

Country: Republic of Uzbekistan

COVER PAGE

**UNDP-UNFPA Joint Programme Title:
“Building the Resilience of Local Communities Against Health,
Environmental and Economic Insecurities in the Aral Sea Region”**

Programme Duration: 24 months

Anticipated start/end dates: 01/2020-12/2021

Fund Management Option(s): Pooled
(Parallel, pooled, pass-through, combination)

Managing or Administrative Agent: UNDP
(if/as applicable)

Total estimated budget*: \$3,211,618.20

Out of which:

1. Funded Budget: \$3,211,618.20

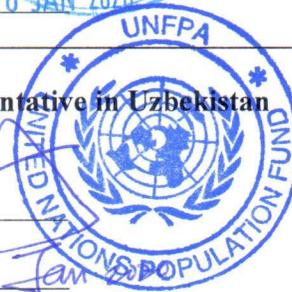
2. Unfunded budget: _____

* Total estimated budget includes both programme costs and indirect support costs

Sources of funded budget:

- Government of Japan: \$3,211,618.20

Names and signatures of (sub) national counterparts and participating UN organizations

UN organizations	National Coordinating Authorities/Implementing Partner
<p>Ms. Matilda Dimovska UNDP Resident Representative in Uzbekistan</p> <p><i>Signature</i> _____</p> <p><i>Date & Seal</i> <u>20 JAN 2020</u></p> 	<p>Mr. Botir Khodjaev Minister of Economy and Industry of the Republic of Uzbekistan</p> <p><i>Signature</i> _____</p> <p><i>Date & Seal</i> _____</p> 
<p>Mr. Yu Yu UNFPA Representative in Uzbekistan</p> <p><i>Signature</i> _____</p> <p><i>Date & Seal</i> _____</p> 	

List of acronyms

ANC	Antenatal Care
CDP	Community Development Plan
CHV	Community Health Volunteers
CIS	Commonwealth of Independent States
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
HSC	Human Security Concept
HSU	Human Security Unit
ISR	Institute for Social Research
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
KAISEN	Japanese model of quality management
MCH	Maternal Child Health
MOH	Ministry of Health
MPHSTF	Multi-Partner Human Security Trust Fund on Aral Sea
NGO	Non-Government Organization
PHC	Primary Healthcare Center
PR	Public Relations
RGP	Regional Gross Product
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SME	Small and medium-sized enterprises
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNV	United Nations Volunteers
UNESCO	United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UN JP	United Nations Joint Programme
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drug and Crime
UNTFHS	United Nations Trust Fund for Human Security
UNICEF	United Nations Children Fund
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
UN MPTF	United Nations Multi-Partner Trust Fund
VCC	Village Council of Citizens
WCU	Women's of the Republic of Uzbekistan

1. Executive Summary

The proposed joint programme aims to address the most urgent and immediate health and economic insecurities in the most vulnerable areas of the Aral Sea region through bringing innovative solutions to healthcare and poverty reduction initiatives.

The programme's goal is in line with the government's policy that highlights addressing the impact of the Aral Sea environmental disaster as a priority issue. It will also serve as a means for broader advocacy in the spheres of healthcare and income generation through targeted and practical innovative pilot projects and raising awareness and best practice sharing to promote the achievement of the sustainable development goals in the Aral Sea region.

The most important primary insecurity for the people living around the Aral Sea is the drying of the sea - the man-made environmental disaster, which has led to multiple consequences in the everyday lives of people: limited access to clean drinking water; job opportunities are minimal as a result of the loss of traditional sectors such as fishing, coupled with the lack of investments in the region and the poor conditions of the soil for farming; pesticide and industrial waste residues mixed with salt at the bedrock of the sea are now creating a host of various health insecurities; land degradation and desertification has exacerbated food insecurity and malnutrition, with people unable to grow their food or afford to buy quality products. These multiple insecurities have been snowballing onto each other to create chronic situations of overall human insecurity. They require holistic interventions, both short and long-term, built on the actual situation of people of the region and with their capacities in mind, which could help them mitigate the impact of these insecurities and prevent their further intensification.

A key innovative feature of the programme is the application of integrated planning and implementation of health and economic related interventions which will reinforce each other and ensure sustainability of results. The ISR study shows that unemployment is the primary issue in Karakalpakstan, while much of the income of local population comes from individuals, part time farming. Therefore, the programme will work to diversify income generation opportunities through inclusive business initiatives and promotion of investments for job creation with the focus to rural women. The programme will also work on selection of economically vulnerable rural communities and help them with participatory decentralized planning and rehabilitation of essential public services such as water supply and access to healthcare. It will support the start-up of agricultural cooperatives and small rural businesses through grant based technical support and capacity building, funding innovative schemes, establishing pilot 'farm field schools' and Business Development Centres. The programme will also ensure improving rural women's knowledge and skills on business planning and execution, development of non-traditional business ideas by applying modern technologies related to food processing, industrial production, tourism development and service delivery.

The programme will also address the most urgent health needs of the people in targeted areas by raising awareness on healthy life styles, health conscious behavior among women with regular check-ups on breast and cervical cancers, making available and informing people about the need to take anti-anemic supplements, improving the knowledge of medical staff and providing them with modern lab equipment to detect cervical cancer in the region. These interventions will address growing health insecurities of people and will enable to take on productive employment opportunities thus reinforcing economic interventions of the project. Rural women/girls are most affected group in this environmental disaster, so the project interventions will primarily improve their lives. This will be done through improving the quality and efficiency of healthcare services, which will enable them to have healthier lives and be actively involved in the work of their communities. The programme will also directly contribute to protecting their rights through introduction of multi-sectoral response to domestic violence.

The main target group of the project will be the poor rural communities in Karakalpakstan. In order to increase the effectiveness of the proposed interventions, the project will geographically focus in the Buzatau, Chimbay, Kegeyli, Karauzyak, Khojeli, Kanlikol, Kungrad, Nukus district, Muynak and Shumanay districts of Karakalpakstan, which are most suffered from the Aral Sea crisis consequences.

2. Situation Analysis

The Aral Sea region remains the most vulnerable and deprived region of Uzbekistan. Once the fourth largest inland lake in the world and now down to 10% of its original size, the drying of Aral Sea set off large-scale human, environmental, socio-economic and demographic problems in the affected areas.

Once thriving in the vicinity of the Aral Sea with their rich culture and unique bioresources the current landscape where communities of Karakalpakstan live, was vividly described by the **UN Secretary General Antonio Guterres as “probably the biggest ecological catastrophe of our time” during his visit to the region in 2017.**

Karakalpakstan occupies 37% of the total territory of Uzbekistan, has 5.5% of its total population, but only 2.5% of total GDP of the country. The climate is naturally arid, therefore the local population has long depended on the water from the Amu Darya delta for irrigating its agriculture, and – in the past - on the Aral Sea for fishing activities. Following the drying up of the Aral Sea and the reduced flow of water in the lower reaches of the river, local livelihoods have become increasingly threatened and multiple interconnected human security challenges emerged.

The low precipitation (100–200 millimetres annually), high summer temperatures of 40°C and low winter temperatures of down to –23°C trigger frequent dust storms which now blow thousands of tonnes of salt and toxic chemicals from the former seabed. But, the dust storm of May 2018 scared even the people living near the Aral Sea who are used to such harsh conditions¹. This is taken as a sign of things turning from bad to worse.

The loss of fishery industry further exacerbated by ever degrading land resources devastated economic livelihoods of people in Karakalpakstan. People who could move out of those areas, especially skilled professionals did so at the onset of the crisis, thus resulting in further depletion of local capacities. The current working age men, including growing number of youths are engaged in seasonal labor migration, leaving the burden of looking after elderly and children on women, who in addition to their family work will often have to find income opportunities.

As a result, around 26.3% of the population in Karakalpakstan is poor as compared to 11.9%² in the rest of the country. The survey conducted by ISR in the Aral Sea region in 2017 shows that local population depends on agriculture and remittances sent by labor migrants from among family members who work mostly in Kazakhstan and Russia. These sources of income are highly insecure, susceptible to fluctuations and insecure in terms of benefits and long-term sustainability.

Given the low income the survey also showed that more than 60% of households cannot afford to buy minimum set of goods and services included in the consumer basket, to have balanced diet lacking enough proteins and vitamins due to relatively low consumption of meat, milk and dairy products, eggs, potatoes and fruits. These are replaced by the consumption of vegetable oil and sugar which far surpass the healthy dietary norms recommended by the Ministry of Health.

High poverty level, malnutrition, exposure to dust storms, deteriorating quality of drinking water negatively impacted health of local population, resulting in high rates of diseases and mortality. The incidence of anemia among children in Karakalpakstan is 30% higher, hematological diseases (leukemia, coagulopathy, etc.) 2.5 times higher, and asthma is 2 times higher than respective national averages. According to official data, tuberculosis incidence in Karakalpakstan is twice as high as the national average, whereas in most affected districts, the incidence is four times higher.

Cervical and breast cancers are among the most common cancers in the region. The annual cancer incidence data indicate a steady increase in Karakalpakstan. About 68% of these cancers are diagnosed at III-IV stages due to absence of adequate infrastructure, medical equipment, low awareness among

¹New York Times story at <https://www.nytimes.com/2018/08/09/world/asia/aral-sea-disappearing-uzbekistan.html>

²<http://nsdg.stat.uz/goal/4>

healthcare providers and the community. These mostly preventable cancers cause premature death of women leaving their families and children devastated.

The growing pattern of outmigration of mostly men is also bringing back to their families and communities sexually transmitted infections and HIV. Uzbekistan is the third (after Russia, and Ukraine) in Europe and CIS in the rate of new HIV cases. The results of testing of 2.5 million migrants in Russia conducted in 2017 also revealed that migrants from Uzbekistan were among the top 3 countries of origins (along with Ukraine and Tajikistan) in terms of new HIV cases registered.

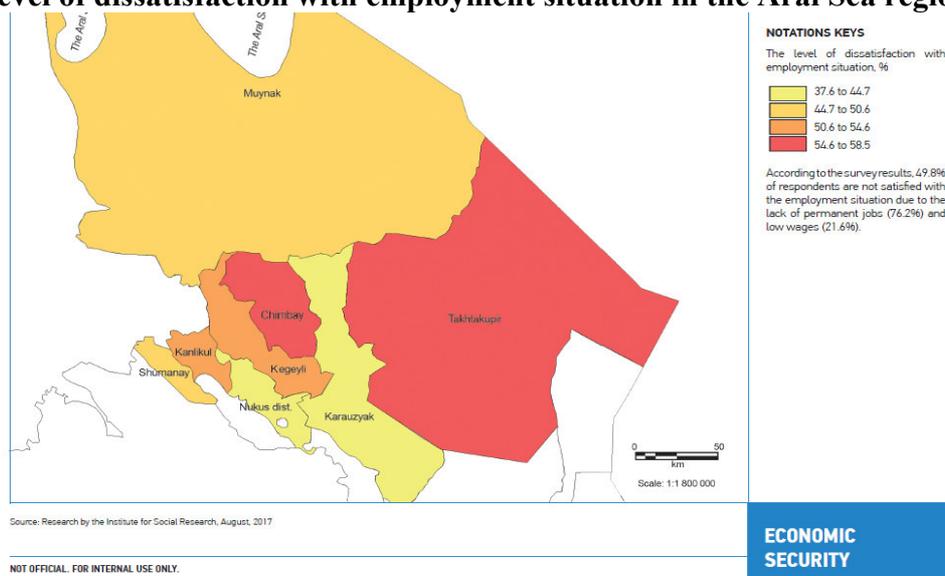
The socio-economic and environmental hardship is also potentially contributing to the incidence of domestic violence. Although there are limited studies on this, the available data shows 64.3% of women are exposed to some form of violence³. As the issue became so prominent in national agenda that the Government recently adopted a Resolution⁴ on developing the law on domestic violence and organizing the centers under the Women’s Committee in all regions, including Karakalpakstan to help victims to recover and reintegrate to the society.

To address the unfolding crisis in the Aral Sea region, the Government of Uzbekistan is supporting the Karakalpakstan by supplementing its finances from the central budget, approved the State Program on Development of the Aral Sea Region for 2017-2021 with a total budget of around US\$1,1 billion⁵. But the scale of the crisis requires ever growing resources and efforts as it is unfolding to affect more people in multiple ways.

Considering multiple deprivations, the people in Karakalpakstan face and deteriorating situation, the UN System consistently supported the Government of Uzbekistan to address complex challenges the region faces. Since 2012, two consecutive UN Joint Programmes funded by the UN Trust Fund for Human Security have been implemented to support the people affected by the Aral Sea disaster. Despite its declining core resources, the UN System maintains office in Karakalpakstan, and works closely with national partners to mobilize resources and direct them to the hardest hit areas.

The UN System and the Government joined efforts to establish Multi Partner Trust Fund for the Aral Sea region that is expected to attract and coordinate efforts of national and international stakeholders under the well-coordinated Comprehensive Strategy.

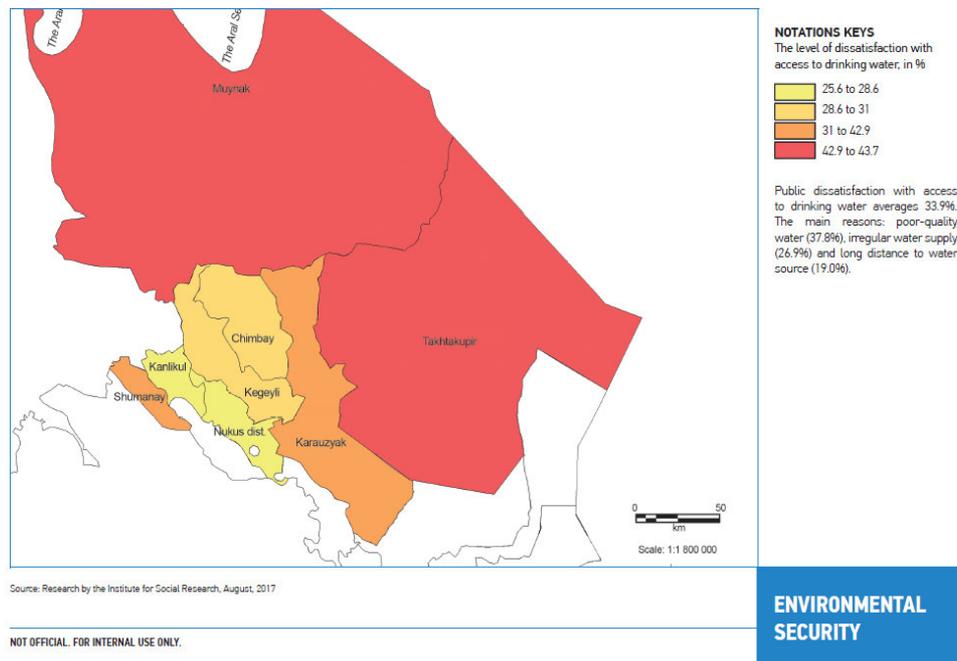
Figure 1. The level of dissatisfaction with employment situation in the Aral Sea region, in %



³UNFPA supported ISR survey in 2015

⁴Presidential decree PP3827 of 2 July 2018 on improving the system of social rehabilitation and adaptation, the prevention of domestic violence

Figure 2. The level of dissatisfaction with access to drinking water in the Aral Sea region, in %



In his recent visit to Uzbekistan, Mr. Yukio Takasu, Special Adviser to the UN Secretary-General on Human Security noted the importance of concerted efforts in tackling this global problem where integrated multi-faceted human security approach can benefit development efforts and improve the well-being of the most deprived areas of the Aral Sea region. He highlighted the need to scale up the human security approach and appealed to all donors and international partners to consider joining the Multi-Partner Human Security Trust Fund for the Aral Sea region that the Government of Uzbekistan and the UN system jointly established.

3. Strategies, including lessons learned and the proposed joint programme (Two pages)

Alignment to the UNDAF principles.

The programme document is aligned with the following two outcomes of the **UNDAF 2016-2020**:

- **UNDAF Outcome 1:** equitable and sustainable economic growth through productive employment, improvement of environment for business, entrepreneurship and innovations expanded for all;
- **UNDAF Outcome 4:** all people benefit from quality, equitable and accessible health services throughout their life course.

Alignment of the proposal with the Government Policies and Strategies in addressing the Aral Sea crisis related problems

The programme goal and objectives are fully aligned with the policies and strategies of the Government of Uzbekistan on addressing the Aral Sea crises.

Specifically, the proposed programme activities fully align with the following State Strategies and Programmes:

- Government Strategy on Five Priority Directions of Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2017-2021;
- The State Programme on Development of the Aral Sea Region for 2017-2021 (PP-2731, January 18, 2017), which focuses on improving the environmental and socio-economic situation, living conditions

of the population, and effective implementation of investment projects to mitigate the environmental disaster in the Aral Sea region;

- Special Programme for complex Social-Economic development of Muynak district for the period of 2019-2021, that envisions the implementation of 195 projects (Social infrastructure development - 120 projects, and Entrepreneurship development -75 projects), with overall funding of approximately USD 3.4 billion;

The proposed programme activities are fully aligned and built on the findings of the needs assessment conducted in the 8 northern districts of Karakalpakstan in 2017, which identified the following urgent priority needs of the population affected by the Aral Sea disaster: employment, environment, transportation, health, education and provision of drinking water.

Lessons Learned:

Experience of the two UN Joint Programmes (2012-2019) funded by the UN Human Security Trust Fund, which brought together six UN agencies working under one umbrella, have demonstrated the benefits of an integrated response to a multi-faceted problem instead of traditional stand-alone interventions. The Programmes demonstrated the value of coordination, integrated planning, but also consolidating the implementation at the field level with one coordinating entity. The following key best-practices and lessons learned were documented:

- Through a careful evidence-based analysis (conducted in cooperation with the Council of Ministers and khokimiyats, through the implementation of surveys, monitoring and evaluation processes, grass root inputs/community development planning, and other tools) and drawing strongly on the participatory approach, the Programme has been highly successful in targeting those in need.
- Value-adding through the application of an integrated approach to local development, and the identification of linkages and synergies between livelihood, health and infrastructure development components, have both helped ensure the efficiency and effectiveness of project results.
- Partnership building, through engaging national, regional and local institutions in programme implementation, has enhanced programme relevance and increased long-term sustainability. Further cooperation with government institutions has resulted in further identification of best practices and approaches for integrating them into the State Programme on mitigating the Aral Sea disaster's consequences.
- More engagement in supporting the Government to develop long-term regional strategic planning has resulted in strong institutions and mechanisms for responding to long-running and complex issues (including Regional Strategy Development, Investment Guide, Atlas of Socio-Economic and Environmental mapping, database development, and the Muynak district development prospective until 2030). Consequently, a comprehensive needs assessment and development framework for the region has been elaborated on, to enhance government capacity and ownership for long-term regional development.
- The Programme has convincingly demonstrated the benefits of coordinated efforts by regional level donors to improve livelihoods, through partnering with SDC, JICA, TIKA, the Coca Cola Foundation, the Global Water Challenge, MASHAV, GIZ, GEF SGP, MSF and the British Embassy in Tashkent.

The Aral Sea region has received substantial donor attention and financial support since the mid-1990. According to the assessment of donor activities conducted in 2013 within the framework of the first UNTFHS funded project for the period 2006-2011, donor aid to the Aral Sea region amounted to USD 125 million with 43 projects (25 projects by the UN) implemented by 19 donors including donor countries, bilateral and multilateral agencies. These projects focused on many areas such as agriculture,

education, healthcare, infrastructure, water supply, social sector, natural resource management, rehabilitation of environment, income generation, poverty reduction, governance, and area-based development, however the negative scale of the environmental and socio-economic issues in the region is still huge.

At the same time, while a few different interventions have taken place and considerable assistance rendered to the population of the Aral Sea Region in Uzbekistan by development partners, results have been less than anticipated because of some key challenges. Among them, the following challenges can be noted:

- Problems associated with the identification of relevant and effective projects based on proper assessment of needs of local populations;
- Lack of a unified development strategy and coordinated assistance to the Aral Sea Region;
- Lack of an inter-sectoral, integrated approach that can target multiple human insecurities at the same time;
- Problems of coordination between development partners and executing agencies that provide development assistance to the Aral Sea Region;
- Weak administration of development projects;
- Low level of monitoring and performance evaluation system.
- The presence of these and other problems has created obstacles for the effective use of limited assistance resources and joint initiatives among donors.

Based on above facts and findings of the Needs Assessment, the Programmatic Framework (Strategy) of the MPHSTF for Aral Sea region was developed. The MPHSTF and its projects complement and continue the efforts of the Government aimed at solving the problems of the Aral Sea region by applying a programmatic approach that supports development cooperation in a strategic, transparent and impartial fashion in line with global best practices. The current Programme document is also developed in the line with the Programmatic Framework (Strategy) of the MPHSTF for Aral Sea region.

The proposed joint programme:

The programme strategy will be based on combining the mixture of approaches including but not limited to (i) enhancing knowledge, information, innovation and technological exchange; (ii) building people-to-people bonds; (iii) building broad based bottom-up partnerships for impactful implementation of the initiatives of the project; and (iv) enhancing capacity building of local partners to materialize the development dividends.

The **programme overall goal** is to address the most urgent and immediate health and economic insecurities in the most vulnerable areas of the Aral Sea region through bringing innovative solutions to healthcare and poverty reduction.

The programme will have two major objectives:

Objective 1. Improving the quality of health care services, particularly in remote rural areas through strengthening the technical and institutional capacity of local healthcare system for maternal, child and reproductive health service provision with the focus on prevention of ill health (breast and cervical cancer, sexually transmitted infections, malnutrition, etc.) and promotion of healthy lifestyle and positive health seeking behavior involving also the Community Health Volunteers. The objective will also focus on strengthening the institutional capacity of relevant stakeholders in Karakalpakstan in preventing and responding to domestic violence.

Objective 2. Enhancing income generation opportunities of the affected population through inclusive business initiatives, promotion of investments for job creation, as well as through improving access to basic services. The programme will select most vulnerable rural communities and help them with participatory decentralized planning and rehabilitation of essential public services such as water supply. It will support the start-up of agricultural cooperatives and small rural businesses through

trainings, funding innovative schemes, establishing pilot “farm field schools”. These will help people, especially women led households to use available resources, mainly land and water in the most efficient way and generate incomes to sustain their livelihoods.

The Objective 1 will have the following outputs:

- Output 1.1. Primary Health Care Service providers improved their capacities to deliver quality services to local population;
- Output 1.2. Population is better informed about health issues to lead healthy lifestyle by using preventive health care services and compliance to treatment regimen and local women empowered to enhance their enjoyment of sexual and reproductive health rights;
- Output 1.3 Multi-sectoral response mechanism to domestic violence strengthened in line with international standards for essential service provision and inter-sectoral coordination.

Output 1.1. Primary Health Care Service providers improved their capacities to deliver quality services to local population.

Conducting needs assessment for identifying systematic issues in provision of the health care services will play a key role in further developing of programmatic response interventions. Local medical staff will be trained to provide high quality and accessible services in the area of cervical and breast cancer prevention in particular, cancer awareness of primary health care providers will be enhanced, in addition to provision of the laboratory services.

The WHO data indicates that more than 60% of women of reproductive age in Uzbekistan are anemic and this number is particularly high in Karakalpakstan due to environmental factors and lack of adequate nutrition. Since anemia and maternal health are inseparable, it is planned to procure anti-anemic supplements for women of reproductive age in the affected territories.

Output 1.2. Population is better informed about health issues to lead healthy lifestyle by using preventive health care services and compliance to treatment regimen and local women empowered to enhance their enjoyment of sexual and reproductive health rights

STEPS survey conducted in Uzbekistan in 2014 identified that only 14% (95% CI 10.9-17.2) of women aged 30-49 years have ever had a screening test for cervical cancer, supporting a notion of low awareness on cervical and breast cancer prevention. Thus, informed decision-making will empower women to fully utilize their sexual and reproductive health rights. Moreover, a coherent communication strategy, using innovative tools will assist in raising awareness about STI's and HIV. Countrywide survey conducted by ISR in 2017 revealed that most adolescents are not informed about STI and HIV. 64% didn't receive information about reproductive health at school. To further increase the awareness of the youth on health issues and promote healthy lifestyle among them a teacher's manual on healthy lifestyle in Karakalpak language will be prepared and disseminated. To strengthen the capacity of teachers in educating the youth on healthy lifestyle, training the teachers will be organized on the effective use of the manual. Within this output, attention will be paid on engaging the youth in working with communities on raising their awareness of health issues and healthy lifestyle. In addition, the Community Health Volunteers scheme deployed within the frame of the 2nd phase of the UN Joint Programme “Building the resilience of communities affected by the Aral Sea disaster through the Multi-Partner Human Security Fund for the Aral Sea” (2016-2019) will be also expanded in order to bring value-added to further increasing of awareness of the youth on health issues and promote healthy lifestyle for awareness raising among the population.

Output 1.3 Multi-sectoral response mechanism to domestic violence strengthened in line with international standards for essential service provision and inter-sectoral coordination.

The data on domestic violence is very scarce. However, domestic violence is gradually becoming an issue for open discussion and the Government is taking steps to address domestic violence. Presidential decree on improving the system of social rehabilitation and adaptation, as well as prevention of domestic

violence was issued in July 2018. More than 130 shelters for the rehabilitation of women affected by violence and the prevention of suicides have been established around the country. "Hotline" for women victims of violence has been launched. In addition, the Government is working on the draft law on the prevention of domestic violence.

International experience in preventing and responding to domestic violence demonstrates the importance of intersectoral partnership and cooperation, which entails the availability of a common philosophy for combating domestic violence and following principles and standards defined by the partners involved. In this regard, a multi-sectoral response to domestic violence represents a holistic and coordinated approach aimed at harmonizing the actions developed and implemented by a variety of institutions in the areas of psychosocial welfare (shelters, hotlines, etc.), law enforcement (police, prosecutors and justice departments) and health. Apart from harmonizing inter-sectoral cooperation and measures in addressing domestic violence, this approach also contributes to the improvement of availability, quality and reliability of statistical data, which is currently one of the major issues.

Hence, within this output, a focus will be on strengthening the institutional capacity of relevant stakeholders in Karakalpakstan in preventing and responding to domestic violence in line with international standards through conducting the analysis of the response and coordination status in addressing domestic violence and introduction of multi-sectoral response mechanism and essential services package for women and girls subject to violence.

The objective 2 will have the following outputs:

- Output 2.1 Local entrepreneurship initiatives supported with focus on skills development for rural women in agriculture, manufacturing and service sector with the aim of enhancing overall economic well-being of vulnerable communities;
- Output 2.2. Communities have increased access to rural infrastructure and business opportunities in selected sectors (agriculture, fishery, food processing, etc.);
- Output 2.3. Local communities in Karakalpakstan have skills in community-based planning and development;
- Output 2.4. Document the best-practices and results of the project and galvanize additional donor funds for replication and scale up of results through the Multi-Partner Human Security Trust Fund for Aral Sea region.

Output 2.1 Local entrepreneurship initiatives supported with focus on skills development for rural women in agriculture, manufacturing and service sector with the aim of enhancing overall economic well-being of vulnerable communities.

The SMEs are the main driver of economic growth in the Aral Sea region comprising 65% of RDP, mostly operating in agriculture, trade and smallholder production. According to the survey conducted by the ISR, 34.8% of rural population acknowledges the agriculture sector as a potential source of income, while their income (more than 50%) formulates from production and agriculture. However, agriculture sector has been negatively affected by water shortages, salt and dust storms, land degradation and salinization. Therefore, enhancing the rural economic productivity in the region needs to be addressed through innovative solutions and application of new environmentally friendly technologies.

Through combination of skills development and the procurement of new innovative technologies, utilizing bottom-up approach, the project intends to establish small and medium enterprises (SME) in food processing, production, manufacturing and service delivery run by rural communities to enhance their overall economic wellbeing and combat poverty which is as high as 32% and increase their income sources.

Thus, promoting entrepreneurship and small business initiatives among rural population will be one of the key important tasks of the project. Supporting and empowering women led entrepreneurship will be an integral part of this task, since only 48.1% of economically active women and girls in the region are

involved in employment. In order to engage rural women to small businesses, project plans to conduct a broad range of capacity building activities and support the establishment of women-led businesses that employ new technologies and are considered as the main life changing tool for them.

During the course of the programme implementation, specifically in the activities related to the enhancement of income generation sources, entrepreneurship promotion will be tailored to the sector based specialization of the districts of Karakalpakstan.

Output 2.2. Communities have increased access to rural infrastructure and business opportunities in selected sectors (agriculture, fishery, food processing, etc.).

The ISR survey revealed that 60% of households have low level of food availability in the region. According to the survey, the level of consumption of the following food products are way below the established norms of the Ministry of Health of Uzbekistan: milk and dairy (80%), meat products (71%), poultry (54%), eggs (87%) and fruits (57%). By expanding and scaling up of rural infrastructure and business opportunities, the project aims to strengthen economic security and expand food availability for vulnerable communities by establishing food processing enterprises based on comparative advantages of each community.

Capitalizing on the best practices of the UN Joint Programme interventions in the area of food security and established networks with national partners, the project is expected to create agro-food entities that will generate new job places with the application of new technologies, which will contribute to improving food security and affordability for vulnerable rural communities. This will be specifically achieved through the following proposed activities:

Based on the thorough analysis of the economic potential of target communities, 6-7 food-processing entities will be established with the support of the project and in-kind contributions of local partners;

Visit of Japanese experts in the field of organizing agribusiness and food-processing entities will be arranged for sharing global best practices and building local capacities;

Established food-processing (fishery, cold rooms for food storage, poultry, milk processing etc.) entities will be managed by rural communities, who will be equipped with necessary skills and knowledge through capacity building trainings;

New food-processing entities will serve as the basis for establishing value chain networks among households, farmers and agribusiness entities which in turn will increase income sources of target communities.

With the purpose of linking the concept of innovative development of the Aral Sea region, under the income generation component of the Programme, assistance will be provided to the local government in taking measures to enhance investment promotion through establishing appropriate platforms and institutional conditions. On this, engagement of the relevant partners such as IFAS will be worked out.

Output 2.3. Local communities in Karakalpakstan have skills in community-based planning and development.

The ISR's assessment conducted in Karakalpakstan revealed the dissatisfactions of local people on quality of public services, including on access to drinking water and adequate infrastructure of healthcare and education facilities. According to the survey, the most relevant one is the population access to quality drinking water. Dissatisfaction level in this sphere is 33.9%. The main reasons are irregular water supply (26.9%), poor water quality (37.8%), and long distance to water sources (19.0%). 60% of respondents in the surveyed areas noted the lack of water supply. Therefore, the project will conduct activities aimed at providing access to clean drinking water and improving physical conditions of healthcare and education facilities that contribute to the overall improvement of health and well-being of the local population in the most remote districts of Karakalpakstan.

To achieving the above, community mobilization workshops will be held with the participation of local residents in order to identify and prioritize community needs in social infrastructure. This approach has

proved to be effective in bottom-up identification of community priorities and their engagement to joint implementation of the project goals. Initiative Groups consisting of community members will be created in target communities and trained in problem identification, project formulation and monitoring of the social-infrastructure projects implementation.

The Initiative Group members will take active participation in the development of CDPs. The CDP will contain full information on the communities' current situation, available resources and the needs in social infrastructure. CDPs will be presented to authorities and potential donors for possible cooperation in addressing the issues of local development of specific communities.

Along with the infrastructure improvement, the programme will conduct trainings for local communities on water, sanitation and hygiene norms as well as proper maintenance of social infrastructures. Particularly, the following activities will be conducted:

20 community development plans will be developed through the engagement of communities in participatory manner based on the SDGs and human security approach with focus on different human insecurity domains (health, economic, food, environmental, community etc.);

Based on CDPs, at least 16 innovative and comprehensive social projects will be implemented that have multiple positive outcomes on different domains (e.g. income generation schemes related to healthcare, using renewable energy, water supply improvement to address both health and food security, etc.);

Projects that touch on multiple human insecurity areas for communities will be favoured over sector specific projects. Projects will for example address economic security (agriculture improvement, water management), health security; and education in ways that have positive multiplier outcomes in other related domains;

They will be considered for replication and scale up through the MPHSTF and other funding sources.

Output 2.4. Document the best-practices and results of the project and galvanize additional donor funds for replication and scale up of results through the Multi-partner Human Security Trust Fund for Aral Sea region.

The programme will document the best practices, achievements and lessons learned. It will develop a communication strategy that will make use of all possible advocacy and outreach tools and approaches to deliver messages to target audience, beneficiaries and wider public at regional, national and international levels. Success stories of helping vulnerable populations in the Aral Sea region will be prominently featured.

During the course of the programme implementation, cooperation with other donor funded projects as well as projects funded by the MPHSTF will be built in order to avoid duplication of activities and for the purposes of best-practice sharing.

Based on the most successful best practices of the project, new project documents will be formulated for funding through the MPHSTF for the Aral Sea region. The MPHSTF initiative aims to be transformative, evidence based and inclusive in its goal of catalyzing and strengthening a multi-sectoral and people-centered response to mitigate the consequences of one of the world's biggest man-made environmental disasters. Successful pilot projects will be presented to the Government, the donor community and the business sector for further replication, not only within the Aral Sea region but in other regions as well.

Overview of the support for addressing health and economic insecurities in the region and the contribution of the proposed interventions

The programme strategy will be based on combining the mixture of approaches including but not limited to (i) enhancing knowledge, information, innovation and technological exchange; (ii) building people-to-people bonds; (iii) building broad based bottom-up partnerships for impactful implementation of the initiatives of the project; and (iv) enhancing capacity building of local partners to materialize the development dividends.

The programme will have two components. The first component of the programme will focus on improving the quality of health care services, particularly in remote rural areas through strengthening the technical and institutional capacity of local healthcare system for maternal, child and reproductive health service provision with the focus on prevention of ill health (maternal mortality and morbidity, breast and cervical cancer, sexually transmitted infections, malnutrition, etc.) and promotion of healthy lifestyle and positive health seeking behavior. The component will also focus on strengthening the institutional capacity of relevant stakeholders in Karakalpakstan in preventing and responding to domestic violence.

The second component will focus on enhancing income generation opportunities of the affected population through inclusive business initiatives, promotion of investments for job creation, as well as through improving access to basic services. The project will select most vulnerable rural communities and help them with participatory decentralized planning and rehabilitation of essential public services such as water supply. It will support the start-up of agricultural cooperatives and small rural businesses through trainings, funding innovative schemes, establishing pilot 'farm field schools'. These will help people, especially women led households to use available resources, mainly land and water in the most efficient way and generate incomes to sustain their livelihoods.

These mutually reinforcing interventions, when better health services enable beneficiaries to engage in employment and business activities, which in turn will improve nutrition and health outcomes, will be documented and suggested for replication and scale up through the Multi-Partner Trust Fund for the Aral Sea region and other funding sources. The programme will have special focus on increasing awareness about the support provided by the Government of Japan through utilizing its logos for materials and equipment provided by the programme, as well as through inviting officials from the Embassy of Japan to the programme launch, programme board meetings, including visiting the assisted communities in Karakalpakstan.

Expected results of the programme

Expected results

Programme Outcome:

Through the proposed interventions on addressing health and economic insecurities in the region, the programme will contribute to the achievement of the following outcomes:

- Improve health conditions of the local population through enhancing the quality of services, increasing awareness of the population including the youth on health issues, and introduction of multi-sectoral response mechanism to domestic violence;
- Expand employment and improve income generation of target rural communities through innovative projects to promote economic, food, environmental and social security;
- Improve local ownership and capacities through the implementation of community development plans and improving access to basic social services, such as drinking water and electricity;
- Replicate and upscale the projects' best practices through the MPHSTF for the Aral Sea region to provide social and economic development, preserve ecological balance, and recover the flora and fauna in the region;

Mainstreaming of gender and women's empowerment

The programme will have GEN-2 marker, with two-pronged focus on women's empowerment: (i) better access to the healthcare for rural women and on enhancing women's role in decision making at local level, and (ii) on innovative pilot initiatives specifically targeting women. This will be done as follows:

- Enhancing women's role in decision making through capacity building and by improving women's access to public and municipal services (including better/quality healthcare services, access to water, etc.).
- Enhancing the capacities of communities to collect, analyze and use a range of data relevant to gender-responsive decision-making through promoting Community Development Planning, and promoting targeted gender empowerment programs at district levels.
- Supporting the Women's Committee (WC) and Business Women Association (BWA) to render consultation services to rural women on different issues (e.g. business development, property and land management).
- Jointly with the WC and BWA co-funding business proposals among unemployed women and showcase the successes for upscale.

