



Joint Programme 2021 Annual Progress Report

SDG Financing Portfolio - Component 1

Cover page

UNCT/MCO: Uzbekistan

Reporting Period: 1 January - 31 December 2021

JP title: Establishment of an Integrated National Financing Framework for Sustainable Development in Uzbekistan

PUNOs: UNDP, UNICEF, WHO, UNODC

Government partner: Ministry of Finance

Target SDGs: SDGs 17, 1, 3, 16

Gender Marker: 2

Approved budget: USD 1,000,000

Co-funding: USD 388,300

Total Disbursement by 2021: USD 1,000,000

Total estimated expenditures: USD 477,085 (est. Delivery rate: 47.7%)

Total estimated commitments (including expenditures): USD 900,300 (est. Committed rate: 90%)

RCO focal point name: Zarif Jumaev

RCO focal point email: zarif.jumaev@un.org

Executive Summary

1. With Support of JP Uzbekistan has become one of the first countries in the region to issue a Sovereign Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) Bond worth of approx. 235 mln. USD. The Bond will facilitate the transfer of resources from private funds to finance public SDG-oriented programmes in seven areas: Education (SDG 4); Water Management (SDG 6); Health (SDG 3); Green Transportation (SDG 11); Pollution Control (SDG 11); Management of Natural Resources (SDG 15); and Green Energy (SDG 7). Aside from raising new sources of financing, the JP helps to set up a system and build institutional capacity of the GoU dedicated to informing investors and the public on how the proceeds are allocated, how they are used and what is the impact. All of which will lay the ground for effective use of the public borrowings, increased transparency and accountability in the future.
2. The implementation of the principally new financing mechanisms in the work of primary health facilities and further increase of efficiency of current health reforms, enabled MoH to introduce the first State-Guaranteed

Benefit Package (SGBP), with a focus on PHC services. A mixed payment model was piloted, based on capitation, global budget and case-based payment, with regulations on methods and procedures for provider payment, contracts for health providers, all in line with international standards.

3. Thorough analysis of the regulatory and policy framework, as well as the current situation, responses, and existing capacity of key national partners to manage and dispose of frozen, seized, and confiscated assets resulted in presenting to government key recommendations for further improvement of the national system of asset management and disposal, to establish an asset management body for integrated inter-agency asset management efforts, and to create a central database of seized assets.

Annual Progress

Overall JP self-assessment of 2021 progress:

Satisfactory (majority of expected results achieved; 1 to 3 months delay in implementation)

Comments on self-assessment: Overall, the JP is progressing well and has managed to achieve most of the results that were initially planned. After initial delays in 2020 in the backdrop of the COVID-19 pandemic, the JP managed to catch up in 2021 on some of the major initiatives. Yes, some delays were still observed. The main reasons for the delays are as follows: (1) operational restrictions caused by COVID-19, (2) complexity of thematic focus of INFF and relative novelty of approach that caused delays identifying and engaging practitioners in the area, and shortage of available international consultants with relevant experience, (3) Global travel restrictions to/from Uzbekistan.

Overall progress and key developments to date (3 key JP milestones)

Uzbekistan successfully issued the first in the country and in the region international SDG bonds worth of 2.5 trillion UZS (235 mln. USD) to finance the Sustainable Development Goals. To enable that issuance, the SDG Bonds Framework lays down a solid foundation for the SDG impact monitoring, transparency of use of proceeds, accountability of financed projects, while ensuring that allocation is aligned with the SDGs. The current issuance aims to finance projects in seven development areas: Education; Water Management; Health Services; Green Transportation; Pollution Control; Management of Natural Resources; Green Energy.

Importantly, Uzbekistan's sovereign SDG bonds has attracted the interest of about 50 international investors from the US, UK, Germany, Luxembourg, Switzerland, Denmark, Singapore and UAE. An independent "second party opinion" was obtained by "Sustainalytics Ltd." (UK) confirming that Uzbekistan's SDG Bond Framework is credible and impactful and aligns with the Sustainability Bond Guidelines 2021, Green Bond Principles 2021, and Social Bond Principles 2021.

The JP worked closely with the Ministry of Finance, UNCT, IFIs, 18 concerned line-ministries and other national partners to enhance the national capacity in projects application and selection processes, data collection, due diligence of the SDG-aligned projects, preparation and publication of annual allocation and impact reports. Experts from Mexico, and Indonesia, RBEC, Sustainable Development Solutions Network (SDSN) shared their best practices in introducing the new thematic bonds in those countries.

