

UZBEKISTAN

Socio-economic indicators

	2002	2005
Income and poverty		
• GDP (million, constant 2000 USD)	14 912	17 906
• Annual GDP growth rate 2002-2005 (%)		6.5
• GDP per capita (PPP, constant 2000 international dollars)	1 594	1 812
• Poverty rate (% of pop. below USD 2/day)	71.7 ^a	
Demography		
• Population (million inhabitants)	25.5	26.6
• Urban population (%)	37.1	36.7
Economic structure (as % of GDP)		
• Agriculture	34.3	28.1
• Industry	22.0	28.7
• Services	43.7	43.2
Exports (% of total exports)		
• Agricultural products		
• Fuels and mining products		
• Manufactures		
Financial flows		
• FDI (inward flows as % of GDP)	0.7	0.4
• ODA (% of GNI)	1.8	1.9

a) or closest available year.

Data based on PPP, constant 1993 international dollars.

Note: An international dollar has the same purchasing power over GDP as the USD has in the United States.

The poverty rate is the percentage of the population living on less than USD 2.15 a day at 1993 international prices.

Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators, UNCTAD, WTO.

Environmental priorities

The **1998 National Environmental Action Plan** identifies three broad pillars for environmental policy actions, with a number of priorities included in each of them:

1. Mitigation of environmental health impacts: *a)* drinking water and sanitation; *b)* municipal and hazardous waste management; *c)* integration of air pollution concerns into transport policies; *d)* phasing out leaded gasoline; *e)* improvement of food quality; *f)* prevention of industrial pollution; and *g)* improving the environmental performance of the energy sector, development and introduction of renewable energy sources (solar, water, wind, biogas, etc.).
2. Improved use of land and water resources: *a)* reforming the agricultural sector; *b)* diversifying crop structure; *c)* increasing land productivity; *d)* better maintenance of irrigation and drainage networks; *e)* development of integrated land, water and salinity management; *f)* promoting watershed management approach on a pilot basis; and *g)* improving the economic mechanism of environmental protection and use of natural resources.
3. Regional and global environmental problems: *a)* biodiversity conservation and desertification control; *b)* improving protected area management; *c)* development and implementation of a regional water resource management strategy for the Aral Sea basin; and *d)* joining multilateral conventions and developing domestic mechanisms for compliance.

The **State Committee on Environmental Protection** has identified the following future priorities:

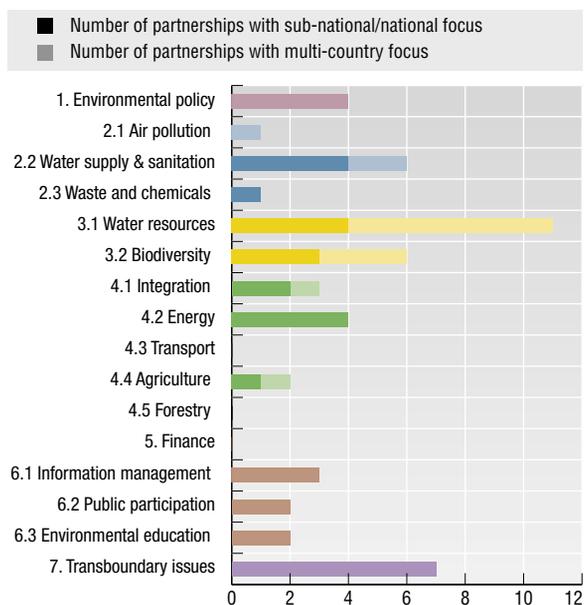
- Economic instruments for environmental and natural resource management.
- Water quality management in transboundary water courses.
- Renewable energy.
- Recovery and treatment of waste and persistent organic pollutants.

International co-operation

Uzbekistan’s main environmental co-operation partners are ADB, GEF, UNDP, UNEP, the World Bank and EBRD.

Number of registered partnerships

Uzbekistan

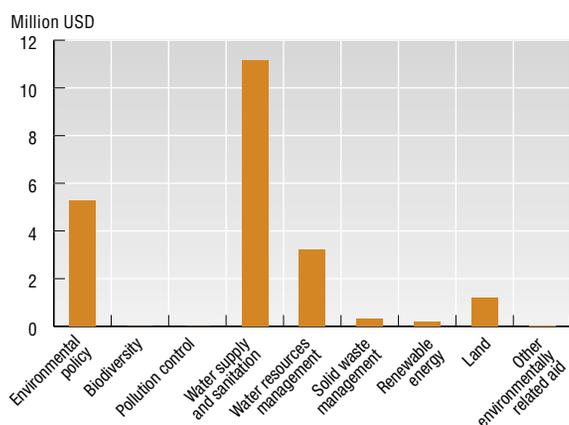


Note: The chart includes only the partnerships registered in the EECCA Partnerships Database as of 31 March 2007.

Source: EECCA Partnerships Database.

International assistance for environment

Environment-related ODA/OA to Uzbekistan, 2003-05



Source: OECD DAC Aid Activity database, donors and IFIs reporting.

Implementation highlight

RENEWABLE ENERGY

The State Committee of Environmental Protection of Uzbekistan has identified the development of renewable energy sources as one of the country’s future environmental priorities. The Central Asia Interstate Commission for Sustainable Development has decided to establish the Central Asia Regional Network on Renewable Energy Sources. Uzbekistan has created the “Ecoenergia” National Research and Implementation Centre. A databank of renewable energy sources is being developed. In 2004-2005, 25 thermal and combined solar power units were installed in remote areas of the Aral Sea region to generate electricity and heat. In 2005-2006, six photo-electric solar plant units and solar water-heating collectors were installed in Dzhizak and Bukhara oblasts. Installation of photo-electric solar plants continues in national parks and other protected areas.

Source: State Committee on Environmental Protection of Uzbekistan

Policy matrix

The following two pages summarise actions taken by the Government of Uzbekistan that contribute to achieving the objectives of the EECCA Environment Strategy. Unless otherwise stated, information is taken from the EAP Task Force Questionnaire. Accordingly, the period covered is June 2003-June 2006 for qualitative information and 2002-2005 for quantitative information.

The other sources referred to in the matrix are:

- (1) Report to the Convention on Biological Diversity.
- (2) 2005 State of the Environment Report.
- (3) UNDP website.
- (4) Website of the State Committee on Environmental Protection.
- (5) CAREC.
- (6) Main text of this report (see thematic chapters for sources consulted).
- (7) Additional information provided by the State Committee on Environmental Protection.

Considerable efforts were made to bring out relevant information, but the policy matrix is not exhaustive.

UZBEKISTAN ENVIRONMENTAL

	Institutional strengthening (re-organisation, system creation, staffing, training, equipment)	Planning (SoE monitoring, analyses, targets, action plans, performance monitoring)	Command-and-control instruments (bans, direct regulation, permitting)
Air pollution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 16 new air quality monitoring stations installed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ambient standards are now risk-based Nr of air pollutants for which concentrations are monitored increased from 21 to 24 Nr of air pollutants for which emissions are monitored increased from 31 to 39 Renewable energy study undertaken (3) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Guidelines for setting emission standards for air pollutants developed (7) Permitting procedure for emission of air pollutants developed (7) Leaded petrol phased out (6)
Water supply and sanitation			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Procedure for wastewater collection in the sanitation network developed (7) Guidelines for setting wastewater discharge standards developed (7)
Waste and chemicals		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nr of pollutants monitored increased from 29 to 41 (7) Waste management strategy and action plan developed (7) Guidelines for hazardous waste assessment developed (7) Land and waste cadastre created (7) 	
Water resources		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> IWRM roadmap developed (6) Nr of water pollutants monitored increased from 31 to 50 (7) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Guidelines for setting water pollutants discharge standards developed (7) Permitting procedure for special water use developed (7)
Biodiversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nr of staff working on protected areas increased by 7% to 512 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Law on protected areas passed (7) Biodiversity cadastre created (7) High nature value farmland project launched (6) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Area under protection increased by 8% to 12.2 million hectares Requirements to strengthen control over biodiversity conservation approved (1)
Integration into key economic sectors			
Cross-cutting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nr of staff of the State Committee on Environmental Protection in headquarters decreased by 19% to 39 Salary of department heads and senior specialists increased by 87% 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Set of environmental indicators identified and guidelines distributed (2) SoE report regularly prepared (6) 	

POLICY MATRIX

Market-related instruments (property rights, tariffs, charges, taxes, deposit-refund schemes, trading)	Information-related instruments (labelling, information disclosure, public participation, education, technical advice)	Direct provision of services (investment programmes, funding)	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pollution charge for SO₂ increased by 30% to 390 lcu/tonne • Gas tariffs for households increased by 170% to 15 lcu/m³ • Average electricity tariffs increased by 127% to some 31 lcu/kwh 			Air pollution
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water tariffs for households increased by 143% to 56 lcu/m³ • Abstraction fees for utilities increased by 180% to 4 lcu/m³ 			Water supply and sanitation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Waste disposal charge increased by 30% (7) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Awareness-raising materials on municipal waste management published (3) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity for waste disposal in sanitary landfills increased by 15% • 79 000 ha of contaminated land cleaned up 	Waste and chemicals
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water tariffs for agricultural users increased by 169% to 0.35 lcu/m³ • Water pollution charges increased by 30% 			Water resources
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Awareness-raising materials on biodiversity published and disseminated (7) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expenditure on protected areas management increased by 19% to 272 million lcu 	Biodiversity
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agricultural advice programmes piloted (6) • Awareness-raising materials on renewable energy and forest fires published and disseminated (7) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integrated Pest Management programmes expanded (6) 	Integration into key economic sectors
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental information provided through mass media (7) • Guide and training programmes to inform officials on public participation developed (6) • Environmental education included in policy documents and introduced at pre-school level • Website, information centre, and information and analysis service created in MoE (3) • Advisory board with NGO participation created (6) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resources administered by environmental fund increased 6 times, to 2.7 billion lcu as of 1 January 2007 (7) 	Cross-cutting