



**Executive Board of the
United Nations Development
Programme, the United Nations
Population Fund and the United
Nations Office for Project Services**

Distr.: General
1 December 2020

Original: English

First regular session 2021

1 to 4 February 2021, New York

Item 5 of the provisional agenda

Country programmes and related matters

Country programme document for Uzbekistan (2021–2025)

Contents

	<i>Page</i>
I. UNDP within the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework.....	2
II. Programme priorities and partnerships.....	5
III. Programme and risk management.....	8
IV. Monitoring and evaluation	9
Annex	
Results and resources framework for Uzbekistan (2021–2025).....	10



I. UNDP within the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework

1. **Uzbekistan made steady progress over the past decades, but inequalities persist.** One of the two double landlocked countries in the world, Uzbekistan is a lower-middle-income¹ economy with high human development² and the largest population in Central Asia.³ In recent years, the country experienced steady growth, gradually diversified its economy, and reduced the poverty rate from 24 per cent in 2000 to 11 per cent in 2019,⁴ lifting 2.2 million people out of poverty. However, regional inequalities are increasing, while the urban-rural poverty gap remained at nearly 6 per cent in 2018.⁵

2. **Uzbekistan today is experiencing a unique development momentum, having embarked on ambitious reforms since early 2017** that have impacted every aspect of social, political and economic life. The Government's vision to transform Uzbekistan into an industrialized, upper-middle-income country by 2030⁶ enjoys popular support.⁷ Structural reforms and trade liberalization since 2017 are encouraging increasing financial flows, including from the international financial institutions (IFIs). Uzbekistan can reap a demographic dividend from its large young population (57 per cent are below 30 years old) through productive employment opportunities, encouraging economic initiative and innovation, and strengthening future work capabilities and digital skills. Job creation has not kept pace with GDP and population growth – over 600,000 job seekers enter the labour market every year.⁸ Coupled with serious deficiencies in education quality at all levels, this results in high unemployment, especially among the young.⁹

3. **Accountable, transparent, modern and inclusive governance and rule of law institutions are preconditions for achieving the development vision of Uzbekistan.** The country has been making significant investments to bring public services closer to the population.¹⁰ The Government is committed to further increasing the efficiency, scope and quality of services, while addressing challenges posed as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic, including non-interoperability of platforms, poor data connectivity, and low digital literacy. Uzbekistan recently took important steps towards gender equality by adopting laws on equal rights/opportunities for women and men and gender-based violence. A woman currently chairs the Senate, while women's representation in Parliament doubled from 16 to 32 per cent in the 2019 elections (Central Asia's highest and above the global 24 per cent average¹¹). However, challenges persist, with gender-based violence, segregation of women in the labour market, property ownership disparities, and gender roles directed by traditional values.¹² The Government implements wide-ranging reforms to prevent and fight corruption in order to maintain trust in public institutions, attract investments and improve access to justice while improving the country's standing in the Corruption Perception and Rule of Law Indexes.¹³ Legal improvements brought 2019 elections 'closer to international standards'¹⁴ and key steps have been taken to enhance freedom of speech, promote human rights, citizen engagement and participation in national and regional legislative oversight processes.

¹ Gross national income per capita was \$2,020 in 2018 (<https://databank.worldbank.org/reports.aspx?source=world-development-indicators>).

² UNDP, *Human Development Report, 2019*.

³ <https://unstats.un.org/home>.

⁴ Goskomstat (<http://nsdg.stat.uz>).

⁵ Ibid.

⁶ https://regulation.gov.uz/ru/document/8839-kontseptsiya_kompleksnogo_sotsialno_ekonomicheskogo_razvitiya_respubliki_uzbekistan_do_2030_goda.

⁷ <http://pubdocs.worldbank.org/en/834051595427687698/L2CU-COVID19-impacts-June2020-en.pdf>.

⁸ World Bank, *Uzbekistan Growth and Job Creation: An In-depth Diagnostics, 2019*.

⁹ Youth (18 to 30 years old) not in employment, education or training (NEET) is 42 per cent, women 66 per cent (<http://nsdg.stat.uz/goal/11>).

¹⁰ <https://medium.com/usaid-2030/e-justice-system-in-uzbekistan-proves-its-worth-amid-covid-19-d0ffb2928765>.

¹¹ <https://data.ipu.org/women-ranking?month=5&year=2020>.

¹² <http://www.fao.org/3/ca4628en/ca4628en.pdf>.

¹³ Uzbekistan ranks 153 out of 180 countries in the 2019 Corruption Perception Index and 92 out of 128 countries in the 2020 Rule of Law Index.

¹⁴ <https://www.oscepa.org/documents/election-observation/election-observation-statements/uzbekistan/statements-31/3944-2019-parliamentary-3/file>.

4. Increasing population and urbanization in Uzbekistan require sustainable use of nature while limiting climate impacts that decouple growth from carbon emissions and curbing unsustainable consumption and production patterns. The energy intensity of Uzbekistan is among the world's 10 highest¹⁵ and its inefficient energy use costs at least 4.5 per cent of GDP annually.¹⁶ While the country's urbanization rate¹⁷ rises, risk-informed investments for clean, efficient, inclusive and resilient cities need to be pursued. Eighty per cent of Uzbekistan water comes from outside the country, creating water shortage vulnerabilities, worsened by climate change.¹⁸ Land degradation, soil salinization, reduced water quality, wind and water erosion, and decreased productivity of arable land are the country's major environmental concerns. The poorest population lives in arid regions and depends on subsistence agriculture. Therefore, it is vulnerable to climate change and natural resource availability, exacerbated by high risks of natural and human-induced disasters. The Aral Sea's disappearance is a reminder of the importance of water management and sustainable resource use.

5. The COVID-19 pandemic threatens to derail the ambitious transformation of Uzbekistan and reverse two decades of growth. Between 1.3 and 2.6 per cent of the population, around 0.4–0.88 million people, may have fallen into poverty due to COVID-19,¹⁹ with the most vulnerable (youth, women, informal workers and migrants, people living with disabilities, the elderly) experiencing significant hardship.²⁰ The pandemic especially impacted women, causing reduced livelihood opportunities, higher exposure to poverty, inequalities and gender-based violence.²¹ Since March 2020, about 85 per cent of small businesses have closed. The pandemic has underlined the country's remaining structural issues, including inefficiently modernized social protection and health governance systems, a large unprotected informal sector, and gaps in digitalization, particularly in the public sector. The need for a green, gender-equal, good governance framework, as a basis for recovery, has become even stronger.

6. Even before the COVID-19 crisis, the transformation of Uzbekistan required innovative approaches and strong coherence in policymaking, backed with diversified funding. The crisis has reinforced the need to avoid proliferation of insufficiently integrated (cross)-sectoral reforms and to establish an integrated national financing framework for development, enabling appropriate financing from all sectors, reinforced with high-quality data for evidence-based policymaking.²²

7. Overall, the outcome of the reform agenda will be determined by success in generating tangible improvements in people's daily lives, including for the most vulnerable groups, and therefore in addressing the overarching development challenge identified by the United Nations common country assessment (CCA) – the threat of growing exclusion and inequalities. Achieving a 'just, equal and resilient society' and long-term high, sustained and inclusive economic growth is feasible if structural economic reforms are backed by public administration investments, advancement of rule of law, human rights, gender equality, and sustainable natural resource use and environmental management. This is the overarching vision of the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF), and these are precisely the areas in which UNDP will assist Uzbekistan.

8. UNDP is well positioned to support Uzbekistan in capitalizing on its unique development momentum and accelerating its transformation. The integrated country

¹⁵ Uzbekistan records 0.45 kg of CO2 emissions per United States dollar of GDP (versus the world average of 0.27 kg) (<http://hdr.undp.org/en/data>).

¹⁶ <http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/810761468318884305/pdf/ACS41460WP0Box0Issues0Note00PUBLIC0.pdf>.

¹⁷ Currently at 50 per cent, expected to reach 60 per cent by 2030, CCA.

¹⁸ UNDP, *Mainstreaming Water and Transboundary Issues*, 2020.

¹⁹ <http://pubdocs.worldbank.org/en/834051595427687698/L2CU-COVID19-impacts-June2020-en.pdf>.

²⁰ *Ibid.*

²¹ <https://www.unwomen.org/-/media/headquarters/attachments/sections/library/publications/2020/policy-brief-theimpact-of-covid-19-on-women-en.pdf?la=en&vs=1406>.

²² UNDP, "Development finance assessment", 2020.

programme evaluation (ICPE) and other recent reviews²³ highlighted that UNDP, as a trusted partner, has strategically supported the transformation of Uzbekistan, played a catalytic role in promoting sustainable economic growth, supported Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) nationalization and established a multi-sector approach to mitigate human security risks for affected communities in the Aral Sea region. UNDP has promoted women's rights and contributed to improving access to justice and public services, encouraging more transparency and participation in policymaking. UNDP presence at local and national levels has helped to connect policies to solutions of scale, bringing coherence of reforms horizontally across government ministries/agencies, and vertically across national and subnational government. Its regional offices in Nukus (Aral Sea region) and Namangan (Fergana Valley) give UNDP a capacity unique among development partners. UNDP will continue building on these strengths, while addressing key ICPE recommendations and lessons learned from evaluations to overcome portfolio fragmentation, enhance programme coherence, and ensure more systematic use of data.

9. The unique UNDP integrator role of the United Nations development system²⁴ and its focus on innovation bring additional comparative advantage in identifying and facilitating integrated cross-sectoral/thematic, multidimensional solutions to the complex development challenges of Uzbekistan. UNDP will play its dual 'integrator' and 'innovator' roles while contributing to the three strategic priority areas of the UNSDCF, 2021-2025, across four intended outcome areas (see section II below). Under the overall coordination of the United Nations Resident Coordinator, the UNDP approach will include a combination of:

- (a) *Provision of integrated policies and solutions based on UNDP technical leadership in specific areas*, such as UNDP lead in preparation and upgrading of the multilateral COVID-19 socioeconomic response and recovery offer, inclusive of specific accelerators for better recovery (green recovery and digitalization). In supporting the preparation of the national poverty reduction strategy, UNDP will help assure that it reflects perspectives of the broader United Nations, IFI and development community with integrated policy solutions. Similarly, UNDP will leverage its technical leadership in several governance areas (rule of law and human rights, anticorruption, parliamentary and electoral development) and work with other United Nations entities – the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) – and development partners (such as the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe) on joint programmes and advocacy initiatives to accelerate comprehensive reforms.
- (b) *A systemic, portfolio approach to deal with interdependent social, economic and environmental issues*. This will be applied by the SDG integration initiative in addressing the long-standing challenges of the Aral Sea region and supporting its transformation into a zone of ecological innovation and new technologies.
- (c) *Platforms to catalyse partnerships, knowledge and resources*. UNDP will lead the United Nations effort (with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the World Health Organization, and others) to support establishment of an integrated national financing framework (INFF) and alignment of COVID-19 response with the SDGs.
- (d) *Innovation*, accelerating learning, experimentation and integrated solutions to complex issues across programme interventions, using the unique profile of the accelerator lab to innovate at scale, while helping Uzbekistan to recover forward better from the COVID-19 pandemic.

²³ ICPE Uzbekistan, 2020; UNDAF, 2016-2020, final evaluation; the midterm review of the United Nations joint programme on Aral Sea region, 2018; the final evaluation of e-government promotion for improved public service delivery, 2017; and the midterm review of sustainable water management in rural areas, 2018.

²⁴ United Nations General Assembly resolution 72/279, paragraph 32.

10. **The new programme will be strongly anchored in the national Sustainable Development Goals framework.**²⁵ UNDP will place more emphasis on enhanced policy coherence, through support to the bi-cameral Parliamentary Commission on the SDGs and support the elaboration and implementation of a long-term national poverty reduction strategy and its financing framework. Given the extreme uncertainty caused by COVID-19, investing in data at scale is essential.²⁶

II. Programme priorities and partnerships

11. **UNDP will support Uzbekistan to achieve a modern democratic society driven by responsive governance systems, future-ready human capital and an inclusive green economy.** Guided by the UNDP Strategic Plan, 2018-2021, the Decade of Action, the UNSDCF and the extensive multi-stakeholders consultations conducted during its elaboration at national and subnational levels, UNDP will support Uzbekistan to harness systems innovation, advance and finance economic and social transformation, create new and better opportunities for its people, and help revive, improve and sustain environmental ecosystems over time. In the next 18 months, UNDP will support Uzbekistan in overcoming the COVID-19 crisis while over the entire programme period the UNDP offer will centre on four outcome or ‘flagship’ areas, consistent with the UNSDCF,²⁷ each backed by signature solutions of the UNDP Strategic Plan, 2018-2021.

12. Flagship area 1: In the UNSDCF strategic priority area, “Effective governance and justice for all”, UNDP will support the Government in developing accountable, transparent, inclusive policies, gender-responsive institutions and expanded civic participation aimed at ensuring provision of public services that meet the needs of all the people of Uzbekistan. UNDP will contribute towards:

- (a) *Strong and inclusive institutions.* UNDP will support partners in making choices that build social capital and open civic space to lay the foundations for a new social contract, based on rule of law, governance and human rights.²⁸ UNDP will support the Government’s *anticorruption efforts and advanced rule of law*, including modernization of the court system in line with international human rights standards, as preconditions for success of economic reforms. Partnering with UNODC and the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), UNDP will closely cooperate with the national Inter-Agency Commission, the General Prosecutor’s Office, the Ministry of Justice and the newly established Anti-Corruption Agency.
- (b) *Enhanced effectiveness and inclusiveness of public services, with a strong focus on digital transformation* to benefit all members of society. Jointly with the European Union and the Agency for Public Service Delivery, UNDP will support reviewing local governance systems, reengineering business processes and introducing new digital governance systems²⁹, closing the gap in public service access, while delivering critical government services remotely, including health care. UNDP will lead United Nations efforts – with UNODC, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and the Peacebuilding Fund – to pilot integrated solutions for inclusive service delivery, expanded engagement of youth and women in local decision-making, and advanced social cohesion to protect and fulfil human rights in regions with pockets of vulnerability and possible risks of tensions (including in the Fergana Valley). Targeted measures will be developed to support victims of domestic violence and enhance the quality of services for people living with disabilities and people living with

²⁵ With six national SDGs and 127 targets, SDG nationalization report (<https://lex.uz/ru/docs/4013358>).

²⁶ UNDP, *Beyond Recovery. A Leap into the Future*, 2020.

²⁷ UNSDCF outcomes 1, 2, 3 and 5 while contributing to outcome 4.

²⁸ Aligned with the national human rights strategy.

²⁹ Decree on digital transformation, strategy for innovative development.

HIV.³⁰ Within a regional programme, including Central Asia, jointly with other United Nations entities, UNDP will help prevent radicalization and violent extremism.

- (c) *Stronger electoral and parliamentary development with enhanced roles and accountability*, together with the Central Electoral Commission, the Parliament, the United Nations Department of Political and Peacebuilding Affairs and other development organizations (such as OSCE). Together with other United Nations entities, UNDP will focus on the key pillars of democracy, participation, voice and freedom of expression – electoral system and Parliament – to strengthen checks and balances and elevate legislative and oversight roles of the Parliament, including on attaining the SDGs.

13. Flagship area 2: Within the same UNSDCF strategic priority area, “Effective governance and justice for all”, UNDP will promote new ways of understanding and addressing poverty and inequalities, and policy coherence and financing for development aligned with the national SDGs, and will contribute towards:

- (a) *Poverty reduction*. Jointly with the World Bank and other development actors, UNDP will support the Government’s efforts to reduce inequalities by establishing a long-term vision built on a whole-of-society approach that integrates interrelated areas, including job creation, strengthening social protection, enhancing human capital capabilities, and developing a resilient society. UNDP will also help assess how the reforms affect the most vulnerable and recommend action to assure they benefit and are protected from potential negative impact.
- (b) *Policy coherence and the integrated national financing framework*. UNDP will lead support for the establishment of an INFF, in close cooperation with the IFIs and United Nations organizations to enhance policy coherence and alignment of public and private sources of financing. Based on experience of other countries (Indonesia), new, innovative finance sources (Islamic finance/green sukuk, social bonds, crowdfunding, risk financing) will be explored when piloting social and green initiatives to benefit the vulnerable in rural areas and the Aral Sea region.

14. Flagship area 3: In the UNSDCF strategic priority area, “Inclusive human capital development leading to health, well-being and resilient prosperity”, UNDP will promote policies for resilient and inclusive growth as well as enhanced capabilities and better opportunities, with the goal of improved access to livelihoods, decent work and enabling opportunities in two areas:

- (a) *Innovative policies for resilient and inclusive growth* will be explored to address regional income and public service disparities, while advancing an enabling environment for green, decent jobs and entrepreneurship. Together with the International Labour Organization (ILO), UNDP will work on models for expanded digitalization for women, innovative and inclusive business initiatives in rural areas, including better access to finance. It will focus on women/youth-run start-ups, small and medium enterprises, in regions with multiple vulnerabilities. Jointly with UNDP in other Central Asia countries, subregional climate-resilient development in the Fergana Valley will be supported, for enhanced climate-fragility risks and natural resource management³¹ UNDP will also support Uzbekistan to strengthen participation in institutions of global economic governance and integration into world and regional economy on equal and beneficial basis: accession to the World Trade Organization and cooperation with neighbouring countries and regions.

³⁰ Including through United Nations system-wide youth and disability inclusion strategies.

³¹ <https://www.osce.org/files/f/documents/b/7/355471.pdf>.

- (b) *Enhanced capabilities and better opportunities for women, youth and people from rural areas.* UNDP will focus on NEET (not in education, employment or training) youth and women in the informal economy, building on the COVID-19 socioeconomic response and recovery offer,³² by supporting the Government to address skills-mismatches, promote digital economy, and future-proof jobs through technologies and innovation, as well as ensuring improved links between social protection schemes and employment measures. In this context, UNDP will aim to expand its partnership with the Ministry of Employment and Labour Relations, Chamber of Commerce and Industry, IT Park and ILO.

15. Flagship area 4: In UNSDCF strategic priority area, “Sustainable, climate-responsible and resilient developments”, UNDP will support Uzbekistan to step up its agenda on climate change and nature-based solutions, pursuing structural transformations towards green growth, in three areas:

- (a) *Climate change adaptation and mitigation.* UNDP will support Uzbekistan in expanding its nationally determined contribution (NDC). UNDP will also assist in mobilizing partners to leverage and catalyse the necessary finance so that Uzbekistan implements NDC priorities and moves towards carbon neutrality. With Green Climate Fund support, UNDP will facilitate development of specific gender-sensitive climate change adaptation plans for health, agriculture, water, emergencies and housing sectors, and the three most environmentally degraded regions, ensuring adaptation and mitigation responses are embedded in recovery efforts. UNDP will direct its support to specific targets of the National Strategy on Transition to a Green Economy by 2030 – reducing emissions by increasing energy efficiency, enhanced use of renewable energy, improving resource efficiency and crop yields, and avoiding land degradation.³³ UNDP will support the development of new energy efficiency solutions, including investing in low-cost energy-efficient rural housing through blended financing opportunities with Islamic and Asian development banks, and enhancing access to clean and affordable energy.
- (b) *Effective and sustainable management of natural resources promoted through conservation policies.* In line with the 2019-2028 National Strategy on Biodiversity Conservation, UNDP will further advocate for sustainable ecosystem management, as well as preservation and regeneration of mountain ecosystems, wetlands and desert ecosystems in the Aral Sea region. Jointly with the European Union, UNDP will help the Ministry of Agriculture address inefficient agricultural practices that pose serious threats to rural livelihood sustainability, ultimately contributing to an inclusive transition to a ‘green’ economy in the agri-food sector.
- (c) *Strengthened gender-responsive climate and disaster risk governance systems through enhanced multi-hazard early warning.* UNDP, together with the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Management, will support the Ministry of Emergency Situations Center for Hydrometeorological Services (Uzhydromet) and regional administrations in implementing the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction through gender-sensitive early-warning systems to climate-induced hazards, and sharing the Uzbekistan experience in this area at subregional and global levels. With the Stockholm Convention ratified by Uzbekistan, UNDP will also help formulate a national persistent organic pollutants action plan to identify priority action for hazardous waste.
- (d) *Systems innovations for integrated solutions in the Aral Sea region.* UNDP will help establish a multifaceted approach to addressing the Aral Sea region’s long-standing challenges. It will support efforts of the Karakalpakstan Council of Ministers, the

³² Consolidated multilateral COVID-19 socioeconomic response and recovery offer, April 2020.

³³ <https://regulation.gov.uz/ru/document/3997>.

Ministry of Investment and Trade, the Ministry of Innovation, the Ministry of Environment and others to transform the Aral Sea region into a zone of ecological innovation and technology. This UNDP engagement will set the basis for broader United Nations contributions, introducing an approach that explores systems design, data and analytics, alternative financing, innovation, and integrated policies.

16. UNDP will advance gender equality and women's empowerment across all above-mentioned areas, by supporting implementation of the National Gender Equality Strategy. Ongoing partnerships with the Ministry of Mahalla and Family Affairs, the Senate's Gender Commission, and civil society organizations will be further expanded to support initiatives to promote women's economic empowerment, women's participation in public leadership, women's rights, and ending harmful practices and gender-based violence. Close cooperation with civil society in building youth and women's agency for greater responsibility, voice and accountability will be key in the delivery of the programme.

III. Programme and risk management

17. This country programme document outlines UNDP contributions to national results and serves as the primary unit of accountability to the Executive Board for results alignment and resources assigned to the programme at country level. Accountabilities of managers at the country, regional and headquarter levels with respect to country programmes are prescribed in the organization's programme and operations policies and procedures and internal control framework.

18. The programme will be nationally executed. If necessary, national execution may be replaced by direct execution for part or all of the programme to enable response to force majeure. The harmonized approach to cash transfers will be used in coordination with other United Nations organizations. Cost definitions and classifications for programme and development effectiveness will be charged to the concerned projects. UNDP will leverage expertise more effectively, connecting to its Global Policy Network, facilitating regional dialogues and South-South cooperation to share the experiences of Uzbekistan. UNDP will apply a portfolio-based approach while delivering its programme and ensure appropriate business processes and office structures are in place.

19. UNDP will exercise joint ownership of the programme with the Ministry of Economic Development and Poverty Reduction and the National Coordinating Authority. The Government and UNDP have agreed that the provision of UNDP support services (for national implementation), as required, would not involve a separate letter of agreement.

20. Nurturing partnerships and mobilizing resources will remain a key priority for UNDP. Reflective of the country's middle-income status and changing donor landscape, UNDP will prioritize Government financing and further deepen partnerships with IFIs and development banks, towards accelerated reforms and innovative public and private financing for the SDGs. UNDP will continue expanding engagement with the European Union, vertical funds and bilateral donors, as well as enhance joint resource mobilization with United Nations entities through United Nations pooled funds.

21. The programme's successful implementation may be affected by the following risks:

- (a) With the changing donor landscape, the biggest risk for UNDP delivery of results at speed and scale is its ability to mobilize resources. UNDP will manage this risk by diversifying its strategic partnerships, blending its work with IFIs, business and non-government sector, targeting new development financing, and applying innovative programming instruments. If funding does not fully materialize, UNDP and the

Government will revise programme targets and interventions to meet resource availability.

- (b) With the country's ambitious transformative agenda, there is the risk that reforms will prioritize industrialization and economic growth only, with limited consideration of impacts on vulnerable groups and SDGs. To manage these risks, UNDP will apply risk-informed development assessments and horizon-scanning across all areas and maintain project-specific and portfolio-level risk logs and contingency plans, systematically applying UNDP social and environmental safeguards and accountability mechanisms.
- (c) (iii) Weakened policy coherence, lack of integrated approach to development financing and insufficient data for evidence-based policymaking may pose impediments to UNDP's work. Much of these will therefore be supported by the proposed programme.

IV. Monitoring and evaluation

22. Outcome and output indicators derive from the national SDG framework and global UNDP integrated results and resources framework (IRRF), carefully selected for efficient monitoring. UNDP will actively track progress towards planned results and identify emerging opportunities and risks through continuous adjustment, including through United Nations results groups. UNDP will continue relying on evaluations for programming decisions, focusing on outcome-level evaluations to further strengthen the application of an integrated, issues-based approach. UNDP will invest adequate resources and enhance quality assurance and monitoring and evaluation capacity.

23. Systematic data collection, including through periodic United Nations common country analyses will be further promoted. UNDP will continue strengthening national capacities for enhanced SDG monitoring and data collection with the State Statistics Committee, mainstreaming it throughout programme implementation.

