Annex 2 (concept note template)

Joint SDG Fund – Call on SDG Financing

CONCEPT NOTE TEMPLATE (WITH INSTRUCTIONS)

- The Concept Note application will be submitted via an online form by the RC.
- The on-line application needs to include the upload of the signature page and the letter of endorsement by the government.
- The applications that do not follow this template strictly, including word limits for individual responses, will not be considered for technical review, and therefore rejected.

FACT SHEET

Title of the proposed Joint Programme: IMPACT ANGOLA CATALYTIC FINANCE

UNCT: Angola

Date: 31st March 2020

RCO focal point: Simao Muhongo, Partnerships and Finance for Development Officer
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Lead UN entity and contact person:
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)
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United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) - Contact Person: Florbela Fernandes, UNFPA Representative in Angola, ffernandes@unfpa.org
United Nations Development Program (UNDP) – Henrik Fredborg Larsen, Resident Representative, henrik.larsen@undp.org
International Finance Corporation (IFC) – Hector Gomez, Country Manager Angola, hgomezang@ifc.org

Relevant Cooperation Framework Outcome/s and Output/s:
UNSDCF 2020-2022

PILLAR 1: ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL TRANSFORAMTION
Output 1.1: National capacities strengthened to develop, implement, monitor and budget strategies and programmes to end poverty in all forms, in a multi-sectoral manner, including the National Assembly
Output 1.4: Continuous training programmes, aimed at providers of social and productive services, in planning, management, monitoring of programmes and services reinforced in an integrated manner and ensuring a provision of quality and equitable services to community, municipal, provincial and national level
Output 1.6: Decentralized and integrated social and productive service systems (health, nutrition, HIV, education, water and sanitation, housing, social protection, justice, protection against violence, land management, rural extension, etc.) and job and income generation increased and strengthened at Community, municipal, provincial and national level
Output 1.8: Innovations and new technologies introduced in the provision of integrated social and productive services and economic diversification aiming at the expansion and improvement of supply at the communal, municipal, provincial and national levels
Output 1.10: National programmes to promote a competitive and favorable business environment for micro, small and medium-sized and expanded enterprises, with improved investment in the private sector for the realization of the SDGs

PILLAR 2: ADOLESCENTS, YOUNG PEOPLE AND WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT
Output 2.5: Technical-professional strategies, programmes and courses for adolescents and young people, adapted to the labor market for enhanced income opportunities (including first job, entrepreneurship and traineeships)

PILLAR 3: ENVIRONMENT AND RESILIENCE OF VULNERABLE POPULATION
Output 3.2: Communities trained in good practices of processing and marketing of products and in entrepreneurship and agribusiness
Output 3.4: Family producers, associations and cooperatives trained to access inputs, financing and markets

Relevant objective/s from national strategic document/s:
This project proposal is aligned with the National Development Plan 2018-2022 (NDP), namely with the following policies and programmes:

- 1.1.3 Gender promotion and women empowerment
- 1.1.5 Integral Youth Development
- 1.2.5 Improvement and development of technical and vocational education and training
- 1.3.2 Strengthening of the national employment and vocational training system
- 2.2.1 Improvement of National Business Environment
- 2.3.2 Promotion of agriculture production
- 2.3.3 Promotion of livestock production
- 2.3.10 Promotion of industrial production
- 2.5.2 Employment promotion

National Production Support, Export Diversification and Import Substitution Program (PRODESI)
Action Plan on Youth Development (PAPE)
National Agricultural Investment Plan (NAIP)

SDG targets on which the progress will be accelerated (includes targets from a range of SDGs and development pillars):
SDG 1.1

SDG 2.3, 2.4 SDG 4.4 SDG 8.5, 8.6, 8.10 SDG 10.1 SDG 12.2, 12.3

SELF-ASSESSMENT

Eligibility criteria	Yes/No
The proposal reflects the integrated nature of the SDGs	YES
The proposal is based on an inter-agency approach (two to more UN entities involved), with RC coordinating preparation and implementation	YES
The proposed results are part of the UNDAF/Cooperation Framework and aligned with national SDG priorities	YES
The proposed Joint Programme will be endorsed by government and include key national stakeholders	YES
The proposal is based on country-wide consultations, as explained in the Concept note, and endorsed by the government (the letter of endorsement)	YES
The proposal is based on the standard template for Concept Notes, it is complete, and it includes: - Theory of Change demonstrating contribution to SDG acceleration, - Results-oriented partnerships, including a strategy to engage and partner with IFIs/MDBs - "Quick wins" and substantive outcome-level results, and - Initial risk assessment and mitigation measures.	YES
The proposal is expected to leverage resources for the SDGs at scale	YES

PROPOSAL FOR JOINT PROGRAMME

1. Summary of the Joint Programme.

The purpose of the JP is to create a proof of concept of a blended finance approach that increase access of small farmers and MSMEs to finance and enhance coordination and SDG alignment of investments across specific VCs, creating jobs for women and youth. By doing this, the JP will enhance the impact of Production Support, Export Diversification and Import Substitution Program (PRODESI) at local level.

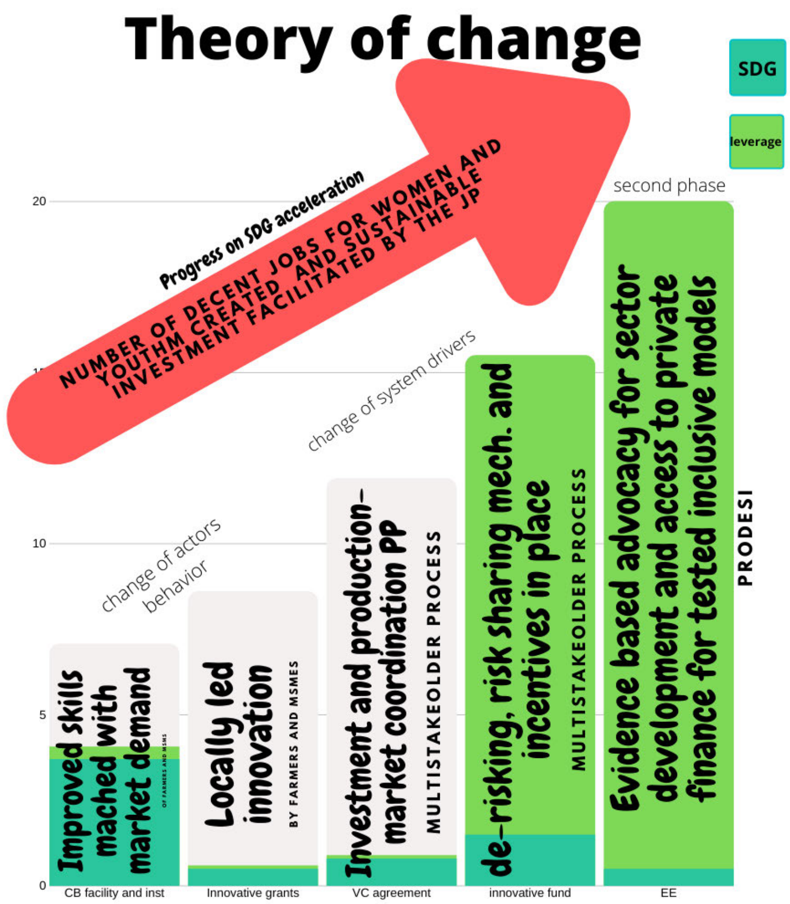
Angola food import bill is over USD 3.2 billion, while majority of Angolan people live from subsistence agriculture. Current efforts to decrease the import bill through PRODESI wager on foreign companies to operate large scale farms and processing units, with little focus on social and environmental aspects. Little is understood on how these investments will increase inclusion, create jobs and assure that Angolan businesses grow together with the sectors. Angolan private sector is starting from a low base. Angola's growth in the past 50 years has been driven by public spending. The contribution of private capital to growth has been very low. Over 92% of small businesses in Angola don't have access to finance and 60% of all businesses are concentrated in Luanda. These barriers result in lack of competitiveness of national products on formal markets. 90% of food is traded informally, encountering food loss and safety issues. As an effect, Angola has dual economies, with ineffective food systems, increased inequality (Gini 0.51), unemployment (31.8%), poverty (45.7% population below the poverty line), food insecurity and rural women unequal access to resources and opportunities. Moreover, pandemic of COVID-19 will likely hit the already weak national food supply chains, with consequences on millions of people living in extreme poverty.

While Angolan government is implementing reforms and introducing financial products to spur agribusiness growth, few national enterprises are equipped to take advantage of these opportunities. The current JP will address the main underlying challenges in selected VCs. The JP achievements will be : (i) USD 14 million of public and private investment leveraged, (ii) 4,000 small farmers and 300 MSMEs (female and youth led) equipped with better skills, access to markets and financing, through the de-risking and capacity building facility, (iii) 40 local institutions strengthened; (iv) grant scheme in place to fund 30 innovative local solutions to SDGs; (v) local investment acceleration and coordination platform for selected VCs operationalized to spur locally owned development through public–private partnership (PPPs) and to test innovative inclusive business models.

2. Thesis and theory of change of the Joint Programme.

The main problems that hinder acceleration of the progress on SDGs in the Huila-Benguela-Luanda corridor are of complex nature. The poverty, inequality, food insecurity, malnutrition, high imports and damage to forests and land are rooted in: (i) limited skills and capacities of national entrepreneurs to respond to growing market demand for Angolan products; (ii) limited investment on farm and on VC level; (iii) lack of access to finance and low bankability of the national enterprises, mainly rural based, owned by women and youth; (iv) lack of access to markets of national enterprises and disconnection between supply and demand.

This identified problems have underlying causes, including: (i) limited capacities of the industry associations and education institution to provide adequate services, skills and response to new needs of national entrepreneurs; (ii) non-conducive business climate and limited understanding of sector underperformances and approaches that work for MSMEs and small farmers; (iii) lack of coordination between public and private sector for inclusive and sustainable investment, mainly in infrastructure; (iv) lack of effective risk sharing, de-risking mechanisms and incentives for national and international investors to invest in SDG compliant projects.



IF a capacity building facility to support MSMEs and small farmers in targeted value chains is established; IF innovative blended financing mechanisms are set-up to de-risk investments in the Huila-Benguela-Luanda corridor, so it is accessible by MSMEs and small farmers; IF incentives are in place to create innovative business models between larger companies/investors and small farmers/MSMEs in the corridor; IF PP policy dialogue is promoted through establishment of the local multi-stakeholders value chain platform; IF value chain agreements for coordination of the investment in the selected value and supply chains are developed; IF local innovation for green and sustainable development is enhanced; THEN investments to MSMEs and small farmers will increase, their capacity to deliver for the market demand will improve, the competency of the selected VCs to deliver more and better food for Angolan people will recover, leading to a sustainable growth of Angolan private sector, which will create decent jobs for youth and women in rural areas and enhance sustainability of the investment in Huila-Benguela-Luanda corridor.

The de-risking, risk sharing and incentives mechanisms developed by the JP, will include smart subsidy and grant schemes for innovation and testing of innovative approaches. The de-risking and risk sharing mechanism will include anchor buyer guarantee, first loss coverage for impact investors, insurance against climate risks and capacity development facility. The JP will support local adoption of PRODESI, through development of coordination and investment acceleration platform. The JP will develop a grant scheme to incentive innovation and test promising models by local actors, women and youth. The JP will build on sectoral champions, businesses and inclusive models, which already exist in Huila. Including work of UNDP, FAO and WB.

The agricultural sector has potential for profitable intervention BUT the status quo doesn't allow to identify and take advantage of those potential opportunities, THEREFORE the JP will unlock the potential by de-constraining the VC and de-risking facilities.

3. What are the expected results of the proposed Joint Programme?

The JP aims to improve quality and volume of food produced, processed and distributed in Angola; improve VCs coordination mechanisms and governance; improve competitiveness of VCs actors; create jobs for youth and women and increase inclusiveness and sustainability of public and private investment in Huila-Benguela-Luanda corridor.

The JP builds on and is aligned with the UNSDCF 2020-2022 (first pillar) , NDP 2018-2022, ongoing programs as PRODESI, projects and champions in the corridor and adopt facilitative approach, which increase capacities at local level, thus achieving long term sustainability and scalability.

The JP have two long term outcomes (i) Small farmers and MSMEs equipped to seize available opportunities at national and export markets and (ii) Sustainable and inclusive finance instruments well-matched to small farmers and MSMEs in the corridor. The goal is to produce scalable, replicable models that can be implemented across the country.

The JP will achieve following results:
* Local coordination and investment accelerator established (the platform), in collaboration with PRODESI, guaranteeing participation of MSMEs, small farmers, youth and women. By establishment of the platform in Huila, it will provide opportunities for local leadership, build on local successes and improve the relevancy of PRODESI work for local businesses.
* Two VCs with potential to generate inclusion and economic impact profiled and the VCs development agreement signed by public and private stakeholders.
* USD 14 million leveraged through establishment of the innovative fund, managed by the platform. Though de-risking, risk sharing mechanisms and climate change insurance, it will provide funding, based on call for proposals, for the "missing middle" and small farmers, who are currently excluded from financing opportunities.
* USD 200,000 leveraged through in kind contribution by small farmers, MSMEs, lead firms
* 30 innovative local solutions to SDGs funded through grants and smart subsidies (including startups, green, ICT and innovative business models).
* Incentive mechanisms, where cost of borrowing is tight to impact on SDG achievement developed. Inclusion of small farmers and MSMEs, women and youth, green practices and land and water use neutrality.
* 4,000 small farmers and 300 MSMEs (female and youth led) equipped with better skills and capacities to respond market demand, through strengthening capacities of 40 local institutions, associations and cooperatives, incentivizing inclusive business services and blended extension.
* Evidence documented, sector association strengthened to improve advocacy and governance in the system. Leading to increased capacities of local enterprises to access private finance under PRODESI.

4. Describe the innovative nature of the Joint Programme

The way an initiative is innovative can be described as:
- Introduction of new financial instruments such as first loss coverage for impact investors, insurance against climate risks and incentives towards adoption of the SDGs, are not present in the Angolan market and that after introduction could be replicated and scaled up.

- Collaboration between FAO, UNFPA, UNDP and IFC in setting up mechanisms to attract private sector investors that brings together: the private sectors investment perspective (IFC); the agricultural private investments facilitation and value chain mainstreaming (FAO); the financial innovation and local economy development expertise (UNDP); and UNFPA's contribution.
- Attraction of a new type of investors (impact investors) into inclusive and sustainable partnerships.

The PRODESI is failing to take off. Two years have gone by, with available financing of around USD 2 billion, but the actors remain static, with little multi-factor concertation and weak capacity to design and operationalize a better concerted plans with added value. Between others, the financial institutions lack capacity and knowledge to develop effective products that suit Angolan enterprises, only 14 loans have been disbursed in two years, with lowest amount of USD 160,000. While there is interest from large investors and strategic players to enter the Angolan agribusiness sector, it is expected that they will enter in mid-large scale operations. The proposed mechanisms provides a roadmap for the integration of smallholders and MSMEs into the business models of such large investments.

The JP build on local capacities and successes that can be scaled up. It will provide the right incentives, de-risking and risk sharing mechanisms to deliver sustainable results. The JP also adopt facilitative approach and will build capacities of local institutions, industry associations and cooperatives, this includes participation in the governance of Technical and Vocational Education and Training system (TVET) system, including the promotion of first-ever school-industry partnerships in the Huila province, with engagement of local business association. The JP is timely, Government of Angola is determined and dedicated in finding solutions. COVID-19 pandemic can also bring opportunity for Angolan enterprises, as it may reduce power of influent importers and increase advantage for local produce.

The JP build on PRODESI, the Commercial Agriculture Programme of the WB, and the TVET of UNDP, Farmer Field School, AgrInvest and NAIP development of FAO and inclusive and sustainable business models created by local entrepreneurs, including lead farms, processing companies and retailers.

5. Expected added value of the UN and the Joint SDG Fund

The UN will provide significant value added to ensure successful JP implementation through new practices and methods, building on existing relationships and partnerships with IFC, the Government of Angola, CSOs, private sector and the demonstrated cross-cutting synergies between agencies on achieving the SDGs.

The UN agencies participating in this JP have been promoting sustainable VCs development in Angola through agribusiness, inclusive market models and institution restructuring and strengthening. The UN agencies support community-based entrepreneurship of smallholders' farmers and young entrepreneurs, youth participation and women empowerment The FFS and TVET programs proved to be important instruments for inclusion of communities in agriculture VCs and income generation. The UN has excellent experience and knowledge on MSMEs and small farmers, evidence on models and practices that enhance inclusion, job creation and their bankability. This is a missing element in Angola that incline to megalomaniac solutions. The JP finds support from Government of Angola, BDA and IFIs, including AfDB. And build innovative partnerships with industry associations as AIA.

As a specialized agency, FAO developed universal and cost-effective data collection tools. FAO's normative guidance and its knowledge tools, can be used by private sector investors willing to apply the SDG framework to address a variety of global issues such as child labor, gender mainstreaming, climate change mitigation, land tenure, soil and water management etc, becoming an active contributor to the achievement of the SDGs. The UNDP's extended experience on analyze and provide assistance to strengthen TVET in Angola, constitutes a key comparative advantage. UNFPA developed data collection tools to understand population assistance need and main challenges that women and girls face in full participation, access to resources and equal rights will provide additional value to the intervention. IFC has been supporting commercial agriculture through lending schemes in Angola.

6. Leadership and implementation of the Joint Programme

The project is overseen by a Steering Committee composed by the four implementing agencies FAO, UNDP, IFC and UNFPA, government of Angola and chaired by RCO. The Steering Committee is the governing body of the project and has final responsible for quality, timely and cost and efficient outcome achievement. FAO, as leading agency, will provide oversight for the components. IFC will provide support on the composition and running of the architecture of the Fund facility. FAO, UNDP and UNFPA expertise on capacity building, institution strengthening, VCs and market governance, PP sustainable investment, women and youth inclusion and SDG compliance work, will be deployed to facilitate the JP implementation across all the activities. Additionally, UNCDF, although not being Implementing agency, will partner the JP for developing innovative grant schemes.

Ministry Economy and Planning (MEP) is the Implementing Partner of the project. It will provide overall leadership for the components in close collaboration with: i) Ministry of Agriculture; ii) Ministry of Labor and Employment; iii) Ministry of Family, Women promotion and Social action; and iv) the provincial and local governments of the Huila, Benguela and Luanda.

The JP includes key participation of private sector and lead companies through establishing collaboration with the lead sector institutions. Key private associations are, among others, Industrial Association of Angola (AIA), Association of Organic Produces of Angola and Private Banks and local institutions identified (including business schools, local learning institutions) will be capacitated to work with stallholders. Further VCs and sector associations will be built there they don't exist. Finally the JP will directly contribute to the National Development and Initiatives like PRODESI.

The day-to-day management of resources dedicated to the components will be the responsibility of the Project Management Unit (PMU), under the direct supervision of the Steering Committee.

7. Expected period of implementation

The Project has a duration of four years. First year it will establish partnerships with key public and private stakeholders involved in the selected VCs and facilitate establishment of the platform. The JP will facilitate the profiling of the VCs, understand the incentive mechanisms to be developed and sign the VC development agreement between the PP actors. It will put in place the Fund and the fund management and launch the call for proposals. And facilitate establishment of the capacity building facility and the innovative grant. During second year and third you're the JP will facilitate the fund disbursement and the capacity development. The final year will be dedicated to collect all the evidence and prepare for second phase.

The Project will have following milestones in line with Government Priorities, the PUNO, and UN entities:
- finance and capacity building facility established
- Local coordination and acceleration platform established
- VC development agreement signed
- small farmers and MSMEs capacitated based on market demand
- inclusive business models developed and market linkages created
- Innovation grants disbursed
- incentive mechanisms in place
- SDG progress measured and evaluated

8. Cost, co-funding, and co-financing of Joint Programme

The overall cost is USD 21 Million. The SDG Found will account for USD 7.0 million and it will leverage USD 14 million from private banks, IFIs, DFIs, impact investors and the beneficiaries, generating a 2 times mobilization ratio.

The JP budget of USD 7 million will be structured as follows:
-USD 1.5 million as grant to the de-risking and risk sharing facility and for implementation of the incentive mechanisms
-USD 2.7 million for capacity building facility
-USD 1 million for strengthening capacities of local institutions
-USD 0.5 million for the Innovative grant and smart subsidies
-USD 0.8 million for coordination the Platform
-USD 0.5 million for JP operations

The highest cost are related to capacity building facility and the de-risking mechanism of the fund. These are the main gaps in the sector. The JP aims to leverage USD 14 million to finance small farmers and MSMEs. The JP will also apply policy of smart subsidy and requirements of 5-10% co-investment for any grant, training or other activity. This will be mostly in kind. This approach has proven to increase sustainability of the investments and better adoption of new practices and technologies by beneficiaries.

Further the JP aims to increase capacities of the small farmers and MSMEs and of impact investors to reach to the existing private finance in the country. There is around USD 2 billion available at the finance market.

9. Risk assessment

The main risks concerning the JP are mainly related to the macroeconomic environment in Angola and the innovative nature of this JP.

The main risks and mitigation strategies are described below:
- Market risks related to inputs availability, especially regarding the effects of COVID19 pandemic. Local production and transformation, which will be directly strengthened with the JP, has been identified by government as strategic priority to buffer the effects of the pandemic. The JP will focus on utilization of technologies with potential to be built locally, the JP will be also collaborating with Government of Angola and lead firms to make sure the right equipment and inputs are available.

- The depreciation of the local currency and its impact on the inflation rate may further increase cost of agriculture inputs, machinery and equipment, already very high in Angola. Use of climate smart agriculture practices and other resilience building approaches will reduce the risk.

- Price volatility at formal and informal markets as a result of different shocks (environmental, heath). The JP will implement climate change insurance, and identify business models that can minimize risk at farmer level and distribute potential risks across the VC actors.

- Lack of interest from financial institutions and investors to invest into MSMEs and small farmer businesses. The incentive and de-risking mechanisms will decrease this risk.

- Coordination: Difficulties on coordination between the implementers with government authorities – to be mitigated by establishment of Steering Committee, through direct link to the presidential initiatives PRODESI. The JP will build on the strong relationship with MEP and Ministry of Agriculture.

- Project ownership: To be mitigated by establishment of coordination mechanism at vertical and horizontal levels, establishment of the platform at local level and building on existing successes and champions.

- This risks are applicable also for the proposed financing platform management. Strong partnership with leaders in Angolan business environment as AIA, lead businesses, lead farms and other industry associations will manage this risk.

The identified social risks are the general lack of gender equity, weak women's and youth participation and exclusion of marginalized and vulnerable groups. The JP will put in place incentives and measures to assure participation of women and youth, same as the UN guiding principles.

The JP will monitor and report on these risks and any others that may emerge during project implementation in order to adopt foreseen or timely developed mitigation actions.

10. Convening the private sector and engaging IFIs/DFIs

The JP rely on the strategic participation of the IFC providing technical expertise at: (i) financial structuring; (ii) financial model development; (iii) leverage its bank network; (iv) lead fundraising efforts to attract impact investors. It is expected that IFC will be able to leverage its financial structuring expertise, private sector network, track record in agribusiness investing globally and global know-how in agribusiness.

The JP will help private banks (such as BDA, Millenium Atlantico, BNI, BAI and others) and agribusiness companies (such as Agrolider and potential foreign entrants such as Westfalia) to leverage a proven model to incorporate MSMEs and smallholders into their selected VCs. The JP will also create strategic partnership with industry associations as AIA.
This will take into consideration that strongly focused initiatives with measurable performance indicators are attractive to the private sector. Engagement that focuses on a specific development issue and that have clear implementation delivery modalities and performance indicators are more attractive to the private sector. So, the engagement of private sector will improve delivery and quality of implementation.

