# Uzbekistan

Aid Efficiency At a Glance – 2026

WORLD BANK GROUP
Development Finance

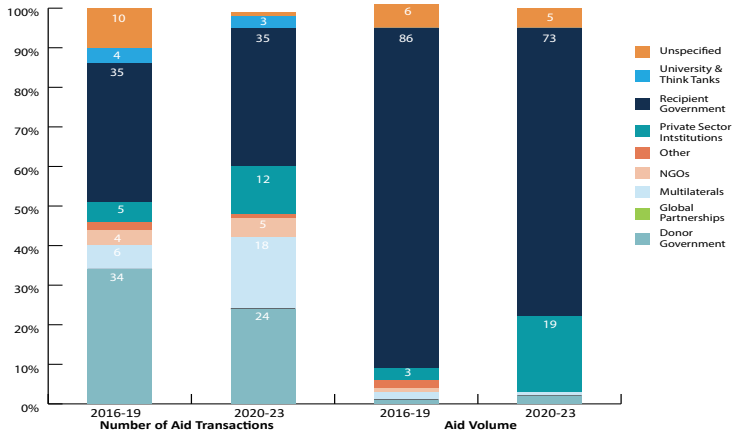
## HIGHLIGHTS FOR 2016-23[1]

1. In Uzbekistan, the aid volume increased significantly by 74%, and the number of donor agencies grew steadily by 16% in 2016-23.
2. Uzbekistan had 178 donor agencies on average in 2016-23.
3. During 2020-23, 35% of total transactions and 73% of the volume were provided through the government, compared to 29% and 73% for lower middle income countries overall in 2020-23.
4. The number of transactions grew by 53%, and the size of transactions increased by 14% in 2016-23.
5. 178 out of 191 donor agencies provided the bottom 10% of aid in 2020-23.

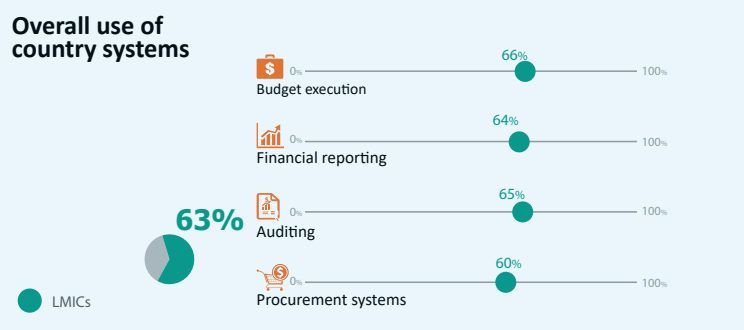
## KEY INDICATORS OF AID PROLIFERATION, FRAGMENTATION & CIRCUMVENTION

| Description | 2016-19 | 2020-23 | % Δ in 2016-23 | Comparable % Δ in 2016-23 for LMICs |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Aid volume ($ million) | 12,832 | 22,379 | 74% | 21% |
| 2. Number of official donor agencies | 165 | 191 | 16% | 11% |
| 3. Number of transactions | 3,322 | 5,080 | 53% | 27% |
| 4. Transactions, size ($ million) | 3.86 | 4.41 | 14% | -5% |
| 5. Government channels: % of total transactions | 35% | 35% | 0% | -1% |
| % of aid volume | 86% | 73% | -13% | 10% |
| 6. Share of aid volume through pooled funds and other aid types | 20% | 28% | 8% | 11% |

## SHARE OF AID FLOWING THROUGH GOVERNMENT

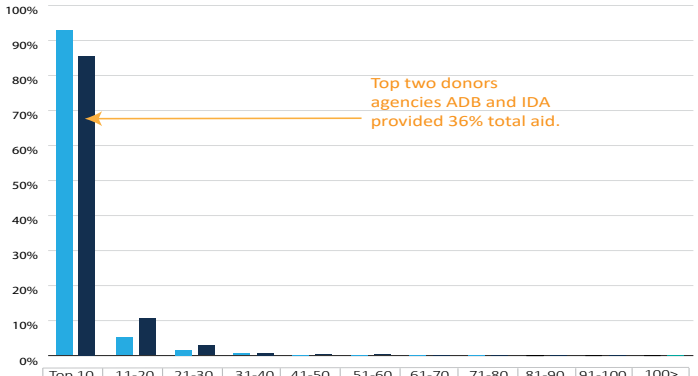



## TRENDS IN USE OF COUNTRY SYSTEMS[2]



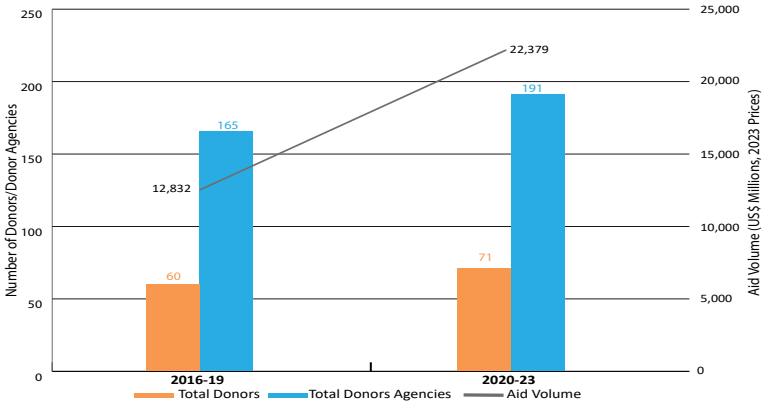

## TRENDS IN AID PROLIFERATION AND FRAGMENTATION FOR 2016-23

### SHARE OF AID FLOWS BY TOP DONORS AGENCIES

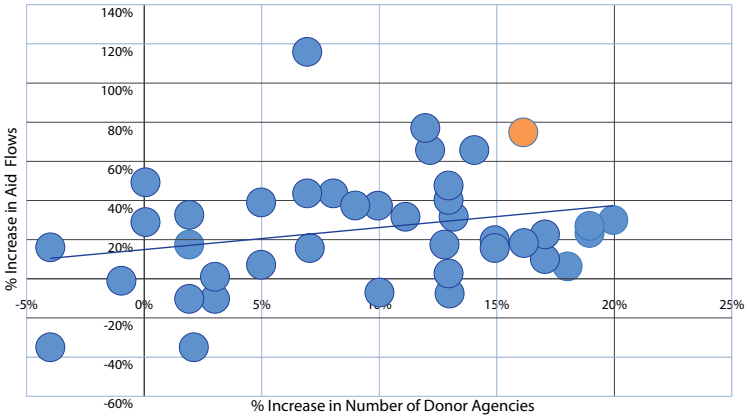



| | Top 10 | 11-20 | 21-30 | 31-40 | 41-50 | 51-60 | 61-70 | 71-80 | 81-90 | 91-100 | 100> |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2016-19 | 92.73% | 5.00% | 1.51% | 0.49% | 0.13% | 0.07% | 0.04% | 0.01% | 0.01% | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| 2020-23 | 84.42% | 10.55% | 2.75% | 0.65% | 0.25% | 0.15% | 0.09% | 0.07% | 0.03% | 0.01% | 0.01% |

### AID FLOWS AND COUNT OF DONOR/DONOR AGENCIES




### CORRELATION BETWEEN % CHANGE IN AID FLOWS AND % CHANGE IN NUMBER OF AGENCIES[3]




### SHARE OF AID FLOWING THROUGH POOLED FUNDS AND OTHER AID TYPES[4]

| Funding Instrument / Aid Type (share in %) | Uzbekistan | |
|---|---|---|
| | 2016-19 | 2020-23 |
| Budget Support | 19.11% | 27.97% |
| Basket Pooled Funding | 0.02% | 0.02% |
| Specific Purpose Contributions | 0.73% | 0.09% |
| **Sub-Total** | **19.86%** | **28.08%** |
| Project Type Interventions | 78.86% | 68.31% |
| Experts and Technical Assistance | 0.83% | 0.47% |
| **Sub-Total** | **79.69%** | **68.78%** |
| Unspecified | 0.45% | 3.14% |
| **Total** | **100.00%** | **100.00%** |

1. Aid is defined as Country Programmable Aid Official Financial Flows (CPAOFF), which is based on the OECD's definition of Country Programmable Aid (CPA) and on OFF. It reflects the amount of aid that involves a cross-border flow and is subject to multi-year planning at the country/regional level.
2. The chart is based on data from the Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation (GPEDC), whose income group classifications and methodology may differ from those of the World Bank as they apply the UN classification for Least Developed Countries (LDCs). Since GPEDC data for Uzbekistan is unavailable, the trend elements for this country are blank, and only the data for its related income group are shown
3. The orange dot represents Uzbekistan and the blue dots represent other LMIC countries. X axis corresponds to % change in the number of donor agencies between 2016-19 and 2020-23; Y-axis represents % change in the aid volumes between 2016-19 and 2020-23. The two variables have a relatively weak correlation (<10%). Uzbekistan is above the trend line. The trend line reflects the average direction of growth in aid volumes, which was much higher than the increase in donor agencies in LMICs.
4. Basket pooled funding: Contributions to funds in which donors relinquish exclusive control and share responsibility with other stakeholders. Specific purpose contributions: Bilateral contributions to funds with a defined sectoral, thematic, or geographical focus.