

ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT

Inclusive Transformation for Youth and Child-Friendly Local Governance in Uzbekistan

Project ID 1003551 | Reporting period 1 January - 31 December 2025

In 2025, the programme moved from inception into structured implementation across the 12 pilot districts/cities, building the operational foundations for more inclusive, accountable and results-oriented local governance. The year focused on evidence generation, piloting of practical tools, capacity development, and the institutionalisation of youth and community participation mechanisms.

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Duration	October 2024 - December 2028 (51 months)	
Implementing partners	Movement "Yuksalish", UNICEF and UNDP	
Donor	Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC)	
Total budget	US\$ 792,000	
Coverage	12 pilot districts/cities in four regions	

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Project Summary Information

Project title	Inclusive Transformation for Youth and Child-Friendly Local Governance in Uzbekistan
Project ID	1003551
Reporting period	1 January - 31 December 2025
Project duration	October 2024 - December 2028 (51 months)
Location	12 pilot districts/cities across Surkhandarya, Kashkadarya, Khorezm and Tashkent region (Shurchi, Jarkurgan, Termez, Nishon, Shahrisabz, Chiroqchi, Yangibazar, Khiva, Shovot, Yuqori Chirchiq, Nurafshan and Zangiata)
Strategic alignment	Direct contribution: Uzbekistan UNSDCF 2021-2025 Outcome 1 on accountable, transparent, inclusive and gender-responsive governance systems and rule of law institutions. Complementary contribution: UNSDCF Outcome 3 through youth participation, skills-building and empowerment components. Within the UNDP Country Programme 2021-2025, the project contributes primarily to Outcome 1, Strengthening Governance and Institutions, by reinforcing local governance systems, transparency, accountability, civic participation and improved service delivery/social cohesion.
Implementing partners	Movement "Yuksalish", UNICEF and UNDP
Donor (funding source)	Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC)
Total programme budget	US\$ 792,000
Project Manager	Ravshan Soliev ravshan.soliev@undp.org +998 93 501 26 76
Gender marker	To be populated from Quantum/project finance records at submission stage.
Digitalisation marker	To be populated from Quantum/project finance records at submission stage.
Annual budget	US\$ 223,050.02
Expenditure recorded for the reporting period	US\$ 221,362.15
Financial reporting basis	Latest year-end financial extract/dashboard used for APR finalisation.

Source note: CPD/UNSDCF linkage wording is based on the Uzbekistan UNSDCF 2021-2025 and the UNDP Independent Country Programme Evaluation for Uzbekistan (2025).

Results at a Glance

12 pilot districts/cities with operational Local Working Groups	120+ stakeholders trained through regional RBM/RBB workshops	200+ participants reached through broader sessions, coaching and field visits
4 deep-dive pilot planning products prepared	900+ young people engaged through the Youth Hub pilot	1 standard Youth Advisory Groups framework prepared

1. Executive Summary

During 2025, the Joint Programme moved from inception into structured implementation across 12 pilot districts and cities. Based on the consolidated AWP 2025 implementation tracker and supporting evidence repository, the 2025 Annual Work Plan was fulfilled 100% against planned annual activities. The programme contributed directly to the Uzbekistan UNSDCF 2021-2025 Outcome 1 and the UNDP Country Programme 2021-2025 governance outcome by strengthening local governance systems, improving the basis for accountability and participation, and building the institutional conditions for more results-oriented local planning and budgeting. Through youth engagement and the Youth Hub pilot, the programme also contributed to UNSDCF Outcome 3 by expanding opportunities for young people to build skills and engage more actively in local development processes.

The most important change in 2025 was institutional. All 12 pilot districts/cities established operational Local Working Groups, giving local authorities and partners a structured platform for coordination, follow-up and joint problem-solving. Functional and institutional reviews of khokimiyats, local councils and mahallas were completed in all pilot areas and converted into a draft reform package and practical guidance. As a result, the programme moved beyond analysis to a shared evidence base and a set of concrete tools that local actors can use to improve results-based management and budgeting.

Capacity development also began to translate into improved planning practice. Regional RBM/RBB workshops reached more than 120 local stakeholders, while broader introductory sessions, coaching and field implementation visits reached more than 200 participants. In four deep-dive pilots, local administrations produced draft medium-term development planning or results-based programming products that more clearly linked priorities, indicators, financing and monitoring arrangements. These pilot products represent an early but tangible shift from activity-oriented planning toward more structured results-based planning and plan-budget alignment.

Participation mechanisms became more structured during the year. A standard Youth Advisory Groups framework was developed, while the Youth Hub pilot in Zingiron Mahalla engaged more than 900 young people through English, entrepreneurship, financial literacy and digital skills activities. This contributed to stronger youth engagement in local dialogue and helped position young people as more active stakeholders in community decision-making. Gender, inclusion and digitalisation were increasingly integrated into local governance approaches, including through the use of community evidence with strong participation by women, attention to the needs of children, adolescents and vulnerable groups, and the introduction of draft digital monitoring and reporting concepts.

National reforms adopted in 2025 created a more enabling environment for institutionalisation of the programme's approaches. In particular, UP-98 (23 June 2025) strengthened the basis for Youth Advisory Groups, while PF-243 (6 December 2025) and PQ-394 (29 December 2025) reinforced results-based public administration, measurable indicators, digital monitoring and public participation. The source pack demonstrates strong substantive alignment between these reforms and the programme's technical recommendations. However, it does not provide formal government validation explicitly attributing the reforms to the programme; the report therefore presents this as evidence of policy relevance and early uptake, not direct attribution.

Two challenges had the greatest effect on implementation sequencing during 2025. Delays in endorsement and uneven local absorption capacity slowed the transition from technical outputs to formally approved instruments during the year and created a back-loaded implementation profile. By year end, however, the programme had recovered strongly on the financial side while fully completing the 2025 Annual Work Plan. Based on the consolidated AWP 2025 implementation tracker and supporting evidence repository, 100% of planned annual activities were completed. The final financial extract used for APR completion records a 2025 annual budget of US\$ 223,050.02, expenditure of US\$ 221,362.15 and obligations of US\$ 1,685.23, leaving only US\$ 2.64 unutilised at year end. This represents virtually full utilisation of the revised annual budget and approximately 110% delivery against the original 2025 planning envelope of US\$ 201,220.88. Overall performance in 2025 is therefore assessed as strong:

planned annual implementation milestones were fully achieved and translated into near-complete year-end financial utilisation, positioning the programme well for institutional scale-up in 2026.

Overall 2025 assessment: 100% of planned annual activities completed; year-end financial implementation was effectively completed against the revised annual budget, and strong foundations were established for scale-up in 2026.

2. Progress Review

a) Key results achieved

Institutional foundations for reform and results-based local governance established

By the end of 2025, the programme had completed functional and institutional reviews of khokimiyats, councils and mahallas across all 12 pilot districts/cities. This created the first consolidated evidence base under the programme for analysing role clarity, accountability gaps, participation mechanisms, plan-budget linkage and service-delivery bottlenecks across the three core local governance institutions. Rather than remaining stand-alone studies, these diagnostics were translated into a draft Local Governance Reform Concept, draft legal/regulatory options, updated draft rules and practical guidance for RBM/RBB. The principal result was not simply the production of analyses, but the availability of a reform package that can now support structured policy dialogue and future institutionalisation.

Local capacity to apply RBM/RBB strengthened

Local Working Groups became operational in all 12 pilot districts/cities and functioned as the programme's principal coordination mechanism. Together with regional workshops, coaching and field follow-up, this strengthened the ability of local actors to discuss priorities using a common results language, formulate indicators, and apply programme, indicator and monitoring templates. The change achieved during 2025 was therefore an increase in institutional readiness: pilot local authorities were better equipped to move from concept-level awareness toward practical use of RBM/RBB tools in planning discussions.

Pilot administrations began applying results-based planning tools

Four deep-dive pilots translated the methodology into concrete draft products. Termez city and Yuqori Chirchiq district prepared draft medium-term development plans for 2026-2028, while Shovot and Chiroqchi districts prepared results-based development programmes. These products are significant because they demonstrate a shift from traditional activity lists toward documents that articulate objectives, indicators, financing logic and monitoring arrangements more clearly. While further quality assurance and formalisation are still needed, the pilots provide practical models for wider application in 2026.

Youth participation and community engagement became more structured

Youth participation and community engagement expanded, with more than 900 young people engaged through the Youth Hub and related advisory and consultation mechanisms. The programme developed a standard Youth Advisory Groups framework, including terms of reference, procedures and codes of conduct, and piloted a Youth Hub model in Zingiron Mahalla. This contributed to increased youth involvement in local planning processes, strengthened the visibility of youth priorities, and helped position young people as active stakeholders in community decision-making rather than only beneficiaries of local services.

Gender, inclusion and digitalisation increasingly integrated into local governance approaches

Gender, inclusion and digitalisation considerations were increasingly integrated into local governance approaches, contributing to more inclusive planning processes and greater attention to the needs of vulnerable groups. The programme's evidence base explicitly considered the perspectives of children, adolescents, youth and other groups at risk of exclusion, while the mahalla perception survey included 58 percent women respondents. Draft tools and concepts also promoted digital dashboards, online reporting channels and more transparent evidence repositories, laying the groundwork for more data-driven and accessible local governance practice.

Policy relevance and enabling environment strengthened

The programme's technical work remained closely aligned with national reforms adopted in 2025. In particular, UP-98 strengthened the institutional basis for Youth Advisory Groups, while PF-243 and PQ-394 reinforced results-based management, measurable indicators, digital monitoring and public participation in strategic planning. The main result for the programme was an improved policy environment for future institutionalisation. Available evidence supports strong alignment and partial uptake, but not formal attribution.

b) Output progress

The matrix below has been revised to show quantified baselines, measurable 2025 targets, achieved progress and a clearer status judgement against the annual milestone. Status refers to achievement against the 2025 annual target rather than end-of-project completion.

1.1 Streamlined policy, legal and institutional frameworks for RBM/RBB at local level	
Baseline at start of 2025	0 of 12 pilot districts/cities had a completed programme-supported functional/institutional review covering khokimiyats, kengashes and mahallas; 0 consolidated RBM/RBB reform package existed.
2025 target	Functional/institutional reviews completed in 12 of 12 pilots and one consolidated draft reform package prepared for policy dialogue.
2025 achieved	12 of 12 pilot districts/cities covered; draft Local Governance Reform Concept, draft Farmon/Government package, updated draft rules for local governance institutions, and practical RBM/RBB guidance prepared.
End-of-project target	Agreed RBM/RBB and accountability provisions adopted and applied through revised local governance rules and procedures.
Status	Achieved
Means of verification / comment	See Annex 1, refs. 1-4.
1.2 Strengthened institutional and technical capacity of local governance bodies to apply RBM/RBB	
Baseline at start of 2025	0 of 12 pilots had operational programme-supported Local Working Groups; 0 local stakeholders trained through a standardized RBM/RBB package.
2025 target	Local Working Groups operational in all 12 pilots and at least 120 local stakeholders trained through regional RBM/RBB workshops.
2025 achieved	LWGs operational in 12/12 pilots; 120+ participants trained through regional workshops; 200+ participants reached through introductory sessions, coaching and field implementation visits.
End-of-project target	Institutionalised RBM/RBB training/certification and routine quarterly performance review practice operational in pilot areas and available for wider roll-out.
Status	Achieved
Means of verification / comment	See Annex 1, refs. 5-6.

2.1 Evidence-based planning and budgeting capacities strengthened

Baseline at start of 2025	0 pilot administrations were using programme-supported MTDP/RBM-RBB planning tools at the start of 2025.
2025 target	Four deep-dive pilots prepare draft MTDP/results-based programme products using plan-budget linkage tools and KPI logic.
2025 achieved	4/4 deep-dive pilots produced draft products: MTDPs for Termez city and Yuqori Chirchiq district; results-based development programmes for Shovot and Chiroqchi districts.
End-of-project target	Results-based planning and budgeting tools routinely used in local plans and budgets, supported by disaggregated indicators and monitoring arrangements.
Status	Achieved
Means of verification / comment	See Annex 1, refs. 7-10.

2.2 Coordination and cooperation mechanisms strengthened

Baseline at start of 2025	No documented programme-supported model or situation analysis for inter-district coordination and service-delivery cooperation was available at the start of 2025.
2025 target	One situation analysis completed and practical entry points for improved coordination identified for follow-up.
2025 achieved	Situation analysis undertaken and entry points for inter-district coordination/service alignment mapped for 2026 follow-up.
End-of-project target	Tested coordination mechanisms support more equitable planning and service delivery across pilot areas.
Status	Substantially achieved
Means of verification / comment	See Annex 1, refs. 4 and 6.

3.1 Public oversight and accountability of local governance improved

Baseline at start of 2025	No standardized project-supported procedures for public hearings, mahalla meetings or accountability timelines were in place in pilot areas at the start of 2025.
2025 target	Procedural guidance on public hearings/mahalla meetings developed and reflected in the draft reform package.
2025 achieved	Procedural guidance prepared for public hearings and regular mahalla meetings; transparency and accountability measures incorporated into the broader draft reform package.
End-of-project target	Routine public hearings, consultation timelines and citizen feedback mechanisms linked to planning and budgeting cycles.
Status	Substantially achieved
Means of verification / comment	See Annex 1, refs. 3-4.

3.2 Platforms for meaningful youth engagement strengthened and extended

Baseline at start of 2025	0 standardized Youth Advisory Groups package was available at project start.
2025 target	One complete YAG framework (terms of reference, procedures and code of conduct) prepared and enabling conditions for rollout strengthened.
2025 achieved	Full Youth Advisory Groups framework developed; enabling environment strengthened through Presidential Decree No. UP-98 (23 June 2025).
End-of-project target	Functional youth engagement mechanisms operating across pilots and informing local planning and decision-making.
Status	Achieved
Means of verification / comment	See Annex 1, refs. 11 and 15.

3.3 Youth capacities strengthened to act as advocates and agents of change

Baseline at start of 2025	0 programme-supported community-based youth participation/skills hub models were operational in pilot areas at the start of 2025.
2025 target	One Youth Hub pilot operational and at least 900 young people engaged.
2025 achieved	Youth Hub in Zingiron Mahalla operational; 900+ young people engaged through English, entrepreneurship, financial literacy and digital skills activities, with consultations informing local priorities.
End-of-project target	Scalable youth empowerment model contributes to the programme ambition of at least 8,000 young people engaged in decision-making platforms and 2,000 with strengthened civic capacity by 2028.
Status	Achieved
Means of verification / comment	See Annex 1, ref. 12.

c) Financial implementation overview

Total programme budget	US\$ 792,000
2025 annual budget (Project 01003551)	US\$ 223,050.02
Obligations	US\$ 1,685.23
Expenditure	US\$ 221,362.15
Consumption	US\$ 223,050.02
Delivery rate	Approximately 110% against the original 2025 AWP budget; effectively 100% against the revised annual budget
Budget balance	US\$ 2.64

