



MATERIALS

**of the International Conference
“Development of Cooperation in the Region
of the Aral Sea to Mitigate Consequences
of the Ecological Catastrophe” held under
the auspices of the United Nations
in Urganch, October 28-29, 2014**



MATERIALS

**of the International Conference
“Development of Cooperation in the Region
of the Aral Sea to Mitigate Consequences
of the Ecological Catastrophe” held under
the auspices of the United Nations
in Urganch, October 28-29, 2014**

TASHKENT – «UZBEKISTAN» – 2015



Islam KARIMOV,
President of the Republic of Uzbekistan

KEYNOTE ADDRESS
to participants of the International Conference
“Development of Cooperation in the Region
of the Aral Sea to Mitigate Consequences
of the Ecological Catastrophe”

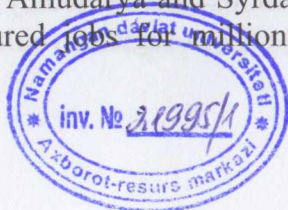
Dear guests,

Distinguished participants of the Conference,

It gives me an enormous satisfaction to welcome the delegations of the member-states of the International Fund for Saving the Aral Sea, representatives of international organizations and financial institutions, governments of the donor countries, ecological organizations, diplomatic corps, respected scientists and high-profile experts who are participating in the International Conference “Development of Cooperation in the Region of the Aral Sea to Mitigate Consequences of the Ecological Catastrophe”.

The forum, which opens up today, is dedicated to discussing the issues related to one of the most urgent problems for the region of Central Asia – the ecological catastrophe of the Aral Sea and the toughest consequences brought about by this tragedy for the gene pool and health of the population, their living standards, flora and fauna of the Aral Sea region.

Rather recently the important role belonged to the Aral Sea in terms of the development of economy of Central Asia, production of food, ensuring population’s employment and formation of a steady social infrastructure. Annually fishing in the basin of the Aral Sea region used to make up 35 thousand tons. The fertile lands of the delta of Amudarya and Syrdarya, high-yield pastures and basins ensured jobs for millions of



people in the spheres of cattle-breeding, poultry farming, fish breeding and production of agricultural crops.

However, thoughtless construction of the large-scale hydrotechnical facilities on the largest rivers of the region and overregulation of the natural watercourse of transboundary rivers of Amudarya and Syrdarya turned out to be one of the biggest planetary ecological catastrophes in the recent history. The Aral Sea – once unique, most beautiful and one of the largest inland basins of the world – has in fact, during a lifetime of one generation, found itself on the verge of full disappearance which turned out to be an unprecedented calamity and caused an irreparable damage to the life of the local population, eco-system and biodiversity of the Aral Sea region.

For over the past 50 years the cumulative runoff of the rivers of Amudarya and Syrdarya into the Aral Sea has decreased nearly 5 times, the volume of water mass of the Aral Sea has been reduced more than 14 times, and the level of its salinity has increased almost 25 times which has led to nearly full extinction of fish and marine organisms that had earlier dwelt in the waters of the Aral Sea.

The locally growing vegetation and population of wildlife are rapidly diminishing in the Aral Sea region which was recently famous for its enormous biodiversity. 12 species of mammals, 26 types of birds and 11 types of plants are on the brink of full extinction. The new sand desert of Aralkum of more than 5.5 million hectares of the area, which emerged on the place of the basin, is steadily spreading to the entire Aral Sea region annually poisoning the atmosphere by about 100 million tons of dust and poisonous salts carried by sandstorms and hurricanes far beyond the Aral Sea region.

However, the bare listing of statistical figures do not reflect the entire scale of the humanitarian catastrophe unfolded in the Aral Sea region and convey the feelings and aspirations of millions of people living here. The shortage of water resources and poor quality of potable water, degradation of lands, climatic changes, growth of the population's, and firstly, children's diseases and the most complex set of related socio-economic and demographic problems – these are severe actuals which the population of the adjacent regions of Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan and Turkmenistan are facing on a daily basis.

Drying up of the Aral Sea has brought about the dramatic changes in the climate of entire Central Asia which have provoked the exacerbation of water resources' shortage, aggravation of seasonal droughts and duration of severe winters, rapid melting of the mountain glaciers of Pamir and Tien-Shan and worsening the conditions of land farming in the countries of Central Asia.

