



NATIONAL SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS OF UZBEKISTAN

Maraimova Kamola Shukhratovna

University of World Economy and Diplomacy

kamolashuxrat@gmail.com

Annotation

Uzbekistan reaffirmed its commitment to achieving the global 2030 Agenda and a comprehensive approach to multi-stakeholder partnerships to achieve the sixteen national sustainable development goals (SDGs). The current national medium-term plan, the National Action Strategy for 2017-2021, serves as a path towards the implementation of the SDGs.

Keywords: sustainable development; sustainable development goals; the MAPS mission; accelerator.

Introduction

The concept of sustainable development was first formulated by the "Brundtland Commission" in 1987, and then in the concept of sustainable development, proposed in 1992 at the UN Conference on Environmental Problems, held in Rio de Janeiro and which became one of the main events in history of world civilization. The main objective of sustainable development is the satisfaction of human needs and aspirations. It is important to emphasize that sustainable development requires meeting the most important life needs of all people and enabling all to meet their aspirations for a better life equally.

From an economic point of view, the concept of sustainable development is based on the definition of income given by J. Hicks. "In practical life, the determination of the level of income aims to tell people how much they can consume without making themselves poorer" [1, p. 418].

The Sustainable Development Goals are closely linked and harmonized with the Action Strategy of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2017-2021, adopted in February 2017. If the Action Strategy is a comprehensive program for further reforming Uzbekistan, the SDGs are a system of criteria for monitoring and evaluating progress in various areas. The Action Strategy and the SDGs cover all areas of life, including issues of improving the sphere of economic well-being, education, healthcare, the environment, etc. In turn, on October 20, 2018, the Government of the Republic of Uzbekistan adopted Decree No. 841 "On measures to implement the National goals and objectives in areas of sustainable development for the period up to 2030". The





resolution defines 16 goals and 127 tasks to be achieved by 2030. The SDGs are divided into 6 groups - "Economic well-being", "Social protection", "Health", "Education", "Environment" and "Good governance", they are the main priority areas. According to the 2018 SDG Index and Panel Report, published annually by Bertelsmann/SDSN, Uzbekistan ranks 52nd (out of 156 countries included in the study); Uzbekistan's score (70.3 points) suggests that, on average, the country has passed 70.3% of the "path to the best possible outcome on the 17 SDGs". Sweden (85 points), Denmark (84.6), Finland (83) are leading in this indicator. Among the CIS countries, the first place is occupied by the Republic of Belarus with 76 points. The Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan approved the "Roadmap" for the implementation of the National goals and objectives in the field of sustainable development for the period up to 2030. The Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan approved the "Roadmap" for the implementation of the National goals and objectives in the field of sustainable development for the period up to 2030. Starting next year, the National Report of Uzbekistan on the implementation of the National SDGs will be regularly prepared with its subsequent submission to the chambers of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the UN Economic and Social Council.

MAPS mission proposals are built around three leading accelerators: (1) improving the efficiency and accountability of governance systems; (2) social policy for inclusive development; and (3) sustainable and sustainable management of natural resources. What is MAPS? This is integration: Adaptation of the 2030 SDGs Agenda at the national and local levels: integration into national development plans, as well as into budgets for their implementation. Acceleration: Focus on priority development areas for the country. Support for an integrated approach, including synergy and trade-offs. Problem assessment – funding and partnerships, and measuring the achievement of the SDGs. General policy support: Timely support to countries by relevant UN agencies.