Financial reporting in this APR is based on the latest year-end financial extract/dashboard reference for Project 01003551 used at finalisation stage. The extract records a total programme budget of US\$ 792,000 and a 2025 annual budget of US\$ 223,050.02. Expenditure recorded for 2025 amounts to US\$ 221,362.15, while obligations stand at US\$ 1,685.23. Taken together, expenditure and obligations total US\$ 223,047.38, leaving a residual budget balance of only US\$ 2.64. The same extract reports annual consumption of US\$ 223,050.02, indicating that annual financial implementation was effectively completed by year end. For management interpretation, expenditure of US\$ 221,362.15 corresponds to approximately 110% delivery against the original 2025 AWP planning envelope of US\$ 201,220.88. These financial data should be interpreted alongside programmatic implementation performance: based on the consolidated AWP 2025 implementation tracker and supporting evidence repository, the annual plan for 2025 was fulfilled 100%. Relevant reporting references are listed in Annex 1, refs. 14 and 22.

d) Evidence base and validation

Reported results are based on specific source documents and records listed in Annex 1, rather than broad source categories only. This annex identifies the main analytical reports, pilot planning outputs, workshop records, participation evidence and financial reporting references used to validate the narrative and output-level results in this report. For internal working documents, hyperlinks direct authorised users to the restricted project evidence repository, while direct links are provided to the AWP evidence folder and the Power BI dashboard used for APR finalisation.

3. Communications, Visibility, and Partnerships

The project was implemented through a One Programme partnership model that combined UNDP's governance and RBM expertise, UNICEF's child- and youth-responsive governance perspective, and the Movement "Yuksalish"s mobilisation and outreach capacity. Joint planning, regular technical coordination and field follow-up helped maintain coherence across the 12 pilot districts/cities, while Local Working Groups served as the operational mechanism for coordination at district and city level.

Visibility focused on substantive programme milestones. The official launch event was held on 10 April 2025, and Memorandums of Understanding were signed with all 12 pilot khokimiyats. Policy dialogue and evidence dissemination were supported through briefing notes, analytical deliverables, planning documents and pilot consultation processes.

Donor engagement remained active throughout the year. SDC participated in monitoring discussions, including field follow-up and structured partner risk dialogue, which helped sharpen the programme's focus on institutionalisation and evidence-based scale-up. Shared digital repositories supported transparency, version control and joint review of technical outputs.

4. Project Risks and Mitigation Measures

Two risks materially affected delivery during 2025. First, sequencing and formal endorsement delays slowed the transition from diagnostics and draft tools to formally approved instruments, which contributed to a back-loaded financial utilisation profile earlier in the year, even though most of the gap was recovered by year end. Second, uneven absorption capacity at local level and fragmented data systems limited the speed at which pilot institutions could move from training to full application of RBM/RBB tools. The programme responded by using adaptive sequencing, simplifying tools, focusing coaching on real planning tasks, and relying on Local Working Groups as the main coordination anchor while keeping draft outputs ready for adoption.

Risk/challenge	Likelihood	Impact on delivery/performance	Mitigation and management response
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Risk/challenge	Likelihood	Impact on delivery/performance	Mitigation and management response
Delays due to sequencing and formal endorsement processes	Medium	Slowed formal adoption of draft legal/procedural products and contributed to a back-loaded delivery profile.	Manage through adaptive sequencing, targeted follow-up and early preparation of draft instruments so approvals do not stall field implementation.
Coordination complexity across multiple partners and levels of government	Medium	Created risk of uneven implementation quality and slower decision-making across pilots.	Maintain regular technical coordination, Steering Committee oversight and joint field missions; use LWGs as the local coordination backbone.
Limited absorption capacity and competing priorities of local officials	Medium	Reduced the pace of moving from training to applied use of RBM/RBB tools in planning/budgeting workflows.	Continue phased training and coaching, keep tools practical, and embed RBM/RBB tasks into real planning and budgeting processes.
Data gaps and limited availability of disaggregated indicators for children and youth	High	Constrained the immediate use of performance dashboards and evidence-based monitoring.	Prioritise a manageable indicator set, strengthen verification arrangements, assign focal points and improve local data management.
Limited local budget autonomy affecting participatory budgeting and results-based budgeting	Medium	Restricted the extent to which local actors could immediately influence resource allocation in line with results-based approaches.	Continue policy dialogue while strengthening council oversight, transparency and evidence use.
Sustainability risks for participation mechanisms beyond project support	Medium	Created a risk that participation platforms could remain project-dependent rather than institutionalised.	Anchor YAGs and related mechanisms in formal rules, local workplans and recurring consultation procedures.

