



SHAPING
OUR
FUTURE
TOGETHER

UZBEKISTAN

UNITED NATIONS COUNTRY RESULTS REPORT 2020

United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF)

2016-2020



UNITED NATIONS
UZBEKISTAN



FOREWORD

The year 2020 was more challenging than any in living memory, threatening to put hard-won SDG progress and gains at risk. Just as in all countries around the world, in Uzbekistan, the impact of the COVID-19 outbreak on the poorest and most vulnerable has been severe. However, the Government's anti-crisis package demonstrated a proactive and early approach to safeguarding citizens' well-being, incomes and livelihoods, as well as the long-term potential of the economy.

Guided by the UN Secretary-General's "Shared Responsibility, Global Solidarity" report, and the associated "UN framework for the immediate socio-economic response to COVID-19", in 2020 the UN Country Team responded rapidly to leverage partnerships with the Government, international financial institutions, development partners and civil society to address the impact of COVID-19. Our collective efforts focused simultaneously on strengthening the health response and cushioning the knock-on effects on millions of people's lives, their livelihoods and the real economy, thereby preserving progress toward the national Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

High levels of cooperation and consultation continue to fuel the response to the COVID-19 crisis and are helping Uzbekistan move towards a more sustainable, resilient and green recovery.

As part of this effort, with a strong focus on leaving no one behind, the UN Country Team repurposed its plans and resources under the UNDAF to address critical emerging needs, with a focus on the most vulnerable groups and communities, and the regions suffering most from COVID-19. In total, in 2020, UN agencies mobilised and delivered programmes and support worth USD 45 million.

2020 was also the last year of UNDAF implementation, but our fruitful cooperation will continue under the new UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework for 2021-2025, which was approved in September 2020. The new Cooperation Framework focuses on supporting Uzbekistan to achieve the national Sustainable Development Goals and enhance compliance with international human rights obligations, under the overarching vision of a more just, equal and resilient society by 2030.

As we take stock of an exceptional year, this report documents the many actions taken by our UN Country Team in 2020 to respond to the pandemic, the achievements accomplished and the efforts made to ensure that we learn from this crisis to Build Back Better than ever before.

In closing, I would like to express my profound appreciation to the more than 400 UN personnel in Uzbekistan who have worked tirelessly under the most extraordinary conditions to deliver on the UN's mandates and commitments to the Government and people of Uzbekistan. The results in this report are testament to their professionalism and passion, and to the strong partnership that the UN family enjoys with our host government.



Helena Fraser
United Nations
Resident Coordinator
in Uzbekistan

UN Country Team



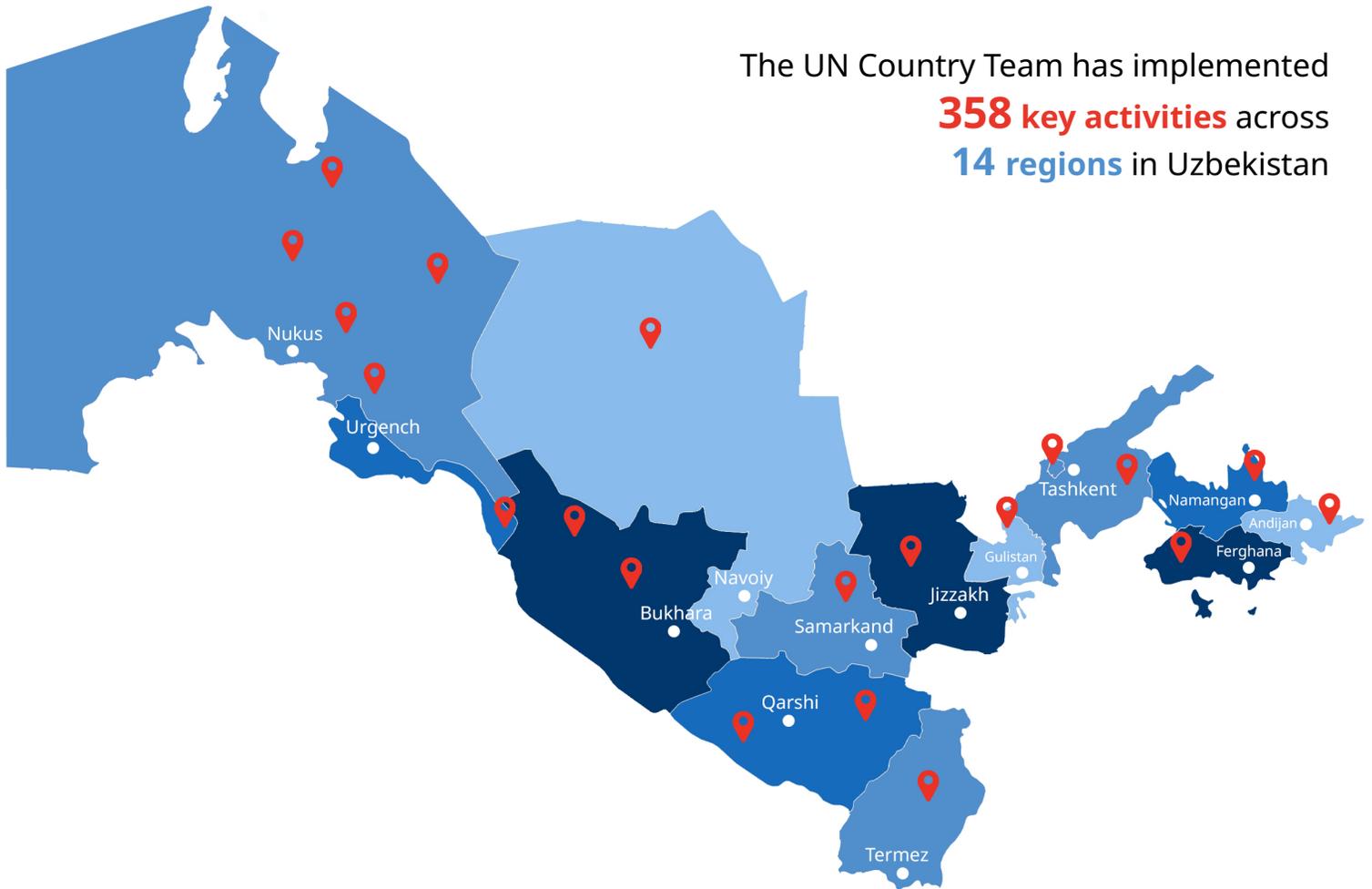
Key development partners of the UN development system in the country

The UNCT's achievements outlined in this report would not have been possible without the support of the national authorities, and the financial and/or strategic contributions of the following development partners:



UN activities across Uzbekistan

The UN Country Team has implemented **358 key activities** across **14 regions** in Uzbekistan



Proportion of UN activities which contribute to the Sustainable Development Goals

- SDG 1
- SDG 2
- SDG 3
- SDG 4
- SDG 5
- SDG 6
- SDG 7
- SDG 8
- SDG 9
- SDG 10
- SDG 11
- SDG 12
- SDG 13
- SDG 15
- SDG 16
- SDG 17

UN Country Team 2020 Highlights

Throughout 2020, in partnership with Government, the UN Country Team

- Engaged **35,000 people** in Uzbekistan via **#UN75 campaign survey**
- Reached **5,500 people** in Uzbekistan through 54 **#UN75 dialogues**
- Launched 2 new national **UN Joint Programmes on Integrated National Financing Framework** and on holistic pandemic response to vulnerable people's needs
- Mobilized **three new donors** to the Aral Sea MPHSTF
- Launched 4 new regional **Joint Programmes to address sustainable development in the Aral Sea region and social cohesion in Fergana valley**
- Produced over **120 joint UN-WHO Sitreps on COVID-19** in Uzbekistan
- Commented on **numerous draft laws, codes and resolutions** in the field of human rights, gender equality, environmental standards, labour rights, agricultural reform, judicial reform, SDG promotion



CHAPTER 1

Key developments in the country



The COVID-19 pandemic has had a significant socio-economic and health impact on Uzbekistan, especially for the most vulnerable populations.

The poverty rate is expected to have increased in 2020 to 8.7 per cent compared to the pre-crisis forecast of 7.4 per cent. Employment and income in households fell drastically and the impact on poor and vulnerable population groups was made worse due to a rapid decline in remittances, which are mostly made to low-income households. According to the World Bank and UNICEF estimates, approximately 900,000 people, of which 500,000 are children, may have fallen into poverty due to the crisis. Almost 60 per cent of the self-employed and 64.2 per cent of individual entrepreneurs experienced a complete or substantial loss of income. According to the UNDP estimates, 19% of the SMEs ceased their operations completely during the lockdown, and 30.3% ceased operations during the strict lockdown.

To prevent the spread of COVID-19 and its negative socio-economic impacts, the Government of Uzbekistan adopted a **National Anti-Crisis Programme and established the Anti-Crisis Fund**. The programme helped the economy withstand the economic shock and contributed to a modest GDP growth of about 0.5 per cent. However, some restrictions and lockdowns introduced to prevent the spread of COVID-19 had negative implications on human rights and civil liberties, lacked transparency, and were not backed up by requisite legislation.

