



United Nations
in Uzbekistan



Government
of the Republic of Uzbekistan



UZBEKISTAN UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE FRAMEWORK

2016-2020

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UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE FRAMEWORK FOR THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN 2016–2020

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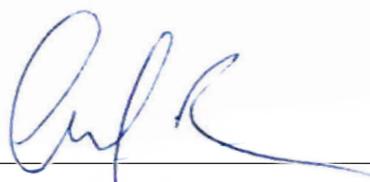
The Government of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the United Nations in Uzbekistan are committed to progress in human development of all people living in the country, especially the most vulnerable and disadvantaged. Building on the commonly agreed outcomes of the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) for Uzbekistan for 2016-2020, the Government of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the UN system in Uzbekistan will pursue the achievement of national development priorities, the Sustainable Development Goals framed by Post-2015 global development agenda, and all other commitments under the ratified United Nations conventions, as well as UN summits and human rights instruments. Believing in the vision of the United Nations Charter, the United Nations will work strategically to bring to life its mandate and principles to create positive change based on mutual respect, equality and participation.

Government of the Republic of
Uzbekistan



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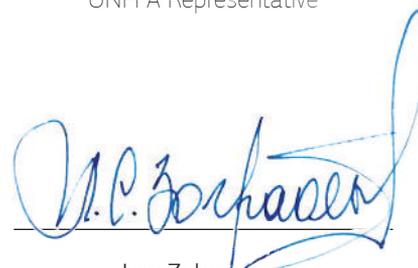
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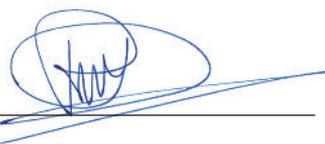
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Executive Summary



This United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) is the strategic programme framework between the Government of Uzbekistan and the United Nations System for the period 2016-2020. It draws on the full range of knowledge and resources of the United Nations system to deliver development results.

Overall, the UNDAF reinforces the strong partnership between the Government and UNCT in support of national priorities and in line with the nascent Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) for the post-2015 period, tailored to the local context. In particular, it is focused on benefitting the most vulnerable populations in the country, linked to Uzbekistan's obligations under its ratification of various international human rights instruments.

Eight UNDAF Outcomes have been selected, in four strategic focus areas that respond to national needs and make use of the United Nations' comparative advantages. These were identified through an intensive consultation process with the Government and other implementing national partners:

- Inclusive economic development, with a focus on employment and social protection
- Quality health and education, to fully realize human potential
- Environmental protection, to ensure sustainable development
- Effective governance, to enhance public service delivery and the protection of rights.

These focus areas serve as a mutual accountability framework among the Government, other national implementing partners and the United Nations System. They are expected to provide the people of Uzbekistan with a fuller range of choices and opportunities and to promote their human development and freedoms.

UNDAF Outcomes will be achieved through a practical application of key elements of a Delivering as One approach to joint and complementary programming and implementation. A major element of this approach centres on having an Outcome-level UNDAF, with inter-Agency results groups responsible for joint planning, implementation, monitoring and reporting with national partners. A

Joint Steering Committee, including Government representatives, will provide formal oversight and management direction throughout the UNDAF cycle.

The UNDAF will be operationalized through Joint Biennial Work Plans that allow the UN Representative Office in Uzbekistan, the Government and other partners to plan and efficiently contribute resources to the delivery of specific outputs of UNDAF. Full implementation of the UNDAF will require an estimated US\$144.94 million; this includes US\$86.25 million already mobilized and US\$58.69 million to be mobilized from multilateral/bilateral donors, the Government, the private sector and other external sources.

In the end, UNDAF represents a joint commitment by the Government of Uzbekistan and the United Nations System to work together in a spirit of cooperation with the people of Uzbekistan toward the achievement of development results that will help all women and men, girls and boys live longer, healthier and more prosperous lives.



Official name:	Republic of Uzbekistan
Capital city:	Tashkent
Total area:	448,97 sq km
Population ¹ :	30492,8 thousand people (as of 01.01.2014)
Population by age group	
0-15 years:	29.9% (4,423.7- female, 4,692.9 – male)
16-24 years:	18.7% (2,796.0 – female, 2,907.7 – male)
25-49 years:	36.1% (5,522.1 – female, 5,481.0 – male)
50-69 years:	12.5% (1,985.5 – female, 1,837.6 – male)
70 years and over:	2.8% (484.0 – female, 358.3 – male)
Languages:	Uzbek, Russian, Tajik, Kazakh, Karakalpak, Tatar
Religions:	Muslim, Eastern Orthodox, others
Administrative organization:	12 regions, Republic of Karakalpakstan and the capital city (Tashkent)
GDP:	US\$ 57.15 billion (Central Bank of Uzbekistan average annual rate , 2013)
GDP per capita:	US\$1,889.8 (data for 2013)
Human Development Index	0.718 (data for 2013)

¹ <http://gender.stat.uz/index.php/osnovnye-pokazateli/demografiya/naselenie/109-voznostnoj-sostav-naseleniya-po-polu>

Acronyms and Abbreviations

AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
CBOs	Community Based Organizations
CCA	Common Country Assessment
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
DOTS	Directly Observed Treatment Strategy
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
ECEC	Early Childhood Education and Care
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
HRBA	Human Rights Based Approach
IAEA	International Atomic Energy Agency
ICT	Information and Communication Technologies
ILO	International Labour Organization
JWPs	Biennial Joint Work Plans
MCH	Mother and Child Health
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
M&E	Monitoring & Evaluation
MEG	Monitoring & Evaluation Group
NCD	Non-Communicable Disease
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
OMT	Operations Management Team
RBM	Results Based Management
RH	Reproductive Health
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SPR	Strategic Prioritization Retreat

UN	United Nations
UNAIDS	Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
UNCG	United Nations Communications Group in Uzbekistan
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNECE	United Nations Economic Commission for Europe
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
UNV	United Nations Volunteers
UN Women	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
UPR	Universal Periodic Review
WHO	World Health Organization

SECTION 1. Introduction

1.1. Socioeconomic Development Achievements in Uzbekistan and Remaining Challenges

1.1.1. Uzbekistan's economy has demonstrated high and stable average annual growth rates in recent years, largely as a result of deepened economic reforms aimed at modernizing production and improving both infrastructure and the overall quality of life. This has laid the basis for the country to further enhance its competitiveness and achieve the average global level of economic development.

1.1.2. High GDP growth rates have been sustained under the economic modernization process. From 2005 to 2014, for example, annual growth rates in industrial output ranged from 6.6 to 12.7 percent, with those in agriculture reaching from 4.5 to 7 percent. Development of the services sector also has been rapid. During this nine-year period, the country's overall GDP more than doubled, rising by a factor of 2.1, while foreign trade turnover tripled; the latter achievement indicates the country's stronger integration into the world economy.

1.1.3. Moreover, in post-crisis development conditions Uzbekistan has managed to maintain favourable trends. During 2010-2014 alone, GDP grew at average annual rates of more than 8 percent.

1.1.4. According to Government reports, these policies have resulted in reduction of the poverty rate from 27.5 percent in 2001 to 14.1 percent in 2013; this was forecast to drop further by 2015, to 13.5 percent, which would mark the achievement of the Millennium Development Goal (MDG) to reduce poverty by half. These declines resulted not only from rapid economic growth, but also from increases in salaries/remittances, incomes from micro and small businesses, and implementation of State-targeted social support programmes, particularly in education and health.

1.1.5. Uzbekistan also demonstrated a strong commitment toward attainment of the other MDGs as well. It has already achieved three national targets, on universal primary education, gender equality in primary and secondary education, and a reduction in maternal mortality by one-third. At the same time, it has made notable strides toward other national MDG targets, with not only poverty reduction on track to be achieved by 2015, but also the reduction of under-5 child mortality. Nonetheless, enhanced efforts are needed if Uzbekistan is to meet all its national targets, especially in improving the quality of education, ensuring gender parity in tertiary education,



further reducing infant mortality, halting the spread of HIV and tuberculosis, and ensuring environmental sustainability.

1.1.6. As the move toward a post-MDG framework approaches, Uzbekistan has put forward an ambitious goal to become an upper-middle-income country by 2030, while also reducing the level of vulnerabilities to 8 to 9 percent of people. To this end, a focus on decent work, disparities, sustainable use of resources, rule of law and access to justice, and effective and accountable governance, among others, will be of particular relevance. Goals on education and health also will continue to be priorities under the nascent Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), as they were under the MDGs.

1.1.7. Despite Uzbekistan's impressive economic growth, some key development disparities, including by region or wealth quintile, persist between different population groups. For example, gaps in human development indicators between rural and urban areas and between well-off and disadvantaged regions still are found.

1.1.8. Additional efforts are particularly needed to address a shortage of quality jobs, especially for the most vulnerable groups and for women. As a result, considerable sections of the workforce are employed in the informal sector, often in temporary and insecure jobs. Uzbekistan continues its measures to ensure a more inclusive economic growth and economic development model.

1.1.9. Unemployment lies at the core of poverty. Certain part of the poor are unemployed, which suggests that they should be attracted to labour markets. The Government has recognized the employment challenge and taken a number of steps to address issues related to economic governance and improving the business environment to promote private sector development. This challenge also cannot be de-linked from macroeconomic considerations and external factors.

1.1.10. Other important groups particularly vulnerable to challenges in social protection include low-income persons and families; the elderly; persons with disabilities; children and women in need, or at risk of being in need, of protection; people living with HIV; and the homeless.

1.1.11. Uzbekistan's education system features free and near-universal access for both sexes and high enrolment in both general secondary and secondary specialized, professional education. Since 1996, the Government has spent about 6 to 7 percent of GDP each year for education. While school infrastructure received considerable attention in the past, quality improvements are increasingly the focus of the education agenda, mainly with regard to teacher training, learning outcomes and transferable skills, as well as creation of an enabling environment for lifelong learning opportunities.

1.1.12. Key remaining challenges in education are found with regard to access to preschool and higher education, as well as overall access for children with special needs. Increasing the number of qualified teachers in rural areas especially requires additional focus in order to reduce key rural-urban disparities. Quality of education also is a core challenge at secondary and secondary specialized, professional education institutions, which are crucial in ensuring the match between education and national economic and labour needs. This will require further attention to new and emerging occupations, small business development, the informal labour market, and the needs of the poorest segments of the population.

1.1.13. Despite achievements in gender equality in general education and at professional colleges, key disparities remain at tertiary level, with the Gross Enrolment Ratio standing at about 0.59 in 2013. Professional segregation also has been observed, with girls over-represented in the education and health care sectors and under-represented in the rapidly developing and better-paid sectors of telecommunications, construction and Information and Communication Technologies (ICT). Although the Government promotes equal participation of girls in education at all levels, cultural traditions, as well as the increasing competition at admission to tertiary education, constitute barriers to girls continuing to study past the secondary specialized, professional level, particularly in rural areas.

1.1.14. In health care Uzbekistan is still transitioning from a highly centralized model toward a multi-stakeholder, collaborative system. In such a holistic framework, strengthening the provision of quality health care services remains a priority for sector reform.

1.1.15. Universal access to reproductive health services is guaranteed by the State. The Maternal Mortality Ratio reported by the Ministry of Health fell from 33.1 per 100,000 live births in 2000 to 20.0 per 100,000 live births in 2013; even so, regional disparities remain, which suggests remaining issues with quality of health services. In child health, official figures show a reduction in under-5 mortality rates from 28.5 to 13.4 per 1,000 live births between 2000 and 2013; infant mortality fell from 18.9 to 9.8 per 1,000 live births during the same period. The United Nations Inter-Agency Child Mortality Report, which uses a different methodology, estimated under-5 mortality at 40 per 1,000 live births in 2012, compared to 61 in 2000. The report also gives an infant mortality rate of 34 and neonatal mortality of 14; this high proportion of neonatal deaths again suggests issues in service quality. The latest national survey also showed disparities in child and infant mortality rates among children from rural and urban areas, as well as between families with different socioeconomic status. Among adolescents, limited awareness in areas such as healthy lifestyles, reproductive health and HIV prevention, as well as a need for strengthened and effective counselling services, are believed to be major causes for increased health-related issues.

1.1.16. Although Uzbekistan has benefited from improved detection and prevention of communicable diseases, institutional challenges remain. Certain negative social attitudes, such as stigma and discrimination, likewise hinder further progress toward reducing the prevalence of some communicable diseases, particularly HIV. Uzbekistan also remains among the 27 countries in the world with a high burden of multi-drug-resistant tuberculosis.

1.1.17. In recent years, non-communicable diseases (NCDs) have caused about 80 percent of all deaths in the country, with circulatory system diseases and cancer the most common. Uzbekistan has recognized the preventability of NCDs and defined them as a major health priority. Nevertheless, to offer quality preventive and curative services against NCDs, the health system requires further strengthening.

1.1.18. With high natural population growth and aspirations to become an urbanized, upper-middle-income country, Uzbekistan faces increasing demands for finite natural resources (water, land, energy). However, the way the country uses its natural resources requires significant strengthening to achieve efficiency.

1.1.19. Shrinking access to both water and irrigated land have contributed to reductions in income-generating opportunities and to labour migration from rural areas in recent years. Land degradation, outdated irrigation practices and poor maintenance of and investment in drainage systems all affect the amount of per-capita irrigated land available. Effective management of scarce water resources, as well as irrigated and non-irrigated land, is vital for rural livelihoods, food and environmental security, and the economy, yet issues of land degradation remain a key challenge to ensuring sustainable development.

1.1.20. Ensuring democratic, inclusive and efficient governance, based on core principles of equal participation, equal treatment, and equal rights before the law, has become a key development area. The Government has made continuous efforts to ensure the rule of law, democratize the governance system and encourage wider public involvement. In particular, the President introduced the “Concept of further deepening democratic reforms and establishing civil society in the country” to set the stage for strategic national reforms in governance and the public sector.

1.1.21. Following the introduction of the President’s initiative, the country has adopted 27 laws and dozens of normative acts to implement constitutional and regulatory reforms. These reforms aim to:

- Further develop and enforce the constitutional principle of separation of powers, enhance the role of the Oliy Majlis (Parliament) within the governance system, and strengthen the parliamentary role and authority in shaping and implementing both domestic and foreign policies. Parliamentary powers have thus been enhanced, while the Government’s accountability to the Parliament and local authorities’ accountability to the Kengashes (Councils) of the Peoples’ Deputies have been strengthened. Critically, Uzbekistan has introduced an important institutional mechanism that allows the party that receives the largest number of Deputy seats in the legislative chamber to promote its candidate to the post of Prime Minister.
- Strengthen judiciary control to ensure that civil procedural rights are enforced during the stages of inquest and investigation. In criminal justice, the principle of habeas corpus also is being applied in more areas.
- Improve the structure and institutional frameworks of the courts, strengthen their human resource capacity and ensure stronger protection of judicial employees. The number of civil courts has been increased to improve the quality and speed of case processing.
- Strengthen accountability of the Government and public agencies for decisions taken under the Law “On the Openness of the Government and Public Agencies”
- Further improve institutional and regulatory frameworks of civil self-governance institutions and enhance their roles in providing legal protection to citizens, particularly youth, women and vulnerable populations.

1.1.22. Uzbekistan also has recognized its need to become an information-rich society to enable further economic growth and promote sustainable development. The Government has been taking strong steps toward ensuring the transparency and accountability of State institutions, evidenced by adoption of a recent Law in this regard

as well as the introduction of ICT to ensure timely communication between Government agencies at all levels and civil society. However, further measures remain to be taken across all sectors and levels of governance to ensure access to regular, reliable and disaggregated official data in Uzbekistan.

1.1.23. Following the second cycle of the Universal Periodic Review on human rights in 2013, the country has accepted 115 recommendations out of 203 put forward. Some positive achievements were noted by the UPR, such as the abolition of the death penalty, introduction of habeas corpus, and other criminal justice reforms

1.1.24. Building on a constructive dialogue with international partners, the Government also hosted an international monitoring mission on child labour during the cotton harvest of 2013. According to results of the mission, while limited incidences of child labour took place, no systemic recourse for such labour was identified.

1.1.25. At the same time, some areas for improvement have been cited by the UPR and United Nations treaty bodies, including measures to independently monitor prisons; to guarantee freedom of expression, association and assembly; to further improve the enabling environment for civil society organizations and NGOs; to continue the fight against child labour; to protect and promote the rights of women and combat trafficking in women and children; and to further reform the judiciary and establish an independent national human rights institution in compliance with the Paris Principles. Notably, a constructive dialogue with the international community took place regarding the follow-up to accepted UPR recommendations, resulting in a National Action Plan approved by the Government in November 2014.

1.1.26. In the Central Asia region, unresolved trans-boundary water/energy discourse may cause tensions between upstream countries reliant on hydropower and downstream countries dependent on reliable water flow for the development of agriculture. Furthermore, Central Asia is prone to natural disasters, including floods, landslides, droughts and earthquakes. This spectrum of trans-boundary challenges makes regional cooperation especially important.

1.2. Development Contributions by the United Nations System Through Implementation of the UNDAF 2010-2015: Findings and Recommendations

1.2.1. The independent evaluation of the UNDAF 2010-2015 conducted in September 2014 found that the United Nations System in Uzbekistan is well-recognized by the Government and other development partners as a trusted and respected partner largely responsive to national development needs. Hence, the United Nations System is well positioned to support the implementation of national priorities.

1.2.2. The evaluation thus affirmed that the United Nations System offers a clear business case as a preferred and non-political partner for the Government and is able to engage on issues that other development partners may not. This is due to the large technical capacity of the United Nations System to offer programme support, to work with the Government on technical and policy advice to incorporate best international practices, and to assist the Government in identifying and discussing gaps in national priorities under the UNDAF.

