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I. UNDP within the Cooperation Framework

1. **Uzbekistan made steady progress over the past decades, but inequalities persist.** With Central Asia's largest population¹ and a relatively high 0.710 HDI value,² Uzbekistan is a lower-middle-income³ country and one of two double landlocked countries in the world. In recent years, the country experienced steady GDP growth, gradually diversified its economy, and reduced the poverty rate from 24 percent in 2000 to 11 percent in 2019,⁴ lifting 2.2 million people out of poverty. However, regional inequalities are increasing, while the urban-rural poverty gap remains wide at nearly 6 percent in 2018.⁵
2. **Uzbekistan today faces a unique development momentum, having embarked on ambitious reforms since early 2017.** The Government's vision to transform Uzbekistan into an industrialized, upper-middle-income country by 2030⁶ enjoys popular support.⁷ Difficult reforms on price liberalization, land ownership and agriculture required Government determination and readiness to innovate. Looking ahead, the Government is committed to continuing difficult reforms. Uzbekistan can reap a demographic dividend from its large young population (57 percent below 30 years) but has to offer them productive employment opportunities, encourage their economic initiative and innovation, and strengthen their future work capabilities and digital skills. Job creation has not kept pace with GDP and population growth - over 600,000 job seekers enter the labour market every year. Coupled with the serious deficiencies in education quality at all levels, this results in high unemployment, especially among the young.⁸
3. **Accountable, transparent, modern and inclusive governance and rule of law institutions are preconditions for achieving Uzbekistan's development vision.** Significant investments have been made to bring public services closer to people.⁹ Still, more is needed to increase their efficiency, scope, and quality, while addressing challenges exposed by COVID-19, including non-interoperability of platforms, poor data connectivity, and low digital literacy. Uzbekistan recently took important steps towards gender equality by adopting laws on equal rights/opportunities for women and men and on gender-based violence. A woman chairs the Senate, while women's representation in Parliament doubled from 16 to 32 percent in the 2019 elections (Central Asia's highest and above the global 24 percent average¹⁰). However, challenges persist, with gender-based violence, segregation of women in the labour market, property ownership disparities, and gender roles directed by traditional values.¹¹ While the Government seeks to prevent and fight corruption, Uzbekistan still ranks poorly in the latest Corruption Perception and Rule of Law Indexes.¹² Legal improvements brought Uzbekistan's 2019 elections 'closer to international standards'¹³ and incremental steps have been taken to enhance freedom of speech, promote human rights, citizen engagement and participation in national and regional legislative oversight processes. Diplomatic relations between Uzbekistan and its neighbours improved, positively impacting interethnic relations in border areas, although

¹ <https://unstats.un.org/home/>

² UNDP, Human Development Report, 2019.

³ \$2,020 gross national income per capita in 2018, <https://databank.worldbank.org/reports.aspx?source=world-development-indicators>

⁴ Goskomstat, <http://nsdg.stat.uz/>

⁵ *ibid*

⁶ [https://regulation.gov.uz/ru/document/8839-](https://regulation.gov.uz/ru/document/8839-kontsepsiya_kompleksnogo_sotsialno_ekonomicheskogo_razvitiya_respubliki_uzbekistan_do_2030_goda)

[kontsepsiya_kompleksnogo_sotsialno_ekonomicheskogo_razvitiya_respubliki_uzbekistan_do_2030_goda](https://regulation.gov.uz/ru/document/8839-kontsepsiya_kompleksnogo_sotsialno_ekonomicheskogo_razvitiya_respubliki_uzbekistan_do_2030_goda)

⁷ WB, Listening to Uzbekistan 2020

⁸ 42 percent of youth (18-30 years) are not in employment, education or training (NEET), women rate at 66 percent).

<http://nsdg.stat.uz/goal/11>

⁹ <https://medium.com/usaid-2030/e-justice-system-in-uzbekistan-proves-its-worth-amid-covid-19-d0ffb2928765>

¹⁰ <https://data.ipu.org/women-ranking?month=5&year=2020>

¹¹ FAO, *Gender, agriculture, and rural development in Uzbekistan*.2019

¹² Uzbekistan ranks 153rd /180 in the 2019 Corruption Perception Index and 92nd/128 in the 2020 Rule of Law Index

¹³ OSCE/ODIHR report 2020

disputes across border communities in the Fergana Valley, particularly emanating from sharing natural resources, cause sporadic cross-border tensions.

