Dear Mr. Secretary General,

I am pleased to share with you the Annual Report of the United Nations Resident Coordinator for Uzbekistan for the year 2010. I attach a table on the results and use of funds for activities undertaken during the year and the UN Coordination Plan for 2011.

The UN Resident Coordinator, all UN agencies and the UNDAF Theme groups participated in the formulation of the UN RC Annual Report for 2010 and the Work plan for 2011 in accordance with DOCO guidelines.

Letter highlighting progress in UN reform and coordination at field level

In this letter you will find an overview of the work of the UN system in Uzbekistan focusing on the goals of the UN reform and coordination as per the priorities identified and the main trends that have affected the UN work in Uzbekistan during 2010.

Brief description of major developments or political events that have affected the work of the UNCT in 2010

In 2010 Uzbekistan was reclassified from a low income to lower middle income category by the World Bank due to its sustained economic growth, which official statistics estimate to be around 8%. GDP per capita under the World Bank Atlas method is reported to have reached $1,100 (based on 2009 data). Compared to other countries in the region, Uzbekistan was less affected by the financial crisis – due to the increased government spending (international reserves were at an all time high) and low levels of integration with world financial markets, which cushioned the impact of the crisis.

The global financial crisis did have some impact on overall economic activity and the private sector – in terms of drop in sales volumes and exports, inflow of foreign direct investments and remittances.

In 2010, prices of cotton and copper strongly rebounded, which resulted in an 11% increase of the exports. In addition, for the same period volume of remittances from Russia, the largest destination for Uzbek migrants, has increased by 37%. The Economist Intelligence Unit estimates inflation in 2010 to be about 15% due to an accelerated increase in money supply. Prices of consumer goods, and in particular food items, have increased at a greater pace compared to last years.

The Government reported around 1 million new jobs in 2010 – mostly household based.

In 2010 Uzbekistan's Human Development Index ranking stood at 102 out of 169 countries. The World Bank’s ranking of Uzbekistan on Doing Business survey was at 150th place out of 183 countries.

Political reform has occurred in some areas, and in others there is a need for further progress. Two recent speeches by the President Karimov (address to the Parliament and on Constitution day) focused on further deepening of democratic reforms and formation of the civil society in the country – during which the following priorities of political development in the country were identified: strengthening the role of political parties, including their empowerment to evaluate the Government's performance, further enhancing the independence and liberalization of judiciary; guaranteeing human and citizen rights in the information sphere, ensuring freedom of choice and improving electoral legislation; further expansion and strengthening of the rights and authorities of NGOs.

Uzbekistan is not a party to integration processes within the framework of the Eurasian Economic Cooperation (EurasEC) and the Customs Union between Russia, Belarus and Kazakhstan.

The turmoil in Kyrgyzstan in early 2010, resulted in a refugee crisis in June 2010 – over 100,000 ethnic Uzbeks fleeing across the border to Uzbekistan. The Uzbek Government provided critical humanitarian assistance and unprecedented access to the UN for the provision of humanitarian supplies.

On 11 June 2010, Uzbekistan hosted the SCO Summit in Tashkent, where Uzbekistan reiterated its ‘6+3’ proposal (first raised in April 2008 at a meeting of EAPC/NATO in Bucharest) for addressing the crisis in Afghanistan.

On 1 December the Uzbek Head of the delegation (Minister of Foreign Affairs) addressing the OSCE Summit in Astana outlined that Uzbekistan will build relationships with Afghanistan on a bilateral basis and recognized that Kyrgyzstan needs necessary humanitarian assistance. At the same time called for an independent international enquiry into the crimes committed against ethnic Uzbeks in Kyrgyzstan in June 2010.

Summary on progress towards UNDAF outcomes
**UNDAF Outcome 1 - Economic Well-being of vulnerable groups is improved**

A solid portfolio of UN projects has been developed to support capacity building at national level in the area of macro-economic research on family and gender relations in the situation of society transformation in Uzbekistan is being finalized. Several projects have been conducted.

Under the joint initiative with the Ministry of Labour the UN promoted the economic integration of people with disabilities. 81 specialists involved in providing employment of PwD have improved their skills. An agreement reached with the Government to support the vulnerable. Two national think tanks (CER and Institute for Social Research) are conducting the study.

Several projects have been launched to strengthen the functional capacities of Mahallas (local communities) on proper methodologies and guidance on better targeting of social allowances.

The Area-based Development (ABD) programme has been implemented in 5 regions of Uzbekistan. In 2010, about 10,000 families received support in rehabilitation of drinking water supply, gasification, electrification, reconstruction of rural health clinics with overall coverage of 200 communities targeted to both local authorities and the community members.

Growing Inclusive Markets initiative has been launched in close cooperation with GTZ and the private sector. Baseline strategy and revised set of regulation, and supervision framework is ongoing.

**UNDAF Outcome II – Social Services (Enhanced access to and utilization of relevant, quality essential social services (education, health, nutrition))**

Improving the quality of maternal and child health care remained among top priorities for UN work in 2010. Training was conducted in order to build the capacity of a critical mass of health professionals, who will sustain and expand equity-focused innovative approaches.

To ensure the sustainability of innovative approaches, newborn and child survival packages and Youth Friendly Health Services continued working on establishing viable system for contraceptives logistics.

Support to the Government on building better legislation on nutrition issues have culminated in adoption of the Law on Sanitary Norms and Rules for iodized foodstuff, which was approved in November 2010.

In support to the Government efforts to strengthen the inclusiveness in education and human development, UN organized interventions on inclusive education were established, capacity building activities were conducted for specialized personnel.

Capacity building, in particular development of teachers’ capacity remained in the focus of UN agencies interventions. Training was provided for the introduction of Information Communication and Pedagogical Technologies of 21st century curriculum.

The recommendations of the national drug/HIV-related legislation and policy assessment, supported by UN, were used in drafting a new Law on Drug Dependence Treatment and related legislation and policy assessment, supported by UN, were used in drafting a new Law on Drug Dependence Treatment and prevention was expanded through supporting Y-Peer network of peer educators. Over 120 peer educators were prepared and series of social activities, such as information sessions, trainings on the use of demographic and statistical data in policy forecasting and innovation, trade and investment promotion, Budget System Reform and formulation of inclusive development policies.

Peer-to-peer education for HIV/STI prevention was expanded through supporting Y-Peer network of peer educators. Over 2,000 teachers were trained on child friendly learning methods to support the introduction of child friendly health services.

Uzbekistan’s application to GFATM RCC Wave 8 was successful due to joint efforts by the national partners, Joint UN Interventions on early intervention for child development, as well as advocacy materials on HIV/STI prevention were developed. Additionally, journalists were trained in essential skills to dispense child friendly health services were conducted.

**UNDAF Outcome III – Environment (Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policy)**
Common efforts and activities conducted by all agencies and partners were based on 3 directions:

- Raising awareness about nature and cultural concerns in the country, especially at political and community level;
- Capacity building of decision makers and technical staff in environment and sustainable development programmes;
- Piloting and expanding best practices for future sustainable development in the country.

All involved UN agencies have continued political dialogue on raising Environmental issues (e.g. natural and cultural conservation; sustainable aspects of sustainable development of the country (e.g. Gap analysis and recommendations for integration of the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes in the future.

Success was achieved in piloting and expanding best practices for future sustainable development in the following areas:

- combating land degradation, salinization and desertification by promoting the best land conservation and management practices;
- sustainable management of natural resources, improved management and expansion of the protected area system and other landscapes, including biodiversity aspects;
- climate change, including mitigation, adaptation, carbon finance, and activities in the field of impact of climate change impacts;
- promoting community-based approaches addressing: environmental security and social and economic development of vulnerable groups, finding local solutions on the ground; and e-government tools; ii) showcasing pilot initiatives in 2 regions of the Republic of Uzbekistan on public participation in decision making that relies on strong policy analysis and research capacity; b) oversight and support for land, water and biodiversity conservation and problems of the populations most vulnerable to climate change impacts.

**UNDAF Outcome IV – Governance (Effectiveness, inclusiveness and accountability of governance at the country level)**

An assessment of juvenile justice was conducted in cooperation with national counterparts. Findings of the assessment were presented to the Ministerial Coordination Committee that addresses child rights implementation. New generation of the Regional Action Plan on CEDAW implementation was adopted by the Cabinet of Ministers. Draft law on Gender equality has been adopted, and has been submitted to the Oliy Majlis (National Parliament), which is widely discussed from local authorities, decision makers and mid-level stakeholders with regard to soonest adoption of these laws in the country.

The UN agencies have also conducted an independent needs assessment of the Uzbek Ombudsperson’s Office. New strategic and communication plan and enhancement of the public complaints review mechanism have been found necessary in order to further improve the capacity of the Uzbek Ombudsperson’s Office on how to work with public complaints. Several trainings were conducted for the staff of the centers for legal and social support for the women in crisis situations.

Draft Law on Legal Aid, which envisions free legal assistance to vulnerable groups not only in criminal, as it currently practiced by the National Human Rights Center, but also in civil matters. The amendments established the grounds and procedure for mutual legal assistance and extradition that has previously had not been regulated by law.

**Summary on progress in UN Reform**
i. Efforts to align the national development processes;

Starting 2010 the UN entered the new UNDAF cycle, setting the framework for its cooperation with national partners. Country Programmes of the ExCom agencies have also been launched as of this year. 2010 will remain a priority.

ii. support to the national government in the preparation, implementation and/or revision of comprehensive national documents;

The new UNDAF establishes a common strategic plan for the United Nations in Uzbekistan for the period 2010-2015 aligned with national documents. The UN provided significant support to the implementation of the WIS-I, including through upstream policy advice, development, and through area based programmes that support income generation and small infrastructure development.

The UN played a crucial role in the organization of a country-wide campaign on vaccination against polio. CERF funding of the Global Fund was approved amounting to some US$ 47.5 million for the next five years – and will provide critical assistance.