Job creation and access to basic social services are gender-sensitive, which means active involvement and participation of women throughout its implementation. In terms of the overall implementation of the activity and its monitoring, gender equality will figure at all stages of the programme implementation (to ensure gender sensitive policies and action plans), monitoring and evaluation. One of the criteria for the selection of the trainees and trainers for the capacity-building activities will be the gender balance. Moreover, the activity will also promote the role of women in the sustainable rural development in Karakalpakstan through capacity-building activities. Therefore, the activity will contribute to improving women's livelihoods. In addition, women experts and specialists will be involved in the implementation of the activities conducted within the activity. More details programme targets are provide below.

Programme outputs:

The following outputs are expected to be achieved by conducting the activities proposed in the programme.

- 250 primary health care providers are trained on cervical and breast cancer prevention and control;
 - o [50] specialists from each of the 5 selected districts (Karauzyak, Chimbay, Kegeyli, Kungrad and Khodjeily) of Karakalpakstan will be trained on all aspects of continuum of care on cervical and breast cancer prevention, treatment and adequate follow-up.
- 12 laboratory service providers are trained on performance of new HPV testing;
 - o The trainings aim at enhancing knowledge and skills of the laboratory personnel of the Territorial Perinatal Center of RoK, the local multi-disciplinary hospital and the branch of the National Cancer Center of the Republic of Uzbekistan.
- 1 fully functioning real-time PCR HPV testing laboratory is established;
 - o This goes in line with the state plans to establish a PCR HPV testing laboratory in each region of the country. The modern testing laboratory will be placed at Perinatal center in Nukus.
- 50,000 women between the age of 30-49 from the 5 selected districts (Karauzyak, Chimbay, Kegeyli, Kungrad and Khodjeily) participate in organized one-round of cervical cancer screening program with proper follow-up;
 - o The testing laboratory equipment to be installed in Nukus can serve up to 50,000 women during the implementation period of the project. Thereafter the equipment will continue to provide testing services to other districts of Karakalpakstan, and new clients entering the target age of 30-49.
- 40,000 newly-married and pregnant women receive anti-anemic supplements.
 - o It is estimated that 5 selected districts (Karauzyak, Chimbay, Kegeyli, Kungrad and Khodjeily) had about 15 thousand live births, and 5 thousand newly-married women per year in recent years. The Republic of Uzbekistan is high-anemic country, with Republic of

Karakalpakstan substantially above average due to economic-environment issues described in this project document. So, the project aims to cover all newly-married and pregnant women (live births) during two years.

- Female population of the 5 selected districts (Karauzyak, Chimbay, Kegeyli, Kungrad and Khodjeily) benefited from gained knowledge on cervical and breast cancer control and prevention, resulting in early diagnosis of invasive cancers and leading to the better health outcomes.
- Over 80,000 people gained evidence-based knowledge on STI/HIV prevention;
 - o [8,900] rural people from each of 9 districts (as specified in Section 6.2 of this project proposal) will be provided with knowledge on STI/HIV prevention, making the total number of outreach to around 80,000.
- 15,000 rural people have better knowledge on healthy lifestyle;
 - o [1,670] rural people from each of 9 districts (as specified in Section 6.2 of this project proposal) will be provided with knowledge on healthy lifestyle, making the total number of outreach to around 15,000.
- Multi-stakeholder response mechanism introduced;
- 15,000 (at least 50% are rural women/girls) rural people have improved access to better health infrastructure;
 - o [4] rural healthcare facilities in 4 communities will improve the physical conditions, which will enable to provide better quality services to the target rural population. The selected communities will have in average 3,750 inhabitants, making the total number of beneficiaries equal to 15,000. Given the fact that among the pilot districts, the Chimbay district has comparatively more population - [2] rural healthcare facilities will be supported from this district, while from Kegeyli and Karauziak districts - [1] rural healthcare facility from each district will be supported.
- 5,000 (at least 50% are rural women/girls) rural people connected to sustainable electrification;
 - o [6] remote communities (2 from each target district) that have a problem with sustainable electrification will be supported through procurement and installation of electric transformers. On average, each community will have around 834 people, therefore, the total number of beneficiaries will be around 5 000 rural people living in the selected communities.
- Over 6,000 (at least 50% are rural women/girls) of beneficiaries connected to drinking water pipelines;
 - o [3] water supply projects will be implemented – one in each of the project target districts. The average number of beneficiaries will be 2,000 from each community selected in the target districts. In each of the water project sites; the water purification and distribution station will be fully renovated, [3] purification equipment will be procured and installed and on average 2.2 km water pipes will be installed within the communities. Above measures will ensure the access to drinking water for 6,000 rural inhabitants in target districts.
- 1,200 schoolchildren have improved education facilities and have access to better quality education;
 - o [3] rural schools with average schoolchildren of 400 will be supported from each project target district and they will be renovated and the infrastructures will be improved to ensure better quality education to rural boys and girls.
- Over 250 of women, girls and youth enhanced their entrepreneurship skills;

- On average [84] women, girls and youth will be selected from each of the project target district, making the total number of beneficiaries around 250. Project will support to build their capacities and improve entrepreneurship skills along with tailor made capacity building trainings on crafts development, basket knitting, jewelry box, various caskets, bee farming, etc.
- 20 (at least 40% run by women/girls) new SMEs created by rural communities applying innovative technologies to tackle poverty and benefit the population of 3 target districts of Karakalpakstan;
 - Based on every community economic advantage, combined with rural people's skills and resources, it is envisioned to create [6] to [7] SMEs in each of 3 target districts in order to establish production and service facilities to revive economic operations that enable to generate incomes for rural population.
- More than 5,000 people have improved economic and food security from the local products produced by the [20] SMEs established in the 3 target districts;
 - On average [1,670] rural people from each target district, making the total equal to [5,000] have locally produced products at affordable price, and have better economic and food security.
- 150 (at least 50% are for rural women/girls) new job places created;
 - As stated above, through establishing - [20] SMEs, on average [50] new job places will be created in each of the project target districts, making the total number of new jobs places up to [150] (in average each SME will create 7 to 8 new job places). Those job places will be established by attaining new skills to communities, delivering technology and establishing production and service facilities in the rural communities of the target districts.
- Over 100 rural people trained on innovative methods of managing agriculture;
 - On average [11] rural people from 9 districts (including 3 project target district and 6 other districts as specified in Section 6.2 of the project proposal), making the total number of around [100] will be trained on application of water saving technologies, selection of optimum harvest for farmer lands and household plots.
- Over 2,500 local farmers/households enhanced their agricultural capacities based on best practices;
 - It is expected that [100] trained rural people (as stated above) will act as change agents at respective districts to disseminate the acquired knowledge and skills to other farmers and households. Each change agent will be share knowledge to at least 25 people, making the total outreach equal to [2,500].
- Over 2,500 community members trained on problem identification/prioritization and WASH;
 - Based on the selection of pilot communities, community mobilization/problem identification workshops will be organized in each community covering at least 2,500 community members including schools, healthcare, water, electrification departments and other entities to identify the community needs. The cluster based training sessions on WASH will be conducted in the target districts.

Programme beneficiaries

Direct beneficiaries: 684,000 inhabitants of the ten northern districts (Chimbay-112,700; Karauzyak-51,900; Kegeyli/Buzatau (Buzatau district is being re-established, and it will be one of the target districts of the Programme) -88,900; Kanlikul-49,700; Kungrad-126,800; Muynak-30,900; Nukus district-48,200;

Shumanay-55,200; Khojeli-119,700) of Karakalpakstan that are most affected by the Aral Sea disaster. Beneficiaries will also benefit from the best-practices shared as well as capacity building trainings. The list of potential target communities is provided in Annex 1.

Implementation of Human Security approach in the Aral Sea region

The UNTFHS funded programmes in Karakalpakstan (2012-2019) have achieved significant results through application of the human security approach in programme implementation that enabled in addressing the multi-faceted human insecurities in the Aral Sea region.

The human security approach has been proven as an optimal approach that can address complex threats to the survival, livelihood and dignities of populations in the Aral Sea area. Under these UN programmes a number of priority infrastructure and business pilot projects have been implemented on the ground that directly benefited local communities through enhancing their access to clean drinking water, energy, improved education facilities, improved healthcare services, as well as enhancing entrepreneurial skills of rural women and promoting the development of tourism. The socio-economic and environmental needs assessment conducted in 8 districts of Karakalpakstan by the ISR has documented key human insecurities in the region and major social risks based on the human security concept. The assessment results were widely communicated in public to national and international development partners, and used in the process of formulating the evidence-based Programmatic Framework of the Multi-Partner Human Security Trust Fund for the Aral Sea region (MPHSTF).

The Human security concept helped to develop a better understanding of threats to people's everyday lives and how they can snowball onto other insecurity areas. Providing better understanding of interlinkages among various human insecurities, as well as by identifying people's own assessment of their needs, fears and capacities to overcome them, the human security approach helped identify comprehensive solutions. It also helped give direction and coherence to the work of the government at national and local levels, as well as to donors providing assistance precisely because it calls for a holistic, coordinated approach. This was critically important for the areas affected by the Aral Sea disaster where a large number of partners are involved. Moreover, by properly identifying the root causes and developing effective collective measures to address them, human security approach helped all partners better prioritize and coordinate their interventions within the frame of the joint programme.

Therefore, the proposed project will further use the human security concept as a conceptual tool for addressing the needs of local people in the Aral Sea region. As an approach for situations of risks and crisis, the human security framework is proven to be effective for analyzing and planning for interventions adapted to the circumstances of communities affected by the Aral Sea disaster. During the course of the proposed project's implementation, the problem of the Aral Sea will be looked at from the perspective of the people and communities it has affected the most and the multitude of threats to their everyday survival, livelihoods and dignity.

Programme sites and maps

The programme activities will be mainly focused on addressing the human security needs of more than 684,000 inhabitants of the ten northern districts (Karauzyak; Buzatau, Chimbay; Kegeyli; Kungrad; Kanlikul; Khodjeyli; Muynak; Shumanay; and Nukus district) of Karakalpakstan that are most affected by the Aral Sea disaster as shown in the map below.

Sustainability of results:

The following activities will ensure the project sustainability:

Objective 1:

- Programme activities will be implemented in partnership with Ministry of Health of Republic of Karakalpakstan in regional level, while at district level at rural health facilities which will benefit from programme interventions and eventually manage ownership of the programme outputs;
- During the course of the Programme implementation the local capacities will be enhanced through the package of tailored training programmes for the local staff of the rural health facilities.

Objective 2:

- In the process of implementing the programme activities, beneficiaries will be requested to provide partial co-financing of income generation projects, in order to have full ownership of the initiatives after the completion of the programme.
- Programme relevance and sustainability will be facilitated by Review Committee – the group of independent local experts of Khakimyats, Ministry of Economy and Industry, Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Council of Ministers, Women’s Committee, Business Women Association and Ministry of Agriculture, and other partners. Those partners will be engaged in the process of selecting the potential income generation projects, that would also help to transfer the programme’s best-practices to those partner institutions for further upscale and replication.
- Programme capacity building activities on business development will enhance the knowledge and skills of women and youth on business management and contribute to the establishment of new small and medium business enterprises and job opportunities in the region.
- Once completed, the drinking water supply facilities shall be transferred to the District Water Supply Department, which will be directly responsible for the operation and management of the facilities. Water fees shall be imposed at the rate that ensures recovery of monthly operational expenses and future repair and replacement of pipes and other materials and facilities.
- The programme will develop Post Implementation System Operation and Monitoring Plan. As per the developed plan, the State Unitary Enterprise “Tuyamuyun Nukus” will sign contracts with the Public school, kindergarten and healthcare facility on water supply terms and payments. Besides, the target population will make timely payment for provided water as per the set tariffs by the enterprise. The State Unitary Enterprise “Tuyamuyun Nukus” will ensure adequate operation and timely maintenance of water purification equipment and pump stations jointly with the local initiative group.

4. Results Framework (Two to three pages)

The proposed programme is developed in line with the UNDP Strategic Plan (2018-2021), and envisions the close cooperation of two UN agencies - UNDP and UNFPA. Therefore, with the reference to the UNDP Strategic Plan, the programme will mainly focus its interventions to contribute to the following two SP outcomes: (i) Eradicating poverty in all its forms and dimensions, and keeping people out of poverty; and (ii) Accelerating structural transformations for sustainable development, especially through innovative solutions that have multiplier effects across the Sustainable Development Goals.

As stated above in Section - 4, the programme proposal is contributing to achieve the Output 1&4 of the UNDAF 2016-2020.

- **UNDAF Outcome 1:** equitable and sustainable economic growth through productive employment, improvement of environment for business, entrepreneurship and innovations expanded for all;

- **UNDAF Outcome 4:** all people benefit from quality, equitable and accessible health services throughout their life course.

In addition, in line with the Country Programme Document (2016-2020), the programme will contribute to the 3rd Output of the Country Programme Document as follows:

- **CPD Output 3:** Integrated, multi-sector and multi-level approach established to mitigate human security risks for communities affected by Aral Sea disaster.

Table 1: Results Framework

Title of the programme: “Building the Resilience of Local Communities Against Health, Environmental and Economic Insecurities in the Aral Sea Region”								
JP Outputs (Give corresponding indicators and baselines)	Participating UN organization-specific Outputs	Participating UN organization	Participating UN organization corporate priority	Implementing Partner	Indicative activities for each Output	Resource allocation and indicative time frame*		
						Y1 2020	Y2 2021	Total
<p>Output 1.1. Primary Health Care Service providers improved their capacities to deliver quality services to local population;</p> <p>Indicators:</p> <p>1.1.1. Availability of data on systemic issues in the healthcare service provision on programme interventions</p> <p>1.1.2. Number of primary health care providers trained on cervical and breast cancer prevention and control;</p> <p>1.1.3. Number of laboratory service providers trained on performance of new HPV testing;</p>	UNDAF Outcome 4: By 2022, all people benefit from quality, equitable and accessible health services throughout their life course (Indicators: 4.6 and 4.7);	<i>UNFPA</i>	UNFPA focuses on the three directions: (a) an end to preventable maternal deaths; (b) an end to the unmet need for family planning; and (c) an end to gender-based violence and all harmful practices.	<i>Ministry of Health of Uzbekistan</i>	1.1.1. Needs assessment conducted to identify systemic issues in the healthcare service provision to better inform programme response interventions	11 000,00	-	11 000,00
<p>1.1.4. a) Availability of fully functioning real-time PCR HPV testing laboratory; b) Number of women between the age of 30-49 undergone cervical cancer screening program with proper follow-up;</p> <p>1.1.5. Number of newly-married and pregnant women received anti-anemic supplements</p>					1.1.2. Ten trainings to be organized for primary health care providers of the selected districts (5 days each) on cervical and breast cancer prevention	93 600,00	23 400,00	117 000,00

<p>Baselines:</p> <p>1.1.1. Lack of available data</p> <p>1.1.2. No primary health care providers trained on cervical and breast cancer prevention and control;</p> <p>1.1.3. No laboratory service providers are trained on performance of new HPV testing;</p> <p>1.1.4. a) Absence of fully functioning real-time PCR HPV testing laboratory b) No data about women between the age of 30-49 undergone cervical cancer screening program with proper follow-up;</p> <p>1.1.5. No data about newly married and pregnant women supplied with anti-anemic supplements</p>					<p>1.1.3. <i>Training of newly established staff of PCR laboratory</i></p>	<p>20 000,00</p>	<p>-</p>	<p>20 000,00</p>
<p>Targets:</p> <p>1.1.1. Need Assessment findings available for interventions planning.</p> <p>1.1.2. 250 primary health care providers trained on cervical and breast cancer prevention and control;</p> <p>1.1.3. 12 laboratory service providers trained on performance of new HPV testing</p>					<p>1.1.4. <i>Provision of newly established PCR Lab with HPV testing equipment and consumables</i></p>	<p>680 000,00</p>	<p>-</p>	<p>680 000,00</p>
<p>1.1.4. a) 1 fully functioning real-time PCR HPV testing laboratory is established; b) 50,000 women between the age of 30-49 undergone cervical cancer screening program with proper follow-up;</p> <p>1.1.5. 40,000 newly-married and pregnant women receive anti-anemic supplements;</p>					<p>1.1.5. <i>Provision with anti-anemic supplements for women of reproductive age in the affected territories</i></p>	<p>50 000,00</p>	<p>50 000,00</p>	<p>100 000,00</p>

	Subtotal 1.1.:					854 600,00	73 400,00	928 000,00
Output 1.2. Population is better informed about health issues to lead healthy lifestyle by using preventive health care services and compliance to treatment regimen and local women empowered to enhance their enjoyment of sexual and reproductive health rights;	UNDAF Outcome 4: By 2022, all people benefit from quality, equitable and accessible health services throughout their life course (Indicators: 4.6 and 4.7);	UNFPA	UNFPA focuses on the three directions: (a) an end to preventable maternal deaths; (b) an end to the unmet need for family planning; and (c) an end to gender-based violence and all harmful practices.	Ministry of Health of Uzbekistan,	1.2.1. <i>Awareness raised on cervical and breast cancer prevention among the general public on a community level in order to empower women to enhance their sexual and reproductive health rights</i>	80 000,00	-	80 000,00
Indicators: 1.2.1. Number of women benefited from gained knowledge on cervical and breast cancer control and prevention; 1.2.2. Number of people gained evidence-based knowledge on STI/HIV prevention 1.2.3. Number of teacher's manuals on healthy lifestyles published; 1.2.4. Number of teachers trained on healthy lifestyles; 1.2.5. Number of rural people with better knowledge on healthy lifestyle;					1.2.2. <i>Communication strategy, using innovative tools, was developed for raising awareness on STI/HIV prevention</i>	75 000,00	-	75 000,00

