



## Joint Programme Document and Fund Transfer Request

- Template -

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

### Eligibility Check

Does the proposal address one or more of the following sectors affected by the global crisis? Select all relevant sectors.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Food	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Energy	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Finance
What are the areas of intervention that will be implemented by this proposal? Select all relevant intervention areas.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Data collection/analytics <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Analysis and forecasting <input 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

<b>MPTFO Project Reference Number</b>	<i>(Leave blank, for automatic population in Atlas)</i>
<b>Country</b>	Kyrgyz Republic
<b>Region</b>	RBEC
<b>Joint programme title:</b>	Closing statistical data gaps to measure impacts of war and enhancing the government's ability to mitigate the negative consequences

Outcomes(s): <verbatim from CF>	<p><b>Outcome 1:</b> Kyrgyz Government institutions and development partners have enhanced understanding of impact of the Ukrainian crisis on financing development flows and households' well-being as well as improved tools to mitigate the impact.</p> <p><b>Outcome 2:</b> Kyrgyz Government institutions and development partners have an improved evidence base (data, analysis and capacity) for policy making and programming in respect of production, trade and accessibility of agri-food products.</p> <p><b>Outcome 3:</b> Ministry of Labour, Social Welfare and Migration (MLSWM), Cabinet of Ministers/Presidential Administration and key Development Partners (including EU) in social protection have evidence on potential impact of crisis and access to policy options for bolstering social protection.</p>
Duration:	6 months
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>Being dependent on oil and food trade and remittances from Russia, the Kyrgyz Republic has already felt the effects of the war in Ukraine. Rising food and energy prices, emerging barriers in global and regional food and energy markets' led to significant decrease Kyrgyzstan's export and budget revenues, remittances received in the first quarter 2022, inflation increased in April 2022 by 7.1% (compared to December 2021), including for food products by 9.8% and petroleum products by 7.7%. UNDP, FAO, UNICEF and WFP plan to implement Joint Programme in 2022 that will enable the government to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Track on a regular basis how the financial inflows for development from the public and private sectors from external and internal sources will be changing in 2022 and medium run.</li> <li>• Close statistical gaps, to get timely information about how the shrink of the financial flows and rising food and energy prices affect the vulnerable groups, how it will affect poverty food security and inequality</li> <li>• Develop policies in respect of agri-food production, distribution, trade and food security based on the results and recommendations provided.</li> <li>• Conduct review of non-contributory social assistance expenditure to identify potential fiscal space for preventative actions within the sector</li> <li>• Use economic (including green one) modelling and digital analytical platforms for evidence-based decisions, improving/adopting food security and social protection interventions in a timely and effective manner.</li> </ul> <p>As a medium-term effect of this approach is additional methodological support and a tool to adjust the government macroeconomic forecasting, MTEF, budget. An important result of this work is the justified contribution to create INFF. Technical assistance will contribute to The Social Passport system to become the main targeting system for social protection support. Important contributions will also be made to improve the government decision-making system through the transfer of rapid survey methodology.</p>

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UN Joint Program RCO focal point	Ulukbek Usubaliev, Partnership and Development Finance Officer, <a href="mailto:ulukbek.usubaliev@un.org">ulukbek.usubaliev@un.org</a> , +996772671707

PUNO Lead agency JP Focal point	UNDP, Erkinbek Kasybekov, <a href="mailto:erkinbek.kasybekov@undp.org">erkinbek.kasybekov@undp.org</a>
Other PUNOs JP focal point	FAO, Gulnaz Kaalykova, <a href="mailto:gulnaz.kaalykova@fao.org">gulnaz.kaalykova@fao.org</a>
	UNICEF, Gulsana Turusbekova, <a href="mailto:gturbekova@unicef.org">gturbekova@unicef.org</a>
	WFP, Hilke David, <a href="mailto:hilke.david@wfp.org">hilke.david@wfp.org</a>

<b>Total budget:</b>	\$329,996
<b>Source of funds:</b>	
• UN Joint SDG Fund	\$249,996
• UNDP	\$20,000 (10,000 – cash, 10,000 – in-kind)
• FAO	\$10,000 (10,000 – in-kind)
• UNICEF	\$15,000 (15,000 – in-kind)
• WFP	\$35,000 (20,000 – cash, 15,000 – in-kind)

<b>SDG Targets directly addressed by the Joint Programme</b>	SDGs 1, 2, 5, 17
<b><u>Gender Marker</u></b>	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

<b>Situation Analysis</b>	<p>In 2022, Kyrgyzstan has just begun to recover from the pandemic crisis. Economic growth data for the first 4 months of 2022 was 5,4 % but is very fragile since GDP value is only 2% above the level of 2020.</p> <p>As an open economy with a value of external trade and services of 98.4% of GDP in 2021, Kyrgyzstan is highly dependent on trade with Russia. The share of exports to Russia in total exports value was 14.9%, and imports – 33.2% in 2021. Kyrgyzstan is heavily dependent on imports from Russia of several very important products, the prices of which have increased in recent times. The main import groups of goods are oil products (the share in imports from Russia is 32%, and food (agriculture and processing - 17.8%). Russia is one of the two main suppliers for Kyrgyzstan in terms of food security: wheat and flour, sunflower oil, sugar, eggs, and meat. Ukraine's share is small in the external trade value of Kyrgyzstan, however, in meat imports, Ukraine ranked 1st in 2021. Kyrgyzstan economy is also dependent on remittances from Russia, the proportion of personal remittances received was 31.3% of GDP in 2020 according to the World Bank.</p> <p>Primary sanctions against Russia, rising prices on world markets, as well as as emerging barriers in global and regional food and energy markets led to alarming signals in the economy of Kyrgyzstan. CPI in April 2022 was 7.1% (to December 2021), including for food products by 9.8% and petroleum products by 7.7%. In the 1<sup>st</sup> quarter of 2022 exports dropped by 13.6 %, remittances decreased by 4.6, however in March 2022 they dropped by 28%. Budget revenues transferred from the EAEU budget dropped by 29.5%. There is also some risk for the country to fall under secondary sanctions, as a number of economic actors in Kyrgyzstan may view the Russian government's attempts to avoid imposed sanctions by so-called “parallel” imports as an opportunity.</p> <p>Recent trends and development challenges pose a significant risk to the continued progress towards the achievement of the SDGs 1, 2, 3,8, 12, 13 and 17. Although the Kyrgyz government has adopted an anti-crisis plan worth about USD 1.5 billion and has already taken steps towards macroeconomic stabilization, increasing budget revenues and social spending, slow down prices however the reduction of financial flows to Kyrgyzstan as a result of negative global trends may undermine the anti-crisis plans of the government and, as a result, the country will face increasing pressure from existing and new challenges, including the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>There is currently a lack of specific data and Government analytical capacity.</b></li> <li>• <b>One of the challenges is statistical gaps.</b></li> <li>• <b>Lack of modeling and digital tools to analyse data in real time and make evidence-based policy and programme decisions during crisis, emergency and recovery phases.</b></li> <li>• <b>The growth of exclusion and inequality.</b></li> <li>• <b>Low effectiveness of the social support.</b></li> </ul>
<b>Programme Strategy</b>	<p>The overall strategy of the joint program (JP) is built around the fact that in order to develop socio-economic recommendations on government policies and UNCT program activities aimed at mitigating the negative consequences of the war in Ukraine for Kyrgyzstan, it is</p>

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essential to receive timely data on the impact of changes in financial flows on income and spending, food security, poverty, access to basic services and other characteristics of vulnerable groups.

Regular statistics produce much of the necessary data but with a significant delay. Data on remittances, FDI, foreign economic activity are available with a three-month delay. Although the HBS data, which is conducted on a quarterly basis, contains the necessary information on the household income and expenditure due to the wide scope of the survey itself, all information can be available only after three months.

It is assumed that the main part of the activities will be based not only on regular statistics, HBS data, but also on a number of rapid bi-month surveys. Rapid household surveys will cover the following areas: Income, Spending, Employment, Migration, Food security, Wellbeing of Children. UNDP, while conducting the impact of the crisis caused by the pandemic, conducted a survey on changes in the well-being of women living below the poverty line in urban and rural areas, pensioners, the disabled, private entrepreneurs, workers in the informal sector. WFP adapted for Kyrgyzstan the food security outcome monitoring tool, which allows monitoring key food security outcomes, food consumption and coping strategy usage. UNICEF has effectively supported the implementation of MICS. Questions will be developed with the participation of representatives of the government to take into account government mechanisms for providing assistance to vulnerable groups. Data collection through household survey will be supplemented by review of existing social assistance standards and schemes and analysis and rapid assessments of key social standards and determinants. The digital food availability monitoring system providing key food products data will be developed. It could be effectively integrated with staple food price monitoring system/dashboards. Data on prices will be also linked to the modeling of the cost of nutritious and healthy diets and affordability of such diets to vulnerable population groups.

Using the relevant data gathered through the household budget and rapid surveys survey in addition to the regular statistics, the analyses will enable the government to:

- Get a clearer picture of the transmission channels of the Ukrainian crisis justified by quantitative estimates
  - Get timely information regarding the main financial flows for development and ongoing understanding of the current impact on household income, which in turn will complement macroeconomic impact of primary sanctions against Russia, rising prices on world markets, as well as emerging barriers in global and regional food and energy market on remittances, ODA, capital markets, government borrowing, tax and non-tax revenues, FDI and private domestic investments, social protection and human capital expenditure, trade flows
  - Get a clearer picture of how the shrink of the financial flows of different sectors and rising food and energy prices affects the vulnerable groups, how it will affect poverty food security and inequality (changes in household income and expenditures, worsening spending patterns towards food and energy, and decreasing spending on human capital) disaggregated by sex, age, employment and disability status
  - Develop policies in respect of agri-food production, distribution, trade and food security based on the results and recommendations provided.
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- Conduct review of non-contributory social assistance expenditure to identify potential fiscal space for preventative actions within the sector
- Use economic (including green one) modeling and digital analytical platforms for evidence-based decisions, improving/adopting food security and social protection interventions in a timely and effective manner.
- Assess of risk of the secondary sanctions regarding the activities of individual actors of Kyrgyzstan

As a medium-term effect of this approach is additional methodological support and a tool to adjust the government macroeconomic forecasting, MTF, budget expenditure priorities. An important result of this work is the justified contribution to create an Integrated National Financing Framework, which is still at the inception stage and the support the efforts of the government aimed at improved policy framework for public and private finance to deliver on SDGs

The introduction of rapid surveys and the use of HBS data will create another tool for developing social protection policies for the vulnerable groups and will also allow reconsidering the attitude towards HBS and other surveys as a purely academic method of studying poverty and inequality. The definition of the vulnerable would be defined and integrated into survey design.

The Social Passport system is the national registry of all poor families will receive more assistance to improve the overall data quality. It is planned to enhance the current digital SPS by improving data fields and data quality for policy-driven social benefits/services management.

The study of potential secondary sanctions will create a risk matrix for government agencies regarding the activities of individual actors and show the practical benefits of this policy-making tool, which may further lead to the adoption and adaptation of this method by the government agencies.

The JP research team envisions extensive consultations with key stakeholders on the issues of determining transmission channels and discussing the impact of the Ukrainian war. Conducting the study involves cooperation with government agencies on the formation of questionnaires and discussion of the results of the study.

Contingencies of the Russian-Ukrainian conflict will be built into policy and programming to address the consequences of such eventualities. Civil unrest or political instability or a re-emergence of COVID-19 might prevent data gathering and consultation for extended periods in which case the implementation modality or priorities in the programme will be revised depending on the situation. On the programming level, the number and diversity of analytical interventions might create resource challenges and accordingly where possible analytical work will be contracted to institutions with wide competence and management capacity.

**Governance and implementation arrangements**

**RC's role**

The proposal is developed under the RC leadership to mobilize the UNCT to effectively and efficiently respond to the crisis.

**Oversight**

It is expected that an Oversight Team will be formed from PUNOs representatives under the leadership of UNDP, which will monitor the progress of the programme on a regular basis. Leading consultants from all PUNOs will form a working group that will meet on a regular basis, but at least once two weeks, to coordinate and discuss the results of the work.

#### **Implementation arrangements and Roles of PUNOs**

UNDP - leading role in the developing and conducting surveys. WFP, UNICEF and FAO along with contribution to design and conduction of surveys will utilize its results to develop recommendations and policy advice as per respective Outcomes .

UNDP - implementation of the outputs 1.1 and 1.2, coordination with the Department of Political and Economic Research of the Presidential Administration, the Ministries of Economy and Finance, National Statistics Committee, and coordination of the established working group with these government agencies.

FAO and WFP implementation of the outputs 2.1,2.2, and 2.3 coordination with the Ministry of Agriculture, and established working group

UNICEF and WFP - implementation of the outputs 3.1,3.2, and 3.3, coordination with the Ministry of Labor, Social Welfare and Migration, and established working group

Transaction costs will be reduced by developing surveys mutually by PUNOs based on the experience already gained in developing surveys by each PUNOs. It is assumed that based on the generated interactive dashboards in Tableau, all users will have access to automatically update graphs and figures for each bi-monthly round that will save users' resources to process the data received.

#### **Legal context**

The UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) 2018-2022

UNDP Legal framework is laid out in the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement (SBAA) between UNDP and the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic, which was signed on September 14, 1992 [https://www.undp.org/content/dam/kyrgyzstan/docs/SBAA\\_SBAA\\_Agreement\\_Between\\_the\\_Government\\_and\\_the\\_UNDP\\_ENG.pdf](https://www.undp.org/content/dam/kyrgyzstan/docs/SBAA_SBAA_Agreement_Between_the_Government_and_the_UNDP_ENG.pdf). The SBAA lays the legal foundation and basic conditions for cooperation between UNDP and the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic. UNDP currently is implementing Country Programme Document 2018-2022 programme cycle within the UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) 2018-2022, which has been endorsed by the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic and UN Country Team (UNCT) in May 2017.

Agency name: United Nations Development Programme

Agreement title: Standard Basic Assistance Agreement (SBAA) between the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic and the United Nations Development Programme

Agreement date: September 14, 1992

FAO office operates based on the exchange of letters between the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic and FAO and the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement (SBAA) between UNDP and the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic, which was signed on September 14, 1992.

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[https://www.undp.org/content/dam/kyrgyzstan/docs/SBAA\\_SBAA\\_Agreement\\_Between\\_the\\_Government\\_and\\_the\\_UNDP\\_ENG.pdf](https://www.undp.org/content/dam/kyrgyzstan/docs/SBAA_SBAA_Agreement_Between_the_Government_and_the_UNDP_ENG.pdf)

FAO is implementing all its commitments and programmes in accordance with priority areas of the FAO Country Programming Framework (CPF) for 2018-2022 period within the UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) 2018-2022, which has been endorsed by the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic and UN Country Team (UNCT) in May 2017.

Agency name: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)

Agreement title: Standard Basic Assistance Agreement (SBAA) between the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic and the United Nations Development Programme

Agreement date: September 14, 1992

Agency name: United Nation's Children's' Fund

Agreement title: Standard Basic Cooperation Agreement between UNICEF and the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic

Agreement date: October 26, 1994.

Agency name: WFP

Agreement title: Memorandum of Understanding as concluded between the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic and WFP for the implementation of the Country Strategic Plan 2018-2022, The Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations

Agreement date: April 28, 2018

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Outcome 1		Kyrgyz Government institutions and development partners have enhanced understanding of impact of the Ukrainian crisis on financing development flows and households' well-being as well as improved and tools to mitigate the impact											
Output	Target/s	List of activities	Time frame					PLANNED BUDGET				PUNO/s involved	Implementing partner/s involved
			J	A	S	O	N	D	Overall budget description	Joint SDG Fund (USD)	PUNO Contributions (USD)		
<b>Output 1.1.</b> Government institutions and development partners have an improved evidence base (data, analysis and capacity) for policy making and programming in respect of impact of the Ukrainian crisis on the key development finance flows and the vulnerable groups	1.1, 1.2,17.14	Conduct a rapid assessment of statistical gaps for key development finance flows						Survey National Consultants Workshops	78000	8000 (cash) 8000 (in-kind)	96000	UNDP, WFP, FAO, UNICEF	Department of Political and Economic Research of the Presidential Administration, the Ministries of Economy and Finance, National Statistics Committee
		Automatize data collection with MODA mobile app and develop interactive analytical dashboards with Tableau software											
		Design and conduct a household survey on the impact of the crisis on households' well-being on a regular basis, closing statistical gaps											
		Conducting analysis on the impact of the Ukrainian crisis (rising prices, falling exports and FDI, restrictions on imports, falling incomes of migrants, etc.) on: - development finance flows											

		- vulnerable groups												
		Regular informing about the results of the survey and ongoing recommendations												
<b>Output 1.2</b> Government institutions lack capacity based on clear understanding on impact of the secondary sanctions and develop recommendations	17.14	Studying the list of all sanctions and understanding of the potential secondary sanctions. Meetings with representatives of sectors interacting with Russian counterparts (banking sector, importers) and potentially engaged in the same dealings prohibited under primary sanctions						international consultant, national consultants	22000	2000 (cash) 2000 (in Kind)	24000	UNDP	Department of Political and Economic Research of the Presidential Administration	
		Analysis of the actions of the Kyrgyz authorities and sectoral institutions with regards the risk of the secondary sanctions.												
		Development of the Risk Matrix and recommendations. Presentation of the report to the government												
<b>Outcome 2</b>		<b>Kyrgyz Government institutions and development partners have an improved evidence base (data, analysis and capacity) for policy making and programming in respect of production, trade and accessibility of agri-food products</b>												
Output	Target/s	List of activities	Time frame						PLANNED BUDGET				PUNO/s involved	Implementing partner/s involved
			J	A	S	O	N	D	Overall budget description	Joint SDG	PUNO Contributions (USD)	Total Cost (USD)		

								Fund (USD)					
2.1 Government institutions and development partners have an improved evidence base (data, analysis and capacity) for policy making and programming in respect of addressing and mitigating the negative impact of lack of access to inputs (fertiliser and other agri-chemicals, fuel, seeds, and financing) on agriculture and food production and processing	2.1,2.2	Analysis of the impact of price and availability fluctuations of agri-food sector inputs including fertiliser and other agri-chemicals, fuel, seeds, and financing on KG agri-food production and food security with proposals for policy and programming options (with potential financing sources identified) based on analysis and best global and regional practice.						Local experts	10000	2000 (in kind)	12000	FAO	Ministry of Agriculture, Water Resources and Regional Development
2.2 Government institutions and development partners have an improved evidence base (data, analysis and capacity) for policy making and programming in respect of food security and agri-food trade policy and programme design and implementation	2.1,2.2,2.c	Analysis of effectiveness of regional agri-food policy responses to Russia-Ukraine war and the consequent sanctions							5000	1000 (in kind)	6000	FAO	Ministry of Agriculture, Water Resources and Regional Development
		Analysis of the current agri-food trade and logistics pathways to KG, the food distribution network						National experts	10000	2000 (in-kind)	12000	FAO	Ministry of Agriculture, Water Resources and

		structure of KG and the role of small-holder self-sufficiency in food security in KG								Regional Development	
		Analysis of the potential agri-food market opportunities for KG arising from the war and sanctions – demand and competitiveness analysis with proposals for policy and programming options (with potential financing sources identified) based on analysis and best global and regional practice.				International and local experts	15000	3000 (in-kind)	18000	FAO	
2.3 Government institutions and development partners have an improved evidence base and digital tools (data, analysis and capacity) for policy making and programming in respect of protecting from and mitigating the negative impact of staple-food market and supply chain	2.1,2.2,2.3	2.3.1. Producing the digital interactive dashboards for analysis of the price fluctuations of grain and other KG staple products and its impact on access to nutritious diet by vulnerable population groups				Local consultant, WFP staff time	5000	3000 (cash) 2000 (in kind)	15000	WFP	Ministry of Agriculture, Water Resources and Regional Development, Ministry of Economy

disruptions and accessibility issues on the most vulnerable population groups including through pro-poor investment	2.3.2 Proposals for policy and programming options (with potential financing sources identified) based on analysis and best global and regional practice including alternative sourcing or increasing domestic grain and other staple production or alternative nutrition sources.					National experts	10000	2000 (in kind)	12000	FAO	Ministry of Agriculture, Water Resources and Regional Development
	2.3.3. Invest on and scale up the Online Availability Monitoring System currently being piloted in two districts by the Ministry of Agriculture and WFP. The system aims to provide information on the volumes and prices of key food products in the country and allow government policy decisions on production, import/export, price strategies, food reserve management.					Local consultant, WFP staff time, IT company services and equipment	10000	11000 (cash) 9000 (in kind)	30000	WFP	Ministry of Agriculture, Water Resources and Regional Development

Outcome 3		Ministry of Labour, Social Welfare and Migration (MLSWM), Cabinet of Ministers/Presidential Administration and key Development Partners (including EU) in social protection have evidence on potential impact of crisis and access to policy options for bolstering social protection												
Output	Target/s	List of activities	Time frame <i>Customize as relevant</i>					PLANNED BUDGET			PUNO/s involved	Implementing partner/s involved		
			J	A	S	O	N	D	Overall budget description	Joint SDG Fund (USD)			PUNO Contributions (USD)	Total Cost (USD)
3.1. Stronger and updated evidence is available on the relevance of current social standards defining guaranteed social support and eligibility criteria to access social assistance	1.1, 1.2.	Data collection on crisis manifestation and impact on vulnerable (MICS Light) and rapid assessment of the relevance of key determinants social standards affecting access and enrolment to social assistance (minimum subsistence level, national of poverty lines, Guaranteed Minimum Income, combined family income, including assets and remittances). Child poverty indicators without remittances							Consultancy cost. Phone data collection/ Cash assistance to National Statistical Committee	30000	10000 (in-kind)	40000	UNICEF	Ministry of Labour, Social Welfare and Migration, Department of Political and Economic Research of the Presidential Administration, National Statistical Committee
		Proposal on more robust and reliable												

		eligibility criteria to access social assistance									
		Linking national decision-makers to regional and global analyses and best global and regional response practice									
3.2 Authorised government institutions have policy options for quick preventative and mitigation social assistance response and supported for policy process with IFIs/ National capacities to engage with IFI.	1.3	Based on 3.1. in cooperation with government, development of the feasible policy options and actions.									
		Joint PUNO advocacy and policy advice to government and MLSWM									
		Review of non-contributory social assistance expenditure (pre-COVID, 2020-2021, 2022 +MTEF 2022-2024) to identify potential fiscal space for preventative actions within the sector				Local expert consultancy . Validation meeting.	20000	5000 (in-kind)	25000	UNICEF	Ministry of Labour, Social Welfare and Migration, Department of Political and Economic Research of the Presidential Administration , National Statistical Committee Ministry of Finance
		Making an investment case for social protection, underlining the human/social consequences of not support providing									

		immediate assistance and risks in mid-term perspective									
3.3. Government institutions have improved analytical platforms and digital registries to support the implementation of shock-responsive social policy measures	1.3	3.3.1. Explore potential tools to model and simulate scenarios to understand the impact of economic indicators (remittances, incomes, inflation, prices, etc.) on poverty level and food security status of vulnerable population.				International consultant, IT company, WFP staff time	20000	3000 (in cash) 2000 (in kind)	25000	WFP	Ministry of Labour, Social Welfare and Migration
		3.3.2. Improving the digital Social Passport form (register of poor families under the State Agency on Local Self-Government and the Ministry of Labour, Social Security and Migration) to ensure above analyses and related policy decisions can be implemented thanks to improved beneficiary data quality and management				Local research company/consultant, WFP staff time	15000	3000 (in cash) 2000 (in kind)	20000	WFP	State Agency on Local Self-Government the Ministry of Labour, Social Security and Migration, INFOCOM

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



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

Risks	Risk Level: (Likelihood x Impact, as per instructions)	Likelihood: Certain - 5 Likely - 4 Possible - 3 Unlikely - 2	Impact: Essential - 5 Major - 4 Moderate - 3 Minor - 2	Mitigating measures	Responsible Org./ Person

		Rare – 1	Insignificant 1		
<b>Contextual risks</b>					
The Russian Ukraine conflict continues to disrupt production and supply chains into 2023 and beyond	20	4	5	Policy and programming build in contingencies to address the consequences	All PUNOs' senior management Programme Officers and Programme Managers
The country could be subjected to secondary sanctions as a result of so-called "parallel" imports	12	3	4	Policy and programming build in contingencies to address the consequences	UNDP Programme Officers
Civil unrest or political instability prevents data gathering and consultation for extended period	8	2	4	Monitor the situation, maintain close links with the relevant national partners. Adjust implementation modality or priorities in the programme depending on the situation.	All PUNOs' Programme Officers and Programme Managers
Re-emergence of COVID-19 or similar / related health threat prevents data gathering consultative process for extended period	12	3	4	Maintain the contacts with key national partner, remain flexible to address issues resulting from potential outbreak. Monitor the situation, adjust implementation modality depending on the situation.	All PUNOs' senior management
<b>Programmatic risks</b>					
The number and diversity of analytical interventions create resource challenges	12	3	4	Where possible analytical work is contracted to institutions with wide competence and management capacity	All PUNOs' Programme Officers and Programme Managers
<b>Institutional risks</b>					
Inadequate coordination between UN agencies	4	1	4	Regular interagency coordination mechanism for the project implementation to be established. Minutes to be kept and implementation of the joint decisions to be jointly monitored.	All PUNOs' senior management

Poor coordination between UN and other DPs	6	3	2	Development Partners Coordination Council Working Groups' (DPCC WG) platform and relevant sub-working groups to be used. Minutes to be kept and implementation of the joint decisions to be monitored.	All PUNOs' senior management
Change in government staff may weaken the quality of work with the Programme	6	2	3	Government to establish the DFA/INFF Oversight team and technical working group through formal appointment, any changes in the Government will have an insignificant impact on the activities of the Programme as the Oversight team may mitigate such an impact and suggest solutions to overcome the risk.	All PUNOs' Programme Officers and Programme Managers
<b>Fiduciary risks</b>					
Fraud, diversion and misappropriation of funds	5	1	5	Project will be managed through Direct Implementation Modality, in keeping with usual procedures for the respective country programmes. UNDP and UNICEF will follow respective anti-fraud policies. Any critical signs to be reported to respective oversight institutions.	All PUNOs' senior management, Programme Officers and Programme Managers

### Budget per UNSDG Categories

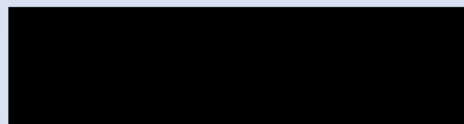
UNSDG BUDGET CATEGORIES	UNDP		FAO		UNICEF		WFP	
	Joint SDG Fund (USD)	UNDP Contribution (USD)	Joint SDG Fund (USD)	FAO Contribution (USD)	Joint SDG Fund (USD)	UNICEF (USD)	Joint SDG Fund (USD)	WFP Contribution (USD)
1. Staff and other personnel	4,600	<b>10,000 (cash)</b>	5,000	<b>10,000 (in-kind)</b>	0	<b>15,000 (in-kind)</b>	5,000	<b>20,000 (cash)</b>
2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials	1,558		1,500		2,000		0	
3. Equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture (including Depreciation)	0		0		0		0	
4. Contractual services	85,100		35,000		19,000		35,129	
5. Travel	0		4,500		0		3,000	
6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts	0		0		22,729		0	
7. General Operating and other Direct Costs	2,200		725		3,000		3,600	
<b>Total Direct Costs</b>	<b>93,458</b>				<b>46,725</b>			
8. Indirect Support Costs (Max. 7%)	6,542		3,271		3,271		3,271	
<b>TOTAL Costs</b>	<b>100,000</b>	<b>20,000</b>	<b>49,996</b>	<b>10,000</b>	<b>50,000</b>	<b>15,000</b>	<b>50,000</b>	<b>35,000</b>

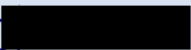
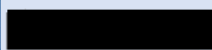

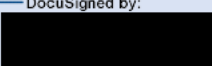
### Signature of Joint Programme document and Fund Transfer Request as per UNSDG budget categories.

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

Ozonnia Ojielo :  
Date and Signature  
08.06.2022



<b>UNDP Representative SIGNATURE</b>	<b>Louise Chamberlain, Resident Representative:</b> Date and Signature  DocuSigned by:  0D05AA30806E475	08-Jun-2022
<b>FAO Representative SIGNATURE</b>	<b>Viorel Gutu, SRC, FAOR in the Kyrgyz Republic A.I.:</b> Date and Signature  DocuSigned by:  12CFCC9A4D35449...	08-Jun-2022
<b>UNICEF Representative SIGNATURE</b>	<b>Christine Jaulmes, UNICEF Representative:</b> Date and Signature  DocuSigned by:  AD1DD6E54F0A4ED...	08-Jun-2022
<b>WFP Representative SIGNATURE</b>	<b>Hilke David, Deputy Country Director, OiC:</b> Date and Signature  DocuSigned by:  95DE96115D2F47E...	08-Jun-2022

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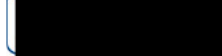
Hi ke David

hilke.david@wfp.org

Deputy Country Director, OiC

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Louise Chamberlain

louise.chamberlain@undp.org

Resident Representative

UNDP Kyrgyzstan

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Christine Jaulmes

cjaulmes@unicef.org

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Viorel Gutu

Viorel.Gutu@fao.org

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