



# 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 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"/> Data collection/analytics <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Analysis and forecasting <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Help devise comprehensive preventative package of response measures <input type="checkbox"/> Testing / catalysing new integrated policies, financing solutions, programmes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Is the proposal developed under the RC leadership to mobilize the UNCT to effectively and efficiently respond to the crisis?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Does the proposal contribute to results in the UNSDCF?	<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 <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>	Senegal
<b>Region</b>	The regions of Matam (including Departments of Matam, Kanel and Ranerou) and Tambacounda (Goudiry)
<b>Joint programme title:</b>	Building resilience and promoting sustainable diversified food systems: increasing domestic production of local grains and seeking an alternative to wheat

Outcomes(s): <verbatim from CF>	"Effet 1.2 : D'ici 2023, les populations vulnérables bénéficieront des opportunités économiques pour l'amélioration de leur sécurité alimentaire et la création de richesse."
Duration:	Maximum 6 months, no later than 31 December 2022
Anticipated start and end dates:	06/2022 to 12/2022
<b>Short description</b>	<p>This proposal seeks to promote food security in Senegal notably within the most vulnerable parts of the country (regions of Matam and Tambacounda) and empower women to enhance income generating capacity and hence alleviate poverty and inequalities. To ensure food security, initiatives will be taken to support the production of wheat as well as alternatives to wheat.</p> <p>The Russia-Ukraine war has resulted in increased food and energy prices, worsened Senegal's balance of payment and fiscal balances as well as exposed the country's dependence on wheat and the risk of food insecurity. A key staple food, bread is made principally from wheat which is mainly imported from Russia (47%) and Ukraine (9%). With the war, Senegal had to look for other destinations such as Argentina and France to cover the shortfall in wheat imports. The prevalence of moderate food insecurity increased from 16% in 2019 to 25% in 2020 while that of infants (0-59 months) was recorded at 14.4% in 2019 of which 16.1% for boys and 12.7% for girls (RAC, DGPPE 2021). The costs and impact of the war on Senegal especially on households and vulnerable populations are not yet fully captured due to a lack of data. The UN agencies, under the technical leadership of UNDP, have worked closely with the <i>Direction Générale de la Planification et des Politiques Economiques</i> (DGPPE) on a policy brief on the impact of the war. There is a need to deepen the analysis to better understand the challenges and measures that can be taken by policymakers, the UN, and other partners to ensure food security and reduce dependence on imported cereals.</p> <p>Through this project, female cultivators of wheat and traditional crops such as rice and other alternatives to wheat, will be targeted and capacity enhanced for increased production and transformation taking into account the challenges of climate change and ecosystem sustainable management. Schools will also be targeted, and their gardening programmes supported to supply school canteens with nutritious food and ease food insecurity. Similarly, bakery shops will be challenged in a national/regional competition, to produce nutritional bread made from locally-grown wheat and traditional cereals. All these initiatives will be taken to promote and popularise the production and use of traditional cereals such as rice and to ensure sustainable</p>

food security as well as enhance the nutritional status of children (0– 59 months) and women of reproductive age. The project will contribute toward poverty reduction (SDG 1), reducing hunger and ensuring food security (SDG 2), promoting gender equality (SDG 5), reducing inequalities (SDG 10), and promoting partnership within the UN and with others (SDG 17).

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UN Joint Program RCO focal point	Amie Gaye, amie.gaye@un.org, Economist and Team Leader, telephone: +221 771741994

PUNO Lead agency JP Focal point	UNDP, Fatou Leigh, Economic Advisor UNDP Senegal fatou.leigh@undp.org
Other PUNOs JP focal point	FAO, Ibrahima Faye, ibrahima.faye@fao.org UNICEF, Aminata Ndiaye Coly, andiaye@unicef.org WFP, Papa Gormack Ndiaye, papa-gormack.ndiaye@wfp.org

<b>Total budget:</b>	
<b>Source of funds:</b>	
• UN Joint SDG Fund	up to \$250,000 (\$400,000 for MCOs)
• PUNO 1	UNDP US\$ 20,000
• PUNO 2	FAO \$30,000 for Output 1
• PUNO 3	UNICEF \$30,000 for Output 1 and Output 3
• Other sources	

<b>SDG Targets directly addressed by the Joint Programme</b>	SDG 1,2 ,5, 10,17
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**Gender Marker**

Select only one from the options below

- GEN3: Have gender equality/women empowerment as the primary or principal objective.
- GEN2: Make a significant contribution to gender equality/women empowerment.
- GEN1: Make a limited contribution to gender equality/women empowerment
- GEN0: Make no contribution to gender equality/women empowerment

## JOINT PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

### Situation Analysis

The implementation of Senegal's Plan Senegal Emergent (PSE 2014-35) has raised the country's growth from an average 2.8% between 2011-2013 to an average of 6.2 % in the period 2014-2019. With the outbreak of COVID-19, growth plummeted to 1.5% in 2020 resulting in job losses and threatening deeper poverty and inequalities. The Government implemented mitigating measures as elaborated in the Priority Action Plan Adjusted and Accelerated (PAP 2A) and the economy demonstrated strong resilience and rebounded to 5.1% in 2021 with projected growth of 5.5% in 2022. However, with the Russia-Ukraine war, the economic growth forecast is tempered to 5%. Beyond economic growth, the impact on the people can be felt and is mainly channelled through food and energy prices increasing inflation to 7% in April 2022 compared to less than 3% in April 2021.

In Senegal, agriculture has a direct impact on economic growth. It represented 6.8% of GDP in 2013.<sup>[1]</sup> (See: Census Senegal. 2013. <http://senegal.opendataforafrica.org>). Agriculture is a major employer of labor in the country, with women in rural areas accounting for around 70% against 30% for men.<sup>[2]</sup> Rural women are heavily involved in the entire agricultural value chain, from production to processing, to marketing of products, as well as in fisheries and livestock. Yet these sectors are undeveloped rendering productivity too.

The overall food and nutritional situation in Senegal deteriorated in 2022. The results of the March 2022 harmonized framework, a period when the effects of the Ukrainian crisis had not yet been assessed, already projected a very difficult situation for the lean season between June and August 2022 with an increase of nearly 60% in the number of food-insecure people (from 549,000 in March to 881,275 in August) This situation demonstrates that the current food system and network are not meeting the needs of the population, particularly the most vulnerable people.

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[1] Agence Nationale de la Statistique et de la Démographie (ANSD). Enquête Démographique et de Santé à Indicateurs Multiples (EDSV-MICS). Dakar, Sénégal. Rapport EDS-continue 2019.

[2] Cheikh Abdoul Khadre Mané (2016). Gender, Markets and Agricultural Organisations in Senegal: VAM Gender and Markets Study #6. World Food Programme: Dakar.

[3] ANSD. 2013: Rapport RGPFAE.

**Programme  
Strategy**

With 37.8% of the population below the poverty line in 2019, higher inflation on essential food and energy prices has an elevated risk of threatening food security (SDG 2), widening poverty (SDG 1) and inequalities (SDG 10) with the brunt on the most vulnerable such as women, children, and small enterprises:

Five months into the Russia-Ukraine war, with unfortunately no foreseeable end in the near future, Senegal is impacted at both the macro and household level. Senegal imports 57% of its wheat between Russia (47%) and Ukraine (9%) which is used in bread, but also to make biscuits, couscous and other alternatives to rice. Bread and rice are staple foods in Senegal with over 3.5 million baguettes produced per day and with bread being consumed in large quantities during Ramadan and festivities. Similarly, it is estimated that 1,080,000 tons per year of rice is consumed in Senegal, of which 650,000 tons is imported. The importation of wheat and rice have a significant toll on the Balance of Payment, resources that could have been spent on public investments and on human development initiatives. This project is therefore highly relevant towards reducing dependence on imported wheat, rice and other cereals and in promoting local production of wheat and rice and in fostering food security in Senegal.

