



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 Energy Finance
What are the areas of intervention that will be implemented by this proposal? Select all relevant intervention areas.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Data collection/analytics <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Analysis and forecasting <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Help devise comprehensive preventative package of response measures <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 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"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Does the proposal contribute to results in the UNSDCFs?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <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"/> No

Joint programme title:	Enhancing food security and food sovereignty in Guinea-Bissau: producing evidence for policy-making through data collection and a pilot programme on improved agricultural techniques
Outcomes(s): <verbatim from CF>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Transformational and Inclusive Governance Encompassing Respect for the Rule of Law and Sustaining Peace 2. Broad based, inclusive and Sustainable Economic Growth and Development 3. Human Capital Development
Duration:	6 months – until 31 December 2022
Anticipated start and end dates:	07/ 2022 – 31/2022
Short description	<p>Through this project, the UNCT in Guinea-Bissau steps up its support to the Government of Guinea-Bissau in tackling food insecurity and malnutrition. On the one hand, WFP and FAO will develop an in-depth qualitative analysis to complement existing quantitative data regularly collected through WFP's food security and monitoring system, in order to uncover the underlying dynamics driving food security in the different regions. This information will support government's decision-making on how and where to provide support to food insecure populations in the short and medium term. On the other hand, FAO and WFP will implement a pilot programme in twelve communities across four regions aimed to test an innovative agricultural technique developed by local agronomists. This technique, called Sustainable Rice Intensification, has led to four-fold increase in rice productivity in its experimental phase. This pilot will provide valuable evidence to the government to support the transition, on the medium and long term, towards increased agricultural productivity and improved food sovereignty. The project, which contributes to upholding the human right to food enshrined in the CESC, will be implemented in an inclusive way, paying particular attention to respecting the principle of leaving no one behind, and integrating a gender-sensitive approach throughout the whole project implementation.</p>
Resident Coordinator	Anthony Ohemeng-Boamah, anthony.ohemeng-boamah@un.org
UN Joint Program RCO focal point	Charles Akong, Charles.Akong@un.org , RCO Economist
PUNO Lead agency JP Focal points	FAO: Mario Reis Mario.FredericoDosReis@fao.org
Other PUNOs JP focal point	WFP: Carimo Balde Carimo.balde@wfp.org
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Total budget:	\$USD 270,000
Source of funds:	
• UN Joint SDG Fund	\$250,000
• PUNO 1	FAO: \$ 130,000
• PUNO 2	WFP: \$120,000
• Other sources	FAO co-funding \$20,000

SDG Targets directly addressed by the Joint Programme	Min 2 max 5 SDG targets: SDGs targeted: SDG 1 (1.3, 1.5), SDG2 (2.1, 2.4), and SDG 17 (17.4, 17.16,17.8)
<u>Gender Marker</u>	Select only one from the options below <input type="checkbox"/> GEN3: Have gender equality/women empowerment as the primary or principal objective. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GEN2: Make a significant contribution to gender equality/women empowerment. <input type="checkbox"/> GEN1: Make a limited contribution to gender equality/women empowerment <input type="checkbox"/> GEN0: Make no contribution to gender equality/women empowerment

JOINT PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

Situation Analysis	<p>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.</p> <p>Guinea-Bissau is facing an unprecedented food crisis, which threatens to plunge thousands of Bissau-Guineans into hunger. Since 2017, reduced international demand for cashews and plummeting farmgate prices (which went from 1.4 USD/kg in 2017 to 0.5 USD/kg in 2020) have inflicted heavy income losses on rural households, hindering their access to food during the lean season (July-September). The COVID-19 pandemic and government restrictions inflicted an additional blow on poor households. In May 2020, half of the population was food insecure, with most of the households resorting to negative coping mechanisms, including selling assets and inputs, to feed their families. In the meantime, climate change is progressively eroding agricultural productivity (for instance through the salinization of paddy fields) and threatening the lives of rural communities. Since 2015, floods have affected more than 170,000 people, destroying 8 percent of total rice production.</p> <p>In addition to this triple climate, economic and health crisis, the Russian-Ukrainian crisis risks driving food insecurity to all-time highs. The country relies on international markets for over 45 percent of its cereal consumption, and depends entirely on imports for wheat flour and refined petroleum. Moreover, the country's entire electricity production relies solely on imported fuel oil supply. Although Guinea-Bissau's bilateral trade with Ukraine and Russia remains limited, global inflationary pressures of food and fuel prices are affecting an already weak economic recovery.</p> <p>Prices of staple foods are significantly increasing. WFP's regular monitoring of 44 markets across the country reveals that, between January and May 2022, the price of imported rice has increased by 41 percent, going from 388 to 548 XOF/kg in the span of a few months. Prices of beans and dried fish have also increased by 47 percent and 42 percent respectively. Moreover, the price for petrol has increased from 668 to 760 XOF/L.</p> <p>As a result, the number of food insecure households in March 2022 has doubled compared to March 2021, according to the latest Cadre Harmonisé analysis. Today, 10 percent of the population is in need of immediate food assistance, and 25 percent of the population is under pressure, facing a serious risk of food insecurity in the upcoming months. These figures are particularly worrying when considering that the March-May period is usual characterized by the lowest incidence of food insecurity, thanks to the revenues of the cashew nut campaign.</p> <p>Bissau-Guinean women are disproportionately vulnerable compared to men. While they represent the majority of the workforce in agriculture (80 percent of women work in the agricultural sector), their participation in decision-making is limited.</p>
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	<p>Women's access to bank loans, land property, political participation, and justice mechanisms is heavily restricted by customary laws and social prejudice.</p> <p>The country is ill equipped to tackle soaring food insecurity. The current political crisis, fuelled by an attempted coup d'état on February 1 and the dissolution of the Parliament by the President on May 16, severely affects the capacity of the government to take prompt action to tackle food insecurity and malnutrition. Thus, on the short-term, UN support is essential to, on the one hand, provide clear and actionable data on the current food insecurity crisis to support decision-making. On the medium-term, there is a clear need to enhance national agricultural productivity to reduce the country's dependency on imports, thus reducing the country's vulnerability to exogenous shocks in the future.</p>
Programme Strategy	<p>Max 1000 words, summarizing 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; (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.</p> <p>Through a multi-partner approach, the UNCT in Guinea-Bissau is seeking to step up its support to the Government of Guinea-Bissau in tackling food insecurity and malnutrition by providing relevant evidence for decision-making.</p> <p>Since 2015, WFP has been working closely with the Ministry of Agriculture (MADR), FAO and the National Institute of Statistics (INE) to establish and roll-out the national Food Security and Nutrition Monitoring System (SiSSAN). As part of SiSSAN, WFP supports MADR and INE in conducting regular food security and nutrition surveys in March, July and November, which serve as a base for the Cadre Harmonise analysis in Guinea-Bissau. Moreover, WFP supports its national counterparts to monthly monitor prices of over 50 food and non-food commodities in 44 markets across the country, covering all 39 sectors of Guinea-Bissau.</p> <p>However, given the unprecedented complexity of the current food insecurity crisis, there is a need to better understand the underlying dynamics driving food security and resilience in the different regions. Regular SiSSAN surveys, which focus on quantitative data, only offer a partial explanation. A qualitative, in-depth approach is needed to truly grasp the barriers and choices that poor communities face when confronted to external shocks. Moreover, these data need to result in clear and actionable policy recommendations to support government decision-making.</p> <p>In parallel, the Russian-Ukraine crisis is highlighting with extreme urgency the unsustainable dependency of the country to food and non-food imports. WFP and FAO have been supporting the government to enhance the productivity and resilience of smallholder farmers. WFP supports rural households to improve the resilience of their livelihoods by implementing with them</p>

climate change adaptation solutions (land rehabilitation, creation of wells, construction of dykes etc.) and by providing inputs, tools and trainings to improve agricultural productivity of smallholder farmers.

Nevertheless, advances in agricultural productivity and resilience are still insufficient. UN agencies need to take bold approaches, testing innovative strategies to enhance food production and sovereignty. There is a need to pilot new techniques on the field to identify the most successful strategies, and, together with local partners, scale them up at the national level. WFP and FAO have recently identified a promising technique, called Sustainable Rice Intensification (SRI), that is currently being developed by a team of local agronomists in Contubel, Bafata region. Their first experimentation showed that this technique can result in a four-fold increase in yields compared to traditional techniques (11-12 t/ha for the SRI vs 3-4 t/ha for conventional techniques) with less than one-tenth of inputs (6kg/ha for the SRI vs 75-80kg/ha for conventional techniques). In addition to increase yield, there is a need also to confirm the most appropriate and sustainable post-harvest technology to produce affordable and nutritious product for the consumers.