1.2.3. By presenting both a unified five-year programme and a unified view of the United Nations System, the UNDAF 2010-2015 has largely been successful in terms of achieving a better understanding by the Government of the UNDAF and the functioning of the Agencies. Thus, the UNDAF has, to some extent, contributed to alignment and harmonization of the Agencies' programmes in the country.

1.2.4. Given that a transition to upper-middle-income status is likely to be a slow and uneven process, there exists strong interest within the Government in continuing collaboration with the United Nations System. Further, exposure to best international practices and participation in international fora are believed to be critical in building additional momentum for internal ownership and commitment. The gradual process of incorporating international best practices across sectors and policies is ongoing and should be maintained over the course of the UNDAF 2016-2020 to add value in both economic and social development, the evaluation found.

1.2.5. The evaluation recommended the next UNDAF to focus on key development outcomes and stay at the strategic results level, while applying the five core United Nations programming principles of a human rights-based approach (HRBA), gender equality, environmental sustainability, capacity development and Results Based Management (RBM).

1.2.6. Critically, the evaluation suggested that new area-based programmes and joint programmes can further enhance the added value of the United Nations System, provided these programmes are designed based on complementarity as well as on technical competencies and advantages of United Nations Agencies.

1.2.7. The United Nations System thus is poised to achieve even greater results with the next UNDAF if it can enhance the integration of capacity development and RBM principles; further contribute to strengthening national capacities; and strengthen its communication efforts to ensure a common understanding of the UNDAF and its strategic value amongst stakeholders.

1.3. UNDAF Rationale

1.3.1. In line with United Nations General Assembly resolution A/RES/62/208, the UNDAF for the period 2016-2020 represents the strategic vision of the United Nations System's contribution to the national development needs and priorities of Uzbekistan. The UNDAF frames the work of the following United Nations Agencies: UNAIDS, UNDP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNODC, UNV, UN Women, WHO, ILO, FAO, UNECE, UNCTAD and IAEA.

1.3.2. As stressed by the President, "We should be aware that what has been achieved so far is just the beginning of the long path that the country has chosen: to become a modern, developed, democratic country; to ensure a decent quality of life for the people and for future generations; and to achieve a strong reputation in the international community"². As such, the UNDAF supports the Government in addressing its next generation of development challenges.

² Address by the President of Uzbekistan on occasion of the 22-nd celebration of the Constitution Day, December 6, 2014

1.3.3. To this end, the UNDAF provides a set of envisaged results that has been agreed between the Government and the United Nations System in core areas of cooperation to enable the realization of the country's human development potential. It provides a jointly agreed roadmap to support taking this agenda forward in the following key thematic areas:

- Inclusive economic development, with a focus on employment and social protection
- Quality health and education, to fully realize human potential
- Environmental protection, to ensure sustainable development
- Effective governance, to enhance public service delivery and the protection of rights .

1.3.4. In defining priorities and directions under these areas of cooperation, the UNDAF draws on extensive consultations between resident and non-resident United Nations Agencies and national partners, including Parliament, the executive branch of Government and rule of law institutions, as well as non-Government organizations (NGOs). As a consequence, the UNDAF is aligned with Government policy directions, while also building on the situation analysis of the Common Country Assessment as well as the joint MDG assessment, and taking into account international commitments and frameworks.

1.3.5. Because the UNDAF 2016-2020 is an Outcome-level document, it will be followed by the development of biennial work plans for each Outcome area that will define in detail the contribution of United Nations Agencies to overall UNDAF Outcomes and, hence, to national priorities.

1.4. UNDAF Formulation

1.4.1. In 2013 and 2014, the United Nations System embarked on several initiatives to pave the way for the alignment of United Nations programmes in Uzbekistan with national priorities as well as the country's international obligations under United Nations Conventions and internationally agreed development goals, including the MDGs. These included preparation of the 2nd National MDG Report, supporting development of the national vision to 2030, and assistance to the participatory follow-up to recommendations of the second cycle of the UPR. All facilitated a well-grounded strategic planning process

1.4.2. The UNDAF formulation process began with the conducting of the internal CCA during April-June 2014. All United Nations Agencies in the country participated, identifying key development challenges and the United Nations System's comparative advantages in providing strategic assistance to overcome these challenges.

1.4.3. To ensure wide participation, ownership and linkages with the UNDAF, international commitments and MDG progress, the United Nations System engaged with the Government in a series of national consultations in June 2014 with regard to key findings and recommendations of the CCA. These focused on the main thematic areas, while also including gender equality and human rights dimensions as crosscutting issues. The consultations ensured the participation of national partners

and served as preliminary validation of CCA recommendations as building blocks for UNDAF formulation.

1.4.4. As a complement to the CCA exercise, an independent evaluation of the UNDAF 2010-2015 also was conducted (see also Section 1.2). The purpose was to assess the relevance, efficiency, effectiveness and sustainability of the current UNDAF and to guide the UNCT in the formulation of the next such document.

1.4.5. Based on results from the national consultations on CCA findings and the evaluation of the UNDAF 2010-2015, the UNDAF 2016-2020 consultation process began with a high-level meeting with Parliament and NGOs. During this discussion, common approaches, a framework for priority settings and development of a shared vision on proposed priorities were highlighted. The outcome of the meeting was formally issued by the Senate and circulated to executive-branch Ministries as recommendations for UNDAF prioritization.

1.4.6. As a next step, a high-level consultation (Strategic Prioritization Retreat, or SPR) with the Government was organized in November 2014 to identify key development priorities and major areas where United Nations Agencies could meaningfully contribute. The SPR was attended by high-level officials from 40 Government Ministries and agencies, research centres, major NGOs, the Supreme Court, the Prosecutor General's office and the Academy of Public Administration, as well as by 15 United Nations Agencies. In SPR discussions, special attention was paid by the United Nations to linking the proposed UNDAF Outcomes with national policies and programmes, along with global mandates such as the SDGs.

1.4.7. Following the identification of eight Outcomes across the strategic priority areas noted above, additional efforts by Government-United Nations working groups resulted in further agreement and finalization of the UNDAF results framework.

1.4.8. The United Nations System also organized consultations with donors to present the UNDAF priority areas and to agree on the division of roles in those areas where donors may wish to cooperate.

SECTION 2. UNDAF 2016-2020: Development Priorities for Uzbekistan and United Nations Agencies' Development Assistance Mandate and Capacity

2.1. The National Reform Agenda: Deepening the Processes of Democratization and Economic Liberalization to Ensure Sustainable Human Development



2.1.1. The national reform agenda – Deepening the processes of democratization and economic liberalization to ensure sustainable human development.

2.1.2. During the period of the UNDAF cycle, it will remain highly important to deepen structural reforms and create a more enabling environment for private sector development to maintain high economic growth rates, increase the number of productive jobs and ensure further human development progress in Uzbekistan.

2.1.3. Particular attention will be paid to the reduction of State involvement in the country's economy, with the aim of abandoning remaining management methods and instruments that have been typical for an administrative-command system. A key challenge in this context will be to remove all constraints to the development of private ownership and private entrepreneurship.

2.1.4. Ensuring sustainable economic growth will become even more relevant and significant. The model of economic growth will move toward a more efficient use of resources, including adaptation for climate change. These reforms will be facilitated by the promotion of innovations as well as new production and consumption standards.

2.1.5. Focus will be given to improving the inclusiveness of the economy and providing the necessary conditions for equitable distribution of the benefits of economic growth. On the one hand, the Government will continue to maintain and develop the system of social protection, while on the other hand, the health and education systems will evolve toward higher accessibility and quality of services for all.

2.1.6. In the area of democratization, priorities will include the achievement of new levels of reform in governance and public administration, further strengthening of the judicial system, and the development of civil society institutions.

2.1.7. Specifically, the governance and public administration system will be developed so as to improve the accessibility and quality of public services for people and businesses alike. A special role in this context will be played by the e-governance

initiative, which will contribute to a more accurate regulation of procedures for public services, including wider introduction of contactless forms of interaction of citizens and business entities with Government agencies.

2.1.8. Regulatory and judicial reforms will remain among the most important areas in deepening the democratization processes. Efforts will be made to strengthen legal guarantees and practically enforce measures to protect the rights, freedoms and legitimate interests of the people. Special focus will be given to strengthening the role of the legislative branch in the decision-making system, expanding its supervisory and control functions, and strengthening the lawmaking process in general through greater involvement of the private sector, civil society and experts.

2.1.9. The primary goal of further liberalizing economic policies and more widely promoting market mechanisms will be to develop private ownership and private entrepreneurship. This will be achieved through the implementation of deep structural reforms in the country's economy, and maintenance of consistent processes of modernization and diversification.

2.1.10. In particular, the Government will ensure the implementation of a number of medium-term programmes adopted in 2015 to achieve the following objectives:

- Consistent implementation of structural reforms, modernization and diversification of production to further develop high-tech industries, and expansion of the production of competitive types of finished products that are in demand in the global and regional markets
- Lifting of all barriers to development of private ownership and private entrepreneurship and strengthening the business environment up to the level of advanced economies
- Reducing State involvement in the economy through the sale of inefficiently used public assets to private owners
- Wide introduction of modern international standards of corporate governance, which will help increase the inflow of foreign direct investment, strengthen the role of shareholders, and improve corporate performance
- Creating an advanced road, transport and engineering infrastructure and more widely introducing modern ICTs
- Decreasing energy intensity levels, using best practices of developed countries, ensuring an efficient and effective use of non-renewable energy, and introducing energy-saving technologies
- Ensuring higher employment and steady growth in living standards.

2.2. United Nations Agencies' Potential, Capacity and Comparative Advantages for Development Programme Assistance

2.2.1. The strengthening role of the United Nations System in coordinating technical assistance in the country puts it in a unique position to promote the global devel-

opment agenda through sectoral consultations, where the expertise and synergy of the diverse mandates of United Nations Agencies will be most effective. The proposed UN-DAF Outcome Groups and their Joint Work Plans (see also Chapter 5) are expected to be equally capable of ensuring coordination – and thus, synergy – among actions of all Agencies.

2.2.2. The rich experience of the United Nations System in international projects and programmes around the world enables it to play a special role in facilitating the exchange of best practices in developing and implementing national priorities. It also offers a comparative advantage in attracting international expertise and experience from other countries to the process of formulating and discussing draft laws on the most relevant reform areas.

2.2.3. Ensuring the link between the United Nations' regulatory framework, including international agreements and recommendations on the one hand, and development assistance on the other, represents another key comparative advantage of the United Nations System. Therefore, Agencies are well positioned to render assistance to national partners in ensuring compliance of national development efforts with the international commitments made by the country.

2.2.4. Uzbekistan will strongly welcome the United Nations System's role in implementing pilot projects that not only showcase the advantages of new approaches, instruments and institutions, but also adapt these to the specific context of Uzbekistan. In turn, this will make such interventions more sustainable.

2.2.5. Lastly, United Nations Agencies continue to offer a considerable comparative advantage in terms of their political neutrality, focus on human development, and capacity to support the creation of the maximum enabling environment for the full development of the individual. These principles and values of the United Nations System are fully congruent with the socioeconomic and political reform approaches adopted in Uzbekistan.

2.3. UNDAF Strategic Priority Areas and Outcomes

2.3.1. This UNDAF draws on the President's 2010 "Concept on further deepening democratic reforms and establishing civil society in the country," which sets a people-centred development vision "to build an open democratic and law-governed State with a stable developing economy and a society respected in the world, in which a person, the person's interests, rights and freedoms are the highest value, not in words, but in practice." The focus on people-centred development is in line with the United Nations' central development paradigms, in particular human development and human rights, the MDGs, and their post-2015 successor, the SDGs.

2.3.2. As noted above, linking the United Nations normative framework and specific national development interventions represents one of the key comparative advantages of the United Nations System. As such, development of the UNDAF 2016-2020 is closely linked to Uzbekistan's reported status on achievement of the MDGs and implementation of the country's obligations under the ratified United Nations Conventions. While building on the findings of the independent evaluation of the UNDAF 2010-2015 and the recommendations of the CCA, the UNDAF 2016-2020 also

is guided by national policy priorities and the global post-2015 development agenda, including the SDGs.

2.3.3. In particular, the SDGs are built on the principles of equity, prosperity, dignity and justice, and offer a universal agenda, along with a move from a focus on aid to the responsibilities of Member States. Hence, aligning the UNDAF with the SDGs requires special attention to the most vulnerable and excluded members of society. The UNDAF vision and strategy thus are guided by the following crosscutting principles:

- Addressing inequalities through an emphasis on disadvantaged social and economic groups, as well as regional disparities
- Ensuring that all actions respect and advance human rights, in coherence with international standards
- Basing analysis on credible data and evidence, while also enhancing data capacity, availability, disaggregation, literacy and sharing

2.3.4. All this is in line with the principles of universality, equality and non-discrimination, along with the need to promote inclusion of those who are left behind by current patterns of growth and development within the country. In this regard, focus is given throughout to specific groups of the population who are more at risk of exclusion across all sectors. These include persons with disabilities; persons living with and being at high risk of contracting HIV; youth; groups of particularly vulnerable children; women and girls; those living in rural and remote communities; and those with limited family income. A targeted approach is considered crucial to bring regions that are falling behind up to the national level of achievement of international development goals.

2.3.5. The UNDAF also gives priority to a human development perspective, which likewise is an integral part of the SDGs. In this context, it looks at the situation with regard to equitable access to quality education and health services, as well as to productive livelihoods and decent work opportunities, and it targets further enhancement of the effectiveness of social protection policies on behalf of the most vulnerable. Further, it builds on the understanding that the benefits of stable economic growth in the country should benefit all population groups. The UNDAF gives special attention to the overall impact on people's lives from issues related to the natural environment; in this regard, the need for institutional strengthening, capacity development and awareness raising for efficient use of natural and cultural resources alike is emphasized to ensure sustainable development.

2.3.6. Overall, the key development challenges facing Uzbekistan are believed to be inextricably linked with institutional capacities. Central to this is the rule of law⁵, including lawmaking, effective implementation, and dispute resolution. Acknowledging Uzbekistan's reforms of public administration as part of the implementation of the President's "Concept of further deepening democratic reforms and establishing civil society in the country," the UNDAF highlights the need to continue reforming the system of governance and to further strengthen the capacity of existing and new institutions in order to ensure sustained implementation of both national reforms and international Conventions.

⁵ Address by the President of Uzbekistan at the inaugural session of the Oliy Majlis, January 2015.

2.3.7. UNDAF particularly underscores the importance of meeting the obligations under the international Conventions ratified by the country, as well as the recommendations made by the United Nations human rights mechanisms, including treaty bodies, Special Procedures and the UPR.

2.3.8. Support to strengthening strategic planning, evidence-based policymaking and aid coordination, as well as to improved data transparency and availability, are all considered particularly high-value areas for cooperation so that the work of the United Nations System can continue to be effectively guided by Government policies and plans.

2.3.9. Reflecting on the rationale and approach also described in Section 1, the Government of Uzbekistan and the United Nations System have agreed to pursue a set of eight Outcomes grouped into four thematic areas:

- Inclusive economic development with a focus on employment and social protection
- Health and education to fully realize human potential
- Environmental protection to ensure sustainable development
- Effective governance to enhance public service delivery and the protection of rights

2.3.10. The United Nations System is committed to working more collaboratively to leverage the expertise and capacities of all its Organizations in support of sustainable development. It will provide coherent support to national stakeholders to facilitate the linking of national development strategies with the localization of the SDGs to the country context. Collaboration will be built on successful consultations held in 2014 with Parliament, Ministries and civil society organizations on MDG stock-taking and the emerging SDG framework.

2.3.11. The United Nations System will pay particular attention to accelerating implementation of the standard operating procedures for Delivering as One in order to achieve greater results. As noted above, emphasis will be placed on using data and evidence more effectively, even as greater analytical capacity for addressing inequalities, risks and vulnerabilities is developed.

2.3.12. As recommended by the independent evaluation of the UNDAF 2010-2015, the UNDAF 2016-2020 focuses on key development Outcomes at the strategic results level. The rationale of setting high-level results stems from the understanding that achievement of the UNDAF Outcomes will be undertaken through simultaneous efforts by the Government and the United Nations System. The Government has the primary responsibility and accountability to achieve the UNDAF Outcomes and thus is expected to take a major role through development and implementation of State programmes in the respective Outcome areas, with United Nations Agencies supporting these State programmes based on their comparative advantages. United Nations Agencies also may be invited as implementing partners under related State programmes, through relevant co-financing agreements with the Government.

2.3.13. To further deepen implementation of the UNDAF Outcomes, the United Nations System will seek to strengthen collaboration with the Parliament (both the Senate and Legislative Chamber of the Oliy Majlis) in its capacity as the national lawmaking, representative and oversight institution.

Thematic Area 1: Inclusive economic development, with a focus on employment and social protection

Promotion of productive employment and income generation opportunities

2.3.14. Sustainable economic growth to ensure broad opportunities for human development has been identified as a key priority of the Government. As also outlined in Section 1, to achieve this goal the Government envisions formulating targets for sustainable development and deepened structural transformations in the economy; further improving the business environment for sustainable growth of entrepreneurial incomes and higher employment; empowering people for self-realization and employment through development and implementation of pilot projects in rural areas; improving the efficiency of public spending to ensure sustainable social development of the country's regions; improving labour market services; and developing modern technological infrastructure for the labour market.

2.3.15. The creation of new jobs and the assurance of the rational employment of the population also has been prioritized by the Government. Due consideration is being given to the number of youth with secondary specialized and vocational education, those with higher education, and those who have entered the labour market for the first time.

