

HUMAN SETTLEMENT COUNTRY PROFILE

UZBEKISTAN

Decision-Making

Programmes and Projects

Status

Capacity-Building, Education, Training and Awareness-Raising

Information

Research and Technologies

Financing

Cooperation

Decision making: Since the first days of independence enormous attention has been given in Uzbekistan to the issues of social protection and support of the population. The following are major state priorities in this sphere: ensuring protection of socio-economic rights of an individual; securing human rights and his/her legal protection; creation conditions for realization of cultural, spiritual and intellectual interests of people.

National Strategy of regional and local initiatives of transition to sustainable development is based on the principle of comprehensive socio-economic development of local and regional zones promoting achievement of settlements sustainability. Relevant legal base has been developed for legal provision of this policy.

As far as it is known, degree of sustainability of any settlement is determined, first of all, by ecological situation, availability of permanent (sustainable) sources of decent income, availability of dwelling spaces, complete set and quality of social services, as well as by the extent to which the functioning systems of health care meet basic needs of population in drinking water, healthy food and sanitation.

Solution of these problems became a daily concern of the Government since the first days of gaining independence. The need to act extremely operatively was forced by the progressing at that time ecological crisis in the Aral Sea area, stressed ecological situation in many industrial centers and agricultural areas, low level of income and personal consumption among the significant part of the population, which represented a real threat of emerging of social shocks on the initial phase of the reforms. Therefore already in 1993 Heads of Central Asia states at their meeting in Kyzyl-Orda decided on major organizational-and-administrative issues of interstate coordination of actions in Aral Sea region. At the Nukus (1995), Almaty (1997) and Dushanbe (1997) meetings declarations on sustainable development of the region were adopted.

National Action Plans and Programs on environment protection, combating desertification, biodiversity conservation, etc. have been elaborated with the support of UNDP, World Bank, European Union. Work is being carried out on development of water resources management strategy in the Aral Sea Basin, elaboration of general principles and criteria of water sharing, rational water use and protection of water resources. The result is that within the recent decade water discharge to the Aral Sea increased 3-4 –folds. A big water pipe line Tuyamuyun-Urgench-Nukus was constructed for provision of the Aral Sea region population with drinking water. Network of health care facilities and medical service systems are being developed, new industrial facilities are under construction, agricultural land is being rehabilitated, situation in the cities and settlements is improving. In 1999 the Government and President of the Republic of Uzbekistan initiated and actively contributed to approval of large-scale Project "Water Resources and Environmental Management in the Aral Sea Basin", major donor of which is the UN Global Ecological Facility.

To solve the most acute problem of population supply with drinking water, which is particularly typical for Uzbekistan, located in arid area, late in 1980-s the Government launched development of special address programs. The first national program for provision of settlements with water and gas supply was adopted by the Government in 1990. Following its implementation and getting tangible outcomes on improvement of drinking water supply for the population and reduction of emissions of greenhouse gases by the sources in the households in the result of provision of the population with natural gas, the second similar program was adopted and implemented in 1995. Program for provision of rural population with drinking water and natural gas was adopted in 1998 and it was implemented by the end of 2000. In 1999 another program was adopted, aimed at provision of rural settlements with drinking water and natural gas for the period by 2010. Within the recent period of more than one decade the Government has been persistently solving this complex and the most important problem for Uzbekistan.

Beginning from 1993-1994, along with the national programs, local authority bodies have been developing and implementing 2-3 year long territorial programs of job creation, employment of rural population, development of social infrastructure of rural areas. These programs directly or indirectly are aimed at strengthening sustainability of settlements, acceleration of economy industrialization, more complete utilization of the country human resources potential. These are considered to be new

sources of sustainable income generation and improvement of the standards of living of the population.

On the decision of the Government, in 1999 UZKHABITAT Coordination Council was established headed by a Vice Prime Minister. This Council is a nation-wide coordinator on the issues of settlements development. Composition of the Council includes heads of financial, economic, city-planning, nature protection bodies, as well as bodies of health care, education, culture and public organizations.

