



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 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 <i>(If yes, please follow the specific guidance as per communications from the Secretariat)</i>

Cover-page

MPTFO Project Reference Number	<i>(Leave blank, for automatic population in Atlas)</i>
Country	Bangladesh
Region	Asia Pacific
Joint programme title:	Assessing and Strengthening Food Security Mechanisms in Bangladesh
Outcomes(s): <verbatim from CF>	Outcome 2: By 2026, more people, in particular, the most vulnerable and marginalized, have improved access to and utilization of quality, inclusive, gender- and shock-responsive, universal, and resilient social protection, social safety-net and basic social services
Duration:	Maximum 6 months, no later than 31 December 2022
Anticipated start and end dates:	07/2022 to 12/2022 (for Top-ups, extensions to no later than 31 December 2022)
Short description	<p>Max 300 words</p> <p>The proposed Joint Programme by FAO, IFAD, UNICEF and WFP aims to pilot a public food distribution programme in selected urban areas with specific focus towards the needs of women. The key objective of the Programme will be to ensure the food security and food consumption status of the under-served urban poor population, who were the most affected due to the COVID-19 pandemic and price hikes due to the Ukraine crisis. As such the Programme will be directly addressing Strategic Priority 2: Equitable human development and well-being of the Country Cooperation Framework and SDG 1, 2 and 5.</p> <p>Based on the findings from a joint assessment grounded on the principles of FAO’s Data in Emergencies Monitoring System and WFP’s Mobile Vulnerability Mapping and Analysis, suitable beneficiary selection criteria will be identified and incorporated into a set of Standard Operating Procedures (SOP). Based on the SOP and beneficiary profiling with support from existing government programmes, one-off digital beneficiary registration will be conducted in digital beneficiary data management platform such as the SCOPE platform used by WFP allowing biometric data aggregation, minimal duplication, data security as well as real-time monitoring of public food distribution programmes. The Programme will be implemented in close coordination with UNRCO, UNCT, Ministry of Food, Bureau of Statistics, city corporation, municipality and other local government institutions. FAO in partnership with Food Planning and Monitoring Unit will carry out an assessment to understand the impacts of global commodity inflation on Bangladesh and explore potential policy response. IOM and UN Women will be participating in a technical advisory role only. The findings and lessons will also be shared widely with the relevant government agencies for further scale-up and refinement in existing subsidized public food distribution programmes under the Ministry of Food Open Market Sales (OMS).</p>

Resident Coordinator	Gwyn Lewis, lewisg@un.org
UN Joint Program RCO focal point	Subhra Bhattacharjee, Strategic Planner and Head of RCO, bhattacharjee@un.org
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WFP	Piet Vochten, piet.vochten@wfp.org
IFAD	Nahiya Mahmood, n.mahmood@ifad.org
UNICEF	Veera Mendonca, vmendonca@unicef.org

Total budget:	\$410,000
Source of funds:	
• UN Joint SDG Fund	\$250,000
• FAO	
• WFP	
• IFAD	
• UNICEF	\$160,000
• IOM	
• UNWOMEN	

SDG Targets directly addressed by the Joint Programme	<p>Min 2 max 5 SDG targets</p> <p>SDG 1: Target - 1.3 Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable</p> <p>SDG 2: Target - 2.1 By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round; Target - 2.2 By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons</p> <p>SDG 4: Target - 4.1 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes</p> <p>SDG 5: Target - 5.1 End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere; Target - 5.c Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels</p> <p>SDG 10: Target – 10.7 Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies</p>
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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

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.

Bangladesh has made significant progress in economic growth as well as in food security and nutrition outcomes over the past decades and is expected to graduate out of the least developed country status starting in 2026.

The food environment in Bangladesh has undergone major changes during the past 50 years and has gradually moved from a system involving large-scale government interventions in rice and wheat production to a more market-oriented approach, while maintaining a focus on the public food distribution system and social safety nets targeting the most vulnerable individuals and households. Nevertheless, malnutrition remains an issue of concern, requiring interventions across systems to enhance availability, access and utilization of nutritious food.

Bangladesh has progressed in gender equality, moving up to 65th place in the Global Gender Gap index.¹ Women are represented in government structures, millions have entered the labour-force, and the country has almost reached full gender parity in primary education. However, gender inequality remains a serious concern. Even prior to the COVID-19 pandemic, 51 percent of women were married before the age of 18, placing Bangladesh among the 10 countries with the highest rates of early marriage in the world.² Early marriage contributes to women's limited decision-making power, increases vulnerability to gender-based violence, lowers girls' secondary school completion rate and acts as a major driver for poor maternal and child nutrition.

Bangladesh was among the fastest-growing economies with a GDP growth rate of 8.2 percent in 2019³. This rapid economic growth has increased digital financial inclusion with approximately 70 percent of Bangladeshis having a financial institution or mobile money account.³ While mobile money platforms are transforming the private sector and social protection systems, digital and financial inclusion is uneven with only 61 percent of women owning a mobile phone compared to 86 percent of men⁴.

As a small open economy, Bangladesh was significantly affected by the disruption of global supply chains and weakening of demand in Europe and the Americas on account of the COVID-19 pandemic.

¹ World Economic Forum. 2021. Global Gender Report 2021.

² United Nations. 2021. Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework.

³ Government of Bangladesh. 2020. Sustainable Development Goals: Bangladesh Progress Report 2020.

⁴ GSMA. 2020. Mobile Gender Gap Report.

The COVID-19 pandemic has negatively impacted on the economic growth of the country creating a new group of poor Bangladeshis. Particularly in urban areas, with women in the informal sector showing the least ability to recover from the economic shocks – resorting to various coping mechanisms to manage household food security, such as cutting back on foods, borrowing from formal and informal sources, and selling their assets and savings^{5,6}. The crisis is expected to have increased poverty, inequality, early marriage, food insecurity and malnutrition. While Bangladesh has shown robust progress towards economic recovery, global commodity price fluctuations were widening the current account deficit and increasing inflationary pressure, even before the conflict in Ukraine began⁷. During the pandemic the Ministry of Food introduced Open Markets Sales (OMS) of fortified rice at a subsidized price. To address the lack of targeting, duplications and other irregularities, the Ministry plans to introduce vulnerability targeting and registration cards to enhance the programme’s effectiveness and efficiency.

Programme Strategy

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.

The Joint Programme proposes the following four key activities to enhance the resilience of food systems in urban areas of Bangladesh. . An emphasis will be placed on effective data collection and use of analytics for shock-responsive social safety net programme design, implementation and tracking.

1. **Generate evidence on the socio-economic effects of the crisis on vulnerable populations and marginalized groups:** to supplement to the existing national household data on the situation of women and children in terms of education, nutrition, social transfer and child protection through a 4F- dedicated module. This module will produce desegregated information on the crisis-affected population in accordance with standard SDG indicators (Health, Nutrition, Education, Child Protection and Social Protection). The study will generate data at the national level (gender, urban/rural and per division) allowing comparisons of the situation of the SDG indicators with previous national surveys (MICS & DHS-2018/19) to monitor the effects of the crisis and assess the impact of the crisis on most vulnerable population.
2. **Assess macro-economic impacts of commodity price inflation for informed policy recommendation:** Provide support to FPMU to consult key global and national commodity pricing databases and prepare periodic macro-economic assessment of impacts and provide policy recommendations to address medium and long term price shocks resulting from high cost imports of fertilizer, cereal and edible oil.

⁵ Power and Participation Research Center and Brac Institute of Governance and Development. 2020. PPRC-BIGD 2nd Rapid Response Survey on Livelihoods, Coping and Recovery During COVID-19 Crisis.

⁶ World Bank. Bangladesh Development Update Recovery and Resilience Amid Global Uncertainty, April 2022

⁷ World Bank. Bangladesh Development Update Recovery and Resilience Amid Global Uncertainty, April 2022

3. Pilot an OMS mechanism:

- a. **Carry out assessment to monitor vulnerability and food security condition and beneficiary profiling exercise:** to identify suitable targeting strategy and criteria in selected urban areas with a focus on the needs of women; To determine selection criteria, computer-assisted telephone interviews (CATI) will be used with structured modules on food security, vulnerability, risks, market access and needs. In addition to the household-level interviews, key informant interviews will be conducted with community leaders, women-led CSOs, traders and government workers (including Food Planning and Monitoring Unit under the Ministry of Food) for triangulation. To prevent inclusion errors, a combination of biometric information, phone numbers and national ID checks will be used for profiling with robust data-protection protocols in place.
- b. **Develop a Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for beneficiary selection in-line with the targeting strategy as well as entitlement distribution.** This will be primarily in line with the existing subsidized public food distribution programmes under the Ministry of Food (Open Market Sales-OMS). The SOP would detail out the food distribution system, distribution modality to be gender responsive and most vulnerable group responsive, e.g. sensitive to the social position of elderly, pregnant women etc.;
- c. **Pilot a safety net mechanism for beneficiaries using set criteria and SOP:** Targeted beneficiaries⁸ will be registered into a secure beneficiary management⁹ database, which will allow registration anywhere, and anytime with or without internet connectivity. To prevent inclusion errors, a combination of biometric information, phone numbers and national ID checks will be used for profiling with robust data-protection protocols in place. Vouchers for the delivery of assistance will be created in SCOPE ensuring safe and accurate transfers to beneficiaries and a feedback pathway, regardless of service provider, digitally tracking and aggregating data on assistance delivery, reconciliation, and matching planned versus actual assistance delivery;
- d. **Dissemination of lessons learned to concerned public sector agencies for replication/scaling-up and refinement** – in particular improving targeting and tracking mechanism for social safety net programmes aiming to enhance food and nutrition security for the urban poor and especially women. The results and lessons from this joint pilot will be shared with the Ministry of Food, Ministry of Women and Children Affairs, city corporation and municipality officials along with other relevant local government actors. This is expected to support the Government in adopting a shock-responsive lens to its existing safety net programmes as well as scaling up the approach in the future. Furthermore, this Joint Programme will also help to test a new beneficiary database, something that is often identified as a bottleneck in tracking/monitoring, harmonizing and reducing inclusion/exclusion errors in social safety net programmes.

⁸ These funds will strive to reach the most excluded groups and target groups could be some of the most at risk groups like female-headed households, transgender groups, sex workers, elderly etc.

⁹ Such as WFP's corporate Digital Platform for Beneficiary Information Management and Assistance Delivery

The Joint Programme is primarily expected to support poor and other vulnerable households to maintain food security¹⁰ and acceptable food consumption levels in line with the government’s response to the recent food price hikes due to the 4F crisis and other covariate shocks. The outputs will generate evidence on the impact of the crisis as well as the results of inclusive and integrated social safety net programmes to address this type of crisis in a gender-sensitive manner. The exercise will be carried out across selected urban areas (city corporations and municipalities) with high poverty, undernutrition and food insecurity as indicated in national statistics and estimates. In addition, the support to FPMU to assess macro-economic impacts will ensure that future policy responses mechanisms are in place for similar economic shocks. In line with SDG 1 (1.3), SDG 2 (2.1) and SDG 5 (5.1, 5.C), the Joint Programme will primarily address the Cooperation Framework’s Outcome 2: “By 2026, more people, in particular, the most vulnerable and marginalized, have improved access to and utilization of quality, inclusive, gender- and shock-responsive, universal, and resilient social protection, social safety-net and basic social services”¹¹.