4. **Uzbekistan’s increasing population and urbanization require sustainable use of nature and limiting of climate impacts, de-coupling growth from carbon emissions and unsustainable consumption and production patterns.** Uzbekistan’s energy intensity is among the world’s 10 highest¹⁴ and inefficient energy use costs at least 4.5 percent of the GDP annually.¹⁵ While Uzbekistan’s urbanization rate¹⁶ rises, risk-informed investments for clean, efficient, inclusive and resilient cities need to be pursued. 80 percent of Uzbekistan’s water comes from outside the country, creating water shortage vulnerabilities, worsened by climate change. Land degradation, soil salinization, reduced water quality, wind and water erosion, and decreased productivity of arable land are Uzbekistan’s major environmental concerns. The poorest population lives in arid regions and depends on subsistence agriculture. Therefore, it is vulnerable to climate change and natural resource availability, exacerbated by high risks of natural and man-made disasters. The Aral Sea’s disappearance is a reminder of the importance of water management and sustainable resource use.
5. **The COVID-19 outbreak, the largest disruptor of the century, threatens to derail Uzbekistan’s ambitious transformation** and to reverse two decades of poverty reduction. Between 1.3 and 2.6 percent of the population, around 0.45 - 0.88 million people, may have fallen into poverty due to COVID-19¹⁷, with the most vulnerable (i.e., youth, women, informal workers and migrants, people with disabilities, the elderly) experiencing significant hardship.¹⁸ The pandemic especially impacted women, causing reduced livelihood opportunities, higher exposure to poverty and inequalities, and gender-based violence.¹⁹ About 85 percent of small businesses, have been closed since March 2020. The pandemic underlined the country’s key structural problems, including an inefficient social protection system, poor health governance systems, a large unprotected informal sector, and insufficient digitalization particularly in the public sector. The need for a green, gender-equal, good governance framework, as a basis for recovery, became even stronger.
6. **Even before the COVID-19 crisis, Uzbekistan’s transformation required innovative approaches and strong coherence in policymaking, backed with diversified funding.** The crisis has reinforced the need to avoid proliferation of insufficiently integrated (cross)-sectoral reforms and establishment of an integrated national financing framework for development, enabling appropriate financing from all sectors, reinforced with high-quality data for evidence-based policymaking.²⁰
7. **Overall, the outcome of the reform agenda will be determined by success in generating tangible improvements in people’s daily lives, including of most vulnerable groups,** and thus addressing the overarching development challenge identified by the UN Common Country Assessment - the threat of growing exclusion and inequalities. Achieving long-term high, sustained and inclusive economic growth is feasible if structural economic reforms are backed by public administration investments, rule of law, human rights, gender equality, natural resource use, and environmental management, to achieve a ‘just, equal and resilient society’. This is the overarching vision of the UN Sustainable

¹⁴ Uzbekistan records 0.45 kg of CO2 emissions per US\$ of GDP (vs world average of 0.27 kg). <http://hdr.undp.org/en/data>

¹⁵ <http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/810761468318884305/pdf/ACS41460WP0Box0Issues0Note00PUBLIC0.pdf>

¹⁶ Currently at 50%, expected to reach 60% by 2030, CCA

¹⁷ WB, Listening to Citizens of Uzbekistan, May 2020

¹⁸ Ibid

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

²⁰ Draft Development Finance Assessment, UNDP, July 2020

Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF), and these are precisely the areas in which UNDP will assist Uzbekistan.

8. **UNDP is well positioned to support Uzbekistan in capitalizing on its unique development momentum and accelerating its transformation.** The Integrated Country Programme Evaluation (ICPE) and other recent reviews²¹ highlighted that UNDP, as a trusted partner, has strategically supported Uzbekistan's transformation, played a catalytic role in promoting sustainable economic growth, supported SDGs nationalization and established an integrated multi-sector approach to mitigate human security risks for affected communities in the Aral Sea region. UNDP has promoted women's rights and contributed to improving access to justice and public services, encouraging more transparency and participation in policy-making processes. UNDP's presence at local and national levels has let to connect policies to solutions of scale, bringing coherence of reforms beyond the Tashkent-based reformers (horizontally across national government ministries/agencies, and vertically across national, provincial and local government). Regional offices in Nukus (Aral Sea region) and Namangan (Fergana Valley) give UNDP a capacity unique among development partners. UNDP will continue building these strengths, while addressing key ICPE recommendations to overcome portfolio fragmentation, enhance programme coherence and more systematic use of data.

9. **UNDP's unique role as the UN development system's integrator,²² and its innovation drive bring additional comparative advantage, to identify and facilitate integrated cross-sectoral/thematic, multidimensional, innovative solutions to Uzbekistan's complex development challenges.** UNDP will play its dual 'integrator' and 'innovator' roles while contributing to the three strategic priority areas of the UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) 2021-2025 across four intended outcome areas (See Section II below). UNDP's approach will include a combination of:
 - a) *Provision of integrated policies and solutions based on UNDP's technical leadership in specific areas*, such as UNDP's lead in preparation and upgrading of the multilateral COVID-19 Socio-Economic Response and Recovery Offer, inclusive of specific accelerators for better recovery (green recovery and digitalization). In supporting the preparation of the national Poverty Reduction Strategy, UNDP will help assure that the document reflects the perspectives of the broader UN, IFI and development community with integrated policy solutions. Similarly, UNDP will leverage its technical leadership in a number of governance areas (rule of law and human rights, anticorruption, parliamentary and electoral development) and mobilize capacities of other UN agencies (UNODC, OHCHR, etc.) and development partners (OSCE) to accelerate comprehensive reforms.

 - b) *Systemic, portfolio approach to deal with the interdependent social, economic and environmental issues.* This will be applied by the SDG Integration initiative in addressing the long-standing challenges of the Aral Sea region and supporting its transformation into a Zone of Ecological Innovation and New Technologies, among others.

 - c) *Platforms will be put in place to catalyze partnerships, knowledge and resources.* This will be, for example, availed through UNDP's support in establishing an Integrated National Financing Framework (INFF), and alignment of COVID-19 response with SDGs. A UNDP facilitated platform of key national and international actors (including the UNCT) as well as the private sector will be critical to enable appropriate financing from all actors for all sectors.

²¹ ICPE Uzbekistan, 2020; UNDAF 2016-2020 Final Evaluation; Mid-Term Review of UN Joint Programme *on Aral Sea Region, 2018*; Final Evaluation of *E-Government Promotion for Improved Public Service Delivery, 2017*; Mid-term Review of *Sustainable Water management in Rural Areas in Uzbekistan, 2018*

²² UNGA Resolution 72/279, paragraph 32.

- d) *Innovation*, towards an accelerated learning and integrated solutions to complex issues. The UNDP Accelerator Lab is uniquely structured to identify and validate local development solutions to demonstrate agility in the COVID-19 response and further leverage innovation and digitalization including in public administration, health system, community and family support, while helping Uzbekistan to build forward better.
10. **The new programme will be strongly anchored in the national Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) framework.**²³ UNDP will place more emphasis on enhanced policy coherence, through support to the bi-cameral Parliamentary Commission on the Sustainable Development Goals and support to the elaboration and implementation of a long-term national Poverty Reduction Strategy and its financing framework. Given the extreme uncertainty caused by COVID-19, investing in data at scale is essential.²⁴ Thus, UNDP will join UNFPA, UNICEF, WHO and others in efforts to enhance the Government's statistical capabilities, in turn informing development of evidence-based policies.

II. Programme Priorities and Partnerships

11. **UNDP will support Uzbekistan to achieve a modern democratic society driven by responsive governance systems, future-ready human capital and inclusive green economy.** Guided by the UNDP Strategic Plan, the UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) and the Decade of Action, UNDP will support Uzbekistan to harness systems innovation, advancing and financing economic and social transformation, creating new and better opportunities for its people, and helping revive, improve and sustain ecosystems over time. Over the next 12-18 months, UNDP will support Uzbekistan overcome the COVID-19 crisis, while over the whole program period UNDP's offer will centre around four outcome or "flagship" areas, consistent with the UNSDCF,²⁵ each backed by signatory solutions of the UNDP Strategic Plan.
12. **Flagship Area 1: In the UNSDCF strategic priority area of "Effective governance and justice for all", UNDP will support the Government in developing accountable, transparent, inclusive policies and gender responsive systems and institutions and expanded civic participation with the goal of ensuring provision of public services that meet the needs of all people of Uzbekistan. UNDP will work in three lines of business:**
- a. *Support for strong and inclusive institutions.* UNDP will support partners in making choices that build social capital, deliver inclusive services, and open civic space to lay the foundations for the future -- a new social contract, based on the rule of law and governance, human solidarity and human rights,²⁶ and humane communities emerged from the COVID-19 crisis. UNDP will support the Government's *anticorruption work plan and advance rule of law*, including modernization of the court system in line with international human rights standards and democratic principles, as precondition for economic reforms. This will be done in close cooperation with the Inter-Agency Commission, the General Prosecutor's Office, Ministry of Justice, and the newly established Anti-Corruption Agency.

²³ With 6 national SDGs and 127 targets, SDG nationalization report <https://lex.uz/ru/docs/4013358>

²⁴UNDP, Beyond Recovery. A leap into the future, 2020

²⁵ UNSDCF Outcomes 1,2,3,5

²⁶ Based on the National Human Rights Strategy, <https://lex.uz/docs/4872357>

- b. *Enhanced effectiveness and inclusiveness of public services, with strong focus on digital transformation* for the benefit of all members of society. Jointly with the EU and the Agency for Public Service Delivery, UNDP will support reviewing local governance systems, reengineering business processes, introducing new digital governance systems²⁷ and improving digital literacy to disrupt traditional forms of bureaucratic gatekeeping, closing the gap in public service access, but also maintaining business continuity and delivering critical government services remotely, including healthcare. Together with other UN agencies and the Peacebuilding Fund, integrated solutions for inclusive service delivery, expanded engagement of youth and women in local decision-making and advance social cohesion to protect and fulfil human rights will be piloted in regions with pockets of vulnerability and possible risks of cross-border tensions (including in Fergana Valley). Jointly with UNODC, UNOTC and RC, UNDP will help prevent and counter violent extremism in Central, South and South-East Asia²⁸ within the EU-funded STRIVE Asia Programme.
- c. *Stronger electoral and parliamentary development with enhanced roles and accountability* will be supported together with the Central Electoral Commission, the Parliament, UN and other development agencies (OSCE). UNDP will focus on the key pillars of democracy, participation, voice and freedom of expression – elections and Parliament - to lift them to international standards, strengthen checks and balances and elevate legislative and oversight roles of the core democratic institution, including on SDGs' attainment.

13. Flagship Area 2: Within the same UNSDCF strategic priority area, UNDP will also promote new ways of understanding and addressing poverty and inequalities as well as policy coherence and financing for development aligned with the national SDGs.

- a. *Poverty reduction:* Jointly with the WB and other development actors, UNDP will support the Government's efforts to reduce poverty by establishing a long-term vision built on a whole-of-society approach that integrates interrelated areas of development, including job creation, strengthening social protection, enhancing human capital capabilities, and developing resilient and inclusive society. UNDP will also help assess how the reforms affect the poor and vulnerable and recommend action to assure they benefit and are protected from potential negative impact.
- b. *Policy coherence and INFF:* UNDP will support establishment of an Integrated National Financing Framework (INFF), in close cooperation with the International Financial Institutions (IFIs) and UN agencies, to among other enhance policy coherence and alignment of public and private sources of finance. New, innovative finance sources (Islamic finance/green sukuk, social bonds, crowdfunding, risk financing) will be explored when piloting social and green initiatives to primarily benefit the vulnerable in rural areas and the Aral Sea region.

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

²⁷ Decree on Digital Transformation, Strategy for innovative development

²⁸ The Strengthening Resilience Against Violent Extremism in Asia (STRIVE Asia) Programme, a joint EU-UN partnership. <https://www.un.org/counterterrorism/cct/strive-asia>

- a. *Innovative policies for resilient and inclusive growth* will be explored to address regional income and public service disparities, while advancing an enabling environment for new green decent jobs and entrepreneurship development. The work will include expanded digitalization for women, and piloting of innovative start-up ideas and inclusive business initiatives in rural areas, including better access to finance. Focus will be given to women/youth-run small and medium enterprises, and on regions with highest poverty rates and multiple vulnerabilities (including environmental degradation, disaster-prone and social risks). Support will be provided to climate-resilient development in Fergana Valley, by improving knowledge of climate-fragility risks amongst local, national and regional-levels stakeholders, thereby reducing potential tensions over limited natural resources and fostering peaceful relations among communities at the Uzbek-Kyrgyz border.
- b. *Enhanced capabilities and better opportunities for women, youth, and people from rural areas*, where UNDP will focus on NEET youth and women in the informal economy, building on the COVID-19 Socio-Economic Response and Recovery Offer,²⁹ by supporting the Government to address skills-mismatches, promote digital economy and future-proof jobs through technologies and innovation, as well as ensuring improved links between social protection schemes and employment measures. In this context, UNDP will aim to expand its partnership with the Russia-UNDP Trust Fund, the Ministry of Employment and Labour Relations, Chamber of Commerce and Industry, IT Park and ILO.

Flagship Area 4: In the UNSDCF strategic priority area "Sustainable, climate-responsible and resilient developments" UNDP will support Uzbekistan to step-up its agenda on climate change and nature-based solutions, pursuing structural transformations towards green growth, in three lines of business:

- a. *Climate change adaptation and mitigation*. UNDP will support Uzbekistan in expanding its Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC). In addition, UNDP will assist mobilization of partners, including from the UN, Multilateral Development Banks and private sector, to leverage and catalyze the necessary finance so that Uzbekistan implements NDC priorities and moves towards carbon neutrality by the target date. With Green Climate Fund support, UNDP will facilitate development of specific gender-sensitive climate change adaptation plans for health, agriculture, water, emergencies and housing sectors and the three most environmentally degraded regions, ensuring adaptation and mitigation responses also, address poverty. UNDP will direct its support to specific targets of Uzbekistan's Strategy on Transition to Green Economy by 2030 - for reducing emissions by increasing energy efficiency, including through enhanced use of renewable energy, improving resource efficiency and crop yields, and avoiding land degradation.³⁰ UNDP will support the development of new energy efficiency solutions, including investing in low-cost energy-efficient rural housing through blended financing opportunities with Islamic and Asian Development Banks, and enhancing access to clean and affordable energy.
- b. *Effective and sustainable management of natural resources promoted through conservation policies*. In line with the 2019-2028 National Strategy on Biodiversity Conservation, UNDP will further advocate for sustainable ecosystem management, as well as the preservation and regeneration of mountain ecosystems, wetlands and desert ecosystems in the Aral Sea region. Jointly with the EU, UNDP will help the Ministry

²⁹ Consolidated Multilateral COVID-19 Socio-Economic Response&Recovery Offer, April 2020

³⁰ <https://regulation.gov.uz/ru/document/3997>

of Agriculture address inefficient agricultural practices (including application of harmful pesticides) that pose serious threats to rural livelihood sustainability, factoring in water's economic value in national policies, exploring market-based incentives, and ultimately contributing to an inclusive transition to a 'green' economy in the Agri-food sector by implementing a 'climate-smart' Uzbek Agriculture Knowledge and Innovation System.

