

UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME FOR ADDRESSING ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS

Azamova Sitora Ayonovna

Shahrisabz State Pedagogical University Department of Social Sciences

Arolova Zarina Lochin qizi

Shahrisabz State Pedagogical University Student

ABSTRACT	KEYWORDS
This article provides a comprehensive overview of one of the global issues – environmental problems – and discusses the United Nations Development Programme aimed at addressing these issues. It also highlights how this system helps coordinate efforts to protect nature.	UN, strategy, environmental fund, ecology committee, environmental information, global.

Introduction

In the era of globalization, environmental issues are considered among the most pressing challenges. All of humanity is striving to find solutions to this global problem. In this context, the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) is being actively implemented at a high level. The UN and its partners in Uzbekistan are working towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), which consist of 17 interrelated and ambitious objectives aimed at addressing the major challenges faced by the people of Uzbekistan and the world at large. Uzbekistan has confirmed its commitment to a comprehensive partnership approach involving numerous stakeholders in order to fulfill the tasks set in the global agenda for the period up to 2030 and to achieve 16 national goals in the field of Sustainable Development Goals. The current medium-term plan, the National Development Strategy for 2017-2021, serves as a roadmap for the implementation of the SDGs. In order to ensure the prioritization of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) across all ministries, in October 2018, the government adopted a resolution concerning the 2030 Agenda. This resolution confirmed the commitment to align the SDGs with national strategies and programs. The government approved 16 national SDGs, 125 targets, and 206 indicators to facilitate their implementation. The Sustainable Development Goals are a global call to action to end poverty, protect the environment and climate, and ensure that all people around the world can enjoy peace and prosperity. The SDGs being pursued by the Nations in Uzbekistan include:

- Ending extreme poverty
- Ending hunger
- Good health and well-being
- Quality education

In addition, in order to ensure the implementation of the Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated July 29, 2021, No. PQ-5202, “ On measures to implement the United Nations General Assembly’s special resolution of May 18, 2021, on declaring the Aral Sea region a zone of environmental innovations and technologies”, the Cabinet of Ministers resolves the following:

It is approved that the Global Environment Facility (hereinafter – GEF) will allocate a grant in the amount of USD 3,552,968 for a period of five years to finance the project “ Conservation and management of lakes, wetlands, and coastal areas as a basis for supporting sustainable livelihoods in degraded landscapes of the Aral Sea basin.”

Analysis of the Used Literature

In the book “ The Development Strategy of New Uzbekistan” by the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Shavkat Mirziyoyev, it is stated that a grant of 270,000 USD was allocated for the project by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) office in Uzbekistan. An the reforms currently being carried out in our country are aimed at finding solutions to environmental problems. In particular, the Cabinet of Ministers issued a resolution on the approval of the Concept for the Development of Environmental Education in the Republic of Uzbekistan, in line with yhe tasks outlined in the Action Strategy on Five Priority Directions for the Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2017-2021.

This includes:

Contributing to the resolution of environmental problems in the regions of the Republic through the integration of environmental education into the education system;

Raising the environmental literacy of the younger generation;

Shaping and developing ecological awareness and ecological culture;

And organizing the process of environmental education and upbringing in an effective manner. The practice of protecting the natural environment means preserving it at the individual, organizational, or governmental level in a way that is beneficial for both the environment and human health. Environmental degradation caused by human activity is a global and ongoing problem. According to the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) report titled “ Making Peace with Nature”, published in 2021, it is possible to address major planetary crises such as pollution, climate change, and biodiversity loss – if all parties act together toward achieving the Sustainable Development Goals. Numerous scientific studies on ecology have been conducted in the countries of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS). For example, the works of M.A. Vostrikova, R.S.Gaysina, and E.V.Luneva emphasize the changes occurring in the ecological situation and the need for the rational use of natural resources. The works of A.Kumar, E.V.Matveyeva, and A.V.Karanda discuss changes in international, regional, and national environmental problems, K.A.Berdenova and G.A.Drobot’s research addresses the causes of environmental problems, their manifestations, and ways to eliminate them. Meanwhile, V.Y.Vershinina, A.Y. Ignatenko, and M.N.Kopilov have substantiated the characteristics of the current environmental policies of various states. It is well known that July 5 has been designated by the UN General Assembly as the International Day for Environmental Protection. This date serves to draw the attention of the global community to environmental issues and foster a serious attitude toward ecological preservation. According to data from the UN Environment Programme, human activity has

significantly altered the ecological environment of three-quarters of the Earth's land surface and two-thirds of its marine areas.

