

## A Modern Environmental Solution

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### ABSTRACT

The article examines the reasons for the accelerated decline in the country's biodiversity and the modern solution to the problems of protecting the natural environment.

**KEYWORDS:** natural environment, human health, ecosystem, global catastrophe.

Atmospheric pollution, ozone depletion, land desertification, plastic drifting in the oceans, these are just a small part of the environmental problems that require immediate intervention. Their solution is a challenge for all countries of the world interested in preventing a global catastrophe. The category of such problems includes the problem of the disappearance of biodiversity.

Biodiversity and the services it provides are vital to human well-being, but biodiversity has long been in a state of degradation. Therefore, 12 years ago, the international community adopted the Strategic Plan for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity for 2011-2020. The adopted plan and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets formulated in it were aimed at ending biodiversity loss and enabling ecosystems to continue providing key services [1].

The crisis caused by the COVID-19 pandemic has served as a wake-up call to urgently begin to improve relations with nature, which continue to deteriorate. In addition, it has become abundantly clear that biodiversity is fundamental to human health and critical to sustainable development.

The decline in biodiversity and the threat of pandemics in the future may be due to the same causes, including forest degradation and habitat destruction, which lead to more frequent contact and interaction of people with wildlife. Better biodiversity policies can reduce the risk of future pandemics. This will require only a small fraction of the economic and social costs required to combat a global pandemic.

At the United Nations Biodiversity Summit in September 2019, in the Leadership Commitment to Nature, as well as at the January One Planet Summit, world leaders reaffirmed the political will to take decisive action to conserve biodiversity for sustainable development and continue efforts to reduce deforestation, reverse unsustainable fishing practices, remove subsidies that support activities that harm nature, and move towards sustainable food production systems. They noted that the destruction of nature increases the risk of pandemics in the future. In this regard, the PREZODE initiative was launched, the first global initiative aimed at preventing the next pandemic through collaborative research and reducing activities that have a negative impact on biodiversity. In order to reduce the risk of future shocks and strengthen the resilience of societies, post-pandemic recovery measures should focus on improving the situation of all members of society, without exception, which

will promote behavior change and investment in relevant areas [2].

The conservation of biological diversity is important for humanity, since biological diversity (BD) is the totality of all forms of life inhabiting our planet. This is what makes the Earth different from other planets in the solar system. Biological diversity is the richness and diversity of life and its processes, including the diversity of living organisms and their genetic differences, as well as the diversity of their places of existence.

Biodiversity is divided into three hierarchical categories: diversity among members of the same species (genetic diversity), between different species, and between ecosystems.

In the last two decades, biological diversity has begun to attract the attention of not only biologists, but also economists, politicians, and the public in connection with the obvious threat of anthropogenic degradation of biodiversity, which is much higher than normal, natural degradation.

According to the UNEP Global Biodiversity Assessment (1995), more than 30,000 animal and plant species are threatened with extinction. Over the past 400 years, 484 animal species and 654 plant species have disappeared.

There are many reasons for the accelerated decline in biodiversity, we note the main ones:

- 1) rapid population growth and economic development, making huge changes in the living conditions of all organisms and ecological systems of the Earth;
- 2) increase in human migration, growth in international trade and tourism;
- 3) increasing pollution of natural waters, soil and air;
- 4) insufficient attention to the long-term consequences of actions that destroy the conditions for the existence of living organisms, exploit natural resources and introduce non-native species;
- 5) the impossibility in a market economy to assess the true value of biological diversity and its losses.

Over the past 400 years, the main direct causes of extinction of animal species have been:

- 1) the introduction of new species, accompanied by the displacement or extermination of local species (39% of all lost animal species);
- 2) destruction of living conditions, direct removal of territories inhabited by animals, and their degradation, fragmentation, increased edge effect (36% of all lost species);
- 3) uncontrolled hunting (23%);
- 4) other reasons (2%).

All species (no matter how harmful or unpleasant they may be) have a right to exist.

This provision is written in the "World Charter for Nature", adopted by the UN General Assembly.

The enjoyment of nature, its beauty and diversity is of the highest value, not expressed in quantitative terms.

Diversity is the basis for the evolution of life forms.

The decline in species and genetic diversity undermines the further improvement of life forms on Earth [3].

The economic feasibility of biodiversity conservation is due to the use of wild biota to meet the various needs of society in the field of industry, agriculture, recreation, science and education: for breeding domestic plants and animals, a genetic reservoir necessary for updating and maintaining the resistance of varieties, manufacturing medicines, as well as for providing the population with food, fuel, energy, timber, etc. There are many ways to protect biological diversity. At the species level, there are two main strategic directions: in-place and out-of-habitat.

Protecting biodiversity at the species level is an expensive and time-consuming way, possible only for selected species, but unattainable for the protection of all the richness of life on Earth.

The main direction of the strategy should be at the level of ecosystems, so that the systematic management of ecosystems ensures the protection of biological diversity at all three hierarchical levels.

The most effective and relatively economical way to protect biological diversity at the ecosystem level is through protected areas.

Building back better means protecting biodiversity in order to move towards sustainability. However, in order to achieve this, decisive interdependent measures are required on several fronts, each of which is necessary but not sufficient in itself. Efforts should be stepped up to conserve and restore biodiversity, to combat climate change through ways to contain global temperature increases that do not put undesirable pressure on biodiversity, and to move away from patterns of production, consumption and trade in goods and services that use biodiversity resources and negatively affect him. Nature-damaging subsidies should be redirected to encourage nature-friendly activities.

There are 27,000 unique and endangered species in Uzbekistan – improving the protection of this biodiversity should be a priority.

As we gradually rebuild our economies and societies, working to limit the loss of biodiversity for the benefit of all life on earth should be the focus of attention both in Uzbekistan and around the world.

UNDP helped organize the first newly created protected area since Uzbekistan's independence, the Lower Amu Darya Biosphere Reserve, supported the development of Uzbekistan's master plan for expanding protected areas, as well as the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) for 2019-2028. Political support was provided to improve legislation on the conservation and rational use of natural resources, including pastures, flora and fauna. The Biodiversity Information Management System was established to facilitate evidence-based planning and decision making.

Biodiversity projects have covered various ecosystems in Uzbekistan, including its deserts, the Aral Sea region, coastal areas, wetlands and mountains, with a focus on protecting endangered species.

The ecosystems of Uzbekistan are highly vulnerable to climate change (desertification leading to a reduction in biodiversity).

The drying up of the Aral Sea is a bitter evidence of this.

This requires that economic and social reforms be environmentally sustainable and mutually agreed [4].

The conservation of biodiversity is a common concern for all of us, and we must all play an active role in protecting endangered species and their environment.

The loss of biodiversity often reduces the productivity of ecosystems, thereby impoverishing the natural storehouse of goods and services that we constantly use. It destabilizes ecosystems and weakens their ability to withstand natural disasters such as floods, droughts and hurricanes, as well as anthropogenic stresses such as pollution and climate change. We are already spending huge sums to deal with floods and hurricanes exacerbated by deforestation, and these amounts will only increase with global warming.

Can we save ecosystems at the global level, and with them not only species that are valuable to us, but also millions of other species that may become sources of food and medicine for future generations?

The answer lies in our ability to moderate our appetites, bringing them into line with nature's ability to produce what we need and absorb what we throw away.

#### **LITERATURE:**

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