- c. *Gender-responsive climate and disaster risk governance systems strengthened through enhanced multi-hazard early warning.* UNDP will support national partners (Emergency Situations, Uzhydromet and regional khokimiyats) in implementing the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction through gender-sensitive early-warning systems to climate-induced hazards. Uzbekistan experience in this area will be shared at sub-regional and global levels. With the Stockholm Convention ratified by Uzbekistan, UNDP will also help formulate a National Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) Action Plan to identify priority action for hazardous POPs waste and application.
 - d. *Systems innovations for integrated solutions in the Aral Sea region.* UNDP will help establish a multifaceted approach to addressing the Aral Sea region's long-standing challenges. It will support efforts of the Karakalpakstan Council of Ministers, Ministries of Investment and Trade, Innovation, Environment and others to transform the Aral Sea Region into a Zone of Ecological Innovation and Technology, by introducing an approach that looks into systems design, data and analytics, alternative financing, innovation, and integrated policies.
15. **UNDP will advance gender equality and women's empowerment across all above-mentioned areas**, by supporting implementation of the National Gender Equality Strategy. Ongoing partnerships with the Ministry of Mahalla and Family, the Senate's Gender Commission, and civil society organizations will be further expanded to support initiatives to promote women's economic empowerment, women's participation in public leadership, women's rights, and ending harmful practices and Gender Based Violence.

III. Programme and Risk Management

16. **This country programme document outlines UNDP's contributions to national results** and serves as the primary unit of accountability to the Executive Board for results alignment and resources assigned to the programme at country level. Accountabilities of managers at the country, regional and headquarter levels with respect to country programmes is prescribed in the organization's Programme and Operations Policies and Procedures and Internal Control Framework.
17. **The programme will be nationally executed.** If necessary, national execution may be replaced by direct execution for part or all of the programme to enable response to force majeure. Harmonised Approach to Cash Transfers (HACT) will be used in a coordinated fashion with other UN agencies to manage financial risks. Cost definitions and classifications for programme and development effectiveness will be charged to the concerned projects. UNDP will leverage expertise more effectively, connecting to its Global Policy Network and facilitating regional dialogues to share the experiences of Uzbekistan.
18. **UNDP will exercise joint ownership for the programme with the Minister of Economic Development and Poverty Reduction and the National Coordinating Authority.** Government of Uzbekistan and UNDP agreed that the provision of support

services by UNDP (for national implementation), as required, would not involve a separate letter of agreement.

19. **Nurturing partnerships and mobilizing resources will remain a key priority for UNDP.** Strong partnerships are at the core of the new offer and UNDP will tailor its approach to the country's middle-income status and changing donor landscape. UNDP will continue exploring partnership with development banks, including World Bank, Asian Development Bank, Islamic Development Bank, European Investment Bank and others, towards enhancing blended and innovative public and private financing for SDGs. UNDP will seek to further expand engagement with vertical funds (Green Climate Fund, Global Environmental Facility, Adaptation Fund), EU, Japan, South Korea, Russia Trust Fund and others, as well as joint resource mobilization with UN Agencies through UN pooled funds.
20. **The programme's successful implementation may be affected by risks.** (i) With the changing donor landscape, the biggest risk for UNDP's delivery of development results at speed and scale is its ability to mobilize resources. UNDP will manage this risk by diversifying its strategic partnerships, blending its work with the IFIs, business and non-government sector, targeting new development financing, and applying innovative programming instruments. If funding does not fully materialize, UNDP and the Government will revise programme targets and interventions to meet resource requirements and manage related risks. (ii) With Uzbekistan's ambitious transformative agenda there is a risk that reforms prioritize industrialization and economic growth only, without considering impacts on vulnerable groups and sustainable development agenda as well as that the risks and opportunities emanating from reforms will unequally impact the population, exacerbating existing inequalities and eroding social cohesion. To manage these, UNDP will apply risk-informed development assessments and horizon-scanning across all areas and maintain project-specific and portfolio-level risk logs and contingency plans, systematically applying UNDP's social and environmental safeguards (SES) and accountability mechanisms. (iii) Weakened policy coherence, lack of integrated approach to development financing, stalling of reforms and insufficient data for evidence-based policymaking may pose impediments to UNDP's work. Much of these will therefore be supported by proposed programme.

IV. Monitoring and Evaluation

21. UNDP will ensure collection of credible and appropriate data as evidence for monitoring and evaluation based on project results frameworks developed together with national partners. It will be critical to assess to what extent the programme reaches targeted groups. Monitoring analysis will inform management decisions and programming adjustments. All evaluations will be conducted according to the fully costed evaluation plan for the CPD period. UNDP will invest adequate financial and human resources to cover M&E activities and enhance its internal M&E capacities.
22. UNDP will systematically use data collection instruments and sources for measuring progress at outcome level, including periodic UN Common Country Analysis and Government-commissioned data generation activities. UNDP will continue strengthening national capacities for enhanced SDG monitoring and data collection with the State Statistics Committee, mainstreaming these efforts in project implementation.

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ANNEX A: RESULTS AND RESOURCES FRAMEWORK

NATIONAL PRIORITY: Action Strategy 2017-2021 (pillars 1 and 2) Improving system of state and public construction, ensuring true of law and further reforming judicial system.				
CF OUTCOME: By 2025, all people and groups in Uzbekistan, especially the most vulnerable, demand and benefit from enhanced accountable, transparent, inclusive and gender responsive governance systems and rule of law institutions for a life free from discrimination, violence and threats				
SP OUTCOME: Accelerate structural transformations for sustainable development				
COOPERATION FRAMEWORK OUTCOME INDICATOR(S), BASELINES, TARGET(S)	DATA SOURCE AND FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION, AND RESPONSIBILITIES	INDICATIVE COUNTRY PROGRAMME OUTPUTS (including indicators, baselines targets)	MAJOR PARTNERS / PARTNERSHIPS FRAMEWORKS	ESTIMATED COST BY OUTCOME (US\$)
Corruption Perception Index value (NSDG 16.5.1.3) Baseline (2019): 153/180 Target (2025): TBC	Transparency International, annually/programme	Output 1.1: Institutions and systems enabled to address awareness, prevention and enforcement of anti-corruption measures across sectors, expand access to justice and enhance social cohesion	Ministry of Justice General Prosecutor's Office Presidential Administration Supreme Court	Regular: 2,700,000
Order and Security Index (NSDG 16.1.4.2) Baseline (2019): 94/126 Target (2025): TBC	World Justice Project, annually/programme	Indicator 1.1.1: Level of implementation of OECD anticorruption network's recommendations Baseline (2020): 0% Target (2025): 80% Source, frequency: OECD reports/bi-annually	Agency for Public services Local Governments Ministry of Health Ministry of Mahalla and Family Affairs Youth Union	Other: 54,776,949
Women's representation in national parliament and in managerial positions (NSDG 5.5.1/5.5.2) Baseline (2018): 27 Target (2025): TBC	State Statistics Committee, annually/programme	Indicator 1.1.2: Level of the National Anticorruption programme implementation Baseline (2020): 0% Target (2025): 50% Source, frequency: Government report/annually	Central Electoral Commission Parliament, Civil Society organizations	
		Indicator 1.1.3: Proportion of the population accessing e-justice services, sex-disaggregated Baseline (2020): 20% (including 38% women) Target (2025): 30% (including 48% women) Source, frequency: Supreme Court Reports, annually	USAID, SDC, EU, Peacebuilding Fund, SDG Fund, Japan Government, UNICEF, UNODC, UNESCO, OHCHR, OSCE, UNDP	
		Output 1.2: Digitalized and inclusive people-centered public service delivery models promoted		
		Indicator 1.2.1: Number of services provided through my.gov.uz and Public Service Centers Baseline (2019): 2.84 million/6.39 million Target (2025): 15 million/60 million Source, frequency: my.gov.uz, Public Services Agency, annually		
		Indicator 1.2.2: Number of people accessing basic services, disaggregated by target groups (Poor, Women, People with disabilities, Youth, Other marginalised groups) Baseline (2019): 11,314K (including through my.gov.uz) public services have been provided during 2019.		

<p>Target (2025): 20p.p. increase Source, frequency: Agency for Public Services, annually</p> <p>Indicator 1.2.3: Number of HIV-infected people with access to ARV treatment, sex-disaggregated (IRRF 1.1.2.1) Baseline (2020): 33,000 (M:50%/F:50%) Target (31/12/2024): 49,000 (M:50%/F:50%) Source, frequency: Global Fund</p> <p>Output 1.3: Electoral and parliamentary processes and institutions strengthened to promote inclusion, transparency and accountability (modified IRRF 2.2.2.2)</p> <p>Indicator 1.3.1: Share of parliamentarians with enhanced capabilities in law-making, oversight and policy analysis (disaggregated by age and gender) Baseline (2020): 0 Target (2025): 50% Source, frequency: Data of the State Statistics Committee, annual</p> <p>Indicator 1.3.2. Share of policy initiatives addressing needs of under-represented and marginalized groups, consulted by Parliament with interested groups Baseline (2020): 0; Target (2025): 30% Source, Frequency: Parliament Reports</p> <p>Indicator 1.3.3: Extent to which Central Electoral Commission has capacity to conduct inclusive and credible elections (IRRF 2.2.2.1) Baseline (2020): 2 Target (2025): 3 Source, frequency: Election observer assessments (2022/2025)</p>				
NATIONAL PRIORITY: STATE POLICY ON ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY REDUCTION				
CF OUTCOME: By 2025, population of Uzbekistan benefits from more harmonized and integrated implementation of the reform agenda due to strengthened policy coherence, evidence-based and inclusive decision-making and financing for development mainstreamed in line with national SDGs				
SP OUTCOME: <i>Advance poverty eradication in all its forms and dimensions, Accelerate structural transformations for sustainable development</i>				
COOPERATION FRAMEWORK OUTCOME INDICATOR(S), BASELINES, TARGET(S)	DATA SOURCE AND FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION, AND RESPONSIBILITIES	INDICATIVE COUNTRY PROGRAMME OUTPUTS (including indicators, baselines targets)	MAJOR PARTNERS / PARTNERSHIPS FRAMEWORKS	ESTIMATED COST BY OUTCOME (US\$)
			Ministry of Finance,	Regular 1,000,000

