



## Joint Programme Document and Fund Transfer Request

- Template -

Development Emergency Modality – Response to the Global Crisis on Food, Energy, Finance

### Eligibility Check

Does the proposal address one or more of the following sectors affected by the global crisis? Select all relevant sectors.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Food	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Energy	<input type="checkbox"/> Finance
What are the areas of intervention that will be implemented by this proposal? Select all relevant intervention areas.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>Data collection/analytics</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>Analysis and forecasting</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>Help devise comprehensive preventative package of response measures</b> Testing / catalysing new integrated policies, financing solutions, programmes		
Is the proposal developed under the RC leadership to mobilize the UNCT to effectively and efficiency respond to the crisis?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>Yes</b> <input type="checkbox"/> No		
Does the proposal contribute to results in the UNSDCFs?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>Yes</b> <input type="checkbox"/> No		
Is the proposal building on and topping up an existing joint programme supported by the Joint SDG Fund?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>No</b> <i>(If yes, please follow the specific guidance as per communications from the Secretariat)</i>		

### Cover-page

<b>MPTFO Project Reference Number</b>	<i>(Leave blank, for automatic population in Atlas)</i>
<b>Country</b>	Uzbekistan
<b>Region</b>	Not applicable
<b>Joint programme title:</b>	Multi-faceted response to the food and energy emergency in Uzbekistan

Outcomes(s): <verbatim from CF>	By end of 2022, a comprehensive, evidence-based support package is established that incorporates preventive response measures towards the food and energy sector impacts resulting from the crisis between Ukraine and Russia.
Duration:	Maximum 6 months, no later than 31 December 2022
Anticipated start and end dates:	07/2022 to 12/2022 (for Top-ups, extensions to no later than 31 December 2022)
<b>Short description</b>	<p>Max 300 words</p> <p><b>This Joint Programme (JP) proposed by UNICEF, FAO and ILO seeks to address negative impacts of food and energy price shocks on households and enterprises by implementing the following interventions and measures:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Undertaking a multidimensional emergency response analysis focusing on food and energy dimensions to help design a sector relevant response measure</b> – the intervention will provide key evidence on food and energy deprivations in the country and their impacts on wellbeing of adults and children. This, in turn, should inform designing appropriate response measures.</li> <li>• <b>Designing appropriate multi-faceted response measures to address immediate vulnerabilities</b> by taking into account diverse impact on women, men and children in agriculture and other sectors of the economy from food and energy deprivations and recommending innovative, efficient and inclusive financing mechanisms to fund the proposed shock response social protection and labour market measures targeting specifically the agricultural sector.</li> <li>• <b>Provision of technical assistance and advisory services on accessing highly productive agricultural techniques and inputs</b> to increase productivity of family-level farming to boost food self-sufficiency in rural areas of Uzbekistan.</li> </ul>
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UN Joint Program RCO focal point	<b>Rusyan Jill Mamiit</b> , <a href="mailto:mamiit@un.org">mamiit@un.org</a> , Development Coordination Officer for Partnerships and Development Finance, +998 935017838
PUNO Lead agency JP Focal point	Agency, Name and contact email: <b>UNICEF</b> , Umid Aliev, <a href="mailto:ualiev@unicef.org">ualiev@unicef.org</a>
Other PUNOs JP focal point	Agency, Name and contact email: <b>FAO</b> , Nargizakhon Khujaeva, <a href="mailto:nargizakhon.khujaeva@fao.org">nargizakhon.khujaeva@fao.org</a>
	Agency, Name and contact email: <b>ILO</b> , Mikhail Pouchkin, <a href="mailto:pouchkin@ilo.org">pouchkin@ilo.org</a>

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<b>Total budget:</b>	
<b>Source of funds:</b>	
● UN Joint SDG Fund	up to \$250,000 (\$400,000 for MCOs)
● UNICEF	<b>\$100,000</b> requested from the UN Joint SDG Fund
● FAO	<b>\$80,000</b> requested from the UN Joint SDG Fund
● ILO	<b>\$ 64,200</b> requested from the UN Joint SDG Fund
● Other sources	<b>\$ 39,500</b> PUNOs' contributions

<b>SDG Targets directly addressed by the Joint Programme</b>	Min 2 max 5 SDG targets <b>SDG 1, SDG 2, SDG 8, SDG 10</b>
<b><u>Gender Marker</u></b>	Select only one from the options below <input type="checkbox"/> GEN3: Have gender equality/women empowerment as the primary or principal objective. <input type="checkbox"/> GEN2: Make a significant contribution to gender equality/women empowerment. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>GEN1: Make a limited contribution to gender equality/women empowerment</b> <input type="checkbox"/> GEN0: Make no contribution to gender equality/women empowerment

## JOINT PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

### Situation Analysis

Max 500 words. A brief, evidence-based situation analysis of the development challenges to be addressed. It is connected to country analytical work as relevant. Apply a gender lens to the analysis and description of the problem.

