



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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> Help devise comprehensive preventative package of response measures
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	<input type="checkbox"/> Testing / catalysing new integrated policies, financing solutions, programmes
Does the proposal contribute to results in the UNSDCF?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No	
Is the proposal building on and topping up an existing joint programme supported by the Joint SDG Fund?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	

Cover-page

MPTFO Project Reference Number	<i>(Leave blank, for automatic population in Atlas)</i>
Country	Dominican Republic
Region	Latin America and the Caribbean
Joint programme title:	Integrated UN support to the DR to mitigate the impact of the global crisis on food, energy and finance

Outcomes(s): <verbatim from CF>	<p>Outcome 1: Food security and national nutrition systems supported through the reinforcement of information management, improving surveillance, and allowing preventative policy adjustments to existing mechanisms and programmes.</p> <p>Outcome 2: National institutions strengthened while developing shock-responsive measures to mitigate the impact of the crisis on the most vulnerable population.</p>
Duration:	Maximum 6 months, no later than 31 December 2022
Anticipated start and end dates:	07/2022 to 12/2022
Short description	<p>After two years of fighting COVID-19, the life of thousands in the Dominican Republic has been left in a fragile state. Although the country's economy has once again showed its dynamism while recovering from the pandemic, inequality and poverty have increased and sustainable development and the SDG are at stake. The ability of people to deal with adversity has eroded and they are today more vulnerable to shocks. The lingering effects of the pandemic, coupled with the war in Ukraine and the impacts of climate change, are likely to further increase again the ranks of the poor in the Dominican Republic, and as poverty increases so does vulnerability, particularly for women and girls. People with limited capacity to cope are the most affected by the ongoing cost-of-living crisis. Rising food prices, rising energy prices, and tightening financial conditions feed into each other creating vicious cycles - something that unfortunately is already starting. Dominican Republic, as other Small Island Developing States (SIDS), is highly vulnerable to external shocks and more specifically to the food and fuel dimensions. The Government of the Dominican Republic and the UN are working together to mitigate the impact of this unfolding crisis. The UN will support government institutions through analysis and monitoring of the food security and nutrition situation, the design and definition of adapted policies to ensure capacity to cope with the crisis and supporting communication and messaging to the population.</p>
Resident Coordinator	Mauricio Ramirez Villegas, mauricio.ramirez@un.org
UN Joint Program RCO focal point	Manuel Ortiz, manuel.ortiz@un.org , RCO Economist, 809-769-6326.
PUNO Lead agency JP Focal point	FAO, Roberto Vargas, roberto.vargasescarraman@fao.org
Other PUNOs JP focal point	UNICEF, Gavino Severino Berroa, gseverinoberroa@unicef.org
	WFP, Gabriela Alvarado, gabriela.alvarado@wfp.org
Total budget:	\$532,817.96
Source of funds:	
• UN Joint SDG Fund	\$249,946.06

•	FAO	\$65,950.00
•	UNICEF	\$200,000.00
•	PMA	\$16,921.60

<p>SDG Targets directly addressed by the Joint Programme</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> <p>1.5 By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social, and environmental shocks and disasters</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><u>Gender Marker</u></p>	<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 type="checkbox"/> GEN2: Make a significant contribution to gender equality/women empowerment.</p> <p><input checked="" 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

Although the Dominican economy offers favourable conditions for advancing sustainable development and for responding to crisis, its development model has limited capacity to reduce inequality and poverty. The lag in the recovery of formal jobs, a deterioration of almost 8% in the average real wage, and very high levels of inflation put at risk an inclusive and sustainable socioeconomic recovery, focused on people. The effects of the pandemic have deepened gender inequality in the Dominican Republic, having significantly increased poverty in women, who in many cases have lost their jobs. The overall monetary poverty rate increased in 2021 to almost 24%, translating to more than 72,000 people in general monetary poverty. As poverty increases so does vulnerability, particularly for women and girls. The lingering effects of the pandemic in the DR, coupled with the war in Ukraine and the impacts of climate change, are likely to further increase again the ranks of the poor. In the case of the Dominican Republic, as a SIDS (Small Island Development State), which are at the front line of the higher climate change impacts; in addition, a Hurricane Season 2022 is already on and expected to be above normal, are conditions that could lead a much worsen food insecurity and socioeconomic negative impacts.

In the Dominican Republic, the lack of dietary diversity, poor quality of primary health care, weak agricultural structure and vulnerability to climatic hazards are at the root of food insecurity and malnutrition. According to the Consolidated Approach to Reporting Food Security Indicators study conducted by WFP, UNICEF, and FAO in 2020, it is estimated that 2.7% of the population is severely food insecure and 35.5% is moderately food insecure, doubling the pre-COVID-19 levels. Higher levels of food insecurity were found in female-headed households (46.0%) than in male-headed households (36.7%). This difference is mainly due to higher levels of inadequate food consumption and greater use of coping strategies among female-headed households compared to male-headed households. Persistent micronutrient deficiencies and the increase in overweight and obesity remain as well of great concern.

Malnutrition is a public health issue, with 8% of children under 5 reported overweighted, 7% in growth retardation or 28% with anaemia. More than 25% of schoolchildren and adolescents are overweighted and this is even more alarming in adults, with 71% overweighted (37% overweight and 34% obese). Prevalence of stunting is of 7.0%; micronutrient deficiencies represent a health problem mainly for girls and children under 5 years and women in reproductive age. Malnutrition costs the country approximately 2.6% of its gross domestic product (GDP).

Maternal and neonatal mortality are of great concern in the Dominican Republic and increased during 2020 and 2021. According to the data collected through the app NutreMUAC (created to monitor the implementation of the national program to reduce acute malnutrition), 18% of the 6,650 pregnant and lactating women evaluated by the program since November 2020 present undernutrition and risk of acute undernutrition (MUAC below 24 cm). This nutrition deficit puts pregnant women at risk of facing complications during pregnancy, childbirth and postpartum and can also increase the probability of occurrence of low birth weight due to low intrauterine growth of the foetus.

	<p>Likewise, the Nutrient Gap Closing Analysis conducted by WFP 2020 showed that one in three households does not have economic access to a nutritious diet that meets macro and micronutrient requirements. The cost of a nutritious diet remains unaffordable for 26-40% of households and is 3-5 times higher than the cost of the energy/kcalorie-only diet, which consists of staple foods.</p> <p>Existing inequalities and structural problems, already exacerbated by the pandemic, are indeed likely to deep further because of this unfolding crisis and threatens to negatively affect the lives of thousands in the Dominican Republic.</p>
<p>Programme Strategy</p>	<p>In the country, Food Security and Nutrition has played a very important role in the post-covid recovery, and the Government has developed and implemented Social Protection policies and programmes oriented to guarantee access to food and livelihoods. The government has as well decided to advance needed institutional reforms to strengthen the national food and nutrition system. In addition to this, recently, President Abinader has launched Siembra RD programme, with the objective of continue guaranteeing the food security of all Dominicans in times of crisis, and which promotes local food production. The recognition of national stakeholders regarding the current situation as well as the political will to call for action and take evidence-based decisions is ensured, and the momentum is excellent to push for needed policy reforms and adjustments. The UN and the government have decided to work together, as well as with other stakeholders such as the WB, to coordinate actions and mitigate the impact of the crisis in the people of the DR and recognizing that the response will need to be phased and, as such, focuses first on areas for action based on existing policies and instruments that can be enacted immediately, and introducing adjustments and flexibilities as required.</p> <p>The UN will support the country through this fund ensuring cross-sectoral work in the areas of food security and malnutrition and prioritizing short-term development measures that are needed to mitigate the impacts of the food, energy, and fuel crises. The intervention will reflect targeted and integrated interventions from three UN entities working under the leadership of the UN Resident Coordinator, and will focus on the following areas of intervention:</p> <p>Outcome 1: Food security and national nutrition systems supported through the reinforcement of information management, improving surveillance, and allowing preventative policy adjustments to existing mechanisms and programmes.</p> <p>This outcome includes the support to the National systems for food security and nutrition both at data and analysis level and as policy level:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Key institutions have request UN support to help them realize a comprehensive diagnostic to understand and forecast how the development of food system pathways are being affected by the current crisis and hoe value chains might be also perturbed. - They have also requested support to develop an action plan within the framework of the formulation of the National Plan SSAN, to mitigate the rise in food prices during 2022 and 2023. This action plan will allow institutions and

stakeholders to take action to support local distribution systems, food producer organization, and civil society organizations. It might also include actions to address the impact of global value chain disruptions and price hikes on domestic markets and food consumption, including with focus on small-scale farmers and other vulnerable groups.

