



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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> Energy <input checked="" 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> Analysis and forecasting <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Help devise comprehensive preventative package of response measures <input type="checkbox"/> Testing / catalysing new integrated policies, financing solutions, programmes
Is the proposal developed under the RC leadership to mobilize the UNCT to effectively and efficiency respond to the crisis?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Does the proposal contribute to results in the UNSDCFs?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Is the proposal building on and topping up an existing joint programme supported by the Joint SDG Fund?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <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	El Salvador
Region	Latin America

Joint programme title:	Strengthening the capacity to collect information that complements the analysis of the Economic impacts and the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) 2022-2023 and its operational analysis structure for monitoring and generating Food and Nutrition Security scenarios.
Outcomes(s): <verbatim from CF>	<p>United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework, El Salvador 2022-2026</p> <p>Strategic Priority 2: Economic transformation towards an inclusive model that is environmentally, and socially sustainable and innovative.</p> <p>Outcome 4. By 2026, all persons, particularly those in vulnerable situations, have greater opportunities to access decent, productive work and sustainable livelihoods, in an environment that is inclusive, innovative, and sustainable economic transformation.</p> <p>Outcome 5. By 2026, institutions and the population in El Salvador are more prepared and resilient to disasters, manages risks effectively, adapt better, and mitigate the effects of climate change.</p>
Duration:	Maximum 6 months, no later than 31 December 2022
Anticipated start and end dates:	06/2022 to 12/2022 (for Top-ups, extensions to no later than 31 December 2022)
Short description	<p>The proposal aims to provide the Government and development stakeholders (including the UNCT, civil society, private sector and others) with data and analytic tools for decision making to the crisis generated by the Russia-Ukraine conflict. El Salvador is highly dependent on fuel and food imports, as well as agricultural inputs (including fertilizers) for small-scale production, and other basic commodities. According to the Economist Intelligence Unit¹, El Salvador is one of the most vulnerable in Latin America to Ukraine crisis due to its international commodity dependence and financial constraints. This crisis will clearly have negative socioeconomic impacts over poverty, economic recovery trends after the COVID-19 pandemic and especially on food security and general price increases in food production. The most affected ones will be the most vulnerable population with limited financial resources.</p> <p>The proposal has two specific outcomes, one aims to cover existing information gaps to quantify the severity of the food insecurity. Both outcomes contribute to implement information-based solutions, contribute to the identification of vulnerable populations, improve national capacity for information gathering especially related to IPC 2022-2023 analysis, and strengthen the analysis structure responsible for monitoring and generating scenarios related to acute food insecurity. The second outcome focuses on developing forecasts on economic impact and analysis on increases in commodities and food prices to estimate the national effects over poverty,</p>

¹ https://pages.eiu.com/rs/753-RIQ-438/images/can-latin-america-grow-faster%20%281%29.pdf?mkt_tok=NzUzLVJJUS00MzgAAAGEcxiMGfq21JULHXkWN0xjZS4nfeZaw2iaVDxFTa3jqbgNFVXfamYtISEev4S34Kje1CR-RGDjba152PwuxbuuA-cv_hvPp_MgGZKrr9WwCw07w

tax revenue and fiscal space through microsimulations and macro fiscal scenarios development to measure the effects of the crisis over wellbeing, employment and livelihoods.

In the area of analysis in the Food and Nutrition Security the proposal will have two specific outputs, the first, is focus on filling an existing information gap, complementing efforts that are being made, through additional surveys of quality primary data, updated and necessary to be able to analyze the severity and magnitude of acute food insecurity. To achieve this, the initiative will build the capacity of a Technical Working Group (TWG) to be formed to identify and collect key information for the IPC analysis. In addition, the development of a mechanism to describe the organization and action process, the collection and analysis of complementary information, and conduction of workshops to validate the information generated for technical input and feedback to decision makers. The mechanism will seek contact with other countries to share best practices and lessons learned.

A second output will strengthen the governance structure for analysis in El Salvador in coherence of other national systems. This output will reinforce de advocacy for national attention, policy and response through a better IPC mechanism. The capacities of the TWG will be strengthening through periodic working sessions to monitor the situation, contributing to its consolidation; in addition to a strategic communication plan for IPC results to increase funding, visibility and understanding of the FNS situation at the national level. This will require spaces for dialogue and articulation at a high political level to make strategic decisions. In addition to an advocate, prioritize actions and consensual responses.

Resident Coordinator	Mrs. Birgit Gerstenberg, erika.gerstenberg@un.org
UN Joint Program RCO focal point	Silvia Vides, Partnership and Finance Officer, silvia.vides@un.org , 503 61716342
PUNO Lead agency JP Focal point	FAO, Diego Recalde. Diego.Recalde@fao.org
Other PUNOs JP focal point	WFP, Riaz Lodhi. riaz.lodhi@wfp.org
	PNUD, Georgiana Braga-Orillard. georgiana.braga@undp.org
Total budget:	
Source of funds:	
• UN Joint SDG Fund	Up to \$250,000 (\$400,000 for MCOs)
• FAO	\$100,000.00
• WFP	\$100,000.00
• PNUD	\$ 50,000.00

1. Other sources	
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SDG Targets directly addressed by the Joint Programme	<p>SDG 1, SDG 2, SDG 8, SDG 17 all are prioritized by the Government of El Salvador in the VNR 2022:</p> <p>1.3 Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable</p> <p>1.4 By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance.</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>2.B Correct and prevent trade restrictions and distortions in world agricultural markets, including through the parallel elimination of all forms of agricultural export subsidies and all export measures with equivalent effect, in accordance with the mandate of the Doha Development Round.</p> <p>8.10 Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all</p> <p>8.A Increase Aid for Trade support for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, including through the Enhanced Integrated Framework for Trade-Related Technical Assistance to Least Developed Countries.</p> <p>17.4 Assist developing countries in attaining long-term debt sustainability through coordinated policies aimed at fostering debt financing, debt relief and debt restructuring, as appropriate, and address the external debt of highly indebted poor countries to reduce debt distress.</p>
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	<p>17.18 By 2020, 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.</p>
<p><u>Gender Marker</u></p>	<p>Select only one from the options below</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><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

Global inflation has severely increase since 2020, and by the end of the first quarter of 2022 it has reached historical highs due to the accumulated effects of the COVID-19 pandemic, USA-China trade disputes, global supply chains and the Ukraine-Russia crisis (ECLAC, 2022). The sharp rise in energy and food prices is contributing to high inflation, mainly affecting the most vulnerable and increasing the risk of increasing poverty rates, food insecurity and social unrest (United Nations, 2022). The Ukraine war has exacerbated disruptions in the primary sector (oil, gas, and grains) and industrial sectors that produce inputs for agriculture. Subsistence agricultural activities contribute significantly to food security and are significantly threatened by variations in input prices.

Inflationary pressures have led to contractionary monetary policies, rising interest rates, and reversing the economic stimulus. Global annual inflation will accelerate at the end of the year, while labour market remains weak in Latin America, increasing informality and migration. Poverty will likely not return to pre-pandemic levels in the near term.

El Salvador is not exempt from the described effects, and as a fully dollarized economy with almost a quarter of national production in family remittances, economic growth forecasts have been revised downwards. Fiscal space for an inclusive recovery has been reduced over the last years, and under current policies, public debt is expected to rise to about 96 percent of GDP in 2026 on an unsustainable path. (IMF Staff Country reports). Fiscal deficit was 5.8% of GDP in 2021 and it's expected to be similar in 2022.

The Russian invasion of Ukraine has triggered increases in food and fertilizer prices, exacerbating food insecurity, and poverty. Basic product prices increase will affect small farmers' access to fertilizers and agricultural inputs, compromising food supply in 2023 and reducing agricultural yields in countries with small farmers like El Salvador. National poverty rate increased from 22.8% in 2019 to 26.2% in 2020; and it might continue increasing because of the increase in food and health components of the basic food basket (BFB). Consumer price index in 2021 increased 6.1% with the highest increase in the last decade.

El Salvador is vulnerable to current international context because price volatility affects BFB, but also because of the dependence on fuel and food imports. The country is a net importer of fossil fuels and depends on them to meet energy needs for industry, transport, and to a certain extent, power generation, accounting for 69% of its total energy supply in 2019 (IRENA, RRA 2020). It's estimated that 52% of Urban BFB components is supplied through imports, especially cereals, fruit and vegetables. Financial limitations affect the capacity to respond to the prolonged food crisis affecting the region, and there is poor visibility and understanding of the undergoing problem of food insecurity.