Furthermore, the JP in close collaboration with the Government initiated elaboration of the Integrated SDG Financing Strategy. As part of this work, consultations were conducted with public, private and international stakeholders in development projects, to discuss new financing solutions and ways to mobilize resources, while ensuring more efficient use of existing development finances. The Concept Note of the SDG Financing strategy has been prepared and presented to a wide range of stakeholders during a round table discussion.

Moreover, in the framework of the JP a new system for early detection, prevention, and treatment of cardiovascular diseases (CVDs) was developed (to be introduced in 2022), which resulted from efforts of the JP in raising awareness about the importance of PHC for the prevention of NCDs and for Universal Health Coverage, and capacity-building of the State Health Insurance Fund and MOH. Funds allocated for primary medical care will be doubled; 350 million soums (USD 35,000) will be allocated to each district next year.

JP has also supported adoption and progressive implementation of Presidential Resolution PP-4890 “On measures of implementation of new organizational model in health care and mechanisms of State Health Insurance in Syrdarya region” and Presidential Decree PD-6110 “On implementation of the principally new mechanisms in the work of primary health facilities and further increase of efficiency of current health reforms”, including:

-The first State-Guaranteed Benefit Package (SGBP), with a focus on PHC services.

-A governmental working group and a roadmap for the introduction of a drug reimbursement programme for out-patient medicines in 2022. -A mixed payment model based on capitation, global budget and case-based payment, with regulations on methods and procedures for provider payment, contracts for health providers, all in line with international standards.

Lastly, following the analysis of the regulatory and policy framework and capacity assessment of key national partners to manage and dispose frozen, seized, and confiscated assets, recommendations were made to the Government on improving the national system of asset management and disposal, by establishing an asset management body or unit to coordinate inter-agency asset management and to create a centralised database of seized assets.

Changes made to JP: Based on consultations among PUNOs (UNDP, UNICEF, UNODC, WHO) the decision was made to amend the timeframe for implementation of activities in 2022. The request for a no-cost extension of up to 4 months was sent to the Secretariat of the Joint SDG Fund and the JP ProDoc was revised with the new end date of 31st October 2022. The amendment was approved by Deputy Minister of Finance, the Chairperson of JP Steering Committee. This request was justified based on several delays experienced by the JP due to operational restrictions caused by COVID-19 outbreak on both PUNOs and national counterparts.

Main Challenges: There were two major types of challenges faced by the JP. First, the COVID-19 pandemic and associated lock-down measures and capacity limitations in all the Government entities. The development and practical implementation of key health information systems (HIS) within the pilot project in Syrdarya region was derailed because the agency responsible for digitalization of the health sector (IT-Med) was overloaded by new and unplanned priorities of the Ministry of Health. WHO decided to mobilize new resources to support linkages between the initiatives of other development partners (USAID, KfW) in the HIS space and the Syrdarya pilot, and build sufficient capacity of IT-Med. Second, the challenges related to the conceptual novelty of the INFF - lack of appropriately experienced consultants due to the novelty or sensitive nature of the subject. To mitigate that, the JP has engaged several individual consultants with a right mix of international, regional and national expertise.

Updates on SDG financing framework

Inception phase	Assessment Diagnostics	Financing Strategy	Monitoring Review	Governance Coordination
Completed (100%)	Previously Completed	Advancing (50-99%)	Emerging (1-49%)	Emerging (1-49%)

Descriptions on progress by INFF building blocks

Inception Phase: The Inception phase was completed earlier in 2019, when the JP had presented the idea of the INFF to the Government and major stakeholders and had initiated the DFA study in the country. During that phase several cross-cutting institutional challenges were identified that limit strengthening Uzbekistan’s SDG financing architecture. Some strategic knowledge regarding the nature and scope of the financing requirements to achieve the national development vision and the SDGs were shared with NPs. Uzbekistan’s weak data ecosystem was identified as an undermining factor for monitoring the impact of different financing policies on the country. Raising the awareness of government and stakeholders about such knowledge gaps and institutional limitations provided for a general understanding that there is an urgent need for more coordinated and strategic approach to maximize the development impact of the country’s scarce development resources. As a result, the necessity of DFA was widely acknowledged and all necessary collaborations were established to conduct a successful DFA research.

Assessment & Diagnostics: The UNDP had completed a Development Finance Assessment (DFA) during 2020. This analytic tool provided ample evidence of the country's financial landscape. It mapped the main public financial flows (government revenue, debt, SOEs, Official Development Assistance) and private flows (domestic private investment, FDI, remittances and private philanthropy). The DFA also analysed the opportunities available in the public-private space and showed that there are several options that the country could explore to increase the resources available to finance the SDGs. Many of these options demand concerted action to scale up ongoing efforts to build the enabling environment (legal, political, regulatory, etc.) and the supporting ecosystems (institutions and actors) for increasing the impact of the different forms of financial resources. Some of these actions require medium- and long-term approaches. Moreover, a Rapid Integrated Assessment was initiated in November 2021 and final Report is expected in February 2022. The RIA will map the National Development Strategy for 2022-26, a newly developed national strategy, and other strategic documents against the SDGs. Another important assessment that is underway is the financial needs assessment of the new development strategy. All three assessments will feed into the SDG Financing strategy.

Financing Strategy: As part of the work on the Integrated National SDG Financial Strategy, throughout the 2021 the JP has been working and have completed the following important steps: (i) an initial analytical review was conducted with collection of all relevant background information and materials on the financial landscape, building on the DFA, but incorporating other important documents and studies, (ii) the Concept Note of the Financing Strategy was elaborated. (iii) a series of consultations with the government and other stakeholders was conducted to identify the main development priorities and financial gaps. (iv) the Concept Note of the Integrated SDG Strategy was presented to the government, development partners, CSOs, think-tanks and other stakeholders as well as international best practices in preparing the Financing Strategies and feedback collected. (v) the Roadmap for preparation of the strategy was elaborated. (vi) New National Development Strategy carefully examined and informed the measures suggested in the Financial Strategy. The strategy is still work in progress, but it will aim at achieving several national priorities: improve efficiency of public finance, design new financial solutions with focus on private capital and public-private partnership, strengthen alignment of strategic and financial planning.

Monitoring & Review: The work on Monitoring and Reporting is being undertaken within the framework of another project, run by UNDP as part of the parallel funding committed as per the ProDoc (it is realized within UNDP's "Financing for Sustainable Development" project). Under this project, the Government was supported in publishing three editions of a Citizens' Budget including the "Citizen's Budget – executed state budget for Y2020", "Citizens' Budget – approved state budget for Y 2021 and the "Citizens' Budget – draft state budget for Y2020, thus covering information on the state budget at all phases of its process. The SDG tagging of the Government budget was conducted and reflected in the Citizen's Budget publications as a separate chapter to ensure the public and the Parliament are aware on the allocation of public finance across national SDGs. In addition, a special edition of a Citizens' Budget to reflect budget expenditures in the Health sector for Y2021 has been developed and published at the MOF and UNDP websites. Data on Healthcare Expenditures in Uzbekistan in 2021 are now publicly available at both sources.

Governance & Coordination: Within the scope of the JP the draft Government Decree has been elaborated that establishes the INFF Oversight Committee. The proposed functions of the INFF Oversight Committee include the following: - Determining the scope and specific objectives of the INFF, including linkages with wider planned or ongoing reforms - Mapping of INFF stakeholders and feeding into the development of engagement strategy - Helping to gain access to policy documents and data and convene and facilitate outreach to a broad constituency of stakeholders - Providing oversight and feedback on the development of major INFF documents - Facilitating and supporting events, discussions, consultations, workshops of the INFF

Core members of the INFF Oversight Committee include representatives from the: Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Economic Development and Poverty Reduction, UN RC, UNDP RR, EU Delegation, PUNOs, Ministries of Health, Education, General Prosecutor's Office, Institute of Fiscal Studies.

At the moment the coordination work on the INFF is conducted by the Ministry of Finance, headed by the deputy minister of finance and includes heads of departments from Department of the State Budget, Social Finance Department, Department of International Financial Relations, Control and Audit Department, Department for work with international ratings and indexes.

Priority Cross-cutting Issues

How did the JP adapt to the COVID-19 context

The first attempt to adapt the JP to the COVID-19 pandemic context was done while preparing the DFA in 2020. The DFA was prepared with the socio-economic and health implications being incorporated in the analysis of the changing financial landscape.

The ongoing efforts on elaborating the SDG Financing Strategy are building on the newly identified priorities outlined by the government in the National Development Strategy 2022-2026 that is aligned with the SERP. Those are strong social protection system, accelerated digitalization, including digitalization of the healthcare, skills development and job creation among the most vulnerable, green transition, regional integration and other.

How did the JP apply the Gender Marker

Few Gender equality initiatives were undertaken in the reporting period. In particular, the designing of the new Financing Strategy incorporates gender equality proposals to empower women in Uzbekistan by providing new financing solutions to businesses owned or run by women. Several important meetings with the national partners and other stakeholders took place to discuss various options for collaboration in mainstreaming gender equality and women's empowerment. Special attention was paid to gender equality improvement for child-sensitive public spending on social sectors (health, education, and social protection). Equal representation of gender was provided throughout capacity building activities of the JP. In addition, the Gender Marker had been monitored across JP output areas. Gender Marker total average scoring from 0 to 3 (as defined in the JP document): 2

Estimated % of overall disbursed funds spend on gender: 10%

Alignment with cross-cutting UN issues (e.g. human rights, decent work, inclusion, LNOB)

The Financing Strategy which builds on the national development strategy is well aligned with the 2030 Agenda and the pledge to leave no one behind, promote decent work, ensure human rights. Moreover, the SDG Bonds that have been issued by the Government with the JP support also strive to channel the financing to achieve these core principles. Specifically, the SDG Bonds are aimed at accelerating the progress towards the SDGs 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 13, 15.

How did the JP work to build ownership and buy-in of key stakeholders

The JP supported variety of processes to guide policy formulation and facilitated sharing and coordination among different stakeholders including parliament, private and civil sectors, ODAs, think-tanks, media, ensuring buy-in throughout the process at the following levels:

- High-level political commitment/leadership. Communicating/discussing overall direction to increase coherence, ensure resources, engage all relevant stakeholders.
- Technical expertise. Incorporating perspectives/knowledge of relevant stakeholders, shaping potential policy solutions, incorporating needs/priorities necessary for integrated financing.

- Oversight committee/ technical working group. Translating political commitment and technical leadership into practice.

- JP's coordination among stakeholders. Maximising synergies in the design of financing policies and addressing contradictions in policy. The list of the institutions that was engaged include: • The Parliament - Leadership to the SDG process/overseeing the implementation of SDGs /monitoring budgetary policy • The Ministry of Finance - leadership provided by the Deputy Minister of Finance • The Ministry of Economic Development and Poverty Reduction (MEDPR) - leadership provided by the Department on achieving SDG and 1st Deputy Minister • Institute of Fiscal Studies - technical guidance provided under the MOF • The Ministry of Investment and Foreign Trade (MIFT) - participation of the newly established Strategic Development Agency • The Center for Economic Research and Reforms - technical guidance under the President's Administration

Annual Reporting on Results

Results achieved in promoting the priority thematic SDG agendas

SDG 3 Strategic advisory services and technical support has been provided to the Government for adoption and progressive implementation of Presidential Resolution PP-4890 “On measures of implementation of new organizational model in health care and mechanisms of State Health Insurance in Syrdarya region” and Presidential Decree PD-6110 “On implementation of the principally new mechanisms in the work of primary health facilities and further increase of efficiency of current health reforms”. The achieved results include:

- Operationalizing of the first State-Guaranteed Benefit Package (SGBP), with a focus on PHC services.
- Establishment of Governmental working group and Roadmap for introduction of Drug Reimbursement Programme for outpatient medicines in 2022.
- Operationalizing of Mixed Payment Model in line with international standards, based on capitation, global budget and case-based payment, with regulations on methods and procedures for provider payment contracts for health providers.

SDG 16 An analytical report with Review and Assessment of Asset Management Institutional Arrangements in Uzbekistan has been completed with study of the regulatory and policy framework, as well as the current situation, responses, and existing capacity of key national partners to manage and dispose of frozen, seized, and confiscated assets. Presented recommendations will enhance further improvement of the national system of asset management and disposal through establishing an Asset Management Unit to harmonize inter-agency asset management efforts, and to create a central database of seized assets. Work is set to develop standard processes and organizational structures for Uzbek authorities to effectively deliver their functions on asset management, to promote inter-agency coordination, and to enhance the capacity for asset management procedures.

SDG 17 The SDG Bond was issued as one of the innovative SDG financing solutions. This issuance has mobilized \$US 235 million (nominated in Uzbek soums) in the international markets. Proceeds from SDG bonds will be used to finance SDG-aligned projects. Moreover, the JP will increase transparency, efficiency and accountability of the allocation of proceeds through reporting of impacts and results. The JP conducted a series of capacity-building seminars for project selection, evaluation, monitoring and reporting.

JP contributions to the Joint SDG Fund’s global results (especially around Outcome 2 & Output 4)

Regarding the Outcome 2, the SDG Bond Issuance leveraged additional \$US 235 mln (nominated in Uzbek soums) for financing SDG aligned development projects. Additional \$US 245000 leveraged from IsDB and MOF to finance pre-feasibility study, creation of enabling environment, local capacity building and raising awareness on Green Sukuk instruments.

As for Output 4, the JP is at the stage of formulation of the early draft of the financing strategy. The outline of the integrated financing strategy is expected in early 2022 and will include more proposals on cross-cutting interventions required for leveraging additional resources.

Progress against JP-specific outcomes

The outcome of the JP anticipates better alignment of the resources (plan and finance) with its development strategies, and achievement of a better impact and efficiency gains through capacitated institutions, new financing mechanisms and an integrated development finance framework. The JP has made a considerable progress towards this outcome. The process was established to move from the DFA to the strategy development and a Concept Note was prepared to introduce this work to the government, development partners and other stakeholders. The alignment of the national strategy with the SDGs, SDG tagging have helped to further strengthen the monitoring and reporting system against the SDGs. This includes reporting at both levels: implementation of the plans and their financing.

Progress against JP-specific outputs

- a) Financing Strategy development was initiated with strong ownership and leadership of the national counterparts. Consultative meetings held to consolidate opinions and experience of stakeholders. The concept of the Strategy was prepared and presented to all the stakeholders.
- b) Proposals for establishing INFF were incorporated into new draft Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers “On measures for National Development until 2026”.
- c) SDG Costing for National Strategy was initiated as part of planning and financing cycle to be built into national planning processes.
- d) The Report “Review of Asset Management and Institutional Arrangements in Uzbekistan” was prepared offering regulatory responses and for management and implementation of frozen, seized and confiscated assets.
- e) Introduction of new model for state medical insurance in the Syrdarya region” and introduction of new mechanisms into primary health care facilities has further improved the effectiveness of ongoing health care reforms. New models of financing developed for state-guaranteed social package. Health financing reforms anchored in the draft Poverty Reduction Strategy for 2021-2030.
- f) An agreement was reached to conduct public expenditure reviews, cost analysis, cost-benefit analysis and budgetary room analysis in order to promote the adoption of sound solutions to cover child-sensitive social sectors (health, education, social protection).

JP contributions to strengthening UN coherence, partnerships and reducing duplications of efforts

Within the framework of designing an Integrated National Financing Strategy for SDGs in Uzbekistan UNCT was actively collaborating for public discussion of DFA findings and recommendations, towards developing more integrated approach in financing the national development priorities including the SDGs. Also UNCT was actively engaged in consultations with major public, private and international institutions of new financing solutions and ways to mobilize new resources, while ensuring more efficient use of existing resources.

Worth to mention also active participation of UNCT in various phases of the SDG Bond related work. The UNCT was helping across project selection process and setting up a monitoring framework for SDG-aligned projects. UNCT actively participated in review/contribution to the questionnaire and metrics (on nature of projects, objectives, coverage, set of KPIs to monitor the progress, etc)

Strategic Partnerships, Documents and Communications

How did the JP facilitate collaboration with diverse stakeholders in the SDG financing space

Throughout the process of elaboration of the INFF the JP has undertaken numerous activities to pull together relevant opinions across the four building blocks of the INFF. With the help of an experienced international expert, the technical and political mapping (of policies, instruments, institutions and actors) has informed the articulation of an INFF action plan and provided the groundwork for all subsequent steps in the process. The series of comprehensive consultations were initiated to ensure good and open debate with all the relevant stakeholders on the content of the Financing Strategy, DFA recommendations and how to translate them into actionable measures. The success of such consultations was based on active participation, support and interest from the Government; Facilitation and technical guidance from the UNCT (particularly the JP PUNOs - UNDP, UNICEF, WHO, UNODC), as well as other inputs from the development partners, including IFIs; The JP has also gained the momentum to ensure leadership of senior government representatives to conceptualizing the Financial Strategy, advocacy of the work being conducted and ownership of the process.

Did the JP secured additional financing (co-funding/co-financing) from the following stakeholders:

Government	Donors & IFIs	Private Sector	PUNOs	Other Partners
Yes	Yes	No	No	No

Comments on additional financing secured: Throughout the process of elaboration of the INFF the JP has undertaken numerous activities to pull together relevant opinions across the four building blocks of the INFF. With the help of an experienced international expert, the technical and political mapping (of policies, instruments, institutions and actors) has informed the articulation of an INFF action plan and provided the groundwork for all subsequent steps in the process. The series of comprehensive consultations were initiated to ensure good and open debate with all the relevant stakeholders on the content of the Financing Strategy, DFA recommendations and how to translate them into actionable measures. The success of such consultations was based on active participation, support and interest from the Government; Facilitation and technical guidance from the UNCT (particularly the JP PUNOs - UNDP, UNICEF, WHO, UNODC), as well as other inputs from the development partners, including IFIs; The JP has also gained the momentum to ensure leadership of senior government representatives to conceptualizing the Financial Strategy, advocacy of the work being conducted and ownership of the process.

JP organized events in 2021

JP Launch Event	Annual Donor Event	Partners Event
Organized in 2020	Yes in 2021	Yes in 2021

Number of strategic documents produced by the JP: 5

Number of strategic documents contributed by the JP: 1

Number of communication materials produced: 10

2022 Plans & Way Forward

JP priority activities & expected results for 2022

The priority activities of JP for 2022 will include: - Development of a Comprehensive Strategy for Financing National Development Priorities and the SDGs. As part of this work, JP will conduct financial dialogues with representatives of interested and involved parties, including ministries and departments, research centers, the private sector, international partners, NGOs and others. - Finalization of the updated Report on the Rapid Integrated Assessment (RIA) of the integration of the SDGs into national legislation, development strategies and programs, etc. - Selection and allocation of national development projects to be financed from proceeds of SDG Bonds. - Preparation of Annual Allocation and Impact Report for SDG Bond issued in July 2021. - Conducting media and active outreach campaign to raise awareness of the general public about financing strategy, achieving the SDGs through INFF.

In the health sector priority activities will be towards: - re-building consensus and ownership of the MOH for the health financing reforms. - Development and implementation of the information systems needed for the full roll-out of the new health financing model.

In the social protection sector activities will be:

- Conduction of tailored capacity building programmes for national counterparts on how to plan, execute and monitor child-sensitive social expenditures.

- Development of instruments/templates/tools, which will be used by the line ministries to undertake value for money analysis for evidence-based budgetary enquiries and providing coaching/mentoring and quality assurance to the national stakeholders to conduct value for money analysis in social sector budgeting.

Address illicit financial flows and management of stolen/confiscated assets work will include: - Establishing the UNODC’s SDG fund (financed from proceeds of disposal of criminal assets) - Disseminating of analytical report for evidence-based decision making, to promote inter-agency coordination, and to enhance the capacity of agencies - Conducting capacity building activities for stakeholders to develop standard processes and organizational structures for effective delivery of their functions on asset management - Development of a manual on asset management procedures.

3 major transformative results that will be achieved by the end of the JP

By the end of the JP the transformative results will be achieved at many different levels and through various impact chains. Adoption of the Integrated National Financing Strategy will help to provide a mechanism for improving the coherence of sustainable development financing policies, as well as strengthen internal and external resource mobilization to ensure adequate quality of socio-economic programs. This, in turn, will increase financing flows from public budget, domestic and foreign public borrowings, FDIs, ODA, while maintaining the level of public debt at sustainable level. The adequate, well-functioning, coherent and financially sound system and the enhanced capacity of the Ministry of Finance and other sectoral ministries will consequently improve budget planning through evidence-based approach, integrated implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the relevant sectoral strategies in social protection, education and other priority areas.

The new system of state-guaranteed package of health services supported by the State Health Insurance Fund (SHIF) will be in place. The capacity of SHIF on a wide range of strategic purchasing functions of health services will be enhanced, including through establishing of Standard Operating Procedures and functioning of the SHIF’s cross-sectoral Supervisory Board.

Uzbek authorities will be equipped to effectively manage and dispose frozen, seized, and confiscated assets. The new asset management unit will be established to harmonize inter-agency asset management collaboration and a Central Database of seized assets will be created. UNODC’s SDG fund (financed from proceeds of disposal of criminal assets) will be established to leverage additional resources for financing SDGs in Uzbekistan.

Estimated rate of completion for each result as of 31 Dec 2021

Result.1	Result.2	Result.3
Advancing (50-99%)	Advancing (50-99%)	Advancing (50-99%)