

Uzbekistan

UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE FRAMEWORK • 2005–2009

IN MEMORY OF RICHARD CONROY



The United Nations Development Assistance Framework for Uzbekistan is dedicated to the memory of Mr. Richard Conroy, the late UN Resident Coordinator and UNDP Resident Representative, who inspired the vision of the strategy. Mr. Conroy was tireless in his commitment to UNDAF. His contribution to the preparation of this document inspired all those who worked with him and made UNDAF a reality.

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ABBREVIATIONS

ABA/CEELI	American Bar Association's Central and East European Law Initiative
ADB	Asian Development Bank
AEFI	Adverse Events Following Immunization
BFHI	Baby Friendly Hospital Initiative
CAS	Country Assistance Strategy
CAT	Committee Against Torture
CCA	Common Country Assessment
CEDAW	Convention on Elimination of Discrimination Against Women
CEM	Country Economic Memorandum
CER	Centre for Economic Research
CERD	Committee on Elimination of Racial Discrimination
CDC	Centre for Disease Control
CLCs	Community Learning Centers
CRC	Convention on the Rights of the Child
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
CT	Country Team
DHS	Demographic and Health Survey
DOTS	Directly Observed Treatment Short Course
EBF	Exclusive Breast Feeding
EC	European Community
EFA	Education for All
EIC	Information, Education and Communication
EMIS	Education Management and Information System
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
EPI	Extended Immunization Programme
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
GEF	Global Environmental Facility
GFATM	Global Fund for AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria
GKI	State Committee for State Property Management and Entrepreneurship Support
DDR	Drug Demand Reduction
HBS	Household Budget Survey
HES	Health Examination Survey
HR	Human Rights
HRBAP	Human Rights Based Approach
ICCPR	International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights
ICESCR	International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
ICPD	International Conference on Population and Development
IECD	Information, Education, and Communication Development
ILO	International Labour Organization
IMAL	Institute for Monitoring of Active Legislation
IMCI	Integrated Management of Childhood Illnesses
IREX	International Research and Exchange Board
IPPF	International Planned Parenthood Federation
KAP	Knowledge, Attitude and Practice
LBD	Live Birth Definition
LSA	Living Standards Assessment
MCH	Mother and Child Health
MFA	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
MFIs	Micro-credit Financing Institutes

MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MDGR	Millennium Development Goals Report
MICS	Multi Indicator Cluster Survey
MLA	Monitoring of Learning Achievements
MN	Micronutrients
MOAWM	Ministry of Agriculture and Water Management
MOE	Ministry of Economy
MOH	Ministry of Health
MOHE	Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education
MOI	Ministry of Interior
MOIA	Ministry of Internal Affairs
MOJ	Ministry of Justice
MOLSP	Ministry of Labour and Social Protection
MOPE	Ministry of Public Education
NASP	National Association of Salt Producers
NGOs	Non-governmental Organizations
N/HDR	National /Human Development Report
NHRC	National Human Rights Centre
OHCHR	Office of the High Commissioner on Human Rights
OSCE	Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe
OSI	Open Society Institute
PHC	Primary Health Care
PLWHA	People Living with HIV/AIDS
POP	Persistent Organic Pollutants
PRS	Poverty Reduction Strategy
RC	Resident Coordinator
RH	Reproductive Health
SM	Safe Motherhood
SMES	Small and Medium Enterprises
SSC	State Statistics Committee
STIs	Sexually Transmitted Infections
TB	Tuberculosis
TRACECA	Transport Corridor Europe Caucasus Asia
UARH	Uzbek Association of Reproductive Health
UNDESA	UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs
UNDAF	UN Development Assistance Framework
UNDMT	UN Disaster Management Team
UNDP	UN Development Programme
UNESCO	UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNHCR	UN High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	UN Children's Fund
UNIDO	UN Industrial Development Organization
UNFPA	UN Population Fund
UNODC	UN Office on Drugs and Crime
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
VCT	Voluntary Counseling and Testing
WB	World Bank
WHO	World Health Organization
YFS	Youth Friendly Services

FOREWORD

The United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) for Uzbekistan is the first common strategy of the United Nations system to assist the Government in meeting the development challenges of Uzbekistan.

UNDAF has been prepared in close consultation between the Governmental executive agencies and the United Nations Country Team and was presented at the Joint Strategy Meeting in February 2004.

UNDAF is a testament by the Government, the United Nations system, and the civil society to renewed cooperation in the spirit of promoting development. UNDAF is a feasible strategy to promote development for all and is anchored in the capacities of the country to respond to the challenges posed by the transition and to improve the quality of life for all citizens.

UNDAF is based on the Millennium Development Goals and development priorities as identified in the Common Country Assessment. UNDAF sets out collec-

tive priorities of the UN System, the Government and civil society and links them directly to individual UN agency country programme outcomes and outputs. The strategy covers a period of five years (2005–2009).

Although five years represent a significant period in our lives, it is only a brief, yet crucial period in the continuous path of national development. Conscious of this challenge, UNDAF brings together and maximizes the collective strengths of the UN system and the national partners to achieve the national development priorities.

UNDAF is instrumental in helping the UN system to identify joint programming opportunities and thus maximize the impact of UN development activities and produce concrete results. It also sets up a monitoring and evaluation plan which will help the UN system, the Government and development partners to keep track of progress towards agreed collective indicators according to the Millennium Development Goals and Uzbekistan's priorities.



Galina K. Saidova
First Deputy Minister of Economy
Republic of Uzbekistan



Fikret Akcura
United Nations Resident Coordinator
in Uzbekistan

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) is the business plan of the UN Country Team for the period 2005–2009. UNDAF provides a framework for the UN reform at the country level to ensure coordinated and coherent programming, which is aligned with the MDGs and the national priorities of Uzbekistan.

UNDAF is the result of an ongoing consultative process between the United Nations Country Team (UNCT), the Government, and development partners to simplify and harmonize UN interventions at the country level, so as to achieve clear and measurable results.

UNDAF intends to contribute to the achievement of the MDGs by setting an operational framework, including a monitoring and evaluation system based on MDGs and a financing framework for all UN development activities in the country.

UNDAF will guide the UN System to support the reform process currently underway in Uzbekistan. In doing so, it will focus on four interrelated priority areas: improvement of living standards, access to and quality of basic services (health and education), harmonization of national laws and regulations in accordance with international conventions and good governance.



SIGNATURES

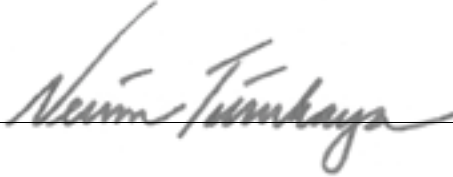
We, the United Nations Country Team in Uzbekistan, while respecting each organization's mandates, competences and decision making processes, pledge our commitment to collaborative programming as a means to foster cooperation and coordination among all our agencies and to enhance the performance and impact of our joint response to development assistance in Uzbekistan.



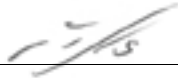
Fikret Akcura
UN Resident Coordinator



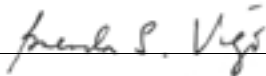
Barry Lane
UNESCO Representative



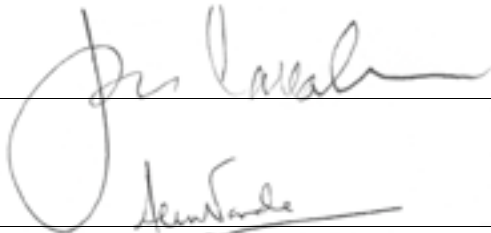
Nesim Tumkaya
UNFPA Representative



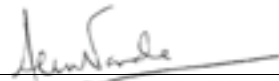
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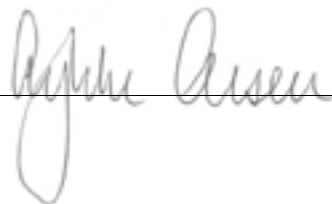
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INTRODUCTION

The United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) for Uzbekistan was prepared by the UN Country Team (UNCT) on the basis of the Common Country Assessment (CCA), and in close consultation with the Government, civil society and international community. UNDAF is guided by national priorities, the Millennium Development Goals and international conventions to which Uzbekistan is party and focuses on strengthening capacity at national and local levels, with the aim to: (i) develop successful strategies for the improvement of living standards throughout the country, (ii) enhance basic services in the country, specifically with regard to health and education services, (iii) further harmonize national legislation with relevant international UN instruments, and (iv) build the capacities of, and partnerships between, Government and civil society. Human rights and gender are mainstreamed throughout UNDAF.

The focus of UNDAF was decided at a meeting in July 2003, bringing together UN system, Government and

representatives from the civil society and international development partners. The participants were also briefed on UN reform, UNDAF formulation, harmonization and simplification of UN procedures as well as results-based management.

A follow-up workshop was conducted in December 2003, coinciding with the preparation of UNDP, UNICEF and UNFPA Country Programme Documents. The workshop finalized and validated the five UNDAF outcomes, the draft country programme outcomes and outputs of UNDP, UNICEF and UNFPA, and incorporated outputs from other contributing UN agencies. In addition, a number of national priorities were identified in relation to MDG targets and indicators for Uzbekistan.

UNDAF preparation process coincides with the last phase of the elaboration of the “Strategy for Improving the Living Standards of the People of Uzbekistan”, which provides a framework for improving the living standards of the population and related activities in the country. Through UNDAF, the UN system aims at contributing an MDG-based focus to implement the strategy, which will primarily be achieved through the preparation of a Millennium Development Goals Report, including the process of nationalization of the MDG targets and indicators, and monitoring the progress towards achieving the MDGs.

UNDAF represents the first common operational framework of the UN system in Uzbekistan. It builds on the UN system’s continued mandate and presence in Uzbekistan to assist the Government in reducing socio-economic disparities and to protect the most vulnerable during the process of transition to a market economy and a democratic society. While UNDAF interventions target the entire country, special emphasis will be put on selected regions in sustainable human development, education, health, harmonization and implementation of international conventions, and support for good governance.

UN system will use a combination of sectoral and regional approaches so as to benefit the most disadvantaged areas of the country and the most vulnerable constituents, such as the unemployed, rural people without secure access to land and water, children with special needs, and youth at risk as identified in the CCA.



RESULTS

UNDAF relies on the analysis and priorities identified in the CCA. Within this framework, and in full consultation with the Government as well as the development partners, UNDAF identifies four strategic areas of priority for the United Nations system for the period 2005–2009. These are: improvement of living standards, access to quality basic services (education and health), harmonization of national laws and regulations in accordance with international conventions, and good governance.

These priority areas were selected on the basis of previous experiences and lessons learned by the UN system in Uzbekistan and its comparative advantages. The critical assumption behind UNDAF is that by concentrating most of the UN resources on these four priority areas, the UN system and its partners will directly and substantially contribute to the achievement of the national priorities in relation to the MDGs.

The formulation of the Strategy for the Improvement of Living Standards further represents a unique opportunity for the UN system to integrate the MDGs into the national development policies providing opportunities for a cross-sectoral approach and building stronger partnerships with the Government, international financial institutions and other donors and civil society organizations.

UNDAF OUTCOME 1

Strengthened national and local level capacity to develop, implement, and monitor strategies for improving living standards.

The process of transition continues to be a defining feature of Uzbekistan's development. However, in the situation of macroeconomic stability there is a need to focus efforts on the improvement of living conditions of population.

Macroeconomic stability and restored economic growth have put in place the basis for moving to a market economy more rapidly. The CCA shows that while the economic policies adopted after independence have guaranteed stable economic growth, this yet has to translate into sustainable increase of living standards and optimal distribution of fruits of growth.

An estimated 27.5% of the population is unable to meet basic consumption needs with about a third of them particularly affected. In recognition of this situation, the Government has been developing a strategy

to improve living standards with technical assistance from the Asian Development Bank and UNDP.

In line with main directions and indicators of the Strategy to improve living standards and as defined by the UN's MDG Baseline Study for Uzbekistan, the goal of this UNDAF outcome is to enhance living standards and reduce the proportion of the population consuming less than 2,100 calories a day from 27.5 percent in 2002 to 14 percent in 2015.

This UNDAF outcome focuses on capacity building for improved skills and knowledge by the national authorities in the formulation and implementation of pro-poor policy formulation as well as in living standards monitoring, on one hand. On the other hand, the UN CT will act at the local level by supporting access to quality community based social services and new sources of income.

This integrated, multidisciplinary approach will include analysis, elaboration and implementation of sectoral and regional programmes and initiatives. Geographically, the UN interventions will also focus on the southern regions notably Kashkadaria; the north-western region, notably the Republic of Karakalpakstan; and the Ferghana Valley, in particular the Namangan region.

Sectorally, efforts will therefore focus on enhancing the competitiveness of the agro processing sector, promote micro, small and medium-scale enterprises and decentralized industrial development, in order to create employment opportunities in rural areas and reduce regional income disparities, thus ultimately fighting poverty at its very source.

The main partners in this outcome are: the Government, Asian Development Bank, the World Bank, national think tanks such as the Centre for Economic Research (CER), the European Community, policy makers and regional and local institutions, as well as local communities and civil society organizations (CSOs).



UNDAF OUTCOME 2

By 2009, improved quality of basic education is achieved.

Based on the Government's strong emphasis on increasing education coverage and quality, the UN system will support the efforts to ensure all regions and citizens benefit from the education drive.

The national development priorities in the areas of education coincide with those of the MDGs. Those for primary education are reflected in the "Strategy for Improving the Living Standards of the People of Uzbekistan", as well as in a number of other programmes such as the Primary Health Care Initiative and the National Programme for Personnel Training, and various other decrees and projects.

The national target contained in the National Programme for Personnel Training is to increase quality of general education for all boys and girls so that they can continue their education in colleges and academic lyceums after graduating from 9th grade.

Under the framework of the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) and the Convention on Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), the outcome will contribute to the sustainable development of children, adolescents and women in a nurturing, caring and protective environment.

This UNDAF outcome supports the national goal of ensuring quality education for all children. In that regard geographic focus will be on Karakalpakstan, Khorezm, Bukhara, Kashkadarya, Ferghana and Tashkent regions. Particular attention will be paid to: (i) increasing pre-school attendance at higher education level; (ii) promoting the attendance of girls; (iii) improving the quality of education for children with learning impediments, including those with language difficulties.



Thus, the specific focus is to assist the Government and local communities in their efforts to achieve universal access by all children to primary education, improved quality of education, improved child rearing practices and better child preparedness for school. This approach emphasizes the creation of a learning environment for basic education that promotes the acquisition of relevant life skills by both boys and girls. Support will also be provided to develop a national policy for inclusive/integrated education, enhanced skills for teaching children with special needs and supporting child caring practices for disabled children.

Recognized partners for the achievement of this shared outcome are: the Ministry of Public Education, local pedagogical institutes, families and communities, Asian Development Bank, and USAID.

UNDAF OUTCOME 3

By 2009, equitable access to quality primary health care services is improved.

Despite recent progress, current levels of malnutrition, communicable and non-communicable diseases are still a constraint on human development. In that connection, rates of drug use, HIV/AIDS, and tuberculosis continue to be a cause of concern. There is a need to improve the quality of and access to primary health care services, knowledge and skills of health professionals at all levels through training and upgrading.

Though child malnutrition, which was reported as being 'high' in 1996, may have improved, it continues to be of concern. Infectious diseases such as HIV/AIDS, and a rise in reported incidences of TB by 40% between 1990–1996, are issues of special concern, especially in certain regions (for example, Tashkent oblast for HIV/AIDS and Karakalpakstan for TB).

This UNDAF outcome contributes to the achievement of the national goals to reduce child and maternal mortality and to halt and reverse the rates of HIV/AIDS as outlined in the Health Sector Reform Programme, the Primary Health Care Initiative and the Strategic Programme on Response to the HIV/AIDS epidemic (2003–2006). Thus, this UNDAF outcome fits with the MDGs of improving child and maternal health and stopping and reversing the epidemic of HIV/AIDS.

The main thrust of the outcome is a combination of advocacy and policy advice towards an improved national policy environment for better health. It further aims to promote the improvement of quality health

services and the increased utilization of these services among men, women and young people. Assistance will be pursued through introduction of innovative and cost effective cross-sectoral, human rights-based approaches to complement the efforts of the Government and communities in health, education and social protection of children, women, youth and refugees.

As identified in the CCA, the strategy is to focus on a number of selected regions requiring priority interventions for the improvement of the situation of all citizens. UN interventions to address these problems will be facilitated by mapping socio-economic conditions against agreed qualitative and quantitative indicators including: family structures, reproductive health behaviour, social expenditure, income distribution and poverty, for improved geographic targeting.

Similar to Outcome 2, the geographic areas of focus will be Karakalpakstan, Bukhara, Khorezm, Kashkadarya, Ferghana and Tashkent region. In addition, specific UN interventions in the field of reproductive health are targeted to the regions of Andijan, Namangan, Khorezm and Jizzak which overlap with the targeted areas for promotion of reproductive rights and strengthening of civil society.

The main partners in achieving this outcome are: the Ministries of Health and Public and Higher Education and the Cabinet of Ministers. Other partners include: the Republican AIDS Centre, primary health care institutions at the national level, as well as communities and health professionals. At the donor level, partners include the Asian Development Bank, the World Bank, USAID and a number of national and international NGOs who are active in the field of health.

UNDAF OUTCOME 4

By 2009, domestic laws are harmonized with UN legal instruments, including human rights, environmental and refugee conventions, and their implementation and monitoring improved.

An important objective in this field is to promote the establishment and implementation of a national legal

framework capable of reconciling the national security and developmental interests of Uzbekistan with increased respect for human rights, including those of refugees.

The Government of Uzbekistan has, since its independence in 1991, ratified many international human rights conventions, including the six “core” human rights treaties, thereby committing itself to take effective, legislative, administrative, judicial or other measures to ensure that human rights are respected and protected in Uzbekistan. Over the last decade, the Government of Uzbekistan has advanced in the development of several laws and institutional structures for the promotion and protection of human rights. Given the developments, attention is now turning to further alignment of legislation with international standards and improving the capacity of the institutions to implement them effectively.

The national goal that this outcome is supporting is to ensure stability and security for creation of a democratic society and the implementation of international conventions to which the country is a party, including the Millennium Declaration. The achievement of the UNDAF outcome is primarily guided by the harmonization of national legislation with relevant UN legal instruments, including conventions on human rights, environment and improved legal protection of refugees.

In achieving this outcome, UNDAF relies on the UN system’s comparative advantages of impartiality and neutrality, access to international and regional ‘best practices’, and an extensive global and regional experience in these particular areas. This outcome aims at increasing the capacity of the relevant Governmental institutions and civil society to be engaged in a constructive dialogue, foster partnerships and involve in effective implementation and monitoring of international conventions.

This outcome has two main foci: 1) the advancement of human rights including, those of children and refugees; and 2) the enhancement of environmental protection in Uzbekistan.

In the field of human rights, particular attention will be given to: i) enhancing national capacity to integrate Uzbekistan’s national legal framework with its interna-



tional human rights obligations; and ii) raising awareness on international human rights principles and enhancing population's access to the judicial structures.

The UN system will provide technical assistance and advisory services in the area of law making processes and to strengthen the capacity to sustain legislative development in Uzbekistan. Furthermore, support will be provided to raising the awareness of the citizens on national legislation and international human rights standards and building the capacity of the relevant Governmental institutions and civil society organisations to provide enhanced legal services, especially for the most disadvantaged or vulnerable segment of the population.

In the field of environment, support will be provided to the Government in meeting international commitments on environment and sustainable development and integrating them into national development policy and planning. In close cooperation with the Global Environmental Facility, attention will be paid to assist the Government and local communities in preserving biodiversity, promoting sustainable land management and introducing renewable energy technologies.

The main partners in the achievement of this outcome include the relevant ministries, the Institute for Monitoring of Active Legislation (IMAL), the Committee for the Protection of Nature, the Prosecutor's Office, the Ombudsman, the Women's Committee and international partners such as OSCE, the American Bar Association/Central and East European Law Initiative (ABA/CEELI), and other interested donors.

UNDAF OUTCOME 5

Strengthened Government and civil society capacity and partnership towards more effective governance.

After barely a decade since the creation of the sovereign Republic of Uzbekistan, challenges of transition continue. Among those are the further alignment of the executive, legislative and judicial branches, broadening the dialogue between the formal structures and the citizens, enhancing the role of local and municipal au-

thorities, and strengthening the civil service to deliver timely and quality services.

As the democratization process continues, there will be an ever-increasing transition from a predominantly Government-run national development strategy towards a more participatory model, necessitating a dynamic, responsive and responsible community of citizens. Local mechanisms aiming towards decentralization have demonstrated a comparatively high level of efficiency and effectiveness and require further support to consolidate previous gains, and continue the progress made in protecting those most vulnerable.

The CCA acknowledges that there is a need for targeted support to the Government and society at large in identifying key policy options to make the model of transition more effective, transparent and equitable, particularly with regard to participation of civil society and quality of life. Thus, this UNDAF outcome is based on the assumption that improved governance is a main prerequisite for achieving the MDGs and Uzbekistan's national goals.

In order to achieve this outcome, the UN system will support capacity building of civil society organizations to engage in policy dialogue and monitoring with the Government. This will be pursued through capacity building exercises such as training of human resources, and, focusing on disparity reduction, human rights, gender equality, meeting community needs, disaster preparedness and border management.

Thus, the UN will support locally based and civic activities (notably the youth, the patients, people living with HIV/AIDS and refugees) aimed at promoting dialogue and partnerships with the national authorities, for example in the sector of pre-primary education, health service delivery and municipal services (such as water and sanitation).

Recognized partners include regional and local authorities, neighbourhood associations (mahallas), Parliamentary Committees, administrative and judicial bodies, and Governmental institutions. The main international partners identified are USAID, ABA/CEELI, Mercy Corps, OSCE, Freedom House and the European Community. At the level of civil society, collaboration with diverse representation of NGOs and CSOs will be pursued.



COOPERATION STRATEGIES

The UNDAF outlines the UN strategy for Uzbekistan and how the UN agencies will work together in a collaborative and mutually supporting way, also in a focused, targeted manner according to the mandate of each agency. Almost all of the UNDAF outcomes are shared between at least two or more agencies. This not only allows for synergy between individual agencies, but also avoids possible duplication or unnecessary overlap. The UNDAF will create opportunities for cooperation during the implementation of the respective country programme outcomes and outputs. Thus, the individual UN agencies, funds and programmes will formulate their work during 2005–2009 based on the UNDAF and will use the UNDAF monitoring and evaluation plan to spur continuous evaluation of individual programmes as well as their combined effect in meeting the UNDAF outcome. To this purpose the UN RC will establish a MDG and UNDAF coordination body to support the work of the CCA/UNDAF/MDGR Steering Committee, which is co-chaired by the Government and the UN RC.

The UN Theme Group on HIV/AIDS will continue to provide within each UNDAF outcome a structure enabling various agencies to coordinate United Nations support to the national response to HIV/AIDS and support an expanded multi-sectoral response to the epidemic. Likewise, the UN Resident Coordinator

System will integrate and mainstream human rights and gender concerns into UN programming through all five UNDAF outcomes and will serve as the main cooperation strategy for the UN CT in the field of identification, implementation and monitoring of UN joint programming.

The MDG team composed of national MDG experts will continue to provide specialized and expert advice in the identification of nationalized targets and indicators and at a later stage, of localization and monitoring of MDGs. The UNCT will ensure that the work carried out by the MDG Team is streamlined into the UNDAF and through it into the country programmes, down to programme and project interventions for a full alignment of country programmes and national priorities with the MDGs.

The choice of partners is based on their potential for long term impact on national goals and priorities based on a) their mandates and areas of expertise; b) the availability of funding and/or the ability to mobilize funds to carry out the required activities to achieve the planned outcome in a timely and efficient manner. Lessons learned, good practices and opportunities to strengthen national capacities and international cooperation were also used in this identification process. The partners and their specific function and role in the achievement of each UNDAF outcome are elaborated in Table 1 “*UNDAF Result Matrix.*”

ESTIMATED RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS

The estimated financial resources required by the United Nations for their contribution to achieve each expected outcome in UNDAF are presented below (Annexes, "UNDAF Programme Resource Framework"). The contributions include regular and extra-budgetary resources of the UN Agencies, and Funds and Programmes, which are expected to be available during the period of 2005–2009. The country programme action plans, and programme and project documents will serve as the officially recognized operational mechanisms for the commitments made in accordance with the rules and procedures of the UN agencies.

The UN Country Team, through joint advocacy and the UN Resident Coordinator System's mechanism, will, to the extent possible, mobilize additional resources from multi and bilateral donors who have traditionally supported UN collaborative programmes. Emphasis will be placed on developing and implementing a strategy to mobilize funds for parallel and joint advocacy, advisory and programming initiatives.



IMPLEMENTATION

UNDAF will be implemented by means of Government-approved country programmes of the UN agencies. Individual UN country programmes will have a clear and explicit reference to UNDAF outcomes and will clarify how they contribute to achieve the overall objectives of UNDAF. The World Bank and the ADB will also refer to UNDAF when elaborating, tailoring and monitoring their assistance programmes.

The harmonized programme cycle of UNICEF, UNDP and UNFPA, during 2005–2009, will increase the possibility of joint planning, implementation and monitoring of outcomes. Other agencies such as UNESCO, WHO, UNHCR and UNODC will provide specialized assistance and/or support in the mobilization of funds and in sharing of existing resources, including human

resources. UNDAF primarily adds value by providing a UN-system-wide platform for discussion of individual programs of the agencies.

As the business plan of the UN, UNDAF focuses on concrete results. In order to keep track of the outcomes, UNDAF indicators will be aligned with MDG indicators. These indicators will be further localized and refined during the preparation of the MDGR to be presented in the Millennium Development Goals Report.

The UN RC Annual Reports and work plans will record the progress made by the UN and the accrued value added. Lessons learned, and best practices resulting from joint program outcomes will also be outlined in the reports.



MONITORING AND EVALUATION

The UN will utilize a results-based management approach as the primary tool for evaluating UNDAF in 2008 to assess impact, relevance, and sustainability. The evaluation mechanisms of UNDAF will also focus on effectiveness, vis-à-vis, UNDAF and country programme outcomes and efficiency gains of a simplified and harmonized UN system at the country level.

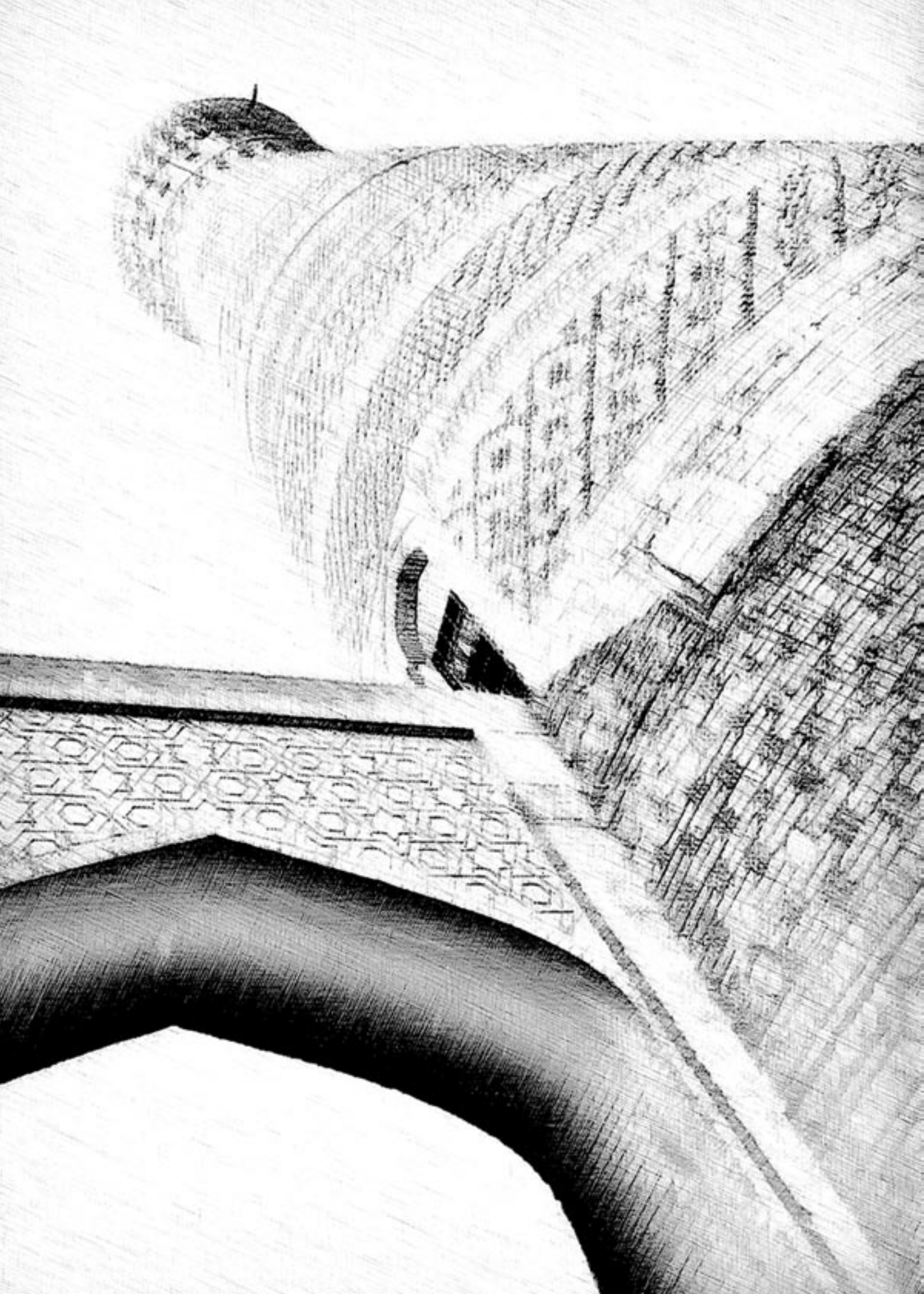
Monitoring of UNDAF outcomes will be continuous with regular monitoring progress reports. The "UNDAF Monitoring and Evaluation Plan" (in Annexes) illustrates how focus on outcomes, baselines, sources of verifications and indicators will enable monitoring and assessment, and spur a continuous analysis of the development situation. The CCA/UNDAF/MDGR Steering Committee composed of Government, UN, civil society and international development partners, who oversaw the process of preparation of the CCA/UNDAF, will remain to ensure continuity in monitoring and evaluation of UNDAF outcomes.

Monitoring mechanisms will include: MDG analysis and reporting, poverty reduction reporting, coordinated field visits for shared and related outcomes and where the geographic focus is shared (for example with UNICEF and UNFPA in the areas of child and maternal health), joint reviews, stakeholder meetings, desk reviews, assessment reports and standard donors project reports, and other mechanisms such as country programme action plans and harmonized annual work plans.

Evaluation will be primarily linked to measuring progress towards the achievement of MDGs and trends in that direction. It will include recommendations, highlight lessons learned, and encourage the use of best practices to improve performance in accordance with an evaluation plan prepared jointly with all strategic partners.

The plan indicates the objectives, indicators, timing and data collection, and reporting mechanisms. The "Monitoring and Evaluation Calendar" for UNDAF encourages cluster evaluations that reflect the synergy and complementation of outcomes (in Annexes).

The RC Annual Report format will reflect UNDAF monitoring and evaluation mechanisms and the outcomes. The main vehicle to coordinate the implementation and monitoring of UNDAF is the MDG/UNDAF Coordination Group, which will report to the UN Resident Coordinator twice a year. The Group will produce bi-annual reports on progress made against UNDAF outcomes for review by the Government and UN system. The MDG/UNDAF Coordination Group will act as the main coordination mechanism of the UN to ensure: a) coordination of MDG efforts; b) follow up actions on and coordination of the monitoring, implementation and evaluation mechanisms of UNDAF; c) identification and support of opportunities for joint programming.



ANNEXES

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UNDAF RESULTS MATRIX	
Priority Area 1: Improvement of Living Standards	
National Priorities or MDGs	
"To enhance living standards and reduce the proportion of the population consuming less than 2100 calories a day from 27.5 percent in 2001 to 14 percent in 2015" (Strategy for Improving of the Living Standards of the People of Uzbekistan).	
UNDAF Outcome	
"Strengthened national and local level capacity to develop, implement and monitor strategies for improving living standards."	
Country Outcome	
1.1. Sustainable human development policies to improve livelihoods and access to social services by the poor developed and their implementation monitored in accordance with MDGs (UNDP, UNFPA and UNICEF).	<p>Resource Mobilisation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> UNDP, regular—USD 4.00 million, other—USD 3.00 million UNFPA, core—USD 0.50 million UNICEF, regular—USD 1.79 million, other—USD 1.23 million <p>Role of partners</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF—collaborative and joint programming; Asian Development Bank, World Bank, USAID, European Community—technical assistance and funding; Ministry of Economy, Ministry of Labour, State Statistics Committee and line ministries, Women's Committee—execution, implementation, monitoring and coordination; Regional and Local authorities, Civil Society Organizations—coordination; Centre for Economic Research, Academia—research and policy advice.
1.2. Poor and vulnerable people's access to quality community based social services improved and new sources of income created (UNDP, UNICEF, WHO and UNESCO).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UNDP, regular—USD 3.09 million, other—USD 6.00 million UNICEF, regular—USD 0.99 million, other—USD 1.46 million UNESCO—USD 0.50 million WHO, regular—USD 0.02 million
1.3. Productivity and competitiveness of the agro-processing industry sector enhanced (UNIDO).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regional and local authorities, Civil Society Organizations—coordination; Centre for Economic Research—research and advice. The Ministry of Economy, Chamber of Trade and Industry of Uzbekistan, Ministry of Agriculture, the State Property Fund (GKI), the Agency for External Economic Relations—implementation and coordination; Business Incubators and Techno Parks, Association of Textile Industries, the Association of Chemical Producers, the Association of Textile Industries (Uzbekengilsanoat), Uzmevasabzavot—implementation. <p>UNIDO—to be determined.</p>
Coordination and programme modalities	<p>UNDAF will support a combination of upstream and downstream activities. In order to ensure sustainability and ownership of downstream activities, an approach of decentralized experimentation will be applied, where locally generated initiatives will be facilitated and supported. This approach will facilitate cross learning, local networks and up scaling of demonstration projects. Support will also be provided to Government for the formulation of 'upstream' development plans which identify longer term growth opportunities and economic development priorities. This approach will seek to unite key Government agencies, international donor organizations and, where appropriate, CSOs and private sector representatives within a common framework for action. The coordination and programme modalities for this outcome revolve around the UN contribution to the preparation of the Interim Strategy for the Improvement of Living Conditions (which was prepared with the support from ADB), its implementation and monitoring. The UN has incorporated the tentative MDG national targets and indicators into UNDAF and will use UNDAF to advocate for the inclusion of national MDG targets and indicators into the strategy and the living standards analysis. The main coordination mechanisms for the nationalization of the MDGs and their integration in the strategy will continue to be the CCA/UNDAF/MDGR Steering Committee in close cooperation with the State Statistics Committee supported by UNDP.</p>

UNDAF RESULTS MATRIX	
Priority Area 2: Access to Quality Basic Services—Education	
National Priorities or MDGs	
"Ensure that all children, boys and girls, complete 9th grade of a quality education"—The Strategy for the Improvement of the Living Standards of the People of Uzbekistan and National Programme for Personnel Training.	
UNDAF Outcome	
"By 2009, improved quality of basic education is achieved"	
Country Outcome	Resource Mobilisation
<p>2.1. Learning environment for basic education promoting gender equality, needs-based and life skills education is introduced and implemented in selected areas (UNICEF, UNESCO and UNAIDS).</p> <p>2.2. Access to basic education for children with (physical and mental impairments and language difficulties) is improved in selected areas (UNICEF, UNESCO, UNHCR and WHO).</p> <p>2.3. Families' child-bearing practices for pre- and post-natal care, development and protection are improved in selected areas (UNICEF).</p>	<p>Role of partners</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNICEF, UNESCO and UNAIDS—collaborative and joint programming; • Asian Development Bank, USAID PEAKS and World Bank—technical assistance and financing; • Ministry of Public Education, Pedagogical Institutes—implementation and coordination; • Counterpart Consortium—coordination. • UNICEF, UNESCO, UNHCR, WHO—collaborative and joint programming; • Ministry of Public Education, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Labour and Social Protection—coordination, execution, monitoring and implementation; • Mahallas and local hokimiyats, NGOs—coordination. <p>UNICEF, regular—USD 0.95 million, other—USD 0.97 million</p> <p>UNESCO—USD 0,70 million</p> <p>UNICEF, regular—USD 0.48 million, other—USD 0.75 million</p> <p>UNHCR, regular—USD 0.11 million</p> <p>UNESCO—USD 0.50 million</p> <p>WHO—regular USD 0.02 million</p> <p>UNICEF, regular—USD 0.85 million, other—USD 0.70 million</p>
<p>Coordination and programme modalities</p>	<p>A donor coordination mechanism is being established for the education sector to oversee congruency and complementarity of interventions (UNICEF, UNESCO, WB, USAID, and IREX).</p>

UNDAF RESULTS MATRIX	
Priority Area 3: Access to Quality Basic Services—Health	
National Priorities or MDGs	
"Reduce Infant Mortality by 2/3 by 2015", "Decrease Maternal Mortality by 1/3 by 2015", "Halt and Reverse the Rising Trend in HIV/AIDS Prevalence Rate by 2015". National Targets and Short and Mid Term Goals of the National Programme on Reduction of Infant and Child Mortality and Strategic Programme on Counteraction to HIV/AIDS Epidemic in the Republic of Uzbekistan.	
UNDAF Outcome	
"By 2009, equitable access to quality primary health care services is improved".	
Country Outcome	
Role of partners	
3.1. Improved national policy environment for better health (UNICEF, UNFPA, WHO, UNHCR and UNODC).	<p>Resource Mobilisation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> UNICEF, regular—USD 0.35 million, other—USD 0.38 million UNFPA, core—USD 0.10 million, coordinating and assistance—USD 0.30 million UNODC, project funds—USD 0.14 million (shared among tasks 3.1, 3.2, 3.3). UNHCR, regular—USD 0.17 million WHO, regular—USD 0.20 million <p>Role of partners</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Health, Justice and Higher Education, Parliament, Cabinet of Ministers, Institute of Health—execution, coordination and implementation; USAID, World Bank, Centre for Disease Control, Women's Committee—coordination and funding; Youth organizations—coordination.
3.2. The quality of services for Maternal and Child Health, communicable diseases, nutrition, young people's and reproductive health in selected provinces is improved (UNICEF, UNFPA, WHO, UNODC).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UNICEF, regular—USD 0.95 million, other—USD 1.13 million UNFPA, core—USD 1.00 million, multi-bi—USD 0.30 million UNODC, project funds—USD 0.14 million (share among the task in 3.1, 3.2, 3.3). WHO, regular—USD 0.60 million <p>Role of partners</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Health and Institute of Health—execution, implementation and coordination; State Statistics Committee, Ministry of Finance monitoring and information; Uzdonmaktshulot—coordination; Asian Development Bank, World Bank, USAID—technical assistance and funding; Centre for Disease Control, NASP and NGOs—coordination.
3.3. Increased utilization of primary health care services and improved health-seeking behaviour among men, women and young people in selected areas (UNICEF, UNFPA, WHO, UNAIDS, UNODC).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UNICEF, regular—USD 0.45 million, other—USD 0.45 million UNFPA, core USD—0.70 million, multi-bi—USD 1.00 million UNODC, project funds—USD 0.14 million (share among the task in 3.1, 3.2, 3.3). WHO, regular—USD 0.40 million <p>Role of partners</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Public Education, Ministry of Higher Education; Cabinet of Ministers, Ministry of Health—execution, implementation, monitoring and coordination; Asian Development Bank and World Bank—technical assistance and funding; All Primary Health Care Units—coordination.
Coordination and programme modalities	<p>The UN Theme Group on HIV/AIDS will coordinate donor assistance related to HIV/AIDS with the participation of the Republican AIDS Centre and the civil society. The Theme Group will continue to provide a structure enabling various agencies to coordinate United Nations support to national response to HIV/AIDS and support an expanded multi-sectoral response to the epidemic through the Global Fund Against AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria and the UN RC System. The Ministry of Health will coordinate all health matters.</p>

UNDAF RESULTS MATRIX	
Priority Area 4: Harmonization of National Laws and Regulations in Accordance with International Conventions	
National Priorities or MDGs	
Implement international conventions the country is signatory to; integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes; reverse the loss of environmental resources and promote the rational use of environmental resources based on principles of sustainable development.	
UNDAF Outcome	
"By 2009, domestic laws are harmonized with UN legal instruments, including human rights, environmental and refugee conventions, and the implementation and monitoring of the latter are improved".	
Country Outcome	Resource Mobilisation
4.1. National legislation is in compliance with selected international conventions, including human rights and environmental conventions and improved legal protection for refugees (OHCHR, UNICEF, UNHCR).	OHCHR—to be determined. UNICEF, regular—USD 0.34 million, other—USD 0.30 million UNHCR, regular—USD 0.40 million
	Role of partners
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UNICEF, UNHCR and UN Office High Commissioner for Human Rights, OHCHR Regional Adviser of the Regional Project for Central Asia—joint and collaborative programming and advisory; Ministries of Interior, Justice, Foreign Affairs, State Border and Customs Committees—implementation, coordination and monitoring; National Human Rights Centre, Procurator's Office, Ombudsman—coordination; Civil society, American Bar Association—coordination and advisory.
4.2. Enhanced legal framework, monitoring and support mechanisms are in place for the implementation of UN human rights instruments (UNDP, OHCHR, UNICEF, UNHCR, UNODC).	OHCHR—to be determined. UNDP, regular—USD 2.50 million, other—USD 2.00 million UNICEF, regular—USD 0.17 million, other—USD 0.38 million
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UNDP, UNICEF, UNHCR, UNODC and OHCHR Regional Adviser of the Regional Project for Central Asia—collaborative, joint programming and advisory; Ministry of Interior, Justice, Foreign Affairs, State Border and Customs Committees, National Human Rights Centre, Procurator's Office, Ombudsman, Women's Committee, regional and local authorities, Civil Society Organizations—coordination, implementation and monitoring; OSCE, Freedom House, American Bar Association, diplomatic missions—coordination, advocacy, funding.
4.3. Obligations under international environmental conventions and agreements fulfilled through improved effectiveness of environment management and development of clean energy sources (UNDP, UNIDO).	UNDP, regular—USD 3.30 million, other—USD 6.00 million UNIDO National Country Programme, core—USD 0.05 million POPs Management—USD 0.5 million (GEF), other—USD 1.00 million
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The State Committee for Nature Protection, Council of Ministers of Republic of Karakalpakstan, Hydrometeorology Administration, Main Forestry Department under the Ministry of Agriculture and Water Management, State Bio-Control Department—execution, coordination, policy dialogue and regulation elaboration; Ministries of Health and Agriculture; Academia—research and data collection and analysis; Asian Development Bank, USAID, Global Environmental Facility—advocacy, coordination, funding.
Coordination and programme modalities	The coordination and programme modalities to pursue this UNDAF outcome will support the Government in meeting international commitments in the field of human rights including the rights of the child and refugees, environment and sustainable development and integrating them into national development policy and planning. In close cooperation with the Global Environmental Facility, UNDAF will also assist the Government and local communities in preserving biodiversity, promoting sustainable land management and introducing new technologies for the use of renewable energy. The UN Resident Coordinator System will be the main coordination modality to ensure that human rights concerns are addressed at interagency level, especially to support the Government in the finalization of the National Action Plan Against Torture and integrate human rights concerns into UN programming.

UNDAF RESULTS MATRIX	
Priority Area 5: Good Governance	
National Priorities or MDGs	
"Spare no effort to promote democracy and strengthen the rule of law as well as respect for all internationally recognized human rights and fundamental freedoms, including the right to development" (Millennium Declaration)	
UNDAF Outcome	
"Strengthened Government and civil society capacity and partnership towards more effective governance".	
Country Outcome	Resource Mobilisation
5.1. Enabling environment for civil society to participate actively in development processes (UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA, UNHCR, WHO, UNAIDS).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA, WHO, UNHCR, UNAIDS — joint collaborative programming; • Ministry of Justice; National Centre for Human Rights, Women's Committee, Law Enforcement Agencies — execution, coordination, implementation and coordination; • Regional and local authorities, Kashkadarya, Karakalpakstan and Ferghana Hokimiyats, mahallas, Parliament Committees — coordination; • USAID, World Bank, European Community, Mercy Corps — technical assistance and funding; • OSCE, American Bar Association, Central European Eurasian Law Initiative, Freedom House — coordination and advisory.
5.2. National capacities to respond to emergencies strengthened (UNICEF, UNFPA, UNDP, WHO, UNHCR).	To be determined.
5.3. Governance issues addressed in Government's priority reform programmes (UNODC, UNHCR, UNICEF).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNODC, UNICEF, UNHCR — joint collaborative programming; • Cabinet of Ministers, Oliy Majlis, Ministry of Justice, Law Enforcement Agencies — coordination and management; • State Customs Committee and Border Guards, the Office of the Prosecutor General — implementation and monitoring (upon instruction from Cabinet of Ministers); • Local NGOs and civil society organizations — collaborative implementation of projects and technical assistance; • European Community, OSCE, Asian Development Bank, World Bank — technical assistance and funding.
Coordination and programme modalities	<p>UNDAF will function as a catalyst through which strengthened relationships between Government and civil society as partners in development may be achieved. This will include continued support and facilitation of collaborative networks, programmes and projects, support for pilot projects and CSO coalitions at the local level to promote more participatory and transparent processes of governance. This UNDAF outcome will be pursued through three lines of action: a) capacity building of civil society and national authorities to develop better skills for and understanding of judicial and administrative reforms; b) awareness raising and advocacy on the need for democratic reforms; c) support to the Government for the development of a legal framework for civil society participation. The Contingency Planning Group, composed of UN agencies and the Field Security Officer, will serve as the main coordination body for contingency planning and interagency coordination with the Ministry of Emergency Situations. International Committee of the Red Cross, US Embassy, USAID and Swiss Cooperation Agency and Medicines sans Frontiers.</p>

MONITORING AND EVALUATION PLAN	
Priority Area 1: Improvement of Living Standards	
National Priorities or Millennium Development Goals	
"To enhance living standards and reduce the proportion of the population consuming less than 2100 calories a day from 27.5 percent in 2001 to 14 percent in 2015" (Strategy for Improving of the Living Standards of the People of Uzbekistan).	
UNDAF Outcome by the End of the Programme Cycle	
"Strengthened national and local level capacity to develop, implement and monitor strategies for improving living standards".	
Country Programme Outcome	Partners Responsible and Verification Means
Indicators and Baselines	Risks and Assumptions
<p>1.1. Sustainable human development policies to improve livelihoods and access to social services by the poor developed and their implementation is monitored in accordance with MDGs.</p> <p>UNDP outcome indicators</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> National strategy for improving living standards launched with clear national and regional targets for poverty reduction and achievement of MDGs. <p><i>Baseline: Government acknowledges need for macro-economic and institutional reform to integrate poverty and employment and create an Inter-agency Committee to coordinate the elaboration of the Strategy for improving living standards.</i></p> <p>UNICEF outcome indicators</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The number of districts that have developed and implemented local plans on inter-sectoral social services for vulnerable children; Percent of funds allocated in social sector in selected geographic areas; <p><i>Baseline: Study on Social Expenditure.</i></p> <p>UNFPA outcome indicators</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of national policies and strategies on poverty reduction and development that integrate population factors into social policy planning and implementation. <p><i>Baseline: Survey to be undertaken</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Economy—overall coordination, policy; State Statistics Committee, line ministries, local authorities in Karakalpakstan, Kashkadarya and Ferghana, private sector—beneficiaries; Mass media—outreach; Women's Committee—policy and advocacy; European Community—funding and advocacy; World Bank and Asian Development Bank—policy dialogue, advocacy and coordination; Centre for Economic Research—research and policy analysis.
<p>1.2. Poor and vulnerable people's access to quality community based social services improved and new sources of income created.</p> <p>UNDP outcome indicators</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase in number of jobs locally and nationally. <p><i>Baseline: growing disparities in access to basic services and livelihood.</i></p> <p>UNICEF outcome indicators</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percent of vulnerable children in the community receiving social services in selected geographic areas; Percent of pre-school age children participating in Mahalla kindergartens in selected geographic areas; Number of socially underprivileged children included into the mainstream education system (pre-school and school) in selected geographic areas; Number of children who have either been prevented from being placed in institutions or given for foster care or adoption in selected geographic areas. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Labour and Social Protection, International Labour Organization and Ministry of Economy, local authorities in Karakalpakstan, Kashkadarya and Ferghana—coordination, capacity-building; Civil Society Organizations—awareness, capacity-building, community-mobilization; European Community—funding and advocacy; USAID, Asian Development Bank—coordination, policy. MDG reports; UNICEF Multi Indicator Cluster Survey, government, poverty strategy reports, Small and Medium Enterprise Development Project (Asian Development Bank), World Bank's Living Standards Assessment, Country Economic Memorandum, and Country Assistance Strategy.
<p>1.3. Productivity and competitiveness of the agro-processing industry sector enhanced.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Many associations function at a very central level, controlling their own enterprises, rather than the sector. Many emerging enterprises, particularly SMEs, especially in rural areas are not covered by these artificial associations of producers or traders.

MONITORING AND EVALUATION PLAN	
Priority Area 2: Access to Quality Basic Services—Education	
National Priorities or Millennium Development Goals	
"Ensure that all children, boys and girls, complete 9 th grade of a quality education" (Strategy for the Improvement of the Living Standards of the People of Uzbekistan and National Programme for Personnel Training).	
UNDAF Outcome by the End of the Programme Cycle	
"By 2009, improved quality of basic education is achieved"	
Country Programme Outcome	Indicators and Baselines
UNICEF outcome indicators	Partners Responsible and Verification Means
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2.1. Learning environment for basic education promoting gender equality, needs-based and life skills education is introduced and implemented in selected areas. Number of schools implementing the life skills education curriculum in selected geographic areas; Number of schools successfully implementing Global Education curriculum in selected geographic areas; Number of schools with appropriate water and hygiene facilities in selected geographic areas. <p><i>Baseline: Study on gender review in education to be undertaken.</i></p> <p>UNAIDS outcome indicators</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percent of schools with teachers who have been trained in life skills based HIV/AIDS education and who taught it during the last academic year; Percent of young people aged 15–24 who both correctly identify ways of preventing the sexual transmission of HIV and who reject major misconceptions about HIV transmission. <p><i>Baseline: 46% (percent of young people correctly identifying ways and rejecting misconceptions, 2001 for Central Asia).</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cabinet of Ministers, Ministry of Public Education, Republican Centre of Primary Education, Scientific Research Institute of Pedagogical Sciences, USAID, World Bank, Asian Development Bank, and UNESCO; Statistics Division Millennium Indicators (UNDESA) and National Millennium Development Goals Reports; UNDP National Human Development Reports, Common Country Assessment, UNICEF Multi Indicator Cluster Survey, UNICEF Mid-term Reviews, UN programme and project cluster evaluations; Monitoring of National Reform Process, Asian Development Bank "Text Books Development" and "Woman and Child Health Development" projects reports; USAID Demographic Health Survey (1996) and Health Examination Survey (2002).
UNICEF outcome indicators	Risks and Assumptions
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2.2. Access to basic education for children with (physical and mental impairments and language difficulties) is improved in selected areas. Number of children with disabilities have been integrated in basic education in selected geographic areas; Number of families using appropriate family care practices for children with special needs in selected geographic areas. <p><i>Baseline: 66,647 families (Ministry of Public Education); Children Disability study to be undertaken.</i></p> <p>UNHCR outcome indicators</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All refugee children eligible to join regular schools are enrolled in local schools; With the catch up classes provided by UNHCR and implementing partners, all refugee children are able to study in the official languages of the country. <p>WHO outcome indicator</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Health Promotion is incorporated into curricula of at least all pilot schools in each region, using adapted WHO training package. <p><i>Baseline: 6 regions out of 14 involved.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited local capacity in project planning and monitoring; Limited involvement of communities and local authorities; Lack of resources for printing/publishing of manuals and training material.
UNICEF outcome indicator	Partners Responsible and Verification Means
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2.3. Families' child-bearing practices for child survival, development and protection are improved in selected areas. Families' child-bearing practices that employ appropriate child rearing practices in selected geographic areas. <p><i>Baseline: Child Rearing Study.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Public Education, State Statistic Committee, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Labour and Social Protection, mahallas and local hokimiyats' records—community surveys and qualitative analysis; UNICEF Mid Term Review, UNICEF and UNESCO—programme and project cluster evaluations.
UNICEF outcome indicator	Risks and Assumptions
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Changing family structures and economic pressure create adverse environment for children; More funding for Early Childhood Development programmes; Interactive and demonstrative material production supported; Gender stereotyping and lack of focus on interaction in curriculum; More NGO involvement; Efforts in Monitoring and Evaluation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Health, Ministry of Public Education, mahalla committees and hokimiyats—community surveys and qualitative analysis; UNICEF Mid Term Review, UNICEF Multi Indicator Cluster Survey, UN programme and project cluster evaluations and field visits; Asian Development Bank "Woman and Child Health Development" project.

MONITORING AND EVALUATION PLAN	
Priority Area 3: Access to Quality Basic Services—Health	
National Priorities or Millennium Development Goals	
"Reduce Infant Mortality by 2/3 by 2015"; "Decrease Maternal Mortality by 1/3 by 2015"; "Halt and Reverse the Rising Trend in HIV/AIDS Prevalence Rate by 2015"; National Targets and Short and Mid Term Goals of the National Programme on Reduction of Infant and Child Mortality and Strategic Programme on Counteraction to HIV/AIDS Epidemic in the Republic of Uzbekistan.	
UNDAF Outcome by the End of the Programme Cycle	
"By 2009, equitable access to quality primary health care services is improved".	
Country Programme Outcome	Partners Responsible and Verification Means
3.1. Improved national policy environment for better health.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> State Statistics Committee, Ministry of Health and research institutions, USAID Project Hope, Women's Committee, Mahalla Fund, Ministry of Economy; Children, Asian Development Bank "Woman and Child Health Development" project, World Bank "Health II" and "Health II" projects, Millennium Development Goals Reports, WHO Health for All Regional Database, UNICEF Multi Indicator Cluster Survey, UN cluster project and selected geographic cluster evaluations. Field visits, Knowledge, Attitude and Practice surveys, Statistics Division Millennium Indicators (UNDESA).
	Risks and Assumptions
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Continued commitment by the Government and key donor in pro-poor policies to improve living standards especially at local level; Sufficient local expenditures for social sector; Willingness and availability of senior and middle level officials to participate in skills training; Data disaggregated by gender, rural/urban residence and other parameters are not always available and definitions of indicators not always in line with int'l standards; Economic constraints may result in reduction in social sector spending; Capacity building of professionals and officials may not translate in benefits for poor unless backed up by pro-poor policies; Social and economic indicators improve more rapidly for the poor than for the rest of the society.
Indicators and Baselines	
UNICEF outcome indicators	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The WHO Live Birth definition is adopted and introduced country-wide; Legislation on People Living with HIV/AIDS is compliant with international standards; International standards for Youth Friendly Services adopted and implemented in selected geographic areas; Safe injection policy adopted and enforced; Laws on Universal Salt Iodization and Flour Fortification with Iron are adopted and enforced. 	
<i>Baseline: 57% use iodized salt (salt testing campaign in schools); Salt Situation Analysis to be undertaken.</i>	
UNFPA outcome indicator	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of key policy/decision makers, community and religious leaders supporting implementation of programmes in line with International Conference on Population and Development; Convention on Elimination of Discrimination Against Women (UNFPA). 	
<i>Baseline: Knowledge, Attitude and Practice surveys to be conducted.</i>	
WHO outcome indicators	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of national policy documents and legislative instruments in individual priority areas developed or revised in line with international standards and experience; Number of priority areas for which implementation has started. 	
UNODC outcome indicators	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Decrease in drug consumption among the general population; Decrease in drug consumption among the youth population; Decrease of high-risk drug abuse; Increased service utilization for drug problems; Decrease in drug-related morbidity; Decrease in drug related mortality. 	
<i>Baseline: 25,012—officially registered drug users (2002); 65,000–91,000—estimated problem drug users (2000); 3,028—number of treated drug users (2002).</i>	
UNHCR outcome indicators	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refugee mortality rate remains zero; All refugees have free access to basic medical facilities through UNHCR's implementing partners and local medical care; Refugees have increased awareness of reproductive health issues and AIDS through local programmes coordinated with other UN agencies (WHO and UNFPA). 	

Country Programme Outcome	Indicators and Baselines	Partners Responsible and Verification Means	Risks and Assumptions
<p>3.2. The quality of services for Maternal and Child Health, communicable diseases, nutrition, young people's and reproductive health in selected provinces is improved.</p>	<p>UNICEF outcome indicators</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A comprehensive Maternal and Child Health care package for primary health care level is developed and implemented in selected geographic areas; • Number of households consuming iodized salt and iron-fortified flour; • Number of schools implementing life-skills based education; • Number of Youth Friendly Services with international standards in selected geographic areas; <p><i>Baseline: 19% consumption of iodized salt (MICS 2000); IMR causality study; Youth Friendly Services Mapping report.</i></p> <p>UNFPA outcome indicators</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of service points providing youth friendly reproductive health services; • Proportion of Intra Uterine Device users in overall contraceptive prevalence; • Number of cervical cancer screenings undertaken in accordance with improved standards. <p><i>Baseline: Knowledge, Attitude and Practice surveys to be conducted.</i></p> <p>WHO outcome indicators</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percent of population having access to directly observed treatment short course; • Proportion of tuberculosis cases detected and cured under directly observed treatment short course; • Under five mortality rate; • Infant mortality rate; • Proportion of one-year-old children immunized against measles; • Maternal mortality ratio. <p><i>Baseline: US MR—23.1 (2002); IMR—16.3 (2002); Measles immunization—96.8 (2002); MMR—33.1 (2000).</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • State Statistic Committee, World Bank, UNICEF, WHO, UNFPA, USAID, Ministry of Health and programmes involving NGOs, Statistics Division Millennium Indicators (UNDESA); • Millennium Development Goals Reports, USAID Demographic Health Survey, UNICEF Multi Indicator Cluster Survey, World Bank Living Standards Assessment, Living Standards Strategy (Asian Development Bank, World Bank and others), World Bank's "Health II" project (with its component on Primary Health Care) and grant for "Central Asian AIDS Project Preparation", Asian Development Bank "Woman and Child Health Development" project, field reports, UN programme and project cluster evaluations and service statistics. 	<p>1. Continued implementation of the Health Reform Programme;</p> <p>2. Budgetary allocation for health in selected geographic provinces will not decrease;</p> <p>3. Minimum staff turn over including trained personnel;</p> <p>4. Continued support of key external donors in health.</p>
<p>3.3. Increased utilization of primary health care services and improved health-seeking behavior among men, women and young people in selected areas.</p>	<p>UNICEF outcome indicators</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage of families appropriately utilizing primary health care services in selected geographic areas; • Number of young people who have sufficient knowledge on HIV/AIDS prevention; • Number of young people who have received voluntary HIV/AIDS testing or counseling services in selected geographic areas; • Percentage of pregnant women that know all the important signs of pregnancy complications and percentage of mothers who are familiar with major signs of illnesses affecting young children in selected geographic areas; • Number of children with exclusive breast-feeding in selected geographic areas. <p><i>Baseline: 35% know signs of pregnancy complications; 22% exclusive breast feeding up to 4 months; Knowledge, Attitude, Practice and Behavior Survey on Youth.</i></p> <p>UNFPA outcome indicators</p> <p>(in UNFPA Programme Provinces)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage of people in reproductive age seeking contraceptive services; • Condom use at least high-risk sex; <p>WHO outcome indicator</p> <p>Proportion of patients served by Primary Health Care out of total number of cases.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • State Statistic Committee, Ministry of Health and research institutions, Cabinet of Ministers, Ministry of Public Education, Scientific Research Institute of Pedagogical Sciences, Republican AIDS Centre, Interdepartmental working group on HIV/AIDS, USAID Central Asian Region; HIV/AIDS Trust points; sentinel surveillances and special studies with a drug abuse component; • Asian Development Bank "Woman and Child Health Development" project reviews and reports, "Health I" and "Health II" projects (World Bank), Living Standards Assessment (World Bank), Living Standard Strategy (Asian Development Bank, World Bank and others), UNICEF Information, Education and Communication Strategy, USAID Demographic Health Survey (1996) and Health Examination Survey (2002), Knowledge, Attitude and Practice surveys and exit surveys at clinics (UNFPA). 	<p>1. Continued commitment to Health Reform;</p> <p>2. Community participation;</p> <p>3. Community financing mechanisms in place;</p> <p>4. Innovative community based health delivery models tested and refined.</p>

MONITORING AND EVALUATION PLAN	
Priority Area 4: Harmonization of National Laws and Regulations in Accordance with International Conventions	
National Priorities or Millennium Development Goals	
<p>"Implement international conventions the country is signatory to, integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes; reverse the loss of environmental resources" national target: "promote the rational use of environmental resources based on principles of sustainable development".</p> <p>UNDAF Outcome by the End of the Programme Cycle</p> <p>"By 2009, domestic laws are harmonized with UN legal instruments, including human rights, environmental and refugee conventions, and the implementation and monitoring of the latter are improved".</p>	
Country Programme Outcome	Partners Responsible and Verification Means
<p>4.1. National legislation is in compliance with selected international conventions, including human rights and environmental conventions and improved legal protection for refugees.</p>	<p>Risks and Assumptions</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Continued commitment from the Government and interest from national institutions to cooperate in the areas of human rights; Continued support and interest from donors, international community, NGOs and business sector to dialogue with government and national institutions on issues of human rights.
<p>OHCHR outcome indicator</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> National strategies for the promotion of human rights adopted and implemented. <p><i>Baseline: National Action Plan to combat torture is presently being finalized; National Action Plan on Implementing the Recommendations of the UN Treaty Body is being prepared.</i></p> <p>UNICEF outcome indicator</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of laws developed and amended to the existing legislation made in compliance with CRC/CEDAW. <p><i>Baseline: Analysis of the existing legislation in compliance with the Convention on the Rights of the Child to be undertaken.</i></p> <p>UNODC outcome indicator</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> National laws and policies in regard to licit and illicit drug control are in compliance with relevant international conventions. 	<p>Partners Responsible and Verification Means</p> <p>Data from the relevant national institutions— National Human Rights Centre, Ombudsman, American Bar Association, Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights Regional Adviser of the Regional Project for Central Asia.</p>
<p>4.2. Enhanced legal framework, monitoring and support mechanisms are in place for the implementation of UN human rights instruments.</p>	<p>UNDP outcome indicators</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> National strategies for the promotion and protection of human rights adopted and implemented. <p><i>Baseline: National Action Plan to Combat Torture is presently being finalized. National Action Plan on Implementing the Recommendations of the UN Treaty-Bodies is being prepared.</i></p> <p>OHCHR outcome indicators</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public debates on human rights observed; Increase in legal services provided by Civil Society Organizations to the most vulnerable. <p><i>Baseline: Lack of legal literacy and public awareness on human rights.</i></p> <p>UNICEF outcome indicators</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of cases on violation of child's rights reviewed by ombudsman office; National Plan of Action on the Convention on the Rights of the Child implementation exists; Number of state and NGO representatives with increased knowledge on CRC.
<p>4.3. Obligations under international environmental conventions and agreements fulfilled through improved effectiveness of environmental management and development of clean energy sources.</p>	<p>UNDP outcome indicators</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved capacity in environmental management through reorganization of environmental governance structures; National Renewable Energy Strategy and National Waste Management Strategy adopted and implementation started. <p><i>Baseline: National policy/strategic plans in place, but poorly implemented (National Biodiversity Action Plan, National Environmental Action Plan, National Action Plan To Combat Desertification).</i></p>
	<p>Partners Responsible and Verification Means</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Centre for Human Rights, Institute for Monitoring of Current Legislation, UNDP, UNICEF, UNHCR, Human Rights Donors Coordination Group, Oliy Majlis (Parliament), Office of the Ombudsman, Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Statistics Division Millennium indicators (UNDESA), National MDGRs, UNDP National Human Development Reports, follow up and reports on Convention on the Rights of the Child, Committee Against Torture, International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination Against Women, International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, analytical and research papers and legislation reviews. <p>Strengthened commitment for legal reforms.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> State Statistics Committee, State Committee for Nature Protection—overall coordination; Ministry of Economy—coordination of renewable energy activities; Council of Ministers of the Republic of Karakalpakstan—pilotting environmental projects; Hydrometeorology Administration—climate change; Forestry Main Board under the Ministry of Agriculture and Water Management—sand stabilization; State Bio-Control Department—establishment of newly protected areas and resource management approaches. UNDP "Environmental Indicator" project, Asian Development Bank "Country Environmental Assessment".

MONITORING AND EVALUATION PLAN	
Priority Area 5: Good Governance	
National Priorities or Millennium Development Goals	
"Spare no effort to promote democracy and strengthen the rule of law as well as respect for all internationally recognized human rights and fundamental freedoms, including the right to development" (Millennium Declaration)	
UNDAF Outcome by the End of the Programme Cycle	
"Strengthened Government and civil society capacity and partnership towards more effective governance".	
Country Programme Outcome	Indicators and Baselines
5.1. Enabling environment for civil society to participate actively in development processes.	<p>UNDP outcome in diactor</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existence of mechanisms for consultations between Government and Civil Society Organizations on reform issues and programmes. <p><i>Baseline: Weak mechanisms for dialogue and consultations with civil society during policy making process.</i></p> <p>UNFPA outcome indicator</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> An operational advocacy network of the civil society and youth promoting reproductive health and gender equality is established and functioning. <p><i>Baseline: None (UNFPA)</i></p> <p>UNAIDS outcome indicator</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percent of mahallas' leaders trained on HIV/AIDS. <p><i>Baseline: 30% in Tashkent city.</i></p> <p>UNICEF outcome indicator</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of established and functional local level inter-sectoral Government committees for coordination of basic services for women and children that include civil society, women and youth.
5.2. National capacities to respond to emergencies strengthened.	<p>UNCT outcome indicator</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of public sectors and civil society staff trained nationally and per regions.
5.3. Governance issues addressed in Government's priority reform programmes.	<p>UNODC outcome indicators</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of training events and officials trained; Equipment provided and correctly utilized. <p>UNICEF outcome Indicator</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existence of functional multi-level inter-sectoral management mechanism for delivery of social services for children and women.
Partners Responsible and Verification Means	Risks and Assumptions
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Environment and human rights NGOs, Civil Society Organizations—awareness, capacity-building, partnerships; Regional and local authorities—awareness, local partnerships; National Centre for Human Rights, Mahalla Foundation —information and data, Ministry of Economy, State Committee for Nature Protection, Women's Committee—advocacy, consultation, joint initiatives; USAID, OSCE, EC, American Bar Association, Freedom House—advocacy, funding, monitoring and reporting; World Bank —small grants programme to local based development initiatives and Community Empowerment Network. 	<p>State commitment to liberalization of participation and communication.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Emergency Situations, Ministry of Interior, State Border and Customs Committee and NGOs; UN Disaster Management Team records and reports, Security Plan, Contingency Plan, UN agencies records. Reports from UN projects, workshops and seminars, programmes and project evaluation and Country Financial Assessment (World Bank) which makes recommendations on how to improve governance particularly in relation to donor fiduciary risks; UNODC project to facilitate resumption of cross border activities with Afghanistan and UNODC on going project support to the Procurator General's office for data verification and reporting. 	<p>Renewed interest by Governmental agencies and NGOs alike in disaster preparedness.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Continued commitment by Government on customs modernization and cooperation with focus on communication technology; Continued wish for regional dialogue.

MONITORING & EVALUATION PROGRAMME CYCLE CALENDAR					
	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
UNCT M&E activities					
Surveys/studies		UNDAF outcomes 1–2–3 Year 1: Household Budget Survey (Government), Country Assistance Strategy (World Bank), Country Economic Memorandum (World Bank), Living Standards Assessment (World Bank), Linking Macroeconomic Policy to Poverty Reduction (UNDP), Common Country Assessment (UN), Demographic Health Survey (USAID), Living Standards Strategy (Government, Asian Development Bank, and World Bank), Studies related to the introduction of the WHO Live Birth Definition (WHO, UNICEF and USAID); Primary Health Care Needs Assessment (UNICEF); Infant Mortality Causal Factor Analysis, Child Friendly School Study, Multi Indicator Cluster Survey (UNICEF), Rapid Situation Assessment on Drug Abuse in Central Asia and International Narcotic Control Board Report (UNDOC). UNDAF outcomes 4–5 Year report of the Helsinki Federation, Human Rights Watch World Report and International Narcotic Control Board Report. Year 2–3–4–5 — to be determined.			
Monitoring systems		UNDAF outcome 1–2–3 Year 1: Health Information System and Monitoring on Ensuring Goals of Children's Wellbeing in Uzbekistan (Cabinet of Ministers and UNICEF), Dev Info and Child Info system (UNICEF and UN), Family Assets Mobilization (UNDP). All UNDAF outcomes RC Annual Report (UN), N/HDR (UNDP), MDGR (Government and UNCT), Reports on International Conventions and National Plans of Actions i.e. CRC, CAT, CERD, CEDAW, ICCPR, ICERD, ICESCR, UNGASS, ICPD (UN). Year 2–3–4–5 — to be determined.			
Evaluations		All UNDAF outcomes Year 1: Forward Looking Assessment (UNDP), Common Country Assessment (UN). Year 3: UNDAF Mid Term Evaluation (UNDP, UNICEF and UNFPA).			
Reviews		All UNDAF outcomes Year 3: Mid term Reviews: Country Programme Joint Reviews.			
Planning references					
UNDAF evaluation milestones		Alignment of UNDAF with national Millennium Development Goals (November 2003, UNCT); Preparation of Monitoring and Evaluation Plan (December 2003, UNCT); Country Programmes and Country Programme Action Plans, including possible joint programming, prepared and aligned for implementation, monitoring and evaluation with Monitoring and Evaluation Plan (2004, UNDP, UNICEF and UNFPA); Alignment of UNDAF with Living Standards Strategy and Millennium Development Goals Report (September 2004, UNCT); Annual Review of Country Programmes against annual workplan (December 2005/6/7/8/9, UNDP, UNICEF and UNFPA); Mid Term Country Programmes Reviews (2006, UNICEF, UNFPA, UNDP); Joint Country Programmes Mid Term Reviews (2005, UNDP, UNICEF and UNFPA); Evaluation of UNDAF based on joint collaboration and programming, Living Standards Strategy, Millennium Development Goals Report (2009, UNCT).			
M&E capacity building		To be determined.			
Use of information		National or international Conferences (to be determined), MDG reporting, Living Standard Strategy Action Plan, Common Country Assessment (2008) UNDAF and individual UNCT agency Country Programmes (2009), Ad interim Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (2005).			
Partner Activities		Government Household Budget Survey (quarterly), Surveys of State Statistics Committee and Line Ministries (quarterly), Cabinet of Ministers ("Monitoring the Goals of the Well Being of Children" project); Ad interim Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (2005).			

INDICATIVE PROGRAMME RESOURCE FRAMEWORK					
Expected UNDAF Outcomes					
	Outcome 1	Outcome 2	Outcome 3	Outcome 4	Outcome 5
	"Strengthened national and local level capacity to develop, implement and monitor strategies for improving living standards and reducing poverty".	"By 2009, improved quality of basic education is achieved"	"By 2009, equitable access to quality primary health care services in selected areas is improved".	"By 2009, domestic laws are harmonized with selected UN legal instruments, and the implementation and monitoring of the latter are improved".	"Strengthened Government and civil society capacity and partnership towards more effective governance".
Estimated available resources					
UNDP	Core—USD 7,087 million Other—USD 9,0 million			Core—USD 5,8 million Other—USD 8,0 million	Core—USD 2,0 million Other—USD 1,0 million
UNFPA	Core—USD 0,5 million		Core—USD 1,8 million Other—USD 1,6 million		Core—USD 0,1 million
UNICEF	Core—USD 2,78 million Other—USD 2,69 million	Core—USD 2,28 million Other—USD 2,42 million	Core—USD 1,75 million Other—USD 1,96 million	Core—USD 0,51 million Other—USD 0,68 million	Core—USD 0,51 million Other—USD 0,81 million
UNHCR		Core—USD 0,11 million	Core—USD 0,17 million	Core—USD 0,4 million	Core—USD 0,25 million
UNODC			Project Funds—USD 0,14 million UNODC Project Funds		Core—USD 3,13 million
WHO	Core—USD 0,02 million	Core—USD 0,02 million	Core—USD 1,2 million		Core—USD 0,01 million
UNESCO	Core—USD 0,5 million				
UNIDO				Core—USD 0,05 million Other—USD 1,5 million	
Total by outcome	USD 22,577 million	USD 5,53 million	USD 8,62 million	USD 16,94 million	USD 7,81 million
Grand total of indicative resources for all five outcomes is thus just above USD 60 million					