



## Joint Programme Document and Fund Transfer Request

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 type="checkbox"/> Data collection/analytics <input 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 UNSDCF's?	<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

### Cover-page

<b>MPTFO Project Reference Number</b>	
<b>Country</b>	Cabo Verde
<b>Region</b>	West Africa
<b>Joint programme title:</b>	Livelihood support for vulnerable households in 2 pilot municipalities affected by severe food insecurity
<b>Outcomes(s): &lt;verbatim from CF&gt;</b>	Outcome 1. By 2022, the population of Cabo Verde, particularly the most vulnerable, have improved access to, and use more, quality health, education, food security and nutritional services, and benefit more from social and child protection services, that are inclusive and gender sensitive, throughout life cycle.

Duration:	6 months
Anticipated start and end dates:	07/2022 to 12/2022
<b>Short description</b>	<p>10% of the total population in the country will be confronted with acute food insecurity between June-August 2022, corresponding to 43 000 people in phase 3 (crisis) and around 3 000 people in phase 4 (emergency) levels of food insecurity, according to the latest Cadre Harmonisé food security analysis released in March 2022. The number of people affected has quadrupled compared to the country's historical average.</p> <p>More than 30% of Cabo Verde's population is at high risk of deteriorating their food security conditions if urgent and holistic measures are not taken<sup>1</sup> (April 2022).</p> <p>This Joint programme propose to help devise a comprehensive preventative package of response measures, testing an integrated solution at municipal level, based on existing social protection programmes and schemes, supporting municipalities and civil society organizations as implementing actors</p> <p>The JP will support households with people on high &amp; severe (emergency) food insecurity through a cash-for-work scheme for those households with people that can work and through the existing social protection scheme adapted to the local conditions for households with people unable to work (due to age, disabilities or dependents caring ).</p> <p>This innovative pilot initiative will be implemented in two municipalities most affected by food insecurity, Santa Cruz and Ribeira Grande in Santiago Island, fostering local capacities to coordinate efficiently the response to address this food access crisis. This pilot initiative is expected to be scaled up to the rest of the country's 22 municipalities based on a government budgetary effort complemented with resources mobilized from international partners, the United Nations (FAO and WFP mainly) and a possible World Bank loan for social protection and inclusive production.</p> <p>This JP is part of a broader UN action plan supporting the government over the next two years.</p>

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<sup>1</sup> According to a recent WFP/FAO assessment; April 2022

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PUNO Lead agency JP Focal point	FAO; Katya Mascarenhas Neves, <a href="mailto:Katya.MascarenhasNevesSancha@fao.org">Katya.MascarenhasNevesSancha@fao.org</a>
Other PUNOs JP focal point	UNDP; Saandi Assoumani ; <a href="mailto:saandi.assoumani@cv.jo.un.org">saandi.assoumani@cv.jo.un.org</a>

<b>Total budget:</b>	\$250,000
<b>Source of funds:</b>	
• UN Joint SDG Fund	\$250,000
• PUNO 1	
• PUNO 2	

<b>SDG Targets directly addressed by the Joint Programme</b>	<p>SDG 2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture:</p> <p>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</p> <p>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 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere</p> <p>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>
<b><u>Gender Marker</u></b>	<p>Select only one from the options below</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> GEN3: Have gender equality/women empowerment as the primary or principal objective.</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GEN2: Make a significant contribution to gender equality/women empowerment.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> GEN1: Make a limited contribution to gender equality/women empowerment</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> GEN0: Make no contribution to gender equality/women empowerment</p>

## JOINT PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

### Situation Analysis

Cabo Verde, as a SIDS, is extremely vulnerable to external shocks and dependent on external supply: 80% food and 75% energy (100% of fossil fuels) is imported. It has been amongst the most impacted by COVID worldwide: 14.8 percent GDP drop in 2020. A small fiscal basis and high public debt (156% of GDP) limit fiscal space to respond to shocks and invest in development.

The country is experiencing a complex and acute crisis characterized by:

- Losses in agriculture production due to five consecutive years of drought; in 2021, 93% of cereal production and 34% of tuber production have been lost;
- COVID-19 led to disruptions in supply chains, resulting in higher food prices and massive jobs and income losses;
- Ukraine war is leading to food reserves decline and a sharp increase in basic foods price (+40% since April 2022).