Despite the pandemic, the Government remained committed to SDG progress and addressing the most acute development challenges. For example, with assistance from the UN and the World Bank, the Government initiated work on a comprehensive

Poverty Reduction Strategy until 2030 which will revise the national poverty definition in line with international standards and is considering adopting a multi-dimensional approach to poverty reduction. Recognizing social protection as a key accelerator for SDG attainment, the Government also initiated the development of a national **Social Protection Strategy** until 2030 to reduce fragmentation and increase the effectiveness and coverage of social protection.

Youth engagement and support to youth remain a high priority on the Government's agenda. The Government has adopted a dedicated Programme of measures to further develop state Youth Policy, including establishing a new Youth Affairs Agency, promoting youth employability and entrepreneurship, support to talented youth, etc.

Uzbekistan was elected to the UN Human Rights Council which has helped to reinforce human rights as a national priority; a **National Strategy on Human Rights** was adopted and a Law on Protecting the Rights of People with Disabilities was enacted. The fight against corruption has reached new levels with the establishment of an Anti-Corruption Agency and the transformation of the Anti-Corruption Council.

In 2020, Uzbekistan presented its first **Voluntary National Review of the SDGs** at ECOSOC's High-level Political Forum. To promote enhanced public monitoring and oversight of SDG implementation, a **bicameral Parliamentary commission on SDG oversight**, headed by the Chair of the Senate and Speaker of the Legislative Chamber, was established. The President also proposed the adoption of a UN General Assembly (GA) resolution on enhancing the role of parliaments in achieving the SDGs and ensuring human rights during the 75th session of the GA.

CHAPTER 2

**UN development system support
to national development priorities**



2.1

Overview of UNDAF Results

In 2020, the UN Country Team's plans and programmes were repurposed to support the Government to fight the impact of the pandemic. In March 2020 a Strategic Preparedness and Response Plan, built around a ten-pillar health response and led by the Ministry of Health and WHO, was launched, and in May 2020, 16 UN agencies and 6 IFIs teamed up and launched a Consolidated Multilateral COVID-19 Socio-Economic Response and Recovery Offer package (SER). The SER was guided by the UN Secretary-General's "Shared Responsibility, Global Solidarity" report, and the associated "UN framework for the immediate socio-economic response to COVID-19". The SER highlights support by participating partners in seven priority areas and aims to cushion the knock-on effects on millions of people's lives, their livelihoods and the real economy, thereby preserving positive reform momentum and progress towards the national Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

New laws and policies adopted in 2020 with UN support:

- Law on Protecting the Rights of People with Disabilities (December 2020)
- Law on Education (August 2020)
- Law «On measures to further improve the rehabilitation of victims of trafficking in persons»
- Citizenship Law (March 2020)
- National Human Rights Strategy
- Presidential Decree on Anti-Corruption measures

Key strategies under development with UN support:

- Poverty Reduction Strategy
- Social Protection Strategy
- National Gender Strategy

Key events with UN support:

Bicameral **Parliamentary commission on SDGs** was established to ensure parliamentary monitoring and oversight of national SDG implementation.

The **Youth Parliament** was created under the Senate of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan to promote youth engagement in high-level policy-making based on inclusive and equity principles.

First **Voluntary National Review** of the country's progress **on the SDGs** prepared and presented at ECOSOC's High-level Political Forum in July 2020.

Multi-stakeholder consultations were facilitated to consult on the VNR report. These involved more than **1,500 participants** including civil society, youth, women, PWD, academia and others.

Highlights of UN-IFI COVID-19 Results



Health

16,914 health workers provided with PPE

1,303 health care workers trained on infection prevention and control

750,000 children will benefit that a cold chain system was build for national vaccination campaigns

15,658 newborns and their mothers benefited from maternal, neonatal and child health improvement plans



Macroeconomic Response & Recovery

in partnership with the WB, IFC, IMF, ADB, IsDB

USD 3.4 billion was mobilised to cover the most pressing needs resulting from the pandemic through the Socio-economic response and recovery offer, of which

USD 1.5 billion (3 per cent of GDP) (mostly IFI's loans) was injected into the state budget and the Anti-Crisis Fund



Assessments and Data

in partnership with the WB

More than **20** assessments and analyses on the impact of the pandemic on economy, jobs, poverty, education losses, health, water and sanitation, migration, gender equality, trade, food security and environment were conducted to allow for more informed decision-making and policy responses.



Education

in partnership with ADB and the WB

Education continuity was ensured through distant learning for

5.85 million students in secondary schools,

728,000 students in secondary specialized and professional institutions,

360,000 students in higher education institutions

800,000 pre-school children benefitted from remote learning programmes



Social protection

in partnership with the WB

1.2 million vulnerable people benefitted from a new electronic Single Registry for applying for social benefits

An additional **500,000 families** were covered by social assistance benefits

The living standards of **2,500** Persons with Disabilities, including **700 females**, were enhanced



Protecting Vulnerable Groups, Social Cohesion and Community Resilience

31,000 vulnerable people (14,192 women) benefited from support with income generation, employment, training, accessing social support

356 children, including **210** girls, from closed correctional institutions;

73 women and **245** children repatriated from armed conflict zones were reintegrated into their families and communities

5,640 returned migrants (of whom 2,831 were women) received reintegration support

6,036 children and adolescents living with HIV benefited from continuous psycho-social services



Employment and Job creation

in partnership with ADB, EBRD, IsDB, IFC, the WB

10,235 people (of whom 3,106 were women) received support with job creation and employability

1,000 youth beneficiaries were supported through start-up acceleration programmes

318 youth beneficiaries projects and business acceleration initiatives

2.2

.....
Priorities, outcomes and outputs



OUTCOME 1.

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



Financial expenses: **USD 2,901,920**



Agencies: UNDP, ILO, UNECE, UNESCO

Partners: Ministry of Economic Development and Poverty Reduction, Ministry of Employment and Labor Relations, Ministry of Investments and Foreign Trade, Ministry of Culture, Ministry of Mahalla and Family Support, Ministry of Finance, Council of Ministers of Karakalpakstan, State Customs Committee, Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Agency for Youth Affairs, Center for economic research and reforms, «Yoshlar-kelajagimiz» Foundation, Center for the Supporting Youth Entrepreneurship, IT-Park, NGOs “Women’s Business Center”

In 2020, UN interventions were aimed at mitigating the negative impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on people’s livelihoods through improved an **improved business climate and employment opportunities**.

To support unemployed women, youth and those in the informal sector, UN agencies implemented skills development and **job creation programmes benefiting 10,235 people** (including 3,106 women and 7,129 men).

The Integrated Support Services Programmes (ISSP) **helped 100 women-mardikors** (casual workers) from 44 mahallas in Surkhandarya Region and **100 women** from 80 mahallas in Tashkent City with a mix of training on business skills and entrepreneurship. The trained women from Tashkent will also receive credits and bank loans for their businesses.

Nearly **400 women and youth** in more than 175 of the mahallas most affected by lockdowns in Karakalpakstan, Kashkadarya, Ferghana and Syrdarya regions were helped to launch family-based businesses (110 women were from single households and 30 women have a family member with a disability or themselves belong to disability group);

104 women were provided with jobs in female-headed small businesses launched with UN support in Syrdarya region. A **Handicraft Training Centre (HTC)** was established to provide training opportunities for unemployed women, and **230 women** completed training in garment design, jewelry, knitting, sewing national costume, hairdressing, bakery activity and others. The centre plans to serve at least **1,500 unemployed women**.



In response to the emergency situation caused by the Sardoba dam break in May 2020, the UN contributed to the establishment of three «Training Centers for Mahalla Communities” in Syrdarya region to provide vulnerable women with free training to acquire professional skills.

The UN promoted start-up and business acceleration initiatives targeting youth:

- **273 startup projects** were selected to participate in a «Startup initiatives” programme; of them, 144 are initiated by young people and 59 projects are headed by girls
- **872 young people**, including 249 girls from 13 regions, will benefit from trainings and business coaching
- 122 projects are at the **idea stage**, 121 projects already **have prototypes**, and 30 projects have been **launched** and attracted their first clients and sales

500 video lessons on 12 core professional competencies were prepared to enhance and better align professional skills for youth, women, labour migrants and other vulnerable groups to the labour market.

