

**UNCT
Uzbekistan**

**Final UN Joint Programme “Sustaining Livelihood Affected
by Aral Sea Disaster” Evaluation**

Evaluation Report

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The views expressed here do not necessarily reflect those of the UNCT Uzbekistan. The authors remain solely responsible for any errors that may remain in this report.

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

ABD	Area Based Development
ADB	Asian Development Bank
AWP	Annual Work Plan
CDP	Community Development Plan
EC	European Commission
EU	European Union
IFSAS	International Fund to Save the Aral Sea
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GP	General Practitioner
GIZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
KRASS	Khorezm Rural Advisory Support Service
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MoH	Ministry of Health
MTE	Mid Term Evaluation
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
PAL	Practical Approach to Lung Health
SRH	Sexual and Reproductive Health
TB	Tuberculosis
ToR	Terms of Reference
UN	United Nations
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNICEF	United Nations Children’s Fund
UNTFHS	United Nations Trust Fund for Human Security
WB	World Bank
WHO	World Health Organization

1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Brief description of Joint Programme

Karakalpakstan is the northwestern region of Uzbekistan. The man-made environmental disaster affecting the areas surrounding the Aral Sea has had a devastating effect on human security in this region. The visit of the UN Secretary General to the Aral Sea in Karakalpakstan in April 2010 highlighted the impact that this environmental disaster has had on the people of the region.

With the support of the United Nations Trust Fund for Human Security (UNTFHS), the Government of Uzbekistan and five UN Agencies - UNESCO, UNFPA, WHO, UNV and UNDP, where UNDP plays a leading role in implementation of the Programme, have been implementing the joint UN Programme on “Sustaining Livelihoods Affected by the Aral Sea Disaster” since June 2012 up to March 2016.

This Joint Programme (JP) focused on improving economic, food, health and environmental security for the population of Karakalpakstan affected by the Aral Sea environmental disaster. The programme had three objectives and incorporated both “Top-Down Protection’ and “Bottom-Up Empowerment’ components. The specific objectives were as follows:

- increase of income generation opportunities and economic security for vulnerable groups;
- enhancement of capacity of primary health care workers to address the health consequences of the environmental disaster and economic insecurity with a specific focus on addressing the needs of women and young people; and
- enhancement of capacity of regional and district authorities to develop and implement economic, environmental security and social policies aimed at welfare improvement of vulnerable groups.

Context and purpose of the evaluation

The final evaluation focused on the Programme design, implementation and results. It was as comprehensive as realistically possible and examined key outcomes, outputs, activities and inputs of the JP. The evaluators followed the guidance provided in United Nations Evaluation Group Quality Checklist for Evaluation Reports and Norms for Evaluation in the UN System.

A large set of different and complementary evidence was collected and analyzed by utilizing both qualitative and quantitative methods that included: desk review of relevant documents, consultations with UN partners and Programme team; preparation of a summary table based on the JP Results and Resources Logical Framework Matrix to capture the Programme outcomes; in country field visits, semi-structured interviews with pre-determined sets of questions; and case studies/human stories of the Programme impact.

Findings

The evaluators confirm that the human security approach has proved an effective conceptual model to guide the JP development and implementation. By planning together, UN partners and the Government had to focus on the real needs of the targeted districts and communities and came up with innovative comprehensive solutions to address the threats to human security in Karakalpakstan.

The consultants found the JP highly relevant and suited to the priorities and policies of the Governments of Uzbekistan and Karakalpakstan and UN partners. The rationale of the Programme was fully justified and aligned with Government priorities.

The majority of inputs and outputs mobilized by the Programme were well planned, delivered in a timely manner, and involved the appropriate stakeholders. After a slow start the effectiveness of the Programme has improved and all Programme outputs were delivered. The evaluators believe that the Programme management and governance model was effective overall because despite a large number of implementing agencies and the complex activities involved, it was generally able to coordinate effectively with implementing agencies and partners. The evaluators highly praise a practice of evidence-based decision making established by the Programme that was informed by high-quality M&E. Overall, the evaluation team rates the Programme efficient because it met its outputs without exceeding total budgeted JP costs.

The JP implemented a range of sustainability strategies. The evaluators praise in particular strong and diverse community participation and empowerment strategies, central to human security approach, adopted by the Programme. The financial sustainability is rated as moderately unlikely because consultants do not have evidence to demonstrate if a significant share of areas supported by the JP will continue to be funded and scaled up by the national and regional Governments. The institutional, policy and socioeconomic sustainability is rated as moderately likely. The evaluators confirm that at the institutional and policy levels, due to the JP work, many decision makers at the national, regional and local levels realize the value of human security concept and complexity of challenges to human security faced by the people of Karakalpakstan. The environmental dimension is rated as moderately likely. The environmental threats to human security are significant in Karakalpakstan and the Programme tried to address this dimension, where possible.

Overall, the UN partners set up a model partnership framework, in line with human security approach. Close partnership arrangement was one of its key achievements that positively contributed to its efficiency and effectiveness. The Programme's partnership strategies were effective in utilizing additional resources. The consultants believe that the JP potential in resource mobilization was not fully utilized and more targeted efforts had to be implemented from either Tashkent JP office or UNDP to identify potential partners and donors.

Results/Outcomes

Given that the majority of the population of Karakalpakstan resides in rural areas, agriculture can play an important role in absorbing the slack in the labour market and generating productive employment opportunities. The JP dedicated a lot of complimentary and logically connected efforts to promote effective sustainable agricultural practices. Agro-consultants and extension agents were carefully selected and provided with diverse and comprehensive training to try new agricultural methods and crops and disseminate the knowledge and skills acquired in their communities. To improve farmers and dekhans' effectiveness and efficiency, the JP implemented a diverse range of training opportunities on such diverse topics as introduction of laser leveling technology, livestock

management at household level and provision of veterinary services, effective pasture management and fodder preparation.

The JP supported a wide range of business projects. The consultants believe that the Programme adopted a right approach of supporting diverse business opportunities to meet local markets' needs and beneficiaries' interests (e.g., animal husbandry, poultry farming, bee keeping, fish farming, sewing workshops, crafts, bakery, etc.).

Within the cultural component, two touristic sites were established in Lower Amudarya State Biosphere Reserve and Touristic camp in Jambas-kala. A New Crafts Development Center under the Karakalpak branch of the Academy of Arts of Uzbekistan focusing on revival, preservation, promotion and development of traditional crafts of Karakalpakstan as well educating women-artisans by conducting master class trainings and workshops was opened as well.

The JP procured and distributed the necessary medical equipment to strengthen women's reproductive health and improve the quality of contraceptive use to the primary medical institutions and implemented a series of trainings to increase capacity of primary health care service providers to ensure contraceptive commodity security and provide quality family planning services.

The JP implemented a series of complimentary measures to address high rates of respiratory diseases, including tuberculosis (TB) in Karakalpakstan. Multiple trainings were implemented to increase capacities of Primary Health Care specialists, with special focus on early detection of respiratory diseases.

The JP exceeded its target objectives and trained 1644 volunteers in 5 target districts on prevention of TB and other respiratory diseases and communication skills. The trained volunteers implemented awareness campaigns on lung diseases amongst the population of their communities. In 2015 the Community Health Volunteers of Karakalpakstan as part of UN JP have been awarded with the “People’s Voices Award 2015” in the Category “Longstanding Contribution to Millennium Development Goals achievement through volunteerism”. The award was given at a ceremony held during the Post-2015 Summit at the UN headquarters in New York on 25th of September.

The JP conducted diverse training activities targeting 15-24 years old youth to provide quality information and youth-friendly services on HIV infection prevention and sexual and reproductive health (SRH). The necessary medical and office equipment for the SRH centre was procured as well.

The Programme developed a robust, comprehensive and participatory approach to engage community into preparation and implementation of Community Development Plans (CDPs). To support the communities with development of realistic and sustainable CDPs, the Programme staff delivered trainings on development of project proposals. Due to CDPs development, 29 infrastructure projects benefitting 38 communities were implemented. These projects improved access to quality drinking and irrigation water, electricity, health and educational facilities.

The Programme strengthened capacities of Karakalpakstan’s ministries in practical application of human security concept and indicators of social-economic development for projecting economic, ecological, and food security as well as health security of the region. In addition to building the

Karakalpakstan’s knowledge in human security, the JP developed human security indicators and collected the necessary data as well as created a database that was transferred to the Ministry of Economy of Karakalpakstan to monitor socio-economic realities and provide evidence for strategic planning, risk management and policies implementation monitoring.

In cooperation with the Aral Gene Pool Fund a report on donor assistance for the period 2006-2011 for the region of the Aral Sea has been prepared. The report was presented and discussed in the Research Institute of the Center for Economic Research and disseminated among the partners. The report helped the donors, national and Karakalpakstan authorities to better identify their priorities and improve coordination.

Lessons Learned

- 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.
- Traditional sectoral models are not effective in addressing human consequences of the Aral Sea environmental disaster. The application of human security approach helped to go beyond sector-specific interventions and find multi-disciplinary solutions, which cross ministerial lines and reflect the needs and aspirations of individuals and communities affected by the Aral Sea Disaster.
- The Programme implementation demonstrated that human security approach helps not only to properly identify complex challenges faced by individuals and communities affected by the Aral Sea disaster, but is also instrumental in guiding partners to establish clear direction and parameters for coordinated planning, implementation and monitoring.
- The Programme implementation demonstrated that continuous and targeted joint efforts have to be made to mobilize resources and engage donors.
- The Programme demonstrated that success of interventions addressing human security needs of Karakalpakstan is impossible without effective coordination of all partners, including national, regional and local Governments, communities, and UN partners. The benefits of implementing “UN as One” model are significant and include synergies, complimentary expertise and increased impact to final beneficiaries. UN agencies have different mandates, priorities, operational and evaluation practices so that all UN agencies have to invest their time and efforts into achieving consensus in setting and adapting the Programme’s priorities, governance structures, and monitoring and reporting systems.
- Sustainability of Programme results and scaling up of good practices has to be systematically addressed. In those instances where the Government partners were fully engaged into the Programme implementation and the Programme had a clear strategy of scaling up its work, sustainability was ensured. In other cases, where sustainability matters were not explicitly addressed, it remains a concern.
- The Programme demonstrated benefits of community engagement, where the affected individuals and communities identify their human security priorities and work together to address them. Open consultations and engagement of diverse partners support consensus building and prioritization of activities addressing human security needs.
- In terms of management, the implementation of a region-focused Programme has shown the importance of having competent, committed, results-oriented Area manager and staff who are

from the region, know regional specifics and can effectively collaborate with regional authorities.

- Effective results-based M&E system that places emphasis on outcomes and impact and provides quality monitoring of JP progress is critical. Programme LogFrame should be regularly updated to reflect the changing JP circumstances. The main intended outputs, activities, results and objectively verifiable indicators should be adequately defined, appropriate and stated in measurable terms.

Recommendations:

Focus on sustainability from the early stages of a new JP implementation.

Any UN system interventions supporting individuals and communities affected by the Aral Sea disaster should emphasize sustainability from the early stages of the Programme implementation. A clear plan of actions has to be developed on how to identify effective and region-relevant practices, sustain, up-scale, and replicate them. As UN system has multiple areas of focus, it would be beneficial to have respective UN partners to work jointly and develop a cross-UN system approach to address sustainability. Once a common strategy is developed, sector-specific teams involving national and Karakalpakstan authorities can be established to develop more specific sustainability strategies that will be built on UN JP experiences and UN agencies corporate expertise.

Clarify lines of accountability and management arrangements at the early stages of JP implementation

The consultants advise at the beginning of new Programme to clearly articulate the division of responsibilities, accountabilities and the use of available funds by UN partners. As UN agencies have their respective budget lines, it is advisable to discuss how the funds will be used, including joint monitoring missions, procurement and other aspects of JP operations. It is advisable to hire national staff from the region affected by the Aral Sea disaster into the Nukus office to ensure that the regional perspective is reflected.

Reflect experiences of JP in setting Multi-Partner Human Security Fund for the Aral Sea (MPHSF) under the new Programme.

The establishment of Multi-Partner Human Security Fund for the Aral Sea (MPHSF) under the new Programme will have a number of benefits: MPHSF can bring innovations, programs and services closer to the people. MPHSF will support innovative models and approaches that can be replicated and scaled up across the region. The consultants recommend to extent the MPHSF focus beyond Karakalpakstan and address human security challenges faced by ALL individuals and communities affected by the Aral Sea disaster. It is advisable to involve, to the maximum possible effect, local systems, organizations and personnel from appropriate Government designated organizations in planning, implementing, monitoring and evaluating MPHSF activities to integrate its models and approaches into Government policies and programs.

The consultants believe that from the early stages of MPHSF operations, it is critically important to emphasize that the Government of Uzbekistan will retain its primary role and responsibility for ensuring human security of its citizens and that human security approach will be an overarching approach to guide Fund operations. It is advisable to conduct in-depth training for the Fund Board of Directors and staff on human security, with practical illustration of practical benefits of its

application. Moreover, selected Government technical staff who will assume responsibilities for MPHSF operation will have to be involved into MPHSF operation to develop skills how to conduct fundraising campaigns, work with donors, receive funds from contributors, administer them in accordance with MPHSF rules, disburse funds to national entities and UN organizations, prepare and submit consolidated narrative/financial reports to the Steering Committee and donors, etc.

Upon the JP completion, the MPHSF will continue to be operated by the Government of Uzbekistan and it is critical to ensure that human security and UN rules and regulations will guide its operations. As the Government will eventually assume full programmatic and financial accountability for MPHSF, it is necessary to develop a comprehensive plan that will include capacity building measures, outline decision making, accountability and reporting processes.

Emphasize results in a new Programme logic frame and enhance results monitoring framework for ALL components of the Programme.

Although the new JP contains a well elaborated M&E plan with specific indicators and measures, it is necessary for the new JP to develop more elaborate logic models for its main components that will provide a picture of how outcomes are linked with inputs, activities and outputs. It could provide a roadmap of JP components, highlighting how its elements will work, what activities will come before others, and how desired outcomes will be achieved. It is necessary to revise and update logic models to ensure that the activities, assumptions and risks remain realistic, relevant, adequately integrated and focused on sustainability. The evaluators advise in particular to review the logic models' objectively verifiable indicators and means of verification to ensure that they provide sufficient evidence to measure the Programme's progress. It is recommended to go beyond qualitative and quantitative output indicators that show the extent to which agreed upon activities were carried and better articulate the outcome-focused achievement measures. The indicators should be quantified and measurable. The improved monitoring and evaluation design will provide additional information to allow for mid-course corrections, if necessary, and ultimately will positively contribute to new Programme effectiveness.

Potential areas of focus for the forthcoming UN Joint Programme

The consultants conducted extensive interviewees with UN JP beneficiaries and the following list presents some priority areas of support identified by them:

- Access to drinking water, including water desalination and purification
- Access to water for irrigation. The consultants thoroughly examined utility of using drip irrigation in Karakaplakstan. Although the costs of utilizing such a system may be too high, it is advisable to explore a possibility of manufacturing pipes and other equipment for drip irrigation in Uzbekistan to reduce the costs and make this approach more attractive to farmers.
- Bee-keeping, fish farming, poultry, livestock (e.g., breeding goats, camels).
- Promoting greenhouses. The consultants were told that greenhouses remain an expensive model for the region, but additional analysis is needed to explore how initial costs can be reduced through
- Promoting alfalfa that can be used as forage for animals, export and is important for beekeeping. Alfalfa is a culture suitable for Karakalpakstan.
- Processing of milk, meat, vegetables and fruit; bakery, ready-made garments.
- Development of tourism, restaurant and hotel business.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Joint Programme background

Uzbekistan, the most populous in the Central Asian region, is a doubly landlocked country. It is endowed with precious natural resources such as copper, gold, natural gas, oil, and uranium. Uzbekistan is a major producer and exporter of cotton, natural gas, gold, and uranium. The country has a population of more than 30 million people and is the most populous country in Central Asia.¹

In recent years, the Uzbekistan economy has been growing but the poverty levels remain relatively high especially in the areas affected by the Aral Sea disaster. The poor are more likely to live in rural areas, have relatively low levels of education and are far more susceptible to the impact of climate change and environmental disasters. Poorer families have difficulties in accessing basic health and educational services, whilst in rural areas in particular, safe drinking water and sanitation facilities are scarce or not available. Access to paid employment is also a key factor determining whether a household can maintain a minimum living standard.

The Aral Sea, once one of the four largest lakes in the world, is located on the border of Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan. Large-scale production of select crops, especially cotton, became a staple of the region under Soviet rule. The heavy use of the waters of the rivers for crop irrigation reduced the flow of the rivers into the Aral Sea, reducing water levels starting in the 1960s and increasing salinity. By 1990, the lake had separated into two halves as the water levels dropped.

Karakalpakstan is the northwestern region of Uzbekistan that is negatively affected by the Aral Sea disaster. The declining water levels and increased salinity effectively eliminated a once vibrant fishing industry. The man-made environmental disaster affecting the areas surrounding the Aral Sea has had a devastating effect on human security in this region. The land in Karakalpakstan is naturally arid, and the population has long depended on the water from the Amudarya Delta for irrigated agricultural, and – in the past - on the Aral Sea for fishing activities. Following the drying up of the Sea and the reduced water flow in the lower reaches of the river, local livelihoods have become increasingly under threat, and in some cases households are no longer able to engage in traditional subsistence farming to guarantee basic food security for their families. Polluted dust blowing from the dry sea bed has led to a deterioration in land quality, with both land and water resources becoming increasingly saline. The visit of the UN Secretary General to the Aral Sea in Karakalpakstan in April 2010 highlighted the impact that this environmental disaster has had on the people of the region. Having visited the region and flown over the Aral Sea he described it as “one of the world’s worst environmental disasters” and stated he was left feeling deeply shocked and saddened.

Income poverty, lack of food security, exposure to dust storms, and deteriorations in the quality of drinking water have all combined to have negative effects on the health status of the local population. These are reflected in, for example, the incidence of anemia among newborn children being as high as 87%, the spread of tuberculosis and growing incidence of multi-drug resistant strains of tuberculosis, and elevated rates of respiratory infections and kidney stones.

¹ UNFPA, <http://www.unfpa.uz/en/> and <http://www.gazeta.uz/2013/09/04/population/>

The United Nations Trust Fund for Human Security (UNTFHS) was launched by the Government of Japan and the United Nations Secretariat in March 1999. The Government of Japan remains the main donor, and the Governments of Slovenia, Mexico, Thailand and Greece have since contributed to the fund. The Fund finances Joint Programs carried out by organizations in the UN system, and when appropriate, in partnership with non-UN entities, to advance the operational impact of the human security concept. With the support of the UNTFHS, the Government of Uzbekistan and five UN Agencies - UNESCO, UNFPA, WHO, UNV and UNDP, where UNDP plays a leading role in implementation of the Programme, have been implementing the joint UN Programme on “Sustaining Livelihoods Affected by the Aral Sea Disaster” since June 2012 up to December 2015 (final evaluation time) with total budget of \$4,557,462.14 (out of which \$ 3,834,959.53 – UNTFHS funds; \$ 615,582.61 –UNDP TRAC funds; and \$ 106, 920 – TIKА funds).

The Programme’s goal is in line with the Government’s policy that highlights addressing the impact of the Aral Sea environmental disaster as a priority issue. It serves as a mean for broader advocacy around the issue of human security through capacity-building of local authorities and raising awareness on the issues of sustainable development. The Programme targets poor rural communities in Karakalpakstan that are faced with unfavourable living conditions.²

This Joint Programme (JP) focused on improving economic, food, health and environmental security for the population of Karakalpakstan affected by the Aral Sea environmental disaster. The programme had three objectives and incorporated both “Top-Down Protection’ and “Bottom-Up Empowerment’ components. The specific objectives were as follows:

- increase of income generation opportunities and economic security for vulnerable groups;
- enhancement of capacity of primary health care workers to address the health consequences of the environmental disaster and economic insecurity with a specific focus on addressing the needs of women and young people; and
- enhancement of capacity of regional and district authorities to develop and implement economic, environmental security and social policies aimed at welfare improvement of vulnerable groups.

2.2 Methodology

The final evaluation focused on the Programme design, implementation and results. It was as comprehensive as realistically possible and examined key outcomes, outputs, activities and inputs

² The Programme is aligned, in particular, with the following Government policies and programs Закон «О туризме», Постановление Президента Республики Узбекистан “О ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЙ ПРОГРАММЕ «ГОД ГАРМОНИЧНО РАЗВИТОГО ПОКОЛЕНИЯ», 2010 г; ПОСТАНОВЛЕНИЕ ПРЕЗИДЕНТА РЕСПУБЛИКИ УЗБЕКИСТАН 21.04.2008 г. “О ДОПОЛНИТЕЛЬНЫХ МЕРАХ ПО УСИЛЕНИЮ СТИМУЛИРОВАНИЯ УВЕЛИЧЕНИЯ ПОГОЛОВЬЯ СКОТА В ЛИЧНЫХ ПОДСОБНЫХ, ДЕХКАНСКИХ И ФЕРМЕРСКИХ ХОЗЯЙСТВАХ И РАСШИРЕНИЮ ПРОИЗВОДСТВА ЖИВОТНОВОДЧЕСКОЙ ПРОДУКЦИИ”; Постановление Президента Республики Узбекистан О ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЙ ПРОГРАММЕ «ГОД РАЗВИТИЯ И БЛАГОУСТРОЙСТВА СЕЛА», 2009 г.; Указ Президента Республики Узбекистан от 19.09.2007 года №УП-3923 «Об основных направлениях дальнейшего углубления реформ и реализации Государственной программы развития здравоохранения», etc.

of the JP. The evaluators attempted to explore if any observed gains were indeed Programme-induced, or if they would have happened anyway. The Programme’s performance was assessed on the basis of the JP’s Results and Resources Logical Framework Matrix. The report concludes with a number of recommendations to inform implementation of the new UNTFHS-funded project approved on November 24, 2015, which builds upon the results of the first JP.

The evaluators followed the guidance provided in United Nations Evaluation Group Quality Checklist for Evaluation Reports and Norms for Evaluation in the UN System. The following publications informed the evaluation process: UNDP Handbook on Monitoring and Evaluation for Results, UNDP M&E Resource Kit, UNDP Evaluation Policy and Human Security Impact Assessment Tool.

The consultants adopted the following guiding principles so that the evaluation process and outcomes are:

- intentional so there is a clear intent to use evaluation findings;
- impartial and balanced. Impartiality is the absence of bias in due process, methodological rigor, consideration and presentation of achievements and challenges;
- independent and free from undue influence and include unbiased and transparent reporting;
- participatory as it will reflect the views of as many stakeholders, Programme’s beneficiaries and implementers as possible;
- high quality as it will use triangulation (simultaneous use of perception, validation and documentation to analyze information);
- credible, clear and easy to understand;
- respectful of the right of institutions and individuals to provide information in confidence and ensure that sensitive data cannot be traced to its source;
- sensitive to beliefs, manners and customs of the social and cultural environments;
- evidence based and action oriented;
- gender responsive; and
- future oriented in its recommendations.

This evaluation was based on the belief that evaluation should be supportive and responsive to Programmes, rather than become an end in itself. The consultants adopted a strong participatory approach, engaging a wide and diverse range of stakeholders and beneficiaries. Participation of all parties concerned was a necessary condition to ensure accountability, promote ownership and arrive at comprehensive, realistic and acceptable recommendations.

Conceptually, the evaluators adopted a human security approach to assess the Programme. Human security focuses on ensuring security for the individual, not the state. Human security and its principles include the following:

- a) “The right of people to live in freedom and dignity, free from poverty and despair. All individuals, in particular vulnerable people, 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;
- b) Human security calls for people-centred, comprehensive, context-specific and prevention-oriented responses that strengthen the protection and empowerment of all people and all communities;

- c) Human security recognizes the interlinkages between peace, development and human rights, and equally considers civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights;
- d) The notion of human security is distinct from the responsibility to protect and its implementation;
- e) Human security does not entail the threat or the use of force or coercive measures. Human security does not replace State security;
- f) Human security is based on national ownership. Since the political, economic, social and cultural conditions for human security vary significantly across and within countries, and at different points in time, human security strengthens national solutions which are compatible with local realities;
- g) Governments retain the primary role and responsibility for ensuring the survival, livelihood and dignity of their citizens. The role of the international community is to complement and provide the necessary support to Governments, upon their request, so as to strengthen their capacity to respond to current and emerging threats. Human security requires greater collaboration and partnership among Governments, international and regional organizations and civil society;
- h) Human security must be implemented with full respect for the purposes and principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations, including full respect for the sovereignty of States, territorial integrity and non-interference in matters that are essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of States. Human security does not entail additional legal obligations on the part of States.”³

A mixed-method design was used for this evaluation to ensure triangulation of data. All data gathered was verified through triangulation or ensuring the credibility of data gathered by relying on data from different sources (primary and secondary data), data of different types (qualitative, quantitative and resource information) or data from different respondents (e.g., UN partners, beneficiaries, stakeholders, Programme management and staff, Government of Uzbekistan, Government of Karakalpakstan, and others).

Both primary and secondary data were used in the evaluation. Primary information was collected verbally from the various applicable strata of stakeholders. Semi-structured interviews were the technique of choice. These meetings and questionnaires were tailored according to the background of the respondent. Secondary information was distilled from written sources provided to the evaluators by the Programme team and from other partners and beneficiaries.

A large set of different and complementary evidence was collected and analyzed by utilizing both qualitative and quantitative methods that included:

- **Desk review of relevant documents.** Quantitative and qualitative information was collected and analyzed. Some of the documents that were reviewed include: Joint Programme Proposal; Annual Reports; Joint Programme documents; mission reports, strategic country development documents; Progress Reports, Memoranda of Understanding; Minutes of Project Board meetings. A complete list of reviewed publications can be found in Annex 7.5.
- **Consultations with UNDP management and Programme team** were conducted to identify key informants for face-to-face semi-structured interviews, focus groups and e-mail exchanges

³ Resolution adopted by the General Assembly 66/290. Follow-up to paragraph 143 on human security of the 2005 World Summit Outcome, 2012

and validate the evaluation methodology, questionnaires, findings and recommendations of the evaluation.

- **A summary table based on the Joint Programme’s Results and Resources Logical Framework Matrix to capture the Programme outcomes.** The evaluators captured the assumptions of the UN team about the process through which the expected change had to occur and specify the linkages between the inputs, activities, and outcomes. A summary table captures detailed measurable outcomes achieved by the Programme and can be found in Annex 7.6.
- **In country field visits.** The consultants undertook field visits to Karakalpakstan in December 2015 to assess the Programme processes and outcomes. Every possible attempt was made to identify a representative sample of Programme partners/beneficiaries to interview during these visits. The detailed consultants’ agendas can be found in Annex 7.2
- **Semi-structured interviews with pre-determined sets of questions.** The interviews elicited information describing the processes of Programme implementation, relevance, effectiveness and efficiency and sustainability. The target audiences were finalized through consultations with all UN partners involved in the Programme implementation and included representatives from:
 - UN Country Office in Uzbekistan
 - UNDP
 - UNESCO
 - UNFPA
 - WHO
 - UNV
 - Ministry of Economy of the Republic of Uzbekistan
 - Council of Ministers of the Republic of Karakalpakstan
 - Ministry of Health of the Republic of Karakalpakstan
 - NGOs and farmers and beneficiaries of the Joint Programme

The selection of interviewees was aimed at achieving equal representation of a wide range of Programme partners and beneficiaries by key areas of Programme focus and for all UN partners involved. Annex 8.4 contains the questionnaires

- **Case studies/human stories of the Programme impact.** The evaluators identified a few individuals and organizations who accessed and benefitted from the Programme who shared their personal experiences. These stories were captured and reflected in the report to demonstrate some typical outcomes/challenges of the Programme at the individual/household level.
- **Informal conversational interviews** with questions emerging from the immediate context were conducted on *ad hoc* basis.

2.4 Evaluation exercise risks, limitations and mitigation strategies

There is a number of risks/limitations to this evaluation report. There is some degree of ambiguity in the formulation of the logical connection linking inputs, activities, outputs and outcomes in the Programme logical frame. Some Programme baselines were not measured and specific measurable indicators were not developed that made problematic assessment of Programme effectiveness and impact. For instance, the Programme did not conduct a socio-economic survey to establish baseline data on production among clientele: volume, expenses, income, water use, soil salinity that made problematic the assessment of how far the Programme has progressed with regard to its Objective 1 “30% of dekhkan farmers in 50 target communities have implemented improved agriculture and livestock production practices, which are environmentally sustainable, and address the impact of climate change.” Due to these factors, it was difficult to assess some Programme outcomes and impacts that impoverish the results of the current evaluation. To address this challenge, the evaluators had to collect some indirect and secondary evidence to assess the Programme achievements. The Programme’s success could be measured by capturing a wide range of indicators and the consultants tried to be innovative in documenting the incremental, complex, and often subtle changes that occur over the life of the Programme to reflect its achievements.

Other risks and mitigation strategies are outlined in the Table 1 below.

Table 1. Evaluation Exercise Risks and Mitigation Strategies

Constraints and risks	Mitigation Approach
Complexity of the Programme, a wide range of factors affecting its success	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct in-depth analysis of a range of factors (e.g., organizational, economic, environmental, political) that affect the Programme implementation. • Conduct in-depth interviewees with each UN partner implementing the Programme to get a clear picture of the linkages between inputs and activities and outputs and outcomes for all components of the Programme.
Limited timeframe that makes impossible a comprehensive evaluation across all technically complex components implemented by UN partners.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use effective sampling methodology to ensure that all areas of the Programme are covered. • Some semi-structured interviews were conducted by the national consultant, duly recorded and shared with the international consultant. • Utilise Skype and e-mail exchanges to obtain rich evidence from multiple Programme partners and beneficiaries.
Unwillingness of some beneficiaries to reveal their true opinions as they were required to assess the performance of people whom they depend upon for the provision of assistance.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use less direct technical questions. • Attempt to have one on one conversation to solicit more open and objective answers.
Some key stakeholders and beneficiaries may not be available	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consultations with main stakeholders/beneficiaries were planned with enough flexibility to account for their

for interviews	<p>schedules.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Some interviews were conducted by the national consultant, duly recorded and shared with the international consultant.
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The evaluators followed the UNEG code of conduct and ethical responsibilities including guidelines on protection of privacy and conflict of interest.⁴ They exercised their independent judgement and provided a comprehensive and balanced presentation of strengths and weaknesses of the Programme being evaluated, taking due account of the views of a diverse cross-section of stakeholders. The evaluators tried to ensure that the evaluation is based on reliable data and observations.

All confidential information obtained by any means was treated in confidence. Personal, confidential and sensitive information was not discussed with, or disclosed to, unauthorized persons, knowingly or unknowingly. The interviewees and others were treated with objectivity and impartiality.

3. THE JOINT PROGRAMME OVERVIEW

The JP was launched in March 2012, upon signing of Programme document by implementing UN agencies and the Ministry of Economy of the Republic of Uzbekistan. The JP sought to address numerous human security challenges faced by the population of Karakalpakstan such as lack of income, low household plots productivity, access to high quality healthcare services and limited access to water and electricity. The Programme was completed in 2015.

At the design level, the Programme is rated as Satisfactory. The proposal correctly captures complexity of development issues faced by Karakalpakstan and provides a very good understanding of the cause and effect nature of Programme interventions. The Programme design is highly relevant and suited to the priorities and policies of the Governments of Uzbekistan and Karakalpakstan and UN partners.

This was a first “UN as One” initiative in Uzbekistan and many operational aspects of implementing such a complex Programme were tried for a first time. Instead of having a number of UN partners implementing their multiple more focused projects, the Programme was designed as a single one with multiple agencies involved. The participating UN agencies contributed their expertise and technical knowledge to raise the quality of the design of the JP.

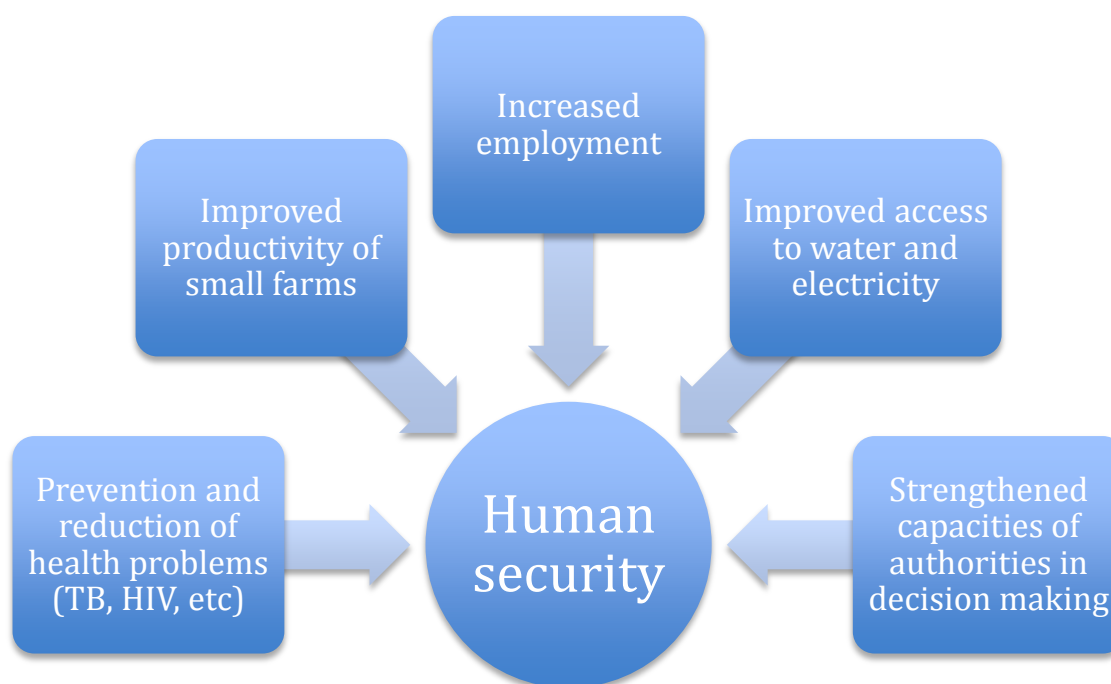
Human security approach has proved an effective conceptual model to guide the Programme development. By planning together, UN partners and the Government had to focus on the real needs of the targeted districts and communities and came up with innovative comprehensive solutions to address the threats to human security in Karakalpakstan. Many elements of the Programme were very well linked and complimentary.

The JP addressed diverse and multiple human security threats faced by individuals and communities affected by the Aral Sea disaster. Some of these needs include improvement of basic public services such as access to water and electricity, dissemination of effective and region-

⁴ United Nations Evaluation Group, Ethical Guidelines for Evaluation, March 2008

tailored agricultural practices with the focus on small scale dekhkan farmers to improve productivity from these small farming units and advance environmentally friendly practices, promotion of employment in the non-farm sector through developing further the tourism infrastructure available and improved production and marketing of local handicrafts and many others. To ensure that human security concept is well understood and operationalized by regional authorities, the Programme contained a capacity building component aimed at strengthening the capacity of Karakalpakstan and local authorities in utilizing human security approach for data collection and analysis. Core areas of JP focus are presented in the Chart below.

Chart 1: Joint Programme Core Areas of Focus



The Programme areas of interventions were selected on the basis of analysis conducted by all UN partners, the Ministry of Economy and the Government of Karakalpakstan. The Programme design took into account the lessons learned from previous projects implemented by UNDP, UNESCO, WHO and UNV. The Programme proposal takes into consideration activities implemented by other partners in the region such as Deutsche Gesellschaft fur Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ), Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), Turkish International Cooperation Agency (TIKA), Asian Development Bank (ADB) and World Bank (WB) to ensure complementarity of JP interventions and avoid duplication. The following table presents core areas of JP interventions and lists UN agencies responsible.

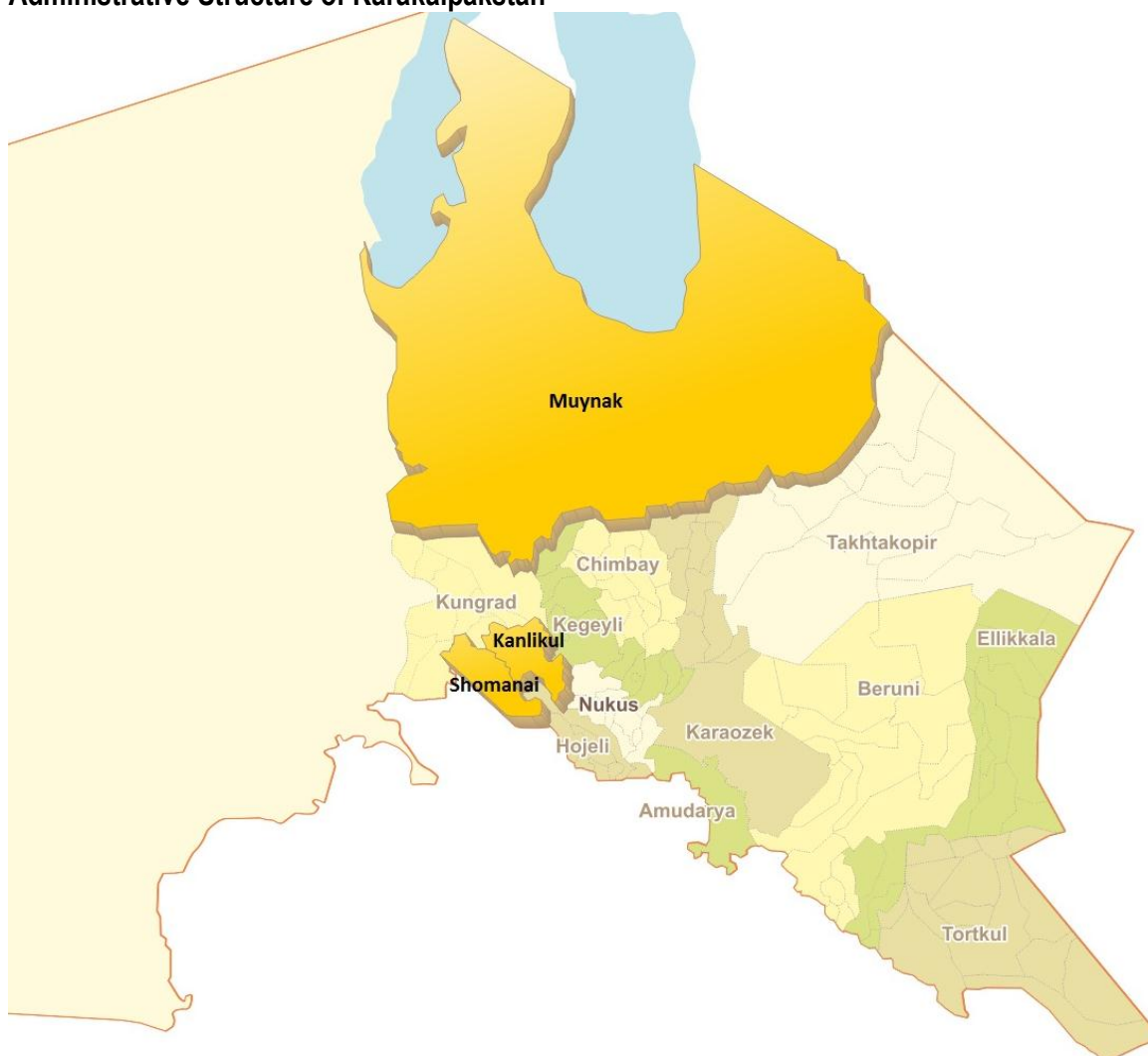
Table 2. Joint Programme Areas of Focus

	Individual Objective	Responsible Agency
Objective One (Livelihoods)	Income generation opportunities and economic security for vulnerable groups in the three target districts increased	UNDP/UNESCO/UNFPA

	Individual Objective	Responsible Agency
Objective Two (Primary Health Care)	Capacity of primary health care workers to address the health consequences of the environmental disaster and economic insecurity enhanced in ten target districts with a specific focus on addressing the needs of young people	UNV/WHO/UNFPA
Objective Three (Access to services & Governance)	Capacity of regional and 3 district authorities enhanced to develop and implement economic, environmental security and social policies aimed at welfare improvement of vulnerable groups	UNDP

Geographically, within the Programme, UNDP activities were concentrated in three most vulnerable districts of Karkalpakstan, namely Muynaq, Shumanay and Kanlikul, while activities of UNESCO covered Amudarya, Beruni, Elikala and Turtkul districts. UNV portfolio covered Shumanay, Muynaq, Karauziak, Kegeyli and Nukus districts, and WHO and UNFPA activities and trainings covered almost all districts of the region (see the map below).

Administrative Structure of Karakalpakstan



The national partners and stakeholders of the Programme included:

- The Council of Ministers for the Republic of Karakalpakstan
- Ministry of Economy
- Aral Gene Pool Protection Fund
- Ministry of Health
- Ministry of Finance
- Ministry of Agriculture and Water Protection
- State Committee on Nature Protection
- International Fund for Saving the Aral Sea
- National Company “Uzbektourism”
- NGO KRASS (Khorezm Rural Advisory Support Service)
- State Lower-Amudarya Biosphere Reserve
- Academy of Art of Karakalpakstan
- Local NGOs and Local Community-based Organizations
- State Museum of Nature of Uzbekistan
- Urgench State University
- Center for hydrometeorological service under the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan (Uzhydromet)
- Farmers Council Branch in Karakalpakstan
- Chamber of Commerce and Industry Branch in Karakalpakstan

4. FINDINGS

4.1 General observations

The evaluators confirm that the human security approach has proved an effective conceptual model to guide the JP development and implementation. By planning together, UN partners and the Government had to focus on the real needs of the targeted districts and communities and came up with innovative comprehensive solutions to address the threats to human security in Karakalpakstan. The human security approach helped to properly conceptualize and logically connect such diverse Programme components as expansion of new agriculture practices, HIV prevention, TB screening and development of community plans.

4.1.1 Relevance

The consultants found the JP highly relevant and suited to the priorities and policies of the Governments of Uzbekistan and Karakalpakstan and UN partners. The rationale of the Programme was fully justified and aligned with Government priorities.

The relevance of the Programme was maintained through regular meetings of the Project Board that ensured its relevance and made the necessary adjustments to improve its effectiveness and efficiency. The Project Board discussed the annual workplans (AWPs) and budgets, identified issues encountered by the Programme, offered solutions and made decisions. The Project Board

composition included representatives of all UN partners participating in the Programme, Ministry of Economy of Uzbekistan, Ministry of Health of Uzbekistan, Aral Gene Pool Protection Fund, and the Government of Karakalpakstan. The JP adjusted AWP to reflect emerging needs and changing realities.

4.1.2 Effectiveness

The majority of inputs and outputs mobilized by the Programme were well planned, delivered in a timely manner, and involved the appropriate stakeholders. After a slow start the effectiveness of the Programme has improved and all Programme outputs were delivered according to the AWP. More detailed discussion and analysis of JP outcomes, by component, are provided in the following sub-section 4.2 while the general findings examining the Programme indicators and M&E system are presented below.

The evaluators believe that the Programme management and governance model was effective overall because despite a large number of implementing agencies and the complex activities involved, it was generally able to coordinate effectively with implementing agencies and partners.

The evaluators highly praise a practice of evidence-based decision making established by the Programme that was informed by high-quality M&E. A wide range of diverse process and outcome evaluations were conducted that included rapid assessment conducted by UNIVERSALIA, as part of the UNTFHS global assessment of its projects; mid-term Programme evaluation; joint monitoring visit of UN Agencies; routine visits of UNDP JP Engineer to monitor and evaluation the process of the implementation of infrastructure projects; regular visits of Programme sites by UNDP CO officers; visit of the JP by UNDP HQ team as part of the UNDP CO Audit and other activities.

The Programme staff conducted regular monitoring mission to target districts and submitted back to the office reports. The evaluation team reviewed these documents and found them informative and capturing the Programme progress. The consultants appreciate in particular that some of these reports contained quick assessments of Programme implementation, lessons learned and recommendations (e.g., use of solar panels in healthcare establishments, effectiveness of extension agents).⁵ The M&E specialist conducted a number of monitoring visits and assessed the Programme progress, identified capacity needs of beneficiaries, and provided specific recommendations (e.g., format and content of CDP training process, additional training for farmers).⁶ The income generation opportunities supported by JP, for instance, were carefully assessed against business plans in terms of income generated and jobs created and specific recommendations were provided.

In Muynaq, Kanlikul and Shumanay districts 50 target communities were selected for Programme implementation on a basis of solid analysis and socio-economic data received from target District Khokimiyats. Some of the following indicators were taken into consideration: vulnerability (e.g., population size, rates of low income families, unemployed, women, youth, elderly and persons with

⁵ ОТЧЁТ по ПОЕЗДКЕ на пилотную территорию пос. Казахдарья, Республика Каракалпакстан, 20 октября 2012 года; ОТЧЁТ по ПОЕЗДКЕ на пилотную территорию Муйнакского района, Республика Каракалпакстан, медицинские и образовательные объекты, 23–27 июля 2012 года.

⁶ Field Trip Monitoring Report of implemented demonstration plots in Amudarya district, June 2013; Field Trip Monitoring Report of implemented demonstration plots in Kanikol district, June 2013; Field Trip Monitoring Report of implemented demonstration plots and community mobilization by CDP workshops in Shumanay district, May 2013; Field Trip Monitoring Report of implemented demonstration plots in Moinak district, May 2013.

disabilities); access to basic services (e.g., access to piped drinking water, and electricity; and access to healthcare).⁷ Such diverse tools as focus groups, observations and documentation review were utilized.⁸ This analysis significantly improved targeting of the Programme on the most disadvantaged communities.

Many elements of the Programme were very well linked and complimentary. In the area of TB, the Programme focused on targeting high risk groups through trained volunteers, the reinforcement of the capacities of medical personnel as well as providing the institutional and administrative support to partners. The involvement of volunteers raised awareness of the TB at the community level and was very effective. The medical personnel were trained in Practical Approach to Lung Health (PAL) strategy realization. In addition to assessing the beneficiaries' satisfaction with the training received, the JP evaluated how the medical staff used the knowledge received and skills developed. The Programme monitored “PAL strategy” implementation jointly with the Ministry of Health that helped to strengthen its ownership of PAL.

The evaluation team was positively impressed with a wide range of indicators and means of verification used by JP. The overwhelming majority of indicators were relevant and captured the Programme progress, with only a few exceptions. The MTE found that Programme overemphasized the indicators of activities and outputs at the expense of measuring outcomes and potential impacts. The consultants confirm that the evaluation reports produced by JP since the MTE shifted their focus towards outcomes such as changes in practices of the Programme beneficiaries such as agricultural producers; improved knowledge of targeted communities in respiratory diseases and TB; and maintenance of infrastructural projects funded by the JP.

Some JP objectives and the corresponding indicators were too high level and strategic to be achieved within the three years. For example, some of such indicators include: incidence of kidney stones in target districts, incidence of respiratory diseases in target districts, mortality due to respiratory diseases in target districts and TB incidence in target districts. Although the Programme made a positive impact with regard to these indicators, there is a number of other factors affecting these indicators and it may be difficult to attribute changes in these indicators solely to JP interventions. The evaluation team suggests using more realistic indicators such as community and local authorities' assessments of usefulness and impact of volunteers' work and other relevant indicators. To some extent this limitation of the JP design was addressed through more detailed and focused M&E reports produced by JP that focused on more systemic Programme outcomes.

To capture the JP progress with regard to some indicators such as Output 1.1 “30% of dekhkan farmers in 50 target communities have implemented improved agriculture and livestock production practices, which are environmentally sustainable, and address the impact of climate change,” a more comprehensive community level survey had to be conducted at the JP beginning to establish the baseline and then at the end to capture the progress. Some data on income, water use, soil salinity, etc. was collected as a part of CDP process, but it was not comprehensive enough to establish the baseline. As such a comprehensive study was not conducted, the consultants cannot assess whether the JP met this particular outcome.

⁷ UN Joint Programme “Sustaining Livelihoods Affected by the Aral Sea Disaster” Rapid Analysis of Socio-Economic Data, Sagitjan Aytjanov, Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist, 2012

⁸ Оценка потребностей местного сообщества в Республике Каракалпакстан, 2013

In addition to consistently monitoring JP operations, the Programme was undertaking the necessary remedial actions to ensure that its objectives are met. For instance, a few cases of unsuccessful projects identified by JP staff were examined by the Review Committee and addressed by transferring equipment to other beneficiaries who ensured their more effective and sustainable utilization.

There were some factors beyond the Programme’s immediate control that influenced outcomes and results. For instance, the Programme proposal correctly identified that one of the most pressing needs for local households is access to natural gas. It was planned to achieve significant reduction in the cutting of trees and shrubs and provide health and socio-economic benefits for the population through gasification projects. As the Government plans for natural gas distribution had changed, the Programme decided to pilot the alternative energy in public buildings of Muynaq district, focusing on rural healthcare facilities, schools and kindergartens.

Gender was mainstreamed into the M&E activities and Programme operations. The Programme reported the beneficiaries gender distribution for all its core activities, striving to achieve gender balance.

4.1.3 Efficiency

Overall, the evaluation team rates the Programme efficient because it met its outputs without exceeding total budgeted JP costs. The consultants did not find any significant financial issues related to the Programme design and implementation. The Programme followed the UN system procurement procedures that ensured transparency and value for money. The Programme’s components were reasonably priced and it is hard to see how they could have been made more cost effective.

Management arrangements were appropriate for the Programme of such complexity. In evaluators’ view, the JP was the best option to respond to development challenges faced by Karakalpakstan. Overall, the organizational arrangements of the Programme provided the necessary institutional framework and incentives for all partners to collaborate and meet the Programme objectives in holistic and synergetic way. The Programme management arrangements helped to reduce transaction costs and increase overall efficiency by eliminating overheads and logistical and personnel costs associated with having a number of projects run by different agencies.

UN Agency Head Offices signed contracts with the UNTFHS for their components of the Programme, with UNDP being a lead agency. The Programme was implemented by a project team with offices in Tashkent and in Nukus. The consultants acknowledge that it was a right decision to have staff dedicated to ALL Programme components hired through UNDP contracts in Nukus office as it helped to bring the implementers closer to targeted communities.

The original Programme proposal envisaged that the Project team would be based both in Tashkent and in Nukus, with the Programme Coordinator stationed in Tashkent with responsibilities for the overall Programme implementation, with focus on monitoring of programme implementation and reporting. Programme team in Nukus was tasked with on-the ground implementation of the planned activities, including close dialogue with communities, regional authorities and other

stakeholders involved in the Programme implementation, and support the Programme Coordinator in progress monitoring. This design was justified at the beginning of the Programme when it was expected that the Programme Coordinator, in addition to overall project implementation, would be working with decision makers to promote effective practices developed by the Programme into policies and Government programmes. The benefits of having a Programme Coordinator in Tashkent were outweighed by remoteness of Nukus from Tashkent and complicated accountabilities of Tashkent and Nukus offices that to some extent undermined autonomy of Nukus office in solidifying its relations with the Government and Karakalpakstan. The MTE recommended to provide the Nukus office with more managerial and operational autonomy to be more pro active in developing and experimenting with new models, approaches, assessment instruments, as well as sustainability strategies and re-focusing the role of the Tashkent office on aid coordination and donor mobilization. As a result, the roles of Nukus office were strengthened and it became a core UN player in Karakalpakstan. The evaluation team was positively impressed that the Area Manager and Programme staff are well respected by the regional government officials and local authorities and community members. When the final evaluation was underway, the Tashkent office positions remained unfilled.

The MTE identified significant delays with procurement at the initial stages of Programme implementation that proved to be a significant challenge for the implementing agencies to manage, resulting in a very slow Programme start up and implementation delays. A review of Programme records revealed that major delays had been experienced in social infrastructure activities such as procurement of solar panels; funding of business projects; identification and training of extension agents, as well as implementation of the UNV component. These limitations were addressed and the JP managed to meet all its targets as per AWP.

The MTE found that multiple accountabilities and reporting relations of the Nukus office staff were not elaborated in the Project Document that resulted in confusion of main partners involved. UN partners and the JP Nukus office staff reported that these issues had been successfully clarified.

4.1.4 Sustainability

Sustainability refers to extent to which the Programme benefits will continue, within or outside the Programme domain, after the Programme assistance has come to an end. Replication refers to the lessons and experience coming out of the project being replicated or scaled-up in the design and implementation of other projects.

The evaluators assessed to what extent the Programme would be replicated or scaled up at national or local levels and whether the Programme objectives, strategies and interventions would be mainstreamed into the broader national and regional development policies and sectoral plans. The evaluators confirm that stakeholders expressed their strong commitment to implement diverse activities sustaining livelihoods in Karakalpakstan and some of their interventions will be informed by the Programme activities.

The JP implemented a range of sustainability strategies. The evaluators praise in particular strong and diverse community participation and empowerment strategies, central to human security approach, adopted by the Programme. It brought together communities to work towards common

goals of building livelihoods, social cohesion, and natural resource management and strengthened their potential to participate in decision making, initiate their own project and believe in their own abilities to advance their abilities. Some of other sustainability strategies include:

- resource mobilization and partnership with other donors to create favourable conditions for maintaining and improving upon Programme interventions;
- prioritization of the projects which could have received co-financing from the government and local authorities;
- close and extensive collaboration with regional and local governments to strengthen the institutional foundations to sustain Programme’s interventions and strengthen their ownership of JP outcomes;
- transferring of the infrastructural components to respective local entities and utilities companies and training of recipients on how to maintain the equipment;
- adoption of evidence based and participatory approach to decision making by the Programme that can help in identifying those activities and practices that are sustainable and can be replicated through the region;
- development and implementation of procedures and practices for development and execution of community development plans that have a strong potential of region-wide replication;
- engaging of local communities into implementation of social infrastructure projects that strengthened their ownership and abilities for community planning and collective actions;
- supporting of promising agricultural practices with high potential for region-wide replication;
- increasing awareness of dekhkan farmers of effective environmentally friendly agricultural practices;
- establishment of local extension agents who can continue promoting effective agricultural practices beyond the Programme completion;
- providing training and follow up on the income generation opportunities (e.g., training of women with TB who received camels and cows on how to take care of the animals) to ensure sustainability;

- continuous monitoring of the application of new skills acquired through PAL training to institutionalize the PAL;

Installation of the Solar Panel Systems in Doslik Rural Heath facility, Muynak district

The solar panels were supplied by the JP to provide access to alternative energy sources for rural healthcare facilities in the Muynak district. The installation of the solar panels in nine healthcare facilities has been completed and the local healthcare facilities are already benefiting from the new systems. Once the installation of the solar panels was finalized, the experts have taught local residents how to properly manage and maintain them. Ulmeken Toimbetova, the head of Doslik rural healthcare facility, emphasized the importance of installing of solar panels: “We used to have power interruptions earlier and have been experiencing difficulties with keeping drugs in refrigerators. From now on we can be confident that our drugs will permanently be kept at the required temperature.”



Since the region is abundant with sunlight, installation and use of the solar panels is a viable alternative option for the local population to gain access to new energy sources. “Our healthcare facility serves 1,363 people in an area of 28 square kilometers. From now on these people will have better access to health care services. Installation of all nine solar systems in nine rural healthcare facilities will ensure access for 29,000 people in the Muynak district,” Toimbetova added.

- institutionalization of community health volunteers into the health system of Karakalpakstan through close collaboration with the Ministry of Health and creating a database of volunteers; promoting the concept of community volunteerism into the national policy, and collaborating with higher educational institutions to include community volunteering into their curricula; and
- conducting extensive promotional activities raising public awareness in human security approach and Programme interventions.

Each sustainability dimension is rated as follows:

- Likely (L): There are no or negligible risks that affect this dimension of sustainability.
- Moderately Likely (ML): There are moderate risks that affect this dimension of sustainability.
- Moderately Unlikely (MU): There are significant risks that affect this dimension of sustainability
- Unlikely (U): There are severe risks that affect this dimension of sustainability.

The financial sustainability is rated as moderately unlikely because consultants do not have evidence to demonstrate if a significant share of areas supported by the JP will continue to be funded and scaled up by the national and regional Governments. In some areas, however, the

The development of beekeeping in Kanlikul District

Development of beekeeping has a positive impact on the environment, improves biodiversity through pollination by bees of vegetation in the area and can be a source of income for many poor families. JP supported farmers in Karakalpakstan by procuring beekeeping development, training, support with production and sales of honey.

Polat Mamutov heads a small business of 3 persons, all members of the same family, for honey production. He started his business after training provided by JP. Mr. Mamutov received 20 beehives from the JP. He now has 40 hives on the farm, out of which 20 he bought himself. In addition to Mr. Mamutov, there are six beekeepers in Kanlikul District who were trained and supported by JP (each of them received 10 beehives from the JP). Mr. Mamutov is considered a leader and his honey is very popular among the local population. He also shares his knowledge and experience with his neighbors and friends who are interested in beekeeping.

One hive brings in an average of 40-50 kg of honey per year, with wholesale price of 20 thousand soms per 1kg, and the market price around 35 thousand. Average cost of maintaining a beehive is 50-100 thousand soms. Thus, the added value (revenue minus material costs) from 40 hives is about 33 million soms per year or 11 million soms per employee that is a very good indicator for Karakalpakstan.

Mr. Mamutov plans to expand his business, including marketing his honey in other regions of Uzbekistan and exploring the possibilities of exporting it. To achieve these goals, he is working on resolving the issues packaging (currently honey is packaged in plastic bottles), labeling, and obtaining the necessary certificates.

financial sustainability of JP components was ensured. Rural health centres, for instance, assumed financial responsibility for installed solar panels, social infrastructure projects (e.g., water pumps) will continue to be funded by communities and the overwhelming majority of supported businesses are continuing on their own upon the Programme completion. Many promising approaches and practices pioneered by the JP such as in the agricultural sector, healthcare and income generation activities are not included into the national and Karakalpakstan budgets and hence are financially unsustainable.

The institutional, policy and socioeconomic sustainability is rated as moderately likely. The evaluators confirm that at the institutional and policy levels due to the JP work, many decision makers at the national, regional and local levels realize the value of human security concept and complexity of challenges to human security faced by the people of Karakalpakstan. They have agreed that their solutions require strategic, results-focused, well coordinated and aligned actions of all partners. “UN as One” delivery model demonstrated the value added of synergetic, “top-down protection and bottom up empowerment”, and well-linked approaches that broke down silo thinking of many partners. The consultants were positively impressed to see a strong commitment of senior decisionmakers in Karakalpakstan to use human security approach in developing, adopting and implementing comprehensive programs of support sustaining livelihoods affected by the Aral Sea disaster.

Some work of the Programme was institutionalized - the PAL clinical guidelines for nurses and training materials for health care workers developed by the Programme were approved and adopted by the Ministry of Health of the Republic Karakalpakstan and the Ministry of Health of

Republic of Uzbekistan. The JP’ work advancing volunteerism took its roots and Karakalpakstan’s authorities are willing to use and expand networks of volunteers in diverse healthcare matters. The consultants acknowledge also that communities strengthened their capacities and gained confidence in their abilities to identify and address their needs. Many individuals shared their ideas on what they would like to do next (e.g., improve water supply, build a sauna) in their communities even without external funding. It will take long time, however, to build national and Karakalpakstan’s Governments capacity in applying human security approach in their strategic planning, priority setting, policy development and implementation and budget setting. The consultants believe that more systemic work with national line ministries could have helped to promote main successful practices piloted by the Programme and improve their sustainability.

The environmental dimension is rated as moderately likely. The environmental threats to human security are significant in Karakalpakstan and the Programme tried to address this dimension, where possible. The JP, for instance, promoted less water demanding drought-resistant crops and trees and effective water management. The Programme introduced new sustainable farming systems in the Lower-Amudarya State nature biosphere reserve and brought degraded land back into productive use and developed eco-tourism sites. The consultants believe that more systemic analysis is needed to evaluate environmental impact of such social infrastructure projects as reconstructing of old canals and building pumping stations from river that expanded the irrigation farming practices but might negatively affect environment.

Long-term sustainability of Programme outcomes varies across different areas of interventions. The evaluators confirm that after the MTE the JP improved its exit strategies and put focus on sustainability. For instance, in promoting beekeeping and supporting individuals to start their own businesses, the Programme advanced the idea of establishing an association of beekeepers of Karakalpakstan that would ensure sustainability of this initiative.

4.1.5 Partnerships

Overall, the UN partners set up a model partnership framework, in line with human security approach. Close partnership arrangement was one of its key achievements that positively contributed to its efficiency and effectiveness.

The evaluators highly praise the Programme management role in promoting collaboration among all UN agencies by establishing formal arrangements and fora supporting informal exchanges, understandings and relationships. The UN agencies brought complimentary specific technical expertise that was crucial in developing and implementing technically sound and evidence informed responses to human security challenges in Karakalpakstan.

The Programme regularly exchanged information with other partners working in the region. For instance, the Programme coordinator attended a round table on perspectives of handicrafts in Karakalpakstan organized by GIZ.⁹ The Programme established very good working relations with

⁹ Протокол №1 Круглого стола “Перспективы развития ремесленничества в РК” Организован Германским Сообществом по Международному Сотрудничеству (ГИЦ) совместно с Ассоциацией «Онермент» в Государственном музее искусств Республики Каракалпакстан им.И.В. Савицкого Г.Нукус, 30.01.2013г.

“Business Forum of Uzbekistan” project (UNDP), Land degradation project (GEF) as well as National NGOs and funds including Social Initiatives Support Fund and Women's Committee.

The Programme's partnership strategies were effective in utilizing additional resources. In 2012, for instance, the parallel financing of 10,000 USD was secured from Israel Agency for International Development Cooperation (MASHAV) to conduct trainings for dehkans and farmers in “Growing vegetables and greenhouse farming” and “Sustainable water management”. The Programme signed MOU with MASHAV to continue parallel financing in 2013-2015.¹⁰ The Programme facilitated mobilization of additional funds from US Embassy in Uzbekistan that financed the establishment of handicrafts productions shop for women with disability in Muynaq (12,800 USD). Social Initiatives Support Fund (SISF) provided 15 mln soums for construction of water pipeline in Kazakh-darya. The Programme jointly with UN Women secured additional funding from UNDP TRAC (USD 50,000) to improve the economic and food security of women, within the frame of cooperation with UN Women and Women Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan. The Programme has supported the creation of the additional income generation sources in livestock development for 21 rural women with TB from low income families. Additional funding was secured in 2015 from Turkish International Cooperation Agency (TIKA) to support extension of bee farming component. When the evaluation was underway, the JP was in the process of establishing two mini-plants to produce honey and wax. The bee farming was selected relying on the research and evidence collected because production of honey in Karakalpakstan was very low in comparison

A Joint Project with the Association of Persons with Disabilities in Nukus

The Karakalpak Republican Association of persons with disabilities opened a sewing workshop, in partnership with the JP and UNDP Business Forum of Uzbekistan project. The workshop helps persons with disabilities to integrate into the society and realize their potential. The JP provided a grant that was used to procure 12 sewing machines (including a machine that allows making the embroidery patterns), furniture, fabrics, accessories, mannequins, and irons. It produces bed linen, dresses, suits, curtains, medical gowns mostly to meet the local demand. Currently there are 8 masters employed who are persons with disabilities and members of their families. Each master has one or two apprentices. In the summer where they have more orders, masters receive an average of 300-350 thousand per month, during winter months they make 200-250 thousand soums. These salaries are very small but it a good help for their families budgets.

Dilobar, a young lady, who had her hand amputated, without one hand, came to the workshop in June as a student. At first, she was entrusted with some most basic operations. Then she sewed two dresses for herself that turned out well. Now she is the master. Another workshop staff Kudaibergenov Anisa stated: "I love to sew and am very glad that I work here. I work here for more than one month and already sewed a few women's dresses, using my designs. The most important thing here, I got some great new friends, and my life has become more interesting. Making a profit is not my main goal, for me the most important thing is to communicate with people, as well as to see happy faces of my customers."

with other regions of the country and there was no wax production in the region at all. As Karakalpakstan has unique varieties of grass and plants, a region-specific brand of honey can be developed and marketed.¹¹

¹⁰ Memorandum of Understanding Between the United Nations Development Programme and Israel's Agency for International Development Cooperation, 2012

¹¹ Minutes of the Programme Board Meeting, UN Joint Programme “Sustaining Livelihoods Affected by the Aral Sea Disaster”, September 2015

The Programme established excellent partnership relations with Karakalpakstan and local authorities in planning, implementing, monitoring and evaluating Programme activities. Such a partnership helped to integrate the Programme models and approaches into Karakalpakstan Government work as well as built its ownership for JP and its outcomes. The Programme, for example, was quite successful in collaborating with the Ministry of Health and the Women's committee in Karakalpakstan.

The consultants believe that the JP potential in resource mobilization was not fully utilized and more targeted efforts had to be implemented from either Tashkent JP office or UNDP to identify potential partners and donors. Closer collaboration with the International Fund to Save the Aral Sea (IFSAS), with the mandate to fund and credit joint regional environmental and research programmes and projects aimed at saving the Aral Sea and improving the environmental situation in the areas affected by the disaster as well as solving regional socio-economic problems could have been pursued, for instance. It is advisable for a new JP that will be launched in 2016 to develop a comprehensive strategy for resource mobilization and building partnerships with multiple donors that may be informed by work undertaken by the Aral Gene Pool Fund.

It is advisable to involve more extensively stakeholders from the Government of Karakalpakstan into the new Programme decision making and oversight, including Project Board meetings. It will strengthen their ownership of a new Programme and solidify relations of trust between the Programme and regional authorities.

4.2 Results/Outcomes

The following discussion explores the Programme outcomes, by component. Annex 7.6 contains a summary table that contains detailed quantitative information on exact JP achievements.

4.2.1 Component 1

The Aral Sea is illustrative of how disastrous economic grand projects can be if the complex inter linkages between natural and human ecosystems are not well understood. The alteration of the natural system, purely led by human demand for more production, can lead to irreversible damage both in ecological and economic terms. In relation to the idea of ecosystem resilience, putting too much pressure on an ecosystem can lead to its collapse and its inability to support human activities. long-term. In the case of water resources, where the cycle is closed with a naturally limited source of water on the planet, sound and responsible management is incredibly important.

The JP advanced environmentally sustainable agricultural practices. Although it make take long time to change the common beliefs of region's residents who may disregard the long-term environmental damage in favour of the short-term benefits of boost in current agricultural output, the Programme made significant steps to change these attitudes. On the one hand, poor families that practice agriculture for subsistence and lack financial resources are particularly affected by the Aral Sea disaster. Given that the majority of the population of Karakalpakstan resides in rural areas, agriculture can play an important role in absorbing the slack in the labour market and generating productive employment opportunities. It can contribute to food self-sufficiency and has the potential of reducing poverty in rural areas. On the other hand, the productivity of water use has to improve

and water saving approaches have to be widely disseminated to ensure sustainability of agricultural practices.

The JP dedicated a lot of complimentary and logically connected efforts to promote effective sustainable agricultural practices. Agro-consultants and extension agents were carefully selected and provided with diverse and comprehensive training to try new agricultural methods and crops and disseminate the knowledge and skills acquired in their communities. To improve farmers and dekhans’ effectiveness and efficiency, the JP implemented a diverse range of training opportunities on such diverse topics as introduction of laser leveling technology, livestock management at household level and provision of veterinary services, effective pasture management and fodder preparation. The training attendees highly evaluated their relevance, practicality and requested more follow up trainings. The evaluators reviewed some of the training materials and confirm that they are of high quality and relevant.

The JP extensively collaborated with NGO Khorezm Rural Advisory Support Service (KRASS) and the Urgench State University to promote new innovative cash crops, sustainable management and conservation of freshwater by supporting knowledge transfer and capacity-building. KRASS, for example, identified crops and trees and agricultural techniques suitable to conditions of residents affected by the Aral Sea disaster. The JP supported farmers and dekhkan households located in the Lower-Amudarya to implement projects in the area of sustainable land management that brought degraded land into productive use in the environmentally insecure areas. The implementation of some practices recommended by KRASS, such as the laser levelling technology, which is a process of smoothing the land surface from its average elevation using laser-equipped drag buckets, demonstrated a great potential for water savings and higher crops yields. The promotion of these approaches would require more systematic work with the communities because dekhkan farmers may be reluctant to use them because of high costs and limited efficiency if used on small or irregular plots. The consultants strongly recommend to improve laser levelling equipment usage monitoring to optimize its use.

The JP supported Mr. Jalgas’ gardening demonstration plot in 2013. According to him, 93% of the apple trees and grapes provided by the JP have been successfully growing. He acknowledged that the irrigation water may come late to the fields but as the JP provided him with the water pump he was able to water the gardens and grapes on time.



The JP supported a wide range of business projects. The consultants believe that the Programme adopted a right approach of supporting diverse business opportunities to meet local markets’ needs

and beneficiaries’ interests (e.g., animal husbandry, poultry farming, bee keeping, fish farming, sewing workshops, crafts, bakery, etc.). The evaluators interviewed the beneficiaries in craftsmanship, fish farming, bee farming and a bakery shop owner and confirm that the businesses are operational and the owners think about their expansion. The evaluators acknowledge and the beneficiaries highly praise the participatory and transparent decision making processes with regard to selecting business proposals where the members of the community, civil society, business sector, local authorities and Programme staff were involved. Decisions were made based on consensus, and based on the selection criteria given in the approved mechanism for selection of business ideas. Improved businesses opportunities supported not only the beneficiaries but the targeted communities as they created additional jobs and produced local competitively priced products. The consultants found particularly effective the JP’s support of beekeepers. Starting initially from a few households who were provided with beehives and trained, the JP kept supporting them and expanded a number of beneficiaries. Results of JP monitoring demonstrated that in average each beekeeper earned 1500000 UZS (approx. \$ 600) from marketing natural honey in one harvest season. The beekeepers decided to establish an Association of beekeepers of Karakalpakstan to share effective practice, package honey and conduct joint marketing of their products that is a clear demonstration of sustainability of JP supports.



Within the cultural component, two touristic sites were established in Lower Amudarya State Biosphere Reserve and Touristic camp in Jambas-kala. Although the number of visitors is not very high, there is a possibility that in a long run the increase in the number of tourists visiting the region will result in increased sites utilization and provide employment opportunities in the non-farming sector. It will lead to improvements of the tourist infrastructure such as hotels, shops and recreational facilities that will in turn further promote the tourism opportunities.



Core measurable results achieved under Component 1 are as follows:

- creation of a network of 50 agro-consultants, training of 54 extension agents and strengthening capacity of 23 veterinary service providers that improved agricultural practices in the communities and increased productivity from small cropping and livestock farming;
- training of 400 farmers and dehkans on improved agriculture technologies (i.e. application of land laser leveling technology, growing cash crops, sustainable development, efficient use of the natural resources, green house management, effective agricultural management);
- training of diverse targets groups: Academy of State and Social Construction under the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan staff received training on the concept of sustainable development and sustainable agriculture; innovations and modern technologies for growing crops on degraded and marginal lands, and the efficient water management; journalists benefitted from a training on the concepts of ecological journalism and sustainable development; and school teachers learned about theory and practice of sustainable development and resource use;
- preparation of a Concept Note and Detailed Technical Plan for the establishment of a Botanic Garden in Nukus, including the description of 50 salt-resistant species and trees;
- expansion of income generation opportunities for the local population through 197 small and medium scale business projects and demonstration plots that created 285 (45% females) jobs;
- promotion of beekeeping through training of 70 farmers and supporting 48 households by providing them with beehives;
- training of 95 representatives of the Women's Committee, youth organizations, activists, government, as well as women from Mahalla Fund and communities on social entrepreneurship and socially responsible business making and effective planning;
- providing income generation opportunities to women through training of 189 women and girls on various types of crafts (e.g., accessories for yurts, natural dying, shell-made souvenirs, doll-souvenirs);

- implementing one social inclusion project in cooperation with the Chamber of Commerce of the Republic of Uzbekistan as well Karakalpak Republican Society of Disabled people targeting persons with disabilities. Providing 21 women who had TB with livestock and training to get milk to supplement their diets and increase families incomes;
- introduction and dissemination of 15 new crop and tree varieties. Farmers established demonstration sites that covered 11 hectares and used resistant types of agricultural crops and trees;
- 509 households obtained access to irrigation water due to reconstructed irrigation canal in the Kazakhdarya village of Muynak District enabling local population to engage in farming, sowing seeds and gardening on their lands. It provided their families with safe agricultural products and potential to increase their income;
- two touristic sites were established in Lower Amudarya State Biosphere Reserve and Touristic camp in Jambas-kala. Although the number of visitors is not very high, there is a possibility that in a long run they will increase;
- printing of a guidebook on "Heritage of Karakalpakstan" in Russian and English. Consultations were held with “Uzbektourist” National Agency on the creation of the websites on cultural and historical heritage of Karakalpakstan; and

In 2014, the Karakalpak branch of the Academy of Arts of Uzbekistan with the JP support opened the Centre for Crafts development. Its objectives are to support the artisans and promote development of traditional crafts in Karakalpakstan. The center has a seminar room, a resource center, a library, a craft workshop, equipped with machines for carpet and facilities for embroidery. The JP funded practical training on natural dyeing, Karakalpak embroidery, carpet weaving and the decoration of the yurt that benefitted more than 40 women. In addition, the JP repaired the Centre premises, provided furniture and special equipment.

- opening of New Crafts Development Center under the Karakalpak branch of the Academy of Arts of Uzbekistan. The primary function of this Center is revival, preservation, promotion and development of traditional crafts of Karakalpakstan as well educating women-artisans by conducting master class trainings and workshops

4.2.2 Component 2

The JP procured and distributed the necessary medical equipment to strengthen women's reproductive health and improve the quality of contraceptive use to the primary medical institutions and implemented a series of trainings to increase capacity of primary health care service providers to ensure contraceptive commodity security and provide quality family planning services. The participants' surveys confirmed high effectiveness of training provided as 75% of healthcare professionals confirmed that they have been applying the obtained skills and knowledge in their daily work. In addition to training medical professionals, the JP provided training on family planning and self-entrepreneurship to vulnerable women.

The JP implemented a series of complimentary measures to address high rates of respiratory diseases, including tuberculosis (TB) in Karakalpakstan. Multiple trainings were implemented to increase capacities of Primary Health Care specialists, with special focus on early detection of respiratory diseases. It takes long time in post-Soviet countries to depart from ineffective practices such as mass fluorography to modern tools of TB identification and treatment, but in conditions of Karakalpakstan where the TB rates are high, there is a clear need to accelerate this transition. The JP has actively promoted the Practical Approach to Lung health (PAL) which is a syndromic approach to the management of patients who attend primary health care services for respiratory symptoms that improves TB case detection and the quality of TB diagnosis and treatment. The consultants found that it was one of the most effective interventions as the PAL was institutionalized in Karakalpakstan and capacity of health providers in using PAL improved. The PAL guidelines and training materials that were developed by JP were approved by the Ministry of Health of Uzbekistan and are widely used by the Ministry of Health of Karakalpakstan.

Supporting rural women with TB in Kanlikul and Muynak districts

In collaboration with the Women's Committee of Uzbekistan and Karakalpakstan, the JP has procured and delivered 2 camels and 19 dairy cows with calves to 21 rural women of Kanlikul



district who had TB. In addition to providing them and their families with nutritious milk to support their health, it gave them an opportunity to increase their households' incomes. As a Deputy Chairman of Women's Committee in Uzbekistan Ms. Dilbar Alimdjanova stated "In its turn, as a key stone, such projects will inspire and empower rural women to strive forward for enhancing their economic well-being and provide food security of their family as a whole". Beneficiaries of the program now involved in breeding cows, camels and produce quality dairy products.

The JP exceeded its target objectives and trained 1644 volunteers in 5 target districts on prevention of TB and other respiratory diseases and communication skills. The trained volunteers implemented awareness campaigns on lung diseases amongst the population of their communities. The consultants were positively impressed to see these results as the MTE expressed serious concerns about the ability of JP to meet its targets in training and using volunteers because as of February 2014 only 85 trainers were trained.

The evaluators highly praise the fact that this activity is supported by the Council of Ministers of Karakalpakstan that endorsed the mutual action plan for institutionalization of volunteerism in the healthcare area. In identifying and training volunteers, the JP has actively collaborated with other key partners critical to success of this component such as the Mahalla Fund, Women's Committee,

Association of Nurses, Ministry of Health and Medical Institute that improved effectiveness and sustainability of this model. Moreover, the JP created database of community health care volunteers and it is being used by the Ministry of Health of Karakalpakstan.

The trained volunteers promoted the fact that tuberculosis is curable, if the right diagnosis and fast and full treatment are provided in time. The community volunteers are mainly school teachers, members of local NGOs and health professionals. One of the community volunteers, Kalbike Uzakbergenova, is one of the 36 volunteers of the Kegeli district center. She recently visited a house of a resident of Erkin-Darya rural community, Vera, who had been having symptoms that could be diagnosed as tuberculosis. “When I visited Vera’s house, she was complaining about chest pain and other symptoms. I talked to her family members and advised her to undergo medical examinations, as the symptoms pointed to a respiratory disease”, says Kalbike. Vera took Kalbike’s advice and visited a local rural health care point, where the doctor noticed that she had no symptoms of respiratory disease, but instead the ultrasound showed that there was something wrong with her pancreas. She was sent to a hospital in Nukus City to receive more specific diagnosis and proper treatment. After the treatment Vera’s health improved remarkably and now she is fully recovered.

In 2015 the Community Health Volunteers of Karakalpakstan as part of UN JP have been awarded with the “People’s Voices Award 2015” in the Category “Longstanding Contribution to Millennium Development Goals achievement through volunteerism”. The award was given at a ceremony held during the Post-2015 Summit at the UN headquarters in New York on 25th of September. The JP did some background work and put together a draft concept of Law on Volunteering that can be further developed and promoted during a new JP implementation.



The JP diverse and coordinated activities focusing on prevention and better treatment of respiratory diseases, including TB, made a measurable and significant impact on the targeted population. Two surveys were conducted in 2013 to establish baseline and in 2015 to assess impact of interventions. According to the surveys, in 2015 only 13.7% of the respondents said they would treat a common cold with non-prescribed antibiotics, whereas in 2013 one third (33.2%) of the people was medicating common flu with antibiotics. Also, trust in doctors increased, since in 2015 95.5% would rely on a doctor if they had symptoms of respiratory diseases; in 2013 86.6% respectively. The survey in 2015 revealed that people were more aware on how to prevent themselves from tuberculosis, as almost everybody 97.4% in all districts knew at least one way to protect themselves. The most common answers were “to ventilate the room- increase from 26% to 79%”, “to cover mouth when sneeze – increase from 26% to 60%”, “daily wet cleaning – increase from 16% to 59%” and “annual medical checkup – increase from 27% to 48%”. People’s attitude towards TB patients changed notably in two years. In 2013 only 37.4% of the people who knew a TB patient responded that they “wanted to help them”, whereas the percentage in 2015 had increased to 71.5% . In 2013 almost one third of the respondents replied that they “tried to avoid them – 28.9%” and one fifth said they “do not care – 19.8%”. Only 10% of the respondents or less had neglecting or stigmatizing attitudes towards TB patients after the campaigning in 2015.¹²

The JP conducted diverse training activities targeting 15-24 years old youth to provide quality information and youth-friendly services on HIV infection prevention and sexual and reproductive health (SRH). Many young people benefitted from 5-day Peer Education trainer the trainers program on HIV/AIDS/TB Prevention and SRH service and disseminated knowledge acquired among their peers. The awareness and skills of healthcare providers in adolescent SRH and Youth Friendly Health Services (YFHS) were improved through extensive trainings. Multiple information materials on HIV prevention and SRH were disseminated. The necessary medical and office equipment for the SRH centre was procured as well. The evaluators suggest developing a set of indicators to gauge the impact of these diverse interventions, including on behaviour and attitudes of the youth, to identify the most effective strategies and replicate them in the areas affected by the Aral Sea disaster and potentially nation-wide.

The JP procured the required spare parts for Hydrometeorological Centre to support monitoring of the air quality in Karakalpakstan. Data on air quality was regularly collected by UzHydromet.

Core measurable results achieved under Component 2 are as follows:

- provision of the necessary medical equipment to strengthen women's reproductive health and improve the quality of contraceptive use to 143 primary medical institutions;
- training of 400 health care service providers on quality of family planning services and mother and child care;
- training and counseling in the area of family planning and legal and economic support services to vulnerable women for 1200 primary healthcare providers and women;

¹² UN JP, Comparative analysis of public awareness of respiratory diseases in 5 target districts (Muynak, Shumanay, Karaulyak, Kegeyli and Nukus) and 2 control districts (Kanlikul, Takhtakupir) of the Republic of Karakalpakstan in Uzbekistan in 2013 and 2015

- training of 400 general practitioners, mid-level health care personal and obstetrician gynecologists from Muynak, Kanlikul, Shumanay and Ellikkala districts on contraceptive technology and counseling skills;
- training of 85 individuals as certified community health trainers;
- training of 1644 volunteers in 5 target districts on prevention of TB and other respiratory diseases and communication skills. The trained volunteers implemented awareness campaigns on lung diseases amongst the population of their communities;



- creating of a database of 1644 community health care volunteers within the Ministry of Health of Karakalpakstan;
- preparation and dissemination of information materials on prevention of tuberculosis and other respiratory diseases (e.g., 1,760 flipbooks, 33,000 calendars, 4,200 leaflets and 15,000 family);
- training of 146 healthcare workers from five districts on using spirometer and peakflowmeters;
- preparation of a draft concept of Law on Volunteering;
- integrating of community volunteering approaches into curriculum of the Karakalpak State University, Pedagogical and Medical institutes;
- supplying of 8 spirometers, 250 peakflowmeters, 89 ultraviolet lamps and one radiometer device to healthcare facilities;
- 300 young people benefitted from 5-day Peer Education ToTs on HIV/AIDS/TB Prevention and SRH service and trained 1500 young people as peer educators;
- training of 250 health care providers on adolescent SRH and Youth Friendly Health Services (YFHS);
- development of PAL clinical guidelines and training materials in consultation with the Ministry of Health of Uzbekistan and Republican Centre of Medical Education. The PAL was approved by the Ministry of Health of Uzbekistan;
- training of 11 of medical specialists, 91 GPs and 103 medical nurses from PHC facilities on PAL; and
- procurement of spare parts for the Hydrometeorological Centre to ensure regular monitoring of air quality in the region.

4.2.3 Component 3

Community mobilization is essential for success and sustainability of any developmental efforts. The Programme developed a robust, comprehensive and participatory approach to engage community into preparation and implementation of Community Development Plans (CDPs). Based on the socio-economic data received from District Khokimiyats, the Programme conducted rapid

Providing access to piped water to rural population of Nogai

Limited access to the quality drinking water in remote communities was identified as one of human security threats by populations affected by the Aral Sea disaster. Nogay is a small village 30 households located in Kanlikul district. The JP procured the pipes and hired a company to lay and connect them to a central system. The community members actively participated in this project: they covered the expenses and helped with the necessary work to connect their households to the pipeline and provided the company workers with accommodation and food for the period of installation of the water pipeline in the community. Water meters were installed and arranged all the necessary documentations with the district water supply company. The family of Sultanmuradoviyh (7 persons) benefitted from this project and that's what they say:

Prior we had to carry water by hand from the tap located outside the village. Delivery of water was done by women, and they took them several hours a day as the families need water for the themselves and for the livestock. It was especially difficult in winter. Villagers identified lack of running water as their number one challenge. We participated in digging trenches to our households to connect to water pipelines. The connection cost us about 400 thousand soums. We also acquired a water heater "Ariston" and we now have not only cold but also hot water. We want to put a bathtub, build sauna and offer paid service.



analysis and developed a preliminary list of the most vulnerable 50 target communities. The JP conducted a number of awareness raising workshops on CDPs targeting these communities. The development of CDPs followed a set of logically connected steps:

- the inception workshops identified and prioritized community social infrastructure priorities and determined community structures to implement the planned activities;
- problems faced by communities were ranked and priority areas were identified; and
- initiative groups were established that included motivated and active citizens to act on behalf of community and actively participate in community mobilization activities during CDP formulation and implementation.

Typical CDPs would provide community and project description, including its technical feasibility, community mobilization information, list project beneficiaries, budget, M&E information as well as address project sustainability.¹³ To support the communities with development of realistic and sustainable CDPs, the Programme staff delivered trainings on development of project proposals that covered in particular such core areas as the essence and meaning of CDPs, project cycle, formulation of goals and objectives of the project and its monitoring.¹⁴ Due to CDPs development, 29 infrastructure projects benefitting 38 communities were implemented. The consultants confirm that the CDP process was empowering and participatory and many community members expressed their high level of satisfaction with the process and its outcomes.

These projects improved access to quality drinking and irrigation water, electricity, health and educational facilities. The JP also hired a Community Projects Engineer to support beneficiaries and partners in designing infrastructural projects and implementing them as well as ensuring that they comply with the national technical standards and legislation. The national evaluator visited diverse communities where the infrastructure projects were implemented and confirms that the communities maintain pipes, canals and other infrastructural elements. The community members assumed their full ownership for new infrastructure elements.

Sharap Ospanov, deputy khakim Kanlikul District

The JP carried a needs assessment of local communities in Kanlikul district that identified such problems that we were not aware of previously. These challenges included access to irrigation and drinking water and electricity in some remote areas. Due to JP's social infrastructure projects some of these challenges were addressed - 5 settlements with 8000 residents were connected to the safe drinking piped water so that they did not have to carry water from the canal that was quite far from the village. Due to JP we learned about new sustainable agricultural practices –use of laser leveling by one of the farmers (12 ha) increased the yield by 5-6 centner per hectare and achieved 30% water savings.

Another important achievement of the JP is replication of effective practices. Prior to the JP there were only 4 beekeepers and now we have about 30, although the JP directly supported only 7. Local residents realized that it is profitable to be a beekeeper, learned about it from the JP or from other beekeepers and started their own businesses. Effective practices were disseminated well for gardening. Local communities got the knowledge and examples of orchard trees that would grow well, were provided with access to irrigation water and seedlings were distributed. As a result we have significant increase in orchard trees in our communities.

It is very important that the JP changed people's thinking, destroyed stereotypes and provided new skills and knowledge. The khokimiya administration has learned a lot over the last 3 years from the JP, including skills how to identify needs of the population and move away from the daily routine and pay more attention to improving the lives of people living in remote areas.

¹³ Community Development Plans, Design and Implementation Concept, 2012.

¹⁴ Отчет по итогам выполненных работ по мобилизации сообщества по компоненту 3 «Доступ к обслуживанию и управлению»

The Programme strengthened capacities of Karakalpakstan’s ministries in practical application of human security concept and indicators of social-economic development for projecting economic, ecological, and food security as well as health security of the region. There is an obvious need to continue strengthening the Government of Karakalpakstan’s capacities in policy making and implementation, monitoring and coordinating horizontal collaboration to address significant human security challenges faced by the region. The consultants believe that it may be too ambitious to change the current policymaking processes to fully embed human security approach and data in two years, but the JP strengthened capacity of Karakalpakstan’s ministries and decisionmakers. The consultants met with senior decision makers in Karakalpakstan and they discussed the region’s challenges and solutions from human security perspective that is a good confirmation of the JP’s influence on decisionmakers’ thinking. In addition to building the Karakalpakstan’s knowledge in human security, the JP developed human security indicators and collected the necessary data as well as created a database that was transferred to the Ministry of Economy of Karakalpakstan to monitor socio-economic realities and provide evidence for strategic planning, risk management and policies implementation monitoring.

In 2012, the existing resource centers within the structure of Mahalla Fund were evaluated by an independent expert who provided a list of recommendations on how to improve their effectiveness and efficiency. To implement these recommendations, a workshop on strategic planning was organized by JP for key stakeholders to explore future roles and functions of resource centers. Once the core target audiences and responsibilities of resource centers were identified, five resource centers received the necessary equipment to ensure their sustainable operations and diversification of services provided. Staff capacity has been strengthened as well. The consultants believe that these centers that operate as One Stop Shops and provide citizens and businesses with single access to various public services, accelerate the registration and reporting process, enable access to online information and resource tools serve the local residents’ needs and may be sustainable. In addition, the centers provide consultancy services on how to establish and run enterprises, farms and dekhkan enterprises.

In cooperation with the Aral Gene Pool Fund a report on donor assistance for the period 2006-2011 for the region of the Aral Sea has been prepared. The report was presented and discussed in the Research Institute of the Center for Economic Research and disseminated among the partners. The report helped the donors, national and Karakalpakstan authorities to better identify their priorities and improve coordination.

Core measurable results achieved under Component 3 are as follows:

- 54 Community Development Plans were developed in Muynak, Kanlikul, and Shomanay districts that identified social and economic priority issues of the target communities. A Manual on CDP development was prepared and 24 capacity building workshops were conducted with total number of participants of 1032 people from 54 communities. 5-4 issues in each community were identified as priorities and included into the CDPs. In response to the needs identified through CDPs development, 29 infrastructure projects were implemented benefitting 38 communities. The programme hired a Community Projects Engineer to support beneficiaries and partners in preparation of technical design, implementation and registration of priority projects according to technical standards and legislation;

- 5 newly fully equipped resource centers providing citizens and business entities with one window access to various public services were opened;
- 9 solar panels have been installed in rural primary healthcare facilities in Muynak district to ensure constant electricity supply for major laboratory and diagnostic equipment and safe storage of medications and vaccines. The medical facilities serve more than 19,000 rural population;
- 28 representatives from the Ministry of Economy of Karakalpakstan have increased skills on statistical software “Dev-Info” and data management to use evidence in planning and monitoring local and regional development. 10 computers and a server for improving the data system and processing the data analysis have been provided to the Ministry of Economy;
- 46 human security indicators identified and data collected, database created and transferred to the Ministry of Economy of Karakalpakstan to monitor socio-economic realities and provide evidence for strategic planning;
- over 200 (53% women) representatives of local authorities have been trained on regional development, human security concept, result based management, gender statistics and mainstreaming, and sustainable development. 5 Training modules were prepared; and
- in cooperation with the Aral Gene Pool Fund a report on donor assistance for the period 2006-2011 for the region of the Aral Sea has been prepared. The report was presented and discussed in the Research Institute of the Center for Economic Research and disseminated among the partners.

5 LESSONS LEARNED

The evaluation team identifies the following lessons learned:

- 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. By placing individuals and communities at the centre of analysis and adopting human security approach, the JP identified specific and concrete human security challenges faced by the individuals and communities affected by the Aral Sea disaster. Its application resulted in better focused interventions of all partners, including UN agencies and Government counterparts.
- Traditional sectoral models are not effective in addressing human consequences of the Aral Sea environmental disaster. The application of human security approach helped to go beyond sector-specific interventions and find multi-disciplinary solutions, which cross ministerial lines and reflect the needs and aspirations of individuals and communities affected by the Aral Sea Disaster. Some of the challenges that threaten survival, livelihood and dignity of individuals that were addressed by JP include limited access to water, land degradation and desertification, reduced income generation, high poverty rates, malnutrition and deteriorating health conditions.

- The application of human security approach helped to identify root causes of human security challenges faced by the individuals and communities affected by the Aral Sea disaster and address them through focused and coordinated actions of UN partners. Examples of root causes that were addressed by the Programme include limited access to piped water, limited

Coordinated measures to address complex human security challenges in rural medical centers

Rural medical centers (SVP) Kattagar located on the territory of the Samanbay of Nukus district. It has 4 doctors and 14 paramedics. The population of this community is 6678 people living in 1117 households. The JP was implementing a number of its diverse activities at this SVP: building the capacity of health workers through the PAL system training; training of local volunteers on healthcare preventive measures such as tuberculosis, asthma, kidney disease, and respiratory tract; and deepening knowledge of youth on healthy lifestyle, HIV/AIDS, and tuberculosis. The use of such a comprehensive approach resulted in a number of positive and measurable outcomes. More specifically, the JP trained 35 volunteers on respiratory disease and supported their work, disseminated materials developed and published by the JP on tuberculosis, respiratory diseases, childcare, installed stands, showing the sign of symptoms and prevention of certain disease, provided 5 peak flow meters for asthma sufferers, 1 germicidal lamp and spirometry machine. The SVP was provided with one bicycle. Multiple trainings to the staff on respiratory diseases, family planning, maternal and child health, HIV/AIDS were provided. Some specific outcomes achieved due to JP support include:

- women living in the community can receive free contraception tools;
- installation of a spirometry machine allows patients to access this service locally and they do not have to travel to the hospital in Nukus;
- increased detection of TB as people began to more actively take sputum analysis. When in 2014 on the territory of the SVP 51 sputum samples were collected for analysis, in 2015 the number increased to 106;
- a number of asthma attacks experienced by patients was reduced due to breathing exercises and use of peak flow meters; and
- due to the bicycle provided by JP, the nurse instead of spending 2 hours to reach a remote village on foot can do it in 30 minutes

farmers' knowledge on effective agricultural practices, lack of tradition and skills in collective planning at the local level and underdeveloped volunteerism.

- The Programme implementation demonstrated that human security approach helps not only to properly identify complex challenges faced by individuals and communities affected by the Aral Sea disaster, but is also instrumental in guiding partners to establish clear direction and parameters for coordinated planning, implementation and monitoring. This is critically in the JP context where a large numbers of partners such as IFAS, Asian Development Bank, World Bank, Islamic Development Bank and others can be involved. Human security approach helps to prioritize partners' interventions and break down a silo-based thinking.
- The Programme implementation demonstrated that continuous and targeted joint efforts have to be made to mobilize resources and engage donors. The consultants found that this aspect of the UN JP was not fully realized and some mechanisms such as a Trust Fund or a dedicated officer in UNDP office can be identified to work with donors and mobilize resources to address human security challenges faced by individuals and communities affected by the Aral Sea disaster.

- The Programme demonstrated that success of interventions addressing human security needs of Karakalpakstan is impossible without effective coordination of all partners, including national, regional and local Governments, communities, and UN partners. The benefits of implementing “UN as One” model are significant and include synergies, complimentary expertise and increased impact to final beneficiaries. UN agencies have different mandates, priorities, operational and evaluation practices so that all UN agencies have to invest their time and efforts into achieving consensus in setting and adapting the Programme’s priorities, governance structures, and monitoring and reporting systems (e.g., accountability and reporting relations of staff working in Nukus office, coordination of activities implemented by different UN agencies, joint monitoring of Programme implementation).
- Sustainability of Programme results and scaling up of good practices has to be systematically addressed. In those instances where the Government partners were fully engaged into the Programme implementation and the Programme had a clear strategy of scaling up its work, sustainability was ensured (e.g., Ministry of Health of Karakalpakstan institutionalized the PAL strategy and uses the volunteers database). In other cases, where sustainability matters were not explicitly addressed, it remains a concern (e.g., promotion of successful agricultural practices by dekhan farmers or yurt camps utilization).
- The Programme demonstrated benefits of community engagement, where the affected individuals and communities identify their human security priorities and work together to address them. Open consultations and engagement of diverse partners support consensus building and prioritization of activities addressing human security needs. The JP involved a number of partners such as local authorities, healthcare providers, NGOs (Association of Persons with Disabilities, Chamber of Commerce, the Institute of Health) and others that proved particularly beneficial in developing social infrastructure projects and setting priorities for local development. In addition to building a sense of ownership and strengthening capacities of multiple local partners, community engagement mobilizes local resources such as volunteers (e.g., use of volunteers to raise awareness of respiratory diseases). In addition, active involvement of communities in planning and management of their own development reduces infrastructure costs and helps communities to take more responsibility in operating and maintaining the infrastructure they constructed.
- In terms of management, the implementation of a region-focused Programme has shown the importance of having competent, committed, results-oriented Area manager and staff who are from the region, know regional specifics and can effectively collaborate with regional authorities.
- Effective results-based M&E system that places emphasis on outcomes and impact and provides quality monitoring of JP progress is critical. Programme LogFrame should be regularly updated to reflect the changing JP circumstances. The main intended outputs, activities, results and objectively verifiable indicators should be adequately defined, appropriate and stated in measurable terms.

6 RECOMMENDATIONS FOR UN AND GOVERNMENT PARTNERS

6.1 Focus on sustainability from the early stages of a new JP implementation.

Any UN system interventions supporting individuals and communities affected by the Aral Sea disaster should emphasize sustainability from the early stages of the Programme implementation. A clear plan of actions has to be developed on how to identify effective and region-relevant practices, sustain, up-scale, and replicate them. As UN system has multiple areas of focus, it would be beneficial to have respective UN partners to work jointly and develop a cross-UN system approach to address sustainability. Once a common strategy is developed, sector-specific teams involving national and Karakalpakstan authorities can be established to develop more specific sustainability strategies that will be built on UN JP experiences and UN agencies corporate expertise.

More extensive involvement of the national, regional and local institutions in Programme implementation enhances Programme relevance and improves its long term sustainability. The national and regional ownership should be maintained and promoted throughout all stages of the Programme, starting from its inception to implementation and evaluation. It increases the probability that the Programme practices, activities and processes will be replicated in other districts of Karakalpakstan.

Some sustainability strategies for UN and Government partners' consideration include:

- Develop a UN system wide sustainability strategy and have it approved by the Project Board. It will provide the leadership needed to catalyze inter-institutional coordination.
- Identify effective practices, models and approaches developed by the JP. For the most promising practices, more comprehensive evidence on their economic, environment and social costs can be provided to encourage decision makers to include them into policies and state-funded programs. It is not sufficient to identify successful practices and approaches and produce manuals, leaflets and other supporting materials (e.g., promising agricultural practices, business opportunities, healthcare practices) in the language and format accessible to diverse target groups. It is necessary to assess the mechanisms that proved to be successful in making the target audiences to actually adopt and adapt, if necessary, these successful practices and disseminate them in their communities. They may include involving successful dekhani farmers into delivering training sessions in other communities, involvement volunteers into information sharing, trainings of formal and informal community leaders, etc. To enhance sustainability from the Government, it is advisable to require cost sharing from the Government of Karakalpakstan and local authorities and/or communities.



- Continuously strengthen capacities of all national, regional and local partners. Community leaders have to be trained and supported to sustain and expand community-based projects and communicate local needs to local and regional authorities. The regional authorities should be supported with capacity building initiatives to be able to identify and replicate successful Programme’s practices across Karakalpakstan as well as increase responsiveness, extend choice, expand access, increase economic efficiency of supports and services provided and ensure that human security needs of the residents of Karakalpakstan are addressed in an integrated and comprehensive manner.
- Develop interventions targeting specific vulnerable groups. Capacity building for persons with disabilities, for instance, may include training, distance learning, and support with setting up their own businesses.
- Elaborate sustainability plans for each capital-intensive intervention such as provision of solar panels and construction of piped water stations that will be eventually handed over to local community groups. Some specific activities may include extensive training of staff responsible for maintenance of the equipment or a plan to transfer it to respective local utility companies.
- Transition from giving grants for business start ups to identifying the most promising businesspeople and recommending them for microcredits at low interest rates. JP can work with the Microcredit Financial Institutions and create a guarantee fund with the goal of covering up to 100 per cent the capital losses of the loans provided to the individuals identified by JP. Although business grants can be provided to the most vulnerable groups such as persons with disabilities, MFIs can be supported to in reducing interest rates for persons with disabilities, supporting them through the application process, providing targeted training of persons with disabilities, including development of business plans, financial management, and broad entrepreneurship training.

- Lead Dekhkan extension agents can be further supported to truly become reference points in their communities whom all other farmers may approach and obtain individual support. The extension agents will benefit from continuous support, training and encouragement through a new JP implementation.
- Continue collaborating with national partners such as the Chamber of Commerce in creating "single window" centers. The centers may advise farmers, for instance, on effective agricultural practices, financial management, including access to credits, etc.
- Volunteerism was institutionalized and proved to be very effective in health awareness raising and other areas. It is advisable to advance the legislation that will set up legal foundations for volunteerism and explore the possibility of adopting the volunteer model in advancing other new JP objectives (e.g., dissemination of effective agricultural practices, promotion of healthy lifestyles, first aid).
- Explore a possibility of introducing new programs in educational institutions (schools, colleges, high schools, universities) on resource-saving technologies, modern agricultural technology, the basics of business and marketing, tourism that are tailored to the needs of communities and individuals affected by the Aral Sea disaster. Run a small grant program providing grants to young people graduating from colleges and high schools who have the best business plans reflecting realities of the areas targeted by JP.

6.2 Clarify lines of accountability and management arrangements at the early stages of JP implementation

The Programme since its mid-term evaluation improved its accountability and reporting mechanisms. UN agencies assumed responsibility for the content of their support, including the nature of trainings, equipment procurement, while Nukus office assumed responsibility for local logistics, administrative processes and supporting of UN agencies with implementation of their activities. The Nukus office carried out the implementation of UNDP component.

The consultants advise at the beginning of new Programme to clearly articulate the division of responsibilities, accountabilities and the use of available funds by UN partners. As UN agencies have their respective budget lines, it is advisable to discuss how the funds will be used, including joint monitoring missions, procurement and other aspects of JP operations. It is advisable to hire national staff from the region affected by the Aral Sea disaster into the Nukus office to ensure that the regional perspective is reflected.

6.3 Reflect experiences of JP in setting Multi-Partner Human Security Fund for the Aral Sea (MPHSF) under the new Programme.

The idea to establish a Multi-Partner Human Security Fund for the Aral Sea (MPHSF) is fully aligned with key messages of President of Uzbekistan Islam Karimov who made a speech at the international conference "Development of cooperation in the Aral sea region to mitigate the consequences of an ecological catastrophe" in Urgench. In particular, the President stressed that "A wide range of severe consequences of the Aral sea tragedy requires the formation of a new multi-faceted assistance programs, aimed at the effective overcoming multiple challenges facing the population, economy, social sphere and environment of the Aral sea. A key role in the development and implementation of such a comprehensive program to promote the Aral sea region

should belong to, first of all, international organizations, the United Nations, financial institutions as the World Bank, the Asian Development Bank, Islamic Development Bank, and international environmental organizations.”¹⁵

The establishment of Multi-Partner Human Security Fund for the Aral Sea (MPHSF) under the new Programme will have a number of benefits: MPHSF can bring innovations, programs and services closer to the people. MPHSF will support innovative models and approaches that can be replicated and scaled up across the region. The consultants recommend to extent the MPHSF focus beyond Karakalpakstan and address human security challenges faced by ALL individuals and communities affected by the Aral Sea disaster. It is advisable to involve, to the maximum possible effect, local systems, organizations and personnel from appropriate Government designated organizations in planning, implementing, monitoring and evaluating MPHSF activities to integrate its models and approaches into Government policies and programs.

Responsiveness and relevance of interventions will be improved, especially if the Fund is located in Nukus where decision makers will be closer to local residents and local Governments and accountable to them for their actions. MPHSF will be attractive to many donors because the funds management, including procurement and tendering procedures and evaluation/monitoring will be conducted in accordance with the UN rules. Moreover, UNDP will engage UN colleagues from UN HQ who have significant experiences in setting up such Trust Funds so that the MPHSF setup will reflect the best international practices.

The consultants believe that from the early stages of MPHSF operations, it is critically important to emphasize that the Government of Uzbekistan will retain its primary role and responsibility for ensuring human security of its citizens and that human security approach will be an overarching approach to guide Fund operations. It is advisable to conduct in-depth training for the Fund Board of Directors and staff on human security, with practical illustration of practical benefits of its application. Moreover, selected Government technical staff who will assume responsibilities for MPHSF operation will have to be involved into MPHSF operation to develop skills how to conduct fundraising campaigns, work with donors, receive funds from contributors, administer them in accordance with MPHSF rules, disburse funds to national entities and UN organizations, prepare and submit consolidated narrative/financial reports to the Steering Committee and donors, etc.

Upon the JP completion, the MPHSF will continue to be operated by the Government of Uzbekistan and it is critical to ensure that human security and UN rules and regulations will guide its operations. As the Government will eventually assume full programmatic and financial accountability for MPHSF, it is necessary to develop a comprehensive plan that will include capacity building measures, outline decision making, accountability and reporting processes. There is a wide range of donors who expressed their readiness to support communities affected by the Aral Sea disaster and the MPHSF is well positioned to become a major Fund addressing broad non-infrastructure related issues faced by the region.

Some partners, however, believe that there are already a number of Funds dedicated to addressing the needs of communities and individuals affected by the Aral Sea disaster and it is not

¹⁵ President of Uzbekistan Islam Karimov made a speech at the international conference "Development of cooperation in the Aral sea region to mitigate the consequences of an ecological catastrophe" in Urgench, October 2014

necessary to create MPHSF. UN partners have to implement an effective awareness campaign demonstrating the benefits of MPHSF and human security model to build broad Government support of this modality and MPHSF.

The consultants find that the MPHSF will have to invest heavily into building capacity of local communities and individuals to apply for MPHSF funding. Templates, protocols and short compilations of best practices to guide communities in developing their proposals can be developed. The MPHSF could have a few dedicated officers responsible for guiding communities in developing their proposals, monitoring their execution, knowledge mobilization and other relevant communities support.

It is advisable to have a dedicated manager in MPHSF structure responsible for working with line ministries and central agencies in promoting effective practices/tools/materials developed by the Programme and information sharing/coordination. This dedicated manager can be also responsible for donors coordination and resource mobilization.

6.4 Emphasize results in a new Programme logic frame and enhance results monitoring framework for ALL components of the Programme.

There is a clear need to improve monitoring and evaluation mechanism of the JP to help better track its performance and make adjustments to the Programme or M&E system. The consultants found that the JP overemphasized activities and outputs at the expense of focusing on outcomes. For instance, potential impact and sustainability aspects of JP implementation were not systematically captured. It is important to show how much money is spent and for what purpose, but the focus should be shifted to demonstrate the results of such activities that may be income growth, increased employment, productivity growth, etc.

The new JP will start with a comprehensive needs assessment that can help to develop very specific baselines that should be clear to all JP staff. Once the baselines are established, the staff will know how the efforts and the JP progress could be measured. Progress towards achieving the JP goals should be frequently communicated to JP staff and stakeholders. In some instances, it may be beneficial to engage external researchers who will assess JP impacts at the level of households, businesses, government agencies, and even better - some time after the completion of the JP finalization to capture more systemic changes.

Although the new JP contains a well elaborated M&E plan with specific indicators and measures, it is necessary for the new JP to develop more elaborate logic models for its main components that will provide a picture of how outcomes are linked with inputs, activities and outputs. It could provide a roadmap of JP components, highlighting how its elements will work, what activities will come before others, and how desired outcomes will be achieved. It is necessary to revise and update logic models to ensure that the activities, assumptions and risks remain realistic, relevant, adequately integrated and focused on sustainability. The evaluators advise in particular to review the logic models' objectively verifiable indicators and means of verification to ensure that they provide sufficient evidence to measure the Programme's progress. It is recommended to go beyond qualitative and quantitative output indicators that show the extent to which agreed upon activities were carried and better articulate the outcome-focused achievement measures. The indicators should be quantified and measurable. The improved monitoring and evaluation design

will provide additional information to allow for mid-course corrections, if necessary, and ultimately will positively contribute to new Programme effectiveness.

Goals and objectives of the JP should be clear to all project staff. The information collected by JP staff should be meaningful and help in evaluating JP effectiveness, efficiency, and sustainability. Everyone should understand the importance of the ongoing data collection, within the context of JP operations and how it will be used. The accuracy and timeliness of ongoing data collection by the staff will increase the effective use of the data by JP manager and other stakeholders at all levels.

Regardless of reporting frequency, the use of monthly summary forms for analyzing data routinely is encouraged. This monthly consolidation allows management to identify trends and patterns early on and to ask questions when something unexpected is identified. Monthly reports encourage regular reviews of the data collected and provide an easily accessible source of data for quarterly and annual reports.

Some additional outcome-focused indicators that can be Programme's outcomes and impact that can be captured and analyzed include:

- level of expertise and confidence of beneficiaries in using the equipment provided by the Programme (e.g., solar panels);
- number of dekhans who adopted new agricultural approaches and techniques,
- confidence of farmers and businesspeople supported by the Programme in using new techniques, tools, etc.;
- degree of beneficiaries' trust in quality and relevance of consulting services, training and support provided by the Programme;
- confidence and ability of the beneficiaries of diverse training opportunities to apply new knowledge and skills as well as their actual use of new skills;
- capacities of rural communities and self governing bodies to use participatory methodology and undertake self-help initiatives to further improve basic services without the Programme support;
- willingness of communities and local authorities to continue with developing CDPs after the Programme completion.

6.5 Potential areas of focus for the forthcoming UN Joint Programme

The consultants conducted extensive interviews with UN JP beneficiaries and the following list presents some priority areas of support identified by them:

- Access to drinking water, including water desalination and purification
- Access to water for irrigation. The consultants thoroughly examined utility of using drip irrigation in Karakaplan. Although the costs of utilizing such a system may be too high, it is advisable to explore a possibility of manufacturing pipes and other equipment for drip irrigation in Uzbekistan to reduce the costs and make this approach more attractive to farmers. It is advisable to extensively promote other water-saving technologies and techniques and focus not only farmers with large plots of land, but also on dekhans who own small plots.
- Bee-keeping, fish farming, poultry, livestock (e.g., breeding goats, camels).

- Promoting greenhouses. The consultants were told that greenhouses remain an expensive model for the region, but additional analysis is needed to explore how initial costs can be reduced through
- Promoting alfalfa that can be used as forage for animals, export and is important for beekeeping. Alfalfa is a culture suitable for Karakalpakstan.
- Processing of milk, meat, vegetables and fruit; bakery, ready-made garments.
- Development of tourism, restaurant and hotel business.

7 ANNEXES

7.1 Evaluation TOR



UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME TERMS OF REFERENCE / INDIVIDUAL CONTRACT

I. Position Information

Position Title:	International Consultant/Evaluator (final evaluation)
Type:	Individual Contract (International)
Project Title/Department:	UN Joint Programme “Sustaining Livelihood affected by Aral Sea Disaster” / Economic Governance Unit
Duration of the service:	10 working days December 2015
Duty station:	Home-based with one mission to Uzbekistan (Tashkent and Nukus, Republic of Karakalpakstan)
Reports to:	Head of Economic Governance Unit, UNDP Uzbekistan

II. Background

Human security is a dynamic and practical policy framework for addressing widespread and cross-cutting threats facing the governments and people. Human security calls for an assessment of human insecurities that is people-centred, comprehensive, context-specific and preventive. The application of human security derives much of its strength from dual policy framework based on mutually reinforcing pillars of protection and empowerment. Application of this framework offers comprehensive approach that combines top-down norms, processes and institutions with bottom-up focus in which participatory processes support the important role of people as actors in defining and implementation their essential freedom.

The United Nations Trust Fund for Human Security (UNTFHS), launched by the Government of Japan and the United Nations Secretariat in March 1999, finances Joint Programmes carried out by organizations in the UN system, and when appropriate, in partnership with non-UN entities, to advance the operational impact of the human security concept. The UNTFHS places priority on promoting multi-sectoral and inter-agency integration based on the comparative advantage of the applying organizations and through their collaboration.

With the support of the UNTFHS, the Government of Uzbekistan and five UN Agencies - UNESCO, UNFPA, WHO, UNV and UNDP, where UNDP plays a leading role in implementation of the programme, have been implementing the UN Joint Programme on “Sustaining Livelihoods Affected by the Aral Sea Disaster” since March 2012 up to December 2015.

The programme’s goal is in line with the government’s policy that highlights addressing the impact of the Aral Sea environmental disaster as a priority issue. It serves as a mean for broader advocacy around the issue of human security through capacity-building of local authorities and raising awareness on the issues of sustainable development. The programme

targets poor rural communities in Karakalpakstan that are faced with unfavourable living conditions.

This joint initiative is aimed at improving economic, food, health and environmental security for the population of Karakalpakstan affected by the Aral Sea environmental disaster. The programme has three objectives and incorporates both ‘Top-Down Protection’ and ‘Bottom-Up Empowerment’ components. The specific objectives are as follows:

- Increase of income generation opportunities and economic security for vulnerable groups;
- Enhancement of capacity of primary health care workers to address the health consequences of the environmental disaster and economic insecurity with a specific focus on addressing the needs of women and young people;
- Enhancement of capacity of regional and district authorities to develop and implement economic, environmental security and social policies aimed at welfare improvement of vulnerable groups

The national partners and stakeholders of the programme are the following: the Ministry of Economy of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the Council of Ministers of Karakalpakstan, the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Agriculture and Water Resources, the Aral Gene Pool Fund, “Uzbektourism” Agency, the Chamber of Commerce and Industry, the Council of Farmers and Business Women Association, civil society organizations, research institutions and local governance offices.

III. Functions / Key Outputs Expected

- **Objective of the Final Evaluation**

This Final Evaluation is initiated by the UNDP Uzbekistan as a leading agency of UN Joint Programme and aims to provide UN Country team and national partners with a strategy and policy options for more effective and efficient achievement and replication of the program results. The Final Evaluation aims at assessing overall performance against the Programme objective and outcomes as set out in Programme Document and other related documents. It also provides the basis for learning and accountability for UN JP management and stakeholders.

This Final Evaluation to be done in line with the evaluation policy of UNDP (<http://www.undp.org/eo/documents/Evaluation-Policy.pdf>) and the UNDP Handbook on Monitoring and Evaluating for Results (<http://web.undp.org/evaluation/handbook/>).

The Final Evaluation is intended to identify potential program design problems, assess progress towards the achievement of results with a particular emphasis on assessment of the program activities and their consistency with programme’s objectives, identify and document lessons and make recommendations for possible further new joint initiatives to the Aral Sea region.

Moreover, the Final Evaluation will play a critical role in elaborating on its outcomes for further initiatives in the Aral Sea Region through guidance on: (i) how to strengthen the adaptive management and monitoring function of Programmes; (ii) how to ensure accountability for

the achievements of the participating UN agencies programme objectives; (iii) how to enhance organizational and development learning; and (iv) how to enable informed decision-making.

The Report of the Final Evaluation will be stand-alone document that substantiates its recommendations and conclusions.

- **Scope of the Evaluation**

This Final Evaluation will assess the progress towards baseline, and identifying any difficulties in Joint Programme implementation and their causes, and recommend corrective course of action. Joint Programme’s performance will be measured based on Joint Programme’s Results and Resources Logical Framework Matrix, which provides clear performance and impact indicators for Joint Program implementation along with their corresponding means of verification. Success and failure will be determined in part by monitoring changes in baseline conditions.

In the progress of the preparation for the Final Evaluation, the International Consultant will have to thoroughly study the **TOR¹⁶** and **outcomes of the Mid-term Evaluation¹⁷ for the UN Joint Programme** that was conducted in December 2013-January 2014, and define to what degree the findings and recommendations were addressed. In order to elaborate on the international best-practices in the application of the Human Security Approach as well as assess the UN Joint Programme towards the findings and recommendations of rapid **assessment conducted by UNIVERSALIA¹⁸** during January –May 2013, the International Consultant will have to also study the report findings and evaluate, document and develop recommendations on the further up scaling the human security approach in the context of the country.

The **International Consultant/Evaluator** will work under the guidance of the Head of Economic Governance Unit. The Consultant’s main tasks will consist of the following duties and responsibilities:

- Assess overall performance against the Programme objective and outcomes as set out in Programme Document and other related documents.
- Assess the **relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, impact and sustainability** of the Programme. Assess and evaluate the overall performance of the project - considering the findings of the Relevance, Effectiveness, Efficiency, Impact and Sustainability of the project.
- **Prepare questionnaires** for the meetings with project stakeholders. Meet with and

¹⁶ <http://erc.undp.org/evaluationadmin/downloaddocument.html?docid=7730>

¹⁷ <http://erc.undp.org/evaluationadmin/downloaddocument.html?docid=7727>

¹⁸ <https://docs.unocha.org/sites/dms/HSU/FINAL%20-%20UNTFHS%20Rapid%20Assessment%20-%20Overview%20Report.pdf>

gather substantive feedback from the project stakeholders (Government, participating UN Agencies, local and community based organizations and beneficiaries). Indicate the following questions as appropriate in the questionnaires (but not limited to this)

- What were the major issues or problems that affected project implementation?
- What, if any, significant unintended impacts/outcomes (positive or negative) were there beyond the original project plans?
- Comment on the impact of the project in enhancing and strengthening the UN implementing partner and the wider UN system.
- What type of evaluation was conducted on the project by the UN implementing partner(s) (internal, external or participatory)? Were the target beneficiaries involved in the evaluation, and if so how?
- What were the challenges faced and what mitigation measures were taken? Did mitigation measures resolve the challenges?
- What were the major lessons (positive and negative) learned through the project? Are there concrete recommendations that could increase the success of future programmes?
- What was the added value, if any, of applying the human security approach to this project?
- Would you suggest that the UNTFHS profile this project as a human security success story?
- Has there been any significant progress in the promotion of the concept of human security as a result of this project?
- Describe any significant contributions by donors/s (outside of the UN system) and/or effective strategies employed to secure funding.
- Was the human security approach successfully integrated and mainstreamed across the work of the UN at the local and country level through this project? Explain why or why not.
- Has this project been replicated elsewhere using other financial resources? Explain why or why not.
- Analyse critically the implementation and **management arrangements** of the Joint Programme including the inter agency cooperation within in the Joint programme settings.
- Assess the sustainability of the Joint Programme’s interventions. Assess to what extent the Joint Programme decision making bodies and implementing partners have undertaken the necessary decisions and course of actions to ensure the sustainability.
- The **sustainability assessment should** give special attention to analysis of the risks that are likely to affect the persistence of the Joint Programme outcomes and also explain how other important contextual factors that are not outcomes of the Joint Programme will affect its sustainability. The following four dimensions or aspects of sustainability to be addressed: Financial resources, Socio-political, Institutional framework and governance and Environmental.
- **Assess the design of Joint Program M&E system through** examining whether or not the Joint Programme had a sound M&E plan to monitor results and track progress towards achieving Joint Programme objectives.
- Examine whether or not the M&E plan includes a baseline (including data, methodology, etc.), relevant indicators and data analysis systems, and evaluation

studies at specific times to assess results and adequate funding for M&E activities.

- Assess whether or not M&E system facilitates timely tracking of progress towards Joint Programme’s objectives by collecting information on chosen indicators continually; annual Joint Programme reports are complete, accurate and with well justified ratings;
- Assess to what degree the project was successful in application of the human security concept as per the **UNTFHS guidance**¹⁹ and **principles**²⁰ and document the best-practices and lessons learned in this respect.
- List and document lessons concerning Joint Programme design, implementation and management.
- Assess how effectively the knowledge base, information technology, and communication means (ie, social media, web site, regular publications, etc.) are utilized to expand the outreach and **knowledge-sharing**.
- Assess changes in the baseline situation and provide guidance for the future activities in the area of capacity building for sustainable livelihood in Karakalpakstan.
- Present and discuss the findings and recommendations to UNDP, and beneficiaries.
- Review and elaborate the comments presented with regard to the draft final evaluation report.
- Review and incorporate the inputs provided by participating UN Agencies and stakeholders into the final evaluation report.
- Provide quality assurance and ensure timely submission of the final evaluation report in a format agreed with UNDP.

The Evaluator is expected to work with key Joint Programme stakeholders, including UN Country Office in Uzbekistan, participating UN agencies, Ministry of Economy of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Council of Ministers of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, Ministry of Agriculture and Water Resources, Ministry of Health of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, Aral Sea Gene Pool Fund, NGOs and farmers and beneficiaries of the Joint Program.

- **KEY ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES**

There will be following main actors involved in the implementation of the evaluation:

1) UNDP as a leading UN agency of the Joint Programme and commissioner of the final evaluation will have the following functions:

- Lead the evaluation process throughout the evaluation (design, implementation and dissemination);
- Convene the evaluation reference group;
- Lead the finalization of the evaluation ToR;
- Coordinate the selection and recruitment of the evaluator(s) and make contractual

¹⁹ <https://docs.unocha.org/sites/dms/HSU/UNTFHS%20Guidelines%208th%20Edition%20-%20FINAL.pdf>

²⁰ http://www.tr.undp.org/content/dam/turkey/docs/news-from-new-horizons/issue-41/UNDP-TR-HSHandbook_2009.pdf

arrangements to hire the evaluator(s);

- Ensure the evaluation products meet quality standards;
- Provide clear specific advice and support to the evaluator(s) throughout the whole evaluation process;
- Take responsibility for dissemination;
- Ensure that adequate funding and human resources are allocated for the evaluation within the Joint Programme budgets.

2) The Joint Programme Team will have the following functions:

- Contribute to the finalization of the evaluation TOR;
- Provide executive and coordination support to the reference group;
- Provide the evaluators with administrative and logistical support, including for the field mission, and required data;
- Connect the evaluation team with key evaluation stakeholders, and ensure a full inclusive and transparent approach to the evaluation;
- Review the draft evaluation reports.

3) The Joint Programme stakeholders and partners will serve as the evaluation reference group. The reference group will have the following functions:

- Review the draft evaluation report(s) and ensure final draft meets all agreed objectives and requirements;
- Facilitate the evaluation team’s access to all information and documentation relevant to the intervention, as well as to key actors and informants who should participate in interviews, focus groups or other information-gathering methods;
- Oversee progress and conduct of the evaluation the quality of the process and the product;
- Contribute to disseminate the results of the evaluation.

4) The evaluator(s) including one international expert evaluator (might also include one national expert) will conduct the evaluation study by fulfilling the contractual arrangements in line with the TOR. This includes reviewing the relevant documents, preparing an inception report, interviewing the stakeholders, drafting reports and briefing the stakeholders on the progress, key findings and recommendations. They will receive the support of UNDP Country Office in Uzbekistan and Joint Programme Team.

The consultant(s) is expected to work intermittently within December 2015 period which include **one week** mission to Uzbekistan (Tashkent and Nukus) and desk work prior and after the field visit.

The international expert evaluator will be the author of the evaluation report. The *International Consultant* will be responsible to deliver the expected outputs of the mission. Specifically, he/she will perform the following tasks:

- Lead and manage the evaluation mission;
- Design the detailed evaluation methodology and plan;
- Conduct desk-reviews, interviews and site-visits in order to obtain objective and verifiable data to substantive evaluation ratings and assessments on adequacy of the level and proposed modes of enforcement of the regulatory and programmatic documents developed within the Joint Programme for creation of an enabling environment for promoting human security in the region;
- Draft the evaluation report and share with the key stakeholders for comments;
- Finalize the evaluation report based on the inputs from key stakeholders.

It is expected that the Evaluator(s) will conduct field visits to selected Joint Programme sites. The Joint Programme team will provide full support and ensure necessary arrangements for smooth implementation of the field visits. Remuneration of the evaluator (s) will be determined based on qualifications and experience using UN rates for consultancy services.

- **METHODOLOGY**

The Final Evaluation will be conducted by using methodologies and techniques suitable for the evaluation purpose, objective and evaluation questions as described in this ToR. In all cases, evaluator (s) is expected to analyze all relevant information sources, such as annual reports, Joint Programme documents, mission reports, strategic country development documents and any other documents that may provide evidence on which to form judgements. Evaluator (s) is also expected to use interviews, surveys or any other relevant quantitative and qualitative tools as means to collect data for the evaluation. The evaluator(s) will make sure that the voices, opinions, and information of targeted citizens and participants of the Joint Programme are taken into account.

The methodology and techniques to be used in the evaluation should be agreed upon with UNDP and other stakeholders and clearly outlined and described in detail in the Inception report and final evaluation report, and should contain, at minimum, information on the instruments used for data collection and analysis, whether these be documents, interviews, field visits, questionnaires or participatory techniques.

