

Implementation of the Millennium Development Goals in the Republic of Uzbekistan

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The Action Strategy for the five priority areas of development of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2017-2021 states that "Everyone has the right to live in a comfortable environment."

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The deteriorating ecological situation on the planet, the protection of nature, the environment, the conservation and use of natural resources in the eyes of all mankind, the prevention of these problems and the identification of their causes, their timely elimination will save the world civilization from destruction. "In all its forms, environmental friendliness of technology is seen as a short- and medium-term political game. Educators need to understand this as well."

Ken Webster.

Abstract: The article analyzes the strategy of the UN Sustainable Development Concept, as part of the Millennium Development Goals, the resolution of environmental problems and their consequences and the ecological situation in the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Keywords: Achieving Sustainability, Global Goals of UN, eradicating poverty and hunger, disease prevention, negative consequences of the Aral Sea tragedy, keeping the gene pool of living organisms clean, climate change and global warming, desertification, biodiversity, pollution

Introduction

Completion of the work under the UN Sustainable Development Program and the Millennium Development Goals, the study of sustainable development and its environmental aspects, adherence to the concept of sustainable development, the introduction of socio-economic aspects and environmental aspects of development is one of the main problems and today it is necessary to find a solution to these problems.

Human and natural resources need to serve the needs of the economy, not the economy itself, and sustainable development requires simultaneous balanced positive changes in the factors of social, environmental, economic, and political stability. The issue of economic development and environmental degradation was raised at the 1972 UN Conference on the Environment in Stockholm. At the conference, governments established UNEP, a leading body for addressing global environmental problems and implementing the United Nations Environment Program, a leading organization for the protection and improvement of the environment.

Methodology

UNEP is derived from the words “United Nations Environment Program” and is the United Nations Environment Agency. The establishment of this organization is a topical issue today, and its main and additional tasks are as follows. Main tasks:

- Assess the state of the environment worldwide;
- Identifies problems that require international cooperation;
- Assists in the development of international environmental legislation;
- Facilitates the integration of environmental considerations into socio-economic policy and UN system programs.

Additional tasks:

- UNEP assists individual countries in resolving issues that they do not have the capacity to resolve on their own, and organizes forums to develop consensus and conclude international agreements;
- Risk - facilitates the development of guidelines in the event of a threat, the harmonization of conventions, and the immediate implementation of agreed international norms and requirements in the event of environmental problems;
- Coordinating conservation activities within the United Nations, encouraging the Global Environment Facility to meet its commitments;
- Encourage and promote environmental education to involve all strata of society, to establish practical contacts with those responsible for science and political decision-making, to assist in the development of policies in this area;
- UNEP - collects environmental knowledge and information, which allows the creation of reports in the field of ecology, introduces the concept of environmental problems in science, which is the basis for the adoption of environmental conventions;
- The International Environmental Organization - must work to ensure that the world's ecological balance is sustainable and that nature and society follow the path of sustainable development;
- Consult with governments and organizations on the establishment of relevant institutions on important environmental issues.

UNEP organizations focus on key areas of the Global Environmental Monitoring System and the Global Database of Resource Databases, including climate and atmosphere, oceans, renewable resources, transboundary pollution, and the negative impact of pollution on health. The Global Environmental Monitoring System has 25 major global monitoring networks, and the global database of resources has 12 network centers operating in 142 countries. The process involves 30,000 scientists and technicians, and the institutions they work for are funded by governments and international agencies.

The Department of Industry and Environment, part of the UNEP system, plays a key role in persuading the UN business community to change the production models they use to reduce global warming, ozone depletion, and pollution of drinking and seawater. UNEP is also responsible for the protection of the seas and oceans, and UNEP currently promotes the ecological use of marine resources in accordance with 13 regional maritime action programs in more than 140 countries. According to the decision of the global organization, 1998 was declared

the International Year of Oceans. UNEP monitors the implementation of a number of international and regional environmental agreements within its mandate.

- The historic Montreal Protocol of 1987 and its amendments are aimed at protecting the ozone layer of the atmosphere;
- The Basel Conference on Transboundary Hazardous Waste Transportation and Control (1989) reduces the risk of toxic waste pollution;
- UNEP, in partnership with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, will assist governments in concluding the Convention on International Trade in Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides.

The UN Concept of Sustainable Development Goals was born at the Rio + 20 Conference in Rio de Janeiro in 2015, which embodied three of the concept's global principles: environmental, economic and social development. Goals were set. Following the adoption of this document, the UN Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) for Sustainable Development and Development and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development adopted the Global New Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). 169 tasks were identified. At present, a number of efforts are being made around the world to achieve these goals and objectives.

The Millennium Development Goals, Principles and Key Areas of Action for the Sustainable Development and Prosperity of the United Nations and the World Community: Higher Education in Economic Governance and Improvement, Good Governance, Environmental Protection, Energy Resources, Land Issues Meetings at the level of "Agenda for the XXI century", the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, Analysis of global, regional and local issues threatening sustainable development, the tasks of the Republic of Uzbekistan in the field of environment and nature protection, the Aral Sea to eliminate the negative consequences of the tragedy, to prevent the destruction of ecosystems along the Aral Sea, to support initiatives to protect the gene pool and health of the population living here, to further expand practical measures, to analyze and address regional environmental problems in Navoi region. These issues play a key role in the implementation of Sustainable Development Education.

According to UN statistics, 4 out of 10 people are forced to live in areas where there is a shortage of clean drinking water, and by 2025, 6 out of 10 people, or 5.5 billion people, are likely to face a shortage of clean drinking water.

In order to prevent environmental disasters in society, the Millennium Development Goals will be a "guide" in the areas of poverty and hunger, disease prevention, access to education for all children and development. According to the idea of sustainable ecological growth and development, some aspects and indicators of nature and society are:

- Preservation of the gene pool of living organisms;
- Preliminary views of ecosystems in nature;
- Sustainability of efforts to protect the health of the population of the regions;
- Some physical quantities in nature must be constant.

Conclusion

Environmental protection is an issue of national importance, the main directions of solving environmental problems are the scientific, environmental protection adopted by the State Committee for Nature Protection of the Republic of Uzbekistan, ministries, departments and the

state. According to the National Action Plan, based on the analysis of the main activities of the Sustainable Development and Development Program, economic management, welfare, good governance, environmental protection and energy resources, the organization's international work, the results obtained, efforts to ensure a clean environment.

The participation of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh. Mirziyoyev in the 72nd session of the UN General Assembly in 2017, the Ministry of Agriculture and Water Resources in cooperation with the Islamic Development Bank, the Saudi Fund for Development and the Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development is an important process. In the amount of US dollars, projects are planned to create a protected area in the dry part of the Aral Sea, including the transfer of forests, the natural regeneration of 5,000 hectares of tugai forests in the coastal area of the Amudarya delta, as well as forestry and \$ 3 million to strengthen the technical base, to create selection nurseries in Bukhara, Navoi, Khorezm regions and the Aral Sea desert in the Republic of Karakalpakstan under the second partnership program worth \$ 2.7 million, to save the Aral Sea. An even more important process is the implementation of a \$ 7.5 million project by the International Monetary Fund in cooperation with the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe on reforestation and afforestation in the Aral Sea basin.

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