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United Nations
Development Assistance Framework
for the Republic of Uzbekistan
2010-2015

UZBEKISTAN

UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE FRAMEWORK

2010–2015



United Nations



Government of the
Republic of Uzbekistan

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AIDS	Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
CA	Country Analysis
CEDAW	Convention for the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women
CIS	Commonwealth of Independent States
CRC	Convention on the Rights of the Child
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FCSS	Family and Child Support Services
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
HACT	Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfers
HDI	Human Development Index
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
ICT	Information and Communications Technology
ILO	International Labour Organization
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
NGO	Non-Government Organization
PMTCT	Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission of HIV
SMART	Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Relevant, Timebound
SME	Small and Medium Enterprises
TB	Tuberculosis
TWG	Thematic Working Group
UNAIDS	Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
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
UNHCR	United Nations High Commission for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UNIFEM	United Nations Development Fund for Women
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
UNV	United Nations Volunteers
WIS	Welfare Improvement Strategy 2008–2010
WHO	World Health Organization

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) is the result of a consultative process to analyze how the United Nations can most effectively respond to Uzbekistan's national priorities and needs. It is guided by the goals and targets of the Millennium Declaration, which has been endorsed by the Government, as well as by the national Welfare Improvement Strategy (WIS) 2008–2010 and other key documents. The UNDAF translates these into a common operational framework for development activities upon which individual United Nations organizations will formulate their actions for the period 2010–2015.



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Complementing national aspirations for economic competitiveness with the urgency of achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) in Uzbekistan, four inter-related priority areas have emerged as particularly critical. In all four, a capacity development paradigm will be at the centre of what the United Nations will do, anchored by human rights norms and values, and the principles of gender mainstreaming and inclusiveness. Likewise, the increased involvement of civil society with regard to policymaking processes will be paramount. The four priority areas are: (i) **Economic Well-Being**, with particular attention to vulnerable groups; (ii) **Social Services**, emphasizing increased access to and use of quality services; (iii) **Environment**, encompassing integration of the principles of sustainable development into national policies and programmes; and (iv) **Governance**, focused on enhanced effectiveness, inclusiveness and accountability at central and local levels alike.

A crosscutting issue that underpins the interventions in all priority areas is the explicit focus on vulnerable groups, defined as residents of economically underdeveloped, mainly rural, areas; women, particularly home-based workers; labour migrants and their families; children, particularly most-at-risk adolescents; the elderly; HIV-positive people; refugees and people with disabilities. Other crosscutting issues include gender, young people, human rights; the development of enhanced legal frameworks; data strengthening; conservation of national heritage; environment and climate change; and gender, age and diversity mainstreaming. Advocacy with regard to the MDGs also will be addressed under all UNDAF Outcomes.

United Nations Agencies offer particular comparative advantages with regard to achieving further tangible progress toward the MDGs, drawing on their values, successful global knowledge base, best practices and lessons learnt; their normative mandate and track record in Uzbekistan; their neutrality; and their ability to encourage efficient coordination and facilitate accountability among donors. In so doing, the United Nations can help Uzbekistan capitalize on unprecedented opportunities in democratization and development.

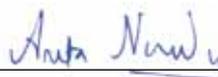
SIGNATURE PAGE

The Government of Uzbekistan and the United Nations in Uzbekistan are committed to progress in human development for all people living in the country, especially the most vulnerable and disadvantaged. The United Nations shall increase its collaboration and cooperation in order to be a more active partner with the people and Government of Uzbekistan for the achievement of national development priorities, the Millennium Declaration and Millennium Development Goals, and all other commitments of United Nations conventions, 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.



G. Saidova,

First Deputy Minister of Economy
of the Republic of Uzbekistan



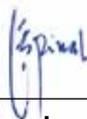
Anita Nirody,

UN Resident Coordinator



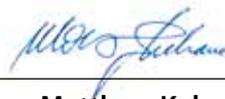
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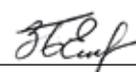
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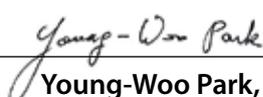
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INTRODUCTION

Uzbekistan aspires to become a dynamic, knowledge-based economy and has reported high levels of growth in its official per-capita Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in recent years. Broadly, growth has been premised on strong State intervention and cautious introduction of features of an open-market economy. The Government is keen to ensure that such high economic growth is sustainable, in the range of 8 to 10 per cent per annum through the year 2020, and is committed to facilitating area-based development as a strategic objective to improve people's welfare. Amid a wide array of economic reforms, particular progress has been made in the introduction of a modern Treasury system that has improved financial reporting and transparency for the use of public resources. Other Government goals include increasingly supporting the growth of small businesses, and raising the growth rate for exports, as well as shoring up the proportion of women who are economically active. With regard to social welfare, the Government recognizes how critical the strengthening of social protection programmes is to protect the most vulnerable.



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In basic social services, Uzbekistan has witnessed a dramatic transformation in a short time; in the Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) 2006, a national household survey jointly conducted by the Government and the United Nations, progress was shown in providing better education, health and child protection services alike, yet with still more to be done. In line with the National Programme of Personnel Training, significant reforms have taken place within the education system, including extending compulsory education to 12 years through the introduction of a secondary specialized tier of education, and the Government has sought to maintain very high levels of expenditure on education. In the health sector, meanwhile, Uzbekistan has set a "strategic triad" of preventive health care, promotion of healthy lifestyles, and improved quality of health care services as critical for developing an improved health care system. The Government likewise has committed to raise expenditures on health care, and has also brought together all successful evidence-based nutrition interventions under one framework. General trends show progress toward the achievement of international and national health and nutrition indicators, a positive sign for the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). The country has succeeded in substantially increasing the availability of HIV prevention, treatment and care services.

In the crucial water sector, the main aim of the Government's policy is to promote the rational use of water and to protect water resources. It has identified the improvement of irrigated land as a priority issue for national development and has adopted a number of measures aimed at further underpinning environmental sustainability in the country especially in the Aral Sea area. Almost all of the population of Uzbekistan

lives in households using improved sanitation facilities; 90 percent of people also have access to improved drinking water sources.

Strategies for increasing economic growth and improving social services are presented in Uzbekistan's national planning document, the Welfare Improvement Strategy (WIS) 2008–2010. This strategy also contains measures on administrative reform of the Government and improvements in policymaking structures. With the technical support of the United Nations and other international organizations, the Government has been developing the capacities and skills of its officials in Results Based Management, monitoring and evaluation of development programmes, even as it begins to delegate more responsibilities to regional government structures. The Government also has made progress in addressing gender equality and the advancement of women, achieving gender parity in primary, basic secondary and vocational education much earlier than the MDG target date of 2015.

Yet the overall impact of economic growth and other development progress on improving people's livelihoods has been inadequate thus far. While poverty has decreased nationwide, it is falling more slowly in rural areas, where the majority of the population lives, and many social sector challenges persist despite economic successes. A bleaker outlook for growth in the region makes it even more critical that the country's resources are better targeted towards improving the welfare of the population and ensuring an increase in the number of jobs.

While primary and secondary school enrolment rates are high, concerns persist over the quality of education and its relevance to the labour market, as well as access to both higher and preschool education. This is particularly significant given Uzbekistan's young demographic structure, with 40 percent of the population younger than 18. In the health sector, several indicators, such as child and maternal mortality rates, require further reduction. New trends with regard to HIV infection include an increase in the number of sexually transmitted cases and more infections among women. With a rapid increase in labour migration, remittances are serving as an important source of income for many poor households though these could be reduced by the world economic downturn. At the same time, women tend to be concentrated in lower-paid and lower-status sectors and jobs.

In governance, further strengthening is required for human rights and democratic norms, transparency and accountability, decentralization, and citizen participation. These also remain central to the addressing of all other outcomes, such as the delivery of social services and mainstreaming of environmental sustainability. Governance structures and capacities must be more sufficiently adapted to the competitive challenges of a globalized world and citizens' aspirations for better public service delivery. A particular need exists to strengthen the framework of environmental governance. Support for increased human and financial resources that can further propel social and economic development, as well as an equal need for more reliable and timely data to monitor both progress and disparities, are also required.

Further enhancement of the living standards of the population will require even stronger commitment to the achievement of the MDGs and other international obligations. The formulation of this United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) 2010–2015 therefore takes place at a time when Uzbekistan remains in a state of extraordinary transition on both the social and economic fronts, with a strategic

opportunity for intensified United Nations support of broader national development in line with international standards.

The UNDAF represents an essential component of the United Nations programme for reform introduced by the Secretary-General in 1997. As a strategic planning framework for United Nations development operations and assistance at the country level, it provides a basis for increased collaboration, coherence and effectiveness of United Nations development activities. It also is a policy dialogue instrument to facilitate partnerships among United Nations Agencies and between the United Nations Country Team (UNCT),¹ the Government, and other stakeholders, as well as donor agencies.

This UNDAF establishes a common strategic plan for the United Nations in Uzbekistan over the period 2010–2015. Likewise, it is a collective, coherent and integrated response by the United Nations to national priorities as encompassed in the WIS and other key national documents. It also reflects the aspirations of not only the MDGs but also the commitments of the Millennium Declaration and international conferences, conventions and human rights instruments. This further builds on the reform momentum inherent in the 2005 World Summit, the 2005 Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness, the Accra Agenda for Action, and the 2007 Triennial Comprehensive Policy Review.

The UNDAF also details how the United Nations will work in cooperation with a broad range of partners: government institutions both at the national and sub-national level, as well as the private sector, civil society and other international development actors. The UNDAF illustrates how the United Nations can contribute in line with its comparative advantage—its focus on the most vulnerable, significant field presence, global knowledge base, extensive mandate and track record in Uzbekistan; neutrality and its ability to encourage efficient coordination amongst donors in supporting the government in achieving its development goals.

The UNDAF results from a comprehensive and dynamic strategic priority-setting process. Overall, the principles governing the UNDAF formulation process in Uzbekistan have been strong national ownership and inclusiveness, encompassing consultations with a broad range of stakeholders and inputs from non-resident United Nations Agencies. A critical focus has been given to priorities in the regions as well as in the capital, Tashkent. As part of this priority setting, participants in an UNDAF Design Workshop in June 2008 discussed key national challenges and potential areas of support by the United Nations, later complemented by a Country Analysis (CA). Rich discussions were undertaken at the Design Workshop by a range of stakeholders, including representatives of numerous Ministries and departments and key United Nations staff.

An UNDAF Strategic Prioritization Retreat in September 2008 produced consensus on final priorities as well as initial work on the Results and Resources Frameworks, drawing from the CA and numerous consultations and applying the principles of Results Based Management. Additional delineation of key issues was guided by several overarching criteria, including (1) impact on national development and

¹ The United Nations is represented in Uzbekistan by UNAIDS, UNDP (also on behalf of UNV), UNESCO, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNODC (regional office) and WHO, as well as by affiliated agencies such as the World Bank. Non-resident United Nations Agencies include UNIDO, FAO, ILO, UNIFEM, UNEP, UNECE and UNHCR.

reduction of disparities; (2) magnitude of the problem; and (3) United Nations comparative advantages. The UNDAF for Uzbekistan now focuses on four broad priority areas that support national priorities and encompass the shared values of the United Nations while respecting the diversity of Agencies' mandates. These are:

- **Economic Well-Being;**
- **Social Services;**
- **Environment;**
- **Governance.**

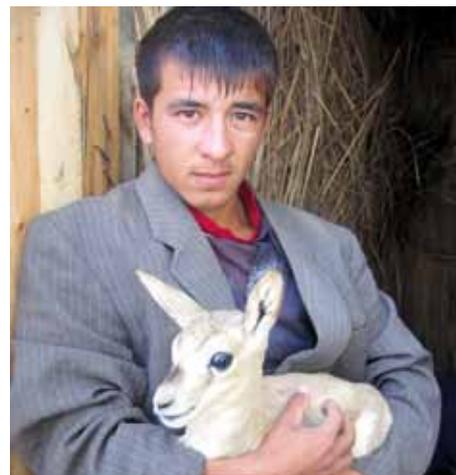
A crosscutting issue that underpins interventions in all priority areas is the explicit focus on vulnerable groups, defined as residents of economically underdeveloped, mainly rural areas; women, particularly home-based workers; labour migrants and their families; unemployed and underemployed people; children and most-at-risk adolescents; the elderly; HIV-positive people; refugees and people with disabilities. Other crosscutting issues include gender, the vital role of young people, human rights; development of enhanced legal frameworks; data strengthening; conservation of national heritage; environment and climate change; and advocacy with regard to the MDGs. Thematic Working Groups undertook substantive work in October and November 2008 to further delineate the priority areas and corresponding strategies and outcomes, ensuring that crosscutting themes were effectively integrated. Comments were sought from other non-resident agencies not directly contributing to the outcomes and in late November 2008 the Working groups carried out consultations with both government and civil society partners to provide an opportunity for their comments on the proposals.

Critically, the UNDAF 2010–2015 builds on lessons learnt from the UNDAF 2005–2009. To that end, improvements have been made in clarity—how well strategies, actions and inter-linkages are defined, how strongly they are linked both to national priorities and to measurable indicators, and how the different agencies will contribute towards shared results. Responsibilities for implementation will be further defined and documented, and inter-Agency Working Groups will more proactively focus their work on strengthening programme linkages and targeting of beneficiaries. For monitoring and evaluation indicators, it has been crucial to develop a more consistent monitoring and evaluation framework with SMART indicators (Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Relevant, Timebound). The learning curve for inter-Agency cooperation also has been enhanced, underscoring progress already made. Lastly, a strengthening of the coordinating role in UNDAF oversight, under the Office of the Resident Coordinator, is expected to provide more results-driven sustainability.

It must be noted that the UNDAF is a strategic but living document, one that can be monitored and used, and that is flexible enough to respond to Uzbekistan's evolving social, economic and political context. United Nations Agencies will formulate their County Programme Documents and Annual Workplans for 2010–2015 to support and reinforce the UNDAF. Overall, the United Nations goal will be convergence and integration in planning, allowing it to be an active, coordinated and responsive partner with the people and Government, for maximum impact in line with international standards.

I. UNDAF RESULTS

In its pursuit of a human rights-based approach to programming, the United Nations in Uzbekistan will work simultaneously at three levels, thereby ensuring both development and deeper democratization. The United Nations will, based on careful capacity assessment, respond with carefully designed programmes building up the capacities at the system, institutional and societal levels to ensure that the effectiveness of government services are enhanced in terms of (i) **access**, since universalization remains restricted by constraints faced by vulnerable populations; (ii) **quality**, given the importance of ensuring that services are offered in line with standards set out in national plans and international instruments; and (iii) **participation**, as a means to mobilize beneficiaries and their organizations to claim their rights.



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At the “people” level, the proper management of human resources will be emphasized. In collaboration with the Government, the United Nations will assist in the identifying skills gaps of national and sub-national service providers to deliver basic services, particularly for vulnerable populations. Training guidelines and training of master trainers will be useful, as will design and implementation of assessment methodologies. Monitoring mechanisms can be used to track the impact of the skills transfer on actual service delivery.

At the process level, the United Nations will contribute to national efforts for improving and enhancing service delivery through identifying and resolving bottlenecks to effective planning, budgeting, management, execution and monitoring of services, particularly for vulnerable populations. In particular, while the Government’s plans for rural development depend heavily on the capacity of local and sub-national authorities to deliver, a need exists to improve the legal and policy environment for the further development of local governance. In addition, challenges can be addressed through new management approaches. The United Nations’ key input will be in the area of supporting Government to identify methods that contribute to reducing the costs and time of delivering enhanced services.

Lastly, at the systems level, based on improved human resources and more efficient processes, the United Nations will support Government to enhance the capacity of existing systems to scale up service delivery, especially to vulnerable groups and in rural areas as a whole. Effective interventions that already have been demonstrated need to be better coordinated and taken to scale. The United Nations’ key inputs to improving systems will be not only in capacity development, but also in targeting vulnerable groups, in monitoring and evaluation, and in helping to establish structures to deliver scaled-up services for all.

Capacity development also will be linked with Uzbekistan’s overall need for decentralization. This will include developing capacity to plan, manage, implement and monitor local

development programmes for improved service delivery and efficient use of resources. Such support to decentralization—and, ultimately, local accountability—will help to initiate growth patterns in line with the needs of the vulnerable, fostering job creation and an improved climate for investment and private sector development. In addition, promoting a better distribution of development benefits to ensure social inclusion will be imperative in a wide range of sectors, including quality education, health care, HIV/AIDS prevention and impact mitigation, social safety net programmes, and protection of the natural and cultural environment. Finally, developing the capacity of the Government in collecting quality data, analyzing these through a unified database, and making sound policy decisions will be crucial for making development plans effective.

A key element of this UNDAF is represented by the focus on MDG monitoring and advocacy, along with targeted interventions to support specific nationalized MDG targets that, despite progress, have been identified as only potentially achievable or unlikely to be achieved;² in the former category are the MDG targets on living standards and malnutrition, child mortality, maternal health, tuberculosis and malaria, and environmental sustainability, while the target on HIV and AIDS is in the latter.

These key strategies will be further refined during UNDAF implementation through the coordination mechanisms discussed in Section III. Some may require collaborative or joint programming or funding. In all, they are expected to give rise to a better balance between policy development and effective delivery, as well as between development of the centre and the districts; increasing empowerment of additional actors, including non-Government and civil society organizations, women and youth, to contribute to the process; increasing commitment to social inclusion, particularly for vulnerable groups; and a stronger focus on UNDAF monitoring and evaluation mechanisms. Partnerships with a broad range of Government and non-Government partners will be critical.

The development outcomes to be achieved by the United Nations in the Uzbekistan UNDAF 2010–2015 are briefly described below. The complete Results and Resources Frameworks are detailed in Annex A.

UNDAF OUTCOME 1: ECONOMIC WELL-BEING

Economic well-being of vulnerable groups is improved (residents of economically underdeveloped, mainly rural areas; women, particularly home-based workers; labour migrants and their families; children, particularly most-at-risk adolescents; the elderly; HIV-positive people; and people with disabilities).

National Priorities: Nationalized MDG Target 1: Reduce poverty by half by 2015; Welfare Improvement Strategy of Uzbekistan 2008–2010: Improve living standards based on robust and inclusive economic growth; form a modern and diversified economy able to compete in world markets; comprehensively develop the whole country; ensure a fair distribution of income.

2 Uzbekistan Millennium Development Goals Report 2006.

Economic growth is critically important for Uzbekistan, but it is the pattern of such growth that determines its sustainability and stability. Yet while the poverty rate has decreased nationwide to less than 25 percent, it is higher in rural areas where nearly 3 in 4 poor people live. Rural poverty stems from a number of factors, including the low quality of agricultural land; the absence of non-agricultural jobs in most rural areas; generally larger sizes of families; and lower access to public goods. Other vulnerable groups in terms of income poverty include families with many children, people with disabilities, the unemployed, and people with lower levels of education.

International labour migration is estimated to have grown sixfold from 2002 to 2006,³ with remittances to poor households constituting up to 10 percent of GDP.⁴ Only recently have per-capita incomes increased significantly, standing in 2007 at US\$730. Moreover, the impact of its double-landlocked geography on Uzbekistan's development leads to both significant transport costs and reductions in the competitiveness of the country. Regional cooperation and trade facilitation will be critical in "unlocking" Uzbekistan and beneficially integrating it further into the global economy.

Although a strong *mahalla* social welfare system has been established, further strengthening of social protection services is necessary, with improved targeting, coverage rates and allowances. Relatively well-off regions and poor regions continue to receive similar allowances and benefits per head.

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, stemming from about 250,000 persons entering the labour market annually; and (2) a mismatch between the quality of the workforce and the professional and qualification-based requirements of employers. An increasing majority of the labour force, particularly women, works in jobs in both the formal and informal sectors that do not ensure sufficient earnings to secure the needs of their families. Meanwhile, underemployment in the agricultural sector is particularly significant, and the informal sector has expanded sharply since 2001, now employing nearly half of workers.

The Government, which has a significant presence in the economy through ownership of strategic enterprises, is keen to ensure that high economic growth is sustainable in the range of 8 to 10 percent per annum through 2020. Although the short-term outlook appears positive, further major reforms will be necessary to stimulate additional private sector development. Greater involvement of small and medium enterprises (SMEs) in trade and expanded access to markets can strengthen a middle-income group, while overall job creation and education reform require further impetus so that young people can look forward to employment that matches their qualifications.

Lastly, the limited quality of official data that is publicly available—including relevance, timeliness and frequency—has proven a major challenge in development planning: limiting the degree to which progress toward the MDGs can be tracked and the effects of policies and programmes evaluated.

The United Nations will support the generation of a framework for socioeconomic policies that finds a place for both income and relative equity concerns, building

3 Centre for Economic Research, *Impact of Remittances on the Economy of Uzbekistan*, 2007.

4 *Welfare Improvement Strategy (WIS)*, 2007.

national ownership and national capacities within Government and civil society. This will help in ensuring actionable results and a fairer distribution of benefits, including to vulnerable groups and rural areas.

Agency Outcomes under this UNDAF Outcome are represented by two strategic focus areas, of which the first is **enhanced capacity of the central and local authorities to develop and implement economic and social security policies aimed at welfare improvement of vulnerable groups.**

Based on close communication and assessment of government capacities, the United Nations, led by UNDP and with support from UNICEF, UNIDO, UNECE, ILO, UNIFEM and UNAIDS will strengthen government capacities to develop and implement more inclusive economic policies and programmes, as well as strengthening targeted social security policies for vulnerable groups. Active labour market policies, with a special focus on vulnerable groups, will be promoted at all levels, and evidence-based policy advice will be developed on targeted social assistance and the cost effectiveness of employment creation.

The evidence base upon which policy is made will be strengthened through United Nations support in enhancing the capacity of government ministries and statistical bodies to collect, analyze and use gender-disaggregated data at national and regional levels, including for young people and most-at-risk populations, to better focus on achievement of the MDGs. Another critical factor for success in achieving these goals is the ability of various donor agencies to support the government in a more coordinated way, and support will be given for creating a platform and database for this purpose. At the same time, the Government will be supported in developing and implementing its National Plan of Action for the progressive elimination of the worst forms of child labour.

In the second strategic focus area, **increased employment opportunities and economic security for vulnerable groups**, the United Nations will work to ensure that financial services such as microfinance and micro-leasing are widely available to low-income families, women and small rural enterprises, including in key growth areas such as traditional crafts and tourism, and that community-based infrastructure is rehabilitated to improve access to basic social services.

The United Nations in Uzbekistan has worked extensively in a wide range of areas supporting inclusive growth and sustainable livelihoods, as well as in addressing vulnerable groups and in institutional and human capacity development. Its mandate to support the execution and monitoring of the MDGs in the country offers it a substantial comparative advantage in assisting the Government to increase living standards and achieve higher levels of human development. The United Nations also is well-placed to encourage tripartite social dialogue that provides an important mechanism for discussion of ways to improve economic opportunities for wide groups of the population.

Partners in this area are expected to include, among others, the Ministries of Economy, Finance, Labour and Social Protection, Agriculture and Water Resources, Education, Higher Secondary and Specialized Education, Culture and Sport, and Foreign Economic Relations, Investments and Trade; Cabinet of Ministers and Parliament; Institute of forecasting and Macroeconomic Analysis; Institute of Social Research; Republican Centre for Social Adaptation; State Statistics Committee and its regional branches; Agency on Standardization, Metrology and Certification; *Mahalla* Fund; local *khokimiyats* and communities; Central Bank, Chamber of Commerce and Industry, associations

of businesses, microfinance organizations and credit unions; farmers' associations, women's committees and associations of people with disabilities; prosecutors' offices; Academy of Fine Art, Uzbek Tourism, Central Asian Crafts Support Association and regional crafts resource centres; mass media; and NGOs. International partners will include World Bank, Asian Development Bank and EU.

UNDAF OUTCOME 2: SOCIAL SERVICES

Enhanced access to and utilization of relevant, quality essential social services (education, health, nutrition, STI/HIV/drug use prevention, social protection of children and Early Childhood Development).

National Priorities: Nationalized MDG Target 2: Improve the quality of primary and basic secondary education while maintaining universal access; Nationalized MDG Target 3: Achieve gender equality in primary, basic secondary and vocational education by 2005; Nationalized MDG Target 4: Improve gender balance in higher education by 2015; Nationalized MDG Target 5: Reduce by two-thirds the under-5 mortality rate by 2015; Nationalized MDG Target 6: Reduce maternal mortality by one-third by 2015; Nationalized MDG Target 7: Have halted and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS by 2015; Nationalized MDG Target 8: Have halted and begun to reverse the incidence of tuberculosis and malaria by 2015; Education For All; National Programme of Personnel Training; Welfare Improvement Strategy 2008–2010 calling for 'significant improvement in the quality of services in education, health, and other socially significant sectors'.

In calculating Uzbekistan's Human Development Index, it can be seen that the biggest impact is from the education and life expectancy indicators. These education and social indicators are high and exceed such indicators in some developed countries. However challenges remain in order to achieve the MDGs and strengthen living standards. In particular, the rights to health, food and social protection can best be addressed through demand-based approaches, employing effective community and local institutions and strongly involving civil society.

Education is particularly crucial to Uzbekistan, given the country's strongly youthful population structure and the national goals of achieving the level of developed countries and attracting high levels of investment. The key strategic priority is to achieve free universal coverage for a full 12-year cycle of primary, secondary and special secondary education; this surpasses the MDG for education. An important policy innovation has been to encourage greater involvement in education of locally elected school boards. Thus, some changes appear to be taking place in school management, with more opportunities for community participation.

Yet education in Uzbekistan still faces significant challenges, particularly with regard to quality: Preschool education and girls' education at higher levels require strengthening; teachers need improved skills, and infrastructure requires upgrading; and curricula require further review. In particular, the higher level of education needs to be addressed to better ensure that it produces the type of knowledge needed in all sectors of the labour market and that it meets the demands of the transforming economy. A shift toward per-capita funding from the current high levels of infrastructure

investment can offer more equitable distribution between various levels of education, more rational planning of staffing, and an improved curriculum.

Also important for quality enhancement will be wider introduction of the Child Friendly School initiative, using 750 target schools in five regions as a strong example for scaling up; additional strengthening of technical and vocational training to provide alternatives to higher education and further employment opportunities; and improving the flow of education data and information through establishment of a strong Education Management Information System. More emphasis will need to be placed on providing access for schools and universities to Internet, distance learning opportunities and interactive education for improved learning outcomes, as well as on development of Information and Communications Technology.

Likewise health care reform is ongoing in Uzbekistan, however challenges remain in ensuring quality health and reproductive health care and dealing with emerging issues such as the growth of tuberculosis in some parts of the country. Current Government spending for the health sector stands at 3.1 percent of GDP; targeted mobilization of resources will be encouraged. An accelerated effort is needed to continue to decrease maternal and child mortality indicators, which show regional differences. Neonatal mortality also remains relatively high, contributing to nearly 4 in 10 infant deaths. Maternal mortality, meanwhile, requires further improvement despite a significant decrease since Uzbekistan's independence in 1991.

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

In addition, challenges remain in the area of nutrition. Both malnutrition in childhood, and inadequate diet and nutrition in adulthood, as well as tobacco use and alcohol abuse, have become public health challenges. Improving feeding practices of infants and young children is crucial, given that 15 percent of young children remain too short for their age, despite significant improvements in this indicator. On a broader scale, efforts are required to improve nutrition throughout the life course, focusing on diet-related non-communicable diseases, particularly obesity; micronutrient deficiencies; and food-borne diseases. Currently, the vast majority of people have access to improved drinking water sources; however, access in rural areas must be strengthened.

Responding effectively to the HIV epidemic remains a challenge for both the public sector and civil society in Uzbekistan. The HIV epidemic in the country remains at a concentrated stage; however, rates of reported infection are rising. HIV transmission through sexual contact is growing, and the reported number of women infected over the last two years has significantly increased. Providing universal access to HIV-related prevention, treatment, care and support services is essential to curbing the epidemic and mitigating its impact.

As an important social welfare issue, child protection services also require a stronger national underpinning, including further enhancement of family support services to contribute to better social security nets and creation of a protective environment. Particularly critical are vulnerable groups of children, including those with disabilities or deprived of parental care, and children in conflict with the law.

Six agency outcomes will be pursued. The first, **national capacity for education policy planning, monitoring and evaluation strengthened in line with international standards**, will support the Government in revising, planning and developing a comprehensive education policy in line with recent achievements in the fields of science and economy, while capacity for management of the basic education system at all levels will be strengthened with regard to policy implementation, monitoring and evaluation. To complement this capacity building through a partnership between UNICEF and UNESCO, UNICEF will also be supporting teacher training institutions in ensuring that qualified staff use curriculum based on the Child Friendly School concept.

Under the second Agency Outcome, the United Nations will focus on the **enhanced quality of and increased access to education at all levels**. UNICEF and UNESCO will be joined by UNDP's expertise on issues related to disability to provide assistance for improving policies and practices to ensure equal access to preschool, basic, secondary special and higher education for vulnerable children. UNICEF, supported by UNESCO, also will support the government's own plans to increase access to institutions providing quality preschool preparedness. Critical to ensuring utilization of improved services is work at the community and family level, and as such UNICEF will work with local government and community organizations to ensure enhanced access to and utilization of quality Early Childhood Development (ECD) services. Recognizing the changing nature of the international economy and the requirements for relevant work related skills, UNDP and UNESCO will provide support to the enhancement of technical (including ICT) and vocational education to equip youth and adults with knowledge, competencies and skills for the job market. To ensure that young people are able to understand and take an active part in society, the Education for Sustainable Development (ESD), human development and gender concepts will be introduced into existing curricular, teaching programs, courses, with their significance also acknowledged among academia, civil servants, business community.

On health, the goal is supporting the government in ensuring increased access to and utilization of quality health care using the continuum of care approaches in hospital and primary health care. The United Nations, specifically the specialized health agency, WHO, joining with the field presence and sectoral expertise of UNICEF and UNFPA, will work to ensure that national health policies are harmonized with international standards, and that health care workers' capacities to provide primary, mother and child, reproductive and family health care are strengthened. Technical capacities will be improved for strengthening and scaling up services for effective maternal, perinatal, newborn, child and adolescent health care through primary health services. All intervention packages in child survival and youth-friendly health services will be fully incorporated in pre- and post-graduate medical curricula, while new WHO child growth and development standards will be implemented.

The system of quality assurance for mother and child health services will be enhanced, as will administrators' capacity to effectively plan and manage such services; PMTCT and paediatric AIDS will be included as part of the Safe Motherhood Programme and integrated management of childhood illnesses with and technical assistance will be provided to ensure uninterrupted supply of ARV drugs and commodities for children.

The United Nations will work with the Government to increase the capacity of the health system to implement comprehensive reproductive health policies and provide

an integrated package of essential sexual and reproductive health services, as well as to ensure contraceptive commodity security and provide quality family planning services.

Finally, to complement the contribution of the health system to address TB, UNDP/UNV will help to ensure that communities and volunteers are involved in increasing public demand for and usage of TB services in primary health care centres.

For the fourth Agency Outcome, **increased access to and improved quality of nutrition and enhanced food safety**, UNICEF and WHO will work to ensure that the Government's capacity is strengthened to develop, strengthen and implement policies and programmes aimed at improving nutrition throughout the life cycle. To complement system change, increased public awareness and knowledge on proper nutrition and micronutrient deficiencies is essential. Finally, national capacity will be strengthened on monitoring and reporting of consumption of iodized salt, fortified flour with iron and cotton seed oil fortified with vitamin A.

Under the fifth Agency Outcome, **increased access to and utilization of HIV/STI/ drug use prevention, treatment, care and support services**, the whole UN system, coordinated through UNAIDS, will provide technical support for the review and updating of laws, regulations and policies to ensure universal access to services, including for injecting drug users, sex workers, men having sex with men, most-at-risk adolescents and prison inmates. Development and implementation of a national resource mobilization strategy for scaled-up HIV responses will be supported and assistance will be provided in preparing and implementing a capacity development plan and in HIV mainstreaming. Overall, health system strengthening will be emphasized, while the public sector and civil society will also be supported to provide inputs into policy and programme development and implementation.

Capacity will be strengthened to provide quality, gender-sensitive life skills and parenting skills education programmes in schools for the prevention of drug use, HIV and AIDS, and sexual and reproductive health, as well as similar quality information and youth-friendly services in communities. Outreach workers and other public sector and civil society service providers, including in prisons, will be supported to provide opiate users and the most vulnerable with quality HIV and evidence-based drug use prevention, treatment and care/rehabilitation, while psychosocial support for HIV-affected children and families, including through strengthened community participation, will be enhanced.

The sixth Agency Outcome is **enhanced access to and utilization of quality social support and Child Protection Services**. Under this Outcome, UNICEF will support the government in strengthening the system of social protection of children through effective community-based prevention services and non-residential alternatives, successful individual case management and post-care reintegration in the community. This will also entail that the Family and Child Support Services (FCSS) are staffed by qualified social workers and scaled up nationwide, and also that the service training diploma course on Social Work is integrated into the regular training programs of Tashkent State Institute of Culture, Samarkand and Fergana State Universities through capacity building of these universities.

In the areas of social services, the national capacity development paradigm represents a particular comparative advantage for the United Nations. Partners in this area

are expected to include, among others, the Ministries of Public Education, Higher Secondary and Specialized Education, Health, Finance, Labour and Social Protection, Justice, Defense, Emergency and the Interior; the Cabinet of Ministers and Parliament; teacher training institutions, universities and academia including the Scientific and Research Institute of Pedagogical Sciences, think tanks and research institutions; Charity Fund for Aral Gene Pool Protection; the national Medical and Psychological Commission; regional health administrations and medical schools and local *khokimiya-ts*; Communications and Information Agency and mass media; Institute of Culture, State Statistics Committee; Women's Committee, NGOs such as NANNOUz and the Uzbek Association for Reproductive Health, the *Mahalla* Fund and *mahalla* committees and more generally society, specifically people living with HIV. International partners will include World Bank (which has its own health and education programmes), Asian Development Bank, the EU and USAID (which also has a strong health focus).

UNDAF OUTCOME 3: ENVIRONMENT

Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes.

National Priorities: Nationalized MDG Target 9: Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes and reverse the loss of environmental resources by 2015.

Sustainable development in Uzbekistan includes both environmental and cultural development. The country faces some challenges on water and other environmental issues, arising in large part from unsustainable use of natural resources. This significantly hinders economic development and the improvement of people's living standards. Practically all water resources in Central Asia originate from the year-round snows and glaciers of Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan. Downstream neighbours like Uzbekistan depend on this supply for their populations, who in turn rely on irrigated agriculture. Yet a need for improved water infrastructure, combined with continuing degradation and salinization of arable land, remain priority challenges. The drinking water supply for about 5 million people, especially in rural areas, also remains one of the country's foremost environmental concerns. A strategy of integrated water resources management will need to look at sectoral and inter-sectoral integration, taking into account the competition between irrigated agriculture, hydropower, drinking and municipal water supply and sanitation, and industry. Other critical environmental issues include the persistent aftereffects of the Aral Sea disaster and the need to employ participatory approaches to conservation and management that can protect Uzbekistan's globally significant biodiversity.

At the same time, Uzbekistan is one of the world's largest producers of fossil fuel, primarily natural gas. Its rich fuel endowment is currently used to provide highly subsidized energy to the entire economy, benefiting rich and poor alike. This has proven inefficient, however, and may exhaust resources of oil and gas rapidly. Low costs to consumers of major energy resources also do not create incentives for efficient energy use. With regard to both energy and environmental issues, environmental education can increase knowledge and awareness in Uzbekistan about relevant challenges and help people and policymakers alike to make more informed decisions and take responsible action.

Climate change is closely related to the water issues discussed above, given its strong impact on traditional agricultural practices and water resources; in Uzbekistan, climate change is characterized by steady warming with increasing aridity. It is, moreover, expected to further exacerbate the natural disasters that threaten two-thirds of the country's population.

Climate-related droughts in Uzbekistan already have increased in frequency and intensity, resulting in cutbacks in agricultural production. The severity of the possible impact of such events 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.

The overall natural resource legislative framework still requires enhancement to completely meet the requirements of MDG7, while the specific complex of laws and regulations regarding the Aral Sea disaster can be strengthened to comply with United Nations environmental conventions. Increasingly, policies that aim at reducing energy consumption, better managing energy practices, including through renewable energies, and increasing the level of energy performance in both public buildings and residences will be encouraged.

Strengthening the contribution of culture to sustainable development will be vital, given Uzbekistan's particularly rich cultural heritage. The country is being encouraged to take an approach to heritage that is both holistic and integrated, with sufficient inventories of cultural resources. At the same time, incorporation of the principles of culture into national sustainable development policies requires further strengthening. Capacity to preserve, conserve and safeguard that heritage in a sustainable manner will benefit from improved coordination. The field of creative industries, which encompasses crafts and design, among others, can help Uzbekistan benefit from development opportunities if local markets are strengthened and better access is provided to international markets.

Under three Agency Outcomes, the United Nations will support stronger integration of the principles of sustainable development, including more effective and judicious use of natural resources in all Government policies, thus underpinning environmental sustainability. Likewise, it will promote cultural diversity as a driving force of development, not only with regard to economic growth, but also as a means of leading a more fulfilling intellectual, emotional, moral and spiritual life. It also will pay special attention to emerging threats that could affect both the natural and cultural heritage of Uzbekistan.

The first focus area will be for UNDP, together with UNESCO, UNIDO, and UNEP, to help **increase the availability of institutional products and services for the conservation and sustainable and equitable use of natural and cultural resources.** Together these agencies will contribute concrete interventions on sustainable use of energy (including renewable), soil, water and biodiversity resources will be complemented by an environment education and training component. UNDP will also focus on strengthening legal and institutional frameworks and enhanced government capacities to meet international commitments and obligations as well as fostering community based approaches to addressing environment security and socio economic development of vulnerable groups. UNESCO will lead on building government capacity to protect and enhance tangible and intangible cultural heritage. The WHO will assist the government in developing a climate change adaptation strategy for the health sector, along with the introduction of selected mechanisms for

implementation. Finally UNIDO will help build national capacity for the implementation of UN global environmental conventions addressing climate change, ozone layer protection and the elimination of Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs).

The second Agency Outcome relates to the **promotion of a social and cultural environment conducive to sustainable development**. UNESCO and WHO will help the government integrate cultural diversity and environmental sustainability aspects into community related policies and activities and the WHO will help build capacity for evaluating the impact of air pollution on health and developing an early warning system on dust storms.

Lastly, the UN will support the strengthening of **preparedness and responsiveness to resource-related disasters**. UNDP, UNESCO, UNICEF, and the WHO will combine efforts to enhance the capacity of the Ministry of Emergency Situations and related stakeholders to prepare for and respond to natural disasters in the country.

Drawing on its global experiences, the United Nations is well-placed to contribute to environmental and cultural sustainability in Uzbekistan, in a gender-sensitive manner. Through the spectrum of its work, it has wide experience in addressing the key causes of environmental degradation, in particular, the heritage of transition economies that were characterized by large-scale industrialization, inefficient resource use and neglect of environmental impacts. Likewise, a mandate and extensive expertise in capacity strengthening for better environmental governance can address institutional capacities to deal with bottlenecks related to environmental issues.

Partners in this area are expected to include, among others, the Ministries of Environment, Agriculture and Water Resources, Emergency Situations, Finance, Culture and Sports, Higher Secondary and Specialized Education, and Foreign Economic Relations, Investments and Trade; Academy of Science, State Committee for Nature Protection and State Committee of Architecture and Building Constructions; Charity Fund for Aral Gene Pool Protection; the National University, Geodezcadastre, Uzbekenergo and Uztelradiocompany; Academy of Fine Arts; provincial and district *khokimiyats* and *mahallas*; and NGOs. International partners will include the Global Environment Facility Small Grants Programme, International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN), International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS), Central Asian Universities and the University of Bonn, Germany.

UNDAF OUTCOME 4: GOVERNANCE

Effectiveness, inclusiveness and accountability of governance at the central and local levels enhanced.

National Priorities: Welfare Improvement Strategy 2008–2010: Improving living standards, including through better governance.

Governance represents the foundation of the UNDAF. As noted above, without strong and capable institutions, both Government and non-Government, none of the other Outcomes can be achieved. Key governance challenges in Uzbekistan lie in centralized decision making and control, along with needs for a strengthened civil society and

more transparency. Need for a strengthened independent judiciary has been noted. In the legislative branch, improvement in the representative, legislative and oversight functions of Parliament will be crucial in ensuring the rule of law, protecting human rights, promoting women's participation in decision making, overseeing transparent governance processes, and ensuring national compliance with international obligations.

In order to ensure better policy effectiveness, further improvement in the public administration is called for, which involves review of the incentive mechanisms, clearer delineation of functions, and measures to improve efficiency, including the effective use of ICT. 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. It also has introduced a modern Treasury system that improves financial reporting and transparency for the use of public resources.

With regard to human rights, Uzbekistan is a party to six core human rights conventions but requires further strengthening of implementation of these obligations in accordance with international norms and standards. Despite the passage of national human rights legislation, there are challenges regarding its implementation. While the country has made progress in addressing gender equality and the advancement of women and girls, challenges remain with regard to socioeconomic issues. There are also issues such as rights of prisoners and persons in the justice system, children, numerous civil society groups and refugees, amongst others. Strengthening of human rights in Uzbekistan thus requires the building of long-term, sustainable dialogue with a wide range of Government institutions as well as non-Government and civil society organizations.

In looking at the functioning of local administrations, there is a growing awareness of the need for local decision-making mechanisms to be strengthened to ensure that they can both effectively respond to and be accountable to their populations. Direct intervention of local governments into activities of enterprises has been widespread. A number of factors also hamper the efficient performance of citizens' assemblies, including increasingly heavy workloads and lack of public information. Decentralization and the expansion of power and opportunities for local authorities and self-governance bodies will need to be combined with the establishment of independent judicial oversight, strengthening of the role of civil society organizations and development of an independent mass media. Meanwhile, e-government offers important opportunities, although Uzbekistan still lacks comprehensive strategies for ICT development.

Drug trafficking represents a further concern for Central Asia, given its link to opiate use, injecting drug use and HIV/AIDS, as well as drug-related crime, money laundering and terrorism. Concomitant with the rise of drug trafficking in Central Asia has been the rise of drug abuse rates, although comprehensive data are lacking on both drug abuse and related crime in Uzbekistan, making it difficult to fully analyze trends within the country. Continued sharp expansion of HIV in the region is primarily attributable to injecting drug use and unsafe injection practices. A lack of regional expertise within national law enforcement and health structures with regard to drug control, prevention, treatment and care, along with need for improved coordination among countries and donors, remain major challenges for Uzbekistan.

The United Nations, across all agencies, will address five Agency Outcomes under this priority area. Under the first, **enhanced equitable accessibility, transparency, fairness and efficiency of the justice system to promote the rule of law**, UNODC will

work towards improving the capacities of the criminal justice systems to prevent and combat criminal activities as well as to participate in relevant regional and international cooperation frameworks. UNICEF will join with UNODC to provide capacity building to enhance government capacities to revise and adopt the juvenile justice law and protect rights of children involved in the justice system, and UNDP will contribute towards establishing a framework for pro bono legal aid and mainstreaming legal clinics in the regions in order to address the rights of all vulnerable groups. Finally UNDP, UNICEF and UNESCO will enhance the capacities of national human rights institutions and other relevant bodies to better fulfill their mandates and thus promote and effectively protect human rights.

The focus of the second Agency Outcome will be on **strengthened public administration at all levels that is efficient, accountable, equitable and responsive to the needs of citizens**. Specifically this outcome will address issues not already covered in other outcomes and some general ones that transcend all sectors. UNDP, UNICEF, UNESCO will bring their respective expertise to strengthen national and regional governments' capacities in results-based management, and gender mainstreaming, planning and the use of ICT for effective implementation of national and regional development policies. Then on the specific issue of ensuring the integrity of the public administration system, UNDP and UNODC will support the development of a national anti-corruption system and raise public awareness on anti-corruption mechanisms in line with the requirements of the UN Convention against Corruption. Both agencies will also work towards enhancing the capacity of relevant institutions to adopt and implement the Integrated Border Management (IBM) approach.

Improved representative, legislative and oversight functions of Parliament, regional elected bodies and local assemblies, ensuring gender sensitivity, comprises the third Agency Outcome. UNDP will lead the process of enhancing the capacities of the Parliament, regional and local elected bodies to conduct oversight, promote gender equality and women's empowerment as well as improve parliamentary relations with constituencies, local assemblies and the media. UNDP, UNICEF and UNAIDS will also work with legislators and parliamentary staff to improve their skills in drafting and proposing legislation in line with international best practices.

Overall, the fourth Agency Outcome, **increased harmonization of national legislation and practices with United Nations treaties, standards and norms**, represents a particularly key intervention for the United Nations. First UNDP, UNICEF, UNESCO, and UNIDO will, within their respective mandates, promote the ratification of a number of conventions on the Rights of People with Disabilities, Convention 2005 on Cultural Diversity, Convention against Doping in Sport, UN Convention on Labour Migrants and their Families (UNDP) and the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants. However ratification is only the first step, and the same agencies, joined by UNFPA and WHO, will strengthen national capacities to implement, monitor and report on UN treaties, standards and norms already adopted by Uzbekistan including CEDAW, Human Rights Conventions, Conventions on drug control, and against organized crime, the Convention on corruption (UNODC, UNDP), conventions related to children (UNICEF) and International health Regulations (WHO).

Lastly, the United Nations will strongly support **increased civic engagement to influence public policy processes**, the fifth Agency Outcome. UNDP, supported by UNAIDS, will develop a mechanism for dialogue among Government, civil society and

private sector will be increased for more responsive and transparent policy formulation, while these agencies will be joined by UNICEF to enhance the capacity of *mahal-las* to formulate community development plans as well as increasing awareness of women, youths and civil society on relevant development issues and the availability of opportunities for their more active civic engagement.

Democratic values are enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations, and the UNCT has several comparative advantages in supporting Uzbekistan in efforts to strengthen people's participation and promote democratic governance: It can promote the consistent application of international standards; it possesses extensive experience in other countries; and it also has long experience of mobilizing technical assistance and working to ensure that issues such as corruption, gender equality, children's rights and ICT development are addressed. The mandate of the United Nations also positions it to play a strong role in combating " problems without borders", such as drug trafficking, organized crime and border management. All this places it in a unique position to advocate for and conduct constructive dialogue in the area of human rights and people-centred development, which is critical for Uzbekistan's further development.

Partners in this area are expected to include, among others: the President's Office, Cabinet of Ministers, Parliament, Ministries of Economy, Justice, Interior, Foreign Affairs, Finance, Health, Labour and Social Protection, Higher and Secondary Specialized Education; National Security Service, State Customs Committee, Border Control Committee, National Border Guards, and National Drug Control Centre; State Committee on Nature Protection, Republican Coordinating Commission on coordination of response to HIV, State Television and Radio company, Communications Agency, National Library; Supreme Court, Analytical Centre under the Supreme Court, Prosecutors Office, National Human Rights Centre, Ombudsman's Office, Republican Committee on the Social Adaptation of Children, Women's Committee and national NGOs including National Association of NGOs (NANNOUZ), Mahalla Foundation, National Bar association, Chamber of Commerce, Association of Business Women, Kamolot, and the Uzbekistan Children's Fund.

II. ESTIMATED RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS

The estimated financial resources required by the United Nations for its contribution to the achievement of each UNDAF Outcome are presented in the UNDAF Results Matrices in Annex A and C. These contributions include (1) the financial allocations by each participating United Nations organization, or direct resources; and (2) resources that organizations expect to mobilize during the UNDAF cycle in addition to their direct resources. The figures, **while only indicative**, are as accurate as possible at the time of the UNDAF drafting. Resource commitments will continue to be made only 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 to reflect the different cycles of specialized and non-resident Agencies.



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The total anticipated resources to be mobilised in support of UNDAF strategies in Uzbekistan amounts to about **USD 100 million** over the six-year period. About 32% of the total resources will be spent within the focus area of Economic Well-Being (\$32.1 million); 26% on Social Services (\$26.4 million); 21% on Environment (\$21.2 million); and 21% percent on Governance (\$20.8 million). This reflects national development needs and UNCT priorities in Uzbekistan, as well as provides for aligning United Nations cooperation with overall development assistance.

III. IMPLEMENTATION

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Aid harmonization is at the core of development challenges in transition countries, and throughout implementation of the UNDAF, the United Nations will manage for impact. It will collaborate with national authorities in Uzbekistan to ensure the UNDAF's success, giving particular importance to effective links between the State and civil society. Moreover, its arrangements will support progress in the use of national systems for implementation, management and monitoring, based on internationally recognized standards and good practices. In particular, the Executive Committee of the United Nations Development Group (UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA) will employ a Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfers (HACT) to gradually increase the use of Government systems in disbursing and reporting of funds, in accordance with the Paris Declaration and Accra Agenda for Action.

The United Nations Country Team and its partners will continue to work closely together. In addition to regular UNCT meetings, cooperation will revolve around United Nations Thematic Working Groups dedicated to the four specific UNDAF Outcomes, which will constitute an instrumental tool for the common initiatives at the heart of the UNDAF (see also Section IV). UNDAF provisions will be implemented through the Country Cooperation Frameworks and Programmes agreed to by partner organizations in Uzbekistan. Selection and definition of individual Agencies' goals, outcomes and strategies also will be consistent with the UNDAF, as noted in Section I. Individual Country Programmes and project documents will specify how they contribute to UNDAF Objectives and cooperation strategies.

Agencies will continue to explore and expand joint programming efforts. TWG workplans on collaborative activities will be developed with clear goals and objectives, to be integrated into the Annual Report and Workplan of the Resident Coordinator. Regional cooperation will be supported and encouraged with the Government, particularly in discussions on commitments to international treaties and United Nations instruments.

IV. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

A set of objectively verifiable and repeatable key performance indicators is essential for monitoring, evaluating and reporting on achievement. Key indicators, accompanied by baselines and targets, have been formulated for each Agency Outcome under each of the four UNDAF Outcomes in Uzbekistan. To refine baselines and programme strategies, the United Nations will support the undertaking of several critical studies and surveys during the UNDAF cycle, including a review of the WIS in 2011 in anticipation of developing a national development plan 2012–2020, and a Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey in 2010 that is expected to provide better data and indicators with which to monitor MDG progress (See the **Monitoring and Evaluation Framework** in Annex B and the **Monitoring and Evaluation Calendar** in Annex C).



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The basic principle of the UNDAF evaluation framework is that the monitoring and evaluation system should provide up-to-date and reliable information on progress without imposing an undue reporting burden on the UNCT or the Government. To provide continuous monitoring and evaluation mechanisms for the four UNDAF Outcomes, and relying on a Results-Based Management approach, the Thematic Working Groups and any specialized UNDAF monitoring and evaluation groups will meet regularly and produce brief reports on progress in implementation as well as opportunities and constraints still faced. Government and partner representatives will be invited to provide strategic guidance.

This overall monitoring and evaluation plan will particularly show its value during UNDAF Annual Review Meetings, which will serve as the basis for tracking and reporting on UNCT performance. Annual Reviews will validate conclusions, including lessons learnt and best practices, which should feed into policy advocacy and preparation of Annual Work Plans; they also may provide important inputs for Annual Reports for individual Agencies, the Resident Coordinator and donors, as well as data and analysis for the final UNDAF Evaluation, and may reflect on issues such as development effectiveness and joint resource mobilization.

A joint mid-term evaluation by the Government, United Nations and other partners in Uzbekistan will be conducted at the midpoint of the UNDAF cycle, synchronized as much as possible with respective Agencies' mid-term Country Programme reviews. This will be undertaken with the objective of obtaining substantive feedback on progress toward stated UNDAF Outcomes in each priority area. It will focus on (i) whether the UNDAF has made the best use of the United Nations' comparative advantages in Uzbekistan; (ii) the coherence of the Agencies' contribution toward achieving national priorities; (iii) whether the UNDAF has helped achieve the selected

priorities in the national development framework; and (iv) impact of capacity development initiatives. In all, this will provide the opportunity for any mid-course adjustments to ensure that United Nations efforts during the period 2010–2015 remain focused on Uzbekistan’s national priorities. In addition, achievements, lessons learnt and best practices will be disseminated, as will constraints encountered, to inform the design of the next UNDAF.

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UNDAF RESULTS MATRIX FOR PRIORITY AREA 1: ECONOMIC WELLBEING			
National priority or goals	Nationalized MDG Target 1—Reduce poverty by half by 2015 Welfare Improvement Strategy of Uzbekistan 2008–2010—Ultimate objective is ‘improving living standards based on robust and inclusive economic growth, forming a modern and diversified economy able to compete in world markets, the comprehensive development of the whole country, a fair distribution of income’		
UNDAF outcome	Economic well-being of vulnerable groups is improved (residents of economically underdeveloped, mainly rural areas; women, particularly home-based workers; labour migrants and their families; children, particularly most-at-risk adolescents; the elderly; HIV-positive people; and people with disabilities).		
Agency outcomes	Outputs	Role of partners	Resource mobilization targets
1.1. Capacity of the central and local authorities enhanced to develop and implement economic and social security policies aimed at welfare improvement of vulnerable groups (UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA, UNIDO, ILO, UNIFEM, UNECE, UNAIDS)	1.1.1. Government capacity at national and local levels strengthened to improve macroeconomic forecasting and innovation, as well as formulation and implementation of inclusive development policies and facilitation of trade and investment (UNDP, UNIDO, UNECE) 1.1.2. Aid effectiveness enhanced through facilitating an effective development coordination platform and creating unified database (UNDP, UNICEF) 1.1.3. National capacities strengthened to collect, analyze and use statistical data, including data disaggregated by gender, for better monitoring and evaluation of progress towards achievement of the MDGs (UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA, UNECE) 1.1.4. Central and local authorities’ capacities enhanced to address the needs and rights of vulnerable groups through active labour markets and targeted social security policies (UNDP, UNICEF, UNIFEM, ILO, UNAIDS)	Line ministries and committees, local khokimiyats, mahalla committees, communities, Chamber of Commerce and Industry (CCI), Institute of Forecasting and Macroeconomic Analysis, Institute of Social Research, Nongovernmental Organizations Ministry of Economic (MoE), Ministry of Finance (MoF), International Financial Institutions, International partners State Statistics Committee and its regional branches, MoE, Ministry of Labour and Social Protection (MoLSP), Institute of Forecasting and Macroeconomic Analyses, Institute of Social Research, local khokimiyats MoE, MoLSP, Ministry of Health, Institute of Forecasting and Macroeconomic Analysis, Institute of Social Research, Women’s Committee, Associations of people with disabilities	UNDP\$ 9800,000 UNIDO\$ 200,000 UNECE\$ 50,000 UNDP\$ 500,000 UNICEF\$ 100,000 UNFPA\$ 1,300,000 UNDP\$ 600,000 UNICEF\$ 100,000 UNECE\$ 50,000 UNDP\$ 2,600,000 UNICEF\$ 500,000 UNIFEM\$ 100,000 ILO\$ 50,000 UNICEF\$ 590,000
1.2. Employment opportunities and economic security for vulnerable groups increased (UNDP, UNESCO, UNIDO)	1.2.1. Entrepreneurs, farmers and the poor have improved income and job opportunities through microfinance, business advisory and support services for SME development and investment promotion (UNDP, UNIDO) 1.2.2. Community-based infrastructure rehabilitated to improve access of the rural population to basic social services (UNDP) 1.2.3. Jobs created and skills enhanced for women in less developed regions and young people with disabilities in traditional crafts and tourism (UNESCO)	MoLSP, MoE, Farmers Association, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Secondary and Specialised Education, Prosecutors office, mass media, NGOs, Children’s Parliament CCI, Business Associations, Central Bank, NGOs, microfinance organizations, communities, credit unions MoE, khokimiyats, utility providers, communities, citizens Ministry of Culture and Sport, Academy Of Fine Art, UzbekTourism, Central Asian Crafts Support Association, NGOs, regional craft resource centres, Business Women’s Association	UNDP\$ 7400,000 UNIDO\$ 400,000 UNDP\$ 7600,000 UNESCO\$ 120,000
Coordination Mechanisms and Programme Modalities:			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ UNCT—overall coordination & guidance; ■ Economic Wellbeing Group meets every quarter, annual reporting and evaluation of the progress; ■ UNDAF annual meetings. 			

UNDAF RESULTS MATRIX FOR PRIORITY AREA 2: SOCIAL SERVICES

<p>National priority or goals</p>	<p>National MDG 2, Target 2: Improve the quality of primary and basic secondary education while maintaining universal access; National MDG 3, Target 3: Achieve gender equality in primary, basic secondary and vocational education by 2005; National MDG 3, Target 4: Improve gender balance in higher education by 2015; National MDG 4, Target 5: Reduce by two-thirds the under-5 mortality rate by 2015; National MDG 5, Target 6: Reduce maternal mortality by one-third by 2015; National MDG 6, Target 7: Have halted and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS by 2015; National MDG 6, Target 8: Have halted and begun to reverse the incidence of tuberculosis and malaria by 2015; Education For All; National Programme of Personnel Training; Welfare Improvement Strategy 2008–2010 calling for 'significant improvement in the quality of services in education, health, and other socially significant sectors'</p>	
<p>UNDAF outcome</p>	<p>Enhanced access to and utilization of relevant, quality essential social services (education, health, nutrition, STI/HIV/drug use prevention, social protection of children and early childhood development)</p>	
<p>Agency outcomes</p>	<p>Outputs</p>	
<p>2.1. National capacity for education policy planning, monitoring and evaluation strengthened in line with international standards (UNICEF, UNESCO)</p>	<p>Role of partners</p> <p>Ministry of Public Education (MoPE) to coordinate, implement, lobby for approval of policies, Ministry of Finance (MoF) for allocating resources</p> <p>World Bank (WB) support through their BEP II phase, MoPE to coordinate, monitor, Uzbek Agency for Communication and Information (UZACI)—connectivity and software support</p> <p>WB support through BEP II phase, MoPE leading the process, Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education (MoHSSE) coordinating the work in pedagogical colleges and Institutes and Universities with Pedagogical Chairs, In-Service Teachers Training Institutes, Pedagogical Institutes, Scientific and Research Institute of Pedagogical Sciences</p>	<p>Resource mobilization targets</p> <p>UNICEF\$ 700,000 UNESCO\$ 100,000</p> <p>UNICEF\$ 900,000 UNESCO\$ 150,000</p> <p>UNICEF\$ 1,600,000</p>
<p>2.2. Quality of and increased access to education at all levels enhanced (UNICEF, UNDP, UNESCO)</p>	<p>MoPE, Republican Education Centre, Pedagogical University, In-Service Teachers Training Institutes, Medical Pedagogical Commission, Republic Education Centre for Social Adaptation, NGOs</p> <p>Ministry of Labour and Social Protection (MoLSP), MoPE to implement; to lobby for the law on compulsory one-year pre-primary education, Ministry of Finance (MoF) to allocate adequate resources for preschool education</p>	<p>UNICEF\$ 1,000,000 UNDP\$ 415,000 UNESCO\$ 100,000</p> <p>UNICEF\$ 500,000 UNESCO\$ 100,000</p>
<p>2.2.1. The education system's capacity to provide inclusive education and the users' ability to demand it are strengthened (UNICEF, UNDP, UNESCO)</p> <p>2.2.2. Access to all forms of institutions providing quality pre-school preparedness increased (UNICEF, UNESCO)</p>	<p>MoPE, Ministry of Health (MoH), NGOs, Women's Committee</p> <p>UZACI, MoPE, MoHSSE</p>	<p>UNICEF\$ 500,000</p> <p>UNDP\$ 285,000 UNESCO\$ 100,000</p>
<p>2.2.3. Access to and utilization of quality Early Childhood Development (ECD) services enhanced (UNICEF)</p> <p>2.2.4. Support provided for the enhancement of technical (including ICT) and vocational education to equip youth and adults with knowledge, competencies and skills for the job market (UNDP, UNESCO)</p> <p>2.2.5. The ESD, human development and gender concepts are introduced into existing curricular, teaching programs, courses and its significance is acknowledged among academia, civil servants, business community and young people (UNESCO, UNDP)</p>	<p>Ministry of Economy (MoE), MoH, Cabinet of Ministers (CoM), MoPE, MoHSSE, local NGOs and mahallas, Uzbek National Committee for Protection of Nature</p>	<p>UNICEF\$ 300,000 UNESCO\$ 200,000</p>

Agency outcomes	Outputs	Role of partners	Resource mobilization targets
2.3. Access to and utilization of quality health care increased using the continuum of care approaches in hospital and primary health care (WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA, UNDP/UNV)	2.3.1. Technical support provided in reviewing and updating legislation, policies, strategic documents related to healthcare prevention and treatment (Mother and Child Health (MCH), Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission (PMTCT), paediatric AIDS, tuberculosis (TB), blood safety) to meet international standards (WHO, UNICEF) 2.3.2. Capacity of health care workers strengthened to provide quality services on MCH, PMTCT, paediatric AIDS, TB and blood safety in primary health care and hospitals (UNICEF, UNFPA, WHO) 2.3.3. All intervention packages in newborn and child survival and Youth Friendly Health Services (YFHS) fully incorporated into pre and post-graduate medical curricula (UNICEF, WHO) 2.3.4. System of quality assurance for MCH services and capacity of MCH administrators to plan and manage quality care is enhanced (UNICEF, WHO)	MoH—review, adaptation and adoption of policies, MoE—expertise and coordination, Parliament—passing necessary legislative documents, MoF—participation in decision making and allocation of necessary resources, Ministry of Interior (MoI), Ministry of Defence, Ministry of Emergency Situations—collaboration, WB, ADB—advocacy, financial support, incorporation of components into Health-3 project MoH—implementation of trainings, MoHSSE—revised curricula and guidelines incorporated into training programmes of medical universities and colleges, WB, ADB—advocacy, financial support, incorporation of components into Health-3 project MoH, Regional Health Administrations, European Commission-funding MoH, Regional Health Administrations, MHSSE, Medical Schools	WHO.....\$ 920,000 UNICEF.....\$ 379,000 UNICEF.....\$ 3,800,000 UNFPA regular.....\$ 1,000,000 mobilized.....\$ 100,000 WHO.....\$ 120,000 UNICEF.....\$ 200,000 WHO.....\$75,000 UNICEF.....\$800,000 WHO.....\$80,000 UNICEF.....\$150,000 WHO.....\$30,000 UNFPA regular.....\$ 1,000,000 mobilized.....\$ 300,000 UNFPA regular.....\$ 1,800,000 mobilized.....\$ 300,000 UNDP/UNV.....\$ 620,000 UNICEF.....\$ 200,000 WHO.....\$ 175,000 UNICEF.....\$ 500,000 WHO.....\$ 80,000 UNICEF.....\$ 300,000
2.4. Access to and quality of nutrition increased, and food safety and security enhanced (UNICEF, WHO)	2.3.5. Technical support provided to ensure uninterrupted supply of antiretroviral (ARV) drugs and commodities for children (UNICEF, WHO) 2.3.6. Capacity of health care system to ensure contraceptive commodity security and provide quality family planning services enhanced (UNFPA) 2.3.7. Technical and institutional capacity of national health care system strengthened to develop and implement comprehensive reproductive health policies and provide an integrated package of essential sexual and reproductive health services (UNFPA) 2.3.8. Community and volunteer involvement enhanced for increasing public demand for usage of TB services in primary health care centres (UNDP/UNV) 2.4.1. Government capacity enhanced for the development, strengthening and implementation of nutrition and food safety policies and programmes aimed at improving nutrition throughout the life-course (UNICEF, WHO) 2.4.2. Awareness and knowledge of the general public on fighting micronutrient deficiencies and proper nutrition increased (UNICEF, WHO) 2.4.3. National capacity improved on monitoring and reporting on the consumption of iodized salt, fortified flour with iron and cotton seed oil fortified with vitamin A (UNICEF)	Jointly with international consultants MoH will be responsible for review, adaptation and implementation of policies, this work will be jointly organised with Global Fund to fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (GFATM) project Implementation Bureau in Uzbekistan MoH, Provincial Health Departments, ADB, WB MoE, MoH, Provincial Health Departments, NGOs, ADB, WB Uzbek Association for Reproductive Health—assist in TOT trainings, Mahalla Fund, NGO—mobilize community members as volunteers, MoH—mobilize health care workers, Mahalla committees—establish community treatment support system CoM, MoE—overall policy making, coordination and monitoring, WB—financing and technical assistance, MoH, NGO—implementation and monitoring MoH—communication through health services, Mahallas—raising awareness at community level, GTZ—awareness raising, Media—communication, MoPE in disseminating information via schools MoH, MoE—monitoring of consumption	UNICEF.....\$150,000 WHO.....\$30,000 UNFPA regular.....\$ 1,000,000 mobilized.....\$ 300,000 UNFPA regular.....\$ 1,800,000 mobilized.....\$ 300,000 UNDP/UNV.....\$ 620,000 UNICEF.....\$ 200,000 WHO.....\$ 175,000 UNICEF.....\$ 500,000 WHO.....\$ 80,000 UNICEF.....\$ 300,000

Agency outcomes	Outputs	Role of partners	Resource mobilization targets
2.5. Access to and utilization of HIV / sexually transmitted infections (STI) / drug use prevention, treatment, care and support services increased (UNDP, UNAIDS, WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA, UNODC)	<p>2.5.1. Technical support provided in the review and updating of laws, regulations and policies to ensure universal access to services, including for injecting drug users, sex workers, men having sex with men, most at risk adolescents, migrants and prison inmates (UNDP, UNAIDS, WHO, UNICEF)</p> <p>2.5.2. Capacity of national institutions strengthened to provide quality gender-sensitive information, life-skills and parenting skills education, and youth friendly services for the prevention of drug use, HIV/STI and for understanding of sexual and reproductive health in school and community settings (UNICEF, UNFPA, UNODC, UNESCO)</p>	<p>Parliament; MoH; Ministry of Justice (MoJ); MoI, Civil society and community organisations, including people living with HIV; USAID—technical and financial support; CCM—overall coordination; Expanded Theme Group / Partnership Forum—advisory to CCM; UNCT—UN policy guidance and oversight; UN Joint Team on AIDS—technical coordination and collaboration</p> <p>MoPE; MHSSE; MoH; Youth NGOs, Women’s Committee, Tarikat Adolescents RH Centre, The Republican AIDS Centre and its regional branches</p>	<p>UNDP\$ 400,000 UNAIDS\$ 300,000 (total for this outcome) WHO\$ 220,000 UNICEF\$ 50,000</p> <p>UNICEF regular\$ 1,200,000 mobilized\$ 750,000 UNFPA regular\$ 1,000,000 mobilized\$ 200,000 UNODC\$ 400,000 UNESCO\$ 120,000</p> <p>UNICEF\$ 300,000 WHO in-kind</p>
	2.5.3. Technical and financial support provided to improve psychosocial support for HIV-affected children and families, including through strengthened community participation (UNICEF, WHO)	MoH; Civil society and community organisations, including people living with HIV	UNODC\$ 375,000 UNICEF\$ 50,000
	2.5.4. Capacity of outreach workers and other public sector and civil society service providers in different settings (including prison) enhanced to provide opiate users and the most vulnerable, marginalised women with quality HIV and drug use prevention, treatment and care (UNODC, UNICEF)	MoH; Civil society and community organisations, including people living with HIV	UNODC\$ 500,000 WHO\$ 45,000
	2.5.5. Skills and competencies of public sector and civil society service providers (doctors, psychologists, counselors, social workers, etc.) improved for provision of evidence informed quality drug dependence treatment, including opioid substitution therapy (OST), and rehabilitation as a continuum of care provided to drug dependent persons (UNODC, WHO)	Parliament; MoH; MoJ; MoPE; MoHE; MoLSP; USAID; CDC; Civil society and community organisations, including people living with HIV	WHO\$ 105,000 UNDP\$ 100,000 UNESCO\$ 100,000 UNICEF\$ 50,000 UNODC\$ 50,000
2.6. Enhanced access to and utilization of quality social support and Child Protection Services (UNICEF)	2.6.1. The system of social protection of children is strengthened by effective community-based prevention services and non-residential alternatives, successful individual case management and post-care re-integration in the community (UNICEF) 2.6.2. Family and Child Support Services (FCSS) that are staffed by qualified social workers are scaled up nationwide (UNICEF)	MoE, MoPE, MoH, MoLSP; Prosecutor General Office, regional and local Khokimiyats, Charity Fund for Aral Gene Pool Protection, Mahalla foundation, Republican Centre for Social Adaptation of Children Regional and local Khokimiyats, MoPE, MoH, Prosecutor General Office, Republican Centre for Social Adaptation of Children	UNICEF\$ 600,000 UNICEF\$ 400,000

Agency outcomes	Outputs	Role of partners	Resource mobilization targets
	2.6.3. In-service training diploma course on Social Work (4 months) is, by the end of 2013, integrated into the regular training programs of Tashkent State Institute of Culture, Samarkand and Fergana State Universities through capacity building of these universities (UNICEF)	MoHSSE, Tashkent State Institute of Culture, Samarkand State University, Fergana State University, line ministries and agencies working on the issues of social protection of children	UNICEF\$ 200,000
Coordination Mechanisms and Programme Modalities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ UNCT—overall coordination & guidance; ■ Social Services Outcome group meets every quarter, annual reporting and evaluation of the progress; ■ UNDAF annual meetings. 			

UNDAF RESULTS MATRIX FOR PRIORITY AREA 3: ENVIRONMENT

National priority or goals	National MDG 7, Target 9—Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes and reverse the loss of environmental resources by 2015		
UNDAF outcome	Principles of sustainable development integrated into country policies and programs		
Agency outcomes	Outputs	Role of partners	Resource mobilization targets
3.1. Increased availability of institutional products and services for the conservation and sustainable and equitable use of natural and cultural resources (UNDP, UNESCO, UNEP, UNIDO, UNECE)	3.1.1. Concrete interventions on sustainable use of energy (including renewable), soil, water and biodiversity resources, complemented with environment education/ training component; including support of innovative development in applied research (UNDP, UNIDO, UNESCO, UNEP, UNECE)	Ministry of Economy (MoE), Ministry of Finance (MoF), Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations Investment and Trade (MoFERT) (coordination and policy formulation); The State Committee for Nature Protection (Goskomprroda). The centre for hydro meteorological services at the Cabinet of Ministers (Uzhydromet); Global Environment Facility—Small Grants Programme (GEF SGP), Ministry of Agriculture and Water Resources (MoAWR), Uzbekenergo, Province and District Khokimiyats, and Mahallas, Charity Fund for Aral Gene Pool Protection, GEODEZCADASTRE—implementation of projects and activities, Academy of Science (AoS); National University (NU), Central Asia Universities—consultation and implementation of activities, University of Bonn, Germany; Uzbek-Tourism, Ministry of Culture and Sport (MoCS), NGOs—implementation of projects and activities	UNDP\$ 8,318,000 UNIDO\$ 1,500,000 UNESCO\$ 350,000 UNEP\$ 200,000 UNECE\$ 70,000
	3.1.2. Legal and institutional frameworks strengthened and government capacities enhanced to meet international commitments and obligations (UNDP)	MoE, MoF, MoFERT—coordination and policy formulation; Goskomprroda, Uzhydromet, MAWR, Uzbekenergo, Province and District Khokimiyats, GEODEZCADASTRE—implementation of projects and activities	UNDP\$ 3,000,000
	3.1.3. Methods and approaches, including the community based approach, elaborated and implemented to address environment security and the socioeconomic development of vulnerable groups (UNDP)	Goskomprroda, Charity Fund for Aral Gene Pool Protection, Uzhydromet; GEF-SGP, MAWR, Uzbekenergo, Province and District Khokimiyats, and Mahallas, GEODEZCADASTRE—implementation of projects and activities, AoS; NU, Central Asia Universities—consultation and implementation of activities, University of Bonn, Germany; Uzbek-Tourism, MoCS, NGOs—implementation of projects and activities	UNDP\$ 2,000,000

Agency outcomes	Outputs	Role of partners	Resource mobilization targets
	3.1.4. Government capacity to manage tangible and intangible cultural heritage increased within the framework of ratified conventions (UNESCO)	MoCS, State Committee on Architecture and Building Constructions (SCoABC), NU, Local Khokimiyats, NGOs, mahallas, International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS), Academy of Arts, State Committee for Nature Protection (SCNP), International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), UNICDR-consultation and implementation	UNESCO\$ 300,000
	3.1.5. Capacities of national institutions enhanced to ensure compliance with UN global environmental conventions on climate change, ozone layer protection and elimination of Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) and their implementation (UNIDO)	SCNP, UzHydromet	UNIDO\$ 300,000
3.2. Social and cultural environment conducive to sustainable development promoted (UNESCO, WHO)	3.2.1. Cultural diversity and environmental sustainability aspects integrated by the government aspects into community related policies and activities (UNESCO)	MoCS, Local Khokimiyats, Charity Fund for Aral Gene Pool Protection, NGOs, mahallas, MAWR, AoS, NU, Uzbek State Television and Radio company-consultation, implementation	UNESCO\$ 200,000
	3.2.2. Capacity of health institutions staff to evaluate the impact of air pollution on health improved (WHO)	MoCS, Local Khokimiyats, Charity Fund for Aral Gene Pool Protection, NGOs, mahallas, Academy of Art, ICOM, Ministry of Health (MoH) -consultation, implementation	WHO\$ 250,000
	3.2.3. Climate change adaptation strategy for the health sector discussed and formulated and selected mechanisms for its implementation introduced (WHO)	AoS, Local Khokimiyats, Charity Fund for Aral Gene Pool Protection, mahallas, MoAWR, MoH, UzHydromet, SCNP	WHO\$ 300,000
3.3. Preparedness for and responsiveness to resource related disasters strengthened (UNDP, UNICEF, UNESCO)	3.3.1. The capacity of the Ministry of Emergency Situations and related stakeholders enhanced to prepare for and respond to major natural disasters in Tashkent and other high-risk locations (UNDP, UNICEF, UNESCO)	Ministry of Emergency Situations, MoH; MoCS, ICOMOS, UNISDR—consultation and implementation, Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education-consultation and implementation, AoS, Province and District Khokimiyats, and Mahallas—implementation of projects and activities, MoE, MoF—coordination and policy formulation	UNDP\$ 2,500,000 UNICEF\$ 1,800,000 UNESCO\$ 120,000
<p>Coordination Mechanisms and Programme Modalities: UNCT—overall coordination & guidance; Environment Outcome Group meets every quarter, annual reporting and evaluation of the progress; UNDAF annual meetings.</p>			

UNDAF RESULTS MATRIX FOR PRIORITY AREA 4: GOVERNANCE	
National priority or goals	Welfare Improvement Strategy 2008–2010—improving living standards including through better governance
UNDAF outcome	Effectiveness, inclusiveness and accountability of governance at the central and local levels enhanced
Agency outcomes	Outputs 4.1.1. Capacities of the criminal justice systems improved to prevent and combat criminal activities as well as to participate in relevant regional and international cooperation frameworks (UNODC) 4.1.2. Government capacities to revise and adopt the juvenile justice law and protect rights of children involved in the justice system enhanced (UNICEF) 4.1.3. Legal framework for pro bono legal aid established and legal clinics mainstreamed in the regions with due consideration to the rights of all vulnerable groups (UNDP) 4.1.4. Capacities of the national human rights institutions and other relevant bodies to better fulfil their mandates and thus promote and effectively protect human rights enhanced (UNDP, UNICEF) 4.2.1. National and regional governments' capacities strengthened in results-based management, planning and use of ICT for effective implementation of national and regional development policies (UNDP, UNICEF) 4.2.2. National anti-corruption system developed and public awareness on anti-corruption mechanisms raised in line with the requirements of the UN Convention against Corruption (UNODC, UNDP) 4.2.3. Capacity of the relevant authorities strengthened in border management, to facilitate the legal flow of goods and people, while preventing illicit movement (UNDP, UNODC) 4.3.1. Capacities of the Parliament, regional and local elected bodies strengthened to conduct oversight, promote gender equality and women's empowerment, and improve communication with constituencies and media (UNDP) 4.3.2. Skills of the legislators and parliamentary staff improved in drafting and proposing legislation in line with international best practices (UNDP, UNICEF, UNAIDS)
Role of partners	Ministry of Justice (MoJ), Ministry of Interior (MoI), Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MoFA), State Customs Committee, Border Control Committee Parliament, President's Office, Supreme Court, Analytical Centre under the Supreme Court, MoJ, MoI, Prosecutors Office, National Human Rights Centre (NHRC), Republican Committee on the Social Adaptation of Children (RCSAC) Lawyers Chamber, Ombudsman's Office, NHRC Lawyers Chamber, Ombudsman's Office, NHRC Cabinet of Ministers (CoM), Academy of the State and Social Construction under the President (ASSC), Ministry of Finance (MoF), Ministry of Economy (MoE), Regional and District authorities General Prosecutors Office, CoM, ASSC, Parliament National Border Guards, State Customs Committee, MoI, National Security Service, State Committee on Nature Protection, Veterinary Service (MoH) Parliament, Women's Committee, CoM Parliament, MoH, MoJ, Law schools of higher education institutions, Republican Coordinating Commission on coordination of response to HIV, Country Coordinating Mechanism (CCM), Parliament, Regional Coordinating Councils on HIV/AIDS
Resource mobilization targets	UNODC\$ 200,000 UNICEF\$ 260,000 UNDP\$ 400,000 UNDP\$ 800,000 UNICEF\$ 100,000 UNDP\$ 4,500,000 UNICEF\$ 2,300,000 UNODC\$ 620,000 UNDP\$ 500,000 UNDP\$ 2,000,000 UNODC for 2010\$ 300,000 UNDP\$ 800,000 UNDP\$ 1,000,000 UNICEF\$ 15,000

Agency outcomes	Outputs	Role of partners	Resource mobilization targets
4.4. Harmonisation of national legislation and practices with the UN treaties, standards and norms increased (UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA, UNESCO, WHO, UNODC, UNAIDS, UNIDO)	4.4.1. Ratification process advanced in: 1) Convention on Rights of People with Disabilities (UNDP, UNICEF, UNESCO); 2) Convention 2005 on Cultural Diversity and Convention against Doping in Sport (UNESCO); 3) UN Convention on Labour Migrants and their Families (UNDP); 4) Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (UNDP, UNIDO) 4.4.2. National capacities strengthened in implementation, monitoring and reporting on UN treaties, standards and norms already adopted by Uzbekistan: 1) CEDAW (UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF); 2) Human Rights Conventions (UNDP); 3) Conventions on drug control, and against organized crime (UNODC); 4) Convention on corruption (UNODC, UNDP); 5) Conventions related to Children (UNICEF); 6) International Health Regulations (WHO)	Parliament, Ministry of Labour Parliament, MoH, MoI, MoJ, National Security Service, General Prosecutors Office, Supreme Court, National Drug Control Centre, Institute for monitoring of acting legislation under the President, Law universities, Institute for Studies of Civil Society, Women's Committee, NHRC, national NGOs including National Association of NGOs (NANNOUZ), National Bar Association	UNDP\$ 500,000 UNICEF\$ 100,000 UNESCO\$ 50,000 UNFPA\$ 1,300,000 UNDP\$ 1,000,000 WHO\$ 146,000 UNODC\$ 100,000 UNICEF\$ 100,000
4.5. Civic engagement to influence public policy processes increased (UNDP, UNICEF, UNESCO, UNAIDS)	4.5.1. Mechanism developed for increased dialogue among the Government, civil society and private sector for policy formulation (UNDP, UNAIDS) 4.5.2. Mahallas have improved skills and capacities to formulate community development plans (UNDP, UNICEF, UNAIDS) 4.5.3. Awareness of women, youths and civil society on relevant development issues and availability of opportunities for their more active civic engagement increased (UNDP, UNESCO, UNICEF, UNAIDS) 4.5.4. Promotion of increased use of ICT tools, to improve efficiency, transparency and accountability of the work of public institutions at all levels and fostering dialogue with civil society (UNDP, UNESCO)	CoM, National Chamber of Commerce, NANNOUZ, Association of Business Women, Republican Coordinating Commission on coordination of response to HIV, CCM, Regional Coordinating Councils on HIV/AIDS, MoJ, Parliament, Social Initiatives Support Fund (SISF) CoM, MoE, Mahalla Foundation, NANNOUZ, regional and local authorities, Academy of State and Social Construction, mahalla committees, Women's Committee, SISF State Television and Radio Company, Women's Committee, NHRC, Kamolot (youth social movement), Uzbekistan Children's Fund CoM (responsible sector for CI), UzACI, National Library, local NGOs and media institutions, Ministry of Higher and Secondary Education	UNDP\$ 1,000,000 UNICEF\$ 255,000 UNDP\$ 700,000 UNESCO\$ 150,000 UNICEF\$ 100,000 UNDP\$ 300,000 UNESCO\$ 150,000
<p>Coordination Mechanisms and Programme Modalities: Regular outcome group meetings including other stakeholders from the Government and the broader donor community; A few joint programming opportunities will be sought.</p>			

UNDAF MONITORING AND EVALUATION FRAMEWORK FOR PRIORITY AREA 1: ECONOMIC WELLBEING		
UNDAF Outcome	Indicator (s), Baseline (s) and Target (s)	Means of verification
<p>UNDAF outcome Economic well-being of vulnerable groups is improved (residents of economically underdeveloped, mainly rural areas; women, particularly home-based workers; labour migrants and their families; children, particularly most-at-risk adolescents; the elderly; HIV-positive people; and people with disabilities).</p>	<p>Indicator: Poverty and extreme poverty as well as inequality data disaggregated by gender, regions, rural-urban dimensions</p> <p>Baselines (2007): Overall poverty—23.6% Urban poverty—17.6% Rural poverty—27.1%</p> <p>Targets (2015): Overall poverty—14% Urban poverty—11% Rural poverty—16%</p>	<p>Annual household budget surveys, UNDAF Mid-term and Final reviews, MDG reports, Living standard assessments by World Bank, ADB and UNDP</p>
<p>1.1. Capacity of the central and local authorities enhanced to develop and implement economic and social security policies aimed at welfare improvement of vulnerable groups (UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA, UNIDO, ILO, UNIFEM, UNECE, UNAIDS)</p>	<p>Indicator: Number of people trained and are capable of developing and implementing pro-poor policies</p> <p>Baseline: 350</p> <p>Target: 1,000 (at least 30% of the opposite sex)</p> <p>Indicator: Number of analytical reports and assessments</p> <p>Baseline: Apart from the Welfare Improvement Strategy (WIS), there are few comprehensive policy documents</p> <p>Target: at least 2 sectoral reports and assessments</p>	<p>UNDAF Mid-term and Final reviews, MDG progress reports, WIS monitoring and evaluation reports</p>
<p>1.1.1. Government capacity at national and local levels strengthened to improve macroeconomic forecasting and innovation, as well as formulation and implementation of inclusive development policies and facilitation of trade and investment (UNDP, UNIDO, UNECE)</p>	<p>Indicator: Availability of country-specific methodologies to promote mid- and long-term results-based planning and enhance monitoring and evaluation capacities at national and regional levels</p> <p>Baseline: Not available</p> <p>Target: Available</p> <p>Indicator: Number of national and regional level Government officials trained in evidence based policy making techniques, new methods of public finance, trade and investment facilitation methods</p> <p>Baseline: 100</p> <p>Target: at least 840 (at least 30% of the opposite sex)</p>	<p>Annual UN RC reports, MDG progress reports, Project evaluation reports</p>
		<p>Assumptions and Risks</p> <p>Assumptions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Average annual economic growth for 2009–2015 will be at least 7% ■ Government has a commitment to pursue economic reforms further ■ Continued stability in the regions and maintenance of good dialogue and coordination between government and development agencies <p>Risks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Growth rates will be lower ■ Unfavourable external conditions hinder reforms in key employment generating sectors such as textile, food processing, agriculture and manufacturing
		<p>Assumptions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Government is open to collaboration with UN agencies on capacity development and policy formulation and implementation ■ UN system maintains good dialogue and coordination with government and donors <p>Risks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Growth rates will be lower due to unfavourable external conditions and lack of reforms ■ High staff turnover within the implementing partners will hinder the capacity development activities ■ The principles of the ILO Code of practice are not integrated in the national legislation

UNDAF Outcome	Indicator (s), Baseline (s) and Target (s)	Means of verification	Assumptions and Risks
<p>1.1.2. Aid effectiveness enhanced through facilitating effective development coordination platform and creating unified database (UNDP, UNICEF, UNECE)</p>	<p>Indicator: Effective discussion platform on aid effectiveness Baselines: Not available Target: Available</p> <p>Indicator: Development assistance database is created on the basis of DevInfo Baseline: Not available Target: Available</p>	<p>Periodic publications on aid effectiveness and development coordination, Project evaluation reports</p>	
<p>1.1.3. National capacities strengthened to collect, analyze and use statistical data, including data disaggregated by gender, for better monitoring and evaluation of progress towards achievement of the MDGs (UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA, UNECE)</p>	<p>UNDP/UNECE Indicator: Number of new training modules introduced for capacity building on processing of primary data and production of quality statistical information Baseline: 0 Target: At least 4</p> <p>Indicator: Number of officials from statistical authorities trained in modern methods of applied statistics, as well as in monitoring & evaluation requirements Baseline: 50 Target: At least 350 (at least 30% of the opposite sex)</p> <p>UNICEF Indicator: Number of disaggregated data available through MICS Baseline: MICS data available Target: MICS conducted</p> <p>Indicator: Number of regional governments using disaggregated data for children Baseline: Regional governments do not have disaggregated data available on children Target: 14 regional governments have disaggregated data on children and use DevInfo for data analysis for children</p> <p>UNFPA/UNECE Indicator: Number of national and sectoral plans utilizing high quality gender disaggregated population data Baseline: 0 Target: At least 2 per year</p> <p>Indicator: Number of population-related studies and surveys conducted with UNFPA support Baseline: 0 Target: At least 2 per year</p>	<p>Reports of partners, UNDP reports, Press releases of events, Periodic Bulletins of Official statistical reporting, Training program of the Training Centre under the State Statistics Committee, Project evaluation reports</p>	

UNDAF Outcome	Indicator (s), Baseline (s) and Target (s)	Means of verification	Assumptions and Risks
<p>1.1.4. Central and local authorities' capacities enhanced to address the needs and rights of vulnerable groups through active labour markets and targeted social security policies (UNDP, UNICEF, UNIFEM, ILO, UNAIDS)</p>	<p>UNDP Indicator: Large-scale national active labour market program is developed Baseline: Not available Target: Available</p> <p>Indicator: Number of disadvantaged people retrained and assisted to find job Baseline: 0 Target: 1,000 (at least 30% of the opposite sex)</p> <p>Indicator: Increase in the number of enterprises recruiting people with disabilities Baseline: N/A Target: 20 enterprises annually</p> <p>UNICEF Indicator: Number of regions that have a minimum set of comprehensive social services in place Baseline: Targeted social assistance system exists but it does not cover all vulnerable populations such as children with HIV and victims of commercial exploitation Target: At least 5</p> <p>UNIFEM Indicator: Number of major policy recommendations to better address social protection needs of women labour migrants and women in the informal sector submitted to relevant ministries and Parliament for subsequent incorporation into relevant policies and legislation Target: at least 5</p>	<p>UNDP Ministry of Labour and Social Protection reports, official statistics, project evaluation reports,</p> <p>UNICEF Large-scale ADB and World Bank studies on effectiveness of social security system</p> <p>UNIFEM CEDAW reports, national and international reports on the status of women</p>	
	<p>ILO Indicator: Development of social insurance-based Occupational Accident Insurance scheme Baseline: Does not exist Target: Draft law</p> <p>UNAIDS Indicator: Capacity development initiatives for central and local authorities to incorporate HIV Baseline: HIV is not integrated into the capacity development initiatives for central and local authorities Target: HIV is integrated into the capacity development initiatives for central and local authorities</p>		

UNDAF Outcome	Indicator (s), Baseline (s) and Target (s)	Means of verification	Assumptions and Risks
<p>1.1.5. Technical support provided to the government for effective implementation of the National Plan of Action on the elimination of the worst forms of child labour and ILO conventions Nos. 138 and 182 (UNICEF)</p>	<p>Indicator: Strategic revised National Plan of Action (NPA) developed Baseline: NPA for implementation of 2 ILO conventions (182-ratified, 138-not ratified) for 2008–2009 exists Target: The national plan of action on elimination of worst forms of child labour is revised and reflects a strategic and clear vision on the progressive elimination of child labour</p> <p>Indicator: School retention and attendance rates, especially during cotton harvesting Baseline: Low school retention and attendance rates in rural areas Target: Improved school retention and attendance rates, especially during cotton harvesting</p>	<p>Reports of partners, UNICEF reports, Comparative results of public opinion survey on child work and child labour conducted in 2010 and 2015, MICS, Ministry for Education reports</p>	
<p>1.2. Employment opportunities and economic security for vulnerable groups increased (UNDP, UNESCO, UNIDO)</p>	<p>Indicator: Number of jobs created in poor regions Baseline: N/A Target: 5,000 (at least 30%—of opposite sex)</p> <p>Indicator: Number of people who have an access to microfinance and microleasing products Baseline: 1,780 Target: 10,000 (at least 30% of the opposite sex)</p> <p>Indicator: Number of poor communities who benefit from increased employment opportunities and economic well-being Baseline: 200 Target: 500</p>	<p>Project monitoring and evaluation reports, UNDAF Mid-term and Final reviews, MDG reports</p>	<p>Assumptions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Government is committed to creating a favourable business environment, tax and investment climate in sectors with the largest employment generation potential ■ Government continues to support community based development and the involvement of community based organizations (mahallas) ■ Private sector has grown sufficiently to become an important player for development projects ■ Local authorities interested in quality job creation ■ Strong traditional handicrafts know-how. <p>Risks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Government is reluctant to recognize private sector as an equal partner ■ Delays and confusion in the sector of microcredit may occur because the legislation on microcredit requires revisions and changes ■ Underdeveloped system of fees for services may limit sustainability of rehabilitate infrastructures ■ Insufficient recognition and government funding for SMEs ■ Lack of financial resources ■ Limited technical capacity and inexperienced local authorities.
<p>1.2.1. Entrepreneurs, farmers and the poor have improved income and job opportunities through microfinance, business advisory and support services for SME development and investment promotion (UNDP, UNIDO)</p>	<p>Indicator: Number of microfinance and micro leasing loans disbursed to low income families, women and small and medium enterprises Baseline: 1,780 Target: 10,000 (at least 70% are women)</p> <p>Indicator: Percentage of microcredits provided to low income rural people as proportion of total credits Baseline: 50% Target: 75%</p>	<p>Project monitoring and evaluation reports</p>	
<p>1.2.2. Community-based infrastructure rehabilitated to improve access of rural population to basic social services (UNDP)</p>	<p>Indicator: Number of community interventions co-funded by communities for improved access to basic services and improved community water management Baseline: 200 community infrastructure projects in 5 regions where income poverty is compounded by lack of access to utilities and basic services Target: 400</p>	<p>Project monitoring and evaluation reports, project poverty mapping</p>	

UNDAF Outcome	Indicator (s), Baseline (s) and Target (s)	Means of verification	Assumptions and Risks
1.2.3. Jobs created and skills enhanced for women in less developed regions and young people with disabilities in traditional crafts and tourism (UNESCO)	<p>Indicator: Jobs created and skills of women and vulnerable group</p> <p>Baseline: Few job opportunities for women and vulnerable groups</p> <p>Target: at least 2 new handicraft workshops established and 50 women are involved in handicraft production and tourism, and 5 groups of disadvantaged children trained in local educational institutions</p>	Publications on handicraft and tourism, details of handicraft products on international and national markets	

UNDAF MONITORING AND EVALUATION FRAMEWORK FOR PRIORITY AREA 2: SOCIAL SERVICES

UNDAF Outcome	Indicator (s), Baseline (s) and Target (s)	Means of verification	Assumptions and Risks
<p>UNDAF outcome</p> <p>Enhanced access to and utilization of relevant, quality essential social services (education, health, nutrition, STI/HIV/ drug use prevention, social protection of children and early childhood development)</p>	<p>EDUCATION</p> <p>Indicator: Percent of enrollment and completion disaggregated by levels, gender, and rural/urban</p> <p>Baseline: 88.9% enrollment into primary education; 22% Pre-school Education, Higher Education</p> <p>Target: Pre-school 50%, school enrolment increased up to at least 95% and completion rates maintained, higher education 25%</p> <p>Indicator: Participatory system of monitoring of students learning achievements in place and functional</p> <p>Baseline: Outdated system of measuring students' learning achievements</p> <p>Target: Children pass international tests at least at the average OECD level (PISA)</p> <p>SOCIAL SERVICES</p> <p>Indicator: Increase (number and percentage) in access to quality essential social services (disaggregated by service, region, rural/urban, gender, age)</p> <p>Baseline: to be determined together with the government</p> <p>Target: to be determined together with the government</p> <p>Indicator: Increase (number and percentage) in utilization of quality essential social services (disaggregated by service, region, rural/urban, gender, age)</p> <p>Baseline: to be determined together with the government</p> <p>Target: to be determined together with the government</p>	<p>National statistical reports, Regular programme M&E / implementation reports, MICS, UN MDG report, UN mid-term reviews</p>	<p>Assumptions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ There will be sustained political will to address enhancement of access to and utilization of quality essential social services ■ There will be sufficient human / technical resources to address effective scale up of services <p>Risks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Competing priorities will hinder the government and relevant actors to effectively address enhancement of services

UNDAF Outcome	Indicator (s), Baseline (s) and Target (s)	Means of verification	Assumptions and Risks
<p>2.1. National capacity for education policy planning, monitoring and evaluation strengthened in line with international standards (UNICEF, UNESCO)</p>	<p>Indicator: Existence of a system of monitoring the quality and efficiency of education at all levels in line with international benchmarks</p> <p>Baseline: Existing system not fully aligned with international standards</p> <p>Target: By 2015 system of monitoring the quality and efficiency of education at all levels in line with international benchmarks established and functioning</p>	<p>Assessment reports; policy review documents</p>	<p>Assumptions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Ministry allocates sufficient human and financial resources <p>Risks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ too slow process of policy changes ■ high turnover of the government staff ■ brain drain of teachers and pedagogues
<p>2.1.1. Government capacity strengthened to revise, plan and develop a modern comprehensive education and preschool education policy in line with recent achievements in science and the economy (UNICEF, UNESCO)</p>	<p>Indicator: Capacity of relevant ministries to apply modern tools and methodologies for policy development and assessment</p> <p>Baseline: Weak capacity of the education managers in policy development and planning</p> <p>Target: All relevant ministries have the capacity to apply modern tools and methodologies for policy development and assessment</p>	<p>Policy documents, report on quality and efficiency of education assessment using new system, programme report on system of monitoring; package for modern managers, resolution of Cabinet of Ministers (CoM) on Education Management</p>	
<p>2.1.2. Capacity of the basic education system management at all levels (Heads of Department for MoPE, Heads of Departments of Education at Regional, District and City branches) strengthened to implement, monitor and evaluate education policy (UNICEF, UNESCO)</p>	<p>Indicator: Capacity of education managers to apply modern tools for effective policy implementation and monitoring</p> <p>Baseline: Weak capacity of the education managers in policy/reform implementation, poor implementation mechanisms</p> <p>Target: At least 50% of all education managers have capacity to apply modern tools for effective policy implementation and monitoring</p>	<p>Reports from mentoring, coaching & monitoring, package for modern managers, resolution of CoM on Education Management, annual report of the MoPE on Education M&E</p>	
<p>2.1.3. All educational establishments providing pre- and in-service preparation of qualified pedagogical staff use curriculum based on the Child Friendly School concept (including for pre-school education) (UNICEF)</p>	<p>Indicator: Number of pedagogues and teachers applying the CFS concept</p> <p>Baseline: 125 from 5 Pedagogical Institutes; 550 from ITTI; 4,000 from 750 target schools in 5 regions, in Fergana, and Karakalpakstan, Tashkent and Tashkent region, and into In-Service Institute in Khorezm, 0 pedagogues from pedagogical chairs at universities and colleges</p> <p>Target: 500 pedagogues from 5 Pedagogical Institutes and 1300 from 15 ITTI; 20,000 teachers; at least 50 percent of pedagogues and teachers from all pedagogical chairs at Universities and pedagogical colleges</p>	<p>Monitoring reports from teachers' training, attendance records, curriculum of Pedagogical and In-Service Teachers Training Institutes, reports from MoPE test results</p>	

UNDAF Outcome	Indicator (s), Baseline (s) and Target (s)	Means of verification	Assumptions and Risks
2.2. Quality of and increased access to education at all levels enhanced (UNICEF, UNDP, UNESCO)	<p>Indicator: Inclusiveness of preschool and basic education (open access, low repetition rates and high completion rates) Baseline: No data on inclusiveness at all levels (access is 100%, no data on repetition rates, completion rates at primary school is 100%) Target: Increased by at least 20% from initial level (to be determined during assessment in 2010)</p> <p>Indicator: Improvement in workforce quality indicated by changes in the pool of educated and trained human resource available in the country Baseline: No data Target: 15% improvement (data from Ministry of Labour and Social Protection)</p>	MICS, UN MDG report, UN mid-term reviews, program and project evaluations, monitoring reports	<p>Assumptions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Commitment of the government ■ Availability of funds ■ New evaluation and assessment standards are adopted ■ Availability of communication infrastructures ■ Government adopts PISA system and provides resources ■ Commitment of local authorities to support ECD interventions ■ Commitment of mass media channels to support ECD initiatives in communication ■ Access to quality preschool and health facilities <p>Risks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Changes in the MoPE system that may affect implementation ■ Competing priorities at the government level may affect decision making at this level ■ Traditional beliefs and values, gender stereotyping ■ Labour migration, economic pressure, regional disparities creating adverse environment for children
2.2.1. The education system's capacity to provide inclusive education and the users' ability to demand it are strengthened (UNICEF, UNDP, UNESCO)	<p>Indicator: Percent of preschool and school aged children (primary and secondary) not enrolled in or not attending school (disaggregated by gender, urban/rural and poverty quintile) Baseline: MICS data on enrollment to primary school is 88.9%; no data on disaggregating and other details Target: Increase enrollment to at least 95% (including disabled children)</p> <p>Indicator: Percent of kindergartens, schools, colleges are recognized as able to provide inclusive education Baseline: Not-existing Target: 20%</p> <p>Indicator: Percent of children with disabilities who have passed through upgraded screening for inclusive education Baseline: Not-existing Target: Increase by 20%</p> <p>Indicator: Percent of children with special needs included into regular schools, special secondary establishments and higher education institutes is increased Baseline: Low percentage (36%) of students with special needs attending regular schools, special secondary establishments and higher education institutes Target: Concept of inclusive education is developed</p> <p>Indicator: Percent of children assessed with new methodology for inclusive education and coverage of hidden children with special needs is increased. Baseline: Absence of monitoring and evaluation system of the results of those who have been involved into regular schools Target: system of monitoring and evaluation of involved children in place</p> <p>Indicator: Percent of teachers are trained and upgraded on individual programs. Baseline: Absence of specialized didactic educational materials; Low human resource provision Target: Organizational, methodological and technical facilities for education are established</p>	Monitoring / assessment reports;	

UNDAF Outcome	Indicator (s), Baseline (s) and Target (s)	Means of verification	Assumptions and Risks
<p>2.2.2. Access to all forms of institutions providing quality pre-school preparedness increased (UNICEF, UNESCO)</p>	<p>Indicator: Percent of children covered by all forms of preschool education services</p> <p>Baseline: 22% of children in preschools, 27% of 6–7 year old children covered by formal & non formal preschool educational services</p> <p>Target: By 2015,50% of children are covered by preschool education nationwide</p>	<p>MoPE statistical data, MICS data, surveys/studies, MoPE annual monitoring reports on early childhood education</p>	
<p>2.2.3. Access to and utilization of quality Early Childhood Development (ECD) services enhanced (UNICEF)</p>	<p>Indicator: Percent of families and communities with improved child-rearing practices</p> <p>Baseline: 27% of low-income families apply improved child-rearing practices in priority regions; 22% of preschool coverage</p> <p>Target: 50% of low-income families apply improved child-rearing practices and 50% of preschool coverage</p> <p>Indicator:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Percent of communities covered by C4D (Communication for Development), including ECD and FFL (Facts for Life) messages 2. Percent of families who are aware of ECD and FFL messages through C4D 3. Reader-friendly guidelines for ECD and ELDS being used by front-line workers 4. User-friendly communication materials (leaflets, brochures, books, posters) being used by families <p>Baseline: 15% of families in 12% of communities apply improved child-rearing practices</p> <p>Target: By 2015,80% of families have increased knowledge on appropriate child-rearing practices</p> <p>Indicator: Percent of front-line workers capable to conduct outreach family education work</p> <p>Baseline: 14% of front-line workers are capable to conduct outreach work</p> <p>Target: By 2015,50% of front-line workers are capable to conduct outreach work</p>	<p>Regular monitoring and evaluation reports from the districts/regions, MICS data</p>	

UNDAF Outcome	Indicator (s), Baseline (s) and Target (s)	Means of verification	Assumptions and Risks
<p>2.2.4. Support provided for the enhancement of technical (including ICT) and vocational education to equip youth and adults with knowledge, competencies and skills for the job market (UNDP, UNESCO)</p>	<p>Indicator: ICT integrated TVET curricula is available</p> <p>Baseline: Existing curricula is overloaded and outdated</p> <p>Target: TVET graduates are equipped with necessary skills to respond to modern market requirements</p> <p>Indicator: Number of private sectors involved in the training courses at Continuous Learning Centres (CLCs)</p> <p>Baseline: There is no accurate data on this, however estimation is 15–20%</p> <p>Target: 80% of Community Based Services and Mahalla Committee members are sensitized on use of CLCs</p> <p>Indicator: Number of schools integrating ICT in learning processes</p> <p>Baseline: 40% of schools are equipped with ICT tools out of which less than half uses ICT in delivering main subjects</p> <p>Target: 80% of the ICT equipped schools are integrating ICT in learning process</p> <p>Indicator: Availability and integration of methodology of vocational trainings</p> <p>Baseline: Low capacity of educational sector to quickly respond to market demand</p> <p>Target: At least 1 new methodology for conducting vocational training course developed each year</p> <p>Indicator: Number of launched projects by the Agency that are instrumental in addressing the equilibrium of educational supply with market demand</p> <p>Baseline: Low capacity of educational sector to quickly respond to market demand</p> <p>Target: At least 1 project per year is launched which is instrumental in addressing the equilibrium of educational supply with market demand</p> <p>Indicator: Number of people trained</p> <p>Baseline: Low capacity of educational sector to quickly respond to market demand</p> <p>Target: At least 5 training courses conducted each year</p>	<p>UNESCO Project report, Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education (MoHSSE) reports, ADB, WB, GTZ monitoring reports</p>	

UNDAF Outcome	Indicator (s), Baseline (s) and Target (s)	Means of verification	Assumptions and Risks
<p>2.2.5. The Education for Sustainable Development (ESD), Human Development (HD) and gender concepts are introduced into existing curricular, teaching programs, courses and its significance is acknowledged among academia, civil servants, business community and young people (UNESCO, UNDP)</p>	<p>Indicator: Existing methodologies are updated and new methodologies are developed in formal and informal education as well as vocational training system to reflect international best practices in the field of understanding of development, civic participation, gender equality and human rights</p> <p>Baseline: Development, civic participation, gender equality and human rights are not introduced into teaching schemes</p> <p>Target: At least 3 educational institutions teach development, civic participation, gender equality and human rights every year as part of their elected curriculum</p> <p>Indicator: Number of textbooks, manuals and handout packages on relevant topics developed, published, disseminated and used; Number of teachers capable of delivering courses on relevant topics</p> <p>Baseline: Lack of relevant literature, human and financial resources and methodological /pedagogical base available in Uzbek and Russian</p> <p>Target: At least 30 training courses for different strata of population on development, civic participation, gender equality and human rights are conducted annually, at least 2 methodologies and relevant publications are developed per year, at least 2 ToT certification trainings conducted each year, at least 3 types of HD courses developed (for BA/MA level students, civil servants and Journalists)</p> <p>Indicator: HD teaching package is developed and introduced into curricula of universities and disseminated among journalists, civil servants and business community, Number of educational establishments that are teaching HD discipline/course as part of their curriculum</p> <p>Baseline: Human development concept is not at all introduced into teaching schemes, no HD literature, resources and methodological / pedagogical base available in Uzbek and Russian</p> <p>Target: At least 2 educational institutions teach HD every year as part of their curriculum, at least 2 ToT certification trainings conducted each year, at least 3 types of HD courses developed (for BA/MA level students, civil servants and journalists)</p> <p>Indicator: Research and review on existing curriculum is conducted and trainings are provided for teacher instructors for all regional departments of teacher training institutions for mainstreaming ESD concept</p> <p>Baseline: Not available</p> <p>Target: Sustainable environmental education is incorporated into the existing subjects, in and preschool teacher training institutions have integrated ESD into the curricula</p>	<p>Bi-annual situation analysis, summary training course's evaluation forms, feedback from target-group and media coverage, association of Journalists, country strategic documents like PRSP, Regional Development Strategies, teaching materials, evaluation results by UNDP HD Departments at global and regional levels</p>	

UNDAF Outcome	Indicator (s), Baseline (s) and Target (s)	Means of verification	Assumptions and Risks
<p>2.3. Access to and utilization of quality health care increased using the continuum of care approaches in hospital and primary health care (WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA, UNDP/UNV)</p>	<p>Indicator: Maternal mortality ratio (Number of maternal death per 100,000 live births)</p> <p>Baseline: 29</p> <p>Target: 15</p> <p>Indicator: Caesarean section as proportion of all birth</p> <p>Baseline: 3%</p> <p>Target: Between 5% and 15%</p> <p>Indicator: Percent of pregnant women receiving antenatal care in accordance with WHO standards</p> <p>Baseline: 20% (In UNFPA Programme Areas)</p> <p>Target: 100%</p> <p>Indicator: Infant Mortality Rate</p> <p>Baseline: 48 (MICS-2006), 14.4 (MOH-2006)</p> <p>Target: 24</p> <p>Indicator: Under five Mortality Rate</p> <p>Baseline: 57 (MICS-2006), 19.7 (MoH—2006)</p> <p>Target: 24</p>	<p>Ministry of Health (MoH) statistics, population-based surveys (MICS)</p>	<p>Assumptions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ MoH has adequate lobbying power in parliament ■ Necessary funding for implementation of training programmes in place ■ Government commitment to introduce changes in the health care system and medical education ■ Donor and international agencies commitment to support changes <p>Risks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Financial allocations for health from the state and local budget decrease ■ High turnover of health staff ■ Difficulties in filling vacant positions in rural and remote areas