2.3.16. The labour market in Uzbekistan is characterized by two factors that correlate closely: (1) As a result of the heavily young and rural population an excess of supply over demand exists, stemming from about 550,000 persons entering the labour market annually; and (2) A mismatch also exists between the quality of the preparation of the workforce and the professional and qualification-based requirements of employers. For disadvantaged groups, their labour is the only asset they can use to improve their well-being; hence, creation of sustainable decent work⁴ is essential to achieve further poverty reduction.

2.3.17. Decent work is important not only to guarantee regular incomes and security for individuals and households, but also to ensure that individuals can participate in society in a dignified manner. Access to decent work thus can make an important contribution to empowering citizens to reduce risks across the life cycle, while building up their resilience to shocks.

2.3.18. As noted above, the Government of Uzbekistan has recognized the employment challenge and taken a number of steps to address it, including through annual employment programmes. Active policies are still required, however, to promote inclusive regional and rural development while managing urban development; in addition, policies are needed to promote employment for the social inclusion of vulnerable groups, for example, persons with disabilities, young people, and women with small children. Further improvement of the business and investment climate is believed to create more opportunities for those employed in the informal sector to enter formal employment, which in turn will provide pension security and social benefits.

⁴ Decent work is understood as opportunities for work that are productive and delivers a fair income, security in the workplace, access to social protection and social dialogue.

2.3.19. Government policies on improving livelihoods and human development are found to be strongly in line with the SDGs on ending poverty and promoting inclusive and sustainable economic growth. In light of the above, the following Outcome has been identified to encapsulate the collaboration between the Government and the United Nations System in this area.

UNDAF Outcome 1:

By 2020, equitable and sustainable economic growth is expanded for all through productive employment and improvement of the environment for business, entrepreneurship and innovations

National Priorities: Sustainable economic growth to ensure broad opportunities for human development

- Develop targets for sustainable development and deepened structural transformations in the economy
- Further improve the business environment as a factor for sustainable growth of entrepreneurial incomes and higher employment
- Empower people for self-realization and employment through the development and implementation of pilot projects in rural areas
- Improve the efficiency of public spending to ensure sustainable social development of the country's regions
- Improve labour market services and develop a modern technological infrastructure for the labour market

State policies and programmes:

- Uzbekistan Development Strategy "Vision-2030" (under formulation)
- Annual State employment programmes
- Government decisions on modernizing the economy and private sector development (decrees, resolutions, et al., in particular, Presidential Decree UP-4725 of 15 May 2015, "On the measures to ensure reliable protection of private property, small business and private entrepreneurship, and remove barriers to their accelerated development"; the Programme on Structural Transformations, Modernization and Diversification of Production for 2015-2019; the Programme on the Localization of Finished Products, Accessories and Materials for 2015-2019; the Programme for the Development of the Road, Transport and Engineering Infrastructure for 2015-2019; the Programme of measures to reduce energy intensity and introduce energy-efficient technologies in the economy and social sector for 2015-2019.

Global mandate

- SDG 1: End poverty in all its forms, everywhere
- SDG 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment, and decent work for all
- Relevant provisions of United Nations Conventions ratified by the country

⁵ The SDGs are expected to be endorsed in September 2015. Thus, the formulation of goals here still can be adjusted in line with the endorsed SDGs.

2.3.20. The overarching goal of this Outcome is to promote inclusive growth and human development, with a focus on vulnerable groups and regions. To galvanize the inter-linkages needed between comprehensive development strategies that guide the development process, effective employment policies, and the role of the enabling environment for private sector development to expand productive employment opportunities, the following aspects thus will be prioritized:

- a) Further strengthening national capacities for formulation and implementation of comprehensive development strategies and policies
- b) Improving the business environment
- c) Promoting productive and sustainable employment opportunities for vulnerable groups, with a special focus on youth and women
- d) Further addressing regional development disparities
- e) Enhancing national systems for protection and support of labour migrants

2.3.21. The United Nations System will continue its support in enhancing national capacities, particularly in evidence-based policymaking, and will assist in the formulation of integrated national development strategies aimed at ensuring stable and high-quality economic growth and increased opportunities for sustainable human development. This will include attention to the framework of the national "Vision 2030" and the formulation of national SDGs.

2.3.22. The evidence base upon which policy is made will be strengthened through collaboration in enhancing the capacity of Ministries and Government statistical bodies to collect, analyze and use gender-disaggregated data at national and regional levels, including for young people and most-at-risk populations, so as to better focus on achievement of the SDGs. New approaches in evidence-based policymaking for sustainable growth also will be promoted through partnerships with national think tanks. Attention will be given to re-definition of poverty measurement criteria and further improvement of the monitoring of living standards to reflect the new realities posed by the country's middle-income status.

2.3.23. Government measures on ensuring rapid growth of small businesses and the services sector, particularly in rural areas, are expected to have a significant positive impact on economic growth; result in increasing employment and income; and enhance the quality of life. In line with this, the United Nations System will collaborate on development and implementation of policies aimed at improving the business climate and entrepreneurship opportunities, as well as in gradual de-regulation of the economy. Collaboration in this area will build upon the Government's Programme on additional measures to further improve the investment climate and business environment and improve the efficiency of stimulating the development of entrepreneurial activity in 2014-2015.

2.3.24. Public-private partnerships, along with the necessary accompanying institutional reforms to ensure transparency and public accountability as envisioned in the Governance section below, will be facilitated to rehabilitate infrastructure and improve service delivery. Targeted interventions for vulnerable groups (women in difficult socioeconomic situations and persons with disabilities) will be undertaken. In addition, earlier interventions to promote business services for entrepreneurs and inclusive market initiatives will be scaled up.

2.3.25. In promoting productive employment opportunities for all, the United Nations System, drawing on its technical expertise, will give special attention to programmes that support women's labour force participation and youth entrepreneurship through entrepreneurship/skills training programmes and volunteerism, among others. Policies and programmes will be supported to enhance employment opportunities for people living in rural areas through promotion of job creation in non-farm enterprises in rural areas, including in key growth areas such as labour-intensive processing sectors, traditional crafts and tourism. Job-matching programmes and events also will be supported as part of broader active labour market policies. The United Nations System also is well placed to support the Government in further strengthening institutional capacity to protect the rights of migrants, helping them to better prepare and cope with challenges abroad and at home.

2.3.26. The United Nations System also will support the national efforts in better understanding and addressing the causes of income- and employment-related disparities among the regions of the country to further enhance Government policies on balanced regional socioeconomic development.

Social protection

2.3.27. In terms of social protection of the most vulnerable populations, Government priorities call for: strengthening social and legal protection for children and adolescents deprived of parental care; improving mechanisms for identifying vulnerable populations and developing targeted programmes to support them; and strengthening the capacity of local authorities and self-governance bodies (*mahallas*) in social protection and enhancing their mechanisms to improve targeted programme implementation.

2.3.28. As stated in the national MDG Report 2015, improved targeting of social protection for vulnerable populations will be focused on people/children with disabilities, the elderly, children without parental care, and the unemployed, among others. Measures will be taken to further reduce income inequities, to fairly distribute the benefits of economic growth among all people, and to further enhance insurance principles within the pension system.

2.3.29. In light of these national priorities, the focus in the coming years will need to be on initiating a debate to strengthen a rights-based approach to social protection, on mobilizing sustainable financing, and on enhancing national capacities to redesign the social security system to allow it to take on roles most appropriate to Uzbekistan's current stage of development. Enhancing the efficiency of the social allowance system, examining ways to ensure better coordination between social protection and other social policy goals, and achieving better integration with economic and environmental goals will be key to this next stage. In turn, this may require rethinking of the roles expected of the different components of social protection – social assistance benefits, social insurance, and social services – to promote social inclusion and protection of the vulnerable across the life cycle. Introduction of an effective social protection floor, which provides protection against a range of life course risks and vulnerabilities, and which has been recognized by the United Nations as an essential provision by all States, will be a possible option to comprehensively address social protection issues.

2.3.30. As an important social welfare issue, child protection services also require a strengthened national underpinning, including further enhancement of family support services to contribute to better social security nets and creation of a protective environment. Vulnerable groups of children, including those with disabilities or deprived of parental care, and children in conflict with the law, are particularly critical. Acknowledging the role of effective social protection in ensuring equitable growth, the Government and the United Nations System have agreed on the following two outcomes:

UNDAF Outcome 2:

By 2020 vulnerable groups benefit more from an inclusive, financially sustainable and efficient social protection system⁶

UNDAF Outcome 3

By 2020, children and women in need of protection are covered by comprehensive support in line with human rights standards

National Priorities:

- Improve mechanisms for identifying vulnerable populations and develop targeted programmes to support them
- Strengthen the capacity of local authorities and self-governance bodies in social protection, and enhance their mechanisms to improve implementation of the targeted programmes
- Strengthen social and legal protection for children and adolescents deprived of parental care

State programmes and policies:

- Uzbekistan Development Strategy “Vision-2030” (under formulation)
- “Year of Attention and Care for Elder People” State Programme for 2015

Global mandate:

- SDG 10: Reduce inequality within and among countries
- SDG 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls
- Relevant provisions of United Nations Conventions ratified by the country

2.3.31. Collaboration under these Outcomes will encompass the following areas:

- a) Strengthening the effectiveness and sustainability of the system of social allowances and the pension system
- b) Further improving social services for children deprived of parental care, the elderly, and people with disabilities
- c) Providing comprehensive support to children and women in need of protection

2.3.32. The United Nations System will assist in enhancing the social protection system based on a social protection floor initiative and child-sensitive social protection initiatives. This will be supported through (1) building institutional and functional

⁶ These vulnerable groups include the elderly, people with disabilities, women and children in difficult socioeconomic situation, (e.g. from low-income families, single mothers with children, rural women).

capacities of national and local authorities in equity-based planning and results-based management; (2) promoting evidence-based decision making through the commissioning of comprehensive studies that take into account both capacities of duty bearers and perceptions of rights holders; (3) continuing to promote inter-sectoral collaboration and synergy among national stakeholders; and (4) supporting improved data collection and a comprehensive database system that will allow better assessment of vulnerabilities.

2.3.33. To further enhance pension system reforms, the United Nations System, based on its wide exposure to international best practices, will offer its support to the Government to develop recommendations on achieving and maintaining adequate universal pension coverage and enhanced sustainability of the pension system. This will include support to implementation of policies on promoting formal employment covered by pensions to ensure a sustainable and adequate pension system. Introduction of a unified information system on pensioners also will be part of this work.

2.3.34. The United Nations System will further support the development and implementation of policies that aim at improved social service delivery for the elderly and persons with disabilities. It will particularly assist in the development and enhancement of the respective normative bases on social service and social work, including home care services, homes for the elderly, homes for people with disabilities, social service delivery and minimum food packages in centres of rehabilitation, and standards on social services for the elderly and people with disabilities. The United Nations System also will continue its support to further strengthen institutional capacities for training social workers under an enriched curriculum.

2.3.35. With regard to interventions aimed at enhancing the well-being of people with disabilities, United Nations System engagement with national partners will be guided by further support to the ratification and implementation of the Convention on Rights of People with Disabilities (CRPD).

2.3.36. The United Nations System also will assist in a situation analysis on children placed in institutions, including a cost-benefit analysis of their reintegration into a family-based environment. Support will be provided to development of a normative framework to introduce functional gatekeeping structures at regional and national levels, as well as to development of alternative family-based care services for children deprived of parental care.

2.3.37. Advocacy work will be continued for adoption of national laws and regulations to prevent domestic violence, complemented by further strengthening of services for victims of gender-based violence and awareness raising at community level to address gender stereotypes in families.

Thematic Area 2: Quality health and education to fully realize human potential

2.3.38. The structure of Uzbekistan's Human Development Index (HDI) methodology acknowledges that the most significant development impact has been derived from the education and life expectancy indicators; these indicators are high and exceed such indicators in some developed countries. As noted above, Uzbekistan has already achieved the MDGs related to universal coverage in primary and secondary education and to reductions in maternal mortality. At the same time, however, challenges remain in terms of the quality of both health and education services.

Universal Access to Quality Health Services

2.3.39. Uzbekistan is still transitioning from a highly centralized model of health care delivery to a multi-stakeholder, collaborative system. In such a holistic framework, strengthening the provision of quality health care services remains a priority within health sector reform.

2.3.40. Overall, Uzbekistan showed good progress on MDGs related to maternal, child and reproductive health alike. Despite these gains, children still often die from preventable causes such as pneumonia, diarrhoea, and complications and infections during the delivery and newborn period. Regional differences in maternal and child mortality require further attention. The quality of antenatal care, obstetric and child health care services, and reproductive health issues also can be further strengthened to ensure sustainable progress on these goals.

2.3.41. The Government's efforts to move toward self-financing of programmes to counter communicable diseases again reflect its new status as a middle-income country. Nonetheless, in light of remaining institutional challenges, as well as some negative attitudes of stigma and discrimination on communicable diseases such as HIV, further attention is needed to strengthen the system as a whole, as well as to better inform people to help change attitudes and behaviours.

2.3.42. In 2012, non-communicable diseases (NCDs) were the registered cause of about 80 percent of all deaths, with circulatory system diseases and cancer as the most common. Uzbekistan has recognized the preventability of NCDs and defined them as a major health priority, focusing on the four key risk factors for NCDs (tobacco, alcohol, nutrition and physical activity). However, the health system as a whole requires further strengthening to offer quality preventive and curative services in the area of NCDs. Overall, NCDs may have socioeconomic consequences and constitute a double burden to sustainable social and economic development; in particular, they can result in reduced income, early retirement, decreased productivity and employee turnover, with further implications for social protection costs.

2.3.43. Improving the quality of health care services, particularly in remote rural areas, is connected with the need to strengthen administration of services as well as the technical and institutional capacity and financing of the public health system. Another need is to more sufficiently orient the health care system toward preventive medicine, given that most funding in the past has been spent on treatment.

2.3.44. National priorities in the health sector call for improving the quality and efficiency of health care, including prevention issues and promotion of a healthy lifestyle, with a focus on ensuring access to health services for the most vulnerable populations and developing a health care quality assessment system consistent with international standards. These priorities are aligned with the SDGs, which emphasize the need for a multi-sectoral approach to effectively address the drivers of NCDs and social determinants of health, while also ensuring healthy lives and promoting well-being for all at all ages. In light of these priorities, the Government and the United Nations System have agreed to the following Outcome:

UNDAF Outcome 4:

By 2020, all people benefit from quality,⁷ equitable and accessible⁸ health services throughout their life course

National Priorities:

- Improve the quality and efficiency of health care, including prevention issues and promotion of a healthy lifestyle, with a focus on ensuring access to health services for the most vulnerable populations
- Develop a health care quality assessment system consistent with international standards

State policies and programmes:

- Law on Health Protection, 29 August 1996
- State Programme for the period of 2014-2018 on strengthening and developing the reproductive health care system, mother and child health and adolescent health
- Health 2020 strategic framework 2015-2025 (draft) and National Action Plan for non-communicable disease prevention and control
- Law on HIV/AIDS and the Strategic Programme on combating HIV/AIDS for 2013-2017

Global mandate:

- SDG 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages

2.3.45. Achieving this Outcome will be based on joint collaboration in the following major areas of work:

- a) Promoting the quality of life-cycle health issues, including maternal, child and reproductive health
- b) Reducing the burden of communicable diseases such as HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis
- c) Addressing NCDs, with a focus on circulatory system diseases and cancer as the most common
- d) Further strengthening of the health management system, including addressing the system's institutional and financing capacities

⁷ Quality health services include entire continuum of care throughout life cycle (children, adolescent/youth, women and men), from prevention to treatment and care, with specific focus on addressing communicable and non-communicable diseases.

⁸ Definition of access to be linked with definition of Universal Health Care.

2.3.46. The United Nations System will work to ensure that national health policies and regulatory frameworks are harmonized with international standards. It will support national efforts by strengthening technical capacities for mother and child health, further reducing maternal and child deaths from preventable causes. Communication for development interventions will be undertaken to create demand for improved services, as well as to change detrimental social norms and behaviours, including with regard to exclusive breastfeeding, complementary feeding, immunization, hygiene promotion, and child care and early stimulation.

2.3.47. The United Nations System and the Ministry of Health will work closely in designing and delivering integrated sexual, reproductive and maternal health services, and will strengthen the quality of voluntary family planning services, with a focus on primary health care in rural areas. The national education system and civil society organizations will be supported to design and implement community- and school-based healthy lifestyle education that incorporates essential aspects of adolescent sexual and reproductive health. Engagement in this area will be aligned with the State programme for the period of 2014-2018 on strengthening and developing the reproductive health care system, mother and child health and adolescent health.

2.3.48. To address remaining challenges in fighting HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis, the United Nations System will support the Government to advocate for HIV prevention among adolescents/youth and most-at-risk populations. This will be in line with the new edition of the Law on HIV/AIDS and the Strategic Programme on combating HIV/AIDS for 2013-2017. Technical capacities will be improved for prevention of mother-to-child transmission and paediatric HIV treatment. The United Nations System also will assist in enhancing national capacities to deliver HIV/sexually transmitted infection prevention services for vulnerable populations through basic HIV prevention package of services, as well as to provide increased access to effective evidence-based, comprehensive and affordable drug dependence treatment, rehabilitation and social reintegration services. The issue of tuberculosis morbidity will be addressed through further implementation of internationally recommended protocols as well as awareness raising campaigns among vulnerable populations and wide application of DOTS treatment. At local level, the United Nations System will work with CSOs and CBOs in reaching out to the most vulnerable with prevention services.

