



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"/> <u>Food</u> <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 type="checkbox"/> Data collection/analytics <input type="checkbox"/> Analysis and forecasting <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <u>Help devise comprehensive preventative package of response measures</u> <input checked="" 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"/> <u>Yes</u> <input type="checkbox"/> No
Does the proposal contribute to results in the UNSDCFs?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <u>Yes</u> <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	South Sudan
Region	Africa
Joint programme title:	Assessing the impacts of Ukraine's crisis on food security in South Sudan

Outcomes(s): <verbatim from CF>	Women and men in South Sudan, particularly youth and vulnerable groups, benefit from and contribute to more sustainable and inclusive economic development, with increased economic diversification, improved climate change adaptation and greater resilience to economic shocks
Duration:	Maximum 6 months, no later than 31 December 2022
Anticipated start and end dates:	01 July 2022 to 31 December 2022 (for Top-ups, extensions to no later than 31 December 2022)
Short description	<p>Max 300 words</p> <p>Before the effects of the war in Ukraine have fully reached South Sudan, more than 8.9 million people (including 4.6 million children and 1.3 million women) are in need of humanitarian assistance and protection in South Sudan. The main drivers at the national, state and county levels include intercommunal conflict, conflict-related sexual and gender-based violence, social and political instability, climate-related shocks (flooding and drought or dry spells); disproportionately affecting non-dominant social groups such as displaced persons, elderly, disabled, women, and children. The COVID-19 pandemic further aggravated the existing vulnerabilities and weakened the already fragile health system of South Sudan, an added threat to people's livelihood. Against this background, the crisis in Ukraine has started to have a ripple effect in disrupting supply chains and fuelling increase in prices of food commodities and fuel, aggravating the high-level food insecurity as the country largely depends on food imports. However, the impacts are still uncertain and at best speculative, and thus far the several possible knock-on effects, at least in the short term, require more nuanced understanding. This warrants an exhaustive evidence-based and gender-inclusive impact analysis to better grasp the magnitude of the effect of Ukraine war in South Sudan to better mitigate the impacts on the lives and livelihood of millions. Therefore, FAO, UN Women and WFP propose to conduct an impact analysis of the war in Ukraine on food security in South Sudan. The suggested study aims at bridging existing gaps in understanding the full impacts of Ukraine's war on the already fragile food security of South Sudan and come up with tangible and inclusive recommendations to tackle the impacts. It will also help to advance the HDP Nexus effort on agriculture and food security, and on-going works on solar energy business case led by UNDP's Green Energy Team.</p>
Resident Coordinator	Name and contact email: Sara Beysolow Nyanti sara.nyanti@un.org
UN Joint Program RCO focal point	Name, contact email, position, telephone. George Kwamina Otoo george.otoo@un.org

PUNO Lead agency JP Focal point	Name and contact email : Alemu A. Manni – FAO - alemu.manni@fao.org
Other PUNOs JP focal point	Agency, Name and contact email : Nigussie Tefera – WFP - nigussie.tefera@wfp.org
	Agency, Name and contact email: Salla Turunen – UN Women - salla.turunen@unwomen.org

Total budget:	\$250,000
Source of funds:	UN Joint SDG Fund
• UN Joint SDG Fund	\$250,000
• PUNO 1	0
• PUNO 2	0
• PUNO 3	0
•	

SDG Targets directly addressed by the Joint Programme	Min 2 max 5 SDG targets: SDG 1, 2 and 5
<u>Gender Marker</u>	Select only one from the options below <input type="checkbox"/> GEN3: Have gender equality/women empowerment as the primary or principal objective. <input type="checkbox"/> GEN2: Make a significant contribution to gender equality/women empowerment. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GEN1: <u>Make a limited contribution to gender equality/women empowerment</u> <input type="checkbox"/> GEN0: Make no contribution to gender equality/women empowerment

JOINT PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

Situation Analysis

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.

In 2022, over 8.9 million people in South Sudan are in an estimated need of humanitarian assistance and protection. In addition, an estimated 2 million people, including 1.3 million children under the age of 5, and 676,000 pregnant and lactating women, are expected to be acutely malnourished this year. The Humanitarian Country Response Plan Team requests about USD \$1.7 billion to support the targeted 6.8 million people in need with urgent life-saving assistance and protection services. More than 4 million people (including 2.45 million refugees in neighbouring countries and 2 million IDPs) are forced to leave their homes to seek assistance and safety in and outside the country. South Sudan also hosts about 330 000 refugees from other countries. Thus, the humanitarian resources are limited to enable to respond to everyone in need of assistance and humanitarian community are forced to prioritize to whom to respond to.

Against the magnitude of needs and limited resources, vulnerably deemed populations, such as women, children, elderly, disabled and displaced persons, are at risk in being left further behind. Cutting across humanitarian and crisis contexts, sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) remains a significant threat in South Sudan. Whereas female headed households reach 60 percent in some areas of the country, especially in areas where conflict is rampant, prevalent forms of gender inequalities and discriminatory social norms continue to impede social and economic development in South Sudan. At macroeconomic level, South Sudan heavily relies on oil, which represents about 95% of exports and is a fundamental driver of Government's revenue. The COVID-19 pandemic further aggravated the existing vulnerabilities and weakened the already fragile health system and became a threat to people's livelihood. These factors add distress to a situation that is structurally very challenging.

In a society of such high complexity between communities being displaced, climate change induced floods and drought happening simultaneously, promoting food systems resilience approach through promotion of the Humanitarian-Development-Peace Nexus sphere is critical in the pursuit of sustainable development and gender mainstreaming of cross cutting issues, even more so in view of many urgent priorities and limited resources.

A recently added factor to the South Sudanese context's complexity is the crisis in Ukraine that has an impact on many humanitarian operations around the globe. By disrupting supply chains and fuelling further increase in prices of commodities and fuel, the war in Ukraine is expected to exacerbate the already precarious food security situation

	<p>in South Sudan. Although the full impact of the economic fallout of Russia's invasion of Ukraine on South Sudan is still uncertain and at best speculative, there are several possible knock-on effects, at least in the short term, which requires a deeper investigation and more nuanced understanding.</p> <p>It is with this background that FAO, UN Women and WFP proposes an impact analysis of the war in Ukraine on food security in South Sudan. The study aims at bridging existing gaps in understanding the impacts of the conflict in Ukraine and the fragile food security of South Sudan.</p>
Programme Strategy	<p>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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The rationale and relevance of the proposed approach: About two-thirds of the population in South Sudan are experiencing extreme level of food insecurity and malnutrition early in 2022. The Ukraine crisis further exacerbates the already dire food security situation in the country through reducing food supplies and accessibility, rising food prices, rising fuel prices and tightening financial conditions. This worsens causal effects of the food insecurity in South Sudan with a particular impact on women, children, minorities, and people with disabilities, among others. In seeking to mitigate these effects, FAO, UN Women and WFP suggest to conduct a gender-responsive impact analysis of the ripple effects in food (in) security. • Expected outputs and contribution to addressing the impact of the global crisis: Through an increased understanding between the correlation of the international level impact factor (war in Ukraine) and the national level effect (food security in South Sudan), the UN and other humanitarian interventions are better positioned to mitigate its negative effects. • Building on the proposed impact analysis, following aspects are better addressed against the ripple effects of the war in Ukraine in the context of South Sudan: by so doing this joint proposal addresses SDGs 1, 2 and 5 and UNSDCF outcomes. • Inform joint planning and advance the H-D-P Nexus programming with a focus on the UNCT/HCT agreed collective outcome on Food security and agriculture (inclusive of local production, purchasing of local food for projects/programmes). • Improving safety nets and/or social protection programming to build resilient and diversify food systems and purposely targeting youth, women and girls, as well as people with disabilities to participate in activities such as productive assets creation, food and nutrition security.

- Improving food systems, including addressing issues of supply chain constraints, poor storage and connectivity (roads) and enhancing food storage and transportation from surplus producing to areas with chronic and acute food insecurity.
- Focus in support for women-led households, vulnerable stakeholder households, and/or smallholder farmers to access low-cost inputs and improve post-harvest handling to reduce food loss;
- Identifying opportunities to scale up social protection programmes, such as homegrown school garden and feeding, with a particular attention to girls in schools, and linking them to local production and markets.
- Advance existing on-going works on solar energy business cases with UNDP's Green Energy Team for installing solar panels in lieu of generators (with increasing fuel prices) to reduce carbon footprint and increase sustainability of UN common premises.
- **Results' to be translated into medium-term strategic responses of partners and/or financing solutions:** Better understanding the effects of the conflict in Ukraine within the national context of South Sudan directly feeds into the response plan and financing solutions of development and humanitarian partners that seek to address food insecurity from a holistic stance.
- **Focus on vulnerable groups:** The number of people in need of assistance is likely to increase from its estimated high level of 8.9 million. The crisis could also lead to further impacting people who are vulnerably deemed in the South Sudanese society, and people with special needs, such as women and girls, people with disabilities, elderly, and the displaced persons, both internally and externally. Therefore, this impact analysis follows UN Women-developed systematic processes for gender-responsive analytical and programmatic interventions with a focus on non-stable locations where we have more vulnerabilities.
- **Role of wider UNCT and other stakeholders:** This proposal ensures a coordinated and gender-responsive programming and resourcing, which simultaneously seek to facilitate South-South cooperation for learning and promoting trade/business opportunities and other ways of addressing nation-wide food insecurity. Engagements with the wider stakeholder community include donors-support social protection programmes, such as homegrown school feeding, productive community assets, women's capacity-building in business management and agricultural trade, and Village Savings and Loans Associations (VSLAs).

As for civil society, mobilization of communities to participate in self-help activities and lobby Government to increase funding for critical sectors serves as an enabling function to ensure access to services is not disrupted.

Furthermore, Government stakeholders are engaged in consultative dialogue to prioritize funding for critical sectors of vulnerable populations, such as women and girls in South Sudan, with an emphasis on health and education.

Potential risk for humanitarian assistance and protection

- Risk: Humanitarian access to affected populations continues to be constrained by armed violence, bureaucratic impediments, operational interference, violence and threats against humanitarian personnel and assets, and physical constraints. Humanitarian access constraints severely impeding humanitarian operations. In the first two months of this year, 33 incidents related to humanitarian access constraints were reported: 13 of this involved violence against humanitarian personnel and assets. Four humanitarian workers were killed since the beginning of the year. Close to two thirds of incidents were reported in Central Equatoria, Upper Nile and Unity. Illegal taxation and extortion, particularly at checkpoints, are delaying the delivery of humanitarian assistance in both Government- and opposition-controlled areas and diverted resources that would otherwise have been intended to provide life-saving supplies. Poor road infrastructure and road conditions, exacerbated by heavy rain and floods, and explosive hazard contamination have posed additional challenges to humanitarian access. Mitigation measure: Impact study to identify key intervention areas and potential quick impact projects to facilitate the safe and effective delivery of humanitarian aid. In addition, conduct impact study to identify relevant risk mitigation measures in community and state-specific humanitarian interventions.
- Risk: South Sudanese women and girls' physical integrity remains continuously at risk. The country has one of the highest rates of violence against women and girls due to conflict-related sexual violence, including sexual violence by armed groups within communities, and intimate partner violence and insecurity in Protection of Civilians' sites. Mitigation measure: Gender-responsive analysis of the impact study in assessing targeted interventions for vulnerably deemed groups, and ways of enhancing their access to essential services and aid delivery.

Governance and implementation arrangements

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.

Over the years, FAO and WFP have established a very strong field presence in communities, and UN-WOMEN is soon enhancing its nation-wide reach with the establishment of two satellite offices. These measures have built trust with the Government, beneficiaries, local stakeholders and cooperating partners. Funding this joint proposal will allow to build new collaborative bridges between the agencies involved, and for the joint partners in the states where several partners' footprints currently exist with an increased global context knowledge in terms of the war in Ukraine's national effects.

As the implementation activities will take place both at Juba and at the state level (including cross border areas), they are consistent with the **decentralisation framework** of the Government of South Sudan and the geographic implementation modalities of UN collaboration with other organizations, like USAID-FEWS NET, UNICEF, and other relevant organizations is imperative, as capacity both at national and state levels is limited.

Given the nature of the impact analysis intricacies, the implementation of the project will require the involvement of many institutions and the establishment of linkages with several partners. To avoid the dispersion of investment, it is recommended to concentrate efforts in the support to a limited number of core institutions.

The supervisory body will be the **RC/RCO team**. The main role in the overall management of the project will be played by the RC. The project management will be under the direct responsibility of the UN-FAO that will be in charge with the overall execution of the Project. FAO will provide technical assistance and support to the local institutions participating in the programme; monitoring and review; procurements and funds disbursement. The RCO will have an advisory technical role. This may change depending on the capacity within the RC office.

The collaborating UN agencies, WFP and UN Women, will receive an equally distributed allocation of resources between the joint-programme agencies with which to assign technical qualified international and national staff. These will include economists, statisticians, and gender experts. The selected personnel will also represent food security/-resilience specialists who will provide the overall technical support to the project. In addition to the above-mentioned experts, Food Security Information Analysts; M & E officers, administrative assistants, Procurement and Operations Officers and a cost-shared national experts will be part of the team. A pool of international resilience monitoring expert (econometrician), and other term international experts (e.g., crop and livestock monitoring) and national experts (GIS expert, marketing specialists, livestock expert, nutrition, etc.) will be involved during the data collection and analysis process.

Programme activities **implementation** will be undertaken by the **FAO** in collaboration with **WFP and UN Women**, and support from other UN entities such as UNDP, UNMISS, UNICEF, etc. The three agencies will essentially coordinate the gender-responsive data collection, undertake food security information analytics, and validate and disseminate related strategic

	<p>response implication analysis. FAO as the lead agency will enter into Letters of Agreements - with a local implementing partner for some of the data collection and analysis component of the project.</p>
Legal context	<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 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.</p> <p>Indicate the title and date of the agreement between each Participating UN Organization (PUNO) and the government in the following format:</p> <p>Agency name: FAO Agreement title: Agreement between the Government of South Sudan and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations Agreement date: 21 June 2017.</p> <p>Agency name: WFP Agreement title: Basic Agreement between the Government of the Republic of South Sudan and the United Nations World Food Programme (WFP) Agreement date: 17 October 2013</p> <p>Agency name: UN WOMEN Agreement title: Standard Basic Assistance Agreement (SBAA) for UNDP, mutatis mutandis application to UN Women Agreement date: 09 July 2011</p>

Workplan Template												
Outcome 1		Women and men in South Sudan, particularly youth and vulnerable groups, benefit from and contribute to more sustainable and inclusive economic development, with increased economic diversification, improved climate change adaptation and greater resilience to economic shocks										
Output	Target/s	List of activities	Time frame <i>July- December 2022</i>				PLANNED BUDGET				PUNO/s involved	Implementing partner/s involved
							Overall budget description	Joint SDG Fund (USD)	PUNO Contributions (USD)	Total Cost (USD)		
Output 1.1	<u>Enhanced and gender-responsive data collection approach for Ukraine’s crisis impact analysis on food security</u>	Conduct inception meeting and develop Inception note.	x				Costs are split into staff time, purchase of supplies, contractual services and General Operating expenses. The major expenditure is on the consulting firm who will be conducting the study with close supervision from experts from the three UN agencies	93,458 (40%)	0	0	FAO, UN Women and WFP with support from RCO	Consulting firm, RCO, FAO, UN Women and WFP
		Develop all-inclusive data collection tools – at least 3	x									
		Validated at least 3 comprehensive data collection tools	x									
		Validated inception notes including impact assessment approach	x									
Output 1.2	<u>Conducted comprehensive impact analysis for South Sudan</u>	Desk review and second data collection	x				81,776 (35%)	0	0	FAO, UN Women and WFP with support from RCO	Consulting firm, RCO, FAO, UN Women and WFP	
		Conduct data collection and analysis;		x	x							

[illegible]

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 lagged implementation of the peace R-ARCSS (Revitalized Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflict in South Sudan) and intercommunal conflict. Effects: Slowing down, stalling, or worst-case scenario reverting back to return of armed conflict; potential accelerated escalation of sub-national violence which is linked to more ongoing grievances emanated from lack of jobs, poverty, inflation, land disputes, etc.; significant access problem.					
Intercommunal conflict and absence of fully implemented R-ARCSS, and likely the volatility of population movements and very high risk to action beneficiaries, especially women and children, from violent looting, cattle raiding, and/or being caught between warring parties		3	3	Thorough risk analysis and monitoring is required in those volatile environments and ensure transparent and inclusive planning process and strengthening monitoring for early identification of risks.	FAO, UN Women and WFP
- Gender-blind approach and unintended negative gender effects for food security beneficiaries due to lack of nuanced understands of beneficiaries' community dynamics, practices and norms.		3	4	- Gender experts and intersectional perspectives' inclusion to the project planning, design, execution and recommendations' implementation as a central element of the project lifecycle	UN Women
Programmatic risks					
Poor coordination among partners		1	1	Close consultation with partners	RCO
Macro-economic deterioration due to high inflation and depreciation of the local currency		3	3	Diversification of banking channels and money vendors across the country	FAO

				Procuring or incurring most Action expenditures in US\$ as supply contracts to implementing agencies	
Institutional risks - Weak institutional and management capacity of the Government line ministries and implementing agencies in implementation areas and Poor infrastructure, fragile and volatile political, governance and security situation - poor road network and weather issues as it is to parties – this may prevent access to project areas and restrict and slow implementation					
Weak institutional capacity and poor infrastructure		3	3	Capacity building is an integral part of both at institution and community engagement component and a core component of the project.	FAO/UN Women/WFP
Fiduciary risks - As the fund management will be done through a standard UN agreement, there will not be any significant transaction cost.					
Very high transaction costs		1	1	Coordinated expenditure management	FAO and RCO

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

	Consequences				
Likelihood	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)

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

Budget per UNSDG Categories

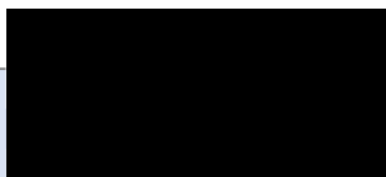
UNSDG BUDGET CATEGORIES	PUNO 1 FAO ¹		PUNO 2 WFP		PUNO 3 UN WOMEN		PUNO 4 name	
	Joint SDG Fund (USD)	PUNO Contribution (USD)	Joint SDG Fund (USD)	PUNO Contribution (USD)	Joint SDG Fund (USD)	PUNO Contribution (USD)	Joint SDG Fund (USD)	PUNO Contribution (USD)
1. Staff and other personnel	36,000		0					
2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials	21,000		0		0		0	
3. Equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture (including Depreciation)	0		0		0		0	
4. Contractual services	140,000		0		0		0	
5. Travel	12,000		0		0		0	
6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts	0		0		0		0	
7. General Operating and other Direct Costs	24,645		0		0		0	
Total Direct Costs	233,645		0		0		0	
8. Indirect Support Costs (Max. 7%)	16,355		0		0		0	
TOTAL Costs	250,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

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

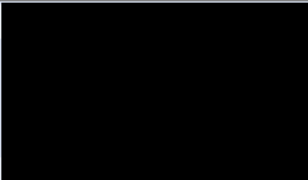
I hereby confirm that the funds requested are in accordance with the approved Work Plan & Joint Programme Document. * I also certify that the copy transmitted to the MPTF Office is a true copy of the original which is secured by the RC Office. I have received documentation from Participating Organizations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

RESIDENT COORDINATOR
SIGNATURE

Name: Sara Beysolow Nyanti
8th June 2022



¹ FAO as the lead agency will be the main recipient of the funds, further and equal budget distribution among the three joint-project agencies (FAO, UN Women & WFP)

PUNO Representative SIGNATURE	Name, Title: Meshack Oguna Malo Date and Signature: 6th June 2022 
PUNO Representative SIGNATURE	Name, Title: Date and Signature:
PUNO Representative SIGNATURE	Name, Title: Date and Signature:
PUNO Representative SIGNATURE	Name, Title: Date and Signature: