



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 type="checkbox"/> Analysis and forecasting <input 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	BELIZE
Region	LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN
Joint programme title:	STRENGTHENING BELIZE'S EVIDENCE BASE AND SYSTEMS FOR CRISIS RESPONSE
Outcomes(s): <verbatim from CF>	
Duration:	Maximum 6 months, no later than 31 December 2022

Anticipated start and end dates:	June 2022 to December 2022
Short description	<p>This joint programme (JP) seeks to fill in existing gaps in Belize’s information base and tools to inform the design of appropriate and timely strategies and programs that assist populations affected by the ongoing food, energy, and financing crises and future similar shocks, and policy recommendation and identification of options for financing key interventions.</p> <p>It will build on the ongoing dialogue and work around the current UNSDG JP on “Building a resilient Belize through universal, adaptive, and sustainable social protection” but will particularly address immediate needs to assist the Government of Belize (GoB) respond to the ongoing global food crises while still reeling from the socio-economic setbacks of Covid19.</p> <p>This JP will specifically contribute to the information and system gaps faced by GoB in responding to shocks with the right interventions and in a more timely and effective fashion. It will give an understanding of the socio-economic impacts of the crisis to different sectors and consumer groups (especially those in agriculture who may be affected at multiple levels, and the most vulnerable groups, including children and population in rural areas) in terms of its pass-through effects on farming inputs, domestic prices, and supply chain disruptions on basic commodities. It will inform the design of tools and immediate interventions appropriate for groups identified as the most heavily impacted, including marginalized women and poor rural households. It will contribute to designing more financially sustainable interventions to develop resilience of the most vulnerable groups when similar shocks occur in the future and options on how food systems in Belize can be made stronger, more integrated, and more equitable.</p> <p>To deliver these within the short timeframe, PUNOs will leverage on existing analyses and tools available, their collective expertise on food systems, agriculture, and shock responsive social protection, and close partnership with GoB.</p>
Resident Coordinator	Birgit Gerstenberg - gerstenberg@un.org , +501 615 1317
UN Joint Program RCO focal point	José Castellanos - jose.castellanos@un.org , +501 613 0519
PUNO Lead agency JP Focal point	Rashiel Velarde, WFP-Belize (rashiivelarde@wfp.org); Sarah Bailey, WFP-Barbados MCO (sarah.bailey@wfp.org)
Other PUNOs JP focal point	Enkhnasan Nasan-Ulzii, Social Policy Specialist, UNICEF Belize, enasanulzii@unicef.org
	Crispim Moreira, FAO Representative in Jamaica, The Bahamas and Belize, Crispim.Moreira@fao.org
	UNESCO, Jean-Paul NGOME ABIAGA, jj.ngome-abiaga@unesco.org

Total budget:	\$302,447
Source of funds:	Joint SDG Fund
• UN Joint SDG Fund	\$249,947
• World Food Programme (WFP)	\$20,000
• United Nations Children’s Fund	\$10,000
• UNESCO	\$17,500
• Food & Agriculture Organization	\$5,000
• Other sources	

SDG Targets directly addressed by the Joint Programme

Target 2.C: Adopt measures to ensure the proper functioning of food commodity markets and their derivatives and facilitate timely access to market information, including on food reserves, in order to help limit extreme food price volatility

SDG 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

SDG 2.4: By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality.

Target 6.B: Support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management

SDG 13.1: Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate related hazards and natural disasters in all countries.

SDG 17.18: By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for least developed countries and small island developing States, to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts.

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 war between Russian and Ukraine is causing significant disruptions in global food, fuel and fertilizer markets, given both countries' major roles in global food markets as well as Russia's prominence in the global energy trade. Price increases and volatility is observed in global markets for key staple grains, in particular wheat, maize, and soybeans (IFPRI 2022 as cited in the HLPE 2022). Higher fertilizer and energy prices, which have resulted from the disruption to oil, natural gas and fertilizer exports from Russia and Belarus, are inflating the cost of farming around the world and contributing to the increase in food prices (FAO, 2022).

The conflict comes at a time of unprecedented humanitarian needs, as a ring of fire circles the earth with climate shocks and biodiversity erosion heavily affecting small island states as those in the Caribbean, conflicts that result in displacement, COVID-19, and rising general cost of living driving millions closer to starvation. Experience from 2008 and 2011 has shown that higher and more volatile food prices translate into higher rates of hunger, malnutrition, and non-communicable diseases (NCDs) and may be a key driver of social unrest (FAO *et al.* 2021; HLPE 2012). Particularly exposed are the poorest and vulnerable segments of society in low-income countries, who typically spend over 60% of their income on food (FAO *et al.* 2021) and small-scale food producers who may rely on artificial fertilizers and fuel for their production and trading activities. It is expected that insecurities will affect primarily the most vulnerable populations, including women, children, youth, populations in rural areas and minorities.

