



## Joint Programme Document and Fund Transfer Request

- Template -

Development Emergency Modality – Response to the Global Crisis on Food, Energy, Finance

### Eligibility Check

Does the proposal address one or more of the following sectors affected by the global crisis? Select all relevant sectors.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Food <input type="checkbox"/> Energy <input type="checkbox"/> Finance
What are the areas of intervention that will be implemented by this proposal? Select all relevant intervention areas.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Data collection/analytics <input checked="" 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 UNSDCFs?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Is the proposal building on and topping up an existing joint programme supported by the Joint SDG Fund?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <i>(If yes, please follow the specific guidance as per communications from the Secretariat)</i>

### Cover-page

<b>MPTFO Project Reference Number</b>	<i>(Leave blank, for automatic population in Atlas)</i>
<b>Country</b>	Haiti
<b>Region</b>	Caribbean
<b>Joint programme title:</b>	Global Crisis Emergency support for Haiti: sustainable trade and value chain development for diversification of the economy, improved working conditions, rural employment creation and food security

Outcomes(s): <verbatim from CF>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Enterprise creation and access to employment promoted for women and young people through the development of promising agriculture value chains at the local level</li> <li>2. Fisheries and aquaculture sectors' development in Haiti strengthened through the mobilization of focused strategic partnerships</li> </ol>
Duration:	Maximum 6 months, no later than 31 December 2022
Anticipated start and end dates:	07/2022 to 12/2022 (for Top-ups, extensions to no later than 31 December 2022)
<b>Short description</b>	<p>Haiti has been hard hit by a series of crises in recent years, including political instability and insecurity, issues with food security and energy supply, and devastating consequences of natural disasters. The country is a net importer of goods and services, and the low competitiveness of the economy and lack of diversification and structural transformation make it continuously vulnerable to external shocks. In the face of the global crisis, emergency support is directed to Haiti with a view to promoting sustainable trade and value chain development for a sustainable diversification of the economy, rural job creation, improved working conditions for better livelihoods and impactful development outcomes, as well as better food security and improved self-sufficiency in food production. The emphasis on food security will be viewed from sustainable production, improved agricultural productivity and integrated rural development angles, embedded in broader policies and programs in support of productive capacities development and social outcomes in Haiti. Two participating UN agencies in the UN Joint Programme, the ILO and UNCTAD, will collaborate in this endeavour, focusing on two identified green sectors of potential, including the production of bread fruit and the fisheries and aquaculture sector. The aim is to in particular promote sustainable trade as well as access to entrepreneurship and decent jobs for women and young people.</p>
Resident Coordinator	Name and contact email
UN Joint Program RCO focal point	Marie Fausta Baptiste, fausta.baptiste@un.org, Partnership & Development Finance, +509 3126 6618.
PUNO Lead agency JP Focal point	ILO, Fabrice LECLERCQ, leclercqf@ilo.org
Other PUNOs JP focal point	UNCTAD, Johanna SILVANDER, johanna.silvander@unctad.org
<b>Total budget:</b>	\$250,000
<b>Source of funds:</b>	

• UN Joint SDG Fund	up to \$250,000 (\$400,000 for MCOs)
• PUNO 1	International Labour Organization (ILO)
• PUNO 2	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)
•	
• Other sources	

<b>SDG Targets directly addressed by the Joint Programme</b>	Min 2 max 5 SDG targets
<u><a href="#">Gender Marker</a></u>	Select only one from the options below <input type="checkbox"/> GEN3: Have gender equality/women empowerment as the primary or principal objective. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GEN2: Make a significant contribution to gender equality/women empowerment. <input type="checkbox"/> GEN1: Make a limited contribution to gender equality/women empowerment <input type="checkbox"/> GEN0: Make no contribution to gender equality/women empowerment

## JOINT PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

### Situation Analysis

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

Haiti's population is estimated at 11 million inhabitants, living on a territory of 27,750 km<sup>2</sup>. In 2020, Haiti's GDP per capita was estimated at \$1177 against \$7268 for the Dominican Republic, located on the same island. Despite its multiple potentialities, since its independence, the country has been heavily hit by chronic socio-political instability, which has undermined the prospects for local and international investment. Haiti is very vulnerable to natural disasters while it is considered the most exposed on the American continent to global warming. Since 2014, it has faced growing insecurity favoured by the inability of the State to control the entire territory. The Covid-19 pandemic added its toll on the Haitian economy and social outcomes.

Furthermore, the problem of unemployment is very present in Haiti. 35% of the active population is unemployed, almost 40% of the total population works in agriculture, more than 25% in informal commercial activities (with a strong participation of women), more than 15% in services, approximately 11% in industrial production, and 7% as independent craftsmen. Public sector employs 2% of the total active labour force. Job insecurity is one of the elements that has contributed to a feminization of poverty in Haiti, since women receive lower wages than men, work more in the informal sector, without access to social security ( 55.9%) and are less represented in formal jobs (30%). In rural areas, about 72% of employees work in agriculture and 17% in commerce. Agricultural producers often work on farms of less than 2 hectares. Agriculture sector is characterized by the absence of modern technologies, basic infrastructure and technical assistance. However, it is recognized by the Haitian government for its potential for job creation through the Social Protection and Promotion Policy (PNPPS) developed under the leadership of the Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour.

Despite the challenges, significant potential of the national economy has been identified over the years and recently confirmed by an UNCTAD study undertaken in the context of an SDG Fund financed UN Joint Programme between UNDP and UNCTAD, currently under implementation. Among the identified key sectors for improving food security and exports are the fisheries and aquaculture sectors together with the agriculture sector. Haiti's land area is complemented with an Exclusive Economic Zone of about 112,025 km<sup>2</sup> and a coastline of nearly 1,700 km, offering a diversified marine ecosystem. Rivers and lakes cover some 22,000 hectares in Haiti and offer possibilities for inland fishing and aquaculture. As a result, fisheries have always been an important source of food and nutrition, employment and economic benefits in Haiti. Haiti's fisheries and aquaculture sectors suffer from outdated legal frameworks and lack of enforcement capacities, low institutional coordination, as well as the highly artisanal character of the sector, largely lacking the necessary equipment for building a sustainable, competitive industry with strong local bases. It is necessary to form national, local and international partnerships in support of the fisheries and aquaculture sectors' development for improved food security and for increasing national revenues through provision to domestic and international markets. Through its existing P.R.O.F.I.T. project on promising agricultural value chains development, the ILO is trying to develop and reinforce the breadfruit value-chain from the harvest to the transformations stages, via strengthened post-harvest techniques and more adequate logistical solutions. Through this joint project, small producers will have better access to remunerative local and national markets, en route to lucrative export markets.

The joint project will be implemented in the Grande Anse Department where the fisheries and breadfruit are both abundantly available.

**Programme Strategy**

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

To respond to the continued and – since more than a decade – exacerbated crisis situation in Haiti, the UNJP aims to contribute to building a sustainable economic basis for Haiti, leading to development outcomes through improved food security, resilient industries, creation of decent jobs and poverty reduction. Haiti is currently a net importer of food and services due to the low competitiveness of its economic sectors and the unfavourable conditions of political insecurity and vulnerability to natural disasters. Due to its extreme vulnerability to external shocks, Haiti has been hard hit by recent crises, be they economic, health-related or political in nature. In the current state of the national economy and agriculture, Haiti cannot provide food security to its population, making it increasingly vulnerable in the current geopolitical situation.

The proposed UNJP will complement the activities currently being implemented under the SDG Fund in Haiti, notably in view of exploring the potential of the Haitian economy, analysing and strengthening the fisheries and aquaculture sectors and building the capacities of national stakeholders. It aims to address the impact of the global crisis by strengthening the framework conditions for improved food security and self-sufficiency in view of national revenue generation and future funding of SDGs. This principally contributes to CF outcomes of poverty reduction and employment creation as well as resilience-building, and SDGs 1, 2, 5, 8, 9, 10, and 17.

To gradually strengthen the fisheries and aquaculture sectors, the proposed new UNJP will implement a four-point plan in line with the recommendations of a recent UNCTAD report published under the currently implemented UNJP “Haiti in Crisis”, [Harnessing fishery resources for socioeconomic development: Lessons for Angola and Haiti](#). The UNJP will aim to (i) improve inter-institutional coordination by bringing together key Ministries and agencies, and to mobilize the main stakeholders (Government, private sector, employers’ and workers’ organizations, NGOs, financial institutions) to sensitize them on the need to reform key legislation and policies, and to establish priority (geographical) zones for fisheries and aquaculture development; (ii) in the priority zones, identify the regulatory gaps and gaps in enforcement institutions jointly with the stakeholders; (iii) identify the sectors’ development needs in the priority zones and develop a plan to address the gaps, including through municipal action and regulation as well as budgetary requirements; (iv) mobilize partners, including international financial institutions, to become partners in the sectors’ development effort. In this context, the results of training activities implemented under the ongoing project financed through the SDG Fund will be used to demonstrate results that can be achieved through capacity building.

The Ministry Of Social Affairs, through the National Social Protection and Promotion Policy, recognises job creation potential’s of agricultural and fishing sectors as well as their ability to guarantee food security if adequate efforts are made to provide producers technical assistance, access to credits, access to markets, financial support for resilience.

In view of this policy, the ILO is currently working with approximately 1,200 producers of cocoa and breadfruit through its Project for Strengthening Agricultural Opportunities through Training and Technological Investment (PROFIT) with the objective of improve their living conditions. The ILO targets the most vulnerable people with the aim of leaving no one behind by intervening with women and young people. To achieve this objective, the ILO intends to position producers on the most profitable national and international markets. This involves training, access to processing infrastructure, the development of social entrepreneurship, the development of

strategic partnerships, the analysis of legal frameworks for business creation in agricultural value chains and applied research to market.

This new project maximises the strategy of job creation at the local level in promising agricultural sectors through which the PROFIT project of the ILO intervenes. It will consolidate training, research and partnership development activities, particularly in the breadfruit sector, in order to facilitate the marketing of the most promising foodstuffs and processed products on national and international markets.

750 producers will have received post-harvest training specific to breadfruit, 6 cooperatives will have consolidated their capacities in the management, marketing and processing of agricultural commodities, the theoretical and necessary knowledge to solve problems related to the use of flour from the real tree in the manufacture of bread and spaghetti will be acquired thanks to this financing.

**Governance and implementation arrangements**

The UNJP will take advantage of the existing governance, management and reporting arrangements established for the UNJP currently under implementation under the SDG Fund. The Project Steering committee established for the ongoing UNJP will be expanded to include all relevant national stakeholders for the purposes of implementing the proposed UNJP.

At the start of the joint programme, as ILO is already part of UNJP Steering Committee, UNCTAD will integrated the joint programme steering committee. The minister of social affairs and labour and the Resident Coordinator co-chair this committee. the composition of the Steering Committee will be gradually enlarged according to completeness to include civil society and private sector.

Operational structures for monitoring (technical monitoring committee) has already be set up with focal points from state structures, UN agencies, civil society, the private sector, and technical and financial partners involved. Other collaborative spaces between all stakeholders will be set up to promote the maintenance of the partnership.

The Resident Coordinator and the Resident Coordinator's office support the participating agencies in the strategic thinking around the UNJP and follow up on the decisions of the steering committee through monthly coordination meetings between the agencies and the promotion of the joint program to the United Nations country team and technical and financial partners.

The implementation of such a joint programme, which involves many non-governmental actors, implies that the latter are consulted regularly so that they can support the implementation of the joint programme in the necessary aspects, but also that they become models / benchmarks for young people and women who will benefit from the joint programme. We will work specifically with the private sector which has expertise in this area.

UNCT endorsement thought One UN plan and incoming Cooperation Framework

The success of this joint programme depends to a large extent on the degree of involvement of all United Nations agencies, as well as their contributions, knowledge, and expertise.

### **Legal context**

*This section refers to cooperation or assistance agreements form the legal basis for the relationships between the Government and each of the UN organizations participating in this joint programme. For example: the Basic Cooperation Agreement for UNICEF; Standard Basic Assistance Agreement for UNDP, which also applies to UNFPA; the Basic Agreement for WFP; as well as the Country Programme Action Plan(s) where they exist; and other applicable agreements for other participating UN organizations. For the Funds and Programmes, these are standing*

In 2015, the ILO has elaborated a Decent-work country programme jointly with its three (3) constituents in Haiti, namely the Haitian government (represented by the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs), the employers' and the workers' organisations. This is the main instrument for the cooperation services provided by the ILO in Haiti. This tool highlights also the contribution of the ILO to the United Nations sustainable development cooperation framework.

UNCTAD is part of UN Secretariat and Haiti is a Member Country of UNCTAD. Assistance to the Government is made available, furnished, and received in accordance with the relevant and applicable resolutions and decisions belonging to UNCTAD governing structure.

*cooperation arrangements. For the specialized Agencies, these should be the text that is normally used in their programme/project documents or any other applicable legal instruments. The text specific to each participating UN organization should be cleared by the respective UN organization.*

*Indicate the title and date of the agreement between each Participating UN Organization (PUNO) and the government in the following format:*



Outcome 1		<i>Enterprise creation and access to employment promoted for women and young people through the development of promising agriculture value chains at the local level</i>										
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)		
<b>Output 1.1</b> Local initiatives' for agricultural enterprises creation, particularly enterprises run by women and young people are consolidated		Consultation in post-harvest management to improve the marketing (national and international) of breadfruit (Training of producers in post-harvest techniques, Purchase of small materials and equipment for small producers)					C Consultant or Consulting firm in post-harvest management for post-harvest improvement of the Bread Fruit: <b>1 Person X 60 Days x 500 USD/day = 30,000 USD</b> Consultant or consulting firm for the training of 50 trainers in improving post-harvest techniques: <b>1 consul X 7 days X 500 USD = 3500 USD</b> Snack for 50 attendees: <b>50 X \$6 X 7 days = \$2,100</b>  Training of 750 producers. Snack	<b>61,860.00 USD</b>	0	<b>61,860 USD</b>	ILO	Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour, Ministry of Agriculture Ministry of Trade and Industry, Ministry of Finance, GAPL, Quisqueya University

						fee: <b>15 X 2USD X 7 days X 50 = 10,500 USD</b> Internship fees for trainers: <b>50 X 7 days X 6.5 = \$2,275 USD</b> Purchase of small materials and post-harvest equipment for producers = <b>13,480.00 USD</b>					
						Consultant in evaluation and strengthening of agricultural cooperatives'  <b>(6 Cooperatives X 15,000 USD= 90,000 USD)</b>	<b>37,940</b>	<b>52,060 USD</b>	<b>90,000 USD</b>	ILO	
						Rent of venue for 45 persons for two days : <b>700 X 2= 1,400.00 USD</b> Snacks for 45 persons : <b>45 X 30 USD= 1,350.00 USD</b> Media coverage : <b>2,000 USD,</b> Visibility's pannel : <b>1000 USD</b>  Travel fees for 15 persons coming	<b>8,000 USD</b>		<b>8,000 USD</b>		

							from Grand Anse Departement : <b>15 X100 = 1500 USD</b> <b>Miscellaneous: 750 USD</b>						
<b>Output 1.2</b> theoretical and necessary knowledge to solve problems related to the use of flour from the real tree in the manufacture of bread and/or spaghetti is acquired		Support for applied research in the bread fruit sector					E Market study on people's willingness to test, taste and accept new products made from breadfruit flour (Ex: Bread, spaghetti): <b>45,000 USD</b>  Awareness campaign around products derived from the Veritable Tree fruit : Banner/Banderole  <b>2,200 USD</b>	<b>17,200.00</b>	<b>30,000 USD</b>	<b>47,200 USD</b>	Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour, Ministry of Agriculture Ministry of Trade and Industry, Ministry of Finance, GAPL, Quisqueya University		
<b>Outcome 2</b>		<i>Fisheries and aquaculture sectors' development in Haiti strengthened through the mobilization of focused strategic partnerships</i>											
Output	Target/s	List of activities	Time frame				PLANNED BUDGET				PUNO/s involved	Implementing partner/s involved	
								Overall budget description	Joint SDG Fund (USD)	PUNO Contributions (USD)			Total Cost (USD)
<b>Output 2.1</b> <b>Establishment of a fisheries and</b>	<b>Inter-ministerial</b>	Analyse international best practices and identify roles for key							60,000	RB and other TC/expert staff w/m	<b>60,000</b>	UNCTAD ILO	Ministries of Agriculture, Natural Resources



		Organize a sensitization workshop for the coordinating institutions on legislative and institutional reform needs; facilitate agreement on priority zones of action								Key Ministries  Private sector representatives  Employers' and workers' organizations  Fédération Nationale des Maires D'Haiti (FENAMH)  Associations Départementales des maires  Representatives of fisheries cooperatives  NGOs  Financial institutions
<b>Output 2.2 Development of a fisheries and aquaculture sector development plan for</b>	<b>A costed development plan drafted</b>	Carry out research to identify the regulatory gaps and gaps in enforcement institutions in the priority zones, jointly with stakeholders				65,000	RB and other TC/expert staff w/m	65,000		Key Ministries  Private sector representatives

<p><b>prioritized zone(s), incl. budget, and partnerships mobilized for its implementation</b></p>	<p><b>1-2 strategic partnerships mobilized</b></p>	<p>Carry out a needs assessment study to identify the sectors' development needs in the priority zones and develop a plan to address the gaps, including budgetary requirements</p>																			Employers' and workers' organizations	
		<p>Organize a workshop with a view to mobilizing strategic partnerships, incl. prepare impact stories and case studies based on already implemented training activities</p>																				NGOs
																						Financial institutions

**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
<b>Contextual risks</b>					
Natural disaster	Medium	4	2	Follow hurricane trackers and flood previsions to better support preparedness; use resilient and sustainable agriculture techniques for climate adaptation; use ant seismic techniques for constructions	Directorate of Civil Protection
Deteriorating Security Situation	Medium	4	4	While project activities can continue, the decision-making on strategic choices to be made may get delayed until the governance	ILO-UNCTAD RCO

				issues are addressed (as a result of a political accord). It may imply the need for project extension, and thus has budget implications	SDG Fund
Continuing Governance Instability	medium	3	3	While project activities can continue, the decision-making on strategic choices to be made may get delayed until the governance issues are addressed (as a result of a political accord). It may imply the need for project extension, and thus has budget implications	ILO-UNCTAD RCO SDG Fund
<b>Programmatic risks</b>					
Hesitation of private sector to invest in SDG-related ventures	High	3	3	Engage with the private sector, employers' and workers' organizations and NGOs from the start and involve them as partners, to find win-win solutions. Further improve the investment climate and the incentive framework.	ILO-UNCTAD
Recommended reforms not being initiated and/or implemented	High	3	4	Document and 'cost' the impact of no reform. Stronger and alert for the implications of non-action	
<b>Institutional risks</b>					
Issues in ensuring effective coordination of all relevant actors and partners.	Low	2	4	Further strengthen institutional capacities of national implementing partners	PUNO
Challenges in institutionalizing project activities and results	Medium	4	4	Create full understanding, at senior levels, of the critical impact of not successfully and sustainably addressing the financing challenges	ILO-UNCTAD RCO
<b>Fiduciary risks</b>					
Funds management will be the responsibility of the participating UN agencies	N/A	1	1	N/A	ILO-UNCTAD RCO



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

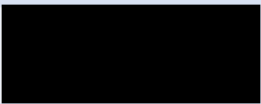
	Consequences				
Likelihood	Insignificant (1)	Minor (2)	Moderate (3)	Major (4)	Extreme (5)
Very likely (5)	Medium (5)	High (10)	High (15)	Very High (20)	Very High (25)
Likely (4)	Medium (4)	Medium (8)	High (12)	High (16)	Very High (20)
Possible (3)	Low (3)	Medium (6)	High (9)	High (12)	High (15)
Unlikely (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	ILO		UNCTAD		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	13,290.00	<b>82,060.00</b>	55000	0		0		0
2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials	5,000.00		0		0			
3. Equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture (including Depreciation)	6,300.00		0		0			
4. Contractual services	83 932.43		9,822.50		0			
5.Travel	4,300.00		0		0			
6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts	-		0		0			
7. General Operating and other Direct Costs	4,000.00		52,000		0			
<b>Total Direct Costs</b>	<b>116,822.43</b>		<b>116,822.50</b>		<b>0</b>			
8. Indirect Support Costs (Max. 7%)	8,117.57	8117.575	0					
<b>TOTAL Costs</b>	<b>125,000</b>	<b>82,060.00</b>	<b>125,000</b>	<b>0</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: Fernando Hiraldo	
	Date and Signature	

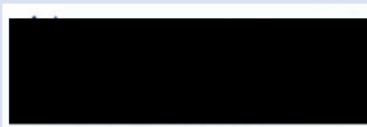
08 June 2022

**PUNO Representative  
SIGNATURE**

**Name/Title:** Elena Montobbio,  
ILO Director for Central America, Panama, Dominican  
Republic and Haiti.

Date and Signature

08 June 2022



**PUNO Representative  
SIGNATURE**

**Name, Title:** Mussie Deleegn, Officer-in-Charge,  
Productive Capacities and Sustainable Development  
Branch, UNCTAD

Date and Signature

08 June 2022

