



Joint Programme Document and Fund Transfer Request
- Template -

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

Eligibility Check

Does the proposal address one or more of the following sectors affected by the global crisis? Select all relevant sectors.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Food <input type="checkbox"/> Energy <input type="checkbox"/> Finance
What are the areas of intervention that will be implemented by this proposal? Select all relevant intervention areas.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Data collection/analytics <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Analysis and forecasting <input type="checkbox"/> Help devise comprehensive preventative package of response measures <input 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's?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Is the proposal building on and topping up an existing joint programme supported by the Joint SDG Fund?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <i>(If yes, please follow the specific guidance as per communications from the Secretariat)</i>

Cover-page

MPTFO Project Reference Number	<i>(Leave blank, for automatic population in Atlas)</i>
Country	Congo
Regions	Pool (North) and Plateaux
Joint programme title:	Building resilience of vulnerable communities, especially youth and women and people who lives in extreme poverty, through agri-food value chain analysis and promotion, market access facilitation promotion, access to social protection including cash-transfers, and innovative financing solutions.
Outcomes(s): <verbatim from CF>	Outcome 1: The evidence-based feasibility study is a building block to strengthen the Congolese Cassava value chain, creating opportunities for circular economy, energy transition and food security with a view to mitigate the impacts of the Ukrainian crisis.

	<p>Outcome 2: The economic and social resilience of informal agribusiness actors, particularly youth and women, is promoted through priority access to existing social safety nets, and innovative solutions for sustainable social protection financing.</p>
Duration:	6 months
Anticipated start and end dates:	07/2022 to 12/2022
Short description	<p>The accomplishment of the SDGs targets in Congo is compromised by the rise in food prices, which increases the vulnerability of poor populations who are particularly affected by this trend. This combined with an economic, financial, and social crisis, in a country where 70% of the population works in the informal economy, and 54% of population lives in extreme poverty (a 5% increase between 2020 and 2022), makes it urgent to identify ways to provide populations with sustainable access to local food products and income generating activities.</p> <p>In this regard, the goal of this pilot project is to conduct evidence-based and feasibility studies in rural and peri-urban settings of Brazzaville (North Pool) and Plateaux that address both needs, in line with the objective of diversification of the economy to the agricultural sector included in the National Development Plan 2022-2026. This funding is seen as catalytic funding for a future joint program. The expected result is to establish the building blocks for a joint programme aiming to reinforce food security and economic and social resilience in target areas.</p> <p>As a gender-responsive JP, the target groups are vulnerable populations (women, youth, those in extreme poverty or on the verge of entering extreme poverty, of the most vulnerable groups affected by food insecurity and malnutrition), providing them alternative sources of income from agriculture and agri-food chains, exit poverty and extreme poverty, and in turn will allow them to pay for basic social services.</p> <p>The project also recognises that the application of circular economy practices can offer a comparative advantage to better start the energy transition process which requires coherent practices by all actors of the value chain.</p> <p>This project therefore aims to respond to these challenges through:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) the development of value chain analysis, including the monitoring of food prices to protect the most vulnerable populations, that can be built into the local development plans. 2) Data collection and analysis of the situation of vulnerable populations and the enumeration of access to SDGs in target communities (enabling environment, offer of and demand for basic social services) with a view to build their resilience and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to food insecurity and malnutrition and supporting social registry measures.

3) The identification and promotion of innovative financing of the informal social sector to support significant investment in agriculture and strengthen the resilience and economic security of the country and the most vulnerable populations.

These projects target a total population of 589.273, of which

- Pool (184,140 women, 145,043 children)
- Plateaux (136,542 women, 114,548 children, 9,000 refugees)

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Total budget:	US \$250,000
Source of funds:	
• UN Joint SDG Fund	US \$250,000
• PUNO 1	
• PUNO 2	


SDG Targets directly addressed by the Joint SDG 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere Programme



SDG 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture

	<p>TARGET 2-1</p> <p>UNIVERSAL ACCESS TO SAFE AND NUTRITIOUS FOOD</p>		<p>TARGET 2-3</p> <p>DOUBLE THE PRODUCTIVITY AND INCOMES OF SMALL-SCALE FOOD PRODUCERS</p>		<p>TARGET 2-C</p> <p>ENSURE STABLE FOOD COMMODITY MARKETS AND TIMELY ACCESS TO INFORMATION</p>
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SDG 7: Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all

	<p>TARGET 7-8</p> <p>EXPAND AND UPGRADE ENERGY SERVICES FOR DEVELOPING COUNTRIES</p>
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SDG9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation

	<p>TARGET 9-3</p> <p>INCREASE ACCESS TO FINANCIAL SERVICES AND MARKETS</p>		<p>TARGET 9-A</p> <p>FACILITATE SUSTAINABLE INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT FOR DEVELOPING COUNTRIES</p>
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SDG 10: Reduce inequality within and among countries

	<p>TARGET 10-4</p> <p>ADOPT FISCAL AND SOCIAL POLICIES THAT PROMOTES EQUALITY</p>
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SDG 16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels



TARGET 16-6

DEVELOP EFFECTIVE,
ACCOUNTABLE AND
TRANSPARENT
INSTITUTIONS

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

CONTEXT:

The Ukraine crisis has exacerbated food insecurity in Congo. According to data from the National Institute of Statistics (INS), Congo faces an overall 9.4 percent year-on-year increase in basic food prices in March 2022. Food inflation in the country's regions is significantly higher than food inflation at the national level. In the Pool and Pointe Noire regions, for example, this figure is 8.7% and 12.8% respectively for the same period. This contributes to the rise in overall inflation, which stood at 3.9% in March 2022, above the CEMAC community standard. This has the immediate result of sharply reducing the purchasing power of the most vulnerable and increasing food insecurity and the vulnerability of poor population. As an illustration, Congo's global hunger index increased from 26.6 in 2016 to 31.9 in 2019. The undernourishment prevalence rate is 37.7 in 2020 compared to 34.6 in 2016. The crisis in Ukraine is greatly increasing the risks of food insecurity, the prevalence of which has been estimated at 35.5% according to the SMART survey conducted by WFP in 2021.

(...) in al already difficult financial and economic context (...): From a macroeconomic perspective, the Ukrainian crisis also has potential effects on interest rates, which are likely to increase the debt burden and the risk of over-indebtedness in Congo. In addition, the current increase in fertilizer prices is likely to penalize agricultural sector production as projected in the 2022-2026 NDP, with an expected average contribution of about 8% to GDP over the period.

(...) that will mostly impact the 53.9% of the population that lives in extreme poverty (...): The impact of the crisis will be more negative for actors of informal sectors, who account for less than 60% of the GDP who do not benefit of social protection arrangements to help them be more resilient. The risks are very important also because social protection of the population is very low (less than 10% of the population is covered). Furthermore, according to the World Bank, 54 percent of the population lives in extreme poverty (live on less than \$1.9 a day), a 5% increase between 2020 and 2022. The vulnerability of families and children illustrated, for example, in the results of the study on multidimensional child poverty based on the INS/UNICEF study in 2017 indicate that 61% of children in Congo are in a situation of multidimensional poverty and accumulate at least 3 deprivations, i.e., approximately 1.3 million children affected by these multiple deprivations.

(...) who have a limited social protection coverage, especially women in agro-business : Less than 10% of the Congolese population is covered by social protection measures, actors in the informal sector are generally not covered while the majority of jobs are in the informal sector. Similarly, according to the World Bank, Congo's social protection system for the poor is still underdeveloped and covered only 0.9% of the population as of 2005. This is low compared to the Sub-Saharan African average of 14.3%, and the lower middle-income country (MIC) average of 21.3% over the period 1998-2014. Currently, there is no adequate method for collecting contributions from actors in the informal sector, with even a minimum contributory power. As a result, there is no appropriate social protection scheme for the informal sector, including a health insurance scheme. As health

services are payable, this group has little access to health services. In the current economic and social situation, this results in use of alternative health solutions that are harmful to their health. These solutions worsen living conditions by limiting productivity and agricultural production, the supply of food products can also be reduced, thus contributing to accentuate food insecurity.

The rapid assessment of the impact of Crisis in Ukraine made by UNCT has made some key recommendations, including:

- (1) Support farmers and agriculture to reduce the country's dependence on food imports.
- (2) In order to anticipate and better contain the dizzying rise in the price of basic foodstuffs, it is important to monitor prices including in the context of the unit created by the Government in order to mitigate the impact of the crisis and find ways to protect the vulnerable population from the growing inflationary pressures, including the adverse effects it may cause, while strengthening their resilience to the economic shocks resulting from the crisis.
- (3) increase resources mobilization capacities to help support economic and social shocks.

Also, increasing agricultural production is one of the major objectives of the National Development Plan (NDP) 2022-2026, as this sector is fundamental to strengthening the resilience of the food system and reducing the economy's dependence on oil exports (60% of GDP and 80% of exports).

In response to this crisis, National Authorities, in line with their sectorial policies and the resilience plan, have identified Cassava as crop that has the potential to mitigate the economic and food security crisis in Congo.

Indeed, Cassava is **widely used in food, animal feed, pharmaceuticals, bioethanol, and other industries.**

Moreover, the comparison of **cassava pulp utilization options between biogas, bioethanol, fermented animal feed**, in terms of economic and environmental costs in Congo showed that the **biogas production option was the most economically attractive option with the lowest environmental cost.**

Nevertheless, despite cassava's importance for food security and nutrition in the country, its transformation process still relies on traditional, manual methods.

This being said, **other dimensions need to be considered** to embrace the full potential of a structural value chain building process. **Data collection** and an evidence-based analysis of the vulnerable population's environment, coupled with a clear **understanding and monitoring of food prices** in a major informal economy are key prerequisites to the development of the cassava value chain. Indeed, an upstream-downstream integration can only be achieved through the **identification and promotion of innovative financing solutions** that closely consider the social dimension to attract significant investment in agriculture and strengthen the resilience and economic security of the most vulnerable populations in Congo.

In addition, the importance of gender equity and particularly women's economic empowerment is at the core of the UN system mandate in Congo. In this regard, **Gender mainstreaming will need to be an integral part in the foreseen studies**

aligned with the second generation of the United Nations System-wide Action Plan on Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-SWAP 2.0

As such, this program will build evidence that can be taken to scale and influence national and local development plans, in line with the National Development Plans, to benefit the most vulnerable to come out of extreme poverty with a viable and sustainable source of income for them and their communities

JUSTIFICATION FOR THE UN SYSTEM INTERVENTION IN CONGO:

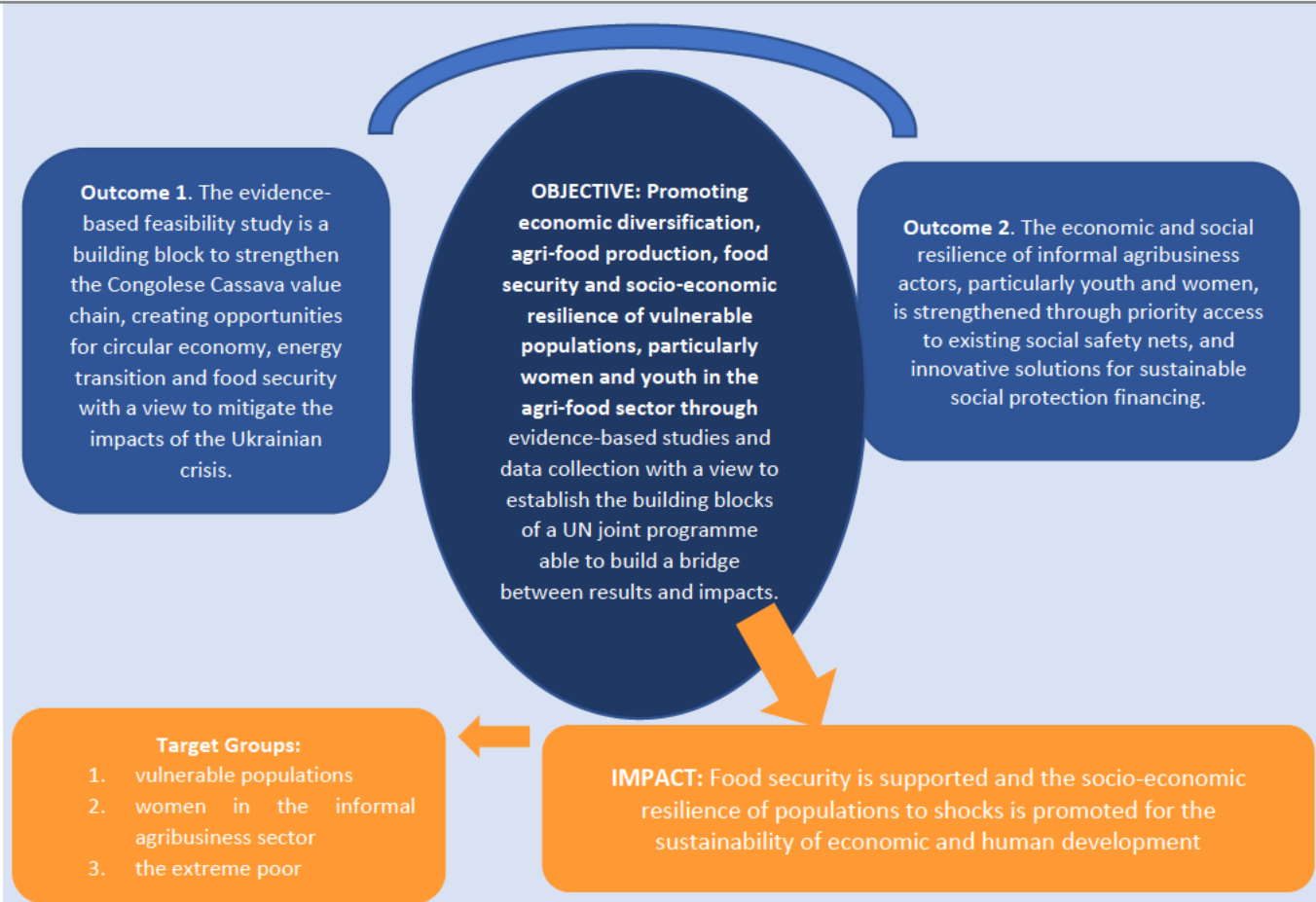
The socio-economic effects of the war in Ukraine on the Congolese economy will affect vulnerable population because established, the purchasing power of households will be strongly impacted through the increase in food prices, which represent a significant proportion of the budget of the poorest people, calling into question the trajectory towards the achievement of the SDGs, in particular SDGs 1, 2, 3, 5, 8 and 10. In this context, the study recommends promoting food security for the most vulnerable in the short term, through social assistance policies and direct transfers to the poorest. To strengthen food security and the resilience of the economy and populations in the medium term, it is essential to support the diversification and structural transformation of the economy and to support agri-food chains

The objective of the joint programme is to support the efforts of the Congolese government in implementing its resilience plan to deal with the consequences of the food crisis and the rise in prices caused by the war in Ukraine in order to support the most vulnerable populations. It will do so by providing evidence based studies that promotes the agricultural processing sector, better understanding of the functioning of the food market in order to improve the supply of agri-food products needed to strengthen food security and that promotes strengthening of the resilience of vulnerable populations to purchasing power shocks through the reinforcement of effective and sustainable social assistance mechanisms and the identification of innovative solutions for financing the social protection of informal sector actors, in particular women operating in the agri-food sector. In addition, promoting the social protection of food sector actors will help to maintain the human and production capital necessary for sufficient production of agri-food products for food security.

To do so, this joint project intends to develop evidence-based studies that will build on the existing efforts of the UN System (including among others, value chains analysis produced by FAO) to promote innovative solutions to sustainable social protection financing, in line with the National Development Plan (NDP) 2022-2026 priorities, also mirrored in the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF 2020-2024) for Congo.

As such, this program will build evidence that can be taken to scale and influence national and local development plans, to benefit the most vulnerable to come out of extreme poverty with a viable and sustainable source of income for them and their communities.

The Theory of change



As Congo strives to diversify its economy and build an agricultural system capable of feeding the nation, the programme will aim to promote, in particular, the value chain of cassava, which is the flagship food in Congo (WFP). A combination of approaches - from artisanal to industrial - can help achieve this goal. Processing cassava at home is a labour-intensive task that seems to keep women busy at all hours of the day given the low productivity of the processes. The most common processing methods also deprive the cassava paste of essential properties, making it nutritionally poor.

In this context, the Joint Programme proposes to build on the existing situation to develop sustainable solutions, including

- Based on the value chain analysis already carried out by FAO. The aim is to undertake a **feasibility study to promote efficient cassava processing and increased market supply** to enhance people's food security and to establish best practices in terms of quality infrastructure (to ensure that the nutritional and other characteristics of cassava are maintained). The feasibility study will also explore alternative uses of cassava and the promotion of a circular economy. The feasibility study will also look at ways to strengthen institutional capacity to effectively manage the sector.

With regard to strengthening the socio-economic resilience of the population and reducing their vulnerability and poverty in the face of the current shocks of inflation and declining purchasing power (including in the agri-food sector and cassava production), the project plans to promote the extension of the existing social protection system, particularly for the informal sector and the extremely poor.

- The project thus aims to **strengthen the effectiveness of social assistance interventions and the targeting of vulnerable populations** and, on the other hand, to carry out **a feasibility study for the identification of innovative financing solutions for social protection and social insurance**, possibly involving public-private partnerships with operators in the production, processing, marketing and mobile telephone sectors, microfinance institutions and mutual insurance companies.

The Programme pursues the following theory of change:

If :

- The diversification and processing of food products, particularly cassava, is promoted with a view to increasing productivity, production and quality in order to supply markets with basic food products,
- A system adapted to the social protection of the informal sector, in particular women in agribusiness, is identified for the registration and collection of social protection contributions from informal sector actors to guarantee health insurance services through innovative financing solutions capitalising on culturally established tontine, savings and collective investment systems, or PPP-type mechanisms and taking part in digital solutions
- An appropriate and transparent mechanism for targeting and registering people in extreme poverty and beneficiaries of state assistance funds such as Lisungui (Existing social safety net project) is reinforced

So :

- Food production will be strengthened for greater food security and sustained structural transformation of the economy, especially in the agri-food sector;
- Access to social protection and health coverage for informal sector actors and the extremely poor will be promoted and vulnerable people will benefit from timely and adequate "state assistance funds" to cope with shocks and cover basic social needs without falling into poverty;

- An environment conducive to the expansion of universal health insurance in the Congo is strengthened, favouring an increase in the rate of population covered by health insurance and the socio-economic resilience of the population

Two results are expected at the end of the Programme:

Outcome 1: The evidence-based feasibility study is a building block to strengthen the Congolese Cassava value chain, creating opportunities for circular economy, energy transition and food security with a view to mitigate the impacts of the Ukrainian crisis ..

Outcome 2: The economic and social resilience of informal agribusiness actors, particularly women, is promoted through priority access to existing social safety nets, and innovative solutions for sustainable social protection financing.

The implementation of the Project will benefit from the lessons learned from UNIDO's projects in the field of transformation promotion, and also from the good practices developed by UNICEF and UNDP projects in the promotion of social assistance or social protection of informal sector actors.

In particular in Senegal, with a view to the socio-economic resilience of women actors in the informal sector in certain regions of the country and with a view to contributing to the strengthening of local economic development and the resilience of women entrepreneurs in production, the UNDP, the ILO, in partnership with the SME agencies, the Universal Health Coverage, the administration and the network of mutual health insurance companies are contributing to the sensitisation and reinforcement of the enrolment of women's groups and their families. Solutions include public-private partnerships involving the beneficiaries of the informal private sector, private health insurance organisations and the formal private sector, which are important mechanisms for the sustainability of social protection mechanisms. In Togo, solutions have been identified that explore streamlined registration procedures, an adapted payment rhythm based on irregularity and precariousness of income, the practice of tontine for the collection of contributions, the use of a progressive digitised process based on partnerships with telephone operators, aggregators such as microfinance institutions for the collection of contributions and for raising awareness among the targeted populations considered as clients of these financial institutions will be essential.

Governance and implementation arrangements

In order to establish a more effective dialogue with the Government, the implementation modalities of the SDG-Fund project will be organised around a Steering Committee and a Technical Committee.

A steering committee (composed of the Office of the Resident Coordinator, the Ministry in charge of the Economy, Planning, Statistics and Regional Integration and the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries), which oversees the implementation of the project, will be expanded to include representatives of other relevant ministries, such as the Ministries of Trade and Public Procurement, Interior and Decentralisation, the Ministry of Social Affairs and Humanitarian Action and the Ministry of

Justice, Human Rights and the Promotion of Indigenous Peoples, as well as Civil Society. This is the strategic orientation committee.

The role of the Resident Coordinator's Office will be to: i) Convene the programme agency meeting in writing, ii) Propose a draft agenda to the members of the Technical Committee, iii) Lead the SDG-Fund meeting and iv) Prepare the minutes of the meeting.

In addition, the functions of the Steering Committee include: i) Organising technical committee meetings with the heads of departments involved in the interventions; ii) Monitoring and coordinating all planned interventions for the different sectors of the project; iii) Monitoring and evaluating the performance of the data collection system.

A Technical Committee will be composed of the programme agencies (UNIDO, UNDP, UNICEF), the Office of the Resident Coordinator and a representative of MEPSIR. During the project implementation period, the lead agencies (UNIDO and UNDP) will be responsible for defining implementation strategies, developing work plans and using the allocated budget, plans for data collection and recruitment of consultants, and reporting on project progress. However, in order to ensure effective and efficient implementation, the Resident Coordinator's Office will regularly monitor the progress of the project by receiving reports submitted by the lead agencies.

Mechanisms for monitoring and evaluating results

The project's output indicators will be monitored regularly, mainly through reports, which may be supplemented by survey data if necessary. The reports and the data generated will be used to assess the effectiveness and efficiency of the programme's performance. The reports will allow for an examination of the time taken to complete tasks and activities, and will also be an important source for identifying implementation bottlenecks and improving specific processes.

Reporting on programme performance can be complemented by evaluations. Potential evaluations to assess the quality of implementation could take the form of a process evaluation, which will examine the performance of specific processes, random checks and feedback surveys of beneficiaries.

Legal context

PNUD

"The Government of the Republic of Congo agrees to apply to the present project, mutatis mutandis, the provisions of the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement between the United Nations Development Programme and the Government, signed on 23 October 1976 and entered into force on 2 July 1977".

UNIDO:

"The Government of the Republic of Congo agrees to apply to the present project, mutatis mutandis, the provisions of the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement between the United Nations Development Programme and the Government, signed on 23 October 1976 and entered into force on 2 July 1977".

UNICEF

“The Government of the Republic of Congo agrees to apply to the present project, mutatis mutandis, the provisions of the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement between the United Nations Children Fund and the Government, signed on 05 September 1996”.

Workplan Template												
Outcome 1		An analysis on the development of agri-food value chains, and opportunities for circular economy, enables more diversified processed agri-food products which result in better food security and resilience of vulnerable communities, especially youth and women.										
Output	Target/s	List of activities	Time frame <i>Customize as relevant</i>				PLANNED BUDGET				PUNO/s involved	Implementing partner/s involved
							Overall budget description	Joint SDG Fund (USD)	PUNO Contributions (USD)	Total Cost (USD)		
Output1.1: The feasibility study is conducted and contributes to the implementation of a cassava processing-based project to support food security and circular economy allowing a sustainable energy transition process	Vulnerable communities with a focus on youth and women	Carry out a detailed mapping and performance analysis of the cassava value chain and existing industries of the selected products with proposals for improvement and/or development of agribusinesses					International and national consultants Mission Workshop Transport	37,000	0	37,000	UNIDO	
		Carry out a study to increase knowledge and uptake circular economy in the cassava value chain					International and national consultants Mission Workshop Transport	28,000	0	28,000	UNIDO	
		Carry out a mapping of financial support structures with an analysis of the financial services offer, including a					International and national consultants Mission Workshop Transport	20,000	0	30,000	UNIDO	

		diagnosis of tax incentives and other facilities in force and their extension to entrepreneurs via the public services concerned (Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Industry, Ministry of Trade and Procurement, and support structures)										
Outcome 2		The economic and social resilience of informal agribusiness actors, particularly women, is promoted through priority access to existing social safety nets, and innovative solutions for sustainable social protection financing										
Output	Target/s	List of activities	Time frame				PLANNED BUDGET				PUNO/s involved	Implementing partner/s involved
			T1	T2	T3	T4	Overall budget description	Joint SDG Fund (USD)	PUNO Contributions (USD)	Total Cost (USD)		
Output 2.1 A feasibility study integrating innovative solutions for financing the social protection of actors in the informal sector, in particular women in the agri-food industry, is available.		Conducting an assessment of the state of the health and social protection system (with a focus on the informal sector, women and extreme poverty), including an analysis of social protection needs (vulnerable people, informal actors, women and children included), strategies for extending health coverage to the					Consultants	10,000	0	10,000	UNDP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ministry of Social Affairs and Humanitarian Action, - CAMU - Ministry of Agriculture - Ministry of Commerce - ILO

		informal economy and extreme poverty.								-	FAO
		Market survey of informal sector actors, in particular women in the agribusiness sector, and of stakeholders (financing institutions, cell phone operators, input suppliers, traders, etc.) to identify innovative solutions for financing social protection and health insurance for informal sector agribusiness actors, in particular women.			Consultant	15,000	0	15,000	UNDP		
		Feasibility study for the identification of innovative solutions for the financing of social protection and health insurance for the actors of the informal agribusiness sector, in particular women.			Consultants Workshop Transport Communication	15,000	0	15,000	UNDP		
		Cash Transfer to vulnerable women operating in the informal sector of Agribusiness and who will be considered in the future pilot project				30,000	0,000	30,000	UNDP		

Output 2.2 Evidence generation on the access of target populations in selected communities to specific SDGs	Vulnerable communities with a focus on children, youth and women	Data collection and enumeration of access to SDG in target communities						65,000	0	65,000	UNICEF	
		Analysis of the situation of vulnerable populations including women in informal sector of agribusiness						8,000	0	8,000	UNICEF	
		Publishing and dissemination of results to stakeholders						2,500		2,500	UNICEF	
		Development of two policy briefs for advocacy purpose related to (i) the integration of the most vulnerable people in the government's single social registry; and (ii) their integration in the government's single social registry.						4,500		4,500	UNICEF	
Output			Timeframe				PLANNED BUDGET				PUNO/s involved	Implementing partner/s involved
			T1	T2	T3	T4	Overall budget description	Joint SDG Fund (USD)	PUNO Contributions (USD)	Total Cost (USD)		
Coordination, monitoring and evaluation								15,000	0	15,000		

Monitoring, accountability, financial management, and public disclosure

Standard text – do not change

Reporting on the Joint SDG Fund will be results-oriented, and evidence based. **The Convening/Lead Agent will develop a simple final narrative report and submit it to the Joint SDG Fund Secretariat, through the Resident Coordinator no later than two (2) months after the operational closure of the programme activities.**

The Resident Coordinator will be required to monitor the implementation of the joint programme, with the involvement of Joint SDG Fund Secretariat to which it must submit data and information when requested. Additional insights (such as policy papers, value for money analysis, case studies, infographics, blogs) might need to be provided, per request of the Joint SDG Fund Secretariat.

PUNOs will be required to include information on complementary funding received from other sources (both UN cost sharing, and external sources of funding) for the activities supported by the Fund, including in kind contributions and/or South-South Cooperation initiatives, in the reporting.

PUNOs at Headquarters level shall provide the Administrative Agent with the following statements and reports prepared in accordance with its accounting and reporting procedures, consolidate the financial reports, as follows:

- Annual financial reports as of 31st December each year with respect to the funds disbursed to it from the Joint SDG Fund Account, to be provided no later than four months after the end of the applicable reporting period; and
- A final financial report, after the completion of the activities financed by the Joint SDG Fund and including the final year of the activities, to be provided no later than 30 April of the year following the operational closing of the project activities.

The Project will be using a pass-through fund management modality where UNDP Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office will act as the Administrative Agent. The programmatic UN entity of the Facility shall assume full programmatic and financial accountability for the funds disbursed to it by the Administrative Agent of the Joint SDG Fund (Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office). Such funds will be administered by each UN Agency, Fund, and Project in accordance with its own regulations, rules, directives and procedures. The entity shall establish a separate ledger account for the receipt and administration of the funds disbursed to it by the Administrative Agent. Indirect costs of the Participating Organizations recovered through project support costs will be 7%. All other costs incurred by each PUNO in carrying out the activities for which it is responsible under the Fund will be recovered as direct costs. Procedures on financial transfers, extensions, financial and operational closure, and related administrative issues are stipulated in the Operational Guidance of the Joint SDG Fund. PUNOs and partners must comply with Joint SDG Fund brand guidelines, which includes information on donor visibility requirements.

Risk Management

See further instruction below (delete the instructions before finalizing the ProDoc)

Risks	Risk Level: (Likelihood x Impact, as per instructions)	Likelihood: Certain - 5 Likely - 4 Possible - 3 Unlikely - 2 Rare - 1	Impact: Essential - 5 Major - 4 Moderate - 3 Minor - 2 Insignificant - 1	Mitigating measures	Responsible Org./Person
Contextual risks					
The resurgence of COVID 19 infections could affect the proper implementation of project activities	5	3	4	The virtual option via zoom or Teams will be used as a means of communication to hold meetings/consultations	Government
Programmatic risks					
The weak capacity of state and non-state partners in the implementation of the project could lead to a heavy implementation of the project	5	3	3	The Steering Committee (COFIL), a multi-partner platform, works to ensure capacity building of partners on project management, monitoring of implementation to achieve project results.	COFIL, UNDP, UNIDO, UNICEF, Multistakeholder
Institutional risks					
The project may not be accepted and supported by all stakeholders	4	4	3	Maintain effective and efficient communication and awareness for all stakeholders.	Government
Conflicts of competence or leadership between key structures, particularly between those responsible for finance and those responsible for planning	3	2	2	Establish a framework for dialogue between the different entities while clarifying the roles and responsibilities of each party	Government
Change in government and some decision makers could lead to delays in program implementation.	4	2	3	Strengthen advocacy with decision makers' teams	Government
Fiduciary risks					
No risk					

Budget per UNSDG Categories

UNSDG BUDGET CATEGORIES	UNDP		UNIDO		UNICEF		TOTAL	
	Joint SDG Fund (USD)	UNDP Contribution (USD)	Joint SDG Fund (USD)	UNIDO Contribution (USD)	Joint SDG Fund (USD)	UNICEF Contribution (USD)	Joint SDG Fund (USD)	PUNO Contribution (USD)
1. Staff and other personnel	0		0					
2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials	0		4,070					
3. Equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture (including Depreciation)	0		0		0			
4. Contractual services	65,100		60,295		30,148			
5. Travel	0		15,074		10,049			
6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts	0		0		20,098			
7. General Operating and other Direct Costs	14,339		0		14,471			
Total Direct Costs	79,439		79,439		74,766			
8. Indirect Support Costs (Max. 7%)	5,561		5,561		5,234			
TOTAL Costs	85,000		85,000	0	80,000	0		

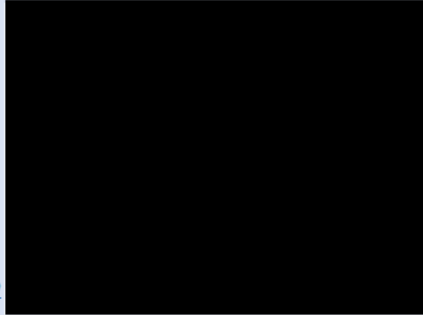
Signature of Joint Programme document and Fund Transfer Request as per UNSDG budget categories.

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

**RESIDENT COORDINATOR
SIGNATURE**

Name: Chris Mburu, Resident Coordinator
Date and Signature

09/07/2022



**PUNO Representative
SIGNATURE**

Name, Title: Maleye Diop, UNDP Representative
Date and Signature

09/07/2022



**PUNO Representative
SIGNATURE**

Name, Title: Raymond Tavares, UNIDO Representative
Date and Signature

09/07/2022

**PUNO Representative
SIGNATURE**

Name, Title: Andres Lopez, UNICEF Representative ai
Date and Signature

09/07/2022