46,000 of 483,628 people analyzed<sup>2</sup> are projected to experience high levels of acute food insecurity (CH Phase 3 or above) for this lean season (June to August 2022)., four times the country's historical average, including 3,000 people in Emergency. The most affected islands are Santiago and Santo Antão.

These overlapping crises exacerbate gender inequalities: increasing the burden of care and unpaid work as well as gender-based violence; households headed by women are the most affected by poverty and food insecurity.

The government is implementing both targeted and general mitigation measures. Some measures, such as price subsidies, are untargeted and costly. In April 2022, an official request was submitted to the UNS for support on emergency food security, mainly due to the shrinking financial resources for national and local governments, hindering social protection and school feeding programs continuity. In response, a two-year plan to prevent further deterioration and responding to urgent needs has been developed together by the government & the UN. Being part of the plan, this JP will act as a catalytic funding initiative.

Currently, the social protection system covers 60% of the population and is implemented through municipalities; coordination of actions and coverage of the most vulnerable people are strong challenges.

The development challenge this joint programme addressed is:

- On the **very short term**, the lack of income for poorer households to access imported food at higher prices combined with limited local agricultural production due to five years of drought puts the most vulnerable at risk of severe food insecurity;

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<sup>2</sup> According to the results of the Cadre Harmonisé of March 2022

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• On the <b>short-medium term</b> (some months), the impossibility to bridge this income gap will affect the health and productivity of farmers, thus their food production and income, with limiting conditions at community level (infrastructure, access to water, etc.)</li> <li>• On the <b>medium to long-term</b>, this may deepen the poverty vicious circle, especially when children are undernourished, hampering their development and health and school performance. The lack of a tailored, targeted response aiming specifically and efficiently at the most vulnerable hampers the ability of the State to provide safety nets and to maintain the school feeding scheme.</li> </ul>
<b>Programme Strategy</b>	<p>The Joint Programme aims to assist the government in piloting a new kind of emergency response in the two municipalities most affected by food insecurity in the country that will ensure access to the necessary food for people at severe risk of food insecurity by increasing their income through safety nets and social protection benefits, using resources in the most efficient way, through targeted support and effective municipal coordination.</p> <p>It will support the government devising targeted, comprehensive prevention measures, building on existing mechanisms of government-civil society–municipalities coordination and embedded in existing social protection schemes. It is expected to be scaled up in all 22 municipalities as a longer-term efficient policy solution for protecting food security of the most vulnerable and poorest, as well as implementing shock-responsive safety nets.</p> <p>It also critical to pilot measures that are more targeted, progressive and less costly as high prices of commodities will persist. In a context of very limited fiscal space, the Government cannot afford to maintain the current level of price subsidies benefitting the whole population.</p> <p>Based on GCRG<sup>3</sup> recommendations, the proposal will therefore focus on existing policies and instruments to be enacted immediately, introducing adjustments and flexibilities, bringing in the civil society to support the most vulnerable population, through locally adapted social protection interventions.</p> <p>The intensity of the crisis and its impact on the food and nutrition security of the affected populations calls for a timely and coordinated preventive emergency intervention to protect livelihoods, bridge the income and food gap until the rain season, in the hope drought will be less severe this year, and avoid deterioration of food security in the most impacted communities. This will enable people to rapidly become self-reliant and productive again with dignity.</p> <p><b><u>Expected Results</u></b></p> <p><b>Impact:</b> Enhanced resilience and food and nutrition security of the vulnerable families in Santiago Island</p>

<sup>3</sup> Global Crisis Response Group on Food, Energy and Finance (GCRG)

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**Outcome:** The four-crises impact on livelihoods of vulnerable households in the 2 pilot municipalities is strongly mitigated through increased social protection mechanisms and resilience strategies

**Output 1. Implemented a pilot local initiative in two municipalities that safeguards the livelihoods of the vulnerable households most affected by severe food insecurity**

The purpose is to ensure that cash is quickly injected into the local economies enabling vulnerable households to meet basic needs and minimize the risk to transition to a severe situation and at the same time support the broader community through activities improving food production conditions. The estimated amount per person is USD 100/month for a period of 3 months, during the 2022 lean season and until the end of 2022, covering the food energy needed per 2 persons.

