



## 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 type="checkbox"/> Data collection/analytics <input type="checkbox"/> Analysis and forecasting <input checked="" 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 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 <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	Gabon
Region	Woleu-Ntem
Joint programme title:	Strengthening Productivity and Resilience of Youth and Women in Gabon
Outcomes(s): <verbatim from CF>	
Duration:	Maximum 6 months, no later than 31 December 2022

Anticipated start and end dates:	August/2022 to December/2022 (for Top-ups, extensions to no later than 31 December 2022)
Short description	<p>Max 300 words</p> <p>The project aims at strengthening agropastoral productivity and strengthen the resilience of vulnerable populations through the development of the most promising value chains that can provide decent employment for youth and women in Gabon. The project will support 500 households in one (1) province of the country (Woleu-Ntem).</p> <p>The direct beneficiaries are youth and women dealing with the impacts of COVID-19 as well as with the human-elephant conflict. The beneficiaries will be identified through participatory diagnostic strategy that integrates gender aspects and vulnerability to COVID-19 as well as to the human-elephant conflict.</p>
Resident Coordinator	Savina Ammassari, <a href="mailto:savina.ammassari@un.org">savina.ammassari@un.org</a>
UN Joint Program RCO focal point	Jean-Aime Diwassa, <a href="mailto:jean.diwassa@un.org">jean.diwassa@un.org</a>
PUNO Lead agency JP Focal point	Muteia Helder, FAOFSC Resident Representative, <a href="mailto:Helder.Muteia@fao.org">Helder.Muteia@fao.org</a>
Other PUNOs JP focal point	Francis James, UNDP Resident Representative, <a href="mailto:francis.james@undp.org">francis.james@undp.org</a>
	Agency, Name and contact email
	Agency, Name and contact email
	Agency, Name and contact email
Total budget:	250,000 USD
Source of funds:	
• UN Joint SDG Fund	250,000 USD
•	
• Other sources	
SDG Targets directly addressed by the Joint Programme	SDG 1 (no poverty), SDG 2 (zero hunger), SDG 5 (gender equality and women's empowerment); SDG 8 (decent work and economic growth) and SDG 12 (responsible consumption and production).

**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

The growth of Gabon's economy is largely dependent on the extractive sector (forestry and oil), which contributes around 99% of the value of exports. However, this has not been translated into a reduction of poverty and social and territorial inequalities. The social profile reveals a still low level of human development and natural capital is heavily affected by anthropogenic factors and the effects of climate change.

In fact, 59.5% of the rural population lives in poverty, compared to 29.4% in urban areas – 21.2% in Libreville and Port-Gentil and 38.2% in other urban centers. The depth of poverty is estimated at 11.3%, of which a large proportion of the population is close to the poverty line. The poverty gap is three times higher in rural areas (26%) than in urban areas (9%), which shows that rural households need more resources and capacities to get out of poverty.

Thus, poor Gabonese households would need an average of XAF 94,965 per capita per year to reverse this trend. This amount is on average XAF 219,344 in rural areas, where poverty is much deeper, and only XAF 75,636 in urban areas. In addition, the poverty severity index indicates high consumption inequality among poor rural households.

Furthermore, links are also established between this poverty, the socioeconomic context, the degradation of natural resources (forests, land, water, etc.), climate change, human-elephant conflicts, the decline of agriculture, the rapid urbanization and the health crisis linked to the COVID-19 pandemic.

This situation truly threatens the livelihoods of Gabonese rural populations and has a negative impact on the implementation of the SDGs.

In addition, in view of the economic dynamic displayed by Gabon from 2018 to 2021 and the probable sectoral developments for the year 2022, there is no doubt that economic activity will generally experience a significant loss of speed during the year, which could even lead to a negative economic growth rate at the end of the financial year and a fall in per capita income. The country must keep in mind that investing in agriculture is the most effective solution to reduce poverty. This will ensure food security, protect the livelihoods of the most vulnerable populations and preserve the gains made in terms of poverty reduction and wealth creation. In addition, in Gabon, small farms are even more important: they represent 80% of farms.

This is one of the reasons why the country's various development programs must prioritize long-term rural and agricultural development, and building resilience to shocks. In the longer term for Gabon, the surest path to achieving inclusive economic growth, fostering prosperity and building resilience is through agricultural transformation and agricultural entrepreneurship across value chains. Consequently, there is a real need for increased investment in favor of rural areas.

This is why the FAO, in partnership with the UNDP and the Coordination of the United Nations System, has decided to set up the project to strengthen agropastoral productivity and the resilience of vulnerable populations through the development of the most promising and sustainable value chains to provide decent jobs for young people and women in Gabon. This project will support 500 households in the province of Woleu-Ntem).

The result will be a contribution to improving the livelihoods and socio-economic recovery of beneficiaries and strengthening the social inclusion of the most disadvantaged and unemployed young people and women.

#### Programme Strategy

The project to strengthen agro-pastoral productivity and the resilience of vulnerable populations in Woleu-Ntem is designed to contribute to food security, but also to the creation of jobs and income in rural areas.

The implementation of an impact measurement approach makes it possible to better understand the changes that will occur and in relation to its implementation, to foster dialogue and communication with stakeholders and to support decision-making. The project will consolidate economic growth, diversification and transformation of the Gabonese economy towards an economy with inclusive, green growth and resilience to climate change.

In fact, strategically, the initiative is aligned with the national priorities set out in Gabon's National Development Plan, the vision of which revolves around an agricultural sector which aims at building a diversified economy with inclusive growth and middle income, to overcome poverty.

The project is particularly in line with the consolidation of economic growth, diversification and transformation of the economy, in particular the agricultural sector considered the largest category of productive sectors which, with in-depth value chains, will have to found the Gabonese economy in the first step in its sequential evolution towards an inclusive growth economy. It will have a knock-on effect on other sectors, such as industry, commerce and tourism.”

In the agricultural sector, it thus contributes to the impacts:

- 1) Restore food security, reduce poverty and precariousness and then trigger (i) development of perennial crops and improved varieties, and (ii) development of food agriculture.
- 2) Increase plant production, and then (i) development of agricultural plant sectors.
- 3) Strengthen the contribution of agriculture to economic growth and job creation, and then (i) support for peasant producers and the creation of agro-industrial parks; (ii) revival and extension of sustainable sectors; (iii) support for the improvement of infrastructure for the processing and marketing of food products.
- 4) Strengthen the coordination of the agricultural sector, and then (i) updating the policy and regulatory framework for agriculture; (ii) structuring, legalization and supervision of local agricultural communities.

The project is also part of environmental protection, the fight against climate change, sustainable and balanced development.

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Similarly, the Project contributes to the implementation of the Government Action Program (PAG) 2021-2023, particularly on the promotion of the development of rural economies and local value chains and the strengthening of local development management capacities.

In addition, the project is anchored in the Framework Plan for Cooperation of the United Nations for the Sustainable Development of Gabon through the axis relating to inclusive economic growth, agricultural development, capture of the demographic dividend, social protection and sustainable management of natural resources where it contributes to the effect on Gabonese populations enjoy sustainable inclusive economic growth driven by agricultural transformation, economic diversification open to innovations and the promotion of youth and women's entrepreneurship. People benefit from responsible and sustainable management of natural resources (forestry, mining, and land), by the State, decentralized entities, communities, and the private sector, in a context of climate change and preservation of biodiversity.

In addition, the project contributes to the economic transformation and sustainable natural resource management outcomes of FAO and UNDP Country Program Documents. Its implementation will thus contribute to the achievement of the following results:

Output 1.1: Solutions are developed for the sustainable management of natural resources, including sustainable supply, and green and inclusive value chains with access for women and young people;

Output 1.2: Women and youth have access to and are involved in decent employment and livelihood schemes in the agricultural sector;

Output 2.1: Marginalized and vulnerable groups, in particular the poor, women, youth and persons with disabilities, are empowered to access financial services, inputs and skills to build their sustainable productive capacities;

Output 2.5: National and local institutions including civil society and the private sector have strengthened their technical and operational capacities for sustainable and inclusive management of agricultural resources, climate change mitigation and adaptation actions with determined contributions from the country.

The project thus joins the United Nations response strategy to COVID-19 through (1) The construction of a new social contract based on respect for rights for greater solidarity in the agricultural sector, (2) The capacity revolution focused on value chains to better reduce income inequalities, in particular through the strengthening of the agricultural sector on the one hand, as well as support for SMEs and SMIs on the other hand, and (3) Climate and natural solutions through a climate- and nature-based transition with the aim of significantly reducing the growth of carbon emissions, unsustainable consumption and production.

At the regional level, the project is part of the implementation of general policies for agriculture, the environment and gender in Africa.

Central Africa as well as the Medium-Term Indicative Strategic Plan (2021-2025) on the integration of the Economic Community of Central African States.

At the continental level, the project is part of the implementation of the African Union's Agenda 2063 and the Multidimensional Index of African Regional Integration (IMIRA), particularly Dimension 2: Productive Integration (Agriculture, Industry, Mining, Investment, etc.), Dimension 3: Trade Integration, and Dimension 6: Environmental Integration.

With regard to the SDGs, the project contributes to the achievement of the targets of SDG 1 (poverty), SDG 2 (eradication of hunger), SDG 5 (gender), SDG 8 (decent work/growth), SDG 9 (industrialization), SDG 13 (climate change), SDG 15 (biodiversity) and SDG 17 (partnership).

Specifically, the project aims to achieve the results of the following components:

- Strengthening local development management capacities in the agricultural sector;
- Development of sustainable partnerships between small producers and agribusiness companies and support for small producers (women and young people);
- Reinforcement of productive capacities and post-harvest processing;
- Improvement of the level of marketing and processing of agricultural products.

**Governance and implementation arrangements**

The Joint Programme brings together two UN agencies: FAO, and UNDP, with FAO as lead agency. The Resident Coordinator will play a key role in providing strategic orientation of the programme and ensuring an effective and efficient coordination of the programme implementation. Moreover, the RC will co-chair together with the Ministry of Agriculture the JP Steering Committee.

The RCO will also contribute to the coordination of UN agencies and will monitor and report on the Joint Programme, based on existing FAO and UNDP implementation mechanisms.

The Joint Programme will select young and female beneficiaries affected by the effects of COVID-19 and by the human-elephant conflict according to specific criteria related to the potential and opportunities in terms of plant and animal production. The expected number of beneficiaries is 200, which represents 50 beneficiaries for 4 areas in the province of Woleu-Ntem. The project will identify the areas/production basins/villages and populations strongly impacted and will carry out an inventory of the existing agricultural systems and will propose innovative and alternative solutions (for example, crop diversification, soil fertility management, use of integrated pest control, irrigation, sustainable land management, etc. as well as the introduction of poultry and pig farming into production systems.

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The project will be placed under the supervision of the Ministry of Agriculture and Food, and implemented by the General Directorates of Agriculture (DGA), Livestock (DGE) and the Environment with their various decentralized services and structures. FAO will provide technical backstopping and overall supervision of the project by setting key milestones during planning and implementation and will ensure that they are respected. It will mobilize the necessary partnerships so that the implementation meets the required quality standards. It will play a facilitating role in monitoring and evaluation in partnership with the UNDP and the Coordination of the United Nations System.

FAO will ensure the regular monitoring of the project by carrying out field missions, supervising the award of contracts and all contracting processes. In order to ensure the expected results, the FAO Country Office will benefit from technical backstopping from the FAOSFC team at the sub-regional level through the land and water section as needed and at the request of the Country Office. It will consist of direct technical assistance or quality assurance on the various tasks related to the design, implementation, and monitoring & evaluation of interventions.

Reports are prepared in accordance with FAO regulations and practices. Government officials will have the opportunity to participate in project review, monitoring and evaluation missions.

The project intervention framework will be by type of sector chosen through an integrated sector approach. Thus, the various components will be carried out in an integrated manner according to specific socio-economic characteristics. At the heart of each intervention will be working in partnership: on the one hand between decentralized government services, non-state actors and the main players in each sector, and on the other hand between the national and sub-national levels ( i.e. provincial and territorial level).

Concretely, situational analyses will be carried out to understand the socio-economic and organizational systems in place at the local level in order to better target and guide the choice of actions. Thus, a socio-economic study will be conducted in each targeted sector, the results of which will feed the database of the Monitoring-Evaluation system. In addition, the diagnoses of the selected agricultural sectors will be carried out to have the mapping of the different value chains and actors, in order to detect the problems to be solved for the consolidation of the said sectors. Local development plans will thus be produced for each sector.

The project will implement a value chain approach centered on buyers with the principle of creating inclusive markets, supply chains will be developed around buyers (exporters and industrialists, depots or counters) who will thus put their capacities and their credibility in the service of small producers grouped within cooperatives. This approach will facilitate, within the framework of multi-party partnerships (Professional Agricultural Organization or agricultural cooperative-Buyers-financial institutions), the access of producer organizations and cooperatives to financial institutions for the financing of inputs and production and processing equipment. on the one hand, and the financing of non-industrial tools and equipment

Adapted and innovative financing mechanisms



At the value chain level, funding mechanisms based on multi-stakeholder partnerships (Professional Agricultural Organization/agricultural cooperative-Buyers-Financial institutions) will be given priority. Thus, the Professional Agricultural Organizations strengthened into dynamic cooperative societies by the project in accordance with the OHADA Uniform Act of 2010 will be able to mobilize financing from banking institutions. This financing will be guaranteed in the agricultural sector by the purchase contracts of exporters or millers, through tripartite partnerships. These cooperative societies will then be able to set up input credits for their members to finance production cycles.

For Professional Agricultural Organizations and groups that do not integrate inclusive value chains, the financing of access to production factors such as selected seeds, fertilizers and phytosanitary products can be done by setting up a mechanism input credit to be reconstituted on the basis of a single allocation by the project.

In addition, the project will support the beneficiary Agricultural Professional Organizations to have access to and exploit the possibilities offered by the guarantee fund systems set up at the national level or at the level of local authorities by other projects to facilitate access to credit.

The Joint Programme will be coordinated by the existing Joint UN/Government Steering Committee on SDGs, co-chaired by the Prime Minister and the Resident Coordinator.

#### Legal context

The project is linked to Gabon's National Development Plan (PSGE) and the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (the current PNUAD 2018-22 and the UNSDCF under development 2023-27), the National Food Security Strategy and national plans related to the management sustainable land use, climate change and sustainable forest management.

In addition, another key aspect of the project is its alignment with FAO projects and programs and RC UNDAF initiatives in terms of contributing to the "stabilization of communities through the promotion of vocational training and the promotion of employment for youth and women", which the UNCT/SDG promotes. Moreover, the project is the 1st pillar of "accelerating economic transformation and improving the business environment" and the 2nd pillar of "deepening a sustainable and resilient society" through the job creation, entrepreneurship and empowerment of youth and women. The project approach is also aligned with human security.

It reflects a coherent, constructive and innovative engagement of United Nations agencies with the Government of Gabon to contribute to sustainable inclusive growth. It is a coalition guaranteeing the growth of women's and young people's incomes and the reduction of poverty in order to prevent social crisis in a context strongly shaken by Covid-19. The initiative addresses fragilities, inequalities and exclusion in line with the SDGs, but also builds on existing capacities and sources of resilience present in the province of Woleu-Ntem.

This is why, the FAO in Gabon in collaboration with the coordination of the UNS and the UNDP proposes this project to the SGD fund to provide complete and effective packages of support to create decent and sustainable jobs and increase the resilience of the rural population. Through a set of targeted interventions, project results will contribute to increased

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productivity within the agricultural value chain, household incomes, create more opportunities for decent on-farm employment and facilitate inclusive and efficient link between producer groups and markets.

The Joint Programme will be using a pass-through fund management modality where the Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office (MPTFO) will act as the Administrative Agent (AA) under which the funds will be channelled for the Joint Programme through the AA. Each Participating UN Organization receiving funds through the pass-through has signed a standard Memorandum of Understanding with the AA. Each Participating UN Organization (PUNO) 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 Programme in accordance with its own regulations, rules, directives and procedures. Each PUNO shall establish a separate ledger account for the receipt and administration of the funds disbursed to it by the Administrative Agent.

Agency name:

With FAO, an agreement for the establishment of the FAO Sub-Regional Office for Central Africa was jointly signed on 11 May 2006 by FAO and the Government of Gabon. For the establishment of the FAO Representation in Gabon, on the other hand, the agreement dates back to May 21, 2005, when it was signed by the Government of Gabon. Finally, the Agreement for the establishment of the FAO Representation in Sao Tome and Principe was signed by the Government on May 7, 2009.

With UNDP, a basic agreement governing UNDP assistance to the country, signed by the Government and UNDP on November 11, 1974. This CCF, together with a joint results group work plan specifying UNDP programme activities subsequent to this CCF (which is an integral part of this CCF and incorporated herein by reference), constitute a "project document" within the meaning of the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement. The Implementing Partner and UNDP shall sign a project agreement containing the specific provisions for each project following the relevant project document.

## Workplan Template

Outcome 1		<p>The expected outcome of the project is to strengthen the capacity of producers to withstand shocks and improve their agro-pastoral activities. To achieve this, the project will provide technical and financial support to small producers (farmers and herders) to increase agro-pastoral production and commercialization.</p> <p>The focus will be on facilitating access to agro-pastoral inputs and services for the targeted beneficiaries, providing training and extension services through Farmer Field School approach, and supporting value chains that are most likely to create jobs and increase revenues.</p>										
Output	Target/s	List of activities	Time frame <i>Customize as relevant</i>				PLANNED BUDGET				PUNO/s involved	Implementing partner/s involved
			Sept	oct	Nov	Dec	Overall budget description	Joint SDG Fund (USD)	PUNO Contributions (USD)	Total Cost (USD)		
<b>Output 1.1</b> Group dynamics are strengthened at the local level, to facilitate exchanges of information and experience as well as better access to remunerative markets		1.1. Establishment of multi-stakeholder consultation framework and the farmer school										FAO, UNDP, UNRCO Government, Civil society, Research institutes,
		1.2. Establishment of partnerships to facilitate access to markets and services.						80 000		0		
		1.3: Support for the production, processing, conservation and marketing of agricultural products										

<p><b>Output 1.2</b> Facilitation mechanisms are put in place to improve the value chains of the target agropastoral sectors and to strengthen the resilience of the beneficiaries</p>	<p>2.1 Support to crop production, productivity and income generation</p>								
	<p>2.2: Support to animal production, productivity and income generation</p>								
	<p>2.3 Support the plaidoyer to strengthen agropastoral productivity and the resilience of vulnerable populations through the development of chains for the benefit of young people and women in Gabon.</p>				63 645	0	0		FAO, UNDP UNRCO Government, Civil society, Research institutes
<p><b>Output 1.3</b> A management unit is established to ensure effective coordination, management and appropriation of the results of the project.</p>	<p>Activity 3.1: Establishment of the FAO team for project coordination and management</p>				49 000				UNRCO
	<p>3.2: Set up a team of external experts to support the project</p>								

Outcome 2		The government, sectors, policies and development programs in Gabon to ensure the integration of inclusive growth, agriculture, climate change, gender, resilience, sustainable management of land, water and sustainable consumption and production.									
						Overall budget description	Joint SDG Fund (USD)	PUNO Contributions (USD)	Total Cost (USD)		
Output 2.1 The capacities of stakeholders for the formulation of inclusive policy, legal, regulatory and program frameworks for sustainable and resilient food systems strengthened	2.1 Strengthen the coordination of the agricultural sector, and to thus (i) update of the political and regulatory framework of agriculture; (ii) structuring, legalization and supervision of local agricultural communities.						41 000				FAO, UNDP, UNRCO, Government, Civil society, Research institutes
	2.2 Development of sustainable partnerships between small producers and agribusiness companies and support for small producers (women and young people);										

## **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.

The FAO operational unit will ensure regular monitoring of project activities. Experts from FAO, UNDP and the United Nations System Coordination will carry out supervision and monitoring visits according to an established schedule. In addition, periodic reports as set out in the United Nations management rules will be produced by the PCU. The project will be subject to review and evaluation. All of these activities will make it possible to monitor progress towards results and feed critical reflection on implementation and draw lessons for the rest of the initiative.

The reports will focus on the results achieved with proof and evidence showing progress towards the SDGs. The United Nations will prepare a 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 project activities.

Consultation meetings will be organized with communities and local authorities during the implementation of the project. Thus, the objectives of the project will be communicated to them and feedback workshops will be organized to better communicate with national/local decision-makers, partner structures, civil society actors, beneficiaries and other target audiences on the objectives, expected results and the progress.

A publication will be produced on the results of the project and disseminated in order to better strengthen communication. Also, a short film and three spots will be produced on the project in connection with the SDGs.

A web page on the website of the FAO Country Offices, UNDP and the Coordination of the United Nations System and the Ministries concerned will present the various information relating to the Initiative and its implementation. The quarterly of the United Nations System in Gabon will also serve as a communication channel.

The Resident Coordinator will monitor the implementation of the project, also with the participation of the Secretariat of the Joint Fund for the SDGs, to which he will regularly submit data and information. Additional information (such as policy papers, value for money analysis, case studies, infographics, blogs) could be provided, upon request from the SDG Joint Fund Secretariat.

The financial reports will reflect the resources received, the disbursements made as well as the contributions of the various agencies. A final financial report will be produced after the completion of activities and in accordance with the guidelines for the operational closure of project activities.

The project will use a transfer fund management modality in which the UNDP Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office will act as administrative agent. The UN Programmatic Entity of the Facility takes full programmatic and financial responsibility for funds disbursed to it by the SDG Pooled Fund Administrative Agent (Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office).

These funds will be administered by the FAO country office in Gabon in accordance with the regulations, rules, directives and procedures of the organization. FAO will establish a separate general account for the receipt and administration of funds paid to it by the administrative agent.

Procedures for financial transfers, extensions, financial and operational closure and related administrative matters are stipulated in the operational guidelines of the Joint Fund for the SDGs. FAO and its partners will adhere to Joint SDG Fund guidelines and 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					
<p>The deterioration of the political climate with the approach of elections and the subsequent social tensions are hampering the implementation of the project and the investment strategy.</p>	<p>Low</p>	<p>- 1</p>	<p>3</p>	<p>Establishment of a joint monitoring system allowing the state services involved in the Project to take over to ensure minimal monitoring in difficult times. Sensitization of authorities and community leaders on the protection/appropriation of the results, equipment and materials of the Project.</p> <p>Empowerment of national NGOs in the implementation. The experience of FAO and other development partners in Gabon and other similar areas also shows that in the event of a resurgence of social tensions, these are generally not distributed evenly throughout the country, especially in such vast spaces, rural ones in particular. Although this may cause the loss of important advances, and greatly complicate the logistics, it is</p>	<p>FAO</p>



				<p>generally possible to reorient (geographically and/or thematically) at least part of the project interventions to focus on certain priorities and move forward in areas that allow it. Furthermore, blocking interventions at one level of governance (national or provincial, for example) does not necessarily block all activities at lower levels (territorial, for example).</p> <p>In this sense, by its geographical and thematic distribution and in terms of levels of territorial governance, where the interventions are carried out in synergy but without complete interdependence, the project has adopted a pragmatic and resilient intervention model.</p>	
<p>Climatic hazards and natural disasters destroy the investments made (drought, floods, plant pests and diseases, etc.)</p>	<p>Low</p>	<p>- 1</p>	<p>2</p>	<p>By Project department, establishment of local risk and disaster prevention committees. Strengthening of their capacities with, as a priority, a contingency plan articulated around risk preparedness, responses and rehabilitation in the event of disasters; Establishment of a community early warning system to detect events harmful to crops (torrential rains, crickets, etc.)</p>	
<p>Programmatic risks</p>					

Lack of political will at the level of various governance bodies to take the legal and regulatory provisions necessary for the implementation of certain project activities.	Low	- 1	2	Systematic involvement of the national party (central, provincial and territorial level) in the validation of the key phases of the Project and in the planning and implementation of monitoring and evaluation. Systematic and strong involvement of all stakeholders, including the various components of political-administrative and customary authority, allowing leverage and lobbying effects on key sticking points.	FAO
The amounts and targeting of interventions do not allow sufficient leverage to influence practices.	Low	- 1	2	CAP study (Behaviors, Attitudes, Practices) from the start of the Program.  Targeting of interventions based on the results of the above study.	
Institutional risks					
					FAO
Fiduciary risks					
Complaints multiply following the time between the release of funds for the payment of services or benefits, and for the effective implementation of activities according to the planning.	Low		2	Develop the anticipation strategy and transfer more activities to local implementing partners on the one hand; and on the other hand, to strengthen communication with partners, beneficiaries and third parties, on the procedures of the FAO, the United Nations, and donors.	FAO

Likelihood	Occurrence	Frequency	Consequence	Result
Very Likely	The event is expected to occur in most circumstances	Twice a month or more frequently	Extreme	An event leading to massive or irreparable damage or disruption
Likely	The event will probably occur in most circumstances	Once every two months or more frequently	Major	An event leading to critical damage or disruption
Possibly	The event might occur at some time	Once a year or more frequently	Moderate	An event leading to serious damage or disruption
Unlikely	The event could occur at some time	Once every three years or more frequently	Minor	An event leading to some degree of damage or disruption
Rare	The event may occur in exceptional circumstances	Once every seven years or more frequently	Insignificant	An event leading to limited damage or disruption

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.

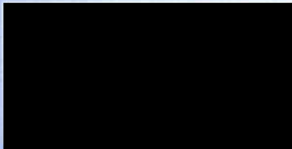
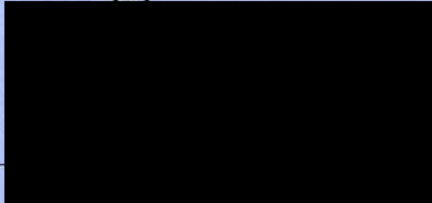
	Consequences				
Likelihood	Insignificant (1)	Minor (2)	Moderate (3)	Major (4)	Extreme (5)
Very likely (5)	Medium (5)	High (10)	High (15)	Very High (20)	Very High (25)
Likely (4)	Medium (4)	Medium (8)	High (12)	High (16)	Very High (20)
Possible (3)	Low (3)	Medium (6)	High (9)	High (12)	High (15)
Unlikely (2)	Low (2)	Low (4)	Medium (6)	Medium (8)	High (10)
Rare (1)	Low (1)	Low (3)	Medium (3)	Medium (4)	High (5)

**Budget per UNSDG Categories**

UNSDG BUDGET CATEGORIES	PUNO 1 FAO		PUNO 2 PNUD		PUNO 3 name		PUNO 4 name	
	Joint SDG Fund (USD)	PUNO Contribution (USD)	Joint SDG Fund (USD)	PUNO Contribution (USD)	Joint SDG Fund (USD)	PUNO Contribution (USD)	Joint SDG Fund (USD)	PUNO Contribution (USD)
1. Staff and other personnel	35 000		10 000					
2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials	50 600		8 045		0		0	
2. Equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture (including Depreciation)	-		-		0		0	
4. Contractual services	20 000		25 000		0		0	
5. Travel and training	43 000		5 000		0		0	
6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts	-		30 000		0		0	
7. General Operating and other Direct Costs	7 000		-		0		0	
<b>Total Direct Costs</b>	<b>155 600</b>		<b>78 045</b>		<b>0</b>		<b>0</b>	
8. Indirect Support Costs (Max. 7%)	10 892		5 463		0		0	
<b>TOTAL Costs</b>	<b>166 492</b>		<b>83 508</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

## 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: Savina Ammassari Title: RESIDENT COORDINATOR Date and Signature: 08 July 2022	
PUNO FAO Representative SIGNATURE	Name, Helder Muteia Title: FAO Resident Representative Date and Signature: 08 <sup>th</sup> July2022	
PUNO UNDP Representative SIGNATURE	Name: Francis James Title: UNDP Resident Representative Date and Signature: 08 <sup>th</sup> July2022	