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<p>Primary government expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget, by sector (NSDG 16.6.1) Baseline (2018): 128% Target (2025): TBD</p> <p>National statistical legislation consistent with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics (NSDG 17.18.2) Baseline (2018): no Target (2025): yes</p> <p>Statistical Capacity Indicators Baseline (2018): 54.4/100 Target (2025): TBD</p>	<p>Government report, Goskomstat/Programme/WB</p>	<p>Output 2.1: Effective SDG financing framework developed and promoted through coherent gender-responsive evidence-based policy implementation, innovative financing and coordination platform</p> <p>Indicator 2.1.1: Existence of Integrated National Financing Framework aligning 2030 Agenda with financing streams Baseline (2020): No Target (2025): Yes Source, frequency: Government report, annually</p> <p>Indicator 2.1.2: Number of innovative financing solutions and practices designed and institutionalized Baseline (2020): 0 Target (2025): 3 Source, frequency: Government report, annually</p> <p>Output 2.2: Cross-cutting and comprehensive reform agenda is developed through lenses of poverty and inequality reduction with integrated monitoring framework in line with SDGs.</p> <p>Indicator 2.2.1: Official measurement of monetary and multidimensional poverty is available Baseline (2020): No Target (2025): Yes Source, frequency: Goskomstat, annually</p> <p>Indicator 2.2.2: Poverty reduction strategy in line with national SDG framework developed and adopted Baseline (2020): No Target (2025): Yes Source, frequency: Government reports, annually</p>	<p>Ministry of Economy and Development and Poverty Reduction State Committee on Statistics Central Bank, Capital Market Development Agency SDG Fund, Russian Trust Fund, UN Agencies, WB, IMF, IsDB, US</p> <p>Other: 8,912,656</p>	
<p>NATIONAL PRIORITY: Action Strategy 2017-2021, Priority area 3/4: Economic Development and Liberalization/Development of Social Area</p>				
<p>CF OUTCOME: By 2025, youth, women and vulnerable groups benefit from improved access to livelihoods, decent work and expanded opportunities generated by inclusive and equitable economic growth.</p>				
<p>SP OUTCOME: <i>Advance poverty eradication in all its forms and dimensions. Accelerate structural transformations for sustainable development</i></p>				
COOPERATION FRAMEWORK OUTCOME INDICATOR(S), BASELINES, TARGET(S)	DATA SOURCE AND FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION, AND RESPONSIBILITIES	INDICATIVE COUNTRY PROGRAMME OUTPUTS (including indicators, baselines targets)	MAJOR PARTNERS / PARTNERSHIPS FRAMEWORKS	ESTIMATED COST BY OUTCOME (US\$)
<p>Proportion of youth (aged 16–24 years) not in training or employment (NSDG 8.6.1) Baseline (2018): 21.8% Target: TBD</p>	<p>Government report, Goskomstat/Programme</p>	<p>Output 3.1: Women, youth and people from remote rural areas benefit from better skills, sustainable jobs and strengthened livelihoods</p> <p>Indicator 3.1.1: Number of decent jobs created with UNDP support, including share of women, youth</p>	<p>Minister of Labour and Employment, Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Youth Union, Ministry of Investment and Trade</p>	<p>Regular: 730,000</p> <p>Other: 9,703,351</p>

<p>Unemployment rate, sex-disaggregated (NSDG 8.5.2) Baseline (2018): 9.3% (11.16% female, 7.7% Male) Target: TBD</p> <p>Poverty level (urban/rural)/NSDG 1.2.1 Baseline (2018): 11.4% (Urban – 8.4%, Rural – 14.3%) Target: TBD</p> <p>Percentage difference between average monthly earnings of female and male employees to the average monthly earnings of male employees (NSDG 8.5.1) Baseline (2018): 38.6% Target: TBD</p> <p>Growth rates of household expenditures and income per capita among the bottom 40 percent of the population and the total population (NSDG 10.1.1) Baseline (2018): 118.5%, 127.1% Target: TBD</p>		<p>Baseline (2020): Total – 160 (40% women, 50% youth) Target (2025): Total – 5,000 (50% women, 50% youth) Source, frequency: UNDP, annually Indicator 3.1.2: Number of people who gained 21st century skills due to UNDP support (women, youth) Baseline (2020): 400 (30% women, 80% youth) Target (2025): 20,000 (40% women, 80% youth) Source, frequency: UNDP, annually</p> <p>Output 3.2. Public institutions and private entities have improved capacities to design and implement innovative policies for inclusive, resilient economic growth and reduced regional inequalities</p> <p>Indicator 3.2.1: Number of companies benefiting from improved business advisory support (including led by women, youth) Baseline (2020): 750 Target: 1000 (30% women-led, 25% youth-led) Source, frequency: UNDP/Chamber of Commerce reports</p> <p>Indicator 3.2.2: Number of public servants improved capacities in developing and applying policies prioritizing circular and green economy. Baseline (2020): 0 Target (2025): 200 Source, frequency: UNDP/annually</p> <p>Indicator 3.2.3: Number of gender-responsive policy, legal, regulatory and institutional measures adopted with UNDP support to improve enabling environment for MSMEs Baseline (2020): 3/year Target (2025): 6/year Source, frequency: UNDP/annually</p>	<p>Ministry of Economy Development and Poverty Reduction, Business Associations, IT Park</p> <p>Russian Trust Fund, ILO, Koica</p>	
<p>NATIONAL PRIORITY OR GOAL: Action Strategy 2017-2021, Strategy for transition of the Republic of Uzbekistan to a green economy for 2019-2030, Government of Uzbekistan’s concept on environmental protection until 2030.</p>				
<p>CF OUTCOME: By 2025, most at risk regions and communities of Uzbekistan, especially the most vulnerable, are more resilient to climate change and disasters, and benefit from increasingly sustainable and gender-sensitive efficient management of natural resources and infrastructure, robust climate action, inclusive environmental governance and protection</p>				
<p>SP OUTCOME: <i>Accelerate structural transformations for sustainable development, Strengthen resilience to shocks and crises</i></p>				
COOPERATION FRAMEWORK OUTCOME INDICATOR(S), BASELINES, TARGET(S)	DATA SOURCE AND FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION, AND RESPONSIBILITIES	INDICATIVE COUNTRY PROGRAMME OUTPUTS (including indicators, baselines targets)	MAJOR PARTNERS / PARTNERSHIPS FRAMEWORKS	ESTIMATED COST BY OUTCOME (US\$)
			Cabinet of Ministers,	Regular: 1,800,000