2.3.49. In the area of non-communicable diseases, the United Nations System will provide policy support, conduct advocacy, and assist in enhancing national capacities for enforcement and implementation of international standards and protocols in national legislation. Focus will be given to awareness raising on NCD prevention and health promotion. Inter-sectoral health promotion plans will be supported at sub-regional level, particularly in two pilot regions (Kashkadarya, Fergana). NCD "healthy cities/villages," "healthy schools" and "healthy communities" initiatives will be piloted in selected regions.

2.3.50. The United Nations System also will support evidence-based policymaking and institutional capacity building to further enhance health system management and financing for improved system quality. Technical support will be provided for the development, revision or update of relevant policies and regulatory frameworks such as Health 2020, as well as for strengthening the health monitoring system for evidence-based planning.

Equal Access to Quality Education

2.3.51. Education is a fundamental human right and a major driving force for human development. It contributes to fostering peace and solidarity as well as economic growth, and to improving the health of the nation. It also creates opportunities for improving livelihoods by empowering people with knowledge and skills in compliance with the requirements of the job market, so that economically and socially marginalized people can lift themselves out of poverty.

2.3.52. Given that MDG2, universal access to primary education, has been achieved as noted above, Uzbekistan has set more ambitious targets for education quality improvements.

2.3.53. Major education achievements include considerable strengthening of school infrastructure, along with the establishment of a sustainable textbook rental scheme in public schools, so that full coverage of textbooks exists. Quality improvements thus are increasingly the focus of Uzbekistan's education agenda, mainly with regard to preschool education, teacher training, learning outcomes and transferrable skills, and an enhanced enabling environment for lifelong learning opportunities. Coordination and collaboration among stakeholders already is improving under the nation's first Education Sector Plan for 2013-2017.

2.3.54. Current priorities of the Government, focused on improving access to preschool education, enhancing quality of education at all levels, and expanding opportunities for adult education and lifelong learning opportunities, are consistent with the SDGs, which emphasize ensuring inclusive and equitable education and promoting lifelong learning opportunities for all.

UNDAF Outcome 5:

By 2020, continuous quality education and lifelong learning for all⁹ are improved

National priorities:

- Develop new standards of quality of education in view of improving the knowledge, skills and competencies needed in today's society and economy, as well as an education quality assessment system consistent with international standards
- Improve the efficiency of the continuous education system, among others, through the promotion of, and enabling access to, preschool education

State policies and programmes:

- Law on Education (1997)
- National Programme for Personnel Training (1997)
- Education Sector Plan (2013-2017)
- State Programme "Year of the Healthy Child," 2014

Global mandate:

- SDG4: Ensure inclusive and equitable education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all

⁹ The term "for all" implies equitable and inclusive.

2.3.55. The Government and the United Nations System have agreed to focus on the following in the coming five years:

- a) Expanding opportunities to widen the coverage of children by preschool education, as well as for adult education and lifelong learning (including tertiary education)
- b) Further improving the quality of education and lifelong learning for all
- c) Promoting evidence-based policies in the education sector.

2.3.56. The United Nations System, to support the Government in addressing issues related to preschool education, will build on its strong Government partnership and coordination under the Global Partnership for Education process and formulation of the Education Sector Plan. Based on its wide global experience and knowledge in this area, the United Nations System's specific contribution will support behaviour change/communication for development programmes to increase the demand for quality early childhood education and care (ECEC) programmes and to enhance ECEC quality. In addition, the United Nations System will work to generate evidence for effective advocacy for integrated and more accessible alternative quality ECEC programmes.

2.3.57. To support the further improvement in the quality of education at preschool and basic education levels, the United Nations System will assist in development of a structured, gender-disaggregated monitoring and evaluation (M&E) system to assess the quality of ECEC and basic education services. This will include pre- and in-service teacher training systems based on the quality ECEC and Quality Basic Education frameworks. At general secondary level, the United Nations System will primarily support development of competency frameworks for the basic education curriculum, thereby assisting in strengthening of the current M&E system of the Ministry of Public Education. Support also will be provided to revise the national system of learning outcome measurement, based on competency frameworks as well as on improved data collection, analysis and reporting mechanisms.

2.3.58. The United Nations System will also support the Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education with development of competency-based standards and curricula for teachers, as well as with generation of evidence for effective teacher policies. Support will be extended to better align education provision and professional skills development with labour market needs, along with development of transferrable competences and skills for the 21st Century; this will be done with the close engagement of private sector.

2.3.59. In tertiary education, the United Nations System will advocate for, provide policy advice on and support the promotion of gender parity and increased and diversified provision of quality opportunities.

2.3.60. Special emphasis will be given to assisting the Government in strengthening the national framework for recognition, validation and accreditation of skills of non-formal and informal learning to foster lifelong learning opportunities for all.

Thematic Area 3: Environmental protection to ensure sustainable development

2.3.61. Increasing demands for finite natural resources will need to be balanced with the rights of the people, especially those in rural areas, to access natural resources, increasingly requiring sustainable use of these resources, as well as consistent introduction of sustainable management practices. There is growing recognition that water governance needs to be improved; a proper mechanism to involve vulnerable groups in decision-making with regard to water planning, use and monitoring will need to be established to ensure transparency and accountability of delivery and distribution of scarce water resources. These changes should improve the availability of water resources to create additional income for vulnerable groups of the rural population through less water-intensive and more productive forms of employment.

2.3.62. At the same time, Central Asia as a whole is recognized as one of the world's most vulnerable regions to the impacts of long-term climate change and current climate variability. Climate change is likely to affect several sectors of the national economy, especially water, agriculture and health, as well as the poorest populations living in the most arid parts of the country. While the Government and rural communities are well aware that increasing climate variability is negatively affecting agricultural production and people's livelihoods, there exists a need for strengthened awareness and knowledge on how to move toward climate-resilient solutions.

2.3.63. Highlighting the scarcity of land and water resources, the Government has already prioritized the ameliorative improvement of land and efficient use of water resources for the period 2013-2017. Yet a need for improved water infrastructure, combined with continuing degradation and salinization of arable land, remain priority challenges. Although there have been large investments, funding for maintenance of water infrastructure has been insufficient to maintain the irrigation network. The Aral Sea disaster has been symptomatic of a management approach to natural resource use that under-evaluated the wider costs to the country, and in particular, rural populations, of environmental degradation. Access to safe drinking water and sanitation, as well as to regular supplies of energy, remain key priorities for sustainable health outcomes in rural areas.

2.3.64. Uzbekistan is a net exporter of energy, but irregularities in supply of gas and electricity are major factors affecting households across the country, particularly in rural areas. While coal production is being actively promoted as a solution to domestic energy shortages, the Government is also committed to increasing the share of renewable energy generated, especially solar energy, on the basis of existing infrastructure and research facilities. In addition to seeking alternative sources of energy supply, however, it will be necessary to encourage more energy efficiency, in both commercial and domestic consumption. A recent Presidential resolution on development of alternative sources of energy has been a crucial move in this direction.

2.3.65. Meanwhile, basic threats to biodiversity loss and the decline of ecosystem services have mostly witnessed an increased degree of impact in recent years, including for key challenges such as the accelerated degradation of pasturelands, deforestation and unsustainable fisheries sector reforms. All these require better aware-

ness and understanding of the role that biodiversity plays in long-term sustainable development.

2.3.66. Uzbekistan also has a rich, diverse and unique cultural heritage, which is testified both by the number of sites included in the World Heritage List as well as elements on the Representative List of Intangible Cultural Heritage. However, coordinated efforts are needed to ensure that the World Heritage-listed sites maintain their integrity and authenticity, and that the conditions are put in place for intangible cultural heritage, such as traditional knowledge and practices, to thrive.

2.3.67. In particular, inter-sectoral coordination and policymaking will need to be strengthened to ensure the effectiveness of natural resource management policies.

2.3.68. The Government has already been taking effective measures to promote the protection and efficient use of natural resources. Its priorities encompass improving energy efficiency through the introduction of modern technologies and promotion of clean energy sources; promotion of tools and instruments for efficient use of natural resources; helping people, including those in the Aral Sea area, adapt to climate change; and enhancing the system to prevent and mitigate environmental and natural disasters.

2.3.69. These priorities are consistent with the SDGs, which emphasize the need to ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all; ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all; take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts; make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable; and protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, halt and reverse land degradation and biodiversity loss.

2.3.70. To join efforts in implementation of these priorities, the Government and the United Nations System have agreed to pursue the following Outcome:

Outcome 6:

By 2020, rural population benefit from sustainable management of natural resources and resilience to disasters and climate change

National priorities:

Improved energy efficiency and sustainable development ("green economy"):

- Improve the energy efficiency of the economy through the introduction of modern technologies and promotion of clean energy sources.
- Promote tools and instruments for efficient use of natural resources (land, water, biodiversity)
- Help people adapt to climate change, including those living in the Aral Sea area
- Enhance the environmental and natural disasters prevention and mitigation system

State policies and programmes:

- The State Programme on Environmental Protection 2013-2017
- The State Programme "On improving ameliorative condition of irrigated lands and rational use of water resources for the period 2013-2017"

- The State Programme on reduction of energy consumption and introduction of energy-saving technologies in the economy and social sector for 2015-2019
- Resolution of the President in 2013, “On measures for further development of alternative sources of energy”

Global mandate:

- SDG 6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all
- SDG 7: Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all
- SDG 11: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts
- SDG 13: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable
- SDG 15: Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and biodiversity loss

2.3.71. The United Nations has a number of Conventions that define international standards for sustainable use of natural resources; it supports Uzbekistan in ratification and implementing its obligations under these and other international environmental instruments¹⁰. It also is a repository of knowledge, expertise and international best practices, in identifying solutions to complex environmental challenges; in elaborating evidence-based policies to promote sustainable development; and in knowledge management focused on climate change mitigation and adaptation, climate risk management and disaster risk reduction. In terms of climate change, it can help build a more resilient society, including in the Aral Sea disaster region, and can strengthen national capacity to access and manage climate finance. Further, the United Nations System has a role to play in promoting inter-Agency coordination mechanisms and solutions in the integrated water management and effective use at national level. Lastly, it can promote and facilitate Uzbekistan’s participation in global and regional cooperation; build on its good track record to support development of institutional and community capacity in relevant areas; and assist the Government in greater understanding of the impact of inequalities in access to resources on women and children.

2.3.72. Based on the stated priorities and United Nations System’s comparative advantages, the collaboration between the Government and the United Nations System will encompass:

- a) Integrating the principles of sustainable development into national legislation and policymaking and elaborating evidence-based policies to promote sustainable development
- b) Further improving the efficiency of use of land and water resources for sustainable agricultural development and food security

¹⁰For example, Uzbekistan is Party to the UNECE Water Convention and may consider accession to other important conventions in the environmental sector such as Convention on Environmental Impact Assessment in a Transboundary Context the Espoo (EIA) Convention and its Protocol on Strategic Environmental Assessment, Aarhus Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters, The Convention on the Transboundary Effects of Industrial Accidents and The Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution.

- c) Climate change mitigation and adaptation, climate risk management and disaster risk reduction
- d) Further improving energy efficiency and promoting access to energy
- e) Biodiversity conservation.

2.3.73. Specific interventions to integrate principles of sustainable natural resource use into policymaking, legislation and institutions will entail support to the implementation of institutional reforms to ensure sustainable natural resource management for the benefit of this and future generations.

2.3.74. Support will be provided to adopting new legislation that can provide the legal basis for the strategic planning of water resources to meet the growing demand. This also will help to address issues on modernization of water management, introduction of water-saving technologies, strengthening the role and capacity of water users association, and bringing national water legislation into compliance with international water law. A key target will be the promotion of the rural economy through enhancing the capacity of both institutions and stakeholders at all levels to increase the productivity and profitability of agricultural production systems, while also preserving natural resources, coping with climate change impacts, and ensuring gender equality.

2.3.75. The severity of the possible impact of increased climate-related droughts necessitates a strengthening of national bodies' preparedness and further assessment of vulnerabilities, with encouragement of more climate-resilient development and work on both mitigation and adaptation. Preparedness for a broader set of disasters will also be the focus of United Nations System work, with awareness raised and national capacities strengthened to support rural communities in disaster-prone areas to apply proactive disaster risk reduction approaches.

2.3.76. Collaboration also will cover increasing energy efficiency across all sectors, through measures on both the supply and demand sides, and diversification of energy generation through the wider use of renewables to meet the growing energy demand, including in such sectors as housing and urban development.

2.3.77. In terms of biodiversity conservation, the United Nations System will support partners in developing policies and regulations, as well as demonstration pilots, for sustainable management of pasturelands and forests (including development of a system for evaluation of the management of forests), preventing desertification, increasing the share of protected areas and halting biodiversity loss. Biodiversity will be mainstreamed into sectors of the national economy, and awareness campaigns on the role of biodiversity for sustainable development will be widely conducted.

2.3.78. Lastly, the United Nations System will continue reviving, safeguarding and promoting traditional knowledge, skills and practices in sustainable use of natural and cultural resources, and will seek synergies between traditional environmental practices and high technologies.

Thematic Area 4: Effective governance to enhance public service delivery and the protection of rights

2.3.79. Planned synergies in this area reflect priorities identified in the Concept of the President on “Deepening democratic reforms and establishing civil society in the country.” The Concept particularly highlights that: “One of the key priorities of the democratic renewal of the country is consistent democratization, liberalization of the judicial system, aimed at ensuring the rule of law, protection of the rights and freedoms of the individual, in short, formation of the rule of law and sense of justice in the public.”

2.3.80. National priorities in this area also envision: improving the efficiency of public institutions by optimizing their functions and enhancing mechanisms for interaction with public and private institutions; improving access to quality public services by scaling up the implementation of ICTs; and further enhancing data collection and processing to improve the quality, availability and reliability of data for effective management decision making, both in Government and the private sector.

2.3.81. The recent adoption of the Law on transparency of Government bodies, as well as constitutional reforms, the Law on complaints of individuals and entities, and e-Governance Master Plan, all provide a crucial mandate for increased efforts in further improving governance systems. To fight corruption, meanwhile, in July 2008 Uzbekistan ratified the United Nations Convention Against Corruption, which emphasizes the necessity of improving transparency and accountability in the public sector.

2.3.82. The promotion of more active and meaningful participation of the public in governance, especially vulnerable groups such as women in difficult socio-economic situations, youth, and persons with disabilities, represents another key focus area. This also involves supporting an enabling environment for civil society, active media engagement and the implementation of open data policies. The new Law on social partnership serves as an important platform to promote participation of CSOs representing vulnerable groups in policymaking and thus increase efforts in this direction.

2.3.83. With regard to justice and rule of law, Uzbekistan is a party to six core human rights Conventions and is working to further strengthen implementation of these obligations in accordance with international norms and standards. By recent endorsement of the National Action Plan on implementation of the UPR and United Nations treaty body recommendations, the Government has shown strong interest to continue dialogue on human rights. Overall, reforms in justice have been continuing aimed at, inter alia, further strengthening judicial independence, increasing access of vulnerable groups, and ensuring implementation of international standards.

2.3.84. Acknowledging the importance of governance and institutional reforms for sustainable development, as well as in line with the SDGs, which emphasize improving access to justice for all and building effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels, the Government and United Nations System have agreed on two Outcomes, the first of which is:

Outcome 7:

By 2020, the quality of public administration is improved for equitable access to quality public services for all

National priorities:

- Improving the efficiency of State institutions by optimizing their functions and enhancing the mechanisms for interaction with public and private institutions
- Improving access to quality public services by scaling up ICT introduction, including establishment of nationwide users' support centres by the E-Governance Centre; these centres will provide interactive public services, increase computer literacy of all groups of population and aim to ensure transparency, efficient and timeliness of service provision
- Further improving the data collection and processing (including statistical indicators, social surveys) to enhance quality, availability and reliability of data for effective management decision making, both in Government and the private sector.

State policies and programmes:

- Presidential Concept 2010 and subsequent constitutional/legal reform
- Law on Transparency of Government Bodies, 2014
- Law on Social Partnership, 2014
- The Complex Programme on the Development of the National Information and Communication System in Uzbekistan for 2013-2020.
- e-Governance Master Plan, 2013

Global mandate:

- SDG 16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels

2.3.85. Achievement of this Outcome will entail close collaboration in such areas as:

- a) Strengthening institutional capacity of the national public administration through evidence-based policymaking and introduction of a more transparent and professional system of civil service
- b) Enhancing public-private partnership with, and participation of, civil society organizations and the media in development processes
- c) Ensuring access to quality public services through integration of ICTs and the principles of innovative public management via e-government.

2.3.86. The United Nations System will support further reforms of public administration through strengthening Government policy capacity to formulate evidence-based strategies and road maps for fast and steady increases in the effectiveness of public administration at all levels. Separate focus will be given to issues of improvement of the national corruption prevention system. A functional review of public administration bodies and re-engineering of business processes will be promoted to optimize these processes' functions and further strengthen the efficiency of State authorities' performance.

2.3.87. The United Nations System’s expanded partnership with CSOs and the media will be aimed at enhancing mechanisms for interaction between Government and non-Government institutions, and participation of CSOs, especially those representing vulnerable groups in policymaking and implementation. In recognition of the media’s role in promoting dialogue, development and democracy, special emphasis will be given to supporting the strengthening of free, pluralistic and independent media.

2.3.88. United Nations Agencies will render policy advice and technical support to further enhance access to quality public services through expansion of the scale of ICT introduction. This will encompass collaboration in regulatory reform to reduce the administrative burden in delivery of public services, as well as in piloting and scaling up delivery mechanisms to increase the quality and scope of services.