Six out of ten Salvadorans live in urban areas, while 4 in rural areas (53.3% are women and 46.7% men). Overweight and obesity affects 30.7% of children in school age and 65.2% of adults. Chronic malnutrition in children under 5 years old is 15.3% of boys and 12.0% of girls. From July to August 2021, 12 out of 14 departments were classified in the Accentuated food insecurity (Phase 2), that is, more than 0.8 million people in need of urgent action; and the remaining two were classified in Crisis phase (Phase 3). Women have disadvantageous conditions, which reveals the necessity of better information and segregated data to respond to their needs. El Salvador has made

progress in enhancing the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC), but there still important gaps to fill, in order to take more relevant and appropriate decisions.

Programme Strategy The Ukraine war has exacerbated disruptions in the primary sector (specially in oil, gas, and grains) and in industrial sectors that produce inputs for agriculture. The rise in commodity prices and inputs coupled with reduced agricultural production and COVID-19 pandemic severe effects over human development, which affected school attendance, life expectancy, households' income, and affects food security. Several warnings recall that fertilizer and fuel prices will impact food production significantly for 2022 and 2023, which affects food FS dimensions (availability, access, use of food and stability), considering that some are directly affected by shocks and vulnerabilities.

Since March 2022, El Salvador's government implemented 11 economic measures to mitigate the influence and impact of the international price increase, among them are exemption of specific taxes to fuels in order to stop gasoline and public transportation prices increase, and energy price freeze. Other measures are the suspension of import tariffs over cereals, oils, fruits, vegetables, and other basic foods for consumption, and the authorization of imports of food products to facilitate food import to avoid shortages.

Despite these efforts, the country is missing accessible economic analysis and forecasts to estimate how these measures could impact poverty rates, fiscal space, and tax revenue. The latest publication of BFB shows that the price levels are still rising one month after the implementation of the economic measures, and by the end of April 2022 urban BFB increased over the previous year 11.8% and rural BFB increase was 14%. Therefore, one of the outcomes will work on instruments and information for economic and social policy decision making measures with gender perspective.

The other outcome will cover the existing information gaps for measuring food insecurity. El Salvador has made considerable progress in Food Insecurity analysis, through the Integrated Phase Classification (IPC) protocols and there are more than ten analysis that have allowed classifying Food Insecurity severity for the national level. There are still gaps of information such as: i) limited primary data availability at household level, ii) limited periodicity in data collection and frequency of IPC analysis that covers period of seasonal hunger iii) Limited financial resources for collecting up-to-date primary data for household level, and iv) limitations for understanding and early awareness of food insecurity and malnutrition conditions in the region.

For the development of these analyses, it has been necessary to train specialists and set up a national technical team to analyse the acute food insecurity of the IPC. The most recent analysis of the IPC (2021) shows that hunger and acute food insecurity represent challenges for SDG's accomplishment, given that there are still populations with persistent levels. The analysis estimated three scenarios (July - August 2021, current situation/September 2021-February 2022, first projected situation and March - May 2022, second projected situation), and estimates that between 10% and 14% of the population could be in phase of crisis and food emergency, which means more than 900 thousand people in this condition for scenario three. The departments with the greatest severity of acute food insecurity are Ahuachapán and Morazán, respectively.

Despite this, there is still uncertainty regarding the number of affected households, given that their exact location and the degree of severity of acute food insecurity faced by each household are unknown at the territorial level. In addition, the representativeness of some surveys is at the departmental level, and they have limited information at the municipal level. The conjuncture of the Russian and Ukrainian conflict has generated a rise in the price of fertilizers and fuels on a global scale, and those households that are dedicated to family and subsistence farming will see their harvests affected given the increase in the cost of agricultural inputs. Having updated information about food insecurity will help strategic response and plans for social protection in populations classified as in crisis or emergency (phases 3 and 4 of the IPC), in addition to improving the quality of the IPC AFI (Acute Food Insecurity) analyses as the main sources of information for the Global Food Crisis Report.

There are two outputs for the first outcome:

1. The first one covers the existing information gaps, complementing efforts that are being carried out at the national level, through additional surveys of primary quality data, updated, and necessary to be able to analyse the severity and magnitude of acute food insecurity. To achieve this, the intervention strategy will promote the establishment and strengthening of the capacities of the working group formed to identify, in a participatory and multisectoral manner, key or missing information to be collected for the IFC analyses. Next, it will involve the development of a protocol that allows describing the process of organization, collection and analysis of complementary information. Finally, workshops will be held to validate the information generated to have the technical consent and return it to decision makers. The mechanism will seek to have contact with more developed countries to share best practices and lessons learned.
2. The second output aims to strengthen the governance structure for IPC analysis, where it will be necessary to strengthen the capacities of the technical work group formed, with periodic meetings for continuous monitoring of the situation, contributing to its consolidation, as well as strengthen a strategic communication plan for IPC results, to increase financing, visibility and understanding of the FSN situation at the national level for informed decision making. This will require spaces for dialogue and articulation at a high political level to make strategic decisions. In addition to an activation mechanism to prioritize actions and agreed responses. The intervention will contribute to SDGs: 1, 2, 8, 17. The governance structure, and dialogue and articulation spaces will be enriched with forecast analysis and microsimulations generated in the first output.

The second outcome, with an output will develop an economic analysis and forecasts of commodity and food price increase to estimate the national effects over tax revenue, fiscal space and household poverty through microsimulations and macro fiscal scenarios development to measure impacts on wellbeing, employment, and livelihoods.

The proposal is framed in the regional effort of PROGRESAN-SICA²; of which CONASAN³ is an implementing member through the national follow-up technical working group (TWG) and supported by the FAO, WFP and UNDP as partners. The intervention will strengthen the

² <https://www.sica.int/consulta/Noticia.aspx?Idn=107510&idm=1>

³ <http://www.conasan.gob.sv/> an institutional mechanism for FNS and led by the Ministry of Health.

	<p>monitoring and evaluation system in accordance with the roadmap defined for sustainable food systems by the national entity responsible for FNS in the country.</p>
<p>Governance and implementation arrangements</p>	<p>Through the leadership of the Resident Coordination Office, the strategic articulation of this project will be ensured, contributing to informed and timely decision-making by the agencies and actors involved in this initiative. The Representatives and the technical teams of WFP, FAO and UNDP will develop in a collaborative and complementary manner the phases of planning, implementation, monitoring and accountability throughout the initiative, ensuring synergy, effectiveness and efficiency in the actions and use of resources, as it was in previous cooperation actions related to FNS, such as the inter-agency SANOS (WFP, FAO, WHO and UNICEF with the support of the SDG Fund in 2014) project that strengthened FNS in families with successful results and a rich experience of coordination of agencies.</p> <p>Also, this initiative is aligned to the UNSDCF 2022-2026, specifically to the Strategic Priority 2: Economic transformation towards an inclusive model that is environmentally, and socially sustainable and innovative. UNDP and FAO are the leaders of Group of Results in Economic transformation, and the results of this initiative will ensure a comprehensive approach of the agencies, funds and programmes that reports to the Economic Transformation outcomes.</p> <p>Together, both the RCO and the agencies involved will encourage the participation of other relevant and indispensable actors for the development and success of the proposed activities, such as other UN Agencies (ECLAC, ILO, UNFPA among others), the State institutions, civil society organizations and the private sector. This broad involvement, in addition to enhancing impact, will facilitate the sustainability of its scope, taking advantage of the interagency coordination structures and spaces that already exist, both within and outside the United Nations system, such as the ITC-WGTG.</p> <p>For coordination and decision-making in implementation, a technical committee will be formed with representation from the agencies involved, which will follow up on the work plan, budget execution and the risk matrix associated with this intervention, as well as the proposed mitigation actions.</p> <p>Finally, the budget allocation among the implementing agencies will be made according to the cost of the activities that each one will lead. These activities will be distributed according to the expertise and mandate of each agency.</p>
<p>Legal context</p>	<p>Agreements between Participating UN Organization (PUNO) and the government:</p> <p>Agency name: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) Agreement title: Agreement between FAO and the Government of the Republic of El Salvador for the Establishment of the FAO Representation in El Salvador Agreement date: November 30, 1977, ratified by Legislative Decree No. 451 of January 26, 1978, published in Official Gazette No. 46, Volume No. 258 of March 7, 1978.</p> <p>Agency name: World Food Programme (WFP) Agreement title: Basic Agreement</p>

Agreement date: July 12, 1971, Executive Agreement No. 461, dated August 12, 1971, of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, approving it, and Legislative Decree No. 482, dated January 20, 1972, ratifying it in all its parts, published in the official gazette on February 14, 1972.

