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# A SNAPSHOT OF UNDP COOPERATION IN UZBEKISTAN

The United Nations Development Programme is the UN's global development network. UNDP Uzbekistan has been operating in the country since 1993 and has cooperated with the Government on finding solutions to national development challenges. UNDP assistance in Uzbekistan focuses on two overall, inter-linked objectives; to support the Government in advancing economic and democratic reforms; and strengthening and fostering the participation of civil society in development processes at national and local levels. UNDP in three thematic areas – inclusive and sustainable growth, inclusive and democratic governance and climate change and environment.

Views and conclusions stated herein express the authors' opinions only, and shall not necessarily reflect the opinions of the Government of the Republic of Uzbekistan or those of UNDP Uzbekistan.



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# FOREWORD

This report marks the 50th anniversary of the United Nations Development Programme and is an opportune time to highlight achievements made with partners in the Republic of Uzbekistan. Since its independence, Uzbekistan has taken a path towards modernization, industrialization and economic diversification. As part of its ongoing democratic reforms, the country has seen an expanded role of parliament and the formation of civil society. Its social support for older people, women and children is a measure of strides made to improve standards of living for everyone.

UNDP has been a proud partner in Uzbekistan's development journey since 1993, and has been committed to facilitating the country's advances. UNDP has worked intensively to support Uzbekistan's Government, civil society and citizens in obtaining the knowledge, experience and resources needed to successfully pursue governance, economic and social reforms, and to ensure the well-being of the Uzbek people.

UNDP has provided financial support and expertise for cost-effective, innovative and sustainable initiatives for development. At the center of its work, UNDP enhances opportunities and quality of life for the country. After all, people are the true wealth of a country and success should be measured by how individual lives improve over time. To this end, UNDP has three main areas of collaboration in Uzbekistan: economic-well-being with a focus on the disadvantaged, democratic governance, and energy and environment. Consequently this publication aims to complement the presentation of big picture results with a focus on how people's lives have actually benefited from our work.

As UNDP celebrates its 50th anniversary, we acknowledge the constructive cooperation of the Government, as well as that of donors, UN agencies, and NGOs. We value the guidance, trust and support of our partners, and look forward to building on the achievements made in Uzbekistan and creating new partnerships for strengthening development reforms and ensuring the well-being of Uzbekistan's people.

### Stefan Priesner,

UNDP Resident Representative and UN Resident Coordinator





# UNDP AROUND THE WORLD

Early in 1966, the United Nations Development Programme was created and put the United Nations on the front lines of a "global war on want."

Since that time, UNDP has played a transformational role in helping the 170 counties and territories in which it works to eradicate diseases, reduce hunger, create jobs, empower women, protect the environment, and improve governance and address other pressing development issues.

On the occasion of its 50th anniversary, UNDP is looking toward the future of people and their planet. Climate change, political turbulence, and economic inequality are but a few today's challenges. However, technological advances, tremendous economic growth, and an unprecedented global consensus pave the way for the future.

UNDP is committed to finish the job it started 50 years ago. UNDP works towards a world where people prosper, societies are more inclusive, and the planet is protected from the worst effects of climate change.

This is the agenda of the Sustainable Development Goals, also known as Agenda 2030, and it guides UNDP for the next 15 years. Agenda 2030 is the most ambitious effort for development in world history. UNDP is prepared to help make the aims of this global agenda a reality.

UNDP will integrate diverse efforts internationally, such as on health, energy, work and climate – so that it advances development on all fronts.

UNDP will seek multiplier effects that yield big benefits – such as work on women's and girls' education, which improves life in other areas like health and governance.

And UNDP will identify points where it can accelerate progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals. The final result will be a more prosperous, fair and inclusive world for all.











WE IMAGINE A WORLD WHERE ALL PEOPLE PROSPER, SOCIETIES ARE MORE INCLUSIVE, AND THE PLANET IS PROTECTED FROM THE WORST EFFECTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE. WE WANT TO LEAVE NO ONE BEHIND.



# A SNAPSHOT OF 50 YEARS OF UNDP

### 1945 WE THE PEOPLES OF THE UNITED NATIONS

m	inea
	to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war, which twice in our lifetime
	brought unteld sorrow to mankind, and
	to realism faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and warth al the hur
	person, in the equal rights of men and women and of nations large and small, and
	to establish conditions under which justice and respect for the obligations arising t
	treates and other sources of international law can be maintained, and
	to promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom,
for	these ends
,0,	mese enus

#### **Roots in the UN Charter**

UN Charter calls for "higher standards of living, full employment and conditions of economic and social progress and development".



### **UNDP** is born

UNDP is born in 1966, as a merger of the Expanded Programme and the UN Special Fund. UN Secretary General U Thant says the new organization puts the United Nations on the "front-line of a global war on want". UNDP's work is organized into four geographic regions.

AND RESOURCES

1970S: SHARING KNOWLEDGE



#### Women in development

1980s: TACKLING

BIG CHALLENGES

UNDP moves gender to the center of its work, by launching the Women in Development Division, and by starting a productive partnership with UNIFEM, making grants to women's rights projects around the world. This and other work helped pave the way for a Millennium Development Goal focusing specifically on gender equality. An early grantee was Dr. Wangari Maathai (pictured), founder of the Green Belt Movement and the 2004 Nobel Peace Prize Laureate.



#### Protecting the environment

In 1991, UNDP partners with the World Bank in the administration of the newly created Global Environmental Facility (GEF), a \$2 billion fund that helps developing countries protect the global environment. GEF grants support projects on biodiversity, land degradation (such as this tree nursery in Guatemala, pictured), sustainable forest management, protecting the ozone laver, and more.

### **Delivering as One**

initiative.

#### 1960S AND BEFORE: THE EARLY YEARS

### **Expanded Programme**

Six UN agencies come together under the new Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance (EPTA) to support development. The programme was explained in an educational filmstrip (pictured). EPTA director David Owen says, "Co-operation for economic development is a practical working proposition".



### UNDP's first global project

Having gained experience in regional projects, UNDP launches its first-ever worldwide project, "Global One", to develop a high-protein maize at an agricultural research center in Mexico. Over time, the programme develops dozens of successful new varieties, and trains hundreds of people from dozens of countries in maize improvement.



### STRIDES IN DEVELOPMENT

### Human Development Report

UNDP publishes the first annual Human Development Report, which takes an unprecedented big-picture look at development. The new report combines three indices-life expectancy at birth, adult literacy rates, and purchasing power-to create a single Human Development Index.



#### Millennium Development Goals

In an unprecedented show of global unity, the United Nations approves a set of eight Millennium Development Goals to achieve by 2015. At the top of the list: eradicating extreme poverty and hunger. As the UN's lead agency on development, UNDP plays a vital role in the UN's work on the Goals.





6



The UN's "Delivering as One" initiative was launched in 2007 to determine how the United Nations' work could be more coherent, effective and efficient. A pilot cohort of 8 countries (pictured, UN Resident Coordinators of those countries meet with UNDP Administrator Helen Clark) explore ways for the UN to work more cohesively. reduce costs for governments, and accelerate progress to achieve internationally agreed-upon development goals. Now more than 50 countries have voluntarily adopted the "Delivering as One" approach, and UN member states recognized it in a 2012 resolution. UNDP, as custodian of the UN Resident Coordinator system and Chair of the UN Development Group, has played a vital role in the



### Sustainable Development Goals

At the UN, leaders from 189 countries and territories approve the new Sustainable Development Goals, or SDGs. These Goals build on the successes in the earlier set of Millennium Development Goals, and go even further. The SDGs recognize the need to balance economic growth, social growth, and environmental protection in promoting sustainable development.

### Social Good Summit

UNDP partners with the UN Foundation, the 92nd Street Y, and Mashable to organize the first annual Social Good Summit (SGS). Taking place in New York City and in UNDP Country Office locations, the Summit engages citizens worldwide on the same pressing concerns that occupy world leaders at the UN General Assembly. By 2015 (pictured), the Summit includes events in 109 countries and territories.

### **Global survey**

Over 7 million people—just over half of them women-express their vision for the future through the UNDP-hosted "MY World" global survey, the largest crowd-sourcing exercise in United Nations history. The survey results inform the new global agenda on developmentthe Sustainable Development Goals.



### **Digital Good**

Recognizing the potential to get people worldwide involved in its work, UNDP launches Digital Good, a web platform that enables users to learn about and support sustainable development.



# **UNDP IN UZBEKISTAN**

UNDP assists Uzbekistan in addressing many critical development issues, including combating environmental degradation, halting and reversing the spread of HIV/ AIDS, promoting inclusive governance, and supporting economic development.

UNDP is an important partner for the Government, NGOs and civil society, providing policy advice and technical assistance for a wide range of programmes from increasing civic engagement to slowing and mitigating the effects of climate change.

# KEY HIGHLIGHTS 2010-2015

A New Approach to

UNDP is working with

budget system works to

partners to ensure that the

meet the needs of each and

Budgeting

every citizen.



New mobile applications now provide immediate information to citizens in emergency

#### A Community Concern with a Community Solution

More than 2 million women and men throughout arid areas of the country now have access to clean water.



### Open data for Each and Everv One

The establishment of the a significant strive forward n building transparency and accountability in the Government of Uzbekistan

### Open Data Portal has been

The businessinfo.uz information porta and regional information centers keep entrepreneurs abreast of government rules and procedures. A new draft resolution on the reformation of state registration of business entities is being developed to significantly simplify business registration





#### **Efficient Local Government Through ICT**

By promoting e-governance programmes and introducing information and communications technology, UNDP is supporting efficient local level administration.



#### Knowledge is the Key to HIV Prevention

With the aim to promote rule of law an

the Government in launching the publ

burden for businesses and citizen

streamline regulatory policy making, UND

drafting. In particular, UNDP has supporte

has facilitated the participatory process in lega

consultations platform www.regulation.gov.uz

This has resulted in a reduction of administrativ

**Regulatory Quality** 

Over 40,500 women and men, and more than 70,000 youth have received HIV prevention services which help to stop the spread of HIV. More than 8.000 people benefit from anti-retroviral therap



#### **Disaster Risk Reduction**



#### Preserving the Tugai Forests

By creating a balance between environment use and conservation, UNDP has ensured Uzbekistan's unique Tugai forests are protected for generations to come.