To enormous regret, today it has become obvious that it is impossible to fully recover the Aral Sea.

The most important task for now is to reduce the baneful effect of the Aral crisis on environment and life of millions of people living in the Aral Sea region, as well to implement the deeply thoughtout and targeted projects backed up by the appropriate sources of funding.

In our opinion, the main reserves are in the following directions:

First, to preserve today's fragile ecological balance of the Aral Sea region, to struggle against desertification and to improve the system of management, prudent and reasonable use of water resources.

Second, to create conditions for reproduction and preservation of the gene pool and health of the population of

the Aral Sea region, to develop the social infrastructure, broad network of medical and educational institutions.

Third, to create necessary social and economic mechanisms and incentives to raise the living standards of the population, to develop the base infrastructure and communications. I think that everybody will agree that we have no right to let the people living here suffer despair, and our duty is to create for them all conditions for decent living, to develop their own businesses, to ensure new jobs and sources of income.

Fourth, to preserve and recover the biodiversity of fauna and flora through establishing the local water basins, to preserve the unique flora and fauna in this region.

These are the key issues that remain in the focus of attention of the Program of Measures on Eliminating the Consequences of Drying up of Aral and Averting the Catastrophe of the Ecological Systems in the Aral Sea Region proposed by us from the high rostrum of the United Nations which was disseminated as an official document of the 68th Session of the UN General Assembly.

This speaks about the fact that the world community considers the tragedy of the Aral Sea as a global ecological catastrophe and recognizes the high topicality to urgently react to the challenges of ecological and social security of many-millioned region.

The support by the United Nations and other development partners extended to the International Fund for Saving the Aral Sea (IFAS), established in 1993 by the UN and five Central Asian states, testifies to the aforementioned. During the past period, IFAS implemented two programs for a total amount of over 2 billion dollars to render assistance to the countries of the Aral Sea Basin supported by the international donor community.

In this regard, allow me to express gratitude to the institutions and partner-countries which have extended assistance in tackling the most acute problems faced by the states and population of the Aral Sea region. Among such active partners are the Asian Development Bank, the World Bank, the UN agencies, the Islamic Development Bank, the USAID, the European Union, as well as the countries of Japan, Korea, China, Germany, France, Switzerland, Kuwait and others.

Since 2013 the International Fund for Saving the Aral Sea with support of the United Nations, European Union, leading international organizations and financial institutions has been implementing the 3rd Program to assist the countries of the Aral Sea Basin that includes over 300 projects for the implementation of which it is necessary to mobilize over 8.5 billion dollars.

At the same time, we must publicly recognize that despite the ongoing projects and programs a lot more needs to be done. The countries of the region do not fully possess the sufficient own funds or material and technical capacities to overcome the ecological, socio-economic and humanitarian consequences of the Aral catastrophe on the environment and life of the people residing here. In this regard, it is obvious that without substantial assistance by the United Nations, other international organizations and development partner-states, it is impossible to address this planetary problem.

The broad spectrum of grave consequences of the Aral tragedy requires new multifaceted assistance program aimed at effective overcoming the multiple challenges faced by the population, economy, social sphere and environment of the Aral Sea region.

The key role in developing and implementing such a comprehensive assistance program to the Aral Sea region must belong, above all, to the international organizations – the United Nations, financial institutions such as the World Bank, the Asian Development Bank, the Islamic Development Bank and high-profile international ecological organizations. This will allow to attract not only resources of international organizations and financial institutions, but also capacities of friendly partner-countries to implement this program.

Practically all IFAS member-states, as much as other countries of Central Asia are implementing their national programs of water saving, recovery and development of the Aral Sea region. The principles of integrated water resource management and modern water-saving technologies are being widely introduced; the measures are taken to diversify the agricultural production, and many others.

Special attention is paid to the quality and standards of life of the people, development of housing, social and transport-communication infrastructure, construction of modern rural houses, secondary schools and vocational colleges, medical stations, construction and reconstruction of automobile roads in the Aral Sea region. The programs on improving the reclamation condition of lands are being implemented.

I am convinced that the targeted, multifaceted and systemic interaction between the states, UN structures, international financial and ecological organizations, which are not indifferent to the destiny of the Aral Sea region and its population, will allow to develop and implement the efficient programs and projects aimed at addressing the most acute problems in the Aral Sea region.

Dear participants of the International Conference,

Allow me to express to all of you our sincere gratitude for deep understanding of the large-scale catastrophic consequences of drying up of the Aral Sea and your tangible contribution to the cause of saving the ecosystem of the Aral Sea region.

I wish all participants of the conference productive work, sound health and success in your noble endeavors.

Sincerely,

Islam KARIMOV,
President of the Republic of Uzbekistan,
Chairman of the International Fund
for Saving the Aral Sea

MESSAGE

by Secretary General Ban Ki-Moon to participants of the Conference

Your Excellency, Mr. Islam A. Karimov, President of the Republic of Uzbekistan,

Distinguished participants,

I am pleased to send greetings to this important Forum. I thank Uzbekistan for hosting.

I vividly remember my visit to the Aral Sea in 2010. I was horrified by the sight of so much desert where water used to flow.

Today, the Aral Sea is on the verge of disappearing entirely. This loss would affect millions of people in Uzbekistan and beyond. The root of the problem is poor water management. We need to respond through more efficient local water use.

And we need national and regional cooperation to manage trans-boundary waters fairly.

The United Nations supports the International Fund for Saving the Aral Sea.

Many UN agencies, including our Regional Centre for Preventive Diplomacy for Central Asia, are working together to improve livelihoods, boost development and reduce health and environmental risks in the most affected areas.

I hope donors will support these efforts. No single country can respond to the Aral Sea tragedy.

I call for intensifying the international response to this disaster, and I wish your meeting great success.

Thank You.

ADDRESS

by the **WHO Director-General Dr Margaret Chan**
to participants of the Conference

Dear Mr. President of the Republic of Uzbekistan,
Dear participants,
Ladies and gentlemen,

I am pleased to welcome the participants of the International Conference that discusses a topic essential for the international community as a whole.

The shrinking of the Aral Sea leads to complex environmental, socio-economical, health and demographical problems in this region with far-reaching global consequences.

The international community admits that today the situation of the Aral Sea, formerly the fourth largest lake in the world which used to play a vital role in the development of the regional economy, is a global environmental problem. The population of Central Asia living in the zone of environmental catastrophe is facing this problem.

Once one of the world's largest lakes, the Aral Sea has shrunk in size by more than 70% due to the diversion of tributary rivers for irrigation projects. Income poverty, lack of food security, exposure to dust storms and deterioration of the quality of drinking water are together negatively impacting on the health status of the local population.

In Uzbekistan, the territory of the Republic of Karakalpakstan is the most affected region. Dust storms are a common phenomenon here, caused by water shortages and increasing aridity coupled with land degradation problems.

Exposure to dust, which contains particulate matter at very high concentrations, is one of the main health risks. Deaths from acute and chronic respiratory infections in children under five also register the highest rates.

Ladies and gentlemen,

We are pleased to note that the Government of the Republic of Uzbekistan undertakes targeted measures to prevent the deterioration of the situation in the Southern part of the Aral Sea region and to create more favorable conditions for the local population.

Uzbekistan has been carrying out these measures even at a time when the world faces a series of global crises and a potential continued deterioration of its economy.

At the same time, the international community should recognize that in spite of the implemented programs and initiatives, a great effort needs to be made to mitigate the effects of the Aral Sea disaster, as well as to reconstruct and develop the Aral Sea region.

The Aral Sea Basin countries require additional technical and financial assistance to solve the vital problems and to implement priority objectives in the Region.

The World Health Organization, along with other UN agencies, is actively involved in the initiatives to mitigate the effects of the environmental disaster in the Aral Sea region.

A number of projects and programs are being implemented in areas such as the development of primary health care, the control and treatment of tuberculosis, improving access to drinking water and addressing and preventing potential health threats caused by climate change.

In this context in 2011 the WHO supported the country in undertaking an assessment of the health impact, vulnerability

and adaptation to climate change, as a basis for the development of a national health adaptation strategy.

I would like to make an appeal to the international community, as well as to the International Fund for Saving the Aral Sea (IFAS), to direct their efforts to improve the environmental, socio-economic and health situation in the region of the Aral Sea.

I would like to take this opportunity to wish you, Mr President, and all the people of Uzbekistan, success in achieving the objectives to combat the effects of the environmental disaster of the Aral Sea and to improve the health of the population of the region.

ADDRESS

**by Director-General of UNESCO Irina Bokova
to participants of the Conference**

I am honoured to send this message of support to all participants at the International Conference "Development of Cooperation in the Region of the Aral Sea to Mitigate Consequences of the Ecological Catastrophe".

I wish to thank the Government of Uzbekistan for this important initiative, to which UNESCO fully subscribes.

More than ever, the situation facing the Aral Sea Basin requires stronger global and regional cooperation. Recent studies show that this lake, which was the world's fourth largest 50 years ago, with an area of around 70,000 square kilometres and covering over a third of Central Asia, has shrunk to a third of its original size.

The reasons for this disaster are clear – the use of the water from the Amudarya and Syrdarya rivers for irrigation has reduced inflows and disrupted the balance between inflow and evaporation. As a result, vast areas have undergone salinization, and the situation in the south end of the lake has become critical from a public health viewpoint, due to the extreme pollution of both groundwater and surface water.

Given the serious impact on the environment, health and livelihoods of the population, as well as on prospects for the sustainable development of the region, I believe that international assistance is essential to support the ongoing efforts initiated by the Government and to bring to bear the best available international expertise. To this end, UNESCO has committed longstanding efforts through a range of projects designed to address the environmental and social impacts of this situation,

covering the entire area, including the Aral Sea watershed, from glaciers to the river deltas.

The first UNESCO project – entitled the “Ecological Research and Monitoring of the Aral Sea Deltas” – was launched in 1991 and ran for eight years, providing support to the research of scientists in Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan on the Aral Sea. Supported by the German Ministry for Education and Research, and undertaken with the University of Hamburg, Germany, this project saw UNESCO organizing several scientific expeditions to the Amudarya and Syrdarya deltas. This was followed in 1998 by the UNESCO *Aral Sea Initiative*, including “Water Related Vision for the Aral Sea Basin” presented to the 2nd World Water Forum in Hague in March 2000.

Between 2002 and 2011, in partnership with the Centre for Development Research at Bonn University in Germany, and the Urganch State University in Uzbekistan, UNESCO led large-scale research in the Aral Sea region supported by the German Ministry for Education and Research and the German Academic Exchange Organization. This work sought to define options for the sound use of natural resources that would be sustainable in the long-term and equally acceptable to farmers, to decision-makers, and to those concerned about the environment. Pursuing an interdisciplinary, integrative approach, this work sought to draw on sound science to improve livelihoods through farming and both ecologically and socially sustainable land use options. Another goal was to provide opportunities for capacity-building for young scientists, and I am pleased that a number of Uzbekistan students obtained their Doctorate and Master degrees in related studies from Bonn University and the Tashkent Institute of Irrigation and Melioration.

The results of the project have been integrated within the framework of the UN Joint Program on Sustaining Livelihoods

Affected by the Aral Sea Disaster, launched as a follow-up to the visit of the UN Secretary General Mr Ban Ki-Moon to the Aral Sea in 2010.

Today, UNESCO is working also with the UNESCO Chair on Sustainable Development at the Urganch State University and the NGO rural advisory support service.

The International Fund for Saving the Aral Sea continues to play an important role as a high-level coordination body, and I wish to say that UNESCO stands ready to improve cooperation with the Fund across the main areas of intervention including water resource management and transboundary cooperation, climate variability and changes, and ecological and social aspects.

Building capacities in the sustainable use of the natural resources and cultural heritage is an essential part of UNESCO's work to promote both livelihoods and sustainable development of the Aral Sea region. Most recently, within the framework of the UN Joint Program, UNESCO has established the Crafts Development Centre at the Karakalpakstan Branch of the Academy of Arts of Uzbekistan and organized training on education for sustainable development for middle level government officials at the local and regional levels of Karakalpakstan.

