



Joint Programme Document and Fund Transfer Request

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

Strengthening the National Food Security and Nutrition Monitoring System, Disaster Preparedness and Risk Reduction in Pakistan

Submitted by **FAO, UNICEF and WFP**

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 type="checkbox"/> Help devise comprehensive preventative package of response measures <input type="checkbox"/> Tasting / catalysing new integrated policies, financing solutions, programmes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Analysis and forecasting		
Is the proposal developed under the RC leadership to mobilize the UNCT to effectively and efficiently respond to the crisis?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No	
Does the proposal contribute to results in the UNSDCF5?	<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

MPTIO Project Reference Number

[Page 10/16](#) ([for automatic generation in Atlas](#))

Country Pakistan
Region South Asia

Joint programme title: Strengthening the National Food Security and Nutrition Monitoring System, Disaster Preparedness and Risk Reduction in Pakistan

Outcome(s): *<verbatim from CF>*

- 1) Nutrition (outcome 4): By 2022, children, adolescent girls and boys, pregnant and lactating women, the elderly and persons with disabilities have improved dietary intake, feeding and care practices, resulting in improved nutritional status, while reducing stunting and other forms of undernutrition.
- 2) Food Security and Sustainable Agriculture (Outcome 5): By 2022, the people of Pakistan, especially the most vulnerable and marginalized populations, have improved availability of, access to, and consumption of safe, nutritious and sufficient food, while promoting sustainable agriculture to achieve zero hunger
- 3) Resilience (Outcome 6): By 2022, the resilience building/emergency Preparedness and Response Capacities strengthened to comprehensively and sustainably respond to long term needs of people in Pakistan, especially vulnerable populations,

Duration: Six Months (July 2022 to December 2022)

Anticipated start and end dates: Start Date: 07/2022

End Date: 12/2022

Short description


Food and nutrition insecurity, climate change and COVID-19 pandemic are among the pressing issues challenging the people of Pakistan. The rates of undernutrition are among the highest in the South Asia region, while one third of the population are food insecure. Diets of young children are poor and only 14% are fed a minimally diverse diet. Pakistan is the eighth most vulnerable country in the world to climate change impacts, including floods and droughts¹. In 2022, Pakistan experienced slight to severe drought and heat wave in different parts of the country.

Food prices in Pakistan have consistently increased, limiting accessibility and affordability of safe and nutritious diet. In the 2021 Global Hunger Index, Pakistan ranks 92nd out of 116 countries and has a level of hunger that is serious. The country is also vulnerable to the spill over effects of the Russia-Ukraine conflict, where oil and wheat, that comprise 27% and 1% respectively of Pakistan's imports, are particularly expected to be affected. Ukraine provided 39% of Pakistan's import prior to the conflict. With the shift in the global focus to the Ukraine crises, aid availability for Pakistan and other countries will be more likely to reduce. The crisis also disrupted the supply chain of agro-food commodities.

The above factors present unrepresented challenges for Pakistan and most likely to adversely affect reaching the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2 targets 2.1: *end hunger and ensure access by all people*, and 2.2; *end all forms of malnutrition*, by 2030. Meanwhile, the existing food security and nutrition monitoring system needs to be strengthened to provide accurate and timely information for evidence programming. Hence, the joint programme will strengthen the food security and nutrition monitoring system in Pakistan by developing real-time data on household food security, nutrition, and food market prices. The joint programme also aims to contribute for resilient food system by providing integrated phase classification of acute food insecurity and malnutrition. The combined results would contribute to resilient food system. It will enhance stronger partnership between UN agencies and **Government**.

Resident Coordinator	Mio Sato, OIC Resident Coordinator, Pakistan
UN Joint Program RCO focal point	Barakat Ali: Partnership and Development Finance Officer Tel: +92 51 8355703. Email: barakat.ali@un.org
PUNO Lead agency JP Focal point	Agency: United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) Focal Person Name: Anteneh Girma Minas Email: aminas@unicef.org
Other PUNOs JP focal point	Agency: World Food Programme (WFP) Focal Person Name: Sultan Mehmood, Email: sultan.mehmood@wfp.org Agency: Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) Focal Person name: Raja Ajmal Jahangeer, Email: Rajia.Jahangeer@fao.org
Total budget:	UNICEF: \$100,000 (\$85,000 Joint SDG Fund and \$15,000 PUNO contribution) WFP : \$92,500 (\$82,500 Joint SDG Fund and \$10,000 PUNO contribution) FAO: \$160,500 (\$82,500 Joint SDG Fund and \$78,000 PUNO Contribution) Total: \$353,000 (\$250,000 Joint SDG Fund and \$103,000 PUNOs Contribution)
Source of funds:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UN Joint SDG Fund up to \$250,000 (\$400,000 for MCCs) • PUNO 1 UNICEF: US \$85,000 • PUNO 2 WFP: US \$82,500 • PUNO 3 FAO: US \$82,500 • Other sources PUNOs internal resources (\$78,000 FAO, \$15,000 UNICEF and \$10,000 WFP)

SDG Targets directly addressed by the Joint Programme

SDG Goal	SDG Targets
	- SDG Target 2.1 Prevalence of undernourishment
	- SDG Target 2.1.2 Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)
	- SDG Target 2.2.2 Prevalence of malnutrition (weight for height >+2 or <-2 standard deviation from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)

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

Pakistan is challenged to meet the food and nutrition security targets of SDG 2, and battling burden of malnutrition, with high levels of undernutrition, micronutrient deficiencies, increasing trends of overweight/obesity, and diet related Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs)². Approximately 12 million children under five (40.2%) are stunted, representing, close to six percent of the global burden. Levels of wasting are even more worrying with an apparent gradual increase since 1990 and a current level of 17.7 %, and with a significant disparity within and among provinces and districts. Only 14.2 % of children 6-23 months of age received the recommended nutritionally diversified diet, while less than 5% received the recommended minimum acceptable diet, implying that over 95 per cent of children 6-23 months of age in Pakistan are not properly fed

The 2022 State of Food Security and Nutrition report³, revealed undernourishment prevalence of 16.9%, with an estimated 37.2 million people in Pakistan is undernourished. Further, around 32.6% of households are moderately or severely food insecure, and 8.7 percent of households are severely food insecure.

² National Nutrition Survey 2018
³ a joint report by FAO, WFP, UNICEF and WHO

According to "Global Climate Risk Index 2021", Pakistan ranks 8th in the world among countries experiencing the most climate change-related extreme weather events. Flooding has occurred regularly in recent years with devastating effects on human lives, agricultural land, crops, household food stocks, livestock, and livelihood assets. Pakistan's mean annual temperature has risen, the variability of rainfall has increased, and climate-related disasters have become more frequent and intense over the past decades. The observed trends are projected to continue, resulting in more frequent climate-related disasters/hazards, particularly drought, and flooding associated with heavy monsoon rains and retreating glaciers.

Pakistan is also passing through very high inflation rates, particularly food inflation, in the region, which is partly caused by disruption of global supply chain due to ongoing Russia-Ukraine crisis which has affected the food, fuel and fertilizers prices, and COVID 19 related restrictions/measures. The latest inflation data shows that general inflation rate has increased by 21.3%, whereas food inflation in urban and rural areas has increased by 24.0% and 27.0% respectively, on year-on-year basis⁴.

The cost of healthy diet is another major issue which also affects the food security and nutrition outcomes. Considering cost of healthy diet is generally more expensive than the normal diet, more efforts are required to promote consumption of healthy diet and making it more affordable for the consumers, particularly the poor segments of the population.

Pakistan is also among the countries badly affected by COVID-19 pandemic, and the resultant disruptions in the economic, food, and health systems are expected to continue impacting all forms of malnutrition. The impact of climate change on nutrition in Pakistan is also foreseen to further aggravate the already poor nutritional status through various pathways.

Programme Strategy

1) RATIONALE: Despite the global commitment to eradicate hunger by 2030, Pakistan is off track from achieving the internationally agreed food and nutrition security targets, and further challenged by the recent global crises, climate change, and COVID-19 pandemics that inflated the cost of food and other commodities, as well as disrupted access to essential services. Hence, interrelated factors of poor nutrition and food insecurity that present challenges to Pakistan's food and nutrition security needs to be closely assessed and monitored to inform the design and implementation of resilient and sustainable food systems programming, accelerate progress towards the SDGs, and minimize the impact of socio-economic shocks on the most vulnerable groups.

Despite the various efforts to strengthen the national capacity on food security and nutrition emergency preparedness and response, structured method to engage with actors to identify key strengths, gaps, areas for improvement and potential areas for collaboration has arguably been missing. Furthermore, generating evidence and reporting upon capacity strengthening efforts has been a challenge.

Unless closely measured and monitored, the ripple effects of these factors on Pakistan's progress towards the SDGs targets, particularly SDG2, is difficult to predict accurately. Generating accurate evidence on the food security and nutrition situation on the ground is key to ensure informed decision-making and design context specific preparedness and disaster risk reduction and development interventions. Hence, assessing and monitoring the food security, nutrition situation and

market functionality of the country is foreseen to strengthen the national food security and nutrition monitoring system, as well as contribute for the national strategies for disaster risk reduction and resilient national food system. Coupled with other initiatives, it will contribute to mitigation of the impact of the global crises, climate change and COVID-19.

2) **EXPECTED OUTPUTS:** Aligned with outcomes 4,5 and 6 of the UNSDCF, the joint programme aims to strengthen the national food security and nutrition monitoring system. Accordingly, the joint programme will:

(i) *Strengthen the national food security and nutrition monitoring system through integrated key nutrition information to the National Food Security Information Management System; Conducting Integrated Phase Classification (IPC) Acute Food Insecurity and Acute Malnutrition analyses for vulnerable districts; and Measuring Cost of Healthy Diet in Pakistan: A Temporal and Spatial Analysis.* FAO is leading the work on Measurement of Cost of a Healthy Diet in Pakistan, in collaboration with Government (Ministry of Planning, Ministry of Food Security, Ministry of Health, Pakistan Bureau of Statistics), UNICEF, WFP, WHO and international organizations and academia. A report on measurement of cost of healthy diet will be prepared to see cost of healthy diet across different locations in Pakistan and change in over time. The joint programme will also produce a knowledge product on '**Pakistan Overview of Food Security and Nutrition (POFI) 2022**' - a replication of successful collaboration among FAO, WFP, UNICEF, WHO and IFAD in 2019 and 2020. The POFI 2022 report will provide situation analysis on food insecurity, malnutrition, health and WASH indicators including additional chapters/sections on important topics such as Cost of a Healthy Diet in Pakistan, Food Inflation and Impacts of Russian Federation-Ukraine Crisis on Food and Agriculture Markets in Pakistan, Food and Agricultural Support in Pakistan and Food Safety, such as Antimicrobial Resistance. These are essential as it will enable to comprehensively predict and measure the impacts of shocks on the food and nutrition security of vulnerable groups, mothers, children, and adolescents, as well as systematically enable the humanitarian-development linkages. In the absence of such an analysis, disaster risk reduction, humanitarian and development programmes would not attain their primary aims of ensuring availability, accessibility, and affordable nutritious food.

(ii) *Assess the impact of COVID-19 and other multiple shocks on food supply, livelihoods, and food security in vulnerable districts across Pakistan, through household assessment in focused districts, as well as conduct Comprehensive Food Security and Livelihood assessment.*

(iii) *Strengthen emergency preparedness and response capacity by scaling up the use of Emergency Preparedness Capacity Index (EPCI) for the identification, gap analysis and prioritization of thematic areas. WFP successfully supported the government use in one of the provinces (Balochistan) and scale up of this initiative if foreseen by the joint programme to strengthen national systems on the disaster preparedness and risk reductions.*

Aligned with the ongoing programmes, the complementary activities in this joint programme are foreseen to contribute to stronger and comprehensive monitoring system that will generate context specific evidence that will further inform the design/planning, implementation and follow up national food security, emergency preparedness and response, nutrition and other development programs, contributing to sustainable development in the local context.

Leveraging the high-level political commitments, including the commitment under the National Disaster Management Plan (NDMP), Nutrition for Growth Summit (N4G) and the National Food System Dialogue, the joint programme aims to contribute to the long-term sustainable solutions by establishing a system that will provide accurate and up to date information that will inform evidence-based programming for emergency preparedness and response, disaster risk reduction and humanitarian-development linkages. By doing so the joint programme will contribute to the acceleration of the progress on SDGs 2 (Food Security and Nutrition), as well as contribute to other SDGs outcomes, including gender equality (SDG 5), and partnerships for the goals (SDG 17).

3) TARGET GROUPS: The joint programme will strengthen the broader national food and other systems, with particular focus on benefiting the most vulnerable groups: children, women, and adolescent girls and the elderly to food insecurity and malnutrition.

4) COORDINATION: The UNRRCO will provide overall coordination and leadership role. It includes coordination with MPTF Office, review of the proposal, project progress reports for quality assurance, and submission of reports to MPTF Office. It will also help address any concerns/queries directly or with support from MPTF Office.

5) ASSUMPTIONS & RISKS: Continuous support from the government and other stakeholders for the joint programme implementation, and that no occurrence of a major humanitarian crises which could jeopardize implementation. The PUNOs also foresee potential risks including potential resurgence in COVID-19 cases, and political risks that could affect programme implementation, as described under the Risk Management section.

Governance and implementation arrangements

Under the leadership of the UNRRCO, the joint programme will be implemented jointly with the Ministry of National Food Security and Research, National/Provincial Disaster Management Authorities, Ministry of Planning, Development and Special Initiatives, and the Ministry of National Health Services Regulation and Coordination. The convening agency, UNICEF, will ensure stronger coordination among UN agencies, the SUN networks, including private sectors working on food security and nutrition, and other stakeholders. The convening agency will ensure monthly coordination meetings among the PUNOs and other agencies, consolidates reports based on input from PUNOs, and regularly update UNRRCO on the progress of the joint programme.

A taskforce comprised of representatives from PUNOs, Government and other stakeholders, including members of the food security and nutrition monitoring technical working group, will be established to oversee the process. This taskforce will review and approve implementation of the joint programme activities. The convening agency shall keep RCO updated on work of the task force on a regular basis.

The implementation of the joint programme in partnership with the government and within the existing government system would ensure absorption, ownership, and the sustained integration beyond the life of the joint programme. FAO, UNICEF, and WFP are well positioned in the country to provide strategic guidance and technical leadership on the areas of food security and nutrition information management, and broader expertise on Emergency preparedness and response, nutrition direct and nutrition indirect intervention both in humanitarian and development contexts. The major comparative

advantage of these PUNOs is their institutional capacity and extensive experience in food security and nutrition monitoring system, systems strengthening and facilitating experiences sharing from other countries and regions.

Legal context

- 1) Agency name: UNICEF
Agreement title: Basic Cooperation Agreement, with government of Pakistan
Agreement date: 24 May 1995
- 2) Agency name: WFP
Agreement title: Annual Work Plan, with Department of Health Government of Azad Jammu & Kashmir
Agreement date: 01-Jan-2021 to 30-Nov-2022
- 3) Agency name: WFP
Agreement title: Annual Work Plan, with the Forest Department Government of Azad Jammu & Kashmir
Agreement date: 01-Jun-2021 to 31-Dec-2022
- 4) Agency name: WFP
Agreement title: Annual Work Plan, with Directorate of Health/Provincial Nutrition Cell Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
Agreement date: 01-Sep-2020 to 31-Dec-2022
- 5) Agency name: WFP
Agreement title: Annual Work Plan, with Department of Health Government of Gilgit Baltistan
Agreement date: 01-Sep-2020 to 31-Dec-2022
- 6) Agency name: FAO
Agreement title: Basic Agreement of Cooperation with Government of Pakistan
Agreement date: 30 May 1978
- 7) Agency name: FAO
Agreement title: UN to UN Agreement with WFP on Building Disaster Resilience
Agreement date: 20 Dec 2016 to Sep-2020
- 8) Agency name: FAO
Agreement title: Letter of Support with the Ministry of Climate Change for Billion Tree Tsunami
Agreement date: 1 – October 2021
- 9) Agency name: FAO
Agreement title: Letter of Agreement with the Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Livestock
Agreement date: 24-08-2005 to 31-12-2023

Workplan Template

Outcome 1		National Food Security and Nutrition Information Management System strengthened, and adequately inform the disaster preparedness, and risk reduction programmes.											
Output	Target/s	List of activities	Time frame					Overall budget description	PLANNED BUDGET			PUNO/s Involved	Implementin g partner/s involved
			Aug 22	Sep 22	Oct 22	Nov 22	Dec 22		Joint SDG Fund (USD)	PUNO Contributions (USD)	Total Cost (USD)		
Output 1.1: Nutrition information included in the national food security and nutrition monitoring system		i) Conduct stakeholders' consultations.	X					Cost for meetings, and travel	\$15,000	\$7,500	\$22,500	FAO UNICEF WFP	UNICEF
		ii) Develop list of indicators for integration	X	X									
		i) District prioritization & selection		X	X			Cost for meetings, training, travel and contracting of firm for SMART surveys	\$60,000	\$7,500	\$67,500	FAO UNICEF WFP	UNICEF
Output 1.2: Nutrition Surveillance Sites established in five emergency prone districts		ii) Capacitate districts selected for the surveillance (training, mentoring & materials support)			X	X							
		iii) Conduct SMART surveys		X	X	X							
		i) Training of enumerators for household food security and livelihood assessment			X			Cost for training of enumerators, data collection & analysis	\$30,000 (FAO), \$10,000 (WFP)	\$70,000 (FAO)	\$110,000	FAO WFP UNICEF	FAO & WFP
Output 1.3: Food Security and Livelihood Assessment and IPC Acute Food Insecurity and Acute Malnutrition Analyses		ii) Data collection for assessment		X									
		iii) IPC acute food insecurity analysis			X								

Measurement of Cost of Healthy Diet		iv) IPC acute malnutrition analysis			X																					
		i) Analysis on measurement of a cost of healthy diet							X																	
		ii) Training of government and other stakeholders on measurement of a cost of a healthy diet																								
Output 1.4: Measurement of Cost of Healthy Diet																										
Output 1.5: POFI 2022 Report		i) Analysis of data/information for POFI 2022 Report	X	X																						
		ii) Preparation of POFI 2022 Report			X																					
		iii) Dissemination/launch of POFI 2022 report																								
		i) Household level data collection	X																							
		ii) IPC acute food insecurity analysis workshop	X	X																						
Outcome 2	Emergency Preparedness and Response Capacities strengthened to comprehensively and sustainably respond to long term needs and priorities on time																									
Output	Targets	List of activities	Time frame					Overall budget description	PLANNED BUDGET			PUNO/s involved	Implementing partner/s involved													
			Aug 22	Sep 22	Oct 22	Nov 22	Dec 22		Joint SDG Fund Contributions (USD)	PUNO Contributions (USD)	Total Cost (USD)															

Output 2.1 EPR capacities and systems of PDMA and selected DDMA are strengthened on MHVRA and EWS	i) Training of PDMA Balochistan and selected DDMA on how to conduct Multi-Hazard Vulnerability and Risk Assessment		X	X								
		ii) Community Stakeholder Consultations to complement and refine the findings in the EPCI		X	X	X						
	iii) Review of Early Warning Systems (EWS), Instrumentation and propose and mechanisms for dissemination of messages up to local community level			X	X	X						
						\$72,500	\$10,000	\$82,500		FAO UNICEF WFP		WFP

Monitoring, accountability, financial management, and public disclosure

Strategic part – donor charge

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

The Annexes contain an equity table to the instructions before finalizing the Project

Risks	Risk Level:	Likelihood:	Impact:	Mitigating measures	Responsible Org./Person
Contextual risks:					
Political volatility, shift in government priorities, as well as insecurity situation that may affect the joint programme implementation.	12	3	4	Continued engagement with the political leadership throughout the joint programme implementation and monitoring the situation and adjustment	Convening agency with support from UNRC where needed
Potential resurges in COVID-19 pandemics that could restrict movements	9	3	3	Continue adaptation to work remotely with assistances of technology for smooth implementation of the joint programme	PUNOS

National events, such as the planned national census, that could impact the operation of the joint programme	6	2	3	Planning and alignment. Communicate MPIF and request for no-cost-extension in case government requests all partners to prioritize the national census	PUNOs UNRCO
Programmatic risks:					
Delays in implementation, due to delays in payment, organizational changes, and long process to secure government NOCs	6	3	2	Close collaboration, regular contacts with National Government Authority to ensure timely deliverables and secure NOCs	PUNOs with support from UNRCO where needed
Limited human resources capacity at the nutrition surveillance sites,	9	3	3	Training and mentoring, and provide remote support to capacitate staff at district and facility level	PUNOs
Institutional risks					
Delayed response/feedback and long staff recruitment processes during the joint programme implementation	6	3	2	Engagement of the PUNOs' senior management	Convening agency
Low participation from Government counterparts	6	2	3	Continues engagement with the relevant government authorities at national and provincial levels.	Convening agency with support from UNRCO where required
Fiduciary risks:					
In case of transfer of funds to public sector counterparts, late submission of liquidation reports.	4	2	2	Develop the capacity of relevant counterparts, and implementation partners on HACT.	PUNOs
Potential risk that implementing partners might not perform as per the requirements of the joint programme and best value for money	1	1	1	Continue strict application of PUNO's internal monitoring and financial systems to prevent fiduciary risks	PUNOs

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

Consequences

	Insignificant (1)	Minor (2)	Moderate (3)	Major (4)	Extreme (5)
Likelihood					
Very likely (5)	Medium (5)	High (10)	High (15)	Very High (20)	Very High (25)
Likely (4)	Medium (4)	Medium (8)	High (12)	High (16)	Very High (20)
Possible (3)	Low (3)	Medium (6)	High (9)	High (12)	High (15)
Unlikely (2)	Low (2)	Low (4)	Medium (6)	Medium (8)	High (10)
Rare (1)	Low (1)	Low (3)	Medium (3)	Medium (4)	High (5)

Level of risk	Result
Very High	Immediate action required by executive management. Mitigation activities/treatment options are mandatory to reduce likelihood and/or consequence. Risk cannot be accepted unless this occurs.
High	Immediate action required by senior/ executive management. Mitigation activities/treatment options are mandatory to reduce likelihood and/or consequence. Monitoring strategy to be implemented by Risk Owner.
Medium	Senior Management attention required. Mitigation activities/ treatment options are undertaken to reduce likelihood and/or consequence. Monitoring strategy to be implemented by Risk Owner.
Low	Management attention required. Specified ownership of risk. Mitigation activities/treatment options are recommended to reduce likelihood and/or consequence. Implementation of monitoring strategy by risk owner is recommended.

Budget per UNSDG Categories

UNSDG BUDGET CATEGORIES	PUNO 1: UNICEF		PUNO 2: FAO		PUNO 3: WFP		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	\$3,700		\$40,000		\$3,200		0	
2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials	\$12,119		0		\$16,801		0	
3. Equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture (including Depreciation)			0		0		0	
4. Contractual services	\$39,370		0		\$38,000		0	
5. Travel	\$18,250	\$15,000	\$19,250	\$78,000	\$13,225	\$10,000	0	0
6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts			0		0		0	
7. General Operating and other Direct Costs	\$6,000		\$17,853		\$6,239		0	
Total Direct Costs	\$79,439		\$77,103		77,465		0	
8. Indirect Support Costs (Max. 7%)	\$5,561		\$5,397		\$5,035		0	
TOTAL Costs	\$85,000	\$15,000	\$82,500	\$78,000	\$82,500	\$10,000	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 (Acting) **Mio Sato, OIC Resident Coordinator** **8/8/22**
 SIGNATURE _____ Date and Signature _____

PUNO Representative **Dr Inoussa Kabore, OIC Representative, UNICEF** _____
 SIGNATURE _____ Date and Signature **08 July 2022** _____

PUNO Representative **Farrukh Toirov, FAO Representative a.i., FAO** _____
 SIGNATURE _____ Date and Signature **08 JUL 2022** _____

PUNO Representative **Chris Kaye, Country Director, WFP** _____
 SIGNATURE _____ Date and Signature **08 JUL 2022** _____