

# Joint SDG Fund

## Joint Programme Final Narrative Report

### PORTOFLIO ON INTEGRATED POLICY AND LNOB

## Cover page

**Date of Report:** 14 / April/ 2022

#### *Programme title, Number and Country*

**Country:** Uzbekistan

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

**MPTF Office Project Reference Number<sup>1</sup>:** 00118556

#### *Programme Duration*

**Start date<sup>2</sup>** (day/month/year): 01 January 2020

**Original End date<sup>3</sup>** (day/month/year): 31 December 2021

**Actual End date<sup>4</sup>** (day/month/year): 28 February 2022

**Have agencies operationally closed the Programme in its system?:** YES

**Expected financial closure date<sup>5</sup>:** 28 February 2022

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<sup>1</sup> The MPTF Office Project Reference Number is the same number as the one on the Notification message. It is also referred to as "Project ID" on the project's factsheet page on the [MPTF Office GATEWAY](#).

<sup>2</sup> The start date is the date inserted in the original ProDoc submitted and approved by the Joint SDG Fund.

<sup>3</sup> As per approval of the original project document by the relevant decision-making body/Steering Committee.

<sup>4</sup> If there has been an extension, then the revised, approved end date should be reflected here. If there has been no extension approved, then the current end date is the same as the original end date. The end date is the same as the operational closure date which is when all activities for which a Participating Organization is responsible under an approved MPTF / JP have been completed. As per the MOU, agencies are to notify the MPTF Office when a programme completes its operational activities. Please see [MPTF Office Closure Guidelines](#).

<sup>5</sup> Financial Closure requires the return of unspent balances and submission of the [Certified Final Financial Statement and Report](#).

**Programme Budget (US\$)**

**Total Budget** (as per Programme Document, without co-funding): US\$ 2,000,000

**Agency/Other Contributions/Co-funding** (if applicable):

**Joint SDG Fund Contribution<sup>6</sup> and co-funding breakdown, by recipient organization:**

Agency/others	Joint SDG Fund contribution	Co-funding	Total
UNICEF	US\$ 1,100,000	0	US\$ 1,100,000
ILO	US\$ 500,000	0	US\$ 500,000
UNDP	US\$ 400,000	0	US\$ 400,000
<b>Total</b>	US\$ 2,000,000	0	US\$ 2,000,000

<sup>6</sup> Joint SDG Fund Contribution is the amount transferred to the Participating UN Organizations – see [MPTF Office GATEWAY](#).

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## 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, social partners, 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 underpinned by Sustainable Development Agenda and international social security standards set towards progressive horizontal and vertical extension. 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'

Estimated rate of completion as of JP end date: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'

Estimated rate of completion as of JP end date: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'

Estimated rate of completion as of JP end date: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:

- At the launch of the program the social development/protection function in the Cabinet of Ministers was restructured and remained vacant for nearly 12 months. New ministries were created and old restructured.
- Furthermore, the Government decided 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.

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

- Intensive negotiations with the Government and redesign the ProDoc to identify the Ministry of Finance as a lead partner and bring together the current main actors in the social protection sector.
- Maintained coherence of scope and approaches among strategic documents developed in parallel.
- Reprogrammed funds and activities to be relevant in the given context. 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, 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; Implementing the national roll-out of the Single Registry, and reforming and expanding child benefits.
- Supporting development of a comprehensive national social protection strategy; costing of a 3 year Action Plan; 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 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/underage people, 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, in order to propose options to preserve the jobs and incomes of workers. The results of the assessment were used by the MELR to shape design of the unemployment benefit scheme and consider setting up an unemployment insurance scheme.

- Support was provided to the Government to adjust the programmes and accelerate the nationwide rollout of the Social Protection Single Registry, to support the social protection response to COVID-19.
- By the end of 2021 the Single Registry became operational across the whole country. The Single Registry connects databases of 17 ministries and agencies within the interoperable system that enables an efficient, transparent mechanism and provides over 50 types of information. 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 Single Registry proved flexible and very useful throughout the COVID-19 pandemic, enabling provision of efficient support to the most vulnerable persons without delay.
- The Programme distributed low-volume grants, US\$ 54,000 total, to civil society organizations (CSO) and organizations of persons with disabilities (OPD), to support and promote disability rights and inclusion. Eleven NGOs implemented projects engaging 1,393 CwD and PwD in courses in handicrafts, accounting, computer literacy, basic web-design, business promotion and online marketing and sales, to enable them access to decent knowledge, employment and technical skills.
- 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. It worked to empower the disability community in Nukus, Karakalpakstan, being an area severely hit by the Aral Sea disaster. Local PwD and OPD were trained in disability rights and entrepreneurship. Results were shared with national partners, and used to adjust unemployment benefit schemes and employment opportunities for women with disabilities and PwD in general.