#### A Salary for Today, and a Future for Tomorrov

Through social enterprises, people who onc aced marginalization and dependence can nov arn steady incomes, support their families an in a stronger sense of self-worth. Cooperatio between communities, local government ar





#### **Innovation Comes to the Aral Sea**

Laser-levelling equipment, an efficient water-saving technology, has been provided to farming enterprises in the Aral Sea area. Communities in the Lower Amudarya State Biosphere Reserve benefit from new sustainable land management techniques.



#### Justice gets a Boost

By piloting the E-SUD e-justice system, UNDP has contributed to improving public access to the civil court system, deepening democratic reforms and further developing the civil society of Uzbekistar



# **INCLUSIVE AND SUSTAINABLE GROWTH**

UNDP's efforts to enhance development in the Republic of Uzbekistan come at a pivotal time in the country's economic transition. UNDP is helping to improve economic governance in Uzbekistan, assisting civil society and the private sector to create employment opportunities and boost rural livelihoods. The introduction of microfinance and business advisory services have encouraged entrepreneurship.

Uzbekistan is a lower middle-income country with rapid economic growth averaging more than eight per cent since 2005. As Uzbekistan strives to become an industrial, high middle-income country, its main challenge will be to sustain its growth while continuing to improve the welfare of its people through the expansion of economic and social opportunities.

# PORTFOLIO PROJECTS

For detailed information on portfolio projects, please see the section on UNDP Uzbekistan Projects from 2010 to Present.

Supporting Modernization, Accelerated Reform and Transformation (SMART)

> **Capacity Building for Economic Forecasting and** Planning at National and Local Levels



3

Uzbekistan Aid Effectiveness Project





**Business Forum** 

6

8

Promotion in Uzbekistan

**Budget System Reform** in Uzbekistan

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**UN Joint Programme (UNTFHS): Sustaining** Livelihoods Affected by the Aral Sea Disaster

### in Uzbekistan (Phase-II)







Business Forum of Uzbekistan (Phase-III)



# INCLUSIVE AND DEMOCRATIC GOVERNANCE

UNDP fosters democratic governance by advocating for and advising ways to create impartial space for dialogue and build transparent institutions. Working with all levels of Uzbekistan's meaningful partnerships between the Governgovernment, UNDP promotes decentralization and government transparency, while enhancing

parliamentary development. Strengthening rule of law and promoting human rights principles are cornerstones of UNDP's work. It also advances ment and NGOs to face on-going social challenges, and foster youth engagement.

# PORTFOLIO PROJECTS

For detailed information on portfolio projects, please see the section on UNDP Uzbekistan Projects from 2010 to Present.



e-Government Promotion for Improved Public Service Delivery

3

Improving Quality of Social Service Delivery for Persons with Disabilities and Lonely Elderly People in Uzbekistan

Support to Enhancement of Law-making, Rule-making and **Regulatory Impact Assessment** 

**Rule of Law Partnership** 







Participation and Partnership

Strengthening National Capacities to Address Emerging Challenges to Halt the Spread of the Three Diseases (AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria) (DIM)

**Civil Justice Reform: Effective Court Management** 

Social Innovation and Volunteerism in Uzbekistan (DIM)

Inclusive Employment and Social Partnership

Global Fund: Continuing Scale Up of the Response to HIV in Uzbekistan, with a Particular Focus on Most at Risk Populations and Strengthening the System and Capacity for Universal Access to HIV Prevention, Diagnosis, Treatment and Care in Uzbekistan

Parliamentary Development Assistance (PDA)

Local Governance Support Project:



# CLIMATE CHANGE AND ENVIRONMENT

Uzbekistan aims to strike a balance between the need for continued economic and industrial development. In close cooperation with partners, UNDP has worked with Uzbekistan's oil and gas industry to ensure that it does not have any adverse impact on unique regional

wildlife. Protecting fragile ecosystems and supporting integrated landscape management are important elements of UNDP's efforts in the country. Ensuring the efficient use of limited water resources in the Zarafshan River Basin is also a priority.

# PORTFOLIO PROJECTS

For detailed information on portfolio projects, please see the section on UNDP Uzbekistan Projects from 2010 to Present.

**Disaster Risk Management - Capacity Building** Disaster Risk Management - Kamchik Pass



**Developing Climate Resilience of Farming Communities in the** Drought Prone Parts of Uzbekistan (Adaptation Fund)

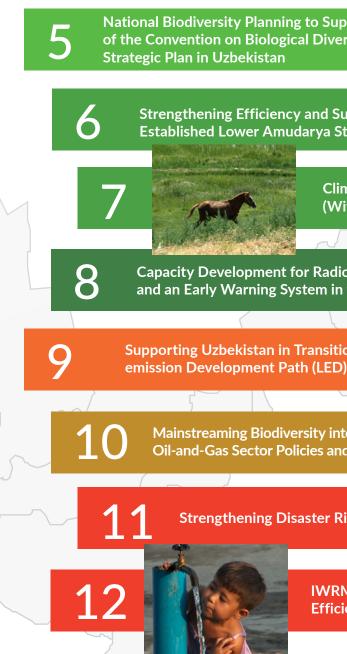
Reducing Pressures on Natural Resources from Competing Land Use in Non-Irrigated Arid Mountain, Semi-desert and Desert Landscapes of Uzbekistan



3

Support to Partnership Building Between Communities and **Governing Bodies Through GEF Small Grants Programme Operations in Uzbekistan** 





National Biodiversity Planning to Support the Implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) 2011-2020



Strengthening Efficiency and Sustainability of the Newly Established Lower Amudarya State Biosphere Reserve (LABR)

> Climate Risk Management in Uzbekistan (Within Regional CRM Project)

**Capacity Development for Radioactive Waste Management** and an Early Warning System in the Ferghana Valley

Supporting Uzbekistan in Transition to a Low-



Mainstreaming Biodiversity into Uzbekistan's Oil-and-Gas Sector Policies and Operations (SAYGA)

Strengthening Disaster Risk Management Capacities in Uzbekistan



IWRM - Integrated Water Management and Water Efficiency Plan for the Zarafshan River Basin Project

# **OUR RESULTS**

New initiatives have supported two leading national think-tanks: The Center for Economic Research and the Institute of Forecasting and Macroeconomic Research (IFMR).

The IFMR's survey-based assessment of the national business environment has been instrumental in the Government's move to improve the business climate. UNDP has undertaken joint efforts to attract international investors, support national entrepreneurs, and promote women in business. Its research and analysis have presented the benefits and challenges of global trade for the country.

To improve the transparency and efficiency of public expenditures in Uzbekistan, UNDP has helped develop a draft Budget Code and a new legislative proposal on public procurement. UNDP has supported regional development strategies in the country, to improve the allocation of resources to vulnerable groups, especially women. It has introduced streamlined administrative procedures for exporters, and assisted in the establishment of Business Facilitation Centers in four regions of Uzbekistan to provide easy access to services for entrepreneurs.

UNDP has helped to incorporate the priorities and needs of women and young people into community development plans, and has collected sex-disaggregated data for informed policy making and local planning.

In 2012, the first UN Joint Programme to focus on sustaining the livelihoods of those affected by the Aral Sea disaster was launched in Uzbekistan. The combined efforts of five UN agencies – UNDP, UNESCO, WHO, UNFPA and UNV, with funding from the UN Trust Fund for Human Security – offers a holistic approach to addressing the economic, health and environmental challenges faced by communities in Karakalpakstan. This effort includes local Tuberculosis initiatives to reduce stigma, and strengthen prevention and treatment, which have benefitted 200,000 people.

Uzbekistan has made progress towards full compliance with international e-governance standards. UNDP has provided international expertise, and piloted innovative e-governance approaches. It introduced the UN e-government index criteria for assessing the use of information and communications technologies in public administration systems, and enhanced 'e-Hujjat', a national e-document management system.

An 'e-court' case management system was tested at a pilot court and will improve the efficiency of case reviews and court management, reduce the workloads of judges, and introduce new criteria for assessing judges' performance.

Parliamentary training programmes and the establishment of a training center in the Legislative Chamber of the Oliy Majlis have helped to further build law-making skills and the core functioning of parliament.

UNDP has improved inclusive governance by encouraging Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), women's organizations, and NGOs for persons with disabilities to take part in public decisionmaking processes. A Public Council has helped foster participatory governance. UNDP Uzbekistan has also piloted a range of social enterprises for persons with disabilities and for women in crisis situations.

UNDP has helped build national capacities to revitalize degraded land, particularly in arid and semiarid regions, with a focus on the Aral Sea region. Another key national objective is to promote clean



and renewable energy across major sectors of the economy. UNDP has undertaken Initiatives to promote energy efficiency in public buildings and has helped introduce renewable energy sources.

UNDP has supported initiatives to protect biodiversity in Uzbekistan, including endangered flora and fauna, through support provided in strengthening the protected area system, expanding existing protected areas, and establishing new ones such as the Lower Amudarya Biosphere Reserve.

Uzbekistan is located in a highly-seismic region, and has a history of powerful earthquakes. UNDP works to increase awareness and build skills and knowledge, so communities and institutions are able to better cope with a range of disasters. The work of UNDP Uzbekistan is made possible by the financial and professional commitments of its international and national partners. UNDP Uzbekipartnerships with all stakeholders, both national and international, working together in all phases of the development cycle. These phases include the design of programmes, their implementation, review and revision, and the incorporation of resulting lessons learned and best practices into future programmes.

UNDP is also active in its engagement with civil society, including NGOs and community-based organizations, along with Uzbekistan's robust academic community, and national and international media. Through many of its programmes, UNDP also works with the private sector while generating support for public-private partnerships.

Outreach and cooperation also extends to the international community. This cooperation includes work with various UN Agencies, as well as donors organizations operating in Uzbekistan. UNDP also benefits from technical and financial cooperation with international NGOs and foundations.

The work that UNDP undertakes in Uzbekistan would not be possible without the support of its

donors. Since 2000. UNDP Uzbekistan has raised and delivered over \$190 million in funding, including \$105 million from cost-sharing initiatives stan actively engages in an array of development and \$32 million from trust funds, to national projects.