In Senegal, the triple burden of malnutrition (undernutrition, overweight, micronutrient deficiencies) mostly affecting children and other diet-related non-communicable diseases are a concern. This situation is due to several factors, including agricultural production albeit growing, is struggling to fill the food supply gap. According to FAOSTAT, Senegal's additional food needs by 2030 will increase 342,000 tons of rice, 964,000 tons of other cereals, and 165,000 tons of tubers (this is on top of the 2018 level of imports).

Nearly one fifth of children under 5 suffer from chronic malnutrition at the national level, out of which 6.5% is in a severe form. However, disparities exist across regions with some as high as between 25% to 30% in the regions of Kaffrine, Kolda, Sédhiou, Tambacounda. In terms of global acute malnutrition of children, the regions of Matam, Louga, Diourbel, Tambacounda, St-Louis (and the department of Podor) are traditionally most affected, with a prevalence much above than the national rate of 8%, among them a total of 90,000 children are severely affected with a high risk of death. This thus justifies a joint UN project intervention to ameliorate such conditions in line with SDG advancement.

The expected outcomes of this joint project would enhance ongoing work of the UNCT in Senegal. Indeed, the proposed project falls under Axe 1; Inclusive and durable economic growth of the UN's current Cooperation Framework (2019-2023) with the government, which is in line with the PSE. Following the outbreak of COVID-19 in 2020, the government revised its Priority Action Plan Adjusted and Accelerated (PAP2A) to focus on socio-economic resilience building a key area of which is food security and sufficiency. The joint project would also feed into the new UN Cooperation Framework (2024-2028) that would be developed in 2023; by which the project would have been completed. The lessons learnt from the project and positive outcomes foreseen would serve as a basis for future joint programming to advance SDG implementation and resilience building in order to mitigate global and domestic shocks. The direct beneficiaries of the project will be women and children with consideration for people living with disabilities and refugees who would derive increased food security and nutrition status. Screening of women and children under five will help to determinate nutritious status and to manage cases of acute malnutrition identified. School meals for children via WFP's ongoing "Cantine Scolaire" will also benefit from the alternative and sustainable meals proposed in order to ensure that they remain nutritious despite the food crisis and higher grain costs. In addition, it will be an opportunity to reinforce nutrition education and wash activities. To break the intergenerational cycle of malnutrition and poverty, it is essential to strengthen women's roles in food systems through changes to social norms that adversely affect their rights, their education opportunities, and their access to production, markets, consumption, and child care resources.<sup>[1]</sup> With this project, this starts with identifying women groups cultivators in deprived areas, train them and boost their economic opportunities and access to markets and information, thereby serving practical needs first, and then moving towards strategic needs by providing training and supporting women's organizations such as associations and cooperatives that can help them pool resources, transform their products and adding value and gain more influence and decision-making power in their communities. <sup>[1]</sup> WFP. 2017. Gender, Markets and Agricultural Organization in Senegal. WFD DRB: Dakar.

The proposed intervention of these projects will accelerate ongoing support to the national statistics office, *Agence Nationale de la Statistique et de la Démographie* (ANSD) on SDG monitoring to harmonize indicators to the global standards as well as implementation of recommendations of last year's World Food System Forum.

The project will use sensitisation measures such as competition and Awards to capture people’s attention and augment their appetite to learn and use nutritious and innovative cooking skills and improve food security. Through the project, the SNU will continue to work with DGPPE and with the use of available data, deepen the analysis on the Policy Brief on the Impact of the war on Senegal. The in-depth analysis will guide the SNU as well as the Government and other partners, to tailor their interventions and support towards communities and vulnerable groups that need support the most.

The UNCT will leverage and deploy all expertise in the implementation of the project, data collection and analyses, drawing upon experiences from the System of United Nations in-country, local resources and partners where relevant.

