Cover Page

Country: **Republic of Uzbekistan**

Programme Title: **Building the resilience of communities affected by the Aral Sea disaster through a Multi-Partner Human Security Fund for the Aral Sea**

Joint Programme Outcomes:

UNDAF OUTCOME 1: By 2020, equitable and sustainable economic growth through productive employment, improvement of environment for business, entrepreneurship and innovations expanded for all. (Indicators: 1.3 and 1.6)
UNDAF OUTCOME 4: By 2020, all people benefit from quality, equitable and accessible health services throughout their life course (Indicator 4.7)
UNDAF OUTCOME 6: By 2020, rural population benefit from sustainable management of natural resources and resilience to disaster and climate change (Indicators: 6.1 and 6.4)

<table>
<tr>
<td>

Programme Duration: **36 months**

Anticipated start/end dates:
16 May, 2016–15 May, 2019

Fund Management Option(s): **Parallel**

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

</td>
<td>

Total estimated budget*:　　**USD 4,154,000**

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

Sources of funding:
- UNTFHS
- UNDP
- UNFPA
- UNESCO
- UNV
- Adaptation Fund (parallel)

</td>
</tr>
</table>

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

UN agencies	Government
Mr. Stefan Priesner **UN Resident Coordinator/UNDP Resident Representative** *Signature* _____ *Date&Seal*	*Signature* _____ *Date&Seal* *Ms. Saidova B. X. Minister of Economy of the Republic of Uzbekistan*
Ms. Mieko Yabuta **UNFPA Representative in Uzbekistan** *Signature* _____ *Date&Seal*	*Signature* _____ *Date&Seal*
Ms. Krista Pikkat **UNESCO Representative in Uzbekistan** *Signature* _____ *Date&Seal*	*Signature* _____ *Date&Seal*
Mr. Richard Dictus, UNV Executive Coordinator *Signature* _____ *Date&Seal*	*Signature* _____ *Date&Seal*

UNITED NATIONS IN UZBEKISTAN

PROJECT PROPOSAL
for the United Nations Trust Fund for Human Security (UNTFHS)

"BUILDING THE RESILIENCE OF COMMUNITIES
AFFECTED BY THE ARAL SEA DISASTER
THROUGH A MULTI-PARTNER HUMAN SECURITY FUND FOR THE ARAL SEA"
(UDP-EE-15-006)

June 2016

List of acronyms

ADB	Asian Development Bank
AGPF	Charity Social Fund for Aral Gene Pool Protection
ASBP	Aral Sea Basin Programme
CCA	Common Country Assessment
CRPD	Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
CSO	Civil Society Organizations
CSR	Corporate Social Responsibility
EC	European Commission
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GIZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft fur Internationale Zusammenarbeit
GP	General Practitioner
HSU	Human Security Unit
ICSD	International Commission on Sustainable Development
ICT	Information and Communications Technology
ICWC	Interstate Coordination for Water Commision
IFAS	International Fund for Saving the Aral Sea
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
LRC	Local Review Committee
MASHAV	Israel Agency for International Development Cooperation
MCH	Maternal Child Health
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MIP	Multiannual Indicative Programme
MPHSF	Multi-Partner Human Security Fund on Aral Sea
MSF	Médecins Sans Frontières
NGO	Non-Government Organization
PHC	Primary Healthcare Center
RBEC	Regional Bureau for Europe and the CIS
RCH	Regional Center of Hydrology
RH	Reproductive Health
SC	Steering Committee
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SME	Small and medium-sized enterprises
TIKA	Turkish International Cooperation Agency
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNV	United Nations Volunteers
UNESCO	United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNTFHS	United Nations Trust Fund for Human Security
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistant Framework
UNICEF	United Nations Children Fund
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
UN MPTF	United Nations Multi-Partner Trust Fund
WB	World Bank
WHO	World Health Organization

CONTENTS PAGE:

Executive summary

The Aral Sea disaster resulted in the reduced flow of water, land degradation and desertification, declined income generation opportunities, high poverty rates, shortage of drinking water, malnutrition and deteriorated health of the affected population. During his visit to Uzbekistan in June 2015, the UN Secretary General Ban Ki-moon once again brought attention to the tragedy Uzbekistan is facing, along with other Central Asian countries, with the Aral Sea drying up: "I will never forget my visit to Muynak and Nukus. What has happened to the Aral Sea has been a disaster long in the making," he stated, assuring that the United Nations is thinking about ways to scale-up the international community's support to address and mitigate the impact of that phenomenon.[1]

UN agencies continue their activities in support to the efforts of the country in increasing awareness of the wide international community of the challenges related to the environmental catastrophe of the Aral Sea region to upscale the dialogue on higher more qualitative level and ensure joint work on development of the strategy and the programmes to mitigate the consequences of the disaster. Thus, in 2014 the Government of Uzbekistan jointly with UN agencies organized the International Conference in Urgench city, with address of the UN General Secretary, where a number of UN high level officials took part aiming to discuss the Aral Sea problem and issues of development of the joint strategy for rehabilitation and development of the Aral Sea region. As a result of the Conference, a number of agreements were reached on joint implementation of projects worth more than $3 bln.. In addition, in 2015 a Comprehensive programme with proposed measures on recovery and socio-economic development of the region was endorsed by the Government of Uzbekistan.

The Government repeatedly underlines the fact that the Aral Sea problem cannot be solved by the efforts of just one country, event the joint efforts of all Central Asian countries. To mitigate its consequences and recovery of ecological balance, ensuring its socio-economic development, there is need for concerted actions on the global level with aim to attract new innovative solutions and mechanisms, mobilizing technical and financial resources and supporting the bilateral and multilateral partners in implementation of objectives set in the state Comprehensive programme.

In this context, by considering a broad range of human security challenges in the region, and extensively involving the local communities and partners into the process of development, implementation and project monitoring, the proposed project will implement a comprehensive framework that will target the full spectrum of negative factors, affecting the environment and the people, and will strengthen the survival, livelihood and income generating opportunities of individuals and communities affected by the Aral Sea disaster. The project will bring together the expertise of a diverse network of stakeholders, including the national Government, regional and local authorities, UN agencies, and community-based organizations. Through targeted, people-centered and prevention-oriented responses, the project will result in concrete and sustainable solutions to existing and future human insecurities in the areas affected by the Aral Sea disaster. The direct beneficiaries of the project will be up to 150,000 people from selected districts of the Republic of Karakalpakstan facing the most significant human security challenges.

Capitalizing on the successes and lessons learned from the previous UNTFHS-funded "Sustaining livelihoods affected by the Aral Sea disaster" project, the new project will proceed with deeper implementation of the human security concept that proved its practicality and effectiveness in addressing human security challenges faced by individuals and communities affected by the Aral Sea disaster. Real changes in human security outcomes for individuals and communities affected by the Aral Sea disaster depend on the ability of multiple partners to understand and effectively apply human security approach in practice. The project will implement comprehensive capacity building measures targeting senior decision makers, local authorities, community leaders, educators and journalists on human security to change mindsets of key partners over the benefits of working within the human security paradigm. Existing

---

[1] http://www.un.org/apps/news/story.asp?NewsID=51133

institutions at every level will be strengthened through targeted training on effective policy making from human security perspective to fulfill their mandates, and practical hands on support will be provided by UN partners to national stakeholders to develop and implement policies and programs addressing real human security challenges faced by the communities affected by the Aral Sea disaster.

The project will apply integrated planning to its interventions and will assess the chain of causes and effects of insecurities of the targeted communities, establish baselines and develop human security indicators that reflect realities of individuals and communities affected by the Aral Sea disaster to measure the effectiveness of project interventions. Subsequently, based on the findings of the assessment, the project will develop and implement innovative projects addressing the most pressing human security challenges. UN agencies, relying on their expertise and experience will contribute to interventions' development and implementation and will demonstrate to the national partners and donor organizations how effective partnerships work in reality.

The assessment will identify the root causes of insecurity and will inform the project interventions to address them in a comprehensive way by expanding livelihoods opportunities, improving health facilities and agriculture opportunities and making governance systems better responsive to individuals and communities.

The project will implement interventions that are context-specific and rely on available local assets and resources thereby empowering the participating communities. To support communities with identifying the most pressing human security challenges and identifying locally appropriate solutions, the project will train and support local communities with development and implementation of community plans.

The Government of Uzbekistan will retain its primary role and responsibility for ensuring human security of its citizens. UN partners, recognizing the key role of the national authorities in advancing human security agenda, will provide the necessary support to strengthen capacity of all levels of the Government to respond to current and emerging threats. To ensure sustainability of human security interventions initiated by the project and strengthen the national ownership, the project will advocate setting up Multi-Partner Human Security Fund for the Aral Sea (MPHSF) that will go beyond short-term fixes and primarily advance comprehensive solutions that are preventive rather than reactive in their nature and will include the active participation of the affected communities. In fact, the idea of establishing a special fund for the Aral Sea was advanced by the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Uzbekistan in his address at the SDG summit in New York in September 2015. In particular, he stressed that, *"it is essential to expand the concerted actions and form purposeful financial mechanisms in addressing the negative consequences of the Aral Sea crisis"* and proposed to establish *"under the UN auspices a special Trust Fund on the Aral Sea and Aral Sea Region, the main task of which will be the coordination of efforts and implementation of purposeful programs and projects for Aral Sea region"*. For the region, the fund will facilitate the implementation of the projects and initiatives of the Comprehensive programme, developing the adaptive mechanisms for the conditions of each region and locality, ensure social and economic development, preserve ecological balance, recover the flora and fauna on the brink of extinction, and bring the two trans-boundary water arteries of the former sea - the Amu Darya and Syr Darya rivers, under international authority.

Upon the project completion, the MPHSF will continue to operate relying on the guiding principles and processes based on the human security approach. The Fund will be flexible and responsive to evolving local needs and human security challenges.

Section II: Human security context

(a) Situation analysis.

Uzbekistan is located in the heart of Central Asia, at the crossroads of the ancient Silk Road that ran from China to Europe. It borders Kazakhstan to the north, Afghanistan to the south, Turkmenistan to the west,

and Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan to the east, and is one of the only two double-landlocked countries in the world. Its population of above 30 million is the largest in Central Asia, and the 3rd largest among the republics of the former Soviet Union. Youth makes up almost 60% of the population.

Uzbekistan has enjoyed a period of continued economic growth since 2005 (averaging over 8% per annum), and graduated from a low-income to a lower middle-income country status in 2010. GNI per capita in 2013 was $1,880[2]. While rapid GDP growth has led to some decline in poverty in recent years (poverty declined from 27% in 2001 to 14 % in 2014 according to official data), living standards for certain parts of the population are still significantly below the averages for the country. Recent analysis of Uzbekistan's MDG attainment has confirmed the persistence of regional disparities despite progress at the national level.

The Aral Sea region remains the most vulnerable and deprived region of Uzbekistan. The disappearing Aral Sea has caused a complex range of human, environmental, socio-economic and demographic problems in the adjacent areas, with the Republic of Karakalpakstan at the epicenter of this man-made crisis. The drying-up of the Aral Sea, largely as a consequence of highly inefficient agricultural and irrigation practices initiated during the Soviet times, has had a devastating effect on the human security of Karakalpakstan residents and has affected almost every walk of life.

Karakalpakstan, located in the northwestern part of the country, occupies 37% of its total territory where only 5.5% of the country's total population lives. It borders Turkmenistan to the west and south and Kazakhstan to the north. It has a status of a sovereign republic and is governed by its own Legislature – Jokorgi Kenes and Executive Council of Ministers. The Republic is divided into 14 districts (rayons) each of which with its own local governing entity. The population, as of January 2013 was 1 711.8 thousand (856.5 are women and 855.3 are man)[3], consists of a majority ethnic Karakalpak, with a significant number of Uzbeks living in the southern districts.

The residents of Karakalpakstan face multiple economic insecurities that resulted from the Aral Sea disaster. With the land in Karakalpakstan naturally arid, the population has long depended on the water from the Amu Darya delta for irrigating its agricultural, 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. In many instances, households are no longer able to engage in traditional subsistence farming to ensure basic food security for their families. Poverty rates for Karakalpakstan are significantly higher than the average for the country: the poverty rate is around 17 times higher than the one reported for Tashkent, the capital city (1.8%). There is an urgent need to create diverse environmentally friendly income-generating opportunities for a population that used to rely on revenues from fishing or using its waters for irrigation. There is a potential for community-based cultural tourism, but this alternative is largely untapped due to poor infrastructure and low quality of services, relative remoteness from established touristic routes, lack of on-site information, etc. Interventions are necessary to build new skills for the population so they could build their resilience to cope with multiple human security challenges and create sustainable future for their families.

In addition to economic insecurity, the drying of the Aral Sea has led to environmental insecurities for the local population, namely in terms of land degradation and desertification. Polluted dust blowing from the dry sea bed has led to the deterioration of the quality of land and water. 77% of the irrigated land is considered of poor quality with high level of salinity. The environmental damage negatively affects livelihoods by decreasing the productivity of local agriculture. It also gives rise to a host of related food and health insecurities. Increased water salinity and pollutants have killed all of the Aral Sea fish. Shortage of drinking water has become a serious problem with high levels of salts affecting the water meant for human consumption.

---

[2] http://data.worldbank.org/country/uzbekistan?display=default
[3] Source: fifth periodic report of Uzbekistan on CEDAW

Low incomes, malnutrition, exposure to dust storms, shortages and deteriorating quality of drinking water due to mineralization and limited access to centralized piped water have negatively impacted health security of local populations. Health indicators are alarming - the incidence rate of anemia among children in Karakalpakstan is 8818.6 cases per 100,000 people against a national average of 6844.3 per 100,000; there is a consistent increase in hematological diseases (leukemia, coagulopathy, etc.) with prevalence rates being 2.5 times higher than the average for Uzbekistan. The incidence rate of asthma is twice the national average (2008). Another major health concern is tuberculosis with 106.3 cases per 100,000 people, which is 50% higher than the country average, aggravated by the growing incidence of its multi-drug resistant forms, as well as high rates of other respiratory infections. Low birth weight, stunting, delayed puberty are much more spread in Karakalpakstan than in the country in general.

Multiple human security challenges faced by the individuals and communities affected by the Aral Sea disaster undermined communities' resilience and limited their opportunities to become actively engaged into dialogue with decision makers to find locally appropriate solutions to rebuild their lives. Lack of empowerment opportunities has added to community insecurity. In sum a man-made environmental disaster resulted in multiple interconnected environmental, economic, food, health, community human insecurities that threaten the livelihoods, survival and dignity of the affected individuals.

Mitigating the consequences of the Aral Sea disaster in Karakalpakstan and tackling some of the root causes of existing human security challenges require an integrated and multi-sectorial approach. UN agencies, delivering as "UN as One", capitalizing on their specialized knowledge and complementary expertise in the areas of health, education, livelihoods, local governance, family planning, women and youth, tourism and culture could provide a firm ground for designing, implementing and monitoring integrated programs in the region with the direct participation of beneficiaries and in close cooperation with the Government and other development partners.

(b) Past and current interventions.

The Aral Sea region has received substantial donor attention and financial support since mid-1990. According to the donor activities' assessment conducted in 2013 within the framework of the UNTFHS funded project, in the period of 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, amongst which were the following: UN Agencies (UNDP, UNICEF, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNV, WHO), JICA, USAID, TIKA, GIZ, Governments of Japan, Republic of Korea, ADB, World Bank, etc. Projects focused on the following areas: agriculture, education, healthcare, infrastructure, water supply, social sector, natural resource management, rehabilitation of environment, income generation, poverty reduction, governance, area-based development.

UN Agencies mostly focus on improving living standards through healthcare services improvement, poverty reduction, innovation in agriculture, governance and environmental protection. World Bank and ADB credits and grants are directed for rehabilitation of the infrastructure projects with more focus on water supply, irrigation, road construction, energy as well as assistance in the fields of education and health. In particular, the World Bank in close coordination with the Executive Committee of the IFAS recently launched cooperation aimed at improving water management, social, economic and environmental situation in the Central Asian region. This work is envisioned within the framework of the ASBP-3 to provide support to the IFAS founding by improving water management and achieving sustainable development in the Aral Sea Basin. To determine the scale and design of potential regional and national projects, within this partnership it is envisioned to work in close cooperation and coordination with the countries-members of the IFAS and regional institutions, in particular with the Interstate Coordination of Water Commission (ICWC), the International Commission on Sustainable Development (ICSD) and the Regional center of hydrology (RCH).

EU is providing funding for a project in healthcare sector with the focus to improve mother and child health services, while MSF is providing assistance to address TB-related health issues in the region. GIZ,

TIKA and MASHAV are implementing and planning to implement projects in the areas of agriculture, supported by capacity-building activities.

While donor aid has made notable contributions to improving the living standards of the population, certain gaps still exist in coordination of aid flows coming to the region. The effectiveness and impact of government and donor projects could also be strengthened through (i) more focus on evidence-based analysis through participatory approach to target the most vulnerable; (ii) work on value-added through an integrated approach to the regional development, and (iii) joint work on long-term regional strategic planning based on comprehensive analysis of the situation in the region.

Experiences of the "Sustaining livelihoods affected by the Aral Sea disaster" project implemented with UNTFHS funds are quite notable. As the first UN Joint Programme in Uzbekistan, it brought together five UN agencies working under one umbrella and demonstrated the benefits of an integrated response to a multi-faceted problem instead of the traditional stand-alone interventions. The project demonstrated the value of coordination, integrated planning, but also consolidating delivery at the field level with one coordinating entity.

Through the implementation of the "Sustaining livelihoods affected by the Aral Sea disaster" project funded by the UNTFHS during 2012-2015, it became apparent that local and regional Government was more effecting in planning and delivering interventions at the local level, including in collaboration with civil society and communities themselves. This second proposed initiative builds on achievements of the first one in order to support a scale-up transformation of the concept behind planning for the Aral Sea region. It seeks to demonstrate at the national level the long-term added-value of the human security approach which was proven beneficial at the local level: Interventions that base themselves on the needs and aspirations of affected populations, and that are designed, implemented and assessed in ways that can address these concerns in a holistic manner.

In essence, the goal is to convince the Government of the benefits of planning for bottom-up empowerment with top-down protection. By demonstrating results and conducting more awareness-building, the project plans on advocating for the concept of human security and convincing the Government of the desirability of adopting it as a conceptual framework behind interventions in areas vulnerable to different human insecurities.

(c) National and local government commitments.

The Uzbek Government's development interventions for Karakalpakstan and the areas affected by the Aral Sea disaster are part of its focus on the development of rural areas reflected in the Rural Development Programme of 2009, the Welfare Improvement Strategy 2013-2015 and a number of other policies, strategies and legislation on promoting job creation, development of agriculture sector, business environment and agro-processing. The proposed project is also in line with the national Government's annual state employment programs.

Uzbekistan has been consistently taking measures to prevent the consequences of the drying up of the Aral Sea.

Efforts of the Uzbek Government in development of the Aral Sea region are supported by two organizations, which are mandated to support measures on mitigating the consequences of the Aral Sea disaster: the International Fund for Saving the Aral Sea (IFAS) and Aral Gene Pool Protection Fund (AGPF). IFAS oversees implementation of the Aral Sea Basin Programme for the period of 2011-2015 (ASBP-3) with total budget of USD 9.5 billion proposing 352 projects for joint implementation targeting integrated water resources management, environmental protection, socio-economic development and improvement of institutional and legal mechanisms. Those projects include: 50 regional projects worth $44.97 million, the realization of which is planned to be financed mainly by international donors; 20 projects of regional and national character, to be funded by donors in the amount of $165.35 million; 28 current regional and national projects funded by donors in the amount of $766.12 million; and 250

national projects worth $8.5 billion funded mainly by the IFAS member states. AGPF is mandated with establishing a national platform for cooperation with international partners in restoring and developing the Aral Sea region.

In its current capacity as the rotating chair of the International Fund for Saving the Aral Sea, Uzbekistan has intensified its efforts to generate international attention to the Aral Sea disaster. During a large international conference the Government organized in October 2014 in Urgench, Uzbekistan, four priority areas were highlighted: i) preserving fragile eco-balance of the Aral Sea basin, combating desertification, improving water management; ii) restoring and conserving the gene pool of the population of the Aral Sea region through improved social infrastructure and wide network of medical and education facilities; iii) creating the necessary social and economic mechanisms to improve living standards and developing basic infrastructure and communication; and iv) restoring the biodiversity of flora and fauna, creation of local water reservoirs.

As a follow-up to the Conference the Government of Uzbekistan in December 2014 issued a Resolution "On measures for implementation of agreements reached within the International Conference on Aral Sea", to ensure timely and effective implementation of agreements reached during the Conference. Based on this resolution, 31 national and regional projects[4] worth over $3 billion were proposed for joint financing out of various sources, including Government funds, IFAS, Asian Development Bank, World Bank, Islamic Development Bank, Japanese International Cooperation Agency, Turkish Development Agency, Saudi Fund for Development, Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development Fund, the OPEC Fund for International Development, Abu Dhabi Fund for Development and UN Agencies. Identified projects target the following areas: social infrastructure – 55.16%, environment – 22.47%, agriculture – 19.51%, healthcare sectors – 0.57%, and other sectors – 2.29%, mostly focusing on Karakalpakstan, but also covering Khoresm, Bukhara, and Navoi regions.

Importantly, according to the Resolution a number of government agencies were tasked with development of a Comprehensive Programme on mitigation of the consequences of the Aral Sea catastrophe, and restoration and socioeconomic development of the Aral Sear region for 2015-18. This document drawn up by the Uzbek Ministry of Economy, the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations, Investment and Trade, and the Ministry of Finance, in cooperation with other interested ministries and agencies, as well as the Executive Committee of the International Fund for Saving the Aral Sea and the Charity fund for Aral Gene Pool Protection and was adopted in August 2015. The Comprehensive programme provides for implementing measures to improve the management system, economical and rational use of water resources in the region. For this purpose, Uzbekistan plans to implement eight projects worth 1.099bn dollars. Uzbekistan's contribution will be 388.3m dollars, while 678m-dollar loans and 33m-dollar grants will also be used. A total of 433.69m dollars will be channeled into projects to create favorable conditions for reproduction and preservation of the gene pool and health of the population living in ecologically risky zones. There is also a plan to implement projects to expand employment opportunities and create sources of income to raise the standard and quality of living for the population of the Aral Sea region. About 321.2m dollars will be allocated for these purposes. Some 158.1m dollars will be used to implement 16 projects to restore the ecosystem and biodiversity, as well as to preserve and protect the flora and fauna. The programme also provides for measures to modernize production and improve the infrastructure to ensure the socioeconomic development of the [constituent] republic of Qoraqalpogiston (projects worth 1.921bn dollars) and Xorazm Region (projects worth 375.8m dollars).

Moreover, in August 2015, the Comprehensive State programme was endorsed aiming at recovery and socio-economic development of the Aral Sea region for 2016-2018. The programme includes more than 500 projects with total budget worth of $4 bln.

The programme will be a working effective document for collaboration with donor organizations, which can be adjusted jointly with implementing agencies and partners, introducing corrective measures and

---

[4] This includes both on-going projects and indicative initiatives in pipeline, with no firm commitments. Moreover, some of project proposals were prepared unilaterally by government agencies without prior consultations with the donor.

changes to reflect the priorities and needs of the region. New development interventions should complement the targets envisioned by the Comprehensive Programme and reflect the national priorities.

The proposed joint project is aimed at mobilizing technical and financial assistance of donor institutions for implementation of targeted project initiatives. At the same time, the created institutional platform will serve for development of more detailed measures and project documents, reflecting the mandates and interests of the donor-partners involved.

In the implementation of the adopted measures it will be important to ensure that interventions proposed by the Government do not focus predominantly on improvement of physical infrastructure, but also pay due attention to the need for cross-sectorial programs directly targeting population in distressed remote communities. It is evident that national planning priorities and methods remain strongly top-down with focus on physical infrastructure development. In this regard, planning at the national level has to fully take into account the underlying inter-relationships and root causes of problems causing every-day insecurities for people living in vulnerable, isolated regions such as Karakalpakstan. In essence, Government's large-scale interventions should be based on a proper assessment of risks to the lives and dignities of vulnerable communities to allow them to cope with challenges and to build their resilience so that they could mitigate risks and become agents of change in their own lives. Inter-agency horizontal planning and implementation should be properly institutionalized within the Government, considering that a number of different government agencies are involved in implementing national projects.

(d) Pilot catalytic and innovative nature of the project.

The project will be innovative in elevating the importance of human security approach in the national and regional policy making and contextualizing it for Uzbekistan realities. Real changes in human security outcomes for individuals and communities affected by the Aral Sea disaster depend on the ability of multiple partners to understand and effectively apply human security approach in practice. The project will also contribute to building foundations for comprehensive evidence-informed policymaking across all levels of the Government. It is innovative in conditions of Uzbekistan where robust evidence is not always readily available for consideration in policymaking. Extensive trainings on human security, policy research, developing policy options, estimating costs of new policy/program initiatives, evaluating policy outcomes and impacts, with particular focus on the individuals and communities affected by the Aral Sea disaster will be provided for national, regional and district authorities. Moreover, the project will develop innovative practices of training of public servants and other partners and will communicate them to relevant authorities.

One the most innovative features of the project is that it will apply the integrated principle to interventions planning: it will assess the chain of causes and effects of insecurities of the targeted communities and will design the interventions that will address these cause-effect mechanisms in a comprehensive way by expanding livelihoods opportunities, improving health facilities and agriculture opportunities and making governance systems better responsive to individuals and communities. Multiple insecurities faced by communities will be addressed to make more significant synergetic effects on their lives. For example, the same community may be targeted for heath interventions, livelihood opportunities, access to quality education etc. UN agencies, relying on their expertise, will contribute to interventions' development and implementation and will demonstrate to the national partners how effective partnerships work in reality. It will help the Government and the donors to better utilize their resources, improve geographic targeting of support and address root causes of human security challenges. As the Karakalpakstan represents an example of a region where an environmental vulnerability has created multiple insecurities, the results and lessons learned from integrated evidence-based programming could be used by the Government in developing interventions in similar regions around the country in the future, with necessary adjustments.

Human security approach has a strong potential to guide multiple donors operating in the region in prioritizing, coordinating and implementing their programmes and activities. Multiple donors work to

meet the region's pressing demands, and the project innovativeness is that it will promote human security approach for donors that can help them to shift from narrow sectoral or short term solutions to more systemic and sustainable interventions addressing root causes of human insecurities as they are identified by the affected communities themselves.

The project innovativeness is that it will challenge the effectiveness of the old sectoral models in addressing human consequences of the Aral Sea environmental disaster and will promote multi-disciplinary solutions which cross ministerial lines and reflect the needs and aspirations of individuals and communities. The project will identify the most innovative and effective practices, describe and analyze them, capture potentially transferable practices and present them to decision makers for potential mainstreaming into the Government policies and programmes. The project will also cooperate with the IFAS and AGPF in order to advocate for human security approach at the regional forums. For this, it will provide necessary capacity building and technical assistance to those institutions to mainstream the human security approach in their programming and projects implementation.

As human security cannot be achieved without involving the people into decision making, or "bottom up" approach, the project contains a strong participation and community empowerment component that will bring together communities to work towards the common goals of building livelihoods, social cohesion, and effective natural resource management. This participatory design and models will reflect the lessons learned from the previous project and will tap into untapped local potential that can further promote innovation and ensure national and local ownership and resilience.

The project will support setting up of MPHSF that will provide an innovative and effective mechanism for mobilizing all stakeholders around the human security approach both as a conceptual and operational tool for interventions in a region affected by multiple insecurities. The Fund will be flexible and responsive to evolving local needs and will support innovations proposed by individuals and communities affected by the Aral Sea disaster. Moreover, it will promote local innovations by encouraging communities to develop and implement initiatives that establish new employment and business opportunities, new agricultural practices, social services projects, etc. The Fund operation will include a strong monitoring and evaluation component that will identify the most promising projects with an intent to replicate and scale them up.

Building on successful mechanisms of delivering "UN as One" established under the previous project and capitalizing on UN partners' respective expertise and comparative advantages, the project will further advance the coordination mechanism to ensure that interventions by the UN system are coordinated, comprehensive and executed in a timely manner. In addressing areas of human insecurity previously not attended to, UN partners will address gaps in the overall human security situation of the communities and will avoid duplication with, or detraction from, existing initiatives. The project will capture innovative mechanisms and practices of UN partners' collaboration in such aspects as information exchange, joint planning and monitoring and share them with the relevant Government authorities to encourage them to adopt similar mechanisms of horizontal collaboration to support individuals and communities affected by the Aral Sea disaster.

Section III: Rationale for Funding from the UNTFHS

(a) Application of the human security approach.

There are situations when the problem is readily identifiable and can be addressed through one or a few specific actions. However, the situation in Karakalpakstan is more complex. The environmental disaster has led to decreased livelihoods opportunities due to land degradation and water shortages as well as the disappearance of the fishing industry. It has also led to poor health and food insecurity by limiting access to quality drinking water and sanitation, both insecurities having been exacerbated by low incomes.

Livelihood opportunities became more limited, giving rise to other negative externalities in people's everyday lives.

In this regard, adopting traditional sector-specific or .vulnerable group-tailored approaches in the circumstances of Karakalpakstan is not sufficient given the complexity of human security challenges faced by individuals and communities affected by the Aral Sea disaster. A more comprehensive and holistic approach is required that will address the root causes of the risks and challenges affecting the individuals and communities. The approach should be able to create positive linkages between multiple sectors (i.e. economic, social, political, health, environmental, etc.) and address these complex and interlinked challenges. The approach should also reflect the strengths and aspirations of the local communities. At the same time, all levels and partners need to be involved: interventions from the bottom up that build resilience of communities by empowering them should be synchronized with macro-level policies, improvements of governance institutions, and adoption of practices and regulations that protect vulnerable populations against human security threats they face. The proposed project seeks to pursue two complimentary strategies: focus on empowerment and resilience building of local communities, and promote long-term policies focusing on protection.

From the human rights-based approach perspective, the proposed interventions will address the following civil, social and economic rights: right to adequate living standard, right to water, right to sanitation, right to food, right to health, right to adequate housing, right to information and right to public participation.

The human security approach, as demonstrated during the first UNTFHS project, is an optimal approach that can address complex human security needs of populations in the Aral Sea area. Its principles of comprehensiveness, people-centeredness, context-specificity and inclusiveness are necessary for planning and implementing effective interventions supporting individuals and communities affected by the Aral Sea disaster. Capitalizing on successful experiences of the first project, a new project will attempt to change mindsets of decision makers and convince the Government and other UN partners to mainstream human security as a conceptual and operational tool for policy development and planning at all levels of the Government.

The project goals are perfectly aligned with the funding criteria as outlined in Section IV of the Guidelines for the UN Trust Fund for Human Security. Namely:

Advancing the integration and mainstreaming of the human security approach across the work of the United Nations, in particular, at the local and country level.

The proposed project will be jointly implemented by six UN agencies, effectively making use of specialized expertise and complementarities to ensure better integration of UN support to the region. The human security approach will be integrated both in terms of a concept and vision for interventions as well as a methodology for planning, delivering and evaluating. More specifically:

- The UN staff will receive regular training on the human security approach and its added value as a conceptual and operational tool. This will ensure systematic application of the human security approach in programming at the country level by UN Agencies and integrating the approach into UN partners' planning and programming.
- The integrated approach will be operationalized through joint interventions across UN agencies in terms of assessing the needs of the target community, developing the project and its implementation plans, delivering as one, assessing results jointly, and sharing of the best practices.
- The human security approach, including its focus on risks and threats to development for vulnerable populations, and its emphasis on protection and empowerment, will be used to inform the documents, analysis and strategies developed by UN agencies, such as the CCA, UNDAF. UN Agencies will also advocate human security approach as a tool for achieving sustainable development and in implementing the upcoming Sustainable Development Goals with their national counterparts during their dialogues, meetings, etc.

Building partnerships with national and international stakeholders to expand the reach of project activities and to promote greater support and replication of the human security approach.

The first UNTFHS-funded project implemented by the UN in Karakalpakstan led to a number of strong partnerships with the Ministry of Economy, Ministry of Health, Council of Ministers of Karakalpakstan, IFAS, AGPF as well as a host of development partners (GIZ, MASHAV, USAID, MSF, etc.). These partnerships improved and made value adding in addressing multiple human security needs of rural areas.

Further upscaling can only be achieved through coalitions and partnerships with other donors and parallel funding of the Government. To this end, the UN proposes to play an active role in coordinating the international efforts in Karakalpakstan through the establishment of the MPHSF as one of the key objectives of the proposed project. As a coordination platform, the MPHSF can provide an innovative and effective mechanism for mobilizing all stakeholders around the human security approach both as a conceptual and operational tool for interventions in a region affected by multiple insecurities around the Aral Sea. The MPHSF initiative could benefit from the experiences of the Human Security Unit (HSU) at the UN in managing a global human security trust fund, and as such, will include representatives of the Human Security Unit on its Steering Committee.

The experiences of the first project will be analyzed and used for advocacy purposes with local and national Government in order to demonstrate the benefits of integrated, people centered, context specific planning. Thus, the UN will advocate for the replication of the successes of the project in other regions of Uzbekistan facing complex human security challenges, where applicable.

Finally, UN partners at the national and local levels will receive periodic training on the human security approach for experts, specialists and representatives of different ministries in partnership with the State Academy for Public Administration. This will lead to institutionalizing the human security concept through regular and formal courses for civil servants and link it with local development planning, budgeting and strategic decision making courses.

Providing concrete and sustainable benefits to vulnerable people and communities threatened in their survival, livelihood and dignity. Advancing multi-sectorial and integrated responses that take into account the people-centered, comprehensive, context-specific and prevention-oriented aspects of the human security concept. (For more detail please refer to Section 3, Project details)

Building on the results of the first UNTFHS-funded project, a new proposed project will continue to target the vulnerable communities living around the Aral Sea using the principles of the human security approach as value added. Specifically:

- The *people-centered* approach will be implemented through conducting an initial **human security assessment in target communities** whereby the multiple causes and consequences of human insecurities will be assessed using surveys, field observations, and quantitative and qualitative indicators. The baseline will be established to allow assessing effectiveness and impacts of project interventions and adjust the project, if necessary, to maximize its long term impact on the individuals and communities affected by the Aral Sea disaster.

  Human security indicators including data on geographic locations, communities, regions, households and infrastructure will be developed. A wide range of additional aspects including the food, health, environmental and personal securities will be taken into account as well. The advantage of integrating human security approach at the assessment stage will ensure more evidence-based positioning and mainstreaming of human security concept at policy level, when the Government will be presented with the data and real-fact information from the field to make its policies and programs human-focused and results-oriented.

  The sources for information intended for the assessment will include the following: i) official statistics at the level of regions and districts; ii) data received from local authorities and self-

governing bodies in pilot districts (communities); iii) data from survey of households of the target areas. More specifically, the needs assessment will use the tools and analysis methodology provided by the Human Security guidebook. The representative sample population will be selected to assess their needs and vulnerabilities using both quantitative and qualitative indicators through a survey. For quantitative indicators, questions will be asked to determine their economic, food, environmental, health, political, personal and community insecurities. Qualitative data will be collected through a survey capturing how people identify and assess risks and threats in their lives; how they perceive risks and opportunities in terms of freedom from want (economic, food, housing, social services, environmental insecurities, etc.) and their freedom from indignity (feelings or perceptions pertaining to inclusion and empowerment, etc.).

Based on these quantitative and qualitative data, the project will map communities to reflect their needs, vulnerabilities and opportunities. This method will also allow involving the communities (through Community Development Planning) not only as beneficiaries but as direct stakeholders in the design, implementation and monitoring of the interventions. As such, they will be empowered to assess and voice their concerns and needs.

The assessment will be conducted at both district and household levels covering maximum of 7 districts of the Aral Sea region and approximately 70 village community of citizens (cartographic units) both in urban and rural areas. The results will then be put into a human security mapping for the Aral Sea region that should be updated every two years in order to periodically and systematically track and monitor the progress in those areas. The results of assessment will be presented to key stakeholders for consideration and use in their planning and budgeting processes.

The participating UN agencies will be involved in the process of preparing and conducting the needs assessment. Specifically, UN agencies will jointly develop the TOR of the needs assessment. This will lead to great value adding and make the assessment results multi-dimensional and comprehensive. The draft results of the needs assessment and roadmap will be circulated among all UN agencies for review and further inputs to ensure that the final assessment report and development roadmap enables more frequent and informed dialogue between agencies, partners, government staff and donors. The coordination among the UN agencies will result in more efficient use of resources, to obtain a more comprehensive picture of needs and to promote a shared understanding of needs and priorities, laying a good foundation for a well-coordinated response.

- The *integrated* principle of the human security approach will be implemented through: 1) assessing the chain of causes and effects of insecurities of the targeted communities; 2) designing the interventions in ways that address the cause-effect mechanism and not in isolation (for example, based on an assessment of the livelihoods opportunities that can be developed, health facilities and agriculture opportunities for food security will be correlated in order to ensure the positive ways that these insecurities can be alleviated by the people themselves; 3) the different UN agencies, each using their expertise, will participate together in designing each intervention in ways that has multiple benefits in different sectors. No intervention will be designed as a standalone, one sector approach.

- The *context-specific* principle will be adhered to by getting to know the communities in-depth through an initial assessment, jointly developing community development plans and through analyzing the results of the first project. On the basis of concrete knowledge, interventions will be designed for the targeted communities. Given the funding constraints, interventions at the local and regional levels will focus on supporting small-scale community-based infrastructure and services, coupled with local governance capacity building and income-generation initiatives that create practical examples and promote an enabling environment for possible larger-scale regional development programs.

- Finally, given that the interventions are designed to empower local communities and build their resilience, the project will make concerted effort to integrate the principle of *preventive* development in its approach. By raising the level of awareness of local communities of health, food and environmental risks, the project will inform them and promote practices to prevent further degradation of the their livelihoods such as land.

Implementing the "protection and empowerment" framework by comprehensively including both top-down protection and bottom-up empowerment measures.

Interventions during the first project funded through the UNTFHS helped over 44,000 people to improve their access to basic services. This was achieved by using community empowerment techniques such as community development planning through creation of grass-root initiative groups, participatory community monitoring and evaluation of social projects, and MDGs localization and community mapping. The use of such combination of methodologies is a unique approach used to support the interactive participation of local people in planning and decision-making. This new project proposes to continue with the same empowerment strategies and by helping communities and individuals create consensus, explore ideas, identify priorities, find cost-efficient solutions and increase transparency in decision-making. Furthermore, by focusing on building the resilience of communities, the project decidedly hopes to contribute further to the empowerment of communities to better cope with risks and challenges related to natural disasters on all areas of their lives (economic, food, health, community security etc.).

By up streaming the results of the first project and by advocating for the use of the human security approach in discussions with the Government, the UN leadership will also encourage the Government in developing adequate policies, strategies and regulations to provide the necessary protection needed for communities living in endangered areas. It will be achieved through the development of long term policies and legislation. Expertise can be provided to the Government to support it in designing interventions, policies and legislation based on the findings of the project.

Promoting partnerships with civil society groups, NGOs, and other local entities and encouraging implementation by these entities.

During the first project, strong partnerships were created with local NGOs, associations, communities and local Governments. The new project will build on and strengthen those partnerships by providing more long term support and by providing information and training on concepts which they can adapt in their plans and programs. The project will launch a public awareness campaign that will strengthen these partnership ties, highlight achievements, and demonstrate the value of the human security approach.

Local groups will also be used during the implementation of different activities by using their own experiences, networks and expertise. During the first project they proved especially useful in increasing awareness about family planning and self-entrepreneurship, establishing pilot income generation projects that benefited over 130,000 people in target districts. In the new project partnerships with the Business Women's Association, Farmers' Association, Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Women's Committee, Nurses' Association,, Community Based Organizations, cultural, educational and research institutions, and other civil society organizations will be relied upon and further strengthened by involving them in various phases of interventions. In parallel, partnership will be fostered with Jokorgi Kenes and the Council of Ministers of Karakalpakstan to strengthen the voice in the local partners and promote human security approach.

Promoting inter-agency cooperation based on the comparative advantage of the applying organizations to advance the operational impact of human security.

The proposed project will build on the comparative expertise of the different organizations by bringing their activities under one umbrella. In particular, the project will use specific knowledge and expertise of resident UN agencies in Uzbekistan in the areas of health, education, livelihoods, local governance, family planning, women and youth, tourism and culture. At the same time, synergies will be achieved among the sector specific interventions better utilize limited resources and provide comprehensive multi-sectoral interventions to the targeted communities.

To ensure a holistic response the project will collaborate with different agencies and UNDP projects in Tashkent, the capital, to get their inputs into the design, implementation and monitoring of activities but it

will be delivered as one in Karakalpakstan through the coordination unit established during the previous project.

Including a component designated specifically for the dissemination of the human security approach. (For more detail please refer to Section 4, Dissemination, Public Information and Communications)

Through a component specifically designated to disseminating the human security approach, the project proposes to:

- Provide regular training on the human security approach for the UN country and project team, for the national and local Government partners, and NGOs that are involved in the various phases of the project. Policy advice will also be provided on how to embed human security approach into government policies, legislation, planning and budgeting practices and how to introduce it in courses for civil servants.
- As many as possible articles for the local and national press and social media will be prepared. They will be written from human security approach and will cover case studies that operationalize the concept and provide rationale for its use in planning for vulnerable communities. The project will also work on creating online and offline platforms with local khokimiyats, to discuss issues related to human security voiced by local citizens and CSOs. They may include interactive tools in khokimiyat websites, press-conferences of public officials, meetings of public councils.
- The human security approach will be used in the design of strategies and documents developed by the UN in Uzbekistan. It will also be used in the discussions on implementing the upcoming Sustainable Development Goals in Uzbekistan as a way to protect and empower populations made vulnerable by a man-made or environmental disaster.
- The project will also conduct periodic roundtable events with Government ministries, press conferences involving local and international experts on human security, etc.

Paying special attention to the needs of persons with disabilities in the design and implementation of projects.

The UNTFHS project had a number of inclusive activities addressing the special needs of persons with disabilities. It implemented in particular a few successful initiatives with the Republic Society of Disabled People, Community Fund (Makhalla Fund) and Women's Committee on creating jobs in the field of ICT and Sewing industry for women and girls with disabilities. This sort of initiatives will be further fostered in cooperation with local authorities and partners. The needs and circumstances of persons with disabilities will be taken into account in designing of joint needs assessments and preparing a development strategy. The strategy as well as needs assessment will promote access for persons with disabilities to information, communication and services, including education and employment. The need to integrate the needs of persons with disabilities into the appropriate state and donor programs will be extensively advocated, considering that the UNCT is preparing a new programme supporting ratification and implementation of Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD). The experience of UN Joint Programme in addressing the needs of the persons with disabilities could be also used by the UNCT in development interventions within the new UN CRPD programme. The project will also implement income generation activities with involvement of persons with disabilities in the areas of crafts, souvenir making from shells, doll making from fabrics and ceramics.

(b) Added value of the human security approach.

"Human security is based on the idea of upholding the right of people to live in freedom and dignity, free from poverty and despair. All individuals are entitled to freedom from fear and freedom from want, with an equal opportunity to enjoy all their rights and fully develop their human potential."[5] There is a wide

---

[5] UN Secretary-General, 'Follow-up to General Assembly resolution 64/291 on human security', (A/66/763), 5 April 2012.

range of aspects how the application of the human security approach will add value to address human security challenges described in the proposal and they are discussed below:

- By placing individuals and communities at the centre of analysis, human security approach identifies specific and concrete human security challenges faced by the individuals and communities affected by the Aral Sea disaster. It leads to better focused interventions of all partners and promotes evidence-based results-focused approach of all partners' policies and supports focusing on real human security challenges identified by individuals living in the affected region. Moreover, instead of focusing on such targets as the number of infrastructural projects completed, the human security approach supports developing of measures reflecting real needs of individuals affected by the Aral Sea disaster and re-direct the Government and other partners' efforts to activities addressing real and measurable human security challenges.

- By considering a broad range of conditions, which threaten survival, livelihood and dignity of individuals and communities affected by the Aral Sea disaster, human security approach highlights the inter-connections between multiple human security challenges faced by individuals and communities affected by the Aral Sea disaster. Long-term and sustainable responses to these complex and inter-connected challenges require a comprehensive model that is offered by the human security approach that accounts for the inter linkages among food, health, nutrition, economic and other elements of human security.

- By recognizing complexity of challenges faced by individuals and communities affected by the Aral Sea disaster, human security approach establishes clear direction and parameters for coordinated program planning, implementation and monitoring of relevant national line ministries, regional and local authorities and local communities. This is critically important for the areas affected by the Aral Sea disaster where a large numbers of partners are involved. If human security approach is adopted by all partners, the impacts of their interventions may be maximized through effective coordination mechanisms and clarification of their roles and responsibilities that will break down a silo-based thinking.

- By identifying root causes of human security challenges faced by the individuals and communities affected by the Aral Sea disaster, the human security approach focuses attention of all partners, including the individuals and communities affected, on the root causes that could be addressed or alleviated through collective actions of all partners. Moreover, by properly identifying the root causes and developing effective collective measures to address them, human security approach helps all partners to better prioritize and coordinate their interventions.

- By taking into account needs of different sectors and segments of the populations affected by the Aral Sea disaster, the human security approach promotes development of interventions addressing specific needs of individual communities instead of applying the same supports and interventions to all groups and communities affected by the Aral Sea disaster.

- The human security approach helps national and regional Government as well as local communities to properly identify their capacity needs and focus on them to effectively address complex human security challenges faced by individuals and communities affected by the Aral Sea disaster.

- By taking into consideration two mutually reinforcing pillars of protection and empowerment, the human security approach in addition to top-down policies and processes such as infrastructural development, places a focus on bottom-up approaches, where the affected individuals and communities identify their human security priorities and work together to address them. It is particularly important in conditions of Uzbekistan were democratic practices are evolving and individuals and authorities have to further enhance the mechanisms of open dialogue and working together to address commonly identify human security priorities. The consultations and engagement of diverse partners into the open exchange of ideas and information-sharing about human security challenges and solutions will support consensus building and prioritization of activities addressing human security needs. Moreover, it will strengthen the resilience of individuals and communities and promote collective actions to address common human security challenges. It will promote willingness of local and regional governments to collaborate with local communities and engage into meaningful consultations.

(c) Action plan for integration and mainstreaming of the human security approach.

The application of the human security approach made it possible for the first UNTFHS funded project to provide concrete and sustainable benefits to rural communities suffered from the Aral Sea disaster. The project addressed human security risks in numerous dimensions (economic, food, health, community security, etc.).The human security approach also filled a planning and conceptualization gap at the level of district and regional Government, where it helped to break traditional ministerial silos. However, the degree to which national Government authorities have accepted the overall value added of the Human Security approach to respond to multi-sectorial challenges of the Aral Sea region remains limited, with the majority of benefits of the application of the approach still occurring at the regional and local levels.

There is a number of reasons behind this apparent lack of national Government buy-in: 1) the very modest size of the project in comparison to the totality of Government and other partners' development efforts; 2) lack of understanding and awareness about human security as a concept and operational tool for planning and policy making; 3) wariness to adopt a concept that has the word 'security' in it.

The project proposes to deal with these shortcomings in different ways. Knowledge about the human security approach and its added value as an operational and conceptual tool for planning interventions among vulnerable populations will be developed based on the concrete case of Uzbekistan, disseminated and used to raise awareness. As such, the project aims to:

- Collect data, case studies and evidence from the first project on how human security approach has benefitted communities at risk.
- Gather literature on human security, translate and adapt them for the case of Uzbekistan.
- Deliver a series of trainings for the all national and local government partners and relevant UN staff that are involved in the various phases of the project.
- Work with specific line ministries in up streaming results gained from the pilot project interventions in Karakalpakstan, highlighting successes, good practices and challenges, with concrete recommendations on how the gaps can be addressed through national policies, programs and legislation.
- If expertise is required by the Government, the UN could provide experts to help the Government in mainstreaming and integrating human security principles into the existing tools and policies such as planning, budgeting, social partnership, etc.
- The UN leadership in Uzbekistan will also use the concept in its communiqués in order to de-stigmatize the inclusion of the word security in it and show that human security is not the same concept as national security and is a concept that is now increasingly accepted as the overarching mandate of the United Nations, including in implementing the upcoming Sustainable Development Goals.

With Uzbekistan currently holding the chair of IFAS, the momentum created by the recent Aral Sea conference and the good prospects for significantly increased resource mobilization as a result of the proposed establishment of a MPHSF would certainly raise the profile of the human security approach and central Government's willingness to consider its value-added.
- The proposed MPHSF for the Aral Sea will be working under one unified and jointly agreed umbrella programme framework (Development Strategy) that would incorporate the main principles of the human security concept.
- The MPHSF will provide an opportunity to advocate for the development of a common national strategy for the Aral Sea region through close engagement with Government and donor stakeholders to generate adequate interest of donors in a programme framework based on the human security approach.
- The programs and interventions will be based on evidence, collected through the assessment to establish a comprehensive baseline of the multiple risks to human security of populations around the Aral Sea and the consequences of these risks on different facets of life. As such interventions will be designed in ways that have positive multiplier effects on the lives of the communities.

- Investment plans in support of the national strategy will include MPHSF's results framework as well as mobilization strategy, including the MPHSF's comparative advantages vis-à-vis existing financial modalities and co-financing/leveraging opportunities with other sources of finance.

As noted in the address of the President of Uzbekistan to the UN General Assembly in 2013, none of the Central Asia countries has the capacity and resources to combat this catastrophe on their own. The Proposed Programme will both reflect the Government's priorities to support the most vulnerable remote areas and build the capacity of the Government in mobilizing resources to support the region. For the Government of Uzbekistan, the establishment of a MPHSF, which is a financing mechanism to operationalize a national strategy, will serve as the vehicle to deliver on its strategic priorities and programmatic goals in relation to the Aral Sea.

(d) Pilot catalytic and innovative nature of the project.

