

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.	☑ Food
What are the areas of intervention that will be implemented by this proposal? Select all relevant intervention areas.	 Data collection/analytics Analysis and forecasting Help devise comprehensive preventative package of response measures 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?	X Yes No
Does the proposal contribute to results in the UNSDCFs?	X Yes No
Is the proposal building on and topping up an existing joint programme supported by the Joint SDG Fund?	☐ Yes ⊠ No (If yes, please follow the specific guidance as per communications from the Secretariat)

Cover-page

MPTFO Project Reference Number	(Leave blank, for automatic population in Atlas)						
Country	Solomon Islands and Tuvalu						
Region	Pacific						
Joint programme title:	Supporting Solomon Islands and Tuvalu to analytically understand and address impacts of the						
	global crisis of food, energy and finance on national food systems						

Outcomes(s): <verbatim cf="" from=""></verbatim>	Improved government understanding and approaches to address the impact of the global							
	food, energy and finance crisis on national food systems and on population's food security							
	and vulnerability							
Duration:	Maximum 6 months, no later than 31 December 2022							
Anticipated start and end dates:	July/2022 to December/2022							
Short description	The objective of this program is for FAO and WFP, in collaboration with IFAD and UNICEF to support Solomon Islands and Tuvalu to increase their technical capacity to analyze, predict, plan and respond to the impacts of the global crisis of food, energy and finance on their national food systems and on their population's food security and vulnerability levels. The expected outcome is impact of the global food, energy and finance crisis is mitigated as a result of contribution from this program. In order to achieve the foregoing objective and outcome, the project will deliver the following outputs and associated activities:							
	Output 1: Analysis of the impact of the ongoing global food, energy and finance crisis on population's food security, vulnerability and livelihood coping strategies Activity 1.1: Designing and implementing context-centered remote assessments through mVAM (mobile Vulnerability, Assessment and Monitoring) tool Activity 1.2: Government Capacity Strengthening on remote monitoring for evidence-based policy making This will be led by WFP via the mobile Vulnerability Assessment and Monitoring (mVAM) tool.							
	Output 2: Analytic capacity of national governments enhanced and a light early warning monitoring of evolutions in the national food systems implemented Activity 2.1: Training government, etc. in setting up a light quarterly early warning systems Activity 2.2: First quarterly early warning analysis update produced by governments							
	Output 3: National governments are supported to engage IFIs and other development partners to adapt and/or advance quick results actions of their national food systems pathways Activity 3.1: Analysis of national food systems pathways for adaptation if necessary. Activity 3.2: Identification of priority actions in Pathways to address impacts of crisis Activity 3.3: Supporting governments to dialogue with IFIs, donors, etc. to address crisis, and to initiate at least one activity per country. Outputs 2 and 3 will be led by FAO.							
	With guidance from the UN's Global Crisis Response Group Briefing no. 1, FAO will use a capacity building approach in working with the governments to deliver this program.							

Resident Coordinator	Mr. Sanaka Samarasinha
UN Joint Program RCO focal point	Yanki Ukyab, <u>yanki.ukyab@un.org</u> , Economist, +679-9987177

PUNO Lead agency JP Focal point	Xiangjun Yao, <u>Xiangjun.Yao@fao.org</u>
Other PUNOs JP focal point	Alpha Bah, alpha.bah@wfp.org
	Agency, Name and contact email
	Agency, Name and contact email

Total budget:		\$400,000	
Source of fun	ds:		
•	UN Joint SDG Fund	400,000	
•	PUNO 1 (FAO)	300,000	
•	PUNO 2 (WFP)	100,000	
•			
•	Other sources		

SDG Targets directly addressed by the Joint	Min 2 max 5 SDG targets							
Programme	SDG 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 2.4 - 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 17.18 – By 2030, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including							
	for least developed countries and small island developing States, to increase significantly							
	the availability of high- quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender,							
	age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other							
	characteristics relevant in national contexts.							

Gender Marker	Select only one from the options below
	□ GEN3: Have gender equality/women empowerment as the primary or principal objective.
	GEN2: Make a significant contribution to gender equality/women empowerment.
	□ GEN1: Make a limited contribution to gender equality/women empowerment
	□ GEN0: Make no contribution to gender equality/women empowerment

JOINT PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

Situation Analysis

Simultaneous global crises are producing substantial socio-economic shocks, with an estimated 1.7 billion people who will be severely exposed to at least one of the three global channels of transmission of this crisis: rising food prices, rising energy prices and tightening financial conditions. The FAO Food Price Index reached an all-time high in March 2022 (34% higher than the same time last year) before decreasing marginally, nevertheless food prices are projected to remain elevated in 2022. Fertilizer's price rose by 20% in March 2022, and global prices of crude oil, coal and natural gas have surged significantly since the start of the war. As a result, inflation rates are rising rapidly in many Pacific economies, weighing down overall households' consumption, and affecting poorer households' food security and livelihoods. Indeed, FAO and WFP estimated that the war in Ukraine, and the consequent global food crisis, could add an additional 40 million food insecure people on top of the 161 million estimated for 2022 due to conflict.

Further to the above, there exists a significant threat to Pacific governments' abilities to maintain their current food system pathways. As inflation continues to increase the costs of food, feed, fiber, and fuel, trends have shown people are less likely to make healthy food choices. Yet, all two countries in this proposal – Solomon Islands and Tuvalu - look to focus on making their populations healthier by providing nutritious and safe foods and adding value to local food sources. Therefore, this proposal views an opportunity to maintain and even reinforce governments' food system pathways to alleviate the socio-economic impacts of inflation and the global food crisis.

All of the Pathways developed by the countries targeted by this program have the following common action points (paraphrased), which could be the basis for consultations and action planning:

Enhanced food safety and increased access to locally produced nutritious food so that there is less
dependency on imported unhealthy food.

	 Embedding nutrition, food safety and home gardening into education curricula for junior and secondary schools.
	 Growing the ocean-based economy for food supply.
	 Gender Inclusion on food systems by promoting the role of women and youth in agricultural activities.
	 Supporting approaches to mitigation, adaptation and building climate resilience.
	 Facilitating income-generating opportunities from food systems.
	Investing in sectors such as fisheries, livestock and crops that jointly improve food systems.
Programme Strategy	This proposal is aimed at strengthening data collection and analysis, government capacity, and cooperation with IFIs
	and development partners of Solomon Islands and Tuvalu to rapidly understand, predict and respond to the impact
	of the current global food crisis.
	The mVAM methodology collects key food security and livelihood information through short live telephone
	interviews through computer assisted telephone interview (CATI) software. Call centers randomly select households
	using CATI software to enable the following 3 key items: (1) collection of high frequency data that tracks food
	security and livelihoods indicators in near real-time, (2) identification of trends over time to allow for ongoing
	analysis and up-to-date data-driven coordination, and (3) streamlining data processing enabling faster processing
	of bulletins and online dashboards. mVAM uses a combination of field-tested indicators that are sensitive to shocks
	and changes over time, to be able to capture and assess the impact of the global food crisis.
	This program will provide guidance through food systems pathways to empower national governments to respond
	to the current crisis. Through this program, the targeted governments will be able to better understand the current
	impacts of the global crisis on their respective food systems, how they affect food security and livelihood of people
	in their countries, particularly for the most vulnerable populations. This analysis and understanding will empower
	the governments to appropriately anticipate, plan and respond to the ongoing crisis. This program will support
	governments with key data as they develop nationally adapted responses.
Governance and	The UN Resident Coordinator will provide overall coordination support to the implementation of the program,
implementation arrangements	
	communities, the private sector, etc
	The environments of Colomba blands and Translations also devices a second state device in the state of Colomba
	The governments of Solomon Islands and Tuvalu are already playing a major leadership role over the design of the program, by reviewing and validating the intervention logic. This will continue over the implementation of
	the program, by reviewing and validating the intervention logic. This will continue over the implementation of

	the intervention. The UN Agencies will be liaising with the Resident Coordinator Office to ensure that competent
	expertise and capacity building components are transferred to the Governments.
	FAO and WFP will lead the programmatic implementation of the intervention in close collaboration with the
	governments. This means managing the overall budget, human resources, operations, monitoring and reporting.
	Specifically, WFP will lead output 1, while FAO will lead outputs 2 and 3.
	The involvement of IFAD and UNICEF is limited to the provision of technical guidance. This means for example,
	providing feedback on the methodologies for the survey, consultations, sharing information about competent
	personnel and capacity building. This arrangement will thrive on existing partnership, for example, IFAD and FAO
	have a \$15 million Agricultural Investment for Markets and Nutrition project in Solomon Islands and Vanuatu
	funded by the Global Food Security Agriculture Programme and IFAD. FAO and UNICEF are partnering over the
	implementation of the approved SDG programs in these countries, Cook Islands, Niue and Tokelau. WFP and FAO
	have a partnership covering various areas, for example, currently in the Pacific, WFP is working with FAO over the
	production of the Overview of Nutrition and Food Security in the Pacific Report.
Legal context	Agency name: FAO
	Agreement title: Multi-country Programming Framework (2018 – 2022)
	Agreement date: December 2017
	Agency name: WFP
	Agreement title: Interim Multi-country Strategic Plan (2019-2022)
	Agreement date: May 2019

Out	Outcome 1 Specify outcome: Impact of the global food, energy and finance crisis on the national food systems of the stands and Tuvalu is mitigated as a result of contribution from this program.											ne popula	ations of Solomor	
			Time frame Customize as relevant						PLANNED BUDGET				PUN	Implementing
Output	Target/s	List of activities	J	A	s		N	D	Overall budget description	Joint SDG Fund (USD)	PUNO Contributi ons (USD)	Total Cost (USD)	O/s invol ved	partner/s involved
Output 1 Analysis of the impact of the ongoing global food, energy and finance crisis on population's food security, vulnerability and livelihood coping strategies	Remote assessment through mVAM conducted in Solomon Islands	Designing and implementing context-centred remote assessment			×				Contractual Services, Initial Consultations with Government and Stakeholders, Data collection	36,948.5	0	36,948.5	WFP	
	Remote assessment through mVAM conducted in Tuvalu	Designing and implementing context-centred remote assessment				×			Contractual Services, Initial Consultations with Government and Stakeholders, Data collection	36,948.5		36,948.5	WFP	WFP (technic guidance fro FAO, UNICI and IFAD)
	Government Capacity Strengthening on remote monitoring for evidence-based policy making	Country Reports and Dashboards developed, Results and way forward for policy-making shared and discussed with governments and partners						x	Analysis and reporting, Workshops for Government Capacity Strengthening	26,103.31	0	26,103.31	WFP	

Output 2 Analytic capacity of national governments enhanced and are implementing a light early warning monitoring of evolutions in the national food systems	Government designated surveyors trained in each country	Training government, etc. in setting up a light quarterly early warning systems	x	x				Personnel, workshops to select indicators, data collection tools, formats for reporting and periodic updates	50,000	0	50,000	FAO	FAO (technical guidance from WFP, UNICEF and IFAD)
	Data collected and a max 5 page report produced per country	First quarterly update			x	x	x	Personnel, data collection and analysis for national early warning updates	50,000	0	50,000	FAO	
Output 3 National governments are supported to	Pathway for each country analysed and adapted if needed	Analysis of national food systems pathways for adaptation if necessary			x			Personnel	25,000	0	25,000	FAO	
engage IFIs and other development partners to adapt and or advance quick results actions of their national food systems pathways	Priority actions identified in national pathways	identification of priority actions in Pathways to address impacts of crisis			x			Personnel, workshops	25,000	0	25,000	FAO	FAO (technical guidance from WFP, UNICEF and IFAD)
	Interventions designed to advance pathways and address the crisis	Supporting governments to dialogue with IFIs, donors, etc to address crisis, and to initiate at least one activity per country				x	x	Personnel, workshops, start up activity actions	150,000	0	150,000	FAO	

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.

<u>Risk Management</u> 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			1		
Global or domestic climate shock diverts attention from this JP	Medium	3	4	Should a domestic or global climate shock occur, this program will support the compounding effects of the event.	FAO and WFP
Political instability	Medium	3	4	JP partners will continue to liaise closely with ministry partners to maintain strong relationships	FAO and WFP
Programmatic risks					
Travel is restricted, prohibiting face-to-face collaboration	Low	3	3	Covid-19 has made online tools a common practice in programimg, and this will be applied.	FAO and WFP
Institutional risks					
Failure of the current partnership of PUNOs and government	Low	1	1	FAO will promote transparency and frequent communication as a core principle of the partnership.	FAO and WFP
Fiduciary risks					
Project cost over-runs, funds misused.	Medium	2	4	Programme manager in place to oversee the functioning of the JP.	FAO and WFP

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	

	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)	м
Rare (1)	Low (1)	Low (3)	Medium (3)	Medium (4)	High (5)	

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.

Budget per UNSDG Categories

	PUN	O 1 FAO	PUNO	2 WFP	PUNO 3	name	PUNO	4 name
UNSDG BUDGET CATEGORIES	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	102,627		15,000					
2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials	57,044		10,000		0		0	
3. Equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture (including Depreciation)	10,088		10,000		0		0	
4. Contractual services	0		38,897		0]	0	
5.Travel	36,264	0	15,000		0		0	
6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts	32,100		0		0		0	
7. General Operating and other Direct Costs	42,251		5,000		0		0	
Total Direct Costs	280,374		93,897		0		0	
8. Indirect Support Costs (Max. 7%)	19,626		6103.31		0		0	
TOTAL Costs	300,000	0	100,000	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	Name:
SIGNATURE	Date and Signature 09/06/2022

PUNO Representative	Name, Title: Xiangjun Yao, FAO Subregional
SIGNATURE	Coordinator for the Pacific Islands
	Date and Signature
	09/06/2022
PUNO Representative	Name, Title: Philippe Martins, WFP Pacific Multi-
SIGNATURE	Country Office Head of Programme
	Date and Signature
PUNO Representative	Name, Title:
SIGNATURE	Date and Signature
PUNO Representative	Name, Title:
SIGNATURE	Date and Signature