



## Joint Programme Document and Fund Transfer Request

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 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 forecasting <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 UNSDCFs?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Is the proposal building on and topping up an existing joint programme supported by the Joint SDG Fund?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

## Cover-page

<b>MPTFO Project Reference Number</b>	<i>(Leave blank, for automatic population in Atlas)</i>
<b>Country</b>	Suriname
<b>Region</b>	LAC
<b>Joint programme title:</b>	Emergency Modalities in response to the Flooding Crisis
Outcomes(s): <verbatim from CF>	<p>Multi-Country Sustainable Development Framework (MSDCF 2022 - 2026):</p> <p><b>Priority Area 2: Equality, Well-being &amp; Leaving No One Behind</b>            Outcome 4: People in the Caribbean, equitably access and utilize universal, quality and shock-responsive social protection, education, health, and care services.</p> <p><b>Priority Area 3: Resilience to Climate Change/Shocks &amp; Sustainable Natural Resource Management</b>            Outcome 5: Caribbean people, communities, and institutions have enhanced adaptive capacity for inclusive, gender responsive Disaster Risk Management and climate change adaptation and mitigation.</p>
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)
<b>Short description</b>	<p>Suriname is bordered by the Atlantic Ocean to the north, French Guiana to the east, Guyana to the west, and Brazil to the south, with an area of 163,820 km<sup>2</sup> and population of 586,634. Due to the Intertropical Convergence Zone (ITCZ), Suriname has been affected by heavy rains since the beginning of the year, affecting areas across the country. The floods have come at the tail-end of the COVID-19 pandemic, a financial crisis, as well as a previous flooding in 2021. The pandemic exacerbated an existing financial crisis with inflation reaching 59.1% in 2021. Food inflation has averaged over 60% over the last year. Suriname's debt-to-GDP ratio is 111% and its multi-dimensional poverty estimate is 2.9%.</p> <p>In 2021, severe flooding in the urban, coastal, and hinterland areas affected over 6,000 households, destroyed over 950 hectares of crops (vegetables, root crops, rice), with an estimated 1,128 farmers being impacted. The estimated loss to the agriculture sector was USD 11,104,994. The damage and loss to homes, schools and other infrastructure were not estimated due to the absence of data and other analytics.</p> <p>Thus far, roughly 1,466 persons have been displaced and in shelters. The inhabitants of these affected areas are very vulnerable to climate events, such as flooding, with the resultant impacts being shortage of food and water, soil degradation and biodiversity loss, disruption of farm and other sources of income, increased risks of diseases and disruption to education. These situations are further exacerbated with the increase in food prices due supply chain disruptions from the ongoing Ukraine-Russia war.</p>

While the emergency needs are multi-pronged, the UN has identified areas of support which include: (1) addressing the lack of data, data management systems, and early warning systems to make assessments for evidence-based decisions; (2) supporting resilience building to strengthen food systems through good agricultural practices and (3) strengthening systems to access drinking water in affected communities.

Resident Coordinator	Dennis Zulu, <a href="mailto:zulu@ilo.org">zulu@ilo.org</a>
UN Joint Program RCO focal point	Jessica Chandnani, <a href="mailto:jessica.chandnani@un.org">jessica.chandnani@un.org</a> , Team Leader & Strategic Planner, +597-8756466

PUNO Lead agency JP Focal point	FAO, Reuben Robertson, <a href="mailto:Reuben.robertson@fao.org">Reuben.robertson@fao.org</a>
Other PUNOs JP focal point	PAHO/WHO, Dr. Karen Lewis-Bell, <a href="mailto:lewisbek@paho.org">lewisbek@paho.org</a>
	UNDP, Margaret Jones Williams, <a href="mailto:margaret.jones.williams@undp.org">margaret.jones.williams@undp.org</a>

<b>Total budget:</b>	\$361,620
<b>Source of funds:</b>	
• UN Joint SDG Fund	\$249,620
• FAO	\$30,000
• PAHO/WHO	\$25,000 (in-kind)
• UNDP	\$57,000 (in-kind)

**SDG Targets directly addressed by the Joint Programme**

**SDG 1 - Target 1.5:** By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters.

**SDG 2 - 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 2 - Target 2.4:** By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality.

**SDG 6 - Target 6.2:** By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations

**SDG 13 - Target 13.1:** Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries

**Gender Marker**

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

Suriname is vulnerable to a number of hydro-meteorological hazards and a significant proportion of the population as well as GDP are exposed to flooding. The low-lying coastal plain, the high-intensity seasonal rainfall and the poorly developed and maintained network of drainage and irrigation channels are the most important factors responsible for these vulnerabilities.

Following a 'wet' dry season at the beginning of 2022, Suriname has been experiencing continuous heavy rainfall since March 2022, which ultimately led to the flooding of two major rivers in the south of Suriname, partly or fully submerging various villages. The height of flood water in various villages reached between 4 and 6 meters, leaving homes covered in water up to the roof of the house, and specifically flooding inhabitants' agricultural plots and other surrounding lands.

Since March, the UN has responded through interventions which included repurposing of ongoing projects. However, the number of affected areas have since increased, and on May 25th, the President declared multiple districts across the country (Brokopondo, Sipaliwini, Marowijne, Para Saramacca, Coronie and Nickerie) as disaster areas. With the weather forecast indicating high risk of further flooding due to continuing moderate to intense rainfall from Inter-tropical Convergence Zone (ITCZ) activity, latest seasonal rainfall outlook suggests that a wetter than usual or above-normal rainfall can be expected through the Guyanas during the period June through August 2022 and flooding remains a concern especially in areas that are already underwater.

The Nationaal Coördinatie Centrum Rampenbeheersingh (NCCR), with the support of Caribbean Disaster Emergency Management Agency (CDEMA), as well as well as the Red Cross, have detailed the extent of impacts and needs; the UN has identified the following as key priority under this Call:

**Food Security:** Food security is threatened as many of the agricultural areas used for planting crops and rearing animals are now under water. Crops grown include roots and tubers, cassava, maize, rice, vegetables. The culture of the affected communities is such that agricultural plots are set up in the lower parts of the community (i.e. closer to a water source). Due to the affected agricultural plots and persons needing to evacuate from these affected areas, food security has become a priority, as inhabitants are dependent on the production of their plots to meet Income-generating activities have been reduced or completely stopped.

**W.A.S.H.:** With rains expected to continue, the recession of flood waters is expected to be a slow process. This means that affected persons would have to navigate stagnate and contaminated floodwaters to conduct basic activities, which in turn increases risk of exposure to and contracting water-borne diseases. During these floods, the challenges faced by women and adolescent girls, specifically when it comes to their sexual and reproductive health needs, are magnified.

As is customary, and in the absence of piped drinking water supply (the limited water treatment plants are dysfunctional), people collect rainwater for drinking purposes and use river water for ablutions, washing, and those who have a WC, flushing. A minority of the people have larger rainwater harvesting tanks and most people use improvised containers for rainwater collection (this also allows for mosquitoes to breed and increases the risk of mosquito-borne diseases). In addition,

the expansion of artisanal gold mining has resulted in heavy siltation of creeks, making the water unsuitable for even laundry. The main W.A.S.H. risks are associated with limited rainwater harvesting capacity and thus the shortage of drinking water for vulnerable riverine populations as well as exposure to polluted river water by walking through flooded areas and by bathing in the rivers. Existing practices do not address the need for adequate drinking water to prevent the possibility of water and food-borne illnesses in the communities affected by flooding.

**3. Data collection on Early Warning Systems to support national policy:** The early flood warning systems and response mechanisms in the hinterland currently require strengthening through repair, replacement and expansion of the automatic water level metres/recorders equipment which is managed and operated wirelessly and that is part of the “Early Flood Warning System”. The Government also currently lacks critical Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) for EWS as a mechanism for disaster risk reduction.

**Programme Strategy**

The United Nations will provide interdisciplinary, cross-sectoral expertise and technical assistance to support the NCCR and relevant Government authorities with a coherent response to the on-going floods by focusing on data collection to provide support to strengthen national policy in the areas of W.A.S.H. and early warning systems (EWS). While critical and affected areas are being monitored closely by the NCCR as well as the Crisis Committee operationalized by the President, there exists a lack of structured rapid response mechanisms and policies to aid in evidence-based decision making.

An understanding of the short and medium-term impacts and drivers of this crisis will allow the UN partners in conjunction with the Government of Suriname to implement more inclusive livelihood resilience measures.

The outputs on procurement of instrumentation, data collection and development of EWS Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) will directly contribute to addressing the impact of extensive flooding through strengthening the national capacities for early warning systems towards policy interventions in the medium term.

Finally, all interventions directly contribute to the cooperation framework (MSDCF 2022 - 2026)’s outcomes four (4) and five (5), and it directly addresses SDGs 2 (Zero Hunger), 6 (Clean Water and Sanitation), and 13 (Climate Action). The JP will have a focus on vulnerable groups, particularly Indigenous and Tribal People in the hinterland, women and girls and Persons with Disabilities, particularly in the development of national gender-sensitive EWS SOPs.

There is a risk of delayed implementation of the JP if ongoing rains and floods hamper travel and installation of the rainwater harvesting equipment and data collection instrumentation in particular areas.

**1. Rainwater Harvesting Systems and W.A.S.H. Education/Outreach**

The impact of climate change results in more intense rainfall and overall annual reduction of total precipitation. Rainwater harvesting, especially in larger containers in the hinterlands will store rainwater for drinking purposes (WHO recommends rainwater as safe source for drinking) and allow access to safe drinking water well into the dry season. A 400 gls (1600 ltr) rainwater tank provides a household of six persons a supply of 5 ltr/day/person for nearly two month (5 ltr/p/d allows for drinking as well as cooking). For drinking only (2 ltr/p/d) such tanks would provide 5 months of

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drinking water during a protracted drought. Such intervention will significantly contribute to the achievement of SDG 6.2. Initial discussion with the affected people indicates the willingness to use proposed rainwater tanks to store drinking water near their homes.

The present policies of expanding public drinking water supply systems using advanced treatment systems have resulted in several dysfunctional systems scattered throughout the interior. Several centralized drinking water supply systems have been installed in the hinterland, but most systems fail due to poor operations and maintenance. This project will support the Ministry of Natural Resources (responsible for water supply in the hinterland) to develop alternative policies for sustainable interventions to prevent future drinking water shortages in vulnerable riverine communities. This will also reduce the stress on the response mechanism to future floods.

Outreach programs are essential in addressing the hygiene aspects of bathing in the available rivers, which tends to be the only option for many vulnerable people. Staff of the Medical Mission tend to live among the local communities in the hinterland and have established respect from the population. This project would also provide health supplies and materials as well as PPE in support of Medical Mission's outreach activities.

This project will evaluate these systems and compare them to the sustainable use and cultural acceptance of the vulnerable riverine communities of the proposed rainwater harvesting system. This comparison will provide strategic guidance to policy development for drinking water supply in the interior of Suriname. Assessments of impacts and project evaluation will provide an SOP and installation-maintenance manual for rainwater harvesting for the interior of Suriname. The project will also investigate financing options as the major costs are the tank, the accessories and installation. Operation and maintenance cost are minimal, and the project will assess the financial burden to the users.

## **2. Building Resilient Agro-systems**

Food security is threatened as many agricultural areas are prone to flooding and absence of data to make predictions and make early warning and guide policy. FAO will undertake rapid assessment to prioritize crops for innovative practices, including mapping of production impacts for priority crops/commodities alongside other production risks and hazards. The project will support the prioritization of livelihoods options (e.g. adaptive soil management techniques; selection of water-tolerant crops, crops with short-harvest times etc.). These outputs will inform agriculture production plans and strategies in the short term and resilient agriculture practices in the long term to advance food security. The project impact will contribute to gender issues by including youth, women, Indigenous and Tribal persons to promote equitable and inclusive opportunities. The data collection and analysis will guide and contribute to policy, leaving no one behind.

## **3. Data Collection to measure impact of floods and generate baseline data**

The strengthening of the backbone, adequate data storage and communication network and analytical capacity of the NCCR Management as well as national network partners, such as the University of Suriname, the Hydraulic Research Division and Meteorological Service Suriname will

be key. Reestablish and or set up of modular centralized data storage center (with ability to communicate with other systems).

The NCCR has identified a need for additional Thalimedes meters for measuring water levels in various river systems (batteries are powered by solar panels). Data collected (gathered through data chips) is analyzed by the ADEK University and processed for the NCCR into readable data. Any procured meters would be integrated into an existing mechanism of instrumentation for monitoring by the Meteorological Service (MDS), ADEK and the Hydraulic Research Division (WLA) of the Ministry of Public Works. This intervention does not only allow for strengthened preventative response measures but will serve as a catalyst for developing national EWS Standard Operating Procedures. It will be critical to ensure that developed SOPs are gender-sensitive and relevant to women, children, people with disabilities and Indigenous and Tribal Peoples. FAO will complement this work by undertaking data assessment on available data (including GIS data), data quality and identify data gaps related to rainfall data, stream flow, temperature and correlate with agriculture production. This will be done in collaboration with the UNDP and will also focus on database management systems to allow for the monitoring of floods and predictive impacts on agriculture that will guide policy on early warning system.

**Governance and implementation arrangements**

- **FAO** as lead PUNO will continue working with the NCCR, LVV, CBOs (ACT), Meteorological Services to address data gaps for the agricultural sector.
- **UNDP** will align and integrate this support within its ongoing partnerships with NCCR and other key partners such as the Anton de Kom University of Suriname, the Hydraulic Research Division and the Meteorological Service under the Ministry of Public Works, for the strengthening of data collection systems and the development of a gender-sensitive national Early Warning System.
- **PAHO/WHO** will continue working through the Medical Mission while coordinating with NCCR. In adherence with the policies and standard operating and procurement procedures of PAHO/WHO, the organization will contract the services of a project coordinator/consultant to provide technical guidance and oversight to the implementation, procurement and installation of the water harvesting systems with training of the relevant communities in their use and provision of education, communication and information regarding water, hygiene and sanitation to effectuate behavior change.
- The **NCCR** forms part of the Crisis Committee established under the Presidential Decree and forms the main counterpart of the PUNOs in the context of this emergency response.
- The **Resident Coordinator** and the **RCO** will provide strategic oversight to the implementation of the response.
- A **Programme Steering Committee (PSC)** co-chaired by the UN RC and Head of NCCR, with membership by Heads of PUNOs. The PSC will provide the necessary strategic guidance, steering and oversight of the project and will review and endorse work plans and budgets and any required reporting to the SDG Fund Secretariat.
- The **Programme Technical Advisory Team** consisting of the UNRCO, the PUNOs, NCCR, Hydraulic Research Division, Meteorological Services, ADEK University of Suriname, Medical Mission, Ministry of Public Health and Ministry of Agriculture will be responsible for providing technical advice.

**Legal context**

Agency name: Food and Agriculture Organization  
Agreement title: Agreement for the Establishment of FAO Representations/Double Accreditation of the FAOR  
Agreement date: 23 July 1984

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Agency name: Pan American Health Organization/World Health Organization (PAHO/WHO)  
Agreement title: Basic Agreement between the Government of Suriname and the Pan American Health Organization / World Health Organization regarding Institutional Relations and Privileges and Immunities  
Agreement date: 15 November 1985

Agency name: United Nations Development Programme  
Agreement title: Standard Basic Assistance Agreement  
Agreement date: 1994

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## Workplan

Outcome 1		Assessment and mapping of impacts and prioritization of livelihood options to guide food security policy in the hinterland								
Output	Target /s	List of activities	Time frame		PLANNED BUDGET				PUNO/s involved	Implementing partner/s involved
			Q3	Q4	Overall budget description	Joint SDG Fund (USD)	PUNO Contributions (USD)	Total Cost (USD)		
<b>Output 1.1</b>  <b>Assessment of affected areas and identification of livelihoods risk management options</b>	<b>2.4</b>	1.1.1. Rapid assessment to prioritize crops for innovative practices, including mapping of production impacts for priority crops/commodities alongside other production risks and hazards.	x		Funds will be utilized to: (i) hire consultants to support the impact assessment and mapping, identification of risk management options and responses, (ii) contracting of Amazon Conservation Team (ACT) and other suitable technical partners to support activities including rapid soil profiling and crop analysis.	\$40,000	\$10,000 (FAO)	\$50,000	FAO	Amazon Conservation Team  NCCR  Ministry of Agric., Animal Husbandry and Fisheries (LVV)  Ministry of Regional Development
		1.1.2 Support the prioritization of livelihoods options (e.g. adaptive soil management techniques; selection of water-tolerant crops, crops with short-harvest times etc.) that will inform agriculture production plans and strategies	x							

Outcome 2		Strengthening sustainable systems for access to drinking water for vulnerable communities in the hinterland								
<b>Output 2.1</b> <b>Improved access to drinking water in affected communities utilizing climate sensitive technologies</b>	6.1	Conduct assessment of centralized water supply systems, affected population lacking access to drinking water. Identify households for installation of rainwater harvesting tanks (RWHT)	x		Funds will be utilized to: 1. hire consultants to conduct assessment of existing drinking water plants and policies for the interior and identify vulnerable households; 2. Hire consultant to evaluate and assess cultural acceptance of rainwater harvesting system, develop guidelines and installation manual 3. Contract service provider to install rainwater harvesting systems;	–	\$10,000 (PAHO/WHO)	<b>\$10,000</b>	PAHO/WHO	Medical Mission
	6.1	Hire contracting services to install RWH tanks for selected households and accessories (costing includes transport)	x			\$88,800	\$10,000 (PAHO/WHO)	<b>\$98,800</b>	PAHO/WHO	Medical Mission–
	6.1	Review impact, sustainability and cultural acceptance of provided drinking water storage facilities, developed lessons learned, revise drinking water supply policies for hinterland and guidelines for future implementation		x		\$16,000	\$5,000 (PAHO/WHO)	<b>\$21,000</b>	PAHO/WHO	Medical Mission

Outcome 3		Building Resilience to Climate Change and Sustainable Natural Resource Management through data collection and policy intervention								
Output 3.1 Improved hygiene behaviour and practices of affected populations due to climate change events	6.2	Provide outreach kits to Medical Mission health personnel	x		Conduct health education and health promotion on hygiene and safe use of rainwater in households and dissemination of educational material in collaboration with the Medical Mission	\$6,000	-	\$6,000	PAHO/WHO	Medical Mission
	6.2	Support outreach and W.A.S.H. training activities	x			\$6,000	-	\$6,000	PAHO/WHO	Medical Mission
Output 3.2 Data Collection for Policy intervention through EFWS and AWL instrumentation	13.1	Field and Equipment Survey	x		Funds will be utilized to procure instrumentation, strengthen data collection and analysis and develop national EWS SOP. Furthermore, funds will be utilized to hire consultant to assess climate and hydrology data and correlate with agriculture production.	\$5,900	\$4,500 (UNDP)	\$10,400	UNDP	NCCR
	13.1	Procure and install AWL instrumentation	x			\$30,000	\$2,500 (UNDP)	\$32,500	UNDP	NCCR
	13.1	Support EWS data storage and development of EWS SOP	x			\$22,000	\$50,000 (UNDP)	\$77,000	UNDP	NCCR, ADEK, Hydro Division and Met Service
	2.4	Assessment of climate, hydrology and agriculture crops data	x			\$18,590	\$20,000	\$38,590	FAO	NCCR, ACT, LVV

## Monitoring, accountability, financial management, and public disclosure

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

Risks	Risk Level:	Likelihood:	Impact:	Mitigating measures	Responsible Org./Person
<b>Contextual risks</b>					
Lack of cultural acceptance from community is not accepting of activities	Medium	2	3	Ongoing dialogue and engagement with the community as well as District Commissioners, and their active involvement throughout the project	All PUNOs
<b>Programmatic risks</b>					
Possible delays in implementation due to procurement and other challenges and exacerbation of existing food security and health challenges in the affected communities	Medium	2	3	Ongoing technical guidance and control by qualified staff to ensure complete and timely implementation	All PUNOs
<b>Institutional risks</b>					
Inability of PUNOs and national counterparts to jointly deliver on agreed activities	Low	1	2	Adherence to Strong administrative controls of implementation of activities with continuous monitoring and oversight by the Project Steering Committee	All PUNOs
<b>Fiduciary risks</b>					
Potential for reallocation across budget lines due to fluctuation in costs of goods and services	Medium	3	3	Ongoing review of costs of goods and services to ensure value for money	All PUNOs

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

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

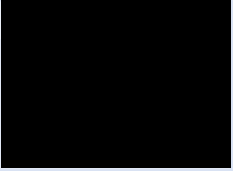

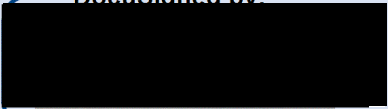
Likelihood	Consequences				
	Insignificant (1)	Minor (2)	Moderate (3)	Major (4)	Extreme (5)
Very likely (5)	Medium (5)	High (10)	High (15)	Very High (20)	Very High (25)
Likely (4)	Medium (4)	Medium (8)	High (12)	High (16)	Very High (20)
Possible (3)	Low (3)	Medium (6)	High (9)	High (12)	High (15)
Unlikely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

UNDG BUDGET CATEGORIES	PUNO 1: FAO		PUNO 2: PAHO		PUNO 3: UNDP		TOTAL		
	Joint SDG Fund (USD)	PUNO Contr. (USD)	Joint SDG Fund (USD)	PUNO Contr. (USD)	Joint SDG Fund (USD)	PUNO Contr. (USD)	Joint SDG Fund (USD)	Total PUNO Contr. (USD)	
1. Staff and other personnel	\$20,590	\$30,000	\$16,000	\$25,000	\$0	\$57,000	\$36,590	\$112,000	
2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials	5,000		94,800		0		0		99,800
3. Equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture (including Depreciation)			0		30,000		30,000		
4. Contractual services	20,000		0		22,000		42,000		
5. Travel	12,000		6,000		5,900		23,900		
6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts			0						
7. General Operating and other Direct Costs	1,000				0		1,000		
<b>Total Direct Costs</b>	<b>58,590</b>		<b>116,800</b>		<b>57,900</b>	<b>233,290</b>			
8. Indirect Support Costs (Max. 7%)	4,101		8,176	4,053	16,330				
<b>Total Costs</b>	<b>\$62,691</b>		<b>\$124,976</b>		<b>\$61,953</b>	<b>\$249,620</b>			

## 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%.

<b>RESIDENT COORDINATOR</b>	<b>Name: Dennis Zul</b> <b>Date: 6/8/2022</b> 
<b>FAO</b>	<b>Name, Title: Reuben Robertson, FAO Representative</b> <b>Date: 6/8/2022</b> 
<b>UNDP</b>	<b>Name, Title: Jairo Valverde, UNDP Resident Representative</b> <b>Date: 6/8/2022</b> DocuSigned by:  31616023E26B400...
<b>PAHO-WHO</b>	<b>Name, Title: Dr. Karen Lewis-Bell, PAHO/WHO Representative</b> <b>Date: 6/8/2022</b> 