



**KARAKALPAK
STATE
UNIVERSITY**
NAMED AFTER BERDAKH



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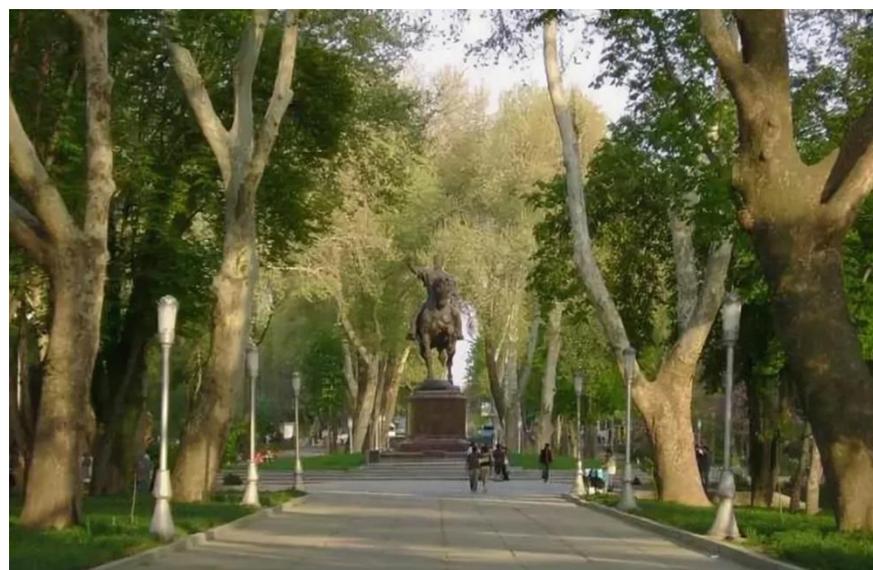
SVENSKA ARALSJÖSÄLLSKAPET

Swedish Aral Sea Society



Sustainable cities

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(Karakalpak State University)



Building Codes

- QMQ 2.01.03-19 Instructions on Building in seismic territories
- SHNK 1.03.02-04 "Instructions on the composition, procedure for the development, coordination and approval of urban planning documentation on the planning of territories"
- SHNK 1.03.11-07 "Instructions on the composition, procedure for the development, coordination and approval of the section of engineering and technical measures of civil protection in the master plans of cities and other settlements of the Republic of Uzbekistan"
- SNK 1.03.10-06 "Instructions on the composition, procedure for the development, coordination and approval of urban planning documentation for the organization of agricultural enterprises, planning of rural settlements"

More than 100 km of pedestrian paths and bike paths in Nukus during the last 5-6 years. Separate line for public transports



Recycling

- Uzbekistan processes the main types of household waste, including polyethylene, paper, glass, textiles, used industrial oils, metals, automobile tires and rubber products. In 2024, 14.8 million tons of household waste were generated in the country, of which more than 900.5 thousand tons were recycled at 292 specialized enterprises, which is 6.1% of the total volume.

- 600-700 thousand tons of paper waste are generated annually in Uzbekistan. There are 104 enterprises in the republic that process this type of waste, processing 185.6 thousand tons of paper and cardboard per year. This allows them to be returned to the economy as secondary raw materials.

In which of these photos is it easier for cars to exit the parking zone?



- As of January 1, 2024, 4,020,744 vehicles owned by individuals were registered in Uzbekistan.
- Of the total number of vehicles owned by the population, passenger cars accounted for 3,759,045 units.



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Wedding and banquet lounges

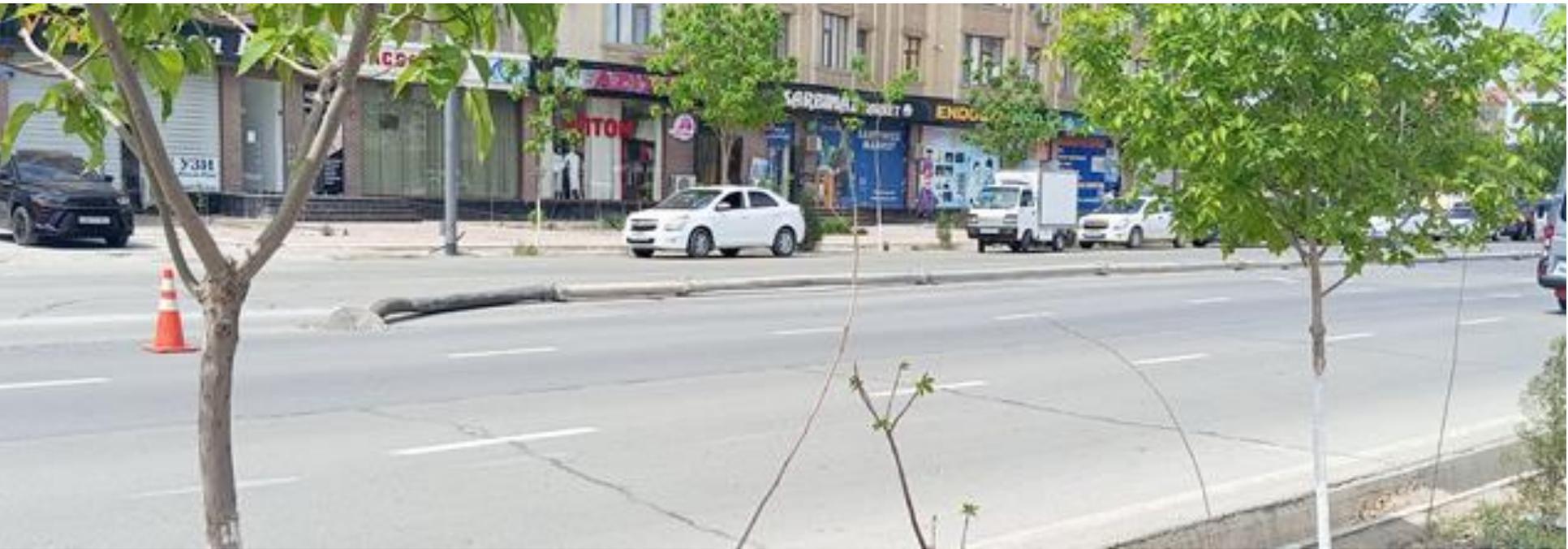


Problems of Infrastructure

- About 13 % of the inhabitants of the Republic or 38 % of all urban population live in small and average sized cities with up to 70 thousand inhabitants.



Aged sewage systems





Energy collaps of 2022/23 winter



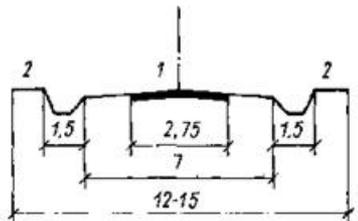
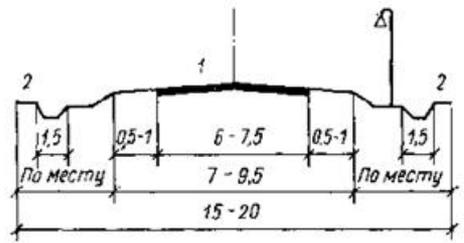
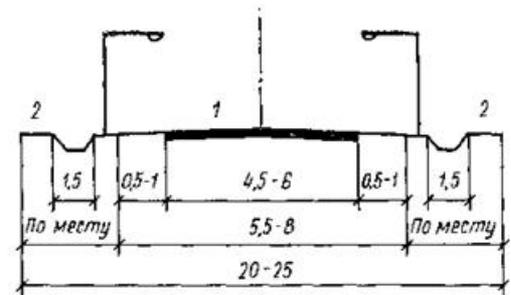
Winter 2022/23



Solar panels

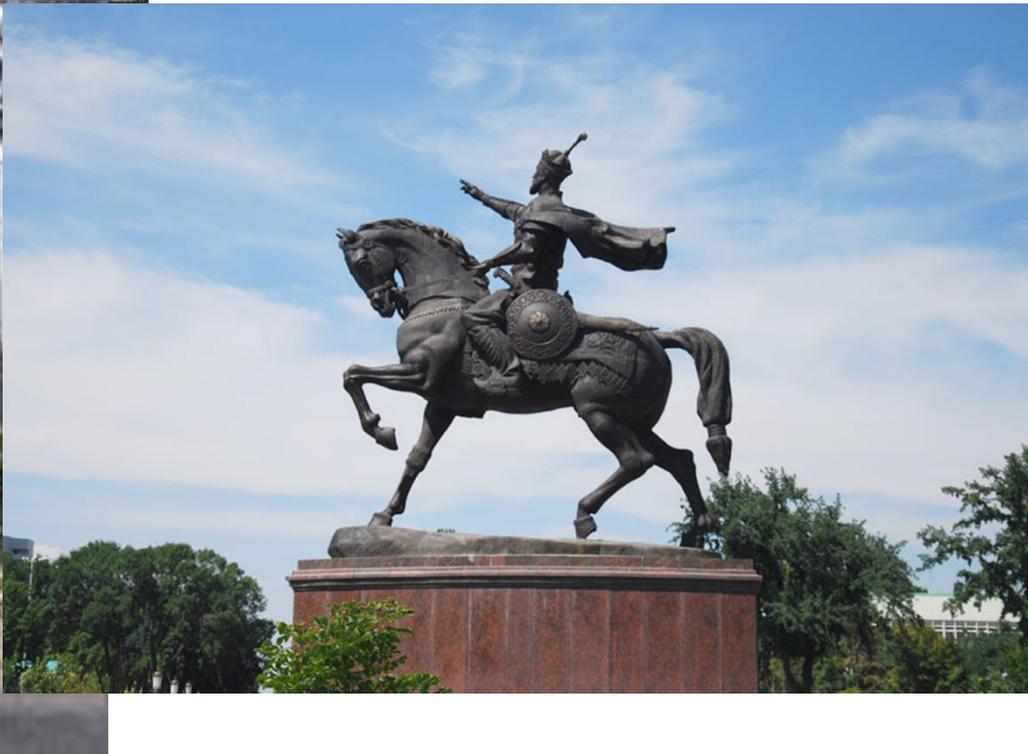














Conclusion

- Carrying out researches for updating old and introducing new building and city codes;
- Farther development of infrastructure;
- Institutional reforms, including unofficial institutions, such as traditions, unofficial rules, habits...
- Further support for the use of renewable energy
- Personal example of leaders (mayor of city, rector of university, for instance) supporting a healthy lifestyle, for example, the announcement of one day a month without a car in the city, except, of course, ambulances and fire fighting vehicles

References:

- Building Sustainable Societies. Chapter 6.5. Urbanisation in Uzbekistan.
- Building Sustainable Societies. Chapter 7.5. Urban policies of Uzbekistan
- https://datacommons.org/place/country/UZB?utm_medium=explore&mprop=count&popt=Person&hl=ru

THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION!