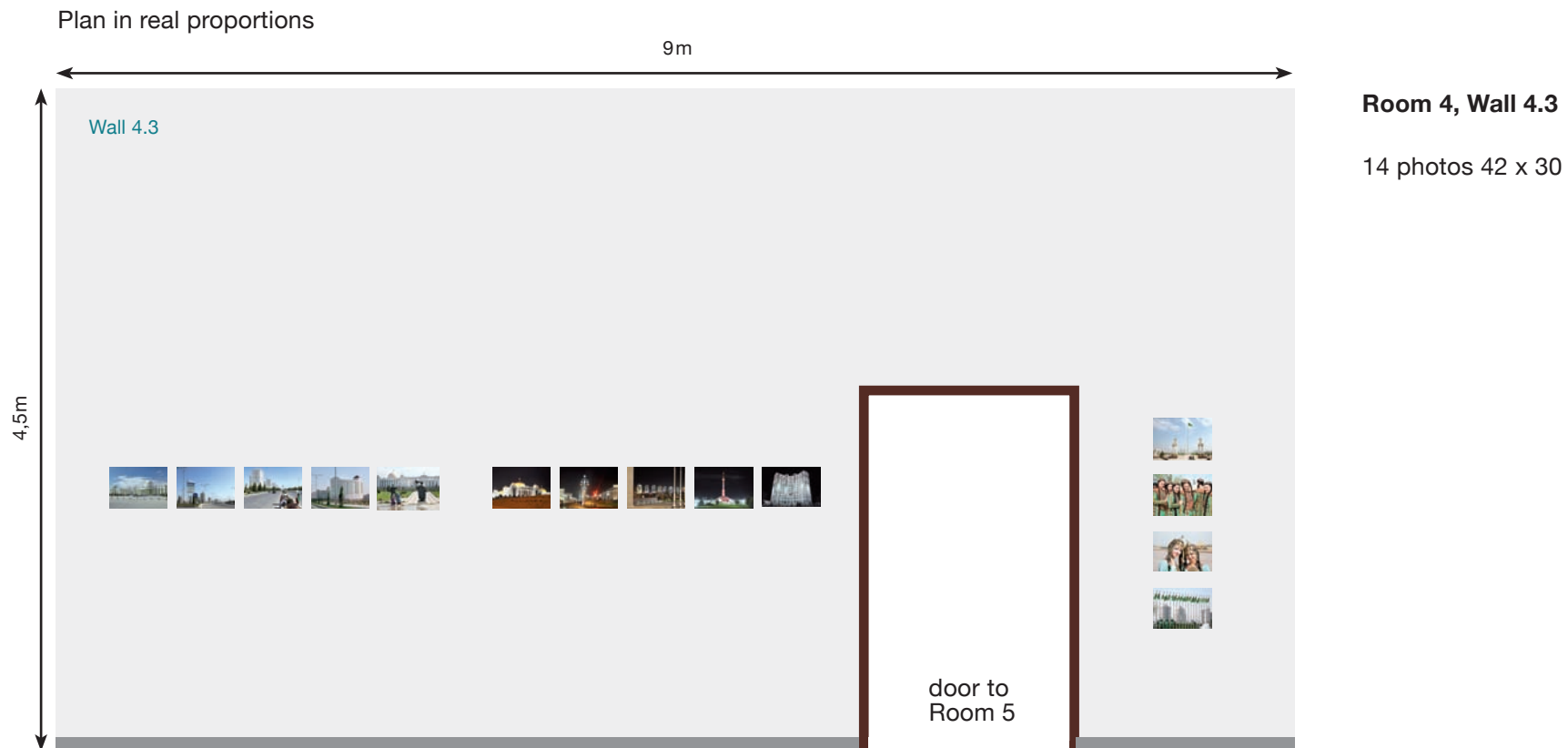
The Karakum Desert is a vast, arid region in the north-east of Turkmenistan, covering an area of 350,000 square kilometers. It is one of the largest deserts in the world, and its name, which means 'black sand' in Turkmen, is derived from the dark, volcanic sand that covers much of its surface. The desert is a crucial part of the country's economy, as it is a major source of natural gas and oil. The Karakum Desert is also a unique ecosystem, home to a variety of rare and endangered species, including the Karakum leopard and the Karakum gazelle. The desert is a testament to the resilience of life in one of the harshest environments on Earth.



EXHIBITION SPACE ROOM 4: KARAKUM

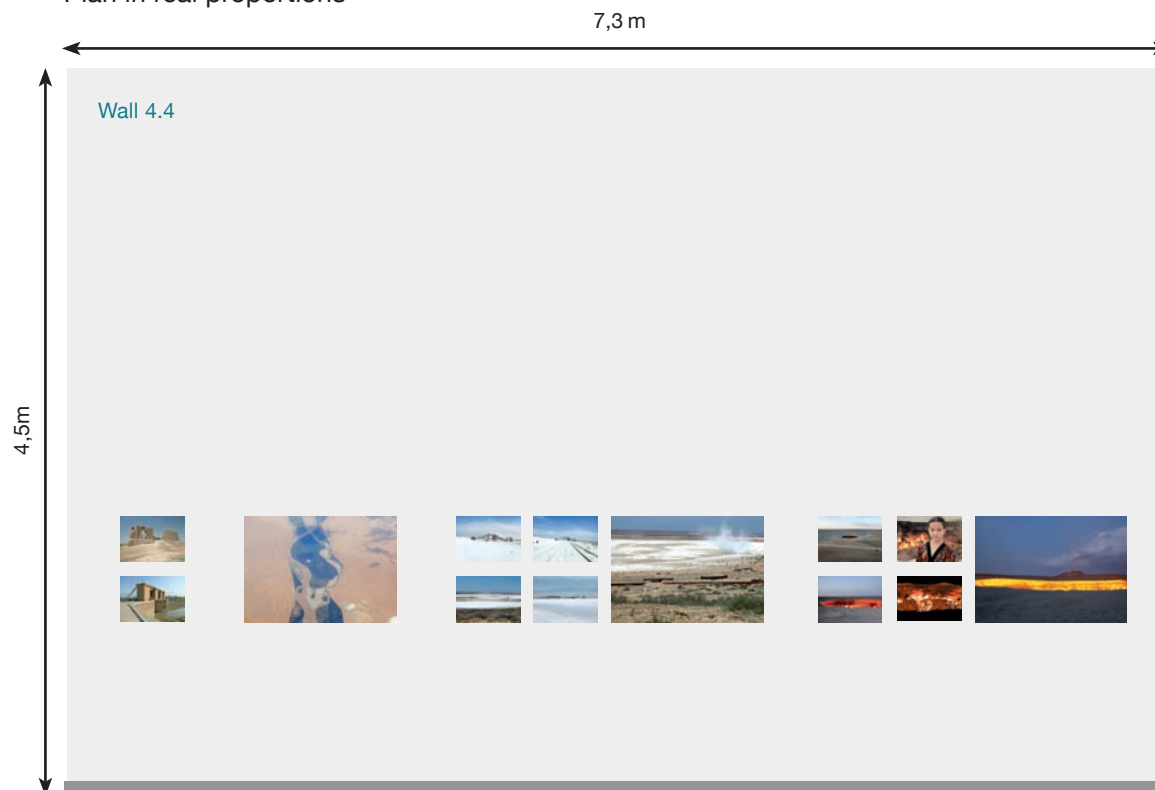


EXHIBITION SPACE ROOM 4: KARAKUM



EXHIBITION SPACE ROOM 4: KARAKUM

Plan in real proportions

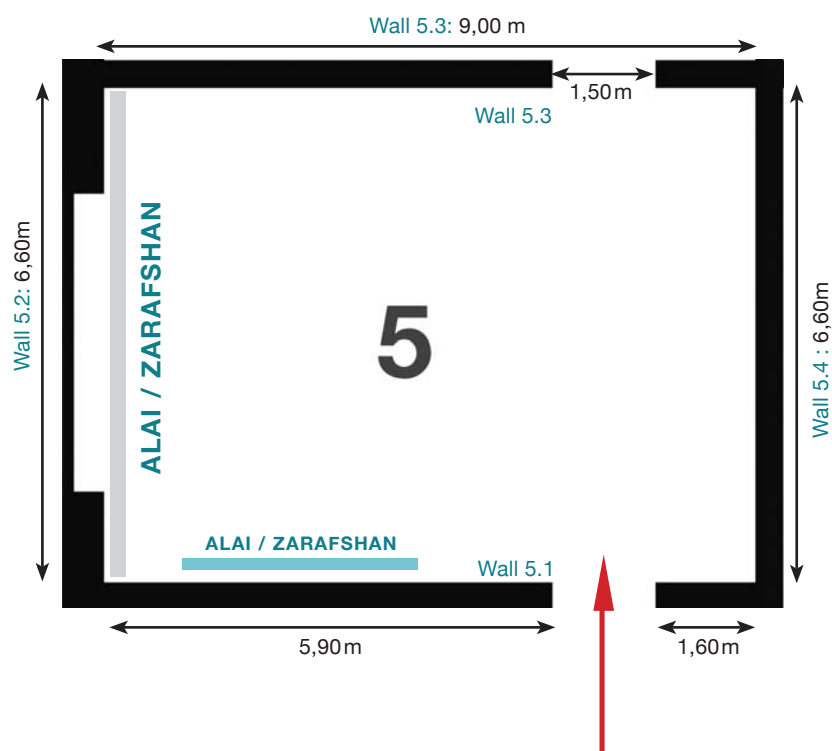
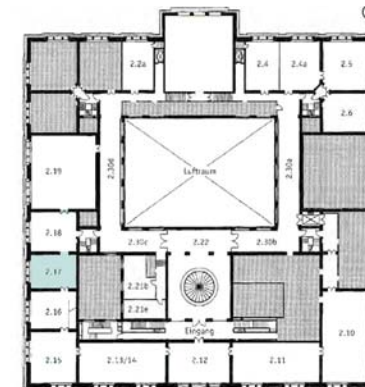


Room 4, Wall 4.4

10 photos 42 x 30

3 photos 100 x 70

EXHIBITION SPACE ROOM 5: ALAI / ZARAFSHAN



Room 5

1 movable wall (light grey)

Huge display about Alai / Zarafshan including map (wall 5.1.)

Huge plot with name of the region (wall 5.2.)

Photos:

