



Joint Programme Document and Fund Transfer Request

- Template –

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

Eligibility Check

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| 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"/> Help devise comprehensive preventative package of response measures <input type="checkbox"/> Testing / catalysing new integrated policies, financing solutions, programmes | | |
| Is the proposal developed under the RC leadership to mobilize the UNCT to effectively and efficiency respond to the crisis? | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No | |
| Does the proposal contribute to results in the UNSDCF? | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No | |
| Is the proposal building on and topping up an existing joint programme supported by the Joint SDG Fund? | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No | |

Cover-page

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| MPTFO Project Reference Number | <i>(Leave blank, for automatic population in Atlas)</i> |
| Country | Malawi |
| Region | Africa |
| Joint programme title: | Enable the Government of Malawi to design an effective policy and programmatic response to protect the most vulnerable from the impact of the recent global and national crises |

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| Outcomes: | A model-based UN Joint Assessment of the impact of the multiple crises on Malawi's most vulnerable is in place and informs a set of targeted policy recommendations to support Government's continuous response |
| Duration: | 6 months |
| Anticipated start and end dates: | 1 July 2022 to 31 December 2022 |
| Short description | <p>Under this Joint Programme (JP), the UN Country Team (UNCT) through the Participating UN Organizations (PUNOs), will run a UN Joint Country Assessment (UNJCA) focusing on the current and foreseeable impacts of the compounded crises that hit Malawi on its most vulnerable strata (women headed-households, young single mothers, labour-constrained households, persons with disability, informal sector workers). The UNJCA will inform a set of clear and actionable recommendations for targeted Government policy responses to the effects of the compounded crises that hit the country.</p> <p>More specifically, the UNJCA will be based on (i) the systematization of the wealth of available macro and micro-level evidence on the impacts present and forecasted of the different crises Malawi is facing (food, fuel and fertilizers prices and availability, natural disasters, devaluation of the Kwacha, debt restructuring, limited fiscal space); (ii) the closure of the knowledge gaps, especially at micro level, of the compounded effects, again present and forecasted, of such crises on the Malawian population with specific attention to the most vulnerable (women headed-households, young single mothers, labour-constrained households, persons with disability, informal sector workers); (iii) the production of evidence-based and gender responsive policy recommendations and actionable measures that will support the ongoing policy efforts in the areas of macroeconomic reforms, social support, debt relief, food security and support to promote decent work for the informal economy. These intervention areas are interdependent, and the UNJCA aims at leveraging on this to provide Government and DPs with the most comprehensive, versatile, and updated body of evidence in support to effective policymaking in a time of deep and multifarious crises that might erase Malawi's progress towards the SDGs and its own development goals.</p> |
| Resident Coordinator | Maria Ribeiro. RC a.i. ribeiro6@un.org |
| UN Joint Program RCO focal point | Santiago Quinones santiago.quinones@one.un.org +265993000540 |
| PUNO 1 Lead agency JP Focal point (UNICEF) | Beatrice Targa – btarga@unicef.org |

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| PUNO 2 JP focal point (WFP) | Nicole Carn – nicole.carn@wfp.org |
| Total budget: | \$335,000 |
| Source of funds: | |
| • UN Joint SDG Fund | \$250,000 |
| • PUNO 1 (UNICEF) | \$175,000 + \$55,000 (co-funding) |
| • PUNO 2 (WFP) | \$75,000 + \$30,000 (co-funding) |
| • Other sources | NA (other than co-funding) |

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| SDG Targets directly addressed by the Joint Programme | No Poverty, 2 – Zero Hunger, 4 – Quality Education, 7 – Affordable and Clean Energy, 10 – Reduced Inequalities and 17 – Partnerships – Decent Work and Economic Growth, 8 |
| <u>Gender Marker</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

