



INFLUENCE OF THE ARAL SEA ON THE CENTRAL ASIA CLIMATE ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF THE ARAL SEA TRAGEDY AS A GLOBAL PROBLEM

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Annonation: *We try to describe about Aral Sea problems in Central Asia climate and what our Prezedent Shavkat Miromonovich Mirziyayev did.*

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Since the 1990s, Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan, as the most affected countries experiencing the disastrous consequences of the Aral Sea disaster, using a tribune of the United Nations and other international and regional organizations have constantly attrcted attention of the world community to the Aral Sea problem and its close relationship with regional and global security issues.

In 1992, the President of Kazakhstan Nursultan Nazarbayev addressed to the leaders of Central Asian countries: «The environmental disaster caused by the death of the Aral Sea is of a planetary nature, therefore Kazakhstan has come forward with the initiative to hold a respective conference of the Heads of State interested in eliminating the disasters»


On August 28,1992, the International Scientific and Practical Conference on the problems ofthe Aral Sea Region was held in Nukus, at which an appeal was made to the Presidents, parliaments and the public of Central Asian states and other CIS countries on the need to establish the International Fund for the Aral Sea problems and sign an agreement on the Aral Sea basin, legal and regulatory documents on water resources management.

At a meeting of the Heads of State of Central Asia in Kyzylorda on March 26, 1993,

«Agreement on joint actions to resolve the problems in the Aral Sea region, environmental rehabilitation and ensuring the socioeconomic development of the

Aral region» was adopted, and the Regulation on the International Fund for Saving the Aral Sea (IFAS) was signed, which was the date of IFASformation.





On July 13, 1993, at the first IFAS meeting in Tashkent, the «Concept of Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan on resolving the problems of the Aral sea region taking into account the socio-economic development of the region (main provisions)» was adopted. This document argued that «the full restoration of the sea up to water level of 53 m requires the annual supply of 65 km³ of water to the Aral Sea without taking into account the requirements of the delta. It is obviously difficult proposal to implement. But the restoration of the sea is not minimization of all troubles that have already affected the environment, and the desertification process is intensively going on, moving the sea more away from the settlements, thereby more affecting the economy and aggravating the difficult living conditions of the population ».

Now, the most important task is to reduce the destructive impact of the Aral Sea crisis on the environment and the livelihoods of millions of people living in the Aral Sea region, including through the implementation of carefully elaborated, targeted and adequately financed projects.

At the 48th session of the UN General Assembly in New York on September 28, 1993, the first President of Uzbekistan, Islam Karimov, had a speech. In particular, he said: «Considering the actually global scale of the disaster, Uzbekistan would welcome the creation of special UN Commission on the Aral Sea issued, which, in agreement with the governments of the region and through the capabilities of the UN, would attract international forces and resources to resolve this environmental tragedy».

Upon the initiative of the first President of Uzbekistan Islam Karimov the Program of measures to eliminate the consequences of drying up the Aral Sea and prevent the disaster of ecosystems in the Aral Sea region was distributed as an official document of the 68th session of the UN General Assembly in September 2013, which included implementation of the following important measures:

Creating conditions for living, reproduction, and preservation of the gen fond in the Aral Sea Improved management and rational use of water resources. Maintenance of the system of natural bodies in the Aral Sea;

Implementation of large-scale measures for forest plantations on the dried bottom of the Aral Sea and the prevention of desertification in the region;

Biodiversity conservation, restoration of biological resources, protection of flora and fauna;



Further improvement of the institutional framework and strengthening of cooperation of the countries of the region within the IFAS.



UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon, accompanied by the Prime Minister of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev at a meeting with residents of Muynak (2010)

In April 2010, UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon, accompanied by the Prime Minister of the Republic of Uzbekistan, got acquainted with the environmental situation in the Aral Sea region.

UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon (April 4, 2010):

«Having seen the consequences of the environmental crisis in the region, I personally convinced of the complexity of the environmental situation in the Aral Sea Region.

This is a serious warning for all mankind. This global problem must be solved jointly by all states of the region».

