



FOREIGN COOPERATION IN ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION OF THE REPUBLIC OF KARAKALPAKSTAN

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I.B. Jollibekova

Lecturer Karakalpak State University Named After Berdak, Uzbekistan

ABSTRACT

This article discusses foreign cooperation in environmental protection of the republic of Karakalpakstan. The process of realizing the international strategic goals of the recovery and development of the Aral Sea and the recovery of the Aral Sea from its natural and socio-economic crisis is highlighted. On October 2-5, 1990, the international symposium "Island crisis: causes and conclusion" was organized in Nukus [1]. More than 200 specialists and scientists from the USA, Great Britain, Canada, Australia, Germany, Spain, and China participated. International organizations such as UN, UNICEF, World Health Organization, UNEP (UN Environmental Protection Program) appealed to the world community to "provide emergency aid to save the lives of children in the Aral Sea region and declare this area an ecological disaster zone."

KEYWORDS

Karakalpakstan, environmental protection.

INTRODUCTION

In 1996, a World Health Organization mission led by Joe Asvall visited the Moynaq district of the Republic of Karakalpakstan. As a result, a project was developed aimed at strengthening the first level of medical care located in the immediate vicinity of the former water body of the Aral Sea, which is drying up. In the

implementation of this project, 1 million Norwegian government. dollar donor contribution became important [2].

In June 1997, a project of the World Health Organization aimed at improving the quality of primary



medical care for the residents of Moynak district in Karakalpakstan was launched. Since 1998, the international humanitarian organization "Doctors Without Borders" has implemented the DOTS program against tuberculosis in close cooperation with the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, and provided free consultations for treatment. Surveys were conducted in 4 regions (Kungirot, Moynoq, Chimboy and Nukus) and clients in urgent need of treatment were identified.

THE MAIN RESULTS AND FINDINGS

The World Health Organization made an offer to "Doctors Without Borders" to vaccinate tuberculosis patients with drugs with the DOTS plus project, and this offer was approved. On October 26, 2003, the Republican Hospital for Combating Tuberculosis No. 2 was opened under the authority of the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Karakalpakstan and the international humanitarian organization "Doctors Without Borders". At the beginning of the project, 773 patients were admitted, and 435 of them successfully completed the course of treatment[3].

3 mln. in accordance with the special UNICEF program for providing assistance to the inhabitants of the Aral Sea "Aral Sea: regional and environmental protection". dollar project was completed[4].

On March 11-12, 2008, an international conference was held in the city of Toshent with the active participation of representatives of Uzbekistan and the UN on the topic of "Island problem, its impact on the population gene pool, flora and fauna, measures of international cooperation to alleviate its consequences."

In April 2010, UN Secretary General Ban Ki-moon visited the Aral Sea region[5]. Ban Ki-moon stated that he is ready to mobilize all efforts to help solve the problem of the island, to attract UN expert capacity, financial

and other resources to eliminate the consequences of this environmental tragedy [6].

Thanks to the attention of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh. Mirziyoyev, issues of mitigating the consequences of the ecological crisis are being solved at the international level, complex problems [7]. In particular, on October 16, 2018, the Aral Bay International Innovation Center under the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan was established with the scientific and technical support of the Islamic Development Bank and the International Center for Biofarming in Salinity. Its main goals were to expand the scope of scientific research and practical work in the desiccated part of the Aral Sea, to introduce best practices and innovations to improve the ecosystem, to turn the desert into an afforestation, to manage drought, and to develop animal husbandry. Here, in order to increase the tourist potential, it is planned to hold the "Rally Muynak" competition in a distance of 363 kilometers along the dry bottom of the island and the Ustyurt plateau [8].

From the first days of independence, the Republic of Uzbekistan worked together with the Republic of Central Asia and the Republic of Kazakhstan to solve the Aral problem. In particular, on February 18, 1992, a group of experts and scientists was formed by the Ministry of Livestock Economy of Kazakhstan in Alma-Ata, and joint decisions were made to solve problems in collective water management, to protect interstate water resources and to use them wisely. On March 26, 1993, the Central Asian countries signed an Agreement on "Coordination of Actions to Improve the Ecology of the Aral Sea and the Aral Sea and the Socio-Economic Development of the Aral Territory".

