

People's Scorecard on National Delivery of the 2030 Agenda

**Uzbekistan Report
October 2022**

**Executed & Compiled by
Nationwide Movement Yuksalish**

The nationwide movement "Yuksalish" was established to a voluntary mobilization of citizens, compatriots living abroad, non-governmental non-profit organizations in Uzbekistan, representatives of the business community, and academia to assist in reform implementation. <https://yumh.uz/?lang=en>

The main goal is a universal awareness of the public, including residents of the most remote settlements, about the transformations, and motivating them to form a sense of ownership for the changes in the country and to get them engaged in the actions of the Movement. The intention of the movement is to create a platform for adoption and discussion of initiatives, proposals and existing problems, thereby increasing people's confidence in the state.

Yuksalish units over 700 local NGO in the knowledge sharing network and has some 13 thousand voluntary individual members that are engaged in the field activities all over the country.

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Introduction

The Coordinating Council for the implementation of the National Goals and Targets for Sustainable Development until 2030 was established in 2018 among 21 government agencies institutions. The *main mission* of the Council is to organize the effective work of the responsible ministries and agencies to implement the National Goals and Objectives, to ensure intersectoral coordination and an integrated approach to the achievement of the SDGs.

National SDG Indicator Reporting Platform and/or SDG Indicator Thematic Sections: <https://nsdg.stat.uz/en>. This platform is a single center for collecting and summarizing information on the current situation with the achievement of the SDGs in the country

In order to form a holistic and independent system for comprehensive research, analysis and evaluation of sustainable socio-economic and political-legal development processes, reforms to build a strong and fair civil society, improve the effectiveness of social partnership and social control mechanisms, and create a scientific and practical field for the development of proposals, **The NGO “Sustainable Development Center”** was established. Official website: <https://brmnnt.uz/>

Overview of current implementation of the 2030 Agenda

1. Governance or policy framework

In accordance with Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 841 of October 20, 2018: *"On measures to implement the National goals and objectives in the field of sustainable development for the period until 2030"* Uzbekistan adopted^{1 2}

- 16 national Sustainable Development Goals and 125 targets, reflecting the country's national priorities;
- At the governmental level, an interagency **Coordinating Council** headed by the Deputy Prime Minister of the Republic of Uzbekistan (Minister of Finance) was established.
- *Roadmap for the implementation of the national SDGs* was adopted.

According to Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 841 of October 20, 2018: *"On measures to implement the National goals and objectives in the field of sustainable development for the period until 2030"* for the period of implementation of the National goals and objectives:³

a) **The Ministry of Economy of the Republic of Uzbekistan** acts as the working body of the Coordinating Council;

b) The working body has the right:

- make decisions on the proper implementation of the National goals and objectives, binding on the bodies of state and economic management responsible for the implementation of the National goals and objectives.

The Deputy Prime Minister - Minister of Finance of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Head of the Coordinating Council is responsible for monitoring the implementation of this decree.

In order to organize systematic and focused work on achieving the SDGs at the national level, **thematic working groups** (*"Economic Well-Being", "Social Protection", "Health", "Education", "Environment", "Effective Governance"*) and the *Interdepartmental Working Group*, whose activities are supervised by the **State Statistics Committee**.

¹ http://www.cisstat.com/sdgs/work%20on%20SDGs_Uzbekistan.htm

² <https://nsdg.stat.uz/en/legislations/4>

³ Ibid

In February 2020, a joint resolution of Kengash of the Legislative Chamber and Senate of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan was adopted: *"On the Parliamentary commission for monitoring the implementation of national goals and objectives in the field of sustainable development of the Republic of Uzbekistan for the period until 2030"*.⁴ The co-chairmen of the parliamentary commission are the **Chair of the Senate**, and the **Speaker of the Legislative Chamber**.

The **Parliamentary Commission** is a permanent collegial body under the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Assists the Coordinating Council on Implementation of National Goals and Targets for Sustainable Development until 2030 in organizing effective work of state bodies, involved ministries and agencies on implementation of the National Goals and targets, ensuring inter-sectoral coordination and integrated approach to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals

The Parliamentary Commission's objectives are:

- support, control and assistance in the activities of the Coordinating Council in carrying out its tasks;
- hearing reports of the Coordinating Council on the implementation and achievement of the National Goals and objectives once a quarter;
- preparation of proposals for the development of draft laws and other normative legal acts;
- carrying out systematic monitoring of the implementation of legislation and regulatory legal acts aimed at ensuring the achievement of the goals and objectives in the area of sustainable development of the Republic of Uzbekistan;
- Conducting a critical analysis of the development of those areas that are included in the National Sustainable Development Goals and targets for the period until 2030 (in particular, social, health, environmental, gender equality, poverty eradication and other issues);
- Determining the actual state of implementation of the National Sustainable Development Goals and Targets for the period until 2030;
- study of best international practices, participation in the development of international cooperation;
- Reviewing annual budget parameters submitted by the Government for their sufficiency and compliance with plans for implementing the National SDGs in Uzbekistan, and, if necessary, developing proposals for amendments to the State Budget and the Law on the State Budget of the country for the next calendar year;

⁴ <https://lex.uz/docs/4773639>

-Maintaining public relations to widely publicize progress on the SDGs, including participation in the discussion and presentation of voluntary national reviews at the UN Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) policy forum

The commission's work covers constant monitoring of the implementation of the National Sustainable Development Goals both nationally and in the context of regions and districts.

In the process of considering laws, their evaluation is based on the directions of the SDGs. The Parliament is authorized to perform the functions of control, to assess the activities of the executive bodies, taking into account the implementation of the objectives of the Sustainable Development Goals in the field.

The role of the Parliament of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan in achieving some of the SDGs:

SDG 1 - Gradual reduction of poverty - the national sustainable development objective 1.3 was set – to strengthen the targeting and effectiveness of the social protection system, improve the quality of social protection services, and achieve full coverage of all those in need with social protection measures.

The Parliament adopted a number of legislative measures. For example, in October 2016 the chambers of the Oliy Majlis adopted the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On social services for the elderly, persons with disabilities and other socially vulnerable categories of population", on 16 January 2021 the Law "On the rights of persons with disabilities", adopted by the chambers of the Oliy Majlis, entered into force, and on 21 January this year - the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On employment of population".⁵

These laws defined the forms, types and specific procedures for the provision of social services, introduced a system of monitoring, evaluation, as well as state and public control in this area.

The Legislative Chamber of the Oliy Majlis put into practice the *systematic consideration* at its meetings of issues of state support for needy citizens, listed in the "iron notebook"; a number of measures of parliamentary control were carried out. For example, a trip of deputies to the regions was organized to study the state of providing benefits and preferences to the most vulnerable segments of the population, business entities and other categories of citizens during the coronavirus pandemic. Receptions of deputies of the Legislative Chamber were organized in each constituency in order to promptly solve urgent problems of citizens

One of the priorities in parliamentary activities is the protection of maternal and child health and the eradication of all forms of forced child labour. The chambers of the

⁵ <https://adolat.uz/ru/news/rol-parlamenta-v-dostizhenii-nacionalnyh-celej-i-zadach-ustojchivogo-razvitiya>

Oliy Majlis adopted the Law *"On protection of reproductive health of citizens"* (11.03.2019), *"On support of breastfeeding and food requirements for infants and young children"* (23.10.2019), *"On protection of children from information harmful to their health"* (08.09.2017) and other legislative acts.

A number of international treaties in this area have been ratified, in particular the *Protocol to ILO Convention 29 of 1930 on Forced Labour*, *ILO Convention No. 105 on the Eradication of Forced Labour*, *No. 138 on the Youngest Age*, *No. 182 on the Most Inadmissible Forms of Child Labour*, etc.

In 2021, the *Law on Prevention and Treatment of Substance Abuse Diseases*, adopted by the Parliament of the Republic of Uzbekistan, came into force.

These measures were aimed at achieving the national **SDG2** - improving diet and the national **SDG3** - ensuring healthy lifestyles and promoting well-being for all at all ages by addressing such **national SDGs** as:

- providing balanced and high quality nutrition in adequate amounts with access to vital and safe foods year-round for all segments of the population, especially the socially vulnerable, including infants (2.1);

- Eradicate all forms of malnutrition, including meeting internationally agreed targets for stunting and underweight for children under five by 2025 and meeting the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and the elderly (2.2);

- reducing by one-third the maternal mortality rate (3.1);

- halving the mortality rate of newborns and children under five years of age (3.1);

- universal access to sexual and reproductive health services, including family planning services and increasing the age of marriage for girls under eighteen, integrating reproductive health into national strategies and programmes (3.7).

Chambers of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan implemented a number of measures aimed at achieving the national **SDG 4**, - *ensuring inclusive and equitable quality education and promoting lifelong learning opportunities for all* - the laws *"On science and scientific activities"* (of 29.10.2019), *"On preschool education and upbringing"* (of 18.06.2020), *"On education"* in new edition (of 24.09.2020) and other legislative acts supplementing or modifying the current legislation were adopted. Earlier the Parliament adopted the *Law "On State Youth Policy"* (14.09.2016). In this law, a separate chapter 3 is dedicated to legal and social protection of youth, which enshrines specific guarantees of their rights and freedoms, guarantees of social protection, additional measures of state support, state support for gifted and talented youth, state support for youth entrepreneurship. In addition, the law introduces a social service for young people, whose

activities include: psychological, pedagogical and legal assistance and counseling to young citizens; social assistance to young citizens.

At the same time, these measures contributed to national sustainable development objectives such as:

- Creation of an enabling environment aimed at decent work and productive employment, particularly for young people and persons with disabilities, through active and passive labour market measures, protection of private property, support for and the removal of obstacles to the rapid development of small and large businesses and private entrepreneurship (8.3);
- Ensuring sustainable and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including young people and people with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value (8.5);
- Significantly reducing the proportion of young people who are not working, learning or acquiring skills (8.6);
- Developing and operationalizing a global youth employment strategy and implementing the International Labour Organization's Global Jobs Pact.

SDG 5 *Ensuring gender equality and eliminating all forms of discrimination against women* remains the focus of the activity of the chambers of Parliament:

In 2019 was adopted two important laws: *"On guarantees of equal rights and opportunities for women and men"* and the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan *"On protection of women against harassment and violence"*, aimed at preventing harassment and violence at home, in the workplace and in educational institutions, as well as providing liability for such acts and strengthening the work to prevent violence against women and domestic violence, combating outdated customs and practices.

These measures have brought our country much closer to achieving such national SDG 5 as gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls, including by addressing such national SDGs items as (5.1), (5.2), (5.a), (5.c)

At the same time, the dynamics of wide-scale reforms and transformations in all spheres of life activities conducted in the country, as well as the logic of the tasks set by the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, including those before the chambers of Oliy Majlis, demand further improvement of parliamentary activities in achieving the national SDGs.

In May 2020, the first meeting of the Parliamentary Commission was held, which was attended by the chairmen of the Senate and Legislative Chamber committees, permanent representatives of UN structures in Uzbekistan, as well as the heads of several ministries and agencies. The main topic of discussion was the draft of the first Voluntary National Review (VNR).

In June 2021, the International Forum on Global Inter-Parliamentary Cooperation in Achieving the Sustainable Development Goals was held. Where the following topics were considered: "National practice of

parliamentary oversight over the implementation of the SDGs", "Tools for monitoring and evaluating the effective implementation of the SDGs", "Development of parliamentary oversight mechanisms for SDG implementation", "Methods of parliamentary self-assessment in the achievement of the SDGs: The Indonesian Experience", "The Role of Parliament in Achieving the Sustainable Development Goals - Global Practice".

National medium-term plans serve as a pathway to the implementation of the SDGs. To ensure that the SDGs are prioritized across all ministries, in October 2018 the government approved and adopted a resolution on the 2030 Agenda, which reinforced the commitment to align the SDGs with national strategies and programs.

The implementation of the SDGs in the Republic of Uzbekistan coincided with large-scale reforms, consequently Uzbekistan incorporated the SDGs implementation into national policy framework - **"Strategy for Action in the Five Priority Areas of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2017-2021"** and in order to consistently continue the course of reforms, **"the Strategy of New Uzbekistan Development for 2022-2026"** was developed and approved.

Goals and objectives of the New Uzbekistan Development Strategy for 2022-2026 were adopted as an official document of the 76th session of the UN General Assembly and disseminated in the six official languages of the organization, as well as posted in the Official Document System under the number A/76/684.⁶

According to the National strategy under the leadership of President Shavkat Mirziyoyev, Uzbekistan continues to implement large-scale and far-reaching social reforms designed to further improve the well-being of the people and achieve the Sustainable Development Goals.

Even in the wake of COVID-19, the National Action Strategy 2017-2021, which generally aligned with Agenda 2030, remained a key instrument for guiding the implementation of Uzbekistan's ongoing development agenda. Five key areas are prioritised in the Strategy:

1. Improving the system of state and public administration;
2. Ensuring the rule of law and reforming the judicial system;
3. Economic development and liberalisation;

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https://digitallibrary.un.org/search?ln=en&p=A%2F76%2F684&f=&action_search=Search&rm=&ln=en&sf=year&so=d&rg=50&c=United+Nations+Digital+Library+System&of=hb&fti=0&fti=0

4. Social development;
5. Security, inter-ethnic harmony and religious tolerance, and implementation of balanced, mutually beneficial and constructive foreign policy.

The adopted Development Strategy of New Uzbekistan covers seven priority areas:⁷

1. Building a humane state through the elevation of human honor and dignity and the further development of a free civil society;
2. Making the principles of justice and the rule of law a fundamental and necessary condition for the development of the country;
3. Accelerating the development of the national economy and ensuring high growth rates;
4. Pursuing a just social policy, development of human capital;
5. Ensuring spiritual development and raising this sphere to a new level;
6. Approach to global issues based on national interests;
7. Strengthening the country's security and defense capabilities and pursuing an open, pragmatic and proactive foreign policy.

Particular attention is paid to enhancing human dignity, strengthening the principles of justice and the rule of law, ensuring gender equality, protecting the rights and interests of women, and increasing their social and political activism. The strategy provides for the improvement of the protection of the young people's rights, the creation of conditions for their spiritual, intellectual and physical development, access to quality education and employment.

As part of the adopted Strategy, a State Program for its implementation is developed annually, which specifies a number of priorities based on the *areas* and the *goal* set: Objective – Implementation mechanisms – Form of implementation (draft regulatory legal document, law, measures, organizational and legal measures, etc.) – Implementation period – Monitoring of task fulfillment – Responsible for task realization (ministries, agencies, etc.) – Status of task completion.

According to the 5-year indicators set in the Development strategy, socio-economic development programs have been adopted in each district and part of cities in 14 regions of our Republic. In addition, based on these indicators, road maps are adopted every year on the basis of appeals received from residents and suggestions made by the public.

2. National Development Plans, strategies & budget

The process of nationalization of the SDGs was directly carried out under the leadership of the government of the country in accordance with national priorities and

⁷ <https://lex.uz/ru/docs/5841077>

programs to achieve them. Uzbekistan, like other countries of the world, confirmed its commitment to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and accepted the conditions for achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) at the national level. By the Decree of the Cabinet of Ministers of October 20, 2018, the *National Sustainable Development Goals⁸ and Objectives for the period up to 2030 and the Roadmap* for their achievement were approved. In February 2022 the Decree of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan ***On additional measures to accelerate the implementation of National goals and tasks in the field of Sustainable Development until 2030*** was adopted. According to this document approved:⁹

- *National goals and targets in the field of sustainable development for the period up to 2030;*
- *Action plan for the effective implementation of the National Sustainable Development Goals and Objectives for the period 2022-2026;*
- *The composition of the Coordinating council for the implementation of the National goals and objectives in the field of sustainable development for the period up to 2030, which consists of 33 responsible ministries, the Senate committee and the think tanks.*
- *Updated composition of expert groups ("Economic Well-Being", "Social Protection", "Health", "Education", "Environment", "Effective Governance") for the implementation of the SDGs using cross-sectoral and integration approaches.*
- *Working Group on Financing National Sustainable Development Goals*

In September 2020, the UN Country Team finalized a new ***United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework 2021-2025 for Uzbekistan***¹⁰, which was approved and signed by the Government of Uzbekistan. The Cooperation Framework articulates a collective UN response to support Uzbekistan in achieving the national SDGs with an emphasis on leaving no one behind. This framework builds on the successes of past cooperation and represents a joint commitment by the Government of Uzbekistan and the UN system to work in close partnership to achieve *national priorities in line with the Sustainable Development Goals and international human rights commitments*.

The UN, under this Cooperation Framework, has identified three strategic priorities and five outcomes that are fully aligned with national priorities to support the government in achieving national SDGs. The Cooperation Framework takes an integrated and multidimensional programmatic approach in line with the *five pillars* of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (*People, Prosperity, Planet, Peace and Partnership*) to address key principles: inclusion of everyone, a human rights-based approach to development, gender equality and empowerment of women, resilience, sustainability and accountability. The Framework for Cooperation is carried out at the national level under the overall

⁸ https://uzbekistan.un.org/sites/default/files/2021-11/Brochure-en-ru-uz_2.pdf

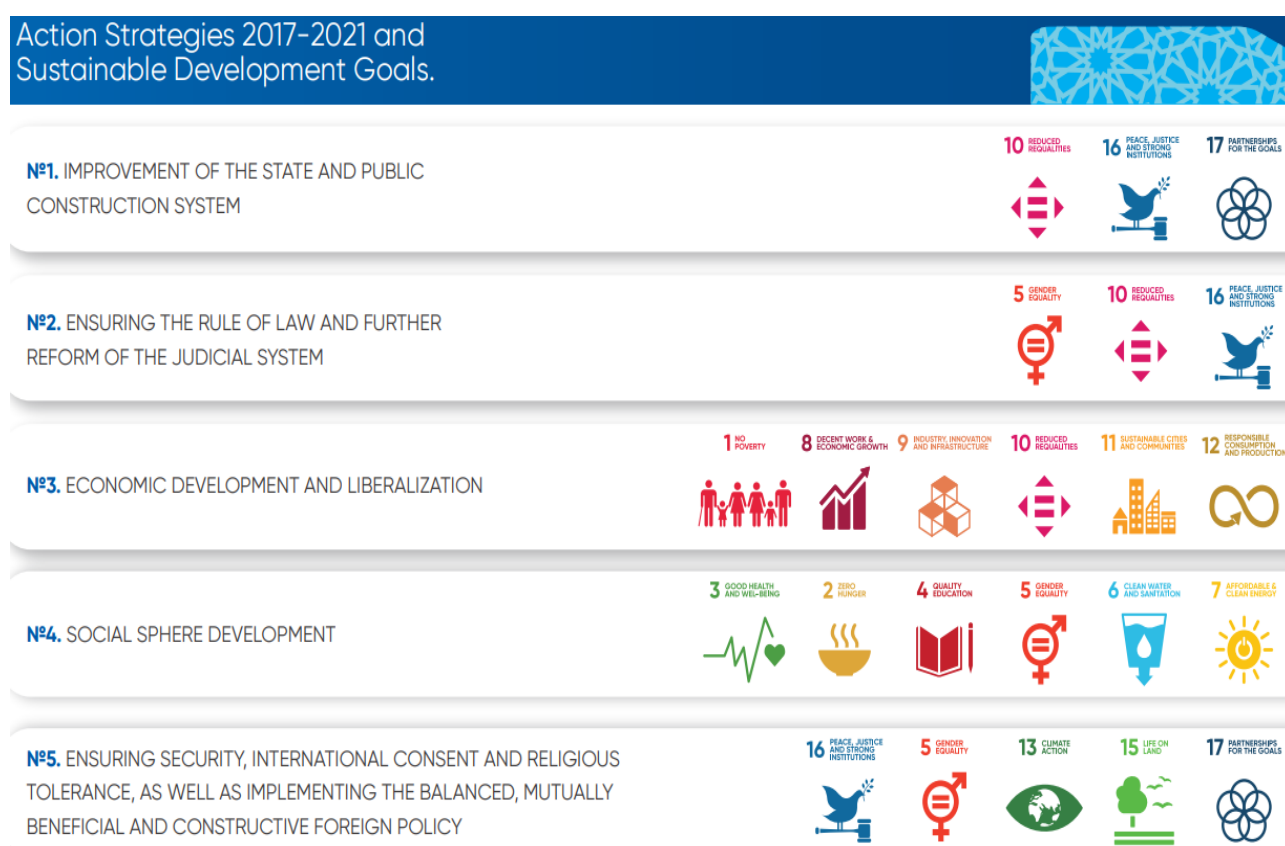
⁹ https://www.norma.uz/novoe_v_zakonodatelstve/utverjdeny_nacionalnye_celi_i_zadachi_v_oblasti_ustoychivogo_razvitiya_na_period_do_2030_goda

¹⁰ <https://uzbekistan.un.org/en/94416-united-nations-sustainable-development-cooperation-framework-2021-2025-uzbekistan>

coordination of the Ministry of Economic Development and Poverty Reduction and is implemented through the development of joint work plans, in close cooperation with ministries, government agencies, civil society and international NGOs.

As well as, the implementation of the SDGs in Uzbekistan is fully consistent with the large-scale reforms that have been implemented in the framework of the **"Strategy for Action in the Five Priority Areas of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2017-2021"**. In order to consistently continue the course of reforms, the **Strategy of New Uzbekistan Development for 2022-2026¹¹** was developed and approved based on the results of a broad public discussion. The essence of this Strategy is to strengthen the role of civil society institutions, protect human rights, reduce poverty, provide everyone with a guaranteed source of income, and achieve sustainable environmental development.

The SDGs are included in national and regional development strategies and programs, including the **Concept of Socioeconomic Development of Uzbekistan until 2030**.



¹¹ <https://lex.uz/ru/docs/5841077>

To create an effective monitoring system for the implementation of the SDGs, on March 20, 2019, the Coordinating Council for the implementation of the National Sustainable Development Goals and Objectives approved *206 indicators for monitoring their achievement*.

As well as the implementation of the SDGs is carried out in close coordination with large-scale reforms under both the national ***Action Strategy for 2017-2021*** and the ***Strategy of New Uzbekistan Development for 2022-2026***. The priority areas of the Strategies determine the way to achieve the SDGs. At the same time, *the SDGs are integrated with national and regional development strategies and programs, in particular with the Concept of Social and Economic Development of Uzbekistan until 2030*.

It should be noted that the *National sustainable development goals are widely used in the developed strategies for the development of industries and regions of the republic*. In particular, ***Strategy for Innovative Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2019-2021*** the main goal of which is the development of human capital as the main factor determining the level of the country's competitiveness on the world stage and its innovative progress. The Strategy defined target indicators for the innovative development of the Republic of Uzbekistan until 2030 (81 indicators in total), which are also *harmonized with the National Sustainable Development Goals*. As a result of reforms, Uzbekistan has re-entered the international ranking of the *Global Innovation Index (GII)* in 2020, and is progressing.