As the WIS-I implementation period has ended this year, the Government has initiated the preparation of the Welfare Improvement Strategy (2008-2010). Country Programmes of the ExCom agencies have also been launched as of this year. 2010 was declared as the year of a MDG crisis program was very timely in mitigating the impact of global economic crisis on Uzbekistan, and helped avoiding rapid

Participation of President Karimov in the MDG Summit in September 2010 brought greater attention to the work of the UN in implementation of effective programmes in the social sector, particularly in education and health. The Government’s MDGs.

Assessments in Uzbekistan indicate that two targets have already been achieved, such as under Goal 3 gender equality and maternal mortality and achieving universal primary education. Progress in achieving the remaining goals will require continued support and further align its activities with national priorities in this important area.

iii. progress UNCT’s are making collectively in support of the national partners’ endeavors towards capacity development;

The UNCT continued to assist the Government at national and local levels to strengthen its capacity in rural, urban and urban-rural development, macroeconomic forecasting and innovation development, as well as formulation and implementation of inclusive development policies and responsibilities amongst all partners.

Also, the UN has continued to support the multiple efforts from Government and local Institutions to promote Uzbekistan’s cultural diversity and the prevention of drug use. In addition, joint activities in the areas of maternal health, gender and women’s empowerment, as well as sharing experience and knowledge in the field of education, by safeguarding tangible and intangible heritage in its various dimensions and enhancing cultural expressions.

Historical sites of Samarkand and Boukhara, which are the part of the World Heritage list, are now in the process of setting up management. Plans, which will be detailed through the WIS-II consultation process to ensure the reflection of the UNDAF priorities in this strategy document.

With the UN’s support an “UzbekInfo 1.0” MDG monitoring database, containing 111 indicators, 90 of which on MDGs.

In the area of aid coordination, the UN supported the preparation and publication of Development Cooperation Reports, which are being organized on regular basis. It is now crucial to take the aid discussion forward, with concrete grants. This would further help streamline aid coordination and facilitate a better understanding of aid coordination issues.

iv. experiences with joint programmes and HACT, as well as other highlights in coordination;

Your visit to Uzbekistan in April, 2010 brought greater attention to the work of UN agencies and public awareness on reproductive and sexual health issues, HIV/AIDS and statistical capacity and policy research and analysis were identified and could serve as a basis for future joint programmes.
The situation remains unchanged with regards to application of HACT due to local conditions (financial and auditing systems, sectoral issues).

A number of joint advocacy events were undertaken to ensure that the UN mandate is well understood and that the UN is effectively positioned to advocate for the MDGs. These include the World TB Day celebrations in Karkalpakstan and joint visits by the Resident Coordinator, and other UN representatives to various locations in Uzbekistan, with specific attention to maternal health.

**V. progress on results achieved in cooperation with UN peacekeeping, peace building, political, and humanitarian actors.**

The major outbreak of violence in southern Kyrgyzstan that began on June 10th 2010 resulted in massive population displacements. The Government requested the UN and other international partners for assistance to cope with large scale assistance to refugees, and requested the UN and other international partners for assistance to cope with large scale influx of refugees. The UN agencies, NGOs and Red Cross/Red Crescent Movement responded by mobilizing urgent humanitarian assistance. The UN will have an important role to play in supporting all national actors involved in humanitarian response to review their response during the refugee crisis, agree on lessons learnt and integrate them into contingency and preparedness plans, develop recommendations for improved response.

The influx of such a large number of refugees from Kyrgyzstan (mostly women and children), tested the capacities of the Government and international organizations to respond effectively to the crisis. Critical humanitarian assistance was delivered in a matter of hours and within one or two days, along with essential administrative and logistical support under very stringent deadlines. Later in September, a humanitarian actions/ lessons learned workshop was conducted with participation of humanitarian partners to share lessons learnt and integrate them into contingency and preparedness plans, develop recommendations for improved responses. By 28 June, almost all refugees had returned to Kyrgyzstan except for a few hundred who remained hospitalized in Uzbekistan. Most of humanitarian workers and supplies destined for Uzbekistan were re-routed to Southern Kyrgyzstan. The massive displacement and return of over 100,000 refugees across the border took place in less than 20 days.

The year 2011 was announced by the Government as the "Year of small business and entrepreneurship". This could bring changes to microfinance schemes in rural areas.

2011 will be the first year for the implementation of the Global Fund to Combat AIDS, TB and Malaria (GFATM) Rolling Continua for Guatemala.

Strong efforts will be made to advocate more extensively for the advancement of the MDGs and on the UN’s work in Uzbekistan.

Working with senior policy-makers together with practitioners, the UN will promote activities that advance evidence-based institutions in monitoring and evaluation systems and the more systematic application of disaggregated data to policy.

Uzbekistan is a party to several human rights conventions, treaties and protocols. The Government plans to formulate new laws needed. The UN will continue providing policy advice and programmatic support in these areas.

Finally, strategic dialogue and consultations with the Government will be continued, to take forward the UN’s activities.
**Recommendations**

The country operating context (e.g. related to transfer of funds to local entities, convertibility/availability of cash etc.) hampers the ability of the UN to deliver speedily and effectively. Therefore the UNCT in Uzbekistan counts on the support of national counterparts and UN HQ in helping address these issues.

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## 2010 Results and Use of Funds

### Part One: Progress towards UNDAF outcomes (Results 2010)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key Result Area</th>
<th>Outcome</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Indicate Total Budget Per Outcome</th>
<th>Provide an indicative budget delivery amount per outcome in 2010.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>UNDAF</td>
<td>Outcome 1</td>
<td>Economic well-being of vulnerable groups is improved (residents of economically under-developed, mainly rural areas; women, particularly home-based workers; labour migrants and their families; children, particularly most-at-risk adolescents; the elderly;)</td>
<td>$32,060,000.00</td>
<td>$8,059,211.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNDAF</td>
<td>Outcome 2</td>
<td>Enhanced access to and utilization of relevant, quality essential social services (education, health, nutrition, STI/HIV/drug use prevention, social protection of children and early childhood development).</td>
<td>$26,389,000.00</td>
<td>$8,130,329.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNDAF</td>
<td>Outcome 3</td>
<td>Principles of sustainable development integrated into country policies and programs.</td>
<td>$21,208,000.00</td>
<td>$3,124,010.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNDAF</td>
<td>Outcome 4</td>
<td>Effectiveness, inclusiveness and accountability of governance at the central and local levels enhanced.</td>
<td>$20,746,000.00</td>
<td>$7,696,344.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**PART 1 TOTAL $100,403,000.00 $27,009,894.00**

### Part Two: Coordination Results
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key Results Area</th>
<th>Expected Outputs</th>
<th>Performance Indicators</th>
<th>Actual Outputs at Year End</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Result Area 1: Coordination for Results</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>A) UNCT Contribution to the National Development Plan/Poverty Reduction Strategy/MD and MDGs plan</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UN support to formulation/implementation of relevant national strategies or plans e.g. JAS/NDP/PRSP</td>
<td>- 1.1.1 Strengthened capacity of the Ministry of Health to provide high quality reproductive health services.</td>
<td>- 1.1.1 (1) Number of mid-level primary health care providers who received training on reproductive health. (2) Number of primary health care physicians who received training on reproductive health.</td>
<td>More than 450 primary health care providers received training on reproductive health.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
start new or promote existing businesses for women, small farmers and low income population in rural areas. Share of women clients is 86%; more than 400 new jobs created through pilot demonstration projects and local business initiatives. Three Regional Action Plans on Child Well-being developed by Aral Sea regions (Republic of Karakalpakstan, Khorezm, and Bukhara regions). Their endorsement and implementation are expected by early 2011. In this framework regional governments and local NGO representatives trained on strategic planning. National Plan on Child Well-being developed and included in national strategies. Two trainings for 40 NGO representatives in Bukhara, Khorezm and Republic of Karakalpakstan oblasts conducted on the principles of CRC Monitoring. 1.1.3 More than 400 health care providers received training in modern emergency obstetric care as part of effective perinatal care (EPC) training. More than 60 medical school professors received essential knowledge on maternal mortality and morbidity audit techniques. 210 anaesthesiologists received training in emergency obstetric care in 7 provinces. Essential equipment was supplied for 4 maternal health facilities in the areas affected by Aral Sea disaster. 1.1.4 (1) 1400 health care providers were trained in modern family planning and contraceptive supply. (2) Modern CLMIS is fully functional in 9 provinces. UNFPA remained major donor of contraceptives and supplied contraceptives commodities worth of 1.7 million USD. More than 120 relevant professionals representing the Ministry of Economy, Ministry of Labour and National Institute for Social Research trained in population issues and modern demographic techniques. (2) One study on gender issues was conducted with UNFPA support by National Institute for Social Research and its results widely disseminated. 3 day RBM training facilitated by UNICEF international experts conducted covering representatives of key ministries/institutions staff with special focus on planning, monitoring and reporting for the wellbeing of children. 5 trainings delivered to regional government representatives in Samarkand, Khorezm, Republic of Karakalpakstan, Kashkadarya and Fergana regions, on monitoring and evaluation within the RBM framework.
UN plan to support the implementation of the Millennium Declaration, including scaling up IADG/MDG initiatives *

1.2.1 1. Health professionals trained and practicing, newborn, child survival and health management technology; Innovative MCH curriculum in under and post graduate medical education is introduced and practiced; Nutrition investment strategy (NIS) implemented; KAP study is conducted on key practices related to MCH, nutrition and HIV. 2. Quality standards and curricula for preschool teachers are developed & field-tested; Management capacities of Education Authorities at all levels strengthened for effective planning, implementation and monitoring of education policies and resources leveraging. 3. Child Welfare Strategy and National Plan of Action for Children adopted. 1.2.2 The MDG Report approved by the Government and UN and launched. 1.2.3 Multi-country meeting on achieving MDGs 3, 4 and 5 (WHO). 1.2.4 Introducing and advancing the teaching potential of educational establishments for teaching Human Development concept. Producing NHDRs to provide in-depth analysis of issues of a particular relevance for Uzbekistan development priorities; Producing Policy Briefs and other publications for development aimed at providing