As explained in detail in the Section II, (d) Pilot catalytic and innovative nature of the project, while most of the proposed activities will be context-specific for the conditions of Karakalpakstan, the experiences of linking local-level initiatives with larger nation-wide programs and initiatives can be easily replicated in other regions of the Aral Sea basin (including Khoresm, Navoi and Bukhara regions). Knowledge accumulated in the process of establishing a Multi-partner human security fund for this disaster-stricken region of the world can also reveal a number of lessons learned to take into account in other similar undertakings elsewhere.

Section IV: Project Development

(a) Project identification.

The Aral Sea region lacks one unified integrated evidence based development strategy for the region. Therefore, the government would need support in building further capacity on identifying local priority needs, monitoring and evaluation of the on-going progress, and introducing measures to mitigate and adapt to existing challenges through developing new projects and initiatives for further mobilization of resources to the region.

One of the encouraging incitements for development of this project emerged as a result of the International Conference in 2014, where majority of donor participants expressed their readiness to support the region, through emphasizing on the need to have evidence based sound strategic visioning for development of the region. The initial search and brainstorming of ideas was started last year in November-December with the visit of the group of UN experts to the field to meet local staff, partners and identify areas for future interventions, as well as hear the feedback from the current activities of integration the human security concept. The results of the on-going initiative on the Aral Sea programme on "Sustaining Livelihoods affected by the Aral Sea disaster" were analyzed; and field visits to the project sites were made with aim to meet project beneficiaries and obtain their feedback. Consequently, the current proposal reflects the views and proposals of the local communities in the region.

The ideas on new project were discussed with local and national partners, including: Ministry of Economy, Council of Ministers of Karakalpakstan, the AGPF, IFAS, Ministry of Agriculture and Water Resources, Ministry of Health of Karakalpakstan, Women's Committee of Karakalpakstan and Council of Farmers of Karakalpakstan, Ministry of Economy of Karakalpakstan, and State Nature Protection Committee of Karakalpakstan.

In the process of project design all six participating UN agencies were actively engaged. The idea of continuing joint work through a new project was announced at a UNCT meetings attended by Heads of the UN Agencies in Uzbekistan, with proposal to engage into new Joint Programming, where six agencies expressed their readiness to implement Joint Programme in the Aral Sea region. The focal points from each respective agency were assigned to proceed further on more detailed elaboration on the project idea

and design. In the process of preparation of the project concept, the expertise from other UNDP practices was engaged including the environment and good governance.

In order to ensure more sound and evidence based research, publications from various research institutions and think tanks, such as Center for Economic Research, Institute for Macroeconomic Research and Forecast as well as research studies, policy briefs issued by ABD, WB and other international institutions were used. Moreover, analysis of national policy documents, decrees, decisions was made prior to the development of this proposal. Finally, civil society organizations with a specific focus or expertise were also consulted and engaged in the design process. In development of this proposal, aspects such as equal opportunities for all and gender equality were considered, and in the course of the project implementation will be tracked and mainstreamed throughout the activities.

(b) Consultation with stakeholders.

All participating UN agencies were involved in the design process of the project proposal through extensive consultations which consisted of several meetings involving the heads of all the agencies for key decisions, while the staff from all the agencies participated in discussions and planning with the project proposal formulation team. As a result of these consultations, a comprehensive plan of action was agreed upon, with a number of participating UN agencies committing their own resources towards the joint implementation of this plan. Combined financial contributions of participating UN agencies make up almost 1/3 of the total proposed project budget (*please refer to Table 3 for details*).

Consultations were also held with Government representatives at central, regional and district levels in order to decide on the modality and select the target districts for the proposed project. Civil society organizations with a specific relevant focus or expertise in Tashkent and Karakalpakstan were engaged in the design process. Furthermore, the design of the project was informed by the findings and lessons learned of the first project funded by the UNTFHS in the Aral Sea region.

The process of development of the current proposal benefited from the findings of the external evaluation and rapid assessment of the UNHSTF conducted by the Universalia consulting agency in 2013, as well as observations and relevant monitoring and mid-term evaluation findings of the current UN Joint Programme in Karakalpakstan. The interests and priority needs of local communities were taken into account when elaborating the projects on the ground. The regional and national Governments ensured their commitments to collaboration on the proposed programme and provided socio-economic data and statistics necessary for the proposal.

In the course of project development, the UN worked closely with AGPF on the results and agreements coming from the International Conference on the Aral Sea (October 2014) and with IFAS on information about the socio-economic conditions and priority projects of donor partners. Statistics, analysis and trends on the socio-economic situation in the region were gathered from line ministries on health, education, economy etc.

Section V: Project Details

(a) Results framework.

Addressing the multiple and accumulated insecurities in the everyday life of vulnerable populations, such as those affected by the drying up of the Aral Sea, requires a people-centered approach involving communities themselves not only as beneficiaries, but also as stakeholders and agents of change. It also requires an integrated, holistic approach that addresses the causes and consequences of different threats to people's livelihoods, survival and dignity. There is a need to pursue multiple objectives: employment generation, natural resource management, improved social services in health and education, good governance through participatory planning and implementation. Finally, the project will raise awareness about the human security approach as an analytical, planning and operational tool among communities,

researchers and academics, NGOs, Government officials at the local and national levels as well as the UN Staff.

The **Human Security Goal** for the project will be as follows:

"Mitigating inter-connected risks to Human Security and Building the resilience of communities affected by the Aral Sea Disaster through an integrated and multi-level approach and Ensuring sustainable support through the Establishment of a Multi-Partner Human Security Fund for the Aral Sea."

The Programme will be based on two main objectives as stated in the table. The list of the expected outputs and activities are listed below.

Objective	Description	Responsible Agency
Objective One: **To address the human security needs of populations affected by the Aral Sea disaster at the local and national levels**	Support national/regional authorities to identify the multi-dimensional human security risks and their consequences for communities affected by the Aral Sea disaster, and based on concrete needs assessment develop regional/local development strategies that address these needs in a holistic manner and by involving local communities. Innovative solutions will be sought in terms of interventions in the areas of economic security, health, food and education in ways that have positive multiplier outcomes in other related domains. Lessons from successful pilot projects to be upstreamed so as to influence replication and policy making at the national level. Furthermore, knowledge about the human security approach as an analytical, operational and policy making tool will be enhanced through regular capacity-building activities.	**UNDP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNV**
Objective Two: **To establish a well-coordinated financial mechanism for implementing and sustainable financing of human security initiatives as a way to promote and mainstream the human security approach in the region**	Development of effective programme and financial mechanism to galvanize resources in support of concerted efforts to address multiple human insecurities in the Aral Sea region	**UNDP, UNESCO and UN Agencies**

Objective One: To address the human security needs of populations affected by the Aral Sea disaster at the local and national levels

Expected Outputs and activities

Output 1.1. A baseline conducted using field observation, surveys and the use of quantitative and qualitative indicators to identify the risks to human security of communities affected by the Aral Sea

disaster, and the results analyzed in terms of multi-dimensional causes and consequences on different domains. (UNDP with involvement of other agencies)

Outputs 1.2. Based on the baseline results, a Strategy/Roadmap is developed with recommendations for concrete possible programmatic interventions in the Aral Sea region that address different insecurities in a holistic way. (UNDP with involvement of other agencies)

Output 1.3. Human security needs of selected communities are addressed through preparation of community development plans and implementation of innovative projects (access to basic services, income generation, SME and community-based tourism development) and trainings. (UNDP, UNESCO, UNFPA)

Output 1.4 Sustainable management and conservation of natural resources is promoted. Climate resilient agricultural and pastoral production systems and farming practices are established, as a practical solution to the multi-dimensional consequences of climate-related threats and ensuring environmental security (UNDP, UNESCO)

Output 1.5 Capacities of Primary Health Care Services to provide integrated mother and child healthcare are enhanced. The information on reproductive and maternal health is widely disseminated through multiple vehicles. Knowledge of population about preventing respiratory, cardiovascular and gastrointestinal diseases increased due to increased capacities of community volunteers. (UNFPA, UNV)

Output 1.6 Multi-dimensional changes in communities' lives are assessed with particular attention on how improvement in one domain has had positive externalities in other insecurities. Local communities are empowered to express their needs by being involved in the transparent design and implementation of the impact assessment. Results are made widely available for advocacy purposes and lessons learned, through publication of brochures, social media etc. (UNDP with involvement of other agencies)

Activities:

1.1.1: Formulation of the research Concept and Terms of Reference for the baseline to be conducted for the Aral Sea region, using human security quantitative and qualitative indicators, surveys and field observations.

1.1.2: Based on the research agenda identified, in cooperation with national and international partners, conduct the baseline study and analyze the results in terms of multi-dimensional insecurities in everyday life, causes and consequences on different domains.

1.1.3: Support in improvement/development of national and regional statistics and data collection by developing human security quantitative and qualitative indicators and work with the national statistical agencies to mainstream them for annual monitoring and early warning. (UNESCO, UNFPA)

1.2.1: Based on agreed action plan for roadmap development, elaboration of inter sectorial socio-economic development map centered on human security and development indicators;

1.2.2: Development of a Roadmap/Development Strategy for the Aral Sea region with the focus to Karakalpakstan that defines priority human insecurities in the region and addressing necessary recommendations; (also through the MPHSTF)

1.2.3: Relevant government structures (at national, regional and district levels) built strong research and development capacities in the process of regional and local development planning that will enhance (i) efficiency and accountability of local government services and (ii) institutionalization and scaling the successful initiatives of the project on human security mainstreaming;

1.2.4: Unified methodology on Regional/local development planning piloted for the selected district in the Aral Sea region to improve the governance and institutional capacity of the national, regional and local partners;

1.2.5: Outcomes of the development roadmap for Karakalpakstan are integrated in the state programmes for the Aral Sea Region and endorsed by the Cabinet of Ministers and Jokargi Kenges (Parliament) in order to enhance the evidence-based and result-oriented targeted support to the region;

1.2.6: Fiscal decision-making and accountability in local government bodies improved, also through introduction of results-oriented local development indicators and mechanisms of implementation for local governments.

1.3.1: 20 community development plans developed through engagement of communities in participatory manner based on the human security approach with focus on different insecurity domains (health, economic, food, environmental, community etc.). Based on community development plans developed at least 11 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.). The projects to be chosen in consultation with local communities and with their inputs as stakeholders. Projects that touch on multiple insecurity areas for communities will be favored over sector specific projects. Projects will for example address economic security (income generation, SME and tourism development etc.), food security (agriculture improvement, water management), health security (capacity building of healthcare workers, family planning, maternal health, preventing respiratory, cardiovascular and gastrointestinal diseases); and education (infrastructure development, teacher training, curriculum improvement, teacher skills building) 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. (UNDP)

1.3.2: Implementation of at least 45-50 innovative projects through establishment of demonstration plots and business projects (in areas of agriculture, service delivery, food processing, craft, etc.) by application of new innovate technologies and practices in the pilot communities with the involvement of the local farmers, rural women and disabled people that promote social, economic and environmental security. (UNDP, UNFPA)

1.3.3: Livelihoods, economic, environmental and social security of local rural communities, including vulnerable groups, improved through development of community-based tourism and traditional handicrafts. (UNESCO)

1.4.1: 40,000 Dekhkan farmers have adopted climate resilient conservation agriculture practices (e.g. low till, mixed cropping, fodder production, and residue crop soil covering adopted measures adopted at 80,000 ha of dekhkan farms). 40,000 Dekhan farmers have adopted water saving irrigation practices (e.g. land leveling, furrow and drip irrigation systems adopted at 80,000 ha dekhkan farms to improve farm-level drainage and minimize salinization. 40% of targeted dekhan farmers have established horticulture greenhouses on 20,000 ha of farms to minimize impacts of droughts on farm production. Legal and regulatory framework put in place to support well tested farm-based adaptation measures for replication and upscale. (UNDP)

1.4.2 Sustainable management and conservation of natural resources (water, marginal drylands, salinized and degraded lands, biosphere reserves) is enhanced through promotion of linkages, knowledge sharing and cooperation between the universities, scientists, practitioners, policy-makers and communities to improve livelihoods in rural areas based on human security concept , and training people on sustainable management of drylands, cultivation of salt-tolerant and high-yielding cash crops that stimulate economic, food and environmental security based on the best practices, including indigenous knowledge and scientific findings of previous initiatives. (UNESCO)

1.4.3 Inventory of all tested agronomic and water saving measures conducted to map out successful practices. Analysis and lessons learned for climate resilient agricultural and pastoral production systems in arid lands documented and disseminated through printed and web-based publications. Quarterly farm and pasture land demonstration meetings with participation of national, local authorities, media and communities delivered. (UNDP)

1.5.1: Core elements of integrated supervisory system for mother and child health services are introduced by targeted Primary Health Care Services providers. (UNFPA)

1.5.2: Quality and accessibility of family planning, mother and child health services, and antenatal care are enhanced through capacity building of health care providers and provision of essential medical equipment for primary health care facilities. (UNFPA)

1.5.3: Knowledge and awareness of local population in family planning and antenatal care are enhanced through training of makhalla advisers and distribution of printed materials and electronic mass-media messages on topical issues of reproductive and maternal health. (UNFPA)

1.5.4 Awareness of the population in preventing respiratory, cardiovascular and gastrointestinal diseases as well as promoting mother and child health care is increased through training of 2000 community volunteers (including existing community health volunteers and recruit new ones) in 10 districts (UNV)

1.5.5: Support of local authorities to create and implement relevant policies to maintain and manage the existing volunteer pool as well as to launch campaigns in media for raising awareness on preventing respiratory, cardiovascular and gastrointestinal diseases as well as promoting mother and child health (UNV).

1.6.1: An impact assessment methodology based on the findings of the initial baseline is designed and implemented among project beneficiaries mid-way through the project and at the end of the project.

1.6.2: Frequent town hall style discussions to be held with various communities in order to regularly assess whether interventions area being conducted correctly and how they can be corrected to specifically target and improve the human security needs of populations.

1.6.3: The results of the interim and final impact assessment are analyzed, published and widely disseminated.

Objective Two: To establish a well-coordinated financial mechanism for implementing and sustainable financing of human security initiatives as a way to promote and mainstream the human security approach in the region.

Expected Outputs and activities

Output 2.1. Framework for MPHSF developed in cooperation with Government and donor partners (TOR, Steering Committee) and approved by the Government (decision issued that includes the institutional arrangements, enabling legislative and policy framework).

Output 2.2. Governance structure of MPHSF designed and functional and includes members of the UN agencies, relevant government departments, local communities, UN Human Security Unit.

Output 2.3. MPHSF is established and fully operational.

Output 2.4. A training methodology and materials are developed in Uzbek on the human security approach and its application as analytical, operational and policy making tool to benefit populations made vulnerable by an environmental disaster using as case study the evidence, materials, examples and best practices developed during the first project. Knowledge on the approach and its application is then provided on a regular basis through a series of targeted trainings to fit specific for the UN country team in Tashkent and the UN leadership, for the national Government partners, for the project staff in Nukus, as well as for local Government and NGOs that are involved in the various phases of the project. (UNDP with involvement of other agencies).

Output 2.5. The human security approach is integrated into policy making at the national level through work with specific line ministries in up streaming results gained from the interventions in Karakalpakstan, highlighting successes, good practices and challenges, with concrete recommendations on how the gaps can be addressed through national policies and programs. The Government is convinced of the added value of the human security approach by the trainings, communications from UN Agency leaders and awareness raising conducted on behalf of the project. Furthermore, expertise is provided to the Government to help in the development of human security plans, strategies or legislation. (UNDP and all relevant agencies)

Output 2.6. The human security approach used to influence the analysis and programs of strategies and documents developed by the UN in Uzbekistan, such as the CCA, the UNDAF and potentially a National Human Development Report.

Activities:

2.1.1: In coordination with UN MPTF office develop a Terms of Reference for establishment of MPTF in Uzbekistan and conduct country assessment (institutional and legislative basis) for opportunities to establish MPHSF.

2.1.2: Organize consultations/ discussions to agree among the line ministries, international partners and civil society on common vision for MPHSF, on opportunities, programme and financial challenges, and identify best solutions in establishing MPHSF in Uzbekistan.
2.1.3: Draft Decree/legal document on establishment of MPHSF in Uzbekistan is prepared.

2.2.1: Consultations with UN MPTF office on structure of MPHSF in Uzbekistan are launched and mission from UN MPTF to Uzbekistan is organized to provide necessary technical and advisory support.
2.2.2: MPHSF Steering Committee and technical secretariat structure are agreed with the Government and necessary capacity building support provided including study tour to the successful countries which established and run Multi Donor Trust Fund as well as learn international experiences in integrated rural development (including members of the UN agencies, local communities and UN HSU).

2.3.1: MoU between the Government of Uzbekistan and MPTF office is drafted and endorsed and Draft Standard Administrative Arrangements with donors finalized and agreed with partners.
2.3.2: At least 2 MPHSF Steering Committee meetings conducted to launch pilot projects through MPHSF funding co-shared by the host Government and donor community, those projects ideally will be the scale up and replication of the initiatives piloted within the Objective One.