Programs and Projects: At present a range of State Address Programs, directly or indirectly contributing to sustainable development of cities and settlements, have been developed and are being implemented in Uzbekistan. Actually all these programs in regards of their goals and objectives conform to the adopted in Johannesburg Implementation Plan (JIP) and Millenium Development Goals, approved at this world-wide summit.

Poverty alleviation: Despite of rather low average income level per capita in accordance with international standards, poverty in its classical understanding, in the form of exhaustion and death of people because of hunger, lack of access to socially significant goods and services, actually does not exist in Uzbekistan. Currently in the scope of solution of this problem the following programs are being implemented: Program for Sensitization of Development of Small, Medium and Private Enterprise, containing complex of measures for achievement of determination role of these economic agents in the structure of economy, and increase of their share within the coming 5-10 year period up to 50-60%. Territorial and sectoral programs for job creation for the period 2001-2005 envisage development of real condition for achievement of optimal employment of the population, growth of the income level and improvement of the life quality of the population. Major task of the program of agriculture development and deepening economic reforms in agricultural production is formation of powerful strata of owners in agrarian sector of economy. Mechanism of long-term land leasing with the right of inheritance and mortgage system is functioning for 5 years already, 27% of cultivated arable land is allocated for development of individual farming activities. By the end of 2003 area covered by dekhkan (peasant) and individual farming (private subsidiary) units was more than 1,822 thousand ha of cropping area. They produce 66% of gross agricultural product, including 43% of gross product in crop production and 89% of that in livestock production. Area of arable land used by farming units, in 2003 was about 2,600 thousand ha, which is more than in 2000. Program of saturation internal consumption market with domestically manufactured products for 2000-2005 envisages complex of measures for increase of production of qualitative and accessible consumption goods by domestic producers for internal market, due to technical re-equipment, modernization and development of processing industry, additional incentives for dekhkan (peasant) and farming units, manufacturing consumption goods.

Program of development of passenger and cargo transportation by railway by 2010 and State Address Program "Uzbekistan Roads in the 21-st century", the issue of development of which is currently under consideration of the Government, are subordinated to solution of one task, development of productive forces of internal regions of the country and establishment of reliable interstate transit corridors. Navoiy-Uchkuduk-Sultanuizdak-Nukus Railway (working transportation has already been opened on the part Navoiy-Uchkuduk-Miskin) will be the shortest connection between the North-West and Central part of Uzbekistan, bypassing the territory of Turkmenistan. This main railway passes through the territory of Navoiy, Bukhara, Khorezm regions and Karakalpakstan Republic, total area of which exceeds 320 thousand km² (which makes 72% of the territory of the country) with the population of more than 5 million people. New railway Guzar-Baisum-Kumkurgan, providing territory of Southern Uzbekistan with independent railway communication network, is of exclusive importance for development of production forces in Kashkadarya and Surkhandarya regions, development of foreign economic relations with Tajikistan and Afghanistan.

In the scope of National Actions Program on Development of Settlements for the period 2001-2005 address programs are being elaborated on rehabilitation and transformation of historical-and-cultural and tourism centers, such as Samarkand, Khiva, Bukhara, Shakhrisabs, etc. Town planning concept is being developed in the conditions of market economy and address program for development of small

towns, urban and rural settlements as well as long-term development of settling system. Research as well as designing and development work on actual issues of urbanization and town planning is enhancing. Center of gravity of production allocation is transferred from large and big towns to small and mid-size towns and urban settlements.

It is forecasted that within the coming 5 year period implementation of the above mentioned and other related programs will result in 3-3.5-folds growth of minimum wages and 1.8-2-folds increase of the level of average income per capita of the population.