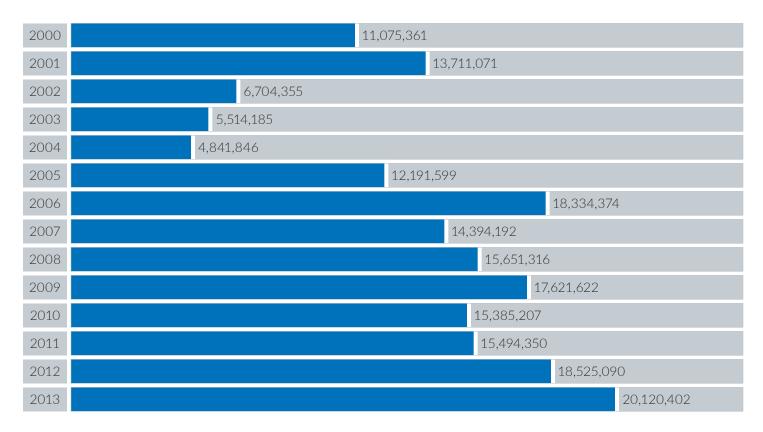
> Our most important partner and donor has been the Government of the Republic of Uzbekistan, that has delivered \$52 million (over \$47 million through the World Bank) since 2000.

The Government's financial support is only one aspect of its partnership with UNDP, that has been fundamentally important to the agency's success over the last two decades.

Four of UNDP's most important donors since 2000 have been the Global Fund on HIV/AIDS, the European Union, the Global Environmental Facility and the World Bank. The Global Fund on HIV/AIDS has been UNDP's major partner in its efforts to combat new infections and provide support and counselling to those living with HIV/ and other multilateral and bilateral development AIDS, and has contributed over \$45 million since 2000. The Global Environmental Facility has also supported a range of UNDP initiatives since 2000, through more than \$10 million in funding, including for work to promote energy efficiency in public buildings and to help establish national protected areas.

Delivering over \$17 million in funding since 2004, to disaster risk management initiatives. In addition the European Union has contributed to UNDP Uzbekistan's 'Enhancement of Living Standards' and 'Area-Based Development' programmes, to the Border Management Programme in Central Asia, and

### A SUMMARY OF UNDP UZBEKISTAN'S FINANCING SINCE 2000



to providing assistance to the Government of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the World Bank has also contributed over one and a half million in 2010 and 2011 to AIDS prevention initiatives in Uzbekistan.

### In-depth thematic focus: SOCIAL PROTECTION FOR THE ELDERLY AND PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES

Promotion of human development and inclusive growth, improvement of the well-being of vulnerable groups and access to adequate social protection are among the UN's key international engagement priorities, fully in line with the social-oriented policies of the Government of Uzbekistan.

UNDP and the Government of Uzbekistan have a long history of mutual collaboration within the area of the social protection of the elderly and persons with disabilities.

The announcement by the Government of Uzbekistan that designated 2015 as the "Year of the Elderly" served to elevate the cooperation to an even more practical and efficient level. In particular, UNDP provided its technical expertise in developing the State Programme, which outlines a list of priority actions and legislative proposals for 2015.

UNDP contributed to the development of the social protection system by providing expert support to the Government resolution that enhances targeted social protection for older people and persons with disabilities, adopted on August 10, 2015. The new resolution covers about 20,000 people elderly people and persons with disabilities, enhancing the quantity and quality of monthly food packages and home care services.

In addition, that same group who cannot access a contributory pension, will now be eligible for the same benefits as those who have made sufficient social insurance contributions through the workplace.

The new resolution also enables about 7,000 targeted people to enjoy a monthly basket of food and hygiene products, with the range of items increased from 9 to 15, while previously only 4,500 persons benefited from it.

Prior to the Resolution's adoption elderly people and persons with disabilities in need of care would be visited by care workers up to twice a week, regardless of their level of disability and health status. The new regulations stipulate for approximately 17,000 people can apply for 7-day home care services, allowing them to avoid unnecessary placements in residential care homes.

UNDP leveraged its institutional expertise at different stages while drafting this instrumental Government resolution, in order to increase the number of lonely elderly and people with disabilities receiving social pensions transfers, obtaining monthly foodstuff packages, and accessing better and more-efficient medical services.

UNDP will continue working in the area of social protection, within the new UNDP Strategic



Plan for 2014-2017. It will consolidate its efforts in developing standards of social service delivery for lonely elderly people and persons with disabilities, and new qualification characteristics for social protection specialists working with governmental social protection agencies.



# A SALARY FOR TODAY, AND A FUTURE FOR TOMORROW

For Jamshid Sa'dullaev, crafting high-quality shoes and developing his leatherworking skills not only means a regular income, but also greater self-esteem and confidence, a better quality of life, and a stronger sense of place within society.

Mr. Sa'dullaev is one of the permanent employees of the 'TopMen Shoes' social enterprise in Samarkand. Most of the enterprise employees are living with a disability and now have opportunities to learn new skills, obtain a regular income, and plan for the future.

Employing 20 workers, and 60 interns-in-training, 'TopMen Shoes' is one of 10 social enterprises that have been established with UNDP's support.

Enterprise director Ibragim Juraev said that 'TopMen Shoes' has become a commercially-viable business and has never lost track of its goal of improving the lives of its employees.

"The example of our social enterprise has shown that people living with disabilities want to and are able to work, and can play active roles in society," says Mr.

The lessons learnt and information gathered at 'TopMen Shoes', and other similar businesses, will inform policy recommendations and the formulation of a National Model of Social Entrepreneurship that could introduce tax benefits and incentives for such enterprises.

### In-depth thematic focus: DISASTER RISK REDUCTION

While natural and environmental hazards occur in every region of the world, countries that are not well prepared suffer disproportionately. Uzbekistan ranks high among countries that have endured significant loss of life and property due to earthquakes and other natural disasters. As one of the most seismically active regions in Central Asia, Uzbekistan is struck by frequent earthquakes. In addition to its seismic vulnerability Uzbekistan is also affected by seasonal floods and periods of severe drought, while other threats include landslides, locust invasions and avalanches.

UNDP works to integrate issues of climate and disaster risk at the country level, and focuses on building resilience and ensuring that development remains risk-informed and sustainable.

In Uzbekistan, UNDP, the Government and other partners are supporting and building the capacities of the Ministry of Emergency Situations and other institutions responsible for effective disaster risk management. With the Ministry of Emergency Situations, UNDP has initiated a series of training programmes for the National University, the Tashkent Architecture Construction Institute, local community leaders, young school children and their school principals, and directors of vocational schools. A new technological initiative has introduced the use of an Android and IOS-based mobile phone application as a means of increasing public awareness to disaster risks. It contains detailed instructions about what to do during emergencies, and advises on first aid for victims. It also has an 'SOS' button for sending an electronic signal from the emergency location to the closest rescue services.

UNDP has also established an Earthquake Simulation Complex in Tashkent, with assistance from UNDP and the European Commission's Humanitarian Aid Department's Disaster Preparedness Programme. The Complex aims to raise awareness of decision makers and the general population about earthquakes, so that they are better prepared for disasters and can take actions needed to reduce their impact.

The complex includes a range of sections such as a service center that provides post-disaster psychological recovery services for rescuers and people affected by disasters. It also houses an Earthquake Museum that explains in detail the nature and history of seismology, and offers information about some of Uzbekistan's most destructive earthquakes. The Earthquake Exposition contains models of earthquakestricken buildings, simulating the shocks of an earthquake. In addition, a system for monitoring natural hazards at the strategic 'Kamchik' mountain bypass is in place, as a means to save lives and reduce the impact of disasters along this vital transportation link.



The mountain bypass is a crucial route for up to 15,000 vehicles a day, as it connects the country's capital and Uzbekistan's three densely populated regions in the Ferghana Valley.

"EARTHQUAKES DO NOT HAVE TO BE DEVASTATING" - THIS IS THE MESSAGE OF THE LAUNCHED EARTHQUAKE SIMULATION COMPLEX IN TASHKENT, UZBEKISTAN.

### Story: INTERACTIVE EARTHQUAKE SIMULATION COMPLEX PROMOTES PREPAREDNESS IN UZBEKISTAN

"Earthquakes do not have to be devastating" – This is the message of the Earthquake Simulation Complex in Tashkent, Uzbekistan.

Central Asia is highly prone to seismic activity, and for many Uzbekistan is the memory of the 26th April 1966 earthquake in Tashkent remains fresh. More than 100,000 people were affected, with 28,000 homes, 200 hospitals and 180 schools destroyed. The legacy of this earthquake is evident around Tashkent. Many of its streets, parks, plazas, monuments and apartment blocks were rebuilt to mitigate the effects of future earthquakes.

Tashkent has been built back better, and a range of initiatives are being implemented to ensure that the destruction of 1966 is not repeated. Launched by the Ministry of Emergency Situations with support from UNDP Uzbekistan and the European Commission's Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection Directorate General in 2015, the Earthquake Simulation Complex is one such effort.

The complex has many functions. In addition to housing a museum, it serves as an education unit for the Institute of Civil Protection, training more than 6,000 representatives of government entities annually. There are additional classrooms for educating the public on the best means of preparing for and behaving during earthquakes, and how to respond afterwards.

The museum section of the Complex contains a collection of artefacts and objects of scientific, cultural and historical importance, related to earthquakes. The exhibits teach about risk mitigation and management and are intended to help create a culture of prevention, mitigation and preparedness. It follows the model of similar museums in Japan, Taiwan and China, in teaching visitors about the causes of earthquakes, the concepts of earthquake risk mitigation, and safety measures that can limit earthquake impacts.

The museum also contains interactive components that help bring the subject to life. Visitors can view footage of the 1966 Tashkent earthquake, and watch interviews with elderly survivors. With a focus on preparedness, a large part of the museum's content is dedicated to various techniques that people can use to make their houses safer, like retrofitting for making non-structural elements more resilient.

### In-depth thematic focus: **DOING BUSINESS**

The Government of Uzbekistan puts priority on meeting internationally-accepted criteria regarding the country's business and financial environments. A favorable business environment can expand employment and income opportunities, by growing small businesses and private entrepreneurship.

According to the World Bank Group's 'Doing Business 2016' report, Uzbekistan is among the 10 top economies that improved the most during 2014-2015. Uzbekistan jumped from 141st place in 2014 to 87th in 2015, indicating changes in the country that help new businesses get started, allow for easier access to credit, and ease property registration.

The annual 'Doing Business' report is an authoritative source for measuring the ease of doing business, and for influencing foreign direct investment decisions. Indicators in the report are useful measures for improving national legislation that regulate the business environment. A positive ranking can provide impetus for national entrepreneurs to start, run and expand their enterprises.

The Chamber of Commerce and Industry (CCI), together with the UN team, have contributed to legislative proposals that regulate doing business in the country. The proposals have been integrated into state programs, and a detailed Road Map now focuses on protecting private property, small business and private entrepreneurship, while also removing barriers to business.