Digital solutions:

- An online job search platform “Job Café” now has **over 9,400 users**
- A new mobile app “Imkoniyat” focused on consultancy for families with children with disabilities; it was developed by teams of girls trained within the framework of the Technovation Challenge project supported by UN

In the COVID-19 context, the UN system also focused on giving support to revive affected businesses and create new ones:

Business Clinic for SMEs and entrepreneurs:

Consultancy support to affected businesses and entrepreneurs to address imminent business challenges through:

- Over 3,333 hotline instant consultations
- 61 online webinars on business for **2,570 small businesses and entrepreneurs**
- Updates and consultancy through Telegram channel for **4,500 subscribers**
- 67 webinars videos and 68 short video-answers posted Youtube channel

Seed funding to the SMEs:

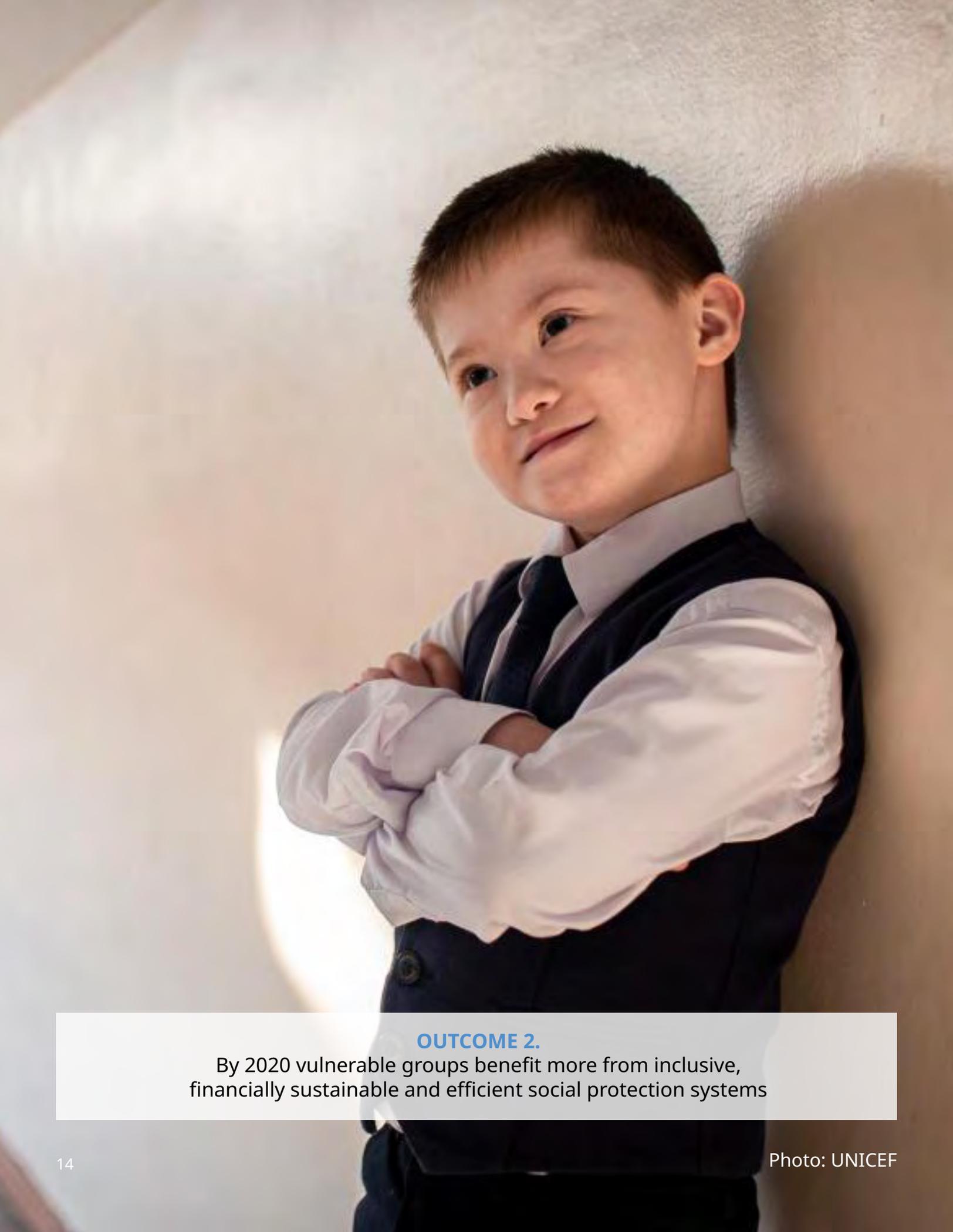
- A total of **34 projects** were selected for funding, from 215 online applications from 6 regions
- Training on marketing, finance, business process optimisation and soft skills delivered; equipment provided to open sewing shops, IT centres, beauty salons, delivery services, to create around **210 jobs**, including 150 jobs for women

The UN supported projects to improve livelihoods and build the resilience of communities in the Aral Sea Region. In total, **10,253 rural people** benefited from improved access to clean drinking water, electricity and healthcare services, including **6 new water infrastructure** projects, 14 power transformers installed, and 11 small production facilities (e.g., soap, hygiene masks, etc.) that created **110 jobs**. The UN also continued to develop natural and cultural heritage-based sustainable tourism to ensure income-generation opportunities for local communities.

The UN supported the Government’s efforts to promote a **green recovery and economy** through several initiatives such as «**green sukuk**» (green bonds). At the community level, the UN focused on the preparedness for risks and hazards of communities living around uranium legacy sites in Namangan and Tashkent regions, through awareness raising, establishing economic opportunities and enhancing infrastructure (e.g., seven power transformers were installed to improve electricity supply).

Data and Knowledge produced:

- Socio-economic impact assessment (SEIA) of the Covid-19 pandemic on entrepreneurship and communities in Uzbekistan
- Rapid assessment of the needs of labour migrants in the Russian Federation
- Rapid Survey of Food Supply Chains in Europe and Central Asia in the framework of COVID-19
- Guidelines and Best Practices for MSMEs in delivering energy efficient products and in providing renewable energy equipment



OUTCOME 2.

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



Financial expenses: **USD 1,094,552**

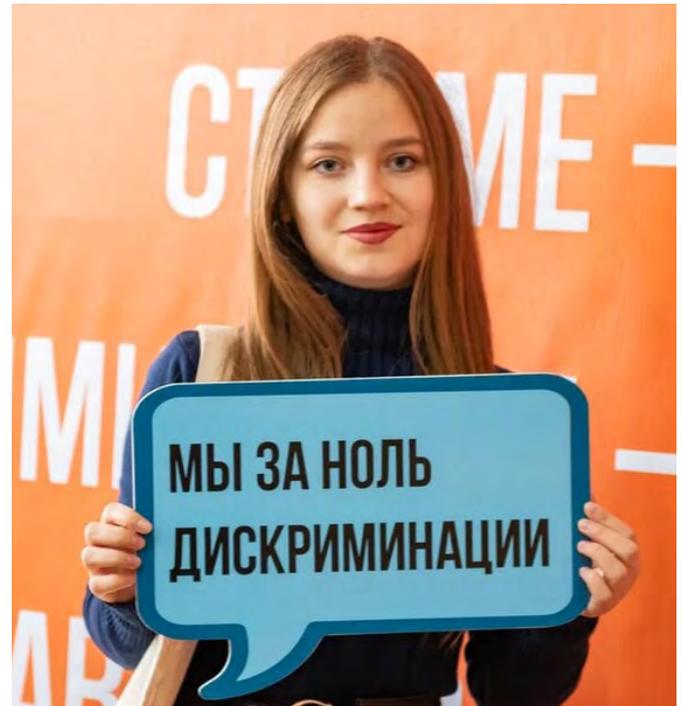


Agencies: UNICEF, UNDP, UNFPA, ILO, IOM, UNHCR

Partners: Ministry of Economic Development and Poverty Reduction, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Employment and Labor Relations, Ministry of Public Education, Ministry of Mahalla and Family Support, Agency on Youth Affairs, Off-Budget Pension Fund (MoF)

The UN helped the scale-up of a nationwide **single registry for social protection (SRSP)** that is now operational in 14 regions and reaches up to 1.2 million households, including **250,000 households with children**. The SRSP now processes 150,000 applications per month (a three-fold increase from the previous system).

Small grants were provided to 11 NGOs which contributed to **enhanced living standards for 2,500 Persons with Disabilities (including 700 women, 600 youths, and 255 children)**. UN advocacy and capacity-building efforts contributed to the adoption of the national Law **“On rights of People with Disabilities”** which incorporates core principles of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD).



Data and Knowledge produced:

- Rapid socio-economic impact assessment on social protection and the labour market
- Vulnerability Survey “Implication of the Covid-19 pandemic on returning Uzbek migrants and their families”
- Needs assessment on the accessibility and affordability of public services for PWDs
- National study on aspirations, needs and risks of youth in Uzbekistan
- Investment case on the fiscal feasibility of the child benefit reform proposal
- Budgetary analysis of the COVID-19 pandemic

5,640 returning migrants, including 2,831 women in five regions were covered by community-based outreach, needs assessments and reintegration assistance through NGOs (including psychological, legal, social, in-kind, and grant assistance. 14 refugees, including 7 women, were provided with financial assistance, so that they could meet their basic needs.

In 2020, Uzbekistan became **number one U-Report country** in European and Central Asian Region with over **117,000 U-Reporters**. Eight COVID-19-related polls were conducted, and results have been featured in government documents, parliamentary enquiries and UN analysis. During the pandemic, U-Report also became an effective instrument for the quick dissemination of reliable information among youth, reaching people in the most remote areas and with no access to the internet through free SMS channels.



OUTCOME 3.

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



Financial expenses: **USD 751,930**



Agencies: UNICEF, UNFPA, UNDP

Partners: The Senate of Oliy Majlis, Parliamentary Gender Equality Commission, Ministry of Mahalla and Family Support, Ministry of Public Education, Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Internal Affairs, Republican Center for Social Adaptation of Children, 'Yuksalish' National Movement, 'NIHOL' Development and Support Center', Civic Initiatives Support Center (Tashkent), Center for Social Protection of the Family «Oydin Nur» (Bukhara), Rahmdillik NGO Center (Samarkand), "Opa-singillar" NGO (Tashkent region)

In 2002, the UN intensified socio-economic, psychological and legal support to the most vulnerable, including women, victims of gender-based violence, children affected by conflict, people and children in closed facilities, returning migrants, as well as front line law enforcement and people with a duty of care.

14,702 people benefited from psycho-social, legal and direct support services, of which 5,623 were referral services from a national hotline for GBV violence that was re-launched in 2020 with UN support. Additionally, **1,788 women's requests** for support were received and addressed through local hotlines under rehabilitation centres.

12 regional Republican Rehabilitation Center (RRC) branches were supported with supplies for GBV survivors and with internet/mobile connections. 206 women and 95 children in the RRCs received food and hygiene packages and access to psychological, medical and legal support.

197 women's shelters were supported with a practical toolkit on the provision of services, and an 'E-Journal' was set-up in all the shelters to collect and analyze GBV data and inform targeted measures nationwide.

203 people, including 190 women and girls, accessed legal and psychological counselling delivered by mobile clinic sessions in Qashqadarya, Khorezm, Surkhandarya and Karakalpakstan regions.

The UN supported grass-root NGOs to address the emerging risks of GBV and respond to the needs of women during the pandemic. Hotlines for women and families in difficult situations/victims of GBV run by local NGOs in Tashkent, Bukhara and Samarkand addressed **2,214 applications**, of which 1,286 cases were resolved positively, 11 cases of suicide were prevented.

331 women with disabilities in Tashkent region received support through NGOs; of these **154** received food packages; **27** received support for utilities; and **150** women were provided with access to internet and mobile connection. **70** people living in shelters (including 34 women and 36 children) were provided with food and hygiene products.

The Government adopted the national SOPs on multi-stakeholder response to GBV that was developed with UN support, and included the training of **355 services providers** and community workers in Samarkand, Bukhara, and Karakalpakstan Regions.

To support gender equality, 100 newly-elected deputies of the Parliament and over 500 representatives of the Government, barristers and women's NGOs were trained on gender-legal expertise, case management and GBV prevention.



Key figures from 197 women and child shelters nationwide:

- 14,849** applications received
- 5,796** individuals received psychological support
- 3,680** individuals received legal support
- 503** individuals received medical support
- 1,553** individuals received other services

Through the “No to Violence” Telegram channel **5,000 subscribers** received regular updates on GBV, including contacts of service providers, and free legal and psychological advice. A mobile app ‘Najot’ (Hope) was developed to provide information for survivors of GBV in remote areas and has connected **360 women inspectors with 15,000 women**, providing protection, legal and psychological support.

With the help of UN advocacy, the Government adopted a policy on de-institutionalization and has closed two out of four correctional institutions for minors, and introduced a case management system to address the particular needs of vulnerable families and children.

356 children (146 boys and 210 girls) who left closed correctional institutions and **73 women and 245 children** repatriated from armed conflict zones received legal, psychosocial, and other social services to facilitate reintegration. **407 community-based specialists and 165 supervisors** are now trained to provide reintegration services.

Moreover, trained social workers and psychologists reached **129,309 children, parents and caregivers** with community-based psychosocial support during the COVID-19 pandemic. A further 3,000 children and 1,600 service providers in 31 residential care institutions received health and hygiene supplies.

Specialised psycho-social services were provided by nine daycare centers to **6,036 children and adolescents living with HIV** (2,681 girls and 3,350 boys) and their families, and 500 children and adolescents living with HIV in Tashkent received hygiene kits. In Tashkent and Samarkand, 268 low-income families with children and adolescents living with HIV received food packages during the pandemic.

Data and Knowledge produced:

- Rapid socio-economic impact assessment on communities (mahallas)
- Study on the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the wellbeing of children in Uzbekistan
- Situational review on women with disabilities and their access to employment opportunities
- Rapid Needs Assessment of people living with HIV during COVID-19





OUTCOME 4.

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



Financial expenses: **USD 24,975,955**



Agencies: UNFPA, WHO, UNICEF, UNDP, UNODC

Partners: Ministry of Health, Republican Perinatal Center, Agency for sanitary and epidemiological wellbeing, Ministry of Public Education, Ministry of Preschool Education, Ministry of Internal Affairs, Ministry of Economic Development and Poverty Reduction, Ministry of Finance, Republican AIDS Center

The UN supported the Government's health response through the **COVID-19 Strategic Preparedness and Response Plan (SPRP)** with the express objectives of limiting transmission and maintaining other essential health services.

16,914 health workers were supplied with medical, laboratory, and personal protective equipment (PPE), and **5,390 people**, including **3,564 children**, were supplied with critical WASH material and services

A COVID-19 Risk Communication and Community Engagement (RCCE) campaign was rolled-out to provide people with information and coping skills during the pandemic. More than 6 million children in schools, **1.4 million children** in pre-schools, and **2 million parents** gained critical knowledge and information on hygiene for infection prevention and control, and **14,000 preschool institutions** received videos and printed materials on keeping facilities safe.

The UN supported logistics systems in regional, district and primary health care to ensure safe storage and delivery of nine types of vaccines for more than **750,000 children**, and 16 regional and district level vaccine warehouses were constructed and equipped. Moreover, over 700 freezers and refrigerators were installed at district level, 2,078 refrigerators are being installed in primary health facilities, and more than 3,000 regional and district immunization managers and vaccinators at PHC level were equipped with PPE.



More than **30,000 health workers** and **1.6 million** pregnant women and parents across the country have received basic information and counselling on immunization and vaccination, and 95 per cent of 9-year-old girls received two rounds of the Human Papillomavirus Vaccine.

The UN provided web-conference equipment and broadband internet to more than 50 perinatal, pediatric, and sanitary-epidemiological service centres, thereby giving access to more than **1,000 health professionals** to online training.

15,658 newborns and their mothers benefited from quality improvement plans on maternal, neonatal, and child health which were developed and implemented in 11 health facilities.

280 front-line health workers (including 220 female health workers) were trained on perinatal health services to vulnerable persons in the Aral Sea region. A further 60 specialists were trained on near-miss case review methodology and **243 health professionals** on emergency obstetric care. Three perinatal health facilities were also renovated and equipped to provide advanced perinatal services and ensure oxygen and electricity supplies.



132 health care providers developed their knowledge and skills to conduct perinatal death audits (PDA). 533 Health care providers at second level perinatal care facilities have increased capacity to provide quality of care, counselling and support to pregnant women and new-borns.

31,088 people living with HIV (16,095 men and 14,993 women) had access to ARV treatment. In addition, 100 per cent had access to ARV prophylaxis which enabled a reduction of Mother-To-Child-Transmission of HIV.

Guided by the Global Accelerated Action for the Health of Adolescents (AA-HA!), the UN helped develop a national **Adolescent Health and Wellbeing strategy** and action plan which will benefit **5.5 million adolescents** (2.7 million girls and 2.8 million boys). Six million school students will be covered by a health literacy curriculum beginning next year.



Due to supply chain disruptions during the pandemic, the UN delivered **280,000 vials of contraceptives**.

UN advocacy helped with the adoption of a national nutrition strategy and action plan for 2020-2025 and contributed to interventions for **seven million children** under 10 years old and **5.7 million of women** 15-34 years. Moreover, over **495,000 children** aged 6-59 months old received two rounds of Vitamin A supplementation.

More than **24,000 children** were covered by peer-education activities on healthy life styles (HLF) and sexual and reproductive health (SHR).

Data and Knowledge produced:

- Rapid Needs Assessment for female health care workers
- Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) analysis for preschools and schools
- Rapid survey on impact of COVID-19 pandemic on changing patterns of drug use and service provision for people who use drugs
- Study on needs and HIV prevention and treatment services for people who use new psychoactive substances/stimulant drugs



OUTCOME 5.

Continuous quality education as well as lifelong learning for all improved by 2020



Financial expenses: **USD 1,253,381**



Agencies: UNICEF, UNDP, UNFPA, UNESCO, UNODC

Partners: Ministry of Preschool Education, Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education, Ministry of Public Education, Agency on Youth Affairs, Ministry of Health, State Inspection for the Supervision of Education Quality, Republican Education Center, Innovation Centre on Preschool Education



During the pandemic, the UN provided strategic and technical guidance by introducing innovative service delivery models in distance learning, blended learning, and “catch up” programmes which reached almost **6 million school children and 500 teachers**.

As part of the efforts to “**build back better**”, the UN supported the Government with the safe return of preschools and schools through creating guidelines on safe school reopening, information, education and Communication (IEC) materials: 6 million children, 1.4 million preschools, and 2 million parents received information on infection prevention control.

The UN conducted social media campaigns to guide parents on care and learning opportunities for children from home (#LearningAtHome/ #Funathome). Also, a series on Non-violent Child Care was produced to prevent violence against children. **500,000** teachers, psychologists and parents received recommendations on child care, maintaining psychological and mental well-being and building better relationships during the pandemic, and seven IEC videos on parental support to children with disabilities were produced.

The UN provided technical support on a new **Law on Education** which was subsequently adopted and followed by a Presidential decree that promotes the development of inclusive education through 2020-2025.

The Government's initiatives to enhance equitable access to quality Early Childhood Care and Education were supported through:

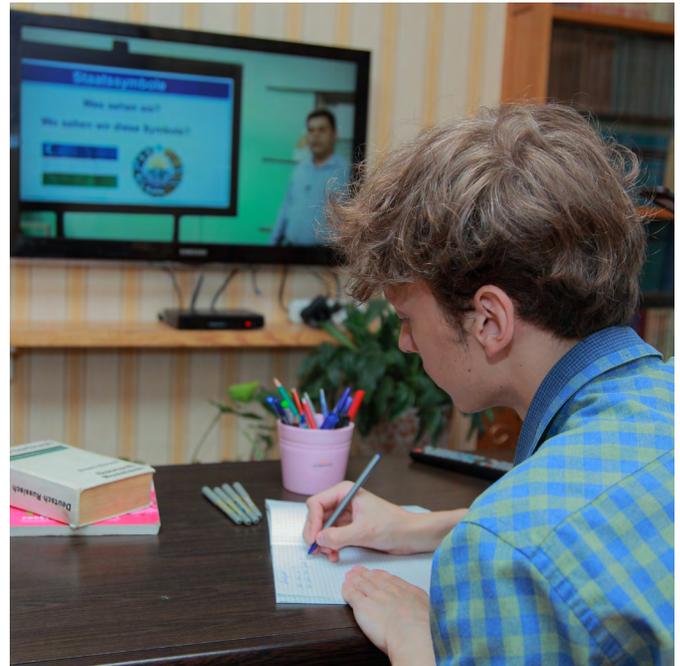
- Designing and testing alternative and innovative methods of preschool education provision to ensure access for most vulnerable groups
- Ensuring ECCE continuity by introducing remote learning programs during the COVID-19 pandemic, reaching an estimated **800,000 children**
- Continuing the efforts to enhance the implementation and effectiveness of Early Learning Development Standards and new preschool curriculum and skilling up **38,400 teachers**, etc

The UN supported curriculum reforms to shift the education system towards a competency-based approach, for which 680 education specialists and experts were equipped with new knowledge and skills.

The UN provided trainings for over **1,000** teachers and policy makers on transparency, accountability, and anti-corruption measures in education with a focus on eradicating financial leakages through a robust Education Management Information System (EMIS). Over **500,000** people were reached through online broadcasting on social media.

The UN implemented initiatives on youth crime prevention, promotion of a culture of lawfulness among children and youth, and a safe learning environment:

- **20,000 young people** participated in an online challenge campaign to promote sport as a tool to build life skills, instill positive values, and build resilience to difficult situations
- Over **440 secondary school students** in 22 schools in Fergana Valley and Tashkent benefited from a youth life skills training programme
- Over **2 million children** aged 6-12 nationwide had the opportunity to learn about core values such as peaceful co-existence, respect and acceptance through the introduction by the UN of a new multimedia application called Zorbs into the primary school curriculum



- A video-based sport-based life skills programme aimed at youth crime prevention was developed and included into the secondary school curriculum and will reach **1,000,000 young people** annually

More than **300,000** educators, psychologists and parents were provided with electronic information materials on "Parenting during COVID-19" and "Caring for your child during COVID-19"

Data and Knowledge produced:

- Rapid Assessments on Early Childhood Care and Education (ECCE) practices at home and outreach of distance programmes
- ECCE Knowledge, Attitude and Practice (KAP Study)
- Rapid Assessment on outreach and implications of Distance Learning program in Basic Education



OUTCOME 6.

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



Financial expenses: **USD 4,572,520**



Agencies: UNDP, FAO, UNOPS, UNECE, UNDRR, UNESCO

Partners: Ministry of Emergency Situations, Centre of Hydrometeorological Service, Ministry of Construction, Ministry of Culture, State Committee on forestry, State committee on ecology and environmental protection, Academy of Sciences, Ministry of Agriculture, Council of Ministers of Karakalpakstan

In 2020, Uzbekistan accessed resources for climate change adaptation with the support of the Green Climate Fund and secured funding for the National Adaptation Plan (NAP). The NAP targets climate-affected sectors, like agriculture, water, health, buildings and emergency management, as well as the three Aral Sea regions that are the most vulnerable to climate change.

The UN continued efforts to strengthen the resilience of rural communities in Karakalpakstan and other drought-prone regions through awareness raising, capacity building and the introduction of agriculture conservation and water saving technologies and equipment supply:

- **876 households** (30 per cent female) benefited from new drip irrigation systems in greenhouses
- **1,014 rural people** (33 per cent female) learnt about greenhouse use under drought risks at three Extension Service Centers
- **1,487 people** (20 per cent female) received forecasts of water availability produced by the drought early warning system



- **5,776 people** benefited from using conservation agriculture and horticulture greenhouse equipment, and land leveling drip irrigation and water supply
- **3,718** (165 women) water management specialists and consumers enhanced their knowledge on water saving
- **152 smallholders** (87 women) from rural areas learned how to adapt to the changing climate by introducing cold tolerant crop varieties and the establishment of tree nurseries in greenhouses
- **326 specialists** (49 women) attended online training courses on Sustainable Land Management practices



Food security support was ensured to farmers and owners of household plots in the drought-prone regions of Bukhara and Kashkadarya, through the delivery of 30,000 vegetable seedlings, 10 tons of fertilizer, 31 water pumps and 10 two-wheel tractors.

Implementation of Sustainable Forest Management practices (SFM) in four pilot sites of 6,062 hectares in Kitab, Dekhkanabad, Syrdarya, and Pop forestry organization fields is expected to bring about the sequestration of **303,100 tons of CO2 annually**. A data centre for the sustainable management of forests in Mountain and Valley areas in Uzbekistan was established.

The UN contributed to the adoption of a New Building Code focused on the use of solar energy that would allow a **30 per cent reduction in energy consumption** in residential buildings.

The UN promoted the introduction of a green mortgage scheme which provided **528 low-carbon mortgages** in five regions: UN-supported green mortgage schemes have reached **1,329 rural houses**.

The UN strengthened national capacity on water governance for effective implementation of the state program «Smart Water» and “Drip Irrigation”. The UN continued to demonstrate best practices on water use efficiency in irrigation, resulting in a 30 per cent reduction of water losses and water use from 12,000 to 10,000m³/ha in pilot Water User Associations (WUAs). To improve the irrigation infrastructure of pilot water management organisations, the UN supported the creation of irrigated land reclamation monitoring systems at national and regional levels. The UN has also promoted education targeting youth and contributed to the development of a Massive Open Online Course (MOOC) on sustainable water use.

Data and Knowledge produced:

- Promoting Energy Efficiency Standards and Technologies to Enhance Energy Efficiency in Buildings





OUTCOME 7.

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



Financial expenses: **USD 7,183,289**



Agencies: UNDP, OHCHR, UNICEF, UNESCO, UNODC, UNFPA

Partners: Prosecutor General’s Office, Supreme Court, Presidential Administration, Academy of Public Administration, Ministry of Justice, Ministry on Mahalla and Family Support, Ministry for Development of Information Technologies and Communications, Ministry of Internal Affairs, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Agriculture, Agency for Public services, National Information-Analytical Center on Drug Control, State Customs Committee, State Security Service, State Committee on statistics, Central Bank, National Human Rights Center, Academy of the Prosecutor General’s Office, Agency on Youth Affairs, National Agency for Project Management, National TV and Radio Company, National Association of Electronic Mass Media

The UN supported the Government to launch its digitalisation agenda and develop a **Digital Uzbekistan 2030 Strategy**, the Digital Tashkent Concept Note, and the **Open Data Development Concept for 2021-2025**.

Following advocacy and technical assistance from the UN, the Government moved closer to fully integrating Regulatory Impact Assessment (RIA) procedures and methodology into national legislation (including the training of 75 public servants (15 women) on RIA). Over **600 acts** were reviewed and recommended for uplift, **29 decisions** under the Presidential and Cabinet of Ministers’ resolutions will be transformed into laws and codes, while 59 ministerial acts will be shifted into resolutions of the Cabinet of Ministers and laws in line with the Presidential Decree of May 2020.

The UN provided support to set up the Anticorruption Agency and the Agency’s Public Council which engages civil society and the private sector in anti-corruption activities. Implementation of anti-corruption compliance management in 26 public agencies is ongoing to strengthen the regulatory and institutional frameworks of local governments to deliver public services.

More than **17,500 people** participated in the Integrity and Anticorruption Awards contest, **400 children** took part in the drawing contest “Public Services for my Family”, **20 journalists and bloggers** participated in an open-air press-conference on digitalisation of the Civil Services Registry, and more than **2 million people** received information about public services.

New digital solutions were developed, including a mobile and web application called “Anticorruption,” to empower citizens to report corruption, and an e-platform Eanticor.uz for monitoring the Government’s efforts to combat corruption and rank public bodies on anticorruption.

1,598 employees (102 women) from Public Services Agency and Public Service Centers and 65 khokimiyat staff from all regions were trained on service delivery, including: training of 40 national stakeholders (Ministry of Justice, General Prosecutor’s Office) on an anti-bribery management system, and **290 government officials** (40 women) on the implementation of an anticorruption compliance system, auditing for compliance, and managing conflicts of interest.



The UN helped to make online public services more responsive to citizens through e-government advancement. A notification function was introduced to report on service delivery, commitments, and other important actions. A “Life Events” section was integrated and the Government’s payment platform was upgraded to make it more stable and introduce new functionalities.

The UN also promoted public services digitalisation in Uzbekistan:

- Civil Registry Offices were equipped to digitise 60 million records from Civil Registry Archives and to safely store digitised data.
- A Situational Center was established to monitor data on public services delivery in 201 public service centres in real time.
- An Information System «License» was developed to contribute to the digitalization of licensing services.
- Digital infrastructure and services were established in local communities (makhallas), including an electronic document management system and support to create a database on vulnerable populations.

To improve participation in budget planning and increase fiscal transparency and accountability, the UN supported the publication of a Citizens’ Budget including the approved State Budget for 2020, proposed State Budget for 2021, and implementation of the State Budget for 2019.

The UN increased its support to the preparation of a census (the first of its kind in in the last 30 years) and supported the establishment of the special Census department in the State Committee on Statistics. The UN mobilised key stakeholders’ technical and financial support through the Census Donor coordination platform. 103 people were also trained on the collection and use of data and modern demographic techniques.



Implementation of MICS continued and detailed maps were produced for 720 selected enumeration areas (makhallas). A phone database was created to administer distance-based surveys for post COVID assessments as well as for rapid MICS+ surveys covering up to **14,520 households**.

To contribute to national efforts to counter illicit drug trafficking, the UN supported the establishment of seven additional Interagency Mobile Teams (IMTs) to cover all regions of Uzbekistan; over 200 operations resulted in the suppression of 223 drug-related crimes and over 328 kg of narcotic drugs were seized.

268 law enforcement financial personnel were trained to counter drug trafficking, illicit financial flows, money-laundering, and terrorism financing.



OUTCOME 8.

Legal and judicial reforms further ensure strong protection of rights, freedoms and legitimate interests of citizens



Financial expenses: **USD 2,252,689**



Agencies: UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNODC, OHCHR, UNHCR

Partners: Senate and Legislative Chamber of the Oliy Majlis, Parliamentary Gender Equality Commission, Ombudsman, Child Rights Ombudsperson, Supreme Court, Supreme Judicial Council, Ministry of Justice, Prosecutor General's Office, Ministry of Internal Affairs, Ministry of Public Education, Ministry on Mahalla and Family Support, National Human Rights Center, Agency on Youth Affairs, Public Chamber under the President of Uzbekistan, Academy of the Prosecutor General's Office of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Higher Judicial School

As per the World Justice Project report, Uzbekistan's overall Rule of Law score increased from 96th to 92nd place in 2020, and Uzbekistan improved on its 2019 ranking in Civil Justice (+1) and Criminal Justice (+2).

The Government adopted a **National Human Rights Strategy** and Roadmap for which the UN provided substantive inputs and organized multi-stakeholder consultations to ensure the Strategy was aligned with international norms and standards.

The UN engaged with the Government and civil society to ensure compliance of the national COVID-19 responses with international human rights standards. Efforts were also undertaken to sustain the positive steps made prior to COVID-19 in the area of civic space and fundamental freedoms, access to information, judicial-legal reform, and treatment of persons in detention.

The UN provided policy advice on measures to improve justice administration and court efficiency that have been institutionalised through the Presidential Decree (July 2020). The decree incorporated several measures on further simplifying court proceedings and increasing the efficiency of courts.

Following-up on the visit by the Special Rapporteur on the Independence of Judges and Lawyers, the UN supported the Supreme Court to develop the professional skills of judges; 141 judges, including 17 women, from administrative, criminal and economic courts in six regions learned how to apply the provisions of the individual UN conventions (such as ICCPR, CAT and CEDAW). The **E-Justice system** (e-sud), developed with UN support, was successfully implemented in all 75 civil courts of Uzbekistan and has been owned by Government.

To support access to legal aid for young people, the UN facilitated the establishment of **three legal clinics** based in the Fergana valley, and 20 young lawyers were trained.

The first child-friendly interview room at trial stage was set up in Tashkent city, in addition to 31 child-friendly interview rooms functioning at the pre-trial level. 12 children in conflict with the law benefitted from a diversion and restorative justice programme piloted in Tashkent city.

470 community specialists, **143** inspectors of minors, and **139** youth union leaders were trained to apply a case management approach and monitor service provision to more than **500** children leaving specialized correctional facilities. **286** community specialists have been trained to monitor the reintegration process of children leaving these closed facilities.

The Ombudsperson of Uzbekistan was accredited by GANHRI's sub-committee and received a B status in compliance with the Paris Principles.

Data and Knowledge produced:

- Survey on impact of COVID-19 on fundamental labour rights in the cotton sector and related value chains

2.3

Support to Partnership and Financing the 2030 Agenda

In 2020, cooperation between the UN system and development partners, donors, and, in particular, with IFIs, was pivotal to alleviating the negative impact of COVID-19 and sustaining progress towards SDG achievement.

Throughout 2020, 16 UN agencies and six IFIs developed and delivered a **Consolidated Multilateral COVID-19 Socio-Economic Response Offer of over USD 3.8 billion**, which offered a coherent and coordinated programmes within 7 workstreams.

The UN Country Team consolidated its close partnership with the World Bank to accelerate progress on ending poverty, ensuring social protection, and enhancing sustainable development, especially through working closely to support the development of the Poverty Reduction Strategy and Social Protection Strategy. Also, joint engagement in gender equality resulted in the inclusion of action on gender-based violence and women's economic empowerment in the latest USD 500M World Bank budget support operation. Looking ahead, the UN is planning to extend this cooperation to other national priorities in line with the national SDGs and human rights agenda, including ratification of the UNCRPD and civil society empowerment.

The UN also extended its partnership with the IsDB in promoting **green financing** and with the ADB on **health financing**. Furthermore, the UN system strengthened joint advocacy with the OSCE and other development partners in Uzbekistan, to promote human rights implementation and civic space.

Uzbekistan's first **Development Finance Assessment** was conducted to provide an overview of the country's SDG financing architecture. It also proposes a Roadmap towards accelerating SDG financing in Uzbekistan to inform a multi-stakeholder, national dialogue on building consensus on priority SDG financing. The DFA provides insights toward a holistic financing strategy for the Government's COVID-19 response and recovery, with the aim of building a sustainable and resilient recovery and safe-guarding SDG progress.

With support from the Joint SDG Fund, and with IFI engagement, a UN Joint Programme in partnership with Government was launched to establish an **Integrated National Financing Framework (INFF)**. The INFF aims to capacitate the Government to mobilise and channel public and private, domestic and external financing for sustainable development in a more coherent, coordinated, efficient and transparent way. As part of this programme, innovative sustainable financing tools and mechanisms have been introduced, including **«green sukuk» (green Islamic bonds)** in partnership with the Islamic Development Bank. The UN has also collaborated with the German Development Bank KfW, Asian Development Bank and World Bank in setting up the normative framework for the **State Health Insurance Fund (SHIF)** established by Government as part of health financing reforms.

A crowdfunding approach to turn the Aral Sea tragedy into an opportunity through the #GreenAral Sea initiative was launched in March 2020 and is an example of innovative partnership and financing mechanisms. In 2020, jointly, the Government and the UN RC launched the Advisory Committee (AC) on the Sustainable Development of the Aral Sea region, bringing together over 100 partners to support the Government's commitment to ensure an inclusive and participatory approach to bringing sustainability to the Aral Sea region.

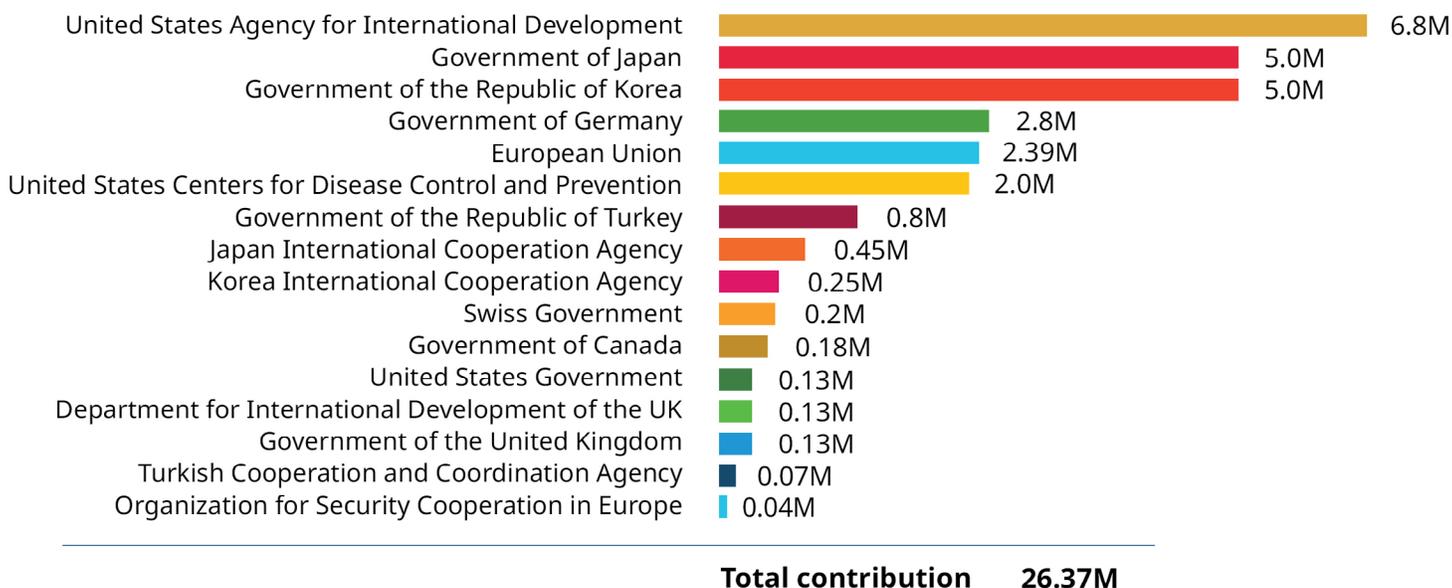
The Multi-Partner Human Security Trust Fund for the Aral Sea Region (MPHSTF) mobilised **USD 9.1 million** through contributions by the European Union, Finland, Republic of Korea, and Uzbekistan. The MPHSTF launched its Second Call for Proposals covering "Youth, Innovations and Health Security" as priority thematic areas and funded three Joint Programmes with a value of **USD 6.0 million**. The selected project proposals focus on unleashing young people's and vulnerable citizens' creativity and innovation by strengthening their adaptive capacity to address economic and food insecurities in the Aral Sea region; and investing in the Aral Sea region by harnessing the talents of youth while also improving water, sanitation, and nutrition to increase resilience to COVID-19.

To advance private sector partnerships for sustainable development, the UNCT launched a platform for private sector engagement, tapping into the convening power of the **UN Global Compact**, while also ensuring alignment with the incentives and interests of both international and national private sector partners. The inaugural meeting was held to introduce the UN Global Compact to 17 private sector organisations representing the agriculture, energy, education and retail sectors.

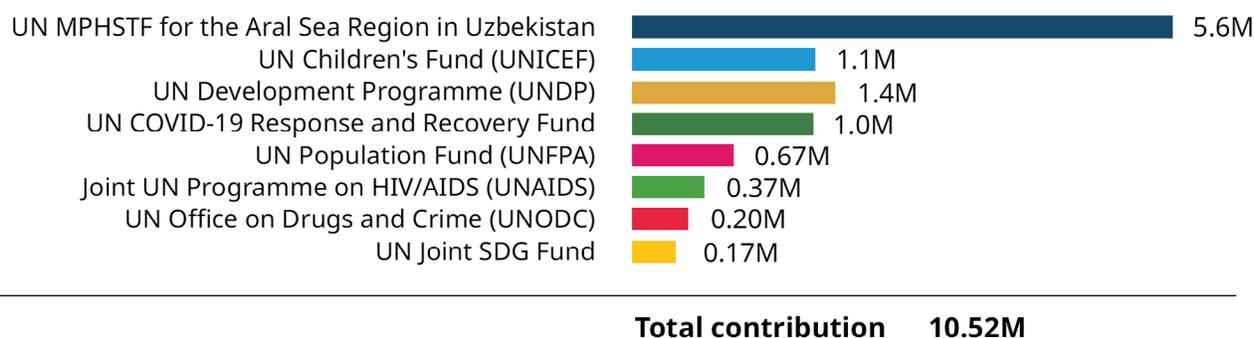
Reported COVID-19 grant funding in Uzbekistan in 2020

As part of its partnership and financing work, the UN monitored development partners' grant funding to the COVID-19 response, sharing weekly updates with Government and partners in 2020. The UN also produced thrice-weekly SitReps on the COVID-19 situation, reaching over 500 subscribers.

Grants from Governments and International Aid Agencies



Grants from UN Agencies and Funds



Grants from International Financial Institutions



Grants from other partners



* Numbers are approximate based on data provided

** All amounts are presented in USD

*** All figures are based on self-reporting of development partners to the UN office in Uzbekistan in 2020

2.4

Results of the UN working more and better together: UN coherence, effectiveness and efficiency

Through extensive consultations with Government and other stakeholders, the UN Country Team finalised the new Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework 2021-2025 (UNSDCF). The UNSDCF builds on the success of the UNDAF 2016-2020 and reinforces UN support to the Government of Uzbekistan to achieve the national SDGs and enhance compliance to international human rights obligations.

In 2020, the UN carried out an assessment and mapping of the UN system capacities and resources required to deliver on the strategic priorities, outcomes and outputs defined in the UNSDCF. Based on the review of the technical and functional capacities, resources and operational business models of UN entities (irrespective of the physical location), **24 UN entities** are now members of the UN Country Team and have committed to support the realisation of these strategic priorities and signed the UNSDCF (this compared to only 13 UN entities that were signatories to UNDAF 2016-2020).

In 2020, UNDP, UNICEF and UNFPA exchanged letters with the UN Resident Coordinator to confirm alignment of their respective Country Programme Documents (CPD) with the UNSDCF. The UN Resident Coordinator Office is working with the remaining agencies to ensure that their country programmes are also aligned to and derived from the UNSDCF.

The UN Country Team's development and delivery of the COVID-19 Socio-economic Response and Recovery Plan and the Health Strategic Preparedness and Response Plan has been efficient thanks to stronger coordination with IFIs and development partners through the Crisis Management Team chaired by the UN RC, along with its six task forces (health, socio-economic, health procurement, protection and key populations, risk communications and duty of care) co-chaired by Heads of UN agencies/IFIs. The UNDAF Joint Workplans for 2020 were updated to integrate and reflect the UN's COVID-19 health and socio-economic response activities for 2020 activities for 2020, thereby enabling better tracking and integration.

To ensure greater coherence, increase impact, and reduce transaction costs the UN established seven joint programmes in 2020, bringing the total of joint UN programmes to ten. These new programmes received funding from the Joint SDG fund, COVID-19 Multi-Partner Trust Fund, Peacebuilding Fund, the Government of Japan, and the UN Multi-Partner Human Security Trust Fund for the Aral Sea region. The joint programmes also have been catalytic to leveraging partnerships with IFIs and national development partners for Agenda 2030.

UN joint programmes launched in 2020

- Support to Early Recovery and Inclusive Service Delivery for Vulnerable Groups Heavily Affected by the COVID-19 crisis (UN COVID-19 Response and Recovery MPTF)
- Establishment of an Integrated National Financing Framework for Sustainable Development in Uzbekistan (Joint SDG Fund)
- Unleashing young people's and vulnerable citizens' creativity and innovation by strengthening their adaptive capacity to address the economic and food insecurities in the exposed communities of the Aral Sea region (MPHSTF Aral Sea)
- Investing in a resilient future of Karakalpakstan by harnessing the talents of youth and improving water, sanitation, hygiene and nutrition during and after COVID-20 (MPHSTF Aral Sea)
- Accelerating Agenda 2030 in Uzbekistan through Inclusive Transformation of the Social Protection System (Joint SDG Fund)
- Youth for Social Harmony in the Ferghana Valley (Peacebuilding Fund)
- Building the resilience of local communities against health, environmental and economic insecurities caused by environmental destruction in the Aral Sea region (Government of Japan)

In July 2020, the Government, in consultation with the UNCT, adopted a Roadmap on furthering cooperation with the UN and specialised agencies, which commits the Government to deepening and strengthening its partnership with the United Nations system at national, regional and global levels, in line with the Agenda 2030.

In March 2020, the UN system, together with the Senate, Government and civil society organisations,

launched the national “**Decade of Action for the SDGs**” initiative. Speakers from all walks of life, including youth, have made personal commitments and called for accelerating sustainable solutions in Uzbekistan, ranging from poverty and gender to climate change, inequality and media freedom.

The UN75 campaign was also launched at the same time, reaching tens of thousands of people in Uzbekistan through a combination of survey participation and virtual dialogues.

Celebrating #UN75

In partnership with Parliament, Government, academia, civil society, mass media and the private sector, **53 dialogues** were held nationwide, bringing together more than **6,000 people from all 12 regions** of Uzbekistan, including the most vulnerable. Another **35,000 people** took the #UN75 survey.



Top priorities voiced by people of Uzbekistan during the UN75 dialogues:

- Addressing climate consequences;
- Ensuring protection of human rights and rule of law;
- More employment opportunities;
- Better access to healthcare;
- Combatting corruption

#UN75 survey in Uzbekistan:

Top five priorities the international community should highlight to recover better from pandemic:



Prioritize universal access to healthcare



Strengthen solidarity between people and nations



Invest more in education and youth programmes



Increase support to the hardest hit countries and communities



Achieve universal and affordable access to digital technologies

The top five things people want to see most in the next 25 years:



Better access to education



More respect for human rights



More environmental protection



Better access to healthcare



More employment opportunities

Risk communication and community engagement (RCCE)

Since the COVID-19 outbreak, the UN has launched a nationwide risk communication campaign through a network of 220 Public Service Delivery Centers, regional governments, CSOs, Youth Union, over **100,000 youth U-reporters** and media representatives, and makhallas (through a network of 10,000 people in all districts of the country). Over **361,600** posters, infographics and brochures were produced in Uzbek, Russian, English and Karakalpak languages and Braille and have been disseminated across Uzbekistan to raise awareness about COVID-19. The #WearAMask campaign was conducted to urge everyone to help break the chains of COVID-19 transmission by wearing a mask, physical distancing, regularly washing hands, avoiding crowds, and oral hygiene. The campaign also reached out more than **4,800 people** via social media platforms.

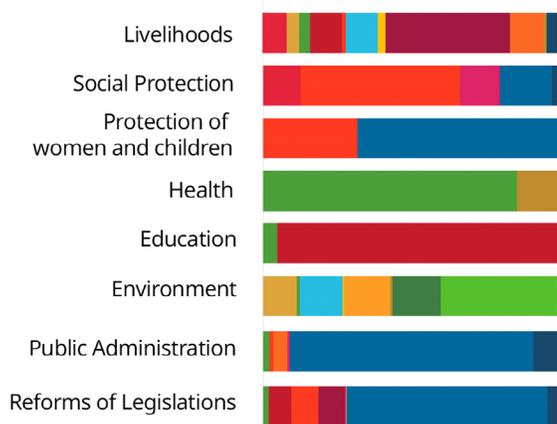


2.5. Financial Overview and Resource Mobilization*

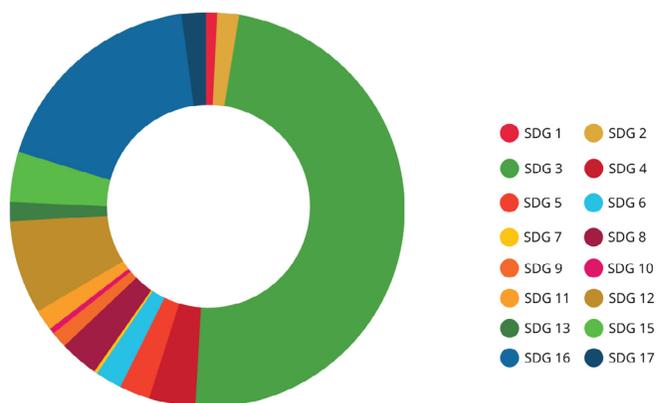
2.5.1. Financial overview

Outcome	2016 (USD)	2017 (USD)	2018 (USD)	2019 (USD)	2020 (USD)	UNDAF Expenditure (2016-2020)	UNDAF planned budget (2016-2020)
Livelihoods	1,821,334	619,692	1,368,260	345,518	2,901,920	7,056,724	26,735,000
Social Protection	202,820	181,645	506,295	754,694	1,094,552	2,740,006	5,800,000
Protection of women and children	280,700	268,824	290,953	451,885	751,930	2,044,292	4,750,000
Health	9,602,018	8,889,955	8,593,503	10,227,967	24,975,955	62,289,398	22,195,000
Education	274,651	537,818	916,455	561,867	1,253,381	3,544,172	11,200,000
Environment	2,768,325	2,118,624	2,911,946	5,197,315	4,572,520	17,568,730	49,260,000
Public Administration	1,263,054	1,765,417	4,176,251	4,485,209	7,183,289	18,873,220	13,125,000
Reforms of Legislations	714,477	1,262,400	1,907,315	4,542,047	2,252,689	10,678,928	11,875,000
	16,927,379	15,644,375	20,670,978	26,566,502	44,986,236	124,795,470	144,940,000

Expenditure 2020 breakdown by SDG

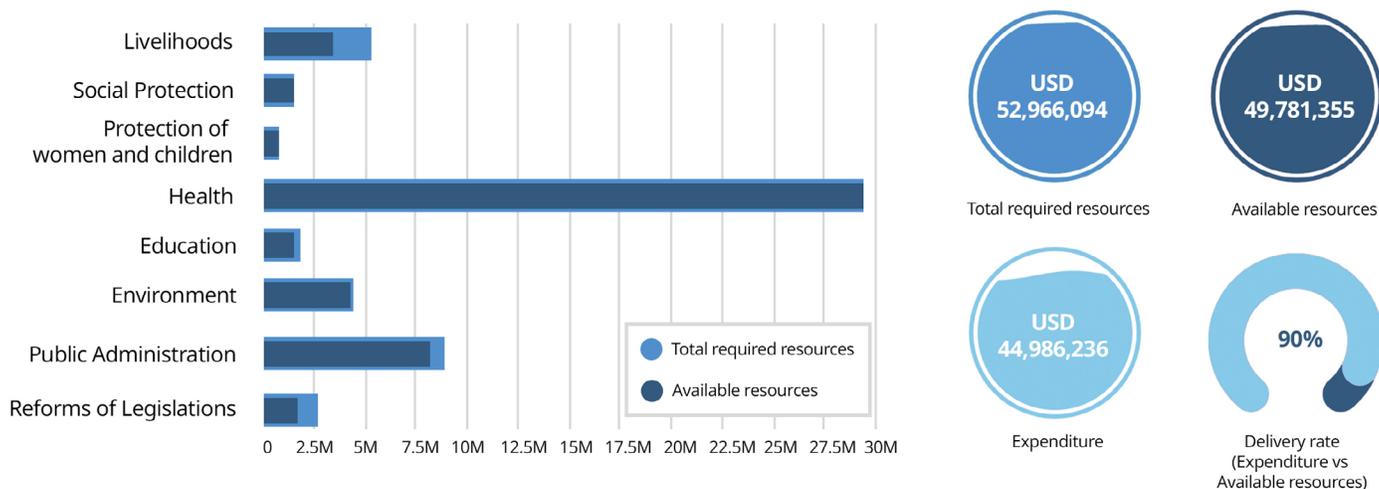


Overall expenditure 2020 by SDG



2.5.2. Resource mobilisation

In 2020, resource mobilisation aimed to attract substantial funding for COVID-19 response and recovery.



* The values indicated are preliminary and do not represent values from audited financial statements.

CHAPTER 3

.....
UNCT Key focus for next year



In 2021, the UN Country Team will embark on implementation of the new UN Sustainable Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) for 2021-2025. The focus of UN interventions will be on a sustainable, inclusive and green recovery from the COVID-19 crisis within three strategic priority areas.

1. Effective governance and justice for all

The UN system will continue strengthening institutional capacity to prevent and combat corruption, and increase transparency and accountability of public sector, through integration of anti-corruption solutions, principles and tools in public administration, promotion of anti-corruption policy, and civic engagement. The UN will also support efforts to ensuring access to public services in rural areas, access to justice for vulnerable groups, and enhancement of capacity of constitutional bodies, human rights institutions, and law enforcement bodies to implement international obligations.

The UN system will also support reform agenda by strengthening policy coherence, evidence-based and inclusive decision-making and financing for development. In particular, the efforts will be taken to establish the Integrated National Financing Framework to link the aspiration of national development strategy with financing options, prepare for the Population and Housing census and generate SDG data through MICS, facilitate the development of Poverty reduction strategy.

2. Inclusive human capital development, leading to health, well-being, and resilient prosperity

The UN will focus on strengthening capacities of national institutions and social partners to design and implement effective and innovative Active Labour Market Policies, decent work and skills development programmes for NEET (Not in Education Employment of Training) Youth, Women, and Persons with Disabilities and policies for inclusive and resilient economic growth and reduced regional inequalities. The UN will continue empowering local communities to implement and sustain innovative business practices and development initiatives for improved livelihood opportunities.

In 2021, the UN system will leverage partnership with Government and other national stakeholders and mobilize resources to strengthen national systems and capacities to provide better access for all groups, and especially, for most vulnerable, to equitable, inclusive and quality education, health and social protection services and hence, mitigating negative effects of the COVID-19 pandemic on the human capital development.

3. Sustainable, climate responsible, and resilient development

The UN will support the Government and all relevant stakeholders in designing and implementing innovative and sustainable climate change adaptation and mitigation initiatives in agriculture, health, water, transport, energy production and housing infrastructure sectors with a focus on at risk regions, including Aral Sea region. The UN will also focus on building national and local capacities to implement green sustainable policies on the conservation and use of terrestrial and water ecosystems and Disaster Risk Reduction in line with international obligations.



UNITED NATIONS
UZBEKISTAN



United Nations Country Results Report
United Nations Development Assistance Framework
(UNDAF) 2016-2020
Uzbekistan
31 March 2021
uzbekistan.un.org