The ongoing Russia-Ukraine conflict has caused major disruptions to food and energy supply chains and markets. Given that these countries jointly produce 30% of wheat and 20% of grain, and are the world's largest exporters of vegetable oil, the conflict has already resulted in soaring prices worldwide. In Uzbekistan since January 2022 food prices increased by 4.4%, where the world food price inflation was attributed to 40% of this growth.

According to the ODI evaluation, Uzbekistan is among the top 5 countries worldwide with the most direct economic exposure to Russia and Ukraine, given that Russia is its top trading and investment partner. The World Bank estimation for 2022 was that the overall economic growth in Uzbekistan would slow down to 3.6% from 7.1% in 2021, the remittances (which made 11.65% of GDP in 2020) would reduce two-fold with a potentially increasing number of returning migrant workers. The sanctions against Russia are also likely to cause trade and banking disruptions as well the soaring food and energy prices.

The convergence of impacts of multiple global emergencies are already evident in Uzbekistan. The price pressures from the international markets are coupled with the expected price growth due to the government's plans to liberalise domestic prices for wheat. Since 1 June 2022, the price of the so-called "social bread" has already doubled from 1,400 UZS to 2,800 UZS.

Government's ambitious plan for energy reform implies doubling energy tariffs to reach cost recovery levels. However, in the current context such reform entails heightened risk of significant share of households falling (deeper) into poverty. ILO's estimates show that approximately 30% of the households in Uzbekistan are energy poor. Energy poverty is prevalent among income poor households and most of the energy poor households reside in rural areas.

In 2021, according to UNICEF, some 28% of children lived in HHs which reported not having been able to buy enough food. Increased food and energy prices will result in more HH's falling (deeper) into poverty, particularly, in rural areas where most Uzbeks reside, and where there is increased share of stunting among children and higher number of malnourished children and women. International research shows that it is critical for children to receive adequate diets, especially during the first 1,000 days of their lives. If children experience stunting during this time, it may cause irreversible damage to their cognitive development, which can affect their future productivity. Children who are stunted are likely to earn 26% less as adults than their non-stunted peers. Moreover, in rural areas, there is also the risk of resorting to negative practices such as child labour in cases when families are lacking basic means to sustain their livelihoods. In this context and with the impacts of the Ukraine-Russia crisis on the food sector in Uzbekistan, sustainable and green farming practices in tandem with well-designed social protection measures can have a significant role ensuring food and income security for most disadvantaged groups.

The impact of raising energy tariffs in combination with the impacts of the ongoing crisis between Ukraine and Russia will be felt by small, medium, and micro enterprises (SMEs), in particular, and will have detrimental impact on Uzbekistan's labour market which already exhibits significant structural weaknesses such as high informality (60% of all employed), underemployment, and very high NEET (not in education, employment, and training) rate at 42% overall and staggering 66%

for young women. In the light of the anticipated further impacts on the energy sector, many businesses, especially, small, medium, and micro/family businesses may be forced to close due to increased energy price as they will not be able to pay their energy bills. The expected impacts are more very crucial as medium and small sized enterprises make about 90% of all business in Uzbekistan, employing about 78% of workforce and account for substantial part of economic output. Emerging disruptions, with an estimated 150,000 migrant workers who have returned from Russia that are joining an estimated 800,000 new labour market entrants, in combination with increased energy prices, will have significant impact in the ability of the labour system, which can further result in higher unemployment, reduction in living standards, limited participation of women in the world of work, informality, trade, financial, and macroeconomic systems.

In sum, to address the heightened food and energy impacts brought by the ongoing Ukraine-Russia crisis on vulnerable groups, rural households, workers in agriculture and own-account workers, SMEs, a well-designed set of timely, focused, and context-specific evidence-based measures are imperative. It is important for these measures to cover food and income security, introduction of shock-responsive social protection schemes particularly for the agricultural sector, support to SME with specific focus on women-led enterprises to retain the workforce and cover their operational costs to tailored employment measures. While the design of the measures seeks to address emergency context, it is important to note that the set of proposed measures will be based on three pronged approach: i) undertaking a multidimensional emergency response analysis focusing on food and energy dimensions to provide evidence-based and sector-specific response measures; ii) supporting the government in designing appropriate multifaceted response measures to address immediate vulnerabilities to food and energy price shocks and deepening of gender based inequalities; iii) provision of small-scale technical assistance and advisory services on introducing green farming practice and accessing highly productive agricultural techniques and inputs to increase productivity and efficiency of family-level farming to boost food self-sufficiency in rural areas of Uzbekistan to be better prepared for potential exacerbated impacts of the Ukraine-Russia crisis.

**Programme Strategy**

Max 1000 words, summarising the proposal, including (1) the rationale and relevance of the proposed approach; (2) the expected outputs and their contribution to addressing the impact of the global crisis, CF outcome(s), and related SDG; (3) How the JP results translate into medium-term policy and/or financing solutions;

The proposed Joint Programme (JP) seeks to **provide evidence-based support to the Government in the design of a comprehensive support package that incorporates preventive response measures towards the food and energy sector impacts resulting from the crisis between Ukraine and Russia.** The proposed response measures will target to protect the vulnerable population of Uzbekistan - in particular, those at risk of being left behind - including children, rural farm workers, and women. With the proposed measures, the JP will harness the collective expertise and capacity of FAO, UNICEF, ILO and its partners to overcome key systemic barriers to achieve several SDGs: absence of measurements and information on the impact of the food and energy price rises on wellbeing of families and enterprises in Uzbekistan; increased exposure of the country's population, especially its vulnerable groups such as children, youth, women, people with disabilities, unemployed, under- or informally employed workers, to the risks of reduced wellbeing due to the food and energy price shocks; weak mechanisms of effective response provision in the case of emergencies such as food and energy price shocks, including on small, medium and micro enterprises. In the given context, **there is a need for analytical evidence and information, evidence-based designed social support, and emergency response programmes as well as policy recommendations and scalable models for the effective delivery of food and energy emergency response.** In the following paragraphs it is outlined on how the proposed Joint Programme aims to meet these needs.

(4) Focus on vulnerable groups; (5) The role of wider UNCT and other stakeholders. Outline any potential risk you foresee in carrying out the strategy and how you plan to mitigate against such risk, if any.

The observed substantial growth of food and energy prices is very likely to increase food and energy deprivations and increase the risk for households, particularly those in rural areas, to resort to subsistence farming. However, the exact impact remains unclear, which necessitates **multidimensional emergency response analysis** focusing on food and energy dimensions which will provide key evidence on food and energy deprivations in the country and their impacts on wellbeing especially of women, children, and other vulnerable members of the population. **The analysis will aim to establish prevalence of food and energy deprivations, their concentration across geographical, socio-demographic and income groups.**

Special attention will also be paid on measuring the impact of the energy tariff increase on the economic sector, as the increased energy bills imply increased operational costs, which normally may result in reduced workers' salaries, workforce lay-offs, informalisation of business or even its complete close-down. This, in turn, implies reduced employment and income opportunities for households in Uzbekistan and obviously reduces their resilience to price shocks, and thus warrants careful analysis of the impact of the increased energy tariffs on businesses and households in Uzbekistan.

The evidence obtained from the analysis will, in turn, inform **designing appropriate response measures** to ensure their effectiveness and efficiency. Given the multifaceted nature of the impact of the food and energy price shocks caused by the ongoing conflict between Russia and Ukraine, the response measures will also need to consist of several parts. For example, to tackle the increased food deprivations, which in turn are likely to result in worsening nutrition and jeopardising children's cognitive and physical development, it will be important to introduce adequate and efficient social assistance measures to provide additional resources to protect children in vulnerable families from risks of malnutrition. The Joint Programme aims to support the government to design and implement such response measures.

The design of the response programmes will be informed by the findings of the emergency response analysis envisioned under the proposed Joint Programme, while their implementation will benefit from the PUNOs' ongoing work on strengthening shock-responsiveness of the national social protection system in Uzbekistan. Jointly with the Ministry of Finance, UNICEF has been developing an electronic module within the Single Registry, a nationwide management information system of social protection, to enable the ministry to implement such emergency responses as provision of cash transfers and social support services to the affected population. With UNICEF's advocacy, perception of the relevant line ministries on appropriateness of social protection responses has recently improved, which has already resulted on several occasions of the nationwide one-off cash transfers to vulnerable families with children during the COVID-19 pandemic. With its established partnership networks, the PUNOs are well-placed to push for the institutionalisation of the social protection response measures responsive to the impacts brought by the Ukraine-Russia crisis that can hopefully support the government in establishing appropriate regulatory and institutional frameworks.

