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# PREVENTING THE NEGATIVE ASPECTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE IS THE NEED OF THE HOUR

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**Annotation**
The article discusses the implementation of measures aimed at preventing damage caused by climate change, the perception of damage caused to nature as a result of anthropogenic impact, the need to prevent maximum heating of the atmospheric air and maintain it in a normal state. not only on the scale of one country, but this is the most important thing that faces the countries of the world. It is argued that this is an important issue. In recent years, in order to prevent damage to the economy as a result of extreme conditions, extreme cold, storms mixed with strong winds and rain, several summits have been held aimed at preventing the negative aspects of climate change, initiated by the UN, state leaders, including Presidents The countries of Central Asia have determined their strategy in this direction in this direction.

**Keywords**: climate, global warming, anthropogenic impacts, storm, drought, summit, storm, biosphere, degradation, consequences of climate change.

## Introduction

Global climate change has become one of the most pressing economic and political problems in the world. In terms of climate change, its impacts are catalyzing various changes in many economic activities, as well as creating a wide range of natural hazards for the global economy [1].

Global environmental problems include climate change, ozone depletion, deforestation and drought as a result of anthropogenic impact on nature. Currently, there are very few areas in the world where the ecosystem is not disturbed. The Amazon basin and Central Asia are suffering from drought, where the climate used to be good [8].

Due to the increase in natural and man-made disasters around the world in the next few decades, its damage will also increase. Currently, the anthropogenic factor is the source of current and future disasters, and the main threat to the loss of the biosphere, according to many scientists, is modern man [3].

Since the second half of the twentieth century, the world has seen the development of industry and agriculture, which results in the opening of new mines, the development of desert zones, inefficient use of water, and excessive emissions of toxic gases. into the atmosphere led to negative climate change. Despite spending US$1.2 trillion between the UN climate change conferences in Stockholm (1972) and Rio de Janeiro (1992), the climate is getting worse. At the UN Climate Change Conference in Paris (2015), it was decided that the temperature on our planet should not exceed 200C. However, excessive release of greenhouse gases into the atmosphere has led to the formation of an ozone hole in the atmosphere [4].

According to Candidate of Economic Sciences I.A. Makarov (Russia), it is difficult to select the first noticeable air change temperature to accurately assess the damage caused by climate change in a single country or the global economy. There are negative trends in the global economy that affect climate change, and they are as follows:

- as a result of climate change, the yield of three types of agricultural products (wheat, rice and corn) will decrease by 10%;
- as a result of the melting of the earth's ice cap, the water level of the river and sea leads to coastal flooding;
- flood, drought, wind waves, cold, storm and strong wind;
- people get sick and die as a result of tropical diseases in the north;
- shortage of drinking water as a result of demographic and economic growth, this situation is observed in the southern USA, southern Africa, and northeastern Brazil;
- climate change will change the ecosystem; a change in air temperature from 1.5 to 2.50 C will lead to the disappearance of flora and fauna [2].

As a result of rising temperatures, permafrost in the Arctic is shrinking by 2.8% every year, and as a result, large icebergs are floating in the oceans. The migration of polar animals is deteriorating. On November 27, 2023, as a result of strong winds blowing at a speed of 25-30 m/s, the movement of boats and ferries was stopped for a day in Crimea and Sevastopol (Russia), 1.9 million people were cut off. from electricity [5].

In the summer of 2018, millions of people were affected by hot weather in the Northern Hemisphere, from the Arctic Circle to Greece, Japan, Pakistan and the United States. Forest fires have claimed the lives of hundreds of people. Climate change is not limited to rising temperatures, but also extreme weather events, rising sea levels and changes in wildlife populations and habitats [5].

The World Meteorological Organization (WMO) considers sand and dust storms to be atmospheric hazards that typically occur in arid and semi-arid regions with limited vegetation cover.

How long dust particles stay in the air depends on their size and weather conditions. Dust in the atmosphere is washed away by rain. Particles with a diameter of more than 10 microns are stored for more than several hours, and particles with a diameter of less than 1 micron last up to 10 days. Sand and dust particles cause a mixture of dust and sand to rise from the soil in the form of dust smoke or dust haze [8].

In recent years, the scale of dust storms occurring in the Karakum and Kizilkum deserts has been expanding. According to weather station observations, many sandstorms occurred in Uzbekistan in 2022 and 2023. Our country experienced the worst sand and dust storms in 150 years. The visibility level in many places was 500...1000 meters, and in the city of Termez - 100 meters. According to a global assessment report on the impact of sand and dust storms published by the United Nations Environment Program (UNER), sand and dust storms are caused by a number of interrelated direct (natural) and indirect (man-made) factors.

Anthropogenic factors account for about 25 percent of global dust emissions. Worldwide, more than 6.5 million people die as a result of sandstorms. Human activities pose a particular threat to

natural ecosystems. Loss of vegetation, loss of biodiversity and impacts on soil surfaces make areas prone to dust generation.

As a result of the construction of hydraulic structures caused by human activities, hydrogeological changes lead to an increase in the number of sand and dust storms. To improve the ecosystem, it is recommended not to place and reduce mining and processing plants that emit dust [8, 10. 11, 12].

At the summit of the UN Convention to Combat Desertification, which took place in Samarkand (Uzbekistan), November 13-17, 2023, according to an analysis and synthesis of reports from 126 countries, it was noted that 100 million hectares of land are degraded annually. between 2015 and 2019.

From 2015 to the present, 165 million hectares of land have been lost in Africa and the Sahara, as well as 108 million hectares in Latin America and the Caribbean. Uzbekistan's share in land degradation in the Central Asian region is 26%. As a result of the drying up of the Aral Sea, 3 million hectares of land have turned into desert.

Since 2018, on the initiative of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh. M. Mirziyoyev, forest plantings were started in the Aral Sea region to trap salt and dust, as a result, trees and shrubs were planted on 2 million hectares [10].

In 2023, participants from 190 countries took part in a summit on global climate change in the United Arab Emirates. The Presidents of Central Asia also spoke at the summit. Among the Presidents of Central Asian countries, the President of Uzbekistan Sh. M. Mirziyoyev said that the air temperature in the region has doubled, a third of the glaciers in the mountains have melted, and expressed thoughts about the transition to a “green” economy in order to ensure carbon neutrality.

President of Tajikistan I. Rahman noted that 93% of the country's territory is mountainous, and as a result of the melting of its glaciers, hundreds of millions of dollars are spent annually on eliminating natural disasters. noted that the melting of glaciers has doubled, more than 1,000 of the existing 13,000 glaciers have melted, which will cause global problems in a situation that supplies 60% of water to Central Asia.

President of Kyrgyzstan S. Japarov said that the ice in the country’s mountains is rapidly melting, ice fields are decreasing, arid areas are increasing, there is a shortage of water, people’s health is deteriorating, and natural disasters are increasing. He mentioned the support of developed countries in overcoming the damage caused by climate change to countries connected to each other by mountains. mentioned a 16% reduction in greenhouse gas emissions by 2030.

President of Kazakhstan K. Tokayev said that the country has unstable geopolitical and energy security, that methane emissions in the world should be reduced to 1.50 C by 2050, and in Central Asia this figure will reach 2.50 C. He paid special attention to the fact that he had to adapt to this condition.

President of Turkmenistan S. Berdymukhammedov said that the country will combat climate change and its consequences at the international and national level, cooperate with international organizations and participate in projects and programs related to climate change in order to meet global methane obligations [7].

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