2.3.89. Special focus will be given to developing a unified national mechanism for open data as well as mechanisms for enhanced participation of citizens in adoption and support of Government decisions. Institutional and individual capacities of State authorities and public administration bodies will be strengthened to enhance the people’s access to information and to ensure the transparency of activities. The United Nations System will assist in strengthening capacity of the Government for the production and dissemination of internationally comparable demographic, social economic, and environmental statistics and indicators for enhanced evidence-based policies and accountability in the framework of the post-2015 development agenda. The United Nations System also will support strengthening capacities at national and regional levels in Results Based Management for more effective planning, implementation and monitoring of national and regional development policies in social partnership with CSOs. Strategic partnership between the United Nations System and umbrella NGO associations will further be expanded to enhance the role of CSOs in public oversight of programmes targeting the needs and interests of vulnerable groups.

2.3.90. The second Outcome under this strategic priority area is:

Outcome 8:

By 2020, legal and judicial reforms further ensure strong protection of rights, freedoms and legitimate interests of citizens

National priorities:

- Judicial reforms in line with the “Concept of deepening democratization and establishment of civil society in the country”
- National Action Plan on implementation of recommendations of UPR and United Nations treaty bodies

State policies and programmes:

- Presidential Concept 2010 and subsequent constitutional/legal reform
- National Action Plan on UPR implementation

Global mandate:

- SDG 16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all, and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels

2.3.91. Joint engagement on implementation of the second outcome will focus on such areas as:

- a) Further strengthening judicial independence and enhancing court administration, as well as promotion of child-sensitive justice and courts
- b) Support to implementation of the country's obligations under international Conventions and United Nations treaty bodies.

2.3.92. Achievement of this Outcome will be supported through development of policies, institutional and procedural mechanisms to further strengthen judicial independence, enhancing court administration and increasing public trust in courts. Separate focus also will be given to enhancement of legal procedures to ensure courts are better applying child-sensitive procedures.

2.3.93. The United Nations System will work with partners on enhancing the system for harmonization of national legislation and law enforcement practice in line with ratified United Nations Conventions. Support in development and implementation of national action plans on follow-up to accepted recommendations of the UPR and United Nations treaty bodies will be provided; likewise, support will be given to involving CSOs in implementation of these recommendations in line with international standards. In line with the speech of the President to the joint session of the Senate and Legislative Chamber of the Oliy Majlis, further strengthening of the role of Parliament and the quality of the lawmaking process will constitute an important aspect of collaboration in this area.

SECTION 3. Special initiatives outside the UNDAF



3.1. While the UNDAF represents a strategic framework for planned activities to be implemented by individual United Nations Agencies, other joint and individual Agency activities may be initiated/implemented during the UNDAF period if the Government and UNCT identify new areas of support appropriate for United Nations System action. In particular, the United Nations System partnership to promote the rights of persons with disabilities and other United Nations Trust Funds may facilitate development of specific joint activities that address development needs currently outside the UNDAF matrix.

3.2. The United Nations System will further strengthen joint planning and coordination of United Nations Agencies and other humanitarian entities to facilitate reliable support to national capacity development for emergency preparedness. To ensure effective humanitarian response in cases of emergencies, the United Nations System will also enhance its own preparedness through inter-Agency contingency planning and maintaining of coordination protocols for effective humanitarian response.

SECTION 4. Estimated resource requirements

4.1. Total resources to be mobilized in support of this UNDAF for the period 2016-2020 are estimated at US\$ 144.94 million. This consists of US\$ 86.25 million of available resources, and US\$ 58.69 million to be mobilized from multilateral/bilateral donors, the Government of Uzbekistan, the private sector and other external sources.

4.2. Of this, an estimated US\$25 million (17%) will be allocated to the area of Effective Governance, US\$37.28 million (26%) to Improving Livelihoods and Social Protection, US\$33.40 million (23%) to Education and Health, and US\$49.26 mln (34%) to Sustainable Use of Natural Resources and Preparedness for Disasters.

4.3. The estimated resource requirements, while only indicative, are as accurate as possible at the time of the UNDAF drafting. Resource commitments will continue to be made in Agency programme and project documents, according to the procedures and approval mechanisms of each Agency. The UNDAF budget will be reviewed and updated annually/biannually to reflect relevant changes.



SECTION 5. Implementation



5.1. With a view to achieving the best possible results for the people of Uzbekistan, the UNDAF will be implemented in close collaboration and deeper partnership with the Government. Enhanced synergy and strengthened coordination of efforts by all United Nations Agencies will be determinants for successful fulfilment of commitments undertaken by the United Nations System through UNDAF. All Agency-specific programmes will be fully aligned and harmonized with the UNDAF and thus will demonstrate coherence and cohesion of entire United Nations System in Uzbekistan in achieving expected results.

5.2. National ownership and capacity development will be the key implementing principles for this UNDAF. Furthermore, programmes will continue to expand, in a phased manner, the use of national systems for implementation, management and monitoring, based on internationally recognized standards and good practices and in line with the principles of aid effectiveness.

5.3. The overall UNDAF management and accountability mechanism will be established on the basis of a shared accountability principle between Government; national partners, including think tanks, academia and NGOs; and the United Nations System. Its key elements will include further strengthening and expanding of the existing Joint Government-United Nations Steering Committee on UNDAF (Joint UNDAF Steering Committee), development of biennial work plans, and establishment of Results Groups for each thematic area.

5.4. The Joint Steering Committee will be further strengthened to provide strategic guidance and undertake coordinated implementation and oversight of the UNDAF. As in the currently functioning version, the Joint Steering Committee will be at a strategic level under leadership of the Government and the United Nations Resident Coordinator, and will include UNCT representatives and high-level Government entities relevant to UNDAF. The Committee will be co-chaired by the United Nations Resident Coordinator on behalf of the United Nations System, and by the Government coordinating entity. Work of the Joint Committee will be regulated by its existing Terms of Reference, which will be updated through joint consultation between the United Nations System and the Government, so that these reflects recent developments in UNDAF implementation, including standard operating procedures on Delivering as One. The Committee will remain operational throughout the UNDAF five-year cycle.

5.5. The UNDAF will be operationalized through **Biennial Joint Work Plans** (JWPs) that translate the UNDAF outcome into concrete, measurable and time-bound outputs and provide clear normative-operational linkages. This also will enable the United Nations System and its partners to attribute the United Nations System contribution to national priorities. The JWPs further provide an accountability framework of the United Nations System through a set of measurable outputs for which it is fully accountable and fully responsible, as well as a joint resource mobilization tool with clear information on allocated financial resources and funding gaps. To strengthen both programmatic and financial accountability of participating United Nations Agencies, efforts will be made to develop and implement a Common Budgetary Framework with accessible information on available resources and resource mobilization targets against UNDAF Outcomes, and further, outputs of Joint Work Plans.

5.6. The relevant **Results Groups** established for all Outcomes will lead the preparation and subsequent implementation of JWPs. Each Results Group will cover one or more UNDAF Outcomes. The Results Groups will include participation of United Nations staff as well as Government and national partners. Each Results Group will be chaired by a Head of Agency on behalf of the UNCT and co-chaired by a relevant national partner from the Government. The chairs are empowered to take appropriate decisions and provide guidance to the Results Groups in implementation of the JWPs; thus, they will be collectively responsible for the overall performance of the Results Group. They also will be accountable for the coordinated achievement of results stipulated in the JWPs. Results Groups, under the leadership of the UNCT, will also make efforts to engage with non-resident and regionally-based United Nations Agencies to ensure they can participate in and contribute actively to the coordination and delivery of UNDAF 2016-2020 results.

5.7. Other coordination and management structures to support implementation of the UNDAF will comprise the United Nations Joint Communications Group (UNCG), Monitoring & Evaluation Group (MEG), and Operations Management Team (OMT).

5.8. The United Nations Joint Communications Group, set up under the UNDAF 2010-2015, is aimed at strengthening inter-Agency cooperation in the field of communications, reducing costs and maximizing impact of United Nations System public information activities in Uzbekistan. The Group includes communications focal points of all United Nations Agencies operating in the country. It is accountable to the UNCT and reports to the UNCT on activities at country level.

5.9. During the UNDAF cycle, the UNCG will build its work on a joint communications strategy to support effective communication of the UNDAF's expected results to all partners and stakeholders, with an overall aim to nurture strong national ownership. The joint communications strategy will further guide annual planning of joint communication activities, to be reflected in the UNCT Work Plan and UNCG Joint Work Plan. Relevant joint communications activities also may be integrated in the Work Plans of the Results Groups. Overall, the UNCT shall decide on the format for planning joint communications activities and measuring results thereof.

5.10. The **Monitoring & Evaluation Group** will provide technical advice and support on all aspects of Results Based Management to the UNCT and to Results Groups. The MEG will include members from each United Nations Agency that is assigned M&E responsibility and expertise. This Group will be chaired by the United Nations Resident

Coordinator's Office, and will be accountable to the UNCT to deliver on responsibilities as set out in its Terms of Reference and Work Plan. Through the chair, it will report on progress to the Resident Coordinator/UNCT each year.

5.11. The MEG will develop an M&E plan for the UNDAF with mechanisms and modalities for joint monitoring of results and will conduct annual consolidated performance monitoring and reporting on UNDAF, as per agreed indicators in the Results and Resources Framework. The MEG will also be responsible to plan and manage an external UNDAF end-of-cycle evaluation. Independent evaluation of the UNDAF will be conducted in the penultimate year of the current cycle (early 2019) to support the formulation of the next UNDAF. The evaluation will assess the relevance of the UNDAF Outcomes, the effectiveness and efficiency by which they are being achieved, and their sustainability and contribution to country needs and priorities.

5.12. The Operations Management Team will support and advise the UNCT on efforts to harmonize business operations and contribute to the delivery of UNDAF results. On the basis of a Business Operations Strategy to be elaborated by the OMT and endorsed by the UNCT, the OMT will pursue higher-quality, more effective and cost-efficient support services in procurement, human resources, ICT, finance, logistics and transport, as well as in the management of United Nations resources. The OMT will be chaired by a Head of Agency and consists of each United Nations Agency's most senior Operations or Administrative Officer.

SECTION 6. Monitoring and Evaluation

6.1. United Nations Agencies will work with the Government to establish a joint M&E mechanism for the UNDAF, using existing Government data collection and management systems to the extent possible. The United Nations System and the Government acknowledge the role of quality and reliable data for effective monitoring of results of joint interventions. The UNDAF Results and Resources Framework will serve as a strategic tool through which the United Nations System and national partners mutually agree on a set of performance indicators, baselines and targets, with corresponding means of verification. Instruments expected to be used include periodic Government surveys, supplementary studies, joint periodic programme reviews, and independent assessments and evaluations. Given possible differences between some official data and international estimations, the United Nations System will refer to both official sources and alternative sources of information, such as Concluding Observations of international human rights treaty bodies.

6.2. This monitoring will guide the United Nations System to prepare adaptive strategies for evolving national priorities. Refinements and adjustments to the UNDAF will be then made annually in discussion with the Government and national partners, based on UNDAF annual reviews and taking into account changes in the country context and in the progress of United Nations System programmes.

6.3. In addition, annual consolidated programme performance monitoring and reporting, along with the biennial review of implementation of Joint Work Plans, will be carried out as per agreed indicators in the UNDAF Results and Resources Framework and the JWPs. The objective of this high transparency and accountability is to continue to learn and project the collective achievements of the United Nations System in Uzbekistan.

6.4. A comprehensive and strategic mid-term review of the UNDAF will be conducted in a participatory manner, with the involvement of a broad range of stakeholders and partners to ensure that it is aligned with national priorities and the Government's international commitments. A final independent evaluation will be carried out to assess the overall achievement of results in terms of relevance, efficiency, effectiveness and sustainability. The Outcomes and indicators elaborated in the UNDAF Results and Resources Framework are the factors against which progress will be measured. These evaluations will allow the United Nations System and national partners to incorporate learning and recommendations in the design and planning of the next UNDAF.



Annex A: UNDAF Results and Resources Framework

THEMATIC AREA: Inclusive economic development, with a focus on employment and social protection					
National priorities or development goals: <u>Sustainability of economic growth to create opportunities for human development</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Development of sustainable development targets and deepening structural transformations in the economy ■ Further improvement of business environment as a factor for ensuring sustainable growth of incomes from entrepreneurship and increasing employment ■ Improving the efficiency of public spending to ensure sustainable socio-economic development of regions ■ Improving labor market services, creation of a modern technological labor infrastructure 					
Outcomes	Indicators, baseline, target	Means of verification	Risks and assumptions	Role of partners	Indicative resources (USD)
Outcome 1.					
Area of work: <i>Development of sustainable development targets and deepening structural transformations in the economy</i>					
<p>By 2020, equitable and sustainable economic growth through productive employment, improvement of environment for business, entrepreneurship and innovations expanded for all.</p> <p><u>Contributing agencies:</u> UNDP, ILO, UNESCO, UNICEF, UNV, UN Women, UNECE, UNCTAD</p>	<p>Indicator 1.1: Status of development and approval/endorsement of national Sustainable Development Goals with a respective monitoring system</p> <p><u>Baseline:</u> SDGs to be adopted in September 2015.</p> <p><u>Target:</u> By 2020, nationalized SDGs with a respective monitoring system</p>	<p>Official government documents and government decisions.</p> <p>Regular reports on progress towards NSDGs</p>	<p>Risks: Weak coordination mechanisms among stakeholders in the process of long-term strategy formulation</p> <p>Assumption: Uzbekistan will accept nationalized sustainable development goals (including those relating to living standards) and will cooperate with the UN to monitor their achievement. New (additional) national indicators of poverty and inequality, employment and income, will be developed and regularly monitored.</p>	<p>Economic bloc of the government will provide information and administrative support</p> <p>National scientific and analytical structures will conduct research, develop various scenarios and policy options.</p> <p>International organizations – to ensure access to new knowledge and experience of successful reforms based on «South-South» model cooperation.</p>	<p>UNDP – 22,700,000 ILO - 2,000,000 UNESCO – 800,000 UNICEF – 500,000 UNV – 120, 000 UN Women - 250,000 UNECE- 50,000 UNCTAD - 315,000 TOTAL: – 26,735,000 (of which core: 10,915,000; To be mobilized: 15,820,000)</p>
	<p>Indicator 1.2: Share of unemployed in active labour force</p> <p><u>Baseline:</u> Unemployment rate 5-5.2%</p> <p><u>Target:</u> Unemployment rate 4.9-5% in 2020</p>	<p>Official statistics, ILO Reports</p>	<p>Risks: Worsening of overall economic situation may negatively affect the level of employment</p> <p>Assumptions: The government will continue its active policy in creation of job opportunities</p>		

Outcomes	Indicators, baseline, target	Means of verification	Risks and assumptions	Role of partners	Indicative resources (USD)
	<p>Indicator 1.3: The gender gap in labour force participation rate, in %</p> <p><u>Baseline:</u> The gender gap in labour force participation rate was 8.2% in 2013 (men - 74.5%, women - 66.3%) (in working age population).</p> <p><u>Target:</u> The gender gap in labour force participation rate is reduced to 7.2% by 2020</p>	Official and alternative statistical data on workforce and employment.	<p>Assumptions: The government will continue its active policy in creation of job opportunities for women.</p>		
<p>Area of work: <i>Further improvement of business environment as a factor for ensuring sustainable growth of incomes from entrepreneurship and increasing employment</i></p>					
	<p>Indicator 1.4: Ranking in the WB's Doing Business Index</p> <p><u>Baseline:</u> Rating in 2014 – 141th place</p> <p><u>Target:</u> By 2020, Uzbekistan is in the Top 50 through strengthened public-private dialogue and regulatory reforms</p>	World Bank/IFC Doing Business website (www.doingbusiness.org)	<p>Risks: Achieving this goal may require deeper reforms to which the government may not yet be ready.</p> <p>Assumptions: The Government will continue its active policy to improve the business environment in the country</p>		
	<p>Indicator 1.5: The share of small business in the industry and exports, in%</p> <p><u>Baseline:</u> In the industry – 31.9% (2014) In export – 25.9% (2014)</p> <p><u>Target:</u> By 2020, the share of small business in the industry is 40% (based on projections/forecast of IFMR) In the export is 32% (based on projections/forecast of IFMR)</p>	Official statistics	<p>Risks: Capacity of small enterprises in industry may be limited</p> <p>Assumptions: The Government will focus on the development of small businesses in industry</p>		

Outcomes	Indicators, baseline, target	Means of verification	Risks and assumptions	Role of partners	Indicative resources (USD)
Area of work: <i>Improving the efficiency of public spending to ensure sustainable socio-economic development of regions</i>					
	<p>Indicator 1.6: Inter-regional poverty rate disparities as measured by the ratio of the sum of the four highest oblast-level poverty rates to that of the four lowest (including for Tashkent city)</p> <p><u>Baseline:</u> 3,2 in 2013 r.</p> <p><u>Target:</u> 2.4</p>	State Committee on Statistics' poverty rate data disaggregated by regions (oblast)	<p>Assumptions: The Government will continue its policy to ensure a balanced socio-economic development of regions</p>		
Area of work: <i>Improving labor market services, creation of a modern technological labor infrastructure</i>					
	<p>Indicator 1.7: Percentage of citizens' applications to employment agencies, including through remote access system</p> <p><u>Baseline:</u> Services are mainly delivered when citizen approaching directly employment agencies</p> <p><u>Target:</u> By 2020 not less than 80% services are delivered on-line</p>	Statistics of Ministry of Labour and Social Protection	<p>Assumptions: The urgency of the problem may subside due to possible changes in the external environment and in the flows of migrant workers</p>		

National priorities or development goals:					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improving the mechanisms of identifying the most vulnerable groups of the population and developing targeted programmes to support them Strengthening social and legal protection of children and adolescents that are left without parental care 					
Outcomes	Indicators, baseline, target	Means of verification	Risks and assumptions	Role of partners	Indicative resources (USD)
<p>Outcome 2:</p> <p>By 2020 vulnerable groups¹¹ benefit more from inclusive, financially sustainable and efficient social protection system</p> <p>Contributing UN agencies: UNICEF, UNDP, UN WOMEN, UNAIDS, WHO, UNFPA</p>	<p>Indicator 2.1: Public spending¹² on social allowances and social assistance as % of GDP.</p> <p><u>Baseline:</u> 2013 – 1.3% public spending on social allowances and social assistance (as % of GDP).</p> <p><u>Target</u> 2020 –maintaining public spending on social allowance and social assistance at least at current level (1.3% of GDP)</p>	MoF data on the State Budget and government’s annual reports / documents.	<p>Risks: Lack of mid- and long-term strategies in the area of social protection.</p> <p>Assumptions: Institutional partnerships established through various social protection platforms (e.g. Public Council, SPIG, etc)</p>	Cabinet of Ministers, MoF, MoE, MoLSP, local government authorities (Khokimiyats) Mahalla Foundation, local and international research institutions.	<p>UNICEF – 2,700,000</p> <p>UNDP – 3,000,000</p> <p>UN Women – 100,000</p> <p>TOTAL – 5,800,000</p> <p>(of which core: 3,050,000; To be mobilized: 2,750,000)</p>
	<p>Indicator 2.2: Share of female-headed vulnerable households.</p> <p><u>Baseline:</u> 3% in 2014</p> <p><u>Target:</u> 1% by 2020</p>	Official household data from the State Committee on Statistics and other surveys conducted by line ministries and agencies, including MoLSP and ISR. Dedicated studies by the UN and other agencies.	<p>Risks: Possible cutting down of public spending on social allowances to socially vulnerable households.</p> <p>Assumptions: The Government decision to revise and enhance the national social target for poverty / disparity reduction, and prioritizes the design and implementation of a policy to support the most vulnerable households.</p>	Cabinet of Ministers, MoF, MoE, MoLSP, the State Committee on Statistics, local government authorities (Khokimiyats) Mahalla Foundation, local and international research institutions.	