Given the 6-month deadline for project implementation, there is concern of the late arrival of funds. The proposed mitigant is for the RC to push for quick receipt of funds in addition to starting with project activities that do not require financing e.g., desk analysis and stakeholder engagement. Risks of secondary data not being readily available in the form required or as exhaustive; proposed mitigant is to commence early dialogue and sensitization with stakeholders in addition to engaging the (ANSD) as key stakeholder to mobilize and sensitize all relevant parties, the RC would also write to authorities and ANSD to facilitate processes. There is also a risk that certain areas may be inaccessible during the rainy season; a proposed mitigant is to have online meetings. There may be some risk of delays due to a potential unavailability of local authorities involved in legislative elections (31 July 2022). These could be mitigated by early information sharing and authority involvement to promote ownership. Moreover, regular follow-up and monitoring with authorities’ nominated focal points would also ensure the advancement of activities.

**Governance and implementation arrangements**

The RC/RCO, in line with its mandate, will assume coordination of the project ensuring the objections/outcomes envisioned are achieved in an expedient manner that advances the achievement of the SDGs and provides credible policy options for the government to strengthen food systems. The RC/RCO will ensure that the project complements ongoing projects but avoids duplication in order to make the best use of resources as well as create a pathway to address the food crisis in partnership with the government. As lead implementing agency, UNDP would be tasked with the management of the seed funds and provide detailed reporting of funds management. The project will avoid use of parallel systems and will operate as a technical committee under the Inclusive Growth Axe of the Cooperation Agreement. Prior to taking decisions with respect to the project, the four implementing agencies under the technical committee, will first discuss and obtain consensus prior to liaising with the UNCT and the RC to agree appropriateness/approval of such a decision.

The technical committee will meet monthly to discuss implementation progress and to unblock potential barriers to successful implementation. Site visits will be conducted during which Government and development partners will be invited to exhibit what is done and what is possible. In addition to monitoring, another key element of this project is communication. During



technical committee meeting and site visits, the UN Communication team will be invited to interact with members of the technical committee and beneficiaries take pictures/videos and tell the stories in the UN websites and relevant publications.

**Legal context**

This section refers to cooperation or assistance agreements form the legal basis for the relationships between the Government and each of the UN organizations 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 organizations. For the Funds and Programmes, these are standing cooperation arrangements. For the specialized 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 organization should be cleared by the respective UN organization.

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

Agency name: UNDP  
Agreement title: Standard Basic Assistance Agreement  
Agreement date: 4 July 1987

Agency name: UNICEF  
Agreement title: Basic Cooperation Agreement  
Agreement date: 16 May 1996

## Workplan Template

Outcome 1		Data collection		Time frame	PLANNED BUDGET				PUNO/s involved	Implementing partner/s involved
Output	Target/s	List of activities	Overall budget description		Joint SDG Fund (USD)	PUNO Contributions (USD)	Total Cost (USD)			
Output 1.1 Evaluate account gender disparities) the level of food security		Training agents on data collection							Secrétariat Exécutif du Conseil National de Sécurité Alimentaire (SECNSA), ANSD, CNDN	
		Data collection	x		10,000	30,000	40,000	UNDP, RCO, UNWomen, UNICEF, WFP, FAO		
		Data processing and analysis		x						
Output 1.2 Evaluate nutritional state of vulnerable groups (children, women; 15y-49y) disaggregated by status incl.		Training agents on data collection							SECNSA, ANSD, Conseil National de la Développement et de la Nutrition (CNDN)	
		Data collection	x		20,000	20,000	40,000	UNDP, RCO, UNWomen, UNICEF, WFP, FAO		
		Data processing and analysis		x						