14 à 21 x 30

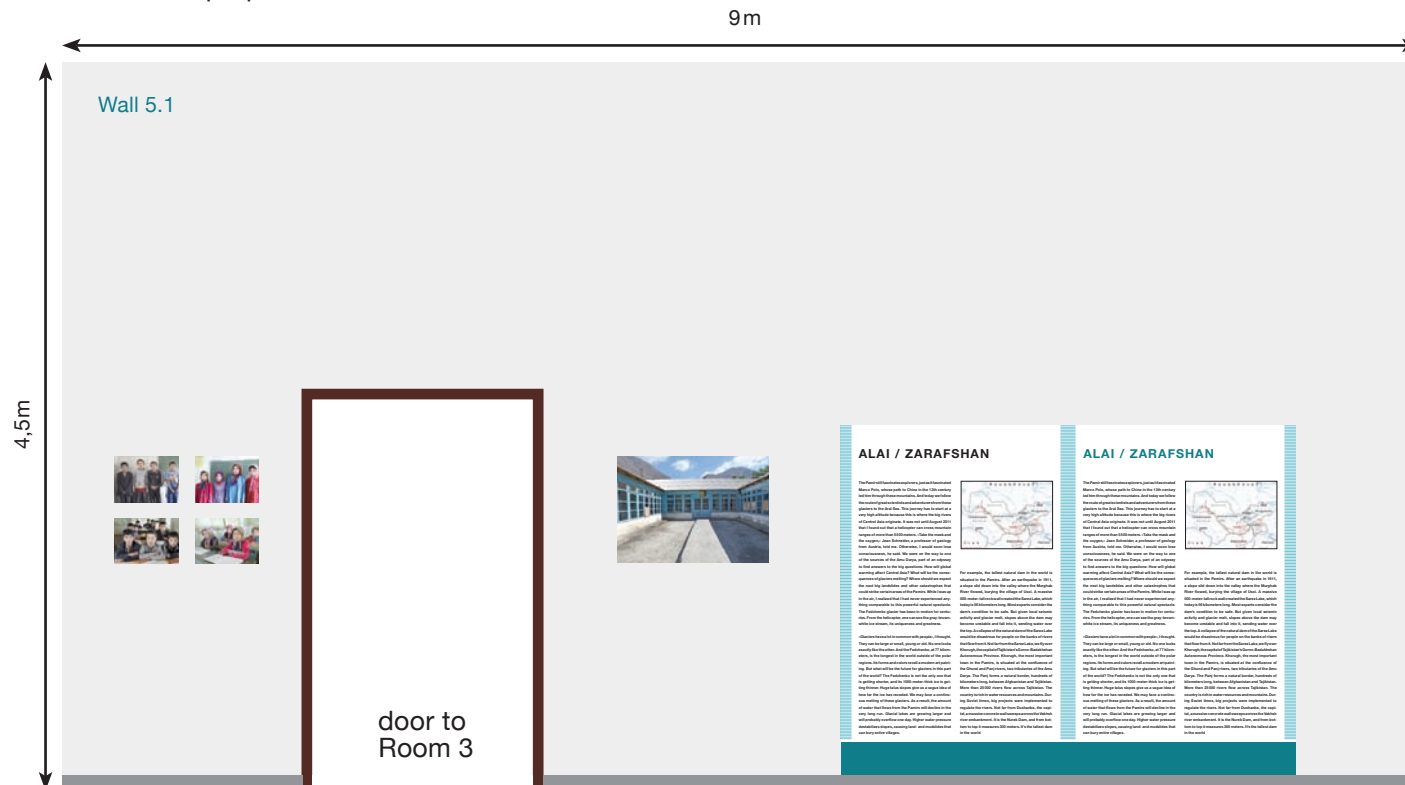
24 à 42 x 30

4 à 50 x 70

7 à 100 x 70

EXHIBITION SPACE ROOM 5: ALAI / ZARAFSHAN

Plan in real proportions



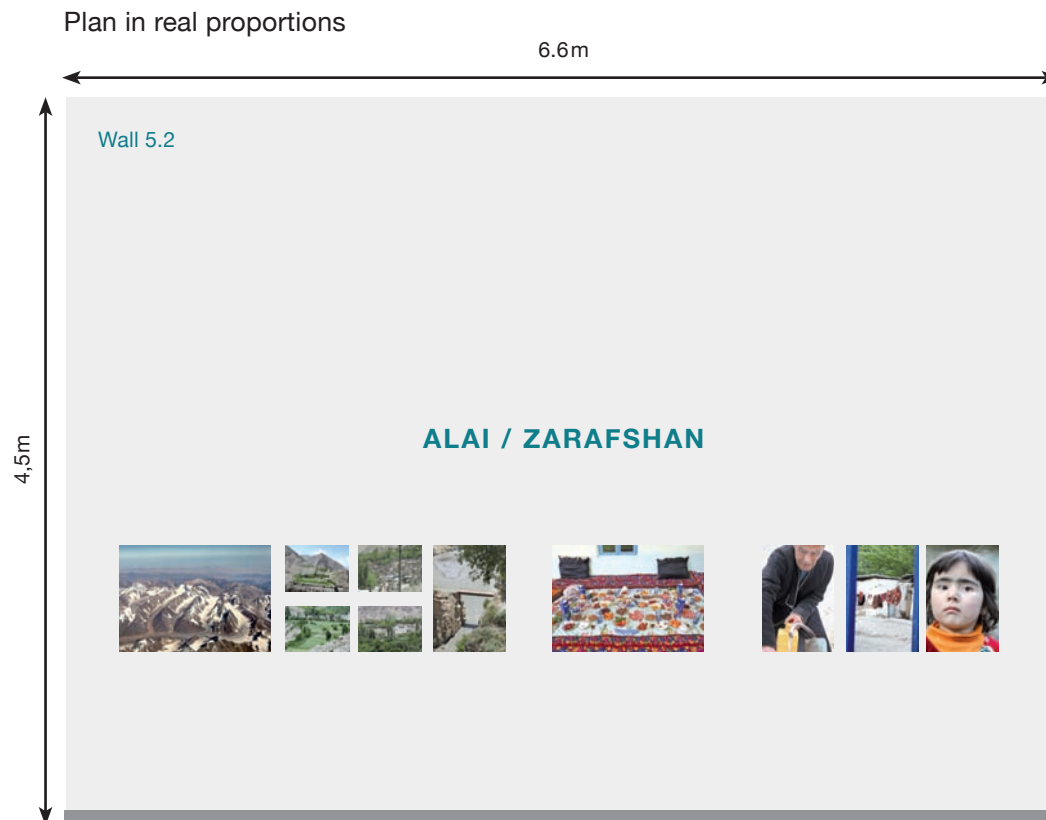
Room 5, Wall 5.1

Huge display about Alai / Zarafshan

1 photo 100 x 70

4 photos 42 x 30