<p>Baselines: 1.2.1. Women are not aware of cervical and breast cancer control and prevention; 1.2.2. Lack of evidence-based knowledge on STI/HIV prevention among rural people 1.2.3. No teacher's manuals on healthy lifestyles published in Karakalpak language; 1.2.4. No data about teachers trained on healthy lifestyles; 1.2.5. No data of rural people with better knowledge on healthy lifestyle;</p>					1.2.3. <i>Preparing teacher's manual on healthy lifestyle in Karakalpak language and publishing;</i>	16 000,00	-	16 000,00
<p>Targets: 1.2.1. 40,000 newly-married and pregnant women benefited from gained knowledge on cervical and breast cancer control and prevention; 1.2.2. 80,000 people gained evidence-based knowledge on STI/HIV prevention</p>					1.2.4. <i>Organizing training for the teachers on effective use of the manual;</i>	16 000,00	4000,00	20 000,00
<p>1.2.3. 200 teacher's manuals on healthy lifestyles published; 1.2.4. 200 teachers trained on healthy lifestyles; 1.2.5. 15,000 rural people with better knowledge on healthy lifestyle;</p>					1.2.5. <i>Organizing of two rounds of peer educating programme (5 days each) to initiate the youth engagement in the work with communities on raising their awareness of healthy lifestyle;</i>	4 000,00	4 000,00	8 000,00
	Subtotal 1.2.:					191 000,00	8 000,00	199 000,00

Output 1.3 Multi-sectoral response mechanism to domestic violence strengthened in line with international standards for essential service provision and inter-sectoral coordination.	UNDAF Outcome 4: By 2022, all people benefit from quality, equitable and accessible health services throughout their life course (Indicators: 4.6 and 4.7);	<i>UNFPA</i>	UNFPA focuses on the three directions: (a) an end to preventable maternal deaths; (b) an end to the unmet need for family planning; and (c) an end to gender-based violence and all harmful practices.	<i>Ministry of Health of Uzbekistan</i>	<i>1.3.1. Conducting the analysis on the current status of inter-sectoral cooperation and coordination in prevention and response to domestic violence;</i>	10 000,00	-	10 000,00
Indicators: 1.3.1. Availability of multi-stakeholder response mechanism; 1.3.2. Availability of SOPs for key stakeholders; 1.3.3. Availability of set of indicators for data collection for WCU and SSC					<i>1.3.2. Tailoring to the local context the globally developed standard operating procedures (SOPs) for key stakeholders (health, law enforcement, psychological welfare, etc.)</i>	17 000,00	-	17 000,00
1.3.4. Number of key stakeholders trained on tailored SOPs of applying multi-sectoral response to domestic violence and data issues; 1.3.5. Number of staff of key service providers trained on introducing multi-sectoral response concept on domestic violence and improving quality of services					<i>1.3.3. Supporting the representative offices of WCU and SSC in the development and integration of a set of indicators for which data needs to be collected routinely by the involved parties;</i>	13 000,00	7 000,00	20 000,00

<p>Baselines: 1.3.1. Multi-stakeholder response mechanism not in place; 1.3.2. Absence of tailored SOPs for key stakeholders; 1.3.3. Absence of indicators for data collection for WCU and SSC 1.3.4. Lack of trained key stakeholders on tailored SOPs; 1.3.5. Lack of knowledge among the staff of key service providers</p>					1.3.4. <i>Organizing a series of specialized and joint trainings for key stakeholders on tailored SOPs of applying multi-sectoral response to domestic violence and data issues</i>	36 000,00	20 000,00	56 000,00
<p>Targets: 1.3.1. Multi-stakeholder response mechanism is in place; 1.3.2. 3 tailored SOPs developed for key stakeholders (health, law enforcement, psychological welfare, etc.); 1.3.3. Set of indicators developed for data collection for WCU and SSC 1.3.4. 60 key stakeholders trained on tailored SOPs of applying multi-sectoral response to domestic violence and data issues; 1.3.5. 300 staff of key service providers on multi-sectoral response concept on domestic violence and improving quality of services.</p>					1.3.5. <i>Organizing of trainings for the staff of the key service providers (health, law enforcement, psychological welfare, etc.) on: 1) introducing the concept of multi-sectoral response to domestic violence; 2) improving the quality of services provided in line with international standards.</i>	30 100,00	12 900,00	43 000,00
	Subtotal 1.3:					106 100,00	39 900,00	146 000,00

<p>Output 2.1 Local entrepreneurship initiatives supported with focus on skills development for rural women in agriculture, manufacturing and service sector with the aim of enhancing overall economic well-being of vulnerable communities;</p> <p>Indicators: 2.1.1. a) Number of SMEs created by rural communities applying innovative technologies to tackle poverty and benefit the population of 3 target districts; b) Number of people with improved economic and food security from the local products produced c) Number of new job places created;</p> <p>2.1.2. a) Number of rural people trained on innovative methods of managing agriculture; b) Number of local farmers/households enhanced their agricultural capacities based on best practices;</p> <p>Baselines: 2.1.1. a) 27 SMEs created by rural communities applying innovative technologies to tackle poverty; b) 30,000 people provided with improved economic and food security from the local products produced; c) 123 new job places created; 2.1.2. a) Lack of knowledge on innovative methods of managing agriculture among rural people; b) Low agricultural capacities of local farmers/households;</p>	<p>UNDAF Outcome 1: By 2022, equitable and sustainable economic growth is expanded for all through productive employment and improvement of the environment for business, entrepreneurship and innovations for all</p>	<p><i>UNDP</i></p>	<p>UNDP's Strategic Plan (2018-2021) focus on the following three board development contexts: Eradicate poverty in all its forms and dimensions; Accelerate structural transformations Build resilience to shocks and crisis</p>	<p>Ministry of Economy and Industry of Uzbekistan</p>	<p>2.1.1. <i>20 new SMEs created by rural communities applying innovative technologies to tackle poverty and benefit the population of 3 target districts of Karakalpakstan;</i></p>	<p>96 000,00</p>	<p>266 000,00</p>	<p>362 000,00</p>
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<p>Targets: 2.1.1. a) 20 new SMEs created by rural communities applying innovative technologies to tackle poverty and benefit the population of 3 target districts b) 5,000 people have improved economic and food security from the local products produced; c) 150 new job places created; 2.1.2. a) Over 100 rural people trained on innovative methods of managing agriculture; b) Over 2,500 local farmers/households enhanced their agricultural capacities based on best practices;</p>					2.1.2. <i>Strengthening and enhancing the skills of local population through series of trainings</i>	6 000,00	7 000,00	13 000,00
Subtotal 2.1						108 500,00	339 277,78	448 277,78
<p>Output 2.2. Communities have increased access to rural infrastructure and business opportunities in selected sectors (agriculture, fishery, food processing, etc.);</p> <p>Indicators: 2.2.1. Availability of evidence-based data about economic potential of target communities; 2.2.2. Number of local people trained on capacity and skill building trainings; 2.2.3. Level of practical application of Japanese experts' best practices in agribusiness; 2.2.4. Availability of inter-district value chain networks through e-commerce tools;</p>	UNDAF Outcome 1: By 2022, equitable and sustainable economic growth is expanded for all through productive employment and improvement of the environment for business, entrepreneurship and innovations for all	UNDP	UNDP's Strategic Plan (2018-2021) focus on the following three board development contexts: Eradicate poverty in all its forms and dimensions; Accelerate structural transformations Build resilience to shocks and crisis	Ministry of Economy and Industry of Uzbekistan	2.2.1. <i>Situation analysis of economic potential of target communities</i>	8 000,00	4 000,00	12 000,00

<p>Baselines: 2.2.1. Limited evidence-based data about economic potential of target communities; 2.2.2. 829 local people, including women and youth trained on capacity and skill building trainings;</p>					2.2.2. <i>Tailor-made capacity and skill building trainings for local people with the focus to rural women and girls</i>	8 500,00	4 000,00	12 500,00
2.2.3. Lack of knowledge and practice about Japan's best practices in agribusiness; 2.2.4. Absence of inter-district value chain networks through e-commerce tools;					2.2.3. <i>Organization of the visit of Japanese experts to bring the best practices in engagement of local communities/ entrepreneurs in agribusiness</i>	13 000,00	10 000,00	23 000,00
<p>Targets: 2.2.1. Situational Analysis about the economic potential of target communities conducted; 2.2.2. 250 girls and youth trained on capacity and skill building trainings; 2.2.3. Visit of Japanese experts organized to share best practices; 2.2.4. E-commerce potential increased to promote trade development among districts and establishing inter-district value chain networks</p>					2.2.4. <i>Unleashing e-commerce potential in rural areas with an aim of connecting local producers with other regional markets in order to promote trade development among districts and establishing inter-district value chain networks</i>	4 000,00	4 500,00	8 500,00
	<i>Subtotal 2.2:</i>					33 500,00	22 500,00	56 000,00

<p>Output 2.3. Local communities in Karakalpakstan have skills in community-based planning and development;</p>	<p>UNDAF Outcome 1: By 2022, equitable and sustainable economic growth is expanded for all through productive employment and improvement of the environment for business, entrepreneurship and innovations for all</p>	<p>UNDP</p>	<p>UNDP's Strategic Plan (2018-2021) focus on the following three board development contexts: Eradicate poverty in all its forms and dimensions; Accelerate structural transformations Build resilience to shocks and crisis</p>	<p>Ministry of Economy and Industry of Uzbekistan</p>	<p>2.3.1. <i>Inception workshops in target districts and at regional level on community mobilization for identification of community needs and preparation of Community Development Plans.</i></p>	<p>3 000,00</p>	<p>4 000,00</p>	<p>7 000,00</p>
<p>Indicators: 2.3.1. Number of inception workshops conducted; 2.3.2. Number of CDPs developed; 2.3.3. Number of infrastructure projects supported; 2.3.4. Number of project estimation documents prepared; 2.3.5. Number of rural people with (a) improved access to better health infrastructure; (b)connected to sustainable electrification; (c) connected to drinking water pipelines; (d) schoolchildren with improved education facilities have access to better quality education;</p>					<p>2.3.2. <i>Series of workshops on Community Development Planning, SDG localization and Human Security Concept at community levels</i></p>	<p>5 000,00</p>	<p>5 000,00</p>	<p>10 000,00</p>

<p>Baselines: 2.3.1. 33 inception workshops conducted; 860 community members trained on problem identification/prioritization and WASH 2.3.2. 33 CDPs developed; 2.3.3. 33 infrastructure projects supported; 2.3.4. 33 project estimation documents prepared; 2.3.5. 21,191 rural people received access to (a) better health infrastructure; (b) sustainable electrification; (c) drinking water pipelines; (d) schoolchildren with improved education facilities, quality education;</p>					2.3.3. <i>Preparation of social infrastructure projects</i>	3 000,00	5 000,00	8 000,00
<p>Targets: 2.3.1. 20 inception workshops conducted; 2,500 community members trained on problem identification/prioritization and WASH 2.3.2. 20 CDPs developed; 2.3.3. 16 infrastructure projects supported; 2.3.4. 16 project estimation documents prepared; 2.3.5. 15,000 rural people have (a) improved access to better health infrastructure; (b)connected to sustainable electrification; (c) connected to drinking water pipelines; (d) schoolchildren with improved education facilities have access to better quality education;</p>					2.3.4. <i>Development of project estimation documents for social infrastructure projects in the pilot districts</i>	5 000,00	5 000,00	10 000,00
					2.3.5. <i>Implementation of social infrastructure projects in the pilot districts</i>	159 500,00	449 500,00	609 000,00
	Subtotal 2.3:					182 920,00	516 080,00	699 000,00

<p>Output 2.4. Document the best-practices and results of the project and galvanize additional donor funds for replication and scale up of results through the Multi-Partner Human Security Trust Fund for Aral Sea region.</p> <p>Indicators: 2.4.1. Availability of functional communication strategy; Number of reports on best practices; 2.4.2. Number of new project documents formulated and presented to donors;</p>	<p>UNDAF Outcome 1: By 2022, equitable and sustainable economic growth is expanded for all through productive employment and improvement of the environment for business, entrepreneurship and innovations for all</p>	<p>UNDP</p>	<p>UNDP's Strategic Plan (2018-2021) focus on the following three board development contexts: Eradicate poverty in all its forms and dimensions; Accelerate structural transformations Build resilience to shocks and crisis</p>	<p>Ministry of Economy and Industry of Uzbekistan</p>	<p>2.4.1. <i>Document the results of the project and showcase them to development partners for further upscale and replication through the Multi-partner Human Security Trust Fund</i></p>	<p>10 000,00</p>	<p>5 000,00</p>	<p>15 000,00</p>
<p>Baseline: 2.4.1. Outdated communication strategy available; 1 Brochure with best practices developed; 2.4.2. 7 project documents formulated and presented to donors, 5 projects funded; Targets: 2.4.1. New communication strategy developed; at least 2 reports on best practices developed; 2.4.2. At least 1 new project proposal formulated and presented to donors;</p>					<p>2.4.2. <i>Provide advisory support to relevant government institutions and capacity building on early disaster risk reduction based on the human security concept and with the focus to the Aral Sea region.</i></p>	<p>8 000,00</p>	<p>6 000,00</p>	<p>14 000,00</p>
	Subtotal 2.4:					23 500,00	57 000,00	80 500,00
UN organization 1 (UNDP) 2020-2021	Programme Cost ** (UNDP) 2020-2021)					400 500,00	1 143 300,56	1 543 800,56
	Indirect Support Cost**(GMS UNDP) (8%) 2020-2021					133 836,48	104 061,16	237 897,64
UN organization 2 (UNFPA) 2020-2021	Programme Cost					1 178 200,00	145 800,00	1 324 000,00
	Indirect Support Cost					94 256,00	11 664,00	105 920,00
Total	Programme Cost (UNFPA + UNDP)					1 578 700,00	1 289 100,56	2 867 800,56
	Indirect Support Cost					228 092,48	115 725,16	343 817,64
	TOTAL FOR THE PROPOSAL (UNFPA + UNDP)					1 806 792,48	1 404 825,72	3 211 618,20

5. Management and Coordination Arrangements

The proposed programme will be administered and implemented by UNDP (managing agent) and UNFPA jointly with the Ministry of Economy and Industry of Uzbekistan, Ministry of Health of Uzbekistan, the Council of Ministers of Karakalpakstan and other local partners. Close coordination with the national government (key ministries and institutions) will ensure alignment with the strategic priorities and timely feedback on the course of the project implementation.

The **Programme Board** is the group responsible for making by consensus management decisions for the programme, including the changes to the project strategy and/or budget. In order to ensure UNDP's ultimate accountability, Programme Board decisions should be made in accordance to standards that shall ensure best value for money, fairness, integrity transparency and effective international competition. Programme reviews by this group are made at designated decision points during the running of the programme, or as necessary when raised by the **Joint Programme Manager**.

While the Programme Board meetings will convene in Tashkent (field based Programme Board meetings will also be considered), the programme will be implemented by the Programme team based in Nukus (administrative centre of the Republic of Karakalpakstan), and supported/supervised by the UNDP CO, where the UNDP's Sustainable Development Cluster respective staff will work with national partners including the Embassy of Japan. The responsibility of the daily monitoring of implementation of the project will lay with the Programme manager and implementation team. The Strategic and management support will be provided to the Project Manager and team by the UNDP and UNFPA Country Offices in Tashkent.

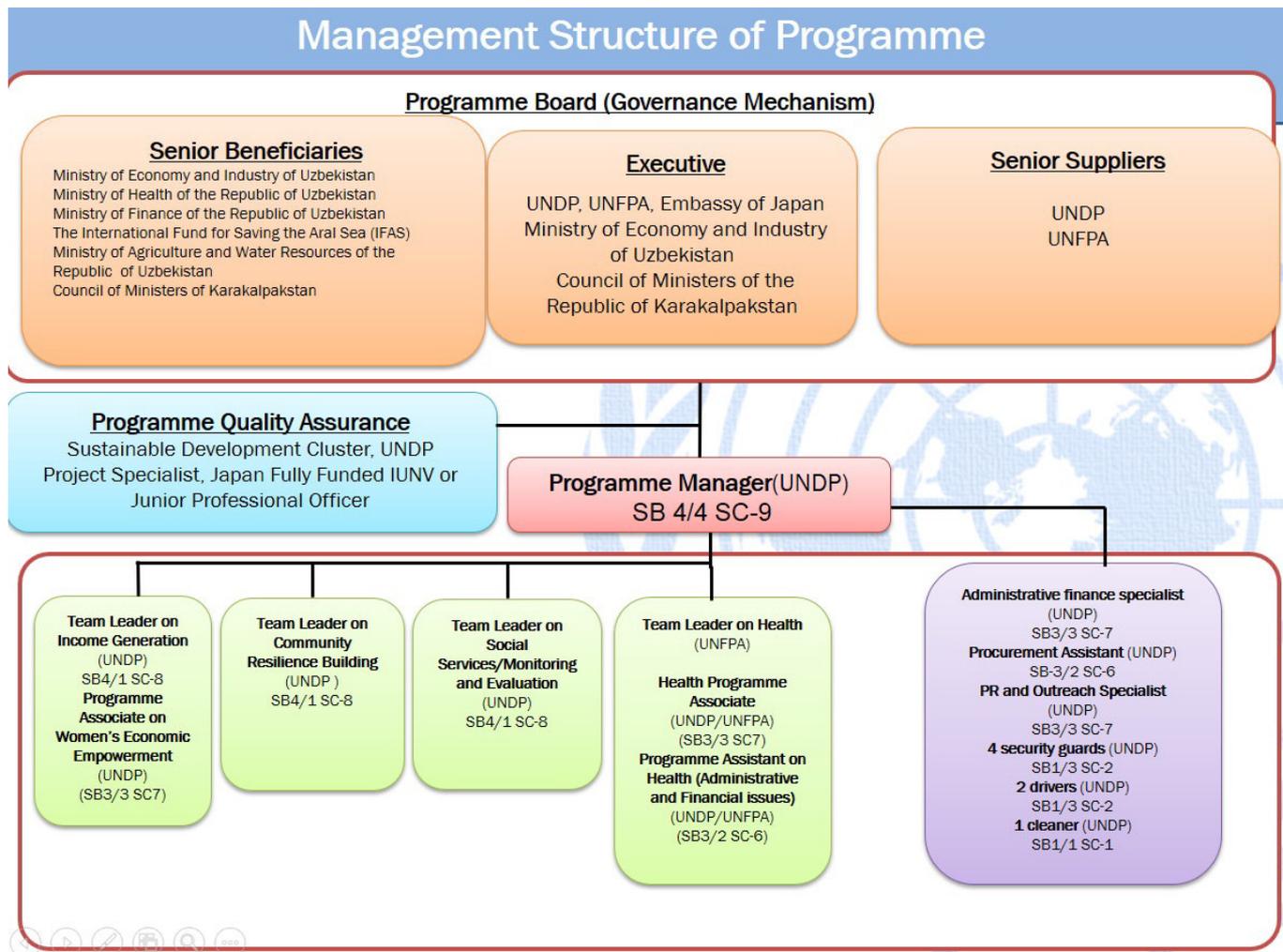
For efficiency purposes, the organigram of the UN Joint Programme "Building the resilience of communities affected by the Aral Sea disaster through a Multi-Partner Human Security Fund for the Aral Sea" is maintained, with the majority of the project team to be located in Nukus office, while PR Specialist and Procurement Assistant are to be based in Tashkent. In addition, in order to efficiently use the programme finance resources, the significant portion of the staff costs of the programme team for the 1st year will be utilized from the MPHSTF funded UNDP-UNESCO project "Addressing the urgent human insecurities in the Aral Sea region through promoting sustainable rural development", while the staff costs for the 2nd year will be fully covered from the current project.