The proposed Joint Programme will also look at a **range of measures to tackle energy poverty**, which will include provision of social allowances and introduction of block tariffs implying the reduced energy rates for the vulnerable households. The response measures will also imply labour market interventions to mitigate the impact of the increased energy bills to small and micro-enterprises. The proposed measures will explore direct support to small entrepreneurs, own account workers, those

informally employed or unemployed, especially youth and women as well as development of evidence-based policy recommendations on extending coverage of social security programmes for them.

Finally, the increased food deprivations as well as the reduced employment and income opportunities may result in many households, especially in rural areas resorting to subsistence farming, which, in turn, may revive such negative practices as child labour. The proposed Joint Programme will aim to provide **technical assistance to the government on the introduction of green farming practices, improving access to the agricultural techniques and inputs that are effective and suitable for family-level farming to boost food self-sufficiency of rural households in Uzbekistan.** This workstream will include testing practical and scalable models of green and family-level farming that will be useful in the development of relevant policy and technical recommendations on their nationwide roll-out.

It is expected the successful completion of the proposed Joint Programme will contribute to accelerating Uzbekistan's progress towards **SDGs 1, 2, 8 and 10.** The proposed Joint Programme will aim to benefit the following vulnerable groups: children, youth, women, rural households, under- or informally employed, and unemployed people.

The sustainability and continuity of the proposed Joint Programme's results will be ensured by the collective efforts of PUNOs to accompany the response design and implementation with development of the appropriate institutional and regulatory framework designs and obtaining the government's commitment to scale-up the interventions implemented within the proposed Joint Programme.

The proposed Joint Programme is expected to benefit from the ongoing cooperation of the PUNOs with wider UNCT and other stakeholders. In particular, the suggested analysis of food and energy deprivations and their impact of households' wellbeing will be aligned with the ongoing collaboration of UNICEF with UNDP and the Centre of Economic Research and Reforms on designing national indicators of multidimensional poverty and conducting a nationwide household survey to examine it.

Successful implementation of the proposed Joint Programme is subject to several risks. Their description and the planned mitigating measures are given in the 'Risk Management' section of the proposal below.

**Governance and implementation arrangements**

Max 500 words. Explain the specific roles and responsibilities of RC/RCO, PUNOs and other partners – to ensure integrated implementation and

The proposed Joint Programme will be overseen by the Technical Working Group that will be formed from the senior and technical specialists of the Government and PUNOs, who are directly involved into the implementation of the programme. The Government will be represented by the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Employment and Labour Relations and the Ministry of Agriculture. The full Technical Working Group will meet monthly to approve work plans, to review progress and to adjust work plans if need be.

PUNOs will also rely on relevant UNSDCF Results Groups to ensure close and ongoing consultations with other key UNCT members including UNDP, UNFPA, WHO and UNODC to ensure that the evolving programme considers the expertise and priorities articulated by these agencies.