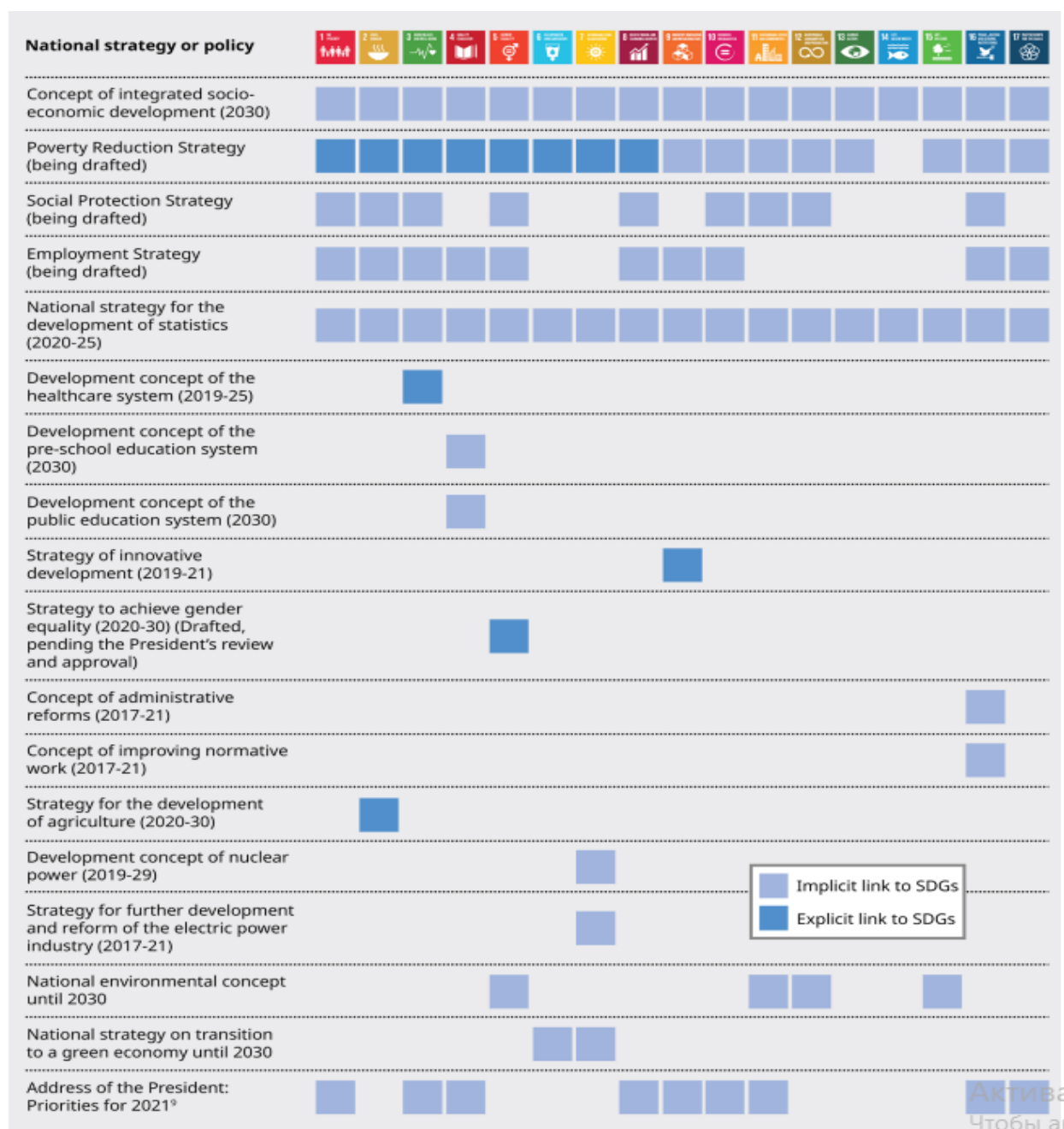
Uzbekistan ranks 86th among the 132 economies featured in the GI 2021:¹²

Rankings for Uzbekistan (2019–2021)

	GII	Innovation inputs	Innovation outputs
2021	86	75	100
2020	93	81	118
2019			

¹² https://www.wipo.int/edocs/pubdocs/en/wipo_pub_gii_2021/uz.pdf

Implicit and explicit linkages between government strategies and policies and the SDGs:



Source: https://uzbekistan.un.org/sites/default/files/2021-05/CCA-EN-may14_1.pdf p.11

It is also important to highlight the **UN Joint Programme on Strengthening Social Protection in Uzbekistan**, by joined forces of UNICEF, ILO, and UNDP in 2020 and reflects the *Global Partnership for Universal Social Protection* to achieve the SDGs by integrating key principles in the country context: social protection throughout the life cycle; universal coverage; sustainable and equitable financing; civil society participation and social dialogue, especially with persons with disabilities, leaving no one behind.

During the implementation of the Joint Program, the *Unified Social Security Register System* was successfully implemented and applied throughout the Republic. The system eliminated administrative barriers, defined clear eligibility criteria, and simplified the

payment process. As a result, the number of applications per month increased fivefold, from 80,000 to 400,000, and the coverage of social benefits increased from 600,000 to 1.2 million people.

In the framework of the Joint Program, the ILO worked with the Government of Uzbekistan¹³ to develop the first *national social protection strategy*. In February 2021, the *President of the Republic signed the Decree №5634 "On measures to improve the social protection system in the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2021-2030"*¹⁴, which included the approval of the *Concept of National Strategy of Social Protection for 2021-2030* and the Roadmap for the development of the National Strategy.

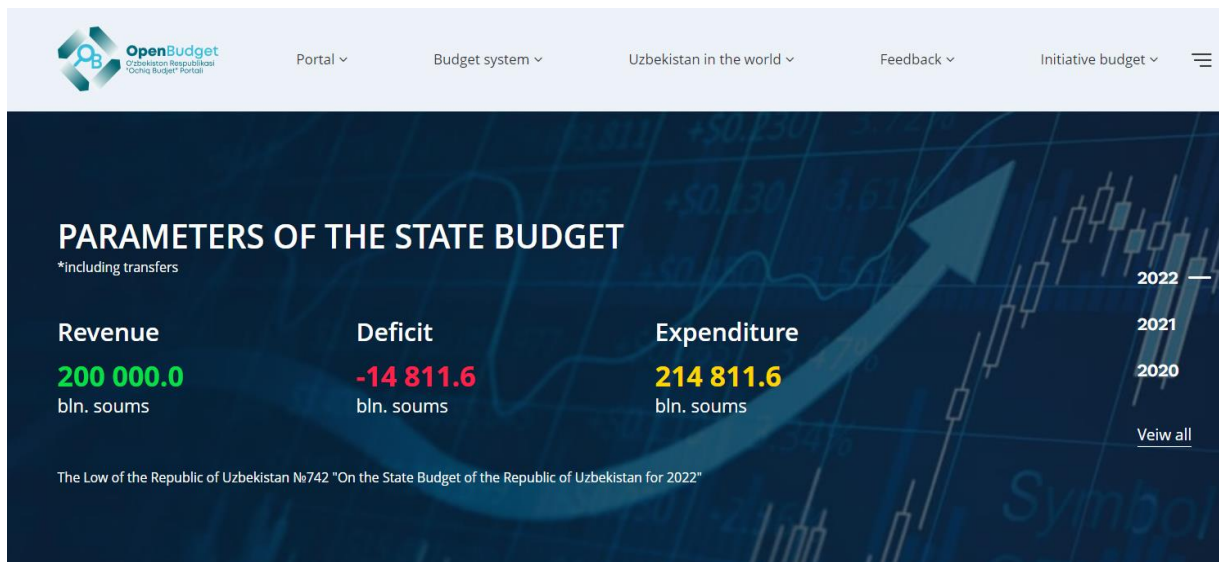
As it is known, it is impossible to achieve the SDGs without an effective system of financing, where existing and necessary volumes of financial investments for achievement of the SDGs, potential sources, benefits and losses associated with each of them are clearly defined. The *"Road Map" on organization of implementation of the **National goals and tasks in the field of Sustainable Development until 2030*** provides for the consideration and reflection of national SDGs in the preparation and consideration of the draft State Budget of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

To improve transparency, the Government of Uzbekistan from 2018 has begun reporting on its SDG spending in its annual UN-supported *"Citizens Budget" publication*¹⁵. The overall state budget expenditures by sector and by region, revenues, expenditures/totals, the preliminary state budget plan for the next year can be observed on the portal: <https://openbudget.uz/#/>. This portal was developed within the framework of the joint project of UNDP and the Ministry of Finance *"Financing for Sustainable Development in Uzbekistan"*. At the same time, this portal allows citizens of Uzbekistan to participate in the allocation of part of the budget of their *district/city/region* – on the portal you can post your own initiatives, which require money from the local budget, such as repair of the gym in school or the construction of a new road.

¹³ <https://www.gazeta.uz/ru/2020/12/06/social-protection/>

¹⁴ <https://lex.uz/ru/docs/6130271>

¹⁵ <https://openbudget.uz/publicbudget>

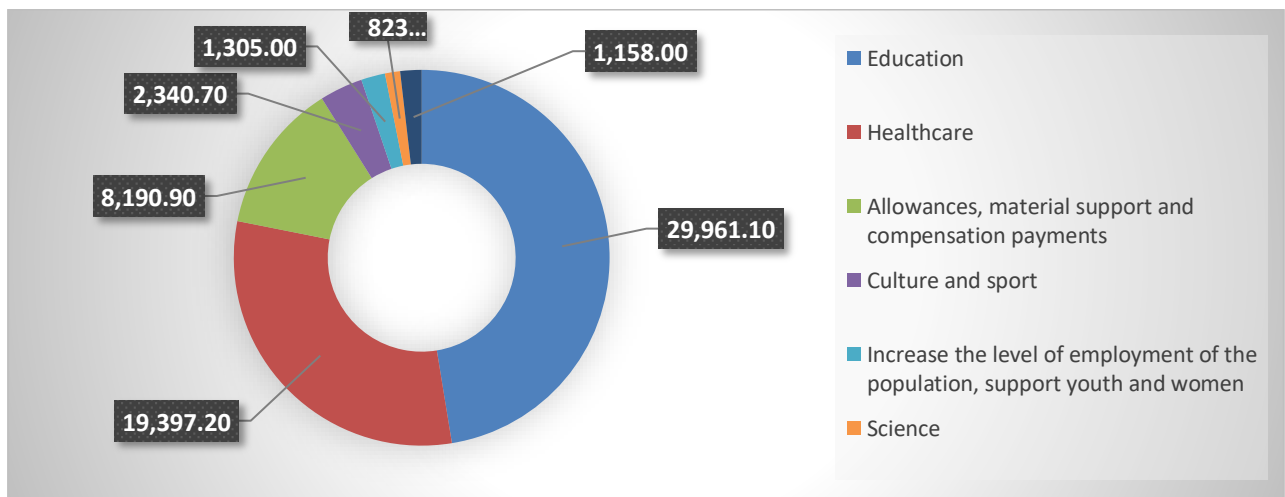


Source: <https://openbudget.uz/en#/>

In **2020**, state budget expenditures amounted to 144,142.7 billion soums¹⁶, i.e., 13,038.2 billion soums more than the approved parameters. Most of the additional expenses (12.8 trillion soums) fall on the expenses of the Anti-Crisis Fund, which is aimed at financing expenses to mitigate the negative consequences of the global crisis and the coronavirus pandemic.

According to the final estimates of expenditures, in 2020, *51.5 percent* of state budget costs were for *social needs*, and their implementation was ensured at the expense of 74,231.8 billion soums, with the approved parameters of 65,048.5 billion soums.

Composition of social costs in 2020, billion soums¹⁷



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State budget expenditures for the implementation of the SDGs were assessed. These estimates showed that two-thirds of state costs in 2020 are related to the financing of the SDGs.

¹⁶ https://admin.openbudget.uz/media/post_attachments/bfc2020_uz.pdf. p.18.








¹⁷ Ibid

¹⁸ The average dollar exchange rate for Uzbekistan in 2020: \$1 – 10 015 soums based on the <https://bank.uz/currency/archive/3-1-2020>

Below are the main areas of spending on specific targets, including the amount of state budget costs for the 16 Sustainable Development Goals.

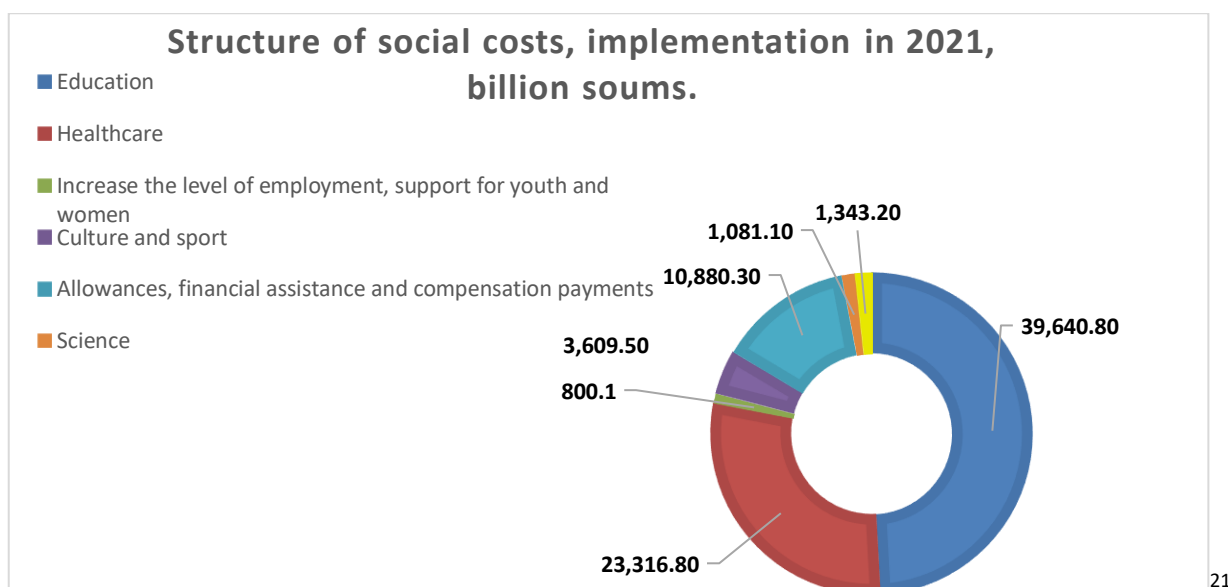
STATE COSTS FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS IN 2020 ¹⁹			
		Amount, billion soums	Share in total expenses, %
	1st goal. Reducing the level of poverty among the population in the whole country.	17 080,6	11,8
	2nd goal. Strengthening food security, improving nutrition and supporting sustainable development of agriculture.	1 361,7	0,9
	3rd goal. To promote a healthy lifestyle and promote the well-being of people of all ages.	21 152,0	14,7
	4th goal. Comprehensive and equitable quality education provide and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all.	33 921,8	23,5
	5th goal. Ensuring gender equality and expanding the rights and opportunities of all women.	715,0	0,5
	6th goal. Water resources and sanitation for everyone ensuring their availability and rational use.	6 638,6	4,6
	7th goal. Ensure access to cheap, reliable, sustainable, and modern energy for everyone.	527,3	0,37
	8th goal. Promote sustainable and inclusive economic growth by increasing productive employment and decent work for men and women.	3 084,7	2,1
	9th goal. Building sustainable infrastructure, promoting inclusive and sustainable industrialization and innovation.	4471,9	3,1

¹⁹ https://admin.openbudget.uz/media/post_attachments/bfc2020_uz.pdf

	10th goal. Reducing of internal inequalities in all its forms.	46,9	0,03
	11th goal. Ensuring the openness, safety and environmental stability of cities and settlements	6 535,7	4,5
	12th goal. Ensuring the transition to rational models of consumption and production.	48,2	0,03
	13th goal. Take immediate action to combat climate change and its consequences.	85,3	0,1
	15th goal. Protecting and restoring terrestrial ecosystems, promoting their rational use, rational use of forests, combating desertification, halting and reversing land degradation, and halting the process of biodiversity loss.	262,3	0,2
	16th goal. Promoting peaceful and inclusive societies towards the Sustainable Development Goals, ensuring access to justice for all and building effective, accountable and participatory institutions at all levels.	3 699,0	2,6
	17th goal. Strengthening the implementation and revitalization mechanisms of the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development.	4 078,2	2,8
Total:		103 709,2	71,9

State budget expenditures in **2021** were executed in the amount of 188,257.1 billion soums, increasing by 22,377.7 billion soums²⁰ against the approved parameters.

²⁰ https://admin.openbudget.uz/media/post_attachments/MB_2021_ru_6_1.pdf



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According to the *Law on the State Budget of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2022*²² - the Ministries of Agriculture, Energy and the State Committee on Ecology and Environmental Protection were allocated less funds than in 2021.

Figures from the budget for a number of ministries and departments:

- Ministry of Agriculture - 615.8 billion soums (1.72 trillion soums in 2021);
- Ministry of Water Resources - 3.44 trillion soums (2.97 trillion soums in 2021).
- *State Committee of Ecology and Environment Protection* - 38.4 trillion soums (45.7 billion soums in 2021);
- Committee on Industrial Safety - 14.3 billion soums (12 billion soums in 2021);
- State Committee of Forestry - 136.8 billion soums (105.8 billion soums in 2021);
- Committee for Veterinary and Livestock Development - 516.5 billion soums (609.3 billion soums in 2021).

If we consider the budget items of the State Committee for Environmental Protection, out of the total budget of 38.4 billion soums, current expenses are defined in 31,414.3 billion soums, of which:

- ✓ Expenses for development programs - 22,748.2 billion soums;
- ✓ Costs for improving the material and technical basis of analytical laboratories in the Committee's system - 17,714.7 billion soums;
- ✓ Expenses for maintaining state cadastre of flora and fauna, protected areas and waste disposal sites - 5,033.5 billion soums;
- ✓ capital investments for projects, construction (reconstruction) and equipping of facilities - 7,000.0 billion soums.

²¹ The average dollar exchange rate for Uzbekistan in 2020: \$1 – 10 594 soums based on the <https://bank.uz/currency/archive/7-12-2021>

²² <https://lex.uz/ru/docs/5801129>

In 2021, the country's SDG financing architecture was assessed as part of the first-ever assessment “*Development finance assessment for the republic of Uzbekistan*”²³ (DFA), which aims to inform progress towards adopting an Integrated National Financing Framework (INFF), in support of a cohesive, nationally owned sustainable development strategies, as per the Addis Ababa Action Agenda.

Estimated SDG financing needs in Uzbekistan:²⁴

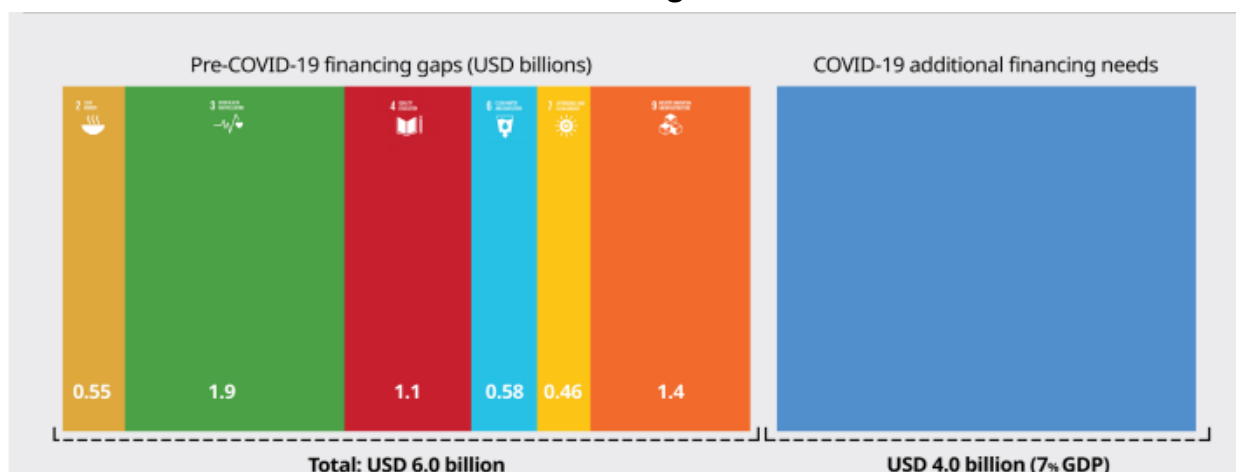


Figure 11. Estimated available development finance



The graph demonstrates that Uzbekistan, according to the DFA, needs at least additional annual investments of \$6 billion to achieve the national SDGs. To overcome the external shock and the impact of COVID-19, additional external financing of about \$4 billion, or 7% of GDP, will be required.

According to DFA, despite significant reform efforts Uzbekistan’s public financing and planning system remains complex and inefficient. The following table summarizes the DFA’s main recommendations for harnessing government SDG finance:²⁵

²³ https://uzbekistan.un.org/sites/default/files/2021-01/UZB-%2520DFA_eng_final.pdf

²⁴ https://uzbekistan.un.org/sites/default/files/2021-05/CCA-EN-may14_1.pdf

²⁵ https://uzbekistan.un.org/sites/default/files/2021-01/UZB-%2520DFA_eng_final.pdf p.7

INCREASING PUBLIC FINANCE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adopt a Medium-Term Revenue Strategy. • Establish high-quality monitoring of tax benefits • Build capacity to tackle illicit financial flows. • Strengthen the financing of the National Health System.
MEASURES FOR A GREENER RECOVERY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify and monitor public and private climate finance to Uzbekistan. • Consider reforming fossil fuel subsidies. • Strengthen resilience to the impact of climate risks. • Develop weather or catastrophe insurance schemes to mitigate against climate risks. • Integrate Strategic Environmental Assessments across policies, plans and programs.
IMPROVE THE EFFICIENCY OF PUBLIC FINANCE MANAGEMENT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Incentivize inter-ministerial coordination and cooperation. • Improve SOE governance. • Make all existing budgetary data and information publicly accessible. • Strengthen effective enforcement of existing anti-corruption measures. • Introduce a more transparent system of intergovernmental fiscal transfers.
MAINSTREAM SDGs ACROSS BUDGETING AND PLANNING	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integrate SDG across the Medium-Term Investment Policy Strategy. • Integrate SDG considerations into the Supreme Audit Institution's strategic activities.
INCREASING AID EFFECTIVENESS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish a government-led development partner coordination mechanism. • Pool grants in a (sectoral) trust fund to untie aid and improve coordination.

In November 2021, a roundtable was organized to provide a platform for discussion with the Government of Uzbekistan and development partners on key national development priorities and the plan for a *Comprehensive SDG Financing Strategy for Uzbekistan*. The Government of Uzbekistan, in cooperation with the UN Development Program, is *developing a **Comprehensive SDG Financing Strategy*** that will assist the government in adjusting financial flows to accelerate the progress in eradicating poverty, protecting the environment, and achieving all 16 NSDGs. This Strategy is included in the *Action plan*²⁶ for the effective implementation of the NSDGs and targets for 2022-2026.

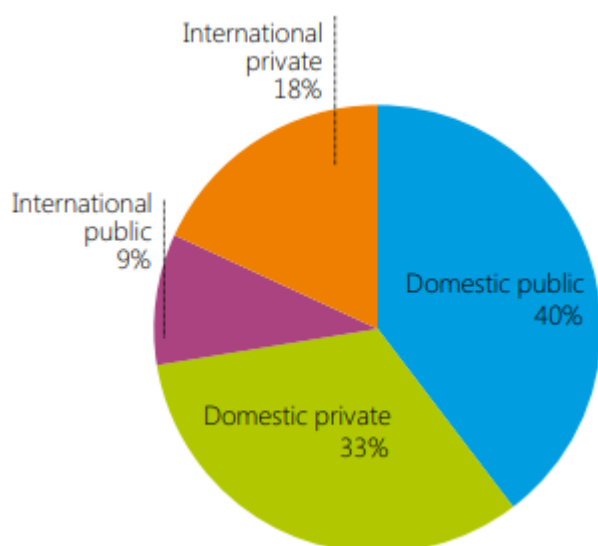
Uzbekistan will need to mobilize the right scale and mix of all resources – public and private, domestic and international – while maximizing synergies and minimizing risks. Domestic financial flows, both public and private, dominate the total available development finance in Uzbekistan. Together they represented over three quarters of total development finance over the period of 2017-2020.

Turning to international donors, international public funding has become a relatively more important source of development financing for Uzbekistan since 2018. This trend was driven by a significant increase in other official flows in 2018 and 2019,

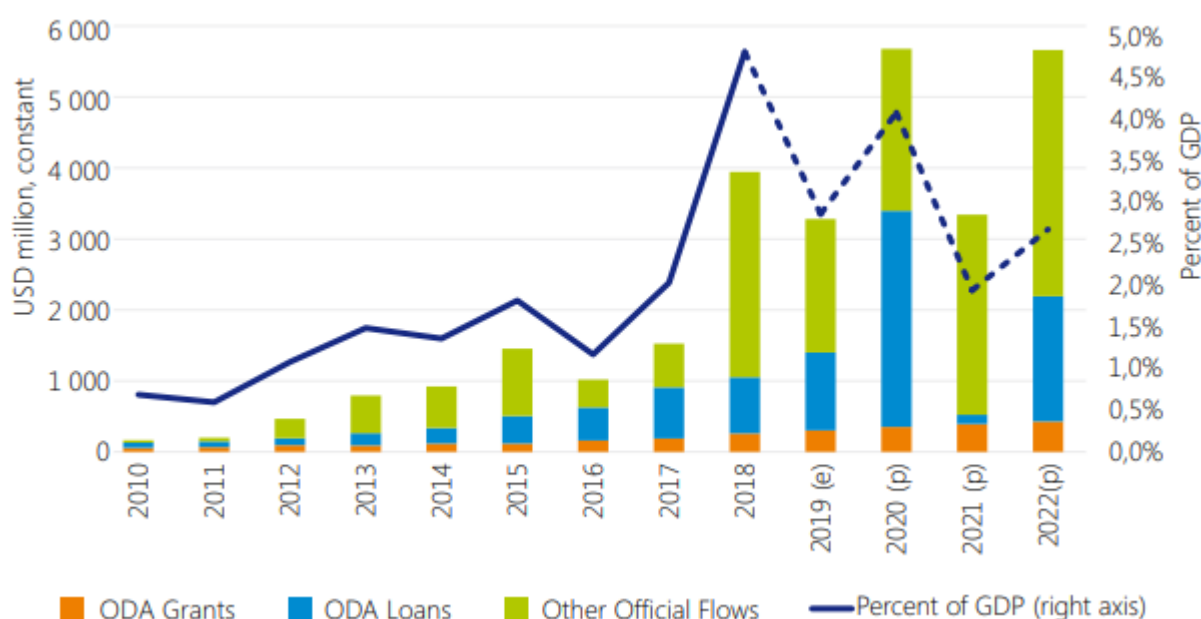
²⁶ https://static.norma.uz/doc/doc_5/83.pdf

combined with a significant amount of concessional lending in 2020 in 2020 to fund the response to and recovery from COVID-19.

