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Country programme document for Uzbekistan (2026-2030)

Contents

I.	UNDP within the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework. . .	2
II.	Programme Priorities and Partnerships	4
III.	Programme and Risk Management	6
IV.	Monitoring and Evaluation	7

Annexes

A.	Results and Resources Framework.	8
B.	Fully-costed Evaluation Plan	



I. UNDP within the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework

1. Uzbekistan has made considerable development progress, becoming a lower-middle-income country in 2008 and a country of high human development in 2015.¹ The country has implemented significant economic reforms, including currency liberalization in 2017, which have contributed to robust gross domestic product (GDP) growth, averaging 5.3 per cent during 2017–2023. Uzbekistan has proactively addressed environmental challenges, including through investments in waste-to-energy projects, aiming to process 4.7 million metric tons of solid waste annually into 2.1 billion kilowatt-hours of electric power by 2027. As a double-landlocked country with a rapidly growing population—with 60 per cent of the population under the age of 30—the Government prioritizes support to youth, especially in labour markets. Initiatives are underway to better align education and training with future demands and to expand employment opportunities in the digital era, to harness the potential of this young workforce for sustainable and fair economic growth.

2. However, rising inequalities and growing pressures on water, energy and land resources challenge the equity and sustainability of this progress. The Gini coefficient rose from 0.26 in 2019 to 0.29 in 2023.² The health costs of pollution—disproportionately borne by women, children and vulnerable groups—have been estimated at 6.5 per cent of GDP.³ Energy constraints have led to electricity and gas shortages, especially in rural areas during the heating season. According to World Bank data, water withdrawals have exceeded sustainable levels since 1994.⁴ The International Labour Organization (ILO) reports that over half of people in their twenties face challenges finding jobs, with most employment concentrated in the informal sector and lacking social protection.⁵ These challenges highlight the importance of regional cooperation and youth-focused labour policies both domestically and in support of migrant workers abroad, to promote labour-intensive growth.

3. Uzbekistan has also prioritized the advancement of women. Its Gender Inequality Index score declined from 0.35 in 2000 to 0.242 in 2022,⁶ and the country ranked among the top five improvers in the 2024 World Bank Women, Business and the Law Index. Women now account for 38 per cent of members of parliament, and the criminalization of domestic violence marks a key milestone toward ending violence against women. However, institutional barriers and social norms continue to limit the access of women to formal employment and entrepreneurship. Women are underrepresented in public institutions. The share of young women not in employment, education or training (NEET)⁷ stands at 42 per cent, compared to 8.8 per cent for young men. The overall labour force participation rate for women remains barely half of the rate for men.⁸

4. The Uzbekistan 2030 Development Strategy aims to reach upper-middle-income status and halve poverty by 2030. It calls for improved environmental conditions and the creation of a just and modern state, with education, health care and social protection systems that meet international standards. In 2024, Uzbekistan committed to designating 14 per cent of its territory as protected areas and raised its ambition to reduce greenhouse gas emissions (GHG) by 35 per cent per unit of GDP by 2030, compared to 2010 levels. Capturing emerging green growth opportunities—such as subregional cooperation on critical minerals, market expansion, labour mobility, future jobs preparedness, energy and natural capital investment—will be key.

¹ World Bank (<https://datahelpdesk.worldbank.org/knowledgebase/articles/906519-world-bank-country-and-lending-groups>); and UNDP (<https://hdr.undp.org/data-center/documentation-and-downloads>).

² National Statistics Committee (<https://www.stat.uz/en/official-statistics/living-standards>).

³ World Bank (2023), *Uzbekistan: Country Climate and Development Report*.

⁴ World Bank (2022), *Toward a Prosperous and Inclusive Future: The Second Systematic Country Diagnostic for Uzbekistan*; and (2023), *Uzbekistan: Country Climate and Development Report*.

⁵ ILO (2021), *Decent Work Country Programme for the Republic of Uzbekistan 2021-2025*.

⁶ UNDP Gender Inequality Index 2022 <https://hdr.undp.org/data-center/thematic-composite-indices/gender-inequality-index#/indicies/GII>

⁷ United Nations CCA, 2025

⁸ Ibid

Continued efforts to address equity and sustainability gaps in the development model are essential to realizing these aspirations.

5. Since 2017, Uzbekistan has pursued an ambitious reform agenda, combining market liberalization with measures to strengthen governance, improve public service delivery, invest in human and natural capital and foster regional cooperation. Legal and regulatory systems have undergone substantial restructuring, with few sectors left untouched. At the same time, this experience has highlighted gaps between reform ambition and implementation capacity. For example, efforts to modernize the energy sector have been constrained by challenges in energy pricing reform. Addressing implementation bottlenecks—such as through institutional strengthening and local community empowerment—will be critical to advancing reform and achieving the Uzbekistan 2030 Development Strategy goals.

6. Supporting the implementation of Uzbekistan 2030 has been a major priority for the United Nations system and development partners. UNDP has pursued integrated, multidimensional programming guided by the principles of leaving no one behind (LNOB), human rights-based approaches, women's rights and empowerment, resilience, environmental sustainability and accountability. The strong local presence of UNDP in the Aral Sea region, the Fergana Valley, Surkhandarya and other regions has enabled the development of new partnerships and enhanced transboundary cooperation and area-based development.

7. UNDP has provided extensive support to policy reforms across sectors. In poverty reduction, it has supported the design and application of innovative metrics such as the national multidimensional poverty index, the inequality-adjusted human development index and the national Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) indicator framework. UNDP has created convening spaces for local actors to foster good governance, economic empowerment and modernized public service systems.⁹ It has contributed to human rights and anti-corruption reforms and has supported the introduction of digital systems in public services, including in the health and justice sectors. UNDP has also promoted digital literacy and technical skills among youth, particularly young women. It has played a key role in promoting equality between women and men and in strengthening community resilience to environmental shocks and disasters. UNDP has advocated for innovative development financing, including support for the integrated national financing framework, SDG bonds, participatory budgeting and Islamic finance instruments.

8. In line with the Independent Country Programme Evaluation (ICPE) recommendations, UNDP will strengthen programme integration through a portfolio and area-based approach, with resilience as a unifying concept across all four programme pillars. This approach will be particularly evident in regions such as the Aral Sea region, where environmental, economic, health and governance challenges intersect. By linking interventions across sectors—such as youth empowerment, climate-resilient infrastructure, inclusive service delivery and sustainable livelihoods—the country programme aims to deliver coherent, context-specific solutions. Integration will also be applied across cross-cutting priorities, including environmental justice, water diplomacy and a just, fair and green transition.¹⁰

9. The UNDP country programme contributes directly to the 2026–2030 United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) and is fully aligned with the national development objectives articulated in Uzbekistan 2030. The UNSDCF will help Uzbekistan leverage its demographic dividend and implement its ambitious reforms, ensuring that all people in Uzbekistan can realize their potential and benefit from improved well-being, capabilities and opportunities in a healthy, sustainable environment.

⁹ UNDP Independent Evaluation Office, ICPE Uzbekistan, 2024

¹⁰ <https://mptf.undp.org/fund/uzb00>.

10. To promote integration and enhance coherence across UNSDCF outcomes, UNDP will apply a systems thinking approach that links governance, social protection, green transition, health, education and regional development. Governance and digital reforms will underpin service delivery; green financing will support both climate and social resilience; and health and education initiatives, including school water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) and health sector digitalization, will be embedded in broader local development strategies. This integrated programming will be especially visible in areas such as the Aral Sea region and through joint programmes aligned with national reform agendas. UNDP will also work with United Nations entities on health, education and Aral Sea outcomes and the implementation of the Uzbekistan Vision 2030 Fund.

11. This country programme strategically leverages UNDP comparative advantages by aligning fully with the UNDP Strategic Plan 2022-2025, including its six signature solutions and three enablers. It supports structural transformation by advancing reform implementation across the governance, equitable economic growth, social resilience and environmental spheres, using digital and data-driven solutions. Women's rights and empowerment, prioritizing the interests of vulnerable groups—including persons with disabilities, youth and minorities—and the application of human rights-based approaches will guide UNDP programming at the national and local levels.

II. Programme Priorities and Partnerships

12. UNDP will contribute to the implementation of the 2026–2030 UNSDCF and help accelerate Uzbekistan's transition to upper-middle-income status by 2030, while supporting a transition to a greener and more just growth model. The country programme will focus on four development pillars, with Aral Sea regional development aspirations embedded in each:

Building strong and just institutions and fostering resilience for sustainable development (UNSDCF Outcome 1)

13. UNDP support to reform implementation under this pillar will focus on building adaptive and resilient institutions that better respond to citizen needs—including in the Aral Sea region—and on ensuring a viable social compact. Previous work in this area will serve as a foundation for further people-centred governance efforts to enhance institutional effectiveness and transparency; strengthen rule of law institutions, including the Office of the Ombudsperson; improve access to justice for vulnerable groups, including persons with disabilities; prevent violence against women and support legal aid services for women; modernize public service delivery through digitalization and data-driven approaches; reduce corruption; protect human rights; and promote civic participation in decision-making. This pillar will also aim to strengthen social cohesion, resilience and peace by empowering at-risk youth.

Accelerating fair, resilient economic growth and financing for development (UNSDCF Outcome 2)

14. This pillar will support the expansion of opportunities for vulnerable groups in the future of work and the transition to green, just and digital jobs. UNDP will help align skills development with labour market demands, including support for gender equality in science, technology, engineering and mathematics (STEM) education. It will facilitate transformative labour market policies, empower youth and women, and support digital, just and green business models. Efforts will include economic diversification, entrepreneurship support—particularly in rural areas, including the Aral Sea region and the Fergana Valley—and integration into regional value chains. UNDP will promote livelihoods for women, youth and vulnerable groups in remote areas through green agricultural innovation and technologies; evidence-based policies for poverty reduction; and improved social protection and care services. UNDP will help monitor Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) progress and address the constraints of Uzbekistan double landlocked geography by supporting its World Trade Organization (WTO)

accession and promoting cross-border trade and cooperation. It will also work to strengthen competitiveness, expand market access and increase integration into transnational value chains to support sustainable growth and raise the region profile in global trade networks.

Strengthening Health Resilience (UNSDCF Outcome 3)

15. Uzbekistan health sector governance faces challenges related to efficiency, equitable access, integrity and transparency, which affect public trust in the system. In 2022, 58 per cent of patients reported making informal payments for basic services, and 299 health care officials were convicted of corruption offences in 2023. UNDP will support stronger health governance and improved service efficiency, equity and trust through digital solutions. Enhanced digital platforms and institutional capacities at national and regional levels will help increase access to health care and antiretroviral treatment for vulnerable populations and persons living with human immunodeficiency virus (HIV). UNDP will collaborate with the United Nations country team through a joint offering to strengthen resilience of the primary health care (PHC) system. This includes advancing inclusive governance, reinforcing anti-corruption measures, scaling digital tools and expanding the role of community health workers in reaching remote communities. UNDP will also address health risks linked to climate impacts, including intensified sandstorms, water scarcity and heatwaves.

Adaptation, mitigation and nature-based solutions for a sustainable, just green transition and infrastructure (UNSDCF Outcome 4 and 5)

16. Uzbekistan's development vulnerabilities are evident in the management of water, energy and other natural resources. Low participation of women and vulnerable groups in environmental decision-making further exacerbates these challenges. UNDP will support the implementation of nationally determined contributions (NDC) and achievement of the country target to reduce GHG per unit of GDP by 35 per cent by 2030. Priorities include equitable access to natural resources, strengthened mitigation and adaptation efforts, and more robust environmental governance to manage chemicals, waste, air quality, and disaster and pandemic preparedness. UNDP will support Uzbekistan in fulfilling its international environmental commitments by promoting energy efficiency investments, carbon pricing, worker reskilling in at-risk sectors and redevelopment of sustainable local economies. Investments will also target climate-resilient and energy-efficient school infrastructure, to create safer learning environments and enhance community resilience. Opportunities for smart cities, urban resilience and regional cooperation on water systems in the Aral Sea basin will be explored, including through capacity development in water diplomacy. Nature-based solutions will be supported to address socio-economic challenges, including land degradation, protection of remaining lakes and riparian zones in the Aral Sea region, scaling up reforestation, and integrated land use planning to build resilience to environmental shocks, including sand and dust storms.

17. Nurturing partnerships and mobilizing resources will remain key priorities for UNDP under the new programme. Given Uzbekistan middle-income status and a changing partner landscape, UNDP will expand engagement with the European Union, vertical funds such as the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and the Green Climate Fund (GCF), and bilateral partners, while continuing to prioritize strategic co-financing with the Government of Uzbekistan. Ongoing cooperation with international financial institutions (IFIs), development banks and the private sector will be deepened to leverage blended finance for sustainable development investments. Through the Uzbekistan Vision 2030 Fund and other pooled funding mechanisms, UNDP will enhance joint programming to create stronger synergies and avoid duplication of activities. UNDP will mobilize resources with United Nations entities such as the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the International Labour Organization (ILO), the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women), the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE), the Food and Agriculture

Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the World Health Organization (WHO) the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), and the International Organization for Migration (IOM). In addition to supporting financing for reforms, these partnerships will contribute to aligning public and private finance with the SDGs. UNDP will continue sharing its experience with other countries in areas such as agricultural innovation, rural development, afforestation and youth skills development. Opportunities for South–South cooperation and closer engagement with the United Nations Volunteers (UNV) programme will also be pursued. UNDP will maintain a focus on joint approaches and coordination, with a commitment to cost-rationalization and operational efficiency.

III. Programme and Risk Management

18. This country programme document outlines UNDP contributions to national results and serves as the primary unit of accountability to the Executive Board for results alignment and resources assigned to the programme at country level. Accountabilities of managers at the country, regional and headquarters levels with respect to country programmes are prescribed in the UNDP Programme and Operations Policies and Procedures and its Internal Control Framework. The programme will be managed under Government leadership and supported through systems thinking, portfolio approaches and integrated programming. UNDP will work to leverage resources from public and private sources, in cooperation with IFIs, businesses and non-traditional funding partners.

19. The programme will be nationally executed. If necessary, national execution may be replaced by direct execution for part or all of the programme to enable response to force majeure. The Harmonised Approach to Cash Transfers (HACT) will be used in coordination with other United Nations entities to manage financial risks. Cost definitions and classifications for programme and development effectiveness will be charged to relevant projects.