<p>effective governance under the RC leadership. Focus on coordination, decision-making, reporting and how transaction costs will be reduced. Explain why this is the best approach including how it avoids introducing parallel structures to those that already exist, and confirm that existing structures and mechanisms of UNCT, government, and related programs/initiatives are leveraged.</p>	<p>This arrangement will not only avoid creation of parallel structures but will also fully integrate the proposed Joint Programme into UNCT processes and substantially reduce coordination and transaction costs.</p> <p>The Resident Coordinator will provide oversight for the overall accountability of each PUNOs involved in the implementation of the Joint Programme. The three PUNOs (UNICEF, FAO and ILO) will work together to synergize the key sections of the programme, each will take a clear lead in relevant sections, leveraging their comparative advantages. The three PUNOs will meet regularly with the RC Office to jointly take stock of progress, lessons learnt, results and bottlenecks, and to recalibrate accordingly. In the area of communication, common ‘key policy messages’ will be agreed for advocacy with relevant national partners and IFIs, as and when needed.</p> <p>From the food and energy emergency lenses, the proposed Joint Programme will capitalize on the experience of UNICEF on social protection emergency responses. As such, considering its leading role within UNCT on social protection, UNICEF will take the role of a coordinating lead agency to provide operational management to the programme implementation. UNICEF will lead the analysis on the food and energy price shocks on wellbeing of households in Uzbekistan, design of the social protection response measures and development of necessary regulatory and institutional frameworks.</p> <p>Building on its strong normative mandate and support to development of the National Social Protection Strategy and Employment Programme in Uzbekistan, ILO will lead the analysis of the impact of the increased energy prices on enterprises, their production and employment operations, and labour market conditions. ILO will also lead on development of policy recommendations in extending coverage of social security programmes for youth, women, under- or informally employed and unemployed with specific focus on the agricultural and rural sectors. Leveraging on the ongoing collaboration with the International Monetary Fund ILO will advocate for adequate resources to address the impact of the emergencies.</p> <p>FAO, with its mandate on agricultural and rural development, is in a strategic position to lead on testing scalable models on introducing green farming practices and improving access to agriculture techniques and inputs to boost efficiency and effectiveness of family-level farming to strengthen food self-sufficiency among rural households that are mostly affected by the food impacts of the Russia-Ukraine crisis.</p> <p>Civil society, private sector, academia, trade unions and mass media will be important stakeholders through ongoing social dialogue as well as being involved into implementation of the proposed Joint Programme.</p> <p>As a coordinating agency UNICEF will engage a Joint Programme Manager to lead on planning, implementation and reporting on the Joint Programme.</p>
<p><b>Legal context</b></p> <p>This section refers to cooperation or assistance</p>	<p>Agency name: UNICEF  Agreement title: Basic Cooperation Agreement between UNICEF and the Government of the Republic of Uzbekistan  Agreement date: 19 December 1994</p>



agreements that form the legal basis for the relationships between the Government and each of the UN organisations participating in this joint programme. For example: the Basic Cooperation Agreement for UNICEF; Standard Basic Assistance Agreement for UNDP, which also applies to UNFPA; the Basic Agreement for WFP; as well as the Country Programme Action Plan(s) where they exist; and other applicable agreements for other participating UN organisations. For the Funds and Programmes, these are standing cooperation arrangements. For the specialised Agencies, these should be the text that is normally used in their programme/project documents or any other applicable legal instruments. The text specific to each participating UN organisation should be cleared by the respective UN organisation.

Agency name: International Labour Organisation  
Agreement title: Decent Work Country Programme for the Republic of Uzbekistan 2021-2025  
Agreement date: 22 September 2021

Agency name: FAO  
Agreement title: Country Programming Framework for the Republic of Uzbekistan 2021-2025  
Agreement date: 24 September 2020

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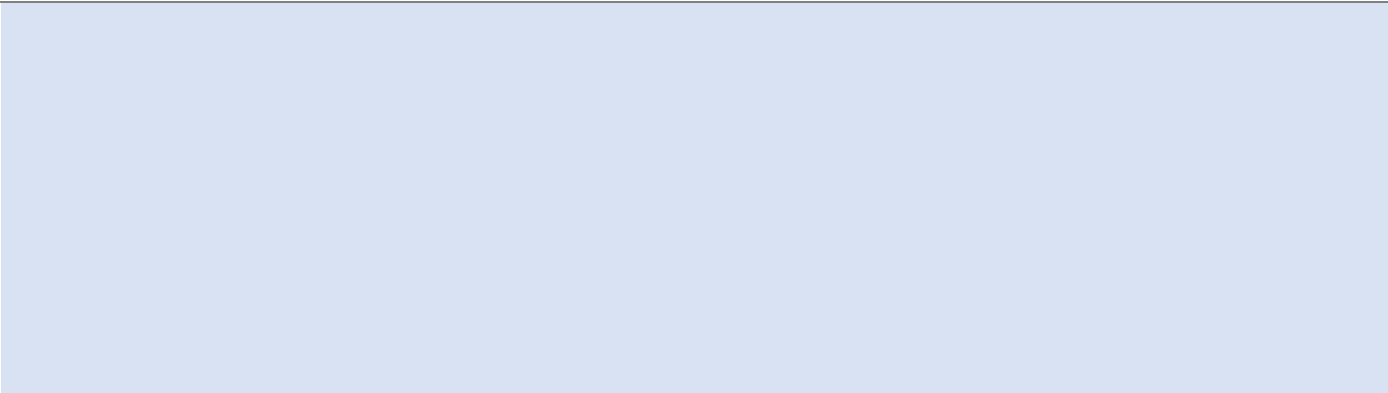
Indicate the title and date of the agreement between each Participating UN Organisation (PUNO) and the government in the following format:

Agency name:

Agreement title:

Agreement date:

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Workplan Template														
Outcome		By end of 2022, a comprehensive evidence-based support package is established that incorporates preventive response measures towards the food and energy sector impacts resulting from the crisis between Ukraine and Russia.												
Output	Target/s	List of activities	Time frame						PLANNED BUDGET				PUNO/s involved	Implementing partner/s involved
			Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Overall budget description	Joint SDG Fund (USD)	PUNO Contributions (USD)	Total Cost (USD)		
<b>Output 1</b> - by end of 2022, evidence base is established for the comprehensive response package to food and energy price shocks in Uzbekistan	Internal and external expertise is engaged on defining and measuring food and energy deprivations	National consultations on defining and measuring food and energy deprivations in Uzbekistan							The funds will be used to engage external expertise and to hold 2 roundtable discussions with national experts	20,000	0	20,000	UNICEF	UNICEF Research Office (Innocenti), Centre of Economic Research and Reforms
	Analytical report on the impact of the food and energy price shocks on wellbeing of households is prepared to inform the response package design	Representative household survey on multidimensional poverty with the focus on food and energy deprivations							The funds will be used to support a local think tank to conduct the survey and develop policy and practical recommendations	60,000	10,000 (UNICEF) 5,000 (ILO)	75,000	UNICEF, ILO	Centre of Economic Research and Reforms
	Impact of energy prices on business,	Survey with enterprises assessing the impact of							The funds will be used to support external contractor to conduct additional survey and	20,000	3,000	23,000	ILO	

	workers is estimated	increased energy prices on their operations with a focus on effects on productivity, worker's salaries and potential lay-offs and increase of overall unemployment						develop policy and practical recommendations specific on labour impacts of the Ukraine-Russia crisis					
<b>Output 2 -</b> by end of 2022, an evidence-based, comprehensive response package to the food and energy price shocks is developed	Support from the key decision-makers is enhanced	Holding roundtables, interviews and media discussions on the need of social protection response measures						The funds will be used to cover costs of hosting the communication and advocacy events (discussions, interviews, roundtables)	10,000	0	<b>10,000</b>	UNICEF	
	Evidence-based, comprehensive response package is developed	Analysis of the survey data Preparation of the analytical report with policy recommendations on the response measures							15,000	2,000 (UNICEF) 2,000 (ILO)	<b>19,000</b>	UNICEF, ILO	UNICEF Research Office (Innocenti), Centre of Economic Research and Reforms
	Draft regulatory documents on implementation of the response measures are developed	Drafting regulatory documents Discussion of the drafts with national experts						The funds will be used to cover costs of holding the discussion events with national experts	10,000	0	<b>10,000</b>	UNICEF	Ministry of Finance, Centre of Economic Research and Reforms

	The proposed response measures are integrated into Single Registry of Social Protection	Single Registry system administrator configures the response measures into the system					n/a	0	10,000 (UNICEF)	10,000	UNICEF	Ministry of Finance,
	Non-contributory social protection scheme redesigned to address the situation of agricultural workers in times of crisis						The funds will be used for services of national and international experts to assess the impact of price (energy, food) increase on basic income security on households engaged in agriculture with a particular emphasis about children (i.e., sustaining Uzbekistan's achievements in child labour eradication). The assessment will serve to propose options to redesign non-contributory social protection scheme and ensure extension of coverage	15,000	2,000 (ILO)	17,000	ILO with inputs from FAO, UNICEF	Ministry of Finance, social partners,
	Access to social protection, child rights and labour rights improved through real time monitoring situation	1. Development of a mobile app for agricultural workers to raise awareness about their social protection and labour rights and report any grievances with regards to irregularities in					The funds will be used to contract national service provider; to develop mobile app; to develop public announcements for local media (primarily radio)	20,000	5,000	25,000	ILO	Ministry of Employment and Labour Relations, Ministry of Agriculture Federation of Trade Unions of Uzbekistan, Confederation of Employers