Annex. Results and resources framework for Uzbekistan (2021-2025)

NATIONAL PRIORITY: Action Strategy 2017-2021: Improving system of state and public construction, ensuring rule of law and reforming judicial system.				
UNSDCF OUTCOME: By 2025, all people and groups in Uzbekistan, especially the most vulnerable, demand and benefit from enhanced accountable, transparent, inclusive and gender-responsive governance systems and rule of law institutions for a life free from discrimination and violence.				
UNDP STRATEGIC PLAN, 2018-2021, OUTCOME: Accelerate structural transformations for sustainable development.				
COOPERATION FRAMEWORK OUTCOME INDICATOR(S), BASELINES, TARGET(S)	DATA SOURCE AND FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION, AND RESPONSIBILITIES	INDICATIVE COUNTRY PROGRAMME OUTPUTS <i>(including indicators, baselines targets)</i>	MAJOR PARTNERS/ PARTNERSHIPS FRAMEWORKS	ESTIMATED COST BY OUTCOME (in United States dollars)
Corruption Perception Index value (National SDG 16.5.1.3) Baseline (2019): 153/180 Target (2025): TBC	Transparency International, annually/programme	Output 1.1: Institutions equipped with effective anti-corruption tools, enabled to expand access to justice and enhance social cohesion	Ministry of Justice General Prosecutor's Office Presidential Administration Supreme Court	Regular: \$2,700,000
Order and Security Index (National SDG 16.1.4.2) Baseline (2019): 94/126 Target (2025): TBC	World Justice Project, annually/programme	Indicator 1.1.1: Level of implementation of OECD anticorruption network's recommendations Baseline (2020): 0% Target (2025): 80% Source, frequency: OECD reports/biannually	Agency for Public Services Local Governments	Other: \$54,776,949
Women's representation in national parliament (National SDG 5.5.1) Baseline (2018): 16 Target (2025): TBC	State Statistics Committee (Goscomstat), annually/programme	Indicator 1.1.2: Proportion of the population accessing e-justice services, sex-disaggregated Baseline (2020): 20% (including 38% women) Target (2025): 30% (including 48% women) Source, frequency: Supreme Court reports, annually	Ministry of Health Ministry of Mahalla and Family Affairs Youth Union	
		Output 1.2: Digitalized and inclusive people-centred public service delivery models promoted	Central Electoral Commission Parliament, civil society organizations	
		Indicator 1.2.1: Number of services provided through my.gov.uz and public service centres Baseline (2019): 2.84 million/6.39 million Target (2025): 15 million/60 million Source, frequency: my.gov.uz, Agency for Public Services, annually	United States Agency for International Development (USAID), European Union, the Peacebuilding Fund, the SDG Fund, the Government of Japan, UNICEF, UNODC, UNESCO, OHCHR, OSCE, United Nations Department of Political and Peacebuilding Affairs	
		Indicator 1.2.2: Number of people accessing basic services, disaggregated by target groups (poor, women, people living with disabilities, youth, other marginalized groups) Baseline (2019): 11,314,000 (including through my.gov.uz) public services have been provided during 2019 Target (2025): 20 percentage point increase Source, frequency: Agency for Public Services, annually		

		<p>Indicator 1.2.3: Number of HIV-infected people with access to antiretroviral treatment, sex-disaggregated (IRRF 1.1.2.1) Baseline (2020): 33,000 (M:50% / F:50%) Target (31/12/2024): 49,000 (M:50% / F:50%) Source, frequency: the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria</p> <p>Indicator 1.2.4: Number of legal acts and policies adopted to establish or strengthen national infrastructures for peace and social cohesion Baseline (2020): 0 Target (2025): 2 Source, frequency: Government reports/annually</p> <p>Output 1.3: Electoral and parliamentary processes and institutions strengthened to promote inclusion, transparency and accountability (modified IRRF 2.2.2.2)</p> <p>Indicator 1.3.1: Share of parliamentarians with enhanced capabilities in law-making, oversight and policy analysis (disaggregated by age and gender) Baseline (2020): 0 Target (2025): 50% Source, frequency: Parliament reports, annually</p> <p>Indicator 1.3.2. Share of policy initiatives addressing needs of underrepresented and marginalized groups, consulted by Parliament with interested groups Baseline (2020): 0; Target (2025): 30% Source, frequency: Parliament reports, annually</p> <p>Indicator 1.3.3: Extent to which Central Electoral Commission has capacity to conduct inclusive and credible elections (IRRF 2.2.2.1) Baseline (2020): 2 Target (2025): 3 Source, frequency: Election observer assessments (2022/2025)</p>		
--	--	---	--	--

