



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 checked="" 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 type="checkbox"/> Testing / catalysing new integrated policies, financing solutions, programmes
Is the proposal developed under the RC leadership to mobilize the UNCT to effectively and efficiency respond to the crisis?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Does the proposal contribute to results in the UNSDCFs?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Is the proposal building on and topping up an existing joint programme supported by the Joint SDG Fund?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <i>(If yes, please follow the specific guidance as per communications from the Secretariat)</i>

Cover-page

MPTFO Project Reference Number	<i>(Leave blank, for automatic population in Atlas)</i>
Country	Congo
Region	Brazzaville and Plateaux
Joint programme title:	Building resilience of vulnerable communities, especially youth and women and people who lives in extreme poverty, through agri-food value chain analysis, market access facilitation and innovative financing solutions

Outcomes(s): <verbatim from CF>	<p>Outcome 1: Study on the development of agri-food value chains: diversify processed agri-food products for a better food security supported by the development of circular economy allowing a sustainable energy transition process, with a view to ensuring the resilience of vulnerable communities, especially youth and women, and achieving the SDGs.</p> <p>Outcome 2: State institutions and the private sector have strengthened capacity to identify, mobilize innovative financing and have access to information on food markets in support of the most vulnerable communities, food security; and in achieving the SDGs.</p>
Duration:	6 months
Anticipated start and end dates:	07/2022 to 12/2022
Short description	<p>The accomplishment of the SDGs targets in Congo is compromised by the rise in food prices, which increases the vulnerability of poor populations who are particularly affected by the trend of rising food prices.</p> <p>In this regard, the ultimate goal of this project is to conduct evidence-based and feasibility studies to later build a joint program with sister agencies based on the outcome of the studies. This would allow to build a bridge between results and impact to ensure a sustained support the Congolese government and vulnerable communities with a special focus on youth and women.</p> <p>As such the UNCT gathered to discuss and propose a joint project based on relevant expertise and know how of UN agencies. It was agreed that UNDP, UNICEF and UNIDO will join their forces to engage in a project that looks forward to accompanying the Government of Congo in addressing the consequences of the recent food crisis and the rise in prices in Congo caused by the war in Ukraine.</p> <p>Vulnerable populations in rural and peri-urban settings of Brazzaville and Plateaux will directly benefit from this project via the support to the agricultural processing sector, one of the key sectors of the NDP, coupled with a better understanding of the functioning of the food market and the identification and mobilization of innovative financing for more sustainable investments in the agro-industrial sector.</p> <p>The project also recognises that the application of circular economy practices can offer a comparative advantage to better start the energy transition process which requires coherent practices by all actors of the value chain.</p> <p>This project therefore aims to respond to these challenges through: 1) the development of value chain analysis, including the monitoring of food prices in order to protect the most vulnerable populations</p>

	<p>2) Analysis of the situation of vulnerable populations and the enumeration of access to SDGs in target communities</p> <p>3) The identification and mobilization of innovative financing to promote significant investment in agriculture and strengthen the resilience and economic security of the country and its populations.</p> <p>Two main outcomes are expected at the end of the program:</p> <p>Outcome 1: A Study on the development of agri-food value chains is carried out: diversify processed agri-food products for a better food security supported by the development of circular economy allowing a sustainable energy transition process, with a view to ensuring the resilience of vulnerable communities, especially youth and women, and achieving the SDGs.</p> <p>Outcome 2: State institutions and the private sector have strengthened capacity to identify, mobilize innovative financing and have access to information on food markets in support of the most vulnerable communities, food security; and in achieving the SDGs through Integrated National Financing Framework operationalization.</p>
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PUNO Lead agency JP Focal point	PNUD: Val Man Lecka, val-man.lecka@undp.org
Other PUNOs JP focal point	UNIDO: Abdelkader Kadi, a.kadi@unido.org
	UNICEF: Lisile Ganga, lganga@unicef.org

Total budget:	270 000 USD
Source of funds:	
• UN Joint SDG Fund	up to \$250,000 (\$400,000 for MCOs)
• PUNO 1	20 000 USD (UNDP)
• PUNO 2	
•	
• Other sources	

SDG Targets directly addressed by the Joint Programme

- SDG 1

Target 1.a A Ensure significant mobilization of resources from a variety of sources, including through enhanced development cooperation, in order to provide adequate and predictable means for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, to implement programs and policies to end poverty in all its dimensions

Target 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.

- SDG2

Target 2.1 By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round.

Target 2.3 By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment

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

- SDG 7

Target 7b By 2030, expand infrastructure and upgrade technology for supplying modern and sustainable energy services for all in developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their respective programs of support.

- SDG 16

16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels

- SDG17-

Target 17.1 Strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through international support to developing countries, to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection.

17.3 Mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries.

Gender Marker

Select only one from the options below

- GEN3: Have gender equality/women empowerment as the primary or principal objective.
- GEN2: Make a significant contribution to gender equality/women empowerment.
- GEN1: Make a limited contribution to gender equality/women empowerment
- GEN0: Make no contribution to gender equality/women empowerment

JOINT PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

Situation Analysis

In an interconnected and globalized world, the Republic of Congo is not spared the effects of the war in Ukraine. This crisis, which mainly affects the price level of raw materials and basic necessities, is likely to have a significant negative impact on the poorest and most vulnerable populations in the short term. According to WFP data, there has already been a drastic increase in the price of basic foodstuffs between January and February/March 2022 in the town of Bétou.

In addition, the current increase in fertilizer prices is likely to penalize agricultural sector production as projected in the 2022-2026 NDP, with an expected average contribution of about 8% to GDP over the period. The risk of constrained access to financing due to the policy of raising interest rates by central banks to curb inflation could be a major constraint for the government, which was counting on private investment and financing to diversify the economy through agriculture. The crisis in Ukraine and the potential effects on interest rates are likely to increase the debt burden and the risk of over-indebtedness in Africa and the Congo, whose debt level was expected to fall to 76.2% of GDP in 2021 from 104.1% in 2020.

This NDP programmatic framework constitutes the reference for economic, social and environmental policy. The ambition of the NDP is to build a strong, diversified and resilient economy for inclusive growth and irreversible sustainable development, which is still mainly supported by the exploitation of oil resources (60% of GDP and 80% of exports). From the perspective of its implementation, the NDP is also the option through which the country operationalizes the 2030 Agenda, the NDP relies on 6 strategic sectors in particular, the development of agriculture and industry in order to promote, among other things, the country's food security. Increasing agricultural production is one of the major objectives of the NDP 2022-2026, as this sector is fundamental to strengthening the resilience of the food system and reducing the economy's dependence on oil exports. In order to finance this ambitious NDP, Congo has initiated dialogues around the operationalization of an Integrated National Financing Framework (INFF).

The crisis in Ukraine is greatly increasing the risks of food security, estimated at 52.5% in 2020 according to the World Bank (NDP 2022-2026), the poverty rate is already very high in Congo and the food situation is problematic.

It is estimated that nearly a quarter of households are food insecure in Congo, with 35.3% of households in Brazzaville. Congo's global hunger index increased from 26.6 in 2016 to 31.9 in 2019. The undernourishment prevalence rate is 37.7 in 2020 compared to 34.6 in 2016. The results of the study on multidimensional child poverty based on the INS/UNICEF study in 2017 indicate that 61% of children in Congo are in a situation of multidimensional poverty and accumulate at least 3 deprivations, i.e., approximately 1.3 million children affected by these multiple deprivations. The risks are very important also because social protection of the population is very low (less than 10% of the population is covered).

The rapid assessment of the impact of Crisis in Ukraine made by UNCT in Congo provide some recommendations like:

(1) Support farmers and agriculture to reduce the country's dependence on food imports ; (2) In order to anticipate and better contain the dizzying rise in the price of basic foodstuffs, it is important to monitor prices including in the context of the unit created by the Government in order to mitigate the impact of the crisis and find ways to protect the vulnerable population from the growing inflationary pressures, including the perverse including the adverse effects it may cause, while strengthening their resilience to the economic shocks economic shocks resulting from the crisis; (3) increase resources mobilization capacities to help support economic et social shocks.

Programme Strategy

In order to strengthen the resilience of the Congolese population and economy, the NDP focuses on the development of agriculture in the broad sense and on improving the processing, productivity and competitiveness of agricultural products. Furthermore, in order to achieve the ambitions of the NDP, a significant mobilization of resources is necessary to finance the NDP financing gap (72%). Uncertainties in the capital markets and the rise in global interest rates have led the country to start thinking about the operationalization of a INFF and the identification of resources dedicated to financing national priorities.

As we respond to the emergency and crisis in Ukraine, and as we will address its socio-economic consequences, we must work together to ensure that **no one is left behind** and that the continued participation of women and youth in the labour force is ensured.

Two main outcomes are expected at the end of the program:

Outcome 1: Study on the development of agri-food value chains is carried out: diversify processed agri-food products for a better food security supported by the development of circular economy allowing a sustainable energy transition process, with a view to ensuring the resilience of vulnerable communities, especially youth and women, and achieving the SDGs

Outcome 2: State institutions and the private sector have strengthened capacity to identify, mobilize innovative financing and have access to information on food markets in support of the most vulnerable communities, food security; and in achieving the SDGs through Integrated National Financing Framework operationalization.

(1) The rationale and relevance of the proposed approach:

The objective of the program is to accompany the efforts of the Government of Congo to address the consequences of the food crisis and the rise in prices in Congo caused by the war in Ukraine and to support the most vulnerable populations. It will do so by supporting the agricultural processing sector, by a better understanding of the functioning of the food market, and by the identification and mobilization of innovative financing for more sustainable investments in the agro-industrial sector.

If Congo successfully designs and implements an "INFF" through a Development Finance Assessment (DFA) study, it will help the country meet the challenges of mobilizing financing in a context of scarcity of low-cost financial resources due to rising interest rates and an uncertain global environment. The identification of innovative sources of financing and the implementation of effective financing strategies will be necessary for the sustainable financing of the agri-food sector. In particular, it will allow to better align the NDP 2022-2026 to SDGs, identifying avenues for the social protection of the informal sector, the financing framework of the SDGs (in accordance with SDG 17) and the improvement of income opportunities and living conditions of the most vulnerable populations.

This exercise will also provide greater visibility on all ongoing funding flows and how to improve their optimal use; it will establish strong coordination mechanisms for greater effectiveness and promotion of national dialogue on development financing, as well as a strengthened monitoring, evaluation and review mechanism to improve reporting on the SDGs.

Moreover, in Congo, Cassava is one of the main foods. Household cassava processing is a labour-intensive task that seems to keep women busy at all hours of the day. The division of labour for cassava reflects longstanding gender norms and roles: men tend to be involved in production, while women process cassava at home, and sell it on the market. The most common processing methods, however, deprive cassava paste of key properties, making it nutritionally poor. On urban markets, it faces competition from cheap imported wheat products.

As Congo works to diversify its economy and build an agricultural system capable of feeding the nation, it is time to step up support for the cassava value chain. A combination of approaches — from artisanal to industrial— can help reach this goal. As such and with a view to support Congo avoid being subject to external shocks with an immediate and cohesive UN response at the country level UNIDO proposes to build on the existing to develop sustainable solutions and a bridge between result and impact:

- Based on value chains analysis, already done by FAO, undertake a feasibility study with a view to upscale the processing of cassava and establish best practices in terms of quality infrastructure (to ensure that nutritive and other features of cassava are kept and serve food security and nutrition.
- (As part of the feasibility study) Understand what are possible applications of cassava and or another product for circular economic purposes? With a view to support the energy transition process and propose greener and sustainable solutions.
- (As part of the feasibility study) understand how to ensure economic empowerment of vulnerable communities, especially youth and women.
- Institutional Capacity building to support sustainable action planning

(2) The expected outputs and their contribution to addressing the impact of the global crisis, CF outcome(s), and related SDG:

Output 1: The feasibility study is conducted and contributes to the implementation of a cassava processing-based project to support food security and circular economy allowing a sustainable energy transition process.

Output 2: Evidence generation on the access of target populations in selected communities to specific SDGs

Output 3: Development Finance Assessment (DFA) is undertaken and the roadmap for the agribusiness and NDP financing strategy is developed, as well as the next steps for operationalizing the integrated national financing framework.