		<p>adhering to these rights</p> <p>2. Awareness raising among agricultural workers about their rights and obligations</p> <p>3. Awareness raising about causes and consequences of informal employment</p>										
<p><b>Output 3</b> - by end of 2022, technical assistance and advisory services are provided on green farming and accessing highly productive agricultural techniques and inputs</p>	<p>50 smallholder farmers (40% - women) are trained to apply innovative methods in horticulture.</p>	<p>Needs assessment to determine the geographical scope for training activities, selection of beneficiaries.</p> <p>Capacity building activities and training on best horticulture practices.</p> <p>Development of recommendation based on lessons learnt to further disseminate experience and</p>					<p>Funds will be spent for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- selection of potential beneficiaries to use innovative practices and their needs assessment</li> <li>- Training execution in the chosen thematic direction</li> <li>- Development of recommendations, manuals, and other related materials for further dissemination of knowledge</li> </ul>	40,000	2,500	<b>42,500</b>	FAO	Ministry of Agriculture



- Annual financial reports as of 31st December each year with respect to the funds disbursed to it from the Joint SDG Fund Account, to be provided no later than four months after the end of the applicable reporting period; and
- A final financial report, after the completion of the activities financed by the Joint SDG Fund and including the final year of the activities, to be provided no later than 30 April of the year following the operational closing of the project activities.

The Project will be using a pass-through fund management modality where UNDP Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office will act as the Administrative Agent. The programmatic UN entity of the Facility shall assume full programmatic and financial accountability for the funds disbursed to it by the Administrative Agent of the Joint SDG Fund (Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office). Such funds will be administered by each UN Agency, Fund, and Project in accordance with its own regulations, rules, directives and procedures. The entity shall establish a separate ledger account for the receipt and administration of the funds disbursed to it by the Administrative Agent. Indirect costs of the Participating Organisations recovered through project support costs will be 7%. All other costs incurred by each PUNO in carrying out the activities for which it is responsible under the Fund will be recovered as direct costs. Procedures on financial transfers, extensions, financial and operational closure, and related administrative issues are stipulated in the Operational Guidance of the Joint SDG Fund. PUNOs and partners must comply with Joint SDG Fund brand guidelines, which includes information on donor visibility requirements.

### Risk Management

Risks	Risk Level: (Likelihood x Impact, as per instructions)	Likelihood: Certain - 5 Likely - 4 Possible - 3 Unlikely - 2 Rare - 1	Impact: Essential - 5 Major - 4 Moderate - 3 Minor - 2 Insignificant - 1	Mitigating measures	Responsible Org./Person
Contextual risks					
Possible deterioration of the economic situation related to price fluctuations and migration may negatively affect the results of some components of the project.		Possible - 3	Moderate - 3	The project envisages tracking the estimates and forecasts made by the Ministry of Finance to prevent any negative consequences from potential fluctuations.	UNICEF, ILO
Possible fiscal tightening and introduction of austerity measures could impact decisions related to extension of social protection	Medium	Possible - 3	Moderate - 3	Project activities are compatible with other on-going efforts of PUNOs related to social	ILO, UNICEF



schemes and measures mitigating the impact of energy price liberalisation on households and medium, small and micro- enterprises				protection extension and fiscal space analysis	
Programmatic risks					
High staff turnover among key national partners		Possible - 3	Major - 4	Participatory approach to programming by involving multiple stakeholders and diversifying implementation and policy communication channels to reduce the impact of individual changes.	All PUNOs
Change in commitments of partners towards realisation of goals	Medium	Possible - 3	Moderate - 3	The project will prepare communication strategy with key shared messages for all PUNO's emphasising the criticality of the project to address imminent crisis and prepare springboard for post-crisis recovery	All PUNOs
Possible downplaying of the importance to focus on women's empowerment and gender equality in a project that addresses emergency	Likely	Likely - 4	Moderate - 3	The project will analyse the differential impact of emergencies on women. This is of high importance in agriculture where the social norms and patriarchal attitudes towards women prevail and where specific legislation prevents women from land ownership; and contains blind spots with regards to women agricultural and domestic workers, access to labour and social protection rights. The project will also ensure that at least half of all participants in activities are women and that their concerns are addressed in analysis.	
Institutional risks					

Governmental or institutional changes may delay the achievement of project objectives.		Unlikely - 2	Moderate - 3	To reduce risk, the project involves working with multiple partners and documenting knowledge (retaining and transferring knowledge through briefs, recommendations, instructions, guidelines, etc.), as well as strengthening the institutional capacity of partners so that important information and potential is preserved even with staff rotation.	All PUNOs
Fiduciary risks					
In relation to the provided budget for certain activities, ensuring the sustainability of project results/achieving the desired impact of the project may not be feasible.		Possible - 3	Moderate - 3	Thorough monitoring of the project outputs, establishing a results framework, clear documentation of project expenditures.	All PUNOs