20. Key risks include resistance to change within institutions, weakened policy coherence, fragmented development financing and limited data for evidence-based policymaking. A strong national focus on economic growth may reduce attention to the needs of vulnerable groups or the strengthening of institutional and public oversight structures. Risks also include natural hazards, water scarcity and energy supply challenges. Limited digital infrastructure and insufficient technical capacity may hinder digital transformation.

21. Identified risks and challenges will be regularly monitored under UNDP enterprise risk management policy and its social and environmental standards. Corresponding accountability and grievance mechanisms will ensure compliance and stakeholder engagement. Risks will be mitigated through diversified partnerships and financing strategies, the use of risk-informed assessments and early warning systems, and integrated programming and evidence-based policymaking to enhance development impact.

22. UNDP will engage, consult and communicate with stakeholders, including Civil Society Organisations (CSOs), on a regular basis, ensuring the inclusion of those left behind. In coordination with other United Nations entities and development partners, UNDP will prioritize engagement and partnerships with CSOs and Organizations of Persons with Disabilities (OPWD) to enhance outreach, impact and grassroots advocacy.

23. Programmatic oversight will be ensured through the UNSDCF Joint United Nations–Government Steering Committee and will be reflected in regular and ad hoc joint reports, produced by UNDP as necessary or upon request by the Steering Committee.

24. UNDP will ensure that 70 per cent of the overall programme budget supports activities with a significant or principal objective of advancing women empowerment, while up to 5 per cent

will be allocated to monitoring, evaluation and learning (MEL), ensuring a system of community feedback. UNDP accountability markers and social and environmental standards—with particular attention to migration—will be applied across assessments, tools and accountability mechanisms. Additional capacities will be leveraged through the UNDP Global Policy Network, the UNV programme and cooperation initiatives that support knowledge exchange and technology transfer.

IV. Monitoring and Evaluation

25. The monitoring and evaluation framework will align with the UNDP Strategic Plan 2026-2029, the UNDP Gender Equality Strategy 2022-2025, the UNSDCF 2026-2030 and the SDGs. Analysis and recommendations from the ICPE and the United Nations Common Country Analysis (CCA) will inform this alignment.

26. UNDP will strengthen partnerships with the Uzbekistan National Statistics Committee, the Ministry of Digital Technologies and academic and research institutions to build capacity for systems-based analysis. It will support data governance reforms that address limitations in the national data system, including intersectional perspectives, promote data-driven decision-making and strengthen national evaluation capacities.

27. The costed evaluation plan will guide thematic and project evaluations, in accordance with the UNDP Evaluation Guidelines. Strategic thematic evaluations will focus on gender mainstreaming and programming under pillars 1 and 3, with an emphasis on impact for vulnerable populations. Project evaluations will assess effectiveness, efficiency and relevance of individual interventions, with particular attention to ensuring that the perspectives of marginalized groups inform programme design and implementation. Evaluations will also prioritize digitalization, sustainable energy and environmental governance.

28. The monitoring and evaluation framework will include sex-disaggregated data collection and analysis to effectively monitor progress toward achieving equal rights and opportunities between women and men. Participatory consultation processes will engage women organizations and networks, CSOs and representatives of other vulnerable communities in evaluations to enhance their relevance and effectiveness.

29. The monitoring and evaluation framework will promote a culture of continuous learning within the UNDP country office. Regular learning sessions will facilitate the sharing of lessons learned and support the adaptation of strategies in response to changes in Uzbekistan development landscape. Findings from evaluations will be widely disseminated among stakeholders to foster collaboration and knowledge sharing.

ANNEX A: RESULTS AND RESOURCES FRAMEWORK

NATIONAL PRIORITY OR GOAL: Creation of a just and modern state serving the people (from the Uzbekistan 2030 national development strategy).				
COOPERATION FRAMEWORK OUTCOME INVOLVING UNDP OUTCOME 1: By 2030, all people in Uzbekistan benefit from effective, inclusive, transparent, and accountable governance and evidence-based decision-making, which will enhance human rights protection, anti-corruption, well-being, peace and justice for all and reduce inequality within society				
RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME: Outcome 1: Structural transformation accelerated, particularly green, inclusive, and digital transitions.				
COOPERATION FRAMEWORK OUTCOME INDICATOR(S), BASELINES, TARGET(S) ¹¹	DATA SOURCE AND FREQUENCY ¹² OF DATA COLLECTION, AND RESPONSIBILITIES	INDICATIVE COUNTRY PROGRAMME OUTPUTS (<i>including indicators, baselines targets</i>)	MAJOR PARTNERS / PARTNERSHIPS FRAMEWORKS	ESTIMATED COST BY OUTCOME (US\$)
<p>Availability of national human rights institutions, duly accredited in international mechanisms in accordance with the Paris Principles Baseline (2024): (Yes - B status) Target (2030): (Yes - A status)</p> <p>E-Government Development Index Baseline (2024): 63 Target (2030): 30</p> <p>World Governance Indicators (Voice and Accountability, Government Effectiveness, Rule of Law Indices) Baseline (2023): 12.25 40.09 23.11 Target (2030): 20 54 38</p>	<p>Global Alliance of National Human Rights Institutions (GANHRI) accreditation status of Ombudsperson</p> <p>UNDESA</p> <p>WGI</p>	<p>Output 1.1: National and local governance systems strengthened to leverage data-driven decision making to serve all people with a long-term impact.</p> <p>1.1.1. Number of users reporting improved satisfaction with the quality, accessibility, and efficiency of public, social, health, educational and environmental services enhanced with UNDP support, gender disaggregated Baseline (2025): 100,000 (M:60,000/F:40,000) Target (2030): 600,000 (M:360,000/F:240,000) Source: surveys, assessments, Human Rights and Environmental Justice Reports</p> <p>1.1.2. Number of new measures that improved agility and responsiveness of local governance institutions for inclusive, gender-responsive service delivery and sustainable development Baseline (2025): 1 Target (2030): 6 Source: Human Rights and Environmental Justice Reports</p> <p>Output 1.2: Civil society and people increased participation in decision making for improved public oversight through enhanced accountability and integrity mechanisms.</p> <p>1.2.1 Number of measures to strengthen accountability, prevent and mitigate corruption risks, and integrate anti-corruption in the management of public funds, service delivery and other sectors (IRRF 2.1.1) Baseline (2025): 0 Target (2030): 10 Source: Government reports, Environmental Impact Reports</p>	<p>Relevant ministries and state agencies,</p> <p>UNICEF, UNFPA, ILO, UNODC, UNV, IOM, UN-Women Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH, Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau (KfW), Asian Development Bank (ADB), World Bank, Islamic Development Bank (ISDB), Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB), Agence Française de Développement (AFD), European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD)</p> <p>Communities, civil society organizations (CSOs), private sector and Academia.</p>	<p>Regular: \$770,000</p> <p>Other: \$17,276,000</p>

¹¹ (*) The indicated targets for 2030 might be updated according to final UNSDCF.

¹² Frequency is annual if not indicated otherwise.

		<p>1.2.2. Number of national legislation documents to institutionalize transparency, accountability and integrity in line with international standards developed with the support of the UNDP Baseline (2024): 1 Target (2030): 3 Source: Government reports, project reports.</p> <p>1.2.3. Number of government agencies that have strengthened institutional capacity to enhance accountability, integrity, and inclusive decision-making, including mechanisms for civil society and public participation in oversight, with UNDP support Baseline (2024): 0 Target (2030): 30 Source: Government reports, independent assessments, UNDP project reports.</p> <p>Output 1.3: People have improved access to legal aid and benefited from enhanced rule of law, fair and strengthened social cohesion, and prevention and response to GBV.</p> <p>1.3.1. Number of gender-responsive, conflict-sensitive development institutions, policies, plans, or cross-border initiatives in place, with UN support that, promote and protect human rights, prevent systemic human rights violations to: a) Address conflict drivers; b) Strengthen social cohesion; c) Prevent risk of conflict including climate-related risks; and d) End all forms of violence, promote the rule of law, and ensure equal access to justice for all Baseline (2024): a) 5 b) 5 c) 3 d) 2 Target (2030): a) 8 b) 8 c) 6 d) 4 Source: Government reports, project reports cumulative</p> <p>1.3.2. Number of government bodies successfully completing Gender Equality Seal for Public Institutions (GESPI) program. Baseline (2025): 0 Target (2030): 3 Source: GESPI Global Team reports</p> <p>1.3.3 Authorities have enhanced capacities to ensure rule of law, access to justice, safety and security, with UNDP support Baseline (2025): 2 (neither low nor high)</p>		
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		Target (2030): 3 (high) Source: Human Rights/Justice reports, Rule of Law and Justice Index, annual government reports		
NATIONAL PRIORITY OR GOAL: Joining the ranks of upper middle-income countries (MICs) through stable economic growth (from <i>Uzbekistan 2030</i> from national development strategy).				
COOPERATION FRAMEWORK OUTCOME INVOLVING UNDP OUTCOME 2: By 2030, all people in Uzbekistan achieve an adequate standard of living and have resilience to socio-economic and climate-related shocks through decent work, an effective social protection system and inclusive, innovative, and sustainable economic growth.				
RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME: Outcome: 2: No one left behind, centring on equitable access to opportunities and a rights-based approach to human agency and human development				
COOPERATION FRAMEWORK OUTCOME INDICATOR(S), BASELINES, TARGET(S)	DATA SOURCE AND FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION, AND RESPONSIBILITIES	INDICATIVE COUNTRY PROGRAMME OUTPUTS (including indicators, baselines targets)	MAJOR PARTNERS / PARTNERSHIPS FRAMEWORKS	ESTIMATED COST BY OUTCOME (US\$)
<p>Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions.</p> <p>Baseline (2023): 18% (national Multidimensional poverty) I, 44.7% MODA (child multidimensional poverty)</p> <p>Target (2030): TBD</p> <p>Proportion of informal employment in total employment, by sector and sex Baseline (2023): 39% a) women-47.1% b) men-33.1% Target (2030): TBD</p> <p>Percentage of the difference between the average monthly wage of male and female employees to the average monthly wage of male. Baseline (2023): 29.6% Target (2030): TBD</p> <p>Proportion of youth (aged 16 to 24 years) not in education or employment Baseline (2023): 23.8% Target (2030): TBD</p> <p>Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems, by sex, distinguishing children, unemployed</p>	<p><i>World Bank Gender data portal</i></p> <p><i>Open data governmental portal</i></p> <p>Sectoral reporting</p>	<p>Output 2.1: Vulnerable groups benefited from quality, inclusive and gender-responsive social protection benefits and services at the national and local levels and strategies for unpaid care work.</p> <p>2.1.1. Existence of Social taxonomy designed to classify and define social investments, projects, and initiatives according to social impact criteria. Baseline (2025): No Target (2030): Yes Source: Government reports</p> <p>2.1.2 Number of entities with strengthened capacities to design and implement legislation, policies, action plans and initiatives to deliver quality, inclusive, and gender-responsive social benefits and services, including responses to GBV and environmental factors. a) National entities: Baseline (2025):0 Target: 2030: 10 b) Sub-national entities Baseline (2025):0 Target: 2030: 14 c) CSOs Baseline (2025): 0 Target: 2030: 5 d) Private sector (IRRF 6.3.3) Baseline (2025):0 Target: 2030: 5 Baseline (2025): 0 Target: (2030): 34 Source: Sectoral reporting</p> <p>2.1.3 Number of gender-responsive law/regulation/policy frameworks that recognize, reduce, and redistribute the burden of unpaid care/domestic work on women, with UNDP support. Baseline (2025): 0 Target (2030): 5 Source: Government reports</p> <p>2.1.4 Number of people, disaggregated by sex and vulnerability status, benefitting from a) improved access to quality, inclusive, and gender-responsive social protection benefits and services.</p>	<p>Relevant ministries, Central Bank and commercial banks</p> <p>Local governments</p> <p>UNICEF, UN-Women, UNFPA, IOM, GIZ, KfW, ADB, World Bank, ISDB, AIIB, AFD, EBRD.</p> <p>CSOs, private sector and Academia.</p> <p>Communities</p>	<p>Regular: \$770,000</p> <p>Other: \$38,980,000</p>