In September 2015, at the 70th session of the UN General Assembly on the adoption of the development agenda, the President of Kazakhstan, Nursultan Nazarbayev, said: «The problems of disappearing of the Aral Sea pose a threat not only to our region but to the whole world. As a result of its drying, the wind annually raises to 75 million tons of dust and poisonous salt, which are already found in Europe and Antarctica. With the support of the World Bank, we were able to restore the northern part of the Aral Sea. We are actively cooperating with the UN and the international community in the rehabilitation of the former Semipalatinsk nuclear test site. Central Asian countries are awaiting assistance to tackle these environmental problems in the region».

UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon (April 4, 2010):

«Having seen the consequences of the environmental crisis in the region, I personally convinced of the complexity of the environmental situation in the Aral



Sea Region. This is a serious warning for all mankind. This global problem must be solved jointly by all states of the region».



Republic of Uzbekistan Abdullah Aripov at a meeting with residents of Muynak (2017)

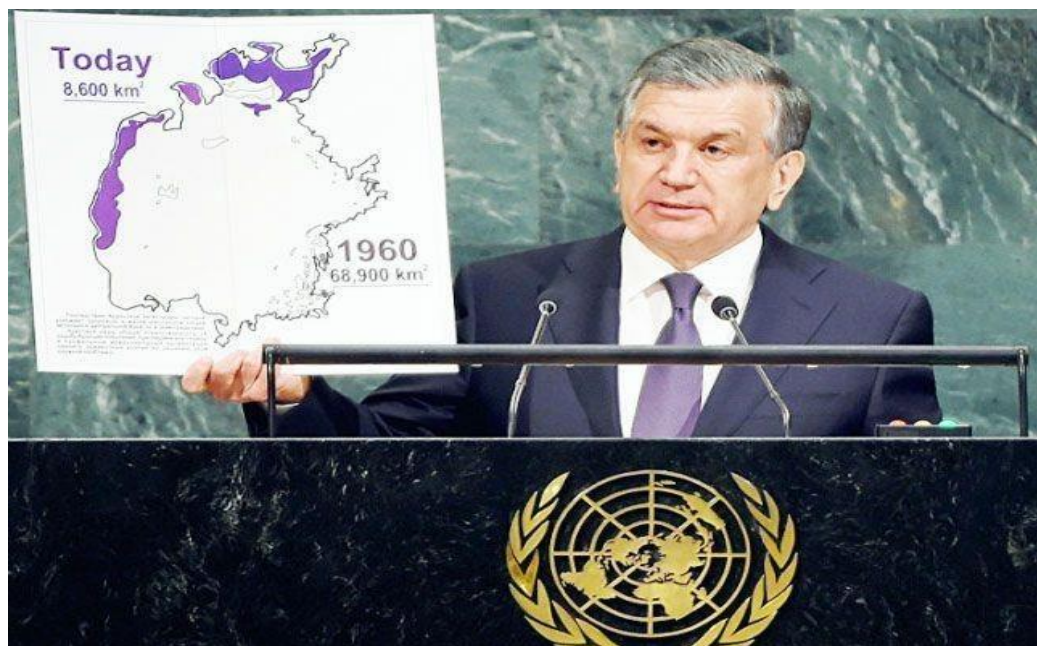
Antonio Guterres, the United Nations Secretary-General (June 10 2017):

«Let the Aral Sea be a symbol of the destruction of the planet by humanity, and let this be a lesson for all of us to mobilize the entire international community in the implementation of the Paris agreement on climate... that the tragedies, similar to that I saw in Uzbekistan, haven't repeated».

On September 19, 2017, the President of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev spoke at the 72nd session of the UN General Assembly, talking about the key areas of domestic and foreign policy of Uzbekistan. Touching upon the complex and global topic of water resources, Shavkat Mirziyoyev once again emphasized the need for a compromise approach to this problem under the auspices of the UN, taking into account the interests of all countries in the region.