EXHIBITION SPACE ROOM 5: ALAI / ZARAFSHAN



ROOM 5, Wall 5.2

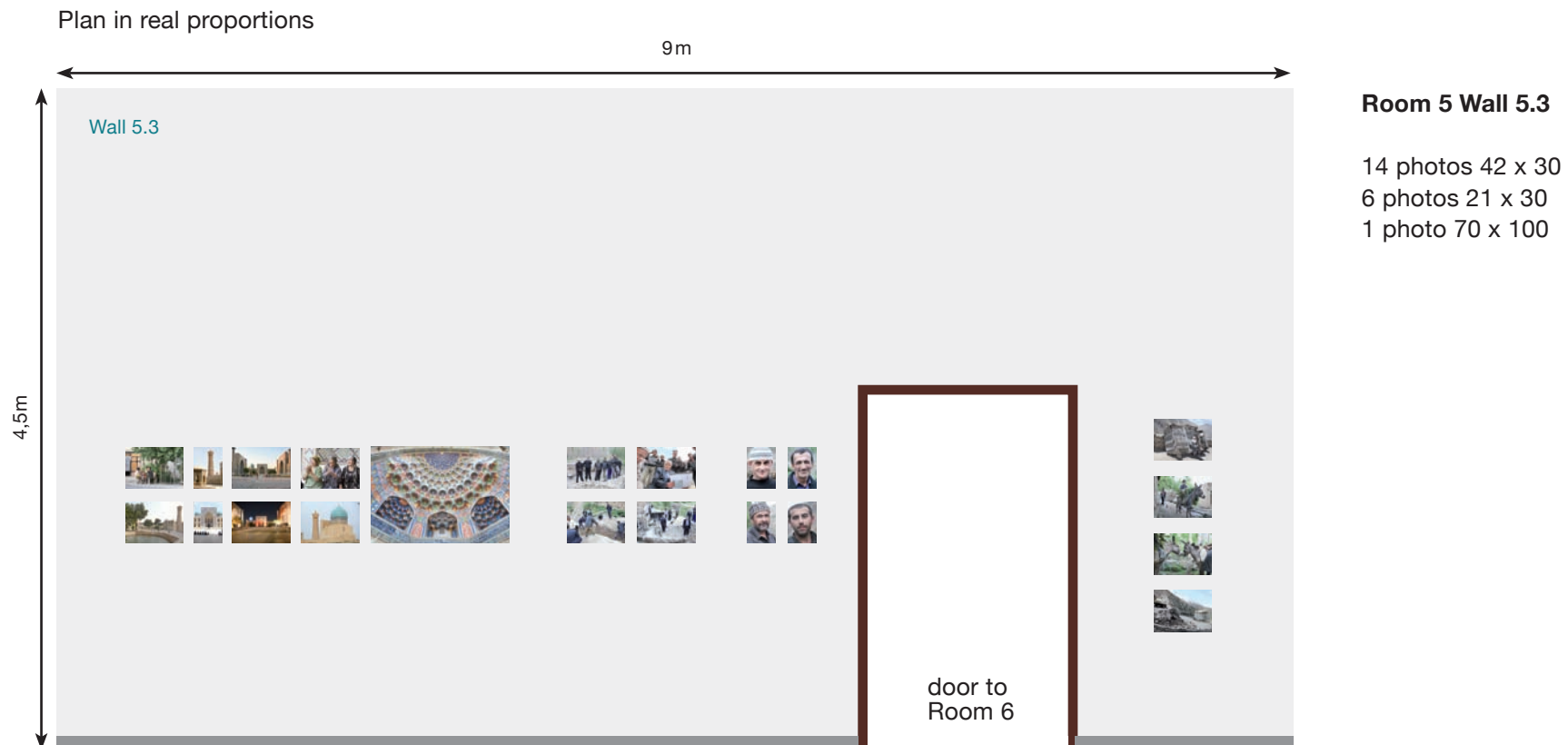
huge plot »Alai / Zarafshan«

4 photos 42 x 30

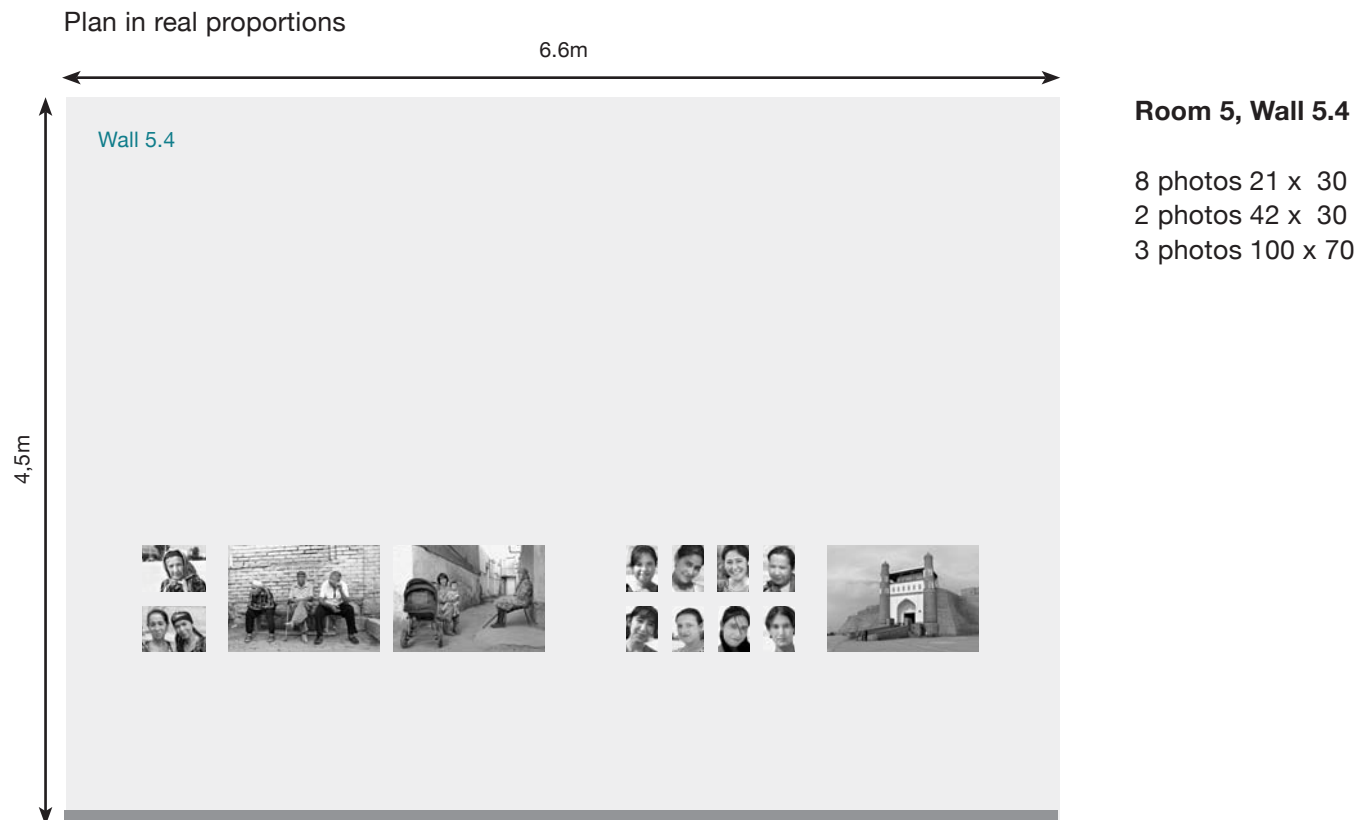
2 photos 100 x 70

4 photos 50 x 70

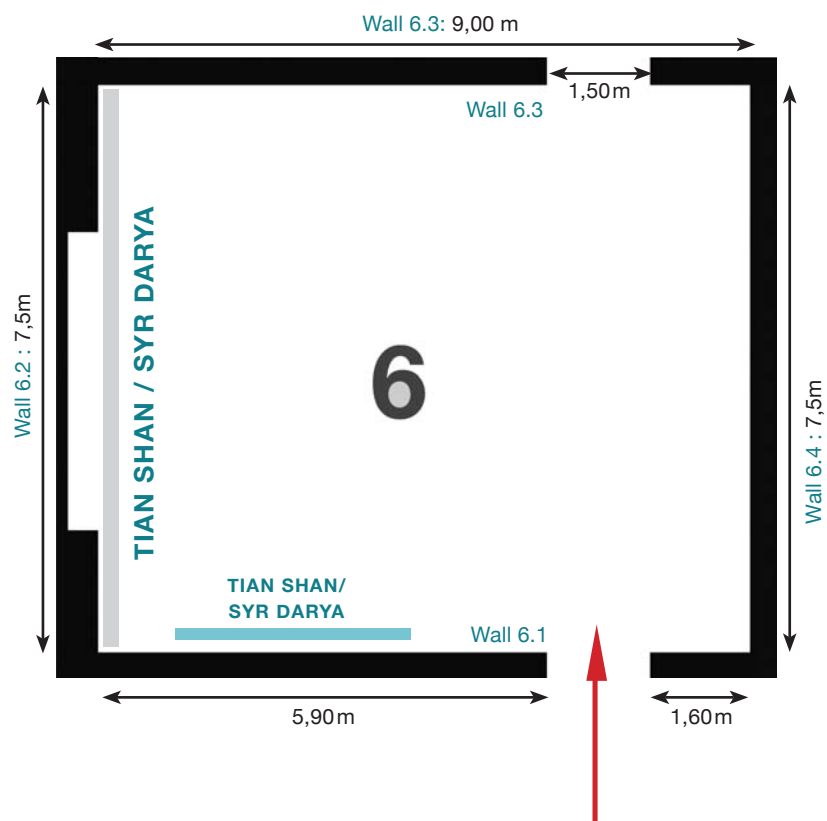
EXHIBITION SPACE ROOM 5: ALAI / ZARAFSHAN



EXHIBITION SPACE ROOM 5: ALAI / ZARAFSHAN



EXHIBITION SPACE ROOM 6: TIAN SHAN / SYR DARYA



Room 6

1 movable wall (light grey)

Huge display about Tian Shan / Syr Darya including map (wall 6.1.)

Huge plot with name of the region (wall 6.2.)

Photos:

38 à 42 x 30

4 à 50 x 70

7 à 100 x 70

EXHIBITION SPACE ROOM 6: TIAN SHAN / SYR DARYA

Plan in real proportions

9m

Wall 4.1

4,5m

door to
Room 5

Room 6, Wall 6.1

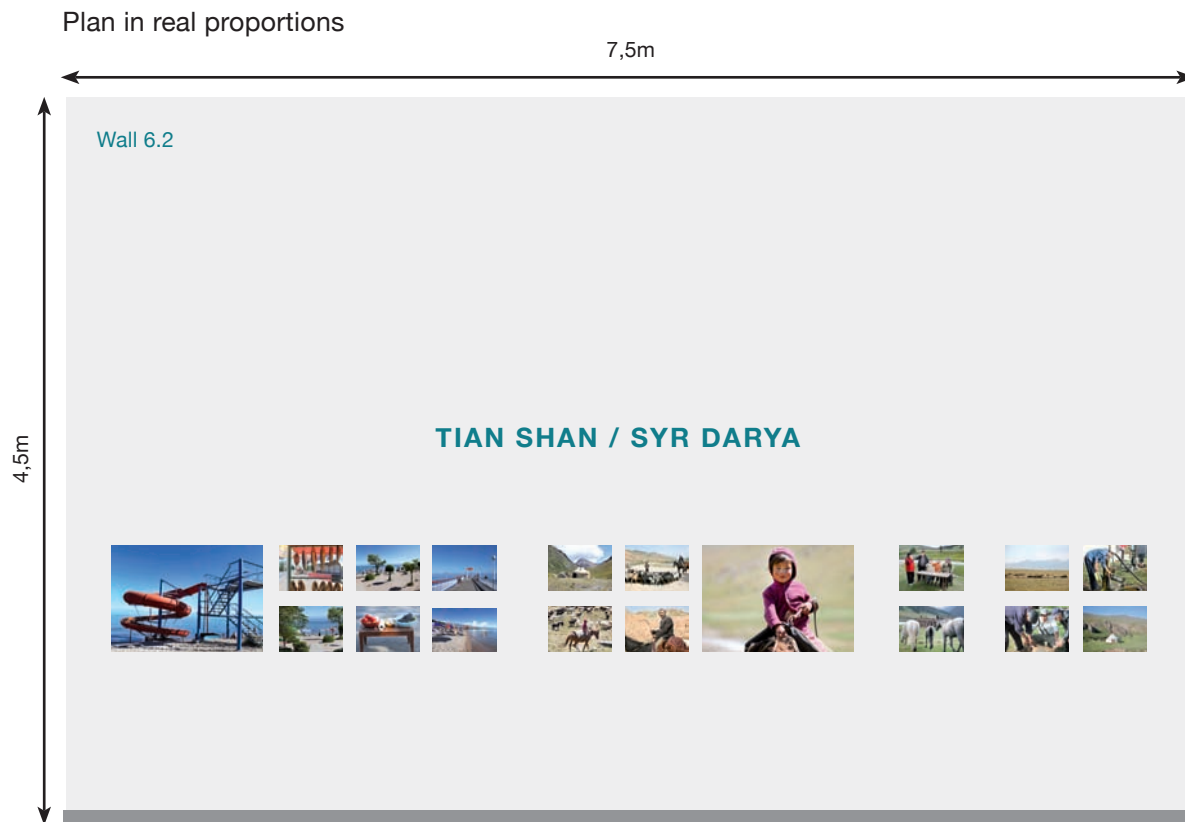
Huge display about Tian Shan / Syr Darya