NATIONAL PRIORITY: State policy on economic development and poverty reduction.				
UNSDCF OUTCOME: By 2025, the population of Uzbekistan benefits from more harmonized and integrated implementation of the reform agenda due to strengthened policy coherence, evidence-based and inclusive decision-making and financing for development, mainstreamed in line with national SDGs.				
UNDP STRATEGIC PLAN, 2018-2021, OUTCOME: Accelerate structural transformations for sustainable development.				
<p>Primary government expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget, by sector (NSDG16.6.1) Baseline (2018): 128% Target (2025): TBD</p> <p>National statistical legislation consistent with the fundamental principles of official statistics (National SDG 17.18.2) Baseline (2018): no Target (2025): yes</p> <p>Statistical capacity indicators Baseline (2018): 54.4/100 Target (2025): TBD</p>	<p>Ministry of Finance, Goscomstat and the World Bank</p>	<p>Output 2.1: Effective SDG financing framework developed and promoted through coherent gender-responsive, evidence-based policy implementation, innovative financing and coordination platform</p> <p>Indicator 2.1.1: Existence of integrated national financing framework aligning the 2030 Agenda with financing streams Baseline (2020): No Target (2025): Yes Source, frequency: Government report, annually</p> <p>Indicator 2.1.2: Number of innovative financing solutions and practices designed and institutionalized Baseline (2020): 0 Target (2025): 3 Source, frequency: Government report, annually</p> <p>Output 2.2: Cross-cutting and comprehensive reform agenda developed through lenses of poverty and inequality reduction with integrated monitoring framework in line with the SDGs.</p> <p>Indicator 2.2.1: Official measurement of monetary and multidimensional poverty is available Baseline (2020): No Target (2025): Yes Source, frequency: South-South cooperation, annually</p> <p>Indicator 2.2.2: Poverty reduction strategy in line with the national SDG framework developed and adopted Baseline (2020): No Target (2025): Yes Source, frequency: Government reports, annually</p>	<p>Ministry of Finance Ministry of Economy Ministry of Development and Poverty Reduction State Statistics Committee Capital Market Development Agency</p> <p>The SDG Fund, the Government of the Russian Federation, United Nations organizations, the World Bank, IMF, the Islamic Development Bank</p>	<p>Regular: \$712,000</p>
				<p>Other: \$8,912,656</p>
NATIONAL PRIORITY: Action Strategy 2017-2021: Economic development and liberalization/development of social area.				
UNSDCF OUTCOME: By 2025, youth, women and vulnerable groups benefit from improved access to livelihoods, decent work and expanded opportunities generated by inclusive and equitable economic growth.				
UNDP STRATEGIC PLAN, 2018-2021, OUTCOME: Advance poverty eradication in all its forms and dimensions.				
<p>Proportion of youth (aged 16–24 years) not in training or employment (National SDG 8.6.1) Baseline (2018): 21.8%</p>	<p>Goscomstat</p>	<p>Output 3.1: Women, youth and people from remote rural areas benefit from better skills, sustainable jobs and strengthened livelihoods</p>	<p>Ministry of Labour and Employment Chamber of Commerce and Industry (CCI)</p>	<p>Regular: \$730,000</p>
				<p>Other: \$9,703,351</p>

<p>Target: TBD</p> <p>Unemployment rate, sex-disaggregated (National SDG 8.5.2) Baseline (2019): 9% (12.8% female, 6.1% male) Target (2025): 7.5% (10% female, 5.5% male)</p> <p>Poverty level (urban/rural)/National SDG 1.2.1 Baseline (2018): 11.4% (Urban/8.4%, Rural/14.3%) Target: TBD</p> <p>Percentage difference between average monthly earnings of female and male employees to average monthly earnings of male employees (National SDG 8.5.1) Baseline (2018): 38.6% Target: TBD</p> <p>Growth rates of household expenditures and income per capita among the bottom 40% of the population and the total population (National SDG 10.1.1) Baseline (2018): 118.5%, 127.1% Target: TBD</p>		<p>Indicator 3.1.1: Number of decent jobs created with UNDP support, including share of women, youth Baseline (2020): Total – 160 (40% women, 50% youth) Target (2025): Total – 5,000 (50% women, 50% youth) Source, frequency: UNDP, annually</p> <p>Indicator 3.1.2: Number of people who gained 21st century skills due to UNDP support (women, youth) Baseline (2020): 400 (30% women, 80% youth) Target (2025): 20,000 (40% women, 80% youth) Source, frequency: UNDP, annually</p> <p>Output 3.2: Public institutions and private entities have improved capacities to design and implement innovative policies for inclusive, resilient economic growth and reduced regional inequalities</p> <p>Indicator 3.2.1: Number of companies benefiting from improved business advisory support (including led by women, youth) Baseline (2020): 750 Target: 1000 (30% women-led, 25% youth-led) Source, frequency: UNDP/CCI reports</p> <p>Indicator 3.2.2: Number of public servants with improved capacities in developing and applying policies prioritizing the circular and green economy Baseline (2020): 0 Target (2025): 200 Source, frequency: UNDP reports/annually</p> <p>Indicator 3.2.3: Number of gender-responsive policy, legal, regulatory and institutional measures adopted with UNDP support to improve enabling environment for micro, small and medium enterprises Baseline (2020): 3/year Target (2025): 6/year Source, frequency: UNDP/annually</p>	<p>Youth Union Ministry of Investment and Trade</p> <p>Business associations IT Park</p> <p>Government of the Russian Federation, ILO</p>	
---	--	--	---	--

