

TERRITORIAL ORGANIZATION

Uzbekistan is a unitary republic with a three-tiered subnational structure. It has 12 regions and 2 territories with specific status: an autonomous republic and an independent city (Tashkent). The regions are further divided into 201 intermediary levels of local governments: 170 districts, 30 cities of regional significance, and 1 city of republican significance. Executive bodies are appointed by the national government, but local councils are elected. There is also a third level: local assemblies.¹



Unless otherwise indicated, all the information in this profile is taken from the previously published Voluntary National Review (VNR).²

1. NATIONAL STRATEGIES FOR SDG IMPLEMENTATION

A **Roadmap for the Implementation of the SDGs** was adopted in 2018, following a UN-WB mission on Mainstreaming, Acceleration and Policy Support (MAPS) for SDGs. 16 national SDGs and 125 targets were approved in 2019. The implementation of the SDGs in the Republic of Uzbekistan coincided with large-scale reforms in the framework of the **National Action Strategy for 2017-2021**. It is split in five stages, each of which is carried out as a separate annual State program. The first stage of reforms was reflected in the State Program on the Implementation of the National Action Strategy for Five Priority Development Areas in 2017-2021 in the Year of Dialogue with the People and Human Interests. Current coverage of SDG targets by the national programs and strategies is 84%. National SDGs are supposed to be integrated into all sectors and regional strategies and development programs.

1.1 NATIONAL COORDINATION MECHANISMS

An **interagency Coordination Council** headed by the Deputy Prime Minister and by the Minister of Finance was created in 2018. There is a Parliamentary Commission to monitor and facilitate the implementation of the SDGs in the country.

1.2 VNR ELABORATION PROCESS

The 2020 VNR was prepared by the government ministries and agencies under the general coordination of the **Ministry of Economic Development and Poverty Reduction** and the **Institute for Forecasting and Macroeconomic Research**. The information sources for the report came from the State Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan on Statistics and governmental agencies. Between November 2019 and May 2020, a public consultation and review of the national SDGs and the draft VNR report was held in the regions of the country, as well as with the Parliament and NGOs.

1.3 MONITORING

In 2019, a web-portal on SDG indicators was launched by the **State Statistics Committee**. Currently, data is available for around 100 out of 206 approved national SDG indicators. Nevertheless, none of them are explicitly created for local and regional governments.

2. LRGs INVOLVEMENT IN SDG LOCALIZATION

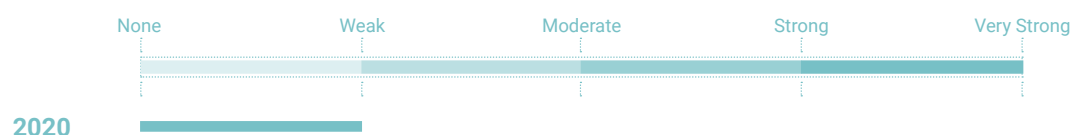
The interagency Coordination Council includes the chair of the **National Council for the Coordination of Local Self-Governments**, but no direct participation of local governments has been observed so far. However the local government of **Karakalpak** autonomous region, and the capital city of **Tashkent** are named among responsible bodies for implementation of the whole range of national SDGs.

1. See: https://www.sng-wofi.org/reports/SNGWOF12019_report_country_profiles_DEC2019_UPDATES.pdf

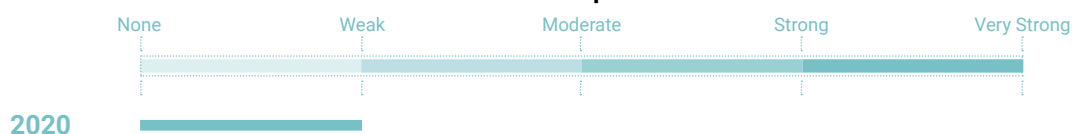
2. See: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/26422VNR_2020_Uzbekistan_Report_English.pdf (2020)

2.1 LRGs PARTICIPATION

► In the VNR process



► In national coordination mechanisms for SDG implementation



This assessment is based on the information collected in the VNRs and in the Global Taskforce of Local and Regional Governments' annual survey on the localization of the SDGs.

2.2 VNR REFERENCES

Overall, LRGs are mentioned only a very few times.

2.3 SPECIFIC PROJECTS AND CASES

- The government developed a "Clean City" project to improve the communal billing system.
- In 2019, the city of Tashkent launched the program "Hashar Week", in order to promote domestic waste sorting amongst its citizens.

2.4 VOLUNTARY SUBNATIONAL AND/OR LOCAL REVIEWS (VSRs / VLRs)

Not applicable.

2.5 MEANS OF IMPLEMENTATION

The annual publication "The Citizens Budget" includes a section on public financing of national SDGs. In the 2020 VNR, there is no specific information about budget allocation for the subnational level regarding SDG actions.

3. RELEVANT INFORMATION

General comments: The 2020 VNR acknowledges challenges such as certain weaknesses in the effectiveness of public administration, the rule of law, weak market institutions, structural imbalances in the economy, insufficient capacity to collect statistics, lack of funding, and the impact of the global COVID-19 pandemic threatening to slow the country's progress in achieving the SDGs.

3.1 WOMEN PARTICIPATION

The 2020 VNR just mentions a "still low proportion of women in leadership positions". All of the mayors (*hokims*) are still male, yet since the introduction of the **30% female quota** for political parties' lists of candidates, the proportion of women in Parliament has increased from 9.4% in 2004 to 16% in 2017, while female councillors represent 23% of local councils

3.2 COVID 19

The role of local and regional governments is not specified in the package of anti-crisis measures that the national government created to provide social and economic support to the population.

4. SDG INDICATORS³

5.5.1. (b) Proportion of seats held by women (%) in local governments		-
6.1.1. Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services (%)	Urban	86 (2020)
	Rural	31 (2020)
6.2.1. (a) Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	Urban	-
	Rural	-
11.1.1. Proportion of population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing (%)		52.2 (2018)
11.6.1. Proportion of municipal solid waste collected and managed (%)		-
11.6.2. Air pollution – annual means of particulate matter in cities (population weighted)		28.3 (2016)
11.b.2. Proportion of local governments that have adopted local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national strategies (%)		100 (2019)

³ The data used for this table come from the UN SDG Indicators Database. See: <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/UNSDG/IndDatabasePage>. More information on the country's progress towards the SDGs here: <https://country-profiles.unstatshub.org/uzb>