A new online business registration system, that consists of the my.gov.uz single portal of public services, has eased the way for starting new businesses by eliminating some of the previously-required self-registration steps. A new business can now become registered in just over six days.

Property registration procedures have also become easier through a new certificate that streamlines the inventory process and abolishes other timeconsuming paperwork for notarizing the sale of real estate between Limited companies. In addition, reforms within the Collateral Registry, under the Central Bank, have eased the process used by businesses to get credit.

The Government has also adopted legislative documents that simplify how businesses and others connect to electricity, while easing export and import procedures, and reducing the number of required customs clearance documents. Streamlined procedures for obtaining licenses and permits also reduce the time and financial costs involved in customs clearance and the transportation of goods. The implementation of new regulations for allocating small land plots will improve the process for approving construction permits and supervising construction projects. The establishment of common



centers for providing public services to businesses will reduce time and costs for businesses, and improve the quality and transparency of services provided to them.

**APPLICANTS** WILL **RECEIVE FREE** CONSULTATIONS ON ACCESSING SERVICES. RED TAPE WILL BE MINIMIZED THROUGH A SINGLE. **INTEGRATED** AND **STANDARDIZED** GOVERNMENT SERVICE SYSTEM.

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### Story: **ONF-STOP-SHOPS SIMPLIFY** SERVICES FOR BUSINESSES

UNDP and the Government of Uzbekistan piloted Business Facilitation Centers with the Chamber of Commerce and Industry in several regions of the country in 2009. The initiative was a precursor of today's 'single window' concept in Uzbekistan, that will deliver public services to entrepreneurs and small businesses. The original Business Facilitation Centers made extensive use of ICT, electronic databases, online payment systems and various information resources (businessinfo.uz), as a means of facilitating businesses.

UNDP is assisting national partners in developing and revising regulations to make the single window concept fully operational across Uzbekistan. The existing 194 business registration inspections have been reorganized and consolidated into a single integrated system for the provision of public services.

This will go a long way towards bringing transparent registration, and towards permit and licensing for small businesses. Applicants will receive free consultations on accessing services. Red tape will be minimized through a single, integrated and standardized government service system.

This inter-agency electronic system, and the my.gov. uz web portal, will ensure the country-wide monitoring and tracking of all applications. One important procedure for businesses – getting connected to power supplies - currently takes 89 days and could decrease to 69 days with the new system.

UNDP has defined an initial list of 16 public services for the single window center system, with plans to expand the number across a wider set of government services. UNDP helped to develop regulations on single window based on international experience, which ensures legal and financial sustainability of single window centers. It also assisted in designing the organizational structure, employee requirements and public service providers for the single window centers. Primary public services that are rendered to entrepreneurs exclusively through single window centers, will be re-designed in accordance with business process re-engineering reguirements. UNDP will also assist national partners in developing guidelines and instructions to ensure the transparency, access to and guality of public services. Currently UNDP has assisted in developing procedure documents, a client relationship management system, and a comprehensive electronic billing system for single window centers.

### In-depth thematic focus: ENERGY EFFICIENCY

Uzbekistan is a double-landlocked country where an arid continental climate prevails. Warming rates have exceeded the global rates more than twice over the past 60 years. The need to adapt to climate change in all sectors is high on the national agenda. UNDP works to integrate issues of climate, disaster risk and energy at the country level, focusing on building resilience and ensuring that development remains risk-informed and sustainable.

UNDP helped introduce biogas technologies to make use of the large amount of residue, waste and manure produced by farms and their livestock. In pilot areas, the biogas technology provided energy and served to increase the income-generation potential of farms through the sale of fertilizer, and improved the productivity of greenhouses.

In partnership with the Ministry of Economy and the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Uzbekistan, UNDP developed a national standard for biogas units, registered by the Uzbek Agency 'Uz-Standard', which includes mandatory requirements for their design, construction, operation and maintenance. This is the first national standard related to renewable energy technologies.

UNDP's technical and advocacy efforts have contributed to the establishment of the National Commission on Energy Efficiency, and the wider use of renewable energy sources. UNDP has worked at the policy level, contributing to government decisions that now constitute a national road map for achieving greater energy efficiency and the use of renewable energy.

UNDP has supported and facilitated the flow of carbon finance into the country by providing technical assistance to build the capacity and institutional frameworks of private and public sectors. Uzbekistan is now an advanced country in terms of number and volume of hosted Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) projects. Foreign CDM investments have helped save more than 1 billion cubic meters of natural gas, due in part to repairs of gas distribution lines in nine provinces of the country.

In 2009, UNDP launched a project to demonstrate the effectiveness of integrated building design, and recommended improvements to building codes as a means of increasing energy efficiency and reducing emissions. As a result, new energy efficient standards and regulations, mandated by 10 energy efficient building codes, have been applied to targeted public spaces, including schools and healthcare facilities that have reduced the allowable consumption of energy by 25-50 per cent. UNDP serves as a repository of knowledge and expertise for national partners that are focused on climate change mitigation, climate risk management and adaptation. UNDP helps to connect the country to experiences and resources



for building resilience, which are instrumental in assisting Uzbekistan to access, manage and account for climate finance. These tools have been channeled into mitigation and adaptation projects and programmes.



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# Story:

To maintain constant internal building temperatures, particularly during extreme seasonal changes, UNDP has provided updated design elements for the clinics that include solar water heating systems, and better-insulated doors, windows and ceilings.

UNDP's work in this field has shown how alternative energy and more efficient building designs can enhance the quality of medical services, reduce national greenhouse gas emissions, and cut energy costs.

## CLEAN ENERGY FOR BETTER **HEALTH CARE**

Recognizing that Uzbekistan's rural health clinics depend on reliable sources of energy in order to provide quality services to patients, UNDP has equipped four targeted facilities in the Republic of Karakalpakstan and Tashkent Region with solar panels and back-up power systems, as a means to ensure they continue operating even during power shortages. This means that medical tests can proceed on schedule, equipment is sterilized, and medications and vaccines are continuously stored at required temperatures.

### In-depth thematic focus: JUSTICE GETS A BOOST

Justice system improvements and ensuring openness and accessibility to civil courts are key components of Uzbekistan's efforts to deepen democratic reforms and further develop civil society.

The country has gradually begun to implement reforms like court specialization and the establishment of appellate court exemptions from performing non-core functions. Nevertheless there is still room to improve transparency and efficiency in legal proceedings. To help speed up case flow UNDP conducted an analysis of court business processes, and submitted policy papers to enhance the procedural legislation of civil courts.

UNDP has begun to introduce modern information and communication technologies, expand interactive court services for citizens, and apply electronic document management systems to the justice sector. In 2013 national specialists, with expertise from UNDP and the Government of Uzbekistan, piloted the E-SUD e-justice system to improve public access to the Tashkent Region's civil court system.

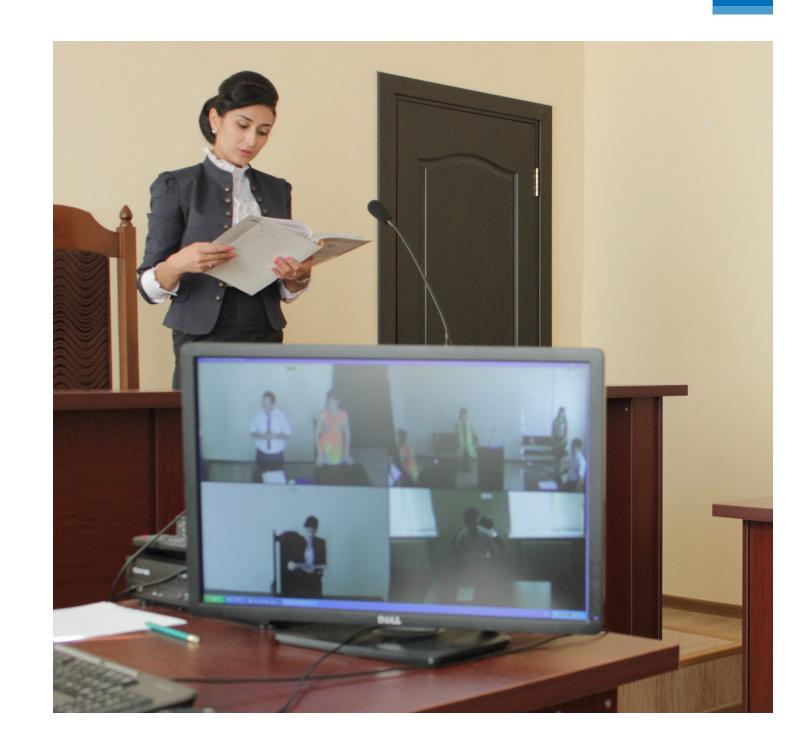
The E-SUD e-justice system is a quick and cost effective case filing process. Court users register online to access complete case files. They can then track case progress, and gain direct and immediate access to any procedural document issued by courts, including court final decisions and interim rulings.

The E-SUD system is now active in the Zangiata inter-district court for civil cases, and more than 55,610 claims have been filed since then, with the number growing each year. The average number of visits to courts by parties has decreased, and judges have reduced workloads because of expedited case processing and document templates.

UNDP has also provided technical expertise to systematize and classify claims in the Zangiata interdistrict court, and the E-SUD system is ready for launch in three inter-district civil courts of Tashkent city.

The successful piloting of the E-SUD system has contributed to the Government's adoption of a strategic plan for improving ICT infrastructure, which will introduce E-SUD in all 75 civil courts of the country. The Government is also considering developing and testing additional E-SUD modules for regional courts and the Supreme Court.

While the E-SUD system remains unique across the region's countries, Ukraine and the Russian Federation are in the process of developing similar systems.



NOW, CITIZENS CAN FILE **CASES TO FIRST** INSTANCE **CIVIL COURTS ONLINE FROM** THEIR HOMES. THROUGH THEIR LAWYER, OR AT THE USER **DESK SET-UP AT** THE COURTS. THUS ENABLING ACCESS TO JUSTICE FOR THE MOST VULNERABLE **GROUPS OF THE** POPULATION.

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### Story: **PROMOTING OPENNESS** AND ACCESS TO JUSTICE

Given the growing number of citizens' petitions to Uzbekistan's civil courts in the past five years, the need to improve the accessibility and efficiency of court proceedings has become apparent. This would allow for the timely review of cases, and an improved citizen feedback mechanism.