In light of this considerations, WFP and FAO propose an integrated approach to support government's capacity to respond to food insecurity in the short and medium term:

Outcome: The government is provided with actionable evidence to inform food security support in the short-term and enhance agricultural productivity and food sovereignty in the medium and long term (Directly contributes to SDGs 1, 2, 17; aligned with UNSDCF Strategic priorities 2. Structural economic transformation and 3. Human capital development)

Output 1.1: A qualitative, in-depth survey on key drivers of food insecurity and resilience is conducted across the country (WFP lead)

WFP, with the support of FAO and together with local representatives of MADR, will conduct a qualitative study in targeted rural regions and communities. Communities will be selected based on vulnerability and food insecurity criteria, making sure to include communities with different levels of vulnerability, cultural and socio-economic profiles. Data will be collected through focus groups, which will be organized in an inclusive way to guarantee the participation of vulnerable groups, including women and people living with disabilities. The discussions will explore root causes of food insecurity and the coping mechanisms adopted by rural households. Focus groups will be complemented by individual interviews with heads of households, selected according to different socio-professional categories, and prioritizing female-headed households. The study will focus on understanding the relationship between food insecurity and socio-economic factors, including gender, access to land, food behaviours, literacy, family budget investment, etc. The data collected during this qualitative survey will also be elaborated through FAO's Resilience Index Measure and Analysis (RIMA) tool in order to identify the household capacities to resist to shocks such as the current soaring food prices.

Output 1.2: the innovative Sustainable Rice Intensification (SRI) technique is tested in four regions of the country (FAO lead)

FAO and WFP will work in partnership with the local agronomist Domingo Fonseca, who is piloting the SRI technique, to test the technique in four different regions. For each region, three communities will be selected to test production and post-harvesting technique. FAO will provide the communities with necessary equipment and technical support, and lead the trainings. WFP and FAO, in coordination, will oversee the implementation of the agricultural and transformation activities. At the end of the pilot, in November, the team will develop a report detailing the results of the pilot, and providing policy recommendations.

Output 1.3: A national workshop is organized to present the results and provide key policy recommendations (FAO lead)

At the end of the project, in December, FAO and WFP will organize a one-day workshop with the government, financial partners, and local food security and nutrition partners, including other UN agencies, NGOs and CSOs, especially women's organisations as well as small private entrepreneurs, to present the results of the study and the pilot project and discuss policy recommendations and action plans to enhance food security and sovereignty in Guinea-Bissau. The workshop will provide an opportunity to advocate for stronger multi-actor coordination from the Government and a more proactive role of the existing National Committee for Food Security and Nutrition (COSAN) and possible creation of a technical committees to sustain the plans of actions.

This intervention will contribute to accelerate Guinea-Bissau's progress towards the SDGs, notably SDG 1. No poverty, SDG 2. Zero Hunger and SDG 17. Partnerships for goals. It takes into account Guinea-Bissau's first Voluntary National Review, which highlights the insufficient progress towards achieving SDG 2, and it is well aligned to key recommendations made during the nationwide stakeholder consultations organized for the VNR, which identified SDG 2 as catalyst to achieve progress on other SDGs, including SDG 5. Gender equality. It also wishes to contribute to the implementation of the commitments made by the Government of Guinea-Bissau following the recommendations from the UN Human Right Council review, namely recommendations 97 (Continue efforts to alleviate poverty and malnutrition) and 103 (Implement policies on food security, water resources, coastal areas and forests). Finally, this project contributes to upholding the human right to food enshrined in the CESC. It will be implemented in an inclusive way, paying particular attention to respecting the principle of leaving no one behind, and integrating a gender-sensitive approach throughout the whole project implementation.

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 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.
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FAO, as technical lead will assume coordination responsibilities for SDG Fund project management.

At the output level, the agencies will seek to jointly implement the proposed activities. The implementation lead will be shared as following:

- Output 1.1: WFP leads, FAO co-implements
- Output 1.2: FAO leads, WFP co-implements
- Output 1.3: FAO leads, WFP co-implements

Legal context

Agency name: United Nations World Food Programme (WFP)

Agreement title: Basic Agreement Between the Government of Guinea-Bissau and the United Nations World Food Programme (WFP)

Agreement date: 1974

Agency name: United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO)

Agreement title: Country Program Framework (CPF)

Agreement date: October 2018 (until 2023)

Outcome 1										
Output	Target/s	List of activities	PLANNED BUDGET						PUNO/s involved	Implementin g partner/s involved
			Q3	Q4	Overall budget description	Joint SDG Fund (USD)	PUNO Contributions (USD)	Total Cost (USD)		
Project management		Project management	x	x	Staffing costs	10,000	0	10,000	FAO	WFP
Output 1.1 A qualitative, in-depth survey on key drivers of food insecurity is conducted across the country		Data collection on the field	x	x	Personnel, Logistics, Fuel, ...	90,000	0	90,000	WFP	FAO, MADR, INE, partner NGOs
		Data analysis and report elaboration		x						
Output 1.2 the innovative SRI technique is tested in four regions of the country		Procurement of seeds and tools	x	x		50,000	0	50,000	FAO	WFP, partner NGOs
		Organization of trainings	x	x		40,000	0	40,000	FAO	WFP, partner NGOs
		Building dykes to protect paddy fields	x			10,000	0	10,000	FAO	WFP, partner NGOs
		Support to reduce post-harvest losses	x	x		0	20,000	20,000	FAO	WFP, partner NGOs