These outputs will contribute to the implementation of SDGs: 1,2,3,4,5,9 and 17

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

The feasibility study will support sector (cassava) development and its actors in coordinating the establishment and operationalization of available and innovative financial mechanisms and productivity promotion.

The results of the prices monitoring will help support vulnerable people.

The DFA will help exploit increase sources of financing for the development of the NDP sectors including agriculture and access to food security. The DFA will also recommend a roadmap to extend the social protection financing to the informal sector.

Activities :

- o Carry out a mapping of financial support structures and market prices , including an analysis of the financial services offer,
- o Diagnosis of tax incentives and other facilities in force and their extension to entrepreneurs via the public services concerned (National Statistics Office and relevant ministries in charge of Agriculture, Industry, Trade and Procurement)

The feasibility study will support the development of a project that builds the capacities in terms of research and access to funding for project promoters are developed

This exercise will also provide greater visibility on all current financing flows and how to improve their optimal use; it will put in place strong coordination mechanisms for greater efficiency and the promotion of a national dialogue on financing for development, as well as a strengthened monitoring, evaluation and review mechanism to improve reporting on the SDGs. Second, Congo will accelerate the transformation of its economic model from an all-oil economy to an inclusive economy that benefits the most vulnerable segments of the population.

- o Organize an information and awareness-raising workshop on the INFF.
- O Development of an assessment study on development financing (DFA) and proposal of an action plan for financing agriculture and promoting social protection.
- O Understand the market and facilitate access to affordable processed products for vulnerable communities, especially youth and women
- O Development of an action plan and roadmap for improving investment mobilization in the agri-food sector:

Governance and implementation arrangements

In order to establish a more effective dialogue with the Government, the SDG-Fund Project implementation modalities will be organized around a steering committee and a technical committee.

A Steering Committee (made up of the Office of the Resident Coordinator and the Ministry in charge of the Economy, Planning, Statistics and Regional Integration (MEPSIR)), which oversees the implementation of the project, will be expanded to include representatives of other ministries concerned, such as the Ministries of Trade and Procurement, the Interior and Decentralization, and the Ministry of Justice, Human Rights and the Promotion of Indigenous Peoples, as well as Civil Society. This is the strategic orientation committee.

The role of the Resident Coordinator's Office will be to: i) Convene the meeting of the program agencies in writing, ii) Propose a draft agenda to the members of the Technical Committee, iii) Lead the SDG-Fund meeting and iv) Prepare the minutes of the meeting.

In addition, the Steering Committee functions include: i) Organizing technical committee meetings with the heads of the departments involved in the interventions; ii) Monitoring and coordinating all interventions planned for the different sectors of the project; iii) Monitoring and evaluating the performance of the data collection system.

A Technical Committee will be composed of the program agencies (UNIDO, UNDP, UNICEF), the Office of the Resident Coordinator and a representative of MEPSIR. During the project implementation period, the lead agencies (UNIDO and UNDP) will be responsible for defining implementation strategies; developing work plans and utilizing the allocated budget; plans for data collection and recruitment of consultants; and, reporting on project progress. However, in order to ensure effective and efficient implementation, the Office of the Coordinator will regularly monitor the progress of the project through the receipt of reports submitted by the lead agencies.

Results monitoring and evaluation mechanisms

Project outcome indicators will be monitored regularly, primarily through reports, which may be supplemented with survey data as needed. The reports and data generated will be used to assess the effectiveness and efficiency of program performance. The reports will allow for an examination of the time elapsed in the execution of tasks and activities, and will also be an important source for identifying implementation bottlenecks and improving specific processes.

Program performance reporting may be supplemented by evaluations. Potential evaluations to assess the quality of implementation could take the form of process evaluation, which will examine the performance of specific processes, random checks, and feedback surveys of beneficiaries.

Legal context

PNUD

"The Government of the Republic of Congo agrees to apply to the present project, mutatis mutandis, the provisions of the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement between the United Nations Development Programme and the Government, signed on 23 October 1976 and entered into force on 2 July 1977".

UNIDO:

"The Government of the Republic of Congo agrees to apply to the present project, mutatis mutandis, the provisions of the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement between the United Nations Development Programme and the Government, signed on 23 October 1976 and entered into force on 2 July 1977".

UNICEF

“The Government of the Republic of Congo agrees to apply to the present project, mutatis mutandis, the provisions of the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement between the United Nations International Children’s Emergency Fund and the Government, signed on 12 may 2004”.

Workplan Template

Outcome 1 Outcome 1: Study on the development of agri-food value chains: diversify processed agri-food products for a better food security supported by the development of circular economy allowing a sustainable energy transition process, with a view to ensuring the resilience of vulnerable communities, especially youth and women, and achieving the SDGs.

Output	Target/s	List of activities	Time frame <i>Customize as relevant</i>				PLANNED BUDGET				PUNO/s involved	Implementing partner/s involved
							Overall budget description	Joint SDG Fund (USD)	PUNO Contributions (USD)	Total Cost (USD)		
Output1.1: The feasibility study is conducted and contributes to the implementation of a cassava processing-based project to support food security and circular economy allowing a sustainable energy transition process	Vulnerable communities with a focus on youth and women	Carry out a detailed mapping and performance analysis of the cassava value chain and existing industries of the selected products with proposals for improvement and/or development of agribusinesses					International and national consultants Mission Workshop Transport	37 000	0	37 000	UNIDO	
		Carry out a study to increase knowledge and uptake circular economy in the cassava value chain					International and national consultants Mission Workshop Transport	28 000	0	28 000	UNIDO	
		Carry out a mapping of financial support structures with an analysis of the financial services offer, including a					International and national consultants Mission Workshop Transport	20 000	0	20 000	UNIDO	

		diagnosis of tax incentives and other facilities in force and their extension to entrepreneurs via the public services concerned (Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Industry, Ministry of Trade and Procurement, and support structures)								
Output 1.2 Evidence generation on the access of target populations in selected communities to specific SDGs	Vulnerable communities with a focus on youth and women	Analysis of the situation of vulnerable populations				15 000	0	15 000	UNICEF	
		Enumeration of access to SDG in target communities				65 000		65 000	UNICEF	
Outcome 2		Outcome 2: State institutions and the private sector have strengthened capacity to identify, mobilize innovative financing and have access to information on food markets in support of the most vulnerable communities, food security; and in achieving the SDGs .								
Output	Target/s	List of activities	Time frame	PLANNED BUDGET				PUNO/s involved		

			T1	T2	T3	T4	Overall budget description	Joint SDG Fund (USD)	PUNO Contributions (USD)	Total Cost (USD)		Implementing partner/s involved
<p>Output 2.1</p> <p>Development Finance Assessment (DFA) is undertaken and the Agriculture Finance Action Plan and the National Integrated Financing Framework Roadmap are available</p>		Organize an information and awareness workshop on the INFF					Atelier Mission Equipment Transport Communication	0	10 000	0	UNDP	
		Development of an assessment study on development financing (DFA) Analysis of development financing flows and trends (domestic public, domestic private, ODA, FDI, domestic debt, external debt, NGOs, migrant transfers). Identify innovative financing mechanisms, particularly for agribusiness and social protection in the informal sector					International Consultant National Consultant	70 000	0	70 000	UNDP	
		Organize validation workshops on the draft development finance evaluation report and roadmap						Workshop Equipment Transport Communication	0	10 000	10 000	UNDP

		(i) with the COPIL team, (ii) and the broader group of stakeholders engaged in the DFA process									
Output	Timeframe				PLANNED BUDGET				PUNO/s involved	Implementing partner/s involved	
	T1	T2	T3	T4	Overall budget description	Joint SDG Fund (USD)	PUNO Contributions (USD)	Total Cost (USD)			
Coordination, monitoring and evaluation						15 000	0	15 000			

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					
The resurgence of COVID 19 infections could affect the proper implementation of project activities	5	3	4	The virtual option via zoom or Teams will be used as a means of communication to hold meetings/consultations	Government
Programmatic risks					
The weak capacity of state and non-state partners in the implementation of the project could lead to a heavy implementation of the project	5	3	3	The Steering Committee (COPIL), a multi-partner platform, works to ensure capacity building of partners on project management, monitoring of	COPIL INFF, UNDP, UNIDO, Multistakeholder

				implementation to achieve project results.	
Institutional risks					
The project may not be accepted and supported by all stakeholders	4	4	3	Maintain effective and efficient communication and awareness for all stakeholders.	Government
Conflicts of competence or leadership between key structures, particularly between those responsible for finance and those responsible for planning	3	2	2	Establish a framework for dialogue between the different entities while clarifying the roles and responsibilities of each party	Government
Change in government and some decision makers could lead to delays in program implementation.	4	2	3	Strengthen advocacy with decision makers' teams	Government
Fiduciary risks					
No risk					

Budget per UNSDG Categories

UNSDG BUDGET CATEGORIES	UNDP		UNIDO		UNICEF		PUNO 4 name	
	Joint SDG Fund (USD)	UNDP Contribution (USD)	Joint SDG Fund (USD)	UNIDO Contribution (USD)	Joint SDG Fund (USD)	UNICEF Contribution (USD)	Joint SDG Fund (USD)	PUNO Contribution (USD)
1. Staff and other personnel	0		0					
2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials	0		4 050		0		0	
3. Equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture (including Depreciation)	0		0		0		0	
4. Contractual services	65 100		60 000		30 000		0	
5. Travel			15 000		10 000		0	
6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts			0		20 000		0	
7. General Operating and other Direct Costs			0		14 400		0	
Total Direct Costs	65 100		79 050		74 400		0	
8. Indirect Support Costs (Max. 7%)	4 900	5 950	5 600	0				
TOTAL Costs	70 000	20 000	85 000	80 000	0	0	0	

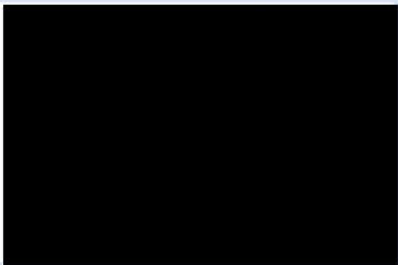
Signature of Joint Programme document and Fund Transfer Request as per UNSDG budget categories.

I hereby confirm that the funds requested are in accordance with the approved Work Plan & Joint Programme Document. * I also certify that the copy transmitted to the MPTF Office is a true copy of the original which is secured by the RC Office. I have received documentation from Participating Organizations demonstrating Committed amounts where applicable. I also confirm that the PUNOs' indirect cost does not exceed 7%.

**RESIDENT COORDINATOR
SIGNATURE**

Name: Chris Mburu, Resident Coordinator
Date and Signature

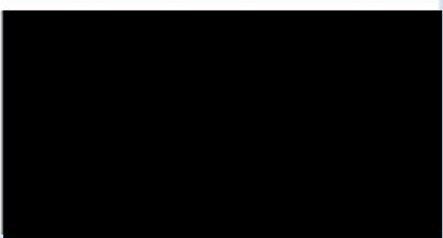
08/06/2022



**PUNO Representative
SIGNATURE**

Name, Title: Maleye Diop, UNDP Representative
Date and Signature

08/06/2022



**PUNO Representative
SIGNATURE**

**Name, Title: Raymond Tavares, UNIDO
Representative**

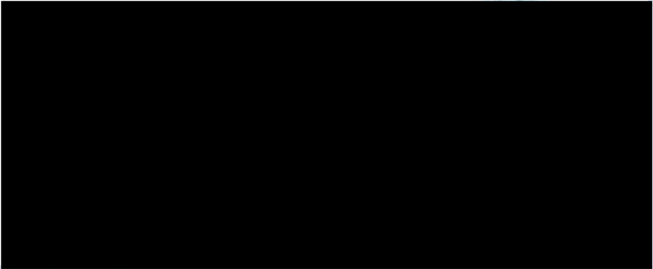
Date and Signature



08/06/2022

**PUNO Representative
SIGNATURE**

Name, Title: Andres Lopez, UNICEF Representative ai
Date and Signature



08/06/2022