1 photo 100 x 70

1 photo 50 x 70

3 photos 42 x 30

EXHIBITION SPACE ROOM 6: TIAN SHAN / SYR DARYA



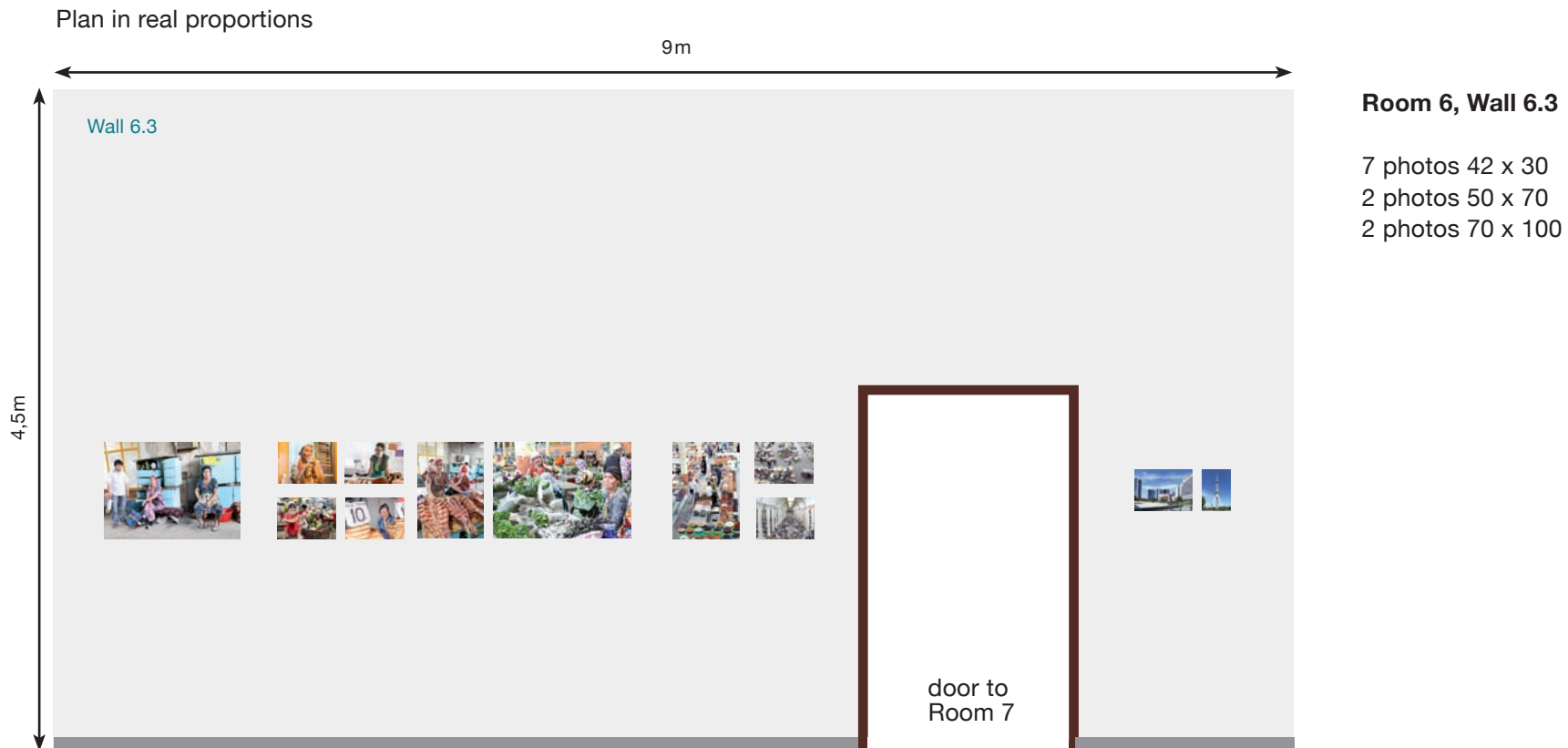
Room 6, Wall 6.2

plot with name of region: Tian Shan / Syr Darya

16 photos 42 x 30

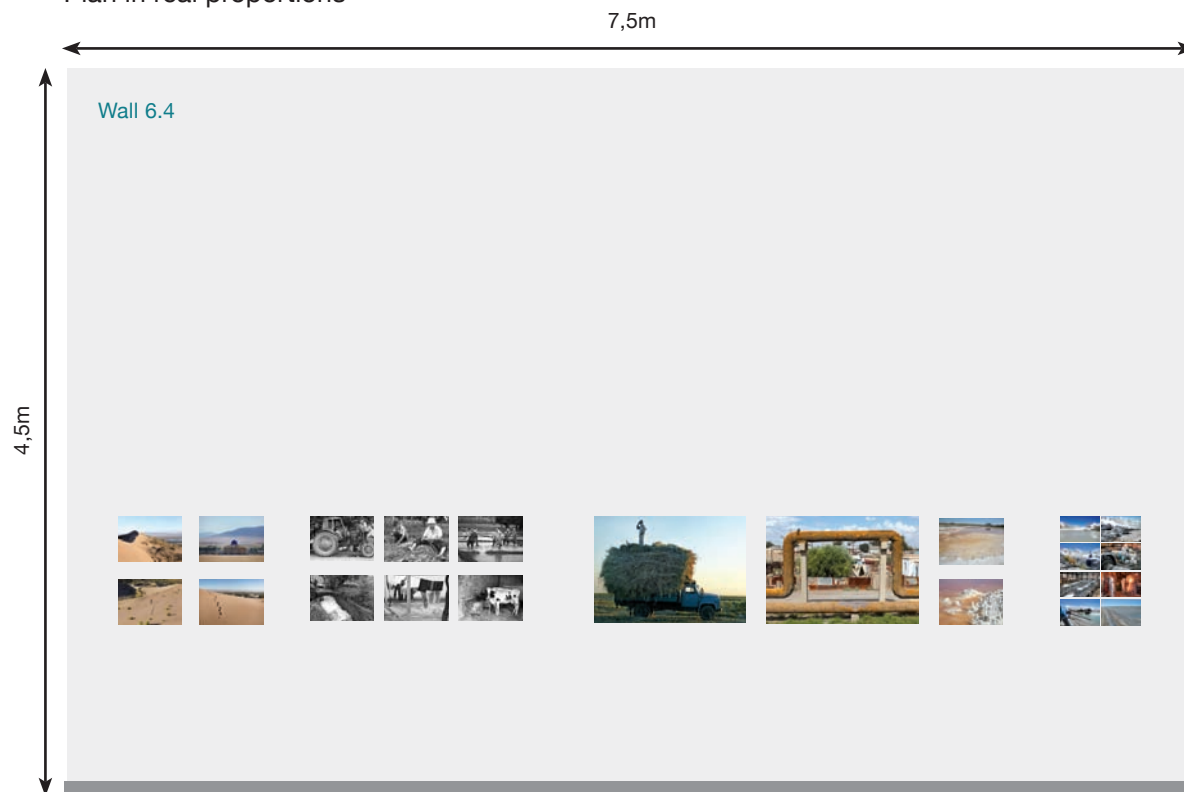
2 photos 100 x 70

EXHIBITION SPACE ROOM 6: TIAN SHAN / SYR DARYA



EXHIBITION SPACE ROOM 6: TIAN SHAN / SYR DARYA

Plan in real proportions



Room 6, Wall 6.4

12 photos 42 x 30

2 photos 100 x 70

1 photo 50 x 70 (8 small photos with low resolution)

The floor plan shows a rectangular exhibition space with a total width of 12,90m (Wall 7.3) and a total height of 14,50m (Wall 7.2). The space is divided into several sections:

- Top Section:** A large wall (Wall 7.3) featuring "all photographs of Aral Sea on this wall" and the title "ARAL SEA" in large blue letters. A "fishernet" sculpture is positioned in the center. A "videoscreen with earphones for short films" is located in the top right corner.
- Left Section:** A vertical wall (Wall 7.2) with a "videoscreen with earphones for short films" and a height dimension of 3.1.7.
- Bottom Section:** A horizontal wall (Wall 7.1) with a height dimension of 3.1.6. It features a "Reading area" with four tables and chairs, and a "VIDEBOX 4 x 7 m" with three "Place to sit" areas. A "Beamer" projects onto the VIDEBOX. The bottom wall is divided into two segments: 5,90m and 5,40m.
- Central Area:** A large open space with a "Reading area" and a "VIDEBOX".

In the center of the room:
Original fishernet hanging from the ceiling as a sculpture