UNDAF Outcome	Indicator (s), Baseline (s) and Target (s)	Means of verification	Assumptions and Risks
<p>2.3.1. Technical support provided in reviewing and updating legislation, policies, strategic documents related to health-care prevention and treatment (Mother and Child Health (MCH), Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission (PMTCT), paediatric AIDS, tuberculosis (TB), blood safety to meet international standards (WHO, UNICEF)</p>	<p>Indicator: European strategy for child and adolescent health and development implemented, Y/N</p> <p>Baseline: No</p> <p>Target: Yes by 2010</p> <p>Indicator: Strategy on Human Resources for Health is developed, Y/N</p> <p>Baseline: No, but under consideration by MoH</p> <p>Target: Yes by 2011</p> <p>Indicator: Indicators for assessing of child and adolescent health and development strategy adopted and using by MOH and partners</p> <p>Baseline: In process</p> <p>Target: By 2011</p> <p>Indicator: MoH directive documents (orders, guidelines, protocols) revised/ developed and under implementation</p> <p>Baseline: Some of MoH directive documents are not updated or developed according to latest international standards.</p> <p>Target: MoH directive documents (orders, guidelines, protocols) related to effective maternal, perinatal, newborn, child and adolescent health care revised/developed by 2011 and start implementation by 2012</p> <p>Indicator: Percent of health care managers capable to effectively manage the MCH services</p> <p>Baseline: Partially available</p> <p>Target: 70% of health care managers capable to effectively manage the MCH services</p> <p>Indicator: Laws, regulations and policies for universal access to TB services</p> <p>Baseline: Currently, new regulation do not supersede old Soviet-time laws and decrees, thus not allowing for universal implementation and creation double and contradicting reporting</p> <p>Target: Laws, regulations and policies updated and old regulations discontinued</p>	<p>Documents (strategies, decrees, orders, guidelines, protocols) adopted and issued, Routine reporting by the government, studies and evaluations by partners</p>	

UNDAF Outcome	Indicator (s), Baseline (s) and Target (s)	Means of verification	Assumptions and Risks
<p>2.3.2. Capacity of health care workers strengthened to provide quality services on MCH, PMTCT, paediatric AIDS, TB and blood safety in primary health care and hospitals (UNICEF, UNFPA, WHO)</p>	<p>Indicator: Number of training programmes updated/developed and under implementation Baseline: Training programmes for health care workers on maternal, child and reproductive health should be updated according to last WHO recommendations Target: Updated/developed training package used by MOH and implementing partner organizations</p> <p>Indicator: Percent of maternities in UNFPA programme provinces that provide quality perinatal and emergency obstetric care in accordance with WHO standards Baseline: Survey to be conducted Target: 100%</p> <p>Indicator: Percent of trained ob-gyns in UNFPA programme provinces providing quality perinatal and emergency obstetric care in selected geographical area Baseline: Survey to be conducted Target: 100%</p> <p>Indicator: Percent of health providers certified Baseline: Health care providers in 6 pilot regions are capable to provide quality newborn resuscitation and essential newborn care and 102 maternities in 6 regions are certified as baby friendly (BFHI) Target: By 2013 all health care providers at PHC level countrywide are capable to provide quality services for child survival</p> <p>Indicator: Percent of health facilities certified as baby friendly Baseline: Health care providers in 6 pilot regions are capable to provide quality newborn resuscitation and essential newborn care and 102 maternities in 6 regions are certified as baby friendly (BFHI) Target: By 2015 all maternities are certified as BFHI</p> <p>Indicator: Percent of health facilities applying the International Live Birth Definition (ILBD) Baseline: ILBD partially implemented alongside old method Target: By 2010 all maternities countrywide fully apply ILBD</p> <p>Indicator: Percentage of cases treated under DOTS Baseline: 95% Target: 100%</p> <p>Indicator: Percentage of Primary Health Care facilities involved in TB case-finding Baseline: 46% Target: 100%</p>	<p>Medical records, UNICEF evaluation reports, MOH data, studies and evaluations by partners</p>	

UNDAF Outcome	Indicator (s), Baseline (s) and Target (s)	Means of verification	Assumptions and Risks
<p>2.3.3. All intervention packages in newborn and child survival and Youth Friendly Health Services (YFHS) fully incorporated into pre and post-graduate medical curricula (UNICEF, WHO)</p>	<p>Indicator: Number of medical personnel that has gone through course to deliver YFHS</p> <p>Baseline: YFHS is being introduced into the curricula of Post Diploma Training Institutes in Tashkent, Andijan and Samarikand</p> <p>Target: 100% of undergraduate and postgraduate medical students are taught on major intervention packages for newborn and child survival</p> <p>Indicator: Number of medical universities that have a full course on newborn/child incorporated in pre-services training</p> <p>Baseline: None</p> <p>Target: By 2012 all intervention packages in newborn and child survival are fully incorporated in pre and post-graduate medical curricula and YFHS is integrated into pre and post diploma training courses</p>	<p>Curriculum of medical schools, interviews with students and academicians</p>	
<p>2.3.4. System of quality assurance for MCH services and capacity of MCH administrators to plan and manage quality care is enhanced (UNICEF, WHO)</p>	<p>Indicator: Existence of the quality assurance system for MCH services</p> <p>Baseline: Partially available</p> <p>Target: By 2013 the system of quality assurance for MCH services is enhanced</p>	<p>Facility-based health records, patient management records at MCH and PHC facilities, training evaluation reports, MICS</p>	
<p>2.3.5. Technical support provided to ensure uninterrupted supply of antiretroviral (ARV) drugs and commodities for children (UNICEF, WHO)</p>	<p>Indicator: Paediatric AIDS integrated into the IMCI and BFHS programmes</p> <p>Baseline: Paediatric AIDS is currently not part of the IMCI and BFHS programmes</p> <p>Target: Paediatric AIDS services integrated into the IMCI and BFHS programmes by 2011</p> <p>Indicator: Percent of children born to HIV positive mothers receive cotrimoxazol</p> <p>Baseline: Currently ARV estimation is done on a case to case basis and local institutions do not have the capacity and skills to forecast the ARV needs</p> <p>Target: ARV planning and forecasting system established and operational in the health care system by 2012</p>	<p>MoH reports, programme M&E / implementation reports</p>	

UNDAF Outcome	Indicator (s), Baseline (s) and Target (s)	Means of verification	Assumptions and Risks
2.3.6. Capacity of health care system to ensure contraceptive commodity security and provide quality family planning services enhanced (UNFPA)	<p>Indicator: Percent of primary health care providers in UNFPA programming provinces trained in family planning within the last 5 years Baseline: Survey to be conducted Target: 100%</p> <p>Indicator: Proportion of service delivery points in rural and urban areas offering at least 3 family planning methods Baseline: 95% Target: 100%</p> <p>Indicator: Proportion of national contraceptive needs covered from the national budget Baseline: 15% Target: 100%</p>	Facility-based survey, MoH's statistics	
2.3.7. Technical and institutional capacity of national health care system strengthened to develop and implement comprehensive reproductive health policies and provide an integrated package of essential sexual and reproductive health services (UNFPA)	<p>Indicator: Percent of nurses in UNFPA programming provinces received training on reproductive health within the last 5 years Baseline: To be determined Target: 100%</p> <p>Indicator: Percent of primary health care physicians in UNFPA programming provinces having had training on reproductive health within the last 5 years Baseline: To be determined Target: 100%</p> <p>Indicator: Number of amendments to the existing national policies and guidelines on sexual and reproductive health in line with international standards initiated by the Ministry of Health Baseline: 0 Target: At least 2 per year</p>	MoH's documents and routine statistics, facility-based survey	
2.3.8. Community and volunteer involvement enhanced for increasing public demand for primary health care centers (UNDP/UNV)	<p>Indicator: Number of volunteers participating in TB prevention and care provision established in 5 districts of Karakalpakstan Baseline: 0 Target: 3,000</p> <p>Indicator: Percentage of patients supported through community participation project Baseline: 0 Target: 80%</p>	Routine reporting and monitoring; final project evaluation	

UNDAF Outcome	Indicator (s), Baseline (s) and Target (s)	Means of verification	Assumptions and Risks
<p>2.4. Access to and quality of nutrition increased, and food safety and security enhanced (UNICEF, WHO)</p>	<p>Indicator: Policy level: availability of law on fortification of products and status of Nutrition Investment Plan</p> <p>Baseline: Micronutrient deficiencies, inappropriate nutrition practices</p> <p>Target: Availability of law on fortification of products, Nutrition Investment Plan is implemented</p> <p>Indicator: Services level: whether appropriate nutrition services are in place</p> <p>Baseline: Low awareness of population regarding proper nutrition and micronutrient deficiencies</p> <p>Target: Appropriate nutrition services are in place</p> <p>Indicator: Community/population level: level of awareness of the population in fighting micronutrient deficiencies and how to conduct proper nutrition over the life cycle</p> <p>Baseline: 30% anaemia incidence in women and under 5 year olds, 24% percent iodine deficiency diseases in women</p> <p>Target: 20% reduction in anaemia; 50% reduction in IDD</p>	<p>Statistical data, MICS, Monitoring reports</p>	

UNDAF Outcome	Indicator (s), Baseline (s) and Target (s)	Means of verification	Assumptions and Risks
<p>2.4.1. Government capacity enhanced for the development, strengthening and implementation of nutrition and food safety policies and programmes aimed at improving nutrition throughout the life-course (UNICEF, WHO)</p>	<p>Indicator: Guidelines and training package for medical personnel on complementary feeding adopted Baseline: No guidelines in place Target: Guidelines and training package for medical personnel on complementary feeding are developed and introduced by 2010</p> <p>Indicator: WHO consultation missions on food safety surveillance system Baseline: Mission report on food safety Target: Recommendations from mission with development of further actions are endorsed by MoH</p> <p>Indicator: Official inter-sectoral Nutrition Investment Plan (NIP) task group is established under the Cabinet of Ministers and operational Baseline: None Target: By 2010 the inter-sectoral group is fully functional</p> <p>Indicator: State budget is allocated Baseline: None Target: By 2010 the state budget for NIP is allocated by the Ministry of Finance</p> <p>Indicator: Legislative and normative acts regulating roles and responsibilities of all players engaged are elaborated Baseline: None Target: By 2012 Legislation and policies for operationalizing the NIP are in place</p> <p>Indicator: Existence of the comprehensive Law on food products fortification Baseline: Only the Law on IDD prevention has been released Target: By 2013 a comprehensive Law on food products fortification is adopted</p> <p>Indicator: Number of Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Point (HACCP) training courses provided by WHO for key people of MoH Baseline: 2 training courses on HACCP for key officials Target: 2 advanced courses for private sector and MoH regional departments conducted</p>	<p>Guidelines and training package available; mission reports; training evaluations, report on assessment of complementary feeding</p>	
<p>2.4.2. Awareness and knowledge of the general public on fighting micronutrient deficiencies and proper nutrition increased (UNICEF, WHO)</p>	<p>Indicator: Percent of population with increased knowledge Baseline: 61% Target: By 2015 90% of population has increased knowledge on fighting micronutrient deficiencies and proper nutrition</p>	<p>Awareness raising programs, MICS</p>	

UNDAF Outcome	Indicator (s), Baseline (s) and Target (s)	Means of verification	Assumptions and Risks
<p>2.4.3. National capacity improved on monitoring and reporting on the consumption of iodized salt, fortified flour with iron and cotton seed oil fortified with vitamin A (UNICEF)</p>	<p>Indicator: Existence of comprehensive mechanisms to monitor and report on production of quality fortified food stuff with micronutrients</p> <p>Baseline: None</p> <p>Target: By 2015 the state system of quality monitoring and reporting on production of fortified food stuff is in place</p>	<p>Statistical data, MICS, UNICEF evaluation reports</p>	
<p>2.5. Access to and utilization of HIV / sexually transmitted infections (STI) / drug use prevention, treatment, care and support services increased (UNDP, UNAIDS, WHO, UNESCO, UNICEF, UNFPA, UNODC)</p>	<p>Indicator: Numbers / percentages of populations having access to HIV/STI/drug use services (disaggregated by population, gender, age; service; region, urban / rural)</p> <p>Baseline: See specific outputs</p> <p>Target: To be determined by the Government</p> <p>Indicator: Numbers / percentages of populations utilizing HIV/STI/drug use services (disaggregated by population, gender, age; service; region, urban / rural)</p> <p>Baseline: See specific outputs</p> <p>Target: To be determined by the Government</p>	<p>UNGASS report, National programme M&E / implementation reports, Global Fund project (s) implementation reports, Regional / local programme reports, civil society organisations' reports, sentinel surveillance reports</p>	<p>Assumptions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ There will be sustained political will to address HIV/STI/drug use issues ■ There will be sufficient human / technical resources to address HIV/STI/drug use issues effectively and efficiently ■ There will be sufficient financial resources to fund effective scale up to services ■ Accurate and up-to-date data, including financial data will be available ■ Increasing accessibility and quality of HIV/STI/drug use services will lead to their increased utilization ■ Emergency situations will not compromise responses to HIV/STI/drug use issues <p>Risks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ HIV/STI/drug use issues will not receive sufficient attention at political levels ■ There will be insufficient resources to effectively address HIV/STI/drug use issues
<p>2.5.1. Technical support provided in the review and updating of laws, regulations and policies to ensure universal access to services, including for injecting drug users, sex workers, men having sex with men, most at risk adolescents, migrants and prison inmates (UNDP, UNAIDS, WHO, UNICEF)</p>	<p>Indicator: Laws, regulations and policies provide for universal access to services for injecting drug users, sex workers, men having sex with men, most at risk adolescents and prison inmates</p> <p>Baseline: Current laws and regulations related to injecting drug users, sex workers, men having sex with men, most at risk adolescents and prison inmates do not allow for universal access to services for these populations</p> <p>Target: Laws, regulations and policies updated by 2012 for improved access to services as they relate to injecting drug users, sex workers, men having sex with men, most at risk adolescents and prison inmates</p>	<p>Updated laws, regulations and policies</p>	

UNDAF Outcome	Indicator (s), Baseline (s) and Target (s)	Means of verification	Assumptions and Risks
<p>2.5.2. Capacity of national institutions strengthened to provide quality gender-sensitive information, life-skills and parenting skills education, and youth friendly services for the prevention of drug use, HIV/STI and for understanding of sexual and reproductive health in school and community settings (UNICEF, UNFPA, UNODC, UNESCO)</p>	<p>Indicator: Life skills educational programme on drug use approved for nation-wide implementation Baseline: Currently life skills educational programme on drug use is in its pilot phase and was implemented in 6 pilot regions Target: Life skills and parenting skills education curricula developed by 2011 and under implementation starting 2012</p> <p>Indicator: Number / percent of teachers and parents trained and delivering in major educational institutions by region and rural and urban areas starting 2012 Baseline: To be determined Target: To be determined</p> <p>Indicator: Number / percent of male and female students by region and age in rural and urban areas reached by the programme Baseline: To be determined Target: To be determined</p> <p>Indicator: Percent of male and female young people aged 10–24 in urban and rural areas by region having comprehensive knowledge on HIV prevention Baseline: 35,3% (MICS 2006) Target: 100%</p> <p>Indicator: Percent of schools by region in rural and urban areas teaching a comprehensive mandatory course covering essential aspects of sexual and reproductive health and HIV/AIDS prevention Baseline: 0 Target: 100%</p> <p>Indicator: Percent of institutions providing quality information and youth friendly services based on guidelines Baseline: Currently YFHS are being offered in selected hot spot areas in Tashkent city, Fergana and Tashkent regions, Andijan and Samarkand cities Target: By 2015,60% of Most at Risk Young People (MARA)/Young People are using YFHS nationally;</p> <p>Indicator: Percent of male and female young people by region in rural and urban areas utilizing information and youth friendly services Baseline: Unknown Target: More than 22,000 young people are using YFHS in selected hot spot areas.</p>	<p>MoPE reports, Programme M&E / implementation reports, Population-based surveys (MICS), surveys and MoPE's statistics, National programme M&E / implementation reports, Global Fund project (s) implementation reports, Regional/local programme reports, civil society organisations' reports, sentinel surveillance reports</p>	

UNDAF Outcome	Indicator (s), Baseline (s) and Target (s)	Means of verification	Assumptions and Risks
	<p>UNESCO</p> <p>Indicator:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Number of teacher trainers, school curriculum planners and social workers trained and upgraded according to new thinking about the educational content of HIV curricula; ■ Number of community campaigns in selected regions organized for disseminating customized and cultural sensitive messages to the population; ■ Number of educational and learning materials on HIV preventive education developed, adopted, published and disseminated among school settings. <p>Baseline:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Number of hours dedicated for HIV preventive education is insufficient; ■ HIV/AIDS education in basic schools is not age and sex specific for broaching sensitive issues to young generation; <p>Target:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ School health programming with emphasis to HIV prevention is improved; ■ The awareness of youth and parents on HIV issue is raised. Key areas as: school policy development, school environment, skills based health education are coordinated. 		
<p>2.5.3. Technical and financial support provided to improve psychosocial support for HIV-affected children and families, including through strengthened community participation (UNICEF, WHO)</p>	<p>Service delivery level</p> <p>Indicator: Number/percent of service delivery outlets in rural/urban providing psychosocial support and following guidelines for Paediatric AIDS services</p> <p>Baseline: Currently psychosocial support mechanism are not part of the HIV support and care services for children and their families</p> <p>Target: 100% of service delivery outlets offer psychosocial support for those in need</p> <p>Utilization level</p> <p>Indicator: Number/percent of children and families by region in urban and rural areas affected by HIV and AIDS receiving psychosocial support</p> <p>Baseline: No exact data available</p> <p>Target: 100% children have access to psychosocial support</p>	<p>MoH reports, Programme M&E / implementation reports; civil society organisations' reports</p>	

UNDAF Outcome	Indicator (s), Baseline (s) and Target (s)	Means of verification	Assumptions and Risks
<p>2.5.4. Capacity of outreach workers and other public sector and civil society service providers in different settings (including prison) enhanced to provide opiate users and the most vulnerable, marginalised women with quality HIV and drug use prevention, treatment and care (UNODC, UNICEF)</p>	<p>Indicator: Number/percentage of opiate users by region in urban/rural areas (including youth, and male and female injecting drug users) reached with HIV prevention, treatment and care services Baseline: Currently there are 130,000 estimated opiate users in Uzbekistan out of which 80,000 are injecting. Currently less than 20% of the opiate users have access to HIV prevention, treatment and care services Target: 60% plus of estimated opiate users are reached by services—coverage indicators to be developed as part of M&E plan</p> <p>Indicator: Number of outreach workers trained and delivering services by region and rural/urban location Baseline: To be determined Target: To be determined</p>	<p>MoH reports, Programme M&E / implementation reports, CSO reports, Sentinel surveillance reports</p>	
<p>2.5.5. Skills and competencies of public sector and civil society service providers (doctors, psychologists, counselors, social workers, etc.) improved for provision of evidence informed quality drug dependence treatment, including opioid substitution therapy (OST), and rehabilitation as a continuum of care provided to drug dependent persons (UNODC, WHO)</p>	<p>Indicator: Number / percent of male and female drug users (disaggregated by age, region, and rural/urban areas) received treatment (including Opioid Substitution Therapy) as part of continuum of care Baseline: The current drug treatment system consists of "narcology" services which provide drug detoxification and limited psychosocial support to drug users in treatment. OST is currently in pilot phase in Tashkent and around 150 opiate users are receiving OST in the programme Target: 50% of estimated opiate users receive treatment—of these 30 percent are covered through OST</p> <p>Indicator: Number and percent of service providers trained and delivering services Baseline: To be determined Target: To be determined</p> <p>Indicator: Number and percent of drug treatment facilities providing a continuum of care as drug dependence treatment Baseline: To be determined Target: To be determined</p> <p>Indicator: Number/percent of estimated vulnerable and marginalized women in rural and urban areas by region (disaggregated by age) receiving services Baseline: Currently the estimated number of sex workers is 40,000, and that of female opiate users is 20,000. No national estimates of migrant women or those imprisoned available Target: 60% coverage</p> <p>Indicator: Number of service providers trained and delivering services Baseline: To be determined Target: To be determined</p>	<p>MoH reports, Programme M&E / implementation reports, CSO reports, Sentinel surveillance reports</p>	

UNDAF Outcome	Indicator (s), Baseline (s) and Target (s)	Means of verification	Assumptions and Risks
<p>2.5.6. Public sector and civil society capacity to generate and use HIV-related strategic information (epidemiological data, monitoring and evaluation indicators, resource tracking data etc.) for policy and programme development enhanced (UNODC, UNICEF, WHO, UNAIDS)</p>	<p>Indicator: Newly developed / endorsed policy and programme documents are evidence-informed, utilizing available M&E / strategic information</p> <p>Baseline: Strategic information has limited use in policy and programme development</p> <p>Target: 70% of newly developed / endorsed policy and programme documents are evidence-informed, utilizing available M&E / strategic information</p>	<p>Policy and programme document, M&E / strategic information reports</p>	
<p>2.5.7. Technical support provided for development and implementation of a national capacity development and resource mobilization strategy for scaled up HIV responses (WHO, UNDP, UNESCO, UNODC, UNICEF, UNAIDS)</p>	<p>Indicator: National resource mobilization strategy and plan, and capacity development plan are developed and under implementation</p> <p>Baseline: No national resource mobilization strategy or capacity development plan in place</p> <p>Target: National resource mobilization strategy and plan developed and under implementation beginning 2012; national capacity development plan in place and implemented beginning 2011</p>	<p>Resource mobilization strategy and plan, national capacity development plan, programme M&E / implementation reports, resource tracking reports, civil society organisations' reports</p>	
<p>2.6. Enhanced access to and utilization of quality social support and Child Protection Services (UNICEF)</p>	<p>Indicator: Percent of vulnerable male and female children having access to quality social protection services within their rural/urban communities in all regions</p> <p>Baseline: Social Protection Services for children are limited and spread out among various agencies</p> <p>Target: There is minimum set of child protection services established and coordinated by one agency/body</p>	<p>Government legislative regulation on child protection body, approved decree on minimum set of services for child protection system</p>	<p>Assumptions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Government commitment to strengthen child protection system at both national and local levels ■ Policies and standards in place to provide child protection services to vulnerable children and their families ■ Budget allocation for social workers to work at Family and Child Support Services ■ MoHSE approves in-services program on social work for practitioners for regional universities <p>Risks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ No financial resources to reallocate resources for establishment of new child protection services ■ Slow development and approval of policies and standards for child protection services ■ Resistance of state agencies to retrain their practitioners into social workers

UNDAF Outcome	Indicator (s), Baseline (s) and Target (s)	Means of verification	Assumptions and Risks
<p>2.6.1. The system of social protection of children is strengthened by effective community-based prevention services and non-residential alternatives, successful individual case management and post-care reintegration in the community (UNICEF)</p>	<p>Indicator: Operational policy/regulation on minimum set of protection services for social orphans, children with disabilities, child victims of abuse and trafficking, street children, children of migrants, etc. Baseline: Social protection services for children are scattered among different state agencies. There are patronage and home-based orphanages functioning as alternatives to institutional care in some regions Target: Policy/regulation on minimum set of protection services for social orphans, child victims of abuse and trafficking, street children, children of migrants, children with disabilities, etc.) is in place</p> <p>Indicator: Minimum standards on child protection services Target: Minimum standards on child protection services are developed and approved (prevention, early identification, assessment and registration, early intervention, statutory services, recovery and reintegration)</p>	<p>Approved Child Protection strategy, approved policy/regulation on minimum set of protection services, approved minimum standards on child protection services</p>	
<p>2.6.2. Family and Child Support Services (FCSS) that are staffed by qualified social workers are scaled up nationwide (UNICEF)</p>	<p>Indicator: Number of functioning FCSS with number of qualified social workers Baseline: There are 6 FCSS functioning in Tashkent, Samarkand, Andijan, Gulistan and Bukhara regions staffed with 30 qualified social workers Target: At least 14 FCSS (one in each region) to identify, assess, refer to and follow up cases of vulnerable children at the local level</p>	<p>Approved decree on FCSS, diplomas of social workers, cases of children coming into the system and going through FCSS</p>	
<p>2.6.3. In-service training diploma course on Social Work (4 months) is, by the end of 2013, integrated into the regular training programs of Tashkent State Institute of Culture, Samarkand and Fergana State Universities through capacity building of these universities (UNICEF)</p>	<p>Indicator: Existence of 4 months Social Work in-service program in the curriculum of 3 universities (TSC, SSU, FSU) Baseline: There are 3 universities in the country offering Social Work courses at undergrad academic level, 1-at graduate academic level, 4 months in-service training diploma course is piloted in one university Target: Social Work departments at three universities provide 4-months Social Work in-service program for CP practitioners</p> <p>Indicator: Number of child protection services staffed with certified social workers Baseline: 130 child protection service practitioners and social work teachers finished in-service diploma course and received diplomas of social workers Target: CP professionals are re-trained into qualified social workers</p> <p>Indicator: Existence of separate budget line for social workers at various state departments Baseline: Only orphanages of the MoPE have a separate budget line for social workers Target: Various state departments for children have separate budget line for social workers</p>	<p>Certified by the MoHSE 4 months in-service curriculum on social work, documented justification by MoLSP on separate budget line for social workers at state departments for children, approved professional code of ethics and standards for SW</p>	

UNDAF MONITORING AND EVALUATION FRAMEWORK FOR PRIORITY AREA 3: ENVIRONMENT			
UNDAF Outcome	Indicator (s), Baseline (s) and Target (s)	Means of verification	Assumptions and Risks
UNDAF outcome Principles of sustainable development integrated into country policies and programs	Indicator: Number of national planning documents with references to natural and cultural concerns Baseline: Limited number of current national planning documents have references to natural and cultural concerns Target: Main national planning documents have references to natural and cultural concerns	National planning documents	Assumptions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government institutions are intending to develop strategies to address environmental concerns Government and partners are planning to increase spending on environmental concerns Risks: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Change of priorities at the institutional level Financial resources of Government and partners are limiting increases in spending
3.1. Increased availability of institutional products and services for the conservation and sustainable and equitable use of natural and cultural resources (UNDP, UNESCO, UNEP, UNIDO, UNECE)	Indicator: Number of institutional products and services available Baseline: Limited number of institutional products and services at all levels and sectors of the national economy that provide solid grounds for conservation and sustainable use of natural and cultural resources Target: Number of institutional innovations/changes towards more sustainable resource use increased in sectors of the national economy related to the resource use	Reports of governmental agencies and local authorities; Governmental and local authorities resolutions; proven and publicly available records of the changes in institutional products and services set-up	Assumptions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Legislation and government commitment is in place to stipulate and/or encourage SMEs to introduce cleaner production implement the mechanisms and technologies for low-carbon production, mainstream biodiversity products and services into the production sector and preserve cultural heritage Risks: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are no incentives to introduce cleaner production technologies and/or methods; there are limited or no resources for replacing polluting equipment Lack of actual tangible efforts at the governmental level Lack of or financial resources Lack of availability of reliable data on climate change Real support from the side of the governmental agencies reflected in real-life actions on sustaining principles of sustainable development and mainstreaming them into national production sectors operations is not provided Departmental interests of individual governmental agencies prevent effective introduction of the environmental concerns into sectoral development plans

UNDAF Outcome	Indicator (s), Baseline (s) and Target (s)	Means of verification	Assumptions and Risks
<p>3.1.1. Concrete interventions on sustainable use of energy (including renewable), soil, water and biodiversity resources, complemented with environment education / training component (UNDP, UNIDO, UNESCO, UNEP, UNECE)</p>	<p>UNDP/UNECE</p> <p>Indicator: Number of concrete interventions on sustainable use of energy (including renewable), soil, water and biodiversity resources, complemented with environment education / training</p> <p>Baseline: Limited number of interventions that are often not complemented with education / training components</p> <p>Target: At least 1 concrete project in each area of intervention with education / training component</p> <p>UNIDO</p> <p>Indicator: Number of companies participating in awareness workshops and adopting CP concepts</p> <p>Baseline: None</p> <p>Target: At least 50 companies adopted CP concepts</p> <p>Indicator: Incorporation of cleaner production concept in approved national policy documents</p> <p>Baseline: Currently not fully incorporated</p> <p>Target: Cleaner production concept incorporated in approved national policy documents</p> <p>UNESCO</p> <p>Indicator: Number of researches on water management, soil degradation and clean energy carried out (with at least 30% of participants of the opposite gender)</p> <p>Baseline: Limited number of researches in the field of sustainable use of resources</p> <p>Target: At least 10 post-graduated researches in water management, soil degradation and clean energy carried out (with at least 30% of the opposite gender participants)</p> <p>Indicator: Number of trainings conducted focused on sustainable use of water, soil and energy (with at least 30% of the opposite gender participants)</p> <p>Baseline: Limited curricula, extra curricula and other types of trainings on sustainable use of water, soil and energy</p> <p>Target: At least 12 trainings focused on sustainable use of water, soil and energy are delivered to potential beneficiaries (with at least 30% of the opposite gender participants)</p>	<p>Government resolutions, annual UNIDO project reports, project reports and publications for wide dissemination</p>	

UNDAF Outcome	Indicator (s), Baseline (s) and Target (s)	Means of verification	Assumptions and Risks
	<p>UNEP</p> <p>Indicator: Number of pilot projects demonstrating best practices in ecosystem management and use of alternative energy sources</p> <p>Baseline: Limited number of best practices in ecosystem management and use of renewable energy sources</p> <p>Target: At least 3 pilot demonstrations implemented</p>		
3.1.2. Legal and institutional frameworks strengthened and government capacities enhanced to meet international commitments and obligations (UNDP)	<p>Indicator: Number of institutional and legal framework changes to facilitate more sustainable natural resource use</p> <p>Baseline: Existing framework does not stimulate sustainable resources use</p> <p>Target: At least 5 new models of institutional and legal products and services developed and brought to the attention of the Government for adoption</p>	Government and donor reports	
3.1.3. Methods and approaches, including the community based approach, elaborated and implemented to address environment security and the socioeconomic development of vulnerable groups (UNDP)	<p>Indicator: Number of community based approaches to addressing environment security and socio economic development of vulnerable groups</p> <p>Baseline: Limited</p> <p>Target: At least 5 such community based approaches tested, documented and promoted</p>	Government and donor reports	
3.1.4. Government capacity to manage tangible and intangible cultural heritage increased (UNESCO)	<p>Indicator: Number of manuals produced and disseminated among cultural heritage institutions in the country</p> <p>Baseline: Absence of guidelines and manuals on safeguarding the cultural heritage</p> <p>Target: 2 manuals in use among related institution</p> <p>Indicator: Number of experts trained in order to form a pool of resource persons in the sector of cultural heritage</p> <p>Baseline: National capacities for protection weakened</p> <p>Target: 10 experts able to train national staff (with at least 30% of participants of the opposite gender)</p> <p>Indicator: Number of ICH inventories completed in two selected regions of Uzbekistan</p> <p>Baseline: Use of inadequate inventory system of intangible heritage</p> <p>Target: 2 inventories on intangible heritage established in selected regions</p>	Manuals, databases on intangible heritage, other reports	

UNDAF Outcome	Indicator (s), Baseline (s) and Target (s)	Means of verification	Assumptions and Risks
<p>3.1.5. Capacities of national institutions enhanced to ensure compliance with UN global environmental conventions on climate change, ozone layer protection and elimination of Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) and their implementation (UNIDO)</p>	<p>Indicator: Action plans adopted by government Baseline: Absence of action plans adopted by government Target: Action plan for the ratified UN global environmental conventions addressing ozone layer protection and Persistent Organic Pollutants developed and adopted by the Government</p>	<p>Government resolution on the adoption of the Action Plan</p>	
<p>3.2. Social and cultural environment conducive to sustainable development promoted (UNESCO, WHO)</p>	<p>Indicator: Main national environmental policies incorporate social and cultural environment dimensions Baseline: The concept of social and cultural environment within sustainable development receives limited attention among policy makers and the public Target: Issues of social and cultural environment are included into policy planning documents on sustainable development Indicator: Number of social actors trained and delivering awareness campaigns to inform on the benefits of socio-cultural environment Baseline: Limited knowledge of social actors about delivery of awareness campaigns on the benefits of socio-cultural environment Target: At least 25 social actors trained to deliver awareness campaigns to inform on the benefits of socio-cultural environment Indicator: Percent of population reached through awareness campaigns on the benefits of socio-cultural environment for sustainable development (sex-disaggregated) Baseline: Low portion of the population aware of the benefits of socio-cultural environment for sustainable development Target: 50% of the target audience covered by the awareness campaigns show clear understanding on the benefits of socio-cultural environment for sustainable development</p>		<p>Assumptions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Rich diversity of the social and cultural environment ■ Policy makers and community have positive attitude to promotion of socio-cultural environment dimensions in sustainable development ■ Socio-cultural environment is acknowledged as a significant element of sustainable development <p>Risks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ State institutions change their priorities ■ Negative impacts of intolerance in cultural values ■ Neglect of implementation at the institutional level ■ Community resists to accept the concept ■ Lack of appropriate data and policies on environment issues can slow down project implementation

UNDAF Outcome	Indicator (s), Baseline (s) and Target (s)	Means of verification	Assumptions and Risks
<p>3.2.1. Cultural diversity and environmental sustainability aspects integrated by the government aspects into community related policies and activities (UNESCO)</p>	<p>Indicator: Number of activities conducive to sustainable development Baseline: Low awareness on the principles of sustainable development in social and cultural environment Target: 5 scientific, cultural and social activities implemented including rural communities awareness raising campaigns</p> <p>Indicator: Number of media programs in place and number of journalists trained Baseline: Extensive use of water resources led to ecological crisis of Aral Sea basin Target: 2 media programs and 30 journalists trained on broadcasting environmental issues (at least 30% of the opposite gender)</p> <p>Indicator: Information and communication campaigns employ appropriate messages and proven cultural mechanisms / channels to deliver messages on HIV prevention, treatment, care and support Baseline: Principles of cultural diversity and intercultural dialogue were not employed in design and implementation of awareness campaigns/events addressing HIV Target: Principles of cultural diversity and intercultural dialogue employed in design and implementation of national and local awareness campaigns/events addressing HIV</p>	<p>Information spread through mass media and publicized, radio programme audience figures</p>	
<p>3.2.2. Capacity of health institutions staff to evaluate the impact of air pollution on health improved (WHO)</p>	<p>Indicator: Number of health institutions able to utilize PAL strategy (Practical approach to lung health) Baseline: No health institutions using PAL as of today Target: Procurement of PAL package to 179 health facilities</p> <p>Indicator: Number of hospitals supplied by spirometers Baseline: No hospitals equipped with spirometers Target: 17 hospitals provided with spirometers</p>	<p>Project Progress Reports and report of the monitoring missions by the Ministry of Health (MoH)</p>	
<p>3.2.3. Climate change adaptation strategy for the health sector discussed and formulated and selected mechanisms for its implementation introduced (WHO)</p>	<p>Indicator: Climate change adaptation strategy (CCAS) for the health sector addressing burden of respiratory diseases through the PAL strategy endorsed by the MoH Baseline: Absence of a Climate change adaptation strategy for respiratory diseases strategy (CCAS) for health sector does not exist Target: CCAS for health sector developed and is used in environment policy planning practice to reduce disability related to chronic lung diseases and TB</p>	<p>Reports of the meetings/minutes with the Governmental partners on discussion and acceptance of the CCAS</p>	

UNDAF Outcome	Indicator (s), Baseline (s) and Target (s)	Means of verification	Assumptions and Risks
<p>3.3. Preparedness for and responsiveness to resource related disasters strengthened (UNDP, UNICEF, UNESCO)</p>	<p>Indicator: Human, technical and material capacity of the Ministry of Emergency Situations and other stakeholder agencies in disaster risk management Baseline: Human, technical and material capacity of the Ministry of Emergency Situations and other stakeholder agencies in disaster risk management is at the development stage Target: Increased human, technical and material capacity of the Ministry of Emergency Situations and other stakeholder agencies in disaster risk management</p>	<p>Government and independent capacity assessment reports</p>	<p>Assumptions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The Ministry of Emergency Situations (MoES) and related stakeholders intend to enhance their capacities to respond in a timely and strategic manner to a major catastrophic life threatening event ■ Ministry of Health (MoH) supports targeted preparedness and responsiveness policy <p>Risks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Change of priorities at the institutional level ■ Funds are not mobilized
<p>3.3.1. The capacity of the Ministry of Emergency Situations and related stakeholders enhanced to prepare for and respond to major natural disasters in Tashkent and other high-risk locations (UNDP, UNICEF, UNESCO)</p>	<p>UNDP Indicator: Availability of a comprehensive national preparedness and response plan and capacity to implement it Baseline: A clear vision of the nation's assets, both human and material, from government, civil society and the private sector to respond to a major catastrophic event is not easily observed Target: Clear division of roles and responsibilities in preparedness, mitigation and response activities in Uzbekistan identified, comprehensively described and conveyed through trainings to all involved stakeholders</p> <p>UNESCO Indicator: Number of schools adopting the plan and families receiving information material Baseline: Lack of guidelines spread to population and school children for disaster preparedness and response in emergency situations Target: At least 50 school principals prepared to cope with disaster and vulnerable and weaken communities around those schools sensitized</p> <p>Indicator: Number of sites, museums' or heritage buildings' managers trained on risk management planning (sex-disaggregated) Baseline: No disaster preparedness plans for museums and cultural sites Target: At 10 number of sites, museums' or heritage buildings' managers trained on risk management planning (at least 30% of the opposite gender)</p> <p>UNICEF Indicator: Functioning interagency risk assessing, hazard mapping, mitigation planning/implementation and preparedness system put in place among the MoES, Ministry of Public Education (MoPE) and MoH Baseline: 6 regional emergency departments in Uzbekistan have regional disaster risk reduction and preparedness mechanism introduced Target: 9 regional emergency departments implemented risk assessing, hazard mapping, disaster preparedness and risk reduction planning</p>	<p>Document of the national preparedness and response plan communicated to the Government, attendance and exam records from the trainings, various evidences of the training center operations (site visits, staff table, operational plans, advertisements among local populations, etc), national Platform for the implementation of Hyogo Framework of Action adopted, government decrees and protocols, government and UNICEF reports, mass media news, national, regional, district, community and school disaster risk reduction and preparedness plans</p>	

UNDAF MONITORING AND EVALUATION FRAMEWORK FOR PRIORITY AREA 4: GOVERNANCE			
UNDAF Outcome	Baseline (s), Indicator (s) and Target: (s)	Means of verification	Assumptions and Risks
UNDAF outcome Effectiveness, inclusiveness and accountability of governance at the central and local levels enhanced	<p>Indicator: Human Development Indicator</p> <p>Baseline: Human Development Indicator—2007/8 Rank 113 (out of 177), value 0.702</p> <p>Target: Human Development Indicator—upward trend</p> <p>Indicator: Gender-related development index</p> <p>Baseline: Gender-related development index 2007/8 Ranking 98 (out of 157), Value 0.699</p> <p>Target: Gender-related development index—at a par with the HDI</p> <p>Indicator: Gender Empowerment Measure</p> <p>Baseline: Gender Empowerment Measure—missing for 2007/8</p> <p>Target: Gender Empowerment Measure increase In addition a set of key governance indicators used by international organizations such as “Freedom in the World” survey</p>	Human Development Report	<p>Assumptions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Government commitment to governance reform in line with international best practice ■ Continued constructive support from international community in governance reform <p>Risk:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Political instability or inflexibility undermining reform
4.1. Equitable accessibility, transparency, fairness and efficiency of justice system to promote the rule of law enhanced (UNODC, UNDP, UNICEF)	<p>Indicator: Availability of free legal assistance for poor people</p> <p>Baseline: Limited</p> <p>Target: Expanded legal services</p> <p>Indicator: Legal framework and implementation mechanisms to facilitate prevention and countering of criminal activities</p> <p>Baseline: Legal framework still in need of development in line with international standards or treaties</p> <p>Target: Relevant legal framework to facilitate prevention and countering of criminal activities is in place</p>	Government and international organization reviews of legal reform	<p>Assumptions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Justice system will be responsive to assistance in promoting Rule of Law ■ Judiciary system will adopt UN standards and norms ■ Effective training will be carried out ■ Government and mass media support awareness campaigns targeting corruption ■ Greater levels of transparency achieved through media ■ Legal basis to access to information exists <p>Risks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Inefficient training carried out ■ UN standards and norms are not used ■ Government and mass media do not support awareness campaigns targeting corruption ■ Resistance to centralise all existed information under one public domain

UNDAF Outcome	Baseline (s), Indicator (s) and Target: (s)	Means of verification	Assumptions and Risks
<p>4.1.1. Capacities of the criminal justice system improved to prevent and combat criminal activities as well as to participate in relevant regional and international cooperation frameworks (UNODC)</p>	<p>Indicator:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Increased number of ongoing investigations and proceedings related to these crimes (e.g. on confiscation and asset recovery, mutual legal assistance), including joint operations with other countries 2. Number of law enforcement personnel trained and relevant database for better information analysis is in place 3. The role of the Financial Intelligence Unit in detecting and analysing suspicious transactions and operations and cooperating with law-enforcement agencies is improved. Relevant AML/CFT regulations are drafted in line with the relevant provisions of the UN Conventions, 40+9 'Financial Action Task Force' and 'Eurasian Group on Combating Money Laundering' Recommendations <p>Baseline: Volume of drug production/trafficking through Central Asia, and in Uzbekistan, and related crimes is on rise. Number of drugs seized and criminal cases investigated don't correspond with the overall trend, thus demonstrating lack of capacities to address the problem. In human trafficking area there is a lack of unified data and effective exchange of information as between the law enforcement agencies at the national level.</p> <p>Target: Strengthening the capacity of legal and law enforcement institutions to prevent, investigate and prosecute criminal activities.</p>	<p>Statistical data on seizures, prosecution of criminal cases, number of joint operations, project monitoring data, Statistical data on criminals/criminal groups detected and convicted and victims of human trafficking. Data of human trafficking victims assisted.</p>	
<p>4.1.2. Government capacities to revise and adopt the juvenile justice law and protect rights of children involved in the justice system enhanced (UNICEF)</p>	<p>Indicator: Status of Juvenile Justice law; Baseline: Juvenile Justice law in draft Target: Juvenile Justice law approved</p> <p>Indicator: Existence of justice for children component in pre and in service institutes for justice personnel Baseline: No specialized training for pre and in service judicial personnel Target: Justice for children is incorporated in the curricula of pre and in service institutes for justice personnel</p>	<p>Project monitoring data</p>	
<p>4.1.3. Legal framework for pro bono legal aid established and legal clinics mainstreamed in the regions with due consideration to the rights of all vulnerable groups (UNDP)</p>	<p>Indicator: Number of legal clinics established Baseline: 2 legal clinics Target: 5 legal clinics</p> <p>Indicator: Number of beneficiaries Baseline: 200 beneficiaries per year Target: Total number of beneficiaries will increase up to 600 people per year (at least 30% of the opposite gender)</p>	<p>Project monitoring data</p>	