Composition of Development Finance Flows (2017-2020), Uzbekistan:²⁷



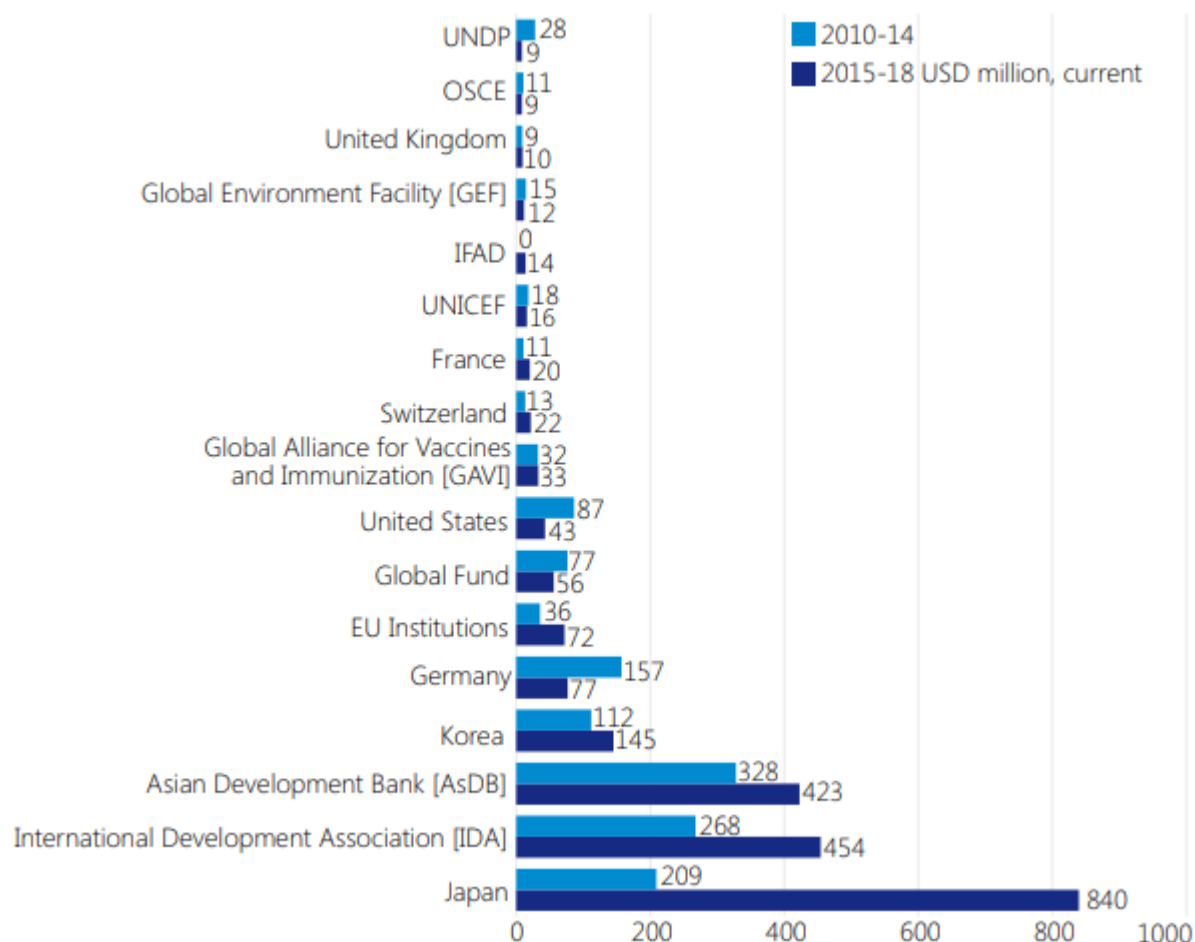
Overview of International public finance:²⁸



The World Bank, Asian Development Bank and Japan are the largest Development Assistance Committee (DAC) donors in Uzbekistan:

²⁷ https://uzbekistan.un.org/sites/default/files/2021-01/UZB-%2520DFA_eng_final.pdf p.24

²⁸ Ibid p.35



Source: OECD 2020

The World Bank Group (WBG) has focused on improving infrastructure efficiency, access to social services, and the competitiveness of the Republic of Uzbekistan's Government, as well as its economic diversification program. It is also supporting the Government in responding to the crisis caused by COVID-19 through an emergency response project (\$95 million) and budget funding (up to \$700 million) to increase health and social spending, and by reprioritizing existing approved projects to support economic recovery once the spread of the virus has been contained. ADB assistance is increasingly focused on policy support and capacity development, as well as exploring private sector direct investment and public-private partnerships to modernize infrastructure.

The EU has allocated 168 million euros to support sustainable development from 2014 to 2020. Cooperation with the EU focuses mainly on rural development and agriculture, including horticulture, irrigation, water management, animal husbandry and vocational education. The EU is also working closely with the Government of Uzbekistan on improving sector governance and public administration reform. Through the EU's Investment Facility for Central Asia (IFCA)⁴⁰ the European Investment Bank (EIB) and bilateral partners funds key infrastructures which cannot yet be adequately funded on financial markets because they are considered as too risky.

3. Institutional Support - Public Agencies with clear mandate

The SDGs are closely connected and harmonized with the *Development Strategies of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2017-2021, 2022-2026*. If the National Strategies are a comprehensive program for further reforms in Uzbekistan, the SDGs are a system of criteria for monitoring and evaluating progress in various areas. Development Strategies and SDGs cover all spheres of life, including the improvement of economic well-being, education, health, the environment, and others.

At the same time, if we take into account that the government of Uzbekistan within the framework of National strategies develops *annual state programs* to improve the well-being of the population in the Republic, where the tasks, format of realization, responsible agencies are determined, and strategic long-term and short-term development strategies - roadmaps for individual sectors, areas - here the whole system (ministries and agencies) are involved in the implementation of set tasks. Please review *Implicit and explicit linkages between government strategies and policies and the SDGs* on page 13, as well.

There is no such institution that is responsible for the implementation of a single SDG goal.

Since 1996, the National Human Rights Center of the Republic of Uzbekistan has been conducting its activities as a state body ensuring the collaboration of state agencies and other organizations in implementing the international human rights obligations of the Republic of Uzbekistan, preparing national human rights reports, expanding cooperation with international organizations on human rights protection.

4. Implementation of policies, action plans & strategies at national level

The first Voluntary National Report (VNR) of Uzbekistan on the results achieved in the implementation of the SDGs was prepared with the assistance of the UN Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) and presented at the political forum on July 15, 2020. At present, SDG goals and indicators are included in more than 190 strategic documents, sectoral and territorial programs. The Government monitors the effectiveness of reforms according to 23 global ratings (indexes), including the global SDG rating. Uzbekistan currently ranks 77th in it.

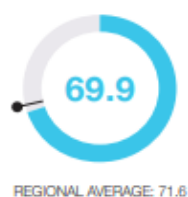
OVERALL PERFORMANCE

COUNTRY RANKING

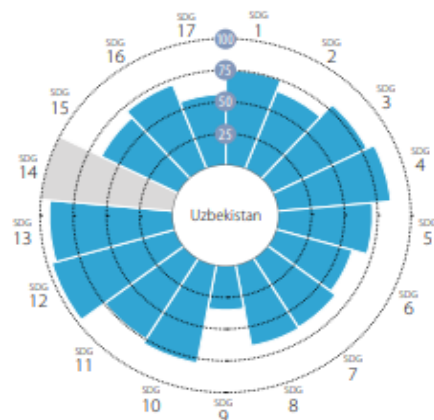
UZBEKISTAN

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COUNTRY SCORE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS

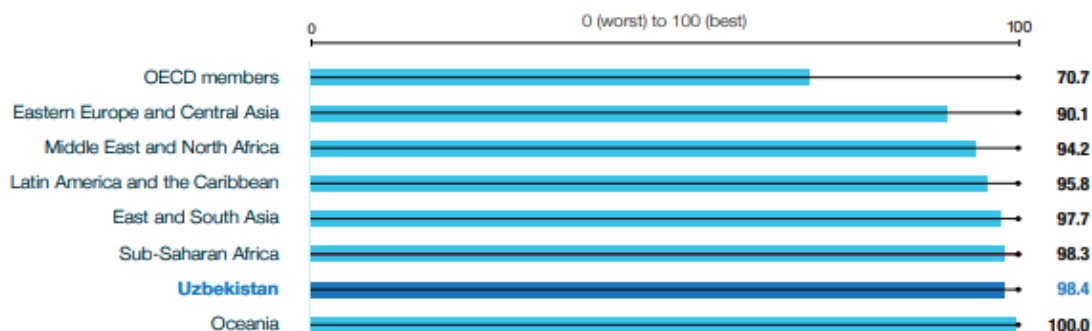


■ Major challenges
 ■ Significant challenges
 ■ Challenges remain
 ■ SDG achieved
 ■ Information unavailable

↓ Decreasing
 → Stagnating
 ↗ Moderately improving
 ↑ On track or maintaining SDG achievement
 ● Information unavailable

Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals>

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



Source: <https://dashboards.sdgindex.org/profiles/uzbekistan>

UZBEKISTAN

Performance by Indicator

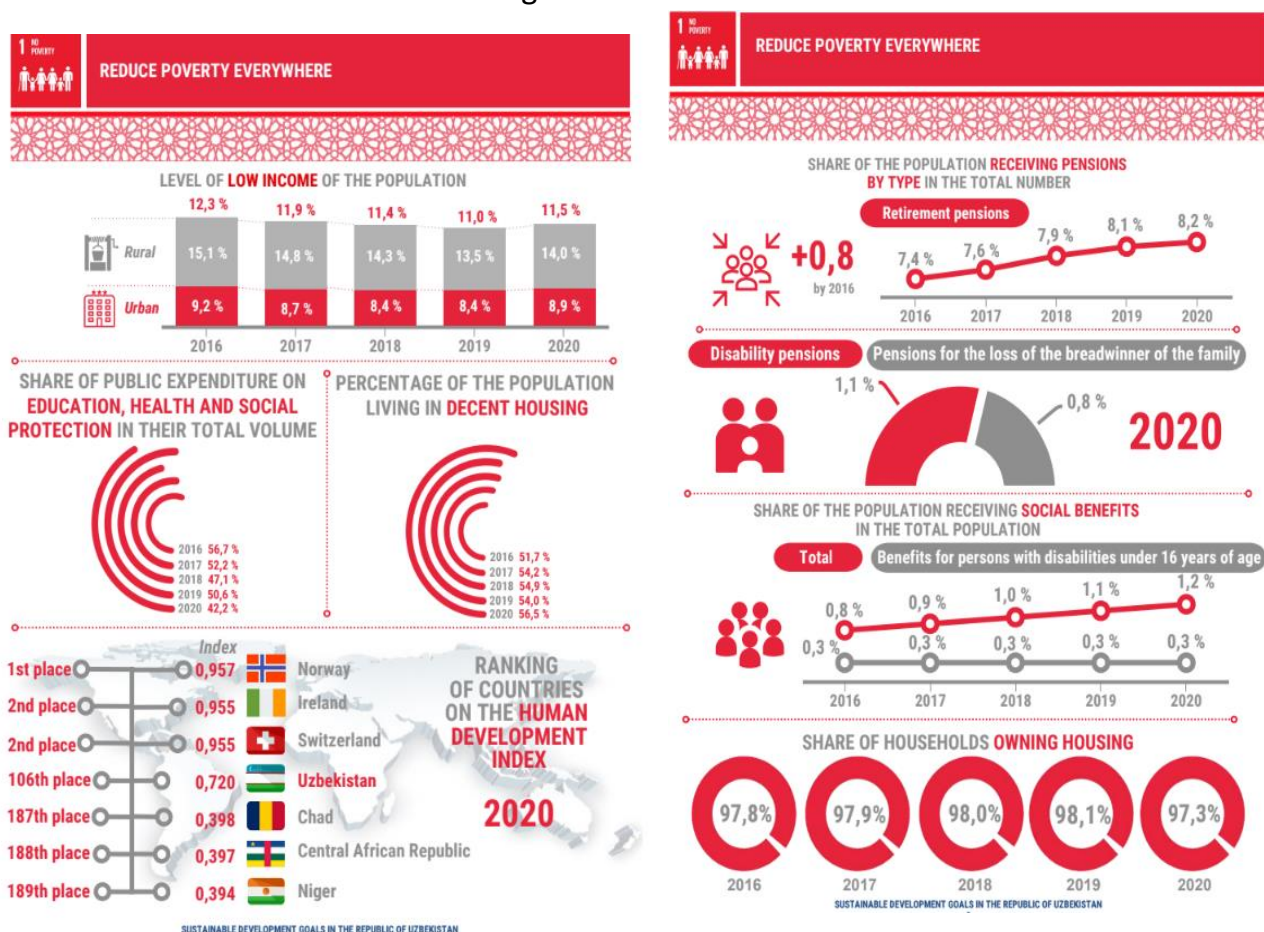
SDG1 – No Poverty				SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure			
Indicator	Value	Year	Rating Trend	Indicator	Value	Year	Rating Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	4.6	2022	● ↑	Population using the internet (%)	71.1	2020	● ↑
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)	22.9	2022	● ↗	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	79.4	2019	● ↑
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.6	2018	● ↑
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	2.5	2019	● ↑	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	0.0	2022	● ●
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	10.8	2017	● ↗	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.1	2020	● ↗
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	1.8	2017	● ↓	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.1	2018	● ↓
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	16.6	2016	● ↓	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Human Tropic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.3	2017	● ↗	Gini coefficient	35.3	2003	● ●
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	4.1	2018	● ↑	Palma ratio	NA	NA	● ●
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.7	2015	● ↓	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	NA	NA	● ●	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	58.5	2018	● ●
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	26.9	2019	● ↗
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	29	2017	● ↑	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	88.1	2020	● ↓
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	7.6	2020	● ↑	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	84.0	2021	● ↑
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	13.9	2020	● ↑	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	66.0	2020	● ↗	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.4	2012	● ●
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.1	2020	● ↑	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	NA	NA	● ●
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	25.3	2019	● ↗	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	2.4	2018	● ●
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	81	2016	● ●	SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.3	2018	● ●
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	11.7	2019	● ↗	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	14.7	2015	● ↑
Life expectancy at birth (years)	73.0	2019	● ↗	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.6	2015	● ↑
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	18.9	2017	● ●	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.0	2020	● ●
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	100.0	2018	● ↑	SDG13 – Climate Action			
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	95	2020	● ↑	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	3.4	2020	● ↗
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	71	2019	● ↑	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.1	2018	● ↑
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	6.2	2021	● ↑	CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	441.8	2020	● ●
SDG4 – Quality Education				SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	62.8	2020	● ↑	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	NA	● ●
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	99.1	2020	● ↑	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	NA	NA	● ●
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	97.5	2020	● ↑	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	NA	NA	● ●
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	100.0	2019	● ↑	Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	NA	NA	● ●
SDG5 – Gender Equality				Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	NA	NA	● ●
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	NA	NA	● ●	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	2018	● ●
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	96.7	2019	● ↗	SDG15 – Life on Land			
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	63.3	2020	● ↓	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	17.7	2020	● ↗
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	32.0	2020	● ↑	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	13.4	2020	● ↗
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	1.0	2021	● ↑
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	97.8	2020	● ↑	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	0.0	2020	● ↑
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	100.0	2020	● ↑	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	2018	● ●
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	168.9	2018	● ●	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.0	2018	● ●	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	1.2	2019	● ↑
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	356.8	2018	● ●	Unserved detainees (% of prison population)	NA	NA	● ●
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	81	2021	● ↑
Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0	2019	● ↑	Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	NA	NA	● ●
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	84.6	2019	● ↓	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	99.9	2020	● ●
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	1.8	2019	● ↗	Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	28	2021	● ↗
Share of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%)	1.2	2019	● ↓	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	NA	NA	● ●
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	0.2	2020	● ●
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-1.0	2020	● ●	Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	50.7	2021	● ↗
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	5.2	2018	● ●	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.5	2020	● ↑
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	37.1	2017	● ↓	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force)	7.0	2022	● ↓	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	7.4	2020	● ↓
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.5	2020	● ↓	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA	NA	● ●
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.1	2015	● ↑	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	20.3	2019	● ↗
				Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	0.0	2019	● ●
				Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	54.9	2019	● ↑

* Imputed data point

The above indicators for Uzbekistan reflect an assessment of the country's progress in implementing the SDGs, according to The Sustainable Development Report 2022.²⁹

²⁹ <https://dashboards.sdgindex.org/>

The following indicators reflect the progress of sustainable development in the Republic of Uzbekistan until 2020 and the challenges to be overcome.³⁰



According to the UNDP's Human Development Report 2021/22, "*Uncertain Times, Uncertain Lives: Shaping Our Future in a Changing World*," Uzbekistan climbed from 106th to **101st** place among 191 countries with an **index score of 0.727**³¹ (an improvement of 0.007 on the last report) and has been classified as a country with high human development according to the index methodology.

Reporting years	Life expectancy, years	Average duration of study, years	Expected duration of study, years	GNI per capita, (at 2017 PPP), USD	Index indicator
2021/22	70,9	11,9	12,5	7 917,0	0,727
Changes	- 0,8	+ 0,1	+ 0,4	+ 775,0	+ 0,007

Over the past six reports, Uzbekistan has improved the index value by +0.018 in this rating, as a result of which life expectancy increased from 70.8 to 70.9 years³², average life expectancy from 11.7 to 11.9 years, expected education from 11.9 to 12.5 years, and gross

³⁰ <https://drive.google.com/file/d/1H-KcneMEIxr5bZBh7pzOk442yM88BQmi/view>

³¹ <https://hdr.undp.org/system/files/documents/global-report-document/hdr2021-22overviewrpdf.pdf>

³² <https://hdr.undp.org/data-center/specific-country-data#/countries/UZB>

national income per capita at purchasing power parity from 6,726 to 7,917 US dollars. As a result of the extensive work carried out in our country in the last six years to improve the lifestyle of the population, radical reform of the education and health care systems:

- the *maternal mortality rate* (per 100,000 live births) is reduced to 14.4 by the end of 2021, with a decrease of 3.0 compared to 2016, and the infant mortality rate (number of under 1 year old deaths compared to 10,000 live births) is reduced to 9.2 by the end of 2021, with a decrease of 1.5 compared to 2016;
- the *number of institutions of higher education reached 154* in the academic year 2021/2022 (70 in the academic year 2016/2017), and the enrolment rate of young people in higher education (bachelor's degree) was 28% in the academic year 2021/2022 (9% in the academic year 2016/2017);
- *real gross income per capita increased* from 5.9 million UZS in 2016 to 13.3 million UZS by the end of 2021.

Achievements and challenges of Uzbekistan in the National Sustainable Development Goals

Achievements

Poverty reduction

-1,4%
11,4% The share of the poor decreased from 12.8% in 2015 to 11.4% in 2018 (poverty threshold of \$ 3.2 per day)

Food security

71-e Mecto In 2018, Uzbekistan ranked 71st among 113 countries in the global food security rating.

Health and well-being

-29% The incidence of Hepatitis B decreased from 29.8 in 2000 to 0.8 in 2018
0,8%

+1,1 Life expectancy increase from 73.5 in 2015 to **74,6** in 2018


-0,8% Child mortality decreased from 13.9 in 2014 to **13,1%** in 2018

Quality education

+24,3% Growth in pre-school education coverage from 27.7% in 2017 to **52%** in 2019
100% coverage by secondary education

Challenges

Poverty reduction

 Presidential Decree on establishment of a new Ministry of economic development and poverty reduction, which is charged with implementing measures to reduce poverty


 High regional differences in poverty levels

Food security


 Low proportion of agricultural land areas where sustainable productive and agricultural methods are applied


Health and well-being


 The shortage of medical personnel and the uneven distribution of personnel


 High mortality rate from cardiovascular diseases and cancer


Quality education

 Differences in the functional competencies of students in urban and rural educational institutions

 Shortage of highly qualified teachers and high staff turnover

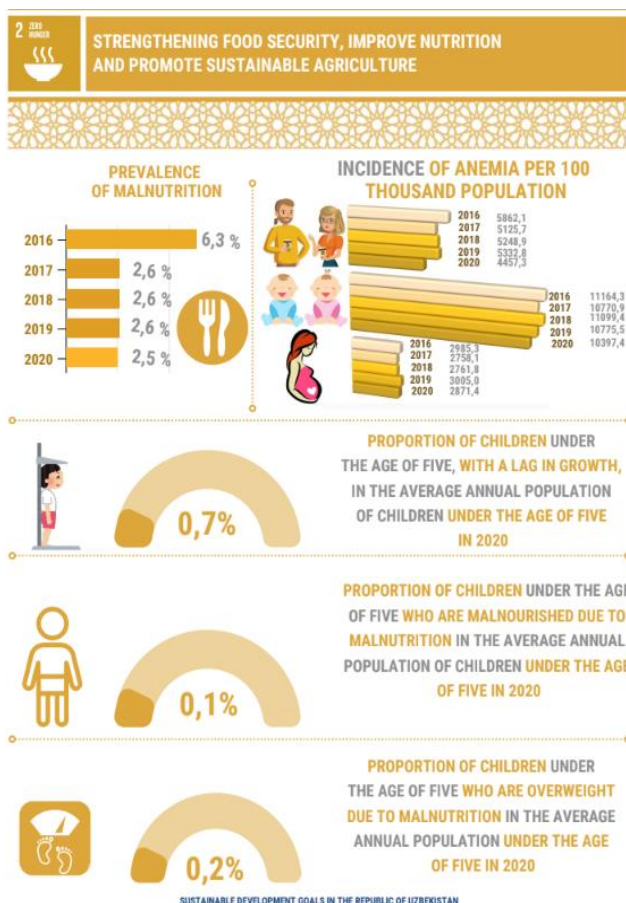
 Lack of adequate education quality assessment system

 Low enrollment in higher education

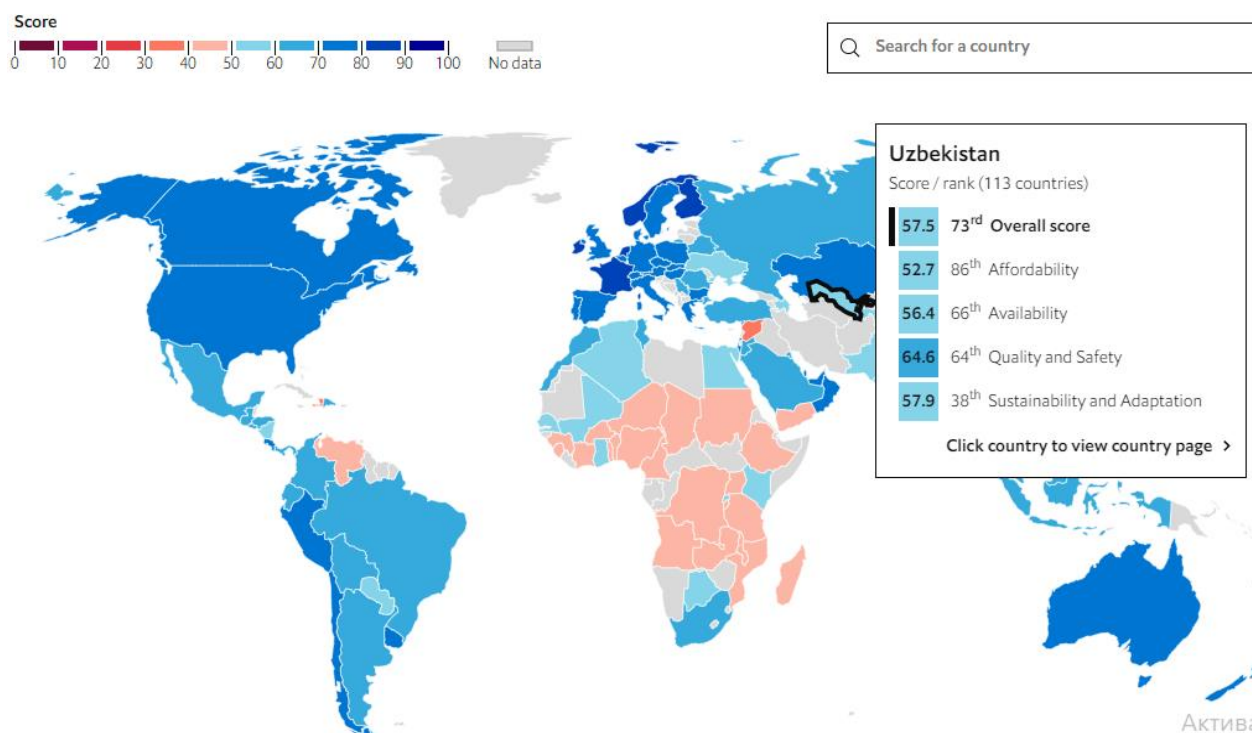
 Gender disparities in higher and technical education

Source: from 2020 VNR of Uzbekistan on NSDGs:

https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/26424VNR_2020_Uzbekistan_Report_English.pdf

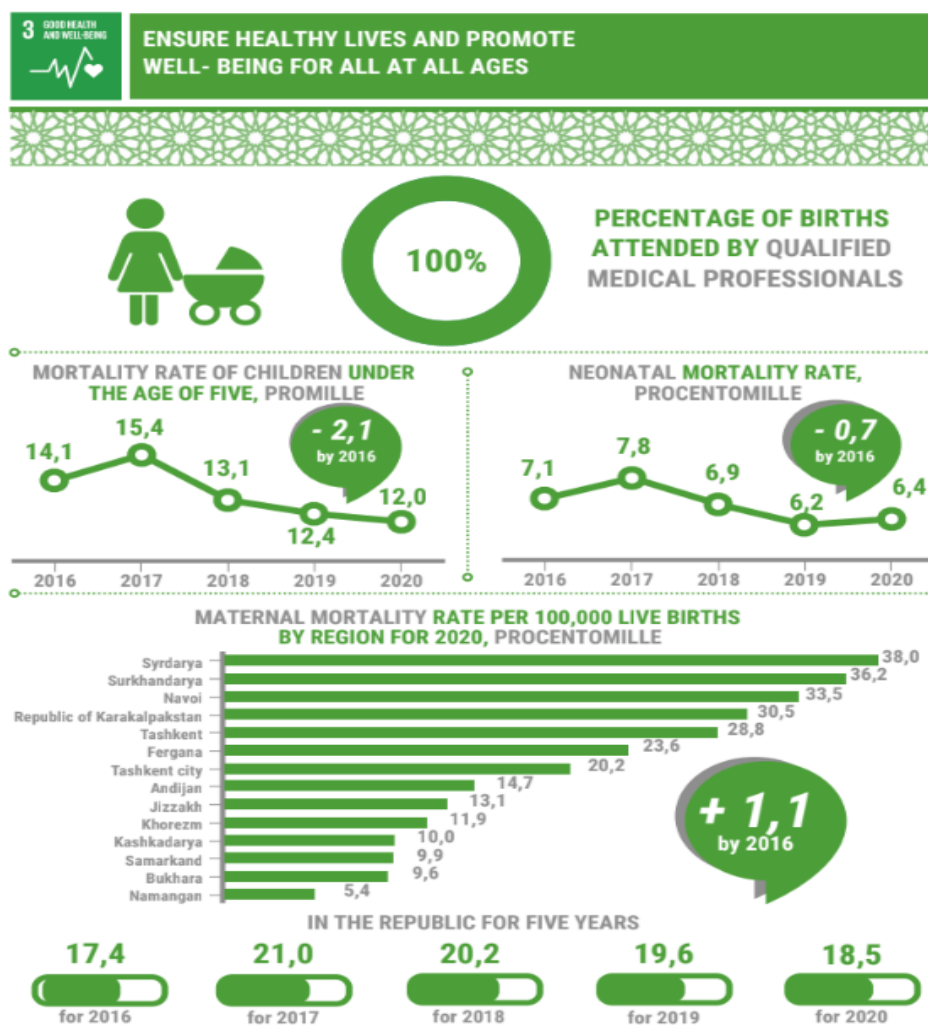


According to Global Food Security Index 2021, Uzbekistan scored 57,5 points, ranking overall score 73 out of 113 countries:³³



³³ <https://impact.economist.com/sustainability/project/food-security-index/explore-countries>

In 2019, the President approved the *"Strategy for the Development of Agriculture of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2020-2030"*.³⁴ The main goal of this Strategy is to fundamentally improve the state policy aimed at deepening the ongoing reforms. According to the Strategy, by 2030 the goal is to ensure a balanced and high quality nutrition in the required volumes with access to all segments of the population, especially socially vulnerable segments of the population, including infants, year-round access to vital and safe food.