The onset of the COVID-19 pandemic in the early months of 2020 and its continuation to these days has caused a global economic recession, put a strain on most countries' health systems, and destabilized supply chains causing inflationary pressures (WEO 2021, IMF). Whilst the world was still grappling with these combined crises, the Russian invasion of Ukraine has triggered a rapid increase in natural gas (and fertilizers), fuel and food prices, particularly grains and seed-based oils and is contributing to a general slowdown of global economic growth. Furthermore, the global response to inflationary pressures (an increase in core sovereign interest rates in most developed countries and especially in the US) is putting additional pressure on borrowers in developing countries that accumulated substantial amounts of debt to respond to COVID-19 (WEO 2022, IMF). Plagued by a tight and rapidly shrinking fiscal space, increasing pressures on debt and exchange rates and still coping with the aftermath of the health crisis, most developing economies such as Malawi (which is at high risk of debt distress) are set to disproportionately suffer from the compounding effects of these global economic shocks (WEO 2022, IMF).

In Malawi, this challenging scenario is compounded by the consequences of the tropical cyclones Ana (900,000 affected people) and Gombe that severely hit the southern part of the country, destroying thousands of hectares of crops, forcing the displacement of hundreds of thousands, with losses of goods, damaging of cash crops (sugar, tea) and the crippling of energy production with the extensive damages to Kapichira hydropower plant (Malawi Poverty Update – April 2022, WB). This has also caused loss of the sources of economic activities and livelihoods. Meanwhile, over the past three months the cost of the food basket has increased by 18% in Malawi, the highest increase in Southern Africa according to WFP data.

The current projections in terms of macroeconomic impact suggest that Malawi's GDP should grow of about 2.1% – tantamount to negative per capita GDP growth – and the share of the population below the international \$1.90 poverty line is projected to stagnate around 74 percent in 2022 and 2023 (Malawi Poverty Update – April 2022, WB). For reference, extreme poverty levels (at the national poverty line) are at 20.5% of the population and 61.7% of Malawians live in multidimensional poverty (National Statistical Office, 2021-Malawi Multidimensional Poverty Index Report). The majority of the population, around 80% (National Statistical Office, 2021) depend on subsistence agriculture.

While the negative implications and impact of these crises are projected to increase in scale, frequency, and complexity the capacity of the national government, both at central and local level, remains insufficient to effectively anticipate, respond to, and recover from the crisis. As such, it is unclear how these shocks will hit the different components of the population, particularly the most vulnerable (women headed-households, labour-constrained and ultra-poor households, informal sector workers) in rural and most importantly in urban areas, where the existing social protection programmes do not operate.

Understanding these impacts is however paramount to calibrate an effective response, particularly bearing in mind the highly constrained fiscal situation Malawi is in. Government and Development Partners (DPs) are already working together on major sectoral interventions such as: (i) the reform of the Affordable Inputs Programme (AIP) spearheaded by the World Bank that aims at transitioning a significant part of the AIP beneficiaries towards other social support programmes that can more efficiently and effectively cater for their needs, and (ii) the expansion of social support programmes under the upcoming Malawi National Social Support Programme (MNSSP III), and reviewed National Social Support Policy. In addition, Government and DPs are acutely aware of the evermore precarious situation of informal workers that are unable to transfer the higher costs they are facing on the clients, further squeezing their margins. For many workers in the informal economy, the crisis may mean losing their jobs as a result threatening their livelihoods.

A comprehensive set of micro-level data from extensive household surveys (Integrated Household Survey 5) is available, but only covers the pre-COVID period, thus providing a picture that is outdated and not conducive to an effective targeting of Government and DPs' interventions. These data constitute a good baseline to estimate the impact of the compounded crises over the wellbeing of Malawian households, provided that they are matched with an additional and comprehensive data collection and analysis effort at the micro-level. This assessment could benefit from the wealth of sectoral macro- and micro-level analyses produced by DPs and Government (MICS, World Bank Poverty Updates, WFP Market analysis, etc.) which however need to be systematized.

Programme Strategy

Rationale and relevance

Under this Joint Programme (JP), the UN Country Team (UNCT) through the Participating UN Organizations (PUNOs), will run a UN Joint Country Assessment (UNJCA) focusing on the current and foreseeable impacts of the compounded crises on the most vulnerable Malawians (ultra-poor, women headed-households, young single mothers, labour-constrained households, persons with disability, informal sector workers). The UNJCA will inform a set of clear and actionable recommendations for targeted Government policy responses to the effects of the compounded crises that hit the country.

The UNJCA will be based on (i) the systematization of the wealth of available macro and micro-level evidence on the impacts present and forecasted of the different crises Malawi is facing (food, fuel and fertilizers prices and availability, natural disasters, devaluation of the Kwacha, debt restructuring, limited fiscal space); (ii) the closure of the knowledge gaps, especially at micro level, of the compounded effects, again present and forecasted, of such crises on the Malawian population with specific attention to the most vulnerable (ultra-poor, women headed-households, young single mothers, labour-constrained households, persons with disability, informal sector workers); (iii) the production of evidence-based and gender-sensitive policy recommendations and actionable measures that will support the ongoing policy efforts in the areas of macroeconomic reforms, social support, debt relief, food security and support to promote decent work for the informal economy. These intervention areas are interdependent, and the UNJCA aims at leveraging on this to provide Government and DPs with the most comprehensive, versatile, and updated body of evidence in support to effective policymaking in a time of deep and multifarious crises that might erase Malawi's progress towards the SDGs and its own development goals. The intervention will in the medium to long term strengthen development of shock sensitive social protection programmes

in line with MNSSP II and its successor. At the same time, cognizant of the shifting nature of the global and local situation, the UNJCA will be sufficiently flexible to support interventions in other areas as well, possibly through the next funding window.

Once finalized the UNJCA will also be an effective tool to support the testing of new financing solutions that will be proposed under Malawi's Integrated National Financing Framework (INFF) and that might be supported under the next window of funding, together with other interventions suggested in the Policy Recommendations. The INFF is currently being designed through the ongoing UN Joint Programme on Financing Architecture run by UNICEF and UNDP. UNJCA recommendations will feed into the INFF in the same fashion of the Development Finance Assessment, Malawi's Domestic Revenue Mobilization Strategy (IMF), the Debt Restructuring Strategy (EU), Malawi's Digital Ecosystem Assessment (UNDP) as well as the recommendations on revenue mobilization at local level contained in the reform papers on fiscal decentralization produced by UNICEF. Furthermore, the UNJCA will draw a comprehensive picture of the vulnerability profile of the country against which Government will be able to develop better targeted and gender-sensitive social support policies and programmes under MNSSP III and reviewed National Social Support Policy also building on the results and evaluation from the UN Joint Programme Social Protection for the Sustainable Development Goals (SP4SDG) and the results of the Longitudinal Social Cash Transfer Programme (SCTP) Impact Evaluation.

The model and the data collection instrument onto which the UNJCA will be based will then be incorporated in the nascent unified M&E system Government of Malawi is setting up to centralize information and evidence produced in the country. In the future, given possible budgetary constraints, only sector-specific modules of the model might receive updated data through existing data collection platforms in place to follow up on beneficiaries (e.g. social support programmes' call centre) or to monitor the evolution of prices (WFP market prices monitoring tool).

Expected outputs and contribution

The Joint Programme will produce:

- (i) The model-based UN Joint Country Assessment report
- (ii) The set of Policy Recommendations that will target the ongoing sector-specific reform efforts in the areas of social support, food security, macroeconomic reforms, and others as relevant, based on the findings of the UNJCA.
- (iii) Nation-wide inclusive Policy Dialogue (or series thereof) to identify the situation of the targeted vulnerable groups and pathways to operationalize the policy recommendations as well as to prepare for strategic and well-prioritized interventions to limit the impact of the crises on the most vulnerable. The proposed interventions will include immediate, medium- and long-term policy measures.

These outputs will cover all the first areas of intervention listed in the Terms of Reference, knowing that the fourth one (Testing and catalysing new integrated policy and financing solutions and programmes) could be addressed through the ongoing INFF exercise and during a possible second phase. In the same spirit, additional funding could be used to support the roll out of other integrated policy solutions, particularly in social support or interventions promoting decent work in the informal economy.

The JP will contribute to addressing the impact of the global crisis by, first and foremost, understanding how this impact will take form in Malawi, who it will affect the most (with a special focus on vulnerable Malawians such as women, persons with disabilities, among others) and how it will be evolving in the foreseeable future under a set of assumptions and scenarios. It will furthermore provide inclusive policy recommendations drafted to feed into the ongoing sector-specific responses as described above. As some of these efforts are currently being spearheaded by the PUNOs and the UNCT, the current outputs can also be seen as a bedrock onto which a second, more operational and policy-oriented JP phase could be designed and implemented in 2023.

Cooperation Framework Outcomes - the JP will contribute to:

- Outcome 1 - Rights holders in Malawi access more accountable and effective institutions at the central and decentralised levels that use quality disaggregated data, offer integrated service delivery and promote civic engagement, respect for human rights and rule of law.
- Outcome 2 - Gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls in Malawi is enhanced.
- Outcome 7 - Households have increased food and nutrition security, equitable access to WASH and healthy ecosystems and resilient livelihoods

The JP will focus on the following SDGs: 1 – No Poverty, 2 – Zero Hunger, 5- Gender Equality, 8 – decent work and economic growth, 10 – Reduced Inequalities, and 17 – Partnerships.

Medium-term policies and Financing Solutions

The JP is designed to produce a comprehensive, versatile, and updated body of evidence and actionable prioritised policy recommendations in support to the ongoing efforts to counter the effects of these combined crises on Malawi's most vulnerable households, in a context of already widespread poverty, inequality, unemployment. Malawi's Government is already in the process of defining its response to these crises also looking at the medium- and long-term, particularly considering the structural nature of some issues which were only exacerbated in the past years. Most notably, the development of the Malawi National Social Support Programme III (MNSSP III), the ongoing work on the establishment of a sustainable integrated national financing architecture, and the ongoing reform of the Affordable Inputs Programme (AIP).

The JP will proceed in parallel with the drafting of the Integrated National Financing Strategy as part of the INFF as well as the Debt Restructuring Strategy and the Extended Credit Facility negotiations, which will together define Malawi's future financing solutions. It will thus provide additional and timely information on the specific priority financing needs to cushion vulnerable groups from the impact of the combined crises all the while being informed by the financing potential likely to be unlocked by the implementation of the new financing solutions.

Focus on Vulnerable Groups

The JP will structure the production of evidence around the impact of the combined crises on key vulnerable groups, namely women headed-households, young single mothers, labour-constrained households, persons with disability, SMEs, and

informal sector workers, as relevant under the Leave No One Behind principle enshrined in Malawi Vision2063 and the MIP - 1 as well as the key policies, including the National Social Support Policy, the National Social Support Programme II and its successor, the MNSSP III, as well as the National Resilience Strategy.

Role of wider UNCT and stakeholders

The JP will be implemented by UNICEF and WFP with the support of the RCO for the coordinating and convening aspects. Central to the implementation of the JP will be the role of the Government of Malawi, particularly through the Ministry of Finance and Economic Affairs (the proposed Government Focal Point), the Ministry of Agriculture (on issues related to food systems), the National Planning Commission, the National Statistical Office (NSO), the Malawi Vulnerability Assessment Committee (MVAC), Ministry of Gender, and the relevant line ministries representatives. To use an existing structure, the Steering Committee will be that used by the INFF and it will be co-chaired by the RC and the Minister of Finance and Economic Affairs, inclusive to all other related entities.

The JP will be a joint UNCT endeavour building upon the respective sectoral expertise, preferential access to certain categories of data and parts of the Malawian population. This includes ongoing technical support related to the key elements of the social protection sector (Malawi's Social Registry – UBR, and programme Management Information and Payment Systems), PA as well as critical support to the NRB and National Statistical Office. Both the systematization of existing evidence, the data collection exercise to “close the knowledge” gap and the modelling for the evolution of the impacts throughout future scenarios will benefit from the choral guidance of the UNCT (and their HQs/Regional Hubs), as well as from technical inputs from other stakeholders, such as the relevant IFIs (IMF, WB and AfDB), the CSOs, and the other DPs through the coordination modalities described in the next section.

UNICEF will be overseeing the procurement of the relevant services for the design and implementation of the UNJCA, ensuring the project management and quality assurance of the process. However, as mentioned, the contribution of the UNCT, the DPs and stakeholders as well as of Government will be ensured through the governance arrangements as detailed in the next section.

Under the JP, WFP will enhance the already-existing price monitoring system (mobile Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping – mVAM) to ensure that it is covering both urban and rural areas and providing near real-time updates to the Government of Malawi, UN partners, and other key stakeholders around the country to inform decision making and programmatic planning.

Governance and implementation arrangements

The JP will be closely overseen by the RCO and implemented by UNICEF and WFP, in a close collaboration with UNDP. The RCO will support the PUNOs coordination mechanism and will serve as convening agent with the Government and other relevant stakeholders. The RCO will link this Joint Programme with the PMT, as this UN collective body is advancing efforts in enhancing knowledge on the impacts of the crisis. The RCO will support the early engagement of relevant Government entities, as to inform and validate the exercise.

As leading PUNO, UNICEF will oversee all project management aspects, including the preparation of the reporting and the coordination of the activities with WFP and UNDP, as to guarantee overall coherence. UNICEF will also support coordination and complementarity (i) with what is being done by UNICEF and UNDP under the JSDGF JP on Financing Architecture (this will ensure that the JP activities and the development of the INFF will benefit from one another), and (ii) with the work of other relevant UN entities (i.e. ILO), which are advancing complementary analyses on the impacts of the crises. For example, the project can leverage the ILO-led rapid assessment of the impact of COVID 19 on enterprise and workers in the informal economy in developing and emerging countries. The tool can be used to gather information on the situation of workers and economic units aimed to support the contribution of the informal economy to the economic fabric and facilitate policy recommendations to protect the income for people depending on it.

WFP will be leveraging its expertise in food systems and value chain as well as its robust network by conducting weekly price monitoring from some 200 traders across 25 strategic markets around the country, providing near real-time updates and open-source data that is used by the Government, international finance corporations, and other key stakeholders to inform policy recommendations and program design. The UN leadership and technical focal points (economists) will be involved associated throughout.

For governance arrangements, noting its complementarities, this initiative will make use of the existing Steering Committee of the INFF JP, co-chaired by the RC and the Minister of Finance and Economic Affairs.

Legal context

The legal context within which the JP will operate is dictated by the provisions under the following agreements:

Agency name: **UNICEF**

Agreement title: **Basic Cooperation Agreement between the United Nations Children's Fund and the Government of the Republic of Malawi.**

Agreement date: **28/06/1994**

Agency name: **WFP**

Agreement title: **Malawi Country Strategic Plan (2019-2023)**

Agreement date: **28/02/2019**

| Workplan Template | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| A model-based UN Joint Assessment of the impact of the multiple crises on Malawi's most vulnerable is in place and informs a set of targeted policy recommendations to support Government's continuous response | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Outcome 1 | Target/s | List of activities | Time frame 2022 | | | PLANNED BUDGET | | | | PUNO/s involved | Implementing partner/s involved | |
| | | | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Overall budget description | Joint SDG Fund (USD) | PUNO Contributions (USD) | | | Total Cost (USD) |
| Output 1.1 | UNJCA finalized Recommendations Report finalized | Systemize the existing relevant data; Design a data collection instrument; Conduct the survey; Build and run the model; propose detail policy recommendations based on the findings. | | | | | Contractual services, staff | 155,000 | 45,000 | 200,000 | UNICEF (lead) | MoFEA, NSO, NPC, ILO |
| Output 1.2 | Enhanced market monitoring and food systems analysis in place | Systematization of evidence, closure of the knowledge gaps and production of actionable measures that will support the ongoing policy efforts in the areas of | | | | | Contractual services, staff, supplies, travel | 75,000 | 30,000 | 105,000 | WFP (lead) | MVAC, NSO, Min Ag., Min Gen. |

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 (AA) under which the funds will be channelled for the Global Project through the AA. 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 at a maximum 7% (6.5% for WFP). 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. Funding by the Joint SDG Fund will be provided on an annual basis, upon successful performance of the global project. 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: | Impact: | Mitigating measures | Responsible Org./Person |
|---|-------------|-------------|---------|--|-------------------------|
| Contextual risks | | | | | |
| An outbreak of COVID-19, Monkeypox or similar forces the country to reintroduce containment measures that limit the capacity of carrying out data collection | 15 | 3 | 5 | Reorient towards alternative surveying modalities (phone surveys and similar). Reprogramming validation meetings and task requiring large gatherings to online modalities. | RCO and PUNOs |
| The deterioration of the macro-fiscal situation diverts resources within the Ministry of Finance towards more pressing needs thus delaying the process | 8 | 2 | 4 | Identifying one focal point per each institution whose time can be spared to bring forward the activities under the programme. | RCO, UNICEF, WFP |
| Civil unrest connected to the current economic and social crises does not allow enumerators to survey the population | 5 | 1 | 5 | Reorient towards alternative surveying modalities (phone surveys and similar). Reprogramming validation meetings and task requiring large gatherings to online modalities. | RCO, UNICEF, WFP |
| Programmatic risks | | | | | |
| Lack of Government commitment during implementation | 8 | 2 | 4 | Identification of key focal points in the leading institutions to champion the JP and the related tasks. Wider group of Government stakeholder engaged to distribute the workload over more Departments and Sections, to reduce the burden and increase the buy-in. | RCO, UNICEF, WFP |
| Development Partners reject the programme and do not support its development | 3 | 1 | 3 | Include Development Partners in the relevant feedback and governing structures | RCO, UNICEF, WFP |
| There is insufficient or no cooperation from the many different actors in the sector to provide information and inputs to the different stages of the process | 8 | 2 | 4 | Engage closely with stakeholders to ensure understanding, ownership and support of the process, and plan for delays and challenges in accessing information. Leverage on existing partnerships with key | RCO, UNICEF, WFP |



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| | | | | | | institutions in academia and government (National Statistics Office). | |
| Institutional risks | | | | | | | |
| The JP's implementation brings reputational damage to the UN and/or PUNOs | 3 | 1 | 3 | | | The JP is grounded in UN principles including the principles of non-discrimination (including the principle of gender equality), transparency, accountability and participation, and are closely aligned to international instruments, and with national priorities as expressed in MGDSIII | RCO, UNICEF, WFP |
| Fiduciary risks | | | | | | | |
| Misuse and abuse of funds by service providers | 8 | 2 | 4 | | | Programme implementation to follow best practices in transparency, accountability and participation; use of robust procurement processes and procedures | UNICEF, WFP |

Budget per UNSDG Categories

| UNSDG BUDGET CATEGORIES | UNICEF | | WFP | |
|--|----------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|
| | Joint SDG Fund (USD) | PUNO Contribution (USD) | Joint SDG Fund (USD) | PUNO 2 Contribution (USD) |
| 1. Staff and other personnel | 12,000 | | 22,057 | |
| 2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials | 0 | | 1,357 | |
| 3. Equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture (including Depreciation) | 0 | | | |
| 4. Contractual services | 151,551 | 40,000 | 25,672 | 30,000 |
| 5. Travel | 0 | | 11,878 | |
| 6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts | 0 | | 9,459 | |
| 7. General Operating and other Direct Costs | 0 | | | |
| Total Direct Costs | 163,551 | | 70,423 | |
| 8. Indirect Support Costs (Max. 7%) | 11,449 | | 4,577 | |
| TOTAL Costs | 175,000 | | 75,000 | |

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%.

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| RESIDENT COORDINATOR SIGNATURE | Name: Maria do Valle Ribeiro Date and Signature 08-Jun-2022  |
| UNICEF Representative SIGNATURE | Name: Rudolf Schwenk Date and Signature 08-Jun-2022  |

**WFP Head of Programme
SIGNATURE**

**Name: Nicole Carn
Date and Signature**

08-Jun-2022

DocuSigned by:

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