



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 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"/> Analysis and forecasting <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'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	Philippines
Region	Asia Pacific
Joint programme title:	Monitoring the Food, Energy, Finance Crisis towards Informed Policy and Response Options in the Philippines

Outcomes(s): <verbatim from CF>	Outcome Statement 1: The most marginalized, vulnerable, and at-risk people and groups benefit from more inclusive and quality services and live in more supportive environments where their nutrition, food security, health, and life-long learning are ensured and protected.
Duration:	6 months
Anticipated start and end dates:	07/2022 to 12/2022
Short description	<p>The Philippines is beginning to feel the alarming effects of the global food, energy, and financial crisis. Inflation has hit 5.4 percent in May 2022, compared to 4.9 percent in April 2022, with food and transport costs leading to the increase in commodity prices. Following the severe COVID-19 pandemic impact on the economy, this places unprecedented stress on the agriculture sector, threatening trade and productivity gains from major crops in the coming months. Data in Emergencies (DIEM) data showed that most frequent shocks were economic in nature and income was declining for most agricultural households. Households with livestock were more frequently affected by shocks (69 percent) and by decline in income (60 percent) compared to non-agricultural households (52 percent and 48 percent respectively). The number of families considering themselves "poor" increased from 10.7 million in December 2021 to 10.9 million in April 2022 (43 percent of the population). Around 3.1 million families experienced involuntary hunger at least once in the first quarter of 2022.</p> <p>While emergency measures through "targeted relief" to the most vulnerable sectors are being introduced by Government, it is crucial to build on these experiences to turn short-term measures into long-term, comprehensive, shock-responsive responses to mitigate the impact of the current crisis, support economic recovery, and increase resilience to future crises. To this end, monitoring and analysis systems need to be strengthened to provide evidence-based policy options and inform necessary reforms.</p> <p>FAO, ILO and WFP aim to work with the Philippine Government to (1) craft an improved and integrated monitoring framework to enhance data collection, analysis, and information dissemination on the impacts of the global crisis; (2) provide policy options and risk-mitigating actions, especially on food security and social protection, and (3) prepare the institutional mechanism that can carry forward & streamline the monitoring and reporting work.</p>

Resident Coordinator	Gustavo Gonzalez, gustavo.gonzalez@un.org
UN Joint Program RCO focal point	John Alikpala, john.alikpala@un.org , Economist

PUNO Lead agency JP Focal point	Brenda Barton, Country Director, Philippines World Food Programme brenda.barton@wfp.org
Other PUNOs JP focal point	Jong-Jin Kim Assistant Director-General for RAP and FAO Representative <i>ad interim</i> in the Philippines Food and Agriculture Organization jongjin.kim@fao.org
	Khalid Hassan Country Director International Labour Organization khalid@ilo.org

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

SDG Targets directly addressed by the Joint Programme	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> SDG Target 2.1 By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round SDG target 1.3 Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable. SDG Target 2.C: Adopt measures to ensure the proper functioning of food commodity markets and their derivatives and facilitate timely access to market information, including on food reserves, in order to help limit extreme food price volatility
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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

The Global Food, Energy and Finance Crisis has been impacting the Philippines since February 2022. The Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA) announced that inflation hit 5.4 percent in May 2022, compared to 4.9 percent in April 2022, with food and transport costs leading the increase in commodity prices. Year-to-year, Food Inflation increased by 1.3 percent in May 2022 (5.4 percent) compared to May 2021 (4.1 percent). As inflation hits, the minimum daily wage in the Manila region was raised to about USD 10 a day.

Fuel prices have risen over 50 percent since January 2022. Global prices of fuel and fertilizers have placed unprecedented stress on the agriculture sector, threatening trade and productivity gains from major crops in the coming months.

The National Social Weather Stations (SWS) survey on self-rated poverty reported that the number of families considering themselves "poor" increased from 10.7 million in December 2021 to 10.9 million in April 2022 (43 percent of the population). Around 3.1 million families experienced involuntary hunger at least once in the first quarter of 2022 and 3.0 million in the last quarter of December 2021.

Current information on food security and prices exists but is outdated or not collected regularly at the provincial/municipal level. The [latest IPC Food Security Analysis](#) was conducted in 2015 in the Philippines, with validity until 2020. The Department of Agriculture collects food commodity prices in Metro Manila on a daily basis, while the PSA collects market prices which feed into the producer's price index on a monthly basis. However, information is collected at the national level mostly and does not provide granular data at provincial/municipal level. There is limited and unconsolidated information on food supply chain management dynamics. FAO undertook a regular exercise of monitoring agricultural livelihoods, shocks, crops and livestock production, and food insecurity in selected regions, with telephone interviews, but was halted for lack of resources.

Building off its experience in COVID-19 response, the government is introducing measures through "targeted relief" to the most vulnerable sectors (e.g. cash aid and subsidies) to cushion people from the crisis. While emergency measures are in place, it is crucial to turn the short-term measures into a long-term, comprehensive, shock-responsive, national social protection system, based on lessons from the pandemic response, such as the development of the National Employment Recovery Strategy 2021-2022. Long-term measures can mitigate the impact of the current crisis, support economic recovery, and increase resilience to future crises – at this important time when the government leadership is transitioning following the 9 May national elections.

For the Philippines to devise comprehensive preventive response measures to shocks including frequent severe climate disasters¹, and now, the looming food and energy crisis, it must enhance its periodic data collection and analytics systems to inform necessary reforms toward more effective shock-responsive social protection responses and food supply chain management.

Programme Strategy

FAO, ILO, and WFP aim to (1) craft an improved and integrated monitoring framework to enhance data collection, analysis, and information dissemination on the impact of the global crisis; (2) building on the robust data collected, provide policy options and risk-mitigating actions, especially in the areas of social protection and food systems, and (3) prepare the institutional mechanism that will potentially carry forward & streamline the monitoring and reporting work. This joint programme will contribute to SDGs 1 and 2 and to the achievement of the first outcome in the updated Cooperation Framework (i.e. United Nations Socioeconomic and Peacebuilding Framework (SEPF) for COVID-19 Recovery in the Philippines 2020-2023) that “The most marginalized, vulnerable, and at-risk people and groups benefit from more inclusive and quality services and live in more supportive environments where their nutrition, food security, health, and life-long learning are ensured and protected.”

Component 1: Data collection and Analysis – Monitoring the Food, Energy, and Finance crisis applying an improved monitoring & reporting framework

The programme will craft an improved and integrated framework for existing government monitoring and surveillance systems for agriculture, food security, and social protection, anchoring them in the DRR and early warning systems already operational in the government agencies, and introduce UN-facilitated data collection methods and tools to support monitoring and reporting of the impact of the global crisis in the Philippines.

The major action of the programme will be to collect data on indicators relevant to agriculture, food security, energy, livelihoods, and social protection at the municipal level. Gender and age disaggregated data will be collected to ensure gender and age-sensitive analysis. The project will utilize WFP’s mVAM (mobile Vulnerability and Mapping) tool, which collects data through fielding mobile calls at the household level of the general population, traders, farmers, fishermen etc. Local mobile company networks’ respondent database, call centers, and human resources will be utilized. Reports/bulletins will be produced and shared with the government, UN agencies, and development partners. This builds upon and reinforces the ongoing work of the Philippines Food Security and Agriculture Cluster (FSAC), co-led by FAO and WFP, which is producing monthly Updates on the Food Security Situation in the Philippines, now focusing on the impact of the conflict in Ukraine. Preparation of the survey questionnaire will be jointly supported by WFP, FAO and ILO to ensure adequate coverage and representation of the indicators, as well as data quality.

¹ The Philippines is hit by 20 tropical cyclones every year; it ranks first in Natural Hazards & Exposure risk (earthquakes, flood, tsunami, cyclone, drought, epidemic) on the 2022 Inform Risk Index.

Component 2: Provide policy options - support government to devise response measures while preparing institutional mechanisms for monitoring & reporting

The programme will process and analyze the outputs of Component 1 to provide immediate impact information to provide policy options on risk-mitigating actions. Moreover, to inform more long-term mitigation and preparedness in these policy advisories and financing and investment directions, the project will develop two studies on social protection and food supply chain management.

The assessment of the shock-responsive social protection (SRSP) system response to the crisis, specifically on how it can support the adjustment to actual and expected food and energy inflation and its impacts on income security and livelihoods including on the most vulnerable, will be conducted to assess the ability of the existing social protection system. These include programmes and delivery mechanisms to support people during the crisis and to evaluate the potential role that the social protection system can further play in the context of food and energy price increases over the medium and long-term. The COVID-19 pandemic experience correlated the strength of countries' national social protection systems and their ability to better withstand the impact.

This programme will build upon WFP's comprehensive [Social Protection Scoping Study](#) conducted in 2021/2022, the ILO-led UN Social Protection Floor initiative, ILO studies on social protection and supplementary financial mechanisms (e.g., the Integrated Risk Management Solutions, the assessment of the needs of Super Typhoon Rai/Odette-affected population) and will use the ILO [Shock-Responsive Social Protection Systems Toolkit](#) as a guide. Additionally, the initial work done by FAO on SRSP, as espoused in the Philippines' updated Social Protection Operational Framework, will be leveraged to ensure coherence and alignment to government priorities.

The study on food supply chain dynamics and management will map the systems for food production (including sources and markets for agricultural inputs and fertilizers), trade, transport, and logistics, and assess the vulnerabilities of the selected critical and highly affected food supply chains in the normal and crises periods and to derive insights to improve efficiency in energy use and increase the adaptability of food corridors in both physical (assets, infrastructure, facilities) and non-physical (trade processes, border protocols, clearances) terms. It will explore indicators on elements of transport and logistics in the agri-food systems that may be relevant to include in the monitoring systems. This is important in consideration of the 2021 Food Systems Summit and the Philippines National Pathway, thus responding to strategies for the transformation of Philippine food systems as reflected in the National Fisheries and Aquaculture Modernization and Industrialization Plan (NAFMIP) 2021-2023. The design of the study will be jointly prepared by the agencies to ensure coherence and synergy, as well as facilitate better uptake of partners.

As a sustainability feature, the programme will facilitate the activation of an institutional mechanism headed by the government to prepare and utilize these monitoring systems. An inter-government agency technical working group or similar body prescribed by the Inter-Agency Task Force on Zero Hunger (or any such successor government platform) will be convened. This mechanism will allow for reception, review, and deliberation of the results of the data collection and analysis in Component 1 as well as the policy recommendations from Component 2, and to seek ways to continue and streamline the work, including exploring innovative ICT tools to assist with data collection and analysis in the future.

Governance and implementation arrangements

The RC/Resident Coordinator Office (RCO) will provide leadership and overall strategic guidance as well as enhance the coherence and efficiency of the Joint Programme implementation. A UN Joint Programme Task Force (JPTF) will be established, chaired by the RCO, with FAO, ILO and WFP (PUNOs) as members, with invited government counterparts. The JPTF will be composed of technical experts from RCO and PUNOs and will be the main decision-making body for implementation of activities. The JPTF will meet on a monthly basis to ensure coordination among actors, to monitor progress of delivery of project outputs, and to troubleshoot issues encountered in the implementation. The development of the studies and ensuing policy options will be supported by food systems and social protection experts, which will be guided by technical specialists of WFP, FAO, and ILO from the FAO Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific (RAP) and ILO Regional-Country-HQ Offices, respectively. The JPTF will report to the RC and PUNO Heads of Agencies (HOA) regularly to ensure senior-level oversight of progress and inform RC/HOA engagement with government counterparts.

The PUNOs will leverage the existing coordination mechanisms under the People Pillar and Planet & Prosperity Pillar Groups of the UN SEPF, and the Food Security and Agriculture Cluster (FSAC) (currently co-led by FAO and WFP) of the UN Humanitarian Country Team to engage, inform, and update other members of the UNCT on programme implementation and share results from programme outputs. The project will also build on existing partnerships and networks with the Government, other UN agencies, INGOs, and development partners. The PUNOs will closely coordinate and involve where appropriate the Inter-Agency Task Force on Zero Hunger (or its successor platform) as the government focal mechanism and its agency members as implementing partners of the programme.

WFP, FAO, and ILO are well-placed to provide strategic guidance, technical assistance, and knowledge in the areas of agriculture, food systems, food security, social protection and the impact of ongoing Ukraine Crisis. All activities under the two components will be undertaken in close coordination and support of concerned government partners, including the DA, DSWD, PSA, DOLE, DOF, NEDA, and IC among others. This will also involve consultations with other key stakeholders, including workers' and employers' organizations, to ensure alignment and contribution to key national plans and policies, such as the NAFMIP and the Social Protection Operational Framework, among others. The involvement of national government partners will enable the provision of overall direction in the implementation of the data collection and studies, as well as in designing recommendations and key policy actions to be derived in order to facilitate eventual uptake.

Legal context

Indicate the title and date of the agreement between each Participating UN Organization (PUNO) and the government in the following format:

Agency name: FAO

Agreement title: Revised Standard Agreement between the Government of the Philippines and a number of UN organizations, including FAO

Agreement date: 27 October 1954

Agency name: ILO

Agreement title: [Standard Technical Assistance/Cooperation Agreements \(STAA\)](#)

Agreement date: signed on 27 October 1954

Agency name: WFP

Agreement title: Basic Agreement

Agreement date: signed on 01 July 1968, entered into force on 3 October 1972

Workplan

Outcome 1		Enhance data collection, analysis and information dissemination on the impact of the global crisis in the Philippines															
Output	Target/s	List of activities	Time frame <i>(June –December 2022)</i>								PLANNED BUDGET			PUNO/s involved	Implementing partner/s involved		
			Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Overall budget description	Joint SDG Fund (USD)	PUNO Contributions (USD)	Total Cost (USD)				
Output 1.1	Framework for Monitoring & Reporting Systems	Meetings and Deliberation		X								Costs associated with meetings (meals, venue, communications)	2,000	0	2,000	WFP / FAO / ILO	Select agencies from the Inter-Agency Task Force on Zero Hunger
Output 1.2	Develop questionnaire, mVAM data entry tool, Training, Workshops, 5 rounds of data collection	Develop SOP and identify the Mobile call center Service Provider	X									A larger proportion of funds will be utilized to conduct a monthly mVAM data collection monitoring survey for a service provider (local telecom company call center) and an expert to coordinate the survey planning and, data collection supervision. One-dollar equivalent airtime will be provided for each successful survey respondent as appreciation for	90,000	0	90,000	WFP/FAO/ ILO	Department of Agriculture, Philippine Statistics Authority, Department of Transportation, Department of Energy, local stakeholders, academe
		Develop Sampling frame, questionnaire and tool		X													
		Enumerators training		X	X												
		Monthly Remote Data collection (phone survey)			X	X	X	X									

										completing the survey. The remaining funds are to be utilized for printing and disseminating monthly reports/ bulletins as well as for monitoring and documenting the adoption of improved practices.					
Output 1.3	mVAM database, Analysis, and Reports, Institutionalised mVAM tool for the National Food Security Monitoring	Data Analysis	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	The overall budget will cover hiring of mVAM expert to conduct the assessment and training.	48,000	0	48,000	WFP	Department of Agriculture, Philippine Statistics Authority, Department of Transportation, Department of Energy, local stakeholders, academe
		Field Validation of mVAM results for selected areas.			X	X	X	X	X						
		Production of Bulletins and dissemination			X	X	X	X	X						
		Conduct Workshop to disseminate results to the partners/ government			X				X						

Outcome 2		Support the Government to devise response measures while preparing institutional mechanisms for monitoring & reporting															
Output	Target/s	List of activities	Time frame								PLANNED BUDGET			PUNO/s involved	Implementing partner/s involved		
			Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Overall budget description	Joint SDG Fund (USD)	PUNO Contributions (USD)	Total Cost (USD)				
Output 2.1	Study on Food Supply Chain Dynamics and Management	Scoping & Desk Review	X									The budget will cover costs for hiring of a Food Supply Chain expert and some costs of services for FAO technical staff. It will also cover costs for meeting and travel expenses.	65,000	0	65,000	FAO	Department of Agriculture, Philippine Statistics Authority, Department of Transportation, Department of Energy, local stakeholders, academe
		Data Collection (FGDs, KIIs) & Consultation Meetings		X	X	X	X	X									
		Validation Meetings							X								
		Launch / Dissemination event								X							
Output 2.2	Assessment of the shock-responsive social protection system in the Philippines	Scoping and Desk Review		X	X						The overall budget will cover hiring of a Social Protection expert to conduct the assessment. It will also cover consultation costs, travel expenses and communications costs.	35,000	0	35,000	ILO	Government, workers' and employers' organizations, sectoral associations and groups, etc	
		FGDs, KIIs, national and sectoral consultations			X	X	X										
		Launch/ Dissemination of results							X								

Output 2.3	Institutional Mechanism to Prepare & Utilize Monitoring Systems	Convene a multi-govt agency TWG	X	X	X	X	X	X	Budget covers meeting and materials costs	10,000	0	10,000	WFP, FAO, ILO	Select agencies from the Inter- Agency Task Force on Zero Hunger
		Review / Deliberate / Comment on Outcome 1 bulletins/info	X	X	X	X	X							
		Closing and Hand-Over meeting						X						

Monitoring, accountability, financial management, and public disclosure

Standard text – do not change

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

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

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

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

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

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

Risk Management

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

Risks	Risk Level: (Likelihood x Impact, as per instructions)	Likelihood: Certain - 5 Likely - 4 Possible - 3 Unlikely - 2 Rare - 1	Impact: Essential - 5 Major - 4 Moderate - 3 Minor - 2 Insignificant - 1	Mitigating measures	Responsible Org./Person
Contextual risks					
Newly elected government administration does not prioritize mitigation and preparedness measures against the global food and energy crisis	4 (LOW)	2	2	Use introductory meetings to new govt by RC and UN PUNO heads to advocate on the global crisis impact in PH and relevance /utility of the programme also based on previous positive experience	RC/Heads of PUNOs
Surge in COVID-19 cases and restrictions in movement due to continued State of Emergency	6 (Medium)	3	2	Use of mobile technologies and other innovative ways to ensure smooth running of the project as was effectively done during major COVID shutdowns to-date	WFP/FAO/ILO/Partners
Emergency and crisis situation occurs in the country during the 6-month implementation that disrupts delivery of activities	9 (HIGH)	3	3	Design hybrid (in-person and virtual) modes for activities and as work arrangement for project personnel Include contingency plan for continuity of services of the service provider in times of emergency and crisis situations that affects their operations	WFP/FAO/ILO/RCO

Programmatic risks					
Delays in implementation, schedule overrun due to delays in payment and organizational changes.	6	3	2	Close collaboration, regular contacts with Service Provider and National Government Authority to ensure timely deliverables. Develop tools to monitor progress	WFP/FAO/ILO/RCO
Limited human resources and difficulty to recruit staff due to limited capacities.	9	3	3	Use of Standby Partners Experts, Regional Bureau/HQ support.	WFP/FAO/ILO/RCO
Institutional risks					
Staff turn-over during the project implementation	6	3	2	The project will have two alternates to ensure smooth running	Heads of PUNOs
Low participation from Government counterparts	6	2	3	Considerable roles and responsibilities to be placed under the Government as key duty bearers for the project beneficiaries	Heads of PUNOs
Fiduciary risks					
The risk that stakeholders are not optimally performing in best interest and guaranteeing best value for money	1	1	1	Anticipated to be very low as resource from the Joint SDG Fund will be managed using the systems of the participating agencies. PUNOs have internal monitoring and financial systems to prevent fiduciary risks.	Heads of PUNOs

Budget per UNSDG Categories

UNSDG BUDGET CATEGORIES	WFP		FAO		ILO		TOTAL	
	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	27,000		33,233		26,000		86,233	
2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials	2,181		-		-		2,181	
3. Equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture (including Depreciation)	-		-		-		-	
4. Contractual services	90,000		-		5,460		95,460	
5. Travel	1,000		2,470		1,250		4,720	
6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts	-		-		-		-	
7. General Operating and other Direct Costs	11,274		34,390		-		45,664	
Total Direct Costs	131,455		70,093		32,710		234,258	
8. Indirect Support Costs (Max. 7%)	8,545		4,907		2,290		15,742	
TOTAL Costs	140,000	0	75,000	0	35,000	0	250,000	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: Gustavo Gonzalez, UN Resident Coordinator

[Redacted Signature]

Date and Signature

7/6/2022

PUNO Representative
SIGNATURE

Brenda Barton, Country Director, WFP

[Redacted Signature]

Date and Signature

1/6/2022

PUNO Representative
SIGNATURE

Jong-Jin Kim, FAO Representative ad interim in the Philippines, FAO

[Redacted Signature]

Date

PUNO Representative
SIGNATURE

Khalid Hassan, Country Director, ILO

[Redacted Signature]

Date