The country has seen a consistent reduction in child and infant mortality. So for 2017-2018 infant mortality decreased from 15.4 to 13.1 per 1,000 live births, and infant mortality from 11.5 to 10.3 per 1,000 live births (the threshold for this indicator is 10).

In order to provide legislative and legal support for a one-third reduction in the maternal mortality rate by 2030, a number of legal documents have been adopted:

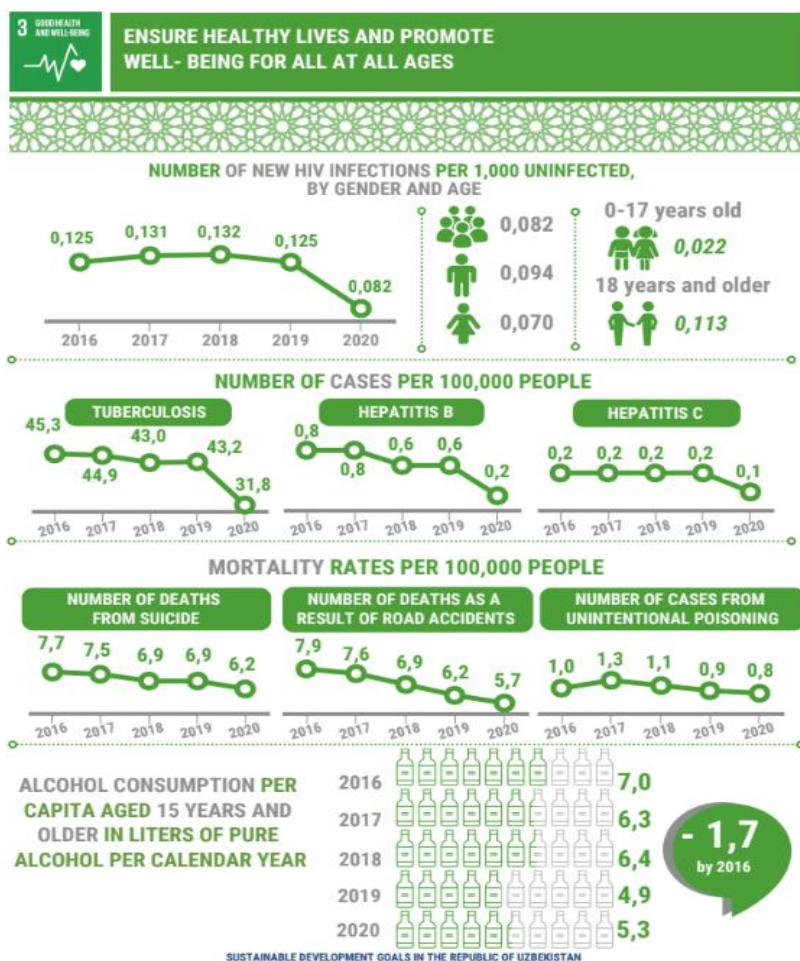
- Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan *"On the protection of the reproductive health of citizens"* dated March 11, 2019 (No. ZRU-528);³⁵
- Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan *"On improving the quality and further expanding the coverage of medical care provided to women of reproductive age, pregnant women and children"*³⁶ dated 08.11.2019.

³⁴ <https://lex.uz/ru/docs/4567337>

³⁵ <https://lex.uz/ru/docs/4233888>

³⁶ <https://lex.uz/ru/docs/4589098>

By 2030, the goal is to halve the mortality rate of newborns and children under the age of five. To this end, a number of legal and regulatory documents: The Law on



"Breastfeeding Support and Food Requirements for Food for infants and young children"³⁷ (No. ZRU-574 of 23.10.2019).

Until 2030, it is planned to reduce the incidence of tuberculosis and HIV in the population and to ensure the fight against hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other infectious diseases.

For the purpose of legal support, a Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated February 13, 2019 **"On measures to improve the system for providing specialized phthisiatric and pulmonological care"** was

adopted.

In 2019, the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Malaria and TB allocated US\$ 9.0 million for the purchase of anti-TB drugs.

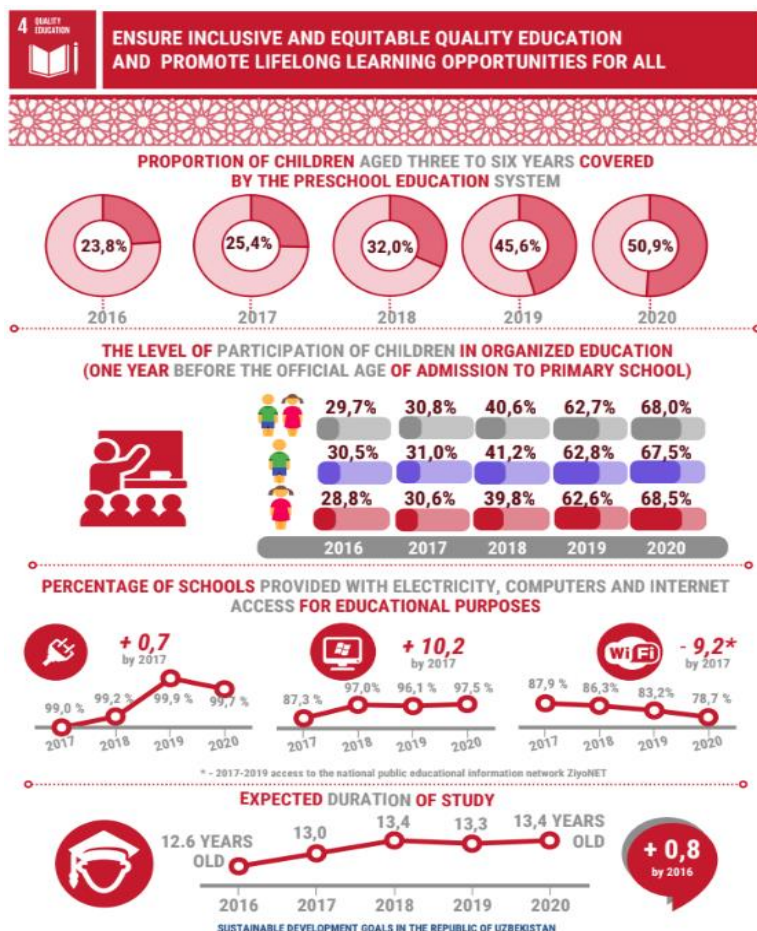
According to the Decree of the Cabinet of Ministers dated July 24, 2017, a "Set of measures to further improve the methods of diagnosis, prevention and treatment of infectious diseases, including viral hepatitis for 2017-2021"³⁸ was developed.

Targets by 2030 are:

- reduce the number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected by 20% by sex, age,
- reduce the incidence of tuberculosis per 100 thousand people by 20%,
- the incidence of resistant forms of tuberculosis per 100 thousand people by 20%,
- to achieve the elimination of malaria in the country,
- reduce the incidence of hepatitis B per 100 thousand people by 20%,
- reduce the incidence of hepatitis C per 100 thousand people by 20%.

³⁷ <https://lex.uz/docs/4566079>

³⁸ <https://lex.uz/docs/3280115>



In the system of world coordinates, the level of coverage of children from 3 to 6 years old by the system of preschool education in Uzbekistan remains relatively low.

In 2019, the *"Concept of development of preschool education system of the Republic of Uzbekistan until 2030"*³⁹ was adopted. According to the target parameter of achievement specified in the Concept, by 2030 the level of coverage of children from 3 to 6 years old should reach 80,8%.

The coverage of children in pre-school education from 2017 to 2021 more than doubled. In particular, if in 2017 preschool

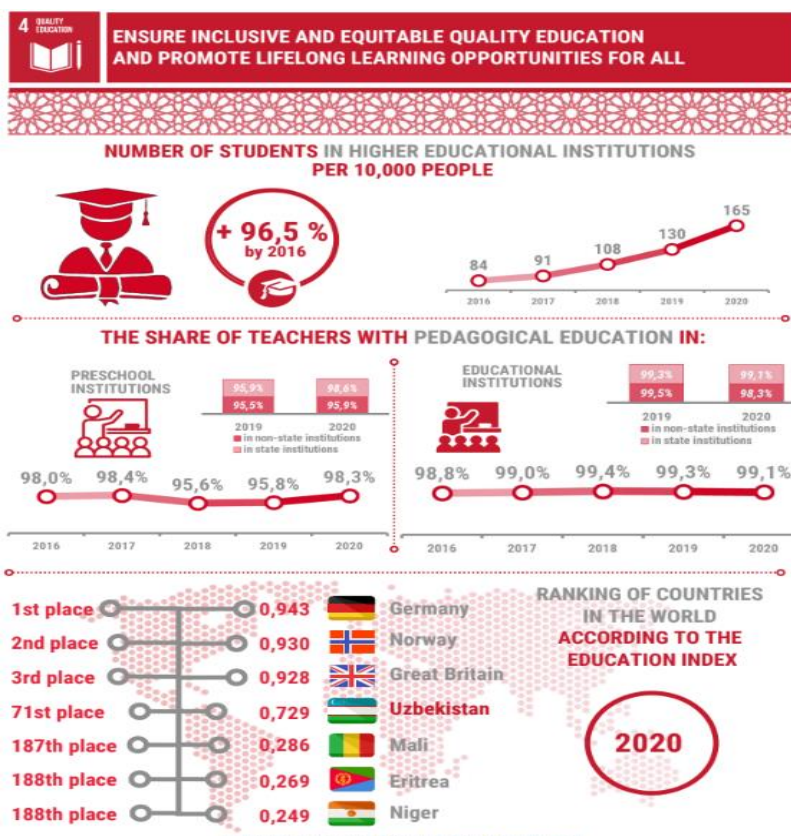
education covered 708 thousand children, in 2020 - 1 million 700 thousand (60.9%), by the end of 2021 their number reached 1 million 895 thousand (67.2%).⁴⁰

If the financing of preschool education system in 2017 amounted to 2.0 trillion soums, and its share in GDP was 0.7%, in 2021 already 7.3 trillion soums were allocated. At the same time, its share in the structure of state budget expenditures in 2017 was 4.46%, while in 2021 it is 4.86%. In order to reach such a number of children in the republic unprecedented measures were taken to build new and modernize existing preschool educational organizations. Their number increased fivefold, from 5,211 in 2017 to 27,609 in 2021 (18,254 in 2020)⁴¹. Special attention is paid to inclusive education and the introduction of new forms of assistance to children with disabilities. In particular, such forms as a multidisciplinary specialized and combined preschool educational organization with a rehabilitation center *"Imkon"* have been introduced.

³⁹ <https://lex.uz/ru/docs/4327240>

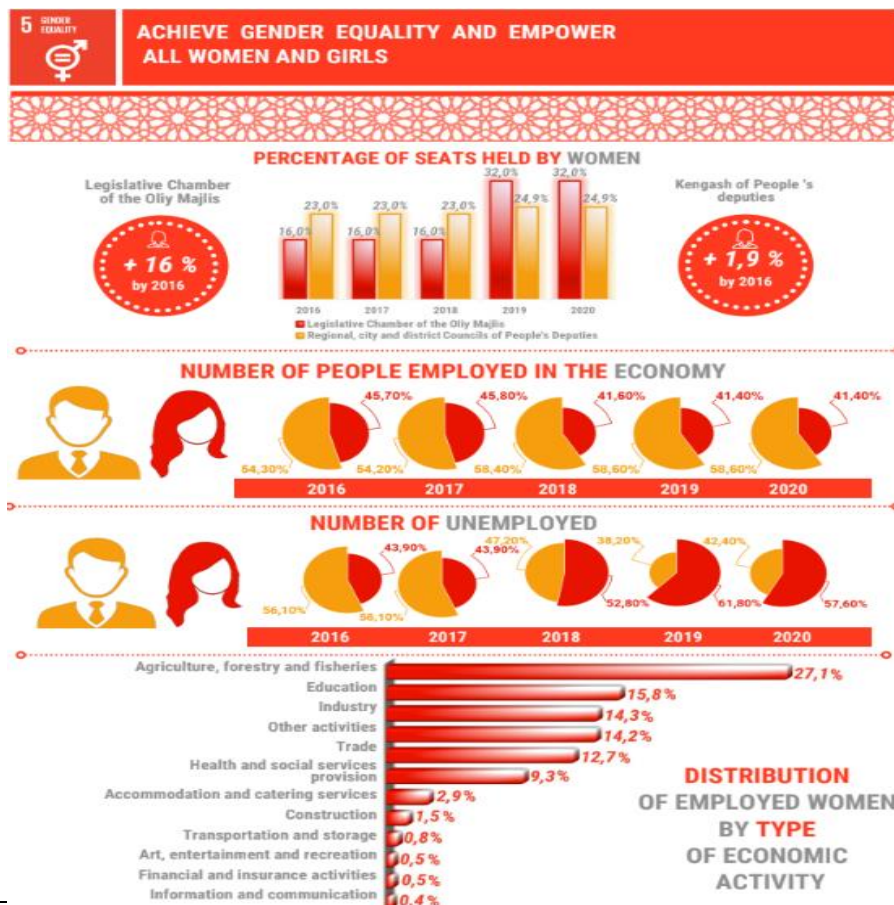
⁴⁰ <https://nuz.uz/obschestvo/1237387-itogi-deyatelnosti-mdo-v-2021-godu-pokazateli-uvlichilis-v-razy.html>

⁴¹ Ibid



On 2 September, 2019 the President of Uzbekistan signed a law *“On Guarantees of Equal Rights and Opportunities for Women and Men”*.⁴² In accordance with the Law, women and men have equal rights and opportunities guaranteed by the state, their discrimination on the basis of sex is not allowed. It does not constitute discrimination on the basis of sex, the establishment of differences in the regulation of relations related to functions: birth of children and breastfeeding; conscription for military service only men;

adoption on the basis of this Law of temporary special measures to ensure the implementation of gender policy;

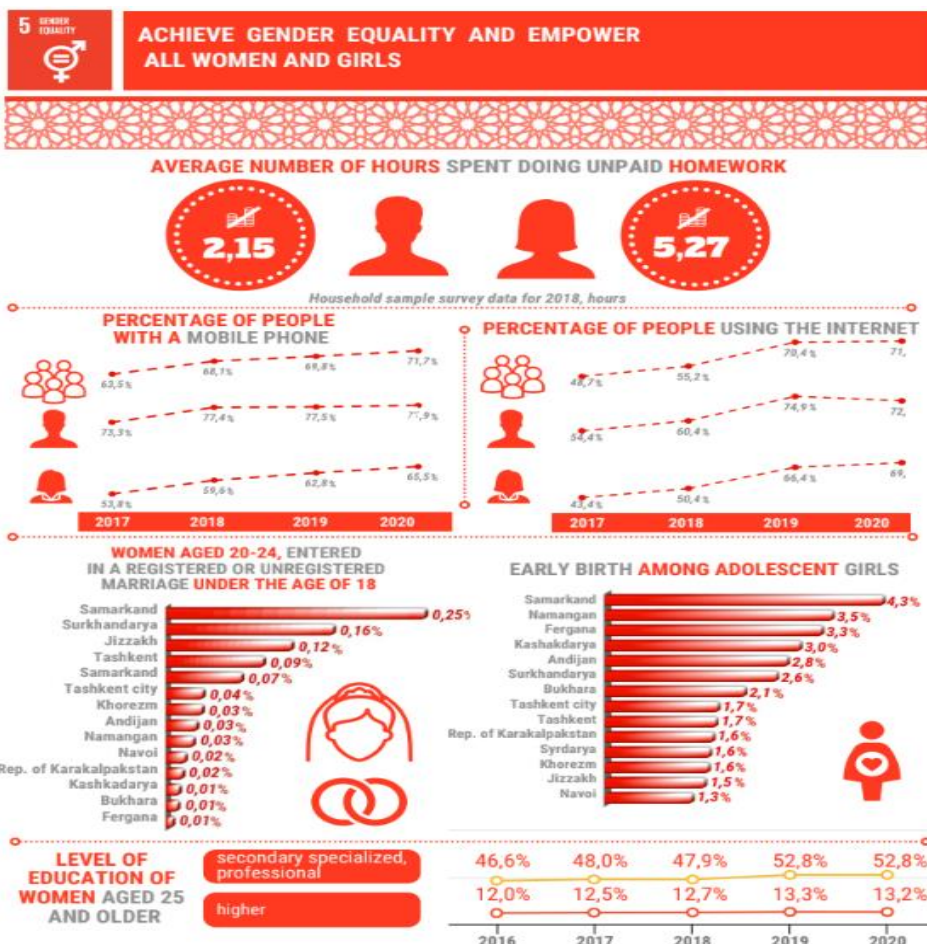


⁴² <https://lex.uz/docs/4494873>

Share of women and men in total employment, by sector %

Indicators	2016		2017		2018		2019		2020		2021	
	Ayollar Аёллар Женщины Women	Erkaklar Эркалар Мужчины Men	Ayollar Аёллар Женщины Women	Erkaklar Эркалар Мужчины Men	Ayollar Аёллар Женщины Women	Erkaklar Эркалар Мужчины Men	Ayollar Аёллар Женщины Women	Erkaklar Эркалар Мужчины Men	Ayollar Аёллар Женщины Women	Erkaklar Эркалар Мужчины Men	Ayollar Аёллар Женщины Women	Erkaklar Эркалар Мужчины Men
Total	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
Agriculture, forestry and fisheries	26,3	28,4	26,3	27,9	27,8	25,9	27,3	25,4	27,1	26,0	25,9	24,7
mining and quarrying	0,6	1,3	0,4	0,8	0,2	0,9	0,4	0,8	0,5	0,9	0,4	0,9
manufacturing industry	11,7	11,0	12,3	11,4	13,1	11,3	13,5	10,8	13,5	11,1	13,5	11,2
electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning	0,2	1,2	0,2	1,0	0,2	0,8	0,2	0,9	0,2	0,8	0,2	0,8
water supply; sewerage, collection and disposal of waste	0,2	0,7	0,2	0,6	0,2	0,6	0,1	0,5	0,2	0,5	0,2	0,5
construction	1,2	16,5	1,2	16,6	1,3	14,7	1,5	15,7	1,5	15,8	1,5	15,9
wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	12,3	9,7	12,4	9,7	12,8	9,0	13,2	8,8	12,7	9,1	13,5	9,9
transportation and storage	0,8	8,2	0,8	8,3	1,0	7,6	0,8	7,6	0,8	7,3	0,8	7,6
accommodation and catering services	2,7	2,0	2,7	2,0	2,8	1,9	2,9	1,9	2,9	1,9	3,1	2,1
information and communication	0,3	0,6	0,3	0,6	0,3	0,6	0,4	0,5	0,4	0,5	0,4	0,6
financial and insurance activities	0,4	0,6	0,4	0,6	0,5	0,6	0,5	0,6	0,5	0,6	0,5	0,6
real estate transactions	0,4	0,6	0,4	0,6	0,4	0,6	0,4	0,5	0,3	0,5	0,4	0,5
professional, scientific and technical activities	0,7	1,2	0,8	1,3	0,9	1,2	0,8	1,2	0,8	1,1	0,8	1,1
management and provision of ancillary services	0,5	0,6	0,5	0,6	0,5	0,6	0,6	0,8	0,7	0,8	0,7	0,8
public administration and defense; compulsory social security	2,9	5,9	2,7	5,6	1,6	7,0	3,0	5,9	3,2	5,9	3,1	5,8
education	13,8	3,7	13,5	3,7	13,6	4,7	15,3	3,5	15,8	3,7	16,1	4,0
health care and social services	7,6	2,0	7,5	1,9	8,7	1,6	8,4	1,8	9,3	2,0	9,0	1,9

Source: <https://gender.stat.uz/ru/dopolnitel-nye-pokazateli/ekonomicheskie-resursam>



Women in politics:⁴³



Government: Women in Ministries – 1/29

Parliament:

Women in Upper Chamber– 48/147

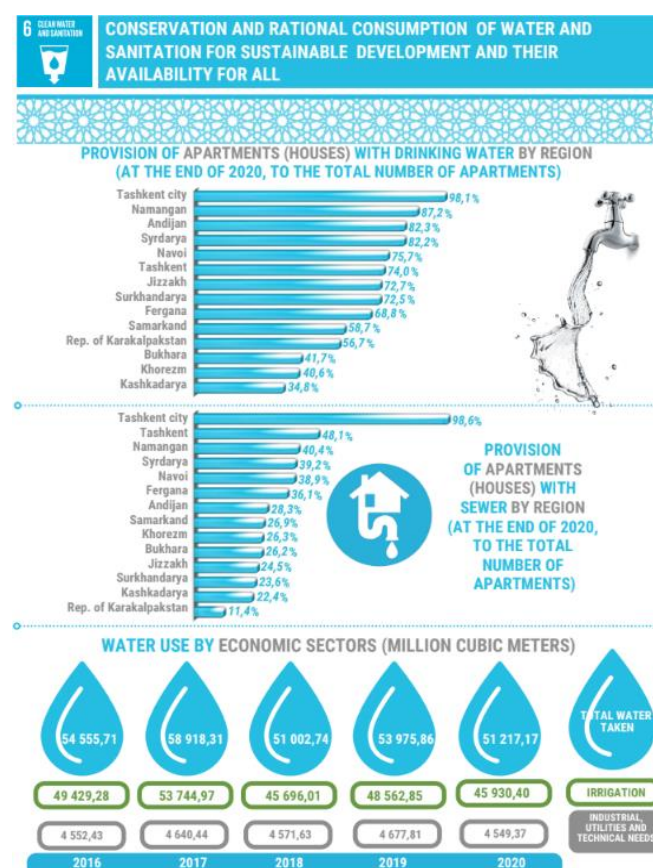
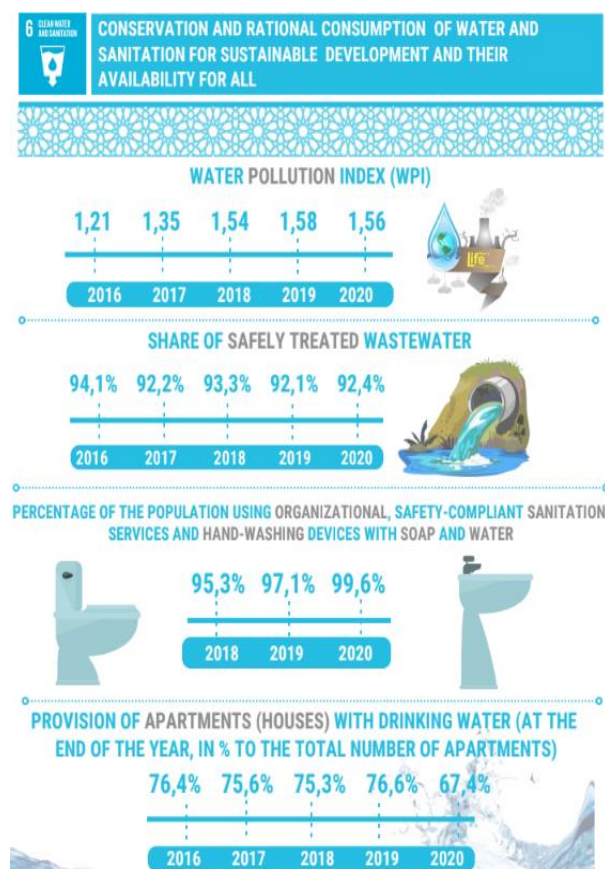
Women in Lower Chamber– 23/100

According to world ranking *“Women in Politics: 2021”* Uzbekistan ranked **45th** in the world in terms of the representation of women in parliament, ahead of over 130 other countries.

⁴³ <https://www.unwomen.org/en/digital-library/publications/2021/03/women-in-politics-map-2021>

May 2021 - the **“Strategy for Achieving Gender Equality in Uzbekistan until 2030”** was approved, directions are determined in accordance with the UN Sustainable Development Goals for the period up to 2030. **Commission on Gender Equality** was established in 2019

under the leadership of the Chairman of the Senate of the Oliy Majlis. **Committee on Women and Gender Equality** (2019), which is called upon to implement international norms on the elimination of all forms of discrimination against women's rights into national legislation. **The Republican Public Council of Women** (2021) headed by the Chairman of the Senate of the Oliy Majlis was established.



Centralized water supply in 2019 is covered by 67.8% of the population (vs. 64,5% in 2017). The target by 2030 is 91.2%. 91,2%.

Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services (including hand washing facilities with soap and water)



In 2020, the proportion of the population using safe, organized sanitation services (including hand washing facilities with soap and water) was 99.6%, up from 97.1% in 2019.

Target 6.3 aims to significantly reduce all water pollution, including from land-based activities, by 2030, and increase the safe reuse of wastewater.

	2017	2018	2019	2020
Indicator 6.2.1. Percentage of the population using:				
a) organized, in compliance with safety requirements, sanitation services;	-	95,3	97,1	99,6
b) facilities for washing hands with soap and water.				
Indicator 6.3.1. Share of safely treated wastewater.	92,2	93,3	92,1	92,4
Indicator 6.3.2. Water pollution index (WPI).	1,35	1,54	1,58	1,56

Source: <https://drive.google.com/file/d/1H-KcneMEIxr5bZBh7pzOk442yM88BQmi/view>

Achievements and challenges of Uzbekistan in the National Sustainable Development Goals

Achievements

Gender equality

76,6% female employees in the healthcare sector

33,0% of women in parliament

45% of women in the total workforce

Pure water and sanitation

2019r. In 2019, 67.8% of the population was covered by centralized water supply.

2018r. The proportion of the population that complies with the safety requirements for sanitation and water services was 95.3% in 2018 compared with 82.6% in 2015

95,3%

Sustainable and reliable energy

67% Access to natural gas increased from 62 to 67%

78% Access to electricity in rural areas increased - from 74% to 78%

The share of enterprises implementing energy efficiency measure (rational use of electricity) is growing

Decent work and economic growth

x1.3 In 2015-2018 overall GDP per capita increased

67,4% Employment to labour force ratio

Three quarters of jobs are created due to the accelerated development of small business, private and individual entrepreneurship

using technologies configured to use clean fuels (gas and electricity) for cooking.	-	94,5	97,1	97,8
Indicator 7.2.1. The share of electricity produced from renewable energy sources in total electricity generation.	13,0	9,4	10,2	7,5
Indicator 7.3.1. Energy intensity, calculated as the ratio of primary energy consumption to GDP.	0,202	0,200	0,193	0,217
Indicator 7. b.1.1. Share of investment in fixed assets in the energy sector in total investment in fixed assets.	7,6	12,4	10,8	5,1

Challenges

Gender equality

Reducing Domestic Violence

Gender disparities in higher and technical education

The registered female unemployment is more than that of male and makes up 12.7%

Still low proportion of women in leadership positions

Pure water and sanitation

The increase in coverage by centralized water supply from 67.8% of the population (in 2019) to 91.2% by 2030

The increase in the coverage of the population with a centralized sewage system from 15.6% to 31.4% by 2030

To improve the efficiency of cleaning wastewater from 55% to 80% by 2030

Sustainable and reliable energy

Loss of energy during transportation (large area, low population density)

The increase in the share of renewable energy in the balance of electricity - up to 20-25% by 2030

The level of gasification of the population remains low (in 2018, 67.0%)

Decent work and economic growth

Slowdown in real GDP growth per employed person

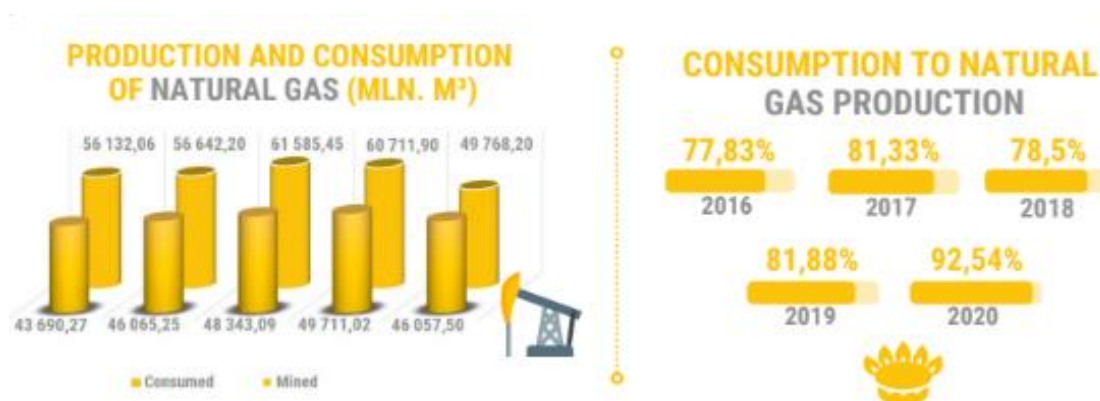
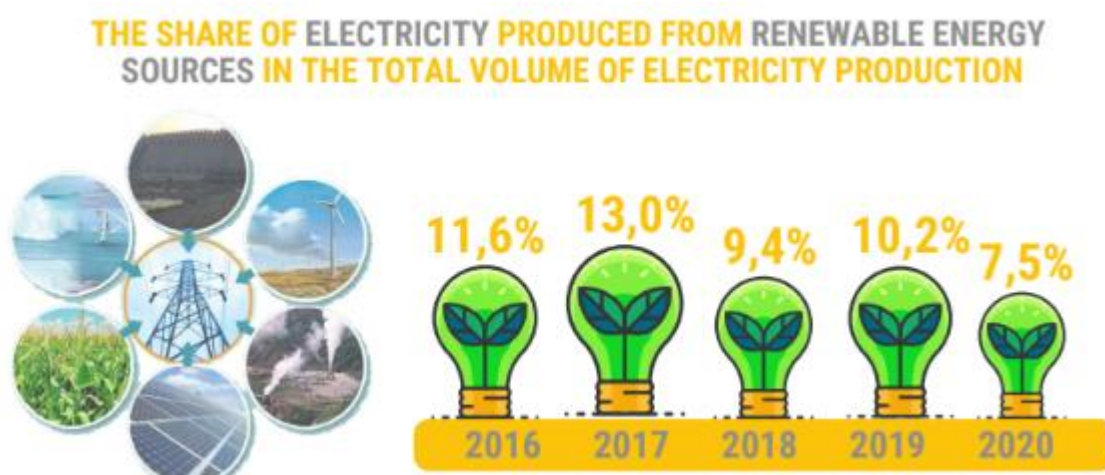
High proportion of informally employed people in agricultural sectors

Активация Wings

Чтобы активировать Wings, нажмите на значок "Параметры".

According to the State Statistics Committee,

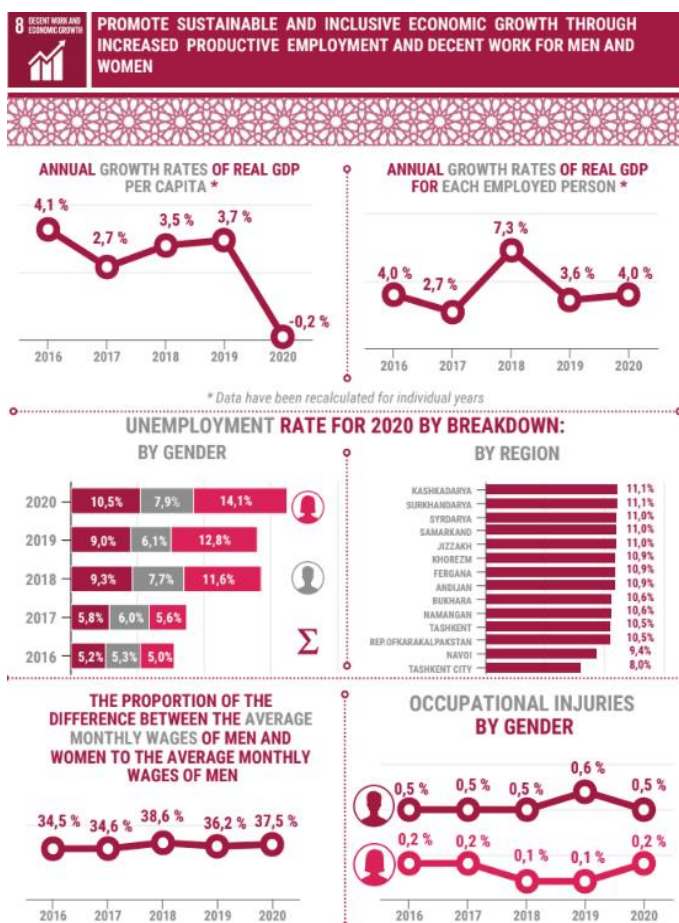
electricity production in 2021 increased by 6.1 percent⁴⁴ compared to 2020.



At the end of the first quarter 2022, the unemployment rate among Uzbekistan's economically active population was 9.2%.⁴⁵

⁴⁴ <https://stat.uz/ru/ofitsialnaya-statistika/industry>

⁴⁵ According to datas of the Ministry of Labor <https://mehnat.uz/ru>

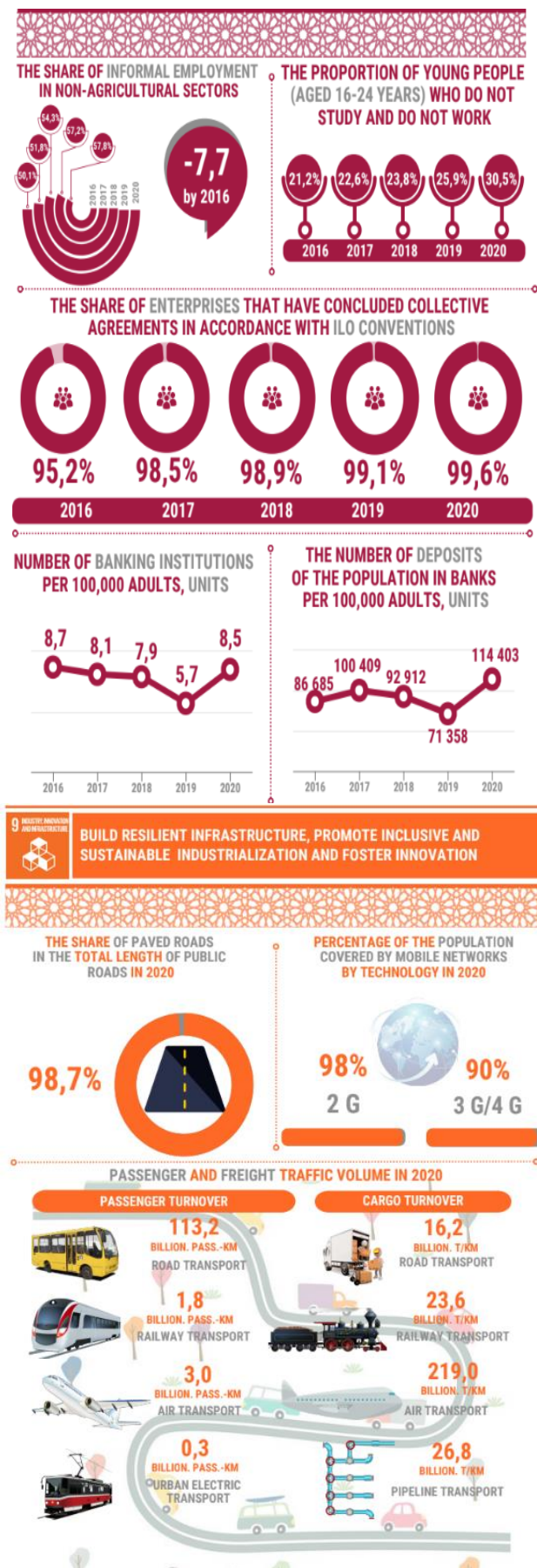


	2017	2018	2019	2020
Indicator 8.1.1. Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita.	2,7	3,5	3,7	-0,2
Indicator 8.2.1. Annual growth rate of real GDP per person employed.	2,7	7,3	3,6	4,0
Indicator 8.3.1.1. Share of informal employment in non-agricultural sectors, by gender.	57,2	54,3	51,8	50,1
Indicator 8.5.1. Percentage of the difference between the average monthly wages of men and women to the average monthly wages of men.	34,6	38,6	36,2	37,5
Indicator 8.5.2. Unemployment rate by gender:				
a) total;	5,8	9,3	9,0	10,5
b) men;	6,0	7,7	6,1	7,9
c) women.	5,6	11,6	12,8	14,1
Indicator 8.6.1. Share of youth (aged 16 to 24) who does not study or work.	22,6	23,8	25,9	30,5
Indicator 8.8.1. Occupational injuries by gender:				
a) total;	0,4	0,4	0,5	0,4
b) men;	0,5	0,5	0,6	0,5
c) women.	0,2	0,1	0,1	0,2
Indicator 8.8.2.1. Percentage of enterprises that have concluded collective agreements in accordance with ILO conventions.	98,5	98,9	99,1	99,6
Indicator 8.9.1. Direct contribution of tourism to GDP as a percentage of total GDP.	2,2	2,4	2,6	-
Indicator 8.10.1.1. Number of banking institutions per 100,000 adults.	8,1	7,9	5,7	8,5
Indicator 8.10.2.1. The number of household deposits in banks per 100,000 adults.	100 409	92 912	71 358	114 403

This is down from the same period in 2021 (10.2%), 2020 and 2019 (9.4%), and 2018 (9.7%). The previous record low was 9% at the end of 2019, and then because of the coronavirus pandemic and restrictions, the number of unemployed began to rise.

The nation's labor force reached 19.5 million (+0.8%) in January-March 2022.

13.6 million people (+0.4%) were employed in the sectors of the economy from the labor force, of which the number of those employed in the formal sector is 6.16 million, in the informal sector - 5.68 million, the number of those working abroad - 1.8 million.



As part of the implementation of the **“Comprehensive Program for Improving Transport Infrastructure and Diversifying Foreign Trade Routes for the Transportation of Goods for 2018-2022”**, systematic work is being carried out to develop new transport and transit corridors and a network of logistics centers, expand the fleet of vehicles and aircraft, create conditions for efficient transportation and handling of goods of Uzbekistan in neighboring countries.

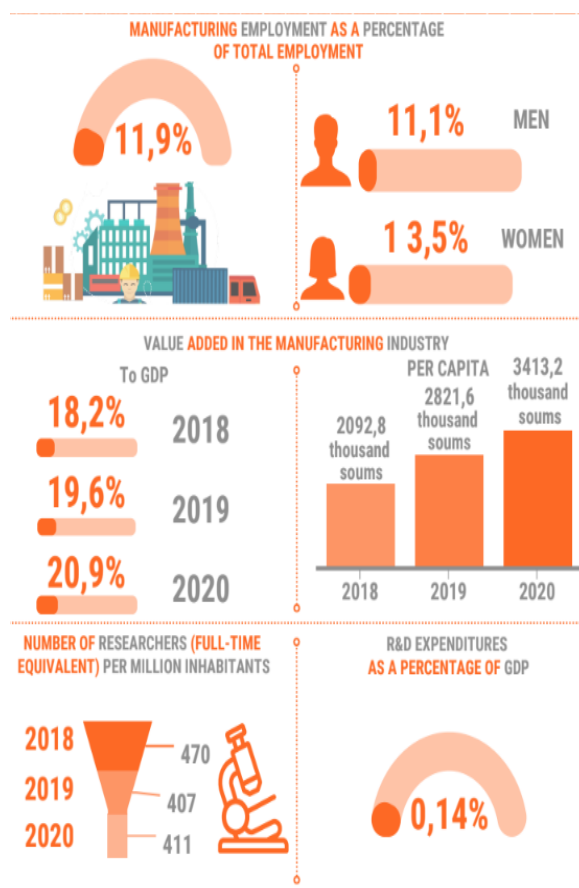
In addition, the **“Strategy for the Development of the Transport System of the Republic of Uzbekistan until 2035”** is being developed, which provides for the creation of conditions for the growth in the volume and quality of passenger and freight traffic, the improvement of the transport sector

management system, as well as the introduction of fundamentally new approaches to training, retraining and advanced training of transport system employees.

In pursuance of the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PD-5647 dated February 1, 2019 ***"On measures to radically improve the system of public administration in the field of transport"***⁴⁶, the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan ***"On Transport"***⁴⁷ was adopted in 2021, designed to determine specific ways to implement a unified state transport policy, integration all types of transport into a single transport network and the use of efficient transport and logistics systems.

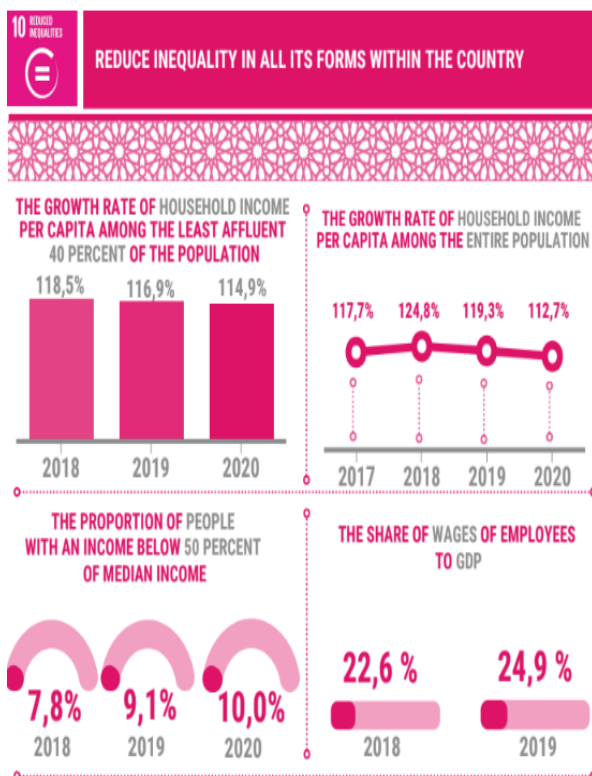
It is also important to note the entry into force for Uzbekistan of the special system of preferences of the European Union for sustainable development and good governance (***GSP +***), where our republic was accepted as a beneficiary country. It offers additional opportunities to increase trade between the EU and Uzbekistan. This will give a powerful impetus to attract investors, primarily from the EU countries, to the implementation of promising projects in Uzbekistan, as well as form a solid foundation for diversification and accelerated development of trade and economic ties between Uzbekistan and the EU countries.

	2017	2018	2019	2020
c) railway transport	4,3	4,3	4,4	1,8
d) air transport	7,5	8,8	11,0	3,0
e) urban electric	0,5	0,6	0,6	0,3
2. Freight turnover, bln t-km				
a) total	66,9	71,3	72,6	66,9
b) road transport	13,6	14,6	15,9	16,2
c) railway transport	22,9	22,9	23,4	23,6
d) air transport, million tons-km	156,9	123,5	119,0	219,0
e) pipeline transport	30,2	33,6	33,2	26,8
Indicator 9.2.1. Value added created in the manufacturing industry as a percentage of GDP and per capita.				
a) share in GDP, %	15,5	18,2	19,6	20,9
b) per capita, thousand soums	1354,2	2092,8	2821,6	3413,2
Indicator 9.2.2. Employment in the manufacturing industry as a percentage of total employment.				
a) Men	-	11,3	10,8	11,1
b) Women	-	13,1	13,5	13,5
Indicator 9.3.1.1. The share of added value of small enterprises and microfirms in the gross value added of the entire industry, %.				
	35,6	35,9	21,6	22,2
Indicator 9.3.2. The share of small enterprises and micro-firms that have a loan or a credit line.				
	-	-	10,0	25,6
Indicator 9.4.1. CO2 emissions per unit of value added.				
	0,45	-	-	-
Indicator 9.5.1. R&D spending as a percentage of GDP.				
	0,16	0,13	0,12	0,14
Indicator 9.5.2. Number of researchers (full-time equivalent) per million inhabitants.				
	485	470	407	411
Indicator 9.b.1. Share of value added of medium-tech products and high-tech industries in the total value added.				
	19,1	22,9	20,3	18,1
Indicator 9.c.1. Proportion of the population covered by mobile networks, by technology.				
a) by 2-G technology	92,0	94,0	96,0	98,0
b) using 3-G, 4-G technology (LTE)	35,0	48,0	70,0	90,0



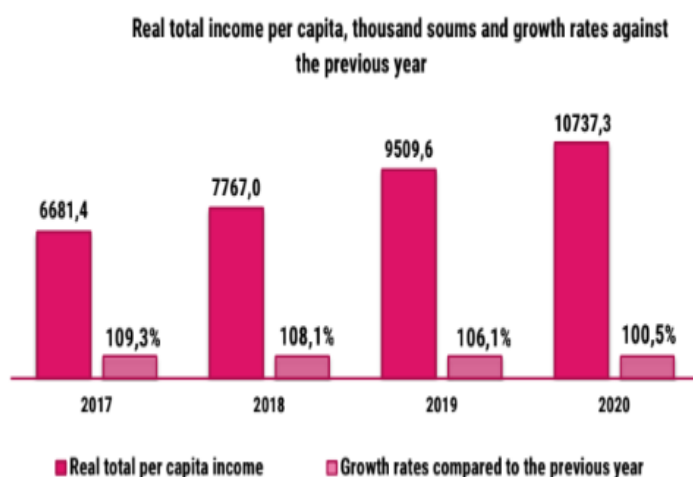
⁴⁶ <https://www.uzavtoyul.uz/ru/post/ozbekiston-respublikasi-prezidentining-transport-sohasida-davlat-boshqaruvi-tizimini-tubdan-takomillashtirishga-oid-choratadbirlar-togrisida-2019-yil-1-fevraldagi-5647son-farmoni.html>

⁴⁷ <https://lex.uz/docs/5563048>



	2017	2018	2019	2020
Indicator 10.1.1. The growth rate of household spending or per capita income among the bottom 40 percent of the population and the general population.				
a) growth rate of household income per capita among the bottom 40 percent of the population, %	119,0	118,5	116,9	114,9
b) growth rate of household income per capita among the entire population, %	117,7	124,8	119,3	112,7
Indicator 10.2.1. Proportion of people with income below 50% of median income, disaggregated by age and gender.	8,1	7,8	9,1	10,0
Indicator 10.4.1. The share of wages of employees, in % of GDP.	22,5	22,6	24,9	-
Indicator 10.7.1. A worker's cost of employment as a percentage of his annual income in the country of destination.				
Russia	24,8	26,2	27,4	22,0
Kazakhstan	6,7	6,8	7,0	5,0
Turkey	9,1	9,6	9,8	8,3
South Korea	6,7	5,9	6,1	8,8
Indicator 10.7.2. The share of labor migrants voluntarily registered when leaving the country and leaving according to the organizational recruitment of workers in their total number, %.	0,15	2,0	5,6	8,2

In 2020, real total per capita income, compared to 2017, increased significantly in all regions of the republic by about two times. The highest real total per capita incomes were noted in the city of Tashkent (22 080.8 thousand soums), Navoi (17 980.6 thousand soums), Bukhara (12 924.4 thousand soums) and Tashkent (11 633.9 thousand soums) regions, and the smallest - in Fergana (7 850.2 thousand soums), Namangan (8 258.3 thousand soums) regions and the Republic of Karakalpakstan (8 367.1 thousand soums).



An analysis of the structure of the total income of the population showed that income from employment had the greatest impact on the level of income - 69.3% of the total comprehensive income in 2020.

Achievements and challenges of Uzbekistan in the National Sustainable Development Goals

Achievements

Industrialization, innovation and infrastructure

45% The share of gross value added of manufacturing in the sectors of the economy increased from **14.9% in 2015 to 21.5% in 2019**.

Inequality reduction

2018r. Growth of per capita income by **27,1%** (8664.8 thousand sums) in 2018

2019r. The income stratification index (Gini) fell from **0.39 in 2000 to 0.25 in 2019**

Sustainable cities and human settlements

2018r. Housing supply in 2018 is **16.0 sq.m.** per person in 2018, the share of households not owning their own housing in 2018 is **2.0%**

CLEAN CITY Clean city project (modern communal billing system)
On-the-ground metro

Responsible Production and Consumption

19,1% The level of solid waste processing for the year increased from **9.0% in 2017 to 19.1% in 2018**

Creation of a digital platform Center for regional management in Tashkent in a pilot mode

Challenges

Industrialization, innovation and infrastructure

Low level of raw material processing

High level of wear on machinery and equipment at **50.5%**

Increasing Internet access and speed throughout the republic

Inequality reduction

Prevention of excessive social stratification

Income differentiation between urban and rural areas (the level of poverty in villages is 2.7 times higher than in cities)

Sustainable cities and human settlements

Development of norms and regulation for creating necessary conditions for accessibility for people with disabilities

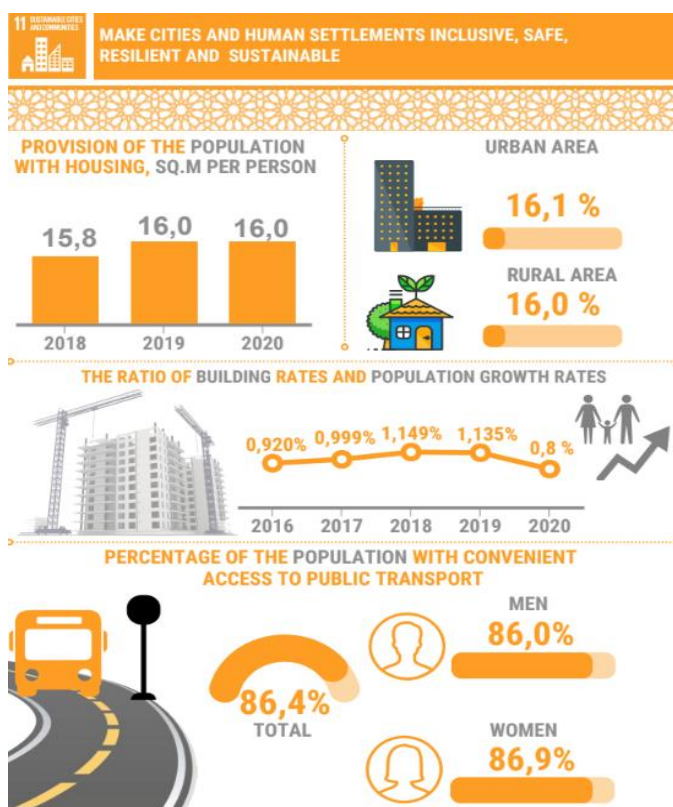
Poor service provision in housing and utilities sectors

Responsible Production and Consumption

Low share of waste processing

Toxic waste products generation of 1-3 hazard classes was **13.7** per capita in 2018

The housing stock of the republic increased in 2020 and amounted to 549.0 million square meters, including 279.2 million square meters in urban areas and 269.8 million square meters in rural areas. The main factor in the growth of housing provision is the construction of housing according to standard projects. The housing policy of the state is the regulation of the entire system of housing relations, including the financing and construction of housing.

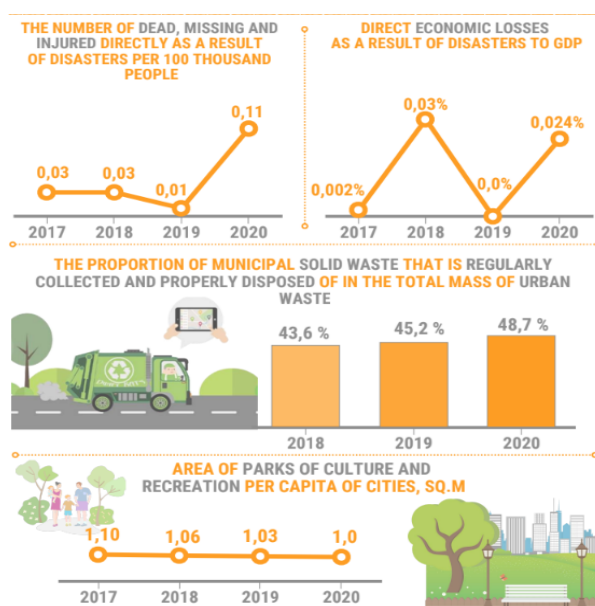


Analysis of the current state of the environment, existing global and regional environmental problems, as well as new environmental threats have led to the need to develop and adopt the

	2017	2018	2019	2020
Indicator 11.1.1.1. Provision of the population with housing (sq.m per person).	15,7	15,8	16,0	16,0
a) by urban area	15,8	16,0	16,1	16,1
b) in rural areas	15,5	15,7	15,9	16,0
Indicator 11.1.1.2. Proportion of households that do not own housing.	2,1	2,0	1,9	2,3
Indicator 11.2.1. Proportion of the population with convenient access to public transport, disaggregated by gender, age and disability.				
a) total	84,9	84,0	87,1	86,4
b) men	84,8	83,2	86,8	86,0
c) women	85,0	84,9	87,3	86,9
Indicator 11.3.1. The ratio of the rate of development and the rate of population growth.	0,999	1,149	1,135	0,8
Indicator 11.5.1. Number of dead, missing and directly affected by disasters per 100,000 people.	0,03	0,03	0,01	0,11
Indicator 11.5.2.1. Direct economic losses due to disasters, in % of GDP.	0,000	0,002	0,000	0,024
Indicator 11.6.1. Percentage of municipal solid waste that is regularly collected and properly disposed of in total urban waste.	22,8	43,6	45,2	48,7
Indicator 11.7.1.1. Area of parks of culture and recreation per capita in cities.	1,10	1,06	1,03	1,00

Environmental Protection Concept Republic of Uzbekistan for the period until 2030⁴⁸, approved by Presidential Decree of 30.10.2019. In order to implement the Concept, a "Roadmap" for environmental management was developed, which will improve the quality of life of the population, including through the development of environmentally sustainable transport. The Roadmap provides for the development and adoption of a plan for a phased transition of vehicles and motor fuels produced in the country vehicles and motor

fuel produced in the country to Euro-5 compliant and above by 2030, which will make it possible to ensure the environmental safety of motor vehicles in operation.



In 2017, the country began to reform *the system of collection and disposal of household waste*. A vertical chain of command was established, controlling and coordinating activities of individuals and legal entities, specially authorized state bodies, organizations and enterprises in the field of waste management.

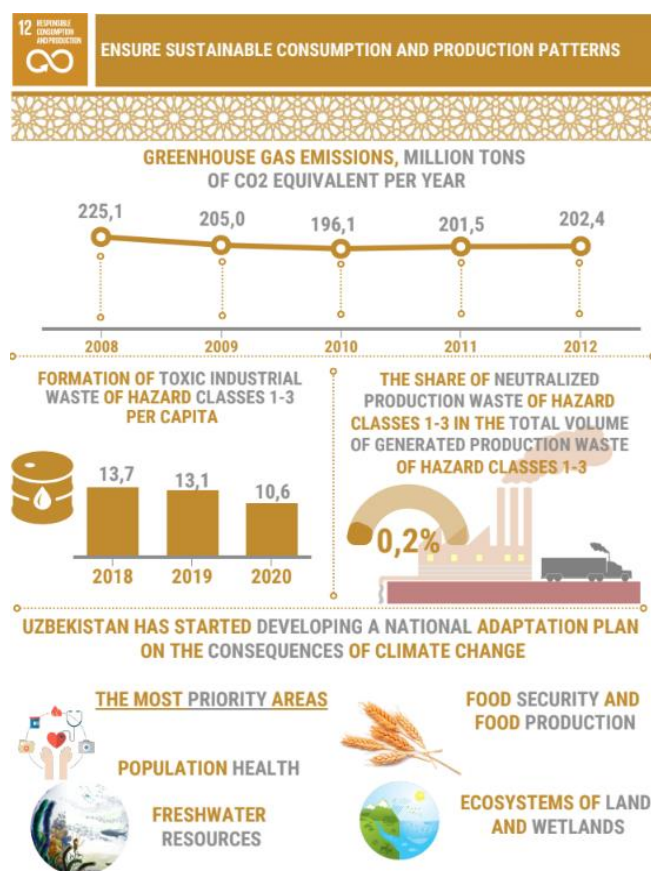
In nine cities (Andijan, Bukhara, Gulistan, Djizak, Navoi, Nukus, Termez, Urgench, Karshi) clusters for the collection, transportation, disposal and recycling of

household waste based on modern innovative technologies were created.

⁴⁸ <https://lex.uz/ru/docs/4574010>

The Decree of the President of 11.08.2022 **"On the top-priority measures to reform the system of organization of waste management"**⁴⁹ was adopted, which stipulates implementation of a number of new regulations. In particular, starting from January 1, 2023 it is prohibited to design and commission new apartment buildings under

construction without determining waste collection sites.



Uzbekistan participates in more than ten international agreements, including the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer, the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer, the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal, the UNECE Convention on the Protection and Use of Transboundary Watercourses, the Convention on the Prohibition of Military or Any Other Hostile Use of Environmental Modification Techniques, etc. In 2018, Uzbekistan ratified the Paris Agreement and in doing so the country made quantitative commitments to implement it, presenting a nationally determined

contribution - to reduce specific greenhouse gas emissions per unit of GDP by 10% by 2030 from the 2010 level.

	2017	2018	2019	2020
Indicator 12.4.1. Existence of international multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous and other chemicals and wastes, in accordance with which the obligations and obligations for the transfer of information are fulfilled according to the requirements of each agreement.	-	-	Available	Available
Indicator 12.4.2.1. Generation of toxic production wastes of hazard classes 1-3 per capita.	0,7	13,7	13,1	10,6
Indicator 12.4.2.2. The share of neutralized production wastes of 1-3 hazard classes in the total volume of generated production wastes of 1-3 hazard classes.	9,8	0,1	0,2	0,2
Indicator 12.5.1. The level of processing of municipal solid waste, %.	9,0	19,1	19,2	21,9
Indicator 12.b.1.1. Share of tourism services in exports, %.	4,4	7,4	7,5	1,7

The 2019-2028 Solid Waste Management Strategy is an attempt to introduce modern approaches to waste management by creating a technically advanced infrastructure,

⁴⁹ https://www.norma.uz/novoe_v_zakonodatelstve/sferu_po_obrashcheniyu_s_othodami_reformiruyut

expanding processing capacities, reducing the amount of waste entering landfills, optimizing the tariff policy to achieve tariffs that provide full payback costs, and promoting the use of waste for energy production.

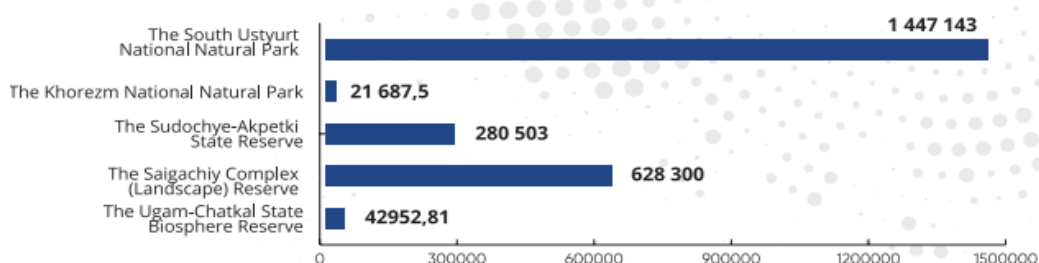
Выброшено в атмосферу загрязняющих веществ/Emitted into the atmosphere of pollutants

ming tonna/тыс. тонн/thousand tons

	Territories	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
	Republic of Uzbekistan	788,2	817,6	855,2	1 162,1	975,1	1 008,2	853,5	883,7	952,8	924,4	909
	Republic of Karakalpakstan	23,5	19,5	25,8	26,7	32,8	30,6	37,7	34,0	37,2	28,9	31
	Andijan	13,6	12,2	14,4	6,6	18,5	36,7	15,8	15,9	14,3	11,5	5
	Bukhara	71,7	61,7	50,7	51,9	55,6	58,5	63,8	74,8	69,1	37,1	45
	Jizzakh	17,3	14,1	17,2	37,2	70,2	63,4	5,2	11,8	4,3	3,4	3
	Kashkadarya	142,5	163,0	167,0	171,8	176,3	167,9	165,7	152,2	140,4	128,1	132
	Navoi	45,2	42,4	43,9	42,6	47,0	57,4	44,1	49,9	43,6	48,4	69
	Namangan	5,6	7,0	3,7	3,9	7,8	15,8	15,9	15,2	15,8	15,0	24
	Samarkand	51,8	52,8	49,1	51,3	54,7	51,6	37,2	52,1	44,2	52,7	39
	Surkhandarya	3,3	4,4	3,7	5,8	3,1	3,2	3,2	5,1	6,9	6,5	7
	Syrdarya	58,7	46,9	35,4	69,3	66,1	68,9	59,6	60,5	47,8	71,8	46
	Tashkent	280,3	290,4	372,3	619,2	370,6	318,7	302,9	336,6	397,9	430,0	425
	Fergana	42,8	73,5	40,2	38,4	38,9	103,2	60,1	53,2	49,6	50,5	47
	Khorezm	4,9	4,9	6,2	6,3	5,0	5,2	9,2	7,1	7,2	6,8	7
	Tashkent city	27,0	24,8	25,6	31,1	28,5	27,1	33,1	15,3	74,5	33,7	29

Source: <https://stat.uz/ru/ofitsialnaya-statistika/ecology>

During 2016-2021, 5 protected natural areas with a total area of 2,420,586.3 hectares, with a legal status, have been created in the country.



The UN Multi-Partner Human Security Trust Fund for the Aral Sea Region in Uzbekistan launched



UN adopted a special resolution declaring the Aral Sea region a zone of environmental innovations and technologies



Forests have been planted on 1,700 thousand hectares of land in the arid territories of the Aral Sea



In 2020, in the framework of the 'Climate Adaptation and Mitigation Program for Aral Sea Basin' (CAMP4ASB), Uzbekistan procured 2 mobile environmental laboratories Mercedes Benz Sprinter worth **USD 731,000**. In accordance with the United Arab Emirates' technical assistance agreement, **34** laboratory equipments of **16 types** totaling **USD 1,050,662,000** were delivered to Uzbekistan



In the region, environmental monitoring is carried out at **390** industrial enterprises, **68** points of inflow of surface water, **87** drainage collectors, **1 694** underground water wells, **74** sources and **61** monitoring posts of atmospheric air.

Ак

The Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan of 04.10.2019 approved the ***Strategy for the transition of the Republic of Uzbekistan to a "green" economy for the period 2019-2030*** and established an Interagency Council for the promotion and implementation of this Strategy.

One of the target objectives of the *Environmental Protection Concept of the Republic of Uzbekistan* for the period until 2030, approved by the Presidential Decree of 30.10.2019, is to mitigate the consequences of the Aral Sea catastrophe by increasing the area forest plantations on the Uzbek part of the dried bottom of the Aral Sea, the creation of a "green belt" around the cities of Nukus, Urgench and Khiva from local tree and shrub plants.

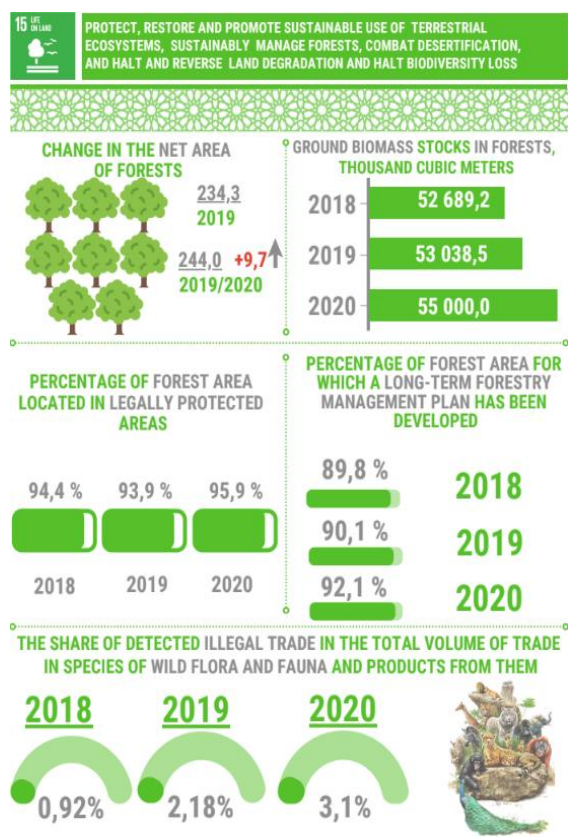
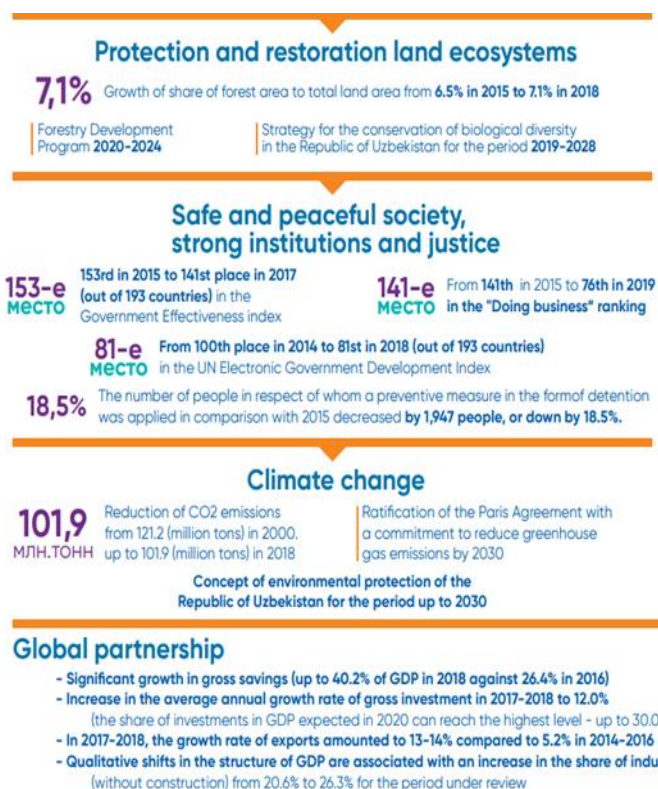
The sixth objective of the New Uzbekistan Development Strategy 2022 - 2026⁵⁰ defines *an approach to global problems based on national interests*, which includes ten objectives, in particular *Prevention of existing environmental problems that are harmful to the health and gene pool of the population, Protection of ecology and the environment, improving the ecological condition of cities and regions, implementation of the national project "Green space", Expansion of forest areas*. According to the Strategy, it is planned by 2026:

- Planting at least 200 million tree seedlings annually as part of the nationwide "Green Land" project. Setting up an aerobic monitoring system in 10 regions of the republic in accordance with the initiatives of the nationwide «Яшил макон» (Green space) project.
- Bring the level of household waste collection to 100 percent, its recycling - from the current 21 percent to 50 percent.
- Complete the work on the definition of sanitary protection zones and coastal areas of 51 terrestrial natural water bodies (rivers, small rivers and natural lakes) in the country.
- To create an additional 500 thousand hectares of green areas on the dried seabed, bringing their total area by the end of 2026 to 2.5 million hectares, or 78 percent of the territory.
- Implementation of projects in the Aral Sea region based on the programs of the international fund "Green Climate" and the Global Environment Fund, aimed at protecting biodiversity, preventing climate change and soil erosion, worth 300 million US dollars.
- Organization of "public parks" in cities and district centers for every 50-100 thousand people.

⁵⁰ <https://lex.uz/ru/docs/5841077>

By the end of 2021, 85 million seedlings have been planted, and in the spring of 2022 - more than 125 million seedlings. A total of 802 thousand seedlings were planted in Tashkent, 128% of the work was completed. Nurseries (nurseries) are organized in each region in order to create a stock of seedlings under the national project "Green Space". To date, nurseries with a total area of 428.9 hectares in 56 districts have been established under the project, and 349.6 km of drip irrigation systems have been introduced.

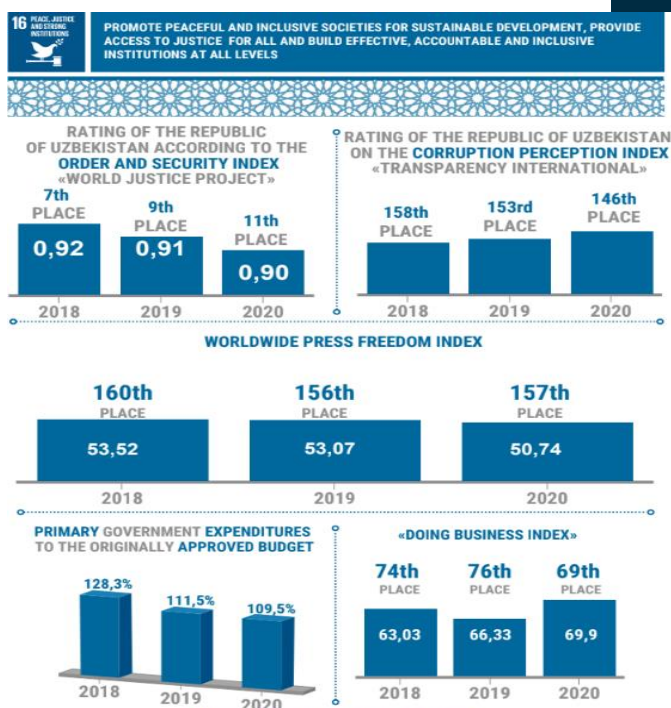
In December 2018, the State Program for ecological improvement of the Aral zone by carrying out large-scale forest reclamation works. The implementation of this program was entrusted to the Ministry of Emergency Situations and the State Committee for Forestry.



	2017	2018	2019	2020
Indicator 15.1.1. Forest area as a percentage of the total land area, %	8,5	8,6	8,6	8,7
Indicator 15.2.1. Progress towards sustainable forest management:				
a) change in the net area of forests, %	234,3	234,3	234,3	244,0
b) ground biomass reserves in forests (thousand m ³)	51 484,4	52 689,2	53 038,5	55 000,0
c) share of forest area located in legally protected areas, %	94,7	94,4	93,9	95,9
d) share of forest area for which a long-term forestry management plan has been developed, %	88,6	89,8	90,1	92,1
Indicator 15.4.1.1. Percentage of the area of protected mountain ecosystems in their total area, %	1,8	1,8	1,8	1,8
Indicator 15.4.2.1. Percentage of vegetation cover area of mountains in their total area, %	36,0	36,0	36,0	36,0
Indicator 15.5.1.2. Number of biological species listed in the national Red Book				
a) animals	184	184	206	206
b) plants	324	324	314	314
Indicator 15.7.1.1. The share of detected illegal trade in the total volume of trade in species of wild flora and fauna and products from them.	0,33	0,92	2,18	3,1
Indicator 15.8.1. Existence of national legislation that prevents the penetration and regulates the number of alien invasive species on the territory of the country.	Available	Available	Available	Available
Indicator 15.9.1. Number of national, sectoral, sectoral and regional strategies and programs that take into account the value and conservation of biodiversity and ecosystems	3	3	5	7

Uzbekistan is ranked 88th out of 180 countries according to the 2020 *Environmental Performance Index (EPI)* and 107 th in 2022⁵¹, which quantifies performance across 24 indicators in 10 categories covering environmental health and system viability.