NATIONAL PRIORITY OR GOAL: Action Strategy 2017-2021, Strategy for transition of the Republic of Uzbekistan to a green economy for 2019-2030, Government of Uzbekistan concept on environmental protection until 2030.				
UNSDCF OUTCOME: By 2025, most at-risk regions and communities of Uzbekistan are more resilient to climate change and disasters, and benefit from increasingly sustainable and gender-sensitive efficient management of natural resources and infrastructure, robust climate action, inclusive environmental governance and protection.				
UNDP STRATEGIC PLAN, 2018-2021, OUTCOME: Accelerate structural transformations for sustainable development.				
Proportion of electricity generated from renewable energy sources in total electricity generation (National SDG 7.2.1) Baseline (2018): 9.4% Target (2025): 20%	Goscomstat	Output 4.1: Innovative and sustainable climate change adaptation and mitigation initiatives designed and implemented	Cabinet of Ministers, State Committee for Ecology and Environment Protection	Regular: \$1,800,000 Other: \$36,106,270
Energy intensity measured in terms of primary energy and GDP (National SDG 7.3.1) Baseline (2018): 0.164 Target (2025): 0.105	Ibid	Indicator 4.1.1: Number of sectoral/regional/national gender-sensitive climate change initiatives implemented Baseline (2020): 3 Target (2025): 5 Source, frequency: Sectoral/national/regional reporting, annually	Ministry of Emergency Situations Ministry of Water Resources Ministry of Agriculture Ministry of Innovations Development	
Proportion of agricultural land with water-saving technologies Baseline (2018): 1.7% Target (2025): 20%	Ibid	Indicator 4.1.2: Number of people who invested in low-carbon housing (gender and location disaggregated) Baseline (2020): 1,329 (50% female, % rural) Target (2025): 2,000 (55% female, % rural) Source, frequency: National mortgage banks, annually	Council of Ministers of Karakalpakstan Uzhydromet	
Proportion of protected mountain ecosystems in their total area (National SDG 15.4.1) Baseline (2018): 1.8% Target (2025): TBD	Ministry of Water Resources	Indicator 4.1.3: Number of passengers / days using green urban transport corridor with electric public buses Baseline (2020): 0 Target (2025): 3,000 (50% female) in Tashkent City Source, frequency: Tashkent City Municipality, annually	FAO, UNESCO, UNFPA, United Nations Environment Programme, BIOFIN	
Proportion of land with high salinity Baseline (2018): 45% Target (2025): 41%	State Committee for Ecology and Environment Protection	Output 4.2: Enhanced capacities for sustainable use of terrestrial and water ecosystems promoted through conservation policies	IFIs, the European Union, Government of Japan,	
Number of deaths, missing persons and injured directly as a result of disasters per 100,000 population, disaggregated by regions, sex and age (National SDG 1.5.1) Baseline (2018): 2.7% Target (2025): TBD	Ministry of Agriculture	Indicator 4.2.1: Number of national/regional initiatives to strengthen government capacities to fulfil international obligations Baseline (2020): 2 Target (2025): 5 Source, frequency: Sectoral reporting, annually		
Direct economic losses due to disasters as percentage of GDP (National SDG 1.5.2) Baseline (2018): 0.005% Target (2025): TBD	Ministry of Emergency Situations	Indicator 4.2.2: Montreal Protocol on hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFC)/Kigali amendment on HCFCs implemented Baseline (2020): No Target (2025): Yes Source, frequency: Goscomecology, annually		
		Indicator 4.2.3: Proportion of the protected areas of total land area of country		

		<p>Baseline (2020): 4.64% Target (2025): 12% Source, frequency: Goscomecology, annually</p> <p>Indicator 4.2.4: Smart patrol system introduced and operational in all protected areas Baseline (2020): No Target (2025): Yes Source, frequency: UNDP reports, annually</p> <p>Output 4.3: Integrated gender-responsive climate and disaster risk governance systems strengthened through enhanced multi-hazard early warning (MHEWS) and rapid recovery</p> <p>Indicator 4.3.1: Number of national/regional initiatives to strengthen government capacities to meet international commitments Baseline (2020): 7 Target (2025): 22 Source, frequency: Ministry of Emergency Situations, annually</p> <p>Indicator 4.3.2: Number of people with increased resilience due to access to MHEWS information, gender-disaggregated Baseline (2020): n/a Target (2025): 3 million people (50% women) Source, frequency: UNDP reports, annually</p> <p>Output 4.4: Systems innovations advanced for integrated solutions in the Aral Sea region</p> <p>Indicator 4.4.1: Number of innovative and scalable solutions applied through systems integration Baseline (2020): 3 Target (2025): 8 Source, frequency: UNDP reports, annually</p> <p>Indicator 4.4.2: Number of new project proposals improving access to water and food. Baseline (2020): 2 Target (2023): 4 Source, frequency: UNDP reports, annually</p>		
--	--	---	--	--