### Country: **UZBEKISTAN**

### **COUNTRY PROGRAMME PERFORMANCE SUMMARY[[1]](#footnote-1)**

### Reporting period: **2010-2015**

### **I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

Highlights of programmatic results:

Evaluation reports of the UNDAF 2010-2015 and Country Programme Action Plan both acknowledge that UNDP is well-recognized by the Government and other development partners as a respected partner largely responsive to national development needs. UNDP’s wide exposure to international experiences also enables it to facilitate the exchange of best practices, including with regard to the country’s international commitments.

UNDPs continuous capacity development of two leading national think tanks in evidence-based policy making, enabled them to lead the preparation of Uzbekistan’s first long-term development strategy, Vision 2030. Furthermore, UNDP’s support to national partners such as Chamber of Commerce and Industry is now entailing progress in the development of enabling business environment. At the same time the UNDP-promoted social enterprises have made a significant contribution in the promotion of employment of vulnerable groups.

In addition to the on-going support to the Government in ensuring the country’s compliance with its obligations regarding international environment conventions, UNDP’s role has been vital in contributing to a transformational change in energy efficiency sector and the water management policy.

UNDP’s long term support to the Government has contributed to several significant legislative changes, improving the quality of governance systems. The highlights of these developments have been the law on social partnership, law on transparency of government authorities, and the resolution on regulatory impact assessment of laws affecting entrepreneurship activities. The year 2014 showed results of UNDP’s substantive support in the preparation of the National Action Plan on follow-up to UPR recommendations as the plan was endorsed by the Government.

In terms of gender mainstreaming UNDP cooperated with the government in developing guidelines and policy documents in areas such as gender-sensitive budgeting for civil servants and gender considerations in employment policies. Overall UNDP has been successful in ensuring women’s participation in diverse development initiatives such as the UN Joint Programme for Aral Sea disaster where 46 % of the direct beneficiaries of the income generation projects were women.

Throughout the programme cycle UNDP has focused on building steady and long-term partnerships not only with the national counterparts and the UN agencies, but also with donors such as the EU delegation, USAID, UK Embassy, and other bilateral/development missions, which have resulted in concrete fundraising for new initiatives. Further to the resource mobilization from the traditional donors, there has been some trend towards diversification of funding opportunities,.

In the period 2010-2015, in partnership with international community and the Government of Uzbekistan, UNDP mobilized and delivered programmes of a total value of approximately US$102 million. The top three financial contributors to the Country Programme in Uzbekistan included the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, GEF, the European Commission. Cost-sharing provided by the Government of Uzbekistan exceeded $3.5 million.

### **II: Country Programme Performance Summary**

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| **Country information** | |  | | |
| **Country name: UZBEKISTAN** | | | | |
| **Current country programme period: 2010-2015** | | | | |
| **Outcomes** | | **Total Expenditure** | **Key Indicators of outcome (1-4 per outcome)** | **Progress made against key indicators** |
| **1. Capacity of the central and local authorities enhanced to develop and implement economic and social security policies aimed at welfare improvement of vulnerable groups.** | | $10,678,076 | No. and quality of government policies and programmes promoting inclusive growth in line with Millennium Development Goals.  *(BASELINE 2010: Welfare Improvement Strategy exists, TARGET 2015: At least 3 development policy documents promoting inclusive growth in line with MDGs)* | All together 4 regional development strategies were developed 2010-2014. |
| CP Outputs:   * Strengthened government capacity at national and local levels to improve macroeconomic forecasting, innovation, and to collect, analyze and report data in line with the Millennium Development Goals and other international standards * Improved Public Financial Management and Aid Co-ordination   Progress and Achievements:  Throughout the CPD cycle UNDP has supported the government in strengthening its capacity in data collection, analysis, and reporting as well as in evidence-based policy making mainly through partnerships with leading national policy think-tanks, Centre for Economic Research (CER) and Institute of Forecasting and Macroeconomic Research (IFMR). Following Uzbekistan’s aspirations to become an industrialized upper middle-income country by the year 2030, the Government has embarked on major strategic process, namely the development of the country’s long-term strategy (Vision 2030). In particular, UNDP’s continuous capacity development of the two leading national think-tanks CER and Institute of Forecasting and Macroeconomic Research enabled them to produce eight thematic chapters for the Vision 2030. In addition, UNDP prepared input papers on social protection, environmental sustainability, and governance have put the issues of sustainable environment and socio-economic development at the core of the Vision 2030 discussions.  Coordinated by the UNDP partner, CER, the process of MDG report consultations involved a broad participation of stakeholders, which provided an entry point for sensitizing a number of important issues previously too sensitive for the government to acknowledge and discuss openly[[2]](#footnote-2). In particular, under the MDG1 the role and scale of labour migration and remittances were acknowledged as key factors in poverty alleviation, together with the issues of regional disparities despite the overall solid trend in poverty reduction in the country[[3]](#footnote-3). UNDP also helped provide an initial diagnostics and needs assessment of the current methodology of poverty and inequality assessment in Uzbekistan[[4]](#footnote-4).  The second half of the CPD cycle evidenced significant government efforts aimed at improving the public finance management in the country, in particular, through the adoption of a Budget Code aimed at increasing the efficiency, transparency and accountability of public funds use. Through its project with the Ministry of Finance, UNDP provided support in development and finalization of the Budget Code which consolidates the currently complex and fragmented legislation[[5]](#footnote-5).Uzbekistan’s public procurement (PP) system has been long criticized for being non-transparent and inefficient, and the need for streamlining the system has been voiced by the IFIs and the national parliament. Following the government’s request, UNDP in cooperation with the World Bank played a central role in drafting the law on PP that builds on the UNCITRAL’s model law and introduces significant transparency and efficiency elements to the system[[6]](#footnote-6).  Moreover, the aid-coordination shows signs of progress as the government coordinated sector groups have been established with UNDP’s support. The government also took important steps towards gender mainstreaming when developing an Induction Manual on Gender-sensitive budgeting for civil servants with UNDP’s support. The manual provides basic concepts of gender-sensitive budgeting methodology as well as approaches in mainstreaming gender aspects into the budgeting process. | | | | |
| **2. Increased employment opportunities and economic security for vulnerable groups** | $12,549,700 | | No. of poor communities who benefit from increased employment opportunities, as well as from improved access to microfinance, business advisory facilities and basic social services.  *(BASELINE 2010: 200, TARGET 2015: 500)* | *By the end of 2014: 456* |
| CP Outputs:   * *Inclusive microfinance, business advisory and support services facilitated, as well as investment attraction capacities increased.* * *Community-based infrastructure rehabilitated to improve access to basic social services*   Progress and Achievements:  UNDP has worked closely with Chamber of Commerce and Industry (CCI) in order to enable them to bring in the stakeholders’ perspective to the Government’s reform efforts in creating a favorable business environment and to pilot sustainable business projects. Following UNDP’s support, in 2014 CCI proposed changes to over 100 pieces of legislation focusing on unwinding complex bureaucratic procedures as well as providing long-sought relief for businesses. The results of this intervention can be exemplified by the abolishment of taxes to the Road Fund, the Pension Fund and the Fund for Repair of Educational and Health Institutions. Consequently, the total tax rate dropped from 97.5% to 42.2% as per WB Doing Business report, thus lifting the country’s rating in this category by 61 positions (from 179th to 118th). Starting from 2015 payroll tax for small businesses will be reduced from 25% to 15% which will decrease cost of labor for the latter. This combined with the measure on increasing threshold to qualify as a small business will help growing enterprises to provide more employment opportunities, at the same time retaining simplified, beneficial tax regime. In addition UNDP’s support was evident in the formulation of key provisions of the Presidential Decree on simplification of bureaucratic procedures to ease starting and doing business for small enterprises, and in the introduction an online registration system that will transform control and permission-oriented bureaucratic procedure into interactive public service[[7]](#footnote-7). Also, the number and cost of administrative regulations on businesses have been reduced, and resolutions on the introduction of e-governance facilitation services have been adopted by the Government. Subsequently, Uzbekistan has moved up 8 positions in the IFC’s Doing Business ranking[[8]](#footnote-8).  UNDP’s role has been vital in promoting social enterprises as mean to ensure more employment opportunities for vulnerable groups in Uzbekistan. As a direct result of the joint UNDP-Government project, 10 social enterprises were established which resulted as a creation of 357 new jobs for vulnerable people. For the first time, the Law on employment was amended to legitimize NGOs as service providers and to include victims of human trafficking as vulnerable groups of the population[[9]](#footnote-9). This was achieved as a result of UNDP’s long-term advocacy efforts, including a policy brief on Gender and Employment (2012) and facilitated discussions on employment and social protection issues  Since the beginning of the programme cycle additional 256 communities have befitted from increased employment opportunities, as well as from improved access to microfinance, business advisory facilities and basic social services. Only in Karakalpakstan (the area most affected by the Aral Sea disaster), UNDP’s support in the framework of the UN Joint Programme benefitted 44,262 people in rural areas through community based development planning and infrastructure projects[[10]](#footnote-10). As a reflection of commitments of Uzbekistan as a Chair for the International Fund for Saving the Aral Sea (IFAS), in 2014 the Government raised the profile of the Aral Sea disaster through International Conference represented at high level by UN and extensively supported by UNDP[[11]](#footnote-11). | | | | |

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| **Current country programme period:** | | | | |
| **Outcomes** | | **Total Expenditure** | **Key Indicators of outcome (1-4 per outcome)** | **Progress made against key indicators** |
| **3. Increased availability of institutional products and services for the conservation and sustainable and equitable use of natural resources.** | | $16,918,713 | No. of such products and services available  *(BASELINE 2010: Limited at all levels, TARGET 2015: Significant increase in such products and services)* | **Annual progress reported as per ROAR reports:**  *2010: 0*  *2011: Adoption of 9 core building codes and standards, establishment of the 1st Biosphere Reserve in Uzbekistan (Lower-Amu Darya).*  *2012: 7*  *2013: 19*  *2014: 7* |
| CP Outputs:   * *Concrete interventions on sustainable natural resources use, including water, land, biodiversity resources, and on climate change (mitigation, adaptation and carbon financing) complemented with environment education/ training component.* * *Strengthened legal and institutional frameworks and enhanced government capacities to meet international commitments and obligations* * *Community based approaches to addressing environment security and socio economic development of vulnerable groups.*   Progress and Achievements:  Throughout the programme cycle UNDP has played a key role in ensuring the country’s compliance with its obligations regarding international conventions. For instance, under the UN Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), with UNDP’s assistance the Government has developed nationalized Aichi Targets and progress-monitoring indicators within the framework of the Global Strategic Plan for Biodiversity. In addition UNDP supported the Government in developing the 5th national report on biodiversity which will be submitted to UNCBD[[12]](#footnote-12). Moreover, as a result of UNDP’s long-term support and awareness raising efforts, Uzbekistan established the first biosphere reserve in the country in 2012, additional protected areas are to be created or expanded as per the Master Plan for Development of Protected Areas in Uzbekistan, drafted with UNDP support.  UNDP supported Uzbekistan’s participation in the Clean Development Mechanism defined by the Kyoto Protocol under the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change. As a result, Uzbekistan is currently ranked 15th globally based on the average annual reductions of CO2 emissions, and 29th globally in terms of the registered Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) projects (currently 14). Since its engagement in CDM (2007) Uzbekistan has attracted $24.4 million of foreign private investments. Total Certified Emission Reductions (CERs) issued during 2011-2013 amounted to 6,698,474 tons of CO2 equivalent, and carbon finance income is over 4 million Euro, with estimated natural gas savings of 199 mln m3 ($48 mln). These positive changes are results of UNDP’s continuous support to the Government in developing and implementing CDM projects and an example of sustainability of UNDP interventions in this area, owing to the sufficient national capacities built.[[13]](#footnote-13)  In addition to enable corresponding reductions of greenhouse gases through implementation of climate change mitigation projects (through CDM and NAMAs) nationally and worldwide, UNDP with support of Mitsubishi Security Morgan Stanley has developed the first standardized baseline for the power sector (electricity). It was registered by the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change in October 2013 and is only the third such baseline registered globally. It will contribute to the registration of more CDM projects developed by the country, and thus to generating more CERs through introducing advanced low-emission technologies.[[14]](#footnote-14)  UNDP has been at the forefront of piloting biogas technology in Uzbekistan. Since it was first introduced, biogas technology has been widely recognized as a viable source of energy for individuals and farmers. In 2013, UNDP in partnership with the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Uzbekistan developed the National Standard for Biogas Units, registered by the Uzbek Agency “UzStandard”, which now includes mandatory requirements for their design, construction, operation and maintenance. This is the first national standard related to renewable energy technologies, and it contributes to wider deployment of biogas to substitute fossil fuel and save natural gas, and also increases access to thermal and electrical energy by farmers and households to meet their demand in power and heat supply.  Similarly, to support fulfillment of the objectives under the UNFCCC, UNDP supported efforts of the Government in reducing CO2 emissions from various sectors of the economy. UNDP assistance in the field of energy efficiency has led to transformational changes in this sector, as its recommendations were largely adopted. For instance, building codes and standards, which were revised and adopted by the Government as a result of UNDP advocacy and pilots, are now mandated to undergo revision every 5 years to keep up and benefit from the best international practices. In addition, the existing standards for construction materials will be revised based on their energy and resource efficiency. Now more than 67,000 people benefitted from improved living conditions following application of UNDP-supported energy efficiency measures into public and residential housing[[15]](#footnote-15).  In view of the highly-contested issues over water distribution in Central Asia, UNDP supported the efforts of the Government of Uzbekistan in formulation of the first Water Code of Uzbekistan and IWRM Strategy for Zarafshan River Valley, both of which have been submitted to the Government for adoption. The Water Code offers a legal basis for the country to move away from the traditional supply-based to a demand-driven management paradigm with water conservation as an over-arching objective. UNDP’s pilot in integrated water resource management in the Zarafshan River Basin has served as a foundation for this future significant shift in the Government’s water management policy[[16]](#footnote-16). In addition, UNDP has played a key role providing technical support and expertise to ensure that several policy documents such as resolutions and state programmes are in line with international principles on sustainable development[[17]](#footnote-17). | | | | |
| **4. Preparedness and responsiveness to natural disasters strengthened.** | $2,167,099 | | Capacity of the Ministry of Emergency Situations and other stakeholder agencies in disaster risk management.  *(BASELINE 2010: Capacity and coordination mechanism to be strengthened. TARGET 2015: Strengthened capacity and better coordination among stakeholders.)* | *By the end of 2014: Engagement of the Ministry has been strong and proactive, which allowed implementing major activities such as establishment of an Earthquake Simulation Centre, unique to whole of Central Asia.* |
| CP Outputs:  4 a) Enhanced capacity of the Ministry of Emergency Situations and other stakeholders for disaster risk reduction in Tashkent and in other high-risk locations in Uzbekistan.  Progress and Achievements:  270,000 people in Tashkent and Kashkadarya provinces now benefit from improved early warning about potential floods and information on availability of water resources for their agricultural needs. This came as a result of a successful partnership between UNDP, the Helmholtz Centre Potsdam, and German Research Centre for Geoscience and Uzhydromet, focused on automation and improvement of monitoring systems at the respective weather stations[[18]](#footnote-18). UNDP also supported development of the National Climate Risk Profile of Uzbekistan, which highlights risks posed by climate change and priority adaptation measures.  In the field of disaster risk reduction, UNDP has been a key supporter of the Government’s earthquake risk mitigation efforts. With the funding from the European Commission's Humanitarian aid and Civil Protection department, UNDP and the Ministry of Emergency Situations have jointly established an Earthquake Simulator - unprecedented in the whole CA region, thus raising awareness of disaster risk management authorities in Uzbekistan (and in Central Asia) and the general population about earthquake risks and mitigation strategies and essential role of cross-sectoral collaboration for reducing potential impact of earthquakes, as any major earthquake can negate decades of development gains[[19]](#footnote-19).  UNDP within the framework of its regional programme on sustainable radioactive waste management in Central Asia back in 2011 conducted an environmental impact assessment and feasibility study on rehabilitation of experimental site of the Institute of Genetics and Experimental Plant Biology in Tashkent, contaminated with ionized radiation substances (uranium, thorium, cesium, mercury, among others). UNDP study costed $20,000 and determined that about 10,000 people were in risk of being affected by uncontrolled spread of radioactive substances and recommended to relocate the site and bury it. In October 2014, the Cabinet of Ministers issued a decree which mandates relocation of the experimental site at the expense of state budget[[20]](#footnote-20). | | | | |

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| **Outcomes** | | **Total Expenditure** | **Key Indicators of outcome (1-4 per outcome)** | **Progress made against key indicators** |
| **5. Enhanced accessibility, transparency, fairness of justice system and legislatures to promote rule of law, including increased harmonization of national legislation** | | $1,909,164 | General conclusions of Convention committee responses to national reporting on UN Human Rights conventions.  *(BASELINE 2010: Reporting is regularly done, but improvement needed for coordination for data collection and implementation follow-up, TARGET 2015: Further improvement in comprehensive reporting and in following recommendations of the Convention Committees.)* | *By the end of 2014: The action plan on the UPR follow-up was formulated and approved by the national partners. The UN agencies with the lead of UNDP were facilitating the formulation of the plan.* |
| CP Outputs:   * *Enhanced capacities of the national human rights institutions and other relevant bodies, including legal clinics to better fulfill their mandates and thus promote and effectively protect human rights.*   Progress and Achievements:  Throughout the country programme cycle UNDP has played a key role in supporting the Government in compliance with international human rights standards. As a result of Uzbekistan’s participation in the 2nd cycle of the Universal Periodic Review (UPR) process in 2013, the Human Rights agenda was reignited by the Government with the acceptance of 115 out of 203 recommendations. For the first time international partners and CSOs were invited to participate in the formulation of the draft National Action Plan and the establishment of a monitoring mechanism to periodically review progress. At the Government’s request, UNDP championed coordination of the international community support to accelerate implementation of the UPR recommendations by the country. In particular, UNDP took the lead in mapping the current activities of the UN system and international organizations in the area of human rights in Uzbekistan, and came up with the proposal to the National Action Plan (NAP), The NAP was endorsed by the Government in 2014, introducing a wide range of cooperation areas between the Government, UNDP and other partners, an accountability framework for implementation as well as a regular review and progress monitoring system[[21]](#footnote-21). In addition UNDP was in a lead role in the development of the National Action Plan for the Implementation of the CRPD through its support to the Public Council on disabilities issues (in 2012).  Another significant shift with regards to the compliance with the international human rights standards was the adoption of the new law on HIV, which removes limitations on in-country travel for the people living with HIV. In addition, for the first time (in Central Asia) the Government of Uzbekistan allocated funds ($2 million) from the state budget for the Antiretroviral treatment (ARVT) showcasing the Government’s commitment towards gradual financing of the ARVT for people living with HIV. This came out as a result of UNDP’s continuous advocacy efforts towards providing free universal treatment for those in need. The second half of the country programme cycle has evidenced over 20 % annual increase in the number of patients receiving life-saving ARVT (in 2014 10,089 people in total, men; 2631, women; 3677)[[22]](#footnote-22). In addition, an important prevention mechanism of further spread of HIV in Uzbekistan was launch of the first national “Life Line” HIV Hotline which came as a result of advocacy and support from UNDP.  Meanwhile UNDP’s engagement with Supreme court (highest Judiciary body) prompted generation of new legislative acts to scale up pilot e-court system for courts on civil lawsuits[[23]](#footnote-23), and mobilized additional resources. This has provided an opportunity to create a strategic platform to move forward with the on-going reform in civil justice sector of Uzbekistan, involving key national stakeholders in strengthening judicial independence through rule of law institutions and bringing citizens closer to the public discussions of issues on court administration and transparency[[24]](#footnote-24). | | | | |
| **6. Strengthened public administration at all levels that exercises efficient, accountable and inclusive governance.** | $51,592,523 | | Progress in civil service reform  *(BASELINE 2010: Comprehensive civil service reform, nor law on public administration adopted, TARGET 2015: Comprehensive strategy in place for civil service reform and shift towards Results-Based Management)* | *By the end of 2014: Inter-Agency Coordination Working Group representing Office of Cabinet of Ministers, deputy ministries, and deputy regional khokims was approved to create a discussion platform for the policy advice on regional development, accountability of local governments, transparency of locally elected bodies, and roadmap on strengthening the local governance.* |
| CP Outputs:   * Strengthened Government and Parliamentary capacity (legislative, representative and oversight functions) at national and local levels to execute public administration in a more transparent, equitable and efficient manner * Citizens are better informed about development challenges, policy making and empowered to better participate in decision-making * Improved legislative and institutional environment for equal rights and opportunities for women and men of Uzbekistan.   Progress and Achievements:  Despite the slow progress with the overall civil service reform, UNDP’s support to the Government with the local governance reform and decentralization since 2010 resulted as an establishment of an Inter-Agency Coordination Working Group (ICWG) with the order of Prime Minister. ICWG representing state authorities at all levels serves as a platform for strategic policy debate on regional development issues and local governance. UNDP was specifically requested by the ICWG to prepare a Roadmap on decentralization that aims to achieve an optimal allocation of responsibilities and resources between the central authority and the sub-national governments[[25]](#footnote-25).  Throughout the programme cycle the e-governance has become increasingly important focus area in the Government’s priority list. In June 2013 the E-governance Master Plan was endorsed by the President. It envisages the reform of public service delivery, greater public accountability, streamlined interoperability among government institutions, and the adoption of a new legislation on E-government. Moreover, the UNDESA report on the state of e-governance development remarks on Uzbekistan’s fast progress towards full compliance with the international e-Governance standards. This came out as a result UNDP’s support in the e-governance area in form of provision of best international expertise, piloting innovative solutions (e.g. One Stop Shops for delivery of public and business services), introduction of UN E-government index criteria for assessment of the ICT implementation in public administration system, and enhancement of the national e-document management system 'E-Hujjat'. To tackle information asymmetry between citizens and government UNDP is gaining a momentum in terms of new initiates that draw on global Open Government and Open Data initiatives. The work around open data aims to give Uzbek citizens more visibility of the work of government by developing citizens’ participation and promoting access to public data. UNDP is cooperating with the government to establish a new data.gov.uz website with machine readable datasets in order to have positive impact on the increased government accountability, data-based business creation, and cost reduction by efficiency and civic apps.  To create more favorable business environment, the Government of Uzbekistan has adopted the resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers on application of ex-ante regulatory impact assessment of laws, which have impact on entrepreneurship. UNDP provided substantial support to the design of the resolution to include public participation and public consultation elements.  In the context of rather constrained environment for operations of NGOs, UNDP has supported policy level and piloting efforts to promote public administration and civil society engagement in public oversight and service provision. This has contributed to four important legal documents passed in 2014, improving the quality of governance systems: Law on Social Partnership[[26]](#footnote-26), Law on transparency of government authorities[[27]](#footnote-27), and Resolution on regulatory impact assessment of laws affecting entrepreneurship activities[[28]](#footnote-28). In addition, the UNDP-led advocacy efforts and technical support has contributed to the Government efforts to create an enabling environment for NGOs operating in the country[[29]](#footnote-29) reducing NGO registration fees.  UNDP contributed significantly to the development of civic education curricula for youth - 8th and 9th grade students, when the school books “Foundation of Constitutional Law” and “Foundation of State and Law” were published in 7 local languages to be utilized in around 10,000 schools of Uzbekistan.  UNDP and Ministry of Labour and Social Protection of Population collaborated on formulating policy paper on gender considerations in the formulation of employment policies, evidence based (quantitative research in two pilot regions) recommendations on promoting women in civil service were formulating by UNDP within the framework of partnership with the Cabinet of Ministers. | | | | |

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| **Achievements and Lessons Learned[[30]](#footnote-30):**  The evaluations acknowledge UNDP as one of the most trusted development partners for the Government in Uzbekistan with relevant expertise to provide support at central, subnational, and local levels. This is also well reflected in the project evaluations conducted since the beginning of the programming cycle recognizing the overall satisfactory performance and relevance of the UNDP initiatives in Uzbekistan.  The major achievements acknowledged by the evaluations concerning the Environment and Energy portfolio are related to the protected areas management and systems, Rio Convention implementation, and ecosystem stability in vulnerable areas. UNDP has a well-established inclusive partnership with the government particularly in the field of environment which has advanced the progress towards programmatic targets. Nevertheless some of the important lessons learned concerning the environment sector are related to overly ambitious project design and target settings, as well as limited sustainability of some of the initiatives.  Programmatic portfolio on Democratic Governance is recognized as the most diverse and dynamic area of UNDP’s work, at the same time being harder to measure in comparison to other outcome areas. At the same time high-visibility progress was made with numerous initiatives, including e-government and revision legislative frameworks improving the quality of governance systems. Challenges as acknowledged by evaluations with the democratic governance portfolio were also mainly related to overly ambitious project design and target setting, as well as lack commitment from the national partners’ side in some cases.  UNDP’s efforts could be further scaled up and better aligned with each other in the field of economic governance. At the same time it’s been noted that UNDP has been able to build meaningful partnerships with significant national partners in the area of private sector development (e.g. CCI and national think-tanks). In addition UNDP’s contribution in development of public finance systems has been significant. The project level evaluations also highlight the role of SMEs for economic growth and UNDP’s positive results in this particular field. Important shortcomings and lessons noted are mainly related to challenges to capture and report on progress towards more outcome level results especially in case of the area-based initiatives.  Mid-term evaluation of country programme outcomes gives credit for UNDP’s endeavors in mainstreaming gender in monitoring and reporting practices. Also capacity building is acknowledge to be well in focus throughout its programmes. Overall lessons learned as are related to the need to enhance data management and national capacity to capture outcome level progress, enhance RBM approach in country programming level (UNDAF) with quality indicators to capture outcome level progress, and to ensure better linkage with UNDP programme with the UNDAF level. It has been also noted that UNDP approach could lean more on cross-sectoral policy advice and unified programming instead of project focused approach. |

III. Country Programme Resources

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| **Focus Area** | **Programme Expenditure ($)** | | | **% of Total** |
|  | Regular (TRAC) | Other | Total |  |
| Poverty and MDGs | $13,746,351 | $9,481,426 | $23,227,777 | 24% |
| Democratic Governance | $9,216,877 | $44,284,810 | $53,501,687 | 56% |
| Crisis Prevention and Recovery | $480,688 | $1,686,411 | $2,167,099 | 2% |
| Environment and Sustainable Development | $6,405,016 | $10,513,697 | 16,918,713 | 18% |
| Total |  |  |  |  |

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| **Data sources: (please indicate the main sources from which data were obtained for this report.)** |
| * UNDP UZBEKISTAN Result-Oriented Annual Reports 2010-2014 * UNCT UZBEKISTAN UNDAF reports 2010-2014 * EVALUATION OF THE COUNTRY PROGRAMME OUTCOMES (conducted in 2013) * UNDAF evaluation (conducted in 2014) * Final project evaluations 2010-2014 |

1. This assessment of results is to be prepared only in the absence of a completed Assessment of Development Results (ADR) for the cycle. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. Protocols of consultations on 2nd National MDG report, 18-26 Sept 2014 [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. 2nd National MDG Report, final draft approved by Uzbekistan, December 2014 [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. Assessment reports, Udaya R. Wagle and Mihail Peleah, May 2014 [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
5. <http://www.lex.uz/ru/law_collection/1262/> [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
6. http://www.uzdaily.com/articles-id-30044.htm [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
7. Presidential Decree #4609 of 07.04.2014 on simplification of procedures on starting/doing business [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
8. <http://www.doingbusiness.org/reports/global-reports/doing-business-2014> [↑](#footnote-ref-8)
9. <http://mehnat.uz/ru/law_zak_o_zanyatosti> [↑](#footnote-ref-9)
10. Project Evaluation Report, 2 March 2014 and Project Monitoring data (Dec-2014) [↑](#footnote-ref-10)
11. Letter of Intent with the Govt on mitigating consequences of the Aral Sea disaster dd. 29.10.2014 [↑](#footnote-ref-11)
12. Letter from the State Committee for Nature Protection to UNDP # KC-02/05-2203, 1 September 2014 [↑](#footnote-ref-12)
13. http://cdm.unfccc.int/Statistics/Public/files/201311/Proj\_reg\_byHost.xls [↑](#footnote-ref-13)
14. https://cdm.unfccc.int/methodologies/standard\_base/new/sb7\_index.html [↑](#footnote-ref-14)
15. Decisions of the sector-wide meeting (#01-05/23-3) chaired by the Prime-Minister (27.11.2014) [↑](#footnote-ref-15)
16. Letter from the Ministry of Agriculture dd. 07.10. 2013, http://uzdaily.uz/RSSKO/articles-id-17909.htm [↑](#footnote-ref-16)
17. CPAP Mid-term evaluation, Dec. 2013 [↑](#footnote-ref-17)
18. Equipment commissioning act by Uzhydromet, dated 16 September, 2014 [↑](#footnote-ref-18)
19. Transfer of Assets doc to the Ministry of Emergency Situations, April 2014 & media coverage [↑](#footnote-ref-19)
20. Decree of the Cabinet of Ministers #274, dd. 02.10.2014 [↑](#footnote-ref-20)
21. Note verbale from MFA #11/1412 dd. 19.01.2015 with National Action Plan signed on 14.11.2014 [↑](#footnote-ref-21)
22. Project Monitoring Data, December 2014 [↑](#footnote-ref-22)
23. Letter from the Supreme Court, #04/06/7-1199-14, dd. 21.11.2014 [↑](#footnote-ref-23)
24. http://www.uzdaily.com/articles-id-29224.htm [↑](#footnote-ref-24)
25. Order of Prime Minister on Inter-Agency Coordination Working Group, 14.02.2014 [↑](#footnote-ref-25)
26. Appreciation letter (#TH-03/1103) from the Inter-agency Working Group, dd. 4 July 2014 [↑](#footnote-ref-26)
27. http://news.uzreport.uz/news\_2\_e\_119548.html [↑](#footnote-ref-27)
28. https://my.gov.uz/ru/getPublicService/332 [↑](#footnote-ref-28)
29. Presidential Decree #PP 2085 dd. 12.12.2013 [↑](#footnote-ref-29)
30. UNDAF evaluation 2014, Mid-term evaluation of Country Programme Outcomes (2013), Final project evaluations 2010-2014, Mid-term evaluation on the UN Joint Programme on Aral Sea disaster [↑](#footnote-ref-30)