Water and sanitation: Implementation of special address Program, Uzbekistan – clean water, sanitation and population health as well as the Program of provision of rural population with drinking water by 2010 is going on since 2000. Within 2002-2005 it is intended to provide 1,011 settlements with water of drinking quality and within 2006-2010 drinking water will be provided for additional 1,312 settlements. More than half of these settlements are located in Bukhara, Navoiy regions and Karakalpakstan Republic. By 2005 share of rural settlements, provided with centralized water supply throughout Uzbekistan will be 87.8%, and by the end of 2010 it will reach 100%.

Special Program for provision of separate hard-to-reach and sparsely populated rural settlements with alternative sources of water supply for the period of 2003-2009 was approved in 2003 and is being currently implemented. Only within 2003-2005 935 hard-to-reach rural settlements will be provided with alternative water supply sources, and the result of this will be that share of hard-to-reach settlements not having water supply will reduce from 80.2% as per 01.01.2003 down to 1.2% by the end of 2005. By the beginning of 2010, 100% of hard-to-reach rural settlements will be provided with alternative water supply sources. Thus, the problem of the access of population to safe drinking water in Uzbekistan will be completely solved already by the end of 2010.

In accordance with the General Scheme for development of drinking water supply for the period up to 2010 measures are being undertaken for water saving and water resources protection, including reduction of estimated specific rates of water consumption in the cities (except Tashkent) from 600 to 180 l/day per capita, in rural settlements from 160 to 130 l/day per capita, growth of the length of aqueducts and water supply lines from 48 thousand km to 84.2 thousand km, increase of the coverage of urban population with water supply up to 100%.

In the scope of the Program of measures on environment protection for 1995-2005 work is being undertaken on enhancement of protection of functioning and potential sources of drinking water through assigning the protection status to the zones of formation of deposits of fresh ground waters to 11 deposits of Republican and 8 deposits of regional importance. This Program also envisages a complex of measures for solid waste disposal and treatment of sewage water, control of storage and processing of domestic and solid industrial waste.

Programs on improvement of municipal water supply in Bukhara, Gulistan, Jizzak, Karshy, Samarkand cities, other regional centers and territories are being implemented with participation of international financial institutions.

Sustainable production and consumption: Transition to sustainable consumption will depend on successful completion of implementation of the Program of Structural Changes up to 2010, Program for Development and Rehabilitation of Generation Capacities in the Power Sector of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2001-2010 and particularly Energy Saving Program by 2010. In 2003 fuel saving due to technological measures was already 2.6 million ton of oil equivalent (t.o.e.). It is expected that in 2005 3.7 million t.o.e. will be saved, and by 2010 saving will reach 4.7 million t.o.e. Considering that activities implemented within previous years, provide fuel saving for the further period as well, the volume of energy saving in 2010, estimated comparatively to 2000, will be 11 million t.o.e.

Access to energy: Improvement of the access to reliable, accessible, in regards of costs, energy services and resources is being achieved in Uzbekistan consistently through implementation of the policy of settlements gasification. Regular Program for provision of settlements with natural gas for the period of 2003-2005 and a special Program for provision of hard-to-reach and sparsely populated rural settlements with liquid gas and other types of fuel for the period 2003-2005 envisages provision

of 1,458 rural settlements with natural gas and regular supply of gas and other types of fuel for 922 hard-to-reach rural settlements. The result of this will be, that by the end of 2005 the whole population of Uzbekistan without any exception will get an access to reliable and accessible in regards of means energy services and resources.

The following programs being currently implemented in Uzbekistan, will have significant impact on sustainable development of settlements: National Program of Personnel Training till 2005; Program for Reforming of the Health Care System in Uzbekistan till 2005, Program for Development of Tourism for the period of up to 2005, Territorial Programs for Development of Export Potential for the period of 2000-2005, Program of Localization of Manufacturing of Items and Materials on the Basis of Local Raw Materials for the period up to 2005, Territorial Programs for Attraction of Foreign Investments for Establishment of Joint Ventures for the period by 2005, Program for Improvement of Amelioration Condition of Land by 2010.

An important initiative of local authorities and administrative bodies on improvement of settlements sustainability will be preparation and ensuring of implementation of the territorial programs "Agenda for the 21st century" for the period of up to 2010, which will substantiate the selection of directions and indicate concrete measures on provision of ecologically sound, socially fair economic growth along with regular reduction of power-, material and water intensity of production on relevant territories, prevention of deterioration and consistent improvement of the condition of land, air and water, conservation and achievement of reproduction of forests and diversity of life forms.

Since 2001 project "Capacity Building for Sustainable Development" is being implemented with the assistance of UNDP and Fund "Capacity-21", which will contribute to the following:

- creation of the basis for implementation of national "Agenda for the 21st century;
- building and strengthening of national and local human capacity for sustainable development;
- preparation of local Agendas taking into account specific peculiarities of development of the regions of Uzbekistan and their practical testing in pilot areas of the Republic;
- involvement of national and local NGOs, civil societies into the practical activities on sustainable development, participation in decision making on these issues.

This project is considered as extension and amendment of other programs, aimed at capacity building of local authorities in the processes of decentralization of decision making procedures on socio-economic issues with broad public participation, democracy development.

Status: By the 1st of January 2004 population of Uzbekistan constituted 25.6 mln., having increased from 1990 by 24.7% or by 5.0 mln. people. The population of 16.2 mln. people resides in 11,844 rural settlements that makes 63,8 % of the total population. The rest of the population of 9,4 mln. people is concentrated in 120 towns and 114 urban settlements. Out of 120 towns of the republic 89 are referred to the category of small ones with the population up to 50 thousand residents, 14 towns are referred to the category of medium size towns with the population between 50 and 100 thousand, 13 towns are referred to big ones with the population between 100 and 250 thousand, 3 towns are major ones with the population between 250 and 500 thousands, and one city, Tashkent, is the biggest one, with the population of about 2.5 mln. people. Specific weight of the rural population within recent decade increased by 3 tenth of percent. Main reasons of this fact are economic difficulties of transition period, having slowed down the outflow of rural population to the cities as well as changes in external migration processes.

Peculiarity of the model of rural settlements distribution is in their concentration around district centers, as a rule, referring to small cities and urban settlements. District centers bear major load in respect of administration, organization and services, covering all village settlements under their jurisdiction. This type of settlements is actually a framework of the system of settling of the population of the republic.

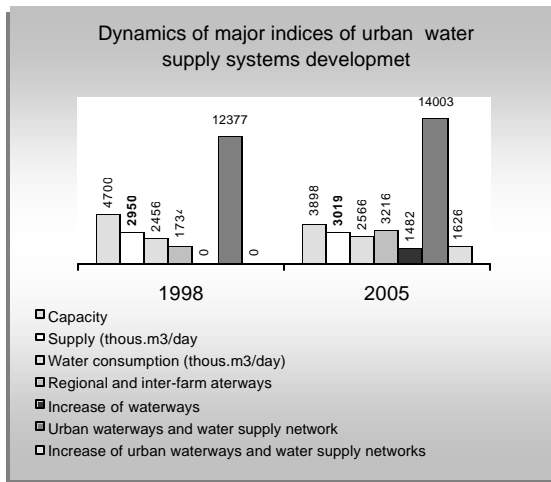
Poverty alleviation: In the conditions of the transition period to market economy the following concrete measures of state support and stimulation of allocation of production forces in the regions of Uzbekistan are being undertaken:

- transfer of the functions of operational management of the territories development to the local authority bodies, with preservation of only regulatory functions of the state;
- construction of infrastructure facilities with attraction of state funds, creation of attractive conditions for foreign investments;
- granting privileges in crediting of sites construction; provision of territorial natural resources (land, water, mineral-and- raw resources, etc.) on privilege conditions;
- staff training for the new enterprises at the expense of the state funds;
- prohibition or limitation of placing industrial enterprises taking into account ecological requirements as well as requirement so rational utilization of natural resources.

In the result of implementation of active social policy, positive changes have been achieved in the area of improvement of well-being of the population within the years of independence:

- regulatory base has been established, ensuring reliable constitutional protection of human rights, social guarantees and social support of the population. It is based on the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, laws “On employment of the population”, “On the state pension provision for the citizens”, “On education”, etc;
- the processes occurring in the economy, positively influenced the level and structure of the income of the population. Despite of decline of production within the first years of reforms real monetary earnings of the population in 1991-2000 increased twice. Changing of the income structure occurred due to emerging of new sources – income from entrepreneurial activity and property acquisition. In the new market relations dependence moods of major part of the population have been replaced by their sensitization. Only for 2000 the production of consumer goods increased on 7.7%, retail turnover – on 7.8%, volume of sale of paid services to the population – on 14% (in a comparable prices);
- significant growth of real income contributed to transition of the population of the republic to full payment for services on maintenance and operation of dwelling places.
- just within 2003 real income of the population raised by 12%. Population is getting more inclined to savings. Only within recent year deposits of the population in banks in national currency by the end of 2003 made 86% against 61% in 2001. Loans, being provided for the first turn to the actors of small business and enterprises, within 1 year period raised 2.3-folds. Within 2001-2003 share of small business and private enterprise in GDP raised from 31 to 35%. Currently in the country there are almost 250 thousand small business enterprises, with about 5.5 million people employed in this sphere, which makes 57% of all those employed in the economy of the country.
- Significant growth of real income of the population and policy of the Government on stimulation of individual housing construction through provision of land plots for construction and centralized arrangement of engineering services to the construction areas allowed to increase significantly investments of the population into housing construction. Share of individual housing construction raised in urban settlements from 78% in 1991 up to 97.8% in 2003, and in rural area it raised from 86% to 99.7%, respectively. The result is that average rate of provision with dwelling space in Uzbekistan in general increased from 12 m² to 13.5 m²;
- development of the national labour market model has been commenced and is being implemented; it is to combine harmoniously individual needs of the employees with the need in labor force. Nowadays about 80% of fit to work population are employed in different sectors and spheres of activities.

- effective system of social protection of the population based on address support of low income and vulnerable strata of the population has been established and is functioning in the Republic, which allowed to increase the volume of financial support more than 3-folds. Regular increase of minimum and average income levels due to liberalization of prices and growth of inflation rate was being accomplished in a centralized manner, including simultaneous revision of minimum amounts of wages, pensions, stipends, interest rates for the deposits of the population in saving banks. Social protection of rural population was ensured by allocation of land plots to people. Within the years of reforms more than 550 thousand ha of irrigated land has been allocated with the purpose of expansion of private subsidiary plots, which allowed to reduce level of unemployment, to increase actual income, significantly strengthen private sector, provide population with food products, to expand significantly scales of individual dwelling construction in rural settlements. In the cities the favorable conditions have also been created for individual construction, including privilege crediting of housing construction, introduction of housing certificates.



- great attention is being paid to improvement of quality of human capacity. 27% of the total population of the republic study at comprehensive schools, secondary special and higher educational establishments. Out of each 1,000 of the population 142 persons have higher and incomplete higher education, 199 have secondary general education, 127 have incomplete secondary education, and

among unemployed people each fourth person has higher and secondary special education. Programs “Soglom Avlod Uchun”, “Screening of a mother and a child” are being successfully implemented in the republic. Significant attention is paid to establishment of principally new system of rendering emergency medical services, which is organized in all provincial centers.

Water and sanitation: Supply of the population of Uzbekistan with water of drinking quality has been developing during the years of independence on the basis of special programs being consistently implemented. Within 2001-2003 totally 23,108 km of water-supply networks were constructed, including 21,210 km in rural areas, and their total length increase 2.3-folds as compared with that during the Soviet period of development. This resulted in increase of provision of rural population with drinking water from 56% by 1.01.192 to 78.1% by 1.01.2003. Discrepancies between town and village reduced, and territorial disparity, as difference in the level of provision with water between the most well-to-do Syrdaria region and the least provided with drinking water Bukhara region reduced from 66.4% down to 34.3%. Within this period special attention was given to the issue of establishment of acceptable social conditions in the zone of ecological crisis. In Karakalpakstan Republic and Khorezm region there was built more than 6,500 km of water supply networks, or in other terms, 28% of all water supply networks built in Uzbekistan, while the share of this territory in regards of rural population is 11.6%. At present level of provision of rural population with drinking water has been increased 3-folds.

Despite high rate of water supply network construction, there is a problem of water supply for remote and hard-to-reach rural settlements. In accordance with techno-economic estimations, more than 1,183 settlements (about 900 of them are located in desert and semi-desert locations with lack of sources of fresh ground water) are referred to the settlements, where due to economic and technical reasons it is impossible to arrange water supply with the use of traditional methods. It is impossible either to supply these locations with natural gas and electricity.

In these conditions Government uses all the opportunities for utilization of renewable sources of energy, allowing to save mineral fuel, generate clean energy, improve social standards of living of rural population, in remote areas in particular; to reduce emission of greenhouse gas emission to the

atmosphere. In its turn, this will allow to solve a number of social problems of remote settlements, to improve sustainability of the regions development.

One of the chosen ways for provision of rural population with drinking water in these conditions is installation of manually-operated pumps on shallow water tables of low-saline water. Experience of installation of such pumps in Karakalpakstan Republic and in Khorezm region demonstrated feasibility of utilization of saline water for technical needs with the use of household de-salters for meeting needs of the population in water of drinking quality.

The following approaches are used for water supply for remote rural settlements: Installation of manually-operated pumps for pumping low-saline ground water from non-deep water tables. Within 2000-2002 in Karakalpakstan Republic and Khorezm region, in the scope of the project Uzbekistan – clean water, sanitation of health of the population, 3,750 manually-operated pumps have been installed, and the result was that more than 131 thousand people got an opportunity to use water of acceptable quality. Manually-operated pumps are also successfully used in Bukhara region. Construction of wellpoint (pipe) systems with installation of water pumps (gasoline, wind-operated engines, airlifts). Combined application of manually-operated pumps with household de-salters for utilization on ground water deposits with salinity level exceeding 1.5%. Search and arrangement of springs (captations) within acceptable vicinity for the population and their arrangement to protect them from pollution with surface runoff and arrangement of water quality control in mountainous and foothill areas. Drilling water wells, their arrangement and ensuring regulated regime of water utilization for small settlements. In the scope of the project Uzbekistan – clean water, sanitation of health of population 43 wells have been revised and spare parts have been provided for out-of-service de-salters, which allowed to supply qualitative drinking water for about 30 thousand people in Karakalpakstan Republic. 9 de-salters were replaced in 2002, to provide 10.5 thousand people with drinking water, and in 2004 installation of 10 de-salters is envisaged to provide water for 15 thousand people. Arrangement of delivery of drinking water to particularly remote and hard-to-reach settlements in various types of containers, including canisters of various capacity, provided that there are no other alternative sources and methods of water supply. In the scope of the project Uzbekistan Clean Water, Sanitation and Health of the Population, 39 containers for water storage and distribution have been installed in remote settlements of Karakalpakstan republic and Khorezm region. 52 special water transportation trucks and 52 special trailers are being used for water delivery, which allows to supply drinking water for more than 10 thousand people.

To select the most efficient methods for drinking water supply for the population, living in remote and hard-to-reach settlements, Goskomgeologiya State Geology Committee specified availability and quality of ground water reserves in the areas of location of these settlements.

For utilization of alternative sources of energy, energy saving and water pumping, including the use of Photovoltaic systems (PVC), manufacturing of such systems is being currently arranged by plants in the Republic.

Development of sewage systems significantly lags behind housing construction and water supply. Only about 61% of urban population and 4.5% of rural population are provided with such systems. Due to shortage of investment resources, other methods of domestic sewage treatment, being used in rural areas and locations with individual housing in many countries of the world, are not common in Uzbekistan. This increases danger of bacterial infestation of water and food, which is a significant factor of intestinal diseases, particularly in the areas with general deficiency of drinking water, such as Karakalpakstan, Khorezm, Bukhara and Kashkadaria regions. Government expects to solve the above mentioned issues in the scope of the Program for Rural Infrastructure Development – rural sanitation component, being currently implemented.

- ♦ Owing to the implementation of the Programs of development of water supply and gasification in 1990-2000 there was ensured the putting into operation in the rural areas of 21.3 thousand km of water pipe lines and 49.4 thousand km of gas networks, and their total length in comparison to the Soviet period of development has increased to 2.6 and 5.9 times, correspondingly. By the end of 2005 it is

envisaged to increase the level of provision of the rural population of the republic by drinking water up to 85%, natural gas – up to 82%.

Despite of the measures undertaken by the Government problems of sustainability of settlements remain to be acute ones. Economic difficulties of transition period and related chronic deficiency of investment resources hinder decision making of many sustainability problems, which have been creeping for decades.

Capacity Building, Education, Training and Increase of Awareness: Issue of sustainable development of urban and rural settlements comprises a lot of aspects. These are ecological situation, scales of nature protection activity, structural and industrial policy, education and training of personnel, health protection and medical services for the population, income policy and material support of low income strata of the population, and many others. Therefore, all issues related with capacity building for sustainable development of settlements have been reflected in the relevant chapters of the document herein.

Information: Information characterizing status of sustainable development of towns and settlements is being formed by State Department for Statistics, provincial (regional) departments, and according to the Law “On the State Statistics”, it can be provided to interested organizations. In addition to this, a big block of analytical information is being compiled, analyzed and provided to the republic authorities (for decision makers) in the process of monitoring of implementation of Programs and Projects, being realized within the framework of state funding, grant funds and loans.

Researches and Technologies: Overall studies of sustainability, socio- economic development, including issues of sustainability of settlements development are being carried out by Center of effective economic policy under the Ministry of Macroeconomics and Statistics, and in the area of architecture and city-planning studies are carried out by City Planning Research Institute under State Committee for Architecture and Construction. Such research is funded by state budget on the line of State Committee for Science and Technology.

Financing: Programs having direct or indirect impact on growth of the degree of sustainability of towns and settlements development are funded by state and local budgets. Movement towards sustainable development is supported also by businesses, funds of the enterprises and private investors. Meanwhile limited state funds and foreign investments in poorly developed regions leads to growth of inter-regional contrasts. Lack of stable sources of income and increasing non-payments led to reduction of economic activities in the stagnant regions (Djizak, Surkhandarya, Khorezm regions).

Considering high priority of the “Program for development of rural water and gas supply” for establishment of sustainable settlements, World Bank loans, as well as loans of the Governments of Germany, France, Switzerland, Japan, Kuwait are used for its implementation. At present Government of the country and local authority bodies undertake effective measures for solution of the issues of overall development of settlements, enhancement of role of state, non-governmental, international structures in their work on support of settlements, particularly those located in stagnant areas as Jizzak, Surkhandarya, Khorezm regions.

Cooperation: Uzbekistan collaborates actively with UN Settlements Center being a global coordinator on the issues of settlements all over the world, with UN Commission for Sustainable Development, International Labor Organization, World Health Organization. UZKHABITAT Coordination Council has been established in the republic, which includes heads of financial, economic, nature protection bodies, health care, education, culture, labor and public organizations. Fruitful cooperation is being accomplished with the cities of foreign countries at the level municipal administrations, and in many cases such cooperation is based on “sister-towns” arrangements.