



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 type="checkbox"/> Energy <input type="checkbox"/> Finance
What are the areas of intervention that will be implemented by this proposal? Select all relevant intervention areas.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Data collection/analytics <input type="checkbox"/> Analysis and forecasting <input 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 <i>(If yes, please follow the specific guidance as per communications from the Secretariat)</i>

Cover-page

MPTFO Project Reference Number	<i>(Leave blank, for automatic population in Atlas)</i>
Country	Zimbabwe
Region	Southern Africa
Joint programme title:	Comprehensive monitoring framework for anticipatory action planning in Zimbabwe
Outcomes(s): <i><verbatim from CF></i>	By 2026, all people in Zimbabwe, especially women and girls and those in the most vulnerable and marginalised communities, benefit from equitable and quality social services and protection.

Duration:	6 months
Anticipated start and end dates:	07/2022 to 12/2022 (For Top-ups, extensions to no later than 31 December 2022)
Short description	<p>The overall objective of this proposed collaboration is to establish a solid monitoring and anticipatory action system that is well received and used by national stakeholders and has the potential to catalyse funding for humanitarian and development interventions in Zimbabwe.</p> <p>The International Organization for Migration (IOM) and World Food Programme (WFP) will leverage and strengthen monitoring systems in Zimbabwe, namely IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) and WFP's HungerMap LIVE and Harmonized Markets Monitoring, to address the existing information gap on the potential impacts of the war in Ukraine and other global stressors on engendering migration and displacement in Zimbabwe. The project will have a specific focus on access to essential needs, food security, and rising food prices as drivers of migration in Zimbabwe. IOM and WFP will design an enhanced monitoring framework that incorporates new relevant indicators to inform on the evolving dynamics resulting from the global crisis on food.</p> <p>Data collected and analyzed through DTM, HungerMap LIVE and Harmonized Markets Monitoring, will generate critical information to guide the development of an anticipatory action strategy for national and humanitarian preparedness, which will be led by Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and the Government of Zimbabwe. The anticipatory action strategy will identify and estimate vulnerable populations, provide programmatic recommendations for context specific assistance, and contribute to other crisis preparedness mechanisms available in country, such as the Resident Coordinator's Office Crisis Risk Dashboard (CRD).</p> <p>This solid monitoring and an anticipatory action system will provide strategic evidence for the systematic inclusion of crisis modifiers in contingency planning and thus potentially catalyse funding for humanitarian and development interventions in Zimbabwe. IOM, WFP and FAO Zimbabwe are committed to implementing programs in a gender-sensitive manner and will encourage inclusivity during collection and assessment of data on women, men, boys, and girls. IOM, WFP and FAO teams will work in a way that supports equal representation of all genders among respondents within the customized surveys, which will allow for accurate tracking of gender-based vulnerabilities.</p>
Resident Coordinator	Edward Kallon - edward.kallon@un.org
UN Joint Program RCO focal point	Mickelle Hughes - mickelle.hughes@un.org

PUNO Lead agency JP Focal point	WFP – Francesca Erdelmann, Representative and Country Director
Other PUNOs JP focal point	IOM – Mario Lito Malanca, Representative
	FAO – Patrice Talla, Representative

Total budget:	\$250,000
Source of funds:	
• UN Joint SDG Fund	up to \$250,000 (\$400,000 for MCOs)
• PUNO 1	
• PUNO 2	
• PUNO 3	

SDG Targets directly addressed by the Joint Programme	1, 2, 10, 17
<u>Gender Marker</u>	Select only one from the options below <input type="checkbox"/> GEN3: Have gender equality/women empowerment as the primary or principal objective. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GEN2: Make a significant contribution to gender equality/women empowerment. <input type="checkbox"/> GEN1: Make a limited contribution to gender equality/women empowerment <input type="checkbox"/> GEN0: Make no contribution to gender equality/women empowerment

JOINT PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

Situation Analysis

The impacts of the war in Ukraine have been felt in Zimbabwe since the beginning, evidenced through price spikes, supply chain disruptions and a general deterioration of living conditions. The conflict is happening at a time when Zimbabwe is struggling to recover from the cumulative effects of the Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic and against the backdrop of a below-average agricultural harvest. This is threatening development gains and hindering progress towards Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). In recent reports, WFP, and United Nation Development Programme (UNDP) noted that the conflict has had direct effects on food and fuel prices, disrupted trade, led to fiscal tightening, and a widening of inequalities and governance issues.¹ The projection for poor households therefore is that they will experience worsened food insecurity emanating from increased cost of foods and general economic under-performance due to inflation, which will likely further exacerbate vulnerability and migration as a coping mechanism.

The price of fuel in Zimbabwe has increased by 15 percent pushing the import bill upwards considering that fuel makes up to 21.5 percent of total imports. Wheat prices increased by 15 percent, driving up the price of bread and other wheat by-products. Women, youth and low skilled workers will continue to bear the brunt of inflation, but an in-depth analysis on the differentiated impacts of the war in Zimbabwe on women in particular is still required in order to create a targeted response.

Moreover, the country is at the core of the Southern route characterized by mixed migration flows as economic migrants travel alongside refugees and asylum seekers. Zimbabwe has increasingly become a country-of-origin, transit, and destination for migrants and it has experienced a progressive rise in emigration with the outbreak of COVID-19. Emigration patterns have become increasingly complex with a rise in informal cross border movement and mainly survival migration of poor Zimbabweans. Leaving one's country of origin in search for better opportunities and an improved standard of living has now been a preferred coping strategy to escape the cycle of poverty in the Southern Africa Development Community (SADC) region and from migrants from the Horn of Africa. The sheer flows of migrants into and within Zimbabwe in recent years have put a strain on national resources, and the impacts of the conflict have worsened it. Effective assistance and protection responses in Zimbabwe are hindered by the fact that humanitarian and development actors have limited understanding on the profiles with essential needs and a gap, (food security) that in turn pushes vulnerable populations into migration, in and out of the country.

In addition, there is a breach in understanding the impact of the war in Ukraine on access to essential needs, including food, as a driver of migration. Irregular cross-border movements are likely to remain on the increase exposing migrants to further protection risks. Furthermore, the xenophobic attacks and the new migratory regulations announced by the South African government on the non-extension of

¹ UNDP, *'Impact of the war in Ukraine on Sustainable Development in Africa'* - May 24 2022. WFP, *'Implications of the Ukraine Crisis: Food, Fuel, Fertilisers and Freight Prices in the Southern Africa Region'* – May 18 2022.

Zimbabwean Exemption Permits (ZEP) beyond their expiry, could result in approximately 200,000 Zimbabweans facing deportation, further straining livelihoods, household incomes, and employment opportunities for many households.

Based on this, there is a need to, firstly better document the linkage between migration and prices of basic food and non-food commodities, access to essential needs, and food security, and then to estimate the likely impact of the war in Ukraine on these key drivers of migration, to inform national and humanitarian anticipatory action planning. The project proposes to monitor these dynamics during a critical period (as the macro-economic effects of the war are being felt and as the country heads towards its lean season) and conduct a deeper analysis to describe the actual impacts of the war on households, women, youth, the vulnerable and other sectors of the economy prone to migration so that response strategies become more targeted and address the specific needs of these groups.

**Programme
Strategy**

IOM, WFP and FAO propose to support the Government of Zimbabwe and other humanitarian and development partners to strengthen the country's resilience to the economic shocks emanating from war in Ukrainian, and similar global shocks in the future, by developing a framework for predicting a deterioration in the food and income security situation and recommending anticipatory actions at a programme and policy level. Ultimately this would serve to monitor and address emerging needs of the most vulnerable people in Zimbabwe in a timely and well-targeted manner. In order to achieve this:

- IOM and WFP are proposing to strengthen their data collection activities, adding relevant indicators on essential needs access, to provide accurate, disaggregated, and timely data on impacts of war in Ukraine on vulnerable populations and on migration flows to inform national humanitarian and development responses. Specifically,
 - IOM will adapt its DTM methodology to collect monthly data on flow monitoring, essential needs and food security, targeting points of entry (POEs) and their local border communities, food insecure areas and high migrant sending and receiving areas.
 - WFP will (i) enhance the HungerMap LIVE monitoring platform to collect information on access to essential needs, and migration. The system will sample 1,500 people per month nationwide for 6 months, focusing on migration hotspot areas; (ii) utilize food price data from the Harmonized Markets Monitoring system to start analysing the Alert for Price Spikes (ALPS) indicator.
 - This approach is based on prior similar collaborations between WFP and IOM in countries/regions with important migration corridors (e.g. Libya and Central America), and will be adapted to the specifics of the ongoing global crisis on food.
 - IOM, WFP and FAO will establish and form a joint technical working group to conduct joint analysis and reporting. Data from other relevant information systems may be incorporated into the overall framework.

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- Using the harmonized information systems above, FAO will support Scenario Modelling in conjunction with the Ministry of Lands, Agriculture, Water, Fisheries, Climate and Rural Development, which will lead to the development of an Anticipatory Action Strategy that can trigger actions for food security when different scenarios present.

This project is in line with the Zimbabwe UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (ZUNSDCF) 2022-2026 Priority 1 (people) and. Women and girls and those in the most vulnerable and marginalized communities and populations will benefit from equitable and quality social services and protection designed from the anticipatory actions. The project also contributes to the National Development Strategy (NDS) priority for food and nutrition security, as well as SDG 1 – no poverty, 2 – zero hunger, 10 – reduced inequalities, and 17 – partnership for the goals. The proposed Scenario Modelling process will complement the Crisis Response module of the Agriculture Information Management Systems (AIMS) housed in the Ministry of Lands, Agriculture, Water, Fisheries, Climate and Rural Development.

The project will result in a shortlist of key interventions by government and partners that are geared towards anticipating any drastic deterioration in the war in Ukraine, then triggering actions before the further deterioration. The specific actions to be adopted will be influenced by the Scenario Modelling process, as this process will help to define likely scenarios and impacts. It will also help to define the thresholds that will trigger actions by Government and its partners. The scenario modelling will be followed by a process of scenario monitoring where existing systems like WFP's HungerMap LIVE, Harmonized Markets Monitoring and Alert for Price Spikes Indicator (ALPS) as well as IOM's DTM monitoring systems will be leveraged to provide early warning information on the scenario thresholds to trigger policy and development action. A Ukrainian Crisis Modifier sub-committee will be established under the Zimbabwe Food Security Cluster or such a multi-stakeholder platform to continuously assess the situation and debate possible solutions. The ultimate aim of this activity is to ensure that proposed anticipatory actions help to cushion vulnerable households and groups from the multiple impacts of the Ukraine-Russia conflict, with a special focus on women. The proposed actions are expected to protect value chains, while also reducing the inequality gap.

The overall objective of this proposed collaboration is to establish a solid monitoring and anticipatory action system that provides strategic evidence for the systematic inclusion of crisis modifiers in contingency planning and thus has the potential to catalyse funding for humanitarian and development interventions in Zimbabwe. The joint outputs of this project will be:

1. Three joint monitoring bulletins on food security, market conditions and migration.
2. An in-depth report on the linkage between food security, essential needs, food prices and migration, including recommendations.
3. An anticipatory action strategy with a focus on preparedness for global shocks, including those emanating from the war in Ukraine.

Data collected and analysed through this project will generate critical information to enable Government decision makers and responders to provide vulnerable populations with better context specific assistance and also feed into other datasets available in

	<p>country, such as the Crisis Risk Dashboard. Information products generated will be widely disseminated to the Government, members of the UNCT and other national coordination platforms.</p> <p>Anticipatory action is a relatively new concept in humanitarian response planning, which may not be embraced by some financial stakeholders including host governments and traditional donors. A possible risk of this proposal is that once the Anticipatory Action strategy is in place, there might not be adequate resourcing to address all proposed anticipatory actions. It is therefore important to include potential financing sources in the strategy. Once the Anticipatory Action strategy is launched, it could be used for targeted resource mobilisation.</p>
<p>Governance and implementation arrangements</p>	<p><i>Max 500 words. Explain the specific roles and responsibilities of RC/RCO, PUNOs and other partners – to ensure integrated implementation and effective governance under the RC leadership. Focus on coordination, decision-making, reporting and how transaction costs will be reduced. Explain why this is the best approach including how it avoids introducing parallel structures to those that already exist, and confirm that existing structures and mechanisms of UNCT, government, and related programs/initiatives are leveraged.</i></p> <p>Under the overall coordination of the Resident Coordinator (RC), IOM, WFP and FAO shall deliver this project in line with its specific outcomes and outputs, ensuring that there are synergies and integration among all project components.</p> <p>The Resident Coordinator’s Office (RCO) will play a central role in organizing the work of all agencies and leading the dialogues, ensuring the UN delivers a harmonized message at the different project implementation stages, including the high-level exchange. In addition, the RCO will coordinate activities with other UN agencies through the Programme Management Team (PMT) and other inter-agency mechanisms to avoid possible duplication and invite relevant agencies to contribute with their specific expertise. This will also ensure the alignment of data collection activities in the UNSDCF, and ensure contributions made through this joint proposal are reported under this framework.</p> <p>Findings of joint analyses will be frequently shared with the wider humanitarian and development community, i.e. Government, Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) partners and donors through existing coordination platforms, such as the UN Country Team, national cluster system and the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT).</p> <p>Within the consortium, WFP will lead on project coordination, in charge of reporting obligations and submission. WFP will provide technical leadership and guidance on food security issues to be captured on data collection and will bring its expertise and global comparative advantage to enable the project to strengthen data collection systems on essential needs for vulnerable populations to inform the Government and the other stakeholders for improving the efficiency of the response.</p> <p>FAO will collaborate with the Ministry of Lands, Agriculture, Water Fisheries, Climate and Rural Development to conduct Scenario Modelling, which will lead to the development of an anticipatory action strategy that is endorsed by the Government of Zimbabwe.</p>

To ensure value for money and a reduction in implementation transaction costs, this joint project leverages on already existing monitoring tools to develop a specific framework focused on examining the linkage between food insecurity, lack of access to essential needs, and rising food prices leading to migration and to establish a Government-owned anticipatory action strategy. Efficiency is sought through established data collection systems and tested tools, however, a specific methodology will be developed and cross-learning among the partner UN agencies will be enhanced.

The overall governance and guidance for the implementation of this joint project will be undertaken by the technical working group (TWG), comprised of WFP, FAO and IOM analysts, and be shared with the PMT. The TWG will meet on a monthly basis to review progress in data collection and to conduct joint analysis and reporting, or upon the request of at least one of its members.

Legal context

This section refers to cooperation or assistance agreements form the legal basis for the relationships between the Government and each of the UN organizations participating in this joint programme. For example: the Basic Cooperation Agreement for UNICEF; Standard Basic Assistance Agreement for UNDP, which also applies to UNFPA; the Basic Agreement for WFP; as well as the Country Programme Action Plan(s) where they exist; and other applicable agreements for other participating UN organizations. For the Funds and Programmes, these are standing cooperation arrangements. For the specialized Agencies, these should be the text that is normally used in their programme/project documents or any other applicable legal instruments. The text specific to each participating UN organization should be cleared by the respective UN organization.

Indicate the title and date of the agreement between each Participating UN Organization (PUNO) and the government in the following format:

Agency name: United Nations World Food Programme (WFP)

Agreement title: Basic Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Zimbabwe and the United Nations World Food Programme concerning assistance from the World Food Programme.

Agreement date: 24 November 1982

Agency name: International Organization for Migrations (IOM)

Agreement title: Cooperation agreement between the Government of the Republic of Zimbabwe and The International Organization for Migration

Agreement date: 21 February 2007

Agency name: United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)

Agreement title: **Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Zimbabwe and the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations regarding the establishment of the FO Sub-regional Office for Southern and Eastern Africa**

Agreement date: 4 August 2006

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.

Workplan Template													
Outcome 1		<i>By 2026, all people in Zimbabwe, especially women and girls and those in the most vulnerable and marginalised communities, benefit from equitable and quality social services and protection.</i>											
Output	Target/s	List of activities	Time frame <i>Customize as relevant</i>					PLANNED BUDGET				PUNO/s involved	Implementing partner/s involved
			J	A	S	O	N	D	Overall budget description	Joint SDG Fund (USD)	PUNO Contributions (USD)		
Output 1.1 Monitoring bulletins on food security, market conditions and migration are produced.	3	Conduct inception and coordination meetings.						This budget will be used to strengthen the IOM and WFP data collection and analysis. The questionnaire will be enriched with essential needs questions and an adequate covered sample.	130,530.8	0	130,530.8	IOM/WFP	Geopoll
		Data collection through flow monitoring registry.											
		Conduct flow monitoring surveys at POEs and identified flow monitoring points.											
		Conduct food security monitoring through HungerMap LIVE											
		Carry out joint analysis of data and development of bulletins.											
		Conduct regular assessments and monitoring.											
		Dissemination of the reports.											
Output 1.2	1	Conduct coordination meeting.					At the end of the project a joint in-depth analysis on food insecurity and the lack of	20,092.25	0	20,092.25	IOM/WFP		
An in-depth report on the linkage between food security, essential		Carry out joint trends analysis of data and development of the report.											

needs, food prices and migration at the end of the project, including recommendations.		Dissemination of the Report.						access to essential needs as drivers of migration, including recommendations will be produced and disseminated.						
Output	Target/s	List of activities	Time frame						PLANNED BUDGET				PUNO/s involved	Implementing partner/s involved
			J	A	S	O	N	D	Overall budget description	Joint SDG Fund (USD)	PUNO Contributions (USD)	Total Cost (USD)		
Output 1.3	1x Scenario Modelling process developed	Data collection and analysis consultancy							Costs for scenario modelling consultancy	42,250	0	42,250	FAO	MLAFWRD
		Definition of Scenarios and thresholds						z						
Output 1.4	1x Anticipatory Action Strategy developed	Anticipatory Action Strategy Development						Costs for validation of anticipatory action strategy	10,000	0	10,000	FAO	MLAFWRD	

Output 1.5	Support ongoing scenario monitoring	Data monitoring and analysis						Data management staff time	7,500	0	7,500	FAO	MLAFWRD
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Risk Management

See further instruction below (delete the instructions before finalizing the ProDoc)

Risks	Risk Level: (Likelihood x Impact, as per instructions)	Likelihood: Certain - 5 Likely - 4 Possible - 3 Unlikely - 2 Rare - 1	Impact: Essential - 5 Major - 4 Moderate - 3 Minor - 2 Insignificant - 1	Mitigating measures	Responsible Org./Person
Contextual risks					
Natural disaster may exacerbate displacement and social tensions, putting pressure on limited resources for humanitarian activities in the country.	9	3	3	IOM's FAO's and WFP's monitoring activities and the anticipatory action report will improve the preparedness of Government and other stakeholders for future crises, including returns and displacements, and will increase the knowledge of international	IOM and WFP

				standards to increase the protection of at-risk populations. A contingency plan will be set in place to be prepared in case of emergency or need.	
The current capacity and resources may not be enough to cope with the expected massive returns through the POEs given the current xenophobia attacks and the decision on renewal of the Zimbabwe Exemption Permits in South Africa.	9	3	3	IOM's FAO's and WFP's monitoring activities and the anticipatory action report will improve the preparedness of Government and other stakeholders for future crises, including returns and displacements, and will increase the knowledge of international standards to increase the protection of at-risk populations. A contingency plan will be set in place to be prepared in case of emergency or need.	IOM and WFP
Programmatic risks					
Unwillingness of beneficiaries to participate in planned activities.	4	2	2	IOM and WFP have been working effectively in the areas of implementation, and maintains good relations with local authorities, which consider both agencies as key humanitarian and development partners.	IOM and WFP
Culturally insensitive activity leading to harm of beneficiaries, tension or danger in displacement sites or host communities.	4	1	4	IOM and WFP are committed to protection mainstreaming and to conducting activities in ways that seek to do no harm, prioritize safety and dignity, foster empowerment and participation, and are non-discriminatory and needs-based. Preventing and	IOM and WFP

				addressing sexual exploitation and abuse by IOM and WFP staff and implementing partners are vital protection considerations that both agencies integrate into all its operations.	
Resourcing for some proposed actions in the anticipatory action strategy may not be readily available	12	3	4	The anticipatory action strategy needs to propose possible funding sources; a final strategy will be used for resource mobilization of targeted actions.	FAO/MoLAWFCRD
Institutional risks					
Restriction in the collection of data by Government authorities or security forces.	3	1	3	IOM, WFP and FAO have matrixes of potential risk and actions to be taken in case of occurrence. A risk analysis considers factors that could negatively affect the success of a project. Major considerations are taken regarding the evolving political context.	FAO, IOM and WFP
The political situation with the upcoming elections in 2023 may hinder the progress and implementation of the project in highly politicized areas.	9	3	3	IOM, WFP and FAO have matrixes of potential risk and actions to be taken in case of occurrence. A risk analysis considers factors that could negatively affect the success of a project. Major considerations are taken regarding the evolving political context.	FAO, IOM and WFP
Fiduciary risks					
Misappropriation of funds away from beneficiaries.	4	1	4	The proposed interventions in the field will be implemented directly by IOM DTM and WFPs Vulnerability, Assessment and Mapping (VAM) teams based in Harare, with participation of staff	FAO, IOM and WFP

				<p>located in data collection points. The agencies have established technical teams who have been implementing humanitarian and development responses in Zimbabwe.</p> <p>The Project's Support Unit and Common Services cover procurement and logistics, finance and human resources will also support the implementation of this action.</p> <p>IOM, WFP and FAO's headquarters will provide technical support on a regular basis.</p>	
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Likelihood	Occurrence	Frequency
Very Likely	The event is expected to occur in most circumstances	Twice a month or more frequently
Likely	The event will probably occur in most circumstances	Once every two months or more frequently
Possibly	The event might occur at some time	Once a year or more frequently
Unlikely	The event could occur at some time	Once every three years or more frequently
Rare	The event may occur in exceptional circumstances	Once every seven years or more frequently

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

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)

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

Budget per UNSDG Categories

UNSDG BUDGET CATEGORIES	IOM		WFP		FAO	
	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	17,787		9,757.25		7,500	
2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials	2,000		0		0	
3. Equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture (including Depreciation)	3,928		0		0	
4. Contractual services	0		85,141.81		42,250	
5. Travel	7,000		0		0	
6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts	0		0		0	
7. General Operating and other Direct Costs	48,724		0		10,000	
Total Direct Costs	79,439		94,899.06		59,750	
8. Indirect Support Costs (Max. 7%)	5,561		6,168.44 (*)		4,182.50	
TOTAL Costs	85,000	0	101,067.50	0	63,932.50	0

(*) WFP's ISC is 6.5%.

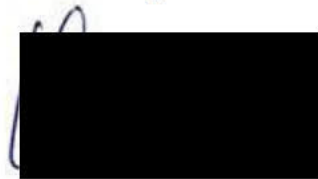
(**) WFP will continue to fundraise to support this activity, therefore the PUNO contribution can change during project implementation.

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

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

**RESIDENT COORDINATOR
SIGNATURE**

Name: Edward Kallon
Date and Signature: 08 June 2022




**IOM Representative
SIGNATURE**

Name, Title: Mario Lito Malanca
Date and Signature: 08 June 2022
pp



**WFP OiC
SIGNATURE**

Name, Title: Christine Mendes
Date and Signature: 08 June 2022



**FAO Representative
SIGNATURE**

Name, Title: Patrice Talla
Date and Signature: 08 June 2022

