



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 checked="" 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

MPTFO Project Reference Number	<i>(Leave blank, for automatic population in Atlas)</i>
Country	Ghana
Region	West Africa
Joint programme title:	Scaling up Food and Financial Systems Resilience
Outcomes(s): <verbatim from CF>	OUTCOME 1: Productive agriculture drives sustainable industrialization, improves livelihoods, and ensures a hunger- and malnutrition-free nation
Duration:	6 months
Anticipated start and end dates:	07/2022 to 12/2022
Short description	<p>The purpose of this joint project is to strengthen scale up of food security and financial systems resilience in Ghana. The UN, through its UNSDP and SERRP, has supported Ghana to strengthen its food systems resilience towards building forward better post COVID-19 pandemic. Towards strengthening food and nutrition monitoring systems, the World Food Programme (WFP) collaborated with the Ministry of Food and Agriculture, UNICEF, and the Ghana Health Service, and initiated the tracking of food and nutrition security in 60 selected districts in Ghana in 2020 till date, resulting in the production of quarterly bulletins on food and nutrition security for all stakeholders in Ghana and across the globe, for timely decision-making. The UN and the IFRC and Red Crescent Societies supported Ghana implement interventions to address critical gaps and vulnerabilities exposed by the COVID-19 pandemic, including improved targeting of food security and social protection interventions in Ghana in response to the covid pandemic and beyond, under the World Bank Pandemic Emergency Financing Facility (PEF). The joint SDG financing Component one project has supported Ghana consolidate its SDG financing landscape for increased investment mobilisation through innovative financing. However, the cascading triple Fs effect of the Russia - Ukraine conflict on the local economy, coupled with high levels of imported inflation and persisting impact of COVID-19 pandemic threaten rising levels of food insecurity and risks to financial systems. The joint project will further enhance surveillance and data collection for targeted and informed basis for social protection and mitigation measures, enhance affordable financing for the private sector businesses for the importation of fertilizer and strengthen public and private collaboration for investment in food systems resilience through agro-ecological catalytic interventions. It will, especially strengthen coordination and deepen multi-stakeholder partnerships across the food and financial system.</p>

Resident Coordinator	Charles ABANI; charles.abani@un.org
UN Joint Program RCO focal point	Peter Aidoo, peter.aidoo@un.org , +233596910792.

PUNO Lead agency JP Focal point	Anna MUKIIBI-BUNNYA; anna.mukiibi-bunnya@wfp.org
Other PUNOs JP focal point	Benjamin ADJEI; benjamin.djei@fao.org

Total budget:	\$310,000
Source of funds:	
UN Joint SDG Fund	\$250,000
World Food Programme (Lead)	\$0
Food And Agriculture Organisation	\$60,000
Other sources	

SDG Targets directly addressed by the Joint Programme	SDG 2 (2.3, 2.4, 2.a), SDG 8, SDG 17
<u>Gender Marker</u>	<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

About 3.6 million people, representing 12% of Ghanaian households are food insecure, with 24.1% living in rural and 13.5% in urban areas. In addition, Ghana's economy is undergoing challenges in 2022. Inflation has been soaring throughout the year reaching 23.6% in April, the highest in over 18 years. The Ghana Cedi has depreciated by over 17% and, increasing fuel prices resulted in a 33% price increase in transport fares in April 2022, cascading into overall price hikes including food. Food prices increased by 26.6% in April, with significant variations across regions, such as 38.5% in the Upper West Region.

The ongoing Russia-Ukraine crisis is further having a significant negative impact on the Ghanaian economy, recovering from the impact of COVID-19 pandemic. Ghana has a high dependence on imports from Russia and Ukraine for wheat, which has led to drastic increase in the cost of wheat and related products, and fertilizer. Ghana imports 27% and 3% of its fertilizer from Russia and Ukraine, respectively. This is driving up the cost of farm inputs for many small holder farmers, including fertilizer, which had increased by 142% as of 15th March 2022, and continues to rise. This has caused scale down of planting activity, further leading to risks of lower projected yields. Currently, 25kg of subsidized fertilizer which sold at GH¢62 in 2021 is now selling at GH¢160, while in the open market a 25kg bag is sold at GH¢225. This could potentially affect the desired outcomes of the government's flagship 'Planting for Food and Jobs' (PFJ) programme to enhance agriculture productivity.

