

**UN Multi-Partner Human Security Trust Fund for
the Aral Sea Region in Uzbekistan**

**Third Call for Proposals
Guidelines**

Call Opens: 24 December 2021

Deadline for Submissions: 31 January 2022

December 2021

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1. Introduction to the Third Call for Proposals

The Aral Sea was the fourth largest lake in the world until the 1960s. The drying of the Aral Sea, a man-made disaster long in the making, is not only an environmental problem but especially a catastrophe for communities and people living on its former shores. The Aral Sea disaster resulted in land degradation and desertification, shortage of drinking water, malnutrition, deteriorating health and high poverty rates of the affected population. The socio-economic and environmental consequences are further complicated by the speed of negative changes taking effect.

While donors have made notable contributions to improving the living standards of the population, certain gaps still exist in improving the situation in the region due to several factors, including lack of reliable, qualitative, and quantitative analysis of the previous interventions, and effective coordination among development actors.

The effectiveness and impact of government and donor initiatives could 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.

The UN Multi-Partner Human Security Trust Fund for the Aral Sea region in Uzbekistan (MPHSTF), officially launched on the margins of the 73rd UN General Assembly on November 27, 2018 serves as a unique unified platform for international development cooperation and the mobilization of donor resources to implement integrated measures and complement the efforts taken by the Government in the Aral Sea region through the human security-based approach.

The Government of Uzbekistan jointly with the international partners is carrying out initiatives based on an innovative approach to addressing the Aral Sea catastrophe with involvement of youth. A recently adopted the UN General Assembly special resolution¹ on Aral Sea- a zone of ecological innovations and technologies, once again highlighted the significance of research and scientific advisory activities to recover and improve the environment, preserve natural resources and enhance the quality of life in the region. The application of the innovative approach is reiterated in the Presidential Decree on Aral Sea #5202².

It is in this context that the MPHSTF launches its Third Call for Proposals. The MPHSTF looks to support proposals developed by Participating UN Organizations jointly with the government ministries and agencies, NGOs, CSOs, academia and other development partners (applicant) that qualify for funding under the **Youth Employment and Innovation, Health and Green Growth** priority areas within MPHSTF Programmatic Framework.

2. About the UN Multi-Partner Human Security Trust Fund for the Aral Sea Region in Uzbekistan

The establishment of the UN Multi-Partner Human Security Trust Fund for the Aral Sea region in Uzbekistan is an attempt to shine a light on many insecurities of the affected population, especially women and open a new level of dialogue on the need for comprehensive, people centered (as opposed to purely infrastructure-centered) solutions that builds on people's own needs, capacities as well as risks.

The assistance provided through the MPHSTF is based on a single programmatic framework, which has been developed based on the results of an independent socio-economic survey conducted in the communities most affected by the environmental disaster. The MPHSTF, using

¹ Resolution adopted by the General Assembly on 18 May 2021. <https://undocs.org/en/A/RES/75/278>

² Presidential Decree on measures to implement the Special Resolution of the General Assembly of the United Nations as of May, 18, 2021 "On the announcement of the Aral Sea region as a zone of environmental innovations and technologies". <https://lex.uz/ru/docs/5538603>

the human security approach, programs for the long term by targeted vulnerabilities that put populations at risk. It identifies and supports practical and strategic interventions that build resilience. Thus, the emphasis on human-centered development is in line with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) adopted by the UN General Assembly in September 2015.

Finally, in line with its mission, the MPHSTF will be devoted to interventions that are based on the vulnerabilities and insecurities of people of the region; that are integrated and necessitate coordination between donors and levels; that show results because they are context specific; and are sustainable in a longer term.

The MPHSTF operates based on contributions of the Government, bi-lateral or multi-lateral donors, International Financial Institutions, foundations and the private sector. Its governance and grant-giving are guided by the Steering Committee composed of representatives of the Participating UN organizations, government agencies, donors, civil society organizations and co-chaired by the UN Resident Coordinator in Uzbekistan and Deputy Prime Minister from the Government side. Information on the UN Trust Fund, including its history, grantees and donors, can be found on its website³.

3. Guiding Principles of the MPHSTF

To be selected for MPHSTF funding the proposals should be developed based on the following principles:

Innovative:

- Focusing on technology transfer and the piloting of new approaches
- Investing in ICTs and research and development opportunities for the region
- Developing new public-private partnerships, including with the government, to ensure protection and empowerment for the long term

People-centered:

- Based on an assessment of the needs, capacities and insecurities of people as well as the risks of the region;
- Designed, implemented and evaluated with the help of the communities, building on people's own aspirations and capabilities
- Involving and mobilizing communities for problem identification, planning, implementation and evaluation and ensuring participation.
- Promote equal opportunities for men and women and ensure mainstreaming gender equality in proposed activities.

Context-specific:

- Designed based on the conditions of the Aral Sea region and on knowledge of the situation of communities targeted
- Differentiated consideration of the needs of the population at the level of each aul, kishlak, makhalla, rural areas, based on environmental factors, population distribution and transport accessibility
- Developed on the basis of community development plans for targeted localities.
- Ensuring sustainability and support the mitigation of adverse effects

Integrated solutions:

³ <https://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/fund/ARL00>

- Based on the MPHSTF Theory of Change and not prepared in isolation
- Strategic and multidimensional, so that interventions target several insecurities at the same time
- Concentrating all interventions in the same area/with the same community, piloting around specific geographic area
- Implementing interventions through consortiums and partnerships of providers from different sectors and with different specializations in order to link interventions across different insecurity areas

MPHSTF's Priority Programmatic Areas

The MPHSTF's programmatic areas complement existing national and UN-led efforts to mitigate the Aral Sea crisis. Proposals must contribute to one or more of the following areas that are the focus of the Fund's Programmatic Framework:

- Providing environmental security;
- Providing health security;
- Providing economic security;
- Providing food security; and
- Providing social security (including access to basic utilities, social protection, water, sanitation, and education).

The MPHSTF is in line with the Busan development effectiveness principles on local ownership, focus on results, partnership of development partners, and transparency of aid.

4. The Third Call for Proposals

As per the decision of the MPHSTF Steering Committee from 23 December 2021, **Youth-Employment and Innovation, Health and Green Growth** are the focus areas of the current (Third) Call for Proposals. Hence, proposals must be aligned to one or more of these priority areas, i.e. be strategic and multidimensional in nature.

In all cases, emphasis will be placed on the applicant's ability to clearly articulate the contextual challenges, expected, specific and measurable results and strategies to achieve them, with a focus on tailored approaches and interventions to adequately address the identified problem. The ideal proposal will include references to rigorous and documented evidence to justify the investment on the basis that the approach is likely to be effective in addressing Aral crisis challenges. As the MPHSTF aims to expand the knowledge base on 'what works' to mitigate Aral crisis, proposals from applicants piloting, testing, up-scaling or replicating evidence-based innovative and promising results-based approaches that carry a promise of broader application are welcome.

5. Amount of funds and duration of proposals

Amount of Funds

Determination of budget requests should be based on applicant's operational and absorptive capacity. In general, the applicant cannot request a grant amount that is more than twice its annual organization budget. The overall indicative amount made available under this call for proposals is 4.4 million USD. The MPHSTF reserves the right not to award all available funds. Given the fact that transfers should not be less than US\$ 100,000 per applicant per transfer, the budgets of the proposals should be formed accordingly.

Indirect costs of the applicant (s), i.e. PUNOs recovered through programme support cost should not exceed 7%. All other costs incurred by each applicant (s) in carrying out the proposed activities for which it will be responsible under the Fund will be recovered as direct costs.

In-kind or otherwise contributions and co-financing of the program activities are strongly encouraged. In-kind contributions may include personnel costs for the work carried out by volunteers, donated goods/services, use of premises, etc. under the programme. Such contributions should be defined accordingly and shall be presented in the estimated budget separately from the other eligible costs.

The proposals should be strategically aimed at ensuring that the projects/programmes focus on specific outcomes/outputs and are likely to demonstrate tangible results, while also warranting sustainability and impact in a longer term.

Duration of the Project/Programme

The initial planned duration of the project/programme may **not be lower than 12 months nor continue after 30 September 2023.**

In the case of insufficient funding available of the MPHSTF, strong proposals may either be advised to scale down the budget and interventions or postponed for consideration and implementation in the next round of call for proposals.

6. Eligibility Criteria

The Participating UN organizations (PUNOs), i.e., UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNESCO, UNODC, WHO, and FAO are eligible to submit proposals to the MPHSTF. PUNOs are encouraged to develop proposals in partnership with national and international counterparts (e.g., government agencies, local authorities, NGOs, CSOs, academia, etc.). Proposals can only be formally submitted by PUNOs.

Preliminary discussions between participating organizations (PUNOs, government agencies, local authorities, NGOs, CSOs, academia, private sector, other) should take place to determine the scope of the project/programme, its strategic and programmatic relevance, governance arrangements, risks, sustainability among other aspects.

The applicant PUNO will be accountable for the management of the awarded funds in their entirety and will be responsible for ensuring that its co-implementing partners understand the requirements and obligations of the MPHSTF. The MPHSTF highly encourages the use of Memoranda of Understanding among partners to define roles, responsibilities and lines of accountability.

7. Application Process

Applications will be accepted in English with the Russian versions attached.

For preparation of the Proposal, refer to the following annexes:

Annex 1: Proposal Form (to be submitted)

Annex 1A: Budget Template (to be submitted)

Annex 2: MPHSTF Results Matrix (for reference only)

Annex 3: MPHSTF Programmatic Framework (for reference only)

The proposal application forms and templates will be available from **24 December 2021 – 31 January, 2022** at: <http://un.uz> and <http://aral.mptf.uz>

Completed proposal forms should be submitted to the following e-mail (mamiit@un.org) to the attention of the MPHSTF Technical Secretariat.

The deadline for submission of the Proposals is **31 January 2022, 18:00 pm** Tashkent time. Proposals received after the deadline will not be considered.

The MPHSTF will acknowledge receipt of submitted applications through a confirmation e-mail. If you do not receive the confirmation email, please contact the MPHSTF Technical Secretariat immediately at uktam.abdurakhmanov@one.un.org

8. Appraisal and Selection Process

The MPHSTF awards grants through an open and competitive process. All proposals will be assessed based on their overall quality, results-oriented nature of the proposed project/programme, alignment with the MPHSTF Strategy and priorities of the MPHSTF's Third Call for Proposals, specifically, per below technical evaluation criteria grid:

Categories	Sub-categories	Criteria	Maximum possible points
Strategic relevance (10)	Background and rationale (10)	[1] Clearly identifies and articulates the problem statement(s) (human security needs) to be addressed per MPHSTF's Programmatic Framework, including the scope, causes, and relationship. [2] Provides a comprehensive, evidence-based analysis (Needs Assessment Results, 2017 and/or other independent research/assessment). [3] Aligns with the priority thematic area for the Call for proposals.	5
		Coherently aligns with and contributes to: [1] Government Policies, Strategies, and Decrees in addressing the Aral Sea problems. [2] Achieving the SDG-2030 Agenda ⁴ , and other international commitments on the issue at the national level. [3] UNSDCF Strategic Priorities and Outcomes ⁵ .	5
Programmatic relevance (45)	Design, multi-sectoral strategy, results, and implementation plan (20)	Has a programmatic approach aligned with the concept of human security and the MPHSTF Theory of Change, including a COVID-19 sensitivity.	5
		Contributes to the MPHSTF Programmatic Framework and Results Matrix.	5
		Has evidence of logical sequence of cause-effect relationships based on a chain of results/hierarchy of tasks (overall goal – specific objectives – main outputs – activities).	5

⁴ Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, Resolution adopted by the General Assembly on 25 September 2015.

⁵ United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework 2021–2025.

		Promotes integrated and multi-sectoral approach: [1] Concentrates all interventions in the same area/with the same community, piloting around a specific geographic area. [2] Proposes solutions that are strategic and multidimensional, so that interventions target several insecurities at the same time.	5
	Innovative and integrated approaches and solutions (10)	Includes innovative and/or multi-sectoral approaches to address the problems identified. Focuses on technology transfer and the piloting of new approaches.	5
		Promotes investing in ICTs and research and development (R&D) opportunities for the region. Develops new public-private partnerships, including with the government, to ensure protection and empowerment for the longer term.	5
	Coordination and governance arrangements (5)	[1] Provides an efficient and effective decision-making and oversight framework with clear lines of accountability, built on and informed by the principles of inclusiveness and transparency. [2] Clearly identifies partners' (local and international) roles and responsibilities.	5
	Beneficiaries (10)	[1] Includes participation of local communities and/or civil society, including the <u>youth</u> , in decision-making processes with a focus on the main characteristics of primary beneficiaries (age, socio-economic level, location, and others) in the project design, implementation, and Monitoring & Evaluation [M&E]. [2] Ensures local ownership of the results.	10
	Mainstreaming of gender and women's empowerment (5)	Considers gender and women's empowerment with specific, measurable outcomes, outputs, activities, and indicators related to gender equality and women's empowerment (inclusion of age and sex-disaggregated data and gender statistics).	5
	Sustainability (5)	Proposes mechanism(s) to ensure sustainability of program results (including strengthening national capacities and institutions, providing support to local actors) after the termination of the interventions.	5
	Risk and assumptions (5)	Identifies risks that can threaten the achievement of results within the chosen strategy and the assumptions on which the	5

	project or program results depend on, and develops an effective risk mitigation strategy.	
Monitoring and evaluation (5)	Provides a clear distinction of the elements of the logical framework and the results matrix with focus on the methodological approach for data collection and analysis as well as the allocation of resources for M&E.	5
Communication and visibility (5)	Details a Communication Plan for the project or program duration with identified communication objectives, target groups, expected results, tools and channels, and resources for the implementation of the plan.	5
Financial proposal (20)	Contains a budget commensurate to the program design that is realistic and in line with the United Nations Sustainable Development (UNDG) categories ⁶	5
	The cost of the proposed program is commensurate to the intended outputs and outcomes (i.e. value for money and competitiveness of total cost of the program per beneficiary).	5
	Details project co-financing contributions and in-kind contributions.	10
TOTAL POINTS		100

The Panel of Technical Experts (TRP) created by the MPHSTF Technical Secretariat will appraise the proposals and send results to the Secretariat. Between three to five technical experts may comprise the TRP with the MPHSTF Technical Secretariat as an ex-officio member of the Panel.

The TRP is not permanent and appointed for a certain Call deadline for the evaluation of project proposals. The composition of the TRP will be proposed and agreed by the UN Resident Coordinator's Office and the Government of the Republic of Uzbekistan (Government co-chair of the MPHSTF Steering Committee) considering the thematic areas of the current Third CFP. The identity of TRP members will not be available to the public for the entire duration of the evaluation procedure. Experts will be selected on the basis of their ability to provide an objective and impartial evaluation of the proposals, and competence fitting the thematic areas of the CFP.

The independent consultants, group of consultants, and/or consulting companies may be engaged on a pro bono or paid basis into the evaluation process.

Appraisal results will be consolidated by the Technical Secretariat and submitted to the Steering Committee for consideration. The review process will take place during **February 2022**.

All applicants are expected to work closely with MPHSTF Technical Secretariat to incorporate full technical feedback and ensure high-quality standards of project/programme design and rigorous monitoring and evaluation plans in the final project/programme document. If deemed necessary, the Technical Secretariat may organize field visits to discuss the proposals with key stakeholders to ensure that the proposals meet the needs of the beneficiaries.

⁶ UNDG Guide to the Common Budgetary Framework, October 2014.

ANNEX 1. PROJECT PROPOSAL –TEMPLATE submission form

I. Brief Project/Programme Information	
Project/programme title	
Name of the applicant(s)	Participating UN Organization: Implementing entities:
Indicate the programmatic priority area you are applying for (mark as applicable) in the context of the Youth- Employment and Innovation, Health and Green Growth priority areas	<input type="radio"/> Environmental security <input type="radio"/> Economic security <input type="radio"/> Food security <input type="radio"/> Health security <input type="radio"/> Social security
Location of the project/programme	
Total project/programme cost, USD Amount of MPHSTF funds requested, USD	
Proposed duration of the project/programme implementation	_____Months
Anticipated Start and End dates	Start (d/m/y)_____ End (d/m/y)_____
Contact details	Contact person, position Organization Email address Telephone number Mailing address
II. Project / Programme Information	
Situation analysis	Background and rationale <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. State problem(s)- human security needs to be addressed per MPHSTF's Programmatic Framework, including the scope, causes, and relationship. 2. Provide a comprehensive, evidence-based analysis (Needs Assessment Results, 2017 and/or other independent research/assessment). 3. Describe alignment of your proposal with the priority thematic areas (Youth-Employment and Innovation, Health and Green Growth) for the Third Call for proposals

<p>Project/Programme relevance</p> <p><i>The proposal is developed based on Human Security Concept approach</i></p>	<p>Goal and Objectives</p> <p>Please describe goals and objectives of the proposal and complete the Logical framework matrix (Logframe) (please see Table 1).</p> <p>Strategic Context</p> <p>Please describe the alignment of the proposal with the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Government Policies, Strategies, and Decrees in addressing the Aral Sea problems. 2. SDG-2030 Agenda⁷, and other international commitments on the issue at the national level. 3. UNSDCF Strategic Priorities and Outcomes⁸ <p>Programmatic Relevance</p> <p>Please describe:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Design, multi-sectoral strategy, expected project/programme results and implementation plan 2. Alignment with the concept of human security and the MPHSTF Theory of Change, including a COVID-19 sensitivity; its contribution to the MPHSTF Programmatic Framework and Results Matrix. 3. Provide evidence of logical sequence of cause-effect relationships based on a chain of results/hierarchy of tasks (overall goal – specific objectives – main outputs – activities). 4. Describe how a programme promotes integrated and multi-sectoral approach 5. Describe how the project/programme ensures promotion of and piloting innovative and integrated approaches and solutions in dealing with the problem (s).
<p>Governance arrangements and Partnerships</p>	<p>Please describe in detail:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Governance structure and decision-making process of the project/programme, including but not limited to the organization structure. 2. List national, local partners, NGOs, CSOs and communities and outline a strategy to ensure the stakeholders engagement and describe their respective roles and responsibilities.
<p>Beneficiaries</p>	<p>Describe:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Main characteristics of primary beneficiaries (disaggregated data age, gender, socioeconomic level, geographic area, etc.);

⁷ Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, Resolution adopted by the General Assembly on 25 September 2015.

⁸ United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework 2021–2025.

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Participation of local communities and/or civil society including youth in decision-making processes, design, implementation and M&E. 3. Mechanism (s) to ensure local ownership of the results.
Mainstreaming of gender and women's empowerment	<p>Please describe:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. How gender and women's empowerment have been considered in the proposal, implementation and management 2. Please indicate specific measurable indicators related to gender equality and women's empowerment.
Sustainability	<p>Please explain:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. How the project/programme sustainability will be ensured in the long run and how this will be monitored, after the project/programme is implemented 2. Potential of the proposal to strengthen national capacities, strengthen institutions and provide support to local actors
Risks and Assumptions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Specify the key risks that can threaten the achievement of results within the chosen strategy and the assumptions on which the project/programme results depend on. 2. Describe how project/programme risks will be mitigated. Refer to the Table 2.
Arrangements for Monitoring, Reporting and Evaluation	<p>Please provide:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Project/programme specific institutional setting and implementation arrangements for monitoring and reporting and evaluation; 2. Methodologies for monitoring and reporting of the key outcomes of the project/programme; 3. Estimated allocation of resources for M&E.
Arrangements for Communication and Visibility	<p>Please specify:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Communication Plan (at least tentative) for the Programme/Project duration with identified communication objectives, target groups, expected results, tools and channels, and resources for the implementation of the plan. 2. Availability of resources (HR, technical capacity, etc) to implement the Communication Plan for the duration of the programme 3. Adherence and contribution to the MPHSTF's CBM Strategy and the EU Communication and Visibility Plan.
Financial proposal	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify how proposed program is commensurate to the intended outputs and outcomes (i.e. value for money and competitiveness of total cost of the program per beneficiary). 2. Develop budget that commensurates to the program design that is realistic and in line with the United Nations Sustainable Development (UNDG) categories

	3. Detail project co-financing contributions and in-kind contributions, if any
*Attachments (recommended but not required):	Attachment Name/Title: For example: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Minutes of the Focus Group discussions on project rationale, arrangements, etc.; - Letter of support from the government entities at the local and national levels, NGOs, CSOs and/or other partners.

Name of Applicant representative _____

Signature of Applicant representative _____

Date (d/m/y) _____

Table 1. Logical Framework

Expected Results (Outcomes & outputs)	Indicators					Means of verification / Frequency	Responsibilities (PUNOs and national partners)
	Indicator description	Baseline		Target (cumulative)			
		Value	Year	Y1	Y2		
Programme outcomes	Contribution to the MPHSTF Outcomes						
Outcome 1.							
Programme outputs	Contribution to the MPHSTF Outputs						
Output 1.1.							
Output 1.2.							
Output 1.3.							
Outcome 2.							
Programme outputs	Contribution to the MPHSTF Outputs						
Output 2.1.							

Table 2. Risk Ranking Matrix

Risks	Character	Impact	Probability	Mitigation Strategy

General Instructions

<u>Descriptions of Expense Categories</u>
The following definitions are as per the F&BN WG paper, which form part of the approved decision
Staff and other personnel costs: Includes all related staff and temporary staff costs including base salary, post adjustment and all staff entitlements.
Supplies, Commodities, Materials: Includes all direct and indirect costs (e.g. freight, transport, delivery, distribution) associated with procurement of supplies, commodities and materials. Office supplies should be reported as "General Operating".
Equipment, Vehicles and Furniture including Depreciation: For those reporting assets on UNSAS or modified UNSAS basis (i.e. expense up front) this would relate to all costs to put asset into service. For those who do donor reports according to IPSAS this would equal depreciation for period. <i>Note: It is not recommended that PUNOs will be allocating funds for purchase of non-expendable items for their own/office needs. Therefore, if it is not justified strongly, it might lead to the rejection of the proposals for budget adjustments by the Applicants.</i>
Contractual Services: Services contracted by an organization which follow the normal procurement processes. In IPSAS terminology this would be similar to exchange transactions. This could include contracts given to NGOs if they are more similar to procurement of services than a grant transfer.
Travel: Includes staff and non-staff travel paid for by the organization directly related to a project.
Transfers and Grants to Counterparts: Includes transfers to national counterparts and any other transfers given to an implementing partner (e.g. NGO) which is not similar to a commercial service contract as per above. In IPSAS terms this would be more similar to non-exchange transactions.
General Operating and Other Direct Costs: Includes all general operating costs for running an office. Examples include telecommunication, rents, finance charges and other costs which cannot be mapped to other expense categories. <i>Note: In developing the budget, please keep in mind that the bulk of the funding must be used for programme activities with direct impact on vulnerable people and communities. In this regard, MPHSTF anticipates that salaries of staff would be a very modest component (e.g. 15-20% max) of the project/programme cost without the indirect support cost (7%). All general operating costs for running an office (e.g. telecommunication, rents, finance charges and other costs) should also be of a very modest component (e.g. 5-10%).</i>
Indirect Support Costs: Should not exceed 7% of the direct costs.

Annex 1A Budget Template.

Table 1. Detailed budget by results

Detailed description	Budget Categories*	Item line budget			Total Amount	Year 1	Year 2
		Item description	Unit cost	Number of units			
Objective 1.							
Output 1.1.							
Activity 1.1.1.**							
Output 1.2.							
Activity 1.2.1.							
Objective 1 Subtotal							
Objective 2.							
Output 2.1.							
Activity 2.1.1.							
Objective 2 Subtotal							
Total cost							
Indirect support cost							
TOTAL BUDGET							

* Please, specify one of 7 categories for each requested funds. See the - Table 2. Budget Categories for details of each category.

** Please, provide as much as details for each planned activity, e.g. planned to conduct 5 trainings on WASH to train 100 rural people (20 people in each training)

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Table 2. Budget Categories

Categories		Total	Year 1	Year 2	Allocation: MPTF	Allocation: Other (specify)
1	Staff <i>Budget notes: XX</i>	\$00.00	\$00.00	\$00.00	\$00.00	\$00.00
2	Supplies, commodities, materials <i>Budget notes: XX</i>	\$00.00	\$00.00	\$00.00	\$00.00	\$00.00
3	Equipment, vehicles and furniture (including depreciation) <i>Budget notes: XX</i>	\$00.00	\$00.00	\$00.00	\$00.00	\$00.00
4	Contractual services (including consultants, meetings, workshops and conferences) <i>Budget notes: XX</i>	\$00.00	\$00.00	\$00.00	\$00.00	\$00.00
5	Travel <i>Budget notes: XX</i>	\$00.00	\$00.00	\$00.00	\$00.00	\$00.00
6	Transfers and grants to counterparts <i>Budget notes: XX</i>	\$00.00	\$00.00	\$00.00	\$00.00	\$00.00
7	General operating and other direct costs <i>Budget notes: XX</i>	\$00.00	\$00.00	\$00.00	\$00.00	\$00.00
	Subtotal	\$00.00	\$00.00	\$00.00	\$00.00	\$00.00
8	Indirect support costs	\$00.00	\$00.00	\$00.00	\$00.00	\$00.00
	TOTAL	\$00.00	\$00.00	\$00.00	\$00.00	\$00.00

ANNEX 2. MPHSTF RESULTS MATRIX (for reference only)

Total funding requested: US\$ 123.2 million

SDG 3 – Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages (targets 3.4, 3.8, 3.C)					
SDG 8 – Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all (targets 8.2, 8.4, 8.5)					
SDG 11 – Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable (targets 11.2, 11.5, 11.A)					
OUTCOME 1: The stress on local communities due to the deteriorating environmental situation reduced			Baseline (for Karakal-pakistan)	Means of verification	Frequency
# of hectares of arable land increased, thousand ha			509,6	Goscomcadastr data	Once a year
public satisfaction with the environmental policy, %			16,4	Needs assessment (2017)	At the end of the project (2023)
Output		Output Indicators			
1	Local management practices and knowledge of ecosystem services are improved	% of communities with access to ecosystem services	TBD	Operational research	Operational research should be conducted
2	New technologies in the area of water purification, agroforestry, afforestation, and soil stabilization are piloted	# of pilot projects that test out new technologies adjusted to local conditions	0	Project reports	Once a year
		Area of desert lands covered by forest stands, thousand ha	3200	State committee on forestry data (2018)	Once a year
		# of households with improved quality of irrigation water	3366	UNDP AF project (March 1, 2019) Projects reports	Once a year
		Area of restored tugai forests, thousand ha	120	State committee on forestry data (2018)	Once a year
3	The quality of water, air and soil pollution is monitored and addressed through local regulatory practices	# of newly established or improved environmental quality checks	0	Uzhydromet data (2018)	Once a year
		# of base stations monitoring the climate in the Aral Sea region	16	Uzhydromet data (2018)	Once a year

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		% of water/air quality monitoring laboratories regularly reporting through the automated surveillance system	0	Uzhydromet data (2018)	Once a year
OUTCOME 2: The employment and income generation opportunities for local communities increased			Baseline	Means of verification	Frequency
% of population that is economically active			62,0	State statistics	Once a year
# of new business initiatives started			18	Project reports (UN JP, 2018)	Once a year
Output		Output Indicators			
4	New income opportunities in sectors adjusted to local conditions (e.g. agriculture, ethno-tourism, infrastructure and housing construction, service industry) are created	# of small and medium-sized companies created with support of the MPHSTF	0	Project reports	Once a year
		# of jobs created in target communities per year	78	Project reports (UN JP, 2018)	Once a year
5	Skills and knowledge of local communities to participate in new industries are to become entrepreneurs, as well as, adaptability to new work conditions for employability are improved	% of people surveyed that are satisfied with their skills levels	61,8	Needs assessment (2017)	At the end of the project (2023)
		# of people trained and retrained in the specialized centers to improve and develop their entrepreneurial skills/knowledge	0	Training records	Once a year
6	Investments in local infrastructure serving local communities (e.g. energy, access roads, service industry, banking) are increased	amount of investments in local infrastructure with support of the MPHSTF, mln USD	0	Project reports	Once a year
		% of people surveyed that are satisfied with trade services	51,2	Needs assessment (2017)	At the end of the project (2023)
		% of people surveyed that are satisfied with the services of banking and financial institutions	54,5	Needs assessment (2017)	At the end of the project (2023)
OUTCOME 3: Local community access to affordable and healthy food and clean drinking water secured			Baseline	Means of verification	Frequency
drinking water supply of houses (apartments),%			48,2	State statistics	Once a year

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% reduction in malnourishment of local population: - percentage of children under 5 years age who are wasted due to malnutrition		0,23	State statistics, 2018	Once a year	
% of household budget spent on food		60	Needs assessment (2017)	At the end of the project (2023)	
Output	Output Indicators				
7	Local infrastructure investments for access and distribution of clean water are increased	amount of investments in water access and distribution infrastructure with support of the MPHSTF, mln USD	0	Project reports	Once a year
		% of people surveyed that are satisfied with access to drinking water	33,8	Needs assessment (2017)	At the end of the project (2023)
8	Local production, processing, storage and sale of diverse, affordable and high-quality food is increased	% increase in local production of food with support of the MPHSTF	0	Project reports	Once a year
		# of created of networks of fruits and vegetables fridge-storage	10	Sovmin RK data, Project reports	Once a year
9	The quality of nutrition is increased through standardization, regulation, monitoring, information, and education	# of newly established or improved food quality checks with support of the MPHSTF	0	Project reports	Once a year
		# of new crop varieties, adapted and resistant to harsh climatic conditions with support of the MPHSTF	0	Project reports	Once a year
		# of newly established or improved biological laboratories with support of the MPHSTF for protection of plants and the prevention of diseases arising from environmental influences	0	Project reports	Once a year
OUTCOME 4: The overall health of the local population improved and healthy lifestyle promoted		Baseline	Means of Verification	Frequency	
% reduction in infant and maternal mortality: - infant mortality rate (up to 1 year, per 1000 live-born) - maternal mortality (per 100,000 live births)		16,6 28,7	State statistic 2018	Once a year	
% of population satisfied with health services		53	Needs assessment (2017)	At the end of the project (2023)	
Output	Output Indicators				

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10	Investments in local health services and pharmacies (e.g. facilities and equipment) are increased	amount of investments in local health infrastructure with support of the MPHSTF, mln. USD	0	Project reports	Once a year
		% of people surveyed that are satisfied with the availability of affordable medicines	32,8	Needs assessment (2017)	At the end of the project (2023)
		% of medical institutions equipped with equipment	78	State statistic	Once a year
11	Access to rural health clinics and to medication primarily in remote areas is improved	# of new health clinics and pharmacies with support of the MPHSTF	0	Project reports	Once a year
		# of functional rural health clinics strengthened with support of the MPHSTF	0	Project reports	Once a year
		doctors/nurses/health care professionals/hospital beds per 10 000 people:		State statistic 2017	Once a year
		- provision with doctors - provision with nursing staff - provision with in-patient beds	23,1 94,8 39,4		
12	The quality of health care is improved through increased professional education	# of health care professionals educated and retrained through distance learning	0	Project reports	Once a year
13	Healthy lifestyles and practices, drug and alcohol use prevention, as well as, mental health are promoted, including sanitation, vaccination, waste disposal, and local medicinal plants	% of populations responding positively to new healthy lifestyles in survey	TBD	Assessments by independent evaluators	Once a two year
		availability of teacher's manual on healthy lifestyle in Karakalpak language	Not available	Project reports	Once per project
		# of teachers trained on Healthy lifestyles	188	Training records	Once a year
		# of projects and activities conducted on promotion of Healthy lifestyles with support of the MPHSTF	0	Project reports	Once a year
Outcome 5: The living conditions of local populations improved, with particular focus on vulnerable groups such as women, children and youth			Baseline	Means of Verification	Frequency
% of population with increase access to social and community services - Drinking water - Natural (liquefied) gas			33,8 48,6	Needs assessment (2017)	At the end of the project (2023)
% of populations responding positively to living (housing) conditions			65,2	Needs assessment (2017)	At the end of the project (2023)

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Output		Output Indicators			
14	Adequate housing appropriate for the local living conditions is provided	adapted standards for the design and construction of residential buildings and social facilities, taking into account the actual ecological and geographic conditions of the Aral Sea region	Not available	Project reports	Once per project
		# of social infrastructure facilities constructed in accordance to the new standard projects that meet local conditions	0	Project reports	Once a year
15	Social and community services, including pre-school education and leisure opportunities, and life skill education for children and youth are improved	# of new and improved pre-schools with support of the MPHSTF	0	Project reports	Once a year
		% of enrollment of children by pre-school educational institutions	32,7	Needs assessment (2017)	At the end of the project (2023)
		% of people surveyed that are satisfied with the quality of school education	64,5	Needs assessment (2017)	At the end of the project (2023)
		# of community members and school children covered through youth led peer to peer education programme with support of the MPHSTF	0	Training records	Once a year
16	The local governance system for addressing the human security needs of the population is improved	% of populations (disaggregated by sex) responding positively to their involvement in the local governance system	TBD	Independent assessment	Baseline and targets are to be defined (TBD)
		# of representatives of local authorities participating in special training courses on human security, local development planning and etc.	48	Training records (UN JP 2017)	Once a year
		% of people surveyed that are satisfied with local public service delivery and ensuring social stability	68	Needs assessment (2017)	At the end of the project (2023)

ANNEX 3. PROGRAMMATIC FRAMEWORK MATRIX (for reference only)

Environmental Security			
The human security situation		Indicators	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of access to water for irrigation and clean water for drinking. Irregular water supply, poor water quality and long distances to go to reach water sources. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 37% of the overall population of Karakalpakstan, and almost 50% of the rural population, do not have access to centralized drinking water. Only half of the population of the entire republic has access to tap water. 60% of respondents in the surveyed areas noted the lack of water supply. According to the survey, 34% of the population is dissatisfied with the access to drinking water, given the poor quality of water (37.8%), irregular water supply (26.9%) and long distance to the water source (19.0%). 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor quality air (salt and dust winds) and air pollution 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The concentration of dust in the air exceeds 2.7 times the normal rate, caused by strong winds, salt-dust storms from dried Aral bottom, low rate of precipitation etc. 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of access to cultivated land because of salinity 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 77% of the irrigated land is considered of poor quality with high levels of salinity which hamper the cultivation of crops of cotton, wheat, cucurbits etc. Increased water salinity and pollutants have killed all of the Aral Sea fish. 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contamination of water due poor to canalization and the deposits from solid waste, exacerbated by outdated equipment of treatment facilities. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> More than half of the water sample collected from 77 open water reservoirs did not meet chemical norms and 20 % did not meet bacteriological norms. More than 60% of water probes taken from drinking water sources (wells and tubular wells, hand cranes for pumping groundwater) did not meet sanitary requirements on chemical, and 10.0% on bacteriological content. 	
#	WHY? OBJECTIVES	WHAT? TYPES OF INTERVENTIONS	HOW? APPROACHES TO INTERVENTIONS
1.	Intensification of investments for developing new modern infrastructure and equipment in order to provide access to water for irrigation and clean water for drinking through wells, pipes and filters and improve the quality of soil.	Construction and maintenance of infrastructure & equipment, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water extraction and water treatment systems Water delivery system (pipes etc.) New agro-technologies to improve soil quality and tackle salinity. Recycling of industrial and other waste 	PEOPLE CENTERED: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Involving and mobilizing communities for problem identification, planning, implementation and evaluation and ensuring participation Creation of initiative groups, initiative groups etc. Ensuring empowerment through engagement Institutionalized partnership with NGOs, CBOs, PPP...
2.	Rehabilitating the ecological situation, protecting natural resources and reversing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Planting of sand stabilization plants Afforestation to stop dust movement 	

	damages through regulating practices, providing incentives etc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Monitoring the quality of water, air and soil pollution ● Public works ● Recycling practices 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Involvement and empowerment of community leaders <p>CONTEXT SPECIFIC:</p>
3.	Improving the resilience of the population to mitigate risks through education and awareness building	<p>Providing education, knowledge, information and skills through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Information campaigns ● Advocacy for the preservation of natural resources ● Upgrading and adaptation of skills 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Ensuring that basic adverse conditions of the region are mitigated and risks reversed in order to ensure sustainability (water, air, soil, remoteness) ● Investing in new technologies, ICTs and increasing research and development (R&D) opportunities for the region ● As much as possible, develop partnerships, including with the government through PPPs to ensure protection and empowering for the long term <p>COMPREHENSIVENESS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● As much as possible, concentrating all interventions in the same area/with the same community, piloting around specific geographic area ● Developing partnerships between providers of support from different sectors in order to link interventions across different insecurity areas. ● Implementing interventions through consortiums and partnerships of different providers with different specializations, concentrated on pilot areas/projects <p>PREVENTIVE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Investing in education, knowledge, skills for the population so that they can mitigate future risks ● Increasing social capital (community level network, social protection system) and savings

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Introducing new adaptation technologies, ICTs and R&D for the long term ● Ensuring and demonstrating the sustainability of the project ● Ensuring that interventions do not harm (both across domains and in the future).
Economic Security		
The human security situation	Indicators	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Poverty due to low incomes and low opportunities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● In accordance to the official statistics the level of poverty in Karakalpakstan is 27.0%, which is a highest one among other regions of the country, and According to mahalla leaders, the poverty level at communities is 20.3%. ● Muynak, the city which depended the most on the fishing and canning industry around the Aral Sea, now registers 22, 9% of populations that are low income, and Takhtakupyr, as high as 26,2 %. ● In general, for 60% of households, the aggregate income of the family does not cover the cost of the food basket. 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Limited access to employment opportunities and income generation sources because of low investment to infrastructure and low level of private sector development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The average unemployment rate in the republic of Karakalpakstan is 7.9% (3.1-10.4%), and youth unemployment is 12.5%. ● In terms of the level of small business development, Karakalpakstan ranks 12th among the regions of the country. ● According to the results of the survey, 49.8% of respondents are not satisfied with the employment due to the lack of full-time jobs (76.2%) and low salary (21.6%). ● The percentage of people engage in agriculture remained almost the same in the past decade (32,8 in 2006 to 30% in 2016), while employment has grown in the sphere of services, where there is a dearth in terms of investments, tourism, proper infrastructure etc. 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Lack of ability to work the land because of limited water, salinity, dust and soil contamination 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● While at the moment, much of the share of income comes from part time farming, the long term sustainability of this method is questionable, especially given the instability of natural and climatic conditions coupled with the low level of revenues generated. ● As of January 1, 2017 the irrigated area compiles 509.6 thousand ha, of a total land capacity of RK of 16.7 million ha. Within last ten years, land for agriculture reduced on 177.1 thousand Ha. ● In 2016, 73.4 % of irrigated areas have different degree of salinity. 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Low level of knowledge and skills for adaptation for employment to new situations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● While in the capital Nukus there are 64 small business per 10,000 population, in some districts such as Karauzyak, Kanlikul, and Chimbay that number is as low as 2 or 3 small businesses. Lack of ability to run businesses, absence of professional education and lack of initial capital are the main 	

		<p>reasons given by survey respondents as to factors that hamper the development of the private sector.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To these subjective perceptions are added a number of objective factors hampering the sustainable development of entrepreneurship activities in the region: Remoteness of settlements and low population density making transportation not cost effective, the poor quality of land and water resources and lack of preparation of education of rural population in private entrepreneurship. In fact, these factors combined make the desire to take up business activities in the region much lower than in the rest of the country as a whole (26% in Karakalpakstan as opposed to 50% nationwide). 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High dependence on remittances from labor migration is a highly insecure source, seasonal, susceptible to fluctuations of possibilities related to relations between countries, and devoid of benefits, long-term sustainability, etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Survey results confirmed the large number of households living off remittances from family members (between 10 % and up to 20-25 % in Karauzyak district). According to the survey, on average 19.8% of households have some family member abroad. 		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of access to markets, ICT, transport because of remoteness and lack of transport etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The potential for community-based cultural tourism is largely untapped due to poor infrastructure and low quality of services, relative remoteness from established touristic routes, lack of on-site information, etc. 		
	WHY? OBJECTIVES	WHAT? TYPES OF INTERVENTIONS	HOW? APPROACHES TO INTERVENTIONS
4.	<p>Investing in the development of the private sector in order to overcome the challenges of remoteness, low population density and lack of favorable natural resources. Development of job opportunities in the following sectors:</p> <p><u>Agriculture and food processing sector</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> New agro-technologies for growing, storage and processing (pilot) Linking household plot production to markets Educating experts Promoting exports 	<p>Development of the private sector for goods and services through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Infrastructure development Skills upgrade and institutionalization of trainings (training centers etc.) Attraction of Investment Access to banking and financial resources (loans and microcredits) Creation of incentives and government support, Improving legislation Improving roads and transportation and developing services around them Providing access to information Upgrading skills and opportunities in marketing 	<p>PEOPLE CENTERED:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Involving and mobilizing communities for problem identification, planning, implementation and evaluation and ensuring participation Creation of initiative groups, initiative groups etc. Ensuring empowerment through engagement Institutionalized partnership with NGOs, CBOs, PPP... Involvement and empowerment of community leaders <p>CONTEXT SPECIFIC:</p>

	<p><u>Tourism (including ethno, eco, sport and homebased)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Services (hotels, restaurants) • Transportation • Advertisement • Information/research <p><u>Fishing industries</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aquaculture • Artificial lakes • Incubators, fish farms • Processing, canning <p><u>Pharmaceuticals</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Processing of local plants <p><u>Roads and transport</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Services, gas station, etc. • Public works (PPPs) <p><u>Housing and construction</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Using of local raw materials based on available natural resources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support to business development through small rural cooperatives (associations, Chamber of commerce, production chain) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensuring that basic adverse conditions of the region are mitigated and risks reversed in order to ensure sustainability (water, air, soil, remoteness) • Investing in new technologies, ICTs and increasing research and development (R&D) opportunities for the region • As much as possible, develop partnerships, including with the government through PPPs to ensure protection and empowering for the long term <p>COMPREHENSIVENESS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As much as possible, concentrating all interventions in the same area/with the same community, piloting around specific geographic area • Developing partnerships between providers of support from different sectors in order to link interventions across different insecurity areas. • Implementing interventions through consortiums and partnerships of different providers with different specializations, concentrated on pilot areas/projects <p>PREVENTIVE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Investing in education, knowledge, skills for the population so that they can mitigate future risks • Increasing social capital (community level network, social protection system) and savings • Introducing new adaptation technologies, ICTs and R&D for the long term • Ensuring and demonstrating the sustainability of the project • Ensuring that interventions do not harm (both across domains and in the future).
5.	<p>Improving the quality of the labor force for new industries, for labor migration and for self-employment (micro-business)</p>	<p>Strengthening the labor force through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Upgrading skills and specialization through training and retraining • Investing in education, training and retraining of the population at the level of local communities (auls and kishlaks). • Improving language skills • Development of social packages • Protection of rights • Providing access to information • Improving healthcare • Improving a favorable policy and legal environment 	

