



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 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	LEBANON
Region	National
Joint programme title:	Study of Lebanon's wheat value chain and rural migration to support sustainable food systems and enhance national food security
Outcomes(s): <verbatim from CF>	

	<i>By end of 2022, investment in productive capacities enhanced that creates decent work and livelihoods for the most vulnerable people through local economic activities and institutional support on necessary reforms.</i>
Duration:	Maximum 6 months, no later than 31 December 2022
Anticipated start and end dates:	08/2022 to 12/2022 (for Top-ups, extensions to no later than 31 December 2022)
Short description	<p><i>The proposal aims to assess and form a better understanding of the food systems in Lebanon, particularly the wheat value chain, in light of the protracted economic crisis and sharp increases in global food and fuel prices. This proposal focuses specifically on the wheat value chain as the multiple crises have led to conflicting estimates of remaining wheat stocks and the Government's ability to maintain the wheat subsidy, through which the price of bread – the main staple and one of the cheapest sources of calories – is fixed. Analysis will also be carried out on reverse migration (from urban areas/cities to rural areas/villages) and its potential impacts on traditional agri-food production.</i></p> <p><i>Together, these analyses will support the Government of Lebanon through the Ministry of Agriculture, UN agencies, donors, and other partners through generation of evidence and knowledge. The proposal aims to support policymaking and programme implementation to optimize and enhance domestic agricultural production, specifically, the wheat value chain and will tap into identifying skills and strengths that could be built on to ensure potential prospects of the enabling environment in terms of production, processing and marketing are addressed. Recommendations of these assessments are meant to support stakeholders including decision-makers in designing and enabling food security strategies and to seek needed support to implement integrated and comprehensive projects. The objectives and expected outcomes of this proposal were developed to be in synergy with other ongoing projects and programmes in relation to strengthening of food systems in Lebanon, specifically a joint crop mapping assessment with the Ministry of Agriculture and WFP.</i></p>
Resident Coordinator	Najat Rochdi rochdi@un.org
UN Joint Program RCO focal point	Rony Gedeon, Development Coordination Officer - Partnership and Development Finance, rony.gedeon@un.org , 03-154726
PUNO Lead agency JP Focal point	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) Nora Ourabah Haddad, FAO Representative, Nora.OurabahHaddad@fao.org , 05-951447 and Elie Choueiri, Programme Associate, Elie.Choueiri@fao.org , 03-256707
Other PUNOs JP focal point	World Food Programme (WFP)

Michelle Iseminger, Head of Programme, michelle.iseminger@wfp.org, 70-127673

Total budget: \$250,000

Source of funds:

- UN Joint SDG Fund up to \$250,000 (\$400,000 for MCOs)
- PUNO 1 \$125,000 (FAO)
- PUNO 2 \$125,000 (WFP)
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- Other sources

SDG Targets directly addressed by the Joint Programme

The proposal addresses four SDGs as follows: SDG 2= Zero Hunger, SDG 5= Gender Equality, SDG 8= Decent Work and Economic Growth, SDG 17 Partnerships

1. SDG Goal 2- End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture – Target 2.4
2. SDG Goal 5- Achieve Gender Equality and empower and empower all women and girls – Target 5.1
3. SDG Goal 8 – Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all- Target 8.3
4. SDG Goal 17 - Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development – Target 17.17

Gender Marker

Select only one from the options below

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

JOINT PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

Situation Analysis

1. Since 2011, SDG-2 related sectors such as agriculture, forestry, livestock and fishing have witnessed significant shrinking at aggregate level from 3.9 percent of GDP to 3.2 percent. Although GDP statistics by governorates are not available, proxy indicators (e.g. agriculture lands, industrial maps, employment statistics etc.), SDG2 related sectors are vital for peripheral governorates in Lebanon such as Akkar, Baalbak-Hermel, Beqaa, Nabatiyeh, South Lebanon and North Lebanon where the poverty rate is significantly higher than the national average especially among women. Poverty rates increased from 28% in 2019 to 82% in 2021 (ESCWA, 2021). Nearly one million households live in poverty while 400,000 of them face extreme poverty. WFP's recent household deprivation score (HDS) which measures deprivation beyond monetary indicators reached 53% of Lebanese households (WFP, M-VAM 2021). The depreciation of the Lebanese currency, coupled with increasing unemployment, high dependency on food imports, and the high level of inflation causing deterioration of the population's purchasing power, have pushed many Lebanese into food insecurity reaching 46 percent by the end of 2021 (WFP, M-VAM 2021).
2. Although Lebanon relies on food imports and specifically wheat imports to cover 80 percent of its food needs, the total volume of these imports is decreasing due to the declining availability of foreign currencies and removal of subsidies on food and fuel commodities. In this context, the prices of the major food items and energy services (including electricity and fuel) have increased dramatically, with more than 20-times increase in the cost of the food SMEB (survival minimum expenditures) the minimum required to ensure the basics food needs, and 2,500 percent increase in those of fuel. Prices of food and other basic commodities continue to increase amidst persisting inflation and are expected to keep increasing following the recent hike in international fuel prices. In addition, despite the wheat subsidisation, the price of the large bread package price increased by 760 percent since 2019, while the weight of the package has decreased.
3. Most recently, the conflict in Ukraine and the consequent global crisis on cereals' exports, have had an additional negative effect on Lebanon's wheat imports, and as more than 96 percent of the wheat was imported from the Black Sea in 2021 (80 percent from Ukraine and 16 percent from Russia, Moldova and Romania) making the country particularly vulnerable to external shocks. This situation is likely to cause major disruptions and additional costs as authorities are seeking alternatives for import sources from more distant origins (FAO/WFP Hotspots, May 2022).
4. While wheat should continue to be available on the market, prices of bread and other food commodities dependent on wheat will likely continue to witness an increase. However, the ability of the Government to continue financing the wheat subsidy is increasingly in doubt and there are conflicting estimates of the amount of wheat stock remaining, with reports by millers and bakeries, as of 23 June, of imminent wheat and bread shortages.

5. Figures show that around 51,500 ha of wheat were cultivated in Lebanon in 2021 (of which 72 percent durum wheat), representing almost 80 percent of the total areas cultivated with cereals with a production of 150,200 tonnes for a total value of 774 billion LBP (Agriculture Production Survey, 2021- MoA)The production of Durum wheat is mainly for domestic consumption. .
6. As a result of the economic crisis, many Lebanese resorted to different coping strategies among these, the internal reverse migration. Historically, internal migration took the direction of rural-to-urban areas as people migrated to cities pursuing jobs, education, and livelihood opportunities. However, in 2021, Information International estimated the number of village residents at 25 percent of the Lebanese population (showing a remarkable increase from 13 percent in 2008). Many Lebanese decided to move back to their hometowns, encouraged by cheaper housing and food, less overall cost of living, and more access to lands. Return migrants including women, are seeking a living in rural areas with agriculture as a main recourse. This number is expected to increase with rising unemployment rates and increasing cost of living in cities compared to villages.
7. Vulnerable populations, are being deeply affected by sharp increase in socio-economic needs, gaps in critical supply chains, among them wheat, with limitations on access to food, healthcare, education, employment and other services.
8. In light of the above, and further to the request of the Ministry of Agriculture, this project proposal studies the Food System with focus on wheat value chain analysis, its enabling environment and the consumer behaviour pillars in the context of the global crisis. In parallel, a study will be carried out to assess the current situation of reverse migration to rural areas and their impact on the agri-food sector. Both studies will allow analysis into the status of the food security of Lebanon’s population and the impact on the Lebanese economy.

Programme Strategy

- 1. 1- Rationale:**
 2. Lebanon, an importer of wheat from the Black Sea, is witnessing supply chain disruptions as a result of the current global crisis caused by the conflict in Ukraine and its impacts on the production and trade of main agricultural commodities especially cereals (wheat) and sunflower oil. Consequently, the government of Lebanon is seeking alternative import avenues of wheat from other countries and possibilities to increase domestic production especially that the Beirut cereals silos have been destroyed by the explosion in August 2020 coupled with a shrinking supply of foreign currency to fund imports.
 3. The World Bank’s board of directors approved an emergency loan of \$150 million to Lebanon in April 2022 (ratified in April, 2022) to “finance immediate wheat imports to avoid the disruption in supply over the short term and help
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secure affordable bread for poor and vulnerable households including displaced populations and refugees in Lebanon.”

4. Lebanon’s mills purchase wheat, mostly from the Black Sea region, and import it into the country for milling into flour, which they deliver onwards to bakeries. Since the onset of the economic crisis they have received a subsidy in the form of access to dollars at preferential rates from Banque du Liban, which reimburses their hard currency import expenses. In recent months there have been temporary interruptions in deliveries of flour from the mills to the bakeries due to delays in reimbursement from BDL, which have sparked some consumer panics (*L'Orient Today newspaper, 14 May 2022*).
5. While subsidies have been gradually removed on most commodities, wheat remained the only food commodity benefitting from state subsidies where domestic production is bought from farmers at purchasing price defined by a decree from the Council of ministers. The cost of financing the subsidy increased from USD 12 million per month in 2020 to USD 20 million per month in 2021, thus presenting more difficulties for the state to continue sustaining its costs and allocating the remaining hard currency for subsidies.
6. In addition, and, triggered by the economic crisis, new waves of reverse migration (from cities to villages) presented a recent phenomenon that can activate rural economies, especially through agri-food sectors that are considered by many return migrants a last resort to maintain basic food needs and a dignified living. In villages, cost of living is cheaper than cities and job opportunities exist across small-scale industries and agriculture. Abandoned and arable lands provide a solution for people seeking income and food security in rural areas. According to the National Agriculture Strategy, the agri-food sector can play a key role in absorbing the crises-induced economic shocks as well as contributing to the recovery of the Lebanese economy in such a difficult context, eventually contributing to bring the economy on a sustainable growth path. However, limited assessments took place to show return migrants’ re-integration attempts in rural areas with a focus on agriculture as a main investment and/or self-sufficiency sector.
7. **2- Expected Outputs and their contribution to address the impact of the Global crisis:**
8. The proposal aims at conducting a Value Chain Study on Wheat to assess its domestic production and potential upgrade of the value chain, trade (imports/exports), actors and stakeholders involved (institutions, private sector/mills, farmers and their organizations, bakeries, processing, marketing up to the consumers) in addition to identifying the gaps, bottlenecks, (Strength, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats in general) through every step of the supply chain and provide policy recommendation to the concerned decision-makers on the potentials and prospects in terms of production, processing and marketing.
9. The overall objective of the study is to contribute to solutions that may increase the availability of wheat in the country, assess the subsidy status and its future/feasibility to the public treasury and to make the bread affordable

to poor and vulnerable household members as this food is the single largest item in the survival and minimum expenditure basket (SMEB) in Lebanon, as calculated by the World Food Programme (WFP) in 2020.

10. In addition, the study reflects the priorities of the Government of Lebanon and will enable meeting the immediate food and nutrition security needs of the country, avoiding a breakdown of the wheat import supply chain, at a time when the country has low domestic stocks of wheat and wheat prices are at an all-time high on global markets (Appraisal Environmental and Social Review Summary Appraisal Stage, WB 2022).
- 11. Output 1: *Wheat Value Chain is mapped, assessed and analysed along the different stages of the chain from production to consumption.***
12. This will be done through a call for technical expertise to carry out the study/assessment which should include the following topics but not limited to:
13. Making a rapid literature or desk review of existing studies on cereals/wheat value chain
14. Preparing an Inventory/state of the art of the wheat value chain from production, seeds, existing varieties and agricultural practices as well as seeds production (Research Institutions: Lebanese Agricultural Research Institute-LARI and/or ICARDA); Harvesting practices, consumption patterns..)
15. Reviewing and analysing Trade flows (imports and exports)
16. Existing Linkages/ Relationships (formal, informal between all wheat actors (producers, importers, millers, processors, traders...)
17. Markets Mapping (domestic, exports, markets information, buyers, suppliers, processors, traders...)
18. Analyse costs and margins and combine it to revenues and incomes
19. Carry out a SWOT Analysis of the wheat value chain
20. Potential Niche wheat by-products for domestic and export markets
21. Quality assurance / upgrading
22. Mapping the food environment including Enabling Environment (laws, regulations, policies, norms, infrastructure, subsidy...) or factors that either facilitate or hinder the functioning of markets, hence the movement of a product or service along its value chain and coming up with policy recommendations.
23. Presenting the Findings, results and recommendations of the Wheat Value Chain and food environment to main stakeholders and partners through a National workshop
24. Throughout the study, interviews, Focus Group Discussions with relevant actors of the different and concerned actors along all the value chain stages will be carried out.
25. Results will be disaggregated by gender and age group

26. Output 2: Humanitarian food system actors and public bodies have access to a study of the needs, opportunities, and challenges of agri-food producers with a focus on return migration

27. Under this output, the study on the reverse migration and its impact on the agri-food sector, will assess urban-rural return migrants' engagement in agriculture and food production through the following:
28. Call for technical expertise to inform decision-making on priority future interventions in agriculture and domestic food production based on the assumption that many people migrating from urban to rural areas are exploring opportunities in these sectors to cover their basic food needs and generate income.
29. The assessment include but is not limited to the following:
30. Desk review of existing studies
31. collecting primary data through key informant interviews, focus groups, and direct observations, while ensuring representation of women, men, and other vulnerable groups (farmers, youth, PWDs).
32. , Explore the needs and skills of return migrants reverting to agriculture & food production, their opportunities, challenges, and potential reintegration interventions.
33. Assessment of specific geographic areas, building on the agriculture dependence of areas, vulnerability and number of reverse migrants observed.
34. Formulate recommendations on potential areas of inclusion of the returning population and in agriculture and food systems sector.
35. Presenting the Findings, results and recommendations to main stakeholders and partners
36. The results and recommendations of this assessment shall support national decision makers and actors, mainly the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Economy, international NGOs and UN organizations in designing responsive measures that address food insecurity and enhancing partnerships with International Financial Organizations to support these measures through more integrated and comprehensive responses.
37. As such, the study on Wheat Value Chain and food environment including policies shall benefit food security analysis as its production, processing, marketing and consumption is crucial for household food-security and as both PNUOs involved Agencies: WFP and FAO are fully engaged in comprehensive food security and vulnerability analyses, in-depth emergency food security assessments and their impacts on the poor and vulnerable stakeholders (e.g. small farmers) in close collaboration with the MoA
38. In addition, the study on reverse migration will focus on individual farmers & small-scale producers, agri-start-ups, and rural cooperatives working across agricultural and food value chains.
39. Validation workshops will be organized, and a joint paper prepared that can be a reference for future development and emergency priority interventions focusing on domestic food production, agriculture, and food security. The assessments will also help public policy formulation to enhance access to and availability of food while reducing dependency on food imports, mitigating the impacts of rising food prices, and capacitating joiners to the agriculture and agri-food sector, knowing that this sector can create opportunities out of the crisis.

40. Results will be disaggregated by gender and age group

Governance and implementation arrangements

Being the two main UN agencies in Lebanon mandated to address food security, agriculture, and domestic food production, WFP and FAO will jointly implement this project under the leadership of the RCO. Both organizations have a long experience in working with vulnerable community groups to maintain their basic food needs, improve local food production, and support small-scale farmers and agri-food producers.

A Joint Programme Steering Committee (JPSC), chaired by the UN Resident Coordinator, and comprising of representatives from WFP and FAO, and the concerned Government entities (MoA, Ministry of Energy and Trade, Ministry of Industry), will have the overall responsibility for strategic guidance and oversight of the programme. The JPSC will approve the JP work plan, making sure it is well set towards achieving the desired objectives. It will meet on a six-monthly basis. It will receive progress reports and future work outlook on a six-month basis. As needed, other national counterparts, representatives from the private sector or civil society as well as expert on gender equality public financial management and sector development will be invited to participate on ad-hoc basis.

The Joint Programme is the combined efforts of two UN agencies: WFP and FAO, including the RCO, FAO and WFP, will provide the needed technical expertise to ensure activities are completed and complementary to already ongoing activities, towards the defined outputs. This team, managed under a specific Programme Management Team, will work in collaborative efforts with the national stakeholders from the public and private sectors. The JP PMU will report to the UN Resident Coordinator Office project progresses and subsequently to the UNCT.

During its regular meetings, the project steering committee will provide program design, assign implementing partners, identify target areas and populations, ensure and support project implementation, provide financial management, monitor progress and results, facilitate coordination with implementing partners, and liaise with government bodies mainly the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Economy and Trade. The members of the steering committee will act as the project focal points in their respective organizations, while ensuring technical supervision and exchange of information between the organizations and the RCO. The steering committee will also take the necessary decisions to ensure smooth implementation and mitigate potential risks. Members of the steering committee will assume project ownership and will not charge the project any fees. Organizations represented in the steering committee will utilize their wide networks to facilitate the implementation of project activities, validate the results, and disseminate them across the main country stakeholders including national and international organizations, public bodies, and other key players. Each organization will also utilize its internal units, where necessary (e.g. M&E, finance, procurement, IT...) to provide maximum support and facilitate timely & effective implementation. All project-related decisions will be jointly taken by both organizations and approved by the RCO, including but not limited to, assessment design and planning, implementing partners selection, validation workshops, dissemination of results, branding, visibility, coordination with government bodies etc...

The activities and outputs of the JP will be implemented in close collaboration with the Government counterparts and will feed as much as possible to their corresponding existing national strategies.

Legal context

Based on the Law 23 dated 16 April 1963 whereby Parliament approved the Cooperation Agreement between Lebanon, Special United Nations Fund for Economic Development and the Food and Agriculture Organization:

Agency Name: FAO

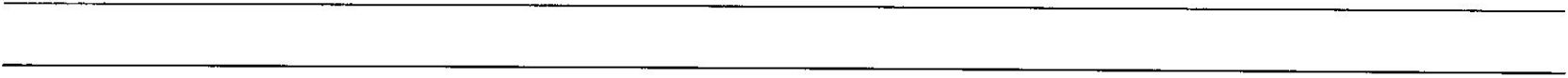
Agreement Title: Agreement for the Establishment of the Office for the FAO Representative in Lebanon.

Agreement date: 25 February 1977.

Agency name: WFP

Agreement title: Basic Agreement between the Government of the Lebanese Republic and the World Food Programme

Agreement date: 5 July 2021



Workplan Template

Outcome 1		<i>Better understanding of the Food System Approach through Wheat Value Chain Analysis and of the impact of Reverse migration on the agri-food producers</i>											
Output	Target/s	List of activities	Time frame <i>Customize as relevant</i>					PLANNED BUDGET				PUNO/s involved	Implementing partner/s involved
			M1	M2	M3	M4	M5	Overall budget description	Joint SDG Fund (USD)	PUNO Contributions (USD)	Total Cost (USD)		
Output 1.1: <i>Wheat Value Chain is mapped, assessed and analysed along the different stages of the chain from production to consumption</i>	Study developed, validated, published, and disseminated	1. Situation Analysis of the wheat value chain	X					US \$250,000	125,000	0	125,000	FAO	
		2. Stakeholders Mapping of the Wheat value Chain		X	X	X	X						
		3. In-depth analysis of constraints and market opportunities for wheat value chain development and potential for upgrade		X	X	X	X						
		4. Mapping and Analysing the food environment (policies, regulations..)		X	X	X	X						
		5. Carry out a Consumer Behavior Analysis (KPA)		X	X	X	X						
		6. Organize workshop for findings and recommendations					X						

Output 1.2: <i>Humanitarian food system actors and public bodies have access to a study of the needs, opportunities, and challenges of agri-food producers with a focus on return migrants (urban-rural migrants)</i>	Study developed, validated, published, and disseminated	1. Develop study TORs and recruitment of technical expertise	X						125,000	0	125,000	WFP		
		2. Desk review of existent similar studies	X											
		3. Implement the study: Identify target areas, assessment design, collect primary data...			X									
		4. Organize validation workshops for study results.		X		X								
		5. Prepare a joint paper of recommendations based on the study results that join FAO, WFP, and the MOA.						X						

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					
Change in Government priorities	10	2	5	Endorsement by the Government would minimize drastically this risk	
Security incidents and lockdowns	8	3	3	Conduct online consultations and studies	
Programmatic risks					
No commitment and no staff allocation from the line ministries: Ministry of Agriculture and/or the Ministry of Economy and Trade in the programme implementation	10	2	5	Consultations have taken place and continue collaboration/consultation to happen throughout implementation	PUNOs

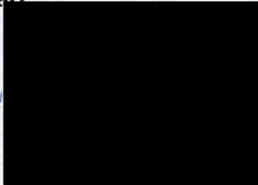

Challenges in coordination between the implementing agencies and between stakeholders and relevant line ministries	4	2	2	The Governance structure in place with UNRC and UNCT would limit potential delays	UNCT/PUNOs
Locally available consultants and experts to carry out the studies	2	2	2	Ensure timely recruitment of technical expertise and rely on International PNUOs Backstopping	PNUOs
Institutional risks					
MoA time investment in this SDG proposal hampered by economic and financial crisis management priorities	9	3	3	Consultations have taken place and continue collaboration/consultation to happen throughout implementation	PNUOs
Fiduciary risks					
Funds of the JP could be diverted to more pressure issues following current economic and monetary crisis	10	2	5	The setup of the JPSC will mitigate diversion	UNCT/JPSC

Budget per UNSDG Categories

UNSDG BUDGET CATEGORIES	PUNO 1 FAO		PUNO 2 WFP		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	83,681		5,000					
2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials	2,894		5,200		0		0	
3. Equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture (including Depreciation)	0		0		0		0	
4. Contractual services	0		100,000		0		0	
5. Travel	22,382		5,221		0		0	
6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts	0		0		0		0	
7. General Operating and other Direct Costs	7,865		1,950		0		0	
Total Direct Costs	116,822		117,371		0		0	
8. Indirect Support Costs (Max. 7%)	8,178		7,629		0		0	
TOTAL Costs	125,000	0	125,000	0	0	0	0	0

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

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

RESIDENT COORDINATOR SIGNATURE	Najat Rochdi UN Resident Coordinator 12 July 2022	
PUNO Representative SIGNATURE	Nora Ourabah Haddad FAO Representative 12 July 2022	 
PUNO Representative SIGNATURE	Nicolas Oberlin WFP Officer in charge 12 July 2022	