1.2.1 1) Number of health professionals trained and practicing; MCH curriculum introduced; KAP study skills on integrated packages of newborn and child survival and health management technology; Innovative MCH curriculum in under and post graduate medical education is introduced and practiced; Nutrition investment strategy (NIS) implemented; KAP study is conducted on key practices related to MCH, nutrition and HIV. 2) Pre-school curriculum tested; number of targeted legislative and normative documents adopted by MoPE that are in line with the latest achievements of the world’s science and economy. Percent of adopted normative frameworks operationalized into MoPE quality assurance and improvement system. 3) Child Welfare Strategy and NPA in place. 1.2.2 MDGR approved, edited, translated, published and launched with participation from the representatives from the Government, UN, donors and national partners. 1.2.3 Meeting report. 1.2.4 1st edition of HD textbook in Uzbek and Russian languages produced and # of copies disseminated; # of training for Trainers conducted (at least 30% women trained), # of people certified; # of graduate students and general public trained and certified through online and offline trainings (at least 30% women); HD course piloted in TashPMI and ASSC under MoU with UNDP; # of downloads from HD website at www.humandevelopment.uz, # of unique visitors; NHDR 2009/2010 on regional disparities finalized and launched nationally; the Country Report on social inclusion produced; At least 2 Policy Briefs produced and round tables conducted.

1.2.1 14,405 health professionals trained and 60% of them practicing, newborn, child survival and health management technology; Innovative MCH curriculum in under and post graduate medical education is introduced and practiced; Nutrition investment strategy (NIS) implemented; KAP study skills on integrated packages of newborn and child survival and health management technology; Innovative MCH curriculum in under and post graduate medical education is introduced and practiced; Nutrition investment strategy (NIS) implemented; KAP study is conducted on key practices related to MCH, nutrition and HIV. 2) Pre-school curriculum tested; number of targeted legislative and normative documents adopted by MoPE that are in line with the latest achievements of the world’s science and economy. Percent of adopted normative frameworks operationalized into MoPE quality assurance and improvement system. 3) Child Welfare Strategy and NPA in place. 1.2.2 MDGR sent to the Government for consideration and finalized. Although 2010 was a momentum year of attention to the MDGs in Uzbekistan with various events taking place, the Government of Uzbekistan not finalized and endorsed MDGR. 1.2.2 (b) Draft Action Plan for 2011-2015 on achieving MDGs developed by the Government of Uzbekistan with various events taking place, the Government of Uzbekistan not finalized and endorsed MDGR. 1.2.3 Multi-country meeting on achieving MDGs 3, 4 and 5 (WHO). 1.2.4 Contributed to the final recommendations to countries. 1) Number of health professionals trained and practicing, newborn, child survival and health management technology; Innovative MCH curriculum in under and post graduate medical education is introduced and practiced; Nutrition investment strategy (NIS) implemented; KAP study skills on integrated packages of newborn and child survival and health management technology; Innovative MCH curriculum in under and post graduate medical education is introduced and practiced; Nutrition investment strategy (NIS) implemented; KAP study is conducted on key practices related to MCH, nutrition and HIV. 2) Pre-school curriculum tested; number of targeted legislative and normative documents adopted by MoPE that are in line with the latest achievements of the world’s science and economy. Percent of adopted normative frameworks operationalized into MoPE quality assurance and improvement system. 3) Child Welfare Strategy and NPA in place. 1.2.2 MDGR approved, edited, translated, published and launched with participation from the representatives from the Government, UN, donors and national partners. 1.2.3 Meeting report. 1.2.4 1st edition of HD textbook in Uzbek and Russian languages produced and # of copies disseminated; # of training for Trainers conducted (at least 30% women trained), # of people certified; # of graduate students and general public trained and certified through online and offline trainings (at least 30% women); HD course piloted in TashPMI and ASSC under MoU with UNDP; # of downloads from HD website at www.humandevelopment.uz, # of unique visitors; NHDR 2009/2010 on regional disparities finalized and launched nationally; the Country Report on social inclusion produced; At least 2 Policy Briefs produced and round tables conducted.

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UN support to capacity development strategies

1.3.1 UNESCO: A number of endangered crafts, their location and artisans identified and inventoried; A number of craft workshops repaired and functioned; A number of training workshops on traditional handicrafts conducted and skills used in practice; percent of traditional craft products promoted; percent of networking between craftspeople/craft associations and foreign partners increased and cooperation established. 1.3.2 UNESCO: EMIS is reviewed and piloted in at least 5 selected regions; Number of trained educational departments using EMIS for policy making, monitoring and evaluation of student/school performances; Increase in number of children with special needs integrated into the regular schools. 1.3.3 UNESCO: Percentage of participation of all type of media outlets, especially newly established from remote regions, presented at WPFD and Media Week; Number of journalists participated in the nationwide contest of different type of media. 1.3.4 UNESCO: a number of training workshops in museum management, inventory and documentary systems improved through capacity building activities. 1.3.5 UNESCO: ESD, HIV prevention, human development, gender concepts ICT are included on curricula for the preparation of teachers for schools. 1.3.6 UNESCO: Promoting sustainable management and conservation of freshwater by supporting knowledge transfer and capacity building in study of water resources and water management.

adequate and relevant policy services to decision-makers of Uzbekistan develop national capacities for policy analysis and enhance the public dialogue about reforms leading to improvement of welfare and sustainability of human development.

1.3.1 UNESCO: Creative industries development for the diversity of cultural expressions - Strengthening the sustainability of crafts industry in Uzbekistan. 1.3.2 UNESCO: Education policy makers are better equipped for effective, qualitative and inclusive policy planning, monitoring and evaluation. 1.3.3 UNESCO: Freedom of Expression broadly respected and awareness on FOE raised at the national media. 1.3.4 UNESCO: Management, inventory and documentary systems improved and modernized through capacity building activities. 1.3.5 UNESCO: ESD, HIV prevention, human development, gender concepts ICT are included on curricula for the preparation of teachers for schools. 1.3.6 UNESCO: Promoting sustainable management and conservation of freshwater by supporting knowledge transfer and capacity building in study of water resources and water management.

$280,000.00

$406,500.00

280,000 (UNESCO)
Aquifer systems and ecosystems strengthened through sustainable use of land and water resources and water-saving technologies.

In Uzbekistan: salinity control. Activity with UNFPA/UNDP and national counterparts addressed sustainable development through Uzbek media to a public audience. In 2010-2011, Tashkent Office is aiming to scale up these activities in cooperation with media institutions based in Khorezm, Karakalpakstan, and Central Archive of Uzbekistan in the capital. The goal of the ongoing activity is digitalizing existing old scientific/cultural/educational informational materials and "envelope" them in a form of an electronic archive/library. 1.3.4 Training on "Museolog" free software for local museum specialists from principal museums of Uzbekistan in August 2010 (Nukus, Karakalpakstan, Uzbekistan). 1.3.5 National Seminar held for 45 educational stakeholders for integration of Healthy lifestyle and ESD into the education curricula. 1.3.6 1. Currently the UNESCO/ZERF project is implementing phase III, to be completed by April 30th 2011. The regional training of trainers on education for sustainable development was conducted in cooperation with the Fund for Aral Gene Pool Protection. The training was conducted on January 14-17, 2010 at Urgench State University in Khorezm region. 3. Supporting KRASS (Khorazm Rural Advisor Support Service in purchasing direct drill seeder in order to intensify its extension and advocacy work in conservation agriculture. 4. UNESCO supported research and capacity building activities for the improvement of water management for agriculture purposes of Khorezm, in cooperation with Urgench State University in disseminating new knowledge in order to develop eco-friendly technologies: and to introduce innovative crops (such as Indigofera) on degraded lands of Aral Sea Basin and Karakalpakstan. 5. The article published in UNESCO's "A World of SCIENCE," journal Vol. 8, No. 1, January–March 2010, "Can a blue dye help save the Aral Sea?" 6. The UNESCO/ZEF project in Uzbekistan has organized a symposium on "Development Agenda for Improving Land and Water Management in Uzbekistan" for the international financial institutions on 11th of March in Tashkent. 7. UNESCO Tashkent Office has supported Committee for Coordination of Science and Technology Development.
the CCSTD of Uzbekistan is organizing Fair on Innovations in Sciences and Technologies annually. 8. An essay prepared in English for UNESCO Science Report monitoring the evolution of science in Central Asia over the past five years. 9. On May 21, the ZEF/UNESCO project in Uzbekistan was invited by the permanent committee on Agrarian and Water Issues from Uzbekistan’s parliament (Oliy Majlis) and the national farmer association, the Ministry for Agriculture and Water Resources present and discuss selected innovations stemming from project research. 10. Successful celebration in Urgench World Environment Day June 5 in cooperation with the local and ZEF project on the premises of Urgench State University. 11. Press Conference dedicated to Presentation of the UNESCO Science Report and Chapter on Central Asia prepared by scientist from Uzbekistan. (Research and development in Uzbekistan and in Central Asian Countries) UNESCO Science Report, at the first time the Chapter on Central Asia was included to the Report. It was prepared by scientist from Uzbekistan. 12. National Conference on “Education for Sustainable Development” in cooperation with Ministry of Education, Teachers Training Institute named after A. Avloniy, National Commission of Uzbekistan for UNESCO. 13. Creation of UNESCO Chair on Education for Sustainable Development (ESD) at the Urgench State University.

UN assistance to national authorities for the preparation of the national report on the implementation of the Brussels Programme of Action of LDCs  4 *

Other

Expected output:

People with disabilities have more opportunities to work and live in accessible and inclusive environment.

Performance indicators:

1. Percentage of people having social understanding of disability and aware of the rights of PWD.
2. Number of people from state and PWD organizations empowered for joint work on improving the implementation of national legislation and promoting the ratification CRPWD.
3. Number of PWD having more opportunities for free movement in Tashkent and Samarkand Cities.
4. Number of social assistance to national authorities for the preparation of the national report on the implementation of the Brussels Programme of Action of LDCs.
1. According to Impact Assessment Report Percentage of people having social understanding of disability and aware of the rights of PWD has doubled in comparison with base line analysis data 2. In 2010 the number of trained persons with disabilities is 69, 22 of them are women. Draft State Action Plan on well-being of people with disabilities was developed in participatory manner and is now under consideration in the government. 3. Tashkent and Samarkand Accessibility City Guides for PWD were completed. These guides will provide quality information for PWD on physical accessibility of 2 cities. 4. 4 social enterprises were created.

B) Aid Coordination/ Management / Paris Declaration

Planned efforts to making use of national systems in the areas such as programme/project reporting, PRS/sectoral monitoring and evaluation systems, annual PRS/sectoral performance reviews, national procurement systems, etc

1.4.1 UzbekInfo launched. Sustainability plan in place. MICS draft report in place. 1.4.2 Percent of donor development assistance (technical assistance and grants) effectively coordinated by Aid coordination unit of the Ministry of Finance. 1.4.3 UzbekInfo 1.0 launched and training modules incorporated in the ASSC curriculum; sustainability plan agreed. MICS conducted. 1.4.2 Strengthened capacity of the Government to improve the coordination of the process of elaboration and implementation of technical assistance projects and more effective use of humanitarian aid. 1.4.3 Strengthened govt capacity to collect, analyze and report data in line with the Millennium Development Goals.

1.4.1 CD-version of MDG database "UzbekInfo 1.0" covering 2000-2008 was launched. A sustainability plan in place. MICS draft report in place. 1.4.2 The Government issued resolution approving all ongoing and pipeline technical assistance projects. At present all TA projects are coordinated through the Aid coordination department of the Ministry of Finance. Database and web-platform of technical assistance projects (www.devaid.uz) developed. 1.4.3 Fully functional UzbekInfo database covering 111 (including 91 on MDGs) indicators with the tools of M&E (including mapping function) has been handed over to the Government. At least 126 participants from all regions participated at these trainings to gain knowledge to use DevInfo. In addition, manual on how to use DevInfo.
DevInfo was published and disseminated in Russian and Uzbek languages. RBM training for International Relations personnel in MOPE in 2011 led to better donor coordination.

Expected outputs: Rolling Work Plans signed instead of Annual Work Plans to adapt UNICEF programme to national agenda and programmatic cycle. Performance indicator: Signed 2-year Rolling Work Plans to allow more flexibility in planning according to National Partners' timing and needs.

See Uzbekistan UNDAF Annual Review Report

An agreement with Government was reached on conducting MICS4 in 2012. An established and technically skilled steering committee at National level was set up. Field work will be conducted for MICS4 in 2012. Capacity building on sampling and questionnaire designing have been conducted for national partners (Goscomstat and ISR). The field work will be carried out in the middle of 2011.

UNDAF Annual Review/ UNDAF Evaluation

Uzbekistan UNCT Retreat held to review implementation of UNDAF 2010-2015. Results of the review (Annual Review) were shared with all related stakeholders.

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Economy and State Statistics Committee) was signed. A database was developed and is fully functional. As there is growing drive from the Government on achieving MDGs it is proposed to develop joint plan on statistical capacity building. A concept note on support to local communities in Karakalpakstan has been prepared with participation of 5 UN agencies and submitted to the UNTFHS subject to the approval of a full-scale proposal by the UNTFHS.2.1.5.3 A joint project involving UNFPA and facilities where maternal mortality and morbidity audit were introduced. Health care professionals in 4 provinces increased their knowledge and skills on WHO protocols on pregnancy management.

### M&E of Joint Programmes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>M&amp;E</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Outcome</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.6.1</td>
<td>A joint project involving UNFPA and facilities where maternal mortality and morbidity audit is developed.</td>
<td>Number of relevent health care facilities where maternal mortality and morbidity audit is introduced.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.6.2</td>
<td>Increased knowledge and skills of providers on pregnancy and childbirth complications’ management according protocols and further dissemination of the knowledge and skills among professionals (WHO, UNFPA).</td>
<td>Number of trained HCP.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Other

- A joint project with UNDP on improving women’s social support in Karakalpakstan.
- Number of relevant professionals trained in GBV prevention issues. More than 80 relevant professionals were trained in GBV prevention issues. Draft law on Gender Equality was developed, widely discussed with relevant stakeholders through a series of round-tables in all the provinces. The draft was reviewed by an international expert with UNFPA support.
- 1) UNDP Country Office Gender Strategy was launched in July 2010, Gender Team is created. 3 projects were identified from each portfolio that pilot gender approach in the project cycle. 2) The project document on domestic violence is designed in close consultation with all relevant stakeholders. The project implementation will commence early 2011. |
Young women’s leadership skills improved. UNDP CO Gender mainstreaming strategy is launched. 1.7.2 Strengthened local govt. capacity to incorporate gender into community devt planning; number of local initiative community groups/community devt and resource centres leaders who are women into situation analysis, outputs, activities, indicators and M&E. 1.7.2 Number of training and trainees capable to understand importance of & streamline gender in community devt plans.

regions- Djizak, Fergana, Karakalpakstan were established. MOUs with key partners developed and signed. A gender based on experience from projects in this area UNDP was keen to expand its partners beyond one or two institutions, the project design took considerably long time to re review the content and confirm their roles and responsibilities under the project. Hence, project implementation did not commence in 2010 as initially planned.

HIV/AIDS

Establishment of Joint UN Team on AIDS and implementation of joint programme of support on AIDS *

1.8.1 Joint UN Team 1.8.1 Key Annual Workplan results on AIDS operational achieved. 1.8.2 M&E system revised. Joint UN Programme Number of trained professionals of Support and Annual Workplan under implementation. 1.8.2 M&E system in PMTCT and Paediatric HIV is strengthened; VCT during ANC and appropriate response for PMTCT of HIV are strength through capacity building and supply chain management. 1.9.1 Scale down of HIV services minimised. The UN engaged in the activities of the Multisectoral Expert Council on HIV. TB and Malaria (CCM). Technical assistance provided for GFATM RCC Wave 8 application development. Civil society participation is on the national HIV response agenda. Technical assistance provided for GFATM RCC Wave 8 application development.

1.8.1 The first Joint UN Team workplan for 2010 to support National Strategic Programmes developed and implemented. M&E system for PMTCT and Paediatric HIV established. More than 5000 health professionals trained. Central Asian AIDS Control (CAAC) has introduced new methods and approaches for the M&E of HIV/AIDS programmes; in 2010 5000 specialists were trained on M&E methods.

1.9.1 Recently approved GFATM RCC Wave 8 project proposal is aimed to continue and scaling up of existing HIV prevention, treatment, care and support services. UN agencies continued their membership in MEC(CCM) and advocated for its timely and regular meetings. Field monitoring missions to strengthen the multi sectoral partnership in HIV response were conducted at national level and at region levels of CCM members and partners conducted to some regions of Uzbekistan. All remaining regions will be visited in 2011. A group of national experts trained and engaged in producing the estimates. Key indicator data related to HIV prevention, treatment, care, and support services was necessary. National Coordinating Authority receives necessary assistance. Advocacy carried out and technical support provided in operationalising the national strategic information / M&E system. Technical support provided in

UN support to the national response to AIDS through strengthening the Three Ones *

1.9.1 Advocacy carried out and technical support provided in the implementation of appropriate HIV responses. National Coordinating Authority receives necessary assistance. Advocacy carried out and technical support provided in operationalising the national strategic information / M&E system. Technical support provided in

1.9.2 Agency-based UN Cares activities cover all staff. Ten Minimum UN Cares Standards implemented to the extent possible.
preparation of resource mobilisation applications. Advocacy carried out and technical support provided to continue civil society participation in HIV service delivery.

1.9.2 Strengthened national capacity to provide HIV prevention among young people through peer-to-peer approach.

Support services are collected, processed and analysed in line with the national M&E guidelines; dissemination of the data and information is yet limited. UNAIDS and partners continue advocacy for open access to up-to-date, disaggregated HIV-related data and information. Support provided for better coordination of activities in the area of HIV/AIDS, including country coordination mechanisms of national partners to increase access of target groups to services, treatment, care and support; services strengthened; in 2010, 250,000 people (which is 90% of those planned) received prevention services, treatment care and support services. Within the CAAP the recommendations of mid-term evaluation of the strategic programme on HIV/AIDS have been introduced into practice with support from secretariat of CCM (CCM) and the PARC Department of the RAC; strategy on systematic needs assessment of national partners to implement state programmes on HIV has been introduced, tested and revised for future use; evaluation tool for trust points and friendly cabinets has been developed and introduced. 2010 Report was produced by stakeholders, submitted and is in public domain / in use by stakeholders inside and outside the country. Uzbekistan’s application to GFATM RCC Wave 8 and Round 10 call, which were developed jointly with all key stakeholders, were successful. Total amount of these projects is $61 million. Representative of the people living with HIV has become member of CCM as follow up to advocacy by UNAIDS family. National Partnership Forum has been operationalised and serves as a platform for communication, coordination, alignment of action with national priorities. However, role of civil society remains limited in response to sensitivity of legal environment related to HIV prevention among risk population.

1.9.2 More than 150 young people were trained as peer-educators. 25 young journalists received training on HIV prevention issues. National network of youth peer-educators (Y-PEER) was further expanded. More than 1400 school teachers were trained on teaching the secondary school course on HIV prevention and adolescent reproductive health issues.
HIV/AIDS in the Workplace

UN Cares Peer Education and Support Network operational.

