

Joint SDG Fund
PORTFOLIO ON INTEGRATED POLICY AND LNOB

Joint Programme 2021 Annual Progress Report

Cover page

Country: Uzbekistan

Joint Programme title: Accelerating Agenda 2030 in Uzbekistan through inclusive transformation of the social protection system

Short title: Strengthening Social Protection in Uzbekistan

Start date (day/month/year): 1 January 2020

End date (day/month/year): 28 February 2022

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List of PUNOs: UNICEF, ILO, UNDP

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Budget (Joint SDG Fund contribution): US\$2,000,000.00

Overall budget (with co-funding): US\$2,000,000.00

Total estimated expenditure (in US\$, for the whole JP by 31 Dec 2021): \$1,577,567

Total estimated commitments (in US\$, for the whole JP by 31 Dec 2021): \$332,858

Short description of the Joint Programme (max 1 paragraph):

This Joint Programme is designed to support the Government of Uzbekistan in building and delivering a high-quality social protection system that offers all citizens of Uzbekistan, in particular those at risk of being left behind, with income security and social support throughout their lives. Its mission is to harness the collective expertise and capacity of the UN family to overcome a key systemic barrier in achieving numerous SDGs: the fragmentation of social protection at institutional, policy and programme levels, which results in 1) ineffective leadership over a significant component of the Government's portfolio of programmes aimed at improving the population's welfare, and 2) reduced impact of financial investments. This mission is particularly critical in the context of ongoing ambitious socio-economic reforms in Uzbekistan. The Programme supports the Government in establishing a dedicated institutional framework to provide leadership and coordination to the social protection sector, as well as to be responsible for overseeing the delivery of social protection schemes. The Programme supports designing an evidence-based and costed national social protection strategy, based on wide multi-stakeholder consultations and citizens' engagement. The Programme will improve accessibility of social protection for persons with disabilities, and promote their full inclusion into different aspects of social life. It is being achieved via modelling implementation of the International Classification of Functioning (ICF) in disability assessment, implying abolishment of the current medical approach.

Executive summary

During 2020-2021 the Joint Programme faced several challenges, including the COVID pandemic, staff turnover within government institutions, the too fast pace of some reforms and delays in others, and other hurdles. However, despite these challenges the JP still achieved major results by fully utilizing the capacities of participating agencies and available opportunities. The JP built on contributory factors, such as the distinct mandates, reputation and expertise of participating agencies, its proactiveness and flexibility, cooperation with other development partners, strong leadership from national partners, and general agreement within the Government on the direction of Social Protection reform. While the Ministry of Finance emerged as a key national partner, the Joint Programme has built a broad partnership network with key stakeholders across Government, Parliament, civil society and international organizations.

During this period the Joint Programme addressed critical bottlenecks. The Programme supported the Ministry of Finance in developing the concept of the National Strategy for Social Protection (NSSP), while ensuring alignment with draft poverty reduction and employment strategies, and building on gender equality, equity and other outcomes. Options for the institutional framework for integrated planning and provision of social protection were developed. The Government adjusted programmes and accelerated nationwide rollout of the Social Protection Single Registry, with over 1.2 million families being covered. The Joint Programme carried out activities on the promotion and introduction of the International Classification of Functioning, Disability and Health (ICF), including partnership with OPDs and the Agency on Development of Medical-Social Services, a series of capacity building training courses, and the launching of micro-grant initiatives.

The NSSP responded to the unmet needs of most vulnerable persons at the systemic level and set a strong cornerstone for the future direction of Social Protection reform. It advocated for and promoted the rights of persons with disabilities, including promoting ICF and contributing to the ratification of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. The Single Registry responded to the immediate need to provide accessible, transparent social benefits nationwide through improved targeting and coverage for rights holders. A case management approach was initiated to better identify and respond to the needs of the vulnerable and deliver social benefits and services. A fiscal space analysis helped to rethink approaches to budgeting and increased capacities at the national level. Likewise, there were other related outcomes beyond these. The Joint Programme's ability to partially re-programme the UN Joint Programme towards the COVID-19 response enabled it to respond to immediate needs, while building a more shock responsive social protection system in the longer term.

Result 1: Institutional reform (led by UNICEF) 'An integrated social protection entity/mechanism with appropriate administrative systems and operations with sufficient capacity to deliver effective, tailored-to-needs social protection to vulnerable persons and those in need of support is designed'

1. Draft of the Government Resolution on establishing an Agency for Social Protection developed together with the Ministry of Finance and submitted for the review of the senior management of the MoF
[Estimated rate of completion as of 31 Dec 2021: 100%](#)
2. Costing: A concept note on costing of institutional reform options finalized
[Estimated rate of completion as of 31 Dec 2021: 100%](#)
3. Social Protection Single Registry (SPSR) enhanced and modified to reflect the planned changes in the legislation on social allowances in Uzbekistan. The Ministry of Finance of Uzbekistan is supported in establishing internal capacity, including an appropriate governance system, to maintain and manage the SPSR without the involvement of external organizations or people.
[Estimated rate of completion as of 31 Dec 2021: 100%](#)
4. Capacity building training courses on case management tools conducted for mahalla (local community) specialists and their supervisors
[Estimated rate of completion as of 31 Dec 2021: 100%](#)

5. The testing of social service delivery through case management launched and concluded
[Estimated rate of completion as of 31 Dec 2021: 80%](#)
6. Functional review of mahalla functioning and potential for providing social assistance and social services through a case management approach
[Estimated rate of completion as of 31 Dec 2021: 100%](#)
7. Mapping of social services and social assistance programmes conducted
[Estimated rate of completion as of 31 Dec 2021: 100%](#)

Result 2: National Strategy of Social Protection development (led by ILO) ‘By 2022, a national social protection strategy in line with Agenda 2030 is developed and costed’

1. NSSP Concept Note outlining the shared vision of national social protection and its contribution to Agenda 2030
[Estimated rate of completion as of 31 Dec 2021: 100%](#)
2. Capacity building of national counterparts on Social Protection Floor and social security standards
[Estimated rate of completion as of 31 Dec 2021: 100%](#)
3. Costed national social protection strategy (through a participatory consultative process)
[Estimated rate of completion as of 31 Dec 2021: 90%](#)
4. Costing exercise for the NSSP
[Estimated rate of completion as of 31 Dec 2021: 90%](#)
5. Fiscal space analysis for social protection in Uzbekistan
[Estimated rate of completion as of 31 Dec 2021: 100%](#)
6. Draft law on social insurance
[Estimated rate of completion as of 31 Dec 2021: 70%](#)
7. Guidelines for gender responsive budgeting
[Estimated rate of completion as of 31 Dec 2021: 100%](#)
8. Assessment of national legislation in line with Social Security (Minimum Standards), 1952, C 102
[Estimated rate of completion as of 31 Dec 2021: 100%](#)

Result 3: Disability Assessment reform and inclusive services (led by UNDP) ‘By 2022, the Government of Uzbekistan has tested disability assessment procedures and service delivery design based on ICF and CRPD norms and has taken on board relevant policy recommendations’

1. ICF and CRPD compliant procedures of disability assessment are piloted to identify the impact and implications expected from ICF introduction and CRPD implementation at the local level
[Estimated rate of completion as of 31 Dec 2021: 100%](#)
2. Government has an extended capacity to revise legislation to align it with CRPD and to evaluate efficiency and effectiveness of the current state policies and programmes on social protection of people with disabilities (PwDs) via collecting disability related statistics in line with international standards and SDGs priorities / targets / indicators
[Estimated rate of completion as of 31 Dec 2021: 100%](#)

3. Pilot initiatives designed and launched to deliver social services and benefits, using innovative user-led forms and methods compliant with the CRPD jointly with OPD, experts, stakeholders and beneficiaries
Estimated rate of completion as of 31 Dec 2021: 100%
4. Lessons learned on pilot initiatives are analysed, codified and provided to the Government through a series of policy papers and consultative workshops to fine-tune policy advice to Government
Estimated rate of completion as of 31 Dec 2021: 100%
5. Re-engineering of business process in public services in line with CRPD and ICF requirements conducted, with development of policy documents
Estimated rate of completion as of 31 Dec 2021: 100%
6. Advocacy for the ratification/implementation of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
Estimated rate of completion as of 31 Dec 2021: 100%

I. Overall progress and priority, cross-cutting issues

I.1 Context and the overall approach

Ensuring an adaptive and strategic JP

During the 24 months of its implementation, the Joint Programme has met the following challenges and opportunities that forced it to adjust and practice an adaptive, strategic approach:

- Changes in governmental structures at the launch of the Programme. In this situation the social development/protection function in the Cabinet of Ministers was restructured and remained vacant for nearly 12 months. The new Ministry of Mahalla and Family Affairs was created, and the Ministry of Economy was restructured into the Ministry of Economic Development and Poverty Reduction, complicating prospects for further system integration.
- Furthermore, the Government made a decision to draft poverty reduction and employment strategies in parallel with social protection strategy.
- The COVID-19 pandemic has affected programme implementation and led to certain delays and a shift in the immediate priorities of national partners. For instance, the draft of the social protection strategy was requested by the Government 9 months earlier than initially planned. COVID-19 limitations also resulted in the Government not being fully equipped with knowledge about fiscal space options for progressive extension of social protection.

The Joint Programme undertook the following actions to address the changes listed above:

- To respond to restructuring at the cabinet level, the Joint Programme had to intensively renegotiate with the Government and redesign the ProDoc to identify the Ministry of Finance as a lead partner. The Joint Programme also brought together the current main actors in the social protection sector.
- To ensure alignment with major strategies being developed at the same time, the Joint Programme addressed linkages with these processes and maintained coherence of scope and approaches between these documents.
- In response to the challenges posed by the Pandemic, the Joint Programme reprogrammed funds and activities to be relevant in the given context, and achieve the results set by the Programme. For example, funds were reallocated to conduct needed studies and assessments. The Single Registry was rolled out nationwide to respond to the immediate need of the Government to provide support to vulnerable population members. Low-volume grants were distributed to NGOs assisting PwD.

Link with UNDAF/ UNSD Cooperation Framework

In 2020-2021, the JP contributed to the implementation of the UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) for Uzbekistan, particularly to the realization of Strategic Priority B (Inclusive human capital development leading to health, well-being and resilient prosperity), Output 4.3. (By 2025, the national social protection system is strengthened to deliver progressively universal social security and social protection benefits (child-sensitive, gender and shock responsive), community-based family services, and inclusive multi-sector response to vulnerabilities and gender-based violence in line with international standards) through:

- Developing Institutional Reform options and costing of the Social Protection System in Uzbekistan, and developing a decree on the Agency for Social Protection.
- Testing delivery of social services based on the case management approach. This approach aims to identify vulnerable families, especially those with children, and refer them to qualified assistance which matches their needs.
- Implementing the national roll-out of the Single Registry, for the moment covering 1.2 million families, and reforming and expanding child benefits delivered through the Single Registry to support approximately additional 550, children with more funds.
- Supporting formulation and implementation of a comprehensive and inclusive national social protection strategy; costing of a 3 year Action Plan for its implementation ; identification of fiscal space for social protection ; extending scope of social insurance in case of unemployment, sickness, accident and disability to all categories of workers in line with relevant international labour standards ; analysing national legislation and policies on maternity protection, and developing relevant policy recommendations, in line with relevant international labour standards , and; developing the capacity of constituents on social security and integrated social protection and employment service delivery .
- Successful implementation of projects by 11 NGOs working to strengthen the rights of persons with disabilities, who had received low-volume grants for social projects (of around \$5,000 each).
- Conducting workshops and piloting exercises on promotion and incorporation of ICF and CRPD standards in disability assessment procedures for adults and children, in the delivery of public social services.

COVID-19 impact

- The Programme in cooperation with partners conducted the assessment of the impact of COVID-19 on the labour market and social protection responses,. The results of the assessment were used by the MELR to shape design of the unemployment benefit schemes.
- The Single Registry proved flexible and very useful throughout the COVID-19 pandemic, enabling provision of efficient support to the most vulnerable persons without delay. It was rolled out nationwide to support the social protection response to COVID-19.The system has helped improve the targeting and coverage of the most vulnerable persons, with an increase in the total number of social assistance beneficiaries from 566,000 in January 2020 to over 1.15 million by September 2021.
- The Programme implemented a low-volume grants initiative.11 NGOs working to promote the rights of persons with disabilities used the low-volume grants (of around \$5,000 each), to carry out projects that were participated in and directly benefited some 1,000 people with disabilities, including youth and women with disabilities.
- The Programme made a sample survey of women with disabilities, reviewing their socio-economic situation and access to employment opportunities during the COVID-19 pandemic and under influence of its impacts.

1.2 Update on priority cross-cutting issues

UN Development System reform - UN coherence at the country level

- The JP has delivered collective responses to national needs in social protection, and ensured system-wide accountability on the ground, especially considering the hardships exacerbated by the COVID-19 pandemic.
- The JP operated as a single entity, with a stronger, better-defined collective identity as a trusted, reliable, accountable and effective partner to Uzbekistan for achieving the Agenda 2030 through using the experience, knowledge and mandate of each participating UN agency.

- The project managed to adjust appropriately to the changing needs of its target population, but also to the changing realities of the implementation of assistance.
- The JP invested efforts to avoid overlaps and create synergies with other partners, such as the World Bank.

Going beyond 'business as usual' to produce catalytic results at scale

- The Joint Programme's results contributed to the achievement of several SDCF outputs by enhancing the central Government's capacity for better institutional coordination and programme-delivery functions. At the same time, it tested new initiatives in social protection for better coverage of vulnerable groups.
- The JP contributed to other ongoing policy making processes and invested efforts to avoid overlaps. For example, as poverty reduction and employment strategies were under development in parallel, the JP ensured coherence and consistency by actively participating in the respective processes and providing analytical inputs. Or, shared a joint position on Institutional Reform for social protection with the Ministry of finance in collaboration with the World Bank.
- The national rollout and enhancement of the Single Registry contributed to e-governance and digitalization reforms. The interoperability of databases creates the potential to develop other types of e-services for citizens.
- The testing of social services based on case management did contribute to taking stock of existing social benefits and services at different levels, the promotion of the social workforce and development of the Law on Social Work.
- The introduction of a simpler and client-oriented system of determination and registration of disability contributed to make the procedure transparent, fair and accessible. The disability community will benefit from improved access to social assistance and services through a dedicated online database which is being developed.
- The multi-stakeholder, participatory methodology applied to design the National Strategy for Social Protection has resulted in a comprehensive approach to national discussions about crosscutting themes: informality, sustainability and the overall economic model adopted. Informal work and informal economy were deemed as being crucial issues that need to be addressed beyond specific social protection measures in a holistic manner.
- The scope and methodology adopted by the JP to design the National Strategy for Social Protection (NSSP) and promote institutional reform and disability inclusion, which is in effect comprehensive social protection reform, were the reasons behind Uzbekistan's invitation to join the Global Flagship Programme 'Building Social Protection Floors for All' (<https://www.social-protection.org/gimi/Flagship.action>).

SDG acceleration

- **Target 1.3 (directly)**
 - The Social Protection Single Registry is implemented nationwide, providing access to social benefits for the most vulnerable groups of the population.
 - Testing of social service delivery through case management launched; functional review of mahalla functioning and potential for the provision of social assistance and social services through a case management approach conducted; mapping of social services and social assistance programmes conducted.
 - NSSP Concept Note outlining the shared vision of national social protection and its contribution to Agenda 2030 developed; costed national social protection strategy (through a participatory consultative process) developed.
- **Target 5.c (indirectly)**
 - Guidelines for gender responsive budgeting developed. **(Also Target 10.2)**
 - Full integration of the principles of gender equality in the process of adopting government programs at different government levels through policy advice in introducing gender audit into national legislation, promoting gender responsive budgeting, and promoting maternity protection for all women, including in the informal sector.

- In addition, the low-volume grant to support disability-focused, low-volume grants for social initiatives directly covered at least 600 women with disabilities.
- **Target 10.2. (indirectly)**
 - Capacity building of national counterparts on Social Protection Floor and social security standards conducted. The concept for the draft social insurance code allowing for the extension of coverage was discussed with constituents. National disability commissions are capacitated to transition to ICF and CRPD compliant disability assessment and determination. **(Also Target 10.4)**
- **Target 10.4. (indirectly)**
 - Fiscal space analysis for social protection in Uzbekistan has been conducted.
 - Guidelines for gender responsive budgeting were drafted.
- **Target 16.7. (indirectly)**
 - Pilot initiatives to deliver social services and benefits, using innovative user-led forms and methods that are compliant with the CRPD jointly with OPD, experts, stakeholders and beneficiaries, have been designed and launched. For example, a sample survey of PwD access to social benefits to mitigate COVID-19's impact on households has been carried out, and results were discussed with local authorities.

Policy integration and systems change

- The JP drafted the Government Resolution on establishing the Agency for Social Protection, developed together with the Ministry of Finance and submitted for the review of the senior management of the MoF.
- In order to draft the NSSP, the JP contributed to drafting a presidential decree on measures to improve the system of social protection of the population of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2021-2030. This decree approved the Concept of the National Strategy for Social Protection (NSSP) for 2021-2030, the roadmap for the development of the NSSP for 2021-2030, and the composition of the republican working group to develop the NSSP for 2021-2030.
- The Deputy Prime Minister of Uzbekistan has led the republican working group, and in April 2021 approved the composition of four thematic working groups on social assistance, social services, social insurance and pensions, and on active labour market programmes. These groups include representatives of different government bodies (including ministries of finance, economy, health, education, internal affairs, family support, labour, statistics, prosecutor's office, etc.), social partners (confederation of employers and trade unions), and representatives of not only PUNOs but also other UN agencies (WHO, WB). Through the creation of such groups, the JP has ensured a participatory approach and the integration of policy across different sectors.
- The JP team participated in drafting and discussing a poverty reduction strategy for Uzbekistan until 2030 and contributed to integrating and linking social protection and poverty reduction policies. The JP also contributed to drafting the employment promotion strategy.

Contribution to improvement of the situation of vulnerable groups

- The national roll out of the Single Registry led to a threefold increase in the overall budget allocation for social allowances, and almost doubled the number of beneficiary households to 1.2 million in 2021. Moreover, further reform of child benefits delivered through the Single Registry, effective as of 1 September 2021, benefited 550,000 additional children.
- The 'Testing of social services based on case management' conducted in the Tashkent and Angren cities (Tashkent region) reached out to 106 families and strengthened their ability to cope with difficult life circumstances. Through this pilot initiative 192 children (101 boys and 91 girls) benefited from the service. Twelve children with disabilities, including 8 boys and 4 girls, accessed health, education and rehabilitation services. Accordingly, the Republican Centre for Social Adaptation of Children trained 25 community workers in social work competencies.

- Women’s rights and needs for social protection were reflected in the developed guidelines for gender responsive budgeting, in the draft NSSP, and also in the institutional design option submitted to the Government. The low-volume grants initiative covered at least 600 women with disabilities.
- Measures to improve access to social protection for informal workers who are ineligible for either contributory or non-contributory social protection schemes and living below the poverty line, were included in the draft NSSP. there is a proposal to develop an action plan supporting transition to formality and specific schemes for maternity and protection, in case of the unemployment of informal workers.
- The low-volume grants for social projects funded the disability empowerment projects of 11 NGOs and involved some 1,000 direct participants with disabilities, including at least 600 women with disabilities.
- The JP supported opening the first inclusive kid’s art workshop implemented by the Republican Centre for Social Adaptation of Children.
- The first inclusive recruiting web portal for people with disabilities (www.ishplus.uz) was launched by the ‘SHAROIT PLUS’ Public Association of Disabled Persons in Tashkent (registered 470 users, posted 393 vacancies, had 12 training courses, and helped 28 persons with disabilities successfully apply for jobs).
- A group of 15 young girls and women with disabilities were trained in psychology, the basics of law, confectionery production, toy-making and manicure, jointly with the Kibray district society of women with disabilities ‘Opa-singillar’.
- A mobile application was produced to ease communication between mahalla (local community) representatives and PwDs.
- The Chamber of Commerce and Industry (CCI) disability project supported by the Joint Programme trained 524 handicraft producers with disabilities from among the members of the Hunarmand Association, 240 volunteers with disabilities, and staff of Entrepreneurship Support Centres. while the OPD Inclusive Society trained 20 young people with disabilities in accounting and computer literacy.
- An estimated 2 million individuals were supported by the JP in 2020-2021.

Total number: 2,000,000 individuals
 Percentage of women and girls: N/A

Mainstreaming gender equality and women empowerment

- Guidelines for gender responsive budgeting were developed.
- Gender equality and women’s empowerment were mainstreamed in the developed concepts of the National Strategy of Social Protection (NSSP), and the institutional design options of the integrated coordination mechanism, as well as in the operational and methodological guidelines on the operation of TWGs on the development of the NSSP.
- Webinars were conducted related to mainstreaming gender equality in Uzbekistan on equal pay for work of equal value; on maternity protection in Uzbekistan; on gender statistics; on gender budgeting, and; on gender auditing of legislation.
- The JP contributed to drafting the law that clarifies the concept of gender audit, and defines the procedure for conducting this process. The ILO Guidelines for Gender Audit are used in this process. Currently, the draft law with supporting materials has been submitted to the Cabinet of Ministers.
- Roughly 60 per cent of the beneficiaries of the low value grants contest (for a \$54,000 total), designed to promote social initiatives supporting disability rights and inclusion activities were girls and women with disabilities.

Estimated percentage of overall disbursed funds spent on gender equality and women empowerment by the end of 2021:
 3%

Human rights

- The developed concept of NSSP and the draft NSSP are based on human rights mechanisms, the 2030 Agenda and SDGs, as well as the international social security standards embedded in the Social Security (Minimum Standards) Convention, 1952 No 102.
- The Maternity Protection Convention, 2000 (No 183) is directly linked with the JP, as a part of international social security standards and human rights. A training was conducted on maternity protection for the government, parliament and NGOs, while national legislation and policies on maternity protection were analysed and relevant policy recommendations were developed in line with relevant international labour standards.
- The right to social protection for all citizens is ensured through the drafted NSSP until 2030 and the costed Action Plan for 2022-2024. The NSSP covers social protection not only for vulnerable persons, but also more broadly for the working-age population.
- The JP advocated for the ratification and implementation of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (UNCRPD). In 2021, Uzbekistan ratified the Convention and drafted the National Plan of Action. The JP indirectly contributed to the adoption of the law on the rights of PwD in 2020, which meets most of the principles and rules of the UNCRPD.

Partnerships

- The JP established strategic partnerships with key national stakeholders. In consultation with relevant ministries and agencies, the JP built a wide partnership network with key stakeholders across Government, including the Cabinet of Ministers and the Ministries of Finance, Employment and Health, the Agency for Development of Medical and Legal Services under the Cabinet of Ministers; the Parliament and social partners; non-governmental organizations (NGOs), organizations of persons with disability (OPDs), research centres, civil society and international organizations. It also established a strategic partnership with the Ministry of Finance as the national lead for implementing the JP.
- Civil society, OPDs, the private sector, trade unions, think tanks and mass media were all important stakeholders throughout the implementation of all three pillars of the Programme. The NGOs, academia and other partners were involved in institutional design and social protection strategy development.
- The JP also drew on the expertise of other United Nations Country Team (UNCT) members, in particular UN Women, the World Health Organization (WHO), the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), and the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), to address cross-cutting issues of gender equality and women's empowerment, access to healthcare, vital registration and labour market complementarities.
- PUNOs consistently invested into the creation of synergies with other partners. The partnership with the World Bank was established prior to the roll-out of the JP, through the joint ILO, UNICEF and World Bank diagnostics of the national social protection system. Joint diagnostics meant that PUNOs and the World Bank have already formulated key joint messages for interactions with the national government, thus significantly avoiding the situation of opposing policy advice proposed to partners. Rather, PUNOs and the World Bank jointly formulated policy options for the Government, with regards to pension reform, social insurance, institutional reform and poverty reduction. This partnership has been crucial from the perspective of policy coherence, given that PUNOs were supporting the design of the NSSP, and the World Bank was supporting the design of the Poverty Reduction Strategy. It also meant that the resources of PUNOs and the World Bank were invested in such a manner which largely (although not always) reinforced each other's activities.

Mobilizing additional funding and/or financing

- Funding was mobilized for the project on supporting transition to formalization through integrated and innovative social protection strategies and strengthening the capacity of workers' organizations to protect and represent workers in informal employment.
- With the national rollout of the Single Registry the state budget allocations to social benefits increased threefold due to increases in the number of beneficiaries and in the duration of the benefits provided from 6 to 12 months. Moreover, further reform or child benefits that are delivered through the Single Registry increased budget allocation to social benefits by 50 per cent.

Strategic meetings

Type of event	Yes	No	Description/Comments
Annual JP development partners'/donors' event*	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>On 17 December 2021 the JP organized a meeting for national and international development partners, to discuss the achievements of the UN Joint Programme on Strengthening Social Protection in Uzbekistan, and to foster actions for social protection strengthening in the context of on-going reforms and the COVID-19 pandemic.</p> <p>The event, co-chaired by the Deputy Minister of Finance and the UNICEF Representative for Uzbekistan, hosted more than 40 participants from line ministries, national stakeholders, and international development organizations, foreign embassies and UN agencies.</p>
Other strategic events	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Please, see below:</i>
			<p>On 7 May 2021 a high-level meeting was held with the Minister of Finance, and attended by heads and representatives of UNICEF, ILO, UNDP and the World Bank. The meeting was initiated by the Minister of Finance to discuss opinions of international development agencies on options of institutional reform in social protection. The participating agencies developed a joint position and presented it to the minister.</p>
			<p>On 14 June 2021, UNICEF jointly with the Ministry of Mahalla and Family Support organized the launching of a pilot programme of integrated social services delivery based on case management..</p>
			<p>On 27-28 November 2021, the JP jointly with the Ministry of Finance organized a workshop to discuss and agree on drafts of the legal documents on Institutional Reform, the Agency for Social Protection and case management at the mahalla level.</p>
Annual JP development partners'/donors' event* in 2020			<p>On 27 November 2020, the JP held an annual reporting and donor meeting to present the progress, achievements and future plans of the Programme on Strengthening Social Protection in Uzbekistan, implemented with the Government. Co-chaired by the Deputy Minister of Finance and the UN Resident Coordinator in Uzbekistan, the Annual Reporting and Donors Meeting hosted over 40 participants from the relevant government ministries, national stakeholders, including the Federation of Trade Unions of Uzbekistan, Confederation of Employees of Uzbekistan, Association of Disabled Persons of Uzbekistan, and international donor organizations, embassies and UN agencies.</p>
			<p>On 5 June 2020 the UN Joint Programme conducted a partner meeting on the roadmap for the preparation of the National Social Protection Strategy 2030. The Ministry of Economic Development and Poverty Reduction, the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Employment and Labour Relations, the Ministry of Mahalla and Family Support, the Ministry of Healthcare, the Pension Fund, the Federation of Trade Unions, the Confederation of Employers of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Uzbekistan, and UN agencies came together to discuss cooperation in offering all citizens of Uzbekistan improved income security and social support throughout their lives.</p>
JP launch event in 2019			<p>On 11 November 2019, Aziz Abdukhakimov, the Deputy Prime Minister of Uzbekistan, and Helena Fraser, the United Nations Resident Coordinator, launched</p>

			the Joint Programme on Social Protection at an official signing ceremony which was widely covered in the news. A photo of the event was shared with the SDG Fund Secretariat, and is attached here.
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Innovation, learning and sharing

- Twenty-two strategic documents were developed, including an assessment of COVID-19's impact on the socio-economic situation in Uzbekistan, concept notes on developing the National Strategy for Social Protection (NSSP) and institutional design options and for the Agency for Social Protection, a decree on establishment of a dedicated disability registration database with case management referral documents, and other documents (a full list of which is attached).
- Capacity building training courses on social security standards, social insurance and social protection, and on CRPD and ICF requirements to disability assessment and determination, have all been conducted.
- The Single Registry IMS has been successfully piloted in the Syrdarya region, and rolled-out nationwide.
- A pilot assessment of the accessibility of public services for PwDs in Uzbekistan was conducted, and recommendations were provided to the Government.
- A situational review on women with disabilities and their access to employment opportunities, especially during the COVID-19 pandemic, was undertaken.
- PwD and OPD in six provinces of Uzbekistan received training in the UNCRPD and the SDGs.
- National consultations on accessibility design and construction were supported, organized together with the Association of PwD of Uzbekistan, and the Ministry of Construction for government agencies and civil society to share recommendations.
- The drafting of the National Plan of Action on UNCRPD implementation was supported, being a process which was led by the OPD and the Government.
- During the COVID-19 pandemic, the JP partnered with OPDs and CSOs by supporting initiatives through small grants (LVG) promoting disability rights and inclusion. The joint projects:
- Achievements and activities of the Joint Programme were regularly promoted in social media, and on website platforms of the UN and PUNOs.
- An online toolkit on ILO social security standards was translated into Russian and presented during an online training in November 2020.
- A roundtable was conducted with Parliament on the strengths of and challenges faced by the national social protection system and the role of Parliament in supporting strengthening social protection in Uzbekistan.
- In order to involve Uzbekistan in a global knowledge and experience sharing platform, the ILO has attracted the country into the Global Flagship Programme on Social Protection. Uzbekistan participated in the second membership assembly of the Global Partnership for Universal Social Protection to achieve SDGs (USP2030), and joined discussions on adequate and innovative sources of financing for universal social protection, using digital technology in social protection, protecting human rights, harnessing international cooperation and developing standardized solutions, and next steps for USP2030.

II. Annual results

Overall progress

- On track (expected annual results achieved)
- Satisfactory (majority of expected annual results achieved)
- Not-satisfactory (majority of expected annual results not yet achieved)

Please, explain briefly:

The JP implemented the Social Protection Single Registry nationwide, enabling vulnerable groups to benefit more from inclusive social protection. A social protection agency is outlined in the draft Presidential Decree, which upon approval will bring in a financially-sustainable and efficient social protection system. The developed draft of the National Strategy of Social Protection provides a framework for enhanced policy development and system reform in Uzbekistan. The JP equipped national stakeholders with evidence-based policy advice, knowledge and tools to implement state programmes on PwD in line with UNCRPD, and contributed to ratifying the UNCRPD. Public discussions on the NSSP with the participation of civil society institutions, NGOs, mass media and other interested stakeholders are expected after getting final approval on the NSSP from the Government of Uzbekistan. Review of national legislation is expected to be completed in February 2022.

Contribution to the fund's global results

⇒ **Contribution to Joint SDG Fund Outcome 1 (as per annual targets set by the JP)**

- Integrated multi-sectoral policies to accelerate SDG achievement implemented with greater scope and scale.
- It is expected that the NSSP will ensure that people enjoy income security and have effective access to health and other social services, and are empowered to take advantage of economic opportunities.
- At the same time the currently-fragmented system of social protection will be transformed into an integrated shock-responsive system that effectively protects all citizens across the entire lifecycle.
- The Social Protection Single Registry has established interoperability with 17 government agencies and is the main tool for providing social benefits to vulnerable population groups.
- Business processes in social services were re-engineered in line with CRPD and ICF requirements, and policy documents were developed.

⇒ **Contribution to the Joint SDG Fund Output 3 (as per annual targets set by the JP)**

- Integrated policy solutions for accelerating SDG progress implemented.
- The Joint Programme worked closely with the national commissions to support transition to ICF compliant disability assessment/determination procedures. This led to the governmental decree tasking the Agency for Medical-Social Services to develop a roadmap for transition, for the introduction of simplified and client-oriented disability application and determination, etc..
- The 'Testing of social services based on case management' activity was launched in 2021. The objective of this activity is to test case management delivered through competent mahalla (local community) specialists trained in social work and case management. The aim of the service is to identify and refer vulnerable families, especially families with children, to qualified assistance intended to help them overcome challenging life situations caused by poverty, unemployment, disability, the consequences of labour migration, domestic violence, and other matters. The mahalla specialists will act as a connection in providing integrated social protection tailored to the needs of each individual or family, including for children and adults with disabilities.
- The JP has carried out an audit of the infrastructure and services of a public services agency centre in Tashkent province, and shared audit tools and recommendations with authorities.
- The JP facilitated national consultations about the accessibility standards of infrastructure and services, together with the OPD/CSO and relevant ministries.

JP outputs and outcomes

⇒ **Achievement of expected JP outputs**

Result 1: Institutional reform (led by UNICEF) 'An integrated social protection entity/mechanism with appropriate administrative systems and operations with sufficient capacity to deliver effective, tailored-to-needs social protection to vulnerable persons and those in need of support is designed'

- The concept note on costing of institutional reform options was finalized.

- The Social Protection Single Registry (SPSR) was upgraded in line with the new legislation, training and capacity building provided to support the Ministry of Finance in establishing governance and management systems for the SPSR.
- A concept note for delivering integrated social services through case management was finalized, governmental partners were identified, work plans were signed with them, and a pilot was launched.
- A concept for institutional design of integrated social protection with appropriate functions was developed, including standard operating procedures and an operationalization action plan.
- A decree on the Agency for Social Protection was drafted and finalized, awaiting final approval from the Government.
- Internal capacity of the national partner to maintain and manage the Social Protection Single Registry was established, and the SRSP is to be fully handed over to the Ministry of Finance.

Result 2: National Strategy of Social Protection development (led by ILO) ‘By 2022, a national social protection strategy in line with Agenda 2030 is developed and costed’

- The NSSP Concept Note outlining the shared vision of national social protection and its contribution to Agenda 2030 was developed.
- A capacity building training for national counterparts on the Social Protection Floor, fiscal space analysis, gender and social security standards was organized.
- A costed national social protection strategy was designed through a participatory consultative process.
- A costing exercise for the NSSP and a fiscal space analysis for social protection in Uzbekistan was conducted.
- The national social protection strategy was developed through a participatory consultative process.
- A costing exercise for the NSSP was conducted.
- A fiscal space analysis for social protection in Uzbekistan was conducted.

Result 3: Disability Assessment reform and inclusive services (led by UNDP) ‘By 2022, the Government of Uzbekistan has tested disability assessment procedures and service delivery design based on ICF and CRPD norms and has taken on board relevant policy recommendations’

- Capacitation of the national disability assessment and determination commissions in ICF and UNCRPD principles and rules was conducted.
- Low-volume grants promoting disability social protection and inclusions initiatives were implemented in cooperation with national stakeholders.
- The re-engineering of business processes in social services in line with CRPD and ICF requirements was conducted, and policy documents were developed.
- The Government was familiarized with the ICF-based disability assessment procedure as a means to develop national assessment procedures to ensure the meaningful participation of PwDs in all areas of life. Thus, UNDP has delivered 120 hours of disability assessment training for some 80 members of the national disability determination commissions for children and adults across the country, to support transitioning to the ICF and CRPD compliant disability assessment/determination.
- The Government received reports analysing obstacles for introduction of ICF-based assessment procedures, and was provided with recommendations on business processes and normative frameworks allowing application of ICF and CRPD requirements in the disability assessment of PwDs.
- The Government received analytical reports on child disability assessment, ICF-compliant disability assessment of adults, audit of accessibility of public services for PwDs, and the introduction and integration of disability statistics into the national statistics system to improve accessibility of public services for PwDs and develop national disability statistics ensuring complete coverage of PwDs to address their needs and situations.

⇒ **Achievement of expected JP outcomes**

⇒ All abovementioned outputs have contributed to the achievement of the expected JP outcome: ‘By 2022, the Government has an integrated and sustainable social protection system and initial capacity in place to improve social protection coverage for all citizens, in particular the most vulnerable, across Uzbekistan’

⇒ **Monitoring and data collection:**

⇒ For conducting preliminary analysis for the NSSP and exploring costing and fiscal space analysis, the data was collected from various government partners on social protection programmes and initiatives, on the overall socio-economic situation in the country, and the level of living standards. For monitoring purposes, administrative data from the Single Registry and budget data to track coverage and financial allocations to the Programme was also used.

⇒ The problem with statistics for Uzbekistan is that some data is not gender disaggregated, some is not comparable with international statistics on social protection, and sometimes data is confidential or not available. In view of this, the process of data collection and analysis slowed down and was complicated.

Lessons learned and sustainability of results

- There is a need for more resources, namely an extended timeframe and substantial support. The introduction of a ICF- and CRPD-compliant disability assessment/determination procedure is a laboursome, complex and sensitive process, as it requires an overhaul of the disability assessment/determination system, has substantial implications for sectors including healthcare, education, employment, environment, construction and family affairs, and has a profound impact on the social welfare system and economy that cannot be addressed overnight due to the many factors and challenges which accompany the nation in transition.
- Uzbekistan needs additional technical assistance in fiscal space analysis for social protection. There is still limited understanding of these processes and their impact on social protection.
- It is necessary to support the Government in developing social insurance through modelling and actuarial assessment of social security guarantees, as the Government still has many questions on how to introduce the system in an effective and transparent manner, aligned with international standards and human rights mechanisms.
- The Government needs support in conducting monitoring and evaluation of the first stage of NSSP realization, to make it more effective and based on lessons learnt.
- The Government needs support in statistical capacity building, as statistics reflects the whole process from policy formulation to M&E.
- Support in aligning different IT databases is needed to create a basis for decision making and M&E.
- There is a need to further support enhancement of the Single Registry, and to link it with all existing social programmes that are delivered through other smaller programmes. Integration and further digitalization will be necessary to transform the Single Registry into a one-stop-shop for receiving social benefits and services, and to be fully integrated with wider e-governance systems.

III. Plan for the final phase of implementation

Towards the end of JP implementation

1. Finalization of the national legislation review in line with the ILO Convention on Social Protection Floors No 102 with recommendations report completed for the Government and ILO constituents
2. Adoption of the NSSP by the Government of Uzbekistan, and conduction of public discussions on the NSSP
3. Conducting a telephone survey on social insurance schemes
4. Adoption of the decree on the Agency for Social Protection
5. Conducting the final conference/steering committee meeting of the JP, presenting final results and key achievements

6. Completing the independent evaluation of the Joint Programme

Risks and mitigation measures

- There is a risk that fragmentation of the social protection system will remain. This can be overcome by active advocacy to gain political and public support for reform, strong evidence base for integration, and identification of a fiscal space for the reform.

Annex 1: Consolidated annual results

1. JP contribution to the global fund’s programmatic results

- Provide data for the Joint SDG Fund global results (as per targets defined in the JP document).

Global Impact: Progress towards SDGs

Select up to 3 SDG *indicators* that your Joint Programme primarily contributed to (in relation to SDG targets listed in your JP ProDoc)

- SDG: 1.3
- SDG: 5c.
- SDG: 10.2-4

Global Outcome 1: Integrated multi-sectoral policies to accelerate SDG achievement implemented with greater scope and scale

Outcome indicators	Expected 2021 target	2021 result	Reasons for variance from planned target (If any)	Expected final target
1.1: Number of integrated multi-sectoral policies that accelerated SDG progress in terms of scope ¹	4	4		4
<i>List the policies:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The draft NSSP will ensure people enjoy income security and have effective access to healthcare and other social services, and are empowered to take advantage of economic opportunities. • Draft of the Government Resolution on establishing the Agency for Social Protection developed together with the Ministry of Finance and submitted for the review of the senior management of the MoF. • Costed Action Plan for 2022-2024. • Nationalization of the Social Protection Single Registry has ensured interaction of 17 government agencies aiming to provide social benefits to vulnerable groups of the population. • The re-engineering of business processes in social services in line with CRPD and ICF requirements was conducted, with policy documents being developed. The Government simplified the disability determination procedure, that both current and future PwD benefit from. There are plans to build a PwD-dedicated database that will be managed by the Agency and shared with all stakeholders responsible for disability, and the realization of social and economic rights (including the Ministry of Healthcare, the Ministry of Employment, and others). 				
1.2: Number of integrated multi-sectoral policies that accelerated SDG progress in terms of scale ²	3	3		3
<i>List the policies:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nationalization of the Social Protection Single Registry has ensured access to social protection for the population of all regions of Uzbekistan. 				

¹Scope=substantive expansion: additional thematic areas/components added or mechanisms/systems replicated.

²Scale=geographical expansion: local solutions adopted at the regional and national level or a national solution adopted in one or more countries.

- “Testing of social services based on case management” conducted in Tashkent city and Angren city (of Tashkent region) reaching out to over 106 families.
- The Government was familiarized with the ICF-based disability assessment procedure to develop national assessment procedures to ensure meaningful participation of PwDs in all areas of life. Thus, UNDP delivered 120 hours of disability assessment training for some 80 members of the national disability determination commissions for children and adults across the country, in order to support transitioning to ICF- and CRPD-compliant disability assessment/determination.

Global Output 3: Integrated policy solutions for accelerating SDG progress implemented

Output indicators	Expected 2021 target	2021 result	Reasons for variance from planned target (if any)	Expected final target
3.1: Number of innovative solutions tested (disaggregated by percentage successful and unsuccessful)	100%	100%		100%
3.2: Number of integrated policy solutions that have been implemented with national partners in lead	2	2		2

Did your Joint Programme contribute to strengthening of national capacities to implement integrated, cross-sectoral SDG accelerators in 2020-2021?

- Yes
 No

Explain briefly: By bringing together national partners, key local and international stakeholders engaged in several highly interconnected national strategic initiatives, such as social protection, poverty reduction and employment promotion, the JP has strengthened national capacities to design cross-sectoral programmes which cut through and are harmonized across a number of SDGs, such as poverty reduction (SDG 1), inequality reduction (SDG 10), employment (SDG 8), gender equality (SDG 5), education (SDG 4), and effective public services and human rights (SDG 16).

2. Results as per JP Programmatic Results Framework

- Present annual JP results in the following template.

Result / Indicators	Baseline	Expected 2021 target	2021 Result	Reasons for variance from planned target (If any)	Expected final target
Outcome 1: By 2022, the Government has an integrated and sustainable social protection system and initial capacity in place to improve social protection coverage for all citizens, in particular the most vulnerable, across Uzbekistan.					
Output 1: By 2022, an integrated social protection entity/mechanism with appropriate administrative systems and operations with sufficient capacity to deliver effective, tailored-to-needs social protection to every citizen of Uzbekistan is designed.					
Output 1.1: Institutional and costed design of an integrated social protection entity/mechanism exists	NO	YES	Concept of institutional design options drafted, high level costing of		YES

and is submitted to the Government for endorsement.			institutional design options conducted, and concept submitted to national partners.		
Output 1.2: Integrated social protection entity/mechanism with appropriate administrative systems with sufficient capacity is developed and ready for implementation.	NO	YES	Draft of the Government Resolution on establishing an Agency for Social Protection with detailed institutional and costed design developed together with the Ministry of Finance and submitted for the review of the senior management of the MoF.		
Output 2: By 2022, a national social protection strategy in line with the 2030 Agenda is developed and costed jointly with relevant stakeholders and beneficiaries.					
Output 2.1: Costed national social protection strategy is ready for implementation.	NO	YES	Costed national social protection strategy designed (through a participatory consultative process); costing exercise for the NSSP conducted.		YES
Output 2.2: Fiscal space for social protection analysed.	NO	YES	Fiscal space analysis for social protection in Uzbekistan conducted.		YES
Output 3: By 2022, the Government of Uzbekistan has tested disability assessment procedures and service delivery design based on ICF and CRPD norms and has taken on board relevant policy recommendations.					
Output 3.1: Existence of lessons learned on results of pilot initiatives on ICF and options for scale up shared with the Government for endorsement.	NO	YES	The decree of the President of Uzbekistan tasking the Agency for Development of Medical and Social Services to develop a concept of transition to the ICF-and UNCRPD compliant disability assessment (PP-22 of 27 November 2021).		YES

			Recommendations on disability assessment/determination shared with the Agency.		
Output 3.2: Proposal for building an adult social services system developed in line with CRPD requirements and presented to the Government.	NO	YES	The Government has improved social protection coverage for all vulnerable groups in Uzbekistan, including PwD, in result of the JP interventions focused on improving disability social protection through increased capacity to implement ICF- and CRPD-compliant disability assessment, introducing a dedicated and shared PwD database, and supporting disability employment through tax exemptions and financial rewards.		YES
Output 3.3: An improved disability assessment mechanism is piloted, probably based on the ICF and compliant with the UNCRPD, and which also reduces barriers to access.	A poor-quality medical model	ICF- and UNCRPD-compliant mechanism is piloted	Piloting of a disability assessment based on ICF and UNCRPD was conducted. Re-engineering of business processes in social services in line with UNCRPD and ICF requirements was conducted, and related policy documents were developed.		ICF- and UNCRPD-compliant mechanism is piloted
Output 3.4: Number of OPDs which strengthened their capacities on CRPD and ICF and participated in	0	10	The JP involved the Association of Disabled Persons in all its activities,		10

the design and implementation of pilot initiatives.			thus strengthening the capacity of over 30 NGOs – members of the Association.		
Output 3.5: Strategy on social protection includes measures for the improvement of Knowledge, Attitude and Practices towards people with disabilities in accordance with CRPD norms.	NO	YES	The Government received reports analysing obstacles for the introduction of ICF-based assessment procedures, and was provided with recommendations on business processes and normative frameworks allowing for the application of ICF and CRPD requirements in the disability assessment of PwDs. The Government has improved social protection coverage for all vulnerable groups in Uzbekistan, including PwD, as a result of JP interventions focused on disability social protection through increased capacity to implement ICF-, and CRPD-compliant disability assessment, introduction of the dedicated and shared PwD database, and supporting disability employment through tax exemptions and financial rewards.		YES

Annex 2: Strategic documents

- Complete the tables below by focusing on documents that are of particular strategic importance for the JP results – primarily **legal acts, strategies, policy documents, methodological guidance (e.g. SOPs) and reports on comprehensive analysis.**

2.1. Contribution to social protection strategies, policies and legal frameworks

Strategic documents developed or adapted by the JP

Title of the document	Date when finalized (MM/YY)	Focus on extending social protection coverage (Yes/No)	Focus on improved comprehensiveness of social protection benefits (Yes/No)	Focus on enhancing adequacy of social protection benefits (Yes/No)	Focus on improving governance, administration and/or implementation of social protection system (Yes/No)	Focus on cross-sectoral integration with healthcare, childcare, education, employment, food security, etc. (Yes/No)	If published, provide the hyperlink
Assessment of the COVID-19 impact on the socio-economic situation in Uzbekistan (incomes, labour market and access to social protection): overview of crisis response and areas of improving public policies	June 2020	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	https://bit.ly/3K8P4eN
Technical Briefing Note on the Relationship between the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP) and the National Strategy for Social Protection (NSSP)	June 2020	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	https://bit.ly/3fqvJH
Technical Briefing Note on Creating Consensus for the Progressive Realization of the National Social Protection Strategy in the Republic of Uzbekistan	June 2020	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	https://bit.ly/3zW7YRe
Technical Briefing Note on Key Concepts for Framing the Republic of Uzbekistan's National Strategy for Social	June 2020	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	https://bit.ly/3zW7YRe

Protection 2030							
Technical Briefing Note on the Stakeholder Engagement Plan	June 2020	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	https://bit.ly/3rgY6OK
Inception report on institutional reform of the social protection system in Uzbekistan	August 2020	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	N/A
Technical Briefing Note on Public Financial Management, Costing and Fiscal Space Analysis	August 2020	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	https://bit.ly/3zX4bDn
Concept of the National Strategy of Social Protection	September 2020	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	N/A
Operational Guidelines for TWGs	September 2020	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	N/A
Concept Note on Institutional Reform Designs	October 2020	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	N/A
Methodological Guidance Note for TWGs	October 2020	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	N/A
Costing of Institutional Design Options	Q1 2021	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	N/A
Draft of the Government Resolution on establishing the Agency for Social Protection developed together with the Ministry of Finance	Q3 2021	YES	NO	NO	YES	YES	N/A
Key Tendencies in Social Protection Expenditures in Uzbekistan	Q2 2021	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	N/A
Technical Briefing Note on Financing Options for Social Protection in Uzbekistan	Q2 2021	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	N/A
Technical Briefing Note on Social Insurance in Uzbekistan	Q2 2021	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	N/A
Functional review of mahalla functioning and potential for the provision of social assistance and social services through a case management approach	Q2 2021	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	N/A
Mapping of social services and social assistance programmes	Q2 2021	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	N/A
Social Protection in Uzbekistan: Policy, Legal, Public Expenditure and Institutional Review, 2016-2020	July 2021	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	N/A
Initial draft of the NSSP 2030	September 2021	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	N/A
NSSP Action Plan for 2022-2024	September 2021	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	N/A

Social protection in the case of job loss: Possible options to expand the coverage of unemployment protection programmes in Uzbekistan	October 2021	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	https://bit.ly/3qggaFb
Report on the Social Protection Strategy in Uzbekistan: Costing and Fiscal Space Options	December 2021	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	N/A

Strategic documents for which the JP provided contribution (but did not produce or lead in producing)

Title of the document	Date when finalized (MM/YY)	Focus on extending social protection coverage (Yes/No)	Focus on improved comprehensiveness of social protection benefits (Yes/No)	Focus on enhancing adequacy of social protection benefits (Yes/No)	Focus on improving governance, administration and/or implementation of social protection system (Yes/No)	Focus on cross-sectoral integration with healthcare, childcare, education, employment, food security, etc. (Yes/No)	<i>If published, provide the hyperlink</i>
Poverty Reduction Strategic Paper	July 2020	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	N/A
Decree of the President of Uzbekistan 'On measures to improve the system of social protection of the population of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2021-2030'	February 2021	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	N/A

2.2. Focus on vulnerable populations

Strategic documents developed or adapted by JP

Title of the document	Date when finalized (MM/YY)	Focus on gender equality and women empowerment (Yes/No)	Focus on children (Yes/No)	Focus on youth (Yes/No)	Focus on older persons (Yes/No)	Focus on other group/s (List the group/s)	Focus on PwDs (Yes/No)	Included disaggregated data by disability - and whenever possible by age, gender and/or type of disability (Yes/No)
Memorandum of Understanding with the Association of Persons with Disabilities of Uzbekistan	November 2020	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	N/A
Situational review of women with disabilities and their access to employment opportunities, including the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic	2020	YES	NO	YES	NO	NO	YES	N/A

Strategic documents for which the JP offered contribution (but did not produce or lead in producing)

Title of the document	Date when finalized (MM/YY)	Focus on gender equality and women empowerment (Yes/No)	Focus on children (Yes/No)	Focus on youth (Yes/No)	Focus on older persons (Yes/No)	Focus on other group/s (List the group/s)	Focus on PwDs (Yes/No)	Included disaggregated data by disability - and whenever possible by age, gender and/or type of disability (Yes/No)

Annex 3: Updated JP Risk Management Matrix

- Update the table from your JP document with the most recent analysis of risks and corresponding mitigation measures. This should support the narrative update provided in part C above.

Risks	Risk Level: (Likelihood x Impact)	Likelihood: Certain - 5 Likely - 4 Possible - 3 Unlikely - 2 Rare – 1	Impact: Essential – 5 Major - 4 Moderate - 3 Minor - 2 Insignificant - 1	Mitigating measures	Responsible Org./Person
Contextual risks (e.g. social, environmental, security and safety risks)					
Change in reform priorities (poverty reduction as a new policy priority, changes in government, establishing the new Ministry of Mahalla and Family Affairs) may limit fully-fledged implementation of the Programme.	15	3	5	Regular engagement with relevant decision makers to designate focal points for the Programme overall as well as for its specific pillars; advocacy for the importance of strengthening social protection, especially at the time of crisis; advocacy for links between social protection reform and two key emerging national strategies (on poverty reduction and on employment, both of which are supported by the UNCT).	All PUNOs and RC
COVID-19 pandemic impact and large-scale economic shock from ongoing reforms leading to shrinking fiscal space for social protection.	8	2	4	Developing social protection measures to protect the most vulnerable from the negative socio-economic impact of COVID-19. Strong advocacy on the essential role of social	All PUNOs and RC

				protection in times of economic reforms to mitigate the impact of risks and economic shocks on the population. Using the main principles of UNCRPD, all PUNOs and RC will advocate for keeping a sufficient and adequate fiscal space for the Government's social protection programmes.	
Programmatic/Operational risks					
COVID-19 restrictions may jeopardize implementation of the JP.	16	4	4	Participatory approach to programming by involving multiple stakeholders and diversifying implementation and policy communication channels to reduce the impact of individual changes.	All PUNOs and RC
Institutional risks (e.g. political, regulatory risks)					
There is a risk that fragmentation of the social protection system will remain. This can be overcome by active advocacy to build political and public support for the reform, a strong evidence base for integration, and identification of a fiscal space for the reform.	12	3	4	The UNCT, under the leadership of the UNRC, will conduct high level policy advocacy with decision-makers and opinion-makers as well as donors including IFIs, with reference to national SDGs' targets and indicators, to convince national partners to apply an integrated approach to the social protection system.	UNCT

Annex 4: Results questionnaire

- Complete the portfolio questionnaire online at: <https://forms.office.com/r/H4eZAkYx9H>