¹¹ The vulnerable groups include the elderly, PwD, women and children in difficult socio-economic situation (e.g. low-income families, single mothers) and persons with HIV/AIDS

¹² The indicator includes those types of social allowance that are defined by the resolution of Cabinet of Ministers #44 from 15.02.2013 r. (http://www.lex.uz/pages/GetAct.aspx?lact_id=2134703) including allowance to families with children under 14, child care allowance (up to 2 years) and financial support to poor families

Outcomes	Indicators, baseline, target	Means of verification	Risks и Assumptions	Role of partners	Indicative resources (USD)
	<p>Indicator 2.3: Level of coverage by age pensions</p> <p><u>Baseline:</u> Average amount of old-age pension for December 2014 - 403,1 thousand soums</p> <p><u>Target:</u> Annual increase of at least 20%</p>	<p>Data and reports if the State Committee on Statistics and MOF (State Pension Fund). Dedicated studies by the UN and other agencies.</p>	<p>Risks: Successful pension reforms depend heavily on the type, scale and success of reforms in the economy and financial sector. If the reforms of the economy and financial sector are piecemeal or unsuccessful, it will practically be impossible to carry any significant reforms in the pension system.</p> <p>Assumptions: The State Pension Fund is very likely to run into significant deficit by around 2017-2018 if the pension system remains unreformed, meaning that it will not be able to provide full coverage by pension security for pension age population</p>	<p>Economic bloc of the government will provide data and information for policy analysis.</p> <p>National scientific and analytical structures will conduct research; develop various scenarios and policy options.</p> <p>International organizations – to ensure access to new knowledge and experience of successful reforms, including based on «South-South» cooperation.</p>	
	<p>Indicator 2.4. The sustainability of the pay-as-you-go pension system, as measured by the excess of the revenues of the State Pension Fund over its expenditures, is maintained</p> <p><u>Baseline:</u> The 2014 UNDP study forecast that by around 2018 the State Pension Fund would run into significant deficit if no reforms are undertaken</p> <p><u>Target:</u> Yes</p>	<p>Data from the Ministry of Finance and/or State Pension Fund</p> <p>Independent expert assessment</p>	<p>Risks: Successful pension reforms depend heavily on the type, scale and success of reforms in the economy and financial sector. If the reforms of the economy and financial sector are piecemeal or unsuccessful, it will practically be impossible to carry any significant reforms in the pension system</p> <p>Assumptions: The government realizes the risks of not reforming the pension system and will develop a strategy to reform the pension system</p>		

Outcomes	Indicators, baseline, target	Means of verification	Risks и Assumptions	Role of partners	Indicative resources (USD)
	<p>Indicator 2.5: Availability of social support system for elderly people and PwD based on individual case management approach including gate-keeping mechanism</p> <p><u>Baseline:</u> Current social support system for elderly people and PwD does not apply living standards assessment mechanism and lacks standards on social work and social services for lonely elderly people and PwD</p> <p><u>Target:</u> Social support system for elderly people and PwD is functioning based on individual case management approach and gate-keeping mechanism</p>	MoLSP data and annual reports and documents	<p>Risks: Budgetary constraints may limit the full scale implementation of social work concept</p> <p>Assumptions: Understanding of the concept of social work by partners</p>		
<p>Outcome 3: By 2020, children and women in need of protection are covered with comprehensive support in line with human rights standards</p> <p>Contributing UN agencies: UNICEF, UNDP, UN WOMEN, WHO, UNFPA,</p>	<p>Indicator 3.1: Number of children in residential care</p> <p><u>Baseline:</u> 27,166 children in institutions according to the State Committee on Statistics for 2013</p> <p><u>Target:</u> 20,375 children by 2020 (25% decrease)</p>	State Statistical Committee, MoPE, MoH and MoLSP data as well as annual reports and documents. CRC reports and concluding observations.	<p>Risks: Lack of resources to develop family based care services</p> <p>Assumptions: The Government has already started to implement some interventions towards deinstitutionalization</p>	Cabinet of Ministers, MoPE, MoLSP, MoH, CoM, RCSAC, You are not alone, Khokimiyats, Mahalla Foundation, SOS Children's Villages Association	<p>UNICEF - 2,500,000</p> <p>UNDP – 1,000,000</p> <p>UNODC – 1,000,000</p> <p>UNFPA – 100,000</p> <p>UN Women – 150,000</p> <p>TOTAL – 4,750,0000 (of which core: 4,250,000; to be mobilized: 500,000)</p>

Outcomes	Indicators, baseline, target	Means of verification	Risks и Assumptions	Role of partners	Indicative resources (USD)
	<p>Indicator 3.2: Availability of functional child protection gatekeeping system¹³.</p> <p><u>Baseline:</u> Functional gatekeeping system does not exist</p> <p><u>Target:</u> Functional gatekeeping system in place</p>	Government's annual reports / documents. Dedicated studies by the UN and other agencies. CRC reports and concluding observations	<p>Risks: Lack of resources to establish functioning gatekeeping structures</p> <p>Assumptions: There are already some regional initiatives for inter-sectorial coordination, which can serve as the starting point for developing gatekeeping systems</p>	Cabinet of Ministers, MoPE, MoLSP, MoH, CoM, RCSAC, You are not alone, Khokimiyats, Mahalla Foundation, SOS Children's Villages Association	
	<p>Indicator 3.3: Status of normative framework to provide comprehensive care and support to women and children in difficult life conditions¹⁴</p> <p><u>Baseline:</u> Current normative framework needs to be improved to fully ensure comprehensive care and support to women and children in difficult life conditions</p> <p><u>Target:</u> Normative framework enhanced and enlarged to provide comprehensive care and support to women and children in difficult life conditions</p>	Government's annual reports / documents. Dedicated studies by the UN and other agencies. CRC/CEDAW reports and concluding observations, HRC Special Procedures report	<p>Risks: Continued stereotypes in society prevents from addressing the issue</p> <p>Assumptions: The Government is willing to address the issue in substantive way</p>	Women's Committee National Centre for Human Rights.	

¹³ Means «control at the entrance» in the state care, defining the best available measures of social protection, based on the assessment of living conditions and needs of every child. Envisages the process of assessment and planning the services based on the needs of a child, before deciding whether s/he to be placed at the boarding school, returned to their biological families or placed in family-type of care

¹⁴ These include: divorced women, women in difficult financial and socio-economic conditions, unemployed women, women left without shelter and women whose rights were violated within a family

THEMATIC AREA: Quality health and education, to fully realize human potential

National priorities or development goals:

- Improve the quality and efficiency of healthcare, including prevention issues and promotion of a healthy lifestyle with a focus on ensuring access to health services for the most vulnerable populations
- Develop a healthcare quality assessment system consistent with international standards

Outcomes	Indicators, baseline, target	Means of verification	Risks and assumptions	Role of partners	Indicative resources (USD)
<p>Outcome 4: By 2020, all people benefit from quality¹⁵, equitable and accessible¹⁶ health services throughout their life course</p> <p><u>Contributing agencies:</u> WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA, UNAIDS, UNODC, UNDP, UN Women, UNV, IAEA</p>	<p>Indicator 4.1: Contraceptive prevalence rate for modern methods¹⁷</p> <p><u>Baseline:</u> 62.5% (2013)</p> <p><u>Target:</u> not less than 65% by 2020</p>	Ministry of Health routine health statistics; population and facility based surveys	<p>Assumptions: Political commitment is sustained to coordinate and implement Quality Improvement Concept and tools across the country and health authorities take a leading and convening role</p>	<p>Ministry of Health, Women's Committee in MCH/RH area:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mobilizing resources; - Creating the conditions for quality improvement of health services; - Performance assessment of health institutions and professionals; - Support for capacity development of professionals - Increasing population awareness of reproductive health, mother and child issues; - Improving supportive supervision functions 	<p>WHO - 5,000,000</p> <p>UNICEF - 10,500,000</p> <p>UNFPA - 3,000,000</p> <p>UNAIDS - 2,000,000</p> <p>UN Women - 75,000</p> <p>UNV – 120,000</p> <p>UNODC – TBD</p> <p>UNDP - TBD</p> <p>IAIE - 1,500,000</p> <p>TOTAL – 22,195,000</p> <p>(of which core: 19,575,000;</p> <p>To be mobilized: 2,620,000)</p>
	<p>Indicator 4.2: Percentage of pregnant women covered by antenatal care during first trimester pregnancy</p> <p><u>Baseline:</u> 89.3% national (2013); lowest region: 80%</p> <p><u>Target:</u> maintain/sustain the result; lowest region: increase of coverage > 90%</p>	Administrative statistics of Ministry of Health	<p>Assumptions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sufficient budget allocated for health sector; - Government is ready to institutionalize international methodologies for data collection, for advocacy, programing and monitoring progress. 		

¹⁵ Quality health services include entire continuum of care throughout life cycle (children, adolescent/youth, women and men), from prevention to treatment and care, with specific focus on addressing CD and NCDs

¹⁶ Definition of access to be linked with definition of UHC

¹⁷ Percentage of female of fertile age, using modern contraceptive methods

Outcomes	Indicators, baseline, target	Means of verification	Risks and assumptions	Role of partners	Indicative resources (USD)
	<p>Indicator 4.3: Percentage of health facilities (maternities, child hospitals and PHC facilities) in targeted regions applying newborn and child survival standards/protocols recommended by WHO and UNICEF.</p> <p><u>Baseline:</u> available in the end of 2015</p> <p><u>Target:</u> TBD based on the baseline</p>	Facility Surveys	<p>Risks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The changing global and regional political situation and economic hardship might affect the determinants of health and well-being of vulnerable population; - High turnover of health managers and workers; - The security situation in the country deteriorates, preventing UN from operating effectively - Leadership and stewardship functions at the level of oblasts and rayons are not sufficiently developed due to top-down practice. 		
	<p>Indicator 4.4: Coverage by MCV (measles containing vaccine) for children under 24 months</p> <p><u>Baseline:</u> 97,9% national (2013); lowest region: 84%</p> <p><u>Target:</u> Maintain/sustain the national coverage; lowest region – increase of coverage > 90%</p>	Ministry of Health data			
	<p>Indicator 4.5: % of adults and children who are in need for antiretroviral treatment and do receive this treatment</p> <p><u>Baseline:</u> 79,8% in 2014 (9588 PLHIV) Women: 50,1% Men: 49,9% Children ≤15 – 36,7%</p> <p><u>Target:</u> 90% in 2020</p>	<p>Annual national Global AIDS Response Progress Reporting (GARPR) reports</p> <p>National Statistical Data from the Republican AIDS Centre</p>	<p>Risks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reduction of targeted HIV prevention interventions among the most at risk populations - Delays in development and implementation of result based targeted intervention due to poor HIV surveillance system - Little interest of other line ministries and entities to address HIV-related issues 	<p>Communicable deceases:</p> <p>The Republican Commission on HIV is leading and coordinating body for National HIV Response.</p>	

Outcomes	Indicators, baseline, target	Means of verification	Risks and assumptions	Role of partners	Indicative resources (USD)
	<p>Indicator 4.6: Percentage of selected MARPs living with HIV, of them:</p> <p>a) Injecting drug users, b) populations engaging in high risk unprotected sexual activities</p> <p><u>Baseline:</u> IDU - 7.3% Sex workers: 2,1%</p> <p><u>Target:</u> IDU 3.6% in 2020 Sex workers: 1% in 2020</p>	National Statistical Data from the Republican AIDS Centre		The Ministry of Health is responsible for routine monitoring of HIV response.	
	<p>Indicator 4.7: Tuberculosis incidence rate</p> <p><u>Baseline:</u> 40 per 100 thousand population (2013) <u>Target:</u> 33 per 100 thousand population in 2020</p>	Annual world reports on tuberculosis	<p>Risks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lack of/declining support from Government counterparts; - Reduced international resources in the country; 		
	<p>Indicator 4.8: Percentage of people who depend on drugs and are in remission during the last 12 months</p> <p><u>Baseline:</u> 29.9% in 2013 <u>Target:</u> 32.9% by 2020</p>	Data of the National Information Analytical Center on Drug Control			

Outcomes	Indicators, baseline, target	Means of verification	Risks and assumptions	Role of partners	Indicative resources (USD)
	<p>Indicator 4.9: Percentage of population aged 18 to 64 years with any three or more of the NCD risk factors out of following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ current daily smokers ■ having less than 5 portions of fruits and vegetables daily ■ lacking physical activity ■ having excess weight (index of body weight ≥ 25 kg/m²) ■ high blood pressure (SBP ≥ 140 w/or DBP ≥ 90 mm of mercury or currently receiving treatment in regard to high blood pressure) <p><u>Baseline:</u> Both sexes - 22.6% (95% CI 20.3–25.0%) Male – 24% (95% CI 21.0–27.1%) Female – 21% (95% CI 18.3–23.7%);</p> <p><u>Target:</u> min 20% in 2020 for both sexes</p> <p>Indicator 4.10: Percentage of population aged 40-64 years with a 10-year CVD risk $\geq 30\%$, or with existing CVD</p> <p><u>Baseline:</u> Both sexes – 20.2% (95% CI 16,8-23,6%) in 2014 Male – 16.6% (95% CI 12.9-20.3%); Female – 23.7% (95% CI 18,9-28,4%);</p> <p><u>Target:</u> min 16,5% in 2020 for both sexes</p>	«STEPS» Survey	<p>Risks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lack of allocated resources to NCD prevention from government and donor side - Insufficient inter-sectorial collaboration and political will in WHO FCTC enforcement (e.g. tobacco products tax increase) and restrictions to unhealthy food marketing and trade 	<p>Non- communicable deceases</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - MOH is a leading and coordinating ministry in implementation of intersectoral actions - WB loan /MOH Health-3 project pilot activities in 2 regions with further expansion to the whole country 	

Outcomes	Indicators, baseline, target	Means of verification	Risks and assumptions	Role of partners	Indicative resources (USD)
	<p>Indicator 4.11: Percentage of out-pocket spending made by households for health services</p> <p><u>Baseline:</u> 43% in 2011 Recommended to conduct survey in 2015 for baseline assessment</p> <p><u>Target:</u> Not more than 38% of out-pocket spending made by households for health services in 2020</p>	National health Accounts (WB/WHO annual reports)			

National priorities or development goals:					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Development of new standards of quality education in view of the improvement of knowledge, skills and competencies needed in modern society and economy, as well as education quality assessment system in accordance with international standards ■ Improving the efficiency of continuous education system, including through the promotion of pre-school education and access to it 					
Outcomes	Indicators, baseline, target	Means of verification	Risks and assumptions	Role of partners	Indicative resources (USD)
<p>Outcome 5: By 2020, continuous quality education and lifelong learning for all are improved</p> <p><u>Contributing agencies:</u> UNICEF, UNESCO, UNDP, UN Women</p>	<p>Indicator 5.1: Pre-school (2-7) gross enrollment ratio of children (2-7 years old)¹⁸</p> <p><u>Baseline:</u> Nationwide- 23,3 %¹⁹ Regional gap 47 PP (11% Surkhandarya region; 58 % - Tashkent city) No information available on Children With Disabilities</p> <p><u>Target:</u> Nationwide – 45% by 2020 Regional gap – 27 PP</p>	MoPE Statistical Yearbook and State Committee on Statistics on registration;	<p>Risks: Insufficient normative background for alternative ECE development in rural areas; Insufficient budget allocations; Existing ECE services do not meet the needs of CWD and other vulnerable groups;</p> <p>Assumptions: GPE Grant will contribute to improved ECE services</p>	<p>MoPE – ensures sufficient quality of traditional and alternative Early childhood education and care (ECEC) services; MoF – ensures allocation of relevant resources. Women's Committee – raises awareness of parents and community on ECEC importance and significance of flexible ECEC formats. MoPE ensures incorporation M&E system to monitor the quality of ECEC services; MoF –ensures allocation of relevant resources</p>	<p>UNICEF - 10,000,000 UNESCO – 1,200,000 TOTAL – 11,200,000 (of which core: 9,000,000; To be mobilized: 2,200,000)</p>
	<p>Indicator 5.2: Compliance of M&E system of the quality of Early Childhood Education and Care (ECEC) with "State Requirements for Preschool Education".</p> <p><u>Baseline:</u> Comprehensive M&E system of the quality of ECEC is not functioning in accordance with the "State Requirements for Preschool Education".</p> <p><u>Target:</u> M&E system of ECEC is functioning in accordance with "State requirements for preschool education" by 2020</p>	UNICEF Annual Report/ Annual report of Ministry of public education	<p>Risks: Understaffed capacity of MoPE staff to develop M^E tools and implement M&E of ECEC quality in a consistent manner; Insufficient normative background for monitoring ECEC quality; Insufficient budget allocations for M&E</p> <p>Assumptions: International expertise will assist MoPE to put an ELDS based, gender disaggregated and consistent M&E system in place</p>	<p>MoPE – enhancing the curriculum and standards and adoption of international/blended learning outcome evaluations; MoPE/MHSSPE – enhancing capacities of pre-service and in-service teachers Ministries of Public Education, of Higher and Secondary Specialized and Professional Education, of Labor and Social Protection, of Finance, of Economy, State Committee for Statistics to design, implement and monitor programmes and provide policy direction and technical inputs; to ensure allocation of financial and human resources; to ensure enabling environment for decent jobs.</p>	

¹⁸ Preschool education in Uzbekistan also includes child care

¹⁹ Official data of the Ministry of Public Education

Outcomes	Indicators, baseline, target	Means of verification	Risks and assumptions	Role of partners	Indicative resources (USD)
	<p>Indicator 5.3: Proportion of students (in 5th-9th grades) whose learning outcomes comply with the requirements of State Educational Standards, %</p> <p><u>Baseline:</u> National average of learning outcomes in accordance with the requirements of State educational standards: 63.4% Boys: TBC by end of 2015 Girls: TBC by end of 2015 Regional gap: TBC by end of 2015</p> <p><u>Target:</u> National average - 70% by 2020 Boys: % 68 Girls: % 72 Regional gap: reduced by half</p>	MOPE Monitoring Department Annual Report on Learning Achievement;	<p>Risks: Limited transparency, accuracy and reliability of the assessment process</p> <p>Assumptions: Learning outcomes are measured at national level and disaggregated data is available</p>	<p>Other donors (including GPE, WB, EC, GIZ, British Council, Embassies) to provide complementary resources and technical assistances and inputs and to synchronize their existing programmes with UN.</p> <p>WB, EU (TEMPUS), JICA, and other donors to provide complementary resources and technical assistances towards improving the both enrolment and quality of higher education.</p> <p>Cabinet of Ministers, Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education to develop, coordinate, implement, monitor policies and programs</p> <p>State Testing Center to develop and adopt policies;</p> <p>NGOs to raise public awareness, provide education services in line with adopted measures/ documents.</p>	
	<p>Indicator 5.4: Percentage of specialized secondary and professional education (SSPE) graduates (disaggregated by gender and by region) employed in the area of competencies.</p> <p><u>Baseline:</u> National average 430% in 2014 Syrdarya 20.8% Bukhara 52% Regional gap 31.2 PP Boys: 43.1% Girls: 42.8%</p> <p><u>Target:</u> National average: 60% Regional gap: 30 PP Boys: 60% Girls: 60%</p>	Monitoring reports of Center on SSPE, State Committee on Statistics.	<p>Risks: Insufficient financial resources High level of youth migration due to socio economic reasons</p> <p>Assumptions: Political commitment to introducing teaching of transferrable/21st century skills. Availability of data to measure progress. The prevailing environment of a healthy economy and political stability that promotes the creation of decent jobs</p>		

Outcomes	Indicators, baseline, target	Means of verification	Risks and assumptions	Role of partners	Indicative resources (USD)
	<p>Indicator 5.5. GER to higher education</p> <p><u>Baseline:</u> 10% (2013) Female/Male Ratio in tertiary education Women: 41% Men: 59% PwD – 0,3%</p> <p><u>Target:</u> 11% of enrollment²⁰ Women: 0.5 Men: 0.5 PwD – 0,3%</p>	<p>Government Resolution on annual admission to HE;</p> <p>Data from the MHSSE on enrolment disaggregated by gender.</p>	<p>Risks: Lack of political will to increase the level of the HE coverage</p> <p>Assumptions: Higher Education institutions have capacities to accommodate increased enrolments both in terms of number of seats and of teachers</p>		
	<p>Indicator 5.6: Availability of unified National Qualification System for development, evaluation, recognition and validation of skills acquired through non-formal education that is functioning for adults education</p> <p><u>Baseline:</u> there is no unified system of training, retraining and upgrading at enterprises, standards are not developed at appropriate level</p> <p><u>Target:</u> Qualification system for the development, evaluation, recognition and validation of the skills acquired through non-formal education is functioning by 2020</p>	<p>Report of the State Testing Center, policy documents of the Cabinet of Ministers.</p>	<p>Risks: Insufficient normative framework on validation of non-formal and informal learnings</p> <p>Assumptions: Sufficient technical and financial resources available</p>		

²⁰ With regard to higher education, the population is calculated as the number of 5-years age group of the population starting from the age of completing official secondary specialized and professional education (colleges and lyceums), that is, the population in the age group of 19-23 year old.

THEMATIC AREA: Environmental protection, to ensure sustainable development					
National priorities or development goals:					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promoting energy efficiency of the economy through introduction of modern technologies and development of renewable (clean) energy Promoting mechanisms and instruments of effective use of natural resources (land, water, biodiversity) Support to population in adaptation to climate change, including in the Aral Sea region Enhancing the system for early warning and elimination of consequences of environmental and human induced disasters 					
Outcomes	Indicators, baseline, target	Means of verification	Risks and assumptions	Role of partners	Indicative resources (USD)
Outcome 6.	Area of work: Promoting integrated rural development mechanisms to enhance income of rural poor and enable sustainable management of natural resources				
By 2020, rural population benefit from sustainable management of natural resources and resilience to disasters and climate change	<p>Indicator 6.1: % of low-income rural population particularly in environmentally vulnerable areas²¹</p> <p><u>Baseline:</u> 17.3% (Ministry of Economy)</p> <p><u>Target:</u> 15%</p>	Employment statistics, household survey, national reporting on UN Convention on Biological Diversity (UNCBD), pasture use commissions, field studies and expeditions, government policies, pilots	<p>Risks: Database of environmental indicators is not sufficiently populated for evidence based policy making</p> <p>Assumptions: Preservation and expansion of existing and establishment of new PAs is a costly exercise, but critical for livelihoods of rural poor and sustainable development of Uzbekistan</p> <p>Multiple stakeholders responsible for PA management are able to agree on further preservation development of PAs</p>	<p>Partners: Ministries of Economy, Finance, Agriculture and Water Resources, labour and social protection, State Committees for Nature Protection, Uzhydromet, Uzkommunizmat, Khokimiyats, Makhallas, Aral Gene Pool Protection Fund, Ecological Movement of Uzbekistan, NGOs: Provision of access to relevant unrestricted information and data,</p> <p>Technical experts;</p> <p>Training and capacity building; Advocacy and awareness raising</p> <p>Joint implementation of project initiatives</p>	UNDP - 41,000,000 UN Women -100,000 UNICEF - 2,100,000 UNESCO – 200,000 FAO – 4,200,000 UNECE – 160,000 IAEA – 1,500,000 TOTAL – 49,260,000 (of which core: 27,660,000; To be mobilized: 21,600,000
<p><u>Contributing agencies:</u> UNDP, UN Women, UNICEF, UNESCO, FAO, UNECE, IAEA</p>	<p>Indicator 6.2: % of total land area covered by a network of protected areas (including co-managed by local communities)</p> <p><u>Baseline:</u> 6% (State Committee for Nature Protection)</p> <p><u>Target:</u> 17%</p>				

²¹ For the purposes of the current UNDAF formulation process, environmental vulnerability refers to the capacity of people to suffer harm from exposure and stress and risks posed by climate change and extremes, land, water and ecosystem degradation, pollution or contamination as a result of natural or human-induced processes and other hazards. Environmentally vulnerable areas can therefore be determined based on the types of risks, levels of vulnerability, impact and capacity to cope and adapt (high, moderate, low).

Outcomes	Indicators, baseline, target	Means of verification	Risks and assumptions	Role of partners	Indicative resources (USD)
	Area of work: <i>Promoting resource-efficient agricultural practices</i>				
	<p>Indicator 6.3: Water use efficiency per hectare of irrigated land</p> <p><u>Baseline:</u> 12 500 m³/year per hectare (Ministry of Agriculture and Water Resources)</p> <p><u>Target:</u> 10 000 m³/year per hectare</p>	<p>National reporting to UN Convention on Combatting Desertification and Land Degradation (UNCCD), Household surveys, individual and institutional capacity assessment, government policies, legislation, results of piloting</p>	<p>Risks: Insufficient institutional capacities to implement major reforms in the agricultural sector</p> <p>Climate change (droughts) may impact agricultural productivity</p> <p>Database of environmental indicators is not sufficiently populated for evidence based policy making</p> <p>Assumptions: Farmers and households have sufficient interest and incentives for conservation and increased productivity</p>	<p><u>Partners:</u> Ministries of Economy, Finance, Agriculture and Water Resources, State Committees for Nature Protection, Geodesy, Cartography and Cadaster, Uzhydromet, Khokimiyats, Aral Gene Pool Protection Fund Ecological Movement of Uzbekistan, NGOs</p> <p>Provision of access to relevant unrestricted information and data</p> <p>Technical experts</p> <p>Training and capacity building</p> <p>Advocacy and awareness raising</p> <p>Joint implementation of project initiatives</p>	
	<p>Indicator 6.4: % of degraded irrigated and non-irrigated land</p> <p><u>Baseline:</u> 50% (irrigated) (Ministry of Agriculture and Water Resources)</p> <p>30% (non-irrigated), (State Committee for Nature Protection, Centre for hydro meteorological services)</p> <p><u>Target:</u> up to 39% (10% of degraded land restored)</p> <p>25% (5% of degraded non-irrigated land restored)</p>				

Outcomes	Indicators, baseline, target	Means of verification	Risks and assumptions	Role of partners	Indicative resources (USD)
Area of work: <i>Integrating principles of climate resilience and green economy into national development agenda</i>					
	<p>Indicator 6.5: % of renewable energy in total energy mix <u>Baseline:</u> 1.2% (GoU) <u>Target:</u> 3-4%</p>	Global Index on Energy System Performance. National communication to UNFCCC, Government policies, sector-based strategies for, climate finance, results of piloting	<p>Risks: Database of environmental indicators is not sufficiently populated for evidence based policy making Legislative, institutional and technical barriers to increase the share of renewables in the energy mix remain</p> <p>Assumptions: Climate change issues are evident, understood and prioritized in all Government policies and plans</p>	<p>Ministries of Agriculture and Water Resources, Economy, Finance, Culture and Sports, State Committees for Nature Protection, Uzhydromet, Khokimiyats, Academy of Science, Aral Gene Pool Protection Fund, Ecological Movement of Uzbekistan, Uzkommunxizmat, Women's Committee of Uzbekistan, local authorities, NGOs, Educational institutions Provision of access to relevant information and data Technical experts Training and capacity building Advocacy and awareness raising Joint implementation of project initiatives</p>	
	<p>Indicator 6.6: % of utilized and recycled solid domestic waste <u>Baseline:</u> 10% <u>Target:</u> 25%</p>				
	<p>Indicator 6.7: Availability of effective mechanisms of implementation of policies and legislation which takes into consideration climate change and sustainable use of natural and cultural resources <u>Baseline:</u> Limited availability of effective mechanisms of implementation of policies and legislation that takes into account climate change and sustainable use of natural and cultural resources <u>Target:</u> Climate change, sustainable use of natural and cultural resources are integrated into all policies and legislation, integrated rural development and poverty reduction plans and strategies, accounting and reporting systems and have relevant mechanisms of implementation (including through application of Strategic Environmental Assessment</p>				

Outcomes	Indicators, baseline, target	Means of verification	Risks and assumptions	Role of partners	Indicative resources (USD)
	Area of work: <i>Improving the national system of prevention and response to natural, human-induced and environmental disasters</i>				
	<p>Indicator 6.8: % of rural communities in disaster prone areas are able to apply proactive disaster risk reduction activities (including through modern ICT) according to HFA and post-HFA framework</p> <p><u>Baseline:</u> 60% (Ministry of Emergency Situations)</p> <p><u>Target:</u> 90%</p>	<p>Baseline and end-line studies, surveys, risk assessment, hazard assessment and monitoring, results of piloting</p>	<p>Risks: Lack of earmarked funding for community preparedness</p> <p>Limited access to reliable information/ data for evidence based policy making</p> <p>Assumptions: Communities are actively engaged in community resilience initiatives</p>	<p>Ministries of Emergency Situations, Finance, Public Education, Health and others, Khokimiyats, Red Crescent Society, Makhallas and other NGOs and CSOs, mass media</p> <p>Provision of access to relevant information and data</p> <p>Training and capacity building</p> <p>Advocacy and awareness raising</p> <p>Joint implementation of project initiatives</p>	
	<p>Indicator 6.9: % of natural and cultural heritage (tangible and intangible) sufficiently safeguarded and preserved</p> <p><u>Baseline:</u> 50% of natural and 35% of cultural heritage safeguarded and preserved (Ministry of Culture and Sport)</p> <p><u>Target:</u> 60% of natural and 45% of cultural heritage safeguarded and preserved</p>				

THEMATIC AREA: Effective governance, to enhance public service delivery and the protection of rights

National priorities or development goals:

- Democratization of public administration
- Reform of judicial and legal system
- Reform of information and ensure the freedom of speech and information
- Formation and development of civil society institutions (as indicated in the Concept of further deepening the democratic reforms and establishing the civil society in the country)
- Further enhancement of quality of lawmaking and rule of law (as stated in the President’s speech to the Parliament on 23 January 2015)
- Improve the efficiency of public institutions by optimizing their functions and enhancing mechanisms for interaction with public and private institutions
- Improve access to quality public services by scaling up the implementation of information and communication technologies.
- Further enhance data collection and processing (including statistics, social surveys) in order to improve the quality, availability and reliability of data for effective management decision making both at the government and private sector levels

Outcomes	Indicators, baseline, target	Means of verification	Risks and assumptions	Role of partners	Indicative resources (USD)
<p>Outcome 7</p> <p>By 2020, the quality of public administration is improved for equitable access to quality public services for all</p> <p><u>Contributing agencies:</u> UNFPA, UNDP, UNESCO, UNICEF, UNODC, , UN WOMEN, UNECE</p>	<p>Area of work: <i>Improving the efficiency of public institutions by optimizing their functions and enhancing the mechanisms for interaction with public and private institutions, including by strengthening the capacity of leading infrastructural civil society organizations</i></p> <p>Indicator7.1: Availability of institutional capacities at central government for policy coherence, planning, resource management and operational coordination (roadmaps) for better public service provision</p> <p>Baseline: Current system of public sector management has predominantly sector-based approach for public service provision, with rather weak accountability framework. This impedes structural reforms in providing universal access to quality public service provision</p> <p>Target: Institutional capacities available at central government for policy coherence, planning, resource management and operational coordination (roadmaps) for better public service provision</p>	<p>Government decisions; Strategic vision documents; Corruption Perception Index; World Bank Governance Indicators, UN E-Government survey for 2014, 2016, 2018 and 2020, User satisfaction statistics on my.gov.uz</p>	<p>Risks: Different level of preparedness among ministries to the cross-sector approach</p> <p>Assumptions: Dialogue and awareness raising with the Cabinet of Ministers. E-governance reform creates opportunities for PAR</p>	<p>Cabinet of Ministers – identifies main state policies on public administration reform, Ministry of Economy, Ministry of Finance (MinFin), Ministry of Justice (MoJ) – implementing government policies in this area and taking concrete actions, Prosecutor’s Office – interagency coordination of measures on prevention of corruption, State Committee for Communication – implementing government policy on public services and administrative service charters, Academy of Public Administration- development of conceptual and methodological framework on civil service strategy, regional khokimiyats – functional review and territorial regional development, Public fund for supporting independent print media and information agencies of Uzbekistan, National Association of electronic mass media and</p>	<p>UNFPA - 750,000 UNDP - 8,500,000 UNESCO – 200,000 UNICEF – 2,400,000 UNODC – 1,000,000 UN Women - 125,000 UNECE – 150,000 TOTAL – 13,125,000 (of which core: 6,825,000; To be mobilized: 6,300,000)</p>

Outcomes	Indicators, baseline, target	Means of verification	Risks and assumptions	Role of partners	Indicative resources (USD)
				National Association of NGOs of Uzbekistan – participation in social partnership.	
	<p>Indicator 7.2: Improvement of the unified national system of civil service (merit-based system for appointment, promotion and performance evaluation) (yes/no)</p> <p>Baseline: System of transparent and professional recruitment and promotion requires further improvement²²</p> <p>Target: System of professional and transparent recruitment and promotion of civil servants is improved</p>	<p>Government decisions, regulations,</p> <p>UN E-Government survey for 2014, 2016, 2018 and 2020, User satisfaction statistics on my.gov.uz</p>	<p>Risks: Significant differences in skills, perspectives and experiences among government officials of different generations</p> <p>Low interest of talented young professionals in civil service</p> <p>Assumptions: Raising awareness about regulations and rules in civil service among graduates of higher educational institutions</p>	<p>Oliy Majlis – defining legislative basis of government policy on civil service</p> <p>The Cabinet of Ministers – defining the government policy on civil service recruitment in executive authorities,</p> <p>Academy of Public Administration under the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan – capacity development programmes for civil servants, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education, regional and district khokimiyats – implementing the government policy in this area and taking concrete actions</p>	
Area of work: <i>Improve access to quality public services by scaling up the implementation of information and communication technologies</i>					
	<p>Indicator 7.3: Ranking of Uzbekistan in UN E-government development index²³</p> <p>Baseline: 100th in the E-government development index in 2014</p> <p>Target: 80th in the E-government development index in 2020</p>	<p>Amendments to the legislation; World Bank Governance Indicators; the Website of Parliament; Inter-parliamentary Union ranking; my.gov.uz ; UNCAC implementation review report</p>	<p>Risks: Legislative changes might take longer than planned to be introduced</p> <p>Assumptions: Recently adopted Resolution will allow regular publication of draft laws online for review by users.</p> <p>Reform of public service delivery to provide interactive public services (e-services) to citizens and business</p>	<p>Parliament – adoption of laws, Cabinet of Ministers – development and adoption of by-laws, MoJ, General Prosecutor’s office, Ministry of Finance, State Committee for Communication, Informatics, and Telecommunications Technologies, economic governance institutions, regional khokimiyats - implementing the government policy in this area and taking concrete actions</p>	

²² There is no central body in charge of developing personnel policy and execution/overseeing of public administration reform; lack of whole-government framework for personnel management, including recruitment, selection, promotion, lateral transfer, disciplinary measures and performance appraisal of civil servants.