5. Lessons Learned

A key lesson from 2025 is that institutional reform portfolios can remain back-loaded for much of the year, yet still close strongly once diagnostics, consultations, technical design, contracting and field implementation mature. In this case, the annual plan of activities was completed in full and the project closed the year with virtually full utilisation of the revised annual budget, while expenditure exceeded the original 2025 planning envelope. This underscores the importance of launching procurement, contracting, quality assurance and endorsement processes early, while maintaining sufficient flexibility to absorb accelerated implementation in later quarters and convert technical progress into timely financial execution.

Lesson	How it should be applied
Diagnostics create traction when converted into practical tools.	Functional analysis generated stronger uptake when followed by plan-budget matrices, programme passports, coaching and concrete pilot products.
Local Working Groups are an effective delivery architecture.	LWGs worked best when chaired by empowered local leaders and supported by clear agendas, minutes and follow-up actions.
Training must be applied, not only delivered.	Results-based planning concepts gained traction where training was directly linked to real local planning and budgeting tasks.
Participation mechanisms become sustainable when linked to formal rules and budgets.	The strongest progress occurred where youth and citizen participation was backed by procedures, draft regulations or national reform measures.
Data quality matters as much as dashboard design.	Credible performance management requires verification rules, evidence logs and clear ownership of data, not only digital tools.

6. Way Forward

In 2026, the programme should shift decisively from foundation-building to institutionalisation and scale-up. Priority should be given to validating pilot learning, formalising minimum standards for RBM/RBB and participatory governance, and embedding the new tools into actual planning, budgeting and monitoring cycles.

Issue/observation	Action to be taken	Responsible	Timeline
Draft legal and regulatory package not yet formally adopted	Finalise, agree and submit the Local Governance Reform Concept and related legal package, including updated khokimiyat-kengash-mahalla rules, youth participatory budgeting provisions and proposed earmarking for council initiatives.	UNDP, Yuksalish, national counterparts	Q1-Q4 2026
Functional analysis findings require operationalisation in pilots	Validate findings in all 12 pilots and prepare simple BPR/implementation roadmaps with responsible actors and follow-up actions.	UNDP with pilot authorities	Q1-Q2 2026
Deep-dive pilots need stronger medium-term planning products	Provide hands-on coaching so the four deep-dive pilots complete high-quality MTDPs and plan-budget alignment matrices.	UNDP with pilot administrations	Q2-Q4 2026
RBM/RBB capacity building needs sustainability	Finalise e-modules, deliver four regional trainings and pilot a certification pathway through the Public Administration Academy and partner institutions.	UNDP, UNICEF, Public Administration Academy	Q2-Q4 2026
PBB quality assurance and data integrity remain underdeveloped	Complete the PBB SOP toolkit, KPI verification procedures, quarterly monitoring templates, dashboard testing and expenditure efficiency/effectiveness methodology.	UNDP, Ministry of Economy and Finance, partners	Q1-Q4 2026
Youth participation and social accountability need deeper practical rollout	Institutionalise YAG operations, support pre-budget hearings and community consultations, and move from awareness raising to pilot social accountability and budget monitoring initiatives.	Yuksalish, UNICEF, UNDP, local councils	Q1-Q4 2026

7. Annexes

Annex 1. Selected evidence and key reference documents used for result validation

The references below correspond to the evidence citations used in the output-progress boxes and throughout the narrative. Publicly accessible references are hyperlinked below where available. For internal project documents (including refs. 1-12 and 22), the document titles link authorised users to the restricted project evidence repository where the corresponding materials are stored. The Power BI financial dashboard used for APR finalisation is linked directly in ref. 14.