The convergence of these complex events is further accelerating inflationary trends and compounding impacts, thereby triggering a new food systems crisis that will undermine the goal of achieving Sustainable Development Goal #2: Zero Hunger.

In Belize, WFP/CARICOM's survey on food security and livelihood impacts of COVID-19 in February 2021 already showed that disruptions to livelihoods and incomes were widespread. Food insecurity was a major and growing concern, with a worrying number of respondents having no food stocks and reducing the amount and quality of what they eat. Most people appeared to meet their food needs at the expense of productive assets or investments in health and education.

As Belize imports its fuel and almost all its processed foods, the compounding effects of multiple shocks will further push the affordability of food – more so quality food and healthy diets – out of reach of ordinary Belizeans, the 52% of the population who are poor of which 60% of the 0-14 years old living are living in poverty (2018), and the 13% of the population who are vulnerable to poverty. The most affected by poverty are also female-headed households which represent 40% of all households in many Caribbean countries. The crises can only be expected to result in further deterioration in nutrition and higher levels of NCDs and could have life-long consequences on children for whom the first 1,000 days are crucial for their development (UNICEF, 2019).

Programme Strategy

As per the “United Nations Multi-Country Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework for the English- and Dutch-speaking Caribbean 2022-2026”, the joint programme will contribute to:

Priority area 2: Equality, Well-Being and Leaving no One Behind

This JP will contribute to improving existing interventions and strategies that will enable achievement of two specific outcomes, which aligns with GoB’s medium-term development strategy 2022-2025, Plan Belize:

- Outcome 3: National governments and regional institutions use relevant data and information to guide and inform the design and adopt laws and policies to eliminate discrimination, address structural inequalities and ensure the advancement of those at risk of being left furthest behind;
- Outcome 4: People in the Caribbean equitably access and utilize universal, quality and shock-responsive, social protection, education, health and care services.

This JP aims to support the efforts of GoB, UN and partners in achieving the following objectives by the end of this JP:

- Strengthen the information base for an evidence-based strategy formulation and programme design to assist affected and most vulnerable population in Belize by the ongoing dual crises (food and energy); and
- Improve existing tools to support faster delivery of appropriate interventions.

OUTCOME 1: Strengthened information base for an evidence-based strategy formulation and programme design to assist affected and most vulnerable population in Belize by the ongoing dual crises.

Output 1. Analytical work on the impacts of the increasing costs of living to vulnerable populations. This will utilize mixed-methods research (quantitative and qualitative) to understand how the global food, energy, and fertilizer crises are affecting specific vulnerable groups/sectors in Belize – including agriculture households, those high dependency rates (with elderly and children), women, and the disabled – and how existing government systems can be strengthened to prepare and effectively respond. The research will consist of specific analyses looking at different elements of the crises impacts **with a view to informing policies and strategies, as well as designing appropriate interventions for specific vulnerable and affected populations:**

- (i) **[WFP] Vulnerability and impact assessment.** This body of work will deploy a household survey of national and sectoral representation (quantitative) key informant interviews (qualitative) and to produce evidence on current food insecurity and livelihood impact trends in Belize and allow for meaningful analysis that can be used as basis for future social protection policy and programme development, especially targeted towards building resilience of heavily impacted sectors such those in agriculture and the most vulnerable including women, children, elderly, disabled, and indigenous groups. It will tackle the impacts to production with a specific focus to food and fertilizer producers (incl. biofertilizers)/traders/vendors at wholesale and retail level. This will include impacts of supply chain shocks on their business operations and offer informed options for future investments, price setting, product placement, trade, and food system policy recommendations..