The Programme Manager stationed in Nukus will be responsible for the overall programme coordination, with focus on monitoring of programme implementation and reporting, dialogue with national and regional authorities, NGOs, as well as on resource mobilization. The Programme team in Nukus will be tasked with on-the ground implementation of the planned activities, including close dialogue with communities, regional authorities and other stakeholders involved in the project implementation, and support the Project Manager in monitoring of progress. The day-to-day implementation of project objectives will be led by 4 Team Leaders, supported by specialists on Community Mobilization, Civil Engineering, Women's Empowerment, Community Health Specialist and Health Assistant, as well as project technical personnel. The project will also include a Public Relations and Outreach Specialist who will be tasked with the development and implementation of the communication strategy strategy (which will fully comply and ensure the visibility of Donor) and the public awareness campaign. It will also include a Project Finance Specialist and Procurement Assistant (operations) to provide programme administration, procurement, management and technical support to the Programme Manager as required by the needs of the proposed programme.

At the district level, the socio-economic departments of the target district Khokimyats (Major's office - responsible for district socio-economic development and implementing national programs), and the structure of the health ministry will be fully engaged in implementing the project activities. The

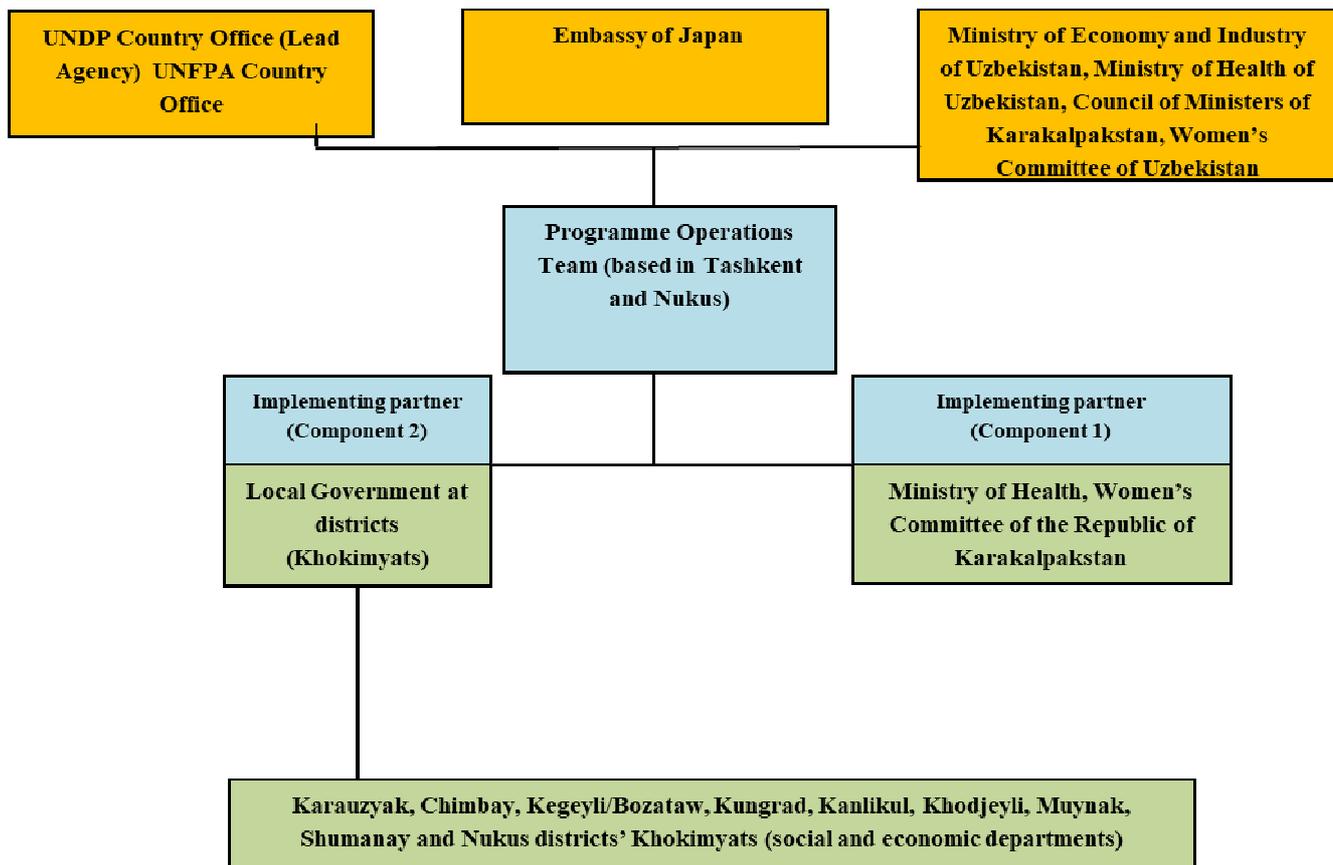
management approach used in the previous program implemented by the UN system in the Aral Sea region proved its effectiveness. Therefore, similar management arrangement for this project is followed.

Project management organigram



Project partnership structure

The project will have a wide range of partners, who will be involved in implementing the proposed project activities as described in the below project partnership structure.



Background of the key government partners

Ministry of Economy and Industry of the Republic of Uzbekistan

The key partner of the project is the Ministry of Economy of the Republic of Uzbekistan. The Ministry of Economy is a public administration body that develops and implements long-term strategies and comprehensive programs on economic development of the country, pursuing well-thought and balanced socio-economic policy. It works on ensuring macroeconomic stability, sustainable, balanced and dynamic economic development, creation of jobs, strengthening targeted social protection, sustainable and steady growth of living standards and development of social infrastructure. The Ministry ensures balanced and integrated economic development of the regions of the country, optimal and efficient development and distribution of productive forces on the territory of the republic.

Council of Ministers of the Republic of Karakalpakstan

The Council of Ministers of the Republic of Karakalpakstan is the Supreme executive authority of the Republic of Karakalpakstan - the region that most suffers from the Aral Sea crisis. The structure of the Council of Ministers of Karakalpakstan includes the Chairman, Vice-Chairmen, ministers, chairmen of state committees, heads of large state owned enterprises and associations. The Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Karakalpakstan is the member of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan. The Council of Ministers works on maintaining law, order and security of citizens in the region; the economic, social and cultural development of the territories; formation and implementation of the local budget, establishment of local taxes and fees, formation of extra-budgetary funds.

Ministry of Health of the Republic of Uzbekistan

The Ministry of Health of the Republic of Uzbekistan is the central governmental management body, and it reports to the Cabinet of Ministers of Uzbekistan. Ministry of Health of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Ministry of Health of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, health departments of regions and Tashkent city,

their subdivisions in cities and districts represent a single system of health care management bodies of the country. The Ministry works on realization of the national health policy, providing preservation and improvement of populations' health, development of prevention health care, promotion of healthy life styles and enforcement of constitutional rights of citizens for getting quality healthcare services, ensuring equal access of population to all types of health care services.

Women's Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan

The Women's Committee of Uzbekistan works to protect the rights of women, ensure their full participation in the social, political, economic and cultural life of the country, the spiritual and intellectual growth of women and youth. The Women's Committee develops and implements practical measures for the implementation of a nationwide policy in the field of social and legal support for women, the protection of motherhood and childhood, the professional, physical, spiritual and intellectual growth of women, the enhancement of their socio-political activities, the protection of women's health, promotion of healthy lifestyles; preparation and implementation of programs aimed at addressing women's employment issues.

6. Fund Management Arrangements

The current programme represents a joint programme by UNDP and UNFPA and the Government of Japan acting as the main donor. For the given programme a pooled funding modality of programme implementation will be applied where the UNDP will act as the managing agent. Managing agent (UNDP) is responsible for technical and financial coordination and reporting; donor funding will be pooled under the management of Managing agent with further transfer of the relevant portion indicated in the programme budget to UNFPA using the UN Agency to UN Agency fund transfer agreement.

UNDP is accountable programmatically and financially for the Joint Programme and for narrative and financial reporting. As the Managing Agent, UNDP will charge 8% GMS fee on the whole Joint Programme budget, while UNFPA will apply 8% GMS fee only on its own portion of funds as indicated in the programme work plan and budget above.

7. Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting

Table 2: Joint Programme Monitoring Framework (JPMF)

Expected Results (Outcomes & outputs)	Indicators (with baselines & indicative timeframe)	Means of verification	Collection methods (with indicative time frame & frequency)	Responsibilities	Risks & assumptions
Output 1.1. Primary Health Care Service providers improved their capacities to deliver quality services to local population;	<p>Indicators:</p> <p>1.1.1. Availability of data on systemic issues in the healthcare service provision on programme interventions</p> <p>1.1.2. Number of primary health care providers trained on cervical and breast cancer prevention and control;</p> <p>1.1.3. Number of laboratory service providers trained on performance of new HPV testing;</p> <p>1.1.4. Availability of fully functioning real-time PCR HPV testing laboratory;</p> <p>Number of women between the age of 30-49 undergone cervical cancer screening program with proper follow-up;</p> <p>1.1.5. Number of newly-married and pregnant women received anti-anemic supplements</p> <p>Baselines:</p> <p>1.1.1. Lack of available data</p> <p>1.1.2. No primary health care providers trained on cervical and breast cancer prevention and control;</p> <p>1.1.3. No laboratory service providers are trained on performance of new HPV testing;</p> <p>1.1.4. Absence of fully functioning real-time PCR HPV testing laboratory</p> <p>No data about women between the age of 30-49 undergone cervical cancer screening program with proper follow-up;</p> <p>1.1.5. No data about newly married and pregnant women supplied with anti-anemic supplements</p>	<p>Needs Assessment findings and recommendations</p> <p>Testing of knowledge of healthcare providers before and after they receive training</p> <p>Training records</p> <p>Analysis of cervical cancer screening registry</p> <p>FGDs among newly-married and pregnant women received anti-anemic supplements;</p> <p>Procurement documents;</p> <p>Supplement distribution reports;</p>	<p>Report submission/once upon completion of assignment</p> <p>Submission of training report upon completion of trainings/as per training</p> <p>List of women screened on cervical cancer/quarterly</p> <p>Upon report production on FDGs/per FDGs</p> <p>After bidding process and distribution completion/per annum</p>	UNFPA	<p>Risks:</p> <p>Changing policy priorities.</p> <p>Assumptions:</p> <p>Timely monitoring of policy reforms related to project interventions in order to make necessary adjustments in consultation with the project stakeholders.</p>
Output 1.2. Population is better informed about health issues to lead healthy lifestyle by using preventive health care services and compliance to treatment regimen and	<p>Indicators:</p> <p>1.2.1. Number of women benefited from gained knowledge on cervical and breast cancer control and prevention;</p> <p>1.2.2. Number of people gained evidence-based knowledge on STI/HIV prevention</p> <p>1.2.3. Number of teacher's manuals on healthy lifestyles published;</p> <p>1.2.4. Number of teachers trained on healthy lifestyles;</p>	<p>Survey reports;</p> <p>Beneficiaries feedback;</p> <p>Field monitoring visits;</p> <p>Contract and acceptance acts with printing</p>	<p>Upon completion of surveys/periodic twice per year;</p> <p>Periodic monitoring visits/once a month;</p> <p>Submission of training report upon completion of trainings/as per training</p>	UNFPA/UNDP	

<p>local women empowered to enhance their enjoyment of sexual and reproductive health rights</p>	<p>1.2.5. Number of rural people with better knowledge on healthy lifestyle, also through support of Community Health Volunteers; Baselines: 1.2.1. Women are not aware of cervical and breast cancer control and prevention; 1.2.2. Lack of evidence-based knowledge on STI/HIV prevention among rural people 1.2.3. No teacher’s manuals on healthy lifestyles published in Karakalpak language; 1.2.4. No data about teachers trained on healthy lifestyles; 1.2.5. No data of rural people with better knowledge on healthy lifestyle;</p>	<p>company; Training reports; Pre-post test results;</p>			
<p>Output 1.3 Multi-sectoral response mechanism to domestic violence strengthened in line with international standards for essential service provision and inter-sectoral coordination.</p>	<p>Indicators: 1.3.1. Availability of multi-stakeholder response mechanism; 1.3.2. Availability of SOPs for key stakeholders; 1.3.3. Availability of set of indicators for data collection for WCU and SSC 1.3.4. Number of key stakeholders trained on tailored SOPs; 1.3.5. Number of staff of key service providers trained; Baselines: 1.3.1. Multi-stakeholder response mechanism not in place; 1.3.2. Absence of tailored SOPs for key stakeholders; 1.3.3. Absence of indicators for data collection for WCU and SSC 1.3.4. Lack of trained key stakeholders on tailored SOPs; 1.3.5. Lack of knowledge among the staff of key service providers</p>	<p>Minutes of meetings with key stakeholders; Printed SOPs; Training reports; List of indicators;</p>	<p>After holding meeting/periodic twice a year; Upon publication of SOPs;</p>	<p>UNFPA</p>	
<p>Output 2.1 Local entrepreneurship initiatives supported with focus on skills development for rural women in agriculture, manufacturing and service sector with the aim of enhancing overall economic well-being of vulnerable communities.</p>	<p>Indicators: 2.1.1. a) Number of SMEs created by rural communities applying innovative technologies to tackle poverty and benefit the population of 3 target districts; b) Number of people with improved economic and food security from the local products produced c) Number of new job places created; 2.1.2. a) Number of rural people trained on innovative methods of managing agriculture; b) Number of local farmers/households enhanced their agricultural capacities based on best practices; Baselines: 2.1.1. a) 27 SMEs created by rural communities applying innovative technologies to tackle poverty; b) 30,000 people provided with improved economic and food security from the local products produced; c) 123 new job places created; 2.1.2. a) Lack of knowledge on innovative methods of managing agriculture among rural people;</p>	<p>Steering Committee minutes MOUs with beneficiaries Contracts with vendors Semi-annual Project progress reports; Project Monitoring Reports</p>	<p>Twice a year One with each beneficiary upon approval of business project; One with each vendor/upon bids completion Twice a year; Monthly Once a year</p>	<p>UNDP</p>	<p>Risks: Saturation of local market with goods, which are planned for production within income generations projects’ scope Assumptions: Project focus on supporting income generation projects with innovative approach, thus the project team and beneficiaries will study the supply and demand side of initiated business projects and make adjustments to</p>

	b) Low agricultural capacities of local farmers/households;	Annual reporting to the project Board			production goods.
Output 2.2. Communities have increased access to rural infrastructure and business opportunities in selected sectors (agriculture, fishery, food processing, etc.).	<p>Indicators:</p> <p>2.2.1. Availability of evidence-based data about economic potential of target communities;</p> <p>2.2.2. Number of local people trained on capacity and skill building trainings;</p> <p>2.2.3. Level of practical application of Japanese experts' best practices in agribusiness;</p> <p>2.2.4. Availability of inter-district value chain networks through e-commerce tools;</p> <p>Baselines:</p> <p>2.2.1. Limited evidence-based data about economic potential of target communities;</p> <p>2.2.2. 829 local people, including women and youth trained on capacity and skill building trainings;</p> <p>2.2.3. Lack of knowledge and practice about Japan's best practices in agribusiness;</p> <p>2.2.4. Absence of inter-district value chain networks through e-commerce tools;</p>	<p>Situational Analysis Report;</p> <p>Training reports;</p> <p>Japanese experts' workshop reports</p> <p>Communication materials, Articles, Newsletters;</p>	<p>Once upon completion/beginning of the project</p> <p>Once after each training;</p> <p>Once after the visit of Japanese experts</p> <p>Periodic/quarterly</p>	UNDP	<p>Risks:</p> <p>Natural disasters such as droughts, sand and dust storms that might result in loss of agriculture products, thereby, increase the food insecurities.</p> <p>Assumptions:</p> <p>Enhanced focus will be given to promoting the adaptation measures to those disasters to decrease the level of negative effects from National disasters.</p>

<p>Output 2.3. Local communities in Karakalpakstan have skills in community based planning and development.</p>	<p>Indicators: 2.3.1. Number of inception workshops conducted; 2.3.2. Number of CDPs developed; 2.3.3. Number of infrastructure projects supported; 2.3.4. Number of project estimation documents prepared; 2.3.5. Number of rural people with (a) improved access to better health infrastructure; (b) connected to sustainable electrification; (c) connected to drinking water pipelines; (d) schoolchildren with improved education facilities have access to better quality education;</p> <p>Baselines: 2.3.1. 33 inception workshops conducted; 860 community members trained on problem identification/prioritization and WASH 2.3.2. 33 CDPs developed; 2.3.3. 33 infrastructure projects supported; 2.3.4. 33 project estimation documents prepared; 2.3.5. 21,191 rural people received access to (a) better health infrastructure; (b) sustainable electrification; (c) drinking water pipelines; (d) schoolchildren with improved education facilities, quality education;</p>	<p>Community Development Plans; Semi-annual Project progress reports Field Monitoring Reports; Impact Assessment Reports Annual reporting to the project Board Training Reports Communication materials Contract with printing company Articles and broadcast materials</p>	<p>once per community project twice a year once a month 4 months prior to completion of project Once a year upon completion of each training quarterly once a year quarterly/semi-annual</p>	<p>UNDP</p>	<p>Risks: Limited local government commitment to the project interventions, including the community level projects, in light of bigger investment projects ongoing under government programs. Assumptions: Enhance the work on community empowerment and community mobilization involving the relevant decision makers from local government. Requirement for cost-sharing from local government and communities for innovative projects to be implemented at community levels.</p>
<p>Output 2.4. Document the best-practices and results of the project and galvanize additional donor funds for replication and scale up of results through the Multi-partner Human Security Trust Fund for Aral Sea region.</p>	<p>Indicators: 2.4.1. Availability of functional communication strategy; Number of reports on best practices; 2.4.2. Number of new project documents formulated and presented to donors;</p> <p>Baseline: 2.4.1. Outdated communication strategy available; 1 Brochure with best practices developed; 2.4.2. 7 project documents formulated and presented to donors, 5 projects funded;</p>	<p>Communication Strategy Project proposals;</p>	<p>Once after project initiation/first quarter; Periodic/based on application announcement period; once a year;</p>	<p>UNDP</p>	

Project monitoring and evaluation will be regularly conducted in accordance with the established procedures and the policy guidance of Managing Agent. Regular progress review will be conducted by the relevant project staff, and quality assurance will be conducted by the UNDP SDC. Regular meetings with local and national partners will be held in order to discuss the progress of the Project, identify risks, challenges and opportunities and find necessary solutions.

The overall development of the M&E system for the project will take into account the specific recommendations documented based on the results of the Mid-Term and Final evaluations of the first and second phase of UN Joint Programme in Karakalpakstan.

Methodologies for monitoring and reporting of the key outcomes of the programme

To monitor the progress of the programme, a baselines (quantitative and qualitative indicators) established and documented in this programme proposal will be regularly assessed in order to document the progress, and deploy corrective measures as might be applicable in consultation with the Programme Board. At the end of the programme, an impact assessment will be carried out to assess the effectiveness and impact of programme to improve the livelihoods of the target population in the region.

The programme will also work with the Embassy of Japan in the process of monitoring of the results achieved. The baseline and the impact assessment will be combined in an analytical study provided to the Embassy of Japan on the ‘before’ and ‘after’ results of the Government of Japan investment and in order to draw lessons for similar cases. UNDP and UNFPA will ensure that their internal and component specific monitoring systems are aligned with the endorsed M&E Framework and M&E Plan.

The results of the monitoring will be brought to the attention of the Programme Board, which serves as a mechanism for review, analysis and taking necessary decision and actions in the course of the programme. UNDP and UNFPA will facilitate the process of the field monitoring jointly with national partners through visits to the project sites, meeting with beneficiaries and getting direct feedback on the progress and results of the programme. Such feedback mechanism is designed to improve the relevance and effectiveness of programme interventions.

The day-to-day technical and financial monitoring of the implementation of the programme will be a continuous process, and part of the implementing partner’s responsibilities. To this aim, the programme shall establish a permanent internal, technical and financial monitoring system and elaborate regular progress reports (not less than annual) and final reports. Every report shall provide an accurate account of implementation of the programme activities, difficulties encountered, changes introduced, as well as the degree of achievement of its results (outputs and direct outcomes) as measured by corresponding indicators, using as reference the Results Framework Matrix (for project modality) or the partner’s strategy, policy or reform action plan list (for budget support).

Estimated allocation of resources for M&E.

The proposed programme has allocated in total US \$ 25,000 for M&E activities, including the costs of one programme staff on M&E, and regular monitoring visits.

Annual/Regular reviews:

The programme team will regularly report to the Programme Board, which will review the programme progress and will ensure effective coordination of the programme activities with all partners, and will provide strategic guidance to the programme.

Evaluation:

The proposed programme is for 24 months, therefore in line with the UN regulations on M&E, there should be only one evaluation, and it is envisioned to conduct external final evaluation at the 20th month of programme implementation period. Therefore, the mid-point results measurement related to the effectiveness, efficiency and timeliness of the programme implementation will be covered by the programme internal monitoring system through the periodic impact analysis.

Reporting:

The Standard Progress Report used by the Funds and Programmes or any other reporting format used by any other UN organization may be adapted for the purpose. Donor requirements should also be considered. The reporting format should be approved by the joint programme steering committee.

UNDP will be responsible for preparation and submission of consolidated financial and narrative reports to the Donor. The annual and final reports will be results-oriented and evidence based. Annual and final narrative reports will compare actual results with expected results at the output and outcome level, and explain the reasons for over or underachievement. The final narrative report will also contain an analysis of how the outputs and outcomes have contributed to the target beneficiaries. The financial reports will provide information on the use of financial resources against the outputs and outcomes in the agreed results framework.

8. Legal Context or Basis of Relationship

Table 3: Basis of Relationship

Participating UN organization	Agreement
UNDP	In accordance with the Certificate of Accreditation (# 024) issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Uzbekistan, dated on April 14, 1999 (Registration # 024). Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the United Nations Development Program dated June 10, 1993 (entered into force on April 7, 2005)
UNFPA	UNFPA, the United Nations Population Fund, is an international development agency that promotes the right of every woman, man and child to enjoy a life of health and equal opportunity. UNFPA established its Country Office in Uzbekistan in 1993. The Fund is currently working on its fourth Country Programme 2016-2020, with a focus on promoting reproductive health and rights; ensuring full implementation of women's and men's rights, opportunities, and responsibilities; and advancing national capacities in using population data for development programmes.

The Government of Uzbekistan and the UNCT have signed and pledged to adhere to the Uzbekistan UNDAF document, whereby the UN agencies will work closely with the Government of Uzbekistan towards achieving Uzbekistan's national development priorities under the five-year Action Strategy for Development, Agenda 2030, the Sustainable Development Goals framed by Post-2015 global development agenda, and all other commitments under ratified UN conventions. The UNDAF 2016-2020 document, which is the basis of cooperation between the Government of Uzbekistan and the UNCT, is a critical programming instrument for the UN System to provide coherent and harmonized response to national priorities and in line with the nascent Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) for the post-2015 period, tailored to the local context. In particular, it is focused on benefitting the most vulnerable

populations in the country, linked to Uzbekistan's obligations under its ratification of various international human rights instruments.

The 2030 Development Agenda puts a strong emphasis on “leaving no one behind”, and on focusing first on populations lagging furthest in development. During his visit in June 2017, UN Secretary-General Antonio Guterres stated that the Aral Sea crisis «is probably the biggest ecological catastrophe of our time. And it demonstrates that humankind can destroy the planet».

9. Work Plan and Budgets:

Work Plan for UNDP-UNFPA Joint Programme “Building the Resilience of Local Communities Against Health, Environmental and Economic Insecurities in the Aral Sea Region”

Period 2020-2021

UNDP-UNFPA Joint Programme “Building the Resilience of Local Communities Against Health, Environmental and Economic Insecurities in the Aral Sea Region”														
JP Outcome -1: The quality of health care services improved , particularly in remote rural areas through strengthening the technical and institutional capacity of local healthcare system for maternal, child and reproductive health service provision with the focus on prevention of ill health (breast and cervical cancer, sexually transmitted infections, malnutrition, etc.) and promotion of healthy lifestyle and positive health seeking behavior involving also the Community Health Volunteers.														
UN organization-specific Annual targets	UN organization	Activities	2020				2021				Implementing Partner	PLANNED BUDGET		
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		Source of Funds	Budget Description	Amount
JP Output 1.1: Primary Health Care Service providers improved their capacities to deliver quality services to local population.														
By 2020, By 2020, all people benefit from quality, equitable and accessible health services throughout their life course	UNFPA	Needs assessment of healthcare service provision	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Ministry of Health of Uzbekistan	Gov't of Japan	International Consultants	\$6 000,00
			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			Local Consultants	\$4 000,00
			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			Travel	\$1 000,00
		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Training			\$117 000,00	
		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Training			\$20 000,00	
		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Supplies, commodities, materials			\$680 000,00	
		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Supplies, commodities, materials			\$100 000,00	
		Subtotal 1.1											\$928 000,00	

JP Output 1.2: Population is better informed about health issues to lead healthy lifestyle by using preventive health care services and compliance to treatment regimen and local women empowered to enhance their enjoyment of sexual and reproductive health rights

By 2020, By 2020, all people benefit from quality, equitable and accessible health services throughout their life course	UNFPA	Awareness raised on cervical and breast cancer prevention among the general public on a community level in order to empower women to enhance their sexual and reproductive health rights	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Ministry of Health of Uzbekistan	Gov't of Japan	Printing and Publications	\$70 000,00
			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			Training	\$10 000,00
		Communication strategy, using innovative tools, was developed for raising awareness on STI/HIV prevention	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			Printing and Publications	\$19 200,00
			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			Training	\$28 800,00
			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			Contractual services	\$27 000,00
		Preparing teacher's manual on healthy lifestyle in Karakalpak language and publishing	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			Local Consultants	\$6 000,00
			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			Printing and Publications	\$10 000,00
		Organizing training for the teachers on effective use of the manual	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			Training	\$20 000,00
		Organizing of two rounds of peer educating programme (5 days each) to initiate the youth engagement in the work with communities on raising their awareness of healthy lifestyle	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			Training	\$8 000,00
		Subtotal 1.2												\$199 000,00

JP Output 1.3: Multi-sectoral response mechanism to domestic violence strengthened in line with international standards for essential service provision and inter-sectoral coordination.

By 2020, By 2020, all people benefit from quality, equitable and accessible health services throughout their life course	UNFPA	Conducting the analysis on the current status of inter-sectoral cooperation and coordination in prevention and response to domestic violence;	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Ministry of Health of Uzbekistan	Gov't of Japan	Local Consultants	\$10 000,00
		Tailoring to the local context the globally developed standard operating procedures (SOPs) for key stakeholders (health, law	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			Contractual services	\$17 000,00

		enforcement, psychological welfare, etc.)												
		Supporting the representative offices of WCU and SSC in the development and integration of a set of indicators for which data needs to be collected routinely by the involved parties;	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			Contractual services	\$20 000,00
		Organizing a series of specialized and joint trainings for key stakeholders on tailored SOPs of applying multi-sectoral response to domestic violence and data issues	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			Training	\$56 000,00
		Organizing of trainings for the staff of the key service providers (health, law enforcement, psychological welfare, etc.)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			Training	\$43 000,00
Subtotal 1.3													\$146 000,00	
Project administration														
		Team Leader on Health	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			Staff	\$26 000,00
		Documenting the results of the programme	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			Printing and Publications	\$15 000,00
		Travel costs for monitoring visits	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			Travel	\$10 000,00
Subtotal Project administration													\$51 000,00	
Total (UNFPA)			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X				\$1 324 000,00
UNFPA indirect cost (8%)			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X				\$105 920,00
Total			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X				\$1 429 920,00
JP Outcome- 2: Income generation opportunities of the affected population enhanced through inclusive business initiatives, promotion of investments for job creation, as well as through improving access to basic services.														
UN organization-specific Annual targets	UN organization	Activities	2020				2021				Implementing Partner	PLANNED BUDGET		
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		Source of Funds	Budget Description	Amount
JP Output 2.1: Local entrepreneurship initiatives supported with focus on skills development for rural women in agriculture, manufacturing and service sector with the aim of enhancing overall economic well-being of vulnerable communities.														

By 2020, equitable and sustainable economic growth through productive employment, improvement of environment for business, entrepreneurship and innovations expanded for all.	UNDP	Procurement of equipment in (food storages, oil-refining equipment, irrigation pumps, fishery equipment, tomato production equipment, fruit drying equipment) 2019-2020	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Ministry of Economy and Industry of Uzbekistan	Gov't of Japan	Supplies, commodities, materials	\$362 000,00
		Strengthening and enhancing the skills of local population through series of trainings:	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			Local Consultants	\$2 500,00
			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			Training	\$2 500,00
		Team Leader on Income Generation	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			Travel	\$8 000,00
		Project procurement assistant to facilitate procurement activities of the project	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			Staff	\$21 000,00
		Programme Associate on Women's Economic Empowerment	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			Staff	\$19 000,00
		Miscellaneous expenses DPC	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			Staff	\$20 000,00
													Miscellaneous	\$13 277,78
Subtotal 2.1											\$448 277,78			

JP Output 2.2: Communities have increased access to rural infrastructure and business opportunities in selected sectors (agriculture, fishery, food processing, etc.).

By 2020, equitable and sustainable economic growth through productive employment, improvement of environment for business, entrepreneurship and innovations expanded for all.	UNDP	Situation analysis of economic potential of target communities	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Ministry of Economy and Industry of Uzbekistan	Gov't of Japan	Local Consultants	\$2 500,00
			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			Printing and Publications	\$8 500,00
			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			Supplies, commodities, materials	\$1 000,00
		Tailor-made capacity and skill building trainings for local people with the focus to rural women and	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Local Consultants		\$3 000,00	

		girls	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			Printing and Publications	\$6 000,00
			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			Training	\$3 500,00
		Organization of the visit of Japanese experts to bring the best practices in engagement of local communities/ entrepreneurs in agribusiness	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			International Consultants	\$12 500,00
			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			Travel	\$10 000,00
			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			Supplies, commodities, materials	\$500,00
		Unleashing e-commerce potential in rural areas with an aim of connecting local producers with other regional markets in order to promote trade development among districts and establishing inter-district value chain networks	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			Local Consultants	\$5 000,00
			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			Training	\$3 500,00
		Subtotal 2.2												\$56 000,00
JP Output 2.3: Local communities in Karakalpakstan have skills in community-based planning and development.														
By 2020, equitable and sustainable economic growth through productive employment, improvement of environment for business, entrepreneurship and innovations expanded for all.	UNDP	Inception workshops in target districts and at regional level on community mobilization for identification of community needs and preparation of Community Development Plans.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			Local Consultants	\$3 000,00
			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			Training	\$3 000,00
			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			Travel	\$1 000,00
		Series of workshops on Community Development Planning, SDG localization and Human Security Concept at community levels	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			Local Consultants	\$4 000,00
			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			Training	\$5 000,00
			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			Travel	\$1 000,00
		Preparation of social infrastructure projects	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			Local Consultants	\$8 000,00

		Development of project estimation documents for social infrastructure projects in the pilot districts	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			Contractual services	\$10 000,00
		Implementation of social infrastructure projects in the pilot districts	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			Supplies, commodities, materials	\$609 000,00
		Programme Associate on Health											Staff	\$20 000,00
		Team Leader on Community Resilience Building											Staff	\$21 000,00
		Miscellaneous expenses DPC											Miscellaneous	\$14 000,00
		Subtotal 2.3												\$699 000,00
JP Output 2.4: Document the best-practices and results of the project and galvanize donor funds for replication and scale up through the Multi-partner Human Security Trust Fund for Aral Sea region.														
By 2020, equitable and sustainable economic growth through productive employment, improvement of environment for business, entrepreneurship and innovations expanded for all.	UNDP	Document the results of the project and showcase them to development partners for further upscale and replication through the Multi-partner Human Security Trust Fund	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Ministry of Economy and Industry of Uzbekistan	Gov't of Japan	Local Consultants	\$3 000,00
			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			Printing and Publications	\$12 000,00
		Provide advisory support to relevant government institutions and capacity building on early disaster risk reduction based on the human security concept and with the focus to the Aral Sea region.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			Local Consultants	\$3 000,00
			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			Training	\$2 000,00
			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			Printing and Publications	\$9 000,00
		Travel	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			Travel	\$10 500,00
		Team Leader on Social Services/M&E												\$21 000,00
		PR and Outreach Specialist	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			Staff	\$20 000,00
				Subtotal 2.4										
Project administration UNDP														
Project Manager			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			Staff	\$30 000,00

International Project Specialist (UNV modality)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Gov't of Japan	Staff	\$65 000,00
Admin&FinanceSpecialist	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		Staff	\$20 000,00
Health Programme Assistant	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		Staff	\$19 000,00
Operations support staff (drivers, guards, cleaner, temp. staff)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		Staff	\$65 000,00
Printing and publications	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		Printing and Publications	\$8 000,00
Communication (telephone, Internet connection at the project office)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		Contractual services	\$4 500,00
Stationery supply	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		Supplies, commodities, materials	\$3 000,00
Office equipment (including depreciation)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		Equipment	\$9 000,00
Transportation expenses (fuel, spare parts etc.)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		Supplies, commodities, materials	\$7 500,00
Utilities	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		Supplies, commodities, materials	\$5 500,00
Travel costs for monitoring and evaluation visits	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		Supplies, commodities, materials	\$6 000,00
Contractual services (courier services, broker's services, placement tender announcements)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		Supplies, commodities, materials	\$4 500,00
Miscellaneous expenses DPC	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		Miscellaneous	\$13 022,78
Subtotal Project administration										\$260 022,78	
Total cost (UNDP): 2020-2021	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			\$1 543 800,56
Indirect cost (GMS UNDP) (8%) 2020-2021	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			\$237 897,64
TOTAL PROJECT BUDGET 2020-2021 (UNDP)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			\$1 781 698,20
TOTAL FOR THE PROPOSAL (UNFPA + UNDP)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			\$3 211 618,20
Incl udin * 60	Total UNFPA \$ 1 429 920										

Total UNDP \$ 1 781 698,20

Signatures:

UN organization(s)	Implementing Partner(s)
<p>Ms. Matilda Dimoyska <i>Signature:</i> _____</p>	<p>Mr. Botir Khodjaev <i>Signature:</i> _____</p>
<p>UNDP Resident Representative in Uzbekistan <i>Date:</i> _____</p>	<p>Minister of Economy and Industry of the Republic of Uzbekistan <i>Date:</i> _____</p>
<p>Mr. Yu Yu <i>Signature:</i> _____</p> <p>UNFPA Representative in Uzbekistan <i>Date:</i> <u>Jan 2020</u></p>	

ANNEXES

- 1. Social and Environmental Screening**
- 2. Templates for Terms of references of Programme Board**
- 3. Letter of agreement**
- 4. The list of potential intervention communities**
- 5. Programme Risk Log**

Annex 1. Social and Environmental Risk Screening Checklist

UNDP-UNFPA Joint Programme “Building the Resilience of Local Communities Against Health, Environmental and Economic Insecurities in the Aral Sea Region”

Checklist Potential Social and Environmental Risks	
Principles 1: Human Rights	Answer (Yes/No)
1. Could the Project lead to adverse impacts on enjoyment of the human rights (civil, political, economic, social or cultural) of the affected population and particularly of marginalized groups?	No
2. Is there a likelihood that the Project would have inequitable or discriminatory adverse impacts on affected populations, particularly people living in poverty or marginalized or excluded individuals or groups? ⁵	No
3. Could the Project potentially restrict availability, quality of and access to resources or basic services, in particular to marginalized individuals or groups?	No
4. Is there a likelihood that the Project would exclude any potentially affected stakeholders, in particular marginalized groups, from fully participating in decisions that may affect them?	No
5. Is there a risk that duty-bearers do not have the capacity to meet their obligations in the Project?	No
6. Is there a risk that rights-holders do not have the capacity to claim their rights?	No
7. Have local communities or individuals, given the opportunity, raised human rights concerns regarding the Project during the stakeholder engagement process?	No
8. Is there a risk that the Project would exacerbate conflicts among and/or the risk of violence to project-affected communities and individuals?	No
Principle 2: Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment	
1. Is there a likelihood that the proposed Project would have adverse impacts on gender equality and/or the situation of women and girls?	No
2. Would the Project potentially reproduce discriminations against women based on gender, especially regarding participation in design and implementation or access to opportunities and benefits?	No
3. Have women’s groups/leaders raised gender equality concerns regarding the Project during the stakeholder engagement process and has this been included in	No

⁵ Prohibited grounds of discrimination include race, ethnicity, gender, age, language, disability, sexual orientation, religion, political or other opinion, national or social or geographical origin, property, birth or other status including as an indigenous person or as a member of a minority. References to “women and men” or similar is understood to include women and men, boys and girls, and other groups discriminated against based on their gender identities, such as transgender people and transsexuals.

the overall Project proposal and in the risk assessment?	
4. Would the Project potentially limit women’s ability to use, develop and protect natural resources, taking into account different roles and positions of women and men in accessing environmental goods and services? <i>For example, activities that could lead to natural resources degradation or depletion in communities who depend on these resources for their livelihoods and well being</i>	No
Principle 3: Environmental Sustainability: Screening questions regarding environmental risks are encompassed by the specific Standard-related questions below	
Standard 1: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable <u>Natural</u> Resource Management	
1.1 Would the Project potentially cause adverse impacts to habitats (e.g. modified, natural, and critical habitats) and/or ecosystems and ecosystem services? <i>For example, through habitat loss, conversion or degradation, fragmentation, hydrological changes</i>	No
1.2 Are any Project activities proposed within or adjacent to critical habitats and/or environmentally sensitive areas, including legally protected areas (e.g. nature reserve, national park), areas proposed for protection, or recognized as such by authoritative sources and/or indigenous peoples or local communities?	No
1.3 Does the Project involve changes to the use of lands and resources that may have adverse impacts on habitats, ecosystems, and/or livelihoods? (Note: if restrictions and/or limitations of access to lands would apply, refer to Standard 5)	No
1.4 Would Project activities pose risks to endangered species?	No
1.5 Would the Project pose a risk of introducing invasive alien species?	No
1.6 Does the Project involve harvesting of natural forests, plantation development, or reforestation?	No
1.7 Does the Project involve the production and/or harvesting of fish populations or other aquatic species?	No
1.8 Does the Project involve significant extraction, diversion or containment of surface or ground water? <i>For example, construction of dams, reservoirs, river basin developments, groundwater extraction</i>	No
1.9 Does the Project involve utilization of genetic resources? (e.g. collection and/or harvesting, commercial development)	No
1.10 Would the Project generate potential adverse transboundary or global environmental concerns?	No

<p>1.11 Would the Project result in secondary or consequential development activities which could lead to adverse social and environmental effects, or would it generate cumulative impacts with other known existing or planned activities in the area?</p> <p><i>For example, a new road through forested lands will generate direct environmental and social impacts (e.g. felling of trees, earthworks, potential relocation of inhabitants). The new road may also facilitate encroachment on lands by illegal settlers or generate unplanned commercial development along the route, potentially in sensitive areas. These are indirect, secondary, or induced impacts that need to be considered. Also, if similar developments in the same forested area are planned, then cumulative impacts of multiple activities (even if not part of the same Project) need to be considered.</i></p>	No
Standard 2: Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation	
<p>2.1 Will the proposed Project result in significant⁶ greenhouse gas emissions or may exacerbate climate change?</p>	No
<p>2.2 Would the potential outcomes of the Project be sensitive or vulnerable to potential impacts of climate change?</p>	No
<p>2.3 Is the proposed Project likely to directly or indirectly increase social and environmental vulnerability to climate change now or in the future (also known as maladaptive practices)?</p> <p><i>For example, changes to land use planning may encourage further development of floodplains, potentially increasing the population's vulnerability to climate change, specifically flooding</i></p>	No
Standard 3: Community Health, Safety and Working Conditions	
<p>3.1 Would elements of Project construction, operation, or decommissioning pose potential safety risks to local communities?</p>	No
<p>3.2 Would the Project pose potential risks to community health and safety due to the transport, storage, and use and/or disposal of hazardous or dangerous materials (e.g. explosives, fuel and other chemicals during construction and operation)?</p>	No
<p>3.3 Does the Project involve large-scale infrastructure development (e.g. dams, roads, buildings)?</p>	No
<p>3.4 Would failure of structural elements of the Project pose risks to communities? (e.g. collapse of buildings or infrastructure)</p>	No
<p>3.5 Would the proposed Project be susceptible to or lead to increased vulnerability to earthquakes, subsidence, landslides, erosion, flooding or extreme climatic conditions?</p>	No
<p>3.6 Would the Project result in potential increased health risks (e.g. from water-borne or other vector-borne diseases or communicable infections such as HIV/AIDS)?</p>	No

⁶ In regards to CO₂, 'significant emissions' corresponds generally to more than 25,000 tons per year (from both direct and indirect sources). [The Guidance Note on Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation provides additional information on GHG emissions.]

3.7	Does the Project pose potential risks and vulnerabilities related to occupational health and safety due to physical, chemical, biological, and radiological hazards during Project construction, operation, or decommissioning?	No
3.8	Does the Project involve support for employment or livelihoods that may fail to comply with national and international labor standards (i.e. principles and standards of ILO fundamental conventions)?	No
3.9	Does the Project engage security personnel that may pose a potential risk to health and safety of communities and/or individuals (e.g. due to a lack of adequate training or accountability)?	No
Standard 4: Cultural Heritage		
4.1	Will the proposed Project result in interventions that would potentially adversely impact sites, structures, or objects with historical, cultural, artistic, traditional or religious values or intangible forms of culture (e.g. knowledge, innovations, practices)? (Note: Projects intended to protect and conserve Cultural Heritage may also have inadvertent adverse impacts)	No
4.2	Does the Project propose utilizing tangible and/or intangible forms of cultural heritage for commercial or other purposes?	No
Standard 5: Displacement and Resettlement		
5.1	Would the Project potentially involve temporary or permanent and full or partial physical displacement?	No
5.2	Would the Project possibly result in economic displacement (e.g. loss of assets or access to resources due to land acquisition or access restrictions – even in the absence of physical relocation)?	No
5.3	Is there a risk that the Project would lead to forced evictions? ⁷	No
5.4	Would the proposed Project possibly affect land tenure arrangements and/or community based property rights/customary rights to land, territories and/or resources?	No
Standard 6: Indigenous Peoples		
6.1	Are indigenous peoples present in the Project area (including Project area of influence)?	No
6.2	Is it likely that the Project or portions of the Project will be located on lands and territories claimed by indigenous peoples?	No
6.3	Would the proposed Project potentially affect the human rights, lands, natural resources, territories, and traditional livelihoods of indigenous peoples (regardless of whether indigenous peoples possess the legal titles to such areas,	No

⁷ Forced evictions include acts and/or omissions involving the coerced or involuntary displacement of individuals, groups, or communities from homes and/or lands and common property resources that were occupied or depended upon, thus eliminating the ability of an individual, group, or community to reside or work in a particular dwelling, residence, or location without the provision of, and access to, appropriate forms of legal or other protections.

	<p>whether the Project is located within or outside of the lands and territories inhabited by the affected peoples, or whether the indigenous peoples are recognized as indigenous peoples by the country in question)?</p> <p><i>If the answer to the screening question 6.3 is “yes” the potential risk impacts are considered potentially severe and/or critical and the Project would be categorized as either Moderate or High Risk.</i></p>	
6.4	Has there been an absence of culturally appropriate consultations carried out with the objective of achieving FPIC on matters that may affect the rights and interests, lands, resources, territories and traditional livelihoods of the indigenous peoples concerned?	No
6.5	Does the proposed Project involve the utilization and/or commercial development of natural resources on lands and territories claimed by indigenous peoples?	No
6.6	Is there a potential for forced eviction or the whole or partial physical or economic displacement of indigenous peoples, including through access restrictions to lands, territories, and resources?	No
6.7	Would the Project adversely affect the development priorities of indigenous peoples as defined by them?	No
6.8	Would the Project potentially affect the physical and cultural survival of indigenous peoples?	No
6.9	Would the Project potentially affect the Cultural Heritage of indigenous peoples, including through the commercialization or use of their traditional knowledge and practices?	No
Standard 7: Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency		
7.1	Would the Project potentially result in the release of pollutants to the environment due to routine or non-routine circumstances with the potential for adverse local, regional, and/or transboundary impacts ?	No
7.2	Would the proposed Project potentially result in the generation of waste (both hazardous and non-hazardous)?	No
7.3	<p>Will the proposed Project potentially involve the manufacture, trade, release, and/or use of hazardous chemicals and/or materials? Does the Project propose use of chemicals or materials subject to international bans or phase-outs?</p> <p><i>For example, DDT, PCBs and other chemicals listed in international conventions such as the Stockholm Conventions on Persistent Organic Pollutants or the Montreal Protocol</i></p>	No
7.4	Will the proposed Project involve the application of pesticides that may have a negative effect on the environment or human health?	No
7.5	Does the Project include activities that require significant consumption of raw materials, energy, and/or water?	No

Annex 2.
Terms of Reference for Programme Board
**UNDP-UNFPA Joint Programme “Building the Resilience of Local Communities Against Health,
Environmental and Economic Insecurities in the Aral Sea Region”**

TERMS OF REFERENCE

A) PROGRAMME BOARD

Composition and organization: The Programme Board contains three roles, including (1) **an executive**: individual representing the project ownership to chair the group; (2) **senior supplier**: individual or group representing the interests of the parties concerned which provide funding and/or technical expertise to the project; and (3) **senior beneficiary**: individual or group of individuals representing the interests of those who will ultimately benefit from the project.

I. Specific responsibilities

1. Initiating a programme:

- Agree on PM’s responsibilities, as well as the responsibilities of the other members of the Programme Management team;
- Delegate any Project Assurance function as appropriate;
- Review and appraise detailed Programme Plan and AWP, including Atlas reports covering activity definition, quality criteria, issue log, updated risk log and the monitoring and communication plan.

2. Running a programme:

- Provide overall guidance and direction to the programme, ensuring it remains within any specified constraints;
- Address programme issues as raised by the Programme Manager;
- Provide guidance and agree on possible countermeasures/management actions to address specific risks;
- Agree on Programme Manager’s tolerances in the Annual Work Plan and quarterly plans when required;
- Conduct regular meetings to review the Programme Quarterly Progress Report and provide direction and recommendations to ensure that the agreed deliverables are produced satisfactorily according to plans.
- Review Combined Delivery Reports (CDR) prior to certification by the Implementing Partner;
- Appraise the Programme Annual Review Report, make recommendations for the next AWP, and inform the Outcome Board about the results of the review.
- Review and approve end programme report, make recommendations for follow-on actions;
- Provide ad-hoc direction and advice for exception situations when programme manager’s tolerances are exceeded;
- Assess and decide on project changes through revisions;

3. Closing a programme:

- Assure that all Programme deliverables have been produced satisfactorily;
- Review and approve the Final Programme Review Report, including Lessons-learned;
- Make recommendations for follow-on actions to be submitted to the Outcome Board;

- Commission programme evaluation (only when required by partnership agreement)
- Notify operational completion of the programme to the Outcome Board.

II. Executive – National Project Coordinator

The Executive is ultimately responsible for the programme, supported by the Senior Beneficiary and Senior Supplier. The Executive's role is to ensure that the programme is focused throughout its life cycle on achieving its objectives and delivering outputs that will contribute to higher level outcomes. The Executive has to ensure that the programme gives value for money, ensuring a cost-conscious approach to the programme, balancing the demands of beneficiary and supplier. Specific Responsibilities (as part of the above responsibilities for the Programme Board)

- Ensure that there is a coherent programme organization structure and logical set of plans
- Set tolerances in the AWP and other plans as required for the Programme Manager
- Monitor and control the progress of the programme at a strategic level
- Ensure that risks are being tracked and mitigated as effectively as possible
- Brief Outcome Board and relevant stakeholders about programme progress
- Organize and chair Programme Board meetings

The following documents shall be signed by the NPC:

1. *Administrative and financial documents:*

- Programme revisions (if the programme total budget or duration of the programme is being changed)
- Combined Delivery Reports
- Transfer of Assets Form

2. *Monitoring and evaluation of the programme*

- Minutes of the Programme Board meetings
- Final review report

III. Senior Beneficiary

The Senior Beneficiary is responsible for validating the needs and for monitoring that the solution will meet those needs within the constraints of the programme. This role represents the interests of all those who will benefit from the programme, or those for whom the deliverables resulting from activities will achieve specific output targets. The Senior Beneficiary role monitors progress against targets and quality criteria. Specific Responsibilities (as part of the above responsibilities for the Programme Board)

- Ensure the expected output(s) and related activities of the programme are well defined
- Make sure that progress towards the outputs required by the beneficiaries remains consistent from the beneficiary perspective
- Promote and maintain focus on the expected programme output(s)
- Prioritise and contribute beneficiaries' opinions on Programme Board decisions on whether to implement recommendations on proposed changes
- Resolve priority conflicts

The assurance responsibilities of the Senior Beneficiary are to check that:

- Specification of the Beneficiary’s needs is accurate, complete and unambiguous
- Implementation of activities at all stages is monitored to ensure that they will meet the beneficiary’s needs and are progressing towards that target
- Impact of potential changes is evaluated from the beneficiary point of view
- Risks to the beneficiaries are frequently monitored

IV. Senior Supplier

The Senior Supplier represents the interests of the parties which provide funding and/or technical expertise to the programme (designing, developing, facilitating, procuring, implementing). The Senior Supplier’s primary function within the Board is to provide guidance regarding the technical feasibility of the programme. The Senior Supplier role must have the authority to commit or acquire supplier resources required. Specific Responsibilities (as part of the above responsibilities for the Programme Board)

- Make sure that progress towards the outputs remains consistent from the supplier perspective
- Promote and maintain focus on the expected project output(s) from the point of view of supplier management
- Ensure that the supplier resources required for the project are made available
- Contribute supplier opinions on Project Board decisions on whether to implement recommendations on proposed changes
- Arbitrate on, and ensure resolution of, any supplier priority or resource conflicts

The supplier assurance role responsibilities are to:

- Advise on the selection of strategy, design and methods to carry out project activities
- Ensure that any standards defined for the project are met and used to good effect
- Monitor potential changes and their impact on the quality of deliverables from a supplier perspective
- Monitor any risks in the implementation aspects of the project

B) PROGRAMME ASSURANCE

Overall responsibility: Programme Assurance is the responsibility of each Programme Board member, however the role can be delegated. The Programme Assurance role supports the Programme Board by carrying out objective and independent programme oversight and monitoring functions. This role ensures appropriate programme management milestones are managed and completed.

Programme Assurance has to be independent of the Programme Manager; therefore, the Programme Board cannot delegate any of its assurance responsibilities to the Programme Manager. A UNDP Programme Officer typically holds the Programme Assurance role.

The implementation of the assurance responsibilities needs to answer the question “What is to be assured?”. The following list includes the key suggested aspects that need to be checked by the Programme Assurance throughout the programme as part of ensuring that it remains relevant, follows the approved plans and continues to meet the planned targets with quality:

- Maintenance of thorough liaison throughout the programme between the members of the Programme Board.
- Beneficiary needs and expectations are being met or managed
- Risks are being controlled

- Adherence to the Programme Justification (Business Case)
- Programme fit with the overall Country Programme
- The right people are being involved
- An acceptable solution is being developed
- The programme remains viable
- The scope of the programme is not “creeping upwards” unnoticed
- Internal and external communications are working
- Applicable UNDP rules and regulations are being observed
- Any legislative constraints are being observed
- Adherence to RMG monitoring and reporting requirements and standards
- Quality management procedures are properly followed
- Programme Board’s decisions are followed and revisions are managed in line with the required procedures

Specific responsibilities would include:

1. Initiating a programme

- Ensure that programme outputs definitions and activity definition including description and quality criteria have been properly recorded in the Atlas Programme Management module to facilitate monitoring and reporting;
- Ensure that people concerned are fully informed about the programme
- Ensure that all preparatory activities, including training for programme staff, logistic supports are timely carried out

2. Running a programme

- Ensure that funds are made available to the programme;
- Ensure that risks and issues are properly managed, and that the logs in Atlas are regularly updated;
- Ensure that critical project information is monitored and updated in Atlas, using the Activity Quality log in particular;
- Ensure that Programme Quarterly Progress Reports are prepared and submitted on time, and according to standards in terms of format and content quality;
- Ensure that CDRs and FACE are prepared and submitted to the Programme Board and Outcome Board;
- Perform oversight activities, such as periodic monitoring visits and “spot checks”.
- Ensure that the Programme Data Quality Dashboard remains “green”

3. Closing a programme

- Ensure that the programme is operationally closed in Atlas;
- Ensure that all financial transactions are in Atlas based on final accounting of expenditures;
- Ensure that programme accounts are closed and status set in Atlas accordingly.

PROGRAMME SUPPORT

The Programme Support role provides project administration, management and technical support to the Programme Manager as required by the needs of the individual project or Programme Manager. The provision of any Programme Support on a formal basis is optional. It is necessary to keep Programme

Support and Programme Assurance roles separate in order to maintain the independence of Programme Assurance.