- The UN will as well support information systems and data collection both at strategic and at operational level, and with the objective of informing policy adjustments and to inform operational decision making at community level. This support will include the development of key strategic indicators across institutions and national wide to allow the government for the monitoring of the National Plan of Food security and nutrition. It will as well support community level data collection to ensure surveillance of malnourish children and lactating women, as well as the monitoring of the treatment programme.
- A communication strategy will be designed and launched to promote healthier, safer, and lower-cost diet with an emphasis on the consumption of easily accessible locally produced food. Promoting good habits is key to combat overweight and obesity, both of huge concern in the DR, and that is at risk of observing an increasement due to the increase of food prices.

Outcome 2: National institutions strengthened while developing shock-responsive measures to mitigate the impact of the crisis on the most vulnerable population

The UN will support the government while preparing to respond to the crisis and working in a coordinated manner across institutions. For instance, the UN has supported the Social Protection System for a long time and in an integrated manner during COVID and beyond. This outcome proposal includes

- Bolstering the social protection systems review the costs and content of programmes including food supplies, to ensure lower costs and allowing for more beneficiaries, as well with an eye to addressing the differentiated impact of the crisis on different segments of the populations, such as women and girls, and vulnerable sectors very near to the poverty line that may fall into poverty and food insecurity.
- The UN will also support ensuring economic relief packages for the most vulnerable populations the provision of Cash Based Transfers (CBT) to very vulnerable households, ensuring proper accompaniment with info-educational materials on healthy eating.
- Higher energy costs, trade restrictions and a loss of fertilizer supply from the Russian Federation and Belarus have led to fertilizer prices rising even faster than food prices. Many farmers, and especially smallholders, are thus squeezed to reduce production, as the fertilizers they need become more expensive than the grains they sell. The UN will therefore under this intervention promote the use of alternative use of bio fertilizer to replace imported chemical fertilizers in response to the rise in prices of fertilizers and agricultural inputs.
- During COVID response, the UN worked with health authorities to design and support the implementation of a national plan to reduce acute malnutrition using a simplified approach to manage acute undernutrition. This approach involves management of malnutrition without complications at community level and/or at the first level of care, which includes the administration of a treatment with ready-to-eat food and registration in a Nutre MUAC APP designed and in use with versions for its installation on Android phones, iPhone, and computer. From November 2020 to May 2022 the UN

	<p>had assessed 35,357 children under 5 years of age and 6,650 pregnant and lactating mothers, and 5,879 children under 5 years of age, pregnant women and lactating mothers have been treated. The JP will aim to provide continuity to this programme.</p>
<p>Governance and implementation arrangements</p>	<p>Three PNUOs will implement this joint programme under the leadership of the RC:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNICEF will focus on providing operational support and strengthening the severe malnutrition system and the national nutritional surveillance system while supporting the analysis of malnutrition data. • WFP will focus on developing a national monitoring system for the national food security and nutrition plan, at strategic level, and will as well support the Social Protection System with Cash Based Transfers to the most vulnerable. • FAO will focus on the policy side, supporting the food security and nutrition governance mechanisms system and the social protection system, as well as advising on the alternative use of fertilizers.
<p>Legal context</p>	<p>This section refers to cooperation or assistance agreements form the legal basis for the relationships between the Government and each of the UN organizations participating in this joint programme. For example: the Basic Cooperation Agreement for UNICEF; Standard Basic Assistance Agreement for UNDP, which also applies to UNFPA; the Basic Agreement for WFP; as well as the Country Programme Action Plan(s) where they exist; and other applicable agreements for other participating UN organizations. For the Funds and Programmes, these are standing cooperation arrangements. For the specialized Agencies, these should be the text that is normally used in their programme/project documents or any other applicable legal instruments. The text specific to each participating UN organization should be cleared by the respective UN organization.</p> <p>Indicate the title and date of the agreement between each Participating UN Organization (PUNO) and the government in the following format:</p> <p>With the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the Basic Cooperation Agreement (ABC), concluded between the Government and UNICEF on 24 February 2004</p> <p>Agency name: United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF) Agreement title: Basic Cooperation Agreement Agreement date: February 24, 2004</p> <p>On August 8, 1967, the Basic Cooperation Agreement was signed between the Government of the Dominican Republic and WFP. In July 2019 the DR Government and WFO signed for the execution of WFP's Country Strategic Plan 2019- 2023.</p> <p>Agency name: World Food Programme (WFP) Agreement title: Basic Cooperation Agreement</p>

Agreement date: August 8, 1967

21st February 2018 the Ministry of Economy, Planning and Development, the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources and FAO signed the FAO Country Programming Frameworks for Dominican Republic 2018-2022.

Agency name: Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)

Agreement title: Agreement between the Dominican government and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

Agreement date: December 21, 1979; Addendum June 10, 2002

Outcome 1	Food security and national nutrition systems supported through the reinforcement of information management, improving surveillance and allowing preventative policy adjustments to existing mechanisms and programmes.											
Output	Target/s	List of activities	Time frame				Overall budget description	PLANNED BUDGET			PUNO/s involved	Implementing partner/s involved
			July/ August	Sept/ October	November	December		Joint SDG Fund (USD)	PUNO Contributions (USD)	Total Cost (USD)		
Food and nutrition security governance mechanisms strengthened to respond to the food crisis	An action plan/road map to respond to the crisis is developed as a result of coordination among key institutions	Develop and present a diagnostic study to identify the factors that affect the rise in food prices in the value chain of prioritized items						17,025.00	3,500.00	20,525.00	FAO	INESPRE SETESSAN Ministry of Agriculture
		Support coordination across key institutions to ensure joint analysis and strategic consultations to inform the development of a national action plan and further presentation						20,265.00	10,000.00	30,265.00	FAO	CONASSAN SETESSAN
	A diagnostic document is developed to inform public policies adjustment	Develop and present a short-term action plan within the framework of the National Plan for Sovereignty and Food and Nutritional Security to mitigate the rise in food prices 2022-2023										
Government surveillance and monitoring capacities on food security and nutrition is strengthened	The national strategic food security and nutrition monitoring system is set up	Mapping of Food Security and Nutrition key indicators at national and local levels						30,551.80	7,743.30	38,295.10	WFP	SETESAN
		Design of a national monitoring system to visualize FSN indicators to inform decision making and action					WFP				SETESAN	
		Training of government officials in the use of the system					WFP				SETESAN	
	25 government staff trained on the use of the monitoring system	Consulancy to help strengthen the national nutritional surveillance system to ensure the generation of disaggregated data						10,000.00	20,000.00	30,000.00	UNICEF	Ministry of Health
		Technical improvement and strengthening of the APP Nutre MUAC						8,000.00	60,000.00	68,000.00	UNICEF	Ministry of Health
		Support to the analysis of collected malnutrition data to inform decision making and action in the field						3,000.00	20,000.00	23,000.00	UNICEF	Ministry of Health
Joint communication strategy to sensitize and promote healthy, accessible, safe and low-cost diet and to promote locally produced food	A joint communication campaign is designed and launched	Design and launch a communication campaign aimed at a healthier, safer and lower-cost diet with an emphasis on the consumption of easily accessible locally produced food						14,168.00	40,950.00	55,118.00	FAO	Ministry of Education INABIE SETESSAN Ministry of Health Ministry of Agriculture Supérate
		Provincial meetings to launch the communication campaign										
		Field-based promotion and communication to beneficiary families on healthy diet alternatives						11,000.00	12,000.00	18,000.00	UNICEF	Ministry of Health

Outcome 2	National institutions strengthened while developing shock-responsive measures to mitigate the impact of the crisis on the most vulnerable population											
Output	Target/s	List of activities	Time frame				Overall budget description	PLANNED BUDGET			PUNO/s involved	Implementing partner/s involved
			July/ August	Sept/ October	November	December		Joint SDG Fund (USD)	PUNO Contributions (USD)	Total Cost (USD)		
The social protection system is strengthened to ensure its capacity to respond to the crisis	264 households (1,320 beneficiaries) targeted for CBT intervention Recommendations made to social protection system's stakeholders to reduce costs and improve food security	Preparation of institutional arrangements to carry out the cash transfer through social protection					53,191.26	9,178.60	62,369.86	WFP	Supérate ADDES SIUBEN	
		Design of info-educational material on healthy eating to accompaign CBT								WFP		
		CBT to 264 beneficiary households in conditions of nutritional vulnerability								WFP		
		Post-distribution monitoring								WFP		
		Analyze food and nutrition programs of social protection to recommend improvements towards the reduction of food costs, mitigating the effects of the crisis, guaranteeing the social protection beneficiaries food security					18,324.00	5,000.00	23,324.00	FAO	Ministry of Agriculture Supérate	
The country has a contingency plan for the alternative use of agroecological or bio-fertilizers to replace imported chemical fertilizers in response to the rise of prices of fertilizers and other agricultural inputs	A contingency plan for the alternative use of agroecological is developed	Development of a contingency plan for the alternative use of bioinputs or fertilizer biols to replace imported chemical fertilizers in response to the rise in prices of fertilizers and agricultural inputs					17,844.00	6,500.00	24,344.00	FAO	Ministry of Agriculture	
		Advacy event to present and activate the Contingency Plan with government, private sector and other stakeholders and public										
Severe malnutrition response system is strengthened to ensure capacity to detect and treat malnourish children	5,000 children and 1,000 women	Training and re-training of health services and NGO s.					14,138.00	34,000.00	48,138.00	UNICEF	Ministry of Health National Health Service	
		Early detecction and diagnostics of acute malnutrition and treatment for early childhood, pregnancy and lacting mothers.					26,000.00	45,000.00	71,000.00	UNICEF	Ministry of Health National Health Service NGOs	
		Nutritional counselling meetings with groups.					6,400.00	8,000.00	14,400.00	UNICEF	Ministry of Health National Health Service	

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					
Delay in project activities due to a resurgence of infections by Covid-19 that leads the authorities to tighten measures to prevent infections.	Medium	2	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reduce physical contact in activities. - Collect the information of the different analyzes and investigations by telephone. - Carry out the events scheduled by the project in virtual mode. 	<p style="text-align: center;">WPF FAO UNICEF</p>



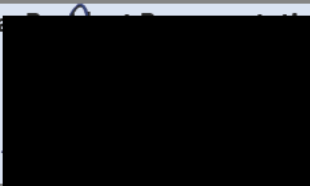
Delay/stop of project activities due to extreme weather events (cyclonic season from June to November)	Medium	2	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Keep close track of the bulletins issued by the authorities. - Keep personnel away from danger areas. - Organize project activities and data collection via telephone or virtual mode 	WPF FAO UNICEF
Programmatic risks					
Changes in the interests of the authorities in relation to the activities of the project, which generate rejection, discontent, and little empowerment of these with the products generated by the project	Medium	2	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Maintain close communication with the authorities. - Keep the competent authorities updated regarding the activities. - Promote the active participation of the authorities in the activities and decisions of the project. 	WPF FAO UNICEF
Fiduciary risks					
Increased costs of the inputs required by the project or shortages of the same (gasoline) which results in an increase in the budget or delay or cessation of activities.	Low	1	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Maintain close monitoring of the project budget. - Maintain close monitoring of the costs of inputs in the country. - The AFPs have their own funds to cover a certain number of contingencies. - There are personnel in the territory who can implement local actions (fuel costs are reduced) - Work with partners to cover costs that exceed the budget. 	WPF FAO UNICEF

Budget per UNSDG Categories

UNSDG BUDGET CATEGORIES	WFP		FAO		UNICEF	
	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	5,600.00	16,921.90	54,863.00	65,950.00	14,000.00	200,000.00
2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials	1,805.20		-		36,500.00	
3. Equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture (including Depreciation)	3,000.00		-		-	
4. Contractual services	20,000.00		-		17,000.00	
5. Travel	1,000.00		6,926.00		5,900.00	
6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts	43,560.00		-		-	
7. General Operating and other Direct Costs	3,703.40		20,104.00		-	
Total Direct Costs	78,668.60		81,893.00		73,400.00	
8. Indirect Support Costs (Max. 7%)	5,113.46	5,733.00	5,138.00			
TOTAL Costs	83,782.06	16,921.90	87,626.00	65,950.00	78,538.00	200,000.00

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%.

	<p>Name: Mauricio Ramirez V., Resident Coordinator 06/22/2022</p> 
	<p>Rosa Elcarte, Resident Representative of UNICEF 06/22/2022</p> 
	<p>Rodrigo Castañeda, Resident Representative of FAO: 06/22/2022</p> 
	<p>Gabriela Alvarado, Resident Representative of WFP: 06/22/2022</p> 