2.4.1: Preparation of a training package/materials on the human security approach based on existing international literature and using case studies from interventions among populations affected by environmental disasters from different countries as well as the concrete examples from the previous project.
2.4.2: Translation of these materials into Uzbek/Russian.
2.4.3: Planning for a series of trainings for different audiences to be provided at different stages (preparation, design, implementation, evaluation, impact assessment etc.).
2.4.4: Training provided for the staff of the UN on the human security approach and how it can be integrated into various UN projects, strategies, documents etc.
2.4.5: Training provided for the staff of the project at the beginning of the project with refreshers and discussions held every six months.
2.4.6: # of Government officials are trained in application and mainstreaming human security approach in policy development, planning and implementation; Impact assessment for the capacity of the trained Government officials is conducted and report with recommendations is provided to the Government for further institutionalization of the human security approach in the Government decision making and planning system.

2.5.1: Development of a communication strategy to start a dialogue with the Government on the human security approach and its added value as well as the results of the project, highlighting successes, good practices and challenges, with concrete recommendations on how the gaps can be addressed through national policies and programs. (UNDP)
2.5.2: Conducing of a series of trainings and workshops for Government officials at the local, regional and national levels.
2.5.3: UN agency staff and leadership, in their interventions, make frequent references to the concept of human security and its added value as an analytical, programmatic and evaluative tool.
2.5.4: Expertise is provided to the Government to help in the development of human security plans, strategies or legislation based on lessons learned. (UNDP and all relevant agencies)
2.5.5: Establish cooperation with Government institutions and regional organization including AGPF and IFAS on coordinated efforts in promoting human security in the process of support to the region. (UNDP)
2.5.6: Introducing the human security concept into journalists' training programs on sustainable development; number of journalists trained and number of media coverage. (UNESCO)
2.5.7: Operationalize the concept of human security and sustainable development in education system; Number of schools that engage communities in activities that promote human security and sustainable development. (UNESCO)

2.6.1: UN staff and leadership to receive regular training on human security, its concept and application to various functional and thematic responsibilities of the UN.

2.6.2: In the development of the CCA and UNDAF, terminology and content from the HS approach to be used (alleviation of threats, risk avoidance and prevention, empowerment and protection, resilience building, economic/food/health/communities insecurities), etc.

2.6.3: The added value of the human security approach (people centered, inter-sectorial, preventive oriented, empowering-protection framework, etc.) will be raised by UN leadership as a tool for achieving sustainable development and in implementing the upcoming Sustainable Development Goals in their communications with partners, the Government, the press, etc.

2.6.4: To consider preparing a National Human Development Report on human insecurities in Uzbekistan or a more limited study on multiple insecurities snowballing from an environment disaster.

(b) Beneficiaries.

Beneficiaries will be identified through a joint needs assessment and mapping exercise at the outset of the project. This will also allow identifying clear baselines of their needs, insecurities, aspirations and skills. The needs assessment will cover the following seven districts of Karakalpakstan (total population – 415,200 men – 210,400, women - 204,800)[6]: Karauzyak (population – 50,300   25,600/24,700), Kanlykul (47,600   24,100/23,500), Kegeyli (85,700   43,400/42,300), Muynak (29,700   15,200/14,500), Takhtakupyr (38,800   19,600/19,200), Shumanay (53,600   26,700/26,900), Chimbay (109,500 55,800/53,700) and approximately 70 village community of citizens. The direct beneficiaries of the programme will be approximately 150,000 people from 3-4 districts of Karakalpakstan facing the most significant human security challenges. During the needs assessment the following indicators will be used in order to identify the most vulnerable districts/communities: Demographic indicators, employment and labor mobility, entrepreneurial activity of families, agricultural production, food security, access to basic services (education, healthcare, water ,gas, electricity, etc.), gender aspects in the labour market (wages, availability of work, low income) will be considered.

The population of the northern 10 districts (total population – 767,200 men – 387,900 women – 379,300) where the UN system was previously engaged in will also benefit particularly with regards to provision of sustainable health care and improved governance. Rural communities will be targeted with the focus being on those who do not have the means or the opportunity to migrate. This group will include households that may have one member working outside the region on a seasonal basis.

Section VI: Partnership strategy

(a) **Participation of beneficiaries and governments.**

The project will involve partners at national, regional and local level in the project implementation. The project will establish a Project Steering Committee with participation of government and other partners, including Ministry of Economy of Uzbekistan, Council of Ministers of Karakalpakstan, AGPF, etc. The Committee will promote beneficiaries participation and will be in charge of overseeing effective project implementation, in particular meeting of core project delivery targets.

During the course of the needs assessment and roadmap development, consultations and working meetings will be conducted at the national and regional levels with relevant ministries and public organizations. The results of needs assessment and roadmap development will be also reviewed at the national and regional levels with involvement of specialists and experts from relevant ministries and organizations. In the process of establishing the MPHSF, close consultations and capacity building activities will be conducted for the relevant government specialists in order to successfully institutionalize the MPHSF.

At the district and community levels, once the communities are selected based on the results of the needs assessment, the initiative groups will be created which will directly benefit from capacity building

---

[6] Statistical data of Karakalpakstan Branch of "Institute of Health and Medical Statistics"

trainings and will be involved in the community level business and infrastructure projects funded by the project. Such an approach will support regional development by building partnerships among all development partners at regional/local levels and support generation of employment and enhancement of living standards in the selected districts.

As part of implementation of the local business initiatives at the community level, *a Local Review Committee (LRC)* will be formed with the purpose to ensure proper review and selection of local community based initiatives. This Committee will comprise of representatives of Council of Ministers of Karakalpakstan, local district khokimiyat, Chamber of Commerce, Women's Associations, representatives of various institutions including the Council of Farmers, Water and Agriculture Associations, etc. Such consolidated joint review ensures targeted and effective use of resources aiming to achieve the final goals of the project as well as target most needy communities and families.

(b) *Partnership with other organizations.*

During his recent visit to Uzbekistan, the UN Secretary General Ban Ki-moon once again brought attention to the tragedy Uzbekistan is facing, along with other Central Asian countries, with the Aral Sea drying up, assuring that the United Nations is thinking about ways to *scale-up the international community's support to address and mitigate the impact* of that phenomenon.

While the UN is called upon by the Government to lead the international response, the consequences of the Aral Sea disaster are complex and beyond the scope of one institution. Meaningful progress can only be achieved through effective coalitions and partnerships. In this regard, UN agencies in Uzbekistan propose to establish a MPHSF as a coordination platform, which could provide an innovative and effective mechanism for mobilizing all stakeholders around the human security approach, both as a conceptual and operational tool for interventions in a region affected by multiple insecurities. Hence, one of the key objectives of the project will be to bring together the consortium of UN agencies and other international partners, working jointly with national, regional and local government, NGOs and local communities to ensure collective effort which will provide the necessary critical mass required in order to make a difference.

Terms of Reference for the national MPHSF will be formulated based on the programmatic framework that should be developed jointly with the Government that will outline the objectives, scope of activities, implementation arrangements and programme delivery modalities to achieve planned results. This programmatic framework will also define a budgetary framework, identifying the various resources that are available to support proposed interventions, ending with identification of "the funding gap" between existing resources and the total estimated cost of these interventions. Given the magnitude of the problem, the "funding gap" is expected to be no less than USD 20 million, which will also be the target for resource mobilization during 2016-2018.

The UN County Team is already making effort to coordinate and streamline assistance to the Aral Sea region within the framework of the proposed new project. Namely, in addition to corresponding contributions from participating UN agencies' own resources, it has been agreed that the activities envisioned under the "Developing Climate Resilience of farming communities in the drought prone parts of Uzbekistan" project financed by the Adaptation Fund and implemented by UNDP since 2015 will be combined with the work under the proposed UNTFHS project. This arrangement will result in additional parallel funding of USD1.254 million to further expand the scope of the UNTFHS project to include assistance in climate resilient farming practices and generating the knowledge on climate resilient agricultural and pastoral production systems in the Aral Sea region (*please refer to Output 1.4 and 1.5 for a more detailed description*).

As part of the resource mobilization strategy, proposals of the UN Country Team on addressing the development challenges in the Aral Sea region were presented to the representatives of over 20 embassies and international donor organizations in the course of the consultations on UNDAF 2016-2020 in January 2015. Possible cooperation modalities and financing mechanisms under the proposed UN Joint

Programme were discussed and donors were invited to cooperate in the next round of development interventions in the Aral Sea region. This discussion was initiated by the UNCT as a follow-up to the International Conference held in October 2014, where the Government called upon the donor community to join a concerted effort and step up support to the Aral Sea region on a larger scale. In this regard, the UN has proposed to the Government to conduct a joint needs assessment of the most affected areas to ensure fully coordinated and targeted intervention, as a pre-requisite for effective joint programming and a possible design of a comprehensive and evidence-based programmatic framework for the Aral Sea region, covering national, regional and local levels. The project will build synergies with the World Bank (WB), Asian Development Bank (ADB) and various parts of the Government of Uzbekistan to garner support for investment into rural infrastructure and large-scale projects on water and sanitation. Through the project, these efforts will be complemented by the donor community, the UN and civil society on integrating and addressing community-level needs.

Partnership with the European Commission (EC) will be strengthened, taking into account previous successful examples of cooperation. The EC, in particular, has expressed interest in supporting rural development initiatives in Uzbekistan. In line with the Multiannual Indicative Programme (MIP) 2014-2020 for Uzbekistan7, EU's support of rural development will focus at poverty reduction in rural communities, improvement of living standards and food security of people residing in isolated or sparsely populated areas, and the protection of natural resources. Therefore, the EU's possible cooperation with the UN in the area of rural development within the new UN project in Karakalpakstan would be mutually beneficial and reinforcing. In addition to on-going consultations with the EU mission in Tashkent, the meeting of UN RC with EuropeAid held in Brussels in February 2015 specifically covered cooperation opportunities in this regard.

Partnership will also be maintained with regional organizations working on water use and management, such as IFAS that is supported by the UN and several international donors. Lessons from these interventions will be trickled down to the community level where the UN has a clear comparative advantage. The project will work both with traditional donors like the USA, Japan, UK as well as explore and develop new partnership opportunities with non-traditional and emerging donors such as Turkey, China and Kazakhstan.

Turkish Cooperation and Coordination Agency (TIKA) has also shown interest in joint development interventions with UN agencies in the Aral Sea region. Agreement on expanding the cooperation in Aral Sea region was made by the President of TIKA and UNDP Regional Director on the sidelines of the International Conference on Aral Sea in October 2014. Since then the Project Board of the "Turkey-UNDP Partnership in Development" program has approved a pilot on "Development of bee-farming in Karakalpakstan through application of advanced technology", which is being implemented in the framework of the UN Joint Programme in Karakalpakstan and is expected to lead to further large-scale joint activities in the region.

The UN RC during his visit to Japan in March 2015 to participate at the World Conference on Disaster Risk reduction met with the management of Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) and secured JICA's support in conducting joint needs assessment in Aral Sea region, through provision of relevant Japanese expertise. JICA and UNDP also agreed to cooperate in the areas of agricultural reform and rural development within the programme on "Enhancement of farmers income through applying modern fruit growing technology" (Y20 2015-2018), which could provide a good base for further collaboration.

The project will also coordinate and partner with the new UNDP-GEF initiative on "Market Transformation for Sustainable Rural Housing in Uzbekistan". This project objective is to improve living conditions of Uzbekistan's rural population and make them affordable and environmentally-friendly. One of the main pilot regions for this project is also Karakalpakstan.

---

7 http://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/multi-annual-indicative-programme-2014-2020-uzbekistan_en

Lastly, taking into account the growing presence of large foreign companies operating on the territory of Karakalpakstan, with multi-billion projects in oil and gas and mining sectors, UN agencies will explore opportunities for designing various Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) programs in the area of water- and energy efficiency, income generation, environmental and biodiversity protection, etc.

Section VII: Risk management and sustainability

(a) Risk management.

There are a number of risks identified for this project. Capitalizing on the experiences of the previous "Sustaining livelihoods affected by the Aral Sea disaster" project funded by the UNTFHS, the project will address some core risks that had been identified through the previous project. Some of them include agricultural shock (draught/flood) and other natural disasters, frequent staff turnover in local government, changes in government policy, price fluctuations and increase in costs of inputs as well as weak capacity of regional authorities for data collection and statistical analysis. The project will implement a number of strategies that proved to be effective in addressing such risks. Some of them will include establishing and maintaining good line of communication among all implementing partners, development of Karakalpakstan regional strategy, dedicated funding for disaster preparedness and implementing trainings on human security and policy analysis. To reduce the risks associated with limited government commitment to diverse community projects supported through the project, the project will require cost sharing by local authorities and/or communities. The same approach will be followed by the MPHSF for the Aral Sea established with the UNDP support that will be run by the Government and multiple partners.

The project will put a lot of efforts into integrating human security into policy making at the national level but the ultimate success of these efforts will depend on the willingness of decision makers to adopt the human security approach. To achieve this objective, all participants have to accept key principles of human security approach, identify the barriers for effective inter-ministerial collaboration, and improve alignment of sector-specific strategies towards mutually supportive outcomes, benefits and results. Some of the barriers to effective partnering may include governance and accountability, business processes, lack of time and desire to collaborate. Some strategies to address this risk may involve extensive training, circulating of proposed strategies and actions with relevant ministries, and establishing inter-ministerial working groups with UN partners' involvement.

To support the Government in leading the international response in addressing human security challenges created by the consequences of the Aral Sea disaster, the project will support establishing of a MPHSF for the Aral Sea as a coordination platform, which could provide an innovative and effective mechanism for mobilizing all stakeholders around the human security approach. The risks associated with this project objective include lack of Government interest in establishing such a Fund or its limited ownership of the Fund. To address this risk, the project will extensively support the Government through all stages of Fund establishment, including development of the Fund objectives, scope of activities, implementation arrangements and delivery modalities to achieve planned results. The project will also ensure that a Fund budgetary framework includes Government cost sharing and will train the Government counterparts in Fund management and reporting.

The project management model will be adaptive so that risks will be annually revised as risks management strategy will be refined to addresses evolving circumstances. The decisions of the Steering Committee will be informed by the evidence collected by the project.

Description of risks and negative externalities	Impact	Probability	Proposed mitigation measures	Responsible organization(s)

Lastly, taking into account the growing presence of large foreign companies operating on the territory of Karakalpakstan, with multi-billion projects in oil and gas and mining sectors, UN agencies will explore opportunities for designing various Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) programs in the area of water- and energy efficiency, income generation, environmental and biodiversity protection, etc.

Section VII: Risk management and sustainability

(a) **Risk management.**

There are a number of risks identified for this project. Capitalizing on the experiences of the previous "Sustaining livelihoods affected by the Aral Sea disaster" project funded by the UNTFHS, the project will address some core risks that had been identified through the previous project. Some of them include agricultural shock (draught/flood) and other natural disasters, frequent staff turnover in local government, changes in government policy, price fluctuations and increase in costs of inputs as well as weak capacity of regional authorities for data collection and statistical analysis. The project will implement a number of strategies that proved to be effective in addressing such risks. Some of them will include establishing and maintaining good line of communication among all implementing partners, development of Karakalpakstan regional strategy, dedicated funding for disaster preparedness and implementing trainings on human security and policy analysis. To reduce the risks associated with limited government commitment to diverse community projects supported through the project, the project will require cost sharing by local authorities and/or communities. The same approach will be followed by the MPHSF for the Aral Sea established with the UNDP support that will be run by the Government and multiple partners.

The project will put a lot of efforts into integrating human security into policy making at the national level but the ultimate success of these efforts will depend on the willingness of decision makers to adopt the human security approach. To achieve this objective, all participants have to accept key principles of human security approach, identify the barriers for effective inter-ministerial collaboration, and improve alignment of sector-specific strategies towards mutually supportive outcomes, benefits and results. Some of the barriers to effective partnering may include governance and accountability, business processes, lack of time and desire to collaborate. Some strategies to address this risk may involve extensive training, circulating of proposed strategies and actions with relevant ministries, and establishing inter-ministerial working groups with UN partners' involvement.

To support the Government in leading the international response in addressing human security challenges created by the consequences of the Aral Sea disaster, the project will support establishing of a MPHSF for the Aral Sea as a coordination platform, which could provide an innovative and effective mechanism for mobilizing all stakeholders around the human security approach. The risks associated with this project objective include lack of Government interest in establishing such a Fund or its limited ownership of the Fund. To address this risk, the project will extensively support the Government through all stages of Fund establishment, including development of the Fund objectives, scope of activities, implementation arrangements and delivery modalities to achieve planned results. The project will also ensure that a Fund budgetary framework includes Government cost sharing and will train the Government counterparts in Fund management and reporting.

The project management model will be adaptive so that risks will be annually revised as risks management strategy will be refined to addresses evolving circumstances. The decisions of the Steering Committee will be informed by the evidence collected by the project.

Description of risks and negative externalities	Impact	Probability	Proposed mitigation measures	Responsible organization(s)

Limited local government commitment to supporting community level projects	Medium	Medium		Requirement for cost sharing from national governments and communities for innovative projects	UNDP
Low levels of interest of project beneficiaries in making the initiatives supported by the project	Medium	Low		Promote the approaches and models that proved to be effective through the first project and those that will be fully supported by the experts and beneficiaries	Local authorities, UN partners
Natural disasters	High	Low		Establish contingency funding to cover the costs associated with natural disasters	UN partners
Limited degree of collaboration of UN partners in implementing the project	High	Low		Regular meetings of all UN partners involved into project implementation, joint progress monitoring and reporting to UN agencies' leads.	UN partners
Low level of national Government commitment to human security approach and interest in implementing it in practice	Medium	Low/Medium		Extensive human security capacity building for key decision makers and public servants, with specific customization to realities of Uzbekistan	Government and UN partners
Low level of Government commitment to Multi-Partner Human Security Fund for the Aral Sea	High	Low		Provide extensive support through all stages of the Fund establishment and operation	Government partners and UNDP
Delay in receiving financial tranches from financing Fund due to postponement of some of the project activities related to external facts including delay in delivery procured equipment, unavailability of partners to conduct certain activities, etc.	Medium	Low		Strong join collaboration in project planning and implementation with all participating UN agencies and other partners (UNDP project funded by Adaptation Fund) to ensure synchronized efforts	UN Agencies and other participating partners

Note: Impact and probability should be indicated in high, medium and low

(b) **Sustainability.**

The following provisions will be made in order to achieve sustainability of the Project:

- Dedicated efforts will be made to promote human security approach to ensure that all partners at the national, regional and local levels, including community leaders adopt the same lens and approaches to identify individual and community human security challenges and develop commonly agreed strategies and actions to address them. Training of public servants and other relevant partners such as journalists on human security will be provided as well.

- Capacity building measures to develop and implement evidence based policies and actions will be implemented. Existing institutions at every level will be strengthened through targeted training on effective policy making from human security perspective to fulfill their mandates, develop and implement policies and programs addressing real human security challenges faced by the communities affected by the Aral Sea disaster. Community leaders will be trained and supported to sustain and expand community-based projects and communicate local needs to local and regional authorities. The regional authorities' capacities will be strengthened so that they will be able to identify and replicate successful project's practices across the region as well as increase responsiveness, extend choice, expand access, increase economic efficiency of supports and services provided and ensure that human security challenges of individuals and communities affected by the Aral Sea disaster are addressed in an integrated and comprehensive manner. The lessons learned from first UNTFHS project will be systematically analyzed and incorporated into capacity building interventions.

- Multiple opportunities for discussion and identification of common human security challenges will be provided at the regional level that will strengthen leadership and ownership of the regional authorities. The project will focus in particular on supporting development of the strategic plan for Karakalpakstan.

- Sustainable use of land and water to improve agricultural productivity as well as food security will be promoted through the introduction of new practices, while also ensuring that the target group develops the capacity and understanding to be able to maintain these practices. Lead Dekhkan extension agents will be supported to ensure that the target group have a reference point to which they can turn should they require further support once the project is completed. Climate resilient farming practices on arid lands will be identified and widely disseminated in the targeted communities.

- For capital-intensive activities such as building of agricultural processing centers or piped water stations that can be potentially supported by the MPHSF for the Aral Sea, and eventually handed over to local community groups, extensive training of the communities in maintenance of these facilities themselves will be provided or the transferring of the infrastructural components to respective local entities and utilities companies responsible for their maintenance will be identified before the project is being funded.

- The MPHSF for the Aral Sea will identify effective practices developed by the projects funded by the Fund that promote human security of individuals and communities affected by the Aral Sea disaster and will develop manuals, leaflets and other supporting materials and disseminate them for as many relevant communities as possible. Researchers and practitioners will be engaged to make these resources accessible in terms of language and format to dekhkan farmers and other individuals. Farmers and businesspeople can be invited to share their first hand experience and answer specific questions of community members.

- Local communities will be extensively involved into identification of their local human security priorities and implementing social infrastructure projects that will strengthen their ownership and abilities for community planning and collective actions.

- The project will promote the use of volunteers to run public awareness campaigns on preventing respiratory, cardiovascular and gastrointestinal diseases based on training modules developed jointly with all stakeholders as well as promoting mother and child health.

There are the following assumptions of the sustainability strategy implementation:

- The willingness of all partners to accept the fundamental principles of the human security and operationalize them through collective actions to develop, adopt and implement comprehensive programs of support sustaining livelihoods affected by the Aral Sea disaster.
- Full integration of the project modalities, approaches and activities into existing institutional framework, strategies, policies and programs implemented by national and regional Governments.
- Involvement of all key players into the project implementation. Strong central Government support of human security agenda for individuals and communities affected by the Aral Sea disaster does not automatically translate into involvement of all line ministries.
- Maintenance of social infrastructure projects funded by the project by communities, local governments and utility companies.

- Close and extensive collaboration with regional and local governments to strengthen their institutional foundations and capacities to sustain project's interventions.
- Willingness of social infrastructure projects' beneficiaries to provide needed routine maintenance beyond the project completion.
- Willingness to continue to collaborate with the project and openness to new ideas on the part of communities, local, regional and national Governments.
- Willingness and capacity of beneficiaries to disseminate new knowledge and skills acquired.
- Supporting of promising agricultural practices with high potential for region-wide replication.

Expected roles of national and local governments and other organizations in ensuring the sustainability after the conclusion of the funding period include:

- Upon the project completion, the MPHSF for the Aral Sea will continue to operate relying on the guiding principles and processes based on the human security approach. It is expected that the national and local government will continue to be guided by the human security approach in their policy and programmatic decisions. The partners, including the donors, will establish annualized financial allocations to the Fund in the long run.
- It is expected that the national and regional Governments will continue training of public servants on human security, policymaking and project management.
- It is expected that the effective practices, models and approaches developed through the project will be used by the national and regional Government in their decision making.
- It is expected that the community will acquire the necessary skills to engage into local plans development and will be able to identify and communicate their human security challenges and suggested solutions to all levels of the government.

VIII: Dissemination, public information and communications.

Through this project, concerted efforts will be made to prepare brochures, materials for the press and social media, TV and print, in order to raise public awareness about the human security approach and its application using the concrete case of the vulnerable populations around the Aral Sea. As such, materials will be developed to explain properly the concept of human security in local languages (Uzbek and Karakalpak) in order to differentiate it both from national security and human development by emphasizing the way the approach deals with risks and sustainability of development interventions in the long term.

Furthermore, the results of the first project as well as interim results of this project, in addition to findings from baselines and impact assessment will be developed as proper training, advocacy and information materials for a unique and successful case study. In addition to the public awareness campaign, a communication strategy will be developed to show the results of their investments for donors. The public awareness campaign and the communication strategy will make use of all possible advocacy and outreach tools and approaches to deliver messages to the target audience, beneficiaries and wider public at the regional, national and international levels.

To develop these materials, the help of civil society organizations with relevant expertise and media and public relations companies will be solicited. The project staff will also include a Public Relations and Outreach Specialist who will be tasked with the development and implementation of the communication strategy and the public awareness campaign.

The following specific tools will be used to best advocate the added value of the human security approach and programme lessons learnt:
- Specific thematic leaflets, infographics and flyers with basic fact sheets for wide dissemination;
- Short publications (including analytical reports and policy briefs), such as brochures highlighting the programme at the local and national context, including interviews with stakeholders, beneficiaries;
- Quarterly newsletters to inform on the progress of programme and its results, highlighting the "before and after" situation;

- Articles on relevant national and international websites including UN/UNDP corporate web pages;
- Press releases in concomitance with major events attended by high level officials;
- Visits by national/local mass media and press visits and open house days where journalist are invited to ask questions and where good practices are presented; documentary clips;
- Interviews with beneficiaries and stakeholders including interviews with donors and if possible policy makers (featured on relevant websites, national/local mass media) and photo exhibitions (featured on relevant websites, national/local mass media, displayed during photocompositions or visits to sites and meetings).
- Success stories and programme related information materials will be circulated through various UN publications (e.g., such as Transition and Development) and with HSU for further raising awareness on the human security issues and approaches.

Action plan for communicating the concept of human security and its approach (HS)

Objective	Activities
Objective 1.1 Improved visibility on HS for all stakeholders through official communication channels **Objective 1.2** Learn, exchange and coordinate communication and information strategies with relevant stakeholders and counterparts in order to enhance synergies on HS	1. Conduct analysis of the existing HS literature, including HS Handbook, and manuals, and adapt to local context; 2. Based on the adapted HS materials, conduct learning hours for regional public officials, and organize high profile outreach events with participation of HS experts for relevant national level public officials; 3. Scale up and include relevant case studies HS workshops conducted for regional public officials within the framework of UN Joint Programme; 4. Use international days marked by UN and high profile local/international conferences as a platform to raise awareness on HS; 5. Set up an Information and Resource Centers to serve as a knowledge hub on HS. The center can host relevant trainings, capacity building initiatives and other visibility events on themes specific to the programme targets;. 6. Policy advice and advocacy activities.
Objective 2 Ensure that the beneficiary population is aware of the role of HSU in local development planning and implementation	1. Produce newspaper articles, success stories and news flashes on local/international print/TV/Radio/Web mass media outlets; 2. Produce printed information materials, including monthly news bulletin, leaflets, brochures and story-books; 3. Install Information boards at relevant project sites; 4. Develop digital/video/media clips on in Uzbek and Russian for distribution through social media and local media outlets.

Section IX: Monitoring and Evaluation

(a) **Monitoring.**

Monitoring and Evaluation is an important tool for any project coordination. In complex projects with many components and multiple implementing agencies the presence of sound and measurable M&E indicators is key for gauging whether disparate activities are making collective progress to meeting the project objectives. M&E system provides management with necessary and sufficient information to make evidence based decisions and quickly respond to changing realities. Detailed M&E matrix is provided in **Annex I.**

Section X: Management structure.

In the proposed project the Project Steering Committee will be established to effectively coordinate the proposed project activities with all partners. The Project Steering Committee will serve as a mechanism for review, analysis and taking necessary decision and actions in the course of the project implementation. The Project Steering Committee members will include local stakeholders, civil society and public organizations (AGPF), all participating UN agencies (UNDP, UNESCO, UNFPA and UNV), relevant government departments (Ministry of Economy of Uzbekistan, Council of Ministers of Karakalpakstan), as well as other international partners of the Project. The Project Steering Committee decisions will be made in accordance to standards that shall ensure management for development results, best value money, fairness, integrity and transparency. This Committee will ensure that required resources are committed and will arbitrate on any conflicts within the project or negotiate a solution to any problems between the projects and external bodies. The Project Steering Committee will be meeting on a regular basis at least twice a year.

The proposed project will be administered by four participating UN agencies jointly with the Ministry of Economy of Uzbekistan and the Council of Ministers of Karakalpakstan. Close coordination with the national government (key ministries and institutions) will ensure alignment with strategic priorities and timely feedback on the course of the project implementation.

While, the Project Steering Committee will be held in Tashkent, the project will be implemented by the Project team to be based in Nukus (administrative centre of the Republic of Karakalpakstan), and supported/supervised by the UNDP CO, where the UNDP's Economic Governance Unit respective staff will work with national partners and donors in establishing the MPHSF. The responsibility of the daily monitoring of implementation of the project will lay with the Project manager and implementation team. The Strategic and management support will be provided to the Project Manager and team by the respective UN agencies' offices in Tashkent. The participating UN Agencies will also assign respective focal points in order to ensure smooth and constant communication and joint work to deliver the expected project results.

The Project Manager stationed in Nukus will be responsible for the overall project coordination, with focus on monitoring of project implementation and reporting, dialogue with national and regional authorities, NGOs, as well as on resource mobilization. The Project 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 3 Team Leaders, supported by specialists in the area of MPTF establishment and Women's Empowerment, 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 and the public awareness campaign. It will also include a Project Assistant (operations) to provide project administration, management and technical support to the Project Manager as required by the needs of the proposed project.

In line with the "Protection and Empowerment" framework, the project will work closely with central, regional and district governments on a protection mandate, while being a driver of change at the local level focusing on the empowerment of local communities. The UN, through its previous UN Joint Programme in the region, has an excellent working relationships with these authorities/organizations and the proposed project would further strengthen this relationship and in some instances replicate it when working with new districts and communities.

The project progress reports will be consolidated by the leading agency of the programme implementation (UNDP) based on the inputs from all participating agencies and project team.

Section XI: Budget
Kindly refer to **Annex III** for details.

Annex I. Monitoring and Evaluation

Results	Objectively verifiable Indicators	Baseline	Target	Means of verification	Responsible organization/ staff	Frequency
Human Security Goal *"Mitigating inter-connected risks to Human Security and Building the resilience of communities affected by the Aral Sea Disaster through an integrated and multi-level approach and Ensuring sustainable support through the Establishment of a Multi-Partner Human Security Fund for the Aral Sea.*						
Objective 1: To address the human security needs of populations affected by the Aral Sea disaster at the local and national levels						
Output 1.1 A baseline conducted using field observation, surveys and the use of quantitative and qualitative indicators to identify the risks to human security of communities affected by the Aral Sea disaster, and the results analyzed in terms of multi-dimensional causes and consequences on different domains. (UNDP with involvement of other agencies).						
Baseline to identify risks to HS of communities	Completion of field observations, surveys	No HS indicators and data for targeted communities	Baseline is established	Reports to Steering Committee	UNDP, UNESCO, UNFPA, national and regional authorities	Once at the beginning of the project
	Development of HS indicators along with justification for their selection			Assessments by independent evaluators		
	Disaggregated HS indicators by low income families, unemployed, women, youth, elderly and persons with disabilities		Relevant HS indicators are developed and mainstreamed into the work of national statistical agencies	National statistical agencies reporting templates use HS indicators		
	Communities are assessed through a number of HS indicators such as access to basic services (e.g., access to piped drinking water, electricity; and access to healthcare).			HS indicators are incorporated into national/regional planning and monitoring processes		
Output 1.2 Based on the baseline results, a Strategy/Roadmap is developed with recommendations for concrete possible programmatic interventions in the Aral Sea region						

that address different insecurities in a holistic way. (UNDP with involvement of other agencies)

Indicator		Baseline	Target	Means of Verification	Responsible	Frequency
Strategy/ roadmap for Karakalpakstan with specific recommendations	Background analysis for development of the Strategy/roadmap is completed	No Strategy/ roadmap for Karakalpakstan	Strategy/roadmap for concrete programmatic interventions is developed for Karakalpakstan	Reports to Steering Committee; Assessments by independent evaluators;	UNDP and other UN partners, MPHSTF	Quarterly
	Strategy/roadmap is developed		Strategy/roadmap is used by partners; Main recommendations of the strategy /roadmap are implemented			
Unified methodology (developed by UNDP& Institute for Microeconomic Research) on Regional/local development planning piloted for the selected district in the Aral Sea region	Development plans for selected districts developed	Limited/or no district level plans	Roadmap for concrete programmatic interventions at selected district level developed in Karakalpakstan			
			District level plans used by target authorities and partners			

Output 1.3 Human security needs of selected communities are addressed through preparation of community development plans and implementation of innovative projects (access to basic services, income generation, SME and tourism development) and trainings. (UNDP, UNFPA, UNESCO)

Indicator		Baseline	Target	Means of Verification	Responsible	Frequency
20 community development plans developed and 11 social-infrastructure projects to improve access to basic services (water, electricity, renewable energy, irrigation water, sanitation, health, education, etc.) implemented.	.	No community development plans in targeted communities	20 community development plans are developed through extensive consultations with the communities	Periodic assessments of selected entire village communities who have developed community development plans by the project (including their livelihood needs, resource requirements and changes occurred that can be attributed to	UNDP, UNESCO, UNFPA, , local partners	Regular meetings (at least quarterly)
#of community plans developed						
# of community projects implemented						
# of people with improved access to basic services such as water, gas and electricity						

| 45-50 innovative projects are supported | Innovative ideas in the areas of income generation and agricultural practices, with community involvement, are explored; A list of criteria to choose innovative projects (business/demonstration plots), with strong potential for region-wide replication is developed; # business project proposals received and evaluated; # of business projects/demonstration plots implemented; # of people (gender disaggregated) with improved access to food and other means of income generation

Alternative livelihoods (sources of income) are created through additional incomes from fruits and vegetables cultivation for personal consumption and | Traditional practices dominate | 45-50 innovative projects are successfully completed | the project interventions); Local partners' reports on the plans development and implementation; Assessments by ind.t evaluators

Reports of beneficiaries and local authorities on projects implementation

Assessments by independent evaluators

Independent experts' assessments of relevance and effectiveness of innovative projects