Agency-based UN Cares activities cover all staff. Ten Minimum UN Cares Standards implemented to the extent possible.

The UN Cares Peer Education and Support Network is functional, agency-based learning sessions implemented, condoms are available to staff, services outside the UN surveyed and information on their availability and quality disseminated, information materials developed and disseminated, HIV is integrated in the security briefing for the UN staff.

There is need to enhance the work of the UN Cares PE network with adequate agency-based support.

Other

1.10.1 UNESCO/EDUCAIDS:
HIV preventive teaching and learning materials are updated and culturally appropriate and gender-sensitive new materials are developed, printed and disseminated by September 2010.

1.10.2 Advocacy carried out and technical support provided to develop and implement human rights based and gender responsive interventions. Advocacy carried out and technical support provided to continue efforts to reduce stigma and discrimination.

1.10.3 National quality standards for the provision of a full spectrum of the effective evidence-based HIV related interventions for drug users and inmates in custodial settings are developed and adopted.

H) Human Rights
Application of Human Right Based Approach

Pool of staff trained using HR in their medical work.

Development of training programme. Training program on health and human rights was developed; trainers were trained, and first one-day training for health professionals, civil society and communities conducted. Implementation of training in provinces will continue in 2011.

$82,000.00
$69,000.00
60,000 (UNESCO)
22,000 (UNODC)
### Strengthening the capacity of UNCTs to support national human rights protection systems

1.1.1.1) More effective inter-sectoral coordination mechanism is available with increased capacity for monitoring and reporting on the implementation of CRC observations for child rights and realization of the National Action Plan on Child Wellbeing.  
2) Improved gate keeping mechanisms are available at local level (khokimiyats) for children under difficult life conditions with extended social services through pilot FCSS; Mapping of juvenile justice system is available to identify existing services and their capacities under various Institutions/Ministries, including closed Institutions, transit centres.

1.1.2 At least 700 local authorities trained at human rights courses and at least 6000 people in 6 regions are trained on human rights and legal awareness issues; implementation of pro bono Legal Service Law adopted; # of people received legal aid through legal clinics.

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### Other

#### J) Common Services and Premises

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Status of initiatives to increase collaboration and cost-effectiveness of UN business operations in support of programme delivery (common services and premises)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Common ID cards issued by UNDSS for all UN Staff in Uzbekistan. 2. Other agencies being able to &quot;piggy Back&quot; UNDP’s Long Term Agreement for procurement. 3. Feasibility assessed for outsourcing the security guards service</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### J) Other

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Other</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Capitalizing on funding made available One Project Identification Forum (PIF) on Promoting Energy Efficiency</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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1.1.1) Intersectoral coordination body’s TOR agreed. Number of districts with improved gate keeping mechanisms available. Mapping report available. 1.1.1.2 Number of representatives civil society, local government, judiciary, law enforcement agencies, other bodies trained in HR principles and values.

1.1.1.1) In parallel with NPA preparation process, UNICEF supported Government initiative on reinforcement of Child Rights Monitoring system, which effective collaboration of horizontal and vertical levels' bodies responsible for children welfare. System is coordinated by the National Intersectoral Group for Child Well-being, composed of high level representatives from governmental and nongovernmental organizations and chaired by the Cabinet of Ministers. 1.1) Improved gate keeping mechanisms are available at local level (khokimiyats) for children under difficult life conditions with extended social services through pilot FCSS; Mapping of juvenile justice system is available to identify existing services and their capacities under various Institutions/Ministries, including closed Institutions, transit centres. 350 judges, law enforcement officials and representatives of national institutions have been trained on international HR standards; Over 3,000 people have gone through HR and legal awareness trainings in the regions; After review at the Cabinet of Ministers and Ministry of Justice the draft law On Legal Aid is back at the National Human Rights Centre to be re-worked; More than 900 people have received free legal aid through 5 legal clinics in 2010.
available to Uzbekistan under GEF-5 cycle through UNDP programming in the area of Environment and Energy, under the new UNDP CPAP (2010-2015)

Result Area 2: Coordination of Emergency Preparedness and Relief

**A) Preparedness**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Coordination of emergency preparedness efforts of UNCT members and relevant humanitarian actors</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Disaster risk reduction and preparedness plan implemented to reduce risks among children and women.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plan adopted and implemented.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Letter of Agreement between MoES and UNICEF endorsed in June 2010 following development of Plan and establishment of Committee represented by line ministries/committees. Pilot regions/districts/schools/communities identified. Regional working groups started capacity building activities in three levels namely, training regional administration representatives, school and kindergarten principals and teachers, school children and communities. Several IEC materials developed and disseminated among pilot schools/kindergartens/communities to raise their awareness and prepare for potential natural and human induced emergencies.

**B) Relief**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Establishment of Humanitarian Country Team</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Development of a response plan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inter-agency contingency proposal approved by the Government and the Joint Contingency Task Force Group on Disaster Risk Management in Uzbekistan established and operational with support from OCHA Regional Office in Almaty.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Approval on the Inter-agency Contingency Proposal received from the Ministry of Emergency Situations; the TOR of the Joint Group agreed between the group members, first meetings held, UN agencies mandates and capacities to assist in case of an emergency introduced to the members from the Government.

Inter-agency contingency plan outlining the creation of coordination mechanism for humanitarian issues was the Inter-agency Contingency Task Force, submitted to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs during OCHA mission to Uzbekistan in April it was found that functions of the humanitarian coordination mechanism with the Ministry of Emergencies were given to the Cabinet of Ministers. The proposal was also shared with the Cabinet of Ministers with a response received that additional coordination mechanism does not need to be created. At the same time the Government is ready to discuss the matter.

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issue of interaction with the Resident Coordinator is planned for the first quarter of 2011.

To improve the capacity of UN staff to respond to humanitarian issues drawing from lessons learned during the refugee crisis on the Kyrgyz-Uzbek border, workshops were organized for Inter-agency contingency task force members, other contingency staff from UN agencies, non-resident UN agencies, ICRC, National Committee of Red Cross with support from OCHA Regional office in Almaty, WFP and UNHCR.

### Result Area 3: UN Advocacy and Resource Mobilization

#### A) Joint UNCT Advocacy and Communications

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Development/implementation of the UNCT communications/advocacy strategy &amp; plan</th>
<th>3.1 Joint UN Communications Work Plan 2010 developed and approved by UN RC.</th>
<th>3.1 Number of participating agencies; endorsement of the document by UNCT.</th>
<th>3.1 UN Joint communications workplan developed by UN Communications Group and approved by UNCT.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3.2 Selected UN observances (International Women’s Day, World Environment Day, International Youth Day, UN Day, World AIDS Day, International Day of Persons with Disabilities, International Volunteers’ Day, Human Rights Day, AIDS Day, Int’l Year of Biodiversity etc) are marked jointly by UNCT.</td>
<td>3.2 Number and scope of promotional activities and special events held; number of participants; quantity and quality of media reports produced after the events and/or devoted to particular UN topics.</td>
<td>3.2 Selected UN observances that are recognized in Uzbekistan were jointly celebrated by UN agencies and national partners. Events brought together UN staff, children, academia, Government officials, UNCT, people with disabilities. The observances ranged from concerts and events for the general public to visits to the maternity hospital and most vulnerable areas of the country with TB. All events raised awareness of the participants about the issue and gave a chance to discuss the situation. Special media tour was organized for journalists with participation of UNCT on the occasion of UN Day. Communication and Social Mobilization campaigns to support four rounds of National Immunization Days against Polio supported in 2010. UNICEF worked closely with WHO on development of key messages, communication materials and M&amp;E tools and activities. Together with national partner ministries and institutions, UNDP widely celebrated the World Environment Day (5 June) and the International Biodiversity Day (21 May). The events commemorated the World Environment Day with interactive contests and games for children, an exhibition, a publication of newsletters and bulletins, organized joint SGP with input from other UN agencies. Events to mark the International Day of Biodiversity as part of the UN Year of Biodiversity were organized by UNDP including opening of a eco-park in a secondary school, media...</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
libraries expanded for dissemination of UN publications, including presentations of selected publications to beneficiaries. 3.7 Two websites - uzbekistan.unic.org and un.uz - merged and an Uzbek language version of un.uz created.

Presentations/briefings were held for various audiences on the achievement of national MDGs in Uzbekistan. Journalists' contest on the best article about MDGs was supported and helped to raise awareness in local newspapers and TV. More than 200 representatives of regional government raised knowledge on current implementation status of Uzbekistan and UN assistance.

3.3 Presentations on UN agencies held for UN staff as a means to increase awareness of new programs and areas. Presentations on UN were held for students and school students, and a virtual tour of the global UN and local websites made. Model UN organized among students of Tashkent universities. Regional trips and meetings with young people were organized in Beruniy, Urgench, Nukus. 3.5 Total of 3 UN newsletters printed quarterly in small amount for distribution among UN agencies' staff and key international partners. The electronic version is available online on local UN and other UN agencies websites. 3.6 UN libraries and resource centers regularly receive updated UN publications, reports, videos and films. Translation and dubbing of UN documentary "Year in Review 2009" done by UNIC and disseminated among students and resource centers. 3.7 The websites are not merged due to technical issues. Local un.uz website is regularly updated and Uzbek language of the website is launched.

B) Joint UNCT Resource Mobilization Strategy
Development/implementation of RM strategy
Other

Result Area 4: Security Management

A) Security
Duty station specific security risk assessment (SRA) for all locations in the country where UN staff are present
Implementation of mitigating measures as identified in SRA
Up to date security plan

Conduct Mandatory bi-annual Fire Drill Exercises.
Implementation of MOSS.
Ensure all security plans are updated

Submitted annually.
Level of MOSS Compliance.
Outcome of drills and timeliness of updated information.

Fire drills conducted at UN agencies.
Moss Assessment completed and report sent to DO and Heads of Agencies.
UN agencies security plans updated.
Security Management Team
Conduct monthly SMT meetings.

