



## Joint Programme Document and Fund Transfer Request

- Template -

### Development Emergency Modality – Response to the Global Crisis on Food, Energy, Finance

#### Eligibility Check

Does the proposal address one or more of the following sectors affected by the global crisis? Select all relevant sectors.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Food <input 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 forecasting <input type="checkbox"/> Analysis and <input type="checkbox"/> Help devise comprehensive preventative package of response measures <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"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Does the proposal contribute to results in the UNSDCF's?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Is the proposal building on and topping up an existing joint programme supported by the Joint SDG Fund?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <i>(If yes, please follow the specific guidance as per communications from the Secretariat)</i>

#### Cover-page

<b>MPTFO Project Reference Number</b>	<i>(Leave blank, for automatic population in Atlas)</i>
<b>Country</b>	Venezuela
<b>Region</b>	Latin America
<b>Joint programme title:</b>	Development of resilient local food systems through a school-based feeding social protection programme approach
<b>Outcomes(s): &lt;verbatim from CF&gt;</b>	
<b>Duration:</b>	Maximum 6 months, no later than 31 December 2022
<b>Anticipated start and end dates:</b>	07/2022 to 12/2022 (for Top-ups, extensions to no later than 31 December 2022)
<b>Short description</b>	The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the World Food Program (WFP) will implement a Joint Program to design an alternative, sustainable

and resilient school-centred food systems aligned with the social protection programme, while improving the food security and nutrition situation of children, adolescents, and their communities.

Local production and short food supply chains are key strategies to lower the dependency and impact of the fluctuation of international fuel, agricultural inputs, and food prices, which have proved to be a major concern after the disruptions on international markets due to covid-19 and the Ukraine crisis. This is particularly true for Venezuela, which is more than 70% dependent on imports to feed its population. Local production of fresh food and short supply chains, if strengthened, will contribute to the revitalization of local economies, community food security and diversified diets.

The joint programme promotes the strengthening of local food production capacities, in line with with SDG 2, with a primary focus on strengthening and connecting smallholder farmers, including women farmers, to agricultural technical schools (ETAs by its Spanish acronym), due to their potential to produce continuously larger quantities of food. It also facilitates their market integration into the supply chain of the School Feeding Program supported by WFP and UNICEF, with the aim of (i) complement the food assistance for students and school personnel with an input of fresh food, improving their food security and dietary diversity, which reduces the risk of malnutrition; and (ii) to increase the incomes of the most vulnerable smallholders' families, revitalizing local economies, enhancing their capacities to access other community markets, and contributing to community resilience.

To ensure a holistic and scale-up approach, the joint programme will address the infrastructural needs of the schools in terms of WASH and food preparation, to create a safe environment for healthy meals for students and quality education.

Resident Coordinator	Gianluca Rampolla del Tindaro, <a href="mailto:rampolla@un.org">rampolla@un.org</a>
UN Joint Program RCO focal point	Ivan Baztán Olalde, <a href="mailto:ivan.baztanolalde@un.org">ivan.baztanolalde@un.org</a> , RCO Team Leader, +584123326280

PUNO Lead agency JP Focal point	FAO, Alexis Bonte, <a href="mailto:Alexis.Bonte@fao.org">Alexis.Bonte@fao.org</a>
Other PUNOs JP focal point	UNICEF, Javier Alvarez, <a href="mailto:jalvarez@unicef.org">jalvarez@unicef.org</a>
	WFP, Marco Selva, <a href="mailto:marco.selva@wfp.org">marco.selva@wfp.org</a>

<b>Total budget:</b>	
<b>Source of funds:</b>	
• UN Joint SDG Fund Total	\$250,000
• UN Joint SDG Fund for UNICEF	\$65,000
• UN Joint SDG Fund for WFP	\$65,000
• UN Joint SDG Fund for FAO	\$120.000

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Other sources</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>UNICEF: 155,000 \$</li> <li>FAO: 125,000 \$</li> <li>WFP: 218,000 \$</li> <li>TOTAL: 478,000 \$</li> </ul>
---	---

<p><b>SDG Targets directly addressed by the Joint Programme</b></p>	<p><b>SDG 2: Zero Hunger</b></p> <p>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</p> <p>2.2 By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons</p> <p>2.3 By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment</p> <p>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</p> <p><b>SDG 4: Quality Education</b></p> <p>4.2 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education so that they are ready for primary education</p> <p>4.4 By 2030, substantially increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship</p> <p><b>SDG 6: Clean Water and Sanitation</b></p> <p>6.1 By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all</p> <p>6.A By 2030, expand international cooperation and capacity-building support to developing countries in water- and sanitation-related activities and programmes, including water harvesting, desalination, water efficiency, wastewater treatment, recycling and reuse technologies</p> <p>6.B Support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management</p> <p><b>SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and production</b></p> <p>12.5 By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse</p>
<p><b>Gender Marker</b></p>	<p>Select only one from the options below</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> GEN3: Have gender equality/women empowerment as the primary or principal objective.</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GEN2: Make a significant contribution to gender equality/women empowerment.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> GEN1: Make a limited contribution to gender equality/women empowerment</p>

GEN0: Make no contribution to gender equality/women empowerment

## JOINT PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

### Situation Analysis

Venezuela is undergoing a simultaneous socio-economic and political crisis, aggravated by COVID-19. In 2021, a modest economic recovery managed to slightly improve macroeconomics data, however, it has not translated into a lower impact of the humanitarian crisis on the population. By contrast, people in Venezuela maintain high levels of vulnerability that could worsen due to the war in Ukraine, which is severely disrupting already stringent food, energy, and financial markets globally. According to the 2022 HNO/HRP, 48% of the population is affected by food insecurity, of which 8.3% is severely food insecure and 40% is moderately food insecure. Overall, some 4.3 million people need assistance. Venezuela is heavily dependent on food imports (more than 70% of the processed foods consumed in the country are imported) and extremely vulnerable to international price fluctuations. As of March 2022, Venezuelans required 12 times the minimum wage of US \$30.05 per month to access the basic food basket, representing a year-on-year increase of 46%, and an increase of 4.2% over the previous month, driven by price increases in dairy products, eggs, grains and meat. The cost of this basket is unaffordable for most of the Venezuelan population. In addition, the increase in global food prices due to the Ukraine crisis will seriously affect families' capacity to sustain basic consumption, as Venezuelan households are highly dependent on some of the foods suffering the highest price hikes, such as vegetable oil, corn, and wheat. The Venezuela Association of Agronomists estimates that food prices in the country will increase as much as 20% because of the global crisis. Considering the existing vulnerabilities and the protracted economic crisis, such a large increase in food prices will impact food insecurity.

Furthermore, the economic crisis had several impacts on agriculture: decapitalization due to inflation, shortages of agricultural equipment and inputs and fuel lack in the domestic market. It also has eroded production capacities of local farmers and, in turn, has led to a reduced and very expensive supply of fresh and nutritious food. For the same reasons, the transportation of fresh food has become a real challenge in Venezuela, contributing to its high prices and scarcity.

Therefore, the development of a local production systems with short circuit distribution models connected to markets has become a necessity both for food supply and to generate the enabling conditions to reactivate agricultural production, which will also be aligned to the social protection programmes targeting the most vulnerable.

### Programme Strategy

Max 1000 words, summarizing the proposal, including (1) the rationale and relevance of the proposed approach; (2) the expected outputs and their contribution to addressing the impact of the global crisis, CF outcome(s), and related SDG; (3) How the JP results translate into medium-term policy and/or financing solutions; (4) Focus on vulnerable groups; (5) The role of wider UNCT and other

stakeholders. Outline any potential risk you foresee in carrying out the strategy and how you plan to mitigate against such risk, if any.

**(1) the rationale and relevance of the proposed approach**

The proposed intervention will focus on developing alternative local food production systems and distribution models that strengthen food system actors, connect local production to markets, and ensure access to diversified food of most vulnerable groups, around different school spaces linked to the social protection programmes. Thus, FAO will deal with the rehabilitation of the productive capacity of the Agricultural Technical Schools (2), both in terms of infrastructure and human capacities integrating the students as well as small holders, with focus on women and indigenous population, of the surrounding communities for the reinforcement of their technical capacities and the introduction of community “saving and loans” schemes. Students will also be supported by UNICEF to strengthen their abilities in life and entrepreneurship skills. At the same time, in partnership with the Ministry of Education, FAO and UNICEF will collaborate to improve the quality of the contents on agricultural and livestock techniques and in introducing innovative ways to deliver these contents using new technologies to ensure a generational renovation, modernization, and sustainable productive system.

FAO will create school gardens in the initial (23) and special (4) education schools having the necessary land. This will ensure the provision of fresh food to complement the school meal of students with a didactic and nutritional approach.

WFP will leverage its school feeding programme to create alternative market linkages for smallholder farmers organized around the ETAs, integrating them into WFP’s purchasing system and providing technical assistance to access other markets. This will boost their income generation opportunities and financial capacity and support the sustainable recovery and growth of their livelihoods. The creation of short supply chains linked to the School Feeding Programme will also ensure access of students and school personnel to a more diversified food basket and essential proteins. To ensure proper food safety, preparation and consumption, WFP will equip and rehabilitate school kitchen infrastructure, implement nutrition-sensitive actions, and strengthen the capacities of partners and school personnel in the areas of kitchen maintenance, and food and nutrition security (FSN). Additionally, complementing FAO’s activities in the ETAs and WFP’s school feeding program, UNICEF will implement interventions aimed at facilitating access to clean water and basic sanitation and hygiene services and vital supplies.

The three agencies will carry out awareness-raising activities for students and farmers’ families for the improvement of eating habits towards healthier and more sustainable diets.

**(2) the expected outputs and their contribution to addressing the impact of the global crisis, CF outcome(s), and related SDG**

i) Strengthened local food production capacities.

Strengthening local food production capacities will improve the availability of locally produced fresh and nutritious food decreasing dependency on international food prices and contributing to reduce its price.

The increased production will also generate higher incomes to local producers and will create a community dynamization effect through market agreements between school



feeding programs (SFP) and the smallholder farmers-ETA production partnership (SF-ETA).

The combination of the two factors will turn in having a positive impact on the general food security and nutrition status of the targeted communities and potentially to a larger population.

In addition, the integration of savings and loans schemes into the farmers groups, normally managed by women, will enforce their financing capacity and reinvestments options for a potential scalation of the production or introduction of new machinery/technologies.

ii) Stablished short food supply chains and market linkages between smallholders and the school feeding programme.

The creation of local food market linkages will decrease the food supply transportation distances, lowering dependency on fuel prices and consequently decreasing food prices. The integration of local food into the school feeding programme will also directly contribute to the food and nutrition security of schoolchildren, and farmers' incomes.

Smallholder farmers will also build capacities to access other community markets.

iii) Enabled healthy and safe educational environments

Basic WASH services and practices and improved infrastructure (school kitchens) are essential to enable the implementation of the public policy related to school feeding programme.

It will also improve healthy and safe educational environments as platforms of services to surrounding communities, for access to and provision of basic preventive and promotional protection, health, WASH and nutritional services.

Additionally, education support to ETAs will strengthen the students' abilities in life and entrepreneurship skills to ensure their rapid and successful integration into the market labor and income generating activities. This will also contribute to a generational renovation, modernization, and sustainable productive system.

### **(3) How the JP results translate into medium-term policy and/or financing solutions**

The JP will setup of a school centred alternative food system model that also supports the local economy, and, at a later stage, into the Government National School Feeding Program (PAE by its Spanish acronym). The PAE has been a key safety net for many families and a pilar for community-based programmes. However, estimates suggest that the program's coverage has dropped by 68 per cent in the last eight years from 4 million children reported receiving school feeding in 2013 to 1.3 million in 2021 due to the reduced public budget.

This represents both, a threat for the food security and nutrition of children, and an opportunity to build back better a food production and supply system local-based.

The financially sustainable nature of the productive program will allow the Associations of Local Producers to progressively increase their financing and investing capacity.

Additionally, as the law of public procurement is currently under revision there is an opportunity to demonstrate the value of the integration of family farmers locally produced food into the Feeding Programs and advocate for its formal inclusion into the public procurement system.

#### **(4) Focus on vulnerable groups**

Children, adolescents, women, as well as people with disabilities, indigenous people and smallholder farmers are directly and differently affected by the economic crisis in Venezuela, and particularly vulnerable to food insecurity. This includes the reduced livelihoods of smallholder farmers, particularly women and indigenous people, and the risk of malnutrition of children, adolescents and women due to high levels of food insecurity. As such, the production component of the intervention will have a primary focus on supporting smallholder farmers, particularly women and indigenous population, to improve their livelihoods and income generation opportunities. Additionally, the proposed intervention targets children and students with disabilities in vulnerable locations through a school-based programme to ensure they have access to at least one nutritious meal a day, which will contribute to mitigating the risk of malnutrition and improving their food security.

#### **5) The role of wider UNCT and other stakeholders**

In the framework of the UNCT efforts to promote integrated and comprehensive interventions while identifying NEXUS initiatives, FAO, WFP and UNICEF initiated the implementation of a pilot program in two different municipalities in the State of Falcon, enhancing the synergies of existing interventions by each participating agency. The pilot seeks to provide an integrated and comprehensive package of assistance to targeted schools and surrounding communities with three main objectives: 1) enhancing access to school meals and food through food assistance and local agri-food production, 2) strengthening nutrition services for the prevention and treatment of malnutrition in children under 5 years old; and 3) improving access to quality education, while promoting healthy and safe educational environments. Building on this joint programme, the SDG fund could be a potential catalyst and facilitator for the achievement of objective 1. Particularly, the proposed intervention to the Joint SDG Fund will contribute to accelerating efforts to create alternative, sustainable, and resilient school-centred food systems, to improve the food security and nutrition situation in vulnerable communities in Venezuela, particularly of children.

#### **Governance and implementation arrangements**

The main Government partners of the JP are the Ministry of Education, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Food, Ministry of Urban Agriculture and the regional and local Governments of Falcon.

UN partners have designated FAO as the Lead Agency of the JP. A JP Coordinator will be recruited by the Joint Programme Management Committee, through a FAO contract. She/he will be responsible for the overall supervision and coordination and for representing UN partners with the government partners regarding JP activities. She/he will also be responsible for consolidating progress and final reports of the JP.

A Joint Programme Management Committee (JPMC) is an existing coordination mechanism, integrated by FAO, UNICEF, WFP and the RCO. The JPMC is responsible for the overall management and technical oversight of the JP. It will be chaired by the JP Coordinator. This committee will: (i) ensure the fully and timely implementation of the proposed activities, including the advocacy and coordination with national

counterparts and stakeholders; (ii) ensure the programmatic coherence with related UN initiatives and other country prioritized initiatives and the SDGs selected; (iii) approve the related work plan and the reports; (iv) monitors the implementation and promote the necessary adjustments and reviews, specially to the risk management strategy; (v) enable mechanisms for the promotion of catalytic investment and partners towards the programme; (vi) adjust wokplans and compile reports. This committee will meet once a month.

A Programme Steering Committee (PSC), chaired by the RC and integrated by the represensatives of UNICEF, FAO and WFP, will provide strategic guidance to the JPMC and take key decisions regarding the programme implementation, according to technical propositions made by the JPMC. The PSC is the governance body ensuring accountability in the process and national ownership of the outcomes that this JP will achieve. The RCO will act as the secretariat for the PSC.

RCO is committed to support the programmatic coherence with national public policies and the SDGs, and will oversee the coordination among the different partners, ensure that links are being established and appropriate synergies are being achieved between participating agencies, with related sectors and programmes and that the programme links closely with the SDGs, UNDAF, HRP and national priorities.

The proposed governance structure takes into consideration the positive aspects of the joint response to the Government School Feeding Programme implemented with the support of FAO and UNICEF in the past, as well as the current coordination experience of the joint initiative implemented by FAO, WFP and UNICEF, based on interagency and complementary efforts to increase the impact of the UN System response to national priorities.

Additionally, the initiative will be supported by the UN System existing mechanisms such as Inter Agency Programme Group, the UNDAF Results Group (Food Security and Education) and the Humanitarian Inter cluster mechanism as an advisory group.

#### Legal context

1. Agency name: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)  
Agreement title: Basic Cooperation Agreement between the Government of Venezuela and FAO (Gaceta oficial número 35.003)  
Agreement date: July 10, 1992
2. Agency name: United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF)  
Agreement title: Basic Cooperation Agreement between the Government of Venezuela and UNICEF (Gaceta Oficial número 28.757)  
Agreement date: October 18, 1968
3. Agency name: World Food Programme (WFP)  
Agreement title: Basic Cooperation Agreement between the Government of Venezuela and WFP (1970) and MOU (2021)  
Agreement date: July 23, 1970 / April 19, 2021

**Workplan Template**



Outcome 1		Strengthened local food production capacities.									
Output	Target /s	List of activities	Time frame <i>Customize as relevant</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 Improved production capacity in ETAs for consumption and market purposes	2 ETAs	Rehabilitation of productive infrastructure and provision of seeds, tools, laying hens, production material and incubators.				Agricultural tools, seeds, irrigation systems, hens, and incubators. Technical assistance.	90,000	122,000	212,000	FAO	
		Identification and strengthening of smallholders' associations									
		Capacity building and production technical assistance to the school students, staff and smallholders' associations									
		Capacity building for ETA students on abilities in life and entrepreneurship skills				Content creation and delivery of training	5,000		5,000	UNICEF	
		Advocacy with MoE to improve the quality of the contents on agricultural and livestock techniques and in introducing innovative ways to deliver these contents using				Creation of technical materials (FAO) Provision of new learning technologies (UNICEF).	10,000 (FAO) 10,000 (UNICEF)	2,000 (FAO)	22,000	FAO UNICEF	

		new technologies.									
Output 1.2 Improved fresh food availability in schools	Pre-primary 23 Special Education 4	School gardens creation				Tools, seeds and irrigation system materials. Technical support.	15,000	1,000	16,000	FAO	
		Training on the nutritional use of the produced food.									
Outcome 2		Stablished short food supply chains and market linkages between smallholders and the school feeding programme.									
Output	Target /s	List of activities	Time frame			PLANNED BUDGET				PUNO/s involved	Implementing partner/s involved
						Overall budget description	Joint SDG Fund (USD)	PUNO Contributions (USD)	Total Cost (USD)		
Output 2.1 Improved market linkages between local producers and school feeding program	2 ETAs	Technical assistance to smallholder farmer association in access to markets and distribution model				Fresh food procurement, technical support, transport, and distribution transfers to counterparts	51,129	193,000	244,129	WFP	
	29 (2 ETAs, 23 pre-primary schools, 4 special education schools)	Local procurement and quality control of fresh food from smallholder farmers for the school feeding programme in pre-primary and special education schools									
Output 2.2 Improved access to diversified diets	3,600 students and school personnel for 5 months	Distribution of school meals including fresh food from smallholder farmers and associations for children and personnel in pre-primary and special education schools.									

Outcome 3		Enabled healthy and safe educational environments									
Output	Target /s	List of activities	Time frame			PLANNED BUDGET				PUNO/s involved	Implementing partner/s involved
						Overall budget description	Joint SDG Fund (USD)	PUNO Contributions (USD)	Total Cost (USD)		
Output 3.1 Rehabilitated school infrastructure, including WASH services, and improved nutrition and hygiene behaviours and practices	29 (2 ETA 23 pre-primary and 4 special)	Documentation and systematization of WASH component to inform national WASH standard in schools and ETA				Supplies, transfer to implementing partners and contractual services for WASH rehabilitation	50,000	150,000	200,000	UNICEF	FUNDAINIL
		Rehabilitation of WASH infrastructures in 5 schools									
		Capacity building, training, and WASH community-based interventions in 29 schools/ETA									
		Distribution of key WASH supplies to enable essential services and practices in 29 schools/ETA									
	27 (23 pre-primary and 4 special education schools)	Rehabilitation of school kitchen infrastructure and training of school personnel for the storage and preparation of school meals with fresh food				Equipment, supplies, contracted services	8,871	20,000	28,871	WFP	
		Nutrition education to school personnel, students and their household				Technical support, supplies, materials, trainings	5,000 (WFP) 5,000 (FAO)	5,000 (WFP) 5,000 (UNICEF)	20,000	FAO WFP UNICEF	

		members to improve dietary habits and healthy eating practices.								
--	--	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

## 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

Risks	Risk Level	Likelihood	Impact	Mitigating measures	Responsible Org./Person
<b>Contextual risks</b>					
Growing insecurity and political instability	12	3	4	These risks will be mitigated by continuous assessments and monitoring activities of the security situation in the targeted areas, which will inform appropriate actions or adjustments to the programme.	FAO, UNICEF, WFP
Hindered access for humanitarian and development actors	9	3	3	This risk will be mitigated through the use of heightened due diligence and appropriate alternative measures to select partners and monitor all assistance	FAO, UNICEF, WFP
<b>Programmatic risks</b>					
Operational challenges such as delays in the implementation of activities, higher operating costs	9	3	3	The agencies will incorporate cost-efficiency and forward-planning in all activities, while ensuring to provide the adequate assistance to beneficiaries at the appropriate time.	FAO, UNICEF, WFP
Potential harm caused to others during the implementation of activities	8	2	4	The agencies will ensure that their staff and partners are conscious of the protection needs of beneficiaries and that activities are implemented accordingly.	FAO, UNICEF, WFP
<b>Institutional risks</b>					
Reputational loss	12	3	4	The agencies will proactively engage with key stakeholders and ensure transparent and clear communication to mitigate the risk of negative public perception or media coverage.	FAO, UNICEF, WFP
<b>Fiduciary risks</b>					
Fraud/corruption	12	3	4	The agencies commit to the highest standards of ethics and conduct, and seeks to uphold applicable rules and regulations across their operations. In addition, they rely on the commitment of all their employees, who are held personally accountable, and commit to take appropriate action when there is an alleged case of fraud or corruption.	FAO, UNICEF, WFP



Likelihood	Occurrence	Frequency	Consequence	Result
Very Likely	The event is <b>expected</b> to occur in most circumstances	Twice a month or more frequently	Extreme	An event leading to <b>massive or irreparable</b> damage or disruption
Likely	The event will probably occur in most circumstances	Once every two months or more frequently	Major	An event leading to <b>critical</b> damage or disruption
Possibly	The event <b>might</b> occur at some time	Once a year or more frequently	Moderate	An event leading to <b>serious</b> damage or disruption
Unlikely	The event <b>could</b> occur at some time	Once every three years or more frequently	Minor	An event leading to <b>some degree</b> of damage or disruption
Rare	The event <b>may</b> occur in exceptional circumstances	Once every seven years or more frequently	Insignificant	An event leading to <b>limited</b> damage or disruption


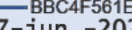


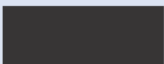

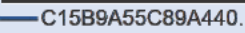
Likelihood	Consequences					Level of risk	Result
	Insignificant (1)	Minor (2)	Moderate (3)	Major (4)	Extreme (5)		
Very likely (5)	Medium (5)	High (10)	High (15)	Very High (20)	Very High (25)	High	Immediate action required by senior/ executive management. Mitigation activities/treatment options are mandatory to reduce likelihood and/or consequence. Monitoring strategy to be implemented by Risk Owner.
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)	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.
Unlikely (2)	Low (2)	Low (4)	Medium (6)	Medium (8)	High (10)		
Rare (1)	Low (1)	Low (3)	Medium (3)	Medium (4)	High (5)	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		PUNO 2 UNICEF		PUNO 3 WFP		TOTAL	
	Joint SDG Fund (USD)	PUNO Contribution (USD)	Joint SDG Fund (USD)	PUNO Contribution (USD)	Joint SDG Fund (USD)	PUNO Contribution (USD)	Joint SDG Fund (USD)	PUNO Contribution (USD)
1. Staff and other personnel	45000		0		5000			
2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials	42149,50		0		30161			
3. Equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture (including Depreciation)	0		0		6000			
4. Contractual services	20000		0		14000			
5. Travel	2500		0		2141			
6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts	0		60747,7		0			
7. General Operating and other Direct Costs	2500		0		3731			
<b>Total Direct Costs</b>	<b>112149,5</b>		<b>60747,7</b>		<b>61033</b>			
8. Indirect Support Costs (Max. 7%)	7850,50		4252,3		3967			
<b>TOTAL Costs</b>	<b>120000</b>	<b>125000</b>	<b>65000</b>	<b>155000</b>	<b>65000</b>	<b>218000</b>	<b>249999</b>	<b>498000</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 SIGNATURE</b>	<b>Gianluca Rampolla del Tindaro</b> Date and Signature  DocuSigned by:  BBC4F561EFFF425... 17-jun.-2022
<b>FAO Representative SIGNATURE</b>	<b>Alexis Bonte, FAO Representative in Venezuela.</b> Date and Signature   16.06.2022
<b>PUNO Representative SIGNATURE</b>	<b>Abubacar Sultan, UNICEF Representative in Venezuela.</b> Date and Signature  16-06-2022
<b>PUNO Representative SIGNATURE</b>	<b>Laura Melo, WFP Representative in Venezuela.</b> Date and Signature  DocuSigned by:  C15B9A55C89A440... 16-Jun-2022