The President of Uzbekistan especially drew the attention of the world community to the tragedy of the Aral Sea, demonstrating a map of the dried sea for clarity. He called for continuing the program of assistance to residents of the region affected by this natural disaster, and jointly resolving the environmental problem that arose.






President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyev on 19 September 2017 addressed the 72nd session of the United Nations General Assembly: "I have a map of the Aral Sea tragedy in my hands. I think it speaks for itself. Remedial actions for preventing the sea drying require an active consolidation of international efforts". The Aral Sea problem in Central Asia

The Aral Sea is situated in Central Asia, between the Southern part of Kazakhstan and Northern Uzbekistan. Up until the third quarter of the 20th century it was the world's fourth largest saline lake, and contained 10 grams of salt per liter. The two rivers that feed it are the Amu Darya and Syr Darya rivers, respectively reaching the Sea through the South and the North. And that is the biggest ecologic problem not only for Uzbekistan but for all Asian countries. And it also impacts on population living around Aral Sea. Nowadays such an environmental and ecological problems exist in other areas such as Black Sea, Azov Sea, Caribbean Sea, Northern Sea seashores and Aral Sea, Ladoga, Onega, Chad, Great Lakes. The environmental and

ecological problem which occurred in Central Asian and Uzbekistan is Aral Sea. During 1911–1960 years Aral Sea was flown into about 52 km³ in every year. And its salinity level was 9.5–10 percent, water level was 52 metres, depth of water was 16 meters. The water level in the Aral Sea started drastically decreasing from the 1960s onward. In normal conditions, the Aral Sea gets approximately one fifth of its water supply through rainfall, while the rest is delivered to it by the Amu Darya and Syr Darya rivers. Evaporation causes the water level to decrease by the





same amount that flows into the Sea, making it sustainable as long as inflow is equal to evaporation on average. Therefore the diversion of rivers is at the origin of the imbalance that caused the sea to slowly desiccate over the last 4 decades. And since building new canals and big dams amount of water flown into Aral Sea by Amudarya and Syrdarya caused water decreasing. Level of salinity rose from approximately 10g/l to often more than 100g/l in the remaining Southern Aral. Salinity of the rivers varies with place and time, as well as through the seasons. When going through the desert, rivers often collect some salt compounds residues in the ground that result in higher salinity, but may well be lowered again after going through irrigated lands. Dams also affect salinity, notably by reducing its variability with the seasons. Smaller lakes within the Aral Sea that have stopped being fed by river flows tend to have higher salinity due to evaporation, causing some or all fishes that either survived or had been reintroduced in the 1990s to die. Even re-watering those lakes does not compensate for the increased salinity over the years. In 1998, water level was down by 20m, with a total volume of 210 km³ compared to 1,060km³ in 1960. Area is getting small year by year. Nowadays 2 main tasks are being adjusted by Government of Uzbekistan. And it means there are 2 solutions for the country: first is to keep the amount of water and second is to improve ecological environment around Aral Sea. To keep the amount of the Sea with water level 33 meters the Sea must be flown 20 km³ water by Amudarya and Syrdarya in every year. The main way of improving ecological environment consists of providing population who live around the Sea with clear water, sending water to dried lakes, areas regularly, fortifying soil with plants and widening grassland, increasing meliorated case of the

area. But in the past time The Aral Sea was considered as one of the main inside seas and was used for fishing, transportation and for other needs. In ancient time water level contained 1.5–2.10, was up to natural features of climate, and amount of water was 100–150 km³, water level area was 400 km³. In dry years amount of water flown into Amudarya and Syrdarya deltas decreased. So, at present time water level of the Sea lowered 16.8 m comparing with 1961. The desiccation of the Aral Sea greatly increased the number of dust and salt storms in the area. Satellite images have revealed that there are up to ten major dust storms occurring annually in the region, most of them occurring between the months of April and July (Glantz 1999).

List of used literature:

Sh. Mirziyoyev, "Let's build a free and prosperous Uzbekistan together"





An anthology of the peoples of Central Asia about the island problem An encyclopedia developed by European countries about Central Asia.