Through all of this work, UNESCO is working to support the social and economic well-being of the local population through the development of traditional crafts and tourism sector, reviving and preserving also the cultural heritage of Karakalpakstan. As we seek to strengthen cooperation at all levels, we must make an impact on the ground by enhancing the capacities of regional and local authorities to elaborate and implement effective and efficient development policies and environmental crisis mitigation strategies. This is essential for women and men in the region today and tomorrow – it is vital for the sustainable development of the entire region.

FINAL DOCUMENT
of the International Conference
“Development of Cooperation in the Region
of the Aral Sea to Mitigate Consequences
of the Ecological Catastrophe”

Urganch city

October 28-29, 2014

The International Conference “Development of Cooperation in the Region of the Aral Sea to Mitigate Consequences of the Ecological Catastrophe” was held in the city of Urganch on October 28-29, 2014.

The main objective of the forum, which was conducted by the International Fund for Saving the Aral Sea (IFAS) under the auspices of the UN and the support of other international organizations, financial institutions and partner-countries, was the development of coordinated and mutually agreed measures to reduce the damaging effects of the Aral crisis on the environment and the livelihoods of millions of people living in the Aral Sea region, including through the implementation of the well-structured and target-oriented projects with adequate sources of funding.

The conference participants were represented by more than 200 IFAS member-countries, heads and representatives of 24 authoritative international organizations such as the UN Economic Commission for Europe, United Nations Development Program, UNESCO, World Health Organization, UNESCAP, UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), Shanghai Cooperation Organization, World Bank, Asian Development Bank, Islamic Development Bank, as well as foreign governments and financial institutions from 26 countries of the world.



The forum had a plenary and four breakout sessions on improving the system of management and economical use of water resources in the Aral Sea basin, creation of conditions for the reproduction and preservation of the gene pool and the health of people living in areas of environmental risk, and introduction of necessary economic incentives and mechanisms to improve the level and quality of life, as well as the restoration of ecosystems and biodiversity, conservation and protection of flora and fauna of the Aral Sea region.

President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Islam Karimov offered welcoming remarks to the participants of the international conference and outlined the most important tasks to be undertaken to mitigate the Aral Sea disaster. UN Secretary General Ban Ki-Moon, the heads of the World Health Organization and UNESCO also addressed their welcome speeches to the conference. In particular, the heads of the UN Development Program, UNECE and other international organizations emphasized the attention and strong support in the implementation of these tasks.

According to the results of the international conference, the participants adopted a joint statement on cooperation and joint implementation of measures to mitigate the effects of environmental disaster on the Aral Sea basin and the Aral Sea region.

1. The participants of the International Conference "Development of Cooperation in the Region of the Aral Sea to Mitigate Consequences of the Ecological Catastrophe" expressed their sincere gratitude to the President of Uzbekistan Islam Karimov, who underlined in his welcome speech the main directions to mitigate the damaging effects of the Aral crisis on the environment and the livelihoods of millions of people living in the Aral Sea region.

The conference participants highlighted their support of the goals and objectives of the conference that were expressed by the UN Secretary General, heads of United Nations Economic Commission for Europe, United Nations Development Program, the World Health Organization, UNESCO and other international organizations.

2. Participants of the International Conference recognize that as a result of desiccation of the Aral Sea, a complex mix of environmental, socio-economic and demographic problems have emerged in surrounding areas and countries that have far-reaching devastating effects on a regional and global scales.

3. The conference participants noted that the International Fund for Saving the Aral Sea, established in 1993 with the support of the United Nations and five Central Asian countries, has implemented two programs over the past period to assist countries in the Aral Sea basin. The platform established in the IFAS frameworks helped to attract support from the international donor community.

Active assistance in resolving the most acute problems faced by countries and population of the Aral Sea region is being provided by the UN and its agencies, Asian Development Bank, World Bank, Islamic Development Bank, USAID, European Union and Governments of Japan, Korea, Germany, France, Switzerland, Kuwait and other countries.

4. The conference participants note the importance of national programs and projects aimed at mitigating the catastrophic consequences of the Aral Sea desiccation.