Accelerator №1: Improving the efficiency and accountability of governance systems. Governance reform can be a major driver of the SDGs. Uzbekistan can accelerate progress on a range of SDGs if it effectively implements governance reforms in a comprehensive and coherent manner, focusing on the separation of powers between the executive, legislature and judiciary, protection of human rights and the rule of law, capacity development, anti-corruption policy, strengthening civic space for an inclusive decision-making, oversight and monitoring embedded in the civil service reform, including transparency, development of government and improved service delivery for citizens. It will also contribute to the implementation of the Government's





comprehensive reform program as part of the National Action Strategy. The improvements achieved in governance systems can also contribute to sustainable inclusive economic growth. In addition to supporting the implementation of the National Action Strategy 2017-2021, governance reform can drive progress in two other areas of acceleration. Great institutional potential - the institutions of social policy. Better protection of human rights by competent authorities and greater civic participation can improve social protection and accelerate the fight against poverty. Such an approach can also strengthen incentives for conserving water and energy, and create new opportunities for public response to climate- and disaster-related risks. Improving governance in these and other ways is essential to achieving sustainable economic growth that benefits all citizens.

Accelerator №2. Social policy for inclusive development. Ongoing economic reforms place particular emphasis on improving the business and investment environment in order to boost economic growth and investment, as well as to create jobs in order to attract a large number of young people entering the labor market in Uzbekistan. The prospects for sustainable development in Uzbekistan are in fact closely related to the use of the “window of opportunity”, characterized by an intensive increase in the number of young people. Although international experience shows that such “demographic dividends” can accelerate economic growth by up to 30%, exploiting these opportunities requires a strong concentration of efforts in the field of youth policy, especially in terms of employment and education, as well as health and housing. Market-based reforms aimed at boosting employment through price liberalization and lowering the tax burden could also reduce the space for fiscal policies and create new challenges in terms of social exclusion. Long-term and sustainable development requires targeted programs to address human development and health challenges that will be in line with the key SDGs principle of “leaving no one behind”.

Accelerator №3. Sustainable and stable management of natural resources. The clear links between sustainable natural resource management, economic development and social inclusion are seen most dramatically and globally in the impact of the drying up of the Aral Sea, which has resulted in significant hardship for communities in western Uzbekistan. Improving the efficiency of water use is a top priority for sustainable development throughout the country, as well as in the Central Asian sub-region as a whole. Programs and measures that can add economic value to water (without compromising the right to access water resources and services) can support investment in an irrigation infrastructure that currently has up to 40% water loss. In view of the fact that only about 10% of Uzbekistan's land is arable, and up to 50% of it





has been degraded to varying degrees, and the expected climate change will only exacerbate these problems, a stronger political focus is needed to neutralize land degradation and increase soil productivity in order to ensure agricultural growth and food security. This can be done by increasing the use of market principles in the management of the agricultural sector [3, p. 234].

Regional cooperation within the framework of international organizations is becoming an effective tool for solving universal problems. The Republic of Uzbekistan, being a full member of many international organizations, builds and expands cooperation with these organizations on various aspects of sustainable development: social, economic, environmental, institutional. The main forms of assistance from international organizations should be reduced to:

- Attracting resources for projects in the main areas of cooperation;
- Use of scientific and technical potential;
- Transfer of technologies, managerial experience;
- Personnel training;
- Information support, etc.

Achieving the goal and solving the problems of transition to sustainable development requires a long time and a gradual solution of social, economic and environmental problems. The sustainable development strategy is being implemented in three stages.

The purpose of the first stage is macroeconomic stabilization and restoration of fixed assets based on the renewal of obsolete technologies in order to create the necessary conditions for the sustainability of the economy (the current level).

The goal of the second stage is to achieve sustainable economic growth with real structural shifts in the economy and the formation of efficient market structures that ensure sustainable development (medium term).

The third stage is the achievement of sustainable development based on a high level of economic, technical and technological development of the economy, taking into account the rational use of natural resources, involvement in the production of non-traditional resources and energy sources (long-term). Taking into account the current socio-economic situation in the country, the main tasks of each stage are the development and implementation of a set of economic, managerial, technological, social and environmental measures differentiated in various sectors of the country's economy.





Bibliography

1. Zaitseva O.O. Rural territories as an object of management: concept and functions / OA Zaitseva // Fundamental Research. 2013. № 6. P. 418.
2. Экономическое обозрение №6 (234) 2019
3. <https://review.uz/post/natsionalnoe-tselepolaganie-v-globalnomkontekste>.