EXHIBITION SPACE ROOM 7: ARAL SEA

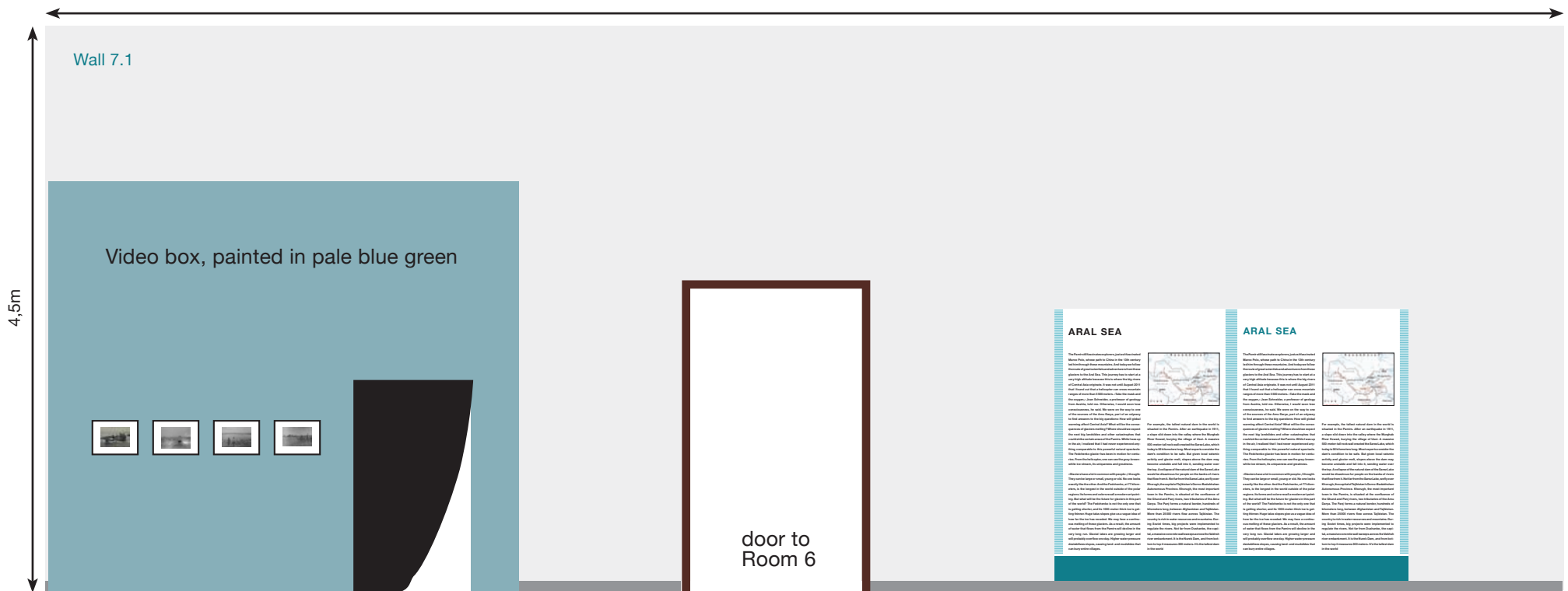
Room 7, Wall 7.1

Left side: Video box

Right: side: huge display about Aral Sea
8 maps showing the shrinking process
of Aral sea from 1965 until today, 42 x 30
4 historical photos, black & white, framed
showing Aral sea in former times

Plan in real proportions

12,9m



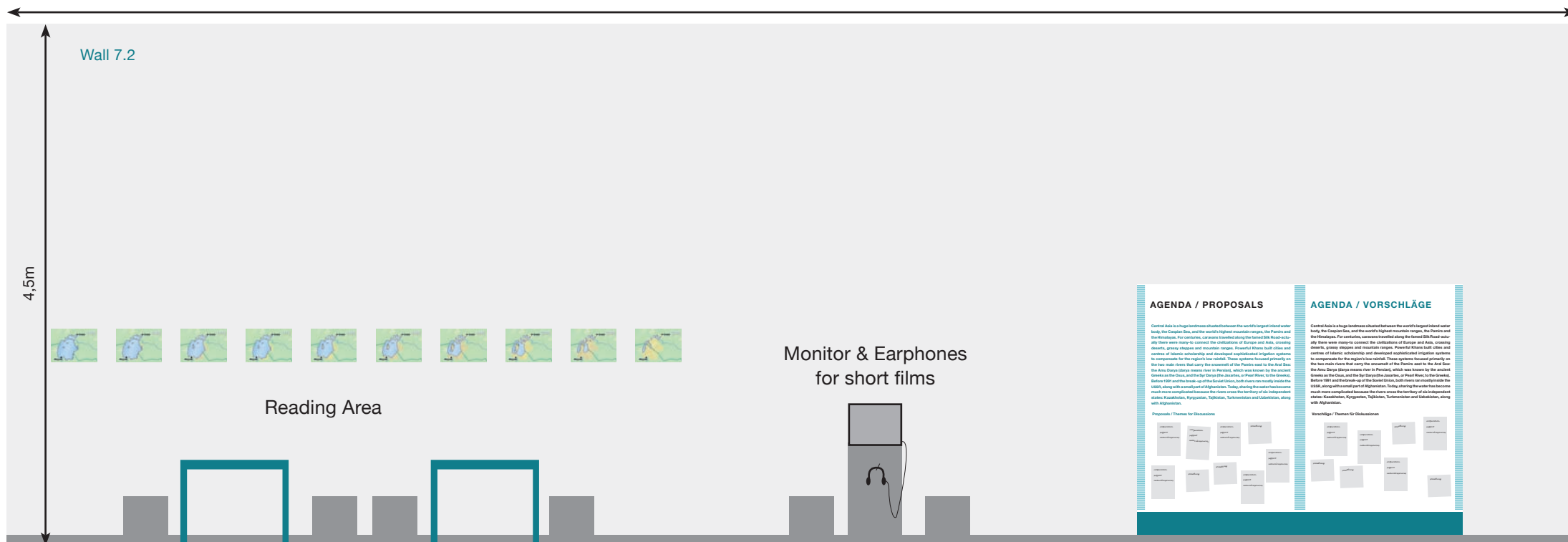
EXHIBITION SPACE ROOM 7: ARAL SEA

Room 7, Wall 7.2

8 maps showing the shrinking process of Aral see from 1965 until today, 42 x 30 cm area with tables and seats for reading catalogues or writing proposals
huge display with Agenda and free space for comments/proposals
Monitor and Earphones for short films

Plan in real proportions

14,5m



EXHIBITION SPACE ROOM 7: ARAL SEA

Room 7, Wall 7.3

Plot with name of Region: Aral Sea

4 photos 70 x 100

2 photos 50 x 70

16 photos 42 x 30

Plan in real proportions

12,9m

Wall 7.3

ARAL SEA

4,5m



EXHIBITION SPACE ROOM 7: ARAL SEA

Room 7, Wall 7.4

2nd Monitor and Earphones for short films
huge display about »The Way forward«
12 framed historical photographs, 30 x 40 cm, on wall of Video box

Plan in real proportions

14,5m