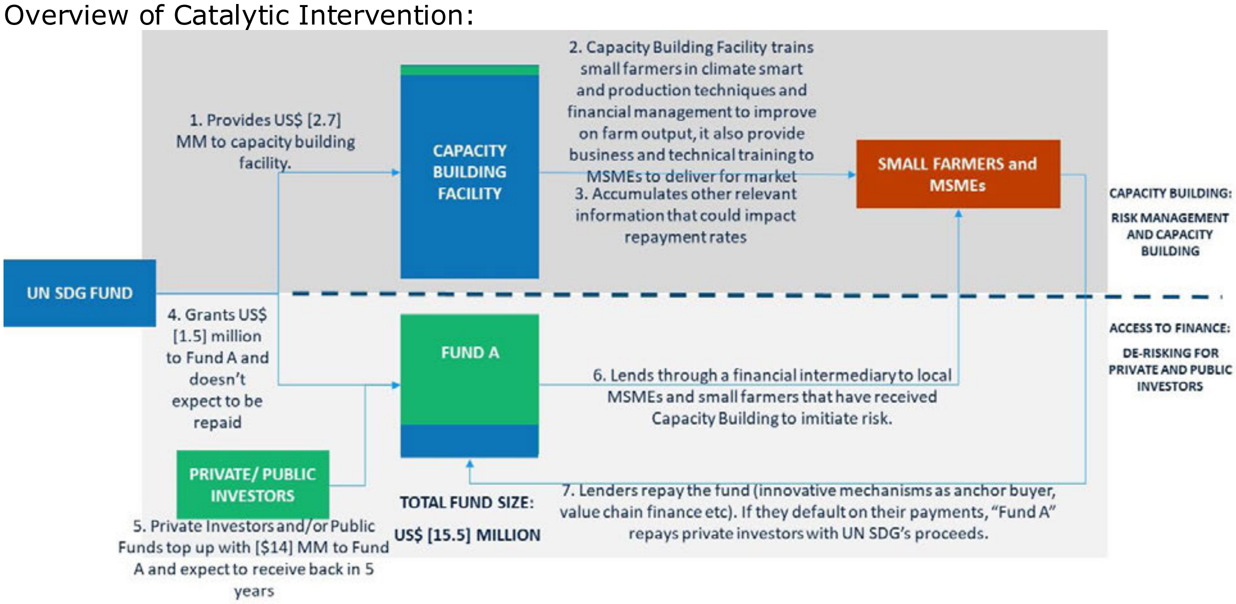
11. Leverage and catalytic function

Angola has a high agricultural potential however, it lacks adequate technical skills and needs scale-up access to market by small farmers. In this context, capacity building and technical assistance can work as a powerful tool to de-risk private sector investments and financing. Depending on the profile of potential investors, grants can also be used as “first-loss” mechanisms, in which donors take the first loss in case loans are not fully repaid. With this arrangement interesting opportunities of combining sources and uses will be created, as blended finance initiatives in agriculture with strong gender angle.

This JP will go beyond traditional pilot programs, since it will constitute evidence-based models to allocate existing and upcoming investment in a more secured environment by setting-up a blended finance approach to the project, using the Joint SDG fund as the catalyst to both: (i) create capacity and diminish risk; and (ii) leverage private and public funds.

The Objective of Catalytic Intervention is to create a proof of concept of a blended finance approach to both create capacity and improve small farmers access to finance in Angola, across specific value chains to be identified by the JP.

Overview of Catalytic Intervention:



The Capacity Building facility has the following characteristics

* SDG Fund provides a [USD 2.7 million] grant to capacity building facility.
* Capacity building facility trains farmers and MSMEs with basic techniques and skills to improve their business outcome, use climate smart technologies and lower their financial risk.
* Capacity building facility also acquires other financial data in the process that allows potential lender to have more information and an improved credit risk profile.

The Fund A will be equipped with a De-Risking and Access to Finance grant provided by the SDG Fund [USD 1.5 million] as a first loss. Private or Public Investors invest additional [USD 14 million] on top of SDG grant to complete a [USD 15.5 million] fund. Fund A lends through financial intermediary to MSMEs and farmers (primarily women and youth) that have received capacity building training and that hence present a lower financial risk. Financing allows them to buy inputs to improve agricultural output. Farmers repay back to Fund A loan. Should there be any losses, SDG fund grant will cover losses up to a pre-defined level, effectively de-risking proposition for private and public investors.

12. Technical support and seed funding

To develop the full proposal the JP national team will call upon the UN agencies lead experts in the area of agribusiness, value chain development, finance and capacity building. Further the JP proposal development team will hire international consultant and call upon special teams as the FAO Investment center task force, WB lead consultants and PRODESI experts. The JP proposal development will be done in close collaboration with the relevant Ministries (MEP, Ministry of commerce, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of women and Ministry of youth). And also in consultation with the lead industry associations as AIA, lead businesses in the Huila-Benguela-Luanda corridor, local representatives and farmers, youth and women. Gender, youth and population assistance will be provided by UNFPA. Rural women have very little schooling (1 year on average), the Angolan rural families are large (with 8.5 children per women) and teenage pregnancies are increasing (41% of all pregnancies are teenage). These are some of the issues that hinder full participation of women and equal opportunities for youth females. JP will tackle underlying reasons for women being left behind and provide solutions.

The project drafting process will include consultative activities like workshops and bilateral meetings and, once the proposal is revised and include contribution from main joint program stakeholders, it will be presented and validated in a public validation workshop.

The duration of the Joint program Design will be of 9 months and the required budget is USD 150,000. These funds will be used 30% for hiring consultants (nationals and international), 30% for studies, consultations and assessments, 15% for national and international travels, 18 % for consultation and validation workshops and 7% for management costs.