UNDAF Outcome	Baseline (s), Indicator (s) and Target: (s)	Means of verification	Assumptions and Risks
<p>4.1.4. Capacities of the national human rights institutions and other relevant bodies to better fulfill their mandates and thus promote and effectively protect human rights enhanced (UNDP, UNICEF)</p>	<p>Indicator: Number and quality of draft laws submitted to the Parliament, reports on UN Conventions</p> <p>Baseline: Capacity to draft reports and law is very limited</p> <p>Target: Quality of draft laws improves; reports on implementation of UN conventions complies with standards</p>	<p>Feedback on reporting for UN committees</p>	
<p>4.2. Public administration strengthened at all levels that is efficient, accountable, equitable and responsive to the needs of citizens (UNODC, UNDP, UNICEF)</p>	<p>Indicator: Progress in civil service reform</p> <p>Baseline: No comprehensive civil society reform</p> <p>Target: Clear strategy in place for civil society reform and shift towards results-based management (RBM)</p>	<p>Government documents and international reviews of public administration reform</p>	<p>Assumptions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Government will be receptive to suggestions/assistance to improve public administration ■ Government is ready to accept international standards for population data collection and analysis ■ Public administrators will be responsive to training and assistance ■ Training and assistance will be put into action ■ Efficient research methodologies to collect and analyse data will be developed ■ Data collected will be representative of specificity of regional differences, gender and youth ■ Government policy on regional development strategy and decentralization will be further intensified ■ Government will be responsive to address recommendations of the International Committee on Child Rights ■ Children will remain as a centre of government priorities in all dimensions ■ Regional government are willing to improve their understanding and knowledge in bettering their management, coordination and monitoring skills
<p>4.2.1. National and regional governments' capacities strengthened in results-based management planning and use of ICT for effective implementation of national and regional development policies (UNDP, UNICEF)</p>	<p>UNDP</p> <p>Indicator: Number of one stop shops for administrative services (government to businesses and government to citizens)</p> <p>Baseline: 0</p> <p>Target: 4</p> <p>UNICEF</p> <p>Indicator: Functioning National and Regional Child Rights Coordinating Planning and Monitoring Committees</p> <p>Baseline: International Committee on Child Rights recommends the Government to strengthen its national and regional coordinating, monitoring of child rights in the country</p> <p>Target: Reporting structure, mechanism on child rights developed and practiced</p> <p>Indicator: National Programme of Action (NPA) for Child Wellbeing until 2015 developed/implemented</p> <p>Baseline: NPA 2007–2011 adopted by the Cabinet of Ministries but requires further comprehensive revision</p> <p>Target: Based on Child Wellbeing Strategy, a comprehensive NPA for Child Wellbeing developed and implemented for 2010–2015</p>	<p>Formative evaluation of local capacity project (Centre of Economic Research), Government Decree, Report by the International Committee on Child Rights, NPA on Child Wellbeing, Child Wellbeing Strategy Paper, Regional Action Plans for Children</p>	<p>Risks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Insufficient/inefficient training is delivered ■ Data will not be representative of population groups ■ Competing priorities on economic sector development

UNDAF Outcome	Baseline (s), Indicator (s) and Target: (s)	Means of verification	Assumptions and Risks
<p>4.2.2. National anti-corruption system developed and public awareness on anti-corruption mechanisms raised in line with the requirements of the UN Convention against Corruption (UNODC, UNDP)</p>	<p>UNODC</p> <p>Indicator: Completion and submission of check list on anti-corruption measures to the conference of UN Convention against Corruption (UNCAC) state parties</p> <p>Baseline: Since Uzbekistan acceded the UNCAC in 2008 there is no baseline for anti-corruption activities yet</p> <p>Target: National anti-corruption legislation/mechanisms developed and in place with increased knowledge and participation of the population in anti-corruption activities</p> <p>UNDP</p> <p>Indicator: Number and scope of awareness raising activities</p> <p>Baseline: Baseline survey to be conducted</p> <p>Target: Increased awareness</p>	<p>Anti-corruption laws, policy documents, strategies, Assessment reports</p>	
<p>4.2.3. Capacity of the relevant authorities strengthened in border management, to facilitate the legal flow of goods and people, while preventing illicit movement (UNDP, UNODC)</p>	<p>UNDP</p> <p>Indicator: Percentage increase in flow of goods and people through border checkpoints which were equipped and trained by the project</p> <p>Baseline: N/A</p> <p>Target: At least increase by 5% annually</p> <p>UNODC</p> <p>Indicator: Percentage increase in drug seizures and in interception of cross-border illegal activities</p> <p>Baseline: World Drug report (seizure rate in Uzbekistan)</p> <p>Target: at least increase by 5% annually (depending on drug/crime trends development)</p>	<p>Official statistics</p>	
<p>4.3. Representative, legislative, and oversight functions of Parliament, regional and local elected bodies improved (UNDP, UNICEF, UNAIDS)</p>	<p>Indicator: Proportion of women represented in elected bodies at all levels</p> <p>Baseline: 16% as of 2005 elections</p> <p>Target: Increase from the baseline</p> <p>Indicator: Capacity of the Parliament to efficiently and effectively fulfil its legislative functions</p> <p>Baseline: Weak</p> <p>Target: Strengthened</p>	<p>Government statistics, Evaluative reports on parliamentary bodies by government and international bodies</p>	<p>Assumption:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Government commitment to continuing to expanding the powers of the legislative branch of government <p>Risks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Lack of progress in democratization of society ■ Lack of sufficient funding provided by donors

UNDAF Outcome	Baseline (s), Indicator (s) and Target: (s)	Means of verification	Assumptions and Risks
<p>4.3.1. Capacities of the Parliament, regional and local elected bodies strengthened to conduct oversight, promote gender equality and women's empowerment, and improve communication with constituencies and media (UNDP)</p>	<p>Indicator: Draft guidelines for public consultations, including feedback mechanism with mass media Baseline: No mechanism exist so far Target: Guidelines approved to facilitate increased interaction between Parliament and citizens</p> <p>Indicator: Number of political parties that, with UNDP support, have established positive mechanisms for women's leadership and political platforms addressing gender equality concerns Baseline: Women representation in the Parliament with quota introduced is still below world average Target: At least two parties will increase capacities to promote policy issues that contribute to women's empowerment and gender equality</p>	<p>Project monitoring data, Official data</p>	
<p>4.3.2. Skills of the legislators and parliamentary staff improved in drafting and proposing legislation in line with international best practices (UNDP, UNICEF, UNAIDS)</p>	<p>UNICEF Indicators: Status of Juvenile Justice law; Existence of justice for children component in pre and in service institutes for justice personnel Baseline: Juvenile justice law drafted. Only Tashkent State Institute of Law has included justice for children component into master's program. Target: Parliament passed Juvenile Justice Law. Pre and in-service institutes for justice personnel have justice for children component in their curriculum</p> <p>UNDP Indicator: Availability of reviews of existing national legislations to ensure full compliance with international standards ratified by the country, including technical assistance and substantive publications Baseline: Despite the Parliament and other agencies staff being active in development of new legislation the available assessment suggests that it quite often lacks knowledge in interpretation of the requirements of UN Conventions and available best practices in addressing complex legislative issues Target: Regular review of existing national legislations to ensure full compliance with international standards ratified by the country takes place</p> <p>UNAIDS Indicator: Whether HIV is integrated into the capacity development initiatives for legislators and parliamentarians Baseline: HIV is not integrated into the capacity development initiatives for legislators and parliamentarians Target: HIV is integrated into the capacity development initiatives for legislators and parliamentarians</p>	<p>Project monitoring data</p>	

UNDAF Outcome	Baseline (s), Indicator (s) and Target: (s)	Means of verification	Assumptions and Risks
<p>4.4. Harmonisation of national legislation and practices with the UN treaties, standards and norms increased (UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA, UNESCO, WHO, UNODC, UNAIDS, UNIDO)</p> <p>4.4.1. Ratification process advanced in:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Convention on Rights of People with Disabilities (UNDP, UNICEF, UNESCO); 2) Convention 2005 on Cultural Diversity and Convention against Doping in Sport (UNESCO); 3) UN Convention on Labor Migrants and their Families (UNDP); 4) Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (UNDP, UNIDO) 	<p>Indicator: General conclusions of Convention committee responses to national reporting on UN conventions</p> <p>Baseline: Mixed, areas of neglect</p> <p>Target: More comprehensive addressing of areas of concern</p> <p>Indicator: Ratification status</p> <p>Baseline: Conventions are not ratified</p> <p>Target: Ratification of conventions</p>	<p>Regular government reports to Convention Committees and Committee responses</p> <p>Government statements and UN convention ratification statistics</p>	<p>Assumptions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Collaborative efforts by international, regional and national partners ■ Government's commitment for ratification and implementation of the UN Conventions <p>Risks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Lack of coordination among the various technical assistance providers ■ Funding for the IHR planning and implementation in the country might be decreased due to global financial crisis

UNDAF Outcome	Baseline (s), Indicator (s) and Target: (s)	Means of verification	Assumptions and Risks
<p>4.4.2. National capacities strengthened in implementing, monitoring and reporting on UN treaties, standards and norms already adopted by Uzbekistan: 1) CEDAW (UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF); 2) Human Rights Conventions (UNDP); 3) Conventions on drug control, and against organized crime (UNODC); 4) Convention on corruption (UNODC, UNDP); 5) Conventions related to Children (UNICEF); 6) International Health Regulations (WHO)</p>	<p>UNDP</p> <p>Indicator: Quality of government and civil society (shadow) reports</p> <p>Baseline: Low capacity to provide aggregated data of government organizations and to report of national human rights institution—status of National action plan on CEDAW is undermined given low enforcement and monitoring capacity and NGO status of the mandated Women’s Committee</p> <p>Target: Process of reporting becomes more participatory and quality of reporting improves</p> <p>Indicator: Number of trainings for civil servants to better implement recommendations</p> <p>Target: Increased awareness among key line ministries on implementation and more efficient monitoring tools</p> <p>UNFPA</p> <p>Indicator: Percentage of decision makers in UNFPA programme provinces aware of domestic violence issues</p> <p>Baseline: Survey to be conducted</p> <p>Target: 80%</p> <p>Indicator: Percentage of relevant law enforcement personnel in UNFPA programme provinces trained in identifying and managing cases of domestic violence</p> <p>Baseline: Survey to be conducted</p> <p>Target: 80%</p>	<p>UNODC: Assessments conducted by UNODC in close cooperation with national counterparts;</p> <p>UNESCO: Government report on implementation of signed treaties and conventions;</p> <p>UNICEF: Government and CS reports to CRC, Partner and UNICEF reports;</p> <p>WHO: Government’s legislative documents related to the IHR planning and implementation in the country, reports of the national counterparts on the IHR planning and implementation, WHO activity reports, feedback of the IHR Focal Points from HQ and Regional Offices, mass media reporting, certificates provided by WHO for international airports in Uzbekistan within the IHR implementation, WHO regional assessment mission reports on the IHR implementation in the country</p>	

UNDAF Outcome	Baseline (s), Indicator (s) and Target: (s)	Means of verification	Assumptions and Risks
	<p>UNODC</p> <p>Indicator:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Draft legislation developed and submitted for adoption 2. The number of trainings/workshops conducted to improve practical implementation of the new policies and laws (with at least 30% participants of the opposite gender) 3. The number of technical assistance tools and substantive publications (e.g. model laws, legislative guides etc.) <p>Baseline: According to UNODC assessment as well as findings of the national/regional workshops, there is insufficient compliance of the existing legislation and casework practice of criminal justice system with the UN Drug Control Conventions, UN Convention against Corruption, UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and Universal Instruments against Terrorism</p> <p>Target: Better compliance of the national legislation, policies and practices with the UN Conventions</p> <p>UNAIDS</p> <p>Indicator: Whether HIV concerns are present in the deliberation of national drug control legislation</p> <p>Baseline: Government legislation related to drug control does not take into account HIV-related concerns</p> <p>Target: HIV concerns present in the deliberation of national drug control legislation</p> <p>UNESCO</p> <p>Indicator: Achievements according to the national work plan</p> <p>Baseline: Signed conventions and treaties</p> <p>Target: Timely response and fulfillment by government all obligations according to the signed conventions and treaties</p>		

UNDAF Outcome	Baseline (s), Indicator (s) and Target: (s)	Means of verification	Assumptions and Risks
	<p>UNICEF</p> <p>Indicator: Timely submission of Government and CS reports to CRC and number of child related legislation in line with international standards</p> <p>Baseline: International Committee on Child Rights recommended to enhance the implementation and reporting</p> <p>Target: Conventions related to children implemented, monitored and reported by the government according to international standards and guidelines</p> <p>Indicator: Number of child related legislation in line with international standards</p> <p>Baseline: Not all secondary legislation to the Law on the Guarantees of Child Rights in line with CRC standards</p> <p>Target: Package of secondary legislation to the law on the Guarantees of Child Rights is in line with CRC standards</p> <p>WHO</p> <p>Common baseline</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ There is no current legislation on planning and implementation of the IHR at the moment. ■ Draft regulation of Chief State Sanitarian Physician is developed should be adopted—expected by 2010 ■ Presently no assessment of Government’s capacities have been conducted in regard to the IHR implementation ■ Responsiveness of National Focal Point to Regional IHR inquiries is 50% <p>Indicator: Government conducted assessments of points of entry capacities</p> <p>Target: Government conducted assessments of points of entry capacities (international airports 100%—2011, ground passing points 100%—2013)</p> <p>Indicator: Assessment results for the IHR implementation in the country</p> <p>Target: Positive assessment results for the IHR implementation in the country—2012</p> <p>Indicator: Percentage of International airports in Uzbekistan certified by WHO within implementation of the IHR</p> <p>Target: 50% of the International airports in Uzbekistan are certified by WHO within implementation of the IHR—2013</p> <p>Indicator: Availability of timely and informative reports by National Focal Point</p> <p>Target: Timely and informative reports by National Focal Point</p>		

UNDAF Outcome	Baseline (s), Indicator (s) and Target: (s)	Means of verification	Assumptions and Risks
4.5. Civic engagement to influence public policy processes increased (UNDP, UNICEF, UNESCO, UNAIDS)	<p>Indicator: Opportunities for civil society interaction with state policy making structures Baseline: Not known Target: Data available and increase every year</p>	Reports of international organizations including Civicus	<p>Assumption:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government commitment to continuing to expanding the role of civil society organizations in policy making <p>Risks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Restrictions on the freedom of civil society organizations to develop independently Lack of capacity of civil society organizations to effectively engage in advocacy
4.5.1. Mechanism developed for increased dialogue among the Government, civil society and private sector for policy formulation (UNDP, UNAIDS)	<p>Indicator: Number of policy level meetings, forums where both civil society and business sector are represented Baseline: No platform for genuine dialogue exist Target: Institutionalized mechanism of interaction between Government, citizens and business sector that allows to influence policy formulation</p> <p>Indicator: Engagement of civil society and businesses in the public service delivery as partners and watchdogs Baseline: 0 Target: At least, two pilots in the region where NGO and business (public private partnership) will be assisting and monitoring public service delivery</p>	Project monitoring data	
4.5.2. Mahallas have improved skills and capacities to formulate community development plans (UNDP, UNICEF, UNAIDS)	<p>UNDP</p> <p>Indicator: Number of community development plans for improved access to basic services Baseline: 200 community projects for improved access to basic services in 5 regions Target: At least 300 of which at least 100 supported from local state budget</p> <p>UNICEF</p> <p>Indicator: Number of community development plans for child welfare developed in selected regions Baseline: Regional Action Plans for child welfare in place, but no community plans exist Target: Each district has at least 1–2 community model plans for child welfare</p> <p>UNAIDS</p> <p>Indicator: Number and percentage of community development plans including comprehensive actions related to HIV issues Baseline: To be determined Target: To be determined</p>	Project monitoring data, plans, Partner and UNICEF reports	

UNDAF Outcome	Baseline (s), Indicator (s) and Target: (s)	Means of verification	Assumptions and Risks
<p>4.5.3. Awareness of women, youth and civil society on relevant development issues and availability of opportunities for their more active civic engagement increased (UNDP, UNESCO, UNICEF, UNAIDS)</p>	<p>UNDP Indicator: Number and outreach of media campaigns Baseline: Baseline survey to be conducted Target: 4 nation-wide media campaigns UNICEF Indicator: Percentage of NGOs/institutions that support child and youth non tokenistic participation, and percentage of children and adolescents involved in youth participation mechanisms in capacity to access relevant information on child rights issues (with at least 30% participants of the opposite gender) Baseline: Token participation of Child Parliament in place Target: Child Parliament engaged in regional dialogues/consultations for child welfare</p>	<p>Project monitoring data</p>	
<p>4.5.4. Promotion of increased use of ICT tools, to improve efficiency, transparency and accountability of the work of public institutions at all levels and fostering dialog with civil society (UNDP, UNESCO)</p>	<p>Baseline: Limited number of information-media establishments under public domain provides access to information of public interest Indicator: One information portal under public domain is launched Target: Cooperation with the medium-institutions dealing with public information is established</p>	<p>Info portal under public domain</p>	

UNDAF M&E Calendar						
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Surveys/studies	Migration and environmental impact on child wellbeing (UNICEF)	Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) (UNICEF & UNFPA)	Knowledge Attitudes Practices and Behaviour study among MARA and young people on HIV prevention (UNICEF)			Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) (UNICEF & UNFPA)
Monitoring systems	Monitoring will be built around strengthening of UzDevInfo and also include specific monitoring studies such as monitoring of learning achievements (UNICEF) in 2013					
Evaluations	Evaluation of Education part of UNDAF Outcome 2: Social services (UNDP and maybe UNICEF and UNESCO) Evaluation of Enhancement of living standards in Ferghana Valley (EC, UNDP)		Evaluation UNDAF Outcome 1: Economic well-being (UNDP, maybe with UNCT)	Evaluation of UNDAF Outcome 2: Social services (UNDP with UNAIDS, WHO) Evaluation of UNDAF Outcome 5: Governance (UNDP and maybe with UNODC, UNICEF and UNESCO) Evaluation of child care system reform (UNICEF)	Evaluation of environmental mainstreaming aspect of UNDAF Outcome 4: Environment (UNDP) Evaluation of Family Empowerment/Early Childhood Development (UNICEF)	Evaluation of disaster risk management element of UNDAF Outcome 4: Environment (UNCT)
UNCT M&E activities						
Evaluation of all GEF projects as per donor's requirement (UNDP)						
Reviews						
MDG progress reports periodically, annual agency reviews, Mid-Term reviews around 2012/2013						
UNDAF evaluation milestones						
Annual UNDAF review planned each year by 25 December (joint UNCT)						
M&E capacity development						
To be determined						
Use of information						
Inputs into successor Welfare Improvement Strategy, various Government programmes and National Action Plans, Periodic reports on UN conventions						
Partner Activities						
Government Household Budget Survey (quarterly), Surveys of State Statistics Committee and Line Ministries (quarterly), Evaluations of other International Development Partners (timing to be confirmed)						
Planning references						

INDICATIVE PROGRAMME RESOURCE FRAMEWORK		Expected UNDAF Outcomes							
	Outcome 1	Outcome 2	Outcome 3	Outcome 4					
	Economic well-being of vulnerable groups is improved (residents of economically underdeveloped, mainly rural areas; women, particularly home-based workers; labour migrants and their families; children, particularly most-at-risk adolescents; the elderly; HIV-positive people; and people with disabilities).	Enhanced access to and utilization of relevant, quality essential social services (education, health, nutrition, STI/HIV/drug use prevention, social protection of children and early childhood development)	Principles of sustainable development integrated into country policies and programs	Effectiveness, inclusiveness and accountability of governance at the central and local levels enhanced					
Estimated available resources in USD									
	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Core	Core	Core	Other
UNDP	28,500,000	2,120,000	15,818,000	14,500,000	14,500,000	21,000,000	8,318,000	7,500,000	1,100,000
UNFPA	1,300,000	5,700,000	900,000	1,300,000	1,300,000	1,200,000			100,000
UNICEF	1,290,000	13,979,000	2,430,000	3,230,000	3,230,000	1,200,000	1,800,000		55,000
UNODC		1,425,000	1,425,000	1,220,000	1,220,000				1,220,000
WHO		1,895,000	1,895,000	146,000	146,000				
UNESCO	120,000	970,000	420,000	350,000	350,000				150,000
UNAIDS		300,000	300,000						
UNIDO	600,000		1,800,000				150,000	1,650,000	
UNECE	100,000		70,000					70,000	
UNIFEM	100,000								
UNEP			200,000				200,000		
ILO	50,000								
Total by outcome:	32,060,000	26,389,000	21,208,000	20,746,000	20,746,000				
Grand total of indicative resources for all four outcomes is thus just about 100 million									