"I have two kids. As I was in need of financial support I filed a claim for alimony to the Zangiata interdistrict civil court," says Shakhlo Yunusova. "The court reviewed my case very quickly and issued a decision. I was surprised, because I have been told that this is a very lengthy process. Here I have also found out that I could file the claim online."

The E-SUD system was first piloted by the Supreme Court of Uzbekistan and UNDP in the Zangiata inter-district civil court at the end of 2013.

"The system is functioning 24/7. Users can register from their home computers, as long as they have Internet access. Upon successful registration online, citizens can file their cases and claims by attaching supporting documents. In 2014 we have issued rulings on nearly 20,000 cases out of the 23,000 cases submitted electronically," says, H.E. Judge Nodira Khakimova. "In general, during less than two years of the system's functioning, the Zangiata inter-district civil court has received more than 40 thousand electronic claims from citizens and enterprises through the E-SUD e-justice system."

Now, citizens can file cases to first instance civil courts online from their homes. through their lawyer, or at the user desk set-up at the courts, thus enabling access to justice for the most vulnerable groups of the population, including people with disabilities and the elderly.

### In-depth thematic focus: OPEN DATA IN UZBEKISTAN

The 'UN e-Government Survey' of the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs provides a comparative assessment of global egovernment development in 193 countries. Government officials in Uzbekistan use the indicators and strategies in the Survey as a reference and benchmarking tool to further advance the country's e-governance systems.

With UNDP technical advice and strategic guidance, the Government of Uzbekistan has developed a comprehensive programme for a national information and communication system for 2013-2020. The system was approved by a decree of the President in 2013. The Prime Minister chairs the Republican Commission for the coordination and implementation of this programme, composed of high-level government officials and heads of key ministries and agencies. This commission coordinates the activities of state agencies in improving online public services, introducing the open data concept, and streamlining operational processes and procedures.

Through collaboration between UNDP and the Government of Uzbekistan, the Open Data Portal (data.gov.uz) was launched in 2015 and consolidates public information in open data formats. A recent decree of the Cabinet Ministers was adopted, formally regulating the main areas of the publication, for inclusion as open data. UNDP conducted workshops for mid-level and high-level government officials in ministries and regional offices, to build their understanding and skills in using the Open Data Portal and methodology. UNDP also provided training to the Information Centers and IT departments of ministries in designing and piloting their communication strategies and public relations approaches for citizen-oriented open data.

As a result, the participating government offices and state agencies created open data sections on their official websites and connected their websites to the national portal data.gov.uz. This active participation has served as an important step in building transparency and accountability in government.

More than 600 datasets have been published on the new Open Data Portal, including some disaggregated by gender. More than 60,000 people have visited the Portal, with over 170,000 documents downloaded, indicating a growing public interest in government activities. To expand the understanding and use of open government data in Uzbekistan, UNDP has facilitated and organized an Open Data Hackathon involving 50 students and representatives from IT companies. Ideas generated through this gathering included ways to enhance user-friendly public service delivery, via mobile applications based on open data. Despite considerable progress made, pressing gaps remain in implementing open data initiatives. More can be done to the draft law on e-government, to increase inclusion in open data, and to give priority to demand-driven



government data. For its part, UNDP could in the future assist in developing a methodological framework for assessing progress in open data, and further promote community engagement with it.

THE **ESTABLISHMENT** OF THE OPEN DATA PORTAL HAS BEEN A SIGNIFICANT STRIVE FORWARD. **BUT THE** INFORMATION IT MAKES AVAILABLE NEEDS TO BE EFFECTIVELY **APPLIED IN A** PRACTICAL WAY.



### Story: **CODING FOR CHANGE**

C++, JavaScript, Python and PHP – while these languages can't be spoken out loud, they help inform and connect people around the world. Today's celebrated inventors are those who have used programming languages to create tools like Facebook, YouTube and Twitter, or those who design the hardware that make these tools ever easier to access and utilize. The fruits of these minds are helping address the remaining challenges faced in achieving equal human prosperity and development.

UNDP and the Ministry for Development of Information Technologies and Communications of the Republic of Uzbekistan have organized Uzbekistan's first ever 'Hackathon' - an event at which programmers used the competitive spirit to create astounding products. The results include innovative and practical apps, like an interactive social map of Uzbekistan, a 3D presentation of bus routes, and a transformation of economic data into a virtual reality setting.

The event's winning team 'Intense Group' travelled over 500 km from the city of Bukhara to take part in the event. Their winning application 'Fixit', currently in the stage of ongoing development, intends to bridge gaps between citizens and their government in addressing urban issues and creating a safe and comfortable living environment in cities.

"The aim of our application is to simplify the citizens' appeals to the state authorities and to speed up decision-making regarding the smallest problems that remain 'in the shadows'," said programmer Alisher Mukhtarov about the purpose of 'Fixit'.

'Fixit' is an application through which citizens can directly appeal to local government and authorities to address infrastructural problems. It makes use of geographic and geo-positioning data that has become recently-available through the Open Data Portal. By utilizing this information, the application allows citizens to take pictures of any damage to urban infrastructure, linked with an exact geographic location, which is then submitted to local authorities for their attention and action.

The establishment of the Open Data Portal has been a significant step forward, but the information it makes available needs to be effectively applied in a practical way. The Hackathon event and the resulting applications have shown how the information can be applied, and it is hoped that these successes will lead to a new range of mobile and online software.

# THE WAY AHEAD

Fostering inclusive growth, better public services, environmental sustainability, good governance and security will remain fundamental elements of UNDP's work in Uzbekistan, along with its support of Uzbekistan's accession to the World Trade Organization.

In the field of public service, UNDP will continue to enhance the efficiency and transparency of the public finance system by reforming budgetary processes and public procurement. The use of e-governance in the justice system will be strengthened.

Future work to address the spread of HIV/AIDS in Uzbekistan will include promotion of a comprehensive law on HIV, and the piloting of a Tashkent-based HIV telephone hotline.

UNDP plans to build on its support for renewable energy resources, while improving national and local capabilities for the management of fragile land and water resources. In addition, it will continue to help communities prepare for and mitigate the impact of natural disasters.

In the years to come, UNDP will consolidate its efforts to provide expertise in development thinking and practice, to make the country's long-term aspirations a reality.





FOSTERING INCLUSIVE GROWTH, BETTER PUBLIC SERVICES, ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY, GOOD GOVERNANCE, AND SECURITY WILL REMAIN FUNDAMENTAL ELEMENTS OF UNDP'S WORK.



























### UNDP UZBEKISTAN PROJECTS

From 2010 – Present

#### 2010 STRENGTHENING DISASTER RISK 2016 MANAGEMENT CAPACITIES IN UZBEKISTAN

#### BRIEF DESCRIPTION

The project objective is to assist relevant institutions in creating sustainable mechanism for disaster risk reduction in Uzbekistan.

#### PARTNERS

The Academy of Science, the Institute of Seismology and Uzhydromet

#### MAIN RESULTS

1. Extensive capacity building initiatives have transformed the disaster risk reduction field and attracted multiple donor interest in extending technical assistance. The knowledge and capacities of national partners to prepare for and respond to natural disasters have improved, particularly in the Kamchik Pass area.

2. Experts have been supplied with modern equipment for conducting seismic assessment and the micro-

zoning of major cities across Uzbekistan and large investment projects. Rescue teams have been provided with modern rescue equipment, including a prototype of a rescue vehicle which is expected to be supplied to all rescue units across Uzbekistan.

3. A mobile phone application was developed for raising awareness of disaster risks.

#### IWRM - INTEGRATED WATER MANAGEMENT AND WATER EFFICIENCY PLAN FOR THE 2010 2015 ZARAFSHAN RIVER BASIN PROJECT

#### BRIEF DESCRIPTION

The aim was to strengthen the legal and institutional framework for integrated water resources management in Uzbekistan through improved communal water services and utilities within the Zarafshan River basin of Uzbekistan, and the development of an integrated water resources management plan for the Zarafshan River basin.

#### PARTNERS

The Ministry of Agriculture and Water Resources, the Cabinet of Ministers, the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Economy. the State Committee for Nature Protection, the State Committee on Geology and Mineral Resources, the Uzcommunkhizmat Agency, GAK 'Uzbekenergo', the Water Problem Institute, and the Khokimiyats of the Samarkand, Djizzakh, Navoi, Bukhara and Kashkadarya regions

### 2010

#### 2010 **BUDGET SYSTEM REFORM IN UZBEKISTAN** 2016

#### BRIEF DESCRIPTION

Enhancing capacity within the area of reforms as focused on achieving greater effectiveness, accountability and transparency of the budget preparation system.

#### PARTNERS

The Ministry of Finance, the Oliy Majlis, the Cabinet of Ministers, the Ministry of Economy, the Ministry of Justice, the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations, Investment and Trade, the Chamber of Accounts, the Chamber of Commerce and Industry, NGOs, the Banking and Finance Academy and Training Center under the Ministry of Finance, and the Institute of Forecasting and Macroeconomic Research

### 2010

#### 2010 LOCAL GOVERNANCE SUPPORT PROJECT: 2013 PARTICIPATION AND PARTNERSHIP

#### BRIEF DESCRIPTION

The objective of the project was to strengthen capacity of the government, civil society organizations and the private sector in two pilot regions for joint formulation and implementation of a regional development strategy.

#### PARTNERS

The Cabinet of Ministers, Khokimiyats of the Djizzakh and Namangan Regions, Civil Society Institutions, the Private Sector, Ministries, and the Chamber of Commerce and Industry

#### MAIN RESULTS

1. Policy advice was provided on increasing women's participation in the public administration system through a rosters of gualified candidates, which would include a guota for women.

2. Over 30 knowledge products on public administration were produced in English Russian and Uzbek. They covered topics like local governance reform, decentralization and regional development strategic planning, international practices in local governance systems, and effective planning of local budget revenues.

3. A concept note on the One-Stop-Shop for delivering public services and access of citizens to information on performance of government agencies was drafted and shared widely with relevant national stakeholders.

Programming cycle 2010-2019

4. Rural tourism development was tested in Zaamin and codified into a handbook For local decision- makers to replicate.

#### MAIN RESULTS

1. UNDP has facilitated a partnership between the local administration and a large private company to establish a carpet weaving workshop which has provided steady income for 30 women from the Savram village. This public-private partnership model will be proposed to the government for replication.

2. A Support Center was established for a sustainable and transparent water billing system. The collection rate has more than doubled and consumers have more confidence that their fees are fair. Improved efficiency of water supplies now serves more than 73000 people of Karmana district of the Navoi region.