SIGNATURE PAGE

This template should first be adjusted depending on who the partners are (and if they are confirmed), then printed, signed, and scanned. It should be uploaded at the very end of the on-line application.

Title of the proposed Joint Programme	Impact Angola Catalytic Finance
Country	Angola
Proposed duration of implementation	Four (4) years
Overall cost	USD 21 million
The amount requested from the Joint SDG Fund	USD 7 million

Resident Coordinator Name: Pier Paolo Balladelli	Signature: [redacted] Date: 31/03/2020
Lead UN entity: FAO Name and title: Gherda Barreto Cajina, FAO Representative in Angola	[redacted] [redacted] [redacted]31/03/2020
Participating UN entity: UNDP Name and title: Henrik Fredborg Larsen, UNDP Resident Representative in Angola	Signature: [redacted] Date:31/03/2020
Participating UN entity: UNFPA Name and title: Florbela Fernandes, UNFPA Representative in Angola	Signature: [redacted] Date:31/03/2020
Participating UN entity: IFC Name and title: Hector Gomez, Country Manager Angola	Signature: [redacted] Date:31/03/2020

GOVERNMENT ENDORSEMENT

At the end of the on-line application, the RC will need to upload a letter from the government endorsing the Concept note.

Where possible, the letter of endorsement should be requested from the Ministries of Finance/Economy or Prime Minister Office.

ANNEX 2: TECHNICAL REVIEW CRITERIA FOR CONCEPT NOTES

Category	Criteria	Weight in category	Weight of the total
1. Impact (Relevance for the SDGs)[1]	1.1 Relevance of the approach (criticality of the approach towards the financing of the SDGs)	20%	40%
	1.2 Rationale for the proposal (potential for scaling-up and replication)	20%	
	1.3 Theory of Change (clarity and quality of)	40%	
	1.4 UN Value-add (additionality of UN[2] and appropriateness in positioning) and Joint SDG Fund Value-add	10%	
	1.5 Cross-cutting issues (e.g. inclusion of gender)	10%	
2. Risks (Delivery and Operations)	2.1 Roles and responsibilities (Clarity and appropriateness of)	20%	30%
	2.2 Capacities (Technical capacities and/or ability to access technical capacities)	20%	
	2.3 Duration and milestones (Clarity and appropriateness of)	10%	
	2.4 Budget adequacy (Cost-efficiency and appropriateness)	10%	
	2.5 Stage of development (Previous programming, results, analysis and feasibility)	20%	
	2.6 Risk Management (including mission drift and reputational exposure)	20%	
3. Portfolio Fit[3]	3.1 Innovativeness of the approach (scope-outcome indicator of the Fund)	30%	30%
	3.2 Ability and strategy to convene the private sector and to engage IFIs/DFIs (scope-outcome indicator of the Fund) [4]	30%	
	3.3 Expected co-finance leverage (scale-outcome indicator of the Fund)[5]	20%	
	3.4 Expected private finance leverage[6] (scale-outcome indicator of the Fund)	20%	

[1] Proposals should contribute to and accelerate the implementation of the SDGs. The result framework of a JP is described by outcomes and outputs as per the template. The term impact refers to the grouping of indicators.
[2] The term is intended as development additionality and refers to development impacts that arise as a result of investments that otherwise would not have occurred. One of the main rationales is that it can facilitate faster, larger or better development impacts.
[3] The application of criteria will be cognizant of the development context where those are applied, for example in SIDs or LDCs. For example, there will be no automatic assignment of scores based on the absolute leverage expected. The criteria are directly linked to the Outcome 2 of the fund and its indicators on scope and scale of financing.
[4] Convening refers to the ability to engage the private sector for development results and involves the active participation of the private sector. While convening can take different shapes, ranging from inviting into formal partnerships to hosting ongoing technical consultations, it generally centers on efforts that seek to activate in a collaborative way private sector assets, connections, and expertise.
[5] Co-financing is defined by OECD and IMF as the parallel financing of programs or projects through loans, grants or other financial investment. It broadly refers to the mobilization of additional resources to achieve the same objective. Co-funding instead implies that funding is directly transferred to the JPs by the UNCT.
[6] Commonly used term to describe the use of funds from public budgets or ODA to trigger complementary private investment. Private finance leverage is the ratio of financing estimated to be attracted from private sector in percentage of the total.