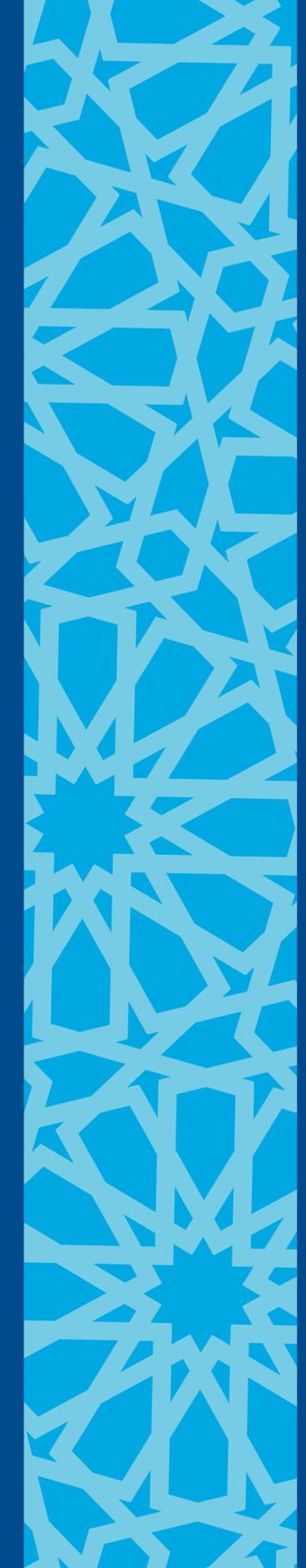
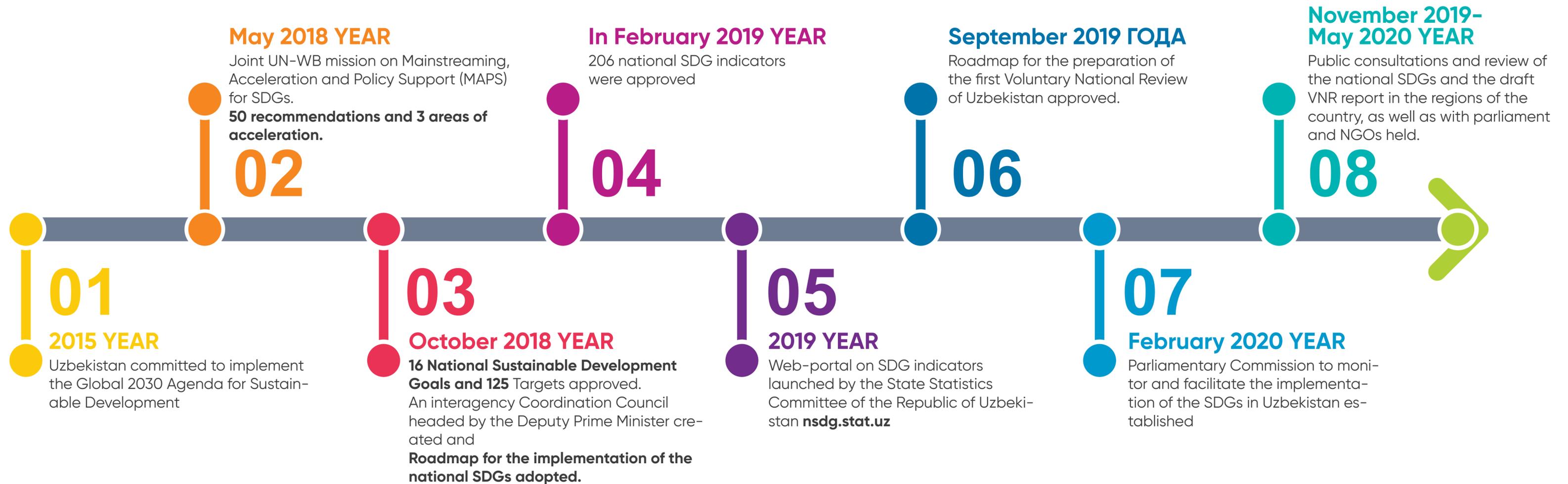




# IMPLEMENTATION OF NATIONAL SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS AND VOLUNTARY NATIONAL REVIEW OF THE **REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN**



# Adoption, localization and integration of SDGs in **Uzbekistan**



Integration of SDG targets and indicators into national development strategies and programs.  
Current coverage of SDG target by the national programs and strategies is **84%**.

Strengthening the capacity to collect data on SDGs indicators, including with the support from the UN.  
Currently, data is available for around **100** out of **206** approved national SDG indicators.

SDGs financing; The annual publication "the Citizens Budget" includes a section on public financing of national SDGs.

# National Sustainable Development Goals and targets until 2030



1

The implementation of the SDGs in the Republic of Uzbekistan coincided with large-scale reforms in the framework of the **National Action Strategy for 2017-2021**

2

The integration of National SDGs into all sectors and regional **strategies and development programs**

3

**Development Strategy of the Republic of Uzbekistan until 2035.**

4

The concept of integrated socio-economic development of the Republic of Uzbekistan until 2030

# Action Strategies 2017–2021 and Sustainable Development Goals.



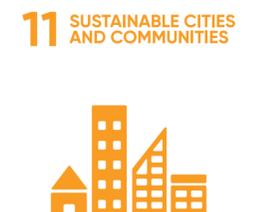
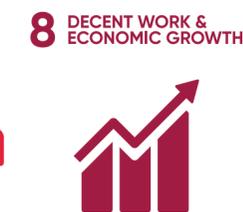
**Nº1.** IMPROVEMENT OF THE STATE AND PUBLIC CONSTRUCTION SYSTEM



**Nº2.** ENSURING THE RULE OF LAW AND FURTHER REFORM OF THE JUDICIAL SYSTEM



**Nº3.** ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND LIBERALIZATION



**Nº4.** SOCIAL SPHERE DEVELOPMENT



**Nº5.** ENSURING SECURITY, INTERNATIONAL CONSENT AND RELIGIOUS TOLERANCE, AS WELL AS IMPLEMENTING THE BALANCED, MUTUALLY BENEFICIAL AND CONSTRUCTIVE FOREIGN POLICY





## VOLUNTARY NATIONAL REVIEW OF UZBEKISTAN ON NATIONAL SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

The VNR was prepared by the government ministries and agencies of the Republic of Uzbekistan under the overall coordination of the Ministry of Economic Development and Poverty Reduction and the Institute for Forecasting and Macroeconomic Research. The main information sources for the report were data from the State Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan on Statistics, as well as information received from governmental agencies.



## HIGH-LEVEL POLITICAL FORUM ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

# Achievements and challenges of Uzbekistan in the National Sustainable Development Goals

## Achievements

### Poverty reduction

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

### Food security

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

### Health and well-being

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

**+1,1**  
**74,6** Life expectancy increase from **73.5 in 2015** to **74.6 in 2018**

**-0.8%**  
**13,1%** Child mortality decreased from **13.9 in 2014** to **13.1 in 2018**

### Quality education

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

**100%** coverage by secondary education

## Challenges

### Poverty reduction

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

 **High** regional differences in poverty levels

### Food security

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

### Health and well-being

 **The shortage of medical personnel** and the uneven distribution of personnel

 High mortality rate from cardiovascular diseases and cancer

### Quality education

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

 Shortage of highly qualified teachers and high staff turnover

 Lack of adequate education quality assessment system

 Low enrollment in higher education

 Gender disparities in higher and technical education

# Achievements and challenges of Uzbekistan in the National Sustainable Development Goals

## Achievements

### Gender equality

**76,6%** female employees in the healthcare sector

**33,0%** of women in parliament

**45%** of women in the total workforce

### Pure water and sanitation

2019г.

**67,8%**

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

2018г.

**95,3%**

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

### Sustainable and reliable energy

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

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

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

### Decent work and economic growth

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

**67,4%** Employment to labour force ratio

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

## Challenges

### Gender equality

 Reducing Domestic Violence

 Gender disparities in higher and technical education

 The registered female unemployment is more than that of male and makes up 12.7%. Still low proportion of women in leadership positions

### Pure water and sanitation

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

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

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

### Sustainable and reliable energy

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

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

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

### Decent work and economic growth

 Slowdown in real GDP growth per employed person

 High proportion of informally employed people in agricultural sectors

# Achievements and challenges of Uzbekistan in the National Sustainable Development Goals

## Achievements

### Industrialization, innovation and infrastructure

45%

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

### Inequality reduction

2018r.

27,1%

Growth of per capita income by **27.1% (8664.8 thousand sums) in 2018**

2019r.

0,25%

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

### Sustainable cities and human settlements

2018r.

2,0%

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

CLEAN CITY

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

### Responsible Production and Consumption

19,1%

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

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

## Challenges

### Industrialization, innovation and infrastructure



Low level of raw material processing



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



Increasing Internet access and speed throughout the republic

### Inequality reduction



Prevention of excessive social stratification



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

### Sustainable cities and human settlements



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



Poor service provision in housing and utilities sectors

### Responsible Production and Consumption



Low share of waste processing



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

# Achievements and challenges of Uzbekistan in the National Sustainable Development Goals

## Достижения

### Protection and restoration land ecosystems

**7,1%** Growth of share of forest area to total land area from **6.5% in 2015 to 7.1% in 2018**

Forestry Development Program **2020-2024**

Strategy for the conservation of biological diversity in the Republic of Uzbekistan for the period **2019-2028**

### Safe and peaceful society, strong institutions and justice

**153-e**  
МЕСТО

153rd in 2015 to 141st place in 2017 (out of 193 countries) in the Government Effectiveness index

**141-e**  
МЕСТО

From 141th in 2015 to 76th in 2019 in the "Doing business" ranking

**81-e**  
МЕСТО

From 100th place in 2014 to 81st in 2018 (out of 193 countries) in the UN Electronic Government Development Index

**18,5%** The number of people in respect of whom a preventive measure in the form of detention was applied in comparison with 2015 decreased **by 1,947 people, or down by 18.5%**.

### Climate change

**101,9**  
МЛН.ТОНН

Reduction of CO2 emissions from 121.2 (million tons) in 2000. up to 101.9 (million tons) in 2018

Ratification of the Paris Agreement with a commitment to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 2030

Concept of environmental protection of the Republic of Uzbekistan for the period up to 2030

## Global partnership

- Significant growth in gross savings (up to 40.2% of GDP in 2018 against 26.4% in 2016)
- Increase in the average annual growth rate of gross investment in 2017-2018 to 12.0% (the share of investments in GDP expected in 2020 can reach the highest level - up to 30.0%)
- In 2017-2018, the growth rate of exports amounted to 13-14% compared to 5.2% in 2014-2016
- Qualitative shifts in the structure of GDP are associated with an increase in the share of industry (without construction) from 20.6% to 26.3% for the period under review

## Вызовы

### Protection and restoration land ecosystems



Desertification of the Aral Sea zone



Improving the environmental monitoring system in the Republic of Uzbekistan



By 2030, it is necessary to **increase the net forest area - 6,750 thousand hectares**. To achieve this, it is necessary to increase it to 295.7 thousand hectares **or 4.4 % per year**

### Safe and peaceful society, strong institutions and justice



Improving the state and public administration and governance



Strengthening the rule of law and further reforming the judicial system



Effective, flexible, transparent and accountable public administration is needed



Strengthening the institution of the Commissioner for the Rights of the Child

### Climate change



Development a comprehensive National strategy for climate change adaptation and mitigation

- Membership in the **Eurasian Economic Union**
- **WTO** Accession
- Measures to adopt the agreement on enhanced partnership and cooperation between the European Union and the Republic of Uzbekistan
- Measures to adopt the CIS agreement on free trade in services

## Further steps

1

Increasing the **integration of the national SDGs, targets and indicators** from 84 % to 100%, by integrating them into sectoral and regional development strategies and programs, taking into account the country's national priorities and **the principle of "Leave no one behind"**



2

Facilitating the establishment of an **Integrated National Financing Framework for development in the country, the mobilization of domestic and external, public and private funds for implementation of SDGs**



3

Development of **annual parameters of the State budget**, taking into account the implementation of national SDGs and targets



4

Continue to building capacity to **collect statistics on the remaining 100 SDG indicators in collaboration with UN Agencies and the international community**, and set 2030 target values the for the SDG indicators



5

Increase involvement of **civil societies, business communities, international organizations, NGOs** and other stakeholders to Strengthen dialogue and partnership in the implementation of National SDGs



# Impact of COVID-19 on progress in Sustainable Development Goals in the Republic of Uzbekistan



**4131**  
RECOVERED  
+69

**5682**  
DISEASES  
+109

**19**  
DIED  
+0

 **37%**

 **63%**

DATE: JUNE 18, 2020

The COVID-19 pandemic threatens to slow Uzbekistan's progress towards the SDGs. A sharp slowdown in GDP growth is projected from **5.6% in 2019 to 1.5% in 2020**

**About 475,000 or 85%** of small businesses were temporarily closed

**1.3 percent** of the population, or **448,000** people, have probably already fallen into poverty as a result of the crisis.

A budget deficit of **4 percent of GDP** is projected in 2020

Of particular concern are the disproportionate impacts on vulnerable groups of the population (persons with disabilities, the elderly, people in closed institutions, including children)

**Employment declined sharply**, especially among self-employed people and labor migrants



**There is a negative impact** on the access of children and students to education, despite the strong efforts of the Government to introduce distant learning opportunities.



**Lockdown measures in Uzbekistan**, as elsewhere, have reduced the pressure on the environment to reduce emissions of air pollutants, which has led to some improvement in air quality in large cities



## The Government of Uzbekistan

is taking initiatives that will help all those affected due to this crisis to recover effectively and move on to the course of further sustainable development.



The government of Uzbekistan has adopted a package of anti-crisis measures to provide social and economic support to the population:

- Support for low-income families, disabled people and single pensioners
- Increase in recipients of benefits and provision of tax benefits;
- Allowances expanded for families with children under 14 years of age, child care for children under 2 years of age, and financial assistance.



An anti-crisis fund in the amount of \$1 billion has been created, the main areas of use of which are:

- Containment of the spread of Coronavirus;
- Support for entrepreneurship and employment;
- Expansion of measures of social protection of the population and ensuring the sustainable functioning of economic sectors.



A Strategy is being developed to combat poverty, the main measures that will be, including protecting the population in pandemic conditions



The Government of the Republic of Uzbekistan has announced two major anti-crisis packages, including financial and legislative measures, to support the response measures in the health sector and socio-economic areas.

**\$1  
Billion**

The first anti-crisis package, with a budget of approximately **\$ 1 billion**, was announced on **March 20**.

## MEDICINE

**Healthcare expenditures** are aimed at a major increase in testing (and the formation of the potential for the production of domestic test kits), the purchase of new medical equipment, an increase in salaries for first-line workers, as well as the creation of temporary medical infrastructure facilities.

## SOCIAL

**Social measures** include expanding the benefits for low-income individuals, as well as the number of beneficiaries, unilateral extension of the period of targeted social assistance, measures to expand disability benefits for people who are quarantined or infected, regulations to protect parents and other categories of infected people, provisions to expand unemployment insurance payments, as well as measures to simplify application and eligibility assessment procedures.

## ECONOMICAL

**Economic measures** include a number of tax and spending measures to grant exemptions, as well as non-enforcement of tax and debt payments, as well as measures to ease restrictions on cash flows for businesses. The measures also provide debt relief and financial support for key state-owned enterprises (SOEs), such as the national airline and the main gas exporter.

The second anti-crisis package, announced on April 3, is aimed at supporting the economy through a number of tax benefits, lowering import tariffs for medical supplies and food, extending the terms of payment of debts, as well as additional payments under the social security system.

# CONCLUSION

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1

Uzbekistan reaffirms its commitment to the Global Agenda 2030, the Sustainable Development Goals, as well as their main principle of "Leaving no one behind."

2

Thanks to the comprehensive and structural reforms carried out in the country in recent years, noticeable progress has been observed in Uzbekistan in almost all of the SDGs.

3

However, problems such as certain weaknesses in the effectiveness of public administration, the rule of law, weak market institutions, structural imbalances in the economy, insufficient capacity to collect statistics, lack of funding, and the impact of the global COVID-19 pandemic threaten to slow the country's progress in achieving the SDGs .

4

The Government of Uzbekistan intends to accelerate progress in achieving the SDGs despite the challenges outlined above. In addressing these issues, the Government of the Republic of Uzbekistan is ready and hopes for close cooperation with the UN, the international community, civil society, the private sector and all interested partners.

# THANK YOU FOR THE ATTENTION