Project-specific indicators of success (e.g, increased sales, improved crops) | UNDP, UNFPA, | Quarterly reports |

	sale; The most relevant and effective projects are supported				
Livelihoods, economic, environmental and social security of local rural communities, including vulnerable groups, improved through development of community-based tourism and traditional handicrafts.					
# of capacity-building activities in community-based tourism development and traditional handicrafts	Limited capacity; Few community-based tourism activities available in the region;	20 community members	Trainers' reports / Certificates of participants	UNESCO	Once a year
# of community-based tourism activities launched		2	Records of number of visitors		Once a year
Tourism information improved	Insufficient information available for tourism development; No handbook available	15 tourism signs	15 tourism signs put in place		
One handbook on tourism for sustainable development for communities		1 handbook developed	Handbook published and disseminated		Once per project

Output 1.4 Sustainable management and conservation of natural resources is promoted. Climate resilient agricultural and pastoral production systems and farming practices are established, as a practical solution to the multi-dimensional consequences of climate-related threats and ensuring environmental security (UNDP, UNESCO)

40,000 Dekkkan farmers have adopted climate resilient conservation agriculture practices	climate resilient conservation agriculture practices adopted on 80,000 ha of dekhkan farms	Limited use of climate resilient conservation agriculture practices	40,000 Dekhkan farmers have adopted climate resilient conservation agriculture practices	Project reports; Independent evaluation;Reports from local authorities	UNDP	Once a year
40,000 Dekhan farmers have adopted water saving irrigation practices (e.g. land leveling, furrow and drip irrigation systems adopted at 80,000 ha dekhkan farms to improve farm-level drainage and minimize salinization.	# of dekhkan farmers adopted conservation agriculture practices;# of dekhkan who adopted practices to improve farm-level drainage and minimise salinization; # of dekhkan farmers who adopted	Limited use of water saving irrigation practices	40,000 Dekhan farmers have adopted water saving irrigation practices at 80,000 ha dekhkan farms to improve farm-level drainage	Project reports / Independent evaluation / Reports from local	UNDP	Once a year

40

	water saving irrigation practices		and minimize salinization.	authorities		Once a year
40% of targeted dekhan farmers have established horticulture greenhouses on 20,000 ha of farms to minimize impacts of droughts on farm production.	# of male and female lead horticulture greenhouses established	Limited number of horticulture greenhouses	dekhan farmers have established horticulture greenhouses on 20,000 ha of farms	Project reports; Independent evaluation; Reports from local authorities	UNDP	Once a year
Legal and regulatory framework put in place to support well tested farm-based adaptation measures for replication and upscale.	# of legal background documents produced	Legal and regulatory framework does not promote conservation agriculture and water saving techniques and technologies	Laws on agricultural practices and water management are amended to integrate regulations on the adoption of conservation agriculture& water saving techniques	Review of relevant legislation and regulations	UNDP	Once a year
	# of consultations conducted					
Enhance the sustainable management and conservation of natural resources (water, marginal drylands, salinized and degraded lands, biosphere reserves) through promotion of linkages, knowledge sharing and cooperation between the universities, scientists, practitioners, policy-makers and communities to improve livelihoods in rural areas based on human security concept, and training people on sustainable management of drylands, cultivation of salt-tolerant and high-yielding cash crops that stimulate economic, food and	An online course for higher educational and teacher training institutions on sustainable development prepared	No online course available	1 online course available	Existence of an online course	UNESCO	Once per project
			3 capacity building trainings are conducted			Once per project
	# of capacity-building activities and trainings promoting sustainable management	Sustainable use of natural resources is not widely spread	Sustainable management and conservation of natural resources practices are enhanced	Trainers' reports		Once per project
	Number of farmers/dryland users trained		300 trained	Training reports, list of participants		Once per project
	Cooperative network established among local actors	No network is available		Minutes of meetings. Independent activities		Once per

Indicator	Baseline	Target	Means of verification	Responsible	Frequency
environmental security based on the best practices, including indigenous knowledge and scientific findings of previous initiatives		(universities, scientists, practitioners, policy-makers and communities) 1 network established	of the network		project
Inventory of all tested agronomic and water saving measures conducted to map out successful practices. # of documented good practices of agronomic and water saving measures.	No readily accessible resources on agronomic and water saving measures	Agronomic and water saving measures that proved to work in Uzbekistan have been identified and made publicly available	Accessible inventory is available Users' feedback, Experts' feedback, Independent evaluation	UNDP	Once a year
Analysis and lessons learned for climate resilient agricultural and pastoral production systems in arid lands documented and disseminated through printed and web-based publications. # of lessons learned bulletins disseminated through printed and web-based media.	Limited availability of resources on climate resilient agricultural and pastoral production systems in arid lands	User-friendly resources on effective practices of climate resilient agricultural and pastoral production systems in arid lands produced and disseminated (print and web-based) are widely available	Project records Beneficiaries' feedback	UNDP	Once a year
Quarterly farm and pasture land demonstration meetings with participation of national, local authorities, media and communities delivered # of farm and pasture land demonstration meetings covered by media and attended by national and local authorities	Limited opportunities to share information on effective farm and pasture land practices	Frequent farm and pasture land demonstration meetings with participation of national, local authorities, media and communities are institutionalized	Meetings' records	UNDP	Once a year

Output 1.5 Capacities of Primary Health Care Services to provide integrated mother and child healthcare are enhanced. The information on reproductive and maternal

health is widely disseminated through multiple vehicles. Knowledge of population about preventing respiratory, cardiovascular and gastrointestinal diseases increased due to increased capacities of community volunteers.(UNFPA, UNV)

Capacity of healthcare providers to introduce the integrated supportive supervisory system for mother and child services health services at the PHC level has increased	Improved knowledge in integrated supportive supervisory system for mother and child services health services at the PHC level. Improved skills to operate integrated supportive supervisory system for mother and child services health services at the PHC level	Limited capacity of healthcare providers in integrated supportive supervisory system for mother&child services at the PHC level	Increased capacity of healthcare providers to introduce the integrated supportive supervisory system for mother and child services health services at the PHC level	Testing of knowledge of healthcare providers before and after they receive training on integrated supportive supervisory system for mother and child services health services	UNFPA	Once a year
Capacity of health care system to deliver quality family planning and mother and child health services and antenatal care are improved	Number of health care providers trained in modern family planning methods	Limited capacity of healthcare providers in family planning, mother& child health services& antenatal care	At least 300	Training records	UNFPA	Once a year
Capacity of makhalla advisers improved to deliver message to population in their localities on family planning and antenatal care and development and distribution of information printing materials and electronic mass-media messages on topical issues of reproductive and maternal health in line with the human	Number of new makhallas that have a makhalla adviser trained as outreach educators	Limited capacity of makhalla advisers to deliver message to population in their localities on family planning and	At least 300	Training records and Women's Committee 's reports	UNFPA	Once a year

cardiovascular and gastrointestinal diseases as well as promoting mother and child health	# of completed trainings on how to manage volunteer pools, including the number of participants	manage existing volunteer pool & undertake campaigns in media for raising awareness on preventing health issues, diseases& promoting mother& child health	launch campaigns in media for raising awareness on preventing respiratory, cardiovascular and gastrointestinal diseases as well as promoting mother and child health; Target: 250,000 or 50% of the population in all target districts	Number of campaigns on preventing respiratory, cardiovascular and gastrointestinal diseases as well as promoting mother and child health conducted by local authorities		
	Number of people reached with media campaign					
Output 1.6 Multi-dimensional changes in communities' lives are assessed with particular attention on how improvement in one domain has had positive externalities in other insecurities. Local communities are empowered to express their needs by being involved in the transparent design and implementation of the impact assessment. Results are made widely available for advocacy purposes and lessons learned, through publication of brochures, social media etc						
An impact assessment methodology is developed and implemented. The results of the interim and final impact assessment are published and widely disseminated.	Findings of the initial baseline study are captured and analyzed; Indicators and tools to assess changes in communities' lives are developed; # of town hall style discussions are conducted with communities to assess relevance and effectiveness of interventions; # of printed copies (on-line downloads) for assessments; Assessments well-received by local partners, necessary adjustments to interventions are made	No HS based impact assessment methodology available	An impact assessment methodology is implemented. The results of the interim and final impact assessment are published and widely disseminated.	Experts' opinion on the impact assessment methodology	UNDP	mid-way through the project and at the end of the project.
				Project records		
				Local authorities/ communities' feedback		Quarterly or more often, as needed

Objective 2: To establish a well-coordinated financial mechanism for implementing and sustainable financing of human security initiatives as a way to promote and mainstream the human security approach in the region.

Output 2.1 Framework for MPHSF developed in cooperation with Government and donor partners (TOR, Steering Committee) and approved by the Government (Decree issued).

Indicator	Target	Baseline	Means of verification	Responsible	Frequency
Terms of Reference for MPHSF are developed in consultation with all relevant partners.	Country assessment (institutional and legislative basis) is completed; Consultations with the necessary partners are completed	Terms of Reference for MPHSF are developed in consultation with all relevant partners and approved by the relevant Government authorities	No policy framework for MPHSF	Records of the consultations; Partners' feedback on the feasibility of MPHSF establishment and its functions; Background analysis documents	UNDP, relevant UN agencies, national partners	Once per project
Draft Decree/legal document on establishment of MPHSF is prepared.	Draft Decree/legal document on establishment of MPHSF in Uzbekistan is prepared.	Draft Decree/legal document on establishment of MPHSF is approved by the Government.	No legislative framework for MPHSF	Draft Decree/legal document on establishment of MPHSF is registered for the Government review.	UNDP, relevant UN agencies, national partners	Once per project

Output 2.2 Governance structure of MPHSF established and functional and includes members of the UN agencies, relevant government departments, local communities, UN Human Security Unit.

Indicator	Target	Baseline	Means of verification	Responsible	Frequency
Consultations with UN MPTF office on structure of MPHSF in Uzbekistan are launched and mission from UN MPTF to Uzbekistan is organized to provide necessary technical and advisory support.	# of consultations with UN MPTF office; # of missions from UN MPTF to Uzbekistan	UN MPTF office provides the necessary technical and advisory support	Lack of knowledge on operational aspects of MPHSF	Project records; Reports from UN MPTF	UNDP	Once a year
MPHSF Steering Committee and technical secretariat structure are	# of trainings provided to national partners to support	Structures of the MPHSF Steering	Lack of knowledge on	Project records; Government official	UNDP and national	Once a year

Activities	Indicators	Baseline	Target	Means of verification	Responsible partners	Frequency
agreed with the Government and necessary capacity building support provided including study tour to the successful countries which established and run MPHSF (including members of the UN agencies, local communities and UN Human Security Unit).	establishment of MPHSF # study tours and their participants Structures of the MPHSF Steering Committee and technical secretariat are approved by the Government	operational aspects of MPHSF	Committee and technical secretariat are approved by the Government and have the necessary technical skills to execute their functions	records	partners	
Output 2.3 MPHSF is established and fully operational						
MoU between the Government of Uzbekistan and MPTF office is drafted and endorsed and Draft Standard Administrative Arrangements with donors finalized and agreed with partners.	MoU between the Government of Uzbekistan and MPTF office is signed Standard Administrative Arrangements with donors are finalized and signed off by the partners	No formal mechanism of collaboration between the Gov't and UN partners, including MPTF	MoU between the Gov't and MPTF office is approved by the parties; Standard Administrative Arrangements with donors are signed.	Government official records UNDP records	UNDP and national partners	Once per project
At least 2 MPHSF Steering Committee meeting conducted to launch pilot projects through MPHSF funding co-shared by the host Government and donor community, those projects ideally will be the scale up and replication of the initiatives piloted within the Objective One.	# MPHSF Steering Committee meetings # of projects supported by MPHSF		At least 2 MPHSF Steering Committee meetings conducted to launch pilot projects through MPHSF funding	MPHSF Steering Committee meetings records	UNDP and national partners	Once a year

Output 2.4 A training methodology and materials are developed in Uzbek on the human security approach and its application as analytical, operational and policy making tool to benefit populations made vulnerable by an environmental disaster using as case study the evidence, materials, examples and best practices developed during the first project. Knowledge on the approach and its application is then provided on a regular basis through a series of targeted trainings to fit specific for the UN country team in Tashkent and the UN leadership, for the national Government partners, for the project staff in Nukus, as well as for local Government and NGOs that are involved in the

various phases of the project. (UNDP with involvement of other agencies).

Activity	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Means of verification	Responsible	Frequency
Preparation of a training package/materials on the human security approach based on existing international literature and using case studies from interventions among populations affected by environmental disasters from different countries as well as the concrete examples from the previous project.	# of resources prepared in Uzbek/Russian # of copies distributed # of resources downloaded	No HS available in Russian/Uzbek that would meet Uzbekistan's realities	A range of a training package/materials on the HS in Russian/Uzbek is prepared and widely disseminated	Beneficiaries' feedback Project records	UNDP with involvement of other agencies	Once a year
Trainings for different audiences to be provided at different stages is provided Training provided for the staff of the project at the beginning of the project with refreshers and discussions held every six months. A report with recommendations is provided to the Government for further institutionalization of the human security approach in the Government decision making and planning system.	# of government officials trained, disaggregated by gender, level of government; # training materials developed in different HS subject areas; # of trainings provided to the staff of the UN on the human security approach and how it can be integrated into various UN projects, strategies, documents etc. Analysis how HS was integrated into government operations in response to report recommendations	No formal training on HS available	Trainings for different audiences on HS are successfully conducted	Project training records Training materials Feedback from trainings' beneficiaries Assessment of skills of Government officials to apply and mainstream human security approach in policy development	UNDP with involvement of other agencies	Once a year

Output 2.5 The human security approach is integrated into policy making at the national level through work with specific line ministries in up streaming results gained from the interventions in Karakalpakstan, highlighting successes, good practices and challenges, with concrete recommendations on how the gaps can be addressed through national policies and programs. The Government is convinced of the added value of the human security approach by the trainings, communications from UN Agency leaders and awareness raising conducted on behalf of the project. Furthermore, expertise is provided to the Government to help in the development of human security plans, strategies or legislation. (UNDP and all relevant agencies)

Description	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Means of verification	Responsible	Frequency
schools that engage communities in activities that promote human security and sustainable development	# of teachers trained	HS approach Teachers' limited knowledge on HS approach	150 educators are trained in HS approach	reports; Exchange letters with ministries on convening the trainings		Once a year
Output 2.6 The human security approach used to influence the analysis and programs of strategies and documents developed by the UN in Uzbekistan, such as the CCA, the UNDAF and potentially a National Human Development Report.						
UN staff and leadership to receive regular training on human security, its concept and application to various functional and thematic responsibilities of the UN.	# of regional and district local government officials trained; # of training materials developed in different subject areas	Limited knowledge of UN staff and leadership in HS	UN staff and leadership visibly improved their knowledge of HS and skills of applying it	Project training records Training materials	UNDP and other UN partners	Once a year
In the development of the CCA and UNDAF, terminology and content from the HS approach to be used (alleviation of threats, risk avoidance and prevention, empowerment and protection, resilience building, economic/food/health/communities insecurities), etc.	# of elements of HS approach used in CCA and UNDAF	CCA and UNDAF does not explicitly reflect HS approach	CCA and UNDAF reflect HS	CCA and UNDAF	UNDP and other UN partners	Once per project
The added value of the human security approach will be raised by UN leadership as a tool for achieving sustainable development and in implementing the upcoming Sustainable Development Goals in their communications with partners, the Government, the press, etc.	# of references to HS made by UN leadership in communication with the Government and other partners	UN leadership does not often refer to HS in its communications with the Gov't and other partners	HS is extensively used by UN leadership in communications with the Government and other partners	Official presentations and communication records of UN leadership	UNDP and other UN partners	Once a year

To consider preparing a National HDR on human insecurities in Uzbekistan, or a more limited study on multiple insecurities snowballing from an environment disaster.	Exploratory paper on the feasibility of preparing an NHDR or other study on HS is drafted and submitted for senior UNDP management consideration	No NHDR on HS in Uzbekistan	Background work exploring a possibility to produce an NHDR on HS is completed	Project documentation	UNDP	Once per project

Evaluation.

Evaluation title	Type	Time	Budget in US$
Mid-term evaluation	External	16th month	12,000
Final evaluation	External	34th month	12,000

Project monitoring and evaluation will be regularly conducted in accordance with established procedures of each Agency and will be ensured by the project team and the respective UN Agency. Regular progress review will be conducted by the Programme team, independent experts and evaluation team and consolidated in Annual Progress review report. Regular meetings with local and national partners will be held in order to discuss the progress of the Programme, identify risks, challenges and opportunities and find necessary solutions.

UN Agencies will develop a detailed monitoring matrix based on the monitoring framework. The matrix will specify the data collection methods and sources, responsibilities, and schedule against each identified project result and indicator. Such issues like data disaggregation requirements (e.g. women, men, elderly, poor population, persons with disabilities, children) will be defined at this stage to ensure adequate reflection of the human security approach. The joint M&E plan and matrix will be endorsed by the Project Board.