Specific responsibilities: Some specific tasks of the Programme Support would include:

Provision of administrative services:

- Set up and maintain project files
- Collect project related information data
- Update plans
- Administer the quality review process
- Administer Project Board meetings

Project documentation management:

- Administer project revision control
- Establish document control procedures
- Compile, copy and distribute all project reports

Financial Management, Monitoring and reporting

- Assist in the financial management tasks under the responsibility of the Project Manager
- Provide support in the use of Atlas for monitoring and reporting

Provision of technical support services

- Provide technical advices
- Review technical reports
- Monitor technical activities carried out by responsible parties

Annex 3
Letter of agreement

**STANDARD LETTER OF AGREEMENT BETWEEN UNDP AND CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
AND INDUSTRY OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN
FOR THE PROVISION OF SUPPORT SERVICES TO**

**“Building the Resilience of Local Communities Against Health, Environmental and Economic
Insecurities in the Aral Sea Region” (Programme pipeline # 00123059)**

Dear Mr. Khodjaev,

1. The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the Ministry of Economy and Industry of the Republic of Uzbekistan (hereinafter referred to as “MoEI”) hereby agree that the UNDP country office may provide support services for nationally managed project, at the request of the Ministry, as described in the project document between the UNDP and the MoEI for the programme “*Building the Resilience of Local Communities Against Health, Environmental and Economic Insecurities in the Aral Sea Region*” (Programme pipeline # 00123059) (hereinafter referred to as “the Programme”), which will be implemented by the Ministry of Economy and Industry of the Republic of Uzbekistan.
2. The UNDP country office may provide support services for assistance with reporting requirements and direct payment. In providing such support services, the UNDP country office shall ensure that the capacity of the MoEI is strengthened to enable it to carry out such activities directly. The costs incurred by the UNDP country office in providing such support services shall be recovered from the administrative budget of the Project.
3. The UNDP country office may provide, at the request of the MoEI, the following support services for the activities of the Project:
 - (a) Identification and/or recruitment of project and programme personnel and consultants;
 - (b) Identification and facilitation of training activities, seminars and workshops;
 - (c) Procurement of goods and services;
 - (d) Processing of payments, disbursements and other financial transactions;
 - (e) Administrative services including travel authorization, visa requests and other arrangements;
4. The procurement of goods and services and the recruitment of the Project personnel by the UNDP country office shall be in accordance with the UNDP regulations, rules, policies and procedures. Support services described in paragraph 3 above shall be detailed in an annex to the project document, in the form provided in the Attachment hereto. If the requirements for support services by the country office change during the life of the Project, the annex to the project document will be revised with the mutual agreement of the UNDP Resident Representative and the MoEI.
5. The relevant provisions of the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement (SBAA) between the Government of Uzbekistan and the UNDP, signed by Parties on 10th June 1993, including the provisions

on liability and privileges and immunities, shall apply to the provision of such support services. The Government shall retain overall responsibility for the nationally managed Project through the MoEI. The responsibility of the UNDP country office for the provision of the support services described herein shall be limited to the provision of such support services detailed in the annex to the project document.

6. Any claim or dispute arising under or in connection with the provision of support services by the UNDP country office in accordance with this letter shall be handled pursuant to the relevant provisions of the SBAA.

7. The manner and method of cost-recovery by the UNDP country office in providing the support services described in paragraph 3 above shall be specified in the annex to the project document.

8. The UNDP country office shall submit progress reports on the support services provided and shall report on the costs reimbursed in providing such services, as may be required.

9. Any modification of the present arrangements shall be effected by mutual written agreement of the parties hereto.

10. Upon the signature, this letter shall constitute an agreement between the Chamber of Commerce of the Republic of Uzbekistan and UNDP on the terms and conditions for the provision of support services by the UNDP country office for the Project.

For the MoEI of Republic of Uzbekistan:



Botir Khodjaev
Minister
Ministry of Economy and Industry of the
Republic of Uzbekistan

On behalf of UNDP:



Matilda Dimovska
Resident Representative
UNDP Uzbekistan

Date: _____

20 JAN 2020

Date: _____

DESCRIPTION OF UNDP COUNTRY OFFICE SUPPORT SERVICES

1. Reference is made to consultations between the MoEI and UNDP with respect to the provision of support services by the UNDP country office for the nationally managed project “***Building the Resilience of Local Communities Against Health, Environmental and Economic Insecurities in the Aral Sea Region***” (Programme pipeline # 00123059) (“the Project”).
2. In accordance with the provisions of the letter of agreement signed on [] and the project document, the UNDP country office shall provide support services for the Project as described below.
3. Support services to be provided:

Support services (insert description)	Cost to UNDP of providing such support services (where appropriate) ⁸	Amount in USD and method of reimbursement of UNDP (where appropriate)	
<i>Recruitment services</i>			
1. Staff selection and recruitment process <i>(Service Contract - SC)</i>	562.86	562.86	per case
- Advertising			
- Short-listing			
- Interviewing			
2. Staff HR & Benefits Administration & Management - the issuance of a contract, and - again at separation)	194.56	194.56	one time, per staff
3. Recurrent personnel management services: Staff Payroll & Banking <i>(Service Contract - SC)</i> - Administration & Management - Payroll validation, disbursement - Performance evaluation - Extension, promotion, entitlements - Leave monitoring - Income statement production	424.97	424.97	annual fee, per staff, per calendar year
4. File maintenance (SC/IC)	18.79	18.79	per person

⁸ The prices are given as of Y2018 and shall be subject to annual revision.

5. Issuance of Employment Certificates	15.76	15.76	per person
6. Recruitment from the Roster of Good candidates	135.33	135.33	per person
7. Consultant recruitment	220.11	220.11	per case
- Advertising (20%)			
- Short-listing & selection (40%)			
- Issue contract IC or RLA - Issue Purchase Order (PO) (40%)			
8. Vendor profile creation in system	18.04	18.04	per vendor
9. Interns Management	63.35	63.35	per person
10. Assistance in SDS Registration (letter, labor book, list of documents, visiting SDS)	44.93	44.93	per person
11. Assistance with issuance of UN ID card	4.70	4.70	per ID
12. Retainer (e.g. translator) personnel recruitment/TOR verification	5.16	5.16	per person
Finance services			
1. Payment process	36.48	36.48	per payment
2. GL Journal entry (GLJE)	19.21	19.21	per transaction
3. Deposit	7.92	7.92	per transaction
4. F10 settlement (simple)	23.12	23.12	per item
5. F10 settlement (complex)	30.97	3.097	per item
6. AR issue/Apply Deposit only	21.74	21.74	
Administrative services			
1. Hotel reservation	9.27	9.27	per person
2. Visa support	32.75	32.75	per person
3. Accreditation	36.49	36.49	per item
4. Organizing coffee breaks in UNDP CO premises (for projects)	13.94	13.94	per person
5. Supporting event management arrangements: sending requests for quotation, communication with event management companies, follow up on documentation processing: invoices, registration of participants etc.	201.6	201.6	per event
6. Rent of UN vehicle (including driver + fuel)	1.32	1.32	per km
- outside Tashkent	18.11	18.11	per hour
- in Tashkent during working hours			
7. Airport pick up w/UN car arrival/departure	54.33	54.33	per item
- during working hours	81.50	81.50	per item
- outside working hours			
8. Car washing arrangements	29.01	29.01	per item

			annual fee
9. Taxi services reconciliation	33.91	33.91	per item
10. Processing documents for mobile services	21.93	21.93	per case
11. Processing documents for fuel consumption	24.78	24.78	per case
12. Letters – NVs, outgoing letters	22.68	22.68	per item
13. Request for air and train tickets	13.48	13.48	per ticket
14. Travel authorization (PO/e-req.)	30.93	30.93	per case
15. Disposal of equipment	258.41	258.41	per case
Information technology services			
1. undp.org email account	13.39	13.39	per mailbox per month
2. Technical support to users (installation of software, ICT consulting, support in acquisition of ICT hardware/software, etc.)	20	20	per hour
3. Use copying facilities of the CO	0.06	0.06	per page
4. Rent of conference room, including PC, projector, sound system-fee	100	100	per day
Procurement services			
1. Procurement process involving CAP, RACP, ACP The process includes: - identification and selection (50%) - contracting/issue Purchase Order (PO) (25%) - follow up- (25%)	508.05	508.05	per case
2. Procurement process not involving CAP The process includes: - identification and selection (50%) - contracting/issue Purchase Order (PO) (25%) - follow up- (25%)	204.70	204.070	per case
3. Power of Attorney issuance	13.44	13.44	per item

4. Description of functions and responsibilities of the parties involved shall be regulated as specified in the project document.

ANNEX 4. The list of potential intervention communities

1. Chimbay district

#	Name of VCC	Number of population	Number of households
1	Gujimli (MCC)	5020	719
2	Abat makan (MCC)	3847	606
3	Doslik (MCC)	4338	739
4	Shakhtemir (MCC)	4487	590
5	Jipek joli (MCC)	5625	887
6	Kokshi kala (MCC)	4899	733
7	Qarakol (MCC)	5918	932
8	Berdakh (MCC)	4752	641
9	Orjap (MCC)	4267	736
10	Temir jol guzari (MCC)	5783	1021
11	Konshi (MCC)	3711	680
12	Bakhitli	6591	1058
13	Tazgara	8045	1494
14	Kenes	6960	1100
15	Taza-jol	4048	633
16	May jap	4964	775
17	Taq-jap	5864	979
18	Qizil ozek	5189	866
19	Qosterek	4503	625
20	Kok-suw	3912	606
21	Pashent taw	3042	439
22	Qamis ariq	6935	942
	Total	112,700	17,801

2. Karauzyak district

#	Name of VCC	Number of population	Number of households
1	Karauzyar	1986	370
2	Atamakan	3638	631
3	Esim	3623	640
4	Garezsizlikguzari	3114	440
5	Qutlimakan	3382	769
6	Algabas	5254	658
7	Berdakh	5681	873
8	Esimozek	2465	401
9	Karaozek	5143	703
10	Madeniyat	5785	923
11	Karakol	5315	705
12	A.Dosnazarov	5016	685
13	Koybak	1498	151
	Total	51,900	7949

3. Kegeyli district/Buzatau (Note: the Buzatau district is in the process of re-establishment, and it will be one of the target districts of the Programme)

#	Name of VCC	Number of population	Number of households
1	Kegeyli	2284	417
2	Khalkabad	2214	360
3	Kazanketken	5596	741
4	Jyluanjap	2934	550
5	Abatmakan	2987	536
6	Nurlybostan	2715	506
7	Madeniyat	3108	581
8	Quyashly	3131	520
9	Altyndala	2752	515
10	Gujimterek	3244	548
11	Bakhytly	3271	545
12	Abat	6382	868
13	Aktuba	6517	1098
14	Janabazar	4814	757
15	Juzimbag	9320	1177
16	Jalpakjap	9255	1332
17	Kumshungil	6096	922
18	Erkindarya	6123	972
19	Aspantay	1925	322
20	Kuskhanatau	4132	662
	Total	88,900	13 929

4. Kanlikul district

#	Name of VCC	Number of population	Number of Households
1	Arzimbetkum	2827	519
2	Beskopir	5168	789
3	Bostan	3160	543
4	Jayhun	2488	416
5	Jana kala	4231	681
6	Navruz	6033	775
7	Kanlikul	4357	631
8	Kanlikul	5422	1025
9	Kosjap	7724	1267
10	Madeniyat	4597	820
11	Doslik	3693	645
	Total	49 700	8111

5. Kungrad district

#	Name of VCC	Number of population	Number of Households
1	Karakalpakstan	3332	790
2	Jaslik	4006	951
3	Kirikkiz	1308	241
4	Elabad	3233	610
5	Miyнетabad	3765	682
6	Raushan	3224	623
7	Kokdarya	2053	326
8	Adebiyat	3302	568
9	Ornek	7770	1281
10	Kipshak	2313	401
11	Ajiniyaz	2515	402
12	Suuenli	2897	461
13	Kangli	5089	901
14	Ustirt	3041	537
15	Konirat	4156	695
16	Khorezm	3725	634
17	Almazar	3475	690
18	Bostan	3031	520
19	Turan	2686	503
20	Gulabad	2997	681
21	Temirjol	2371	506
22	Nawayi	2775	703
23	Azatlik	3849	870
24	Konirat	3249	509
25	Sanaat	3675	612
26	Khakim ata	2517	596
27	Jinishke	4264	788
28	Turkistan	4382	826
29	Minjargan	3127	549
30	Tarakli	2832	611
31	Kashshi	3096	503
32	Monshakli	3332	525

33	Berdak	2763	506
34	Kumbiz	3486	604
35	Karatal	3210	543
36	Khanjap	2675	509
37	Tallik	4292	768
38	Altinkol	2987	510
	Total	126 800	23 535

6. Muynak district

#	Name of VCC	Number of population	Number of households
1	Muynak	2917	469
2	Aral	2420	424
3	Jayhun	2911	500
4	Talliozek	2576	520
5	Doslyk	2421	500
6	Uchsay	1308	235
7	Tikozeq	1223	206
8	Bozatau	3231	471
9	Madeli	3064	501
10	Hakimata	4378	630
11	Kazakdarya	4451	485
	Total	30 900	4941

7. Nukus district

#	Name of VCC	Number of population	Number of Households
1	Akmangit	6439	1004
2	Arbashi	2848	585
3	Akterek	1829	406
4	Bakanshakli	6532	1237
5	Samanbay	7586	1731
6	Kerder	3636	680
7	Kirantau	6797	1301
8	Kutankol	2955	586

9	Toktau	3044	582
10	Takirkol	6534	1315
	Total	48 200	9 427

8. Shumanay district

#	Name of VCC	Number of population	Number of households
1	Nauriz	3901	787
2	Tazabazar	3887	634
3	Madeniyat	3416	638
4	Monshakli	3341	604
5	Aybuyir	2088	327
6	Akjap	4536	602
7	Sarmanbaykol	4385	526
8	Ketenler	5361	556
9	Diykhanabad	6520	922
10	Mamiy	3120	412
11	Birleshik	4495	572
12	Begjap	10150	1100
	Total	55 200	7680

9. Khojeli district

#	Name of VCC	Number of population	Number of Households
1	Bayterek	4438	897
2	Juzimzar	3258	494
3	Tinishlik	3520	620
4	Kun nuri	6344	940
5	Abad	3586	803
6	Murtazabiy	3271	385
7	Taskopir	4677	810
8	Madeniyat	4312	887
9	Nurli jol	3520	630
10	Kirkinshi	2387	470
11	Suenli	2612	336
12	Paruaz	5397	842
13	Kumbiz	3126	540
14	Shagalakol	5038	930
15	Tutzar	4231	688
16	Bundyodkor	4231	796
17	Navruz	4424	505
18	Jan Konirat	5037	930
19	Amudarya jagisi	5932	907
20	Amudarya	6668	1035
21	Kulab	5610	894
22	Samankol	8395	1536
23	Sarishungil	4934	913
24	Jana jap	4228	701

25	Kumjikkín	3427	517
26	Mustakíllík	7097	984
	Total	119 700	19 990

ANNEX – 5: Programme Risk Log

Project Title: UNDP-UNFPA Joint Programme “Building the Resilience of Local Communities Against Health, Environmental and Economic Insecurities in the Aral Sea Region”	Award ID: 00123059	Date: 13/01/2020
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#	Description	Date Identified	Type	Impact & Probability	Countermeasures / Mngt response	Owner	Submitted, updated by	Last Update	Status
1	Limited local government commitment to the project interventions, including the community level projects, in light of bigger investment projects ongoing under government programs.	10/12/2019	Political	Occurrence of this risk will potentially affect to delays in the implementation and further sustainability of community projects. P = 3 I = 3	Enhance the work on community empowerment and community mobilization involving the relevant decision makers from local government. Requirement for cost-sharing from local government and communities for innovative projects to be implemented at community levels.	Programme Manager, Team Leaders	Programme Manager, UNDP CO Programme Associate	03/01/2020	Reducing
2	Lack of willingness/capacity of relevant ministries, government agencies and other key stakeholders in ensuring the quality assurance and sustainability of piloted projects.	10/12/2019	Political	Occurrence of this risk will potentially affect to the quality of implementation and further sustainability of piloted projects. P = 1 I = 3	Continuously work on capacity building of relevant institutions at local levels. Build on the strong commitment demonstrated at national level to addressing the consequences of the Aral Sea disaster. Ensure close alignment of the project with the large scale Government programs on socio-economic	Programme Manager, Team Leaders	Programme Manager, UNDP CO Programme Associate	03/01/2020	Reducing

					development and improving healthcare system.				
3	Increased rate of staff turnover in beneficiary institutions and erosion of institutional memory.	10/12/2019	Organizational	Occurrence of this risk will bring to prolong the approval process, delays in implementation and changing key stakeholders in some cases. P = 3 I = 5	Frequent involvement of technical staff and mid-level managers of the relevant institutions for the capacity building events and project implementation process to the extent possible.	Programme Manager, Team Leaders	Programme Manager, UNDP CO Programme Associate	03/01/2020	No change
4	Changing policy priorities.	10/12/2019	Regulatory	Occurrence of this risk will bring to change of project outputs or activities, delays in implementation and changing key stakeholders in some cases. P = 1 I = 3	Timely monitoring of policy reforms related to project interventions in order to make necessary adjustments in consultation with the project stakeholders.	Programme Manager, Team Leaders	Programme Manager, UNDP CO Programme Associate	03/01/2020	No change
5	Natural disasters such as droughts, sand and dust storms that might result in loss of agriculture products, thereby, increase the food insecurities.	10/12/2019	Environmental	Occurrence of this risk will bring to delays in implementation of projects and adversely impact to the results of income generation projects in terms of agriculture and food processing sections. P = 1 I = 5	Enhanced focus will be given to promoting the adaptation measures to those disasters to decrease the level of negative effects from National disasters.	Programme Manager, Team Leaders	Programme Manager, UNDP CO Programme Associate	03/01/2020	No change
6	Price fluctuations due to inflation rate and increase of taxes/other	10/12/2019	Financial	Occurrence of this risk will bring to delays on procurement cases, implementation of	Ensure proper budget planning, in particular planning of extra budget to cover	Programme Manager, Team Leaders	Programme Manager, UNDP CO Programme	03/01/2020	Increasing

	mandatory payments due to ongoing tax reforms			social infrastructure and income generation projects, moving some activities to next financial year. P = 5 I = 3	unexpected price increases.		Associate		
7	Saturation of local market with goods, which are planned for production within income generations projects' scope.	10/12/2019	Operational	Occurrence of this risk will affect to efficiency and effectiveness of piloted income generation projects. P = 1 I = 5	Project focus on supporting income generation projects with innovative approach, thus the project team and beneficiaries will study the supply and demand side of initiated business projects and make adjustments to production goods.	Programme Manager, Team Leaders	Programme Manager, UNDP CO Programme Associate	03/01/2020	Increasing
8	Difficulties in implementing project activities in newly established Bozataw district due to huge infrastructure deficit	07/01/2020	Operational	Occurrence of this risk will make the projects' identification process time-consuming (identify project imitators for income generation projects), rapport building with district local authorities. P = 5 I = 3	Design of basic social infrastructure and income generation projects, not complex innovative projects. Increase the scope of capacity building activities and involve more district level government officials to regional development trainings to enhance their capacity.	Programme Manager, Team Leaders	Programme Manager, UNDP CO Programme Associate	13/01/2020	No change