### Programming cycle 2010-2019

MAIN RESULTS

1.Changes to the new Budget Code (developed with project support), as based on the results of the 1st year approbation period provided by the academic community and other stakeholders, has been summarized and submitted to the Ministry of Finance. The draft Itemized Commentary to the Budget Code has been developed in close collaboration with partners.

2. A methodological guideline for implementing budget accounting standards has been developed and submitted to the Ministry of Finance.

3.In close cooperation with national partners, the project has facilitated a further discussion of the draft Law 'On public procurement' (PPL). With the support of the project, a number of working discussions with key stakeholders have been conducted. Currently the draft PPL has been finalized and submitted to the Ministry of Finance. The project has worked on issues of green public procurement in Uzbekistan.

#### PARLIAMENTARY 2010 DEVELOPMENT 2013 ASSISTANCE (PDA)

#### BRIEF DESCRIPTION

The project aimed at strengthening Parliament's capacity to better perform its core functions in a transparent, fair and efficient manner.

#### PARTNERS

The State Committee for Nature Protection (SCNP), the Ministry of Economy, Uzbekneftegas, Flora and Fauna International (NGO), and private sector oil and gas companies (Lukoil, Petronas Carigali, Gazprom, Aral Sea, KNOC, KOGAS, and CNPC)

#### MAIN RESULTS

1. The draft law on introducing amendments to legislative acts of the Republic of Uzbekistan for the conservation of biological diversity was submitted to the State Committee for Nature Protection.

2. A guidebook on biodiversity conservation methods within the oil-and-gas sector in arid ecosystems of Uzbekistan has outlined practices for preventing the industry's negative impact on biodiversity.

3. Field monitoring was conducted regarding the status of biodiversity in the construction areas of the Ustyurt gas chemical complex and Shakhpakhty field. Data was collected for the development of biodiversity conservation plans and offset schemes.

#### 2010 SUPPORT TO FOREIGN TRADE AND 2013 INVESTMENT PROMOTION IN UZBEKISTAN

#### MAIN RESULTS BRIEF DESCRIPTION The project aim was to provide 1. A reference-guide for the government and national exporters was published partners with trade support, and distributed to relevant including investor services and stakeholders. developing and maintaining online tools. 2. A unified database of investment proposals was launched. Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations, Investments and Trade 3. An updated e-version of

(MFERIT), Chamber of Commerce an investment guide to the and Industry, «Uzinfoinvest» pharmaceutical industry was developed.

#### Programming cycle 2010-2019

### 2010

2010

MAINSTREAMING BIODIVERSITY INTO **UZBEKISTAN'S OIL-AND-GAS SECTOR** 2013 POLICIES AND OPERATIONS (SAYGA)

#### **BRIEF DESCRIPTION**

The goal was to create an enabling policy, legislative and institutional environment for integrating biodiversity conservation considerations into the oil-and-gas sector, and specifically into the industry's operations in the Ustyurt Plateau

#### PARTNERS

State Committee for Nature Protection (SCNP). Ministry of Economy, Uzbekneftegas, Flora and Fauna International (NGO), and private sector oil and gas companies (Lukoil, Petronas Carigali, Gazprom, Aral Sea, KNOC, KOGAS, and CNPC)

#### MAIN RESULTS

1. The draft law on introducing amendments to legislative acts of the Republic of Uzbekistan for the conservation of biological diversity was submitted to the State Committee for Nature Protection.

PARTNER

agency

2. A guidebook on biodiversity conservation methods in the oil-and-gas sector in arid ecosystems of Uzbekistan outlined practices for preventing the negative impact of the industry on biodiversity.

3. Field monitoring was conducted on the status of biodiversity in the construction areas of the Ustyurt gas chemical complex and Shakhpakhty field. Data was collected for development of biodiversity conservation plans and offset schemes. **BUSINESS FORUM OF UZBEKISTAN (PHASE-II)** 

#### BRIEF DESCRIPTION

The project's main goals have included private sector development, the establishment of business forums in regions, and the promotion of public-private partnerships.

#### PARTNERS

The Chamber of Commerce and Industry (CCI), the Chamber of Commerce and Industry, the Oliv Mailis, the Ministry of Economy, the Ministry of Justice, the Ministry for Foreign Economic Relations. Investments and Trade, the State Committee for Demonopolization and Competitiveness Development, and the khokimiyats of pilot regions

### 2011

#### 2011 INCLUSIVE EMPLOYMENT AND S 2014 PARTNERSHIP (ACCESS-II)

#### BRIEF DESCRIPTION

The project goal was to enhance partnerships for employment and social protection with a focus vulnerable women and persons with disabilities.

#### PARTNERS

The Ministry of Labor and Social Protection, the Wo Committee, the Trade Unions Federation, the Minis Higher and Secondary Specialized Education, the № of Finance, the Ministry of Economy, the State Com for Statistics, the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Education, Khokimiyats, political parties, the Institut Society Studies, the Chamber of Commerce, NGOs Women and Disabled People Organizations, the Na Associations of NGOs, the National Television Radio Broadcaster, and micro-credit organizations

#### MAIN RESULTS

1. Guidelines for the design and implementation of public-private partnerships within infrastructure sectors were developed. Inclusive business models for solar greenhouses and milk collection centers were presented at business forums in the

2. An analytical report was published regarding Small and Medium Enterprise development in Uzbekistan, with an emphasis on key development trends, challenges and opportunities.

3. Amendments were drafted to the Administrative Code and other legal acts, pertaining to cash payment by banks to entrepreneurs, and the issuing of permits and licenses to the public. Through technical support, the project has contributed to numerous draft Jizzakh, Ferghana and Tashkent regions. government resolutions and regulations related to the private sector. They have included such issues as regulatory impact assessments, public discussions on existing rules and regulations, and transparency in sponsorship and charity donations made by entrepreneurs, along with construction permits and real estate property rights registration.

### Programming cycle 2010-2019

SOCIAL	MAIN RESULTS		
	1. The Unified Information System 'Labor Market' – www.mehnat.uz –	to provide legal and business design support to these enterprises, and	
for	provides reliable real-time employment information to the Ministry of Labor, which has improved its monitoring and evaluation, and policy making processes.	promotes partnership with the largest supermarket chain, Korzinka.uz, to market their products.	
S.	The system enables the posting of 200,000 vacancies per month, and eases the application process for job-seekers.	<ol> <li>A network of social enterprises has been established in order exchange information regarding the creation and expansion of businesses.</li> </ol>	
Vomen's istry of Ministry mmittee of Public	2. More than 30 new jobs have been created in ten social enterprises for persons with disabilities and women in difficult situations. UNDP continues		
ute of Civil )s and lational lio			

#### 2011 RISK MANAGEMENT IN UZBEKISTAN 2015 (WITHIN THE REGIONAL CRM PROJECT)

		SYSTEM IN THE FER
BRIEF DESCRIPTION	MAIN RESULTS	BRIEF DESCRIPTION
The aim is to reduce climate related disasters and promote adaptation to climate change in Uzbekistan, while	<ol> <li>Two new water cascades now bring irrigation to 450 hectares of private plots, utilized by 1,000 households in the Kashkadarya region.</li> <li>The region also opened an</li> </ol>	The project aimed to strengthe capacity of the Tashkent Institu Postgraduate Medical Educatio radiologists in the Ferghana Va improve radiation safety.
integrating climate risk management into the country's development policies and strategies.	<ul> <li>Information and Extension Services</li> <li>Center, an Engineering and Economics</li> <li>Institute, and a young farmers school with project support.</li> <li>3. The Drought Early Warning System (DEWS) was strengthened through an improved institutional structure and the faster dissemination of information.</li> </ul>	PARTNERS The Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Emergency Situations the State Committee on Nature Protection, the State Inspection 'Sanoatgeokontexnazorat', the No and Radiation Safety Agency of T the State Agency for Nature Prot
Regional Project Offices		and Forestry of Kyrgyzstan, and t Federal Ministry for Environment

#### CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT FOR RADIOACTIVE 2011 WASTE MANAGEMENT AND EARLY WARNING 2012 IN THE FERGHANA VALLEY

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۱S. Nuclear <sup>F</sup> Tajikistan otection the ht

#### MAIN RESULTS

1. Training courses were conducted for 28 radiologists, including 11 women from countries bordering the Ferghana valley, Kyrgyzstan and Uzbekistan, on the basics of radiation safety and security, and the use of modern techniques and equipment to prevent irradiation.

2. The project concluded an analytical report regarding prospects of the transboundary early warning system on radiation safety in the Ferghana Valley.

### Programming cycle 2010-2019

#### MAIN RESULTS

1. Knowledge and information was exchanged with more than 43 national specialists from 24 ministries and national agencies, regarding the achievements of the international climate change negotiations and targets for greenhouse gases emissions.

2. A pipeline of 40 NAMAs in the energy, oil and gas, agriculture, housing and chemical sectors was submitted to the Ministry of Economy.

#### GLOBAL FUND: CONTINUING SCALE UP OF THE RESPONSE TO HIV IN UZBEKISTAN, WITH A 2012 PARTICULAR FOCUS ON MOST AT RISK POPULATIONS 2016 AND STRENGTHENING THE SYSTEM AND CAPACITY FOR UNIVERSAL ACCESS TO HIV PREVENTION, DIAGNOSIS, TREATMENT AND CARE IN UZBEKISTAN

### BRIEF DESCRIPTION

The project goals are to help halt and reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS in Uzbekistan. Specifically, it works to expand HIV prevention services for most-at-risk populations, to provide treatment, care and support for People Living with HIV, and to improve the health systems for HIV prevention, treatment, care and support services.

#### PARTNER

2012

The Ministry of Health Republican AIDS Center

### 2011

#### 2011 SUPPORTING UZBEKISTAN IN TRANSITION TO A 2015 LOW-EMISSION DEVELOPMENT PATH (LED)

#### BRIEF DESCRIPTION

The project aimed to enhance national capacities for the country's transition to a low emission development path, and improve the skills of national negotiators for the clean development mechanism. It also focused on the scale up of climate change mitigation activities.

#### PARTNERS

The Ministry of Economy, the State Committee on Nature Protection, Uzhydromet, NHC 'Uzbekneftegas', the JSC 'Uztransgas', SJSC 'Uzkimvosonoat', SJSC 'Uzbekenerego'. the Ministry of Agriculture and Water Resources, the Technology Transfer Agency of the Ministry of Economy, the Municipality of Tashkent City, the municipality and local government of the Khorezm region, the Center of Innovations and Technology Transfer of the Khorezm region, the 'Biogaz Ecologia, Energia, Organic Ogut' Ltd. Private Company, the 'Makhallas' Regional Fund, the 'Nuroniv' Fund, NGO 'Mekhri Bulogi', the National University, the Academy of Science, the Institute of Irrigation Engineers, the Physics-Technical Institute, NGOs and farmers

#### STRENGTHENING THE EFFICIENCY 2012 AND SUSTAINABILITY OF THE NEWLY 2013 ESTABLISHED LOWER AMUDARYA STATE **BIOSPHERE RESERVE (LABR)**

MAIN RESULTS

#### BRIEF DESCRIPTION

The project aimed at enhancing the capacity of the LABR's administration. emplovees and local authorities for improved management and efficiency.

#### PARTNERS

The Ministry of Agriculture and Water Resources (MAWR) - Main Forestry Department

1. Capacity development activities were carried out for tourism development within the country's first biosphere reserve. The activities included 'Introduction to the Biosphere Reserve's Management Plan', 'Inventory of Objects of Cultural Heritage', and 'Development of Tourism in the Biosphere Reserve and Lower Amudarya Biosphere Reserve: A New Model of Sustainable Nature Management and Tourism in Uzbekistan'.

2. Documents were researched and drafted, for the nomination of LABR into the World Biosphere Reserve Network of UNESCO's Man and the Biosphere Programme.

#### MAIN RESULTS

ARV treatment has reached 12,141 people living with HIV, more than half of whom are women and girls. UNDP has maintained an HIV prevention programme for female commercial sex workers, MSM, and men and women who are injecting drug users.

#### **UN JOINT PROGRAMME (UNTFHS):** 2012 SUSTAINING LIVELIHOODS AFFECTED BY THE 2015 **ARAL SEA DISASTER**

#### BRIEF DESCRIPTION

The programme goals were to increase income generating opportunities and economic security for vulnerable groups in three target districts, namely Shumanay, Muynak and Kanlikul, and to develop the capacities of regional and district authorities to devise and implement economic, environmental security and social policies for the welfare of those groups.

#### PARTNERS

The Ministry of Economy (NPC), the Aral Sea Gene Pool Fund, the Ministry of Health, and the Council of Ministers for the Republic of Karakalpakstan

#### MAIN RESULTS

1. Two Community Development Plans were formulated, incorporating the needs of women and youth. Two community infrastructure projects benefitted over 1,900 people, more than 45 per cent of them women, in the Kanlikul and Muynak districts. They now have access to basic social services and improved infrastructure, including drinking water and electricity.

2. In 2015 ten new small scale business projects were established in the Muvnak district.

### Programming cycle 2010-2019

### 2012 2015

#### NATIONAL BIODIVERSITY PLANNING TO SUPPORT THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY (CBD), 2011-2020 STRATEGIC PLAN IN UZBEKISTAN

#### BRIEF DESCRIPTION

The project focused on facilitating participatory biodiversity planning for the development of national biodiversity targets, revising the National Biodiversity Strategic Action Plan, developing resource mobilization plans, and improving reporting methods.

#### PARTNERS

The State Committee for Nature Protection. MAWR and UzHvdromet

#### MAIN RESULTS

1. The National Biodiversity Strategy Action Plan was developed, along with a resource mobilization strategy.

2. Four strategic national goals and a set of 10 national targets on biodiversity conservation were established through a wide participatory process.

#### 2012 SOCIAL INNOVATION AND 2014 VOLUNTEERISM IN UZBEKISTAN (DIM)

**BRIEF DESCRIPTION** The project goal was to create an enabling environment for the empowerment of youth, and the promotion of communitybased volunteerism and social innovation.

#### PARTNERS

52

The National Library named after Alisher Navoi

#### MAIN RESULTS

1. The country's first website to promote volunteerism – www.iact.uz - was established for young people to engage in social, civic and community life.

2. Youth engagement in politics was enhanced through the participation of more than 5,700 young people in the 'Parliamentary Connoisseur' contest. In addition, youth from all political parties piloted the Political Debates Handbook that was developed through the project.

#### SUPPORT TO PARTNERSHIP BUILDING 2012 BETWEEN COMMUNITIES AND GOVERNING 2015 BODIES THROUGH GEF SMALL GRANTS **PROGRAMME OPERATIONS IN UZBEKISTAN**

#### BRIEF DESCRIPTION MAIN RESULTS

The Global

Environment

Facility Small

Grants Programme

is a global initiative

which has worked

2013 to provide

small grants to

environmental

projects.

PARTNERS

The National

communities

Steering Committee

representing local

communities for

in Uzbekistan since

The programme results include the following:

1. Drip irrigation introduced in the Namangan region to reduce the amount of water, fertilizers and fuel required for agriculture.

2. Biogas technology introduced in the Sirdarya, Khorezm, Kashkadarya, Tashkent and Namangan regions for electricity, heat and fertilizer. 3. The 'zero tillage' approach to agriculture was introduced, which involves keeping vegetation mulch on field surfaces, planting wind-breaking tree lines, and limiting crop rotation.

# BRIEF DESCRIPTION

2013

2015

ECONOMIC DIPLOMACY POLICY

The project focused on providing support to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in preparing and implementing a comprehensive programme designed to better promote the economic interests and international standing of Uzbekistan. Its aim was to assist in coordinating relevant agencies dealing with economic diplomacy, while developing dialogue with the business community and promoting wider integration.

#### PARTNERS

Tourism, and the Chamber of Commerce and Industry

#### 2013 ACCELERATED REFORM AND 2015 TRANSFORMATION (SMART)

#### MAIN RESULTS

The project supports the Center for Economic Research in facilitating economic,

BRIEF DESCRIPTION

transformation in

policy dialogue.

The Office of the

and the Center for

Economic Research

PARTNERS

promoting participatory

President (Impl' Partner),

social and institutional development scenarios. Uzbekistan, through expanding research and

2. A thematic paper on transport and communications in Uzbekistan was produced, forming the basis of a sector strategy on investments and cooperation until 2030 with neighboring countries and IFIs.

3. The second National MDG report was published.

### 2012

#### 2012 2013

### STRENGTHENING NATIONAL CAPACITIES TO ADDRESS EMERGING CHALLENGES TO HALT THE SPREAD OF THE THREE DISEASES (AIDS. TUBERCULOSIS AND MALARIA) (DIM)

#### BRIEF DESCRIPTION

The project supported national partners, including members of the Multi-Sectorial Expert Council and its secretariat, to halt the spread of the three diseases (AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria) through improved oversight and coordination capacities.

#### PARTNERS

The Ministry of Health, the Republican AIDS Center, and the Multi-Sectorial Expert Council and its Secretariat

#### MAIN RESULTS

1. Standard Operating Procedures for data collection have been developed for region coordination committees, regarding HIV, TB and Malaria.

2. Representatives of these committees from each of the 14 administrative regions have received training, in terms of how to collect quality data, analyze and disaggregate the data, and understand confidentiality issues related to HIV.

3. An HIV hotline was piloted and transferred to the Ministry of Health and the Republican AIDS Center.

#### 2012 CIVIL JUSTICE REFORM: EFFECTIVE 2014 COURT MANAGEMENT

BRIEF DESCRIPTION	MAIN RESULTS
The project goals included the establishment of an Interagency Working Group regarding civil justice reform in e-justice, the strengthening of the capacities of judges and court staff, the introduction of elements of e-justice, the enhancing of the enforcement of court decisions, and improved access to information. <b>PARTNER</b>	1. The Intera Group on ci in e-justice v with relevar state author 2. Analysis a recommend contributed legislative do regarding th and scaling i justice syste country now framework t
The Supreme Court	E-SUD cost procuremer of ICT equip

Programming cycle 2010-2019

agency Working vil justice reform was established nt ministries and rities.

and lations to national ocuments, ne establishing up of the eem (E-SUD). The w has a legal that includes s in large-scale nt and the use oment in civil courts.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Uzbek

### 2013

# SUPPORTING MODERNIZATION

### NATIONAL CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT TO ENHANCE AND EFFECTIVELY IMPLEMENT

#### MAIN RESULTS

1. The official website of the MFA was developed and updated.

2. A unified template was developed for all websites of abroad diplomatic missions of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

#### INITIAL IMPLEMENTATION OF 2013 ACCELERATED HCFC PHASE OUT 2016 IN THE CEIT REGION - UZBEKISTAN

#### BRIEF DESCRIPTION

The project is designed

to help Uzbekistan meet

its obligations under the

schedule for the phase

out schedule of HCFCs

The project has been

developed to improve

HCFC.

PARTNER

for the Montreal Protocol.

regulatory measures, and to

strengthen preparedness for

the complete phase-out of

The State Committee for

Nature Protection

#### MAIN RESULTS

1. The project facilitated regional information exchanges to improve the knowledge and awareness of HCFCs.

2. The project team advanced the HCFC phase out strategy through selected legislative options to control HCFC import use.

3. Customs departments and refrigeration technicians have a stronger analytical capacity and the tools needed to address HCFCs.

### Programming cycle 2010-2019

# 2013

#### CAPACITY BUILDING FOR ECONOMIC FORECASTING AND PLANNING AT NATIONAL AND LOCAL LEVELS

BRIEF DESCRIPTION

The project is developing economic forecasting methodologies, and a 'modelling lab' for analyzing economic policies in a changing development arena.

#### PARTNER

The Institute of Forecasting and Macroeconomic Research

#### MAIN RESULTS

A long-term strategy for agricultural development and specialization until 2030 was drafted, with a focus on agricultural diversification that ensures food security in arid regions.

1. The project has supported the completion of two papers that provide assessments of a range of industrial and trade policies under different economic

#### 2014 **UZBEKISTAN AID EFFECTIVENESS PROJECT** 2015

#### BRIEF DESCRIPTION The objective of the project is to improve the effectiveness of aid flows into Uzbekistan, by strengthening the capacities of relevant government

institutions to coordinate, manage and

#### PARTNER

The Ministry of Finance

mobilize external resources.

#### MAIN RESULTS

1. Two sector working groups on aid coordination of water resources management and health were established. A policy document and recommendations regarding aid coordination for the water management sector were developed.

2. The project has begun to customize international practices in aid coordination. by devising systems, policy guidelines and government procedures for regulating externally-funded programs and projects.

