



## 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> Finance
What are the areas of intervention that will be implemented by this proposal? Select all relevant intervention areas.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Data collection/analytics <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Analysis and forecasting <input type="checkbox"/> Help devise comprehensive preventative package of response measures <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Testing / catalysing new integrated policies, financing solutions, programmes		
Is the proposal developed under the RC leadership to mobilize the UNCT to effectively and efficiency respond to the crisis?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No	
Does the proposal contribute to results in the UNSDCFs?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No	
Is the proposal building on and topping up an existing joint programme supported by the Joint SDG Fund?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<i>(If yes, please follow the specific guidance as per communications from the Secretariat)</i>

### Cover-page

<b>MPTFO Project Reference Number</b>	<i>(Leave blank, for automatic population in Atlas)</i>
<b>Country</b>	Egypt
<b>Region</b>	Northern Africa
<b>Joint programme title:</b>	Strengthening the resilience of vulnerable populations in Egypt to impacts of the global emergency
<b>Outcomes(s): &lt;verbatim from CF&gt;</b>	Inclusive Economic Development; Social Justice; Women's Empowerment
<b>Duration:</b>	5 months

Anticipated start and end dates:	08/2022 to 12/2022 (for Top-ups, extensions to no later than 31 December 2022)
<b>Short description</b>	<p>The Joint Programme (JP) between WFP, UNICEF, and IOM supports the development of responses to cushion impacts of the global emergency and build resilience to future shocks In Egypt. All activities also especially focus on vulnerable populations, targeting better understanding of needs across groups and identification of responses tailored to different populations. This includes identifying how the crisis has impacted women and men differently to develop appropriately targeted evidence-based initiatives.</p> <p>Specifically, the JP will map, analyse, and forecast key socio-economic consequences of the global crisis on people in Egypt. This includes especially on food security and the responsiveness of social protection mechanisms to support vulnerable populations, including migrants and refugees. Through building a strong evidence base, the JP also aims to enable the Government and other stakeholders to identify and put in place appropriate policy responses. The JP will in parallel contribute to building resilience over the longer-term by enhancing financing of government investments and strengthening the resilience of food systems to future shocks.</p>
Resident Coordinator	Elena Panova Resident Coordinator <a href="mailto:elena.panova@un.org">elena.panova@un.org</a>
UN Joint Program RCO focal point	Scott Standley Economist <a href="mailto:scott.standley@un.org">scott.standley@un.org</a> +20 109 037 9522
PUNO Lead agency JP Focal point	WFP, Praveen Agrawal, <a href="mailto:praveen.agrawal@wfp.org">praveen.agrawal@wfp.org</a>
Other PUNOs JP focal point	IOM, Laurent De Boeck, <a href="mailto:ldeboeck@iom.int">ldeboeck@iom.int</a>
	UNICEF, Jeremy Hopkins, <a href="mailto:jhopkins@unicef.org">jhopkins@unicef.org</a>
<b>Total budget:</b>	\$374,712
<b>Source of funds:</b>	
• UN Joint SDG Fund	\$249,712
• PUNO 1 – WFP	\$83,300

•	PUNO 2 – UNICEF	\$82,925
•	PUNO 3 – IOM	\$83,487
•	Additional Sources:	\$125,000 (\$80,000 WFP and \$45,000 UNICEF)

<p><b>SDG Targets directly addressed by the Joint Programme</b></p>	<p>Min 2 max 5 SDG targets</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>1.5:</b> 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 disaster</li> <li>• <b>2.1:</b> 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</li> <li>• <b>2.4:</b> By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality</li> <li>• <b>10.4:</b> Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality</li> <li>• <b>10.7:</b> Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies</li> </ul>
<p><u><b>Gender Marker</b></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 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

Max 500 words. A brief, evidence-based situation analysis of the development challenges to be addressed. It is connected to country analytical work as relevant. Apply a gender lens to the analysis and description of the problem.

Egypt has been significantly affected by the war in Ukraine, especially through its dependence on Russian and Ukrainian wheat (80% of total wheat imports). The main channel through which the conflict is affecting people in Egypt has been inflation, especially for food but also increases in non-food items and services. These effects are even more significant given the socioeconomic stress brought on by the COVID-19 crisis since 2020.