<p>persons, older persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, newborns, work-injury victims and the poor and the vulnerable (global SDG indicator 1.3.1)</p> <p>Baseline (2022): 56%</p> <p>Target (2030): TBD</p> <p>Uneven distribution of incomes of the population (Gini coefficient)</p> <p>Baseline (2023): 0.288</p> <p>Target (2030): TBD</p>	<p>b) measures for addressing unpaid care/domestic work for women</p> <p>Baseline (2025):</p> <p>a) 0 (women, vulnerable)</p> <p>b) 0 (women, vulnerable)</p> <p>Target (2030):</p> <p>a) >1.3 million (women, vulnerable)</p> <p>b) >1.2 million (women, vulnerable)</p> <p>Source: Government reports</p> <p>Output 2.2: Government adopted evidence-based metrics on poverty reduction and prosperity to inform socio-economic policy framework and SDG-driven policy making.</p> <p>2.2.1 Degree of alignment of national budgeting system with SDGs that enables data-informed and gender responsive budgeting for the SDGs achievement, supported by the UNDP.</p> <p>Baseline (2025): moderate</p> <p>Target (2030): high</p> <p>Source: Sectoral reporting</p> <p>2.2.2 Existence and effective use of a data-driven decision-making tool for effective assessment of impact of social policies and counterfactual events on multidimensional poverty and territorial disparities.</p> <p>Baseline (2025): no</p> <p>Target (2030): yes</p> <p>Source: Sectoral reporting</p> <p>Output 2.3: Vulnerable populations have benefited from comprehensive programs focused on future-ready competencies, enhancing their adaptability and competitiveness in evolving labour markets while reducing employment informality.</p> <p>2.3.1 Existence of data-driven, innovative policy tool designed to enhance the matching of labour market supply with demand with UNDP support.</p> <p>Baseline (2025): no</p> <p>Target (2030): yes</p> <p>Source: Sectoral reporting</p> <p>2.3.2 Number of improved skills development programmes, including apprenticeship programmes, implemented to promote women's empowerment to develop qualifications required by the labour markets, including a distinct focus on green jobs with UNDP support.</p> <p>Baseline (2025): 0</p> <p>Target (2030): 10</p> <p>Source: Sectoral reporting</p> <p>2.3.3 Number of policy measures implemented with UNDP support to facilitate the transition to the formal economy.</p>		
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		<p>Baseline (2025): 0 Target (2030): 5 Source: Labour Force Survey results, Government reports</p> <p>Output 2.4: Entrepreneurs improved access to participatory financial services, and benefit from fostering trade and connectivity, innovation, and digital transformation.</p> <p>2.4.1 Number of people with improved entrepreneurship capacity and technical skills leading to income-generating activities, supported by UNDP and partners. Baseline (2025): 0 Target (2030): 5,000 (50 % women) Source: Sectoral reporting</p> <p>2.4.2 Number of women entrepreneurs accessing financing products with UNDP support. Baseline (2025): 0 Target (2030): 1,000 (women entrepreneurs) Source: Sectoral reporting</p> <p>2.4.3 Number of rural enterprises accessing business development services, with UNDP support. Baseline (2025): 0 Target (2030): 2,500 (50 % women) Source: Sectoral reporting</p>		
NATIONAL PRIORITY OR GOAL: Areas 1.2 “Reforms to Ensure Population Health” of Uzbekistan 2030 Strategy				
COOPERATION FRAMEWORK OUTCOME INVOLVING UNDP 3: By 2030, all people in Uzbekistan have equitable access to inclusive, affordable, quality, health services through a resilient health system to achieve the highest attainable standard of health and well-being				
RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME: Outcome 3: Resilience built to respond to systemic uncertainty and risk.				
COOPERATION FRAMEWORK OUTCOME INDICATOR(S), BASELINES, TARGET(S)	DATA SOURCE AND FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION, AND RESPONSIBILITIES	INDICATIVE COUNTRY PROGRAMME OUTPUTS (<i>including indicators, baselines targets</i>)	MAJOR PARTNERS / PARTNERSHIPS FRAMEWORKS	ESTIMATED COST BY OUTCOME (US\$)
<p>Proportion of population with large household expenditures on health as a share of total household expenditure</p> <p>a) more than 10% of expenses b) more than 25% of expenses</p> <p>Baseline (2023): a) 9.8 b) 2.1</p> <p>Target (2030): a) TBD</p>	<p>Sectoral reporting, National Statistics</p>	<p>Output 3.1: Enhanced, evidence-based and inclusive health governance and policy development ensuring greater efficiency, accountability, and informed decision-making.</p> <p>3.1.1 Number of Public Health Care (PHC) providers with integrated financial and strategic purchasing mechanisms and enhanced governance structures (digital platforms, audits, and accountability frameworks) to reduce out-of-pocket expenses for patients. Baseline (2025): 0 Target (2030): 1432 Source: Government reports, cumulative indicator</p>	<p>Relevant ministries, Local governments, UNICEF, UNFPA, WHO UNAIDS, GIZ, KfW, ADB, World Bank, ISDB, AIIB, AFD, EBRD. CSOs, private sector and Academia</p>	<p>Regular: \$770,000</p> <p>Other: \$34,526,000</p>

<p>b) TBD</p> <p>Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease. Baseline (2023): 364.2 Target (2030): TBD</p>		<p>Output 3.2: Health systems have strengthened capacities to deliver quality, people-centred services across the life course at all levels, aligned with the primary health care approach.</p> <p>3.2.1: Proportion of public medical facilities/public health entities utilizing digital health solutions implemented with UNDP support Baseline (2024): 600 Target (2030): 815 Source: HIV-ES Electronic Database information system, Government reports, cumulative indicator</p> <p>3.2.2. Number of policy proposals to enhance transparency and integrity in the health sector submitted to the Government. Baseline (2025): 0 Target (2030): 15 Source: Official letters to Government bodies, Publications in Mass Media</p> <p>Output 3.3 Communities, individuals, and civil society are equipped to demand equitable, timely, and informed access to health services while addressing the broader determinants of health.</p> <p>3.3.1: Number of community engagement mechanisms established, and community health-related initiatives undertaken to promote healthy behaviours and strengthen trust in PHC services. Baseline (2025): 11 Target (2030): 55 Source: Government reports, cumulative indicator</p> <p>3.3.2 Number of people who have access to HIV and related services: • Antiretroviral (ARV) treatment o Number of females reached o Number of males reached (IRRF 1.4.1) Baseline (2024): • Antiretroviral (ARV) treatment: o (F– 20,687; M– 22,799) Target (2030): • Antiretroviral (ARV) treatment: (F– 30,000; M– 32,000) Source: Annual reports of Republican AIDS Centre under Ministry of Health (RAC), HIV-ES.</p>		
NATIONAL PRIORITY OR GOAL: Ensuring favourable environmental conditions for the population (from the <i>Uzbekistan 2030</i> national development strategy).				
COOPERATION FRAMEWORK OUTCOME INVOLVING UNDP 4: By 2030, all people in Uzbekistan benefit from sustainable and accountable management of natural and cultural resources, strengthened climate resilience, improved food systems and water security, and green and just transitions.				

RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME: Outcome 3: Resilience built to respond to systemic uncertainty and risk.				
COOPERATION FRAMEWORK OUTCOME INDICATOR(S), BASELINES, TARGET(S)	DATA SOURCE AND FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION, AND RESPONSIBILITIES	INDICATIVE COUNTRY PROGRAMME OUTPUTS (<i>including indicators, baselines targets</i>)	MAJOR PARTNERS / PARTNERSHIPS FRAMEWORKS	ESTIMATED COST BY OUTCOME (US\$)
<p>Proportion of electricity generated from renewable energy sources in total electricity production (NSDG 7.2.1).3. Baseline (2025): 16% Target (2030): 30%</p> <p>Number of national, sectoral and regional strategies and programs that take into account the value and conservation of biodiversity and ecosystems (NSDG 15.9.1.1) Baseline (2025): 8 Target (2030): 12</p>	Sectoral reporting, National Statistics	<p>Output 4.1: People benefit from equitable access to nature resources supported through their protection, sustainable and integrated management, and adequate financing.</p> <p>4.1.1 Number of people (women/men) directly benefitting from improved ecosystem services and improved livelihoods, protecting nature and promote sustainable use of resources. Baseline (2025): 1,252 (427/825) Target (2030): 79,300 (29550/49750) Source: Sectoral reporting</p> <p>4.1.2 Status of gender-sensitive updated National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) aligned with Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (0 - not available; 1 - draft NBSAP; 2- finalized draft NBSAP; 3 – submitted for adoption) Baseline (2025): 0 Target (2030): 3 Source: Sectoral reporting, NBSAP/7NR</p> <p>4.1.3 Extent (ha) of protected areas within the key biodiversity hotspots under a more secure, and effectively managed, monitoring and enforcement regime. Baseline (2025): n/a Target (2030): 4 million ha Source: Sectoral reporting</p> <p>4.1.4 Amount of finance raised through new finance solutions for biodiversity conservation at national level. Baseline (2025): 0 Target (2030): up to \$2.5 million Source: Sectoral reporting, BIOFIN</p> <p>4.1.5 Area of terrestrial protected areas created or under improved management practices (hectares), supported by the UN. Baseline (2025): 142,278 ha (ref. UNDP GEF8 Ecosystem Restoration Integrated Program - ERIP) Target (2030): 3,994,207 ha (ref. UNDP GEF7, GEF8) Source: Sectoral reporting</p> <p>Output 4.2: People living in vulnerable regions, including Aral Sea have benefited from sustainable adaptation, mitigation strategies, and just energy transition initiatives.</p>	Relevant ministries, local governments, CSOs, Communities, GEF, GCF, Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries Fund for International Development (OPEC) Fund, ISDB, AIIB private sector and Academia	<p>Regular: \$770,000</p> <p>Other: \$63,509,000</p>

		<p>4.2.1 Number of people, who gained access to clean, affordable, and sustainable energy: Baseline (2025): 0 Target (2030): 1000 Source: Sectoral reporting, Ministry of Energy</p> <p>4.2.2 Extent that policy measures are in place to enable the enhancement and/or implementation of NDCs Baseline (2025): NDC 2.0/NDC stock take conducted. Target (2030): NDC 3.0 developed and submitted to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) Source: Updated Nationally Determined Contribution 3.0 report, UNFCCC</p> <p>4.2.3 Number of people with access to safe drinking water in Aral Sea Region Baseline (2025): 13,500 (w/m - 47/53) Target (2030): 20 000 (w/m - 47/53) Source: Sectoral reporting</p> <p>4.2.4 Number of agricultural lands in Aral Sea Region covered with sustainable agricultural practices (water saving technologies, crop rotation, afforestation, land laser levelling, pasture management etc.). Baseline (2025): 180 hectares Target (2030): 1000 hectares Source: Sectoral reporting</p> <p>Output 4.3: Environmental governance strengthened, and solutions proposed to manage chemicals, waste, air quality and to enhance disaster preparedness in line with international obligations.</p> <p>4.3.1 Number of people per 100,000 that are covered by early warning information through local governments or through national dissemination mechanisms, supported by the UNDP, in line with Sendai Framework Baseline (2025): 97 per 100.000(w/m:40/60) Target (2030): 27500 per 100.000 (w/m:40/60) Source: Sectoral reporting</p> <p>4.3.2 Number of citizens (sex disaggregated) benefiting from risk-informed urban planning. Baseline (2025): 0 Target (2030): 500,000 (w/m - 47/53) Source: Sectoral reporting</p> <p>4.3.3 Amount of persistent organic pollutants (POPs) disposed in an environmentally sound manner. Baseline (2025): 0 Target (2030): 565 tons (PCB-containing equipment disposal)</p>		
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