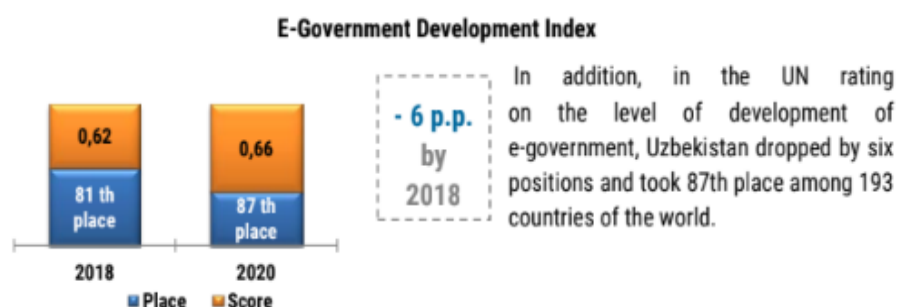
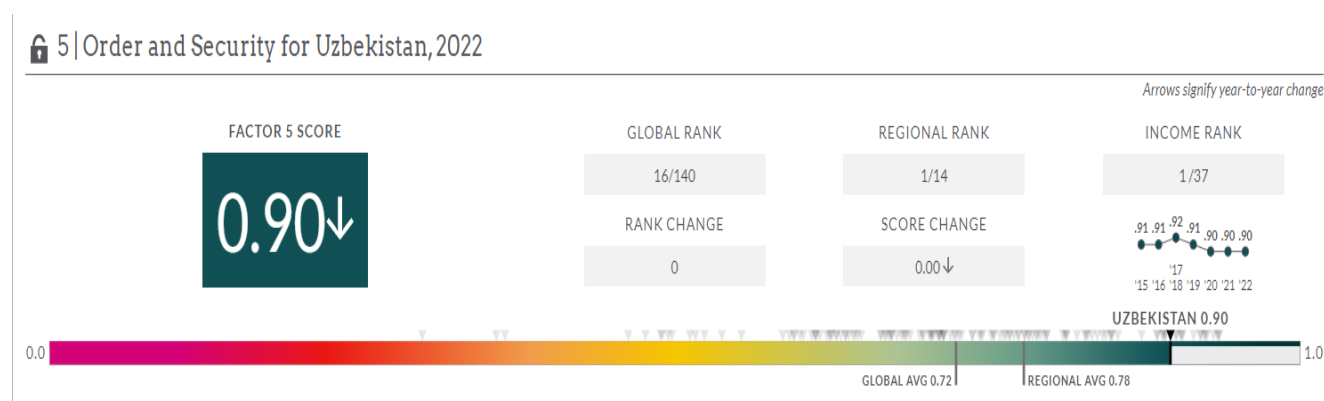
	Global Rank	Value	Trend
Denmark	1 st	77.9	14.9
Peru	101 st	39.8	-0.4
Bosnia and Herzegovina	102 nd	39.4	10
Georgia	103 rd	39.1	2.6
Azerbaijan	104 th	38.6	-1.3
Guyana	105 th	38.5	-6.1
Zambia	106 th	38.4	-6.9
Uzbekistan	107 th	38.2	1.9
Thailand	108 th	38.1	7.2
Saudi Arabia	109 th	37.9	9.5



According to the 2022 **Order and Security Index** “World justice project” Uzbekistan ranked **16th out of 140 countries**.⁵²

In **Transparency International's Corruption Perceptions Index (CPI)**⁵³ Uzbekistan has improved its position since 2015 (in 2018. 23 points, up from 19 points in 2015, and 158th place in 2019, in 2020 153th and **140 out of 180 in 2021**).

Regarding **the World Press Freedom Index 2022** Uzbekistan ranked 133rd (45,74 points) out of 180 countries.⁵⁴



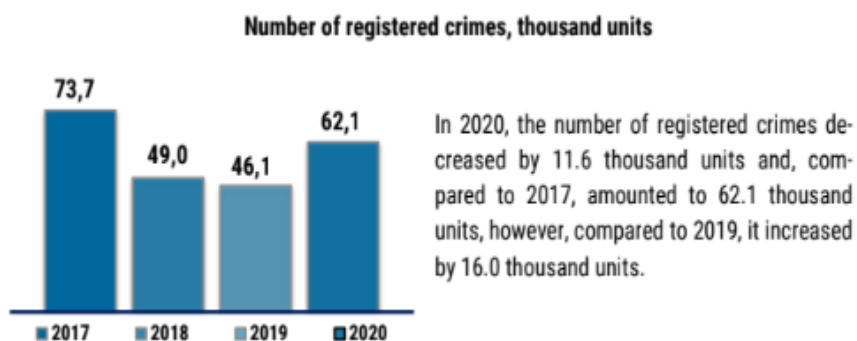
UZBEKISTAN



⁵² <https://worldjusticeproject.org/rule-of-law-index/country/2022/Uzbekistan/Order%20and%20Security/>

⁵³ <https://www.transparency.org/en/cpi/2021/index/uzb>

⁵⁴ <https://rsf.org/en/index>



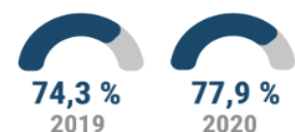
In the structure of registered crimes, a significant share is occupied by such crimes as fraud (16.9%), crimes in the economic sphere, against the order of functioning of authorities,

administration and public associations (16.1%), theft (13.2%). The main part of the identified persons in 2020 were men - 88.3%, 11.7% - women.

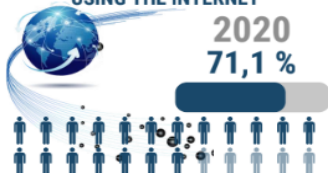
On December 29, 2020, the President of Uzbekistan emphasized that further expansion of the *digitalization of the judicial system* will create an opportunity for citizens to submit applications online without having to visit court buildings. You can also remotely monitor the progress of your applications. Since January 2019, the practice of *filing cases in electronic form in economic courts has been launched*. As a result, 27,543 cases were formed in this format. And on June 1, 2020, an electronic archive was created in the information system, where as a result 12,850 cases were sent. In February 2020, *a remote online registration system for a personal appointment* with the leadership of the Supreme Court appeared through the *"Electronic Reception"* section. And already in June of the same year, an information system was placed in the *"Online Tracking"* in test mode, which allows you to control the progress of consideration of applications, regardless of their form of filing with the court.

In October 2020, in the Videoconferencing section (**vka.sud.uz**), mobile videoconferencing was introduced in pilot mode, allowing you to participate in court hearings from anywhere in the world using modern tools (gadgets). Thus, 78 court hearings were held.

THE SHARE OF THE NATIONAL BUDGET FINANCED BY INTERNAL TAXES



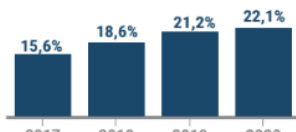
PERCENTAGE OF THE POPULATION USING THE INTERNET



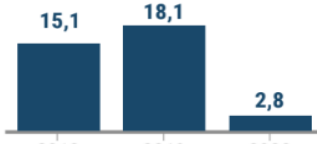
INDICATOR OF STATISTICAL CAPACITY TO TRACK PROGRESS TOWARDS ACHIEVING THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS (RANKING)



TOTAL GOVERNMENT REVENUE AS A PERCENTAGE OF GDP



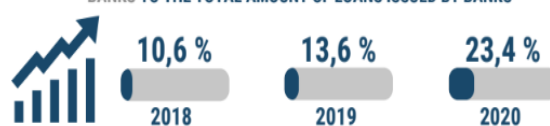
VOLUME OF MONEY TRANSFERS (IN US DOLLARS) AS A PERCENTAGE OF GDP



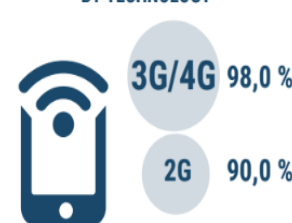
SINGLE SET OF MACROECONOMIC CONTROL INDICATORS



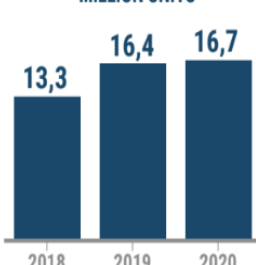
RATIO OF DISSEMINATED FUNDS ON ATTRACTED FOREIGN LOANS BY COMMERCIAL BANKS TO THE TOTAL AMOUNT OF LOANS ISSUED BY BANKS



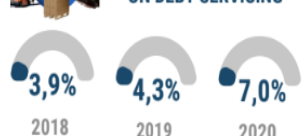
PERCENTAGE OF THE POPULATION COVERED BY MOBILE NETWORKS BY TECHNOLOGY



NUMBER OF SUBSCRIBERS CONNECTED TO THE INTERNET, MILLION UNITS



THE SHARE OF REVENUES FROM EXPORTS OF GOODS AND SERVICES SPENT ON DEBT SERVICING



	2017	2020
Exports, million US dollars	12553,7	15102,3
Imports, million US dollars	14012,4	21153,8
Foreign trade turnover, million US dollars	26566,1	36256,1

	2017	2018	2019	2020
Indicator 17.1.1. Total government revenue as a percentage of GDP by source.	15,6	18,6	21,2	22,1
Indicator 17.1.2. The share of the national budget financed by internal taxes.	76,0	68,5	74,3	77,9
Indicator 17.3.2. Volume of remittances (in US dollars) as a percentage of GDP.	12,1	15,1	18,1	2,8
Indicator 17.3.2.1. The ratio of disbursed funds on attracted foreign loans by commercial banks to the total amount of loans issued by banks.	-	10,6	13,6	23,4
Indicator 17.4.1. Share of proceeds from exports of goods and services spent on debt service.	3,3	3,9	4,3	7,0
Indicator 17.6.1. Number of fixed broadband Internet subscribers by speed				
from 256 kbit/sec. up to 2 Mbit/sec.	-	-	38 017	32 298
from 2 Mbit/sec. up to 10 Mbit/sec.	-	-	608 125	807 809
from 10 Mbit/sec. up to 30 Mbit/sec.	-	-	51 714	191 322
from 30 Mbit/sec. up to 100 Mbit/sec.	-	-	15 906	41 712
over 100 Mbit/sec.	-	-	4 573	6 888
Indicator 17.8.1. Percentage of the population using the Internet.	48,7	55,2	70,4	71,1
Indicator 17.13.1. Single set of benchmark macroeconomic indicators				
a) the volume of GDP, billion soums,	317 476,4	424 728,7	529 391,4	602 551,4
b) GDP growth rate, % compared to the previous year,	4,4	5,4	5,7	1,7
c) GDP per capita, thousand soums,	9 802,1	12 887,7	15 764,9	17 601,9
d) volume of GDP at purchasing power parity of the Uzbek soums to the US dollar: total, billion US dollars, per capita, US dollars				
total, billion US dollars;	211,1	228,1	245,4	252,5
per capita, US dollars	6 518,8	6 920,0	7 308,5	7 377,4
Indicator 17.18.1. An indicator of statistical	51,1/124	54,4/101	64,4/84	67,8/67

capacity to track progress towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals.

Indicator 17.18.2. Existence of national statistical legislation that complies with the fundamental principles of official statistics.

Available

Available

Available

Available

Indicator 17.18.3. Existence of a fully funded and implemented national statistical plan, broken down by funding source.

Available

Available

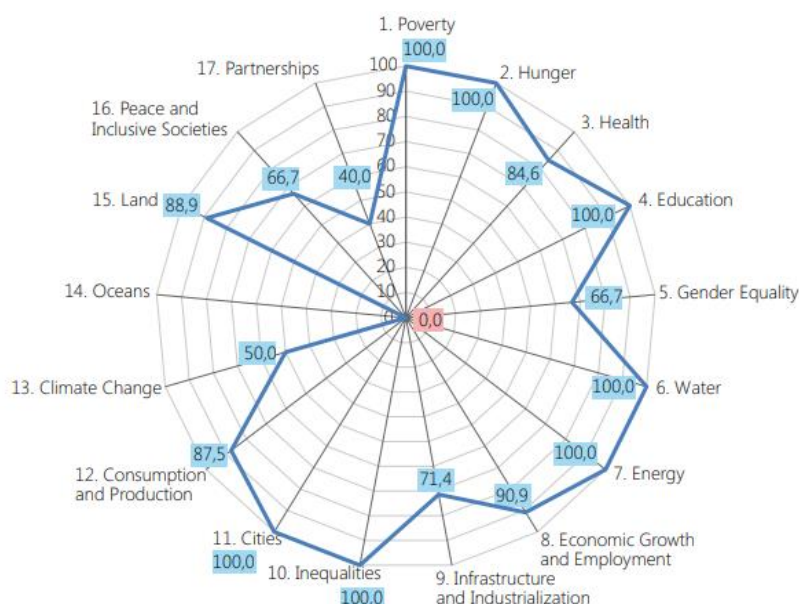
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- Please share any areas where more work is needed to reach the target set for 2030

Regarding the SDG alignment of the state planning system and annual budget, the state planning system covers 105 out of 125 national SDG targets (equal to 84 % of the targets).⁵⁵ All national targets under the SDG 1 Poverty, SDG 2 Hunger, SDG 4 Education, SDG 6 Water, SDG 7 Energy, SDG 10 Inequalities and SDG 11 Cities were fully covered (100 percent) in the planning documents.

Rapid Integrated Assessment of National Plans and Strategies in Uzbekistan:⁵⁶



The graph shows targets that are less well-covered include SDG 5 Gender Equality (66.7 percent), SDG 13 Climate change (50 percent) and SDG 17 Partnerships (40 percent). This reveals the Government of Uzbekistan is lagging in addressing climate change issues in its planning and policy documents. These coverage gaps may point to potential resource gaps for those respective SDGs. At the same time, the full coverage of an SDG by the state planning system is no guarantee of resource sufficiency.

⁵⁵ Within the framework of a rapid integrated assessment (RIA) a local expert analyzed 190 planning, policy and regulatory documents (in total) that constitute the following type of documents: a) State Programs, strategies, concepts etc.; b) Laws, legislative docs; c) President's Decrees and Resolutions, Resolutions of the Cabinet of Ministers; and d) Orders, other regulatory docs of sectoral ministries.

⁵⁶ [https://uzbekistan.un.org/sites/default/files/2021-01/UZB-%2520DFA_eng_final](https://uzbekistan.un.org/sites/default/files/2021-01/UZB-%2520DFA_eng_final.pdf).pdf p.51

5. Implementation of policies, action plans & strategies at sub-national or local level

Like other countries of the world, Uzbekistan has joined this Agenda and committed itself to the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals at the national level. Since the adoption of the global SDGs, the government of Uzbekistan has shown a strong commitment to their implementation at the national level. Evidence of this is the adoption of 16 national goals and 125 objectives in the field of sustainable development, approved by the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated October 20, 2018 No. 841 “On measures to implement the National goals and objectives in the field of sustainable development for the period up to 2030”.

The process of nationalization of the SDGs was directly carried out under the leadership of the government of the country in accordance with national priorities and programs to achieve them. Thus, in order to organize systematic and targeted work to achieve the SDGs at the national level, the Coordinating Council, thematic working groups (“Economic well-being”, “Social protection”, “Health”, “Education”, “Environment”, “Effective Management”) and the Interdepartmental Working Group, whose activities are carried out under the leadership of the State Committee on Statistics. To monitor the implementation of national SDGs, a list of national SDG indicators was developed, formed on the basis of a global list of these indicators, which currently includes 199 indicators that are recognized as very popular and relevant for Uzbekistan. For the timely implementation of the SDGs, ensuring links between citizens and government agencies, economic management bodies and other organizations, establishing close interaction between the parliament, government and civil society institutions in achieving the SDGs, as well as for implementing a policy focused on ensuring the interests of each person, the Parliamentary commission to monitor the implementation of national SDGs for the period up to 2030.

Governance reform has been the main driving force behind the implementation of the SDGs and has become part of the government's reform program as part of Uzbekistan's National Action Strategy for 2017-2021 and the Development Strategy of the new Uzbekistan for 2022-2026.

6. Public Awareness & capacity development

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and SDGs are available in Uzbek and Russian⁵⁷, and also published in Karakalpak languages.

Targeted measures in the area of personal, political, economic, social, environmental and cultural rights have been carried out and are being implemented as part of the Strategy for Action in the Five Priority Areas of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2017-2021 and the New Uzbekistan Development Strategy for 2022-2026.

Approximately 350 laws and more than 4,400 presidential decisions have been adopted

⁵⁷ <https://nsdg.stat.uz/>, <https://nsdg.stat.uz/en/publications>

over the past six years. Among them the National Human Rights Strategy of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the National Sustainable Development Goals and Targets until 2030, the Strategy for Achieving Gender Equality in the Republic of Uzbekistan until 2030, the Concept of Civil Society Development in 2021-2025⁵⁸, the Concept of State Policy of the Republic of Uzbekistan in the Field of Interethnic Relations, the Concept of State Youth Policy in Uzbekistan until 2025, based on the UN Strategy "Youth-2030" are of particular importance.

As a result of the implementation of large-scale organizational and legal measures to strengthen the role of civil society institutions in Uzbekistan, the number of NGOs increased by almost 16 percent (exceeding 9,800), the number of mahallas increased to about 10,000. The number of media outlets increased by almost 30 percent compared to 2016 (1,962). In the national information space, the number of online publications has almost doubled to 677, with private media occupying an increasingly important place in the life of society.

In 11 regions of the country, NGO Houses have been created, in three regions NGO Houses are being created, and 15 co-working centers have been formed. The number of permanent employees of NGOs has exceeded 52 thousand people.

During the eight months of 2022, NGOs under the coordination of the Constitutional Commission held more than *100 national and international forums* to discuss various aspects of constitutional reforms and amendments to the Constitution. For the first time more than 200 national NGOs⁵⁹ took part in the public, gender, juvenile, human rights and anti-corruption expertise of the draft Constitutional Law.

Although there are efforts on the side of the government to develop the institution of civil society, there are gaps that should be developed. In particular, *capacity building, initiative among NGOs*– the low capacity of initiative NGOs, caused by a long Low capacity of initiative NGOs caused by a long period of stagnation in the development of CSIs, including the lack of personnel and unattractiveness of the NGO sector for young people. As well as *training and mentoring programs should be launched between the most and least experienced NGOs in order to build the capacity of CSIs.*

Conduct trainings/sharing international experience on the introduction of mechanisms for monitoring the implementation of NSDGs on the ground by representatives of civil society institutions. Also strengthening the role of NGOs in the development of the subsequent VNR.

⁵⁸ <https://lex.uz/docs/5319760>

⁵⁹ <http://pravacheloveka.uz/ru/news/m8508>

7. Monitoring, evaluation, data & reporting mechanisms

In 2015, the leaders of all Member States of the United Nations joined the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The Sustainable Development Goals are a kind of call to action, representing measures aimed at ensuring uniform progress in three main areas: economic growth, social inclusion and environmental protection. The Sustainable Development Goals are a plan of action for people, the planet and shared prosperity that aims to promote world peace and end poverty in all its forms and manifestations. Meanwhile, eradicating poverty is a major challenge and one of the prerequisites for achieving sustainable development. This Agenda includes 17 main goals, which correspond to 169 tasks. The main role in monitoring the achievement of the sustainable development goals is assigned to the statistical community, which is entrusted with the task of forming sustainable development indicators until 2030. Like other countries of the world, Uzbekistan has joined this Agenda and committed itself to the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals at the national level. Since the adoption of the global SDGs, the government of Uzbekistan has shown a strong commitment to their implementation at the national level. Evidence of this is the adoption of 16 national goals and 125 objectives in the field of sustainable development, approved by the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated October 20, 2018 No. 841 “On measures to implement the National goals and objectives in the field of sustainable development for the period up to 2030”

The process of nationalization of the SDGs was directly carried out under the leadership of the government of the country in accordance with national priorities and programs to achieve them. Thus, in order to organize systematic and targeted work to achieve the SDGs at the national level, the Coordinating Council, thematic working groups (“Economic well-being”, “Social protection”, “Health”, “Education”, “Environment”, “Effective Management”) and the Interdepartmental Working Group, whose activities are carried out under the leadership of the State Committee on Statistics. To monitor the implementation of national SDGs, a list of national SDG indicators was developed, formed on the basis of a global list of these indicators, which currently includes 199 indicators that are recognized as very popular and relevant for Uzbekistan. For the timely implementation of the SDGs, ensuring links between citizens and government agencies, economic management bodies and other organizations, establishing close interaction between the parliament, government, and civil society institutions in achieving the SDGs, as well as for implementing a policy focused on ensuring the interests of each person, the Parliamentary commission to monitor the implementation of national SDGs for the period up to 2030.

It should also be noted that Uzbekistan in July 2020 presented the first Voluntary National Review (VNR) at the high-level political forum - UN ECOSOC. The preparation of the VNR was carried out under the leadership of the Ministry of Economic Development and Poverty Reduction, while the main source of information was the statistical data of the State Committee on Statistics, ministries, and departments of our republic. The COVID-19

pandemic that swept the world in 2020 had a negative impact on the country's economy and nullified much of the progress towards the SDGs. She also identified numerous systemic socio-economic and environmental problems. In response, the government of our country has taken strong measures to contain the spread of the pandemic and mitigate its socio-economic consequences.

8. Transparency, accountability, and access to information

The Internet is becoming an increasingly important tool for providing access to information and can help develop and expand regional and international cooperation in the field of science and technology, innovation and access to them and the exchange of knowledge. In recent years, there has been a trend towards an increase in the number of broadband Internet subscribers. Therefore, in 2020, their number reached 16.73 million units, which is 55.5% more than in 2017. The share of the population using the Internet increased by 0.7% in 2020 and reached 71.1%. High-speed Internet access is essential to ensure that users have good access to it and can use the growing amount of Internet content, services, and information. On behalf of the President of Uzbekistan, prices for Internet access were reduced by 2020, while the connection speed was increased.

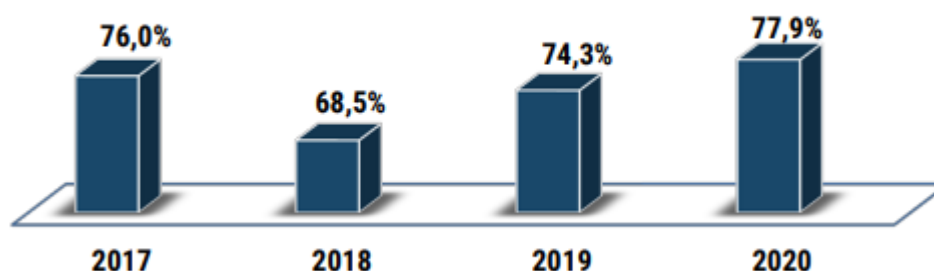
One of the important tasks that has been set for the statistical authorities is to significantly increase the availability of high-quality, relevant, and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, nationality, citizenship, social class, location, and other characteristics relevant to national circumstances. To implement this task, the State Committee on Statistics, with the support of the World Bank, developed the "National Strategy for the Development of Statistics of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2020-2025", the implementation of which will satisfy the needs of users for up-to-date statistical information, including on SDG indicators. The statistical potential index reflects the country's statistical potential, its achievements, and the results of ongoing reforms to develop the National Statistical System. As a result of the work done by the end of 2020, the country received 67.8 points out of 100 possible in the "Statistical Potential Index" of the World Bank and ranks 67th in the ranking. Uzbekistan has risen in the ranking by 66 positions compared to the 2016 report, and by 15 positions compared to the 2019 report.

9. Multi-stakeholder partnerships

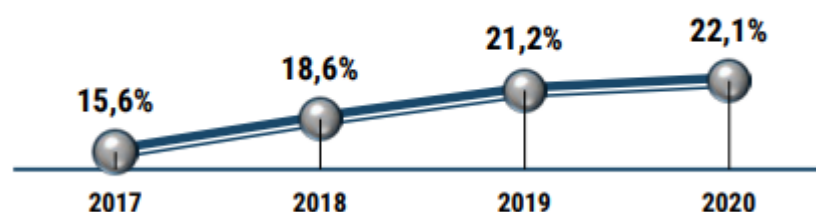
Successful implementation of the sustainable development agenda is not possible without building inclusive partnerships at the global, regional, and local levels between governments, the private sector and civil society. In addition, relationships should be built on principles and values, a common vision and common goals, focused on meeting the interests of humanity and the planet. The goal calls for partnership at all levels for sustainable development.

In recent years (2017-2020), reforms have been carried out in Uzbekistan with an emphasis on economic liberalization, administrative and institutional reforms in order to ensure macroeconomic stability and achieve sustainable economic growth rates. The most significant, in terms of macroeconomic stability, are targeted measures to liberalize the foreign exchange market, improve monetary, fiscal and foreign economic policies, as well as create a favorable investment climate and business environment.

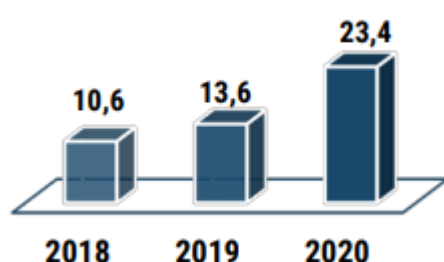
Share of national budget funded by domestic taxes



Total government revenue to GDP



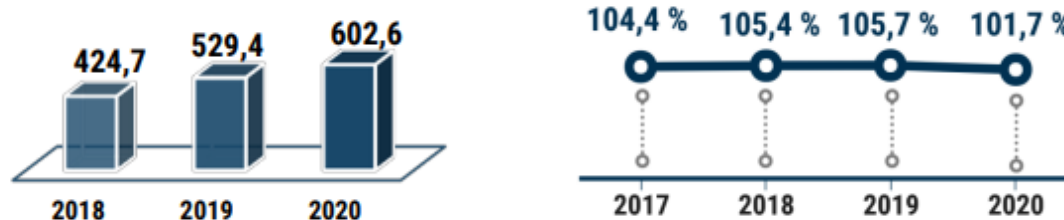
The ratio of disbursed funds on foreign loans attracted by commercial banks to the total amount of loans issued by banks



The ratio of disbursed funds on foreign loans attracted by commercial banks to the total amount of loans provided by banks in 2020 increased by 9.8 points compared to the previous year and amounted to 23.4.