Evaluator(s) should seek guidance for work in the following materials, which could be found at (www.undp.org):

- UNDP Handbook on Monitoring and Evaluation for Results
- UNDP M&E Resource Kit
- UNDP Evaluation Policy

It is recommended that the evaluation process includes the following:

- Documentation review (desk study), to include UN Joint Programme Project Document, Quarterly Progress Reports, Annual Progress Reports, minutes of the Joint Programme Board meetings, minutes of Joint Programme Groups meetings, ABD/ELS evaluation reports and other materials from the previous interventions in the region, UNDAF, relevant document by the Government of Uzbekistan determining the country priorities.
- Interviews with Joint Programme team and key Joint Programme stakeholders, UNDP

<p>Country Office in Uzbekistan, and participating UN agencies.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In-country field visits <p>The evaluator(s) must provide evidence-based information that is credible, reliable and useful. It must be easily understood by the Joint Programme partners and applicable to the remaining period of the Joint Programme.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EVALUTION ETHICS <p>All evaluations in UNDP will be conducted in accordance with the principles outlined in the UNEG ‘Ethical Guidelines for Evaluation’ (http://www.unevaluation.org/ethicalguidelines). These guidelines apply to consultant(s) undertaking the Final Evaluation described in this ToR.</p>		
IV. Deliverables and timeframe		
<p>The total duration of the assignment will be 10 working days. The evaluation mission to Uzbekistan will take place in December 2015. The following tentative timetable is recommended for the evaluation, however, the final schedule will be agreed upon in the beginning of the consultancy assignment.</p>		
#	Deliverables	Deadlines
1	Inception Report , the report should be based on the documentation review (including Mid-term evaluation) and analysis, as well as necessary discussion in relation to the evaluation with relevant staff of UNDP (email, skype). The inception report will describe the conceptual framework the consultant will use in undertaking the evaluation, and set out in details the evaluation methodology. The methodology and techniques to be used in the evaluation should be agreed upon with UNDP, who will share the draft inception report with the government and UN agencies. The report should also contain a work plan and a proposed table of content of the final report.	December 12, 2015
2	Draft Final Evaluation Report , upon the in-country mission for subsequent circulation to the key Joint Programme stakeholders for comments. The draft final report will contain the same sections as the final report with an executive summary of no more than 5 pages, that includes a brief description of the Joint Programme, its context and current situation, the purpose of the evaluation, its methodology and its major findings, conclusions and recommendations. The draft report will be shared with the UN agencies and national partners to seek their comments and suggestions.	December 16, 2015
3	Final Evaluation Report The final report will be 40-50 pages in length and will take into account the outcomes of the discussions from the workshop and comments made by UNDP, participating UN agencies and national partners. The final report will be sent to the UN agencies and national partners.	December 20, 2015
Tentative timeframe		Working days
1.	Desk review, development of methodology	2 nd week of December 2 days

	and inception report (home base)	2015	
2.	Mission to Uzbekistan, including briefings/debriefings, meetings with UNDP, UN participating agencies, in-country field visits, interviews: Tashkent – 2 days; Nukus – 3 days	3 rd weeks of December 2015	4 days
3.	Drafting of the evaluation report	3 rd week of December 2015	2 days
4.	Finalization of the evaluation report (incorporating comments received on first draft) (home base)	4 rd week of December 2015	2 days

Prior to approval of the final report, a draft version shall be circulated for comments to UNDP CO, UN participating agencies, government counterparts and Joint Programme management. All comments and suggestions (if any) shall be addressed and the report will be considered as the final deliverable as soon it is accepted by UNDP. The final version of the evaluation report should be submitted in electronic format (MS Word) to UNDP Country Office in Uzbekistan (Mr. Sherzod Akbarov, address: Uzbekistan, 100015, Tashkent, Mirabad str., 41/3, tel. +998 71 1203450, 1206167; fax +998 71 1203485, e-mail: sherzod.akbarov@undp.org) no later than December 15, 2014.

V. Payment Conditions	
Payment will be made in one installment (100%) upon completion of all deliverables indicated in the part IV of the TOR and upon delivery of the services specified in the TOR and acceptance by Hiring Manager.	
VI. Recruitment Qualifications	
Education:	Advanced university degree in economics, public/business administration, development studies or any other social science related field;
Experience:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At least 6 years of experience with evaluation methodologies, results-based monitoring; experience within UN system will be considered an asset; Practical experience in any of the following areas is desirable: sustainable livelihood, area based development program, rural development and human security approach; Previous experience in professional consultancy, conducting evaluations of Joint Programmes in the area of socio-economic development is an asset Familiarity with gender analysis and mainstreaming is an asset Knowledge of the country context is an advantage
Language Requirement s:	Excellent English communication and writing skills, knowledge of Russian would be an asset
Others:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Excellent writing and analytical skills Strong communication skills, client-orientation, ability to work in a team;

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Initiative, analytical judgment, ability to work under pressure, ethics and honesty; • Advanced ability to use IT equipment and software.
<p>UNDP is an equal opportunity employer. Qualified female candidates, people with disabilities, and minorities are highly encouraged to apply. UNDP Gender Balance in Management Policy promotes achievement of gender balance among its staff at all levels.</p>	
<p>VII. Signatures - Post Description Certification</p>	
<p>Incumbent (<i>if applicable</i>)</p>	
Name	Signature
	Date
<p>UNDP Head of EGU</p>	
<p>Mr. Sherzod Akbarov</p>	
Name / Title	Signature
	Date



**UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME
TERMS OF REFERENCE / INDIVIDUAL CONTRACT**

I. Position Information	
Position Title:	National Consultant/Evaluator (final evaluation of the UN Joint Programme)
Type:	Individual Contract (National)
Project Title/Department:	UN Joint Programme “Sustaining Livelihood affected by Aral Sea Disaster” / Economic Governance Unit
Duration of the service:	20 working days in the period of November 2015-December 2015
Duty station:	Uzbekistan, with field visits to Karakalpakstan and target districts
Reports to:	Head of Economic Governance Unit, UNDP Uzbekistan

II. Background
<p>The United Nations Trust Fund for Human Security (UNTFHS), launched by the Government of Japan and the United Nations Secretariat in March 1999, finances Joint Programs carried out by organizations in the UN system, and when appropriate, in partnership with non-UN entities, to advance the operational impact of the human security concept. The UNTFHS places priority on promoting multi-sectoral and inter-agency integration based on the comparative advantage of the applying organizations and through their collaboration.</p> <p>With the support of the UNTFHS, the Government of Uzbekistan and five UN Agencies -</p>

UNESCO, UNFPA, WHO, UNV and UNDP, where UNDP plays a leading role in implementation of the programme, have been implementing the joint UN Programme on “Sustaining Livelihoods Affected by the Aral Sea Disaster” since June 2012 up to December 2015.

The programme’s goal is in line with the government’s policy that highlights addressing the impact of the Aral Sea environmental disaster as a priority issue. It serves as a mean for broader advocacy around the issue of human security²¹ through capacity-building of local authorities and raising awareness on the issues of sustainable development. The programme targets poor rural communities in Karakalpakstan that are faced with unfavourable living conditions.

This joint initiative is aimed at improving economic, food, health and environmental security for the population of Karakalpakstan affected by the Aral Sea environmental disaster. The programme has three objectives and incorporates both “Top-Down Protection’ and “Bottom-Up Empowerment’ components. The specific objectives are as follows:

- Increase of income generation opportunities and economic security for vulnerable groups;
- Enhancement of capacity of primary health care workers to address the health consequences of the environmental disaster and economic insecurity with a specific focus on addressing the needs of women and young people;
- Enhancement of capacity of regional and district authorities to develop and implement economic, environmental security and social policies aimed at welfare improvement of vulnerable groups

The national partners and stakeholders of the programme are the following: of the Ministry of Economy of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the Council of Ministers of Karakalpakstan, the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Agriculture and Water Resources, the Aral Gene Pool Fund, the Chamber of Commerce and Industry, the Council of Farmers and Business Women Association, research institutions and local governance offices.

III. Functions / Key Outputs Expected

- Objective of the Final Evaluation

This Final Evaluation is initiated by the UNDP Uzbekistan as a leading agency of UN Joint Programme and aims to provide UN Country team and national partners with a strategy and policy options for more effective and efficient achievement and replication of the program results. The Final Evaluation aims at assessing overall performance against the Programme objective and outcomes as set out in Programme Document and other related documents. It

²¹ Human security is a dynamic and practical policy framework for addressing widespread and cross-cutting threats facing the governments and people. Human security calls for an assessment of human insecurities that is people-centred, comprehensive, context-specific and preventive. The application of human security derives much of its strength from dual policy framework based on mutually reinforcing pillars of protection and empowerment. Application of this framework offers comprehensive approach that combines top-down norms, processes and institutions with bottom-up focus in which participatory processes support the important role of people as actors in defining and implementation their essential freedom.

also provides the basis for learning and accountability for UN JP management and stakeholders.

This Final Evaluation to be done in line with the evaluation policy of UNDP (<http://www.undp.org/eo/documents/Evaluation-Policy.pdf>) and the UNDP Handbook on Monitoring and Evaluating for Results (<http://web.undp.org/evaluation/handbook/>).

The Final Evaluation is intended to identify potential program design problems, assess progress towards the achievement of results with a particular emphasis on assessment of the program activities and their consistency with programme’s objectives, identify and document lessons and make recommendations for possible further new joint initiatives to the Aral Sea region.

Moreover, the Final Evaluation will play a critical role in elaborating on its outcomes for further initiatives in the Aral Sea Region through guidance on: (i) how to strengthen the adaptive management and monitoring function of Programmes; (ii) how to ensure accountability for the achievements of the participating UN agencies programme objectives; (iii) how to enhance organizational and development learning; and (iv) how to enable informed decision-making.

The Report of the Final Evaluation will be stand-alone document that substantiates its recommendations and conclusions.

- **Scope of the Evaluation**

This Final Evaluation will assess the progress towards baseline, and identifying any difficulties in Joint Programme implementation and their causes, and recommend corrective course of action. Joint Programme’s performance will be measured based on Joint Programme’s Results and Resources Logical Framework Matrix, which provides clear performance and impact indicators for Joint Program implementation along with their corresponding means of verification. Success and failure will be determined in part by monitoring changes in baseline conditions.

In the progress of the preparation for the Final Evaluation, the National Consultant in team with the International Consultant will have to thoroughly study the **TOR²²** and **outcomes of the Mid-term Evaluation²³ for the UN Joint Programme** that was conducted in December 2013-January 2014, and define to what degree the findings and recommendations were addressed.

The short term **National Consultant/Evaluator** will work in team with the International Consultant (Evaluator) under the general guidance of the Head of Economic Governance Unit. The National Consultant’s main tasks will consist of the following duties and responsibilities:

- Assist the International Consultant to assess overall performance against the Programme objective and outcomes as set out in Programme Document and other

²² <http://erc.undp.org/evaluationadmin/downloaddocument.html?docid=7730>

²³ <http://erc.undp.org/evaluationadmin/downloaddocument.html?docid=7727>

- related documents.
- Assist the International Consultant assess the relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, impact and sustainability of the Programme. Assess and evaluate the overall performance of the project - considering the findings of the Relevance, Effectiveness, Efficiency, Impact and Sustainability of the project.
 - Assist the International Consultant to prepare questionnaires for the meetings with project stakeholders. Meet with and gather substantive feedback from the project stakeholders (Government, participating UN Agencies, local and community based organizations and beneficiaries).
 - Conduct interviews and focus groups with Programme beneficiaries and stakeholders, capture and analyze the information received in Karakalpakstan and target districts. Prepare a short report summarizing key findings regarding Programme effectiveness, efficiency, impact and sustainability relying on the materials collected through work in Karakalpakstan. Format and approach of the report will have to be discussed with the International Consultant.
 - Prepare human stories and case studies capturing the Programme’s results and impacts.
 - Assist the International Consultant to analyze critically the implementation and management arrangements of the Joint Programme including the inter agency cooperation within in the Joint programme settings.
 - Assist the International Consultant to list and document lessons concerning Joint Programme design, implementation and management.
 - Assist the International Consultant to assess how effectively the knowledge base, information technology, and communication means (ie, social media, web site, regular publications, etc.) are utilized to expand the outreach and knowledge-sharing.
 - Update the Table 2. Activity results framework: Detailed Assessment of Programme Results and Probability of Meeting All Expected Results by the Programme completion date (2015) of the mid-term evaluation report to reflect the progress made since January 2014.
 - Assist the International Consultant to assess changes in the baseline situation and provide guidance for the future activities in the area of capacity building for sustainable livelihood in Karakalpakstan.
 - Assist the International Consultant to study feasibility and risks of the Joint Programme for further expansion of activities.
 - Assist the International Consultant to present and discuss the findings and recommendations to UNDP, and beneficiaries.
 - Contribute to development of the evaluation report.
 - Assist the International Consultant to review and elaborate the comments presented with regard to the draft final evaluation report.
 - Assist the International Consultant to review and incorporate the inputs provided by participating UN Agencies and stakeholders into the final evaluation report.
 - Assist the International Consultant to provide quality assurance and ensure timely submission of the final evaluation report in a format agreed with UNDP.

The national expert will assist in collecting the relevant documents, with support of the Joint Programme team, assist the international expert evaluator in finalizing the draft report. It is expected that the Evaluation team will conduct field visit to the region. The Joint Programme team will provide full support and ensure necessary arrangements for smooth implementation of the field visits. Remuneration of the consultant(s) will be determined based on qualifications and experience using UN rates for consultancy services.

III. Evaluation Deliverables and timeframe

The total duration of the assignment will be 20 working days. The evaluation will take place in November-December 2015. The National Consultant will contribute and assist the International Consultant to develop the final evaluation report. The following **deliverables (in English)** and **tentative timetable** is recommended for the evaluation, however, the final schedule will be agreed upon in the beginning of the consultancy assignment.

#	Deliverables		Deadlines
1	Contribute and prepare inputs to the draft final evaluation report through conducting interviews and focus group meetings with partners and beneficiaries, developing case studies and updating the activity results table of the project. The draft report will be developed by the International Consultant with inputs of National Consultant and will contain the same sections as the final report with an executive summary of no more than 5 pages, that includes a brief description of the Joint Programme, its context and current situation, the purpose of the evaluation, its methodology and its major findings, conclusions and recommendations. The draft report will be shared with the UN agencies and national partners to seek their comments and suggestions.		December 15, 2015
2	Final Evaluation Report , contribute to the final report, the final report will be 40-50 pages in length and will take into account the outcomes of the discussions from the workshop and comments made by UNDP, participating UN agencies and national partners. The final report will be sent to the UN agencies and national partners.		December 20, 2015
Tentative timeframe for final evaluation of the UN Joint Programme			Working days
5.	Desk review of project related documents and reports, and development of methodology for data collection, preparatory work for conducting interviews with project partners and beneficiaries, as well as assist as required to the international consultant to develop methodology and inception report.	4 th week of November and 1 st week of December 2015	7 days
6.	Conduct the field visits and meeting project partners and beneficiaries, including in	1 st and 2 nd week of December 2015	4 days

	team with International Consultant meetings with UNDP, UN participating agencies. Prepare inputs to the report (e.g, case studies and update to activity results table).		
7.	Preparation of materials for report (based on the reviewed documents and conducted field work)	2nd and 3rd week of December 2015	4 days
8.	Contribute to International Consultant in drafting the evaluation report	3 rd week of December 2015	3 days
9.	Contribute to the finalization of the evaluation report (incorporating comments received on first draft)	4 th week of December 2015	2 days

The final version of the evaluation report should be submitted in electronic format (MS Word) to UNDP Country Office in Uzbekistan (Mr. Sherzod Akbarov, address: Uzbekistan, 100015, Tashkent, Mirabad str., 41/3, tel. +998 71 1203450, 1206167; fax +998 71 1203485, e-mail: sherzod.akbarov@undp.org) no later than December 25, 2015.

IV. Payment Conditions

Payments are based upon output, i.e. upon delivery of the services specified in the TOR and acceptance by Hiring Manager. Payment will be released in 2 installments:

- First installment (40% of total contract amount) to be made upon achievement of Deliverable 1, as stated in the TOR.
- Second installment (60% of total contract amount) to be made upon achievement of Deliverables 2 as stated in the TOR upon timely submission of respective deliverables and their acceptance by the Supervisor and UNDP CO.

Note: This is a lump sum contract that should include costs of consultancy and other related costs, if any, required to produce the above deliverables.

V. Recruitment Qualifications

Education:	Advanced university degree in economics, public/business administration, development studies or any other social science related field;
Experience:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At least 3 years of experience with evaluation methodologies, results-based monitoring; experience within UN system will be considered an asset; • Practical experience in any of the following areas is desirable: sustainable livelihood, area based development program, rural development and human security approach; • Previous experience in professional consultancy, conducting evaluations of Joint Programmes in the area of socio-economic development is an asset;

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Familiarity with gender analysis and mainstreaming is an asset • Knowledge of the country context is an advantage
Language Requirements:	Excellent Russian communication and writing skills and working level of English , knowledge of Uzbek/Karakalpak would be an asset
Others:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Excellent writing and analytical skills • Strong communication skills, client-orientation, ability to work in a team; • Initiative, analytical judgment, ability to work under pressure, ethics and honesty; • Advanced ability to use IT equipment and software.

UNDP is an equal opportunity employer. Qualified female candidates, people with disabilities, and minorities are highly encouraged to apply. UNDP Gender Balance in Management Policy promotes achievement of gender balance among its staff at all levels.

VI. Signatures - Post Description Certification		
Incumbent (<i>if applicable</i>)		
Name	Signature	Date
UNDP Head of EGU Mr. Sherzod Akbarov		
Name / Title	Signature	Date

7.2 Mission Agendas

Mission Program International consultant

Time	Activity
14 December, Monday	
09:00 – 09:40	UNDP internal meetings
10:00 – 11:00	Meeting with WHO: - Mr. Jamshid Gadoev, National Professional Officer, TB programme
11:30 – 12:30	Meeting with UNV: - Ms. Heli Nykänen, UNV Programme Officer a.i. / Programme Coordinator/Advocacy Specialist
14:30 – 16:00	Meeting with the Ministry of Economy and Aral Gene Pool Fund: (tbc) - Ms. Yulduz Abduganieva, Head of Department, Ministry of Economy of Uzbekistan - Mr. Uktam Abdurakhmanov, Executive Director of the Aral Sea Gene Fund
15 December, Tuesday	
11:30-12:30	Desk work, review of documents and work on the report
14:00-15:00	Meeting with UNFPA: - Mr. Fuad Aliev, Assistant Representative UNFPA
16:00- 18:00	- Desk work, review of documents and work on the report
16 December, Wednesday	
9:00-10:00	UNDP internal meetings
10:00-16:00	Desk work, review of documents and work on the report
17:30-19:15	Departure from Tashkent airport (flight to Nukus) and arrival to Nukus
17 December, Thursday	
10:30-11:30	Meeting with Mr. Mars Mamutov, Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Karakalpakstan (Regional Coordinator of UN Joint Programme)
11:40-12:10	Meeting with Ms. Zukhra Ibragimova, Chairman of the Women's Committee of Karakalpakstan
12:20-12:55	Meeting with Mr. Daniyar Khodjaev, Minister of Health of the Republic of Karakalpakstan
14:00 -18:00	Meeting with the UN Joint Programme staff and work in the office.
22:10 – 23:30	Departure from Nukus and arrival to Tashkent
18 December, Friday	
10:00 – 12:30	UNDP internal meetings
14:30 – 15:30	Meeting with UNESCO - Krista Pikkat, UNESCO Representative in Uzbekistan
16:00-17:30	Desk work, review of documents and work on the report with National Consultant
19 December, Saturday	
TBI	Departure from Tashkent

Final UN Joint Programme “Sustaining Livelihood Affected by Aral Sea Disaster” Evaluation

Agenda of National Expert

Day 1, 9th December, Wednesday

07:20 – 09:55	Flight from Tashkent and arrival to Nukus
10:30 – 11:45	Meeting with Area Manager and team leader of the UN Joint Programme
12:00 – 12:45	Meeting with Mr. Marat Kurbaniyazov department head of the Ministry of agriculture and water resources
13:00 – 14:00	Lunch
14:30 – 15:15	Meeting with Mr. Sarsenbay Seitnazarov - Head of Farmers Council
15:30 – 16:15	Meeting with Mr. Khojamurat Kaipnazarov – chairman of the Chamber of Commerce
16:30 – 17:15	Meeting with Ms. Tabassum Ruzmetova director of the institute of Health and statistics and Ms. Roza Mishenova head of Nurses Association
17:15 – 18:00	Office work
18:30 – 20:00	Dinner

Day 2, 10th December, Thursday

08:30 – 11:00	Departure to Muynak district
11:15 – 12:00	Meeting with Ms. Kunsulu Nasirova – deputy Hakim on Women’s issues and Mr. Sanadil Idaev – Head of Department
12:00 – 12:30	Meeting with Mr. Jenis Allambergenov head of One Stop Shop (resource center created with the support of UNJP)
12:30 – 13:00	Meeting with beneficiaries on souvenirs production Ms. Nurjaubaeva M; Daniyarova D; Erniyazova M; Sherniyazova A; Utegenova F.
13:00 – 14:00	Lunch
14:00 – 14:30	Visit to computer center; Mr. Marat Toksanbaev «Muynak computer service» director of the center and beneficiary of the Programme
14:30 – 15:00	Visit to central water distribution point Mr. Abdijappar Tileuov head of the district water supply institute
15:15 – 16:45	Visit to community Aral Mr. Abdinasir Ataulaev head of the VCC (installation of transformer and solar panels for health center)
17:00 – 17:30	Visit to community Shege Mr. Makset Abubakirov head of the VCC (irrigation water pump)
17:30 – 18:00	Visit to community Shagirli Ms. Bakhit Umirzakova head of health center (solar panels)
18:00 – 20:30	Arrival to Nukus, dinner

Day 3, 11th December, Friday

09:00 – 10:00	Departure to Kanlikul district
10:00 – 10:30	Visit to bee-farming site: Mr. Polat Mamutov, beneficiary of the project (bee farmer)
11:00 – 11:30	Meeting with Mr. Sharap Ospanov deputy Hakim and Ms. Uzilkhan Usmanova – deputy Hakim on women’s issues
11:30 – 12:00	Visit to UN Women project site: Ms. Gulaim Ubaidullaeva (arzimbet kum), Ms. Nurniyazova Aimhan (bostan)
12:00 – 13:00	Visit to Nogai community and meeting with beneficiaries (drinking water and transformer project sites)
13:00 – 14:00	Lunch
15:00 – 15:30	Meeting with Mr. Sultan Tursunov deputy Hakim of Shumanay district
16:00 – 16:45	Visit to bakery project site: Ms. Shirin Seidullaeva, project beneficiary
16:45 – 17:30	Visit to sewing project site: Ms. Roza Kalmuratova, project beneficiary
17:30 – 18:30	Arrival to Nukus, dinner

Day 4, 12th December, Saturday

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09:00 – 11:00	Visit to project site in Kattagar (second component activities WHO, UNV, UNFPA), meeting with Ms. Guljan Matchanova – head of the health center and community volunteers
11:00 – 12:00	Meeting with head of Karakalpak Association of disabled people in Nukus: Ms. Parshagul Dauletiarova and visit to sewing center supported by UNJP
12:00 – 13:00	Meeting with Area Manager and team leaders of the Programme; office work, preparation of the report
13:00 – 14:00	Lunch
14:00 – 14:30	Telephone conversation with KRASS representatives to evaluate joint activities
14:30 – 18:00	Meeting with Area Manager and team leaders of the Programme; office work, preparation of the report
18:00 – 19:00	Dinner
20:00	Departure to Nukus airport and flight to Tashkent

Note: time and places of visit might vary due to the situations in places. UNJP M&E specialist will accompany the National Expert during the visits.

7.3 List of persons interviewed

National and Regional partners		
1.	Yulduz Abduganieva	Head of Department, Ministry of Economy of Republic of Uzbekistan
2.	Uktam Abdurahmanov	Executive Director, Charity Social Fund Fund for Aral Gene Pool Protection
3.	Mars Mamutov	Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Karakalpakstan (Regional Coordinator of the UN Joint Programme)
4.	Zuhra Ibragimova	Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers of Republic of Karakalpakstan, Chairman of Women's Committee of Karakalpakstan
5.	Daniyar Khodjaev	Health Minister of Republic of Karakalpakstan
6.	Kural Kamalov	Deputy Health Minister of Republic of Karakalpakstan
7.	Marat Kurbaniyazov	Head of department of the Ministry of agriculture and water resources of Karakalpakstan
8.	Sarsenbay Seitnazarov	Head of Farmers Council of Karakalpakstan
9.	Khojamurat Kaipnazarov	Chairman of the Karakalpak branch of the Chamber of Commerce
10.	Keylimjai Nazirbaev	Representative of the Karakalpak branch of the Chamber of Commerce
11.	Ahmet Seytjanov	Representative of the Karakalpak branch of the Chamber of Commerce
12.	Tabassum Ruzmetova	Director of the institute of Health and statistics of Karakalpakstan
13.	Roza Mishenova	Head of Nurses Association of Karakalpakstan
14.	Bekbaeva Dametken	Chief obstetrician-gynaecologist of Karakalpakstan
District partners		
15.	Kudaibergen Uteniyazov	Hakim (Mayor) of Muynak district of Karakalpakstan
16.	Kunsulu Nasirova	Deputy Hakim on Women's issues of Muynak district
17.	Sanadil Idaev	Head of Department of Muynak district town-hall
18.	Jenis Allambergenov	Head of One Stop Shop (resource center created with the support of UNJP)
19.	Nurjaubaeva M; Daniyarova D; Erniyazova M; Sherniyazova A; Utegenova F.	Meeting with beneficiaries on souvenirs production
20.	Marat Toksanbaev	«Muynak computer service» director of the center and beneficiary of the Programme (Visit to computer center)
21.	Abdijappar Tileuov	Head of the district water supply institute (Visit to central water distribution point)
22.	Abdinasir Ataulaev	Head of the VCC “Tik-ozek of Muynak district
23.	Makset Abubakirov	Head of the VCC “Shege”
24.	Bakhit Umirzakova	Chief doctor of health center in VCC Shagirti
25.	Polat Mamutov	Beneficiary of the project (bee farmer) – Kanlikul district
26.	Sharap Ospanov	Deputy Hakim (Mayor) of Kanlikul district
27.	Uzilkhan Usmanova	Deputy Hakim on Women's issues of Kanlikul district
28.	Gulaim Ubaidullaeva	Beneficiary of the UN Women project site
29.	Nurniyazova Aimhan	Beneficiary of the UN Women project site
30.	Ziwar	Beneficiary of the Nogai community in Kanlikul district
31.	Sultan Tursunov	Deputy Hakim (Mayor) of Shumanay district

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32	Shirin Seidullaeva	Beneficiary of the bakery project in Shumanay district
33	Roza Kalmuratova	Beneficiary of the sewing project in Shumanay district
34	Guljan Matchanova	Chief doctor of the health center and community volunteers in Kattagar (second component activities WHO, UNV, UNFPA) Nukus district
35	Parshagul Dauletgarova	Head of Karakalpak Association of disabled people in Nukus
36	Liliana Sim	Telephone conversation with director of KRASS
37	Rudenko Inna	Deputy Director/senior researcher
UN staff		
38	Stefan Priesner	UN Resident Coordinator, UNDP Resident Representative in Uzbekistan
39	Sherzod Akbarov	Program Analyst/Head of Economic Governance Unit, UNDP Uzbekistan
40	Fuad Aliev	Assistant Representative, UNFPA Uzbekistan
41	Dr. Jamshid Gadoev	National Professional Officer Tuberculosis Control, WHO Country Office in Uzbekistan
42	Krista Pikkat	Head of Office, UNESCO Representative in Uzbekistan
43	Bakhadur Paluanliyazov	Area Manager, UN Joint Programme “Sustaining Livelihoods Affected by the Aral Sea”
44	Marina Usmanova	Programme Assistant of UN Joint Programme “Sustaining Livelihoods Affected by the Aral Sea”
45	Nabira Djemuratova	UN National Volunteer, Training Coordination Specialist
46	Ruslan Dauletnazarov	UN National Volunteer, Project Coordinator
47	Heli Nykaenen	International UN Volunteer, Project Specialist
48	Alisher Utemisov	Team Leader Component I - Income Generation
49	Ayzada Nurumbetova	Specialist on Tourism, Craftsmanship and Entrepreneurship - Component I - Income Generation
50	Kamal Khamidov	Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist - Component III - Access to Services and Governance

7.4 A list of questions for semi-structured interviews

Questionnaire UN partners

Relevance

- What is the level of Government’s commitment to supporting livelihoods in the areas affected by Aral Sea Disaster and addressed by the Programme? What is the evidence (e.g. Government policies and programs, budget allocations)?
- Did the Government priorities in supporting livelihoods affected by the Aral Sea Disaster change since the Programme was launched? Did the Programme adjust its activities to reflect these changes?
- Are the Programme design and its objectives relevant vis-à-vis national policies and strategies?
- How and why were the Programme areas of interventions selected? Was the Programme based on a needs assessment? What were its findings?
- What was the extent of your agency’s involvement into the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the Programme?
- Was the Joint Programme model the best option to respond to development challenges stated in the Programme Document? Do you believe that the organizational arrangements of the Programme provide the necessary institutional framework and incentives for all partners to collaborate?
- What was the mechanism and process of decision making on Joint Programme priorities and activities? Did it prove to be effective? What is the evidence?
- How would you assess the role of human security approach in JP design and implementation?
- How did UN agencies partner on the ground to achieve the Programme outcomes?
- Are the national partners satisfied with the Joint Programme partnership strategies? What is the evidence?
- Do the management arrangement of the Joint Programme work? If no, please come up with suggestions and recommendations on how to improve it.
- What would be the pros and cons of adopting “UN as one delivery model” for the Programme?
- Do the Joint Programme stakeholders and target groups find the Joint Programme activities useful? Do you have some evidence to share to substantiate your views?
- Do you collaborate with other development partners in the course of Programme implementation? Did the Joint Programme consult and make use of the skills, experience and knowledge of the appropriate government entities, NGOs, community groups, private sector, local governments and academic institutions in the design of Joint Programme activities? Please elaborate.
- Were the Joint Programme plans and activities been revised? If yes, why? What were the reasons and implications for revision?
- Do the outcomes, outputs and activities developed during the Joint Programme proposal development phase, still represent the best Joint Programme strategy for achieving the objectives?
- How do the multiple Programme partners and beneficiaries view its relevance?
- What is the Joint Programme M&E plan to monitor results and track progress?
- What are the Programme’s baseline, relevant indicators and data analysis systems?

- Does the Programme clearly distinguish between inputs, outputs, outcomes and impacts? What are they?
- Are the time frames for various M&E activities and standards for outputs clearly specified?
- Which monitoring tools do you use?
 - Do they provide the necessary information?
 - Do they involve key partners?
 - Are they efficient?
 - Are additional tools required?
- How do you use the logical framework as a management tool during implementation of the Programme? Have you changed it?

Effectiveness

- To what extent have the planned results been achieved to date (quantitative and qualitative) according to the Programme results framework? Were the planned geographic area and target groups successfully reached?
- How do the Programme components interact and complement each other? Were the Joint Programme’s outputs and outcomes synergetic and coherent?
- Are there some Programme objectives that were not achieved? What are the reasons?
- What are the factors beyond the Joint Programme’s immediate control that influence progress towards achieving expected outcomes and results?
- Has the Joint Programme come up with innovative measures for problem-solving? What are they?
- What good practices or successful experiences or transferable examples have been identified? Please describe them.
- To what extent has the Joint Programme contributed to the achievement of national ownership processes and outcomes (the design and implementation of National Development Strategy, Public Policies, UNDAF, etc)?
- Did the Programme activities manage to achieve systemic changes? What are and can be the Programme’s impacts? What are they and what is the evidence?
- To what extent did the Joint Programme help to increase stakeholder/citizen dialogue and/or engagement on development issues and policies?