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		Output 4.1: Innovative and sustainable climate change adaptation and mitigation initiatives designed and implemented	The State Committee for Ecology and Environment Protection	Other: 36,098,270
Proportion of electricity generated from renewable energy sources in total electricity generation (NSDG 7.2.1) Baseline (2018): 9.4% Target (2025): 20%	State Committee on Statistics, annually	Indicator 4.1.1: Number of sectoral/regional/national gender-sensitive climate change initiatives implemented Baseline (2020): 3 Target (2025): 5 Source, frequency: Sectoral/national/regional reporting, annually	Ministry of Emergency Situations Ministry of Economic Development and Poverty Reduction	
Energy intensity measured in terms of primary energy and GDP (NSDG 7.3.1) Baseline (2018): 0.202 toe/\$USD1,000 (PPP) Target (2025): 0.101 toe/\$USD1,000 (PPP)	Ibid	Indicator 4.1.2: Number of people who invested in low-carbon housing (gender and location disaggregated) Baseline (2020): 1,329 (50% female, % rural) Target (2025): 2,000 (55% female, % rural) Source, frequency: National mortgage banks, annually	Ministry of Innovations Development Council of Ministers of Karapakistan Uzhydromet	
Proportion of agricultural land with water-saving technologies Baseline (2018): 1.7% Target (2025): 20%	Ministry of Water Resources	Indicator 4.1.3: Number of passengers/day using green urban transport corridor with electric public buses Baseline (2020): 0 Target (2025): 3,000 (50% female) in Tashkent City Source, frequency: Tashkent City Municipality, annually	Vertical funds FAO, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNEP, BIOFIN,	
Proportion of protected mountain ecosystems in their total area Baseline (2018): 1.8% Target (2025): TBD	State Committee for Ecology and Environment Protection	Output 4.2. Enhanced capacities for sustainable use of terrestrial and water ecosystems promoted through conservation policies	IFIs, Russia Trust Fund, Government of Japan,	
Proportion of land with high salinity Baseline (2018): 45% Target (2025): 41%	Ministry of Agriculture	Indicator 4.2.1: Number of national/regional initiatives to strengthen government capacities to fulfil international obligations Baseline (2020): 2 Target (2025): 5 Source, frequency: Sectoral reporting, annually		
Number of deaths, missing persons and injured directly as a result of disasters per 100,000 population Baseline (2018): 2.7% Target (2025): TBD	Ministry of Emergency Situations	Indicator 4.2.2: Montreal Protocol on HCFCs/Kigali amendment on HFCs implemented Baseline (2020): No Target (2025): Yes Source, frequency: Goscomecology, UNDP reporting, annually		
Direct economic losses due to natural disasters as% of GDP Baseline (2018): 0.005% Target (2025): TBD		Indicator 4.2.3 Proportion of the protected areas of total land area of country Baseline (2020): 4,64% Target (2025): 12% Source, frequency:		
		Indicator 4.2.4: Smart patrol system introduced and operational in all protected areas Baseline (2020): No Target (2025): Yes Source, frequency: UNDP reports, annually		

<p><i>Output 4.3. Integrated gender-responsive climate and disaster risk governance systems strengthened through enhanced multi-hazard early warning (MHEWS) and rapid recovery.</i></p> <p>Indicator 4.3.1: Number of government agencies with gender-sensitive, risk-informed solutions integrated in their plans, in line with Sendai framework. Baseline (2020): 1 Target (2025): 3 Source, frequency: Ministry of Emergency Situations, annually</p> <p>Indicator 4.3.2: Number of people with increased resilience due to access to MHEWS information, gender-disaggregated Baseline (2020): n/a Target (2025): 3 mln. people (50% women) Source, frequency: UNDP reports, annually</p> <p><i>Output 4.4. Systems innovations advanced for integrated solutions in the Aral Sea region.</i></p> <p>Indicator 4.4.1: Number of innovative and scalable solutions applied through systems integration Baseline (2020): 3 Target (2025): 8 Source, frequency: UNDP reports, annually</p> <p>Indicator 4.4.2: Number of new project proposals improving access to water and food. Baseline (2020): 2 Target (2023): 4 Source, frequency: UNDP reports, annually</p>	
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