



Joint Programme Document and Fund Transfer Request

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"/> 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

MPTFO Project Reference Number	<i>(Leave blank, for automatic population in Atlas)</i>
Country	North Macedonia
Region	Europe and Central Asia
Joint programme title:	Identifying Systemic Pathways for Responding to the Global Crisis on Food, Energy and Finance in North Macedonia
Outcomes(s): <verbatim from CF>	Direct contribution to North Macedonia – UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework 2021-2025 (SDCF): Outcome 2: By 2025, people in North Macedonia have universal access to rights-based quality social services – healthcare, education, and necessary social and child protection - rooted in systems resilient to emergencies. Output 2.3: Social protection system is resilient to external shocks and strengthened to deliver progressively improved services to all persons in need, especially to those left behind.

	<p>The project will also indirectly contribute towards achieving further two SDCF outcomes:</p> <p>Outcome 3: By 2025, people in North Macedonia benefit from ambitious climate action, sustainably managed natural resources and well-preserved biodiversity through good environmental governance and disaster resilient communities.</p> <p>Outputs:</p> <p>3.1: The enabling policy, regulatory environment, capacities at central and local level and community actions strengthened for low-emission development and multi-sector resilience to climate change</p> <p>3.4: Capacities at central and local levels are strengthened to identify multi-hazard risks and to plan, finance and implement effective disaster risk reduction and response, including human displacement, in line with the Sendai framework</p> <p>Outcome 1: By 2025, the living standard of all people in North Macedonia is improved through equal access to decent work and productive employment generated by inclusive and innovative business ecosystem</p> <p>Outputs:</p> <p>1.3: Enhanced and gender-responsive policy and regulatory measures that foster entrepreneurship and financing for inclusive and green growth in line with EU standards</p> <p>1.5: Policies and capacities strengthened for sustainable and competitive rural economy aligned with EU, with focus on small farms and women farmers</p>
Duration:	6 months
Anticipated start and end dates:	01/07/2022 to 31/12/2022
Short description	<p>The global inflationary trends that started in 2021 and intensified in 2022 with the Ukraine crisis have strongly impacted the living standard of people in North Macedonia and relatively low competitiveness of the Macedonian economy. The economy is highly subsidized, with limited financial buffers. The rising budget deficit is increasingly difficult to finance, given the tightening of the international capital markets and the global rise of debt following the COVID-19 crisis. Government will need to prioritize carefully designed measures that respond to the needs of the most vulnerable people, without creating ripple effects for budget financing. This requires timely and accurate information and evidence, inclusive dialogue about the associated benefits and costs, and adequate level of administrative capacity.</p> <p>The Joint Programme will support the Government of North Macedonia in identifying systemic pathways for better response to the food, energy and finance crisis, through provision of technical assistance and facilitating policy dialogue to ensure:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Better understanding of the potentially imminent risks that threaten national food and energy security and basic social services in the short and medium term, through multi-stakeholder policy dialogue - Analysis of the food and energy security, with emphasis on the most vulnerable groups (including women and children) - Better understanding of the consequences from worsening of the national food and energy security situation, basic social services and poverty – and most notably the impact on women, children, youth and vulnerable groups - Availability of a set of recommendations on how to respond to the crisis <p>These interventions will contribute to SDGs 2, 7 and 10, as well as to the SDCF Outcome 2, (Output 2.3) on supporting social protection system resilience to external shocks, and additionally to Outcomes 1 (Inclusive prosperity) and Outcome 3 (Healthy environment and DRR).</p>

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UN Joint Program RCO focal point	Jasmina Belchovska-Tasevska, jasmina.belcovska@un.org , Data Management and Results Monitoring/ Reporting Officer, +38970392619

PUNO Lead agency JP Focal point	UNDP Anita Kodzoman, anita.kodzoman@undp.org
Other PUNOs JP focal point	FAO, Pedro Arias, pedromarcelo.arias@fao.org
	UNICEF, Aleksandar Nikolov, anikolov@unicef.org

Total budget:	\$327,000
Source of funds:	
• UN Joint SDG Fund	\$250,000
• UNDP	\$35,000
• FAO	\$18,000
• UNICEF	\$24,000
• Other sources	\$0

SDG Targets directly addressed by the Joint Programme	SDGs: 2 (Zero Hunger), 7 (Energy); 10 (Reducing Inequalities)
<u>Gender Marker</u>	<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	<p>North Macedonia is significantly affected by the prolonged global economic and energy crunch. The consequences from the Ukraine crisis are predominantly indirect, arising from strong reliance on energy and food imports. The 2022 first quarter inflation in the country doubled to 7.7% since previous year but soared compared to 1-2% average since 2017. North Macedonia imports 1/3 of wheat and 90% of sunflower oil it consumes, exposing it to world food commodity markets volatility¹, with expected sustained upward pressure on food prices over the next 2 years. Already in May 2022, the Consumer Price Index increased to 11,9%, of which food prices increased for 12,8% (bread and crops 21.5%, cooking oil 37,9% and vegetables 18.5%) and energy prices for 9.4% (electricity 9,4%, gas 53,6% and fuels 44.3%). The uncertainties in the agricultural trade are so far mitigated through regional cooperation (the Open Balkan Initiative). Food insecurity challenges are predominantly linked to accessibility and affordability, but extreme weather conditions combined with lack of fertilizer supplies and persistent logistical constraints could easily turn it into a crisis in availability, making the outlook for the most vulnerable even bleaker. Critically, North Macedonia does not yet have a national food security strategy.</p> <p>The energy market uncertainties, particularly the rising oil and electricity prices, have strongly impacted the country and led to price increases across all sectors. While the country has low gasification level, gas supply disruption and price increases impacted households through rising heating costs and inability of the heating companies to deal with rising expenditures. At the end of 2021 the Government largely absorbed these costs in the national budget, but the challenges will likely reappear in autumn 2022. The significant electricity price increase has already substantially burdened not only households, but also national and municipal budgets. If these trends continue as expected, the country will face serious problems to sustain central and local level expenditures. In the worst case, the Government will face a hard dilemma whom to support – enterprises or households.</p> <p>High prices of staples and energy are feeding local inflation and putting more people at risk of poverty - both monetary and multidimensional poverty. The rise in prices impacts particularly women, many of whom are engaged in unpaid care work. Relative child poverty has increased to 30.2% in 2020, and UNICEF estimated in 2021 that the figure has reached 32.4%. This could eradicate the gradual progress in fighting child poverty made in the country over the last decade. Households with two parents and three or more children have been most exposed to risk of poverty (45.6%). With the Government and municipal budgets coming under stress due to rising costs and expected drop in public revenues, the authorities may have difficulties in meeting all the needs for added social protection measures. Funding of other basic social services, including education and health, may also be at risk, due to the rising costs of electricity and heating for the facilities. The relaxed access to the key cash benefit for addressing poverty – the Guaranteed Minimum Assistance – is set to expire at the end of 2022, unless the authorities extend the emergency declared during the pandemic.</p> <p>Since 2021, the Government, with an annual budget of around €4.5 billion, has invested around €615 million in supporting households and the economy, mainly with reduction of taxes, excise and custom fees, while boosting subsidies for energy poverty and favourable loans for companies, including for energy efficiency and green transition. Additional €76 million has been allocated for these purposes in the budget 2022 supplement. Unfortunately, the fiscal space for this came from reduction in capital expenditures that are essential for economic recovery. The impact of the Ukraine crisis has already corrected the GDP growth projections downwards for at least 1%. Financing the budget deficit and social spending is extremely</p>
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¹ The AMIS Market Monitor warned in June 2022 that the loss of production of wheat and maize in Ukraine is unlikely to be offset by higher production of these crops elsewhere in the world. This means a tight global food market situation, with international prices of basic foods expected to remain at high levels. The FAO Cereal Price Index averaged 173.4 points in May, up 3.7 points (2.2 percent) from April and as much as 39.7 points (29.7 percent) above its May 2021 value. International wheat prices rose for a fourth consecutive month, up 5.6 percent in May, to average 56.2 percent above their value last year and only 11 percent below the record high of March 2008. The FAO Vegetable Oil Price Index averaged 229.3 points in May, down 8.3 points (3.5 percent) month-on-month yet remaining markedly above its year-earlier level.

	<p>difficult in these circumstances. So far, the Government has asked support from IMF (Precautionary and Liquidity Line) and the EU. Eurobond issuance is not fully excluded, though is currently a very expensive option.</p> <p>With significant levels of socioeconomic stress on top of the long-term impacts of COVID-19, the latest crisis could turn into social unrest, with protests and strikes already occurring in several countries around the world. The challenging economic and social circumstances have already resulted in demands for early Parliamentary elections and blockade of the Parliament by opposition political parties. Giving the urgency and severity of these risks, North Macedonia needs to continue prioritizing a systematic response to a deteriorating food, energy and financial situation.</p>
Programme Strategy	<p>The global inflationary trends that started in 2021 and intensified in 2022 with the Ukraine crisis have strongly impacted the living standard of the citizens and already low competitiveness of the Macedonian economy. At the same time, the economy is highly subsidized, with limited financial buffers. The rising budget deficit is increasingly difficult to finance, given the tightening international capital markets and the global rise of debt following the COVID-19 crisis. In this context, the advice of the IFIs and economists has been consistent: the Government must avoid linear response and prioritize smart and carefully designed measures that respond to the needs of the most vulnerable citizens, but do not create ripple effects for budget financing. This requires timely and accurate information and evidence (based on the latest Census data which have been just released), inclusive dialogue about the associated benefits and costs, but also an adequate level of administrative capacity that is increasingly lacking in the country. No analysis of how the crisis will impact women, children and vulnerable categories has been carried out so far, and there is no estimate of the additional number of households and children that will be exposed to risk of falling into poverty.</p> <p>Thus, this funding opportunity is timely. While UN entities have started some analysis on the impacts of the crisis to the agriculture and energy sectors, this additional funding will enable to expand and pull the evidence together. Collective UN efforts will ensure that disaggregated data is collected, analysed and crisis-coping or mitigation scenarios are prepared and updated. The analysis will provide information about national food and energy systems, and basic social services and also facilitate a multi-stakeholder dialogue aimed at identifying the associated risks and needs of women, children and vulnerable groups. The project will not produce only a final report with recommendations, but rather stand along with the Government as source of information and expertise, and convener of inclusive dialogue to design prudent measures reflective of the needs of the most vulnerable.</p> <p>The intervention under this joint project will make direct contribution, with technical assistance and policy dialogue, to SDCF 2021-2025 Outcome 2 on Quality Services for all, specifically to Output 2.3 on supporting social protection system resilience to external shocks, and additionally to Outcomes 1 (Inclusive prosperity) and Outcome 3 (Healthy environment and DRR) as presented above. Direct contributions will also be made to: SDG 2 (Zero Hunger) and SDG 10 (reduced inequalities), through the following project outputs:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> I. In the second half of 2022, potentially imminent risks that threaten national food and energy security and basic social services in the short and medium term are better understood and explored through multi-stakeholder dialogue (led by UNDP, with contribution of FAO and UNICEF) II. Data gaps on food, energy security and social protection are addressed, with emphasis on the most vulnerable groups (including women, children and youth), and data sets are made available on a regular basis (led by FAO, with significant contribution of UNDP and UNICEF). III. By the end of the year, the potential consequences of a deterioration of the situation on national food and energy security, basic social services and poverty are identified – and most notably the impact on women, children, youth and vulnerable groups, (scenario analyses led by UNICEF) IV. By the end of the year, recommendations on how to respond to potential crises using existing programmes, projects and policies are formulated and shared (led by UNDP, with contribution of FAO and UNICEF).

These outputs will sharpen the country's capacity to respond to the ongoing crisis and prepare for a potential deterioration of the situation during the second half of 2022, which will be a critical period for all three sectors, as described above. The harvest of crops is underway and the preparation for the next crop takes place before the end of the year. Both will determine the degree of food self-reliance not only during the second half of 2022 but also in 2023, as well as food import needs. *Inter-alia*, this project will make a significant contribution to the formulation of a national food security strategy, which the FAO is currently supporting with a Technical Cooperation Project. The oil prices continue to increase, while the new heating season will start in a few months. The conditions on the financial market are deteriorating, leaving few options for borrowing additional money. The recommendations developed by the project will thus assist the Government with assessing the effectiveness and efficiency of the budgetary response, reprioritize measures and identify innovative pathways to protect the most vulnerable, while sustaining the economy and country's development.

With the Government budget under further stress, a key objective of the analyses and advocacy efforts will be to protect social spending and increase its efficiency, effectiveness and equity. The project will aim to place social protection and basic social services including those delivered by municipalities at the centre of response effort, in coordination with IFIs and the European Union. The promoted policy recommendations will point out ways in which to strengthen the available social safety nets to ensure vulnerable populations – women, children, persons with disability, ethnic minorities such as Roma, long-term unemployed, single parent households, households with three or more children – have sustained access to basic nutrition, and to ensure that the redesigned social protection measures protect the consumption of such low income and vulnerable households.

UNCT participating entities will collect and share data, information and analysis, promote and facilitate national dialogue of the potential implications of shocks, as well as support in the formulation of response measures. Ongoing work of other UN entities will also be taken into consideration. Progress and findings from this work will be presented at the UNCT meetings and strategic directions for joint advocacy with key stakeholders will be agreed jointly. Programmatic outcomes of the analysis will be discussed at the Programme Management Team meetings and the SDCF Outcome Groups and utilized for joint mobilization of resources.

Key government stakeholders include the Ministry of Labour and Social Policy and the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Economy, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Education and Science, Ministry of Health and the project will contribute to significantly strengthening their inter-ministerial collaboration. Any challenges in ensuring their close collaboration, including with other partners will be addressed through engagement between UNCT members and high-level Government officials.

Governance and implementation arrangements

The project activities will be implemented by three PUNOs – UNDP, FAO and UNICEF, and activities managed by the entities' programme or project teams. No additional project personnel will be hired. The UN Project Team, consisting of the programme or project team members from the PUNOs and RCO will be meeting at least monthly. More frequent meetings can be called if needed. Regular exchange of information among the JP Team members will be ensured through a shared dedicated MS Teams space as well as regular email exchange. Terms of references for the experts' teams to be engaged by different PUNOs will be shared with the whole project team to ensure complementary of the data collection and analytical work. The final recommendations development will be coordinated by UNDP, while utilizing all analysis and scenarios developed by all three PUNOs. While there will be no direct contribution from the PUNOs to the budget of the JP, all three entities will be utilizing additional funds from other projects for implementation of the activities as reflected in the budget table.

Furthermore, discussions on the project implementation will be held in the UNSDCF Outcome Group 2 (Quality Services for All) and Outcome group 3 (Healthy Environment and DRR), which are operationalizing the SDCF in the areas of social services and disaster risks prevention and response to

	<p>ensure compliance and coordination with the other ongoing activities of all relevant entities and avoid creating parallel structures. The RC will provide progress update to the UNCT at the regular monthly meetings (during the standard agenda point on Joint Programmes) and discuss any strategic decisions or UN position towards the Government or other stakeholders. Close coordination with IFIs and the EU will be ensured including periodic updates on the project progress by the RC and Heads of PUNOs with the objective to further enhance synergies.</p> <p>Technical Working Group, including technical level representatives from the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Economy, the Ministry of Labour and Social Policy, the Ministry of Economy, the Ministry of Finance, Association of Units of Local-Self Government – ZELS, PUNOs and UN RCO will be meeting every two months, to allow update on the progress of activities and coordination and advice on implementation.</p> <p>An international expert – Team Leader will assist in harmonizing the analytical and advocacy approaches and support coordination and consolidation of experts’ work across PUNOs and organising the UN Project Team meetings and the Technical Working Group meetings. RCO will support the coordination through supporting the joint approach, e.g., through enabling sharing of information, as well as signalling opportunities for further synergies and results orientation, when needed.</p> <p>Policy level exchange to ensure uptake of the recommendations and their embedding into national policy will be led by the RC and the Heads of PUNOs in direct contact with high-level representatives of the relevant ministries.</p>
Legal context	<p>Agency name: UNDP Agreement title: Standard Basic Assistance Agreement Agreement date: 30 October 1995</p> <p>Agency name: FAO Agreement title: Republic of North Macedonia and United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework 2021-2025 Agreement date: 10 November 2020</p> <p>Agency name: UNICEF Agreement title: Basic Cooperation Agreement between the Government and UNICEF Agreement date: 8 December 1994</p>

Workplan Template

OUTCOME 1		Identified Systemic Pathways to better respond to the Global Crisis on Food, Energy and Finance in North Macedonia												
Output	Target/s	List of activities	Time frame 2022 Q3-Q4						PLANNED BUDGET				PUNO/s involved	Implementing partner/s involved
			Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Overall budget description	Joint SDG Fund (USD)	PUNO Contributions (USD)	Total Cost (USD)		
Output 1: Agreement on the short-term and forward-looking measures to mitigate the impact of the crisis built	Platform for managing and coordinating the response to the food and energy crisis established and operational	Mapping of the existing social protection schemes and programmes on central and local levels and the degree to which they are 'LNOB' oriented	x						Individual short-term consultant, Consulting company	2,975 (UNDP) 1,000 (UNICEF)		3,975	UNDP, UNICEF	Ministry of Labour and Social Policy, MAFWE, Ministry of Economy, Ministry of Finance CSO Charity organizations/foundations Religious organizations
		Mapping the key players that provide support (and could expand if needed) to the most vulnerable citizens, including charity organizations, CSOs, religious organizations and others	x						Individual short-term consultant, Consulting company	2,975 (UNDP) 1,000 (UNICEF)		3,975	UNDP, UNICEF	
		Organizing series of consultative workshops and focus groups, and maintaining continuous dialogue with all stakeholders (including EU and IFIs)		x	x	x	x	x	Renting space, interpretation refreshment	2,000 (FAO) 2,000 (UNICEF)		4,000	UNDP, UNICEF and FAO	
Output 2: Data collected and data gaps on the impact of the crisis identified	Robust datasets relevant for the monitoring of the crisis established, and recommendations for improving data collection, analysis and sharing for crisis management response provided	Data collection on expenditures related to social protection, including energy poverty, agricultural production support measures	x	x					Consulting company and individual consultants	22,825 (UNDP) 5,000 (UNICEF) 8,000 (FAO)	10,000 (UNDP)	47,835	UNDP, FAO, UNICEF	Ministry of Labour and Social Policy, MAFWE, Ministry of Economy, Ministry of Finance
		Data collection on electricity bills for public buildings on central and local levels (for 2021 and 2022)	x	x										
		Assessment of, and recommendations for, near-real-time monitoring of food security	x					x	Local consultants	25,000 (FAO)	15,000 (FAO)	40,000	FAO	
		Bimonthly situational report of national food security (with emphasis on vulnerable groups)		x		x		x	Human Resources, translation,	34,776 (FAO)	3,000 (FAO)	37,776	FAO	

									publication services					
Output 3: Data and trends analysed, and impact of the crisis assessed	Inform social protection policies and stimulus responses for up-stream engagement and advocacy	Scenarios development on the unfolding of the crisis	x	x	x				Consultancy company	42,000 (UNICEF)	12,000 (UNICEF)	54,000	UNICEF UNDP	Ministry of Labour and Social Policy, MAFWE, Ministry of Economy, Ministry of Finance
		Assessment of the impact of the crisis on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - household income and consumption - relative poverty (overall and child poverty, multi-dimensional) - public finance and funding of basic social services 	x	x	x									
		Assessment of the impact of Government response measures including on poverty	x	x	x									
		Analyses of the effectiveness of national and local government budgets expenditures related to social protection and other basic social services (with gender and age disaggregated data), agricultural production support measures, energy poverty measures, as well as effects of rising energy costs on the national and local government budgets	x	x	x				Consulting company, individual consultants	30,000 (UNDP) 5,000 (UNICEF)	25,000	60,000	UNDP, UNICEF	
Output 4: Comprehensive set of responsive and preventive measures developed	Policy options and risk mitigation actions identified, and existing programmes and mechanisms upgraded	Proposals for adjusting the social protection measures and public expenditures for basic social services with identified fiscal space					x	x	International consultant (UNDP) National consultants (UNDP, UNICEF, FAO)	25,000 (UNDP) 5,000 (UNDP) 5,000 (FAO) 14,093 (UNICEF)	12,000 (UNICEF)	64,093	UNDP UNICEF FAO	Ministry of Labour and Social Policy, MAFWE, Ministry of Economy, Ministry of Finance

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

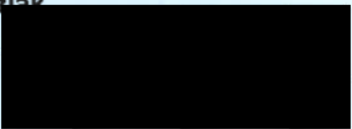
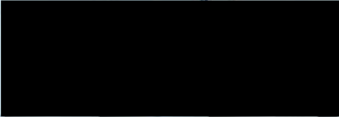

Risks	Risk Level: (Likelihood x Impact, as per instructions)	Likelihood: Certain - 5 Likely - 4 Possible - 3 Unlikely - 2 Rare - 1	Impact: Essential - 5 Major - 4 Moderate - 3 Minor - 2 Insignificant - 1	Mitigating measures	Responsible Org./Person
Contextual risks					
COVID-19 Lock-Downs	4	2	2	Work remotely	FAO, UNDP, UNICEF
Social Unrest	9	3	3	Monitor closely the situation and discuss timely adaptive measures	FAO, UNDP, UNICEF
Programmatic risks					
Limited collaboration with key ministries can affect project implementation and limit effectiveness, as well as resistance to the proposed measures.	9	3	3	Conduct extensive consultations with the Government counterparts to secure buy-in and acceptance of the proposed recommendations.	UNDP, UNICEF, FAO, RCO
Institutional risks					
Change of government/snap parliamentary elections	9	3	3	Leveraging UN-Country Agreements	FAO, UNDP, UNICEF
Fiduciary risks					
None					

Budget per UNSDG Categories

UNSDG BUDGET CATEGORIES	UNDP		FAO		UNICEF	
	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	8,785		49,363		0	
2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials	0		738		0	
3. Equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture (including Depreciation)	0		0		0	
4. Contractual services	80,000		0		65,093	
5.Travel	0		2,036		0	
6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts	0		0		0	
7. General Operating and other Direct Costs	0		22,629		5,000	
Total Direct Costs	88,785		74,776		70,093	
8. Indirect Support Costs (Max. 7%)	6,215		5,234		4,907	
TOTAL Costs	95,000	35,000	80,000	18,000	75,000	24,000

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%.

RESIDENT COORDINATOR SIGNATURE	Rossana Dudziak 08 June 2022	
UNDP SIGNATURE	Armen Grigoryan, UNDP Resident Representative 08 June 2022	
FAO SIGNATURE	Nabil Gangi, FAO Deputy Regional Representative 08 June 2022	
UNICEF SIGNATURE	Artur Ayvazov, OIC UNICEF Representative 08 June 2022	