In March 1993, a meeting of the leaders of the Central Asian countries was held in Kyzyl Orda, Kazakhstan region, where the Interstate Council (ICAS) and the International Society for Island Rescue (ICSA) were



established [9]. On January 11, 1994, the Central Asian countries and the government of the Russian Federation approved the Nukus Declaration of the Central Asian countries and international organizations on sustainable issues at the international conference on the problems of the Aral Sea basin in Nukus[10]. In July 1994, in the city of Alma-Ata, the leaders of the Central Asian countries discussed the issues of prevention of the environmental crisis in the region, further strengthening and expansion of cooperation in the field of environmental protection, and the adoption of additional measures to improve the environmental situation in the Aral Bay region[11].

On the initiative of the first President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, I.A. Karimov, in 1995, an international scientific conference dedicated to the Island problem was held in Nukus. The declaration of the leaders of Central Asia and Kazakhstan was adopted at the conference. In September 1995, a meeting of heads of Kazakhstan and international organizations of Central Asia was held in Nukus. The "Declaration on the Development of the Aral Sea Basin" was adopted, and the problems of its sustainable development were analyzed.

In February 1997, in the city of Almaty, with the participation of Central Asia, the UN, the World Bank and other international organizations, a decision was made to "Unify organizational programs for solving the island problem" in Kazakhstan.

The work carried out with distant foreign countries to save the Aral Sea is also noteworthy. In particular, in 1994, a meeting of donor countries on financial support of the Aral Sea rescue program was held in Paris. Representatives of the World Bank, the United Nations Development Program, Kuwait, Japan, Switzerland, Canada, Italy, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom and Finland participated and contributed 31 million dollars to the Aral Sea rescue program. USD allocated.

Issues of economic and financial cooperation aimed at improving the situation on the island were discussed in December 1997 at the VII summit of the Organization of the Islamic Conference. Since 1997, Save the Island International Fund has been implementing several projects of the Aral Sea Basin Program. A regional action plan for environmental protection, a program of measures to combat desertification is being developed.

In October 2002, the summit of the International Development Fund was held in Dushanbe, Tajikistan. A specific program of measures for 2003-2010 was adopted here. At the same time, a number of international organizations are operating in the Republic of Uzbekistan, and projects have been implemented to solve specific problems of the socio-economic development of the region and mitigate the negative consequences of the environmental crisis.

In March 1993, with the help of the World Bank, the International Fund for Saving the Island was established. In 1995, he organized the project "Emergency aid for the population". Within the framework of the project, in the period of 1996-1997, minibuses and a complete set of textbooks for 4 orphanages, including special equipment for deaf-mute children, were purchased in the amount of 561,000 US dollars[12].

He expressed his confidence that within the framework of this fund, the international community will be more united around the Orol problem and that they will contribute to the ongoing work to improve the current situation in the Orolbuy region. Japan, Norway, Nigeria, Kazakhstan, Algeria, as well as representatives of a number of non-governmental organizations supported the initiative to establish the trust fund. The Norwegian delegation donated 1.2 million dollars to the fund for assistance to the people



of the archipelago. He announced that he decided to split the US dollar.

On November 27, 2018, at the headquarters of the UN in New York City, the presentation of the Multipartnership Trust Fund for Human Security dedicated to the launch of the activities of the Multipartnership Trust Fund for Human Security and "Development of regional and international cooperation that includes comprehensive strategies to support sustainable development" a high-level UN event was held. Speaking at the meeting, United Nations Secretary General Antonio Guterres said that the start of the fund's activities will open a new page in the history of the region suffering from the island problem, and he highly appreciated the initiative of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh. Mirziyoyev to establish this trust fund and called on the international community to actively participate in financing this fund [13].

The President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Shavkat Mirziyoyev, is paying special attention to the Moynaq district. During the visit of the head of state to Karakalpakstan on November 15-16, 2018, he also organized a trip to Moynaq district, met with the residents of the area, and set a number of tasks for the socio-economic development of the district. The relevant decision of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan on comprehensive development of Moynaq district was adopted. In general, as a result of the special attention paid to the people of Orolbuyi, including the Muynoq district, unprecedented good works are being carried out in this area [14].

CONCLUSION

Despite environmental challenges in the Republic of Karakalpakstan and the city of Nukus, Karakalpakstan's renewal has been a turning point in history. The

republic is rapidly developing, and the multi-ethnic people of Karakalpakstan are confidently looking forward to the future.

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