²³ Along with an assessment of website development patterns in a country, the E-Government Development index incorporates the access characteristics, such as the infrastructure and educational levels, to reflect how a country is using information technologies to promote access and inclusion of its people. The EGDI is a composite measure of three important dimensions of e-government, namely: provision of online services, telecommunication connectivity and human capital.

Outcomes	Indicators, baseline, target	Means of verification	Risks and assumptions	Role of partners	Indicative resources (USD)
	Area of work: Further enhancing data collection and processing (including statistics, social surveys) in order to improve the quality, availability and reliability of data for effective management decision making both at the government and private sector levels				
	<p>Indicator 7.4: Extent²⁴ to which public institutions provide, use and assess quality data</p> <p>Baseline: Quality data scarcity (verifiable, cross-referenced) remains an issue and hence, does not necessarily inform policy cycle.</p> <p>Target: Quality data provided, used and assessed for evidence-based policymaking to large extent</p>	<p>State policies and regulations on facilitating CSOs operations and funding; My.gov.uz web portal statistics; UN E-Government survey 2016, 2018, 2020; National Outreach & Communication Plans; Websites of public bodies; Alternative reports to the UN treaty bodies by CSOs;</p> <p>CRC Concluding Observations;</p> <p>Universal Periodic Review;</p> <p>National Media screening reports, User satisfaction statistics on my.gov.uz</p>	<p>Risks: State cautiousness for direct engagement with CSO.</p> <p>Assumptions: The state will be robust in implementation of "From strong state to strong society" policy</p>	<p>Cabinet of Ministers – developing and adopting by-laws on open data; State Statistics Committee, State Tax Committee, Ministry of Labour, Ministry of healthcare, Ministry of Public education, Ministry of higher education, Kengashes; Regional khokimiyats - implementing the government policy in this area and taking concrete actions; Ombudsperson, Women's Committee (WCU); NANNOUz; Children and youth NGOs; Disabled Persons Organizations, Mass media, Public fund for supporting independent print media and information agencies of Uzbekistan, Centre for journalists retraining – participation in public control and decision making process</p>	
	<p>Indicator 7.5: Extent²⁵ to which data is open, including through open government/ open data national mechanism, and used by media and CSOs for public oversight.</p> <p>Baseline: Data is scarce; open data mechanism is partially reflected in legislation.</p> <p>Target: Data is accessible and used to large extent</p>	<p>State policies and regulations on facilitating CSOs operations and funding; My.gov.uz web portal statistics; UN E-Government survey 2016, 2018, 2020; National Outreach & Communication Plans; Websites of public bodies; Alternative reports to the UN treaty bodies by CSOs; CRC Concluding Observations; Universal Periodic Review; National Media screening reports, User satisfaction statistics on my.gov.uz</p>	<p>Risks: Limited CSOs capacities in social partnership.</p> <p>Assumptions: E-governance reform creates opportunities for e-participation</p>	<p>Mass media, Public fund for supporting independent print media and information agencies of Uzbekistan, Centre for journalists retraining – participation in public control and decision making process</p>	

²⁴ Extent will be measured as follows: Partially- quality data provided; fully- quality data provided, assessed and used

²⁵ Extent will be measured as follows: Partially-mobile applications developed based on open data; Fully-mobile applications developed based on open data and investigative journalism emerges.

Outcomes	Indicators, baseline, target	Means of verification	Risks and assumptions	Role of partners	Indicative resources (USD)
Outcome 8 By 2020, legal and judicial reforms further ensure strong protection of rights, freedoms and legitimate interests of citizens Contributing agencies: UNFPA, UNDP, UNICEF, UN WOMEN	Area of work: Further strengthening of implementation of international legal standards with focus on most vulnerable groups of children				
	Indicator 8.1: % of criminal and civil court cases involving children in which courts apply child-sensitive procedures in line with adopted standards (in priority geographical areas) ²⁶ Baseline: TBD in 2015 Target: TBD in 2015	National reports to UN treaty bodies; CRC Committee Concluding Observations Assessment of judicial practices Changes into legislative and normative frameworks	Risks: Additional resources and necessary procedural changes to implement reforms in the area of justice for children might require lengthy time for coordination and approval; incomplete model of justice for children in the country Assumptions: The comparative analysis of national legislation and judicial practices in light of international justice for children standards will serve as advocacy tool for changes in legislative, regulatory and institutional frameworks	Supreme Court Prosecutor General's Office, MoJ, Mol, Research Center under Supreme Court, Lawyers' Training Centre, Tashkent State Law University	UNFPA - 850,000 UNDP - 9,500,000 UNICEF - 1,400,000 UN Women – 125,000 TOTAL – 11,875,000 (of which core: 4,975,000; To be mobilized: 6,900,000)
	Area of work: Reform of judicial and legal system and further enhancement of quality of lawmaking and rule of law				
	Indicator 8.2: Extent ²⁷ to which transparency of court administration and judicial independence strengthened and increase public trust in courts. Baseline: Current legal and policy mechanisms has gaps in the area of court administration, public trust in courts and judicial independence. Target: Transparency of court administration and judicial independence strengthened and increase public trust in courts	Amendments to Procedural Codes; Decisions of Plenum of Supreme Court and Higher Economic Courts; National Human Rights Reports; World Justice Project Rule of Law Index, Judicial tenure	Risks: Reforming centrally managed budget system might take longer time than planned and impact the pace of reforms in judiciary system Assumptions: The government is implementing continuous legal and judicial reform and highlight the importance of judicial independence	Supreme Court, Higher Economic Court, Constitutional Court – adopting procedural mechanisms, Parliament – adopting amendments to procedural legislation, MoJ, Ministry of Finance – taking institutional measures to ensure financial independence of judiciary	

²⁶ Child-sensitive procedures are integral part of child-sensitive justice that refers to justice systems which guarantee the respect and the effective implementation of all children's rights at the highest attainable level, bearing in mind the principles listed below and giving due consideration to the child's level of maturity and understanding and the circumstances of the case. It is, in particular, justice that is accessible, age appropriate, speedy, diligent, adapted to and focused on the needs and rights of the child, respecting the rights of the child including the rights to due process, to participate in and to understand the proceedings, to respect for private and family life and to integrity and dignity (Guidelines of the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe on child-friendly justice).

²⁷ Extent will be measured as follows: partial-amendments to the procedural courts; medium-amendments to the procedural courts, training of judicial staff and institutional infrastructure in place; full- amendments to the procedural courts, training of judicial staff and institutional infrastructure in place, citizens benefit from online services, accessible courts and public trust in courts increased

Outcomes	Indicators, baseline, target	Means of verification	Risks and assumptions	Role of partners	Indicative resources (USD)
	<p>Indicator 8.3: Number of implemented Universal Periodic Review (UPR) recommendations.</p> <p><u>Baseline:</u> 115 UPR recommendations were accepted by the Government in 2013.</p> <p><u>Target:</u> 115 UPR recommendations implemented through transparent and participatory process by 2020</p>	<p>Uzbekistan's periodic reports to UN Treaty Bodies and Recommendations received; Website of Supreme Court, database of court decisions, reports of Supreme Court Plenum</p> <p>UPR follow up action plan; Human Rights Council Reports in 2017; media reports</p>	<p>Risks: Government believes that international human rights legislation is already reflected in local legislation.</p> <p>Assumptions: Unified Database on all treaties will provide institutional base for access to data and monitoring of implementation of treaties</p> <p>UPR follow action plan will enable close cooperation with international organizations and conduct joint monitoring</p>	<p>Oliy Majlis Supreme Court, Higher Economic Court, Constitutional Court – implementing procedural mechanisms on harmonization of judicial practice with UN conventions, Cabinet of Ministers – adoption of by-laws on harmonization, Prosecutor General, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, MoJ, Ministry of Interior (Mol) - , implementing the government policy in this area and taking concrete actions, NHRC, Ombudsperson, WCU, NANNOUZ – joint monitoring on implementation of NAP on UPR follow-up</p>	
	<p>Indicator 8.4: % of laws developed applying full-fledged pre-legislative consultations mechanism (impact assessment, compliance with international obligations, deregulation, anti-corruption review).</p> <p><u>Baseline:</u> Limited percentage of recent laws are developed through full consultative process, although some elements of regulatory impact assessment and anti-corruption expertise are piloted/applied.</p> <p><u>Target:</u> 75% of laws are adopted applying pre-legislative consultations (2020)</p>				

Annex B: UNDAF Monitoring & Evaluation Calendar

Country: Uzbekistan

Cycle: 2016-2020

		Year 1 (2016)	Year 2 (2017)	Year 3 (2018)	Year 4 (2019)	Year 5 (2020)
UNCT M&E activities	Surveys/ studies	Baseline surveys in 2016 conducted by UN agencies jointly with national partners Study on the employment situation in Uzbekistan (UNDP)	Researches and surveys on different areas related to UNDAF	Researches and surveys on different areas related to UNDAF	Researches and surveys on different areas related to UNDAF; End-line surveys; Common Country Assessment	End-line surveys in the first half of 2020
	Monitoring systems)	Contribution to periodic report by Government on CEDAW implementation Contribution to GARPR Report (former UNGASS) Support to the Government in UPR follow-up and related monitoring systems Support to National Health and Population Statistical System in collection of surveillance data (UNFPA) Contribution to nationalization of SDGs, establishing national SDG monitoring system and baseline survey	Contribution to Uzbekistan's reporting under the 3rd cycle of UPR Contribution to periodic report by Government on CAT Contribution to GARPR Report (former UNGASS) Support to the Government in UPR follow-up and related monitoring systems Support to National Health and Population Statistical System in collection of surveillance data (UNFPA)	Contribution to periodic report by Government on CERD, CRC and OPs Contribution to GARPR Report (former UNGASS) Support to the Government in UPR follow-up and related monitoring systems Support to National Health and Population Statistical System in collection of surveillance data (UNFPA);	Contribution to periodic report by Government on CESC Support to National Health and Population Statistical System in collection of surveillance data (UNFPA)	Support to National Health and Population Statistical System in collection of surveillance data

		Year 1 (2016)	Year 2 (2017)	Year 3 (2018)	Year 4 (2019)	Year 5 (2020)
	Evaluations	Relevant pilot initiatives and project progress evaluations	Relevant pilot initiatives and project progress evaluations Mid term evaluation of the Aral Sea joint programme II	Relevant pilot initiatives and project progress evaluations Final evaluation of the Aral Sea joint programme II Final evaluation of the UPR support project (UNDP)	Relevant pilot initiatives and project progress evaluations UNDAF end-of-cycle evaluation	Relevant pilot initiatives and project progress evaluations
	Reviews	Results Groups Annual Review; UNDAF and JWP Annual Review; UN Agencies Annual Reviews; Relevant monitoring visits to the sites	Results Groups Annual Review; UNDAF and JWP Annual Review; UN Agencies Annual Reviews; Relevant monitoring visits to the sites	UNDAF Midterm Review Relevant monitoring visits to the sites	Results Groups Annual Review; UNDAF and JWP Annual Review; UN Agencies Annual Reviews; Relevant monitoring visits to the sites	UNDAF Progress Report
Planning references	UNDAF Evaluation milestones	UNDAF annual progress review	UNDAF annual progress review	Data collection and analysis for mid-term UNDAF Review held in the middle of the year followed by respective amendments and improvements introduced	Data collection and analysis started in second half of the year for UNDAF end-of-cycle evaluation	Elaboration of new UNDAF based on results of CCA and UNDAF Evaluation
	M&E capacity development	Training on RBM and M&E capacities of UN and national partners; Training on increasing capacity of national partners on SDG-focused data collection and analysis	Training on increasing capacity of national partners on SDG-focused data collection and analysis	Training on increasing M&E and research capacities of UN staff and national partners and research institutions	Training on increasing M&E and research capacities of UN staff and national partners and research institutions; Engagement of national partners into consultation process on CCA and UNDAF evaluation	

	Year 1 (2016)	Year 2 (2017)	Year 3 (2018)	Year 4 (2019)	Year 5 (2020)
Use of information	Inputs into Human Development Reports, national and international conferences, UN treaty bodies reporting; UNDAF annual review; global and national reports, baseline for joint and other programmes; Preparation of UNCT and relevant agency planning activities	Inputs into Human Development Reports, National and international conferences, National and international conference; SDG reporting; UN treaty bodies reporting; UNDAF annual review; global and national reports, baseline for joint and other programmes; Preparation of JWP and other relevant agency planning activities	Inputs into Human Development Reports, National and international conferences, National and international conference; SDG reporting; UN treaty bodies reporting; Mid-term UNDAF Review; Preparation of UNCT and relevant agency planning activities	Inputs into Human Development Reports, National and international conferences, SDG reporting; UN treaty bodies reporting; UNDAF annual review; global and national reports, baseline for joint and other programmes; CCA; new UNDAF prioritization and elaboration; Preparation of UNCT and relevant agency planning activities	Inputs into Human Development Reports, National and international conferences, SDG reporting; UN treaty bodies reporting; global and national reports, baseline for joint and other programmes; Preparation of UNDAF Progress Report; Preparation of JWP and other relevant agency planning activities
Partner Activities	Setting up national SDG monitoring system; Household surveys and other relevant assessments to be conducted by national partners and international development agencies and IFIs	Household surveys and other relevant assessments to be conducted by national partners and international development agencies and IFIs	Household surveys and other relevant assessments to be conducted by national partners and international development agencies and IFIs	Household surveys and other relevant assessments to be conducted by national partners and international development agencies and IFIs	Household surveys and other relevant assessments to be conducted by national partners and international development agencies and IFIs

Annex C: UNDAF Indicative Resources

	Inclusive economic development, with a focus on employment and social protection						Quality health and education		Environmental protection		Effective governance					
	Outcome 1		Outcome 2		Outcome 3		Outcome 4		Outcome 5		Outcome 6		Outcome 7		Outcome 8	
	By 2020, equitable and sustainable economic growth through productive employment, improvement of environment for business, entrepreneurship and innovations expanded for all		By 2020 vulnerable groups benefit more from inclusive, financially sustainable and efficient social protection system		By 2020, children and women in need of protection are covered with comprehensive support in line with human rights standards		By 2020, all people benefit from quality, equitable and accessible health services throughout their life course		By 2020, continuous quality education and lifelong learning for all are improved		By 2020, rural population benefit from sustainable management of natural resources and resilience to disasters and climate change		By 2020, the quality of public administration is improved for equitable access to quality public services for all		By 2020, legal and judicial reforms further ensure strong protection of rights, freedoms and legitimate interests of citizens	
Estimated available resources in USD																
UNDP	22,700,000		3,000,000		1,000,000		0		0		41,000,000		8,500,000		9,500,000	
UNFPA	0		0		100,000		3,000,000		0		0		750,000		850,000	
UNICEF	500,000		2,700,000		2,500,000		10,500,000		10,000,000		2,100,000		2,400,000		1,400,000	
UNODC	0		0		1,000,000		0		0		0		1,000,000		0	
WHO	0		0		0		5,000,000		0		0		0		0	
UNESCO	800,000		0		0		0		1,200,000		200,000		200,000			
UNAIDS	0		0		0		2,000,000		0		0		0		0	
UN Women	250,000		100,000		150,000		75,000		0		100,000		125,000		125,000	
FAO	0		0		0		0		0		4,200,000		0		0	
ILO	2,000,000		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	
UNECE	50,000		0		0		0		0		160,000		150,000		0	
UNCTAD	315,000		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	
IAEA	0		0		0		1,500,000		0		1,500,000		0		0	
UNV	120,000		0		0		120,000		0							
Total by Outcome	\$26,735,000		\$5,800,000		\$4,750,000		\$22,195,000		\$11,200,000		\$49,260,000		\$13,125,000		\$11,875,000	
of which core/other	10,915,000	15,820,000	3,050,000	2,750,000	4,250,000	500,000	19,575,000	2,620,000	9,000,000	2,200,000	27,660,000	21,600,000	6,825,000	6,300,000	4,975,000	6,900,000

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