In 2020, the volume of the republic's GDP at current prices amounted to 602.6 trillion soums and, compared to 2019, increased in real terms by 1.7%. The GDP deflator index, in relation to prices in 2019, amounted to 111.9%.

Gross domestic product, trillion soums and growth rates against the previous year



10. Citizen participation and civil society engagement

Accessible justice is the most serious achievement of humankind, which makes it possible to ensure the realization of the fundamental rights and freedoms of citizens. Access to justice is a means of guaranteeing the constitutional right to judicial protection, ensuring the reality of its receipt. After gaining independence, the country's leadership announced a course towards the creation of a democratic legal state, in which human rights and interests are the highest values. Reforms were gradually carried out in the field of public administration, ensuring openness and accountability of public authorities, strengthening judicial independence, and developing civil society.

Along with this, in 2020, Uzbekistan adopted various national strategies, policies and action plans aimed at implementing the recommendations of the UNHCHR human rights mechanisms, namely, the “National Human Rights Strategy” was adopted. In order to address issues related to discrimination, exclusion and inequality, the independence of the Commissioner of the Oliy Majlis for Human Rights (Ombudsman), as well as its representative offices, was strengthened. As a result of amendments to the law “On the Commissioner of the Oliy Majlis for Human Rights (Ombudsman)”, the institution can now accept complaints from persons deprived of their liberty. The Ombudsman is recognized as a vital bridge between civil society and the state, so that a reliable and independent Ombudsman has appeared in the country, in line with international standards, the Paris Principles and target 16a of the national SDGs.

To measure the extent to which total government spending reflects the originally approved amount, as defined in government budget documents and fiscal reports, the metric “Primary Government Expenditure to Originally Approved Budget” is used.

The government's primary spending on the originally approved budget in 2020 was 109.5%, up 4.4% compared to 2017 (105.1%). Actual expenditure deviates from the

originally approved budget for reasons unrelated to the accuracy of the forecasts. Another of the goals set for 2030 is to achieve the highest possible level of citizen satisfaction with public services. Thus, by 2029 it is planned to increase the level of satisfaction of citizens with public services to 97%. One of the important responsibilities of the government is to provide a wide range of public services that must meet the expectations of their citizens in terms of access, responsiveness, reliability, and quality. Measuring satisfaction with public services is the foundation of a citizen-centered approach to service delivery and an important indicator of overall government performance. The Action Strategy for the five priority areas of development of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2017-2021 and the Concept of Administrative Reform in the Republic of Uzbekistan, adopted in 2017, contributed to the accelerated transition of the national system of public services to the population to a qualitatively new level.

Additional cross-cutting questions:**1. Progress since last VNR**

Uzbekistan presented its first VNR in 2020. In accordance with the UN recommendations, the VNR preparation process in Uzbekistan took into account three important principles: 1) Mandatory and active involvement of all stakeholders in the process of preparing, discussing and presenting the VNR, in accordance with the main principle of the SDGs "Leave no one behind"; 2) Based on up-to-date and reliable data, statistics and analysis; 3) Ensuring openness and objectivity of both the preparation process and its presentation at the ECOSOC High Level Political Forum.

In 2020 Uzbekistan represented the first VNR, which describes all the achievements in the field of each national SDGs, including SDG 16 with statistics, gaps and areas on which the government still needs to work.

Results of People's Scorecard in Uzbekistan

PSC participated 206 representatives of non-governmental non-profit organizations, government agencies, media and bloggers, youth, mahalla activists, persons with disabilities. Out of 206 participants, 125 were men (60.7%) and 81 were women (39.3%). PSC involved all the territory of the Republic (13 regions and Republic of Karakalpakstan).

Goal 1 End Poverty in all its forms everywhere

Areas	-5	-4	-3	-2	-1	0	+1	+2	+3	+4	+5		Assessment / Comments
National Development Plans, Strategies & Budget									3,54				
Policy and legal framework									3,47				
Institutions with clear mandate									3,39				
Implementation at the National Level									3,26				
Implementation at the sub-national levels									3,05				
Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting Mechanisms									3,09				
Transparency & Accountability									3,02				
Public Awareness & Capacity Development									2,97				
Multi-stakeholder Partnerships									3,37				
Civil Society Participation									3,14				
Overall progress on the Goal 1	32,30												

Goal 2 End Hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture

Areas	-5	-4	-3	-2	-1	0	+1	+2	+3	+4	+5		Assessment / Comments
National Development Plans, Strategies & Budget									3,49				
Policy and legal framework									3,35				
Institutions with clear mandate									3,14				
Implementation at the National Level									3,10				
Implementation at the sub-national levels									3,02				
Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting Mechanisms									2,91				
Transparency & Accountability									2,92				
Public Awareness & Capacity Development									2,90				
Multi-stakeholder Partnerships									3,30				
Civil Society Participation									2,91				
Overall progress on the Goal 2 (score max. 50)	31,04												

Goal 3 Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages

Areas	-5	-4	-3	-2	-1	0	+1	+2	+3	+4	+5		Assessment / Comments
National Development Plans, Strategies & Budget									3,80				
Policy and legal framework									3,45				
Institutions with clear mandate									3,39				
Implementation at the National Level									3,29				
Implementation at the sub-national levels									3,12				
Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting Mechanisms									3,01				
Transparency & Accountability									3,10				
Public Awareness & Capacity Development									3,03				
Multi-stakeholder Partnerships									3,19				
Civil Society Participation									3,09				
Overall progress on the Goal 3 (score max. 50)	32,47												

Goal 4 Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all

Areas	-5	-4	-3	-2	-1	0	+1	+2	+3	+4	+5		Assessment / Comments
National Development Plans, Strategies & Budget									3,83				
Policy and legal framework									3,66				
Institutions with clear mandate									3,57				
Implementation at the National Level									3,38				
Implementation at the sub-national levels									3,28				
Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting Mechanisms									3,26				
Transparency & Accountability									3,18				
Public Awareness & Capacity Development									3,18				
Multi-stakeholder Partnerships									3,40				
Civil Society Participation									3,23				
Overall progress on the Goal 4 (score max. 50)	33,96												

Goal 5 Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

Areas	-5	-4	-3	-2	-1	0	+1	+2	+3	+4	+5		Assessment / Comments
National Development Plans, Strategies & Budget									3,83				
Policy and legal framework									3,75				
Institutions with clear mandate									3,66				
Implementation at the National Level									3,64				
Implementation at the sub-national levels									3,39				
Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting Mechanisms									3,29				
Transparency & Accountability									3,44				
Public Awareness & Capacity Development									3,36				
Multi-stakeholder Partnerships									3,62				
Civil Society Participation									3,69				
Overall progress on the Goal 5 (score max. 50)	35,68												

Goal 6 Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

Areas	-5	-4	-3	-2	-1	0	+1	+2	+3	+4	+5		Assessment / Comments
National Development Plans, Strategies & Budget								3,33					
Policy and legal framework								3,05					
Institutions with clear mandate								2,87					
Implementation at the National Level								2,88					
Implementation at the sub-national levels								2,55					
Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting Mechanisms								2,60					
Transparency & Accountability								2,57					
Public Awareness & Capacity Development								2,56					
Multi-stakeholder Partnerships								2,69					
Civil Society Participation								2,58					
Overall progress on the Goal 6 (score max. 50)	27,69												

Goal 7 Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all

Areas	-5	-4	-3	-2	-1	0	+1	+2	+3	+4	+5		Assessment / Comments
National Development Plans, Strategies & Budget									3,31				
Policy and legal framework									3,08				
Institutions with clear mandate									2,93				
Implementation at the National Level									2,85				
Implementation at the sub-national levels									2,68				
Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting Mechanisms									2,70				
Transparency & Accountability									2,76				
Public Awareness & Capacity Development									2,68				
Multi-stakeholder Partnerships									2,91				
Civil Society Participation									2,55				
Overall progress on the Goal 7 (score max. 50)	28,44												

Goal 8 Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all

Areas	-5	-4	-3	-2	-1	0	+1	+2	+3	+4	+5		Assessment / Comments
National Development Plans, Strategies & Budget									3,50				
Policy and legal framework									3,45				
Institutions with clear mandate									3,23				
Implementation at the National Level									3,03				
Implementation at the sub-national levels									2,95				
Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting Mechanisms									2,88				
Transparency & Accountability									2,92				
Public Awareness & Capacity Development									2,93				
Multi-stakeholder Partnerships									3,12				
Civil Society Participation									2,90				
Overall progress on the Goal 8 (score max. 50)	30,91												

Goal 9 Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation

Areas	-5	-4	-3	-2	-1	0	+1	+2	+3	+4	+5		Assessment / Comments
National Development Plans, Strategies & Budget									3,44				
Policy and legal framework									3,27				
Institutions with clear mandate									3,03				
Implementation at the National Level									3,00				
Implementation at the sub-national levels									2,89				
Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting Mechanisms									2,80				
Transparency & Accountability									2,71				
Public Awareness & Capacity Development									2,82				
Multi-stakeholder Partnerships									3,08				
Civil Society Participation									2,67				
Overall progress on the Goal 9 (score max. 50)	29,70												

Goal 10 Reduce inequality within and among countries

Areas	-5	-4	-3	-2	-1	0	+1	+2	+3	+4	+5		Assessment / Comments
National Development Plans, Strategies & Budget									3,44				
Policy and legal framework									3,34				
Institutions with clear mandate									3,18				
Implementation at the National Level									3,14				
Implementation at the sub-national levels									3,02				
Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting Mechanisms									3,00				
Transparency & Accountability									3,01				
Public Awareness & Capacity Development									2,98				
Multi-stakeholder Partnerships									3,12				
Civil Society Participation									3,03				
Overall progress on the Goal 10 (score max. 50)	31,26												

Goal 11 Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

Areas	-5	-4	-3	-2	-1	0	+1	+2	+3	+4	+5		Assessment / Comments
National Development Plans, Strategies & Budget									3,41				
Policy and legal framework									3,15				
Institutions with clear mandate									2,96				
Implementation at the National Level									2,95				
Implementation at the sub-national levels									2,69				
Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting Mechanisms									2,64				
Transparency & Accountability									2,72				
Public Awareness & Capacity Development									2,72				
Multi-stakeholder Partnerships									2,81				
Civil Society Participation									2,75				
Overall progress on the Goal 11 (score max. 50)	28,78												

Goal 12 Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

Areas	-5	-4	-3	-2	-1	0	+1	+2	+3	+4	+5		Assessment / Comments
National Development Plans, Strategies & Budget									3,37				
Policy and legal framework									3,15				
Institutions with clear mandate									2,95				
Implementation at the National Level									2,91				
Implementation at the sub-national levels									2,70				
Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting Mechanisms									2,74				
Transparency & Accountability									2,81				
Public Awareness & Capacity Development									2,68				
Multi-stakeholder Partnerships									2,91				
Civil Society Participation									2,73				
Overall progress on the Goal 12 (score max. 50)	28,95												

Goal 13 Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts

Areas	-5	-4	-3	-2	-1	0	+1	+2	+3	+4	+5		Assessment / Comments
National Development Plans, Strategies & Budget									3,12				
Policy and legal framework									2,88				
Institutions with clear mandate									2,68				
Implementation at the National Level									2,52				
Implementation at the sub-national levels									2,35				
Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting Mechanisms									2,34				
Transparency & Accountability									2,33				
Public Awareness & Capacity Development									2,26				
Multi-stakeholder Partnerships									2,47				
Civil Society Participation									2,20				
Overall progress on the Goal 13 (score max. 50)	25,15												

Goal 14 Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development

Areas	-5	-4	-3	-2	-1	0	+1	+2	+3	+4	+5		Assessment / Comments
National Development Plans, Strategies & Budget													
Policy and legal framework													
Institutions with clear mandate													
Implementation at the National Level													
Implementation at the sub-national levels													
Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting Mechanisms													
Transparency & Accountability													
Public Awareness & Capacity Development													
Multi-stakeholder Partnerships													
Civil Society Participation													
Overall progress on the Goal 14 (score max. 50)	0,00												

Goal 15 Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss

Areas	-5	-4	-3	-2	-1	0	+1	+2	+3	+4	+5		Assessment / Comments
National Development Plans, Strategies & Budget									3,26				
Policy and legal framework									3,07				
Institutions with clear mandate									2,92				
Implementation at the National Level									2,91				
Implementation at the sub-national levels									2,84				
Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting Mechanisms									2,64				
Transparency & Accountability									2,62				
Public Awareness & Capacity Development									2,60				
Multi-stakeholder Partnerships									2,83				
Civil Society Participation									2,63				
Overall progress on the Goal 15 (score max. 50)	28,31												

Goal 16 Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels

Areas	-5	-4	-3	-2	-1	0	+1	+2	+3	+4	+5		Assessment / Comments
National Development Plans, Strategies & Budget									3,72				
Policy and legal framework									3,57				
Institutions with clear mandate									3,42				
Implementation at the National Level									3,29				
Implementation at the sub-national levels									3,13				
Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting Mechanisms									3,11				
Transparency & Accountability									3,15				
Public Awareness & Capacity Development									3,07				
Multi-stakeholder Partnerships									3,33				
Civil Society Participation									3,25				
Overall progress on the Goal 16 (score max. 50)	33,04												

Goal 17 Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development

Areas	-5	-4	-3	-2	-1	0	+1	+2	+3	+4	+5		Assessment / Comments
National Development Plans, Strategies & Budget									3,53				
Policy and legal framework									3,44				
Institutions with clear mandate									3,38				
Implementation at the National Level									3,39				
Implementation at the sub-national levels									3,19				
Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting Mechanisms									3,19				
Transparency & Accountability									3,15				
Public Awareness & Capacity Development									3,12				
Multi-stakeholder Partnerships									3,35				
Civil Society Participation									3,23				
Overall progress on the Goal 17 (score max. 50)	32,96												

OVERVIEW OF CONSULTATIONS WITH RESIDENTS OF THE FIVE REGIONS OF UZBEKISTAN

Since the beginning of August in five regions of Uzbekistan - **Surkhandarya, Kashkadarya, Namangan, Andijan and Syrdarya regions** - 15 consultations on Sustainable Development Goals were held (*in 10 districts and 5 regional centers*), with the coverage of **548** people. These are representatives of **non-governmental non-profit organizations, government agencies, media and bloggers, youth, mahalla activists, persons with disabilities.**



During the meetings, the emphasis was made on dialogue with the local population to listen to everyone about the difficulties and problems that people face in their daily lives, as well as to learn citizens' opinions on how the problems in their region can be solved.

Analysis of results of discussions in different target groups showed a number of problems, which are typical for all

regions. Among them - **shortage of drinking and irrigation water, especially in rural areas, lack of qualified personnel in different sectors (education, health care, industry, ecology, etc.), poor quality education and medical services, poor roads and undeveloped infrastructure for people with disabilities, continuous supply of electricity and natural gas, especially in winter, unemployment, low wages.**

In turn, there are issues that were raised in individual districts and groups. For example, **representatives of state agencies and activists of mahallas in Karshi district of Kashkadarya province** spoke about the poor quality of construction of houses based on standard designs, noting that after moving in, citizens often have to make new repairs. In addition, it happens that these houses are disconnected from the centralized electricity, gas and drinking water networks after a certain period of time. The same group noted the increase of meat and flour prices, untimely removal of household waste by the responsible structures. In **Shakhrisabz (Kashkadarya Province)** along with disruptions in gas and



electricity supply and other problems typical for all regions citizens spoke about low quality of internal roads, unemployment, lack of kindergartens and buildings for mahallas (neighborhoods), in **Pop district (Namangan Province)** - about poor quality construction of residential houses and social facilities, and in **Izbaskan district (Andijan Province)** - about

instability of banking system, difficulty to obtain loans.

Both mahalla activists in **Yangikurgan district (Namangan province)** and students at **Namangan State University** have noted an increase in the incidence of jaundice (hepatitis A) in some areas, especially among children, including due to lack of access to clean drinking water and the high cost of vaccines, making them unaffordable for most families with many children. According to the Yangikurgan people, unemployment among men is causing an increase in external labour migration, family breakdown, petty crime and delinquency. The participants of the meeting said that the residents of the rural community "Birlashgan" of the district are not connected to the new power lines (electric poles and power cables of the electric network are outdated, which leads to frequent breaks). The lack of school canteens and conditions for proper nutrition of schoolchildren, including in schools on the territory of Oksuv govozon and Govozone mahallas, corruption between the school administration and departments of public education, lack of agricultural processing enterprises, as the district is predominantly agrarian, were named as pressing problems of the district. Some women participants of the consultations suggested opening kindergartens and general education Russian-medium schools also in remote areas of the village.

The most heated discussions and activity were observed during meetings with young people and representatives of civil society institutions. In particular, **NGO activists in Surkhandarya province** spoke about the high proportion of low-income families, difficulties in obtaining certain types of public services and bureaucracy in government agencies, gender inequality in the system of state and public administration, and lack of innovation. This is the only group that raised the problem of complicated procedure of passing a special medical commission by persons with disabilities (expert examination of labor capacity), non-transparency of preferential mortgage lending for the poor and persons with disabilities. They also noted the lack of green areas and climatic changes (extreme increase in air temperature), which lead to increased frequency of dust storms, underdevelopment of ecotourism. In their opinion, insufficient funding of regional print media by the founders (local authorities - regional, city, district khokimiyats) is one of the reasons of insufficient level of legal literacy of citizens, their lack of awareness about the activities of government agencies.

Representatives of NGOs in Kashkadarya region among the problems mentioned low effectiveness of legal education of population, as a consequence, low legal literacy of people, corruption in judicial and legal system, ineffective functioning of existing government institutions. They believe that in the region there are difficulties with gender equality in employment, in access to higher education and business (largely due to stereotypes in society and families), with the implementation of innovative ideas, isolation of industry from innovative developments and scientific research. Social inequalities have also been noted, especially in remote areas of Kashkadarya province.

NGO activists in Andijan province noted the need to promote healthy lifestyles (in their opinion, people in the districts are not engaged physical training and sports), proper nutrition, intensifying work to raise public awareness about the importance of sanitation and hygiene, improving medical culture, including the introduction of mandatory annual medical examinations for prevention and early detection of diseases. They raised the problems of misallocation of land depending on its profitability, deficit of local budgets

and lack of proper control, including public control, over their targeted spending, implementation of territorial programs, in the system of municipal services (sewage, access to quality water), cutting down large trees, inadequate landfills for household waste and lack of waste recycling facilities, increasing divorce rates, especially among young families, unemployment among people with disabilities. According to them, it is important to increase the human resource capacity of NGOs, including by organizing training abroad or on-site trainings with the involvement of specialists and experts.

NGO activists in Syrdarya province consider it important to increase the coverage of pre-school education for children so that they have access to knowledge from an early age. In addition, it will relieve mothers, give them an opportunity to go to work and realize their economic potential. Among urgent problems of the region representatives of civil society institutions named merciless felling and planting of trees not adapted to local climatic conditions, underdeveloped infrastructure (roads, sewage, playgrounds and sports grounds, benches, utilities), high level of soil salinization due to lack of established drainage system (existing one is obsolete and requires overhaul and reconstruction), underdeveloped use of drip irrigation, lack of funding, available technologies. According to them, ensuring transparency and openness of activity of state bodies is hindered by underdeveloped mechanisms of public control, stereotypes in society, gaps in legislation, unwillingness of some leaders to openly communicate with people and provide necessary information, as well as quality of work and relatively low professionalism of press-services. NGO activists noted that connections, nepotism, compatriotism, corruption, low staff capacity, and limited powers of the subjects of public control lead to the restriction of the freedom of the judiciary.

Almost all youth groups raised the problems of employment after graduation, the quality of education and the small share of practice in the training program. At the same time, the students **of Termez State University** noted the need to ensure accountability of local government and administration to the citizens, to develop industry, to strengthen the fight against corruption. Young people believe that there are few opportunities to create innovations in the region (no appropriate infrastructure, support from the state authorities, the problem of staff).

Students at Andijan State University talked about social inequality in the higher education system (due to small enrolment and high contract costs, not all young men and women can get higher education), non-compliance with health and safety requirements at workplaces, abuse of power by some officials. They consider the growth of dependency among the population, the low quality of services, non-compliance with sanitary and hygienic requirements in public catering facilities, the lack of litter bins, and the lack of control over food quality to be urgent problems. Young people consider it important to establish study of world practice in various spheres, exchange of students with foreign countries, introduction of internships, creation of opportunities for free study of foreign languages, increase in number of advanced textbooks and foreign literature in various branches of science and education.

Young people from **Gulistan State University** named stereotypes in society and limited access to quality higher education as the reasons for unequal opportunities for men and women in different spheres of society. Among the problems in the region, according to students, are the lack of parks and recreation, green areas, as well as sports

facilities, low speed of the Internet, incomplete coverage of high-speed Internet networks in all areas, lack of websites with quality content in the state language, lack of "smart" cities in the region, lack of lawyers, media stance and the presence of censorship in the media (especially in the regions). Students as well as NGO activists of the region raised the problem of difficulty in accessing quality health services, especially in rural areas, the high cost of medical services in the private sector. In their opinion, this is largely due to the closure of rural health centers (after optimization), the remoteness of medical facilities from settlements, the high cost of medical services in the private sector, which limits the access of all segments of the population to quality health care. They believe that this problem can be solved through the rapid introduction of health insurance, the development of public-private partnerships in health care, as well as the opening of a branch of a Medical University in Gulistan or the allocation of separate quotas in the capital's Medical University for residents of the region.

In turn, students **of Namangan State University** noted the presence of cases of gender discrimination, domestic violence against women, stigmatization of persons with disabilities. Among the problems they named lack of public transport to get to educational institutions (schools, lyceums, colleges and universities), order of separate use of water (drinking, technical, for irrigation, etc.), i.e. sometimes drinking water is used for irrigation, burning of garbage and leaves, which leads to deterioration of atmospheric air, reduction of fertile layer of soil due to irrational use of land, low level of implementation of renewable energy sources (sun, water, etc.), low level of implementation of renewable energy generation systems. Young people suggest establishing a system of primary health care for young people, opening libraries in villages, regularly replenishing their book collection, and building more sports complexes and places for useful recreation, especially in rural areas.

Several meetings were also held with representatives of the media and bloggers. For example, **journalists from Surkhandarya province** raised the problem of incomplete coverage of mothers of children under two years of age with childcare allowance, increased morbidity among the population, including non-communicable types of diseases, earthiness and corruption in employment, poor quality of communication services, low speed of the Internet. In their opinion, the laws do not always work in practice (problems with law enforcement), there are difficulties in the interaction between the media and the founders (local khokimiyats), the financing of print media, and there are still cases of censorship, especially in the regions. Representatives of the media sector note the importance of developing solar energy, a cluster farming system, elaboration of public control mechanisms, ensuring full accountability and openness in the activities of government agencies, and improving media literacy of the population.

In the consultation meeting **at the Muruvvat boarding school for children with disabilities in Karshi**, teachers, representatives of NGOs that work with persons with disabilities participated. They proposed to introduce benefits and preferences for the Muruvvat boarding house (reduction of working hours of teachers, especially women, etc.). The participants of the consultations noted that in general education schools there is a lack of circle classes, few opportunities for inclusive education of children, insufficient work on vocational guidance for young people with disabilities, which leads to an increase in unemployment among them. According to them, there is a lack of special teaching aids,

equipment, developmental games for children. In addition, the high cost of new buildings and their inaccessibility to persons with disabilities (no ramps, elevators, etc.), the lack of pharmacies in the mahallas, as well as non-transparent hiring system were noted.

The majority of participants of the meeting name targeted spending of budget funds, effective control over implementation of investment and target programs, their development based on real needs of the population, ensuring transparency and openness of the state authorities and administration, their full accountability to the people, increasing legal literacy, medical culture of the population, ensuring effective functioning of both state and municipalities as factors of solving the existing problems in the regions.

Key findings from 15 Consultations on SDGs Implementation in Uzbekistan:

- shortage of drinking and irrigation water, especially in rural areas
- lack of qualified personnel in different sectors (education, health care, industry, ecology, etc.)
- poor roads and undeveloped infrastructure for people with disabilities
- continuous supply of electricity and natural gas, especially in winter.
- Gradual reduction of poverty
- provided balanced and high-quality nutrition
- increased the age of marriage for girls under eighteen
- Significantly reduced the proportion of young people
- Ensured gender equality
- improved mobility of females to reach educational institutions
- strengthened the role of civil society institutions
- provided everyone with a guaranteed source of income
- State is paying more attention to NGOs in sense of public oversight and assistance to reformations

Major Recommendations:

- Wider involvement of NGOs in drafting state priorities for social contracts through public consultations
- Inclusion of NGOs in discussion of local budget allocation to ensure participatory budgeting
- Ensure transparency and accountability of social orders and state financial support through detailed reports and public hearings
- Creating an environment where development aid, humanitarian aid and human rights can flourish, is a beneficial environment for both civil society and government as civil society can fill the gap where government is unable to provide
- increasing legal literacy
- ensuring effective functioning of both state and municipalities as factors of solving the existing problems in the regions

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