Ref.	Document / deliverable	Timing	Purpose / relevance
1	Functional analysis of local councils (kengashes)	2025	Diagnostic of council functions, oversight mechanisms and RBM-oriented reform options.
2	Functional analysis of khokimiyats	2025	Review of executive functions, division of responsibilities, capacity and systems constraints.
3	Institutional/functional analysis of mahallas	June-August 2025	Citizen and stakeholder evidence on performance, transparency, autonomy and reform needs.
4	Draft LG Reform Concept	2025	Consolidated policy and institutional reform proposals, including draft rules and accountability provisions.

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Ref.	Document / deliverable	Timing	Purpose / relevance
5	<u>RBM/RBB regional workshop package</u>	2025	Agendas, participant lists, training materials, feedback forms and training records.
6	<u>Local Working Group minutes and field implementation notes</u>	2025	Evidence of local coordination, coaching and follow-up actions across pilot districts/cities.
7	<u>Termez city draft MTDP 2026-2028</u>	Drafted in 2025	Results-oriented medium-term planning product supported by RBM/RBB methodology.
8	<u>Yugori Chirchiq draft MTDP 2026-2028</u>	Drafted in 2025	Pilot medium-term plan aligned with national priorities and results-based planning principles.
9	<u>Shovot district RBM MTDP</u>	2025	Pilot programme linking sector priorities, indicators, targets and financing logic.
10	<u>Chiroqchi district RBM MTDP</u>	2025	Pilot programme linking problem analysis, action plan, KPIs and responsibilities.
11	<u>YAG package</u>	2025	Terms of reference, procedures and code of conduct for YAG establishment and rollout.
12	<u>Zingiron Youth Hub evidence pack</u>	2025	Training and participation records for youth skills-building and civic engagement support.
13	Official launch event records and Memorandums of Understanding with 12 pilot khokimiyats <u>Public reference: UNDP launch press release</u>	10 April 2025	Evidence of formal programme launch and district/city-level partnership arrangements.
14	<u>Presidential Decree No. UP-98</u>	23 June 2025	Relevant policy reference for strengthening the basis for Youth Advisory Groups.
15	<u>Presidential Decree No. PF-243</u>	6 December 2025	Relevant policy reference on improving management efficiency and reinforcing results-based public administration.
16	<u>Presidential Resolution No. PQ-394</u>	29 December 2025	Relevant policy reference on strategic planning, measurable indicators, monitoring and public participation.
17	<u>UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework 2021-2025 for Uzbekistan</u>	24 September 2020	Strategic reference for UNSDCF alignment and outcome framing used in this report.
18	<u>UNDP project page - Inclusive transformation for youth and child-friendly local governance in Uzbekistan</u>	Ongoing	Public overview of programme objectives, expected results and related materials.
19	<u>UN Joint Programme Launched to Strengthen Child- and Youth-Inclusive Local Governance in Uzbekistan</u>	10 April 2025	Public reference for programme launch, partners and initial scope.
20	<u>UNDP Independent Country Programme Evaluation - Uzbekistan</u>	30 April 2025	Strategic contextual reference supporting governance outcome framing noted in this report.
21	<u>AWP 2025 evidence folder</u>	2025	Restricted-access repository supporting the statement that 100% of planned 2025 activities were completed.

Annex 2. Pilot coverage

Region	Pilot districts/cities
Kashkadarya	Shahrisabz city; Nishon district; Chiroqchi district
Surkhandarya	Termez city; Jarkurgan district; Shurchi district
Khorezm	Khiva city; Shovot district; Yangibazar district
Tashkent region	Nurafshan city; Zangiata district; Yuqori Chirchiq district

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