The intervention will build on FAO&UNDP existing projects, of SDGs localization through Local Development Platforms and a Decentralization Fund, mobilizing communities' organizations with local actors under the lead of the Municipalities through a local coordination mechanism to articulate civil society and governmental initiatives and data. It will firstly update the social register to identify the most vulnerable people in severe food insecurity in the municipality, and it will analyze whether they are covered by the national social protection scheme and received benefits. For those not covered, the programme will provide income support through cash for work activities: short-term, intensive and unskilled labour to build or rehabilitate community productive assets and key agriculture assets that improve long-term drought resilience; possibly complemented by other means (pending government confirmation).

**Output 2. Increased sustainability and resilience of local value chains and production systems, leading to increased incomes of vulnerable households and increased access to nutritious food for school canteens.**

Building on existing good practices from pilot initiatives ongoing in the island of Santo Antão, this JP will launch preparatory actions in collaboration with the government to strengthen local agricultural production and value chains to establish a sustainable market link between local producer's organizations and the school canteen system in the two pilot municipalities. The school canteens play a key role in ensuring the food security and nutrition of children and vulnerable families but only a limited portion of the food consumed there is produced locally, whereas the bulk is imported.

The JP will provide the necessary conditions and skills to structure the production and organize the offer of local food products to ensure a continuous supply to the school canteen program. This will be achieved through the provision of technical assistance and training of local organizations farmers and women from the community on the planning of production and sales to the end customer, on the transformation and conservation of products, climate-smart production, nutrition analysis, logistics and marketing. It will ensure enhanced, more stable income to farmers from the agricultural season on, allowing them to cope with the higher food and inputs prices. It will also support access to nutritious food to children in local schools, limiting the impact of high prices of imported food on the school feeding scheme budget. This output can also benefit 6,095 school students (48% female).

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**Target area and beneficiaries**

The project will target vulnerable households in high or severe food insecurity from two of the four municipalities with population at Ph4 of the CH, the municipalities of Ribeira Grande and Santa Cruz in Santiago Island. The official projection estimates that 8,867 people in these two municipalities will be highly or severely food insecure in the coming months; the JP will address approximately 650 families.

The identification of beneficiaries will be done together with municipal authorities and the ministries of agriculture and social inclusion based in the national social cadaster in the 2 municipalities. Households in high or severe food insecurity headed by women, with elderlies, children, or people living with disabilities at charge will be prioritized.

Gender-related inequalities will be addressed by targeting women as main beneficiaries of the project providing them with equal opportunities as men, also considering the specific needs of women and men in all related activities. Gender will be fully mainstreamed during formulation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the project.

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**Governance and implementation arrangements**

The Ministry of Agriculture and Environment and the Ministry of Family and Social Inclusion, with FAO&PNUD support, will co-lead the implementation of the proposal in coordination and articulation with the municipalities, local CSOs, schools, churches, and other national and local partners and programs, including the SDG Localization Platforms (installed with UNDP's support bringing together all relevant development stakeholders in the municipalities). This JP will also be implemented in coordination with the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Cabo Verde is one of the few countries in the world that develop, implement and evaluate a single annual Joint Work Plan (JWP) of the UNDAF through UN agencies and its implementing partners. It is also the only existing Joint Office UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF since 2006, and one of the eight DAO pilot countries since 2008. This integrated experience, praised by the Government and partners as an integrated, coherent and results-oriented approach, will be capitalized in the proposed JP.

Both FAO and UNDP have ample and profound experience of working at national and local level with the lead ministries, municipalities, communities and civil society organizations. FAO has extensive experience in cash-for-work activities and in emergency respond initiatives.

FAO and UNDP will work closely with the implementing partner(s) using participatory approaches to identify the most vulnerable households to ensure their full participation and integration in project activities.

An oversight committee will be installed within the existing crisis response coordination group, which brings together the Ministries in charge of the response and other relevant stakeholders. The RC will co-lead the oversight committee ensuring articulation and inter-agency work, and its link with government priorities and initiatives.

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The oversight committee will meet every two months at decision making level, and once a month at technical level. It will evaluate based on a results-based Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability and Learning (MEAL) system will be established by the lead agency, FAO. A set of indicators, timelines and responsibilities for monitoring the implementation of activities will be defined for each of the direct implementers. The monitoring of the implementation will be a continuous process and direct responsibility of FAO, in collaboration with UNDP and implementing partners. Post-distribution assessments under output 2 will be conducted by FAO in collaboration with NGOs.

The response coordination group is meeting weekly and will discuss JP updates to ensure constant monitoring, and overcome bottlenecks when possible; if necessary, an extraordinary steering committee will be organized. A report of the JP activities and impact will be shared with the response coordination group to ensure that the experience is scaled-up at national level, and with existing international partners' platform to ensure coherence with partners' support, and co-financing of relevant activities. International partners' suggestions will be brought to the oversight.

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**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: FAO  
Agreement title: Agreement for Double Accreditation  
Agreement date: 20/08/1986

Agency name: UNDP  
Agreement title: Basic Agreement between the Government of Cabo Verde and UNDP  
Agreement date: 31/01/1976

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Workplan Template												
Outcome 1		The four-crisis impact on livelihoods of vulnerable households in the 2 pilot municipalities is strongly mitigated through increased social protection mechanisms and resilience strategies										
Output	Target/s	List of activities	Time frame <sup>4</sup>				PLANNED BUDGET			PUNO/s involved	Implementing partner/s involved	
			1	2	3	4	Overall budget description	Joint SDG Fund (USD)	PUNO Contributions (USD)			Total Cost (USD)
Output 1.1 Implemented a pilot municipal initiative in two municipalities that safeguard the livelihoods of the vulnerable households most affected by severe food insecurity	2 municipalities and 650 people in high or severe food insecurity	Activation of the coordination mechanism at municipal level			x		Transfers and Grants to NGOs and municipalities, monitoring (Staff & Travel), communication, operation costs and indirect support costs	223,000	0	223,000	FAO UNDP	Municipalities/CSO
		Update the social register to identify the most vulnerable people in severe food insecurity in the municipality			x							
		Analysis and verification of the social protection scheme benefits coverage of the most vulnerable people in severe food insecurity in the municipality			x							
		Selection of implementing partners and beneficiaries			x							
		Facilitating access to income support (for those not covered) through the execution of cash for work activities (water and soil			x	x						

<sup>4</sup> It refers to quarters and this project will work in quarter 3 and 4 of the current year 2022.

		conservation works) and by other means										
		Monitoring and evaluation impact on beneficiaries			x	x						
<b>Output 1.2 – Production of vulnerable households preserved</b>		Selection and training of implementing partners			x	x	Transfers to NGOs, monitoring (Staff & Travel), communication, operation costs and indirect support costs	25,000	0	<b>27,000</b>	FAO	CSO
		Value chain assessment and identification of market opportunities			x							
		Formalize and structure the offer of professional agricultural organizations (POs) to ensure a continuous supply of local food products to the school canteen program			x	x						
		Trainings for local organizations and vulnerable households			x	x						
<b>Outcome 2</b>												
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)
<b>Output 2.1</b>								0	0	0		



project support costs will be 7%. All other costs incurred by each PUNO in carrying out the activities for which it is responsible under the Fund will be recovered as direct costs. Procedures on financial transfers, extensions, financial and operational closure, and related administrative issues are stipulated in the Operational Guidance of the Joint SDG Fund. PUNOs and partners must comply with Joint SDG Fund brand guidelines, which includes information on donor visibility requirements.

### Risk Management

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

Risks	Risk Level: (Likelihood x Impact, as per instructions)	Likelihood: Certain - 5 Likely - 4 Possible - 3 Unlikely - 2 Rare - 1	Impact: Essential - 5 Major - 4 Moderate - 3 Minor - 2 Insignificant - 1	Mitigating measures	Responsible Org./Person
Risks					
Delay in the mobilization of funds and insufficient funds mobilized	Medium	2	3	Timely approval of the project document with the disbursement of counterpart contributions	SDG
Programmatic risks					
Low involvement of the various partners in the implementation of the project	Low	2	2	Strengthen partnership and stakeholder outreach activities	FAO and UNDP
Rainy season duration inadequate for crop maturity & water deficit at any stage of crop growth due to unreliable rainfall	High	4	4	Provision of short-cycle crop varieties based on rainfall analysis and expected rainfall behaviour, introduction of conservation agriculture practices or tillage for in-situ moisture conservation. Use of low-cost irrigation technologies	FAO and service provider

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

Consequence	Result
Extreme	An event leading to <b>massive or irreparable</b> damage or disruption
Major	An event leading to <b>critical</b> damage or disruption
Moderate	An event leading to <b>serious</b> damage or disruption
Minor	An event leading to <b>some degree</b> of damage or disruption
Insignificant	An event leading to <b>limited</b> 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 FAO		PUNO 2 UNDP	
	Joint SDG Fund (USD)	PUNO Contribution (USD)	Joint SDG Fund (USD)	PUNO Contribution (USD)
1. Staff and other personnel	17,766 <sup>5</sup>		0	
2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials	0		0	
3. Equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture (including Depreciation)	0		0	
4. Contractual services	3 000 <sup>6</sup>			
5. Travel	2 000		1 000	
6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts	103 742		100 501	
7. General Operating and other Direct Costs	4 800		835	
<b>Total Direct Costs</b>	<b>131 308</b>		<b>102 336</b>	
8. Indirect Support Costs (Max. 7%)	9 192	7,164		
<b>TOTAL Costs</b>	<b>140 500</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>109 500</b>	<b>0</b>

<sup>5</sup> Communication support 3 months; Technical support 3 months

<sup>6</sup> Communication video

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## 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%.

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**RESIDENT COORDINATOR  
SIGNATURE**

Ms. Ana Patricia Graça  
8/6/2022



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**FAO Representative  
SIGNATURE**



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**UNDP Representative  
SIGNATURE**

Ms. Salette Bettencourt, Officer in charge  
8/



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**From:** StephenTchicaya, Bintia (FAOSFW) <[Bintia.StephenTchicaya@fao.org](mailto:Bintia.StephenTchicaya@fao.org)>

**Sent:** Wednesday, June 8, 2022 6:41 PM

**To:** FAO-Cape-Verde (FAOCV) <[FAO-CV@fao.org](mailto:FAO-CV@fao.org)>

**Cc:** Touza, Ana (FAOCV) <[Ana.Touza@fao.org](mailto:Ana.Touza@fao.org)>; Moreno, Nataniel (FAOCV) <[Nataniel.Moreno@fao.org](mailto:Nataniel.Moreno@fao.org)>; Parodi, Luca (FAOSFW) <[Luca.Parodi@fao.org](mailto:Luca.Parodi@fao.org)>; Sow, Coumba (FAOSFW) <[Coumba.Sow@fao.org](mailto:Coumba.Sow@fao.org)>;

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**Subject:** RE: URGENT: Call for proposals SDG emergency Fund - request approval of PRODOC

Dear Ana,

Please find attached the Prodoc duly cleared with a few comments in track change.

Best regards

**Bintia Stephen TCHICAYA**

Senior Policy Officer

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)

Sub Regional Office for West Africa

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**From:** FAO-Cape-Verde (FAOCV) <[FAO-CV@fao.org](mailto:FAO-CV@fao.org)>

**Sent:** 08 June 2022 17:04

**To:** StephenTchicaya, Bintia (FAOSFW) <[Bintia.StephenTchicaya@fao.org](mailto:Bintia.StephenTchicaya@fao.org)>

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**Subject:** URGENT: Call for proposals SDG emergency Fund - request approval of PRODOC

**Importance:** High

**MESSAGE SENT ON BEHALF OF MS ANA LAURA TOUZA, FAO REPRESENTATIVE IN CABO VERDE**

Dear Ms Stephen Tchicaya,

Under the guidance of the Global Crisis Response Group (GCRG) Task Team, the Joint SDG Fund's Development Emergency modality has been activated to swiftly land a concerted UN response to this three-dimensional crisis in support of the most exposed countries. The purpose of these joint programmes should be to prepare and coordinate key strategic interventions that can prevent further loss of ground to attain the SDGs in this Decade of Action. Proposals should focus on activating UN country teams to help governments carry out the types of policy recommendations proposed in the [GRCG Brief no.1](#).

FAO has partnered with UNDP to submit a proposal which is in line with the government 2 years plan to respond to the food crisis situation. We have been working with the colleague Luca Parodi from REWOA team.

As discussed, please find attached the proposal for you kind review and approval. The deadline to submit the completed proposal is Wednesday 8 June EOD (EST).

We thank you in advance.

Best regards,

Katya Neves

Assistant FAO Representative (PROGRAMME)

FAO Representation Cabo Verde