		Implementation oversight	x	x	WFP staff + external consultant for six months	30,000	0	30,000	WFP	FAO, National Reasearch Institute for Agroecology
Output 1.3 A national workshop is organized to present the results and provide key policy recommendations		Organize a workshop		x	Rent a space, pay for lunch and tea-breaks, DSA		0	7,000	FAO	WFP, MADR, INE, RESSAN
		Write a final report		x			0	3,000	FAO	WFP

Monitoring, accountability, financial management, and public disclosure

Standard text – do not change

Reporting on the Joint SDG Fund will be results-oriented, and evidence based. **The Convening/Lead Agent will develop a simple final narrative report and submit it to the Joint SDG Fund Secretariat, through the Resident Coordinator no later than two (2) months after the operational closure of the programme activities.**

The Resident Coordinator will be required to monitor the implementation of the joint programme, with the involvement of Joint SDG Fund Secretariat to which it must submit data and information when requested. Additional insights (such as policy papers, value for money analysis, case studies, infographics, blogs) might need to be provided, per request of the Joint SDG Fund Secretariat.

PUNOs will be required to include information on complementary funding received from other sources (both UN cost sharing, and external sources of funding) for the activities supported by the Fund, including in kind contributions and/or South-South Cooperation initiatives, in the reporting.

PUNOs at Headquarters level shall provide the Administrative Agent with the following statements and reports prepared in accordance with its accounting and reporting procedures, consolidate the financial reports, as follows:

- 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 Organizations 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

See further instruction below (delete the instructions before finalizing the ProDoc)

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					
COVID-19 pandemic affecting project communities	High	5	3	Strengthen infection prevention and control procedures in programme implementation; -Supply PPEs and sanitation items to project sites; Provide info on registration/modality to the population and increase the	Implementing agencies

				duration; -reduce travel to the minimum and rely on local NGOs, CSOs partners already established on the ground providing social safety nets; - Remote monitoring solution; - Sensitization through media;	
Climate shocks and natural disasters affecting project communities	Low	3	2	-Remote monitoring solution - reduce travel to the minimum and rely on local NGOs, CSOs partners already established on the ground.	Implementing agencies
Programmatic risks					
Limited incentives amongst different stakeholders not directly involved in the specific areas of intervention to participate in the policy dialogue/studies	Medium	2	4	Continuous advocacy from PUNOs with the government counterpart and other Ministries that are already partnering with the UN agencies	Implementing agencies
Institutional risks					
Public sector strikes and limited capacity of Government	High	5	2	Work with NGOs and CSOs complement operations for ensuring the continuity of the implementation; - Involve communities in the project's implementation in a greater extent; - continue the capacity	Implementing agencies

				strengthening of national NGOs and CSOs	
Changes in mandate of government ministries and agencies involved	High	4	3	<p>-actively involve government stakeholders from the planning stage through regular meetings, as well as by ensuring the ownership of the lead ministry on coordination around the areas of intervention;</p> <p>-work closely with technical staff to ensure continuity of work.</p>	Implementing agencies
Fiduciary risks					
Limited legal space to expand Government' and private investment	Very high	4	4	-Continuous advocacy on importance of creating legal space for sustainable policies;	Implementing agencies

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

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

	Consequences				
Likelihood	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	PUNO 1 FAO		PUNO 2 WFP		PUNO 3 name		PUNO 4 name		TOTAL	
	Joint SDG Fund (USD)	PUNO Contribution (USD)	Joint SDG Fund (USD)	PUNO Contribution (USD)	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	40,000	20,000	38,676						78,676	20,000
2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials	10,000		5,000		0		0		15,000	
3. Equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture (including Depreciation)	10,000		10,000		0		0		20,000	
4. Contractual services	20,000		20,000		0		0		40,000	
5. Travel	6,495		15,000		0		0		21,495	
6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts	25,000		11,000		0		0		36,000	
7. General Operating and other Direct Costs	10,000		13,000		0		0		23,000	
Total Direct Costs	121,495		112,676		0		0		234,171	
8. Indirect Support Costs (Max. 7%)	8504.65		7,323.94		0		0		15,829	
TOTAL Costs	130,000	20,000	120,000	0	0	0	0	0	250,000	20,000

**RESIDENT
COORDINATOR
SIGNATURE**

Name [REDACTED] **HEMENG-BOAMAH, UN Resident Coordinator**

Date [REDACTED]

**PUNO
Representative
SIGNATURE**

Name, Title: Mohamed HAMA GARBA, FAO Representative

Date and Signature

17/06/2022

**PUNO
Representative
SIGNATURE**

Name, Title: João MANJA, WFP representative

Date and Signature