

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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> Data collection/analytics <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Help devise comprehensive preventative package of response measures <input type="checkbox"/> Testing / catalysing new integrated policies, financing solutions, programmes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Analysis and forecasting		
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	

Cover-page

MPTFO Project Reference Number	
Country	CAMBODIA
Region	Asia and the Pacific
Joint programme title:	Strengthening Cambodia's socio-economic resilience to global crises and food system shocks.
Outcomes(s): <verbatim from CF>	UNDAF Outcome 1: PEOPLE Expanding Social Opportunities; Outcome 2: PROSPERITY Expanding Economic Opportunities; Outcome 3: PLANET Promoting Sustainable Living

Duration:	6 months (1 July - 31 December 2022)
Anticipated start and end dates:	1 July 2022
Short description	<p>This JP aims to respond to the negative impacts of compounding global crises and food system shocks in Cambodia, particularly in the agricultural sector and for the most vulnerable. This JP will strengthen or complement the Royal Government of Cambodia's data collection, analysis and forecasting capacities with a particular emphasis on crop monitoring, food price and market functionality monitoring, household socio-economic conditions, food security and nutrition and macro socio-economic analysis and forecasts. With effective monitoring and reporting mechanisms in place, targeting the key drivers of the evolving crisis in Cambodia, the ultimate goal will be to provide timely evidence-based analyses and forecasts to the Royal Government of Cambodia to inform policy responses and the ultimately the allocation of limited national budget resources for supporting social assistance measures for the most vulnerable.</p>
Resident Coordinator	Ms Pauline Tamesis, pauline.tamesis@un.org
UN Joint Program RCO focal point	Ms Katja Laurila, laurilak@un.org, Development Coordination Officer, Partnerships and Development Financing, +855 23 216 167, ext. 1330
PUNO Lead agency JP Focal point	FAO, Ms. Rebekah Bell, FAO Representative (rebekah.bell@fao.org)
Other PUNOs JP focal point	UNICEF, Ms. Foroogh Foyouzat, UNICEF Representative (ffoyouzat@unicef.org)
	WFP, Ms. Claire CONAN, WFP Representative and Country Director (claire.conan@wfp.org)
	UNDP, Ms. Alissar Chaker, UNDP Resident Representative (alissar.chaker@undp.org)
Total budget:	\$541,610
Source of funds:	
• UN Joint SDG Fund	\$ 249,992
• PUNO 1 (FAO)	\$95,000
• PUNO 2 (WFP)	\$112,000
• PUNO 3 (UNICEF)	\$70,000
• PUNO 4 (UNDP)	\$14,618
• Other sources	

SDG Targets directly addressed by the Joint Programme	GOAL 1: No Poverty GOAL 2: Zero Hunger GOAL 3: Good Health and Well-being GOAL 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth GOAL 10: Reduced Inequality
<u>Gender Marker</u>	Select only one from the options below <input type="checkbox"/> GEN3: Have gender equality/women empowerment as the primary or principal objective. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GEN2: Make a significant contribution to gender equality/women empowerment. <input type="checkbox"/> GEN1: Make a limited contribution to gender equality/women empowerment <input type="checkbox"/> GEN0: Make no contribution to gender equality/women empowerment