## **I.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.
- Three agencies presented the findings, achievements and reports of the JP as one entity and on behalf of the UN.

### *Going beyond "business as usual" to produce catalytic results at scale*

- The Joint Programme's results contributed to enhancing the central Government's capacity for better institutional coordination and programme-delivery functions. Its ability to develop a long-term vision and strategy for a sustainable national social protection system also strengthened. It accelerated the re-integration and inclusion of vulnerable groups of the population through evidence-based social protection policy formulation. At the same time, it tested new initiatives in social protection for better coverage of vulnerable groups. This was achieved through the collective work and efforts of all involved partners, better coordination among PUNOs, and delivering shared results. The achievement of SDGs by the country was the reference and purpose of the JP.
- The JP contributed to other ongoing policy making processes as well. 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. Importantly, the JP contributed to the Government's discussions about the concept and priorities of the new National Development Strategy.
- Also, the JP invested efforts into avoiding overlaps and creating synergies with other development partners as well. UN Women contributed to the design of gender-responsive budgeting trainings for Government officials. A high-level meeting was held with the Minister of Finance to discuss details of Institutional Reform for social protection, which saw the participation of heads of the PUNOs, as well as of the World Bank. The team prepared a joint position which was shared at the meeting with the minister, and concrete points were agreed.

- 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 delivery 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. A Resolution on Inter-agency Cooperation was drafted which will synchronize the government-funded local community registry, being the so called 'iron notebooks' on women, youth and families, with the Single Registry; introduce social work functions in job descriptions of community workers, and approving case-management tools (including e-tools) as minimum standards of practice for service providers.
- Once adopted, the social protection roadmap will trigger the delivery of a number of measures for the improvement of targeting, diversity and depth of support to those most in need, including active labour market measures, social protection, and others.
- A simpler and client-oriented system of determination and registration of disability has been designed 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 Agency for Medical and Social Services, a JP partner, is working on the Government's task to introduce ICF and CRPD compliant disability assessment/determination, and will be the manager of the PwD dedicated database which is due to be set up.
- 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, with a specific action plan supporting transition from an informal to formal economy.
- 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>). This means that Uzbekistan will have an opportunity to interact with the UN and international financial institutions to implement social protection reform beyond the lifespan of the JP.

### *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; 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)**

- The principles of gender equality were integrated in the process of adopting government programs at different levels, gender responsive budgeting guidelines were developed (Also Target 10.2), and maternity protection for all women were promoted, including in the informal sector.
- Low-volume grants for disability-focused social initiatives directly covered 835 women with disabilities.

#### **Target 10.2. (indirectly)**

- Capacity building of national counterparts on Social Protection Floors and social security standards, costing and fiscal space analysis 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. (Also Target 10.4)

#### **Target 10.4. (indirectly)**

- Fiscal space analysis for social protection in Uzbekistan has been conducted and guidelines for gender responsive budgeting were drafted.

#### **Target 16.7. (indirectly)**

- Pilot initiatives on social services and benefits jointly with national partners were implemented and a sample survey of PwD access to social benefits to mitigate COVID-19's impact on households was discussed with the 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.
- 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 included representatives of different government bodies, social partners and representatives different UN agencies (WHO, WB). thus the JP has ensured a participatory approach and the integration of policy across different sectors.
- JP conducted a series of trainings for each TWG on methodological and operational guidelines on drafting NSSP. During working sessions each TWG developed problem tree for each pillar of social protection (social assistance, social care services, social insurance and pensions, active labour market programmes) and drafted a list of mid-term and long-term targets for the strategy.
- 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.
- The JP team participated in discussions of Uzbekistan's mid-term priorities in social protection for 2022-2026 for drafting the Strategy of New Uzbekistan for 2022-2026.

#### *Contribution to improvement of the situation of vulnerable groups*

- The national roll out of the Single Registry resulted in 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 covered 106 families, including 192 children (101 boys and 91 girls), inter *alia* 12 children with disabilities (8 boys, 4 girls).
- 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.
- Measures to improve access to social protection for informal workers who are ineligible for any social protection schemes and living below the poverty line, were included in the draft NSSP.
- The low-volume grants (LVG) for social projects funded the disability empowerment projects of 11 CSO/OPD and involved some 1,400 direct participants with disabilities, including 835 women with disabilities.
- The LVG supported launching of the inclusive kid's art workshop, development of job search website for PwD; training of young girls and women with disabilities in psychology, confectionery, toy-making; development of mobile application for communication between mahalla (local community) and PwDs and an online legal database; training of artisans with disabilities in product branding, marketing, placement; and training young people with disabilities in accounting and computer literacy. CSO/OPD delivered 4,400 training hours for some 1,400 persons with disabilities, including youth and women with disabilities.
- An estimated 2 million individuals were supported by the JP in 2020-2021, out of which around 1.3 million individuals are estimated to be women.

- Estimated number of individuals that were reached through JP efforts:  
Total number 2,000,000  
Percentage of women and girls: 65%

### *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.
- In 2020, the JP SP announced a low value grants contest (for a \$54,000 total), designed to promote social initiatives supporting disability rights and inclusion activities by CSO/OPD. Project applications from 11 CSO/OPD were selected and approved for funding. Roughly 60 per cent of the projects' beneficiaries were girls and women with disabilities, and 90 per cent of the project leaders were women, including women with disabilities.

Estimated % of overall disbursed funds spent on Gender equality and Women empowerment by the end of JP: 3%

### *Human rights*

- The developed concept of NSSP and the draft NSSP itself 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 Joint Programme conducted advocacy and communication activities for highlighting the importance of social protection system strengthening and appropriate budget allocation, in line with the provisions of international human rights treaties as ratified by Uzbekistan.
- The Maternity Protection Convention, 2000 (No 183) is directly linked with the JP, as a part of international social security standards and human rights. The ILO Component conducted a training 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.
- Moreover, the JP has conducted activities related to designing an effective mechanism of interagency coordination in social protection, which contributed to the Government's ratification of the UNCRPD, and highlighted an expressed commitment to transition to international disability assessment.
- 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. Its advocacy and technical assistance were instrumental for government decrees on simplified disability application and registration, on the development of a dedicated case-management based database of PwD, on tax incentives and financial rewards for disability-inclusive employment, increased disability benefits and the inclusion of family members who are care-givers for CwD in the disability benefit scheme as beneficiaries.

### *Partnerships*

- 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.

- 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.
- 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. 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 enforced each other's activities.
- A collaboration with International Monetary Fund was established at the end of the JP in order to explore joint work on social protection financing.

### *Mobilizing additional funding and/or financing*

In connection with the JP and in order to continue the implementation of key activities, ILO mobilized funding from regular donors' resources 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.
- The project: Developing social protection policies and identifying fiscal space with IFIs.
- 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, benefiting 550,000 additional children.

### *Strategic meetings*

Type of event	Yes	No	Description/Comments
Annual JP development partners'/donors' event*	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Two meetings were held on 27 November 2020 and on 17 December 2021 to present the progress, achievements, and future plans of the JP. More than 40 participants from line ministries, national stakeholders, and international development organizations, foreign embassies and UN agencies.
Final Reporting Meeting of the UN JP	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	25 February 2022. To present the programme achievements by all components for 2020-2022 and review and approve the Protocol for Endorsement for the programme.
Other strategic events	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Discussions on the NSSP	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Several meetings were held on the national social protection strategy development, including meetings of Thematic Working groups, presentations of the strategy by the Ministry of Finance, partners, etc.
JP and WB joint meeting with Ministry of Finance	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	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.
Trainings and pilot launches	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Number of trainings were held during the JP for the partners on development of the national SP strategy, on ICF, Social work and case management, disability assessment, etc.

Other meetings with national partners and CSOs			Number of meetings were held with partners to discuss issues under the JP, including the launch event with the high level representation from government
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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, a decree on the Agency for Development of Social and Medical Services, on establishment of a dedicated disability registration database with case management referral documents, a Memorandum of Understanding with the Association of Disabled People of Uzbekistan, and other documents. The work of JP was regularly promoted on different media and social platforms.
- Capacity building training courses on social security standards, fiscal space analysis and costing, social insurance and social protection, gender equality and on CRPD and ICF requirements to disability assessment and determination, social work and case management have been conducted.
- A pilot assessment of the accessibility of public services for PwDs in Uzbekistan was conducted. National consultations on accessibility design and construction were supported.
- PwD and OPD in six provinces of Uzbekistan received training in the UNCRPD and the SDGs.
- The drafting of the National Plan of Action on UNCRPD implementation was supported
- Small grants to support disability initiatives were provided during pandemic.
- 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.
- 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. Final Results**

### *Overall progress*

- ☒ All expected results achieved  
☐ Majority of expected results achieved  
☐ Only some expected results achieved  
 Please, explain briefly:

### *Contribution to Fund's global results*

- ⇒ **Contribution to Joint SDG Fund Outcome 1 (as per 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 whenever they are vulnerable and in case of defined sets of risks 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 Joint SDG Fund Output 3 (as per targets set by the JP)**
  - Integrated policy solutions for accelerating SDG progress implemented
  - 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 government tasked the Agency for Medical-Social Services to develop a roadmap for transition, for the introduction of simplified and client-oriented disability application and determination, and last but not least the establishment of a separate dedicated governmental agency responsible for delivery of social services to vulnerable groups, including PwD.
- 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 UN Joint Programme has re-purposed some funds to this testing, while also attracting resources from UNICEF. Testing is considered to be part of Output 1 on designing an integrated social protection entity/mechanism, and will inform that process.
- 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 the 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 Floors, 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 the 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’. The NSSP will ensure the system’s sustainability. The Agency for the Development of Social and Medical Services was set up as an independent agency, the competencies of which include disability determination, social protection and services to vulnerable groups. This agency works towards the integration of the social services delivery system with improved social protection coverage for all citizens.
- ⇒ The Government has improved social protection coverage for all vulnerable groups in Uzbekistan, including for PwD, as a result of JP interventions focused on improving disability social protection through increased capacity to implement ICF-, and CRPD-compliant disability assessment, introduce a dedicated PwD database, provide financial and tax rewards for disability-inclusive employment, simplify disability application and determination procedures and raise the disability benefits and include the family members who are care-givers into the benefits scheme to compensate for the care.

⇒ **Monitoring and data collection:**

- ⇒ For conducting preliminary analysis for the NSSP and exploring costing and fiscal space analysis, the ILO Component collected data 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, UNICEF also used administrative data from the Single Registry and budget data to track coverage and financial allocations to the Programme.
- ⇒
- ⇒ 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.
- ⇒ 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. JP finalization and evaluation

#### *Final JP evaluation and lessons learned*

The date when the evaluation was launched (month/year): May 2021

The date when the evaluation report was approved (month/year): April 2022

- ⇒ **The programme has underpinned and stirred important reforms and mindset changes in the social protection and inclusion sector.** The programme focused on systemic change and supported reforms to accelerate the expected progress. As such, the JP addressed critical bottlenecks to social protection such as the inefficient system of social benefits allocation and the registration of PwD, as well as the legislative, policy, fiscal and institutional aspects of the social protection system. The JP also supported the development and roll-out of the Single Registry, which was also very relevant in the context of COVID-19.
- ⇒ **Output level results ensuing from advisory and capacity strengthening interventions have been effective and brought positive catalytic potential within social protection reform.** The JP has drawn on the expertise and strategic positioning of the three PUNOs in supporting the reform of social protection system. Main JP results include: i) informing policy alternatives for establishment of an legislative, policy, budgetary and institutional framework for social protection; ii) support to enhanced delivery of social protection schemes; iii) support to the

adoption of legislative and institutional mechanisms for social protection of PwD and promoting their full inclusion; and iv) the development and nation-wide roll-out of the Single Registry, which has already brought significant results for the most vulnerable.

- ⇒ **Programme efficiency was high**, resulting from constructive partnerships between participating UN agencies and with the government, sound results framework, good division of tasks as well as due diligence in financial and portfolio management. The JP had adequate resource allocation; however, the short timeframe limited the extent to which the programme could support longer term reform priorities.
- ⇒ **Impact and sustainability of achievements of the JP are still emerging and fragile.** The JP has succeeded in ensuring the ownership by the government, joint understanding and commitment to contribute to reforms. The SR, the work on the roadmap for SP and other investments of the programme are seen by stakeholders as a significant contribution to building sustainability of the social protection system in Uzbekistan. Yet, the challenge is to ensure that investments across JP thematic areas transform into more sustainable results. The continued technical assistance is seen as crucial for sustainability by the national partners.
- ⇒ **Strategic recommendation:** Continue providing comprehensive support to the Government of Uzbekistan to reform its social protection and inclusion system in line with SDGs and government priorities
- ⇒ **Thematic recommendations:** Continue to support government fiscal planning and optimization processes for social protection to underpin the implementation of the Social Protection Roadmap; Continue investing in the optimization of national structures and inclusive policy processes in the social protection and inclusion sphere; Support further upgrade of the Single Registry outlining the type of technical support/capacity strengthening to be provided; Continue supporting government efforts to engage more entities into SR. Support should come with well-defined priority actions for cross-institution data sharing, security, and management functions; Support wider and more effective inter-ministerial coordination beyond Ministry of Finance to include as many ministries and other entities with a stake in social protection and inclusion; Continue investing in capacity strengthening of central, regional and local level institutions to use and utilise the SR to the benefit of citizens; Continue supporting regulatory and institutional strengthening to enable full and sustainable shift of disability assessment and classification towards the social model in line with ICF and CRPD; Continue supporting and promoting the focus on child rights and access to social protection and inclusion for children and their families; Continue promoting/supporting mainstreaming of gender across all government social policies
- ⇒ **Operational recommendation:** Devise programme intervention logic which strongly integrates these thematic components into a holistic approach to reform the social protection and inclusion system

#### *After the JP: follow-up and possibilities for sustainability of the impact and further scaling*

- ⇒ The agencies will continue working closely with the government on :
- ⇒ Adaptation and implementation of the National Strategy on Social protection, and aligning it with the related strategies on poverty reduction and employment promotion
- ⇒ Capacity building for data collection, monitoring and reporting on National Social Protection Strategy achievements and on relevant SDG indicators Support to draft social insurance code and extend social insurance coverage to informal workers
- ⇒ Actuarial assessment of unemployment and maternity benefit scheme
- ⇒ Improving social protection financing
- ⇒ Establishment of a designated institution for Social protection in line with the National Social protection strategy and respective legal acts developed within the JP
- ⇒ Integration cash benefits with social services and social work
- ⇒ Ensuring further integration and digitalization of social protection programs with Single Registry as the main delivery mechanism for the integrated social protection system and further strengthening ability of the system to respond to shocks
- ⇒ Developing and application of instruments operationalizing ICF tailored to the national context
- ⇒ Re-assessment and re-calibration of the social support and protection based on ICF-compliant disability assessment
- ⇒ Implementation of the National Plan of Actions for the CRPD enforcement in Uzbekistan

- ⇒ Building skills and knowledge across sectors
- ⇒ Introduction of regulatory frameworks to ensure access to human rights and encourage inclusive society
- ⇒ The agencies will also continue working together under the UNPRPD JP Transformation of Social Service Delivery: Implementing Human Rights-Based Approach for Children, Youth and Women with Disabilities in Uzbekistan. The Project builds on the gains in the area of disability and supports and encourages the disability movement voice and participation as a continuation of the work launched within the Current JP

## Annex 1: Consolidated Final Results

### 1. JP contribution to global Fund's programmatic results

#### 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 final target	Final result	Reasons for variance from planned target (if any)
1.1: Number of integrated multi-sectoral policies that accelerated SDG progress in terms of scope <sup>7</sup>	4	4	
<i>List the policies:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>Costed Action Plan for 2022-2024.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>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).</li> </ul>			
1.2: Number of integrated multi-sectoral policies that accelerated SDG progress in terms of scale <sup>8</sup>	3	3	
<i>List the policies:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Nationalization of the Social Protection Single Registry has ensured access to social protection for the population of all regions of Uzbekistan.</li> <li>"Testing of social services based on case management" conducted in Tashkent city and Angren city (of Tashkent region) reaching out to over 106 families.</li> </ul>			

<sup>7</sup>Scope=substantive expansion: additional thematic areas/components added or mechanisms/systems replicated.

<sup>8</sup>Scale=geographical expansion: local solutions adopted at the regional and national level or a national solution adopted in one or more countries.

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 final target	Final result	Reasons for variance from planned target (if any)
3.1 Number of innovative solutions that were tested (disaggregated by % successful-unsuccessful)	100%	100%	
3.2: Number of integrated policy solutions that have been implemented with the national partners in lead	2	2	

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

☒ 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

Result / Indicators	Baseline	Expected final target	Final result	Reasons for variance from planned target (if any)
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 and is submitted to the Government for endorsement.	no	yes	Concept of institutional design options drafted, high level costing of 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.	
Output 2.2: Fiscal space for social protection analysed.	NO	YES	Fiscal space analysis for social protection in Uzbekistan conducted.	
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). 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.	
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.	
Output 3.4: Number of OPDs which strengthened their capacities on CRPD and ICF and participated in the design and implementation of pilot initiatives.	0	10	The JP involved the Association of Disabled Persons in all its activities, 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.	

## Annex 2: Strategic documents

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

#### Strategic documents developed or adapted by 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	<a href="https://bit.ly/3K8P4eN">https://bit.ly/3K8P4eN</a>
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	<a href="https://bit.ly/3fqvJH">https://bit.ly/3fqvJH</a>
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	<a href="https://bit.ly/3zW7YRe">https://bit.ly/3zW7YRe</a>
Technical Briefing Note on Key Concepts for Framing the Republic of Uzbekistan's National Strategy for Social Protection 2030	June 2020	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	<a href="https://bit.ly/3zW7YRe">https://bit.ly/3zW7YRe</a> <a href="https://www.social-protection.org/gimi/WSPDB.action?id=13">https://www.social-protection.org/gimi/WSPDB.action?id=13</a>

Technical Briefing Note on the Stakeholder Engagement Plan	June 2020	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	<a href="https://bit.ly/3rgY6OK">https://bit.ly/3rgY6OK</a>
Inception report on institutional reform of the social protection system in Uzbekistan	August 2020	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	available upon request
Technical Briefing Note on Public Financial Management, Costing and Fiscal Space Analysis	August 2020	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	<a href="https://bit.ly/3zX4bDn">https://bit.ly/3zX4bDn</a>
Concept of the National Strategy of Social Protection	September 2020	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	N/A <a href="https://t.me/The-President-of-the-Republic-of-Uzbekistan">https://t.me/The-President-of-the-Republic-of-Uzbekistan</a> signed an Order On measures to improve the social protection system of the population 02-17
Operational Guidelines for TWGs	September 2020	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	available upon request
Concept Note on Institutional Reform Designs	October 2020	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	available upon request
Methodological Guidance Note for TWGs	October 2020	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	available upon request
Costing of Institutional Design Options	Q1 2021	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	available upon request
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	available upon request
Key Tendencies in Social Protection Expenditures in Uzbekistan	Q2 2021	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	available upon request
Technical Briefing Note on Financing Options for Social Protection in Uzbekistan	Q2 2021	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	available upon request
Technical Briefing Note on Social Insurance in Uzbekistan	Q2 2021	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	available upon request
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	available upon request

Mapping of social services and social assistance programmes	Q2 2021	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	available upon request
Social Protection in Uzbekistan: Policy, Legal, Public Expenditure and Institutional Review, 2016-2020	July 2021	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	available upon request
Initial draft of the NSSP 2030	September 2021	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	available upon request
NSSP Action Plan for 2022-2024	September 2021	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	available upon request
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	<a href="https://bit.ly/3qgggFb">https://bit.ly/3qgggFb</a>
Report on the Social Protection Strategy in Uzbekistan: Costing and Fiscal Space Options	December 2021	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	available upon request

**Strategic documents for which 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)	If published, provide the hyperlink
Poverty Reduction Strategic Paper	July 2020	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	available upon request

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	available upon request
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## 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 JP provided contribution (but did not produce or lead in producing)*

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

### Annex 3: Results questionnaire

<https://forms.office.com/r/DfvPvaGfsg> Completed online

### Annex 4: Final report on JP evaluation

Provided separately