Analysis and Outcomes

On October 9, 2019, the Legislative Chamber of the Oli Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan adopted, and on October 11, the Senate approved, the Law “ On the Accession of the Republic of Uzbekistan to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety to the Convention on Biological Diversity “. The Law was subsequently signed by the President. This protocol was adopted on January 29, 2000, in Montreal, and to date, it has been joined by 171 countries and the European Union as an international organization. A National Strategy for the Conservation of Biological Diversity in Uzbekistan for the period 2019-2028 has been developed and is currently being implemented. The main objective of the strategy is to ensure the implementation of the requirements of the Convention on Biological Diversity. It aims to conserve and use biodiversity sustainably, protect ecosystems, ensure food security, create favorable living conditions for the population, and support the sustainable development of the country through the formulation of national strategic goals up to the year 2030. One of the key priorities is raising the level of environmental awareness and culture among the population. Such issues cannot be resolved solely through administrative measures; rather, they require fostering a sense of care, like, and personal responsibility for nature in the hearts of the younger generation. At the same time, it is essential to enhance the efficiency of activities related to the protection and sustainable use of land, subsoil resources, water, forests, wildlife, flora, and atmospheric air. To mainstream biodiversity-related issues into the activities of public authorities and the broader society, it is crucial to integrate these topics into all levels of decision-making and governance. Incorporating Biodiversity Issues into the Activities of Public Authorities and the Entire Community:

Improving the state environmental monitoring system of the natural environment by expanding its scope through comprehensive monitoring of biodiversity components;

Increasing the awareness and knowledge of public authorities, as well as all segments of society, regarding the value of biodiversity and ecosystem services;

Developing an economic valuation system for biodiversity and ecosystem services, and integrating its mechanisms into the planning process;

Implementing nature conservation measures within the framework of state environmental expertise, including organizational, technical, and technological solutions.

Conclusion:

In conclusion, it should be emphasized that the successful implementation of these tasks will strengthen environmental sustainability in our country, contribute to the careful preservation of the environment, and ensure its safe transfer to future generations.

References:

1. Shavkat Mirziyoyev – “ Yangi O'zbekiston taraqqiyot strategiyasi” “O'zbekiston”Toshkent 2022.
2. Azamova Sitara Ayonovna – “ Ekologik globallashuv sharoitida O'zbekiston umumta'lim maktablari o'quv jarayonida Ekologik madaniyatni shakllantirish zarurati” f.f.f.d. (PhD) ilmiy darajasini olish uchun yozilgan Dessertatsiya. Buxoro - 2024.

3. Azamova, Sitora Ayanovna. "PROBLEMS OF FORMATION OF ECOLOGICAL CULTURE IN THE CONTEXT OF ECOLOGICAL GLOBALIZATION." BEST JOURNAL OF INNOVATION IN SCIENCE, RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT 3.5 (2024): 743-749.
4. Omonov, Bahodir. "EKOLOGIK MADANIYATNI SHAKLLANTIRISHDA EKOLOGIK TARBIYANING O‘RNI." Modern Science and Research 4.3 (2025): 125-128.
5. . OMONOV, Baxodir. "ETNIK NIZOLARNING MARKAZIY OSIYO DAVLATLARI GEOSIYOSIY MUNOSABATLARIGA TA’SIRI." News of the NUUz 1.1.1 (2025): 164-166.
6. Omonov, Bakhodir. "The Expression of Geopolitical Knowledge in the Works “the City of Virtuous People” and “India”." JournalNX 9.6 (2023): 16-20.
7. Nurillaevich, O. B. "THE IMPORTANCE OF RELIGIOUS VALUES IN THE FORMATION OF A PERSONAL ECOLOGY CULTURE." Archive of Conferences. Vol. 15. No. 1. 2021.
8. Omonov, Bahodir. "IS ARAL SEA OR LAKE?(SOME THOUGHTS ABOUT THE REASONS THAT TURNED THE ARAL SEA INTO THE LAKE, MORE PRECISELY INTO THE DESERT" ARALKUM")." Theoretical & Applied Science 3 (2016): 63-67.