For example, Uzbekistan carries out national programs for water conservation, restoration and development of the Aral Sea region, introducing a system of integrated management of water resources, measures to diversify agricultural production

and much more. Despite the increase in the population of Uzbekistan from 20 to more than 31 million during the years of independence, water consumption per capita fell by almost twice. More than 4 thousand modern rural houses, hundreds of modern schools, professional colleges and rural health units are being built every year in the Republic of Karakalpakstan, Khorezm, Navoi and Bukhara regions of Uzbekistan. Moreover, the construction and reconstruction of more than 700 km of roads have been carried out and a program to improve the ameliorative status of hundreds thousands of hectares of irrigated land is being implemented in these regions.

5. The participants also note that the situation is complicated by the fact that the areas affected by the Aral Sea crisis are rapidly expanding due to further reduction and uneven inflow of water. This situation can extend the effects of disaster by increasing the area of saline land which is unsuitable for agricultural and living purposes. It can also deprive of the employment and income of millions of people, leading to further losses of flora and fauna in the Aral Sea region.

6. Nowadays the most important task is to reduce the devastating effects of the Aral crisis on the environment and livelihoods of millions of people living in the Aral Sea region through the implementation of thoroughly thought, target-oriented and adequately financed projects in the following areas:

- maintaining existing delicate ecological balance of the Aral Sea region, control over desertification, improvement of the management system of economical and rational use of water resources;

- creation of conditions for reproduction and preservation of the gene pool in the Aral Sea region, development of social

infrastructure, a wide network of medical and educational institutions;

- creation of the necessary social and economic mechanisms and incentives to improve the quality and standards of living of the population, development of basic infrastructure and communications;

- preservation and restoration of biodiversity of flora and fauna through the establishment of local reservoirs of the unique flora and fauna.

7. In this context, the importance of the 3rd program developed by the IFAS member-countries to assist countries in the Aral Sea basin (ASBP-3) is rapidly increasing.

8. Given the serious consequences of environmental catastrophe in the Aral Sea region, Uzbekistan has developed several national projects aimed at stabilization, reconstruction and further socio-economic and environmental development of the Aral Sea region; the country invites international financial institutions, donor countries and other development partners to contribute for the joint implementation of these national programs.

Participants of the conference call on international organizations, donor governments and development partners to become actively involved in the implementation of national and regional programs in the Aral Sea area, as well as to provide both financial and technical support for the implementation of specific investment projects.

9. The conference participants express their gratitude to the international organizations, financial institutions and donor governments for the focused support of specific investment projects and programs; they also point out that several agreements on the implementation of 24 national and

7 regional projects (valued at 3.0 billion USD) in the Aral Sea area were reached and signed within the framework of the conference. The projects involve the attraction of long-term soft loans valued at 1.9 billion USD and the provision of 0.2 billion USD as grants and technical assistance tools (Appendices 1 and 2).

10. The conference participants are confident that the deliberate, systematic and multi-faceted cooperation between governments, UN agencies, financial and environmental organizations that are concerned with the fate of the Aral Sea region and its people will allow the development and implementation of effective programs and projects aimed at solving the most urgent problems in the Aral Sea area.

Participants of the conference emphasized the importance of adherence and compliance of the Convention on the Protection and Use of Transboundary Watercourses and International Lakes by all countries in the region as a basis for cooperation development.

11. In conclusion, participants of the international conference express their gratitude to the Board of IFAS, the Government of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Khorezm regional administration and the organizing committee for the excellent organization and holding this event at a very high level as well as for the generous hospitality.

LIST
of the national projects that are under implementation and planning
within the framework of the International Conference

mln.USD

No	Project	Implementing agency	Project value	Amount of grant/loan	International donor organizations	Document type
Credit-financed projects under implementation						
1	Implementation of measures on creation of protective belts of forest plantations on the dried bottom of the Aral Sea	Ministry of Agriculture and Water Resources	90.0	75.0	IDB, SFD, KFAED	Protocol of results of ACG meeting
2	Development of high-yielding horticulture in the Aral Sea region	Ministry of Agriculture and Water Resources	160.0	150.0	World Bank	Memorandum on mutual understanding
3	Water resources management in South Karakalpakstan	Ministry of Agriculture and Water Resources	337.5	260.8	World Bank	Loan agreement

To be continued

4	Modernization of the Amu-Bukhara main canal	Ministry of Agriculture and Water Resources	402.1	320.0	ADB, JICA	Agreement on implementation
5	Program on introduction of advanced technologies in the production of vegetables and fruits in the Aral Sea region	Agency for Restructuring Agricultural Enterprises	87.5	67.0	IDB	Protocol of results of ACG meeting
6	Reconstruction of sections of two traffic lane automobile road A-380 "Guzar-Bukhara-Nukus-Beineu" on the section of 964-1204 km	Republican Road Fund	356.0	250.0	ADB	Protocol
7	Major repair of automobile road «Kungrad-Muinak» on the section 0-91 km	Republican Road Fund	139.0	100.0	ADB	Protocol
8	Development and modernization of water supply of Nukus, Muinak, Kungrad, Beruniy and Karauzyak Districts of Karakalpakstan	Agency "Uzkom-munxizmat", the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Karakalpakstan	70.0	53.0	SFD, OPEC Fund	Protocol of results of ACG meeting

9	Development of the sewerage system in Buston City of Ellikkala District of the Republic of Karakalpakstan	Agency "Uzkommun-xizmat"	18.7	18.0	Abu Dhabi Fund for Development	Protocol of results of ACG meeting
10	Improvement of sanitary-epidemiological situation in Beruniy City	Agency "Uzkommun-xizmat"	7.7	7.0	OPEC Fund	Protocol of results of ACG meeting
11	Reconstruction and development of sewerage system in Nukus and Takhiatash Cities	Agency "Uzkommun-xizmat"	60.0	50.0	World Bank	Protocol of intentions
12	Reconstruction of water treatment facilities in Pitnak City to provide drinking water for the population of Khorezm Province and Amudarya District of the Republic of Karakalpakstan	Agency "Uzkommun-xizmat"	30.0	25.0	World Bank	Protocol of intentions
13	Equipping urological institutions of the Aral Sea region with medical facilities	Ministry of Health	10.0	10.0	KFAED	Protocol of results of ACG meeting

To be continued

14	Construction of two combined cycle power plants with a capacity of 230-280 MW in Thermal Power Station of Takhiatash	State Joint Stock Company "Uzbekenergo"	710.2	300.0	ADB	Loan agreement
15	Construction of 220 kV high-voltage line in Thermal Power Station of Takhiatash-Substation Khorezm-"Sarymai" settlement	State Joint Stock Company "Uzbekenergo"	191.0	140.0	ADB	Memorandum on mutual understanding
16	Introduction of automated accounting and control system of electric power in the Republic of Karakalpakstan, Khorezm and Navoi Provinces	State Joint Stock Company "Uzbekenergo"	187.5	130.0	IDB	Loan agreement
	TOTAL		2857.2	1955.8		

**Projects under implementation that are financed by
unpaid grants and technical assistance tools**

1	Development of pre-school and secondary education	Ministry of Public Education	49.9	49.9	Global Partnership for Education	Financing agreement
2	Joint implementation of grant projects in the Aral Sea region (10 directions)	Government of the Republic of Uzbekistan	Will be updated as the project preparation		UN agencies	Protocol of intentions
3	Implementation of joint projects in the Aral Sea region (5 projects)	State Committee for Nature Protection	34.8	33.3	Regional Environmental Center for Central Asia	Memorandum on mutual understanding
4	Application of integrated water resources management and ICT-based technology "Smart Water"	Ministry of Agriculture and Water Resources	5.0	5.0	K-Water (Republic of Korea)	Memorandum on mutual understanding

To be continued

5	Promoting natural regeneration of 5 thous. Ha of tugais in the coastal delta of Amudarya and strengthening material-technical base of timber enterprises	Ministry of Agriculture and Water Resources	3.0	3.0	TICA	Protocol of intentions
6	Creation of breeding seed base of plants that are viable in deserts of the Aral Sea region (Bukhara, Navoi, Khorezm Provinces and the Republic of Karakalpakstan)	Ministry of Agriculture and Water Resources	2.7	2.0	TICA	Protocol of intentions
7	Support for small business and entrepreneurship in the Aral Sea region	Foundation for Protection of Aral Gene Pool, Association of Uzbekistan Business Women	19.1	19.1	TICA	Protocol of intentions
	TOTAL		114.5	112.3		
	TOTAL		2971.7	2068.1		

LIST
of regional projects that are under implementation and planning
within the framework of the International Conference

mln.USD

No	Project	Implementing agency	Project value	Amount of grant/loan	International donor organizations	Document type
1	Strengthening the capacity for disaster risk reduction in Central Asia	Executive Committee of the International Fund for Saving the Aral Sea	14.9	14.9	World Bank	Protocol
2	A set of measures to improve water management in transboundary river basins of Amudarya and Syrdarya	Executive Committee of the International Fund for Saving the Aral Sea	19.1	19.1	World Bank	Protocol
3	Integrated management of water resources to meet the needs of water users in the basin of the Aral Sea	Executive Committee of the International Fund for Saving the Aral Sea	6.7	6.7	ADB	Protocol

To be continued

4	Strengthening the capacity of Associations of Water Users in Central Asia	Executive Committee of the International Fund for Saving the Aral Sea	8.5	8.5	ADB	Protocol
5	Reforestation and afforestation in the Aral Sea Basin	Executive Committee of the International Fund for Saving the Aral Sea	7.5	7.5	UNECE	Memorandum
6	Raising employment among population in rural areas	Executive Committee of the International Fund for Saving the Aral Sea	10.5	10.5	FAO	Protocol
7	Transboundary water management in Central Asia	Executive Committee of the International Fund for Saving the Aral Sea	6.5	6.5	GIZ	Memorandum
8	Joint implementation of environment projects (3 projects)	Executive Committee of the International Fund for Saving the Aral Sea	6.5	6.5	Regional Environmental Centre for Central Asia	Memorandum
TOTAL			80.2	80.2		

CONTENTS

Keynote Address by President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Chairman of the International Fund for Saving the Aral Sea to participants of the International Conference “Development of Cooperation in the Region of the Aral Sea to Mitigate Consequences of the Ecological Catastrophe”	3
MESSAGE by Secretary General Ban Ki-Moon to participants of the Conference	10
Address by the WHO Director-General Dr Margaret Chan to participants of the Conference	11
Address by Director-General of UNESCO Irina Bokova to participants of the Conference	14
Final Document of the International Conference “Development of Cooperation in the Region of the Aral Sea to Mitigate Consequences of the Ecological Catastrophe”	17
List of the national projects that are under implementation and planning within the framework of the International Conference	23
List of regional projects that are under implementation and planning within the framework of the International Conference	29

UO‘K: 574.5(262.83)(063)

KBK 20.1(50‘)

O 73

O 73 «Orol dengizi mintaqasidagi ekologik ofat oqibatlarini yumshatish bo‘yicha hamkorlikni rivojlantirish» mavzusidagi xalqaro konferensiya materiallari. – Toshkent: «O‘zbekiston», 2015. – 32 b.

ISBN 978-9943-28-045-8

UO‘K: 574.5(262.83)(063)

KBK 20.1(50‘)

Official issue

**Materials
of the International Conference
“Development of Cooperation in the Region
of the Aral Sea to Mitigate Consequences
of the Ecological Catastrophe”**

*Urganch City, Republic of Uzbekistan
October 28-29, 2014*

Ingliz tilida

Nashr uchun mas‘ul *T. Lyu*
Badiiy muharrir *Sh. Xodjaye*
Texnik muharrir *T. Xaritonova*
Kichik muharrir *D. Xolmatova*
Kompyuterda tayyorlovchi *L. Abkerimova*

Nashriyot litsenziyasi AI 158. 14.08.2009.
Bosishga 2015-yil 14-yanvarda ruxsat etildi. Ofset qog‘ozi. Bichimi 60x84^{1/16}.
«Tayms» garniturada ofset bosma usulida bosildi. Shartli bosma tabog‘i 1,4.
Nashr tabog‘i 1,37. Nusxasi 13129. Buyurtma № 14-574/74.

O‘zbekiston Matbuot va axborot agentligining «O‘zbekiston»
nashriyot-matbaa ijodiy uyi. 100129, Toshkent, Navoiy ko‘chasi, 30.

e-mail: uzbekistan@iptd-uzbekistan.uz www.iptd-uzbekistan.uz

ISBN 978-9943-28-045-8

© «O‘ZBEKISTON» NMIU, 2015

«O‘ZBEKISTON»

ISBN 978-9943-28-045-8



9 789943 280458