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Providing support for labor migrants 	
Food Security			
The human security situation		Indicators	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Lack of access to clean water for drinking 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Availability of centralized drinking water in RK compiles 63%, including 51% of rural population. ● More 60% of water probes taken from drinking water sources (wells and tubular wells, hand cranes for pumping groundwater) do not meet sanitary requirements on chemical, and 10.0% on bacteriological content. ● 60% of respondents n surveyed areas noted the lack of water supply. 33% were dissatisfied with access to drinking water. 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Inability to grow and produce adequate and nutritious food due to shortage of water, poor quality land, lack of infrastructure, equipment etc. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● With the lack of water for irrigation and the poor quality of land, the surface of land for agriculture has reduced by 177.1 thousand hectares in the last ten years. The high degree of salinity and low solvency of lands contribute to the instability of agriculture sector. The high degree of salinity of irrigated areas is especially devastating in Muynak (96%), Chimbay, Kegeyli, and Nukus districts (more than 80%). ● About 50.0% of food products are imported from other regions and countries. 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Inability to afford adequate and nutritious food because of high cost of food, low production, remoteness, lack of access to markets, and lack of income etc. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● More than half of household expenditures (52%) are spent on food products. Given the low income of most households, survey findings point to the fact that the income of more than 60% of households does not cover the cost of the consumer basket. 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Lack of consumption of nutritious food, deficits in a balanced diet 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Diets in the region register a lack of proteins and vitamins resulting from the relatively low consumption of meat, milk and dairy products, eggs, potatoes and fruits. By contrast, the level of consumption of vegetable oil and sugar far surpass the healthy diet recommended by the Ministry of Health. ● The nutritional adequacy ratio (correlating the actual consumption of food with the minimum recommended by the Ministry of Health) is relatively low on meat (71.0%), milk and dairy products (80%), eggs (87%), potatoes (86%), and fruits (57%). 	
WHY? OBJECTIVES	WHAT? TYPES OF INTERVENTIONS	HOW? APPROACHES TO INTERVENTIONS	
6. Ensuring the efficient use of natural resources (water, land) both for drinking and to enhance agricultural production	<p>Ensuring the proper use and management of land and water resources through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Knowledge, skills ● Support to transition to new and innovative technologies for agriculture, water-saving, 	<p>PEOPLE CENTERED:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Involving and mobilizing communities for problem identification, planning, implementation and evaluation and ensuring participation 	

		<p>improving the quality of land and disease prevention</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Adapted crops ● Strengthening water governance and cooperation (water users' association) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Creation of initiative groups, initiative groups etc. ● Ensuring empowerment through engagement ● Institutionalized partnership with NGOs, CSOs, PPP. ● Involvement and empowerment of community leaders
7.	Increasing access to affordable food	<p>Increasing the production, processing, storage for own consumption and marketing of vegetables, dairy and animal products through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Crops development ● Infrastructure and equipment ● Improving household plots practices ● Ensuring access to land (Rights, assets, etc.) ● Increasing knowledge ● Providing access to markets and marketing skills ● Establishing cooperatives ● Income generation 	<p>CONTEXT SPECIFIC:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Ensuring that basic adverse conditions of the region are mitigated and risks reversed in order to ensure sustainability (water, air, soil, remoteness) ● Investing in new technologies, ICTs and increasing research and development (R&D) opportunities for the region ● As much as possible, develop partnerships, including with the government through PPPs to ensure protection and empowering for the long term
8.	Improving access to quality and nutritious food	<p>Checking for the quality of nutrition through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Standardization ● Regulation ● Information ● Education 	<p>COMPREHENSIVENESS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● As much as possible, concentrating all interventions in the same area/with the same community, piloting around specific geographic area ● Developing partnerships between providers of support from different sectors in order to link interventions across different insecurity areas. ● Implementing interventions through consortiums and partnerships of different providers with different specializations, concentrated on pilot areas/projects <p>PREVENTIVE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Investing in education, knowledge, skills for the population so that they can mitigate future risks

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Increasing social capital (community level network, social protection system) and savings ● Introducing new adaptation technologies, ICTs and R&D for the long term ● Ensuring and demonstrating the sustainability of the project ● Ensuring that interventions do not harm (both across domains and in the future).
Health Security		
The human security situation	Indicators	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Diseases and morbidity (anemia, TB, cancer) and respiratory diseases because of exposure to air pollution/dust 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Focus group interviews among the population pointed to the predominance of respiratory diseases, cardio-vascular systems' disorders, diabetes, anemia, dermatological disease, tuberculosis and oncologic disease. 8.6% of respondents noted the presence of chronic diseases. ● 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. ● 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. ● The incidence rate of asthma is twice the national average (2008). ● According to official statistics (2016) incidence rate in the Republic of Karakalpakstan: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Anemia among pregnant women is almost 2 times (74%, on average in Uzbekistan - 38%); - Tuberculosis 1.9 times (84 per 100 thousand population, on average in the Republic of Uzbekistan - 45); - Acute intestinal infections (164 per 100 thousand of population, on average in country -118) 1.4 times; - Diseases of respiratory organs 1.1 times (18482 per 100 thousand of population, on average in RUz - 16800) exceeds the average for the country. - Infant (up to 1 year) and child mortality (up to 5 years) in Karakalpakstan in 1.3 and 1.2 times respectively, maternal mortality rate was 1.5 times higher than around country. 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Malnutrition 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Low birth weight, stunting, delayed puberty are much more spread in Karakalpakstan than in the country in general. 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Lack of access to clean drinking water due to salinity, mineralization and limited access to centralized piped water 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Contaminated water sources have led to an increase of hepatitis by 6 times in Muynak district. 	

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of access to quality medical services because of lack of specialists and equipment and lack of access to affordable and reliable medicine 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The population is served by 38 hospitals and 141 clinics. Where medical facilities were available, only half of respondents' surveys were satisfied with the quality and the reasons cited were the low quality of urgent medical help, the remoteness of medical stations, unqualified staff, poor medical equipment and lack of sub-specialized doctors. 41.3% of respondents expressed the need to improvement access to medicines. The main reasons were the remoteness of pharmacies (57.5%) and the high cost of medicines (37.6%). 		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unhealthy lifestyles (drinking) 			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stress due to isolation, unemployment, diseases etc. 			
	WHY? OBJECTIVES	WHAT? TYPES OF INTERVENTIONS	HOW? APPROACHES TO INTERVENTIONS
9.	Tackling health problems through the development of proper infrastructure, equipment etc. in order to reverse the negative consequences of man-made practices and natural hazards on the health of the population.	Development of infrastructure and equipment for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision and cleaning of water (purification stations etc.) Proper water and sanitation services Sewage system and drainage Mobile laboratories for diagnosis of water, air pollution Waste collection and management system Provision of electricity in health spots 	PEOPLE CENTERED: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Involving and mobilizing communities for problem identification, planning, implementation and evaluation and ensuring participation Creation of initiative groups etc. Ensuring empowerment through engagement Institutionalized partnership with NGOs, CBOs, PPP... Involvement and empowerment of community leaders CONTEXT SPECIFIC: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensuring that basic adverse conditions of the region are mitigated and risks reversed in order to ensure sustainability (water, air, soil, remoteness) Investing in new technologies, ICTs and increasing research and development (R&D) opportunities for the region As much as possible, develop partnerships, including with the government through PPPs to
10.	Improving access to rural health clinics primarily in remote areas	Enhancement of rural medical centers: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Equipment and maintenance Medical personnel Trainings and skills upgrade Laboratories 	
11.	Tackling health insecurities through education: Development of skills, knowledge and professional education of specialized cadres as well as education on healthy lifestyles and nutrition for the population	Knowledge development for healthy living: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Preparation of medical specialists and managers (pharmacists, psychologists) Training and retraining of specialists Enhancing new skills on new technologies 	

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Advocacy and awareness raising on healthy lifestyles and nutrition ● Providing medical literacy (such as antibiotic use etc.) 	<p>ensure protection and empowering for the long term</p> <p>COMPREHENSIVENESS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● As much as possible, concentrating all interventions in the same area/with the same community, piloting around specific geographic area ● Developing partnerships between providers of support from different sectors in order to link interventions across different insecurity areas. ● Implementing interventions through consortiums and partnerships of different providers with different specializations, concentrated on pilot areas/projects <p>PREVENTIVE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Investing in education, knowledge, skills for the population so that they can mitigate future risks ● Increasing social capital (community level network, social protection system) and savings ● Introducing new adaptation technologies, ICTs and R&D for the long term ● Ensuring and demonstrating the sustainability of the project ● Ensuring that interventions do not harm (both across domains and in the future).
12.	Increasing immunity against diseases by increasing access to medicines and using local resources to reach health objectives.	<p>Access to medicines:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Increasing vaccination ● Providing equipment for storage and transportation ● Increasing the number of mobile pharmacies ● Enhancing the production of local medicinal plants such as licorice etc. 	
Social/Community/Personal Security			
The human security situation		Indicators	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Lack of access to quality and decent housing 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 34.8% of the surveyed households expressed the need to increase the availability of land and housing. Main reasons were the shortage of land for housing construction (46.7%) and the high cost of building materials (40%) related with additional transportation costs due to the remoteness of rural settlements. 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Lack of access to communal services and proper public utilities (Heating, hot water, 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● In the rural areas of Karakalpakstan, there is no centralized hot water supply, nor centralized heating with all the problems that this ensues: lack of sanitation, health insecurity etc. Rural 	

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<p>sewage system) and compliance of public services with sanitary and hygienic standards</p>	<p>populations use natural gas and coal to cook meals and keep houses warm, this at a time when the supply of natural gas has reduced all over the country, including in Karakalpakstan. Other personal insecurities and indignities arise from the lack of bathrooms within the house, which was reported by. 79.1% of households surveyed.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● In rural areas, in fact, there is no centralized hot water supply (99.3%), and a non-centralized supply (autonomous) is not available in all households (27.5%). ● According to survey results, the satisfaction of the population's needs with natural and liquefied gas are 48.6% and fuel 34.4%. The main reasons are irregular supply, late delivery of cylinders with liquefied gas, high cost. 		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Lack of access to transport 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● According to the survey, 43.2% of the population is not satisfied, and 24.3% is partially satisfied with the transport infrastructure facilities operations ● A considerable part of the population surveyed expressed their dissatisfaction with the poor transport infrastructure, due to the poor quality of local roads, neglect in terms of repairs, reconstruction and access to transportation modalities and routes. 		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Lack of new and professional skills and pre-school education 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● According to official data (2017), the coverage of children kindergarten in the Republic of Karakalpakstan was 29.9%. ● According to the survey results, only 32.7% of children attend kindergarten. The main reasons were: lack of need (51.7%), lack of the institution itself (31.9%), remoteness (16.5%), lack of appropriate conditions (equipment, etc.) (7.1%) and high prices (6.7%) 		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Lack of participation in local governments, decision making and satisfaction with responsiveness of local government structures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Only slightly more than half (52%) of the population surveyed claimed that their lives had improved in the last years (as against 60% in Uzbekistan as a whole). The populations of districts most affect by the Aral Sea crisis, i.e. Muynak, Takhtakupir, Shumanay, and Chimbay districts, proved among the least optimistic about their future. ● 75% of those interviewed in Karakalpakstan expressed dissatisfaction with local authorities and the role of the mahallas in ensuring stability and security in the wide sense of the word. Among these, the majority complained about obstacles or neglect posed by state and local authorities (hokimiyat, court and other bodies) while others lamented the absence of a noticeable role for the mahallas. 		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Lack of leisure (parks, cultural centers, entertainment opportunities etc.) 			
	<p>WHY? (Objectives / For)</p>	<p>WHAT? (Means / Through)</p>	<p>HOW? (Approach)</p>

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13.	Improving living conditions and creating jobs by investing in the development of affordable and quality housing, social services, transportation, utilities, entertainment centers, etc.	<p>Investment into infrastructure development for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Quality and affordable housing ● Improving roads and transport systems ● Improving communal services and public utilities in rural areas (sanitation, water access, etc.) ● Creation of social infrastructure which meet standards, such as <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Schools ○ Hospitals ○ Kindergartens ○ Markets and access to nearby markets ○ Parks ○ Theatres 	<p>PEOPLE CENTERED:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Involving and mobilizing communities for problem identification, planning, implementation and evaluation and ensuring participation ● Creation of initiative groups etc. ● Ensuring empowerment through engagement ● Institutionalized partnership with NGOs, CBOs, PPP... ● Involvement and empowerment of community leaders <p>CONTEXT SPECIFIC:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Ensuring that basic adverse conditions of the region are mitigated and risks reversed in order to ensure sustainability (water, air, soil, remoteness) ● Investing in new technologies, ICTs and increasing research and development (R&D) opportunities for the region ● As much as possible, develop partnerships, including with the government through PPPs to ensure protection and empowering for the long term <p>COMPREHENSIVENESS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● As much as possible, concentrating all interventions in the same area/with the same community, piloting around specific geographic area ● Developing partnerships between providers of support from different sectors in order to link interventions across different insecurity areas. ● Implementing interventions through consortiums and partnerships of different providers with different specializations, concentrated on pilot areas/projects
14.	Improving pre-school education	<p>Providing access to pre-school education through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Infrastructure development and communal services for pre-schools ● Preparation of teachers and school personnel ● Developing curriculum for schools 	
15.	Improving the local governance system for addressing the human security needs of the population	<p>Investing in governance and regulation systems</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Improving tools of participatory local governance ● Improving public service delivery ● Increasing the decentralization of the Budget ● Establishing systems of regulation and standardization for constructions 	

			<p>PREVENTIVE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Investing in education, knowledge, skills for the population so that they can mitigate future risks ● Increasing social capital (community level network, social protection system) and savings ● Introducing new adaptation technologies, ICTs and R&D for the long term ● Ensuring and demonstrating the sustainability of the project ● Ensuring that interventions do not harm (both across domains and in the future).
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9. Checklist

Before submission of the proposal package, the Applicant is recommended to Checklist the following:

#	Document	Yes
1	Annex 1. Project Proposal –Template Submission form (including Table 1. Logical Framework) duly filled in, signed by the Applicant representative and dated.	<input type="checkbox"/>
2	Annex 1A. Budget Template developed (including Table 1. Detailed budget by results filled in and Table 2. Budget Categories filled in)	<input type="checkbox"/>

* Letter of support from the government entities at the local and national levels, NGOs, CSOs and other partners and/or the Minutes of the Focus Group discussions on project rationale, arrangements, might be attached to the above documents.

If the above documents are in place, now the Applicant is ready to submit the proposal to the e-mail: mamiit@un.org (to the attention of the MPHSTF Technical Secretariat).

Deadline for submission: 31 January 2022, 18:00 pm Tashkent time. **Proposals received after the deadline will not be considered.**

Make sure you **receive a confirmation email**. If you do not receive the confirmation email, please contact the MPHSTF Technical Secretariat immediately at uktam.abdurakhmanov@one.un.org

What will happen next:

- Received proposal (s) will be evaluated by the Technical Review Panel (TRP)
- MPHSTF's Steering Committee will make decision on the selection of proposal (s)
- PUNO (s) will be required to develop a full-fledged Project Documents, to sign the Project documents both by the PUNO(s) and their national partner (s)
- MPHSTF's Co-Chairs will review and sign Project documents; a full package of the completed documents will be submitted to MPTF Office
- Transfer of funds by the MPTF Office to the PUNOs will take place.