Headline inflation was more than 15% in May, the highest level in 3 years (CAPMAS). This compares to 8% in January. It has been driven especially by continued rising global food prices. Food price inflation in Egypt was nearly double the overall level in May (28% according to CAPMAS). The impacts have been further compounded by the recent devaluation of the local currency (approximately 18%) and the rise in prices of other food products.

Increased commodity prices place an extra burden on poor households given their higher share of spending on food and fuel. Families and children living in poverty and suffering from food insecurity are also particularly affected through lower capacity to absorb price shocks. In Egypt, the poorest families are estimated to spend almost half (45%) of their income on food. Egypt already faced significant challenges related to poverty and development (e.g., malnutrition, food insecurity, etc.) before the war and its consequences threaten to push millions of more Egyptians into poverty.

Given the increase of food prices on household budgets, expenditures on food may also decrease, with vulnerable populations further suffering from lower food quality and less frequent meals impacting their short-term caloric intake and long-term growth and development.

Egypt is also extremely vulnerable to climate change, especially the agriculture sector. According to the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), Egypt's low-lying Nile Delta is one of the world's three "extreme" vulnerable hotspots to climate change and sea-level rise. Home to more than 50% of the country's economic activity (through agriculture, industry and fisheries), any loss of productivity in the Nile Delta will have direct adverse impacts on the broader economy and the livelihoods of millions.

Egypt is meanwhile a net importer of crude oil and derivatives and has been affected by recent spikes in the price of oil (e.g., USD65/bbl in January to USD114bbl in May). Egypt's self-sufficiency in natural gas has shielded

the country somewhat from the shock but the significant increase in energy prices (though less severe than food) has brought important knock-on consequences for the economy (e.g., increased cost of transportation).

Proactive policy responses are critical, especially to ensure food security, protect vulnerable populations, and leave no one behind. The Government aims to increase food self-sufficiency to 60% of consumption by 2025 (from 40% in 2020) and current wheat reserves are estimated to cover through end-2022. Steps to ensure the wheat supply have focused on increasing local production, continuing imports from Russia, and diversifying importers.

Finally, the crisis has brought significant macroeconomic challenges. Egypt's budget for the next fiscal year was just approved and it is crucial to ensure social spending is increased as planned, such as through strengthening the efficiency of spending and reviewing budget priorities. Ukraine and Russian tourists also represent about 40% of all tourists in Egypt.

#### **Programme Strategy**

Max 1000 words, summarizing the proposal, including (1) the rationale and relevance of the proposed approach; (2) the expected outputs and their contribution to addressing the impact of the global crisis, CF outcome(s), and related SDG; (3) How the JP results translate into medium-term policy and/or financing solutions; (4) Focus on vulnerable groups; (5) The role of wider UNCT and other stakeholders. Outline any potential risk you foresee in carrying out the strategy and how you plan to mitigate against such risk, if any.

##### **(1) Rationale and relevance of the proposed approach**

The crisis is a barrier to COVID recovery efforts and represents a new threat to Egypt's SDG progress. While the Government has taken important steps to mitigate its impact (e.g., expansion of cash transfers, incentives for local wheat production, new tax measures, etc.), the crisis is still unfolding and its duration is unpredictable. The UN can play an important role in helping cushion impacts and build resilience to future shocks, especially for the most vulnerable.

Specifically, The Government of Egypt and other stakeholders can benefit from tools and analyses that can: 1) identify effects on different population groups in order to inform targeted responses, such as to support migrants and refugees; 2) forecast further impacts on vulnerable populations, thereby supporting forward-looking and preventative actions; and 3) future-proof and create more resilient food system and agriculture alternatives, responding to both climate change and the vulnerability of the global supply chain.



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All JP activities will also focus on the most vulnerable populations, especially to support better understanding of differentiated needs across groups and identification of responses targeted especially for specific populations. The JP will also build on analysis and supportive initiatives related to the Food System summit.

**(2) Expected outputs and their contribution to addressing the impact of the global crisis, CF outcome(s), and related SDGs**

The UN proposes an integrated set of activities targeting three outcome areas relevant to the priority areas of need in Egypt and aligned with current Government strategies.

These will support especially two CF outcomes: Outcome 1: Inclusive Economic Development; and Outcome 2: Social Justice.

The JP also especially supports five SDG targets: 1.5 (building resilience to shocks); 2.1 (increasing access to food); 2.4 (strengthening resilient agriculture and food systems); 10.4 (enhancing social protection to reduce inequality); and 10.7 (ensuring well-managed migration policies).

- **Outcome 1:** Vulnerable children and their families increasingly benefit from evidence-based and targeted interventions to mitigate the impact of the crisis
  - **Output 1:** Increased availability of quality and up-to-date evidence and data on the impact of the crisis on people in Egypt, with a focus on food security and nutrition, especially for children and adolescents and disaggregated by gender.
  - **Output 2:** Increased transparency, dialogue and engagement of key stakeholders on the impacts of the crisis on people in Egypt.
  
- **Outcome 2:** Strengthened efforts of GoE in providing needs-based socio-economic and social protection measures to address the impact of the global crisis on Egypt's vulnerable groups, including migrants.
  - **Output 1:** Improved knowledge of governmental actors and relevant stakeholders to address migrants' vulnerabilities and needs relative to impacts of the war in Ukraine.

**(3) How the JP results translate into medium-term policy and/or financing solutions**

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The JP's results can support policy responses beyond the programme, such as by providing evidence on needs of different groups and identifying priority areas for follow up action and investment. It can thus be a catalyst for further interventions by the Government of Egypt, UN agencies, and other development partners.

This includes through: 1) providing evidence to enable the government and other stakeholders to put in place appropriate socio-economic and social protection mitigating measures; 2) ensuring the sustainability of Government responses by identifying priority financing options and enhancing efficiency of investments to mitigate the effects of the crisis; and 3) developing forward-looking responses for creating resilient food systems through feasibility analyses and identifying alternatives.

#### **(4) Focus on vulnerable groups**

The JP takes as its fundamental purpose providing support to the most vulnerable groups in Egypt. It thus has a focus through all activities on migrants, refugees, smallholder farmers, poor families and/or children. This approach is critical given that many existing analyses and recommendations focus on the overall population. Attention to disparities across specific groups is often missed.

The Egypt JP will thus, for example:

- Ensure activities include a gender dimension, including to identify how the crisis impacts women and men differently and develop appropriately targeted evidence-based responses.
- Focus on impacts especially on the food and nutrition security of the most vulnerable families and especially children, a group at high risk of long-term adverse consequences for health, nutritional status and development.
- Strengthen understanding of specific impacts on migrant populations and identify relevant needs-based socio-economic and social protection measures to address them.

#### **(5) The role of wider UNCT and other stakeholders**

While the PUNOs will implement the JP's core activities, the wider UNCT will be important partners. First, the programme will build on the existing analysis and activities from other agencies and development partners. This ensures that activities are complementary and add value, and that the JP can implement quickly and efficiently. Second, the PUNOs will explore opportunities to partner with other UN agencies on implementation, such as to widen the scope of JP activities to include additional vulnerable groups in its analyses (e.g., impacts on refugees). Finally, the JP can be used by the UNCT and others to support future programming, providing evidence to support further activities such as for social protection measures to further mitigate impacts.



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**(6) Outline any potential risk you foresee in carrying out the strategy and how you plan to mitigate against such risk, if any**

A potential risk concerns the short timeline for delivery of activities. This requires expedited action by the PUNOs in close partnership with the Government. To address, the PUNOs will move quickly to develop a joint action plan and launch programme management arrangements that include a systematic approach to monitor implementation and ensure quick adaptation as needed (e.g., Joint Task Force).

The JP will also build on existing sources of data and information as much as possible to ensure efficient delivery and limit duplication. An initial scanning of the landscape of partner activities and available evidence at the outset is critical.

Other risks appear minimal and manageable. In particular, the JP aligns with the government's human development vision for targeting the most vulnerable groups and mitigating impacts of the crisis on these populations.

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**Governance and implementation arrangements**

Max 500 words. Explain the specific roles and responsibilities of RC/RCO, PUNOs and other partners – to ensure integrated implementation and effective governance under the RC leadership. Focus on coordination, decision-making, reporting and how transaction costs will be reduced. Explain why this is the best approach including how it avoids introducing parallel structures to those that already exist, and confirm that existing structures and mechanisms of UNCT, government, and related programs/initiatives are leveraged.

The RCO will lead coordination across PUNOs to ensure that JP activities are delivered as planned. It will also lead coordination beyond the PUNOs, especially with Government entities and the UN family in Egypt.

To further support coordination of PUNOs inputs, proper communication and reporting, a Joint Task Force will be setup to ensure accountability and clear division of roles and responsibilities. This includes for the production and dissemination of the proposed outputs and decide on joint advocacy with the concerned governmental entities. All PUNOs will be represented along with representative(s) from the government and the RCO. The Task Force shall meet at least monthly to check progress against the work plan, adapt as necessary based on circumstances, and approve technical and financial reports and inputs from the PUNOs. This arrangement and frequent meeting will limit the need for bilateral discussions, avoid piecemeal approach and reduce transaction costs. The RCO will ensure regular meetings and follow through.



	<p>This governance approach builds on existing structures that have previously been used for inter-agency programmes in Egypt. This includes especially the Joint SDG Fund programme: <i>Egypt SDG Financing Strategy</i>. The new JP will draw on these earlier experiences and replicate as appropriate already existing structures and approaches to inter-agency coordination.</p>
<p><b>Legal context</b></p>	<p>This section refers to cooperation or assistance agreements form the legal basis for the relationships between the Government and each of the UN organizations participating in this joint programme. For example: the Basic Cooperation Agreement for UNICEF; Standard Basic Assistance Agreement for UNDP, which also applies to UNFPA; the Basic Agreement for WFP; as well as the Country Programme Action Plan(s) where they exist; and other applicable agreements for other participating UN organizations. For the Funds and Programmes, these are standing cooperation arrangements. For the specialized Agencies, these should be the text that is normally used in their programme/project documents or any other applicable legal instruments. The text specific to each participating UN organization should be cleared by the respective UN organization.</p> <p>Indicate the title and date of the agreement between each Participating UN Organization (PUNO) and the government in the following format:</p> <p>Agency name: WFP  Agreement title: Basic Agreement  Agreement date: 1968</p> <p>Agency name: UNICEF  Agreement title: Basic Cooperation Agreement  Agreement date: 1999</p> <p>Agency name: IOM  Agreement title: Seat Agreement (revised)  Agreement date: 2020</p>

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**See attached Excel worksheet.**

### **Monitoring, accountability, financial management, and public disclosure**

*Standard text – do not change*

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**

*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
Contextual risks					
	Possibly	3	3	Joint Task Force established to systematically monitor progress and adapt as needed; Initial landscape scoping exercise to identify existing data and information to ensure value added and efficient launch of activities	RCO and PUNO Joint Task Force
Programmatic risks					
	Unlikely	2	3		
Institutional risks					
	Unlikely	2	3		
Fiduciary risks					
	Unlikely	1	3		



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	WFP		UNICEF		IOM	
	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	5,908	80,000	20,000	45,000	17,050	0
2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials	0		10,000		3,978	
3. Equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture (including Depreciation)	0		0		1,997	
4. Contractual services	68,370		40,000		25,000	
5. Travel	0		0		0	
6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts	0		0		0	
7. General Operating and other Direct Costs	3,938		7,500		30,000	
<b>Total Direct Costs</b>	<b>78,216</b>				<b>77,500</b>	
8. Indirect Support Costs (Max. 7%)	5,084		5,425	5,462		
<b>TOTAL Costs</b>	<b>83,300</b>	<b>80,000</b>	<b>82,925</b>	<b>45,000</b>	<b>83,487</b>	<b>0</b>

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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**

**Name: Elena Panova**

Date and Signature

10/07/22

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**WFP Representative  
SIGNATURE**

**Name, Title:**

Date and Signat

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**UNICEF Representative  
SIGNATURE**

**Name, Title: Jeremy Hopkins**

Date and Signature

10/07/2022

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**IOM Representative  
SIGNATURE**

**Name, Title:**

Date and Signature

[Redacted Signature]