The conflict is also pushing up the cost of natural gas, the main inputs for most nitrogenous fertilizers, forcing some producers to cut down output directly affecting food production systems and exposing the vulnerability of the country to food insecurity and other socio-economic fallouts. The lack of input subsidy could severely affect the livelihoods of the poor and food insecure smallholder farmers and subsequently impact food availability and prices if this results in lower production. Farmers in the Northern and Middle belt, Ghana's key production areas, will be impacted as they rely on fertilizer due to soil infertility.

Soaring food prices will likely exacerbate food insecurity and malnutrition among already vulnerable populations, especially among women, adolescent girls, and children. The lack of comprehensive food surveillance systems impedes right policy measures for emergency response actions to sustain livelihoods. It will thus be useful to expand the coverage of the food security and nutrition monitoring, to also factor in additional districts where farming activities have the potential to be affected.

In addition, persisting fiscal constraints including low domestic revenue (12% of GDP), rising interest rates, inflation, and public debt levels (78% of GDP) continue to pose risk to attaining the SDGs. While cost of living is rising, with significant impact, especially for the poor, cost of government expenditures has increased, further narrowing the already tight discretionary fiscal space, creating a huge fiscal burden to finance critical expenditures, and increasing cost of doing business, debt service, reducing investments and attendant returns for the private sector.

In line with the recommendation for multilateral efforts to respond to the humanitarian crisis, prevent further economic fragmentation, maintain global liquidity, manage debt distress, tackle climate change, and end the pandemic, the UN seeks to use this DEM Fund to support government implement immediate measures to cushion rising fertilizer costs and implement catalytic solutions to scale up Ghana's Food Security and Financial Systems Resilience.

Programme Strategy The project seeks to implement short term interventions to respond to the budding food systems crises and catalyze medium to long term transformative actions in three ways.

1) First, generate data on food security and nutrition, coping strategies and trends in malnutrition to inform policy measures and programmes that can help mitigate the effect of ongoing crises on vulnerable households. WFP will leverage collaborations with UNICEF and WHO for comprehensive nutrition surveillance and reporting. Key changes expected to be initiated and outputs over the six months include (i) strengthened capacity of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture and Ghana Health Service to accurately capture and analyse key food security and malnutrition data in 100 districts, up from 60; and (ii) sustain the publication and dissemination of the quarterly Food Security and Nutrition Monitoring System bulletins for enhanced decision-making. The anticipated change is an inclusive policy intervention based on comprehensive food security and nutrition data that provides equitable mitigation packages to all farmers across the food systems value chain in Ghana

In addition, the joint efforts will contribute to improving food security and nutrition (FSN) surveillance data which is key to achieving the food systems transformation and nutrition security agenda as outlined in the medium-term national development policy framework (2022-2025). Having current FSN data will help identify policy and programme gaps; provide evidence to inform anticipatory actions to manage food security crisis, and advocate for sustainable financing options.

Nutrition data in the FSN will be desegregated to highlight vulnerabilities of women, adolescent girls, and children and this will have rippling effects on other initiatives coupled with data and recommendations from other WFP interventions such as Fill the Nutrient Gap Analysis and Minimum Expenditure Basket studies. This will form the basis for advocacy to determine the most appropriate resources to meet basic essential needs including quality nutrition and food security for the vulnerable including Livelihood Empowerment against Poverty (LEAP) beneficiaries. Additionally, the FSN data will complement WFP's support to the Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection to improve targeting through the re-assessment of the LEAP national social protection programme. The LEAP re-assessment seeks to identify and determine the poverty status and eligibility of households that should benefit from the LEAP programme, and to ultimately reduce the incidence of inclusion and exclusion errors occasioned by the dynamic nature of poverty due to the factor of time thereby efficiently allocating budget to the deserving households. Furthermore, this data will result in better programme design for LEAP households with a strong emphasis on digital and financial inclusion to foster women economic empowerment and improve access to services.

2) Secondly, the joint efforts will support government explore alternative sources of fertilizer production in Ghana using agro-ecological methods and through private sector partnerships and investments. Towards this end, the project will work with state and non-state actors in collaboration with private sector players to explore complementary solutions including (i) leveraging collaboration with the *AfDB Africa Fertilizer Financing Mechanism and Ministry of Food and Agriculture* to enhance affordable financing for the private sector businesses for the importation of fertilizer; (ii) soil fertility strategies coupled with the use of organic and biofertilizers in the short term to avert a total collapse of the food system and in the long run sustain production and productivity gains. This will include support for the development and review of technical production manuals, extension materials and delivery mechanisms for organic fertilizers and other soil fertility enhancement tools for sustained productivity. In addition, capacities of smallholder farmers,

especially women-farmers will be enhanced on composting, and use of organic fertilizers with other soil fertility measures using E-extension. FAO will work with IFAD, UNIDO and UNCDF to deliver outputs that border on enhancing food production and productivity; facilitating private sector players to partake in the organic fertilizer production, distribution, and retailing; promoting a systematic approach and uptake of investment opportunities and financial options for organic fertilizers and soil fertility options.

Finally, the joint efforts will build on outcomes from the joint SDG financing component one project and lessons from the recent Africa Investment Mobilization summit as well as the AFCFTA. The joint project will therefore advance significant dialogues and multi-stakeholder partnerships to leverage private investments as part of innovative financing for food systems while advancing opportunities for border trade to build the resilience of the local economies. Through these efforts, the joint project will support government's stabilization measures under the food security strategy in Ghana's medium term COVID-19 Alleviation and Revitalization of Enterprises Support (CARES) Obaatanpa Programme. The project will also deepen existing and build new private sector partnerships, especially exploring more collaborations with the DFIs and IFIs to catalyze additional capital for government's Food and Financial Systems Resilience Plan as contained in the Ghana CARES Obaatanpa Programme.

Over the medium to the long term, our support to government will be to institutionalize food security and nutrition monitoring; provide resources and use data tools to enhance its emergency preparedness and response to food security threats, while leveraging innovative financing and building significant partnerships with the private sector for the SDGs

Towards ensuring effective implementation to achieve maximum impact, the joint programme will pursue extreme proactive engagement with all stakeholders engaged in this project to avert any sluggish action, leverage significant virtual meetings to push forward actions as COVID-19 and monkey pox cases continue to rise, and incorporate bi-weekly project management, monitoring and in-month evaluation of interventions.

Governance and implementation arrangements

The Resident Coordinator will maintain the overall responsibility for coordination in collaboration with the Ministry of Finance. We propose a steering committee co-chaired by the RC (UN), and a representative of the Ministry of Finance (Government), a representative from Ministry of Food and Agriculture, and heads of PUNOs. A technical coordinator, under the supervision of the Ministry of Finance and RCO will coordinate with a technical implementation committee, formed between PUNOs and implementing government partners. The technical coordinator will ensure technical integration – spatial, temporal, gender, and generational – of the Joint Project.

The project implementation approach will use existing collaboration and institutional mechanisms such as the national Ghana CARES Food Security Committee, the National Food Systems Coordinators and, the Agriculture Sector Working Group, to which the PUNOs and government institutions involved in the project are already members to form part of the technical implementation committee to drive the interventions. WFP and FAO with the collaborating UN agencies – IFAD, UNIDO, UNCDF, UNICEF and WHO are all part of the Results Group One responsible for the coordination and implementation of the joint workplan activities of Results Area Outcome One: *Productive agriculture drives sustainable industrialization, improves livelihoods, and ensures a hunger- and malnutrition-free nation*, under the current UN Sustainable Development Partnership, 2018-2022.

The Ministry of Finance as the current national coordinator of the UN systems in Ghana, will ensure synergies and policy coherence across all ministries, departments and agencies implementing food systems resilient interventions and in line with national development priorities.

Legal context

Agency name: World Food Programme (WFP)
Agreement title: Ghana Country Strategic Plan, 2019-2023
Agreement date: 30th January 2019

Agency name: Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO)
Agreement title: Ghana Country Programming Framework (2018-2022)
Agreement date: May 2018

Agency name: UN Country Team
Agreement title: UN Sustainable Development Partnership, 2018-2022
Agreement date: 13th June 2018

Workplan Template

Outcome 1		Institutional capacities of MOFA -SRID, Ghana Health Services and regional MOFA offices enhanced to scaling up of food security and nutrition monitoring system													
Output	Target/s	List of activities	Time frame						PLANNED BUDGET				PUNO /s involved	Implementing partner/s involved	
			Ju l	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Overall budget description	Joint SDG Fund (USD)	PUNO Contributions (USD)	Total Cost (USD)			
Output 1.1: Facilitated collection of contacts information for respondents in extended coverage areas	MIS officers, food supply chain managers and district directors	Identification of key markets and supply systems to be included in the scope for food security monitoring	X	X						Budget includes cost for travel, enumerator allowances	8,000.00		8,000.00	WFP	MOFA -SRID, Ghana Health Services, Ghana statistical services and regional and district MOFA offices
		Initial collection of data for sample size and identified areas of coverage for broadened food security monitoring			X	X									
Output 1.2: Increased number of MIS/M&E Officers and Enumerators trained and sensitized	MIS, M&E officers and enumerators	Sensitization of respondents by districts officers through mass media					X	X	Budget includes media charges, workshop costs	12,000.00		12,000.00	WFP		
		Training of MIS/ME/DDA on HH FS data collection and marketing tools					X	X							
		Training of GHS staff on nutrition surveillance	X												
Outcome 2		Stakeholders' awareness and participation in Food and Nutrition Systems Enhanced													
Output	Target/s	List of activities	Time frame						PLANNED BUDGET				PUNO /s involved	Implementing partner/s involved	
			Ju l	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Overall budget description	Joint SDG Fund (USD)	PUNO Contributions (USD)	Total Cost (USD)			

Output 2.1: Triangulation and verification of data carried out	MIS, MOFA district officers	Provide Logistical and equipment support to facilitate data compilation and analysis including impact on vulnerable groups with gender dimensions			X	X	X	X	Budget includes cost for laptops and tablets, workshops	60,000.00		60,000.00	WFP	MOFA -SRID, Ghana Health Services, Ghana statistical services and regional and district MOFA offices
		Conduct data verification meetings and sessions			X	X	X	X						
Output 2.2: FSNM reports produced and disseminated to the wider public	National, regional and district officers, a wide range of stakeholders	Joint analysis of data by SRID & WFP and Report Writing			X	X	X	X	Budget includes cost for publishing bulletins, media charges and workshops	4,000.00		4,000.00	WFP	MOFA -SRID, Ghana Health Services, Ghana statistical services and regional and district MOFA offices
		Dissemination of Ghana food security and market monitoring monthly bulletin (Publications)				X	X	X						
Output 2.3: Support the development and review of technical production manuals, extension materials and delivery mechanisms for organic fertilizers and other soil fertility enhancement tools for sustained productivity	Existing Manufacturers of organic fertilizers, Potential Investors in organic fertilisers, farmers and extension officers	Constitute a National Technical team	X	X					Budget includes cost of hiring consultant, organising meetings and workshops, production of extension materials	30,000.00	10,000.00	40,000.00	FAO	IFAD, MoFA, AGI, PEF, AfDB, MLGRD, PFAG, UNIDO
		Recruit Consultant to support technical team	X	X										
		Undertake a technical session to review draft manuals and other materials by key stakeholders			X	X								
		Undertake validation of produced materials for dissemination					X	X						
Output 2.5: Enhance capacities of Farmers on composting, and use of organic fertilizers with other	Farmers, Extension officers, Telcos	Develop and translate electronic extension modules for different interfaces such as internet, USSD and radio			X	X			Budget includes cost for radio programmes, trainings, meetings, and engagement with TELCOs	15,000.00	35,000.00	50,000.00	FAO	IFAD, MoFA, NCA, MLGRD, UNIDO

soil fertility measures using E-extension		Engage TELCOs and Radio Stations to be partners in dissemination in a mutual beneficiary way			X	X									
		Undertake a Trainers or Trainers exercise for extension officers, Farmer organisation, leads and radio station journalists.					X	X							
Outcome 3		Innovative financing for Food Systems resilience enhanced													
Output	Target/s	List of activities	Time frame						PLANNED BUDGET				PUNO /s involved	Implementing partner/s involved	
			Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Overall budget description	Joint SDG Fund (USD)	PUNO Contributions (USD)	Total Cost (USD)			
Output 3.1: Investment and financing opportunities for private sector players in organic fertiliser production documented and disseminated for local scale production and marketing	Existing Manufacturers of organic fertilizers, Potential Investors in organic fertilisers, farmers and extension officers	Business to business meetings organized between private sectors players, existing fertilizer companies, potential investors, and financial institutions to explore together mutual investment and financial opportunities based on credible evidential information on organic fertiliser products.			X	X			Budget includes cost for organising workshops and meetings, hiring consultant, field exercise, tablets	35,000.00	15,000.00	50,000.00	FAO	IFAD, MoFA, AGI, PEF, MLGRD, PFAG, FINTECHS, FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS	
		Carry out a scoping study for the development of Market linkages and credit facilities for both farmers and organic fertiliser producers especially women	X	X					Budget includes cost of consultancy services for scoping study, conferences, and dialogues						
		Develop Information/ investment repository					X	X							
Output 3.2 Mechanisms are enhanced to facilitate	1 Sustainable financing strategy for	Develop a post-Africa Fertilizer Financing Mechanism (AFFM) Sustainable Innovative Financing		X	X	X			Budget includes cost for hiring consultants, stakeholder consultations, development of fertiliser	20,000.00	-	20,000.00	FAO	MOF, MOFA, AfDB, MOF	

innovative financing and private capital for Food Systems	fertilizer importation	Strategy, in collaboration with AfDB and MOFA, to sustain affordable importation of private sector players in fertilizer value chain							financing mechanism, dialogues					
	2	Organise dialogues for development finance institutions to explore private partnerships for food systems			X		X							
	1	Prepare a proposal to enhance for project preparation to shift pipeline projects to real bankable projects					X		Budget includes cost for consultant, logistical support for the SDGs Delivery Unit of MOF	25,000.00		25,000.00	WFP	
	2	strengthen coordination for food and financial systems resilience							Budget includes cost for stakeholder meetings, travels	25,000.00		25,000.00	WFP	
Joint Programme Management		List of activities	Time frame					PLANNED BUDGET				PUNO /s involved	Implementing partner/s involved	
			Ju l	Aug	Se p	Oc t	No v	De c	Overall budget description	Joint SDG Fund (USD)	PUNO Contributions (USD)			Total Cost (USD)
Joint Project Management	Joint Project PUNOS	Design and deliver a communication strategy for the programme.	X	X	X	X	X	X	Budget includes cost for design and printing of materials, workshops, and staff costs	16,000.00		16,000.00	WFP	WFP, MOFA, FAO, MOF
		Develop and disseminate communication materials		X	X	X	X	X						
		Organise joint project meetings	X	X	X	X	X	X						
		Prepare Joint Programme Reports	X	X	X	X	X	X						
		Joint Programme Evaluation					X	X						
TOTAL									250,000.00	60,000.00	310,000.00			

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					
1.Impact of Russia-Ukraine Crisis	15	5	4	Ongoing studies and design of interventions to respond and mitigate the impact	PUNOs
Programmatic risks					
1. Slow or regressive recovery from the impact of covid-19	15	5	4	Ghana Covid-19 Alleviation and Revitalization of Enterprises Support (Ghana CARES) Leverage virtual engagement in the case of rising cases of COVID and new control measures	PUNOs
2.Rising inflation rates as well as food and fuel prices	15	5	4	Market surveys and assessments, and dissemination of information	PUNOs
Institutional risks					
Fiduciary risks					

Likelihood	Occurrence	Frequency
Very Likely	The event is expected to occur in most circumstances	Twice a month or more frequently
Likely	The event will probably occur in most circumstances	Once every two months or more frequently
Possibly	The event might occur at some time	Once a year or more frequently
Unlikely	The event could occur at some time	Once every three years or more frequently
Rare	The event may occur in exceptional circumstances	Once every seven years or more frequently

Consequence	Result
Extreme	An event leading to massive or irreparable damage or disruption
Major	An event leading to critical damage or disruption
Moderate	An event leading to serious damage or disruption
Minor	An event leading to some degree of damage or disruption
Insignificant	An event leading to limited 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

UNDG BUDGET CATEGORIES	WFP		FAO		TOTAL	
	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	6,000.00		10,000.00	60,000.00	16,000.00	60,000.00
2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials	-		23,457.00		23,457.00	
3. Equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture (including Depreciation)	-		-		-	
4. Contractual services	8,000.00		25,000.00		33,000.00	
5. Travel	5,000.00		5,000.00		10,000.00	
6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts	111,845.00		25,000.00		136,845.00	
7. General Operating and other Direct Costs	10,000.00		5,000.00		15,000.00	
Total Direct Costs	140,845.00		93,457.00		234,302.00	
8. Indirect Support Costs (Max. 7%)	9,155.00	6,543.00	15,698.00			
TOTAL Costs	150,000.00	-	100,000.00	60,000.00	250,000.00	60,000.00

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

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

RESIDENT COORDINATOR	Charles Abani 
WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME (WFP) REPRESENTATIVE	Barbara Clemens, Representative and Country Director  17 th June 2022
FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANISATION (FAO) REPRESENTATIVE	Ndiaga Gueye, Resident Representative  17 TH June 2022