The overall development of the M&E system for the project will take into account the specific recommendations regarding the results monitoring provided in the Mid-Term and Final evaluations of the UN Joint Programme "Sustaining Livelihood Affected by Aral Sea Disaster".

The M&E system is to be set up in a manner that allows project partners to monitor progress at all levels (outputs, outcomes, objectives, and goals). Different elements of the M&E system (Data Collection & Monitoring, Reporting & Programme Reviews, and Evaluations) aim to provide timely feedback into the overall project management and decision-making. The M&E system relies on multiple data sources (including regional poverty statistics, reports and publications by national partners, interviews with the beneficiaries, on-site observations) which will be defined in detail in results and monitoring frameworks.

In addition to the M&E system developed to monitor the progress of the project, a baseline will be established at the beginning of the project to assess the multiple human security threats to the target populations, and the consequences of these in different domains. The baseline will be surveys, quantitative and qualitative indicators on human security. At the end of the project, an impact assessment will be carried out to assess the effectiveness and impact of project interventions on human security of the targeted populations. The baseline and the impact assessment will be combined in an analytical study provided to the HSU on the 'before' and 'after' results of the UNTFHS investment and in order to draw lessons for similar cases. Each implementing agency will also ensure that their internal and component specific monitoring systems are aligned with the endorsed joint M&E plan.

The results of the monitoring will be brought to the attention of the *Project Board (Project Steering Committee)*, which serves as a mechanism for review, analysis and taking necessary decision and actions in the course of the project. UNDP as a lead agency 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 project. Such feedback mechanism would improve the relevance and effectiveness of project interventions.

Proposed management arrangements for the Multi-Partner Human Security Fund (MPHSF)

The Management structure of MPHSF will consist of Steering Committee, Interim Administrative Agent (using UNDP Uzbekistan Country Office institutional platform) and Technical Secretariat.

MPHSF Steering Committee (SC) will be chaired by a national coordinating entity and include other members including the Government, contributors (donor and UN Agencies), civil society, and UN RC, with the purpose to set strategic and policy direction, making fund allocation decisions. A member of the UN Human Security Unit will be invited to be represented in the Steering Committee.

Technical Secretariat will be set up to provide administrative, technical and substantive support to the MPHSF Steering Committee, appraising proposal for overall programme soundness, ensuring monitoring and evaluation of projects.

Interim Administrative Agent (UNDP MPTF Office) receives funds from contributors, administers funds in accordance with the Fund TOR, disburses to national entities and UN organizations in line with SC decisions, submits consolidated narrative/financial reports to SC and contributors, provides capacity development to national successor entity to enable eventual full management of fund by a national entity integration humans security concept and principles.

Government coordinating entity/ministry will conclude Memorandum of agreement with UNDP's MPTF Office and assume full programmatic and financial accountability on behalf of Government for funds released to and implemented by national entities. It will promote Government wide participation, coordination and coherence with different Government programs. In coordination with the Technical Secretariat it will ensure that proposals are in line with Government national priorities and ensure that progress reports are submitted to the Administrative Agent (UNDP MPTF Office) by the national entities. The projects will be developed and implemented by national entities, UN agency and other contributors. Non-governmental organizations can also receive funds for projects and activities through a National and UN implementing organizations. Implementing Agency (national or UN) will submit proposals for funding to the MPHSF Steering Committee for approval and implements approved programs.

The project will conduct constant consultations with the MPTF office and invite experts to Uzbekistan to provide necessary technical support in the process of establishing the MPHSF. The participation and access to funds by other development actors including UN Agencies will be well documented. Considering that the duration of the UN as the Fund Administrative Agent can be limited where the medium term goal is for the UN to hand over administration of the Fund to the Government, the capacity development of the Government in preparation for this role, will be part of the function of the UN. The UN Administrative Agent will also ensure transparency through a single public website where information on donor contributions, transfers to National Entities (and Participating UN Organizations), and periodic progress reports are posted (see example http://mptf.undp.org).

As the baseline for the establishment of the MPHSF will be a programmatic framework based on the human security needs assessment, the MPHSF supported activities will promote and use human security approach, thus ensuring comprehensive and multi-sectoral approach involving all partners. It is envisioned that the MPHSF will support a broad range of themes across all development sectors and levels, including eradicating poverty, tackling exclusion and inequality, empowering women and girls, ensuring inclusive and sustainable growth and decent employment, providing access to basic services and quality education, improving health/environment, and promoting climate change awareness and adaption measures. The MPHSF will leverage the strengths of numerous UN implementing entities. It will promote supporting cross-cutting issues while further encouraging UN organizations and other partners to work together.

Activity	Responsible Party	Budget																
Activity 1.3.3: Livelihoods, economic, environmental and social security of local rural communities, including vulnerable groups, improved through development of community-based tourism and traditional handicrafts.		$ 91,587.80	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	UNESCO																	
Output 1.3 Subtotal		$ 790,937.33																
Output 1.4: Sustainable management and conservation of natural resources is promoted. Climate resilient agricultural and pastoral production systems and farming practices are established, as a practical solution to the multi-dimensional consequences of climate-related threats (UNDP, UNESCO)																		
Activity 1.4.1: 40,000 Dekhkan farmers have adopted climate resilient conservation agriculture practices (e.g. low till, mixed cropping, fodder production, and residue crop soil covering adopted measures adopted at 80,000 ha of dekhkan farms). 40,000 Dekhan farmers have adopted water saving irrigation practices (e.g. land leveling, furrow and drip irrigation systems adopted at 80,000 ha dekhkan farms to improve farm-level drainage and minimize salinization. 40% of targeted dekhan farmers have established horticulture greenhouses on 20,000 ha of farms to minimize impacts of droughts on farm production. Legal and regulatory framework put in place to support well tested farm-based adaptation measures for replication and upscale. (UNDP)	UNDP	$ 1,079,800	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Activity 1.4.2: Sustainable management and conservation of natural resources (water, marginal dry lands, salinized and degraded lands, biosphere reserves) is enhanced through promotion of linkages, knowledge sharing and cooperation between the universities, scientists, practitioners, policy-makers and communities to improve livelihoods in rural areas based on human security concept , and training people on sustainable management of dry lands, cultivation of salt-tolerant and high-yielding cash crops that stimulate economic, food and environmental security based on the best practices, including indigenous knowledge and scientific findings of previous initiatives. (UNESCO)	UNESCO	$ 76,636.50	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Activity 1.4.3 Inventory of all tested agronomic and water saving measures conducted to map out successful practices. Analysis and lessons learned for climate resilient agricultural and pastoral production systems in arid lands documented and disseminated through printed and web-based publications. Quarterly farm and pasture land demonstration meetings with participation of national, local authorities, media and communities delivered. (UNDP)	UNDP	$ 174,200	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Output 1.4 Subtotal		$ 1,330,636.5																
Output 1.5: Capacities of Primary Health Care Services to provide integrated mother and child healthcare are enhanced. The information on reproductive and maternal health is widely disseminated through multiple vehicles. Knowledge of population about preventing respiratory, cardiovascular and gastrointestinal diseases increased due to increased capacities of community volunteers. (UNFPA, UNV)																		
Activity 1.5.1: Core elements of integrated supervisory system for mother and child health services are introduced by targeted Primary Health Care Services providers. (UNFPA)		$ 61,682.24	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

Activity	Agency	Budget												
	UNFPA													
Activity 1.5.2: Quality and accessibility of family planning, mother and child health services, and antenatal care are enhanced through capacity building of health care providers and provision of essential medical equipment for primary health care facilities. (UNFPA)	UNFPA	$ 132,000	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Activity 1.5.3: Knowledge and awareness of local population in family planning and antenatal care are enhanced through training of makhalla advisers and distribution of printed materials and electronic mass-media messages on topical issues of reproductive and maternal health. (UNFPA)	UNFPA	$ 99,822.43	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Activity 1.5.4: Awareness of the population in preventing respiratory, cardiovascular and gastrointestinal diseases as well as promoting mother and child health care is increased through training of 2000 community volunteers (including existing community health volunteers and recruit new ones) in 10 districts (UNV)	UNV	$ 216,144.71	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Activity 1.5.5: Support of local authorities to create and implement relevant policies to maintain and manage the existing volunteer pool as well as to launch campaigns in media for raising awareness on preventing respiratory, cardiovascular and gastrointestinal diseases as well as promoting mother and child health (UNV).	UNV	$ 5,388.00	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Output 1.5 Subtotal		$ 515,037.38												
Output 1.6: Multi-dimensional changes in communities' lives are assessed with particular attention on how improvement in one domain has had positive externalities in other insecurities. Local communities are empowered to express their needs by being involved in the transparent design and implementation of the impact assessment. Results are made widely available for advocacy purposes and lessons learned, through publication of brochures, social media etc. (UNDP with involvement of other agencies)														
Activity 1.6.1: An impact assessment methodology based on the findings of the initial baseline is designed and implemented among project beneficiaries mid-way through the project and at the end of the project.	UNDP	$ 9,000	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Activity 1.6.2: Frequent town hall style discussions to be held with various communities in order to regularly assess whether interventions area being conducted correctly and how they can be corrected to specifically target and improve the human security needs of populations.	UNDP	$ 6,000	X	X	X	X	X	X	X					
Activity 1.6.3: The results of the interim and final impact assessment are analyzed, published and widely disseminated.	UNDP	$ 13,331.67	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Output 1.6 Subtotal		$ 28,331.67												
Objective 1 Subtotal		$ 2,988,366.88												
Objective 2: To establish a well-coordinated financial mechanism for implementing and sustainable financing of human security initiatives as a way to promote and mainstream the human security approach in the region.														
Output 2.1: Framework for MPHSF developed in cooperation with Government and donor partners (TOR, Steering Committee) and approved by the Government (Government decision issued).														
Activity 2.1.1: In coordination with UN MPTF office develop a Terms of Reference for establishment of MPTF in Uzbekistan and conduct country assessment	UNDP	$ 16,000	X	X	X	X	X	X	X					

57

(institutional and legislative basis) for opportunities to establish MPHSTF.

Activity	Responsible	Budget												
Activity 2.1.2: Organize consultations/ discussions to agree among the line ministries, international partners and civil society on common vision for MPHSTF, on opportunities, programme and financial challenges, and identify best solutions in establishing MPHSTF in Uzbekistan.	UNDP	$ 13,500	X	X	X	X								
Activity 2.1.3: Draft Decree/legal document on establishment of MPHSF in Uzbekistan is prepared.	UNDP	$ 9,000	X	X	X	X								
Output 2.1 Subtotal		**$ 38,500**												
Output 2.2: Governance structure of MPHSF established and functional and includes members of the UN agencies, government departments, local communities and UN Human Security Unit.														
Activity 2.2.1: Consultations with UN MPTF office on structure of MPHSF in Uzbekistan are launched and mission from UN MPTF to Uzbekistan is organized to provide necessary technical and advisory support	UNDP	$ 25,500	X	X	X	X	X							
Activity 2.2.2: MPHSF Steering Committee and technical secretariat structure are agreed with the Government and necessary capacity building support provided including study tour to the successful countries which established and run Multi Donor Trust Fund as well as learn international experiences in integrated rural development (including members of the UN agencies, local communities and UN Human Security Unit.	UNDP	$ 21,200	X	X	X	X	X	X	X					
Output 2.2 Subtotal		**$ 46,700**												
Output 2.3: MPHSF established and fully operational.														
Activity 2.3.1: MoU between the Government of Uzbekistan and MPTF office is drafted and endorsed and Draft Standard Administrative Arrangements with donors finalized and agreed with partners.	UNDP	$ 10,000	X	X	X	X	X	X	X					
Activity 2.3.2: At least 2 Steering Committee meeting of the MPHSF conducted to launch pilot projects through MPHSF funding co-shared by the host Government and donor community, those projects ideally will be the scale up and replication of the initiatives piloted within the Objective Three. (UNDP)	UNDP	$ 15,500	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X				
Output 2.3 Subtotal		**$ 25,500**												
Output 2.4: A training methodology and materials are developed in Uzbek/Karakalpak on the human security approach and its application as analytical, operational and policy making tool to benefit populations made vulnerable by an environmental disaster using as case study the evidence, materials, examples and best practices developed during the first project. Knowledge on the approach and its application is provided on a regular basis through a series of targeted trainings to fit specific for the UN country team in Tashkent and the UN leadership, for the national Government partners, for the project staff in Nukus, as well as for local Government and NGOs that are involved in the various phases of the project. (UNDP with involvement of other agencies)														
Activity 2.4.1: Preparation of a training package/ materials on the human security approach based on existing international literature and using case studies from interventions among populations affected by environmental disasters from different countries as well as the concrete examples from the previous project.	UNDP	$ 9,500	X	X	X	X	X	X						

Activity	Agency	Budget								
Activity 2.4.2: Translation of materials.	UNDP	$ 6,400	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Activity 2.4.3: Planning for a series of trainings for different audiences to be provided at different stages (preparation, design, implementation, evaluation, impact assessment etc.) (UNDP)	UNDP	$ 3,200	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Activity 2.4.4: Training provided for the staff of the UN on the human security approach and how it can be integrated into various UN projects, strategies, documents etc. (UNDP)	UNDP	$ 6,300	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Activity 2.4.5: Training provided for the staff of the project at the beginning of the project with refreshers and discussions held every six months. (UNDP)	UNDP	$ 4,200	X	X		X			X	
Activity 2.4.6: # of Government officials are trained in application and mainstreaming human security approach in policy development, planning and implementation; Impact assessment for the capacity of the trained Government officials is conducted and report with recommendations is provided to the Government for further institutionalization of the human security approach in the Government decision making and planning system.	UNDP	$ 12,300	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Output 2.4 Subtotal		**$ 41,900**								

Output 2.5: The human security approach is integrated into policy making at the national level through work with specific line ministries in upstreaming results gained from the interventions in Karakalpakstan, highlighting successes, good practices and challenges, with concrete recommendations on how the gaps can be addressed through national policies and programs. The Government is convinced of the added value of the human security approach by the trainings, communications from UN Agency leaders and awareness-raising conducted on behalf of the project. Furthermore, expertise is provided to the Government to help in the development of human security plans, strategies or legislation. (UNDP and all relevant agencies)

Activity	Agency	Budget								
Activity 2.5.1: Development of a communication strategy to start a dialogue with the Government on the human security approach and its added value as well as the results of the project, highlighting successes, good practices and challenges, with concrete recommendations on how the gaps can be addressed through national policies and programs.	UNDP	$ 16,300	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Activity 2.5.2: Conducing of a series of trainings and workshops for Government officials at the local, regional and national levels.	UNDP	$ 16,500	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Activity 2.5.3: UN agency staff and leadership, in their interventions, make frequent references to the concept of human security and its added value as an analytical, programmatic and evaluative tool.	UNDP	$ 11,800	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Activity 2.5.4: Expertise is provided to the Government to help in the development of human security plans, strategies or legislation based on lessons learned.	UNDP, and all relevant agencies	$ 12,000	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Activity 2.5.5: Establish cooperation with Government institutions and regional organization including AGPF and IFAS on coordinated efforts in promoting human security in the process of support to the region.	UNDP	$ 76,800	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Activity 2.5.6: Introducing the human security concept into journalists' training programmes on sustainable development; number of journalists trained and number	UNESCO	$ 13,000		X						X

of media coverage.

Activity / Output	Agency	Budget
Activity 2.5.7: Operationalize the concept of human security and sustainable development in education system; Number of schools that engage communities in activities that promote human security and sustainable development.	UNESCO	$ 53,000
Output 2.5 Subtotal		$ 199,400
Output 2.6: The human security approach is used to influence the analysis and programs of strategies and documents developed by the UN in Uzbekistan, such as the CCA, the UNDAF and potentially a National Human Development Report. It also will be raised in discussions with the Government on implementing the upcoming Sustainable Development Goals. (UNDP with involvement of other agencies)		
Activity 2.6.1: UN staff and leadership to receive regular training on human security, its concept and application to various functional and thematic responsibilities of the UN.	UNDP	$ 9,000
Activity 2.6.2: In the development of the CCA and UNDAF, terminology and content from the HS approach to be used (alleviation of threats, risk avoidance and prevention, empowerment and protection, resilience building, economic/food/ health/communities insecurities), etc.	UNDP	$ 10,500
Activity 2.6.3: The added value of the human security approach (people centered, inter-sectoral, preventive oriented, empowering-protection framework, etc) will be raised by UN leadership as a tool for achieving sustainable development and in implementing the upcoming Sustainable Development Goals in their communications with partners, the Government, the press, etc.	UNDP	$ 17,575.50
Activity 2.6.4: Preparation of a National Human Development Report on human insecurities in Uzbekistan, or a more limited study on multiple insecurities snowballing from an environment disaster.	UNDP	$ 16,600
Output 2.6 Subtotal		$ 55,675.50
Objective 2 Subtotal		$ 407,675.50
Subtotal for Joint Project Management Expenses		$ 627,116.50
Indirect Support Costs		$ 130,841.12
Total Project Budget		$ 4,154,000.00