Likelihood	Occurrence	Frequency
Very Likely	The event is <b>expected</b> to occur in most circumstances	Twice a month or more frequently
Likely	The event <b>will probably</b> occur in most circumstances	Once every two months or more frequently
Possibly	The event <b>might</b> occur at some time	Once a year or more frequently
Unlikely	The event <b>could</b> occur at some time	Once every three years or more frequently
Rare	The event <b>may</b> occur in exceptional circumstances	Once every seven years or more frequently

Consequence	Result
Extreme	An event leading to <b>massive or irreparable</b> damage or disruption
Major	An event leading to <b>critical</b> damage or disruption
Moderate	An event leading to <b>serious</b> damage or disruption
Minor	An event leading to <b>some degree</b> of damage or disruption
Insignificant	An event leading to <b>limited</b> damage or disruption

Likelihood	Consequences				
	Insignificant (1)	Minor (2)	Moderate (3)	Major (4)	Extreme (5)
Very likely (5)	Medium (5)	High (10)	High (15)	Very High (20)	Very High (25)
Likely (4)	Medium (4)	Medium (8)	High (12)	High (16)	Very High (20)
Possible (3)	Low (3)	Medium (6)	High (9)	High (12)	High (15)
Unlikely (2)	Low (2)	Low (4)	Medium (6)	Medium (8)	High (10)
Rare (1)	Low (1)	Low (3)	Medium (3)	Medium (4)	High (5)

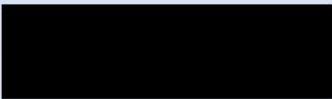
Level of risk	Result
Very High	Immediate action required by executive management. Mitigation activities/treatment options are mandatory to reduce likelihood and/or consequence. Risk cannot be accepted unless this occurs.
High	Immediate action required by senior/ executive management. Mitigation activities/treatment options are mandatory to reduce likelihood and/or consequence. Monitoring strategy to be implemented by Risk Owner.
Medium	Senior Management attention required. Mitigation activities/ treatment options are undertaken to reduce likelihood and/or consequence. Monitoring strategy to be implemented by Risk Owner.
Low	Management attention required. Specified ownership of risk. Mitigation activities/treatment options are recommended to reduce likelihood and/or consequence. Implementation of monitoring strategy by risk owner is recommended.

### Budget per UNSDG Categories

UNSDG BUDGET CATEGORIES	UNICEF		FAO		ILO	
	Joint SDG Fund (USD)	PUNO Contribution (USD)	Joint SDG Fund (USD)	PUNO Contribution (USD)	Joint SDG Fund (USD)	PUNO Contribution (USD)
1. Staff and other personnel	15,000	22,000	24,132	5,500	0	12,000
2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials	5000		0		6,500	
3. Equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture (including Depreciation)	0		0		0	
4. Contractual services	30,000		0		45,000	
5. Travel	0		4,661		8,500	
6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts	45,000		0		0	
7. General Operating and other Direct Costs	0		45,975		0	
<b>Total Direct Costs</b>	<b>95,000</b>				<b>74,768</b>	
8. Indirect Support Costs (Max. 7%)	6,650		5,233.76		4,200	
<b>TOTAL Costs</b>	<b>101,650</b>	<b>22,000</b>	<b>80,001.76</b>	<b>5,500</b>	<b>64,200</b>	<b>12,000</b>

### Signature of Joint Programme document and Fund Transfer Request as per UN SDG budget categories.

I hereby confirm that the funds requested are in accordance with the approved Work Plan & Joint Programme Document. \* I also certify that the copy transmitted to the MPTF Office is a true copy of the original which is secured by the RC Office. I have received documentation from Participating Organisations demonstrating Committed amounts where applicable. I also confirm that the PUNOs' indirect cost does not exceed 7%.

<b>RESIDENT COORDINATOR SIGNATURE</b>	<b>Name: Roli Asthana, Resident Coordinator</b> 8 June 2022 
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<b>UNICEF Representative SIGNATURE</b>	<b>Name, Title: Munir Mammadzade, Representative</b> 8 June 2022
<b>FAO Representative SIGNATURE</b>	<b>Name, Title: Sherzod Umarov, Assistant FAO Representative in Uzbekistan</b> 8 June 2022
<b>ILO Representative SIGNATURE</b>	<b>Name, Title: Olga Koulaeva, Director</b> 8 June 2022 