JOINT PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

Situation Analysis	<p>The current global crises and food system shocks have produced both supply constraints and price increases in global food and energy markets. Cambodia has very little direct import exposure to crisis impacted food, fertilizer or fuel markets. However, because Cambodia is a secondary or tertiary importer of food, fertilizer, animal feed, animals produced using imported feed, Cambodia will experience even higher price increases and supply constraints than other regional countries that directly import from crisis impacted countries such as Vietnam and Thailand. Combined with regional market export bans (palm oil from Indonesia and wheat from India), early season rains that have negatively impacted domestic agriculture yield, these global supply chain bottlenecks combined with rising domestic inflation and reduced foreign earnings will have significant negative impacts on the national economy and on household economic and food security.</p> <p>Overall, the impact of the global crisis and food system shocks risks to jeopardize the country's socio-economic recovery from the crisis induced by the COVID-19 pandemic. After a sharp contraction of 3.1% in 2020, the economy recovered by only a small growth rate of 3% in 2021 and has just started to pick up momentum in 2022. In addition, a set of pre-existing socio-economic vulnerabilities in the Cambodian context risk to exacerbate the impacts of the converging crisis (i.e., COVID-19 and the global crisis and food system shocks). These include: a large percentage of the population clustering around the poverty line, a high level of poverty headcount (i.e., 17.8% in 2020), increasing inequalities, deeply entrenched and persistent gender inequalities, high levels of household indebtedness, and a weak system of social safety nets.</p> <p>The agricultural sector, which contributes substantially to Cambodia's GDP and even more to the livelihoods and food</p>
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security of its population, is facing potential devastating impacts from the global crisis and food system shocks, mostly due to increasing prices of inputs and commodities. But also because of the effects of recent unpredictable weather patterns, with an anticipated monsoon season that has forced farmers to delay planting in 2022. This has resulted in a reduced area available under wet season production, which could continue all through the dry season, with the need to access even more inputs such as fertilizers and fuel. To this end, from 24 February 2022 to 30 May 2022 the diesel retail price rose by 21.3%, while the gasoline retail price rose by 19.1%. Fertilizers prices, for which Cambodia is a net importer, have risen by 32.9% in the first quarter of 2021 in relation to the first quarter of 2022. Findings from WFP's market price monitoring show that the cost of a balanced food basket in Cambodia has soared since March 2022, and in May 2022 it was 6.5% higher year-on-year (YoY). Food, utilities, and transportation together account for 74.1% of the consumer price index (CPI). This is resulting in a higher cost of living through rising inflation rates. In March 2022, headline inflation in Cambodia reached 7.2% and food inflation 5.7%, which is likely to result in affordability issues – on average Cambodian households spend almost half (48.7%) of their available income on food – and female-headed households even more (CSES, 2019/20). The monthly monitoring of market functionality and food prices conducted by WFP in the country has shown how the availability of essential goods in the markets has deteriorated, which again may be associated with shortages due to rising costs of agricultural inputs and reduced imports.

In the coming months, food prices hikes, and higher inflation will likely not reduce due to the compound economic impact of the unfolding global crisis and food system shocks. Combined with higher input prices, diminished crop yields and returns, the livelihoods of the people, particularly for smallholder farmers, poor and vulnerable groups, will be affected significantly.

**Programme
Strategy**

As the global crisis and food system shocks progresses and its negative impacts on Cambodia's economy continue to evolve, particularly in the agricultural sector and for the most vulnerable, it is essential to establish (or strengthen and complement where already existing) tools for data collection, analysis and forecasting with a particular emphasis on macro and socio-economic variables, the agricultural sector's productivity, food prices and markets functionality and household livelihoods, food security and nutrition (Outcome 1). With an effective monitoring and reporting mechanism in place, targeting the key drivers of the evolving crisis for Cambodia, the ultimate goal will be to provide timely analysis and recommendations to help direct policy responses and the use of the limited national budget resources for supporting recovery and social assistance measures for the most vulnerable (Outcome 2).

Outcome 1:

Output 1.1: Agriculture productivity and trade monitoring strengthened:

FAO will build on work done to support the yearly Cambodian Agriculture Survey (CAS) which has data available for 2020 and 2021. The data, which covers production in all 25 provinces in Cambodia, will be used as a baseline, where models can be applied to forecast and anticipate in which areas of the country, which crops, and which population might be at greatest risk. The models will be designed to provide real time results as the crisis evolve (a triple shock induced by the global crisis and food system shocks, the damaged wet season production cycle, and the slow recovery from the COVID19 pandemic). Additional data collection will also be considered to fill in gaps as needed. At the same time, FAO will work closely with the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF) to strengthen its crop forecasting unit, for which a re-design and restructuring will be needed. Together with resources from this JP, FAO will also seek to use complementary funds with the aim at establishing a structured mechanisms that would be able to produce information beyond the time limits of the project.

Output 1.2: Regular monitoring of food market prices and market functionality enhanced:

WFP and MAFF will expand the existing monitoring system on food market prices and market functionality currently in 45 urban and rural markets across Cambodia, including increasing the scope (number of markets, particularly in urban areas, as well as market functionality assessment) and food commodities (particularly for imported foods such as fats and fruits) to be monitored for 6 rounds of data collection (July to December 2022). Analysis will include the market functionality index, cost of a balanced food basket, and trend analysis of additional key food commodities. Findings will be disseminated through regular briefs, presentations, and interactive dashboards (see output 2.3)

Output 1.3: Strengthened availability of information on socio-economic impacts of crisis on the vulnerable households:

UNICEF will be responsible for extending the ongoing partnership with WFP and ADB to expand the scope of the ongoing socio-economic impact survey implemented quarterly since 2020. The current survey covers a broad range of socio-

economic indicators. Under the UNJP, the survey will be expanded to include 2,000 households and a module on impacts of crisis, including immediate impacts and trends linked to price increases on the economic activity and overall well-being of the vulnerable households (including ID Poor, as well as vulnerable categories of population). The survey will be implemented in three rounds until the end of 2022 and will generate information and analysis is available to influence policy and programme dialogue with the Government and development partners, with a specific focus on informing the decisions on emergency social protection responses, including contribution to national data collection systems within the framework of shock responsive social protection. In support of the survey UNICEF will utilize available complementary funds, including resources made available through WFP and ADB contributions to the project.

Output 1.4: Develop a comprehensive socio-economic assessment of impacts of the crisis and an integrated micro-simulator modelling framework to support evidence-based policymaking:

A comprehensive socio-economic assessment of impacts of the crisis and an integrated micro-simulator modelling framework to support evidence-based policymaking. UNDP will provide evidence generation and technical assistance to the impact assessment of the crisis and evidence-based policymaking of the Royal Government of Cambodia. Building on an ongoing collaboration with the Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF) in using a static computable general equilibrium (CGE) to assess socio-economic impact and model scenarios that can mitigate further risks resulting from the COVID-19, UNDP will conduct an assessment of the socio-economic impact of the global crisis and food system shocks (e.g. GDP growth, economic sectoral impact and unemployment) and build an integrated micro-simulator modelling framework using actual household-level economic data and complemented by employment and poverty modules taken from a social accounting matrix (SAM) to capture Cambodian households' reactions to the impacts of external shocks in food and energy market, and to estimate the impacts on household disposable income, poverty rate, employment and inequality. This will also allow a household-level economic trend forecasting under different scenarios, and provide policy recommendations to line ministries, with a specific focus on social protection measures to protect vulnerable households from regressing into or furthering into poverty.

Outcome 2:

Output 2.1: Capacities to design policy recommendations strengthened:

The UNCT will develop a Policy Options Note every quarter, deriving from the analysis of the data and evidence generated from the inter-related and complementary analytics under Outcome 1. The Policy Options Note will provide a package of systematic, actional policy suggestions to mitigate the socio-economic impacts of the crisis, ranging from macroeconomic management policy, trade policy and sectoral economic policy (e.g., agriculture) to social protection policy measures to support the affected households. The Policy Options Note is also aimed at providing inputs into the deliberations of the government's response and policy, including the government's preparation of the macroeconomic policy framework and national budget 2023. In addition, policy suggestions for financing the response to the crisis and broadly the government's

national development financing strategy will be deliberated as financing, which is the means of implementation, is anticipated to be negatively affected by the ongoing crisis and the public finance has been strained since the outbreak of the pandemic in 2020.

Output 2.2: Enhanced awareness of evidence-based policy recommendations:

With the coordination of the UN Resident Coordinator, policy dialogues will be strategically carried out with policymakers to advance the preparation of policy and programmatic response and preparedness for mitigating the crisis' impact. The quarterly Policy Options Note will be communicated to key policymaking institutions to support the government in crafting a coherent package of policy and programmatic response. Key government institutions yielding high influence in response decision-making to be consulted with include the Committee on Economic and Financial Policy, Ministry of Economy and Finance, MAFF, Ministry of Commerce, Council for Agricultural and Rural Development and others. There will be a series of high-level policy dissemination workshops where the analytical findings and policy options are shared and deliberated to advocate for an inclusive package of response and promote knowledge sharing. Meanwhile, consultations with Development Partners will be held using the existing platforms, including the DPs Informal Meetings co-chaired by the UN Resident Coordinator (UNRC), to mobilize support and resources for addressing the negative impact of the crisis on the people, especially vulnerable groups.

Output 2.3: Enhanced information sharing and dissemination of thematic analyses and policy briefs:

The results of the agriculture productivity analytics, food market prices and market functionality, household socio-economic assessment survey, and macroeconomic modelling and micro-simulation will be compiled and presented as situational analysis and policy recommendations in the form of policy briefs. The policy briefs and associated analyses and datasets will be shared with the government institutions, government-DP technical working groups, IFIs, Humanitarian Response Forum, among others. They will be made available widely through the UN Report Dashboard that is an online platform of the UN's data eco-system, established to catering the country's needs for data and evidence since the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic. Furthermore, the data will be presented innovatively to the public through interactive dashboards. For example, the food market price and market functionality data and results will be presented through an interactive dashboard in addition to the policy briefs and reports. This will allow the UN to share the data and evidence in a timely manner, enabling for early warnings and rapid responses and actions should the crisis situation (e.g., food price spikes) deteriorates. Strengthening Cambodia's socio-economic resilience to global crises and food system shocks.

**Governance and
implementation
arrangements**

The four PUNOs will work in close collaboration, with coordination provided by the UNRC. Regular coordination meetings (monthly) among the focal points will be held to update on the progress of the implementation as well as potential challenges and forward priorities. The JP is designed to reduce transaction costs and duplications, to this end building on ongoing joint collaborations among the agencies. For example, UNICEF/WFP/ADB socio-economic impact assessments, FAO/WFP co-chairmanship of UNDAF Results Group 3, FAO/UNDP joint collaborations on Climate Change initiatives, UNDP ongoing support to MEF on socio-economic diagnostics and analyses, UNDP support to Ministry of Planning (MoP) and Ministry of Social Affairs and Youth Rehabilitation (MOSAVY) on IDPoor, WFP/UNICEF shock responsive social protection. The outputs under Outcome 1 reflect these ongoing efforts and have already in place clear roles and responsibilities for each agency. In particular, Outcome 2 is designed with the main purpose of fostering joint work by producing a UN branded position brief which would be the result of each agencies contribution to the JP.

With UNRC playing a crucial role in convening and coordinating policy dialogues and consultations, the JP will work closely with the government partners to ensure the government's buy-in and ownership of the JP's results. In particular, to enable sharing of data and evidence and acceptance of policy response, PUNOs will work closely with relevant line ministries, including the MAFF, Committee on Economic and Financial Policy (CEFP), MEF, MoP, National Institute of Statistics, National Social Protection Council (NSPC), Ministry of Commerce, MOSVY, National Social Assistance Fund (NSAF), National Committee for Disaster Management (NCDM), and Council for Agricultural and Rural Development (CARD). This is facilitated again by the ongoing initiatives the PUNOs are building upon to implement the JP, whereas active engagement with ministries is already ongoing. To this end, FAO is supporting the Cambodian Agriculture Survey with MAFF and MoP/NIS, WFP price and market monitoring with MAFF, UNDP/UNICEF supports the NSPC and MoSVY in development of the social protection data collection and M&E systems, collaborates closely with MoP/NIS on generation of data and analysis on vulnerable groups. Moreover, UNICEF supports the overall social assistance programme and system design and collaborates with WFP in the area of the shock-responsive social assistance programmes. UNDP supports NSPC and MoSVY on COVID-19 cash assistance, graduation-based social protection and LNOB (inclusion of PWD, elderly and PLWHA). WFP provides capacity strengthening to MoP/NIS on data collection and analysis of national survey data and to GS-NSPC and MoSVY on shock-responsive social protection and cash-based social assistance programmes, works with MAFF on market price data collection and NCDM on anticipatory action and disaster risk management, among others. UNDP has been a close partner of the MEF in terms of macroeconomic modelling and policy advisory and integrated national financing framework. During the implementation of the JP, the role of the RCO will be vital to secure higher-level meetings, leading discussions and bringing in a joint UN perspective.

Legal context

Agency name: **Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations**

Agreement title: Representation Agreement

Agreement date: 21 December 1994

Agency name: **United Nations World Food Programme**

Agreement title 1: Basic Agreement Between Royal Government of Cambodia and the United Nations World Food Programme

Agreement 1 date: 12 January 2006

Agreement title 2: Letter of Understanding Between Royal Government of Cambodia and the United Nations World Food Programme for the Implementation of the Country Strategic Plan (2019-2023)

Agreement 2 date: 28 March 2019

Agency name: **United Nations Children's Fund**

Agreement title: Basic Cooperation Agreement

Agreement date: 1 June 1994

Agency name: **United Nations Development Programme**

Agreement title: Standard Basic Assistance Agreement Between the Government of the Kingdom of Cambodia and the United Nations Development Programme

Agreement date: 19 December 1994

Workplan Template														
Outcome 1		Data collection, analysis and forecasting strengthened												
Output	Target/s	List of activities	Time frame						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	Agriculture productivity and trade monitoring strengthened	Produce forecast models for impacts on agriculture production and rural livelihoods	x		x	x	x	x	Technical expertise, consultation workshops, materials for dissemination, and technical coordination.	56,000	46,845	102,845	FAO	MAFF, MoP/NIS
		Assess and strengthen crop forecasting functionality in MAFF		x	x	x	x	x						
Output 1.2	Regular monitoring of food market prices and market functionality enhanced	Enhance scope of on-going data collection through inclusion of additional markets and food commodities as well as enhanced market functionality module	x	x	x	x	x	x	Increase the scope of the monitoring exercise to cover additional markets and food commodities as well as enhance market functionality module.	46,500	84,750	131,250	WFP	MAFF

Output 1.3	Strengthened availability of information on socio-economic impacts of crisis on the vulnerable households	Enhance the scope of the data collection under the SE survey Analyse and disseminate the survey findings	x	x	x	x	x	x	Support implementation of the expanded scope of the 3 waves of survey as well as data processing and analysis	39,000	70,000	109,000	UNICEF, WFP	MoP/NIS
Output 1.4	Developed a comprehensive socio-economic assessment of impacts of crisis and an integrated micro-simulator modelling framework to support evidence-based policymaking.	Assess the socio-economic impact of the global crisis and food system shocks Build a micro-simulator modelling framework to capture the impacts of external on poverty and inequality rates.	x	x	x	x	x	x	Modelling the socio-economic impact assessment and build a micro-simulation framework	54,677	14,618	69,295	UNDP	MEF

Outcome 2		Policy recommendations disseminated and advocacy													
Output	Target/s	List of activities	Time frame						PLANNED BUDGET				PUNO/s involved	Implementing partner/s involved	
			Ju	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Overall budget description	Joint SDG Fund (USD)	PUNO Contributions (USD)	Total Cost (USD)			
Output 2.1	Capacities to design policy recommendations Strengthened	Draft, publish and conduct advocacy events for 3 rd quarter Policy Options Note.				x			Technical expertise and coordination to draft and develop the	26,275	39,000	65,275	FAO/UNICEF/WFP /UNDP	MAFF, MOP, MEF	
		Draft, publish and conduct advocacy events for 4 th quarter Policy Options Note.						x	Policy Options Notes and hold advocacy and consultations events.						
Output 2.2	Enhanced information sharing and dissemination of thematic analyses and policy briefs	Advocacy events, high level meetings					x	x	x	Organize policy dialogues with relevant stakeholders and publish relevant materials.	10,000	9,155	19,155	FAO/UNICEF/WFP /UNDP	
Output 2.3	Enhanced information sharing and dissemination of thematic analyses and policy briefs	Development of thematic policy briefs and digital dashboards to enable timely government action.	x	x	x	x	x	x	Develop, publish and communicate thematic policy briefs and digital dashboards.	17,540	27,250	44,790	WFP	MAFF	

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

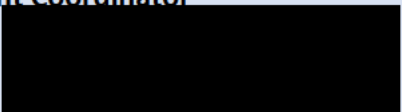
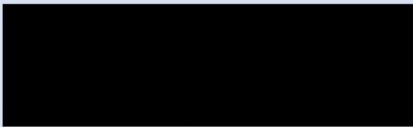
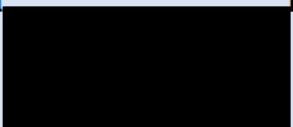
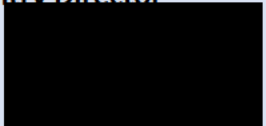
Risks	Risk Level:	Likelihood:	Impact:	Mitigating measures	Responsible Org./Person
Contextual risks					
Crisis to deteriorate to humanitarian emergency in the next 6 months	Medium	2	4	Continuous monitoring and efforts to enhance forecasting capacities	Each PUNO
Programmatic risks					
Limited coordination among PUNOs	Low	1	2	Regularly scheduled coordination meetings	RCO with assistance from PUNOs
Institutional risks					
Limited collaboration with line ministries	Medium	3	2	Building on and complementing existing partnership initiatives to add value. Constant communication.	Each agency and RCO
Fiduciary risks					
Limited time to spend available funds	Low	2	2	Monthly budget monitoring, anticipate action on administrative actions (e.g., HR recruitments)	Each PUNO

Budget per UNSDG Categories

UNSDG BUDGET CATEGORIES	FAO		WFP		UNICEF		UNDP	
	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	62,500	91,000	35,433	93,000				14,618
2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials	0	4,000	0		0		0	0
3. Equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture (including Depreciation)	0		0		0		0	0
4. Contractual services	0		2,000	4,000	46,500	70,000	49,300	
5.Travel	9,000		0		0		0	0
6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts	0		20,000	15,000	0		0	0
7. General Operating and other Direct Costs	1,500		5,900		0		1,800	
Total Direct Costs	73,000		63,333		46,500		51,100	0
8. Indirect Support Costs (Max. 7%)	5,110		4,117		3,255		3577	0
TOTAL Costs	78,110	95,000	67,450	112,000	49,755	70,000	54,677	14,618

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	Ms. Pauline Tamesis, Resident Coordinator Date and Signature 8 June 2022	
PUNO Representative SIGNATURE	Ms. Rebekah Bell, FAO Representative Date and Signature 8.6.22	
PUNO Representative SIGNATURE	Ms. Foroogh Foyouzat, WFP Representative Date and Signature 08.06.22	
PUNO Representative SIGNATURE	Ms. Claire Conan, WFP Representative and Country Director Date and Signature Kurt Burja, Officer in Charge 8-JUN-22	
PUNO Representative SIGNATURE	Ms. Alissar Chaker, UNDP Resident Representative Date and Signature 08/06/2022	