Agency name: **United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)**

Agreement title: Standard Basic Assistance Agreement

Agreement date: March 21, 1975, approved by Executive Agreement No. 283 of April 10, 1975 of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and ratified by Legislative Decree No. 261 of May 8, 1975, published in the Official Gazette No. 89, volume No. 247 of May 16, 1975.

The UN System signed with the Government, its **United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) 2022-2026** on September 10, 2021. This initiative is linked to the Strategic Priority 2: Economic transformation towards an inclusive model that is environmentally, and socially sustainable and innovative.

Outcome 1		Cover the existing information gap through strengthened governance and the collection of updated primary data to classify the magnitude and severity of acute food insecurity in El Salvador.												
Output	Target/s	List of activities							PLANNED BUDGET			PUNO/s involved	Implementing partner/s involved	
			1	2	3	4	5	6	Overall budget description	Joint SDG Fund (USD)	PUNO Contributions (USD)	Total Cost (USD)		
Output 1.1														
The Government strengthens the IPC 2022-2023 analysis of severe food insecurity by improving the availability and quality of complementary data to enable strategic, evidence-based decision making.	Contribute evidence on elements of FNS results and/or contributing factors (e.g. data on production, markets, etc.) to prevent a crisis in the country.	- Establishment of a technical working group for the identification and collection of complementary data for the IPC analysis based on SAN results.	X						<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Organization of the Plan/Protocol ▪ Identification of best practices ▪ Team organization ▪ Training of Teams ▪ Organization and implementation of data collection ▪ Supervision and processing of the information. ▪ Elaboration of the Report 	FAO: \$ 64,224.63 WFP: \$90,680.38 \$154,905.01	FAO: \$ 100,000 WFP: \$17,641.87 \$ 117,641.87	FAO: \$ 164,224.63 WFP: \$108,322.25 \$ 272,546.88	FAO/WFP	Consejo Nacional de Seguridad Alimentaria y Nutricional (CONASAN). Dirección General de Estadísticas y Censos (DIGESTYC)

		- Development of an action plan for the collection of complementary information to improve the quality of IPC analysis at acute food insecurity.	X	X										
		- Organization, implementation and analysis of the IPC to identify key factors of acute food insecurity.		X	X	X								
		- Technical validation and consensus workshop to support decision making.					X							
Output 1.2 Developed a multisectoral technical-policy mechanism for dialogue for the collection of complementary and quality data, which allows for the analysis of the severity and magnitude of acute food insecurity.	Decision-making structures strengthened through dialogue, a communication plan and an activation and response mechanism.	-Strengthening of the TWG through regular meetings for continuous monitoring of evidence for early warning.		X	X	X	X							
								<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TWG meetings to monitor FNS data and risk factors. • Events for socialization of IPC reports and maps. • Quarterly elaboration and update of communication plans. • Multisectoral meeting for activation of articulated actions and responses based on evidence of IPC results. 	FAO: \$ 35,775.37 WFP \$9,320.03 \$45,095.40	FAO: \$100,000 WFP: \$1,813.13 \$101,813.13	FAO: \$ 135,775.37 WFP \$ 11,133.16 \$ 146,908.53	FAO/WFP	CONASAN	

		- Preparation of a strategic communication plan for IPC results (multisectoral).					X	X						
		- Development of a trigger mechanism for prioritization of actions and consensus-based responses based on ICF evidence.					X	X						
Outcome 2		Developing economic and forecasts analysis of commodity and food price increase to estimate the national effects over tax revenue, fiscal space and household poverty.												
Output	Target/s	List of activities							PLANNED BUDGET				PUNO/s involved	Implementing partner/s involved
			1	2	3	4	5	6	Overall budget description	Joint SDG Fund (USD)	PUNO Contributions (USD)	Total Cost (USD)		
Output 2.1 The country and national government dispose of instruments and information, to take economic and social policy measures with gender perspective, to face the growing poverty and food insecurity due to inflationary pressures.	Contribute with evidence to the identification of vulnerable populations and generate information for economic policy decision-making	Developing microsimulations analysis at household level to measure the impact over monetary and multidimensional poverty of food and commodity prices	X	X	X					\$ 50,000.00	\$ 24,480.00	\$ 74,480.00	UNDP / RCO /	Economic Ministry / Finance Ministry / Trade and Investment Secretary / National Council of Sustainable Development