The Programme will be designed and implemented jointly by WFP, FAO and IFAD. In addition, IOM, UNICEF and UN Women will both complement and provide technical support to the implementing agencies. For household profiling, existing social safety net criteria and outreach datasets for urban areas will be taken into account and will build on IFAD and WFP’s experience in delivering the Poverty Maps of Bangladesh¹². In addition, the Ministry of Food and Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) will be consulted from programme inception to ensure buy-in and collaboration to catalyse future replication and scale-up for programmes similar to OMS and for the national evidence generation on this related-crisis consequences. The implementation of the programme will also be conducted in close coordination with city corporation and municipality-level local government institutions to minimize risk of potential conflict. The Programme is also expected to leverage FAO and WFP’s experience in monitoring emergency food security and vulnerability (mVAM¹³, DIEM¹⁴) as well as shock responsive and social safety net programmes in the country – further minimizing delivery and resource management risks. The use of the digital platform will eliminate duplication and inclusion error through biometric and National ID based authentication, need for manual data triangulation and related redundant tasks, time saving through once-off registration per beneficiary and automated data processing and analytics for faster information sharing and decision making, along with ease of reconciliation, consistent and flexible reporting. In addition, a remote monitoring system will be set-up to track programme efficacy complemented by a pre/post distribution assessment to measure intervention results.

¹⁰ A 7% and 1.4% increase in acute food insecurity prevalence rate has been observed in April 2022 compared to November 2021 and April 2021 along with 8% increased reports of economic shocks as price hike faced by households by FAO’s Data in Emergencies Monitoring System;

¹¹ Under Strategic Priority 2: Equitable human development and well-being

¹² Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics and World Food Programme 2020, Poverty Maps of Bangladesh 2016

¹³ mVAM is WFP’s mobile Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping project that uses mobile technology to remotely monitor household food security and nutrition, and food market-related trends in real-time, providing high-frequency, gender-disaggregated and operationally relevant data that supports humanitarian decision-making.

¹⁴ DIEM - collects, analyses and disseminates data on shocks and livelihoods in countries prone to multiple shocks aiming to inform decision-making by providing regularly updated information on how different shocks are affecting the livelihoods and food security of agricultural populations. The monitoring system consists of primary data collected from households and key informants – including agricultural input vendors, food traders and agriculture extension officers – on a periodic basis (approximately every four months).

<p>Governance and implementation arrangements</p>	<p>Max 500 words.</p> <p>In coordination with WFP's Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping (VAM) Unit, FAO will lead the training on and CATI-based assessment to establish selection criteria as well as supporting FPMU to assess the macro-economic impact and develop policy recommendations. For CATI, FAO will use its existing mechanism for food security, vulnerability and gender sensitivity monitoring for enhanced agility and cost savings. UNICEF will work with other UN agencies within the UN Data Group for finalizing the module according to the recent development and to harmonize data collection operations and provide technical support to the Bureau of Statistics in adoption of the dedicated module to monitor SDG targets.</p> <p>IFAD, IOM, FAO, WFP, UNICEF and UNWOMEN will jointly set-up the SOP in consultation with the Ministry of Food, Bureau of Statistics and local government institutions from targeted city corporation and municipalities. This approach will ensure that this is in-line with the Government's existing public food distribution mechanisms and there is minimal duplication with other existing safety net programmes. Training for beneficiary registration, coordination for one-off registration on digital platform and entitlement distribution from collection points will be led by WFP together with Ministry of Food. The use of the digital platform will ensure that all the stakeholders are well coordinated and real-time information is available for informed decision-making. The verification, reconciliation and reporting will be primarily done by WFP in consultation with Ministry of Food using digital platform data with complementary pre/post assessment led by FAO. Furthermore, food security and vulnerability monitoring will be done by WFP and FAO using existing tools such as mVAM and DIEM. IOM will complement the evidence generation through its Migration Data Analysis Division. IOM commits to support the project up to the 10 October 2022, and beyond that to December 2022 only if additional funding becomes available. RCO will provide coordination support and liaise with the Ministry of Finance as needed. The RC will lead discussions and joint advocacy with Government. FAO, WFP and IFAD will share regular periodic updates with UNRCO and UNCT to ensure coordination and oversight.</p>
<p>Legal context</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>Indicate the title and date of the agreement between each Participating UN Organization (PUNO) and the government in the following format:</p> <p>Agency name: FAO Agreement: Revised Standard Agreement on Technical Assistance between the Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh and a number of UN organizations, including FAO</p>

Agreement date: 31 July 1972

Agency name: WFP

Agreement: Basic Agreement of Assistance signed with the Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh

Agreement date: 2 October 1974

Agency name: IFAD

Agreement title: Revised Standard Agreement on Technical Assistance between the Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh and a number of UN organizations, including FAO

Agreement date: 31 July 1972

Agency name: UNICEF

Agreement title: Basic Cooperation Agreement with the Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh

Agreement date: 2 January 1996

Workplan Template

Outcome 1		<i>By 2026, more people, in particular, the most vulnerable and marginalized, have improved access to and utilization of quality, inclusive, gender- and shock-responsive, universal, and resilient social protection, social safety-net and basic social services</i>													
Output	Target/s	List of activities	Time frame <i>Customize as relevant</i>						PLANNED BUDGET				PUNO/s involved	Implementing partner/s involved	
			Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Overall budget description	Joint SDG Fund (USD)	PUNO Contributions (USD)	Total Cost (USD)			
Output 1.1	Generate evidence on the socio-economic effects of the crisis on vulnerable populations and marginalized groups	Provide technical assistance to develop a dedicated module related to the consequences of the 4F crisis on nutrition health, child protection, social transfer and education								Contribute from UNICEF's planned fund for additional study, data collection and staff training	0	160,000	160,000	UNICEF	Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics
Output 1.2	Pilot an OMS mechanism	Vulnerability Assessment and beneficiary profiling exercise	x	x	x					Development of data collection tools, enumerator training, data collection and analysis	60,000			FAO, WFP and UNCT	Ministry of Food, Bureau of Statistics
		Pilot OMS registration and data management mechanism		X	x	x	x			Development and piloting of database	150,000	0	230,000		
		Dissemination of lessons learned for OMS registry replication and refinement							x	Development of lessons learned brief and dissemination workshop	20,000				
Output 1.3	Assess macro-economic impacts of commodity	Capacity building, data collection and analysis	x	X	x	X			Training needs assessment,	20,000	0	20,000	FAO		

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: Very likely - 5 Likely - 4 Possibly - 3 Unlikely - 2 Rare - 1	Impact: Extreme - 5 Major - 4 Moderate - 3 Minor - 2 Insignificant - 1	Mitigating measures	Responsible Org./Person
Contextual risks					
Widespread political and social unrest that upends the current situation analysis and the perceived needs.	Medium (4)	1	4	In such an event the UN's support will be even more critical. The UN will have to reprogramme the activities and rethink the needs on the ground	All PUNOs and RCO
Programmatic risks					
Government uptake of the project might be low and there might be explicit pushback against implementing project without government signoff.	Medium (6)	2	3	The relevant ministries of the Government will be briefed and brought on board at the outset and the activities of the project will be aligned closely with the priorities of the 8 th five year plan.	All PUNOs and RCO
Institutional risks					
-					
Fiduciary risks					
-					

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

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

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

Budget per UNSDG Categories

UNSDG BUDGET CATEGORIES	PUNO 1 name FAO		PUNO 2 name WFP		PUNO 3 name		PUNO 4 name	
	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	24,162	160,000	42,000	0		0		0
2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials	1,332		0		0			
3. Equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture (including Depreciation)	0		73,260		0			
4. Contractual services	11,532		0		0			
5. Travel	8,808		20,637		0			
6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts	31,563		4,948		0			
7. General Operating and other Direct Costs	16,061		0		0			
Total Direct Costs	93,458		140,845		0			
8. Indirect Support Costs (Max. 7%)	6,542	9,155	0					
TOTAL Costs	100,000	0	150,000	0	0	0	0	160,000

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

SIGNATUR



Name: Gwyn Lewis

Date and Signature 8 June 2022

FAO Representative SI 	Robert Simpson, FAO Representative Date and Signature 8 June 2022
WFP Representative SIGNA 	Jane Pearce, WFP Country Director ai Date and Signature 8 June 2022
IFAD Representative SIGNATURE 	Arnoud Hameleers, IFAD Country Programme Director Date and Signature 8 June 2022
UNICEF Representative SIGNATURE 	Sheldon Yett, UNICEF Representative Date and Signature 8 June 2022