Efficiency

- What is the Joint Programme’s management model (i.e. economic, human and technical resources; organizational structure; information flows; decision making in management)?
- Is the Joint Programme’s management model efficient in comparison to the outputs delivered? What is the evidence?
- To what extent was the implementation of a Joint Programme intervention (group of agencies) more efficient (or less efficient) in comparison to what could have been achieved through a single agency’s intervention? Can you provide a few examples?
- To what extent the governance of the Joint Programme at the national and local levels contributed to efficiency and effectiveness of the Joint Programme? To what extent these governance structures were useful for development purposes, ownership, for working together as ONE? Did they enable management and delivery of outputs and results?

- What type of work methodologies, financial instruments, and business practices have you used to increase efficiency in delivering as one?
- What type of (administrative, financial and managerial) obstacles did the Joint Programme face and to what extent have this affected its efficiency?
- Have been the timelines of activities always met? If not, why? What has been done to address any delays?
- Did the Programme management ensure quality and cost-effectiveness of the process of transforming inputs into outputs and outcomes? What is the evidence? Did the Programme apply cost-saving strategies? What are they? Did they work?
- Can the costs of Programme deliverables be lowered while still achieving Programme objectives?
- Are there alternative delivery methods that can achieve the Programme objectives more efficiently? What evidence is there to support such methods?

Ownership in the process:

- To what extent did the targeted population, citizens, participants, local and national authorities make the Joint Programme their own, taking an active role in it? What models of participation have driven the process? Did these models work? How can they be improved?
- To what extent and in what ways has ownership or the lack of it, impacted the efficiency and effectiveness of the Joint Programme?

Sustainability

- Does the Programme have a clear exit strategy?
- Did the Programme design include appropriate sustainability strategies such as promoting national/local ownership and using of local capacity, etc.? Did these strategies work? How did you work with the national and Karakalpakstan's Governments to promote successful practices developed through the Programme into policies and government programs?
- Did you use these sustainability strategies from the beginning of Joint Programme implementation?
- Did you manage to enhance the level of Programme ownership by stakeholders? Did you develop and implement some effective strategies strengthening/building national and local ownership of the Programme? What is the evidence to support your statements about the level of ownership?
- Will the targeted institutions and partners be able to continue pursuing key objectives of the Programme once it is completed? Which components of the Programme are sustainable? Please provide specific indicators of sustainability.
- Have operating capacities been created and/or reinforced in national partners? Do the partners have sufficient financial capacity/budget commitments to continue pursuing the Programme objectives when it is completed? Will stakeholders continue supporting or carrying out specific Joint Programme activities; replicate the activities in other regions or sectors of the country; scale them up and adapt the Joint Programme results in other contexts? What is the evidence?
- To what extent the Joint Programme objectives, strategies and interventions are mainstreamed into the broader national and regional development policies and sectoral plans? What are the prospects for further development of related interventions after the end of UN support?

- Are there some components where sustainability remains an issue? What can be done to improve sustainability of these components? What actions have been taken to improve Programme sustainability? Did they work?

Questionnaire Government partners

Relevance

- What is the level of Government’s commitment to supporting livelihoods in the areas affected by Aral Sea Disaster? What is the evidence?
- To what extent are the Programme’s design and its objectives relevant vis-à-vis national policies and strategies?
- Are the activities implemented by the Programme and its objectives relevant to your Ministry’s strategic plans? Please elaborate.
- How do you collaborate with the Programme?
- Were you involved into the Joint Programme design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation? If yes, how (e.g., sharing knowledge and expertise)?
- Do you find the Joint Programme activities useful and relevant?
- Did the Government priorities in supporting livelihoods affected by the Aral Sea Disaster change since the Programme was launched? Did the Programme adjust its activities and objectives to reflect these changes?
- How do other partners and beneficiaries view the Programme relevance? What can be done to improve its relevance?
- Are you satisfied with the Joint Programme’s partnership strategies and your ministry involvement?

Efficiency

- In your expert opinion, does the current model of implementation of a Joint Programme intervention by a group of agencies is more efficient (or less efficient) in comparison to what could have been achieved through a single agency’s intervention?
- Have been the timelines of activities always met? If not, why?
- Did the Programme management ensure quality and cost-effectiveness of the process of transforming inputs into outputs and outcomes?
- Can the costs of Programme deliverables be lowered while still achieving Programme objectives?
- Are there alternative delivery methods that can achieve the Programme objectives more efficiently?

Effectiveness

- To what extent have the planned results been achieved to date (quantitative and qualitative)?
- To what extent did the Joint Program have an impact on the targeted population?
- What was the Programme’s coverage - were the planned geographic area and target groups successfully reached?
- What were the constraining and facilitating factors that influenced the achievement of results? What are the factors (positive and negative) that affected output completion? Are there some Programme objectives that were not achieved? What are the reasons?

- How do the Programme components interact and complement each other?
- What good practices or successful experiences or transferable examples have been identified?
- Did the Programme activities manage to achieve systemic changes? What are and can be the Programme’s impacts? What are they and what is the evidence?
- To what extent did the Joint Programme help to increase stakeholder/citizen dialogue and/or engagement on development issues and policies?

Sustainability

- What is the degree of your ministry commitment to continue supporting or carrying out specific Joint Programme activities; replicate its activities in other regions or sectors of the country; scale them up and adapt the Joint Programme results to other contexts?
- Do you find the Joint Programme’s sustainability strategy relevant?
- Have been the capacities of your ministry strengthened by the Programme? Are you satisfied with the level of capacity building supports provided? Do you have any suggestions for improvement of capacity building interventions?
- Which components of the Programme are sustainable? Please provide specific indicators of sustainability.
- Do you have sufficient financial capacity/budget commitments to continue pursuing the Programme objectives when it is completed? To what extent the Joint Programme objectives, strategies and interventions are mainstreamed into the broader national and regional development policies and sectoral plans? What are the prospects for further development of related interventions after the end of UN support?
- Are there some components where sustainability remains an issue? What can be done to improve sustainability of these components?

Questions for Programme beneficiaries

Relevance

- How did you find out about the JP?
- How would you define your and your community priorities before JP support?
- Was the JP support relevant to your community priorities? If yes, why and how?
- How did you/your community benefit from JP activities?
- In what JP activities you have been involved / familiar with?
- How and what could have been done differently?

Efficiency/Effectiveness

- What difficulty/problems you faced or experienced before JP intervention?
- Have the JP assistance/interventions address the challenges you faced?
- How would you assess JP support? Was it effective?
- What other parties/stakeholders have participated/engaged in supporting you and your community?
- What did you do, upon your own initiative, to continue after JP support?
- How and what has changed as a result of JP intervention? Please be as specific as possible. What outcomes were achieved for your and/or for your community?
- In your opinion, is there anything that could have been done better?

- Whom and how the JP support benefited (women, men, youth, single, disabled, older, location)?

Sustainability

- Would you participate in/support similar initiatives in the future?
- Would you like to maintain/replicate/scale up joint achievements over time? What would you do?
How can you be supported to maintain/replicate/scale up joint achievements?
- Once the JP is over how you are going to sustain your activity?

Conclusion/Recommendations

- In your opinion what are the three major obstacles that limited your ability to succeed?
- In your opinion what are the three major factors that helped you to succeed?
- What kind of additional assistance you would require from JP to improve sustainability of your activity?
- What would you suggest for further improvement of JP activities? What do you think are your and your community priorities and how can JP can help you to achieve them?

7.5 Resources and literature reviewed

Agreement between UN and UNDP Uzbekistan on funding of Joint Programme “Sustaining Livelihoods Affected by the Aral Sea Disaster”, January 2012

Annual Progress reports of UN Joint Programme “Sustaining Livelihoods Affected by the Aral Sea Disaster” to UNHSTF, 2013, 2014 and 2015

Budget Revision and Consolidated Annual Work Plans of UN Joint Programme “Sustaining Livelihoods Affected by the Aral Sea Disaster”

Copies of correspondence between the UNDP and Ministry of Economy of Republic of Uzbekistan, October 2013

Community Development Plan of VCC “Kazakhdaya, Muynaq district, Republic of Karakalpakstan”, 2012

Final Evaluation Report of UNDP Uzbekistan “Achieving Ecosystem Stability on Degraded Land in Karakalpakstan and the Kyzylkum Desert” project, November 2012;

Final Outcome Evaluation of UNDP Uzbekistan and UE Joint Programme “Enhancement of Living Standards in Fergana Valley”, December 2011;

Guidelines for the United Nations Trust Fund for Human Security, Seventh Revision¹, 9 November 2012

Inception Report, Evaluation of “Area-Based Development Programme (ABD) and TB Project, January 2012

Independent Evaluation of UNDP Uzbekistan “Area Based Development Programme in Kashkadarya and Karakalpakstan Regions of Uzbekistan”, February 2012

Letter of President of Republic of Uzbekistan to UN SG and Program of measures on liquidation of consequences of drying Aral sea and preventing catastrophe of ecosystem in Aral sea basin, July 2013

Materials of training on ‘Preparation of local consultants in rural places’, ‘Providing consulting services to farmers and rural people’ and ‘Introduction of laser leveling of irrigated land in Karakalpakstan’ in Uzbek language

Micro Capital Grant Agreement signed between the UNDP Uzbekistan, Ministry of Economy of Republic of Uzbekistan and Charity Social Fund for Aral Gene Pool Protection, January 2013

Memorandum of Understanding between the UNDP Uzbekistan, Council of Ministers of Republic of Karakalpakstan and Khokimiyat of the Kanlikul district of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, November 2012

Memorandum of Understanding between the UNDP Uzbekistan and Israel’s Agency for International Cooperation (MASHAV), October 2012

Minutes of UN Joint Programme “Sustaining Livelihoods Affected by the Aral Sea Disaster” Project Board meeting, November 28, 2012

Minutes of an explanatory meeting between the representatives of Ministry of Economy of Republic of Uzbekistan and UN Joint Programme “Sustaining Livelihoods Affected by the Aral Sea Disaster”, July 2013

Minutes of a selection committee on selecting of business projects from three target districts for co-financing within the framework of UN Joint Programme “Sustaining Livelihoods Affected by the Aral Sea Disaster”, UN Women in Uzbekistan and the Women’s Committee of Republic of Uzbekistan, October 2013

Mid Term Evaluation Report of UNDP Uzbekistan “Achieving Ecosystem Stability on Degraded Land in Karakalpakstan and the Kyzylkum Desert” project, October 2010

Mid Term Review of UNDP Uzbekistan/GEF Project “Mainstreaming biodiversity into Uzbekistan’s oil-and-gas sector policies and operations”, August 2013

Presentation on Human Security by UNTFHS, New York, December 2011

Program of Actions on providing assistance to the countries of the Aral Sea Basin for the period of 2011-2015 (ASBP-3) in Russian, Executive Committee of International Fund for Saving the Aral Sea

Quarterly progress reports of UN Joint Programme “Sustaining Livelihoods Affected by the Aral Sea Disaster” for Quarter III and IV of 2013

Review of UN Joint Programme “Sustaining Livelihoods Affected by the Aral Sea Disaster” by RSC in Bratislava, November 2013

Report on Donor Assistance in Karakalpakstan in 2006-2011, UN Joint Programme “Sustaining Livelihoods Affected by the Aral Sea Disaster”

“Sustaining Livelihoods Affected by the Aral Sea Disaster” Joint Programme Proposal, October 2011

Terminal Evaluation Report, UNDP Uzbekistan/GEF Project “Conservation of Tugai Forest and Strengthening Protected Areas System in the Amu Darya Delta of Karakalpakstan”, January 2012

Training materials on production of cucumbers in the greenhouse, marketing, Improving business skills of farmers, fresh-cut horticultural produce and about Ecofresh - Carmel - Agrexco LTD, MASHAV in Karakalpak, Russian and English languages

Training materials on DevInfo, Gender statistics, Human security and Results Based Management and Sustainable development in Russian language

Universalia, UNTFHS Country Debrief for Uzbekistan, February 2013

UN Joint Programme “Sustaining Livelihoods Affected by the Aral Sea Disaster” Community Development Plans, Design and Implementation Concept, August 2012

UN Joint Programme “Sustaining Livelihoods Affected by the Aral Sea Disaster” Rapid Analysis Of Socio-Economic Data, 2012

UN Joint Programme “Sustaining Livelihoods Affected by the Aral Sea Disaster” Monitoring visit report, August 2013

UNDP “Area Based Development” Programme Case Studies: Community Development and Income Generation, 2012

UNDP Outcome-Level Evaluation, A Companion Guide to the Handbook on Planning, Monitoring and Evaluating for Development Results, 2011

UNDP Evaluation Office, UNEG Quality Checklist for Evaluation Terms of Reference and Inception Reports, 2010

UNDP Evaluation Office, Handbook on Planning, Monitoring and Evaluating for Development Results, 2009

UNDP Evaluation Office, UNEG Ethical Guidelines for Evaluation, 2008

UNDP Evaluation Office, Standards for Evaluation in the UN System, 2005

UNDP Evaluation Office, Norms for Evaluation in the UN System, 2005

UNDP Management Response to Independent Evaluation of Area Based Development Programme in Kashkadarya and Karakalpakstan Regions of Uzbekistan, UNDP Uzbekistan, February 2012

Materials in Russian, Uzbek and Karakalpak languages

‘Окпенин Саламатлыгын Беккемлеймиз!’ and ‘Укрепляем легочное здоровье!’ brochures in Karakalpak and Russian about respiratory diseases and TB, UN Joint Programme “Sustaining Livelihoods Affected by the Aral Sea Disaster”

‘Руководство по ведению больных с болезнями органов дыхания для специалистов первичного уровня здравоохранения на основе стратегии PAL БОЗ’ PAL Guidelines in Russian, UN Joint Programme “Sustaining Livelihoods Affected by the Aral Sea Disaster”

‘Календарь профилактики респираторных заболеваний’ calendar – brochure in Russian on respiratory diseases, UN Joint Programme “Sustaining Livelihoods Affected by the Aral Sea Disaster”

Brochure of UN Joint Programme “Sustaining Livelihoods Affected by the Aral Sea Disaster” in Uzbek

‘Табиий ресурслардан тураклы пайдаланыу бойынша семинар тренинг’ materials from training seminar on sustainable management of natural resources on the territory of lower Amudarya State biosphere reserve in Karakalpak language

‘Яйлов хўжалигини бошқариш механизмлари’ ‘Коракўлчиликда мустахкам озука базасини яратиш ва кўйларни тўла кийматли озиклантиришни ташкил этиш’ training materials on effective pasture management and fodder preparation in Uzbek language

‘Коракалпогистон ҳамда кизилкум чўли худудлари дехкон ва фермер хўжаликларида йирик ва майда шохли моллар орасида учрайдиган асосий юкумли ва инвазион касалликларини олдини олиш ва қарши кураш чоралари’ training materials on elimination and prevention of infectious animal diseases and livestock service provision in Uzbek

‘Подходы и технологии устойчивого управления лесными и земельными ресурсами’ and ‘Нижне-Амударьинский государственный биосферный резерват – цели, задачи и требования, предъявляемые к его функциональным зонам’ seminar-workshop materials and report on creation of lower Amudarya State biosphere reserve and sustainable forest and land resource management in Karakalpak and Russian languages

Materials of ‘Expansion of economic empowerment of women through the development of social entrepreneurship and socially responsible business: national and international experience’ 5 day seminar in Russian language

Materials of ‘Ёш тенгдошлар таълими бўйича амалий кўлланма’, ‘Влияние экономических аспектов на репродуктивное здоровье и планирование семьи’ and ‘Практическое пособие по внедрению услуг дружелюбных к молодежи в учреждениях здравоохранения’ seminars and ToT workshops on youth peer education, reproductive health and family planning and community health volunteers in Uzbek and Russian languages

Presidential Resolution # 1046 on ‘Declaration of 2009 as the Year of Rural Development’, January 2009 in Russian

Presidential Resolution # 1271 on ‘Declaration of 2010 as a Year of a harmoniously developed generation’, January 2010 in Russian

Presidential Resolution # 842 on development of livestock production and improved veterinary services in Russian

Resolution of Cabinet of Ministers of Republic of Uzbekistan # 44 on construction of private houses in rural areas in Russian

7.6 Detailed Table of Results Achieved, by Component

Outputs	Core Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Progress Status as of January 2014 when MTE was conducted	Project Completion December 2015
Objective 1 (Livelihoods): Income generation opportunities and economic security for vulnerable groups in the three target districts increased (UNDP/UNESCO /UNFPA)			
1.1. 30% of Dehkan farmers in 50 target communities have implemented improved agriculture and livestock production practices, which are environmentally sustainable, and address the impact of climate change (UNDP, UNESCO)	<p># Dehkans have adopted and replicated improved agricultural practices;</p> <p>- # Dehkan extension agents established;</p> <p>- # of new crops and trees introduced and disseminated to Dehkan farmers based on research by the UNESCO/ZEF project;</p> <p>- # of sustainable veterinary points active in providing support to Dehkan farms;</p> <p>- # Dehkan farms supported in bringing degraded land back into use;</p> <p>- An extension service provider is established in the three target districts;</p> <p>- improved pasture management systems introduced in ten pilot communities;</p> <p>- The household plots of at least of 500 families are cultivated with the use of new irrigation approaches;</p> <p>- Alternative livelihoods (sources of income) are created through additional incomes from fruits and vegetables cultivation for personal consumption and sale;</p> <p>- Improvement of an ecological situation (agrobiodiversity) in settlement “Kazakhdyra” (3,857 people) by creation of green plantations on</p>	<p>Overall progress assessment: Specific output targets as per the AWP are most likely to be reached by the end of the Programme.</p> <p>Challenges: The progress towards stated objective (30% of Dehkan farmers) cannot be measures in the absence of the baseline (socio-economic survey was not conducted) and clear outcome measures.</p> <p>63 demo plots and business projects established;</p> <p>- 24 agents selected and trained in 2012 and 26 in 2013 (11 are women) in 3 target districts;</p> <p>- KRASS trained 18 extension specialists from 3 southern regions of KKP in sustainable and innovative agricultural crops and technologies;</p> <p>- 100 farmers and rural inhabitants trained on growing cash crops on</p>	<p>All set targets for this output was completed at the time of final evaluation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A network of [50] agro-consultants formed to promote improved agricultural practices; capacity of [23] veterinary service providers enhanced for more advanced access to services for rural population; - [197] small and medium scale business projects and demonstration plots established in remote communities benefitting the 130,000 population of three target districts and creating [285] (45% females) new jobs to strengthen economic and food security in remote communities. Those projects cover such areas of agriculture as animal husbandry, poultry farming, bee keeping, fish farming, sewing workshops, crafts, bakery, etc., out of those projects, agricultural projects consist 57%, food processing 19%, and service provision -24%. - [189] women and girls were trained on various types of crafts (production of traditional sewed goods, accessories for yurts, natural dying, shell-made souvenirs, doll-souvenirs) business development and greenhouse management that provided new income generation sources. - Infrastructures for managing the agricultural activities for strengthening human security in rural areas improved. Over [400] farmers and dehkans enhanced their skills on improved agriculture technologies (i.e. application of land laser leveling technology, growing cash crops, sustainable development, efficient use of the natural resources, green house

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Outputs	Core Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Progress Status as of January 2014 when MTE was conducted	Project Completion December 2015
	private house plots.	<p>degraded and marginal land;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 18 vet service providers were trained on prevention of infectious animal diseases and livestock management - 78 farmers 9 including local extension agents trained on application of land laser leveling technology; - 2 demo sites in southern districts established and alternative crops and tree varieties planted; - 16 farmers have established demo plots on pasture management. - 28 demo plots created to promote vegetable production by improved access to irrigation water; - 21 rural women from low income families supported for additional income sources in livestock development; - Establishment of 5 demo plots in 10 ha land for draught resistant crops and trees planned; - 509 households are expected to have improved access to irrigation water and replication of green plantations. 	<p>management, bee farming, effective agricultural management) through capacity building activities. Those measures ensured that approximately over 40 000 farming population of the target districts were involved in learning and expanding/practicing innovative methods in agriculture and livestock.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - [16] farmers established demonstration sites on pasture management, where those plots covered the growing resistant types of agricultural crops and trees in total area of 11 he established; - [509] households have access to irrigation water through reconstructed irrigation canal in the Kazakhdarya village of Muynak District enabling local population to engage in farming, sowing seeds and gardening in their lands, to ensure access to safe agricultural products and food for their families and potential to increase their income. - [15] new crops and trees introduced and disseminated to Dekhkan farmers based on research by the UNESCO/ZEF project; - [20] Lectures concerning the following issues: introduction of the new innovative crops in Aral Sea Disaster Area were conducted; - [4] Trainings on the efficient use of water and Report on the results of the training; - [3] Conceptual guidelines and methods publicized

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Outputs	Core Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Progress Status as of January 2014 when MTE was conducted	Project Completion December 2015
		- Alternative livelihoods (sources of income) through additional incomes from fruits and vegetables cultivation for personal consumption and sale are expected in the upcoming season;	
1.1.1. Identification of one Dehkan farmer in each of the 50 target communities as extension agents	In cooperation with KRASS and based on rapid needs assessment 50 local extension agents were selected (11 of them are women) amongst local farmers and dehkans in 3 target districts (24 in 2012 and 26 in 2013). Out of 50 extension agents 17 agents in Muynaq, 18 in Kanlikul and 15 in Shumanay district.	-	This activity was completed in 2012, where in order to apply a unified approach to the establishment of agro-consultancy services in Karakalpakstan jointly with UNESCO, cooperation was set up with KRASS. Consequently, the rapid needs assessment was conducted by KRASS representatives and [54] local extension agents were selected amongst local farmers and dekhkans. Those extension agents made wealthy contribution in undertaking the Activity 1.1.3, as indicated below. Out of [54] extension agents are 17 from Muynak, 18-Kanlikul and 18-Shumanay districts, Amudarya (beekeeping) -1. During the consecutive years, in cooperation with MASHAV, a number of trainings were conducted to further improve the knowledge and skills of the extension agents as detailed in below activity 1.1.2.
1.1.2. 50 selected extension agents trained in improved agricultural practices for vegetable production on small plots	KRASS specialists trained 50 rural consultants in September and January 2013. The training modules included 'Training local consultants in rural places', 'Providing consulting services to farmers and rural people' and 'Introduction of laser leveling technology'. In cooperation with MASHAV trainings on 'Farming vegetables and Greenhouse Management' and 'Business skills for farmers' were conducted. Conducting survey is planned on provided services, challenges, training needs and established demo plots.	-	KRASS specialists trained [54] extension agents during 2013-2015. The training modules included 'Training local consultants in rural places', 'Providing consulting services to farmers and rural people', 'Introduction of laser leveling technology', 'concept of sustainable development'. - In addition, based on the MOU signed between UNDP Uzbekistan

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Outputs	Core Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Progress Status as of January 2014 when MTE was conducted	Project Completion December 2015
	<p>Follow up suggestions: ‘Extension agents’ stated that trainings are not enough and requested more tailored trainings and demonstrations on practical issues of vegetable and fruit production at dehkan and household levels. The probabilities of scaling up and replicating of specific practices across the region cannot be estimated as more evidence is needed.</p>		<p>and MASHAV in 2012 three round of trainings conducted during the period of 2012-2015.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3-days training course on “Vegetable farming in greenhouse and water management” held during November 7-9, 2012. The course was organized for 20 extension agents, farmers and dehkans from pilot districts. • Another 3- days training course on “Water Resources Management and Plant Protection” has been held in Nukus during February 17-19, 2014. 30 specialists were trained in this course. • Third, 3- days course seminar on “Managing greenhouses and growing vegetables” was held during November 26-28, 2014, where 40 specialists were trained. <p>- In total 90 (45% female) agriculture and water resources specialists including the extension agents benefited from those trainings from all districts of Karakalpakstan. In overall [6] experts of the Israel on above topics were invited to conduct the trainings.</p>
1.1.3. Establishment of local extension points and input providers in the 3 target districts	<p>Total of 63 demonstration plots and small scale business projects are being supported, of which 57 completed (10 in 2012 and 47 in 2013) and 6 are in the process that created 98 new jobs. Regular monitoring is being conducted and challenges being addressed.</p> <p>21 rural women from low income families suffering from TB disease are supported to create additional income sources in livestock development in partnership with UNWOMEN and Women’s Committee due to \$50,000 support from UNDP TRAC funds.</p> <p>Follow up suggestions: The extent of ‘demonstration’ feature of this projects being used is unknown and more evidence has to be collected.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - [105] business projects and demonstration plots established with the funding of the project that has created 149 new job places (47% females). Regular monitoring visits to project sites and consultations conducted to the beneficiaries. Out of those projects: - Periodic monitoring visits and technical consultations have been provided to all business projects that were supported by the project during 2012-2015. Those projects were supported to ensure greater economic security of the population, especially the socially vulnerable groups and cover the areas of agriculture, livestock, poultry and fish farming, sewing, greenhouse

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			<p>development, bee farming, craftsmanship, small size food production such as bakery shops and tourism development and indirectly benefiting the inhabitants of the three target districts with the population of over 130,000 people.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 8 women - entrepreneurs among the beneficiaries of the Joint Programme participated in the training "Women in Business", conducted by the British Embassy in cooperation with the Karakalpak branch of the Association of Business Women; -
<p>1.1.4. Training of existing veterinary service providers in the following areas (i) animal health (ii) technical services and (iii) advisory services</p>	<p>In cooperation with KKP branch of University of Agriculture 3 training modules developed and 18 vet service providers were trained on 'Effective pasture management and fodder preparation', 'Elimination and prevention of infectious animal diseases and livestock service provision' and 'Provision of advisory services in livestock management'. In addition 21 rural women recipients of livestock from JP were trained on 'Livestock management at household level and provision of vet services'. Follow up suggestions: monitor how new skills are applied.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - This activity was completed during the previous reporting years, where in cooperation with the Karakalpak branch of University of Agriculture 3 training modules developed and [23] specialists in the veterinary services have been trained on "Effective pasture management and feed preparation", "Elimination and prevention of infectious animal diseases and the provision of veterinary services" and "Provision of advisory services in livestock". - In addition, [21] rural woman (undergone TB) - the recipient of livestock from the joint programme trained on "Livestock at the household level and the provision of veterinary services." - With the relevant partners at the Ministry of Agriculture and Water Resources the monitoring the works of the trained specialists were conducted.
<p>1.1.5. 100 dehqan farmers supported in bringing degraded land back into productive use through the introduction of new sustainable farming</p>	<p>2 training modules developed 'Sustainable management of natural resources' and 'Bee farming development' and 62 farmers and dehqans were trained. MOU signed with Kipshak forestry department for establishment of demonstration plots. 22 bee farming demonstration plots being established and 28 demo plots created to promote vegetable production by improved access to irrigation water through provision of 9 water pumps. Water and soil conservation technologies are demonstrated.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - [2] training modules developed on "Sustainable management of natural resources" and "Development of beekeeping", and more than [70] farmers and dehqans were trained on bee keeping. - Based on partnership with the Kipchak forest department, [98] new demonstration plots were established: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • where [50] plots on agriculture to promote

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systems in the Tugai biosphere			<p>vegetable production through better access to irrigation water and through purchase and installation of 9 water pumps. The project developed the flyers with information on Technologies on proper use of soil and water resources management and demonstrated and distributed among the target communities; and</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • [48] demonstration plots on beekeeping through procurement and delivery of necessary equipment (209 hives with bee families). As a result they are actively engaged in beekeeping. <p>- The project developed the manual on bee-keeping and on rational use of land and water resources to be distributed among the beneficiaries in order to further increase their knowledge and skills in this area.</p> <p>-</p>
1.1.6. Establishment of improved pasture management practices in ten pilot communities	<p>25 farmers participated in 'Effective pasture management and fodder preparation' and 9 selected farmers including 4 female farmers participated in study tour to Navoi and Bukhara regions. 11 farmers have established demo plots on pasture management. MOU is signed with Kazahdarya forestry department to establish 5 demo plots for 10 ha of land by planting draught resistant crops and trees and replication in 10 communities.</p> <p>Follow up suggestions: assess what measures are needed to replicate these practices, if they prove to be successful.</p>		<p>- [25] farmers participated in the training "Effective pasture management and feed preparation" and [9] selected farmers, including 4 women farmers participated in a study tour to Navoi and Bukhara regions.</p> <p>- As a follow up and continuation of the capacity building trainings and study tours conducted, the programme supported funding of the business projects aimed at creating pastures. [11] farmers and dekhans established demonstration plots on pasture management by planting alfalfa seeds to 11 ha of pasture lands. This initiative enabled expansion of pasture lands towards enhancement of ecosystem and creates favorable conditions for local farmers in terms of having access to forage products thus providing</p>

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			<p>income generation tools.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In accordance with signed MOUs between UNDP Uzbekistan and Kazakhdarya community forestry department [5] demonstration sites on growing resistant types of agricultural crops and trees in total area of 11 he were established. - As indicated in above activity 1.1.2. director and number of specialists of the Kazakhdarya Forestry Department who work on establishing those demonstration plots have benefited from the trainings on water management and plant protection conducted by the MASHAV specialists within the frame of the Programme. The given initiative helped the Forestry Department to explore innovative methods to improve the trees and shrubs stability on the saline lands in an institutional manner and at grassroots level it empowered communities in providing efforts towards promoting mitigation strategies to build resilience and capacity to manage ecological threats in a sustainable way. The pasture demonstration plots helped more effectively and economically produce the fodders for livestock in rural areas thereby increasing the food production and economic wellbeing of the rural inhabitants.
1.1.7. Develop capacity of KRASS21 to act as extension service provider in 3 target districts	<p>Capacity building training on extension services, methods and approaches is conducted by NGO'AIM' (Azerbaijan) for 15 KRASS members.</p> <p>Based on the results of the needs assessment, KRASS trained 18 extension specialists from 3 southern regions of KKP in sustainable and innovative agricultural crops and technologies and provided relevant publications.</p> <p>100 farmers, specialist and rural inhabitants trained on growing cash crops on degraded and marginal land.</p> <p>Concern: These 3 districts are different than the above 3.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Infrastructures for managing the agricultural activities for strengthening human security in rural areas improved. Over [4400] farmers and dehkans enhanced their skills on improved agriculture technologies (i.e. application of land laser leveling technology, growing cash crops, sustainable development, efficient use of the natural resources, green house management, effective agricultural management) through capacity building activities provided by the Programme in partnership with national, region and international

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			<p>partners. Those trained were from six districts of Karakalpakstan, including Muynak, Kanlikul, Shomanay, Tortkul, Ellikhalla and Beruni.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - [45] trainees of the Academy of State and Social Construction under the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan participated in a training organized at the Presidential Academy on 14 February 2015 which focused on the concept of sustainable development and sustainable agriculture; innovations and modern technologies for growing crops on degraded and marginal lands, and the efficient water management. The majority of the participants were middle level government authorities at the regional and local levels of Karakalpakstan, Khorezm and, and Bukhara districts, who, with the improved understanding on the implications of sustainable development in their areas of competence will be able to make more informed decisions and promote the development of the region of Karakalpakstan in a more sustainable manner. - Capacity-building event was organized for journalists with a focus on the concepts of ecological journalism and sustainable development. [30] local journalists participated in the training that was organized in cooperation with the KRASS, the National University Uzbekistan and Karakalpak State University. - A series of trainings on “Theory and practice of sustainable development and resource use” conducted by NGO KRASS and the Urgench State University for school teachers of Beruniy, Turtkul and Ellikkala districts of Karakalpakstan. In total [68] school teachers and representatives of the district departments of the Ministry of Public Education participated in the

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			<p>trainings. The main idea and objective of the training was to promote sustainable development and effective use of natural resources in Karakalpakstan, and promote education for sustainable development among the school teachers and interested stakeholders from RayONOs.</p>
<p>1.1.8. New crops and tree varieties introduced and disseminated based on research done at Urgench University</p>	<p>3 demo sites in 3 target district selected and alternative crops and tree varieties planted based on the outcomes and lessons learned of the UNESCO/ZEF project. Extension and information resource center was established in Urgench state university and relevant information materials on extension and forestation were prepared. Concept note and technical plan for the establishment of botanic garden in Nukus is prepared.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - [5] pilot sites selected in three target districts and alternative crops and tree species grafted on the basis of the results and lessons learned of UNESCO/ZEF project. - The extension cabinet at the Urgench State University set up as a training and resource center for farmers and rural inhabitants of Karakalpakstan was further strengthen to contribute to the promotion of sustainable agriculture and effective use of natural resources in the Republic of Karakalpakstan, Uzbekistan. A list of necessary information materials (books, documents, teaching materials, hand-out materials, brochures, leaflets) were made available for distribution at the Extension and Resources Center. - Concept Note and Detailed Technical Plan for the establishment of a Botanic Garden in Nukus was developed, including the description of 50 salt-resistant species and trees. The concept and plan summarized the latest trends as reflected in scientific publications, the specific difficulties encountered when growing these trees in similar conditions within the Aral Sea Basin, as well as country-specific issues. The technical Plan included recommendations on the efficient cultivation of trees on degraded lands of the Aral Sea basin and Karakalpakstan, based on prior analysis and modern agro-technology. - Some [100] participants from three regions of the Republic of

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			<p>Karakalpakstan - Beruniy, Ellikkala and Turtkul - participated in the trainings focused on promoting salt-resistant cash crops, innovations and modern technologies for growing crops on degraded and marginal lands, and the efficient water management.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - [15] new crops and trees introduced and disseminated to Dekhkan farmers based on research by the UNESCO/ZEF project; - [20] Lectures concerning the following issues: introduction of the new innovative crops in Aral Sea Disaster Area were conducted; - [4] Trainings on the efficient use of water and Report on the results of the training; - [3] Conceptual guidelines and methods publicized; - [2] Capacity building activities in cooperation with the EXB project for the improvement of water management in the area of Khorezm in cooperation with Urgench University
1.1.9. Replication of community based Horticulture and Afforestation Farmer Field School (FFS) Initiative in the Aral Sea Shore communities in Muynaq district	Based on assessment results of potential for replication of the initiative in Kazakhdarya community of Muynaq district, and in order to improve access of 300 households to irrigation water 6 km long canal is reconstructed, water pump and power transformer is installed. This created the basis for replication of the FFS in the coming agriculture season.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - [509] households have access to irrigation water thanks to reconstructed irrigation canal in the Kazakhdarya village of Muynak District enabling local population to engage in farming, sowing seeds and gardening in their lands, to ensure access to safe agricultural products and food for their families and potential to increase their income. That created a basis for the implementation of Farmer field school (FFS) in the following agricultural season. [55] demonstration plots in Kazakhdarya community established on fruit and vegetable growing through providing 21 types of fruit and decorative seedlings and 5 types of vegetable seeds. Current activity implemented in cooperation with specialists from

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			<p>the Kazakhdarya Forestry Department, Council of Farmers, Karakalpak Branch of Scientific-Research Station on Experimental Forestry and experts from the Ministry of Agriculture and Water Resources.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - [2] local consultants trained who regularly provide - [3] Periodic monitoring visits and technical consultations have been provided to the households that have been provided with the different types of fruit and decorative three plants. The Programme has also ensured that established with the financial support of Programme (in 2013) the pump station and canal is fully operation and necessary maintenance conducted by the concerned local organizations.
<p>1.2. At least two eco-tourism sites are developed within Karakalpakstan region (UNESCO)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - # sites established; - # of International tourists visiting sites and making use of the facilities; - Level of employment (#of jobs) generated by ecotourism activities; - Income generated through Tourist visits at different sites; - Level of satisfaction of guests; 	<p>Overall progress assessment: 60% of the expected deliverables completed. The target is most likely to be reached by the completion of the Programme.</p> <p>Challenges: Core outcome results such as # jobs created and income generated by ecotourism activities and through tourist visits at different sites as well as level of satisfaction of guests cannot be stated as the activity is still ongoing. It is suggested to develop some measures to</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - [2] touristic sites established in Lower Amudarya State Biosphere Reserve and Touristic camp in Jambas-kala. In Biosphere Reserve and Jambas-kala logbooks to record the number of visitors and track seasonal trends created. In 2014, total number of tourists visited both sites was 216 and in 2015 as of December 11 total number was 239. - A guidebook on "Heritage of Karakalpakstan" devoted to the cultural (both tangible and intangible) and natural heritage of Karakalpakstan was developed in Russian and English. The publication aims to promote the natural and cultural heritage of Karakalpakstan, including movable heritage at the national and international levels as well as to develop sustainable tourism in the region that is still relatively little known regardless of its rich heritage.

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		<p>capture developments with regard to these indicators as the Programme proceeds.</p> <p>- Two visitors sites established</p> <p>1) In Lower Amudarya State Biosphere Reserve. The building lobby, conference hall, main exhibition and information room were refurbished;</p> <p>2) In Djambaskala archaeological site. Solar panels and wind generator installed. Yurt camp established. Information center renovated, office equipment, furniture and Internet installed;</p> <p>- Application of registration journal to record the number of visitors and keep track of seasonal trends is planned;</p>	
<p>1.2.1. Training on tourism for local youth guides in Nukus</p>	<p>Workshop with participation of expert from USA ‘The grand partnership: Tourism and museums in Karakalpakstan’ is conducted with participation of key national stakeholders of the sector to promote and strengthen the national capacity of culture tourism.</p> <p>The meeting of key stakeholders and tour operators is organized in Nukus on development of sustainable tourism in KKP, methods and for strengthening the development of sustainable tourism is discussed.</p>		<p>- UNESCO and UN JP in partnership with the Ministry of Culture and Sports Affairs of Uzbekistan and the State Museum of Arts of Karakalpakstan named after Savitsky organized a three-day workshop entitled “The Grand Partnership: Tourism and Museums in Karakalpakstan” in September 2013 for representatives from the Ministries of Culture and Sport of Uzbekistan and Karakalpakstan, the National Company “Uzbek tourism”,</p>

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			<p>the Board of Monuments of Uzbekistan and Karakalpakstan, museum specialists of Karakalpakstan as well as other regions of Uzbekistan.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Meeting on Development of Sustainable Tourism in Karakalpakstan. The event was organized in Nukus on 17 December 2013 with participation of representatives from the Ministry of Culture and Sport of Karakalpakstan, Karakalpak Branch of Uzbek tourism, the Academy of Art of Karakalpakstan, tour operators, Karakalpak Branch of Board of Monuments, as well as cultural specialists and community members. The aim of the meeting was to discuss the methods for strengthening the development of sustainable tourism in Karakalpakstan, including its needs and gaps.
<p>1.2.2. Establishing of new tourism products and itineraries/routes. Establishment of information centre (renovation and equipment of premises at two historical sites).</p>	<p>The concept and design of establishing visitor's center in the administrative center of Lower Amudarya State Biosphere Reserve is prepared along with information panels on the reserve fauna and flora.</p> <p>The building lobby, conference hall, main exhibition as well as information room were repaired.</p> <p>A yurt camp at Djambaskala archaeological site selected as the second site. New alternative energy equipment (solar panels and wind generator) is installed. Yurt camp design is developed, old yurts repaired and new yurt established. Information center and adjacent buildings are renovated, office equipment, furniture and Internet connection installed.</p> <p>Follow up suggestions: capture the impact of these activities on jobs creation and income generation in communities.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - [2] touristic sites established in Lower Amudarya State Biosphere Reserve and Touristic camp in Jambas-kala: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The concept and design of the visit center was developed, the renovation works competed including procurement and installation of the exhibits (information boards, photos, stuffed animals), and solar panels in the building of the Visitor Center of Lower Amudarya Biosphere Reserve. Visit center staff was trained on provision of guiding services and tourism development at Biosphere Reserve conducted. The established center will further contribute to promoting the sustainable use of natural resources and improving social and economic well-being of the

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			<p>population in the region.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> An information center was established at the ‘Jambas-kala’ yurt camp. The infrastructure of the complex was improved through provision of an additional yurts, furniture, office equipment, and solar panel as well as wind energy generator equipment. Existing yurts were also repaired. Those measures in turn increased the numbers of tourists visiting the site.
1.2.3. Developing and publishing a promotional pamphlet on the culture and history of Karakalpakstan	Planned for 2014		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A guidebook on "Heritage of Karakalpakstan" devoted to the cultural (both tangible and intangible) and natural heritage of Karakalpakstan was developed in Russian and English. The publication aims to promote the natural and cultural heritage of Karakalpakstan, including movable heritage at the national and international levels as well as to develop sustainable tourism in the region that is still relatively little known regardless of its rich heritage. Ultimately, the awareness of the importance of this heritage, including for livelihoods, will be raised among the local population. Calendar with descriptions and photos on Karakalpak traditional costumes and population.
1.2.4. Develop website on culture and history of Karakalpakstan	Planned for 2014		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consultations were held with “Uzbektourist” National Agency on the creation of the websites with its platform to ensure sustainability of this initiative.
1.3. Increased income-generation opportunities for 100 women and people with	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - # trained in the production of handicrafts (target: at least 100 women trained); - # of women trained on entrepreneurial skills 	Overall progress assessment: The expected deliverables are not completed, although the target	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> [95] representatives of the Women's Committee, youth organizations, activists, government, as well as women from Mahalla Fund and communities were trained on "Expansion of economic

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disabilities through improved entrepreneurial skills and production and marketing of local handicrafts (UNESCO, UNFPA)	(target: at least 100 women trained); - Revenue generated through sales of handicrafts increased.	might be reached by the end of the Programme. Challenges: revenue generated through sales of handicrafts cannot be stated as the activity is still ongoing. - 50 women trained under UNFPA and supporting handicrafts projects is envisioned in 2014. - The activities for establishing craft center are ongoing;	empowerment of women through the development of social entrepreneurship and socially responsible business making: a national and international experience", "Effective planning - the basis of addressing socio-economic priorities of families and communities" and The UN Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW). - Social and economic well-being of over [90]rural women/girls is enhanced through development of traditional crafts (production of embroidered goods, waiving, shell-made souvenirs and doll-souvenirs) and tourism sector, as well as capacity building activities for reviving, preserving and promoting region's cultural heritage (UNESCO, UNWOMEN). - Craft development center within Academy of Art established, aimed at training, recovery and development of traditional crafts. - As indicated in activity 1.1.3, some of the rural girls and women have launched their own household level business activities with the support of the project and rural women in increased they are income sources.
1.3.1. Practical training on traditional handicrafts (embroidery)	Planned for 2014.		- More than [15] girls and women were trained (11-days master class) for the manufacture of products that are in demand by tourists (traditional embroidery,).
1.3.2. Practical training on traditional handicrafts (carpet weaving and natural dyeing)	Planned for 2014.		- More than [25] girls and women were trained (11-days master class) for the manufacture of products that are in demand by tourists (accessories for yurts, carpet weaving, natural dyeing). - The trainings contributed to strengthening national capacities in the field of the traditional Karakalpak crafts among women and the youth, safeguarding and transmitting the traditional knowledge and skills to the next generations.

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1.3.3. Support to crafts center in Muynaq or Nukus (repair works and purchase of equipment)	Feasibility study conducted, KKP branch of the Academy of art building selected for craft center in Nukus. The repair work and supply of equipment, as well as enlarging the capacity of library planned for 2014. Follow up suggestions: monitor the use of the center.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - New Crafts Development Center was established under the Karakalpak branch of the Academy of Arts of Uzbekistan with the support of project. The primary function of this Center is revival, preservation, promotion and development of traditional crafts of Karakalpakstan as well educating women-artisans by conducting master class trainings and workshops: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Specifically, within the project reconstruction of two rooms for the Center - one room for the conducting master classes and the other for practical trainings of artisans on traditional carpet weaving and embroidery. • Necessary office furniture, appliances as well as equipment were provided to the Crafts Center. In October 2014 official opening ceremony of the Center was held in Nukus. - The women-artisans, trained and equipped with necessary skills and knowledge, became able to secure jobs for themselves and contribute for further promotion and development of the traditional crafts in their communities and districts. - As follow-up of the opening of the Centre, a Round Table on “Safeguarding and Development of the Traditional Handicrafts of Karakalpakstan” was also held in October in Nukus to identify and discuss the most important aspects and issues related to the safeguarding, revival, development and promotion of the traditional crafts in Karakalpakstan, including activities of the just-established Crafts Development Centre in Nukus. The Round Table participants developed and adopted Recommendations, which were distributed among all stakeholders, including governmental, non-governmental and international

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1.3.4. Series of trainings on entrepreneurial skills to improve capacity of Women's Committee and local NGOs	5-day workshop on 'Expansion of economic empowerment of women through the development of social entrepreneurship and socially responsible business: national and international experience' is conducted for Women's committee, local NGOs, community leaders and organizations. Follow up suggestions: assess how the beneficiaries use new knowledge and skills acquired.		<p>organizations.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The works of the center is being regularly monitored. - Two 5-days trainings on entrepreneurial skills for representatives of the Women's Committee, NGOs, leaders of the self-governing bodies and youth organizations in Karakalpakstan were conducted. The workshops focused on the "Expansion of economic empowerment of women through the development of social entrepreneurship and socially responsible business making: a national and international experience". [50] training participants learned about dimensions of social entrepreneurship, social responsibility of business and non-profit sector. Participants also improved their understanding of the entrepreneurship itself and gained skills in writing business plans. - Outreach and capacity building trainings (ToT) on the subject of "Effective planning - the basis of addressing socio-economic priorities of families and communities" was organized in Nukus. It was organized jointly with the Centre for Civil Initiatives Support (CISC) and the Women's Committee of Uzbekistan. The workshop brought together the representatives of the Women's Committee, youth organizations, activists, government, as well as women from Mahalla Fund and communities. As a result of two - 5 days trainings, [45] members of the above organizations received information on "The UN Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) ", and further increased their knowledge and skills on family planning with gender perspective, got acquainted with the legal

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			<p>framework of doing economic plans in the family and acquired skills in planning the family budget. As a next step, the trained and certified participants of trainings conducted workshops in the communities of Karakalpakstan to transfer obtained important skills and knowledge to the wider rural population, with the focus to rural women.</p> <p>-</p>
Objective 2 (Primary Health Care): Capacity of primary health care workers to address the health consequences of the environmental disaster and economic insecurity enhanced in ten target districts with a specific focus on addressing the needs of young people (UNV/WHO/UNFPA)			
2.1. Capacity of primary health care service providers to ensure contraceptive commodity security and provide quality family planning services is enhanced in 10 target districts with a specific focus on young people (UNFPA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Contraceptives delivered to end users (target: 100% of Service Delivery Points remain protected from stock-outs for the entire period of the project); - Numbers of training and counseling sessions provided on family planning (target 100). 	<p>Overall progress assessment: 80% of expected deliverables completed and the targets are most likely reached by the completion of the Programme.</p> <p>Challenges: sustainability of this component is problematic.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - All primary health care facilities in KKP are protected from contraceptives stock outs; - 10 trainings conducted to 250 public health care workers based on district normative, including maternity and child protection; - 40 trainings conducted to 800 primary health care workers and women on family planning and 	<p>All set targets for this output was completed at the time of final evaluation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - For strengthening women's reproductive health and improving the quality of contraceptive use, necessary medical equipment were purchased and handed over to [143] primary medical institutions. As a result, all PHC level facilities in Karakalpakstan protected from contraceptives stock. - [16] training sessions provided for [400] health care service providers on quality of family planning services and mother and child care. - [56] training sessions on training and counseling in the area of family planning and legal and economic support services to vulnerable women in the regions of Karakalpakstan provided for [1200] primary healthcare providers and women. - Monitoring of knowledge of the participants was conducted and the results of the monitoring revealed that knowledge of medical workers is as high as 75%. - In order to ensure value adding and interrelation between the components of the Programme, five women and girls, who had participated on trainings on family planning and legal and economic

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		counseling on legal and economic support for vulnerable women.	support services to vulnerable women, were involved in income generation trainings within the Component 1.
2.1.1. Based on tested training packages training of health professionals in MCH	Engaging trainers from National SRH Center 5-day trainings organized on improvement of contraceptive technology and counseling skills for 250 ob/gyns, GPs and nurses in Beruni, Amudarya and Turtkul districts of Karakalpakstan Follow up suggestions: assess how the beneficiaries use new knowledge and skills acquired.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - [400] general practitioners, mid-level health care personal and obstetrician gynecologist from Muynak, Kanlikul, Shumanay and Ellikkala districts participated in [16] training sessions. The results of the trainings (pre-and post-training questionnaires) showed the significant shift of knowledge of the participants on contraceptive technology, infection control while providing medical procedures and counseling. Training sessions also concentrated on intrauterine devices insertion and removal technique taking into consideration high demand of clients in using the method. Training materials were provided in adapted version based on needs of local health care system. Reproductive rights and informed choice sessions were part of the training curriculum and aimed to increase awareness of the health care professionals in ensuring client's rights. Overall pre and post course tests results of the participants rose from 52% to 85% respectively. - Monitoring of knowledge of the participants was conducted and the results of the monitoring revealed that knowledge of medical workers is as high as 75% and there are applying the obtained skills and knowledge in the daily works.
2.1.2. Training and counseling on family planning in 10 target districts and extend counseling, legal and economic support services to	In partnership with NGO 'Civic Initiatives Support Centre' 800 women were trained on counseling on family planning, legal and economic support services in the regions of KKP. Follow up suggestions: assess how the beneficiaries use new knowledge and skills acquired.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - [56] training sessions on training and counseling in the area of family planning and legal and economic support services to vulnerable women in the regions of Karakalpakstan provided for [1,200] primary healthcare providers and rural women. This activity was conducted in cooperation with the Civic Initiatives Support Centre. - The results of a monitoring

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Outputs	Core Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Progress Status as of January 2014 when MTE was conducted	Project Completion December 2015
vulnerable women in 10 target districts			<p>conducted in 2014 among randomly selected [60] respondents showed that 86,7% of respondents had been applying the improved skills in their life and 71,7% of them had additional source of income.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In order to ensure value adding and interrelation between the components of the Programme, five women and girls, who had participated on trainings on family planning and legal and economic support services to vulnerable women, were involved in income generation trainings within the Component 1, covering various types of crafts including doll making, shell made souvenirs, embroidery sewing, business development, carpet waiving, producing yurt accessories, greenhouse management.
2.1.3. Purchase of additional medical equipment / devices for primary health care institutions	<p>KKP branch of National center on obstetrics and gynecology was provided EmOC equipment/device (cesarean section sets, blood transfusion, hemorrhage management) for the total amount of \$100,000. Further list of equipment for district level health care institutions is agreed with MoH.</p> <p>Follow up suggestions: provide assessment of the equipment utilization.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - For strengthening women's reproductive health and improving the quality of contraceptive use, necessary medical equipment were purchased and handed over to [143] primary medical institutions. As a result, all PHC level facilities in Karakalpakstan protected from contraceptives stock. - The procurement process of essential Sexual and Reproductive Health goods for Primary healthcare Centers and maternity hospitals was successfully monitored. The distribution of the procurement followed-up by visits of the staff to ensure successful hand over of the medical equipment to identified facilities and their proper usage.
2.2. 1,500 community and volunteer health care workers trained as apprentices in a health fellowship program	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Incidence of kidney stones in target districts; - Incidence of respiratory diseases in target districts; - Mortality due to respiratory diseases in target districts; - TB incidence in target 	<p>Overall assessment: output targets could be achieved by the completion of the Programme.</p> <p>Challenges: attribution is problematic as it is</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The programme, together with the Ministry of Health of Karakalpakstan organized four 3-day TOTs , where 85 TOTs participants have received their certificates as community health trainers. The awareness campaign project got good local media coverage, since the trainings were aired by the local TV channel

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<p>sanctioned by the Ministry of Health to decrease incidences of respiratory and other infections associated with environmental degradation and climate change. (UNV/UNDP)</p>	<p>districts; - # of volunteers trained.</p>	<p>difficult to establish a direct link between the number of volunteers trained and the incidences of kidney stones, TB and mortality as the causality is not direct and it may take longer time than 3 years for this intervention to affect the expected outcomes. Delays with volunteers training does not leave sufficient time to implement effective sustainability measures.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Incidence rate of kidney stones in target districts has decreasing tendency; - Training of 1,500 volunteers in 5 target districts is planned in 1st quarter of 2014. 	<p>and covered in the biggest newspaper of the area.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - [71] - 2-day trainings in 5 target districts were organized, where overall [1644] participants from target districts learned about prevention of TB and other respiratory diseases, and improved volunteering and communication skills. - As a result, [1644] trained community volunteers started awareness campaigns on lung diseases amongst the population of their communities, thus covering [32, 000] households of target districts. - Project work with community volunteers has been implemented jointly with Ministry of Health, Association of Nurses, Women's Committee, Health Institute, Higher Educational Institutions, and the representatives of districts Khokimiyats. - To ensure efficiency of a large-scale awareness-raising campaign, the Programme has developed more than 54 000 informative materials on prevention of tuberculosis and other respiratory diseases. - In consultation with the Ministry of Health necessary medical equipment were procured and distributed to rural healthcare facilities.. - Together with the Ministry of Health of Karakalpakstan, the UNV team created educational [140] banners for the asthma schools to give instructions on peakflowmeter's usage, breathing exercises and sputum test. - [146] healthcare workers from five districts improved their skills in five 1-day capacity building trainings on usage and technique of spirometer and peakflowmeters organized together with the Ministry of Health. - Draft concept of Law on Volunteering was developed and disseminated among the UNDP CO specialists for feedback. It was

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Outputs	Core Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Progress Status as of January 2014 when MTE was conducted	Project Completion December 2015
			<p>agreed that further cooperation with Ministry of Labor and Social Protection will be carried out for the promotion of the Draft Law.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In order to award the best volunteers for their active awareness raising work within their communities, [110] bicycles were procured for nurses and community volunteers. - As part of institutionalization of community volunteering, teaching of community volunteering approaches is included into curriculum of the Higher Educational Institutes in Karakalpakstan. - In 2015 the Community Health Volunteers of Karakalpakstan as part of UN Aral Sea Programme have been awarded with the “People’s Voices Award 2015” in the Category “Longstanding Contribution to Millennium Development Goals achievement through volunteerism”. The award was given at a ceremony held during the Post-2015 Summit at the UN headquarters in New York on 25th of September.
2.2.1. Train 1500 existing TB volunteers in preventative measures related to other diseases/ infections prevalent in the region	Survey of level of public awareness on respiratory diseases conducted In 7 districts of KKP covering 1,080 people and the survey results used in development of training materials. One international and two national UN Volunteers are recruited. Three trainers (2 female) prepared to conduct trainings for existing TB volunteers starting 2014.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The programme, together with the Ministry of Health of Karakalpakstan organized seventy one - 2-day trainings in 5 target districts. Overall [1644] participants from Muynak, Shumanay, Nukus, Karauzyak and Kegeyli districts learned about prevention of TB and other respiratory diseases, and improved volunteering and communication skills. As a result, [1644] trained community volunteers started awareness campaign amongst the population of their communities. - Out of the [1,644] volunteers in 5 districts [214] were male, and [1346] (86%) were female. - The volunteers reached out [32,000] households of Karakalpakstan to increase the level of public awareness on respiratory diseases and knowledge on how to prevent tuberculosis. - Two survey activities were

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			<p>conducted in 2013 (baseline survey) and 2015 (impact survey). Comparative results revealed a positive change in knowledge of population. In 2015 the general knowledge of respiratory diseases against the 2013 survey findings had increased from 79.6% to 99.4%. The knowledge of tuberculosis increased from 80% to 94.8%, asthma from 78% to 96.26%, COPD from 23% to 82.74% and MDR-TB from 24% to 81% in the target districts. Also indicator of self-treatment with medication decreased from 33.2% to 13.7%.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In June 2015 UN Volunteers organized the donation of toys for children infected with tuberculosis at Republican Tb Dispensary # 1 (approximately 20 children) and Republican Children Tb Sanatorium (more than 100 children) in Karakalpakstan. The donation came from private donors in Tashkent and it was sent by UNDP office in Tashkent. UNV helped to deliver a private donation, consisting of 24 packages
2.2.2. Policy development on the recognition of health care apprentices by the Ministry of Health	Concept note is prepared on institutionalization of community health volunteers into the health system. High level round table organized with key national institutions such as Women's committee, Mahalla Fund, Association of nurses, Ministry of health and Medical institute on identification, management, support and database keeping of health apprentices. Discussions underway with relevant educational institutions in the region to include specialization in respiratory diseases into curriculum, and recognition of community volunteerism into specialization as 'social work'. Follow up suggestion: explore and identify a necessary set of incentives and necessary institutional and policy changes to support sustainability of community health volunteers (formalize their status in legislation, provide guidance to JPs and nurses to engage them more extensively, etc.)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In the framework of the concept note and action plan approved by the Council of Ministers of Karakalpakstan to institutionalize community volunteerism into the health system of Karakalpakstan, all in all [10] specialists from the Ministry of Health and its district subdivisions, as well as from Medical Institute were hired as part-time UN Volunteers, that was piloted by UNV for the first time globally. - High level round table organized with key national institutions such as Women's committee, Mahalla Fund, Association of nurses, Ministry of health and Medical institute on identification, management, support and database keeping of health apprentices. - The created database of [1644] community health care apprentices

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			<p>which can be used for further community based initiatives in healthcare sector are kept within the Ministry of Health and updated regularly.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In order to integrate the volunteerism into healthcare system a new amendment to structure of Health Institute of RKK was developed and is under process of endorsement. Also, the concept of the draft Law of Uzbekistan and the draft law "On volunteer activities" have been developed. The concept is agreed with the UNDP office, which in the process of taking over the function of promoting the draft law to the Country office in Tashkent. It was agreed that further cooperation with Ministry of Labor and Social Protection will be carried out for the promotion of the Draft Law. - Teaching of community volunteering approaches is included into curriculum of the Karakalpak State University, Pedagogical and Medical institute where in overall 15,000 students study. More than 2000 students at higher educational institutes gained knowledge of volunteerism and community-based disease control, which was accepted as a subject in the curriculums of State University of Karakalpakstan, Medical Institute and Pedagogical Institute as part of valeology studies. 87 students of Medical Institute had opportunities to practice their knowledge of volunteerism and community-based disease control during their summer internship in rural healthcare facilities of target districts.
2.2.3. Material and technical support to regional medical centers	8 spirometers with sufficient amount of mouthpieces are procured. Procurement of 250 peak-flow meters underway and expected to arrive early 2014. This equipment expected to be distributed for the medical staff and the patients in the target districts in the beginning of 2014.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The UNV procured and delivered [8] spirometer medical equipment and [250] peakflowmeters to [55] rural healthcare facilities. The benefit of modern, portable medical equipment is that they enable medical tests in rural areas and help medical specialist to separate and diagnose

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Outputs	Core Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Progress Status as of January 2014 when MTE was conducted	Project Completion December 2015
			<p>lung diseases.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Together with the Ministry of Health of Karakalpakstan, the UNV team created educational [140] banners for the asthma schools to give instructions on peakflowmeter's usage, breathing exercises and sputum test. - [146] healthcare workers from five districts improved their skills in five 1-day capacity building trainings on usage and technique of spirometer and peakflowmeters organized together with the Ministry of Health. - To ensure infection control in rural areas [89] ultraviolet lamps and [1] radiometer device have been distributed to the healthcare facilities of target districts in 2015. - In order to award the best volunteers for their active awareness raising work within their communities, [110] bicycles were procured for [55] nurses and [55] community volunteers in target districts. - To ensure efficiency of a large-scale awareness-raising campaign, the Programme has developed informative materials: 1,760 flipbooks, 33,000 calendars (both on Russian and Karakalpak languages), 4,200 leaflets on prevention of tuberculosis and other respiratory diseases, 79 posters on tuberculosis prevention for Medical Institutions of 5 target districts, as well as 15,000 family booklets with informative materials for rural population in 5 target districts.
2.3. Access of young people of 15-24 years of age to quality information and youth-friendly services on HIV –infection prevention and sexual and reproductive health is	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - % of young people aged 15-24 having comprehensive knowledge on HIV prevention (Target: at least 80 % people aged 15-24 having comprehensive knowledge on HIV prevention); - # of young people trained as peer educators 	<p>Overall assessment: 70% of the expected deliverables completed and the targets are most likely to be reached by the completion of the Programme.</p> <p>Challenges: some additional</p>	<p>All set targets for this output was completed at the time of final evaluation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - [12] 5-day Peer Education ToTs on HIV/AIDS/TB Prevention and SRH service issues among youth in Nukus were conducted for [300] young people. - [250] health care providers on adolescent SRH and Youth Friendly Health Services (YFHS) were

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Outputs	Core Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Progress Status as of January 2014 when MTE was conducted	Project Completion December 2015
improved (UNFPA)	on SRH (target: at least 10 per district (250 in total); - % of health care providers trained in adolescent SRH (Target: at least 1 per every Rural Physician Post (SVP) in target 10 districts, at least 150 in total).	measures of impact of these training opportunities can explored (e.g, changes in behavior and practices of HIV prevention). - Progress on this indicator is planned to be assessed at the end of the project as part of National survey; - 200 young people trained as peer-educators on adolescent SRH, HIV and TB; - 164 PHC workers were trained on youth friendly health services in regional medical centers.	trained. - The government remains committed to improving access of young people to youth friendly services of HIV-infection prevention and sexual and reproductive health. - The trained youth as Peer educators were also involved in the trainings indicated in the activity 2.2.1., within the UNV portfolio, who further shared their knowledge among the youth, specifically provided awareness raising campaigns among the students of the colleges and lyceums of target districts. - The progress on this indicator was assessed in 2015 as part of UNFPA supported national survey.
2.3.1. Trainings for 300 young people as peer-educators on HIV prevention and Sexual and Reproductive Health (SRH) services in cooperation with "Kamolot", AIDs centre and National Centre on protection of reproductive health	Four 5 day ToTs on HIV/AIDSTB prevention and SRH issues were conducted in partnership with SISF and Kamolot youth movement for youth Peer Educators in Nukus and 200 young people are trained. Follow up suggestions: explore the benefits of conducting training focused on high risks groups.		- [12] 5-day Peer Education ToTs on HIV/AIDS/TB Prevention and SRH service issues among youth in Nukus were conducted . As an outcome of the ToTs, [300] young people were trained as Peer Educators on HIV/AIDS/TB prevention and SRH issues. Young and leading Peer Educators' role is to empower youth and engage more Peer Educators in HIV awareness-raising campaign in Karakalpakstan. Certified trainees are now attached to the youth Resource Centers that were established in Karakalpakstan as well as within the “Diligent Youth” initiative in partnership with Women's Committee. - The progress on this indicator was assessed in 2015 as part of UNFPA supported national survey.

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2.3.2. Dissemination of information materials on HIV prevention and SRH through resource centers	More than 6,000 information and education materials (Y-PEER, ToT manuals, pamphlets on HIV/AIDS disseminated through partner organizations and made available in youth centers. Follow up suggestions: explore the demand and use of these materials.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - More than [10,000] IEC Materials (ToT Manuals, “Healthy Youth-SalamatJaslar” and “Everything you should know about HIV and AIDS” youth pamphlets on HIV/AIDS were disseminated through the partner organizations and youth NGOs and Republican AIDS center). - [20,000] IEC materials like “Youth Friendly Health Services” posters in Karakalpak and Uzbek languages were handed over to the Ministry of Health of Karakalpakstan by UNFPA for the wider dissemination among healthcare providers.
2.3.3. Media campaigns targeting young people	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ‘Healthy Youth’ media campaign is organized in Nukus and information and education materials on HIV prevention and SRH were disseminated among young people. - Follow up suggestions: explore the demand and use of these materials. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - As an outcome of the media campaign on HIV/AIDS and SRHR organized in Karakalpakstan within the Programme, 1500 young people learned about the SRHR and HIV/AIDS via interactive sessions conducted by young peer educators; [10,000] IEC materials on HIV prevention and SRH were disseminated among young people for wider dissemination in their communities.
2.3.4. Trainings for 250 health care providers on adolescent SRH in regional medical centers	164 general practitioners and nurses in regional health centers are trained on adolescent SRH and youth friendly health services. Follow up suggestions: explore how these trainings changed their practices.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - [250] health care providers on adolescent SRH and Youth Friendly Health Services (YFHS) in Karakalpakstan were trained through [12], 5- day trainings organized by UNFPA Uzbekistan in cooperation with Ministry of health. The training improved capacity of representatives of Karakalpakstan RH centre and service providers on adolescent SRH and YFHS.
2.3.5. Provide national adolescent Sexual and Reproductive Health (SRH) centre with additional medical and office equipment	Medical and office equipment worth \$60,000 was is provided to adolescent SRH center to improve quality of services provided. Follow up suggestions: report on utilization of this equipment.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The activities related to procurement and provisions of office equipment were fully accomplished. According to the monitoring conducted the procured office equipment (4 set of PC, 1 laptop, 1 video projector, 1 Multifunctional printer, 1 video camera, 1 photo camera, 1 set of computer desk and 1 bookshelf) were provided to the Karakalpak Republic Reproductive Health Center, thus enabling enhancement of services provided for young

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			people. The provided equipment is being efficiently used.
2.4. Improved capacity of Primary Health Care Services in Karakalpakstan to address issues associated with Lung Health (WHO)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - TB incidence in target districts; - Number of PHC medical personnel trained; - Respective equipment for PAL provided. 	<p>Overall assessment: Almost 80% of the expected deliverables completed and the targets are most likely to be reached by the completion of the Programme</p> <p>Challenges: need to secure stable budget funding for PAL training</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 11 Ministry of Health specialists trained on adult teaching technology; - 51 General practitioners and 44 nurses trained on PAL strategy; - 219 PHC institutions monitored on ensuring the PAL strategy implementation. 	<p>All set targets for this output was completed at the time of final evaluation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - [11] medical specialists were trained as PAL (Practical Approach to Lung health) strategy trainers; - [91] GPs and [103] medical nurses from PHC facilities were trained on PAL strategy approaches; - Necessary medical equipment were procured and donated through the Ministry of Health to healthcare facilities in districts. - [219] primary healthcare facilities were monitored on implementation of PAL strategy; - PAL clinical guidelines and training materials was developed in consultation with the Ministry of Health of Uzbekistan and Republican Centre of Medical Education in 2012.
2.4.1. Develop/ revise of PAL clinical guidelines and training tools for health workers (nurses).	PAL clinical guidelines for nurses and training materials for health care workers developed, approved by Ministry of health of KKP and Uzbekistan and published for use in conducting further training of nurses.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - PAL clinical guidelines and training materials was developed in consultation with the Ministry of Health of Uzbekistan and Republican Centre of Medical Education in 2012. All trained medical workers were provided with the guidelines during the “Pal strategy” trainings. In addition, with assistance of local medical professionals the guideline was translated into Karakalpak for easy references in rural places. - The PAL strategy for the doctors was adopted for Nurses and approved by the Ministry of Health of

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Outputs	Core Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Progress Status as of January 2014 when MTE was conducted	Project Completion December 2015
			Uzbekistan.
2.4.2. Trainings of 170 GPs and 120 nurses on PAL strategy. Training of trainers.	5 day ToT is organized for 11 PAL strategy trainers on adult teaching technologies. Training seminars conducted and 51 general practitioners and 44 nurses from primary health care facilities trained on timely diagnosis and management of respiratory diseases. Follow up suggestions: assess how the beneficiaries use new knowledge and skills acquired.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - [11] medical specialists were trained as PAL strategy trainers. - [91] GPs and [103] medical nurses from PHC facilities were trained on PAL strategy and improved their technical, managerial skills and patient referral aspects for respiratory patients in PHC facilities practical skills of managing patients with respiratory diseases. - Comparative analysis of the monitoring activities conducted by working group showed a positive tendency of improvement of skills of medical workers, specifically, skills in peakflowmetry raised up to 5.4%, otoscopy 5.2% and right diagnosis of COPD 69.5%.
2.4.3. Monitoring and evaluation of Practical Approach to Lung Health (PAL) strategy realization in Karakalpakstan	Members of working group on PAL strategy implementation and experts from Ministry of Health conducted monitoring and evaluation of PAL strategy realization, in 115 primary health care facilities in 10 target districts of KKP. As a result of monitoring, 322 medical workers in 16 districts are trained in one day on-site refresh trainings on examination and management of pulmonary patients.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The results of Pal strategy implementation are continuously monitored and discussed in Pal strategy working group meetings jointly with the MoH and UN JP. In the meeting of PAL strategy working group organized in October 2014, it was discussed necessity of revision of the responsibilities and updating the list of Pal working group participants for further effective implementation of the strategy in Karakalpakstan. As a result,[322] primary healthcare workers from 16 districts were provided with refresh trainings on management of patients with lung diseases.
2.4.4. Procurement of 5 medical ventilation apparatus	Planned for 2014		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In consultation with the Ministry of Health of Karakalpakstan, the technical parameters of necessary medical equipment were identified and [6] ventilation apparatus of non-invasive respiratory support were procured and donated through the Ministry of Health to Kungrad, Beruniy and Karauzyak district hospitals and Republican Medical Center, Republican Center for Emergency Medical Aid and Nukus city hospital.
2.4.5. Support PAL working group.	Participation of Chief therapist and Chief pulmonologist of Ministry of Health of KKP,		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In cooperation with Ministry of Health of Karakalpakstan it was ensured

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Participation at national and international trainings.	members of the PAL Strategy working group, are supported in 6 th International congress of Pulmonologists of Central Asia in Osh, Kyrgyzstan.		participation of members of the “PAL strategy” Working Group in Karakalpakstan (G.Mambetkarimova, chief pulmonologist of the MoH and Z.Bekatova, deputy ministry of the MoH) on 6 th International Congress of Pulmonologists of Central Asia organized in Osh, Kirgizstan and (M.Saipova, Team Leader of Health component of UN JP) on Central-Asian Scientific-Practical Conference on Lung Health (WHO) organized in 2014 in Dushanbe, Tajikistan. The main objectives of the conferences were to discuss the results of implementation of the PAL strategy, achievements, challenges, and exchange of experience between the Central Asian countries and the countries of the European region. The venue was used to share the best practices of project experience with other participants. Participated programme staff made speech on overall activities and shared experience of the programme in addressing the respiratory diseases in the Aral Sea region.
2.4.6. Monitoring of the air quality in Karakalpakstan in coordination with the national authorities	Filters and other consumables for air quality monitoring as well as IT equipment are provided to Uzhydromet and AQM Centre in Nukus. Intersectoral working group is established and working group developed National Standards of PM monitoring and submitted to Uzstandard agency for approval. Data on air quality monitoring regularly collected and submitted to WHO by Uzhydromet. Follow up suggestions: explore steps to undertake to ensure sustainability of this activity.	-	Based on the provided equipment (spare-parts) to the Hydrometeorological Centre (the equipment installed at the area of Republican Sanitary-Epidemiological Station) based in Nukus, jointly with national partners, the data on air quality in the region is monitored regularly and data collected every 14 days. The collected data is analyzed by the specialists of UzHydromet of Uzbekistan for further use of respective organizations.
Objective 3 (Access to services & Governance): Capacity of regional and 3 district authorities enhanced to develop and implement economic, environmental security and social policies aimed at welfare improvement of vulnerable groups (UNDP)			
3.1. 50 communities have formulated community development plans and	- #of community plans developed; - # of community projects implemented; - # of people with improved access to basic	Overall assessment: 70% of the expected deliverables completed. The target might not be	All set targets for this output was completed at the time of final evaluation. - [54] Community Development Plans were developed (16 in Muynak, 19 in

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<p>implemented priority social infrastructure projects to improve access of the rural population to basic social services, including drinking water and sustainable energy (UNDP)</p>	<p>services such as water, gas and electricity; - Ten resource centers functioning and sustainable.</p>	<p>reached by the completion of the Programme as the cost of community social infrastructure projects exceeds the originally planned amount (unless additional funds are secured or the number of social infrastructure projects is reduced). Challenges: the number of people with improved access to gas cannot be measured as the target has been changed to other sources of energy.</p> <p>- 44 community plans developed; - 22 community social infrastructure project implementation supported (14 completed and 8 ongoing); - Capacity of 5 resource centers increased on strategic planning; - 43,242 people in 31 communities improved access to basic services such as water and electricity; - 5 resource centers are functioning and sustainable; - Establishment of 2 new resource</p>	<p>Kanlikul, 19 Shomanay districts) that identifies the social and economic priority issues of the target communities. [54] communities have benefited through conducted capacity building activities including MDGs localization and Community Development Planning (CDP) workshops covering in total [1,032] community people out of whom [49%] were females. [29] infrastructure projects have been implemented in the target communities, as a result, 44.3 thousand locals (51.3% women) in 38 communities have improved the quality of life. Those projects also benefit the population of the neighboring communities. Social infrastructure projects have been implemented with active participation of local population, community and khokimiyats. There have been improved the access to basic social infrastructures, including to drinking and irrigation water, electricity and improvement of medical and educational institutions. The novelty in conducting the activities aimed at improving the public infrastructure undertaken by the Joint Programme is the development of the local community development plans (CDP) with the direct participation of local residents and identifying priority issues in each community; [5] newly opened resource centers are now fully supplied and equipped with necessary inventories (computers and office furniture) and capacity building has been conducted for the relevant staff. Those centers (e.g. One Stop Shops) are supporting the promotion of citizens' and business entities' single access to various public services, accelerate the registration and reporting process, enables access to online information and resource tools. [9] solar panels have been installed for rural primary healthcare facilities in Muynak district. The installed solar energy</p>

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		centers and 3 one stop shops initiated and supported with office furniture.	<p>system ensured constant electricity supply for major laboratory and diagnostic equipment and safe storage of medications and vaccines. This in turn enabled rendering better quality services by health facilities covering nearly 19,039 (59% women) of rural population.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - [5] monitoring visits to the RHF's were conducted by the project personnel, where one was with the participation of the UNDP CO Colleagues. Necessary consultation and technical support is being provided by the project to the relevant RHF's staff on the use of the system. In order to ensure proper monitoring and correct operation, the project in consultation with Ministry of Health introduced the daily records sheet of the transformed current and power consumption. According to the analysis of the data, the average monthly rate of electricity consumed from the photovoltaic system for each RHF is 70 kW.
3.1.1. Participatory formulation of community development plans in 50 communities in 3 target districts	Based on rapid analysis of social and economic data from 3 target districts 50 communities are selected. Manual on community development and guidelines for community facilitators are developed. 12 capacity building workshops conducted to 632 people from 46 communities representing local government offices, self governing bodies and community leaders on MDG localization, community development planning (CDP) and identification of local priorities. 44 CDPs developed identifying social and economic priorities of the target communities. Follow up suggestions: explore what policy and institutional changes need to occur to institutionalize a practice of developing CDPs in Karakalpakstan.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In accordance with the outcomes of conducted in 3 target districts Rapid analysis of socio-economic data, 54 communities have been selected and a Manual on CDP development has been worked out, 24 workshops on capacity-building have been conducted with total number of participants of 1032 people from 54 communities, consisting of local authorities, VCCs heads on MDG localization, CDP development and identifying of local priority problems. 54 CDPs defining social and economic priorities of the target communities are developed. - The results of conducted community needs assessment and Manual on CDP development have been presented and widely disseminated. During the process of conducting assessments and presenting of CDP

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			<p>manual, number of local authorities received useful knowledge and skills in identifying of population' needs and development of CDPs. There is a high probability that acquired knowledge and skills on CDP development will be further used in development of CDPs in the target districts. They can be used and future projects that will be implemented in Karakalpakstan.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - [15] monitoring trips were conducted to the communities, where the technical consultations and short trainings were held on monitoring aspects of the ongoing community projects by the community initiative groups.
<p>3.1.2. Based on results of community development plans, agreement among community members on priority projects, and community inputs.</p>	<p>MOUs are signed with KKP Council of Ministers and district government offices on participation in decision making process, networking and mobilization of local resources, facilitation of preparation of technical documentation for projects, allocation of land and premises, adopting the infrastructure projects into inventory of relevant organizations for operation and maintenance, establishment of structures for implementation, monitoring and ensuring sustainability of projects.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Memorandums of understanding signed between the Council of Ministers Karakalpakstan and district authorities on participation in the decision-making process, networking and local resource mobilization, assistance in the preparation of technical documentation for projects, allocation of land plots and premises, acceptance of infrastructure projects to register in relevant organizations for operation and maintenance, the establishment of structures for implementation, monitoring and sustainability of development projects. - During development of CDPs by the initiative groups, the prioritization of problems has been conducted in each community to identify the most important one, which were addressed by the Joint Programme. - [54] Initiative Groups consisting of the active men and women of the communities have been created and jointly with the Initiative Group members in total more than 250 priority issues have been identified (5-4 issues in each community) as priorities and included to the community development plans of each community. Each of selected community priority has been

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			<p>selected from a number of existing (overall identified) problems in the communities. The identified priority issues have been disaggregated into economic, social, environmental sectors.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Another essential part of CDP formulation is identification of community contributions for joint implementation of social priority community projects. The implementation of cost-sharing mechanism inspires ownership recognition amongst community people and improves the further sustainability of implemented social projects. UN JP Community Mobilization Consultant and Community Projects Engineer provide support to initiative group members in identification and implementation of community contributions equipping with appropriate communication and monitoring tools. - The CDP content comprises community and project description, including its technical feasibility, community mobilization information, list project beneficiaries, budget, M&E information as well as address project sustainability. To support the communities with development of realistic and sustainable CDPs, the Programme staff delivered day training program "Development of project proposals" that covered in particular such core areas as the essence and meaning of CDPs, project cycle, formulation of goals and objectives of the project and its monitoring.
3.1.3. Provision of support in technical design for priority projects	Local engineer is hired to support in preparation of technical design, implementation and registration of priority projects according to technical standards and legislation.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Based on developed and identified community projects, UN JP has facilitated the preparation of technical documentation for all [29] projects funded by the project. The programme hired a Community Projects Engineer to support beneficiaries and partners in preparation of technical design, implementation and registration of

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			<p>priority projects according to technical standards and legislation. In accordance with State Regulation on the procedure for determining the value of design and survey works, the programme signed contracts with project institution “TazaSuv”. These project estimation documents have been reviewed also by the Karakalpakstan Board of State Expertise and certified with expertise conclusions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The provided support in development of technical documents not only enabled the implementation of construction works and installation of water pipelines in selected communities, but also enhanced the capacity of staff in district sectorial departments on water and electricity supply, public education and healthcare system.
3.1.4. Implementation of tender process	National consultant is hired to assist in preparation of technical documents, conducting tender and processing the bids and cases in accordance with the standard operational procedures of UNDP.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - All the construction companies on installation of water pipelines, procurement and delivery of water pump stations, delivery and installation of solar panels, installation of power transformer stations and implementation of renovation works for rural health pre-school education facilities have been selected based on competitive bidding process as per the set rules and procedures of the UNDP. The Programme hired a short term national consultant to assist in preparation of technical documents, conducting tender and processing the bids and cases in accordance with the standard operational procedures of UNDP.
3.1.5. At least 50 social infrastructure rehabilitation projects completed in line with the CDPs formulated based on participatory	22 social infrastructure development projects are in the process of implementation. 14 community projects are completed and 8 are being implemented benefiting 43,242 people in 31 communities (3 projects on irrigation water, 9 projects on improving electricity supply, 7 on drinking water, 2 reconstruction of health facilities, and 1 on renovation of kindergarten). Follow up suggestions: explore the socio-economic impacts of these projects to identify lessons learned and develop effective		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - [29] infrastructure projects have been implemented in the target communities, as a result, 44.3 thousand locals (51.3% women) in 38 communities have improved the quality of life. Those projects also benefit the population of the neighboring communities. Social infrastructure projects have been implemented with active participation of local population, community and

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approach.	practices.		<p>khokimiyats. There have been improved the access to basic social infrastructures, including to drinking and irrigation water, electricity and improvement of medical and educational institutions. The novelty in conducting the activities aimed at improving the public infrastructure undertaken by the Joint Programme is the development of the local community development plans (CDP) with the direct participation of local residents and identifying priority issues in each community;</p> <p>-</p>
3.1.6. Assessments and monitoring of project outputs and impact on human security in target Communities	Planned for 2014		<p>- Apart from the project staff monitoring and evaluations conducted periodically to the project territories, number of monitoring visits were held by the respective UNDP CO colleagues and partners. Specifically, in May, UNDP Resident Representative visited Karakalpakstan to learn about the progress of the Joint Programme. UNDP Resident Representative met with Chairman of the Council of Ministers, as well as beneficiaries of joint programs in targeted areas. In addition, in May a joint monitoring visit of the representatives of the Ministry of Economy of Uzbekistan, Public Fund for Aral Gene Pool Protection and UNDP took place in the pilot districts, where they have visited over 10 projects funded by the projects and met with the representatives of the district Hakimats and beneficiaries of the Programme in order to assess the impact of the project outputs to meet the needs of the target population. The following visits were also held as part of the monitoring of the project results. In addition the following visits were held:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rapid assessment conducted by UNIVERSALIA, as part of the UNTFHS global assessment of the its projects that was held during January –

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			<p>May 2013;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Joint monitoring visit of UN Agencies held in spring of 2013; Visit of UNDP CO Engineer to monitor and evaluation the process of the implementation of the infrastructure project during the period of 10-11.06.2014; Visit to project sites by the head of UNDP CO EGU during 31.07-02.08.2014; Visit of group of Operation staff to the UN Joint Programme sites and organizing training for local partners - 28-30.10.2014; Visit of UNDP/UNV Monitoring and Evaluation Officer to the project sites in Kanlikul and Shomanay districts during 4-6.02.2015. As part of the UNDP CO Audit, the project has been also covered by this mission from the UNDP HQ in May 2015. <p>- Based on all those visits, the respective reports with recommendations were shared to the project staff for consideration and follow as up appropriate.</p> <p>- The results and progress of the project has been be-annually reviewed by the project board comprised by the national partners (MOE, AGPF, CM of Rk) and participating UN Agencies.</p>
3.1.7. Evaluate the effectiveness and re-assess the scope of work of existing resource centers	The effectiveness and needs of 7 existing resource centers completed and report with recommendations on further development resource centers prepared.		<p>- In 2012 evaluation of the effectiveness and needs of 7 existing resource centers (within the structure of Fund mahalla) have been conducted and prepared a report with recommendations on the further development of resource centres.</p>
3.1.8. Support provided to existing resource centers in 7	Workshop on strategic planning is conducted with participation of key stakeholders in target the district and resource centers in which 5 existing resource centers obtained tools on sustainable management and diversification of		<p>- Workshop has been conducted on strategic planning for the key stakeholders on identification of regional and district resource centers, and 5 existing resource</p>

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districts (capacity building of the staff of the RCs)	service, revisited their strategies and approaches, developed business plans and updated action plans.		centers under the Mahalla Fund received necessary tools their sustainable operations and diversification or the services. Re-evaluation of their strategies has been conducted and business plans and action plans have been updated. Based on the outcomes of the conducted workshop, a new business plan has been developed and one resource centre has been established (for promoting the development of private farms).
3.1.9. New resource centers at the District level in 3 target districts	<p>3 Information resource center in the form of One Stop Shop are being established in Shumanay, Kanlikul and Muynaq districts based on MOUs signed with district Khokimiyats.</p> <p>2 business advisory service centers are being established – in Turtkul district in the form of OSS in partnership with Chamber of Commerce and another in Shumanay district on consulting and provision of advisory services on financial and accounting issues. Office furniture is provided and procurement of office equipment is underway.</p> <p>Follow up suggestions: monitor the utilization and clients' satisfaction with services received.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - [5] newly opened resource centers in Shomanay, Kanlikul, Muynak and Tortkul districts are now fully supplied and equipped with necessary inventories (computers and office furniture) and capacity building has been conducted for the relevant staff. - Those centers (e.g. One Stop Shops) are supporting the promotion of citizens' and business entities' single access to various public services, accelerate the registration and reporting process, enables access to online information and resource tools. Those established centers provide consultancy services on how to establish and run enterprises, and also provide consultancy to the established SMEs, farms and dekhans enterprises. The centers provide consultancy to more than 100 farms and dekhans enterprises and for around 40 SMEs in those four districts.
3.1.10. Improving access to natural gas distribution system within Aral Shore communities in Muynaq District.	<p>Due to strict national rules on provision of access to natural gas it was decided with NPC of the project to concentrate on alternative sources of energy.</p> <p>Feasibility study on the energy needs of rural healthcare facilities conducted and in consultation with local government authorities provision of photovoltaic systems to 9 health centers decided.</p> <p>Due to difficult technical specification to the solar panels the procurement process was delayed. Currently the tender is completed,</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A Feasibility study for the energy needs of rural health facilities has been conducted and after consultation with the local government, a decision on the provision of photovoltaic systems in 9 medical centers has been made. - [9] solar panels have been installed for rural primary healthcare facilities in Muynak district. The installed solar energy system ensured constant electricity supply for major laboratory

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	<p>contact is signed with the vendor and installation activities planned to be completed in first months of 2014.</p> <p>It is expected that improved access to energy will provide better quality health service to 29,000 people in the rural places.</p> <p>Follow up suggestions: conduct in depth analysis on the measures needed to ensure sustainability of solar panels.</p>		<p>and diagnostic equipment and safe storage of medications and vaccines. This in turn enabled rendering better quality services by health facilities covering nearly [19,039] (59% women) of rural population.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 5 monitoring visits to the RHF's were conducted by the project personnel, where one was with the participation of the UNDP CO Colleagues. Necessary consultation and technical support is being provided by the project to the relevant RHF's staff on the use of the system. - [35] employees in total from all 9 rural health clinics and District Electricity Supply Department have obtained necessary skills and knowledge on using the installed Solar Panel systems. A manual (knowledge product) is finalized for use of all beneficiaries and users of the installed systems to ensure necessary knowledge transfer.
<p>3.2. Regional authorities supported in creation of data base, and trained in basic data management and analysis, including data disaggregated by gender, for better monitoring and evaluation of progress towards human security goals in the target region (UNDP, UNFPA)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Open-access data base with key socio-economic indicators developed; - # of new training modules introduced for capacity building on processing of primary data and production of quality statistical information; - # of government officials trained in applied statistics and monitoring and evaluation methodologies. 	<p>Overall assessment: Almost 70% of the expected deliverables completed and the targets are most likely to be reached by the completion of the Programme.</p> <p>Challenges: Sustainability and continuous use of the database in government decision making and M&E</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Training modules on MDG statistics and DevInfo developed; - 20 specialists of Ministry of Economy of KKP 	<p>All set targets for this output was completed at the time of final evaluation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A significant work has been conducted jointly with the Ministry of Economy of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, where employees of MOE obtained practical skills on application of the statistical software "DevInfo" to enhance evidence based regional and local development; - A new training module has been introduced on processing of primary data and production of statistical information materials; - [28] representatives from the Ministry of Economy have increased skills on statistical software "Dev-Info" and data management; - [10] computers and a server for improving the data system and processing the data analysis have been provided to the Ministry of Economy. - Jointly with the working group

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		<p>training on MDG Statistics and DevInfo;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 10 computers procured and delivered; - Concept and 159 indicators on Human Development developed and agreed with MOE and other relevant ministries; 	<p>created for developing the database, over 10 thousand data within [46] indicators were collected for the duration of 2000-2012. On the basis of the collected data, there have been created a database using human security indicators in Karakalpakstan. Thus, local authorities have received necessary equipment, tools and skills that helps to improve the processing of the available data and forecasting future developments in the region.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Database is currently managed by the Ministry of Economy of Karakalpakstan and used by the Ministry of Economy of Karakalpakstan in conducting evaluations of ongoing social-economic changes in the Republic and for strategic planning. - Two knowledge products developed on HS indicators in Karakalpakstan by using the collected and proceed data.
3.2.1. Provision of computers and tailor-made software	10 computers were provided to Ministry of Economy of KKP to improve capacity for collecting, analyzing and tracking social and economic indicators reflecting different aspects of human security.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - [10] computers, server and software “DevInfo” has been provided to the Ministry of Economy of Karakalpakstan for collection, analysis and storage of data for tracking socioeconomic indicators reflecting various aspects of human security in the region. The necessary capacity building trainings were also delivered to the relevant specialists of the ministry on using MDGs statistics and DevInfo database software program. This activity has been also linked further to foster the Activity 3.2.2 as indicated below.
3.2.2. Agreement with regional authorities on indicators to be included in database	Draft concept note on human security and 159 human development indicators on economic, health, ecological, and food security were prepared and discussed.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The concept note on human security in the context of Karakalpakstan was developed and [49] indicators have been identified and agreed in consultation with the regional authorities. - Dev-Info software has been introduced and database has been developed on HS indicators at the Ministry of Economy of Karakalpakstan. Working group

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			members consisting of Ministry of Economy, Ministry of Agriculture and Water Resources, Ministry of Health have been trained on database management on Dev-Info software.
3.2.3. Support to creation of database	Approval of Working group members, development of database, identification of IT and server equipment needs, on-the-job training of specialists, and development of analytical statistical report on the created database is planned for 2014. Follow up suggestions: develop a clear plan on the use of the database after the Programme completion.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Members of the Working Group approved by the Council of Ministers of Karakalpakstan, database developed, information technology and the server identified, training sessions for professionals developed. Analytical report on established database and the Human Security concept developed. - There is a Direction of the Council of Ministers on a quarterly update of the database. - 2 days training has been conducted for the working group members that were approved by the Council of Ministers. The working group consist the specialists from Ministry of Economy, Minister of Health, Ministry of Agriculture and Water Management. The presentation of the database for the representatives of regional ministries has been held in May 2014. - Database is managed by the Ministry of Economy of Karakalpakstan. For ensuring further sustainability of the conducted activities on database, document the project best practices and for outreach purposes, the project has developed a knowledge product on “Human Security Database in Republic of Karakalpakstan and its utilization” and publication on “Human Security Concept and System of Indicators for Economic, Food, Health and Environmental Security in the Republic of Karakalpakstan”. Those publications are based on the previously collected data jointly with the Ministry of Economy of Karakalpakstan.
3.3. Regional and	- #of regional and district	Overall	All set targets for this output was

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district governments’ trained in the human security approach, sustainable development and the principles of results-based management (UNDP).	local government officials trained; - training materials developed in different subject areas; - # of trainer of trainers trained by Academy of State Construction; - # of projects, included into the Action Plan, as well as Memorandums and other agreements of parties involved in its implementation; - # of projects included into the database.	assessment Almost 60% of the expected deliverables completed and the targets are most likely to be reached by the completion of the Programme. Challenges: ensuring effective use of knowledge and skills received - Capacity of 6 local trainers strengthened on designing and conducting training modules; - Training modules on Human security concept, Sustainable development and MDGs developed; - 83 regional and district government officials trained on Human security approach, Sustainable development, Gender statistics and Principles of Results based budgeting.	completed at the time of final evaluation. - Over [200] (53% women) representatives of local authorities at regional and district levels have strengthened their capacities in regional development, obtained modern skills on human security concept, result based management, gender statistics and mainstreaming, and sustainable development. - [5] Training modules were prepared on following topics: Human Security Concept; Gender Statistics, Gender Mainstreaming in regional and local development planning; Sustainable Development and MGDs; Result Based Development. - [10] trainers have been trained on Training of Trainers (TOT) programme at the Academy of State and Social Construction for further distribution of the received knowledge on RBM, GM, SD, HS and necessary training materials have been presented. - Donor activities have been analyzed and published. The purpose of this activity is to highlight the activities and call to consolidated efforts for solving multidimensional problems related to the Aral Sea disaster.
3.3.1. Training of 5 trainers in Karakalpakstan by Academy of State Construction in Tashkent	6 certified trainers are prepared and training on ‘Results Based Management’ was conducted and 28 representatives of regional and district level government and public organizations were trained. Concern: How these trainers prepared and participation of Academy of State Construction in Tashkent is not known.		- [10] trainers have been trained on Training of Trainers (TOT) programme at the Academy of State and Social Construction for further distribution of the received knowledge on RBM, GM, SD, HS and necessary training materials have been presented.
3.3.2. Development of simple training courses and	In collaboration with local certified trainers training modules on ‘Results Based Management’, ‘Human Security’, ‘Sustainable development’ and ‘Gender statistics’ prepared.		- Training modules “Result oriented management”, “Human Security”, “Sustainable development”, “Gender statistics”, “Gender mainstreaming

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packages on the Human Security Approach, Sustainable Development and Results Based Management	In partnership with Aral Gene Pool Protection Fund report on donor assistance from 2006 – 2011 in Aral Sea region is prepared. The report is presented and discussed at the Science Council of Center for Economic Researches and printed for wider dissemination.		<p>approaches in development planning" have been developed in collaboration with relevant specialists and trainers.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Those materials were further used during the capacity building trainings conducted within the frame of the Programme for the specialists and representatives of the government and public organizations under the Activity 3.3.3. Training modules were prepared on following topics: Human Security Concept; Gender Mainstreaming; Sustainable Development; Result Based Development. The training materials have been translated into Karakalpak language too in order to ensure in the trainings conducted at district and community levels. - In cooperation with AGPF a report on donor assistance for the period 2006-2011 for the region of the Aral sea has been prepared. The report is presented and discussed in the Research Institute of the Center for economic research and were disseminated among the partners.
3.3.3. Training provided to government officials from regional government bodies, and from three target districts	4 trainings were conducted and 83 representatives of regional and district level government and public organizations, educational institutions were trained on 'Results Based Management', 'Human Security', 'Sustainable development' and 'Gender statistics'. Follow up suggestions: assess the use of new skills and knowledge received.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Over [200] (53% women) representatives of local authorities at regional and district levels have strengthened their capacities in regional development, obtained modern skills on human security concept, result based management, gender statistics and mainstreaming, and sustainable development. - Under the cooperation with MASHAV, two regional government specialists participated in an international course on "Combating Desertification: Agricultural Development, Afforestation, Water and Soil Conservation Management".