Developing a macro-fiscal scenarios analysis to manage fiscal space and looking for financing alternatives for an inclusive recovery and protection of populations in vulnerability	X	X	X	X				
Policy document and advocacy strategy with policy recommendations to manage crisis				x	x	x		

Monitoring, accountability, financial management, and public disclosure

Standard text – do not change

Reporting on the Joint SDG Fund will be results-oriented, and evidence based. **The Convening/Lead Agent will develop a simple final narrative report and submit it to the Joint SDG Fund Secretariat, through the Resident Coordinator no later than two (2) months after the operational closure of the programme activities.**

The Resident Coordinator will be required to monitor the implementation of the joint programme, with the involvement of Joint SDG Fund Secretariat to which it must submit data and information when requested. Additional insights (such as policy papers, value for money analysis, case studies, infographics, blogs) might need to be provided, per request of the Joint SDG Fund Secretariat.

PUNOs will be required to include information on complementary funding received from other sources (both UN cost sharing, and external sources of funding) for the activities supported by the Fund, including in kind contributions and/or South-South Cooperation initiatives, in the reporting.

PUNOs at Headquarters level shall provide the Administrative Agent with the following statements and reports prepared in accordance with its accounting and reporting procedures, consolidate the financial reports, as follows:

- Annual financial reports as of 31st December each year with respect to the funds disbursed to it from the Joint SDG Fund Account, to be provided no later than four months after the end of the applicable reporting period; and
- A final financial report, after the completion of the activities financed by the Joint SDG Fund and including the final year of the activities, to be provided no later than 30 April of the year following the operational closing of the project activities.

The Project will be using a pass-through fund management modality where UNDP Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office will act as the Administrative Agent. The programmatic UN entity of the Facility shall assume full programmatic and financial accountability for the funds disbursed to it by the Administrative Agent of the Joint SDG Fund (Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office). Such funds will be administered by each UN Agency, Fund, and Project in accordance with its own regulations, rules, directives and procedures. The entity shall establish a separate ledger account for the receipt and administration of the funds disbursed to it by the Administrative Agent. Indirect costs of the Participating Organizations recovered through project support costs will be 7%. All other costs incurred by each PUNO in carrying out the activities for which it is responsible under the Fund will be recovered as direct costs. Procedures on financial transfers, extensions, financial and operational closure, and related administrative issues are stipulated in the Operational Guidance of the Joint SDG Fund. PUNOs and partners must comply with Joint SDG Fund brand guidelines, which includes information on donor visibility requirements.

Risk Management

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

Risks	Risk Level: (Likelihood x Impact, as per instructions)	Likelihood: Certain - 5 Likely - 4 Possible - 3 Unlikely - 2 Rare – 1	Impact: Essential – 5 Major - 4 Moderate - 3 Minor - 2 Insignificant - 1	Mitigating measures	Responsible Org./Person
Contextual risks					
The impacts of the Russia-Ukraine crisis on the country are becoming more complex; the government institutions must focus on mitigating the impacts.	6	2	3	The direct results of the project will gather valuable information for decision making and strengthening of the TWG, which is designated to follow up on economic policy and food security.	CONASAN/Ministerio de Economía / Grupo técnico de trabajo
Climate vulnerability generates impacts that government institutions must focus on, in order to address emergencies	6	2	3	The direct results of the project will provide valuable information for decision making and strengthening of the TWG, designated to follow up on food security situations, led by CONASAN.	CONASAN/Technical Working Group

Due to the COVID-19 pandemic and post-pandemic; field activities for collection and work meetings decrease in frequency. This decreases progress on the work plan especially in the field.	8	3	4	CONASAN, as the governing body of FSN in the country, will lead the process of convening the TWG, which is made up of various government institutions, cooperating partners and civil society, which will facilitate the ownership and sustainability of the processes.	CONASAN
Programmatic risks					
Lack of ownership on the part of government institutions	6	2	3	CONASAN, as the governing body of FSN in the country, will lead the process of convening the TWG, which is made up of various government institutions, cooperating partners and civil society, which will facilitate the ownership and sustainability of the processes.	CONASAN
Lack of interest on the part of the Ministry of Economy and the Ministry of Finance	6	2	3	UN is in permanent conversation with both ministries to support the analyses.	UