



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 type="checkbox"/> Food <input checked="" 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"/> 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	Somalia
Region	_____
Joint programme title:	Assessing households' energy access and consumption in Southern Somalia

Outcomes(s): <verbatim from CF>	Deliver a needs assessment on households' energy types and consumption including their consumer price preferences in order to determine viability of Prosopis charcoal and fuelwood value chain development.
Duration:	Maximum 6 months, no later than 31 December 2022
Anticipated start and end dates:	07/2022 to 12/2022 (for Top-ups, extensions to no later than 31 December 2022)
Short description	The project will contribute to Joint SDG Fund goals of “Resilient Food Systems” and “Just and Green Energy Transition”. Within the project, FAO and UNDP propose to collect and analyse data on the impact of the Ukraine crisis on commodity prices in Somalia, with differentiated impacts on gender, IDPs, youth and other vulnerable groups; to support the Somali Government in the Charcoal Policy implementation; and to collect and update baseline data to better understand household energy needs, consumption patterns as well as the potential availability and acceptability of alternative fuel sources.
Resident Coordinator	Adam Abdelmoula, abdelmoula@un.org
UN Joint Program RCO focal point	Christopher Hodder, christophe.hodder@un.org , Environmental Advisor, Integrated Office
PUNO Lead agency JP Focal point	FAO, Etienne Peterschmitt, FAO Representative, Etienne.peterschmitt@fao.org
Other PUNOs JP focal point	UNDP, Jocelyn Mason, Resident Representative, jocelyn.mason@undp.org
Total budget:	\$250,000
Source of funds:	
• UN Joint SDG Fund	up to \$250,000 (\$400,000 for MCOs)
• FAO	\$195,000
• UNDP	\$55,000
•	
• Other sources	Agencies will provide co-funding
SDG Targets directly addressed by the Joint Programme	SDG 15: Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss.

	<p>15.1 By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements.</p> <p>15.2 By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally.</p>
<u>Gender Marker</u>	<p>Select only one from the options below</p> <p>GEN3: Have gender equality/women empowerment as the primary or principal objective.</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GEN2: Make a significant contribution to gender equality/women empowerment.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> GEN1: Make a limited contribution to gender equality/women empowerment</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> GEN0: Make no contribution to gender equality/women empowerment</p>

JOINT PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

Situation Analysis	<p style="color: green;">Max 500 words. A brief, evidence-based situation analysis of the development challenges to be addressed. It is connected to country analytical work as relevant. Apply a gender lens to the analysis and description of the problem.</p> <p>The war in Ukraine has resulted in destruction, loss of life, and a large-scale humanitarian and refugee crisis in Ukraine and the region. In addition, the global implications of the war are having a profound and growing impact on the most vulnerable countries, including Somalia, which is already struggling to recover from the COVID-19 pandemic, drought and locust infestation. The conflict has led to drastic increases in food and fuel prices, as a direct result of disruptions to global supply chains including increased costs and delays in the transportation of imported goods. As a high import-dependent country, Somalia is experiencing skyrocketing food prices leading to decreased purchasing power, particularly amongst the most vulnerable.</p> <p>Somalia has one of the lowest energy consumptions per capita in Sub-Saharan Africa and relies largely on wood, charcoal, and imported petroleum to meet its energy needs. Access to electricity is very limited, particularly in rural areas. Although in urban areas such as Mogadishu, 60% of the population is connected to electricity. Overall, only 35% of the population has access to electricity. Ninety per cent of Somalia's electricity is supplied through isolated diesel-based mini-grids operated by private countries. Similarly, biomass resources, including charcoal, currently provide 95% of Somalia's primary energy source for households.</p> <p>Silvicultural systems in the region have shown that it is possible to convert high density Prosopis Juliflora invasive species areas into productive agroforests, by thinning and pruning to appropriate spacing depending on the intended land use. The commercial use of the harvested wood biomass and other non-wood products such as pods (to be used as animal feed) provide income for</p>
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both smallholder farmers and pastoralists, while reducing the plant’s propensity to spread and expand into other areas. In Somalia, both firewood and charcoal constitute nearly 90% of wood consumed for energy purposes. With current rapid population growth and urbanization, the demand for charcoal is expected to double in Africa by 2030. This will impact existing forests and woodlands, particularly if unregulated tree felling and illegal trade in charcoal are left unaddressed. The existing displaced populations as well as the rising number of people displaced by the severe and ongoing drought are also contributing to increased fuel consumption needs in displacement settings; the need for sustainable alternatives is more urgent than ever. The charcoal production sites monitoring analysis performed by [FAO-SWALIM](#) within the framework of an ongoing UN Joint Programme ‘PROSCAL’¹, has provided a robust evidence base as to the amount of charcoal produced and the rate of deforestation in Southern Somalia. From this, it is clear that land degradation represents a major challenge in terms of ensuring households’ access to energy, and a shift to sustainable forms of energy – for example, that derived from Prosopis – could greatly reduce pressure on other woody biomass resources, while still allowing households to meet their energy needs. FAO together with UNHCR has designed a project aiming at developing Prosopis fuelwood and charcoal value chain interventions to manage and control the spread of the Prosopis and to address cooking energy needs, and create income-generation for displaced and host communities. Further evidence is required to assess the impact of the Ukraine crisis on local markets as well as to establish a baseline on energy demand.

Programme Strategy

Max 1000 words, summarizing the proposal, including (1) the rationale and relevance of the proposed approach; (2) the expected outputs and their contribution to addressing the impact of the global crisis, CF outcome(s), and related SDG; (3) How the JP results translate into medium-term policy and/or financing solutions; (4) Focus on vulnerable groups; (5) The role of wider UNCT and other stakeholders. Outline any potential risk you foresee in carrying out the strategy and how you plan to mitigate against such risk, if any.

The overall objective of the programme is to undertake market analysis of the impact of Ukraine crisis on the commodities, including local and imported energy sources and tariffs as well as to establish a baseline on changes in the charcoal value chain. Prior to developing Prosopis fuelwood and charcoal value chain interventions, baseline information must be collected from target locations to ascertain energy demands of displaced populations and host communities. It is particularly important when raising awareness on new forms of fuel and technology options to understand household preferences, consumption patterns, and their willingness to pay for different fuels sources to form a holistic view of energy demand and purchasing power. There is also a need to assess potential Prosopis fuelwood volumes available as well as pod volumes in target project sites. The baseline information collected in this program will inform the design and implementation of future Prosopis fuelwood and charcoal value chain initiatives (such as that planned by FAO and UNHCR). This program will build on UNJP PROSCAL results by: (i) contributing to the implementation of the Charcoal Policy; (ii) providing geographical information on sites where Prosopis should be controlled; and (iii) identifying geographical areas where forests need to be regenerated with forest plantlets, using both the information generated by FAO-SWALIM and the tree nurseries that have been created in each region in the framework of the PROSCAL programme.

The project will contribute to Sector 1 of the Joint SDG Fund “Resilient Food Systems”, in particular by collecting data and conducting analysis and forecasting assessments on how the development of food system pathways are being affected by the

¹ The PROSCAL project is a UN Joint Programme co-implemented by FAO and UNDP entitled “Sustainable Charcoal Reduction Alternative Livelihoods”.

current crisis and provide future policy options. UNDP will lead a market analysis and report on the impact of the Ukraine crisis on commodity prices in Somalia, with differentiated impacts on gender, IDPs, youth and other vulnerable groups. This will be complemented by the regional analysis on impacts on food markets being conducted by FAO. Under Pillar 2 of the Fund “Just and Green Energy Transition”, UNDP and FAO will support the Somali Government in the Charcoal Policy implementation. Also under Sector 2, FAO will lead the collection and update of baseline data from the targeted locations in order to better understand: (i) the types of fuel used by households; (ii) their cooking practices; (iii) their fuel consumption and the types of stoves currently used; (iv) consumer price preferences when it comes to fuel energy; and (iv) to provide an estimate of Prosopis fuel wood volumes and pod volumes collected in target project sites.

The intended outcomes of the project are: (i) to conduct consultations with the Government and local authorities to identify priorities in implementing the Charcoal Policy; (ii) to raise awareness about the Charcoal Policy and its integration in Prosopis-related interventions; (iii) to understand the consumer price preferences for fuel from households that would help grasp the potential marketability of charcoal derived from Prosopis, and its potential in terms of cost recovery; (iv) to examine households’ fuel choices, cooking practices, and willingness to purchase specific types of fuel among women-headed households, IDPs, host communities including city/town dwellers, with a view to understand whether a charcoal value chain development from Prosopis would be viable and sustainable in the intended targeted locations; (v) to examine if Prosopis pods are part of the animal feed intakes and are included in the animal feeding calendar; and (vi) to use remote sensing techniques to provide an estimate of the volumes of Prosopis fuelwood available and accessible in the target project sites to understand the feasibility of producing green charcoal and animal feed.

The expected outputs are: (i) conduct a market analysis to ascertain the impact of the Ukraine conflict on commodities including energy prices; (ii) organize 2 consultation workshops with Federal Government and local authorities to identify Government priorities in the Charcoal Policy’s implementation; (iii) launch an awareness campaign about the Charcoal Policy and its integration in Prosopis-related interventions; (iv) carry out mapping of Prosopis-invaded areas in Southern Somalia; (v) develop and conduct a survey capturing households’ energy preferences, consumption and expenditures, which is uploaded on the KoBo platform; (vi) provide an orientation to 12 enumerators on PPP; and (vii) carry out field data collection for Dollow and Afgoye, including access to collected raw data, to verify Prosopis-invaded areas and calibrate the information collected from satellite images.

This programme will contribute to SDG 15: Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss.

Potential risks include:

- (i) *Limited accessibility to locations where Prosopis stands are dense and the value chain can be developed. This will be mitigated through the use of remote sensing, where feasible, and eventual project implementation will be guided by both presence of Prosopis and access.*
- (ii) *Insecurity in targeted areas due to clan-based violence and militant insurgents affects the ability of project activities to progress as planned. Both FAO and UNDP have a well-established operational presence in Southern Somalia and access hard to reach areas through a robust network of local partners, using established remote monitoring mechanisms where needed.*

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (iii) <i>Humanitarian crises escalate in project locations that incur a shift of all stakeholders from development work to humanitarian work or severe food insecurity that could lead to lack of interest of project beneficiaries.</i> FAO has a substantial humanitarian assistance programme focusing on rural livelihoods. In the case of a significant shock or spike in food insecurity, FAO will seek to layer its humanitarian programming in the target area or seek out complementarity with other humanitarian actors to provide support. (iv) <i>Global economic crises or regional disasters cause significant price fluctuations. Somalia is already experiencing a record high in food prices.</i> FAO and UNDP are intervening with other actors to support food security and access to basic needs for the most affected population groups. (v) <i>A lack of interest by government in enforcing the Charcoal Policy.</i> Partners will strengthen the awareness campaign implemented under PROSCAL to sensitize Federal Government and local authorities about the program and highlight the value added of the program and later on of upcoming Prosopis fuelwood and charcoal value chain initiatives.
<p>Governance and implementation arrangements</p>	<p>Max 500 words. Explain the specific roles and responsibilities of RC/RCO, PUNOs and other partners – to ensure integrated implementation and effective governance under the RC leadership. Focus on coordination, decision-making, reporting and how transaction costs will be reduced. Explain why this is the best approach including how it avoids introducing parallel structures to those that already exist, and confirm that existing structures and mechanisms of UNCT, government, and related programs/initiatives are leveraged.</p> <p>The RC will have strategic oversight of the program to ensure effective decision-making, coordination and implementation. This will be complemented by the expertise of the UN’s Environmental Advisor to Somalia, who will provide technical support for the program, ensuring it is aligned to national policies and coordinated with other existing initiatives.</p> <p>FAO and UNDP will ensure the program is aligned to Government priorities to implement the Charcoal Policy and will conduct a policy dialogue/consultations at local, state and regional levels regarding the program but also the upcoming Prosopis fuelwood and charcoal value chain project. FAO will be in charge of implementing the program by developing the remote sensing methodological approach, the survey questionnaire and mobile application, guidelines, and relevant tools to implement the program. UNDP will lead the market analysis study on the impacts of the Ukraine crisis in Somalia. Both partners will liaise with the relevant line ministries in the design and implementation of the assessments as well as ensuring dissemination of results to a broad range of stakeholders to inform future programming.</p>
<p>Legal context</p>	<p>This section refers to cooperation or assistance agreements form the legal basis for the relationships between the Government and each of the UN organizations participating in this joint programme. For example: the Basic Cooperation Agreement for UNICEF; Standard Basic Assistance Agreement for UNDP, which also applies to UNFPA; the Basic Agreement for WFP; as well as the Country Programme Action Plan(s) where they exist; and other applicable agreements</p>

for other participating UN organizations. For the Funds and Programmes, these are standing cooperation arrangements. For the specialized Agencies, these should be the text that is normally used in their programme/project documents or any other applicable legal instruments. The text specific to each participating UN organization should be cleared by the respective UN organization.

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 Somali Republic and a number of UN organizations, including FAO.

Agreement date: 28 January 1961

Agency name: UNDP

Agreement title: Standard Basic Assistance Agreement (SBAA)

Agreement date: 31 May 1977

Workplan Template											
Outcome 1		<i>Specify outcome</i>									
Output	Target/s	List of activities	Time frame <i>Customize as relevant</i>			PLANNED BUDGET				PUNO/s involved	Implementing partner/s involved
			Jul-Aug	Sep-Oct	Nov-Dec	Overall budget description	Joint SDG Fund (USD)	PUNO Contributions (USD)	Total Cost (USD)		
Output 1.1: Assessment Report of impact of Ukraine crisis on the market prices of key commodities including, food items, energy (supply and tariffs) differentiated by gender and vulnerable groups	1 Market Analysis Report	Secondary data collection from relevant departments / institutions (including international organisations)		1.5 month		3 Consultants (National and International); Travel	20,000		20,000	FAO, UNDP	Somalia National Bureau of Statistics; Ministry of Planning, Investment and Economic Development; Chambers of Commerce; Ministry of Agriculture; Ministry of Energy and Water Resources
		Analysis of data		0.5 month		3 Consultants (National and International)	15,000	UNDP: Technical inputs from Regional Hub (USD 10,000)	25,000		
		Draft report writing and presentations		0.5 month		3 Consultants (National and International)	10,000	UNDP: Technical inputs from Regional Hub to review the report (USD 5,000)	15,000		
		Validation Meeting			1 day event	Meeting	5,000		5,000		

		Final report				Final deliverable by the consultant (s)	5,000		5,000		
Output 1.1: consultation workshops organized with Federal government and local authorities	6	1 Consultation workshops with Federal Government	1 month		1 month	20 000	0	0	30,000	FAO	
		5 Consultation workshops with state governments		3 months							
Output 1.2 : Awareness campaign about the integration of the Charcoal Policy and its integration in Prosopis related interventions	1	Design of formats of communication instruments	1 month			15 000	0	0	15,000	FAO	
		Identification of communication channels		1 month							
		Awareness campaign			2 months						
Outcome 2		<i>Specify outcome</i>									
Output	Target/s	List of activities	Time frame			PLANNED BUDGET				PUNO/s involved	Implementing partner/s involved
			Jul-Aug	Sep-Oct	Nov-Dec	Overall budget description	Joint SDG Fund (USD)	PUNO Contributions (USD)	Total Cost (USD)		
Output 2.1 : mapping of Prosopis in the South	1	Define a methodological approach	1 month			90 000	0	19,500	109,500	FAO	
		Collect field information		2 months							

						Overall budget description	Joint SDG Fund (USD)	PUNO Contributions (USD)	Total Cost (USD)		
		Develop mobile application for field data collections		1 month							
		Producing maps			2 months						
Output 2.2 : survey capturing households' energy preferences, consumption and expenditures developed and uploaded on the KoBo platform	1	An orientation provided to 12 enumerators PPP is delivered	1 month			70 000	0	0	70,000	FAO	
		A field data collection for Dollow and Afgoye including access to collected raw data		1 month							
		Data analysis		1 month							

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 the 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 Programme 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					

Global economic crises or regional disasters cause significant price fluctuations	High	4	3	This is already a reality in Somalia. FAO and UNDP are intervening with other actors to support food security and access to basic needs for the most affected population groups.	UNDP/FAO
Humanitarian crises escalate in project locations that incurs a shift of all stakeholders from development work to humanitarian work; severe food insecurity that could lead to lack of interest of project beneficiaries	Moderate	2	3	Implement project in areas where the food crisis is still manageable, not acute famine Where IDPs are already present; complement with humanitarian response programming by FAO and other actors where needed.	FAO
Programmatic risks					
Accessibility to locations where Prosopis stands are dense and the value chain can be developed	Moderate	2	3	Local implementing partners with a proven performance record to be able to achieve results in the target areas will be utilized, local authorities will be heavily consulted to ensure project has all the information necessary at the start of the project. FAO will also use remote sensing to support remote data collection where needed.	FAO
Insecurity in targeted areas due to clan-based violence and militant insurgents affects the ability of project activities to progress as planned	Moderate	2	3	Same as above	FAO
Institutional risks					
A lack of interest by government in enforcing the Charcoal Policy	Minor	2	3	Strengthen the awareness campaign implemented under PROSCAL to sensitize Federal Government and local authorities about the program and highlight	UNDP

				the value added of the program and later on of the Prosopis fuelwood and charcoal value chain project.	
Fiduciary risks					
The risk that funds are not used for the intended purposes; do not achieve value for money; and/or are not properly accounted for.	Minor	2	3	FAO and UNDP both have extremely robust risk and financial management and compliance procedures and rules and regulations in place to mitigate this risk.	FAO, UNDP

Likelihood	Occurrence	Frequency
Very Likely	The event is expected to occur in most circumstances	Twice a month or more frequently
Likely	The event will probably occur in most circumstances	Once every two months or more frequently
Possibly	The event might occur at some time	Once a year or more frequently
Unlikely	The event could occur at some time	Once every three years or more frequently
Rare	The event may occur in exceptional circumstances	Once every seven years or more frequently

Consequence	Result
Extreme	An event leading to massive or irreparable damage or disruption
Major	An event leading to critical damage or disruption
Moderate	An event leading to serious damage or disruption
Minor	An event leading to some degree of damage or disruption
Insignificant	An event leading to limited damage or disruption

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.

Likelihood	Consequences				
	Insignificant (1)	Minor (2)	Moderate (3)	Major (4)	Extreme (5)
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)

Budget per UNSDG Categories

UNSDG BUDGET CATEGORIES	FAO		UNDP		Total	
	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	108,532	19,500	40,000	15,000	148,532	34,500
2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials	2,044		0		2,044	
3. Equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture (including Depreciation)	-		0		-	
4. Contractual services	-		5,488		5,488	
5. Travel	17,088		0		17,088	
6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts	-		0		-	
7. General Operating and other Direct Costs	54,579		5,913		60,492	
Total Direct Costs	182,243		51,402		233,645	
8. Indirect Support Costs (Max. 7%)	12,757	3,598	16,355			
TOTAL Costs	195,000	19,500	55,000	15,000	250,000	284,500

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: Adam Abdelmoula

Date and Signature

8 June 2022

[Redacted Signature]

**PUNO Representative
SIGNATURE**

**Name, Title: Etienne Peterschmitt, FAO
Representative in Somalia**

Date and Signature

[Redacted Signature]

Digitally signed by Etienne Peterschmitt
DN: cn=Etienne Peterschmitt, o=Food and
Agriculture Organization of the United Nations,
ou=FAO Representative in Somalia,
email=etienne.peterschmitt@fao.org, c=US
Date: 2022.06.08 16:47:39 +03'00'

**PUNO Representative
SIGNATURE**

Name, Title: Jacqueline Olweya, Resident Representative OIC, UNDP

Date and Signature

[Redacted Signature]

[Redacted Signature]

17:37:21 +03'00'

**PUNO Representative
SIGNATURE**

Name, Title:

Date and Signature

**PUNO Representative
SIGNATURE**

Name, Title:

Date and Signature