#### 2014 DEVELOPING THE CLIMATE RESILIENCE OF FARMING COMMUNITIES IN THE DROUGHT 2019 PRONE PARTS OF UZBEKISTAN (ADAPTATION FUND)

#### BRIEF DESCRIPTION

The project's objective is to develop climate resilience in farming and pastoral communities in the drought prone parts of Uzbekistan, specifically in Karakalpakstan. The project is helping central, regional and local governments, and vulnerable farmers, to withstand current and future impacts of climate change.

#### PARTNER

UzHydromet

### 2014

#### Programming cycle 2010-2019

### 2014

#### REDUCING PRESSURES ON NATURAL RESOURCES FROM COMPETING LAND USE IN NON-IRRIGATED ARID MOUNTAIN, SEMI-DESERT AND DESERT 2014 2018 LANDSCAPES OF UZBEKISTAN (FULL-SIZED LAND PROJECT)

#### BRIEF DESCRIPTION

The project is designed to support the improved, sustainable and resilient land use and management of non-irrigated arid desert, steppe and mountain areas of Uzbekistan. The project aims to reduce competitive land use pressures, particularly between forestry and pasture use. It provides models for land use planning, and facilitates the upscaling of land management practices in the Zaamin and Karakul districts.

#### PARTNERS

The State Committee on Land Resources, Geodesy, Cartography and State Cadastre

#### MAIN RESULTS

1. A range of innovations have improved district level natural resource management, resulting in increased vegetation and forest cover and decreased sand movement and erosion.

2. Specifically, 10 detailed thematic maps on land use have been prepared.

3. A geo-botanical survey of pasture vegetation and their economic characteristics has been conducted in two pilot regions. This has resulted in recommendations regarding afforestation, pasture enrichment and rain fed agriculture. A sequence of agro technical measures have been formulated regarding the handling, planting and care of rain-fed field crops.

#### BRIEF DESCRIPTIO

disabilities and the elderly.

#### PARTNERS

of Uzbekistan

#### MAIN RESULTS

1. Two new inter-agency working groups have been established that facilitate dialogue regarding the development of the climate resilience of farming communities in drought prone areas, while fostering the automatization of weather stations.

2. Dekhans and farmers are better prepared to integrate gender issues into agricultural conservation practices. Measures have been developed for agro-conservation and water saving techniques, in order to enhance the climate change resilience of farmers.

### Programming cycle 2010-2019

#### 2014 IMPROVING QUALITY OF SOCIAL SERVICE DELIVERY FOR PERSONS 2016 WITH DISABILITIES AND THE LONELY ELDERLY IN UZBEKISTAN

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The main goal of the project is to promote institutional reform of the Ministry of Labor and Social Protection, with the aim of improving social services for people living with

The Ministry of Labor and Social Protection of Population of the Republic

#### MAIN RESULTS

1. UNDP's social protection work has spearheaded the UN efforts, which have resulted in the eligibility of 20,000 people, half of all national elderly people and persons with disabilities, to receive the same benefits as those who have made sufficient social insurance contributions.

2.UNDP has led the country's first functional review of the Ministry of Labor and Social Protection.

#### RULE OF LAW PARTNERSHIP 2017

#### BRIEF DESCRIPTION

The main goal of the project is to strengthen competence and impartiality within the judicial system. The project focuses on providing technical assistance to the Supreme Court of Uzbekistan, in order to enhance public access and trust, and to achieve greater alignment with international standards of integrity and rule of law in civil courts. The project also aims to ensure transparency in economic disputes through the Higher Economic Court.

#### PARTNER

The Supreme Court of the Republic of Uzbekistan

#### MAIN RESULTS

1. An exhaustive mapping of the curricula in the Lawyer Training Center has been carried out, identifying the need for the continuous education of judges and secretaries using tailored courses.

2. Through project support, a local act of the Supreme Court regulating the use of the E-SUD e-justice system by courts was drafted and successfully adopted by a resolution of the Presidium of the Supreme Court. This represents the first legal basis for an e-justice system.

3. Technical expertise has contributed to the draft law introducing information technologies into civil litigation. The newly adopted law creates a legal basis for filing civil cases online, which will facilitate access to legal proceedings, particularly

### for individuals who have disabilities or are homebound.

#### BRIEF DESCRIPTION

tools for evidence based policy making, including the provision of regulatory impact assessments and anti-corruption expertise. The project also aims to promote multi-stakeholder involvement in developing public policies and drafting laws.

#### PARTNERS

The Institute for Monitoring of Current Legislation under the President of Uzbekistan

### 2014

### Programming cycle 2010-2019

### 2014

### 2014 2018 AID FOR TRADE

#### BRIEF DESCRIPTION

The project supports inclusive growth in Central Asia, through the promotion of trade and the enhancement of competitiveness, to support these improving peoples' lives.

#### PARTNER

The Ministry of Economy

# 2014 E- GOVERNMENT PROMOTION FOR IMPROVED

### 2017 PUBLIC SERVICE DELIVERY

#### BRIEF DESCRIPTION

This project has helped enhance governance through efficient, convenient, more responsive citizen-oriented public service delivery, that provides better access to online public services. The project contributes to the implementation of key activities of the e-government masterplan 2013-2020, through: a) assistance in enhancing government online service delivery, b) support in improving e-government operations and applying effective business processes, and c) enhancing e-government institutional development and the capacity building of an e-government development center.

#### PARTNER

The State Committee for Communication, Informatization and Telecommunication Technologies of the Republic of Uzbekistan

#### MAIN RESULTS

1. UNDP has developed the Business Process Re-engineering methodology for the back offices of government institutions, so they run more effectively. UNDP has organized open data consultations and workshops, to enhance transparency.

2. UNDP contributed to the drafting of a law on e-governance, as adopted in 2015.

#### 2014 SUPPORT TO THE ENHANCEMENT OF LAW MAKING, RULE-2016 MAKING AND REGULATORY IMPACT ASSESSMENT

#### MAIN RESULTS

The goal of the project is to strengthen the national capacity for public policy development, though new 1. The project has contributed to a draft law adopted in 2014, which includes an evidencebased means of assessing the impact of legal acts on entrepreneurship.

2. Legislation was drafted and methodology was developed for enhancing the impact assessments of legal acts regarding entrepreneurship. The use of anti-corruption expertise in legal acts and their drafts was enacted by the Ministry of Justice. A methodology for the cost-benefit analysis of draft legal acts was also developed. A manual was created for government officials regarding the conducting of regulatory impact assessments that meet international standards.

### Programming cycle 2010-2019

countries' efforts in reducing poverty and

#### MAIN RESULTS

1.40 SMEs have been trained in foreign trade promotion.

2. At least one linkage with trade and business support institutions has been facilitated, and 30 producers have been trained on efficient agricultural production methods.

3. Project has worked on inclusive business models, has introduced eco-sustainable ones, and has linked them to the national and international trade platforms.

#### 2014 DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT - CAPACITY BUILDING 2015 DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT - KAMCHIK PASS

BRIEF DESCRIPTION	MAIN RESULTS		
The main objective of the project is to strengthen disaster risk capacities, and to bring gender considerations into disaster readiness. This project has worked to strengthen the Ministry of Emergency Situations within the area of disaster risk reduction and response in the Tashkent region, and to expand community-based disaster risk reduction activities. <b>PARTNER</b> The Ministry for Emergency	<ol> <li>Improved and extensive disaster risk reduction capacity building at policy, institutional and individual levels has attracted donor interest in extending technical assistance.</li> <li>The creation of a state-of-the-art Earthquake Simulation Center, an innovative Natural Hazard Monitoring System in the Kamchik pass, and a mobile phone application for raising awareness of disaster risks, have all helped improve the capacities of national partners in preparing for and responding to natural disasters.</li> </ol>	3. Disaster preparedness has been enhanced through the provision of modern equipment for conducting seismic assessments and the micro- zoning of major cities and investment projects across Uzbekistan. Rescue teams have been provided with modern rescue equipment, including a prototype rescue vehicle which is expected to be supplied to all of the country's rescue units.	

2014 BUSINESS FORUM OF 2017 UZBEKISTAN (PHASE-III)

#### BRIEF DESCRIPTION

The objective of the project is to support the Government's efforts to create an enabling business environment through strengthening public-private dialogue, the introduction of streamlined procedures to ease doing business, and the promotion of inclusive business projects.

#### PARTNERS

The Chamber of Commerce and Industry (CCI), the Oliy Majlis, the Ministry of Economy, the Ministry of Justice, the Ministry for Foreign Economic Relations, Investments and Trade, the State Committee for Demonopolization and Competitiveness Development, and the khokimiyats of pilot regions

### 2014

### Programming cycle 2010-2019

2014

LOCAL GOVERNMENT SUPPORT PROGRAMME (PHASE-II) 2017

#### BRIEF DESCRIPTION

Situations

The second phase of the Local Governance Support Project aims to promote more effective, accountable and inclusive local governance, by increasing citizen participation and fostering accountability and transparency. It will support the Government's efforts to improve the regional and district level authorities' capacities in managing the decentralization of administrative and fiscal matters.

#### PARTNER

The Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan

#### MAIN RESULTS

1. The project has devised development strategies for the Namangan and Djizzakh cities and the Kibray district, that are now available for public discussion on the web sites of local administration bodies, and on the portal of interactive government services, regulation. gov.uz.

2 The Interagency Coordination Working Group has endorsed a methodology for the Functional Review of public services. UNDP has developed the first

draft of the Methodology of the Functional Review of the Tashkent regional khokimiyat.

3. A draft Handbook on the Budget Code for local authorities was written. An updated concept note was developed on the Law on Local Government Authorities. Also a resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers was drafted, to ensure that the recruitment systems in all government institutions and local governance bodies are merit-based.

#### MAIN RESULTS

1. A set of recommendations were developed on improving property rights registration applications, and an inter-agency data exchange service on businesses was created on the info.uzi portal. Recommendations on simplifying notary registration of real estate transactions were included in the draft resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers.

2. The project has contributed to the development of the draft Resolution of the President on measures to improve the business registration system. The resolution is expected to eliminate barriers for business registration, reduce paperwork through online registration, and speed registration processes.

3. UNDP has assisted national partners in developing and revising regulations and devising ICT, web solutions, electronic databases and online payment systems that will enable the One-Stop-Shop concept to be fully operational across Uzbekistan.

4. UNDP contributed to the formulation of the Presidential Resolution on measures to further improve the provision of public services to entrepreneurs under the 'one-stopshop' principle. It has provided advice to the government in setting up pilot onestop shops in selected districts with the aim of scaling up this experience to 193 service points across the country.