- (ii) **[WFP] A mapping of the market price monitoring system and processes** and identification of options for system strengthening, e.g., through digitalization, wider public access and use of data, on-demand monitoring of price trends, automated alerts and calculation of minimum expenditure baskets.
- (iii) **[UNICEF] Review of effects of crisis on food and nutrition.** This aims to better understand the link between global emergencies and affected population, including child's well-being by analysing feeding practices of parents, diet and perceptions of nutrition deprivation as the result of food and energy prices increase and decrease of purchasing power (qualitative and quantitative).
- (iv) **[UNICEF] Cost analysis of fortified rice in the context of increased prices,** to support those most at risk including children, along with options for financing. As part of the Universal Social Service Programmes provided by the GOB in the area of maternal and child health, children receive Fortified Food – Incaparina. GOB has worked on the provision of fortified rice, for which a preliminary research and costing was done in 2015. This activity will include the costing of Premix and educational campaigns to foster adequate food practices to ensure that children access nutritious food through relevant food programmes, including in emergency settings; and policy recommendations for sustainable implementation.
- (v) **[FAO] Assessment of good practices** to conduct assessment of the current available industrial and municipal bio-degradable waste, design of environmentally friendly infrastructure for the conversion to usable bioproducts and the required training Programme to meet the use of the conversion process, infrastructure and design that are required in the by producers and agro-industries.

OUTCOME 2: Existing tools improved to support faster delivery of appropriate interventions in the aftermath of a crisis/shock. This links with the existing UNSDG JP on Shock-responsive Social Protection and seeks to enhance existing Government tools or develop new ones to help assess overall and specific socio-economic needs of affected households in the aftermath of a shock, with emphasis on the most vulnerable groups (women, children, elderly, disabled, small farmers, indigenous groups).

Output 2.1. [WFP] Accelerate use of digital assessment tools. Tools are available at the Ministry of Human Development (MHD), however, of limited use due to resource constraints in its deployment and accessibility of results for programming. These tools can be further enhanced and a platform to visualize and share results will be developed for just-in-time decision-making and programming. Government staff will be trained so that enhanced tools can be handed over to Government for potential adoption.

Output 2.2. [UNESCO] A mapping of water management of the food production ecosystem in rural women communities giving the pressing concern in time of crisis. This mapping tool will have the potential to strengthen the rural development plans and strategies, to contribute in closing the gender gap in the food production chain. The mapping will be undertaken based on a toolkit already developed by UNESCO and which will be adapted and implemented in two

	<p>rural communities in Orange Walk. Relevant staff will be trained so that new tools can be handed over to Government for potential adoption.</p> <p>Output 2.3 [FAO] Assessment of biodegradable Industrial waste, design and training Programme. The conversion of industrial and municipal waste requires the proper location and machinery to produce compost material into usable products, but with basic structure to avoid leaching and denitrification.</p>
<p>Governance and implementation arrangements</p>	<p>Given that the emergency nature of the fund and the need to swiftly have governance and implementation mechanisms, the JP will piggyback on the existing SDG JP management structure and utilize the same infrastructure for coordination. This entails the following:</p> <p>The UN Resident Coordinator for Belize will be responsible for the overall Joint Programme strategic leadership with the support of the Resident Coordinator’s Office and the Lead Agency and Joint Programme focal point. The Resident Coordinator is responsible for the general strategic oversight of the Joint Programme, the political and strategic engagement with governments and promotes an integrated approach. At the operational level, the Resident Coordinator is responsible for the submission of reports, budget plans and reallocation of funding in case needed. The Resident Coordinator’s Office will support the Resident Coordinator’s leadership role and will liaise with the SDG Fund Secretariat on the overall programme implementation (reports, guidelines, etc.). In partnership with Agencies, facilitates joint engagements for resource mobilization and provide guidance if necessary to improve overall programme coordination.</p> <p>WFP as Lead Agency will ensure the Joint Programme’s strategic technical coherence and will be accountable to the UN Resident Coordinator for programme delivery and providing advice to the UN Resident Coordinator on programme progress and appropriate political and institutional matters. WFP will also work collaboratively with other PUNOs (FAO, UNICEF, UNESCO) to ensure the strategic and technical coherence of the joint programme and will be responsible for the day-to-day leading and coordination of the joint programme results with PUNOs, national/regional counterparts and other organizations involved. At the administration level, funds will be received by WFP, UNESCO, UNICEF and FAO.</p> <p>At an operational level, detailed programme management and coordination support will be provided by all PUNOs, with the support of the Joint Programme focal point. Careful consideration will be given to the existing SIDS Joint programme to ensure synergies and capitalise on linkages.</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; the Belize Ratification of the UNESCO Constitution; 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>

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

Agency name: WFP

Agreement title: Basic Agreement concerning assistance from the WFP

Agreement date: 16 December 1994

Agency name: United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)

Agreement title: Basic Cooperation Agreement (BCA) concluded between the Government of Belize and UNICEF

Agreement date: 5 September 1990.

Agency name: United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)

Agreement title: Belize Ratification of the UNESCO Constitution

Agreement date: 10 May 1982

Agency name: Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)

Agreement title: **Host Country Agreement** FAO Representative in Belize

Agreement date: 06 January 1995

		Training of MAFSE staff on the use of the new water management tools																Capacity Development on water management strategies in crop production	7,490	2,000	9,490	UNESCO	MAFSE, Water and Sewerage Authority, the Rural Water Unit
Output 2.3	[FAO] Development of field level alternatives for fertilizer inputs	Assessment of bio-degradable industrial waste, Design and Training Programme			x	x													13,005	3,000	16,005	FAO	MAFSE

Monitoring, accountability, financial management, and public disclosure

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

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					
Natural/ anthropogenic risks: i/ - Hurricanes, storms, floods; ii/ Economic deterioration (price increases/ income losses)	Medium to High	3	4	Seek a Central Emergency Respond Fund (CERF) to facilitate the fastest and most effective means to ensure that urgently needed assistance reaches people affected by the crises.	
Resurgence of COVID pandemic	Medium	3	3	Health measures respected at any meeting. Information sharing with local communities of the risks and mitigation measure throughout the project implementation, Close monitoring	
Programmatic risks					

Survey and Activity Partner Reluctant to Respond	Medium	3	4	Create awareness on the objective of the study and data collection exercise	
Institutional risks					
Staff turnover at the government level	Low	2	3	Close monitoring	
Implementation and results monitoring	Low	1	2	Close monitoring	
Weak coordination among PUNOs working on the joint programme	Medium	3	3	Coordination mechanism in place	
Fiduciary risks					
Funds used for Intended Purpose and achieving value for money	Low	2	2	Close monitoring	

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)

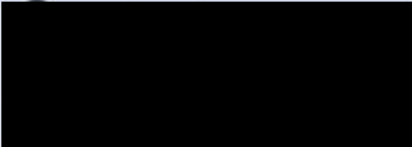
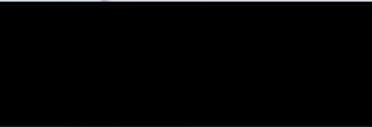
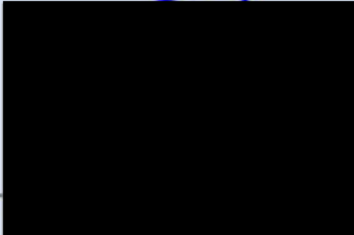
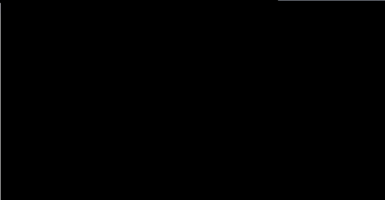

Level of risk	Result
Very High	Immediate action required by executive management. Mitigation activities/treatment options are mandatory to reduce likelihood and/or consequence. Risk cannot be accepted unless this occurs.
High	Immediate action required by senior/ executive management. Mitigation activities/treatment 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 (TOTAL = \$249,947)

UNSDG BUDGET CATEGORIES	PUNO 1: WFP		PUNO 2: UNICEF		PUNO 3: UNESCO		PUNO 4: FAO		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	20,000	WFP staff time	30,000	Staff time	12,000	direct funding and staff	16,000	Staff time	78,000	
2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials	5,000		0		5,000		0		10,000	
3. Equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture (including Depreciation)	5000		0		2,000		0		7,000	
4. Contractual services	53,000		15,000		27,600		2,400		98,000	
5.Travel	10,000		0		3,000		2,100		15,100	
6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts	0		10,000		0		0		10,000	
7. General Operating and other Direct Costs	15,000		0		0		1,000		16,000	
Total Direct Costs	108,000		55,000		49,600		21,500		234,100	
8. Indirect Support Costs (Max. 7%)	7020	3850	3472	1505	15,847					
TOTAL Costs	115,020	20,000	58,850	10,000	53,072	17,500	23,005	5,000	249,947	52,500

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: Birgit Gerstenberg 09 June 2022  Signature
PUNO Representative SIGNATURE	Vielka Alvarez Deputy Country Director and OIC World Food Programme Caribbean Multi-country Office 09 June 2022  Signature
PUNO Representative SIGNATURE	Alison Parker UNICEF Belize, Representative 09 June 2022  Signature
PUNO Representative SIGNATURE	Saadia Sanchez Director, Representative UNESCO Office for the Caribbean 09 June 2022  Signature
PUNO Representative SIGNATURE	Crispim Moreira FAO Representative in Jamaica, The and Belize 09 June 2022  Signature