disability, refugees																				
<i>Empirical based information generated to support policy and implementation</i>																				
Outcome 2																				
Output	Target/s	List of activities	Time frame	PLANNED BUDGET						PUNO/s involved	Implementing partner/s involved									
				Overall budget description	Joint SDG Fund (USD)	PUNO Contributions (USD)	Total Cost (USD)													
In-depth (gender) analysis (of the impact of the Russia-Ukraine war on Senegal conducted		Recruitment of Consultant	X																	
	Output 2.1	Validation workshop	X				20,000	0	0											DGPPE, ANSD, UNCT
The viability of alternatives output food sources 2.2 (preventative action to build resilience) Forecasted																				
	Output 2.2		X																	UNDP, RCO, UNWomen, UNICEF, WFP, FAO
Outcome 3		"Alternative to wheat" initiative - Fatou																		
Target/s	PLANNED BUDGET																			
		Timeframe																		

Output	List of activities	Q"	Overall budget description	Joint SDG Fund (USD)	PUNO Contributions (USD)	Total Cost (USD)	PUNO/s involved	Implementing partner/s involved
3.1	Wheat production introduced in Senegal 1_ Build partnership with ISRA 2 - Identify at least one pilot	X	The SNU will form partnership with the <i>Institut Senegalais de recherche agricole</i> (ISRA) to explore wheat cultivation in Senegal. This will contribute to lessening the dependence on imported wheat and promote food security in Senegal	50,000	50,000	50,000	RCO, PNUD, FAO, WFP, UNICEF, UNWomen	ISRA Women Groups Ministry of Agriculture Ministry of Environment Ministry of Women and Children
3.2	The production and transformation of alternatives to wheat fostered 1_ women cultivators of rice identified and supported	X	Female rice cultivators in deprived communities will be identified and supported for enhanced productivity	100,000	20,000	120,000	RCO, UNDP, UNWomen, FAO, WFP, UNICEF	ISRA Women Groups Ministry of Agriculture





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**

Risks	Risk Level:	Likelihood:	Impact:	Mitigating measures	Responsible Org./Person
<b>Contextual risks</b>					
Delays in due to unavailability of local authorities engaged in legislative elections (31 July 2022)	Medium	3	4	1. Early information sharing and authority involvement to promote ownership. 2. Regular follow-up and monitoring with authorities' nominated focal points to ensure advancement of activities.	Agencies
<b>Programmatic risks</b>					
Secondary data not readily available in form required	Medium	3	4	1. Start early dialogue with stakeholders and sensitize them, 2. Engage ANSD as stakeholder to mobilize and sensitize all relevant parties, 3. RC to write to ministries/ANSD to encourage active participation	4 Agencies and RC/RCO
Inaccessibility of certain zones due to rainy season	Medium	3	3	1. Online meetings to get information/data required	4 Agencies
<b>Institutional risks</b>					

Late arrival of funds	Medium	3	4	1. Start with activities that do not require funds while waiting. 2. RC to push for funds to be expedited	4 Agencies and RC
Fiduciary risks					
Insufficient financial management capacity by beneficiaries	Low	3	3	1. Work with organisations that gave a good governance track record and have received financial management training.	Agencies



Likelihood	Occurrence	Frequency	Consequence	Result
<b>Very Likely</b>	The event is expected to occur in most circumstances	Twice a month or more frequently	<b>Extreme</b>	An event leading to massive or irreparable damage or disruption
<b>Likely</b>	The event will probably occur in most circumstances	Once every two months or more frequently	<b>Major</b>	An event leading to critical damage or disruption
<b>Possibly</b>	The event might occur at some time	Once a year or more frequently	<b>Minor</b>	An event leading to serious damage or disruption
<b>Unlikely</b>	The event could occur at some time	Once every three years or more frequently	<b>Insignificant</b>	An event leading to some degree of damage or disruption
<b>Rare</b>	The event may occur in exceptional circumstances	Once every seven years or more frequently		An event leading to limited damage or disruption

		Consequences				Level of risk	Result
<b>Likelihood</b>	<b>Insignificant (1)</b>	<b>Minor (2)</b>	<b>Moderate (3)</b>	<b>Major (4)</b>	<b>Extreme (5)</b>	<b>Very High</b>	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.
<b>Very likely (5)</b>	<b>Medium (5)</b>	<b>High (10)</b>	<b>High (15)</b>	<b>Very High (20)</b>	<b>Very High (25)</b>	<b>High</b>	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.
<b>Likely (4)</b>	<b>Medium (4)</b>	<b>Medium (8)</b>	<b>High (12)</b>	<b>High (16)</b>	<b>Very High (20)</b>	<b>Medium</b>	Senior Management attention required. Mitigation activities/ treatment options are undertaken to reduce likelihood and/or consequence. Monitoring strategy to be implemented by Risk Owner.
<b>Possible (3)</b>	<b>Low (3)</b>	<b>Medium (6)</b>	<b>High (9)</b>	<b>High (12)</b>	<b>High (15)</b>		
<b>Unlikely (2)</b>	<b>Low (2)</b>	<b>Low (4)</b>	<b>Medium (6)</b>	<b>Medium (8)</b>	<b>High (10)</b>		
<b>Rare (1)</b>	<b>Low (1)</b>	<b>Low (3)</b>	<b>Medium (3)</b>	<b>Medium (4)</b>	<b>High (5)</b>	<b>Low</b>	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.

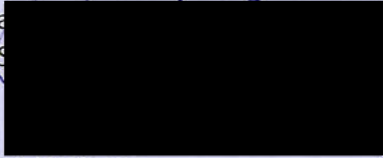
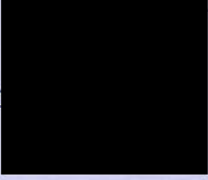
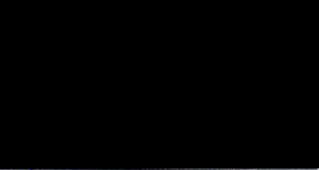
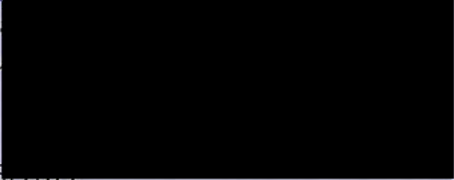
**Budget per UNSDG Categories**

UNSDG BUDGET CATEGORIES	PUNO 1 UNDP		PUNO 2 FAO		PUNO 3 UNICEF		PUNO 4 WFP	
	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	20000		0					
2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials	10000		0		0		0	
3. Equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture (including Depreciation)	5000		0		0		0	
4. Contractual services	20000		0	30000 (Staff and training)	0		0	
5. Travel	10000		0		0		0	
6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts	150000	20,000	0		0		0	
7. General Operating and other Direct Costs	18645		0		0		0	
<b>Total Direct Costs</b>	<b>233645</b>		<b>0</b>		<b>0</b>		<b>0</b>	
8. Indirect Support Costs (7%)	16355		0		0		0	
<b>TOTAL Costs</b>	<b>250000</b>	<b>20,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>30,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>30,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

**Signature of Joint Programme document and Fund Transfer Request as per UNSDG 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 Organizations demonstrating Committed amounts where applicable. I also confirm that the PUNOs' indirect cost does not exceed 7%.

**RESIDENT COORDINATOR SIGNATURE** Name: Mr Siaka Coulibaly  
 Signature   
 08/06/2022

<b>UNDP Representative SIGNATURE</b>	<b>Name, Title:</b> Mr Njoya Tikum, Resident Representative  08/06/2022
<b>FAO Representative SIGNATURE</b>	<b>Name, Title:</b> Dr Gouantouou Robert Guei, Resident Representative Signature  08/06/2022
<b>UNICEF Representative SIGNATURE</b>	<b>Name, Title:</b> Ms Silvia Danailov, Resident Representative Signature  08/06/2022
<b>WFP Representative SIGNATURE</b>	<b>Name, Title:</b> Ms Fatiha Terki, Country Director and Perm Signatu  08/06/2022