Implementation of security training for staff
Staff to attend bi-annual Security Awareness training.

Other
SMT meetings were organized on a monthly basis, SMT minutes were taken and endorsed by SMT members. Security awareness trainings were held for staff, guards, drivers and agency focal points.

Result Area 5: Non-Resident UN Agencies
A) Special measures to integrate non-resident UN agencies in UNCT processes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Supporting the Involvement of non-resident UN agencies in the national strategic planning processes/UN programming</th>
<th>Continued support to non-resident agencies in their representational, programmatic, financial and administrative needs for country and regional operations.</th>
<th>Number of missions supported, non-resident agencies’ participation in the work of UNDAF Theme Groups and UNDAF Annual review.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The RC office provided coordination and strategic support to the missions of Non-Resident UN agencies.</td>
<td>The RC/UNCT support to the UN agencies was particularly crucial during the refugee crisis in June, when OCHA, WFP, FAO and UNHCR were actively involved with the in-country humanitarian assistance operations.</td>
<td>The RC office provided coordination and strategic support to the visiting missions of Non-Resident UN agencies. The RC/UNCT support to the UN agencies was particularly crucial during the refugee crisis in June, when OCHA, WFP, FAO and UNHCR were actively involved with the in-country humanitarian assistance operations.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Result Area 6: Coordination Capacity of the UNCT
A) Strengthening UNCT Coordination Capacity

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RCO Staffing</th>
<th>Contracts for 1 UN Coordination Officer and 1 Assistant to the UN Coordination Officer renewed.</th>
<th>Outputs planned in the RC workplan successfully achieved, performance assessment/RCA completed, contracts renewed.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>New Coordination Officer on an upgraded NOB level was hired. Assistant to the UN Coordination Officer’ position was also upgraded to GS 6 level and title change to “UN Coordination Associate”.</td>
<td>The RC office workplan was followed and performance assessment/RCA completed.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of missions supported, non-resident agencies’ participation in the work of UNDAF Theme Groups and UNDAF Annual review.</td>
<td>Two computers for the RC office staff, 1 UPS, mobile phone for UN Coordination Officer were purchased.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UN Coordination Associate participated in the Induction Workshop for Coordinators in NY, several online trainings and common country programming orientation courses were taken by the RC office staff.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Materials/Equipment</th>
<th>RC Office is well equipped for performing daily work.</th>
<th>Number of equipment purchased</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$5,000.00</td>
<td>$3,745.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Training of UN staff</th>
<th>Participation of the RC office staff (UN Coordination Officer and Assistant to the UN Coordination officer) in the Regional Coordination Officers Workshop; participation of Assistant to the UN Coordination Officer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$5,000.00</td>
<td>$10,000.00</td>
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in the Induction Workshop for New Coordination Officers in NY.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Other</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$74,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$88,182.00</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$0.00</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$0.00</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$7,632,554.50</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$12,989,505.85</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$0.00</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$0.00</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$2,180,171.91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$10,020,740.00</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Joint Programmes**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Theme</th>
<th>Linkages to MDGs and UNDAF outcomes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Increasing population awareness on reproductive and sexual health,</td>
<td>Communications</td>
<td>Enhanced access to and utilization of relevant, quality essential social services (education, health, nutrition, STI/HIV/drug use prevention, protection of children and early childhood development)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HIV-prevention, AIDS-related stigma and discrimination and other</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>human rights issues, especially in relation to most-at-risk populations,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>including gender, STI issues through storytelling</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supporting national efforts on introduction of Beyond the Numbers</td>
<td>Health</td>
<td>The project contributes to MDG5. Respective UNDAF Outcome: Poverty reduction and Economic Well-being</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>and Near-miss care review methodology into the practices of</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>maternal care facilities</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Safety net system analysis and advocacy for reforming the system</td>
<td>Poverty reduction</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Empowering communities through local volunteerism to address poverty</td>
<td>Governance and democracy</td>
<td>MDG 6, UNDAF outcome 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>and tuberculosis in Karakalpakstan</td>
<td></td>
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</table>

**Coordination Procedures and Practices**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Coordination practices and procedures</th>
<th>CP</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Transaction costs:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Achievements:</td>
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<tr>
<td>The polio outbreak in Tajikistan in</td>
<td>- The polio outbreak response experience brought to light a need to develop a cross-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April 2010 - after Central Asia was</td>
<td>country Communication Plan for Emergencies in close collaboration with Government</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>declared polio free in 2002 - was</td>
<td>counterparts and sub national implementing partners.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>extraordinary and became</td>
<td>campaign also underlined the need to strengthen routine immunization in Uzbekistan.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lessons learned:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>-</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
one of the largest polio outbreaks worldwide in the past years. Just within two months, Tajikistan reported 239 cases of polio, which accounted for 80% of all confirmed cases in the world.

Though no polio cases were reported from Uzbekistan, the risk of importation of poliovirus remained high, given a long border with Tajikistan. Cross-border movements of the migrants and mobile populations in the region also increased the risk of importing the virus to Uzbekistan.

An emergency polio response was required, and the Government requested WHO and UNICEF to urgently assist with nationwide supplementary immunization activities (SIAs) to prevent the importation of polio virus from the neighbouring
country and keep children safe from polio. In this regard, a tripartite letter of agreement was signed with the Ministry of Health, WHO and UNICEF on 29 April 2010. According to the global polio partnership, WHO provided technical assistance in terms of surveillance, epidemiological data analysis, training of vaccinators and monitoring the quality of the immunization campaign. UNICEF procured WHO prequalified polio vaccines, ensured cold chain availability, and assisted with communication and social mobilization activities. The Ministry of Health issued directives and made health sector infrastructure and networks available for campaign implementation.

UNODC ROCA within its Legal Advisory Programme launched the UNODC ROCA within its Legal Advisory Programme launch the
In response to human trafficking in Central Asia in 2008, the initiative on promoting law enforcement and judicial cooperation among source, transit and destination countries has been launched. For Uzbekistan, which is seeing increasing numbers of outgoing labor migrants, including women, since 2005, this initiative has a particular importance with many cases of abuse and harassment of labor migrants taking place. This first has led to the adoption of the Law on Human Trafficking, which was undertaken with extensive support from the UN family in Uzbekistan. Now, it is essential to enhance the enforcement mechanisms of this Law, including in partnership with the authorities of destination countries.
Coordination for Results (WORKPLAN 2011)

**UNCT Contribution to the National Development Plan/Poverty Reduction Strategy/MD and MDGs plan plans e.g. JAS/NDP/PRSP**

1.1.1.1. Safety net system reviewed and policy recommendations implementation plan agreed with the Government (UNICEF); 1.1.1.2. Ongoing support towards the achievement of EFA goals (UNESCO); 1.1.1.3. (UNDP) Improved capacities of the Parliament members through strengthening of: a) legislative role, including ensuring informed legislative decision-making that relies on strong policy analysis and research capacity; b) oversight role; c) representation role through facilitating systematic dialogue between the Parliament and CSO, media and electorate; d) improvement of efficiency of work of Secretariats; 1.1.1.4. (UNDP) Capacity of the central and local authorities enhanced to develop and implement economic and social security policies aimed at welfare improvement of vulnerable groups (with UNICEF, WHO and UNV)

1.1.1.1. (1) An analytical report with sound analysis and policy recommendations launched in a conference; (2) # of policy recommendations adopted and implemented by the Government; 1.1.1.2. Number of technical capacity building activities for education policy makers for promoting achievement of EFA goals; 1.1.1.3. (UNDP) (1) # of changes in regulations of Chambers and other legal acts governing the lawmaking process; (2) # of MPs who get induction course and basic law drafting skills; (3) availability of analysis and research support for informed decision-making; (4) # of legislative initiatives by MPs of the lower chamber (adopted as a law); (5) # of UNDP funded reports resulting in change in government’s development policies; 1.1.1.4. (UNDP) (1) # of trainings and trainees in community development planning; (2) # of interventions that benefit vulnerable groups directly; (3)# of community development plans financed & supported by local authorities; (4) % of increased access to water & basic services; (5) information materials (including survey results) quality/awareness and incentive systems for TB prevention & cure (with UNICEF and WHO); (6) # of people receiving micro-credits (disaggregated), business training & improved agricultural practices; (7) # of jobs created for men and women

**UN plan to support the implementation of the Millennium Declaration,**

1.1.2.1. Strengthened capacity of the Ministry of Health to provide high quality and universal health care services by: a) increasing health personnel & infrastructure; b) improving quality management systems; c) enhancing service delivery of health facilities

1.1.2.1. (1) Number of mid-level primary health care providers who received
including scaling up MDG initiatives *

1.2.2. Improved quality of emergency and essential obstetric and perinatal care (UNFPA); 1.2.3. Health professionals’ quality of care improved through implementation of newborn and child survival packages. Further assistance to the implementation of National Nutrition Improvement Strategy and operationalization of micronutrient by laws provided (UNICEF); 1.2.4. (UNDP) People with disabilities have more opportunities to work and live in accessible and inclusive environment; 1.2.5. Second MDG report for Uzbekistan finalized, translated and published;

1.1.2.2. Number of primary health care physicians who received training on reproductive health; 2)Number of health providers trained in modern emergency obstetric care; 1.1.2.3. (1) # of health professionals trained; (2) # of health institutions certified as baby-friendly; (3) % of population consuming iodized salt; (4) % of children suffering from stunting; (5) % of children 6-59 month covered by Vitamin A; (6) % of mothers of newborns (up to 6 month) on exclusive breastfeeding; 1.1.2.4. (UNDP) (1) New publication on changing attitudes towards persons with disabilities in Uzbekistan is published and distributed; (2) # of new social enterprises that are equipped and started working; 1.1.2.5. Publication of the second MDG report

1.1.3.1. Increased capacity of the health-care system to ensure contraceptive commodity security and provide high-quality family planning services (UNFPA); 1.1.3.2. Improve the quality of preschool and basic education, improve Ministry of Public Education systems of monitoring and evaluation (UNICEF); 1.1.3.3. Capacity building activities for ensuring ICT integrated inclusive quality education (UNESCO); 1.1.3.4. (UNDP) Strengthened capacity of the government, civil society organizations and the private sector in two pilot regions for joint formulation and implementation of regional development strategy; and transferring the lessons learned to the national level for further feedback and consideration into national policy formulation on decentralization; 1.1.3.5. (UNDP) Enhanced capacity of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Uzbekistan to develop and effectively implement foreign policy of Uzbekistan

UN support to capacity development strategies

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Breakdown of the required financial resources:
USD 125,000 (UNFPA) and 2,000,000 for contraceptive procurement (UNFPA); 850,000 (UNICEF); 60,000 (UNESCO); 558,000 (UNDP); 10,000 UNCCF Other: USD 300,000 (GAVI and Thematic Funds)
### Aid Coordination / Management / Paris Declaration

**UN assistance to national authorities for the preparation of the national report on the implementation of the Brussels Programme of Action of LDCs**

- Formulation/implementation of a transition plan or strategy
- Other

Planned efforts to making use of national systems in the areas such as programme/project reporting, PRS/sectoral monitoring and evaluation systems, annual PRS/sectoral performance reviews, national procurement systems, etc.

### UNDAF/Common Programming

**Efforts to align UN programme cycle with national development cycle**

1.3.1.1. Ministry of Health directive documents (orders, guidelines, protocols) revised/developed and amended, and new ones proposed.

1.3.1.2. Number of citizen/media requests for information fulfilled; quality and content of information provided.

1.3.1.3. Inclusion of systematic capacity building and equality provisions in the new draft law on Civil Service.

1.3.1.4. Number, genuine capacity and impact of NGOs and private businesses participating in the dialog with local governments.

1.3.1.5. Number of projects in utilities, environmental protection, road construction and management and other areas, based on the public-private partnership model.

### 1.2.2.1. (UNDP)

1.2.2.1. Aid coordination mechanisms in place are used as effective platform to implement the Welfare Improvement Strategy for 2011-2014 (WIS-II).

1.2.2.2. Development aid database updated to cover all technical assistance projects implemented up to year 2010 and corresponding web platform is improved. Web based interactive aid coordination platform developed.

1.2.2.2. Database is updated to include completed and ongoing projects, the website is regularly updated.

1.2.2.1. Once draft of WIS-II is ready a series of meetings, including high level meeting between the heads of donor agencies and the Government conducted.

### Other

#### Efforts to align UN programme cycle with national development cycle

- Technical support provided in reviewing and updating legislation, policies, strategic documents related to health care prevention and
Preparation of Country Analysis/UNDAF/UNDAF Action Plan

Implementation of UNDAF M&E framework

UNDAF Annual Review/ UNDAF Evaluation/SOF

Other

Progress towards UNDAF outcomes (inputs provided by theme group chairs)

treatment (Mother and Child Health) to meet international standards (WHO);

1.3.4.1. Work plans of the UNDAF Theme groups are developed in the beginning of the year, and progress towards outputs is reviewed on quarterly basis; 1.3.4.2. UNDAF M&E database developed and established within the RC office;

1.3.5.1. UNDAF annual review is conducted through a participatory process with inputs from the UNDAF Theme groups; 1.3.5.2. Development of the UNDAF annual review guidelines and dissemination among the UN staff;

1.3.7.1. At least three representatives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and line ministries visit one of the One UN Reform - Delivering as One countries and are better aware of the One UN reform process.

(1) UNDAF implementation is monitored by Theme groups; (2) UNDAF annual review report prepared and presented to the UNCT; 1.3.4.2. % of UNDAF M&E matrix indicators covered;

1.3.5.1. (1) UNDAF Annual Review guidelines are adapted to harmonize the UNDAF review process with agency annual reviews; (2) UNDAF annual review report is approved by the UNCT; 1.3.5.2. Guidelines ready and disseminated among the UNDAF Theme groups;

Number of Government representatives participated in the study visit to one of the DaO pilot countries and better aware of the One UN reform and Delivering as One

1.3.3.1. Analysis and policy recommendations on Economic well-being issues. Evidence-based advocacy for advancing macroeconomic development through organizing roundtable discussions and conferences. Joint collaboration within the UN for contributing to economic well-being of vulnerable people with more emphasis on rural areas (Theme group on economic well-being);

1.3.3.1. (1) # of conducted analysis and policy recommendations; (2) # of policy recommendations that were adopted and implemented by the Government; (3) # of roundtable discussions/conferences for evidence-based advocacy for advancing macroeconomic development; (4) # of joint collaboration projects within the UN and programmes for contributing to economic well-being;
1.3.3.2. Preservation of the manuscripts collection of the Al-Beruni Institute of Oriental Studies, Academy of Sciences, Tashkent, Uzbekistan (UNESCO);
1.3.3.3. Continuation of implementation of UNESCO/KOR FIT extrabudgetary project "Creative industries development for the diversity of cultural expressions - Strengthening the sustainability of crafts industry in Uzbekistan (UNESCO);
1.3.3.4. Support to research and capacity building activities for the improvement of water management for agriculture purposes in the area of Khorezem, in cooperation with Urgench State University. Disseminate new knowledge in order to develop eco-friendly technologies on degraded lands of Aral Sea Basin and Karakalpakstan (UNESCO);
1.3.3.5. Capacity of national media institutions to preserve the documents of cultural-scientific value and grant access to wide audience is strengthened (UNESCO);
1.3.3.6. UNDAF Theme Groups contribute to the UNDAF Annual Review Process and UNDAF annual review produced though an inclusive process and preservation of manuscripts; (2) % of work on renovation and restoration completed;
1.3.3.3. (1) number of capacity building activities conducted in conservation and preservation of manuscripts; (2) % of work on renovation and restoration of books published; 1.3.3.4. (1) Number of capacity-building activities conducted in traditional handicrafts; (2) number of traditional workshops renovated; (3) number of books published; 1.3.3.5. (1) Nationwide trainings for introduction of UNESCO's open-free software for inventory of national heritage; (2) % of regional museums began inventory using the UNESCO's open-free software; (4) Negotiations with the Ministry of Culture and sport of the RUz to launch the national inventory of the documentary heritage; 1.3.3.6. Inputs of Theme Groups to UNDAF annual review process

Joint planning initiatives with UN peacekeeping, peacebuilding, political and humanitarian actors (e.g. UNDAF plus, Integrated Strategic Framework).

1.4.1.1. A joint project on Silk Road Radio soap opera between UNFPA and UNESCO continued (UNFPA); 1.4.1.2. Increased knowledge and skills of providers on pregnancy and childbirth complications; 1.4.1.3. Number of the radio soap opera episodes developed and aired; 1.4.1.2. Number of trained and monitored HCP; 1.4.1.4. Number of trainings conducted for medical personnel; 1.4.1.4. (1) Full
management protocols and further dissemination of knowledge and skills among professionals (WHO, UNFPA); 1.4.1.3 Improved knowledge and skills of medical personnel on child nutrition (WHO, UNICEF); 1.4.1.4. UN Joint programme on improving the livelihoods in areas affected by the Aral Sea disaster is launched and effective management arrangements and coordination mechanism ensured (UNDP, WHO, UNFPA, UNESCO, UNV); proposal is submitted to the UNTFHS for approval following consultations with the Government; (2) MoU signed among the 5 participating agencies, providing institutional framework for JP implementation;

**HACT**

**Status of HACT implementation/compliance in the country**

Strengthening national systems/capacities through HACT

M&E of Joint Programmes Other

**Gender Equality**

UN support to incorporation of gender equality in national planning processes (such as National Development Strategies; PRSPs; SWAPs; Joint Assistance Strategies, etc.)

Capacity development for Gender theme groups to support UNCT to respond to national priorities for gender equality.

Other

**HIV/AIDS**

Establishment of Joint UN Team on AIDS and implementation of joint programme of support on AIDS

UN support to the national response to AIDS through strengthening the Three Ones

**Other**

1.6.1.1. National mechanisms to implement the CEDAW are strengthened (UNFPA); 1.6.1.2. (UNDP) 1) Improved employment opportunities for rural women from vulnerable groups; 2) Improved rehabilitation support services and general awareness raising on domestic violence issues; 3) Continued implementation of the UNDP CO Gender mainstreaming strategy;

1.6.1.1. (1) Draft law on gender equality submitted to the parliament; (2) Draft law on GBV prevention developed and discussed; (3) Number of relevant professionals received training on GBV prevention; 1.6.2.1. (UNDP) (1) # of social enterprises created and women employed in pilot regions; (2) # of new social support services for women available; (3) # of projects in UNDP Uzbekistan incorporating gender equality fully into situation analysis, outputs, activities, indicators and M&E;

1.7.1.1. Joint UN Team on AIDS is operational, and the joint UN Programme of Support and Annual Work plan under implementation; 1.7.2.1. Strengthened national capacity to provide HIV prevention among young people through peer-to-peer approach (UNFPA); 1.7.2.2. (1) Harmonized human-rights-based & evidence-based strategies & interventions incorporated in national programmes on drug control, prevention &

1.7.1.1. (1) Key Annual Workplan results achieved; (2) Joint UN Team on AIDS provides support in GFTAM project implementation; 1.7.2.1. (1) Number of young people trained as peer educators on adolescent sexual and reproductive health issues and HIV prevention; (2) Partnerships between national Y-Peer network and national and international partners expanded; (3) Percentage of schools which...
treatment of HIV & Tuberculosis, & relevant sections of programmes on criminal justice reform to ensure more effective & coherent national response to HIV epidemics as it relates to injecting drug use & prison settings;

(2) Strengthened professional education system on health care, social protection, law enforcement and prison systems for improved provision of integrated, evidence-based and comprehensive HIV services for people who use drugs and prisoners;

(3) Improved management of HIV-related services to ensure continuity of care and provision of integrated and easily accessible, evidence-based, large-scale and comprehensive services for MARPs in community and prisons nationally or in selected territories of the project countries (UNODC);

1.7.2.3. Scaled up coverage and improved quality of PMTCT and Paediatric AIDS; PMTCT, Paediatric AIDS and YFHS is integrated into the pre and post diploma training curricula of medical institutes (UNICEF);

1.7.2.4. Republican AIDS Centre, MHSSE, MoPE are supported to effectively respond to HIV/AIDS epidemics (UNESCO);

1.7.2.5. Advocacy among CCM members on international standards in HIV/AIDS prevention, treatment, care and support. Strengthened CCM Secretariat through increasing its efficiency and operationalization in liaison between CCM members.

New National Strategy on HIV/AIDS for 2012-2016 developed. UNDP supported in implementation of GFATM RCC wave 8 project;

1.7.2.6. (1) National HIV action adjusted to better respond to the drivers of the HIV epidemic in the country;

(2) Quality, up to date strategic information available to inform policy- and programme-related decision-making on HIV/AIDS issues;

have trained teachers to conduct classes on health education (including HIV/AIDS prevention, RH issues and others); (4) Percentage of young people aged 10-24 with comprehensive knowledge on preventing HIV (data collected through survey among Young people);

1.7.2.2. (1) Number and type of national programmes with integrated strategies and indicators (as per UNAIDS, WHO and UNODC relevant documents); (2) Improved policy and legal environment that protects the human rights and facilitates accessibility of evidence informed comprehensive HIV prevention, treatment, care and support services for IDUs and in prison settings;

(3) Number of countries/selected territories where the certification/attestation procedure for health care and social protection service providers, law enforcement and prison personnel includes the appraisal of competencies necessary for HIV prevention, treatment and care for drug users and prisoners as per updated occupational standards;

(4) Number of schools of medicine and nursing schools, training institutions for social workers and law enforcement personnel where the updated teaching curricula on evidence-informed and human-rights based HIV prevention, treatment and care for drug users and prisoners are in use;

(5) % of IDU-targeted and prison-based service sites adhering to national service standards and international guidelines;

1.7.2.3. (1) # of health professionals trained; (2) revised curriculum of medical institutes; 1.7.2.4. (1) MHSSE and MoPE are provided with technical expertise on HIV preventive education; (2) Educational materials for teachers' training on HIV prevention developed and is on process of approval by national
Advocacy carried out and technical support provided in operationalising the national strategic information / M&E system; ($$) Advocacy carried out and technical support provided to continue civil society participation in HIV service delivery; (3) Advocacy carried out and technical support provided to continue civil society participation in HIV service delivery; (3) Coverage by HIV preventive education in post secondary and tertiary education; (4) # of officials of educational institutions trained on ESD and HIV prevention;

1.7.2.5. (1) % of CCM members are aware of international standards on HIV/AIDS prevention, treatment care and support, including Harm Reduction and OST; (2) By September 2011 the National Strategy on HIV/AIDS for 2012-2016 finalized and submitted to the Government for approval’ (3) By July 2011 the UNDP is fully operational in implementation of GFATM RCC wave 8 project;

1.7.2.6. (1) National HIV Strategy for 2007-2011 is evaluated, lessons learned identified and a New National HIV Strategy (2012-2015) is developed and adopted; (2) Drivers of the HIV epidemic in the country analysed, stakeholder consensus reached, report available and to be used for decision making process; (3) Technical support provided to develop new M&E plan and plan adopted as part of the National HIV Strategy; (4) Staff of AIDS Centres are skilled to implement National M&E plan; (5) National partnership forum supported to serve as a platform to improve HIV response among all national and international stakeholders;

1.7.3.1. UN Cares Peer Education and Support Network operational; Each UN staff and the family members are aware about HIV/AIDS prevention, treatment, support and care; PEP kits are available at each UN agency and the expire date of medicine are monitored, and replaced if required

HIV/AIDS in the Workplace

Other
### Human Rights

#### Application of Human Right Based Approach

- **1.8.1.1. Increased knowledge of medical personnel and community leaders on human rights and health (WHO);**
- **1.8.2.1. (UNDP)** Enhanced capacities of the national human rights institutions and relevant bodies to implement most of the recommendations of the UN Treaty Bodies in the field of promotion and protection of human rights;
- **1.8.1.1. Number of medical personnel trained on human rights and health;**

#### Strengthening the capacity of UNCTs to support national human rights protection systems

- **1.8.2.1. (UNDP)** Enhanced capacities of the national human rights institutions and relevant bodies to implement most of the recommendations of the UN Treaty Bodies in the field of promotion and protection of human rights;

### Common Services and Premises

#### Other

- **1.9.1.1. Common approach of all UN Entities for increase in cash withdrawal charges imposed by the National bank of Uzbekistan;**
- **1.9.1.2. UN agencies are able to "Piggy Back" UNDP's LTAs for Airline Tickets and Event Management etc;**
- **1.9.1.3. UN Agencies are able to use UNDP created roster for obtaining services of local consultants and general service help;**
- **1.9.1.4. Waiver of Payment in Cash is routinely reviewed and assessed;**

### Coordination of Emergency Preparedness and Relief (WORKPLAN 2011)

#### Preparedness

- **2.1.1.1. International DRR Advisor recruited by UNDP to support UNCT in coordination of Emergency Preparedness & Response and DRR programming in Uzbekistan;**
- **2.1.1.2. Earthquake simulation report;**

#### Relief

- **2.1.1.3. UN Agencies are able to use UNDP created roster for obtaining services of local consultants and general service help;**
- **2.1.1.4. Waiver of Payment in Cash is routinely reviewed and assessed;**

### UN Advocacy and Resource Mobilization (WORKPLAN 2011)

#### Joint UNCT Advocacy and Communications

- **3.1.1.1. Celebration of the International Children's Broadcasting Day on 7 March 2011;**
- **3.1.1.2. Communication and Social Mobilization activities for the approved by RC, its key National Immunization Days results achieved;**

### Breakdown of required resources by source:

- **USD 15,000 (WHO)**
- **USD 110,000 (UNDP)**
- **USD 162,000 (UNDP);**
- **USD 30,000 (UNICEF);**
- **USD 20,500 (SRC);**
- **USD 150,000**
### Mobilization support to rounds 1-2 of National Immunization Days against Polio in 2011 (UNICEF)

1. Mobilization support to rounds 1-2 of National Immunization Days against Polio in 2011 (UNICEF); mobilization efforts are marked by organizing various outreach events by UN agencies, funds and programmes; (3) Series of activities aimed at increasing UN profile in Uzbekistan implemented; (4) Events on gender equality and UN Women's Day implemented to raise awareness on a new UN entity; (5) UN newsletter, print and e-versions, produced quarterly; (6) Site of UNIC in Uzbekistan is maintained and use of social media strengthened to increase UN Uzbekistan’s visibility; 3.1.1.5. Survey on perceptions of the UNDAF, and the UN's overall activities and impact in Uzbekistan conducted; 3.1.1.6. Joint advocacy visits of the UNCT, UNCT retreat and the retreat of the UN Communications group organized, and regular briefings on UN activities organized; 3.1.1.7. Draft UN communication strategy and UN induction package developed.

### Security Management (WORKPLAN 2011)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Security</th>
<th>Development/implementation of RM strategy</th>
<th>Other (specify)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Security</td>
<td>Duty station specific security risk assessment (SRA) for all locations in the country where UN staff are present</td>
<td>Implementation of mitigating measures as identified in SRA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**4.1.1.1.** New Security level system is introduced as of January, 2011 and updated on monthly basis, as well as SRA, MOSS and MORSS are reviewed and updated; 4.1.1.1. (1) Implementation of the new Security Level System (SLS); (2) SRA and CSP operational; (3) Monthly SLS updates; 4.1.2.1. The list of Agency security focal points is revised; 4.1.2.1. (1) Integrated UN ID Card / Pass system.
| Other | updated in line with the new introduced; (2) SLS and regular meetings of Establishment of mandatory Agency Security focal points are organized; |
| Up to date security plan | 4.1.3.1. Security plan is updated along with the mass casualty plan and PEP Kit protocol; |
| Security Management Team | 4.1.4.1. SMT meetings are conducted on regular basis to coordinate the security related issues; |
| Implementation of security training for staff | 4.1.5.1. Regular security trainings are organized for the UN staff and a training on security issues is conducted for the SMT; |

### Non-Resident UN Agencies (WORKPLAN 2011)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Special measures to integrate non-resident UN agencies in UNCT processes</th>
<th>Supporting the Involvement of non-resident UN agencies in the national strategic planning processes/ UN programming</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5.1.1.1. Develop and agree on an action plan on more active involvement of Non-resident agencies to UNDAF implementation;</td>
<td>5.1.1.1. (1) Action plan developed and agreed by UNCT; (2) Inputs of NRAs to UNDAF monitoring and annual review process;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Coordination Capacity of the UNCT (WORKPLAN 2011)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Strengthening UNCT Coordination Capacity</th>
<th>RCO Staffing</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Contracts for the UN Coordination officer and associate renewed, and UNV M&amp;E officer is hired with funding from the Government of Japan</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Communications services for the RC office, UN Recognition and Award programme, and maintenance the <a href="http://www.statistics.uz">www.statistics.uz</a> website</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Training of UN staff</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1) Participation of the RC office staff in the Induction training for Coordination officers and Regional Coordination Workshop; (2) At least three induction trainings conducted for the UN staff</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1) UN Recognition and Award programme facilitated and (2) the number of visits to the <a href="http://www.statistics.uz">www.statistics.uz</a> website</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Other (specify) | (1) Back to office reports and follow-up actions; (2) Number of UN staff undergone induction trainings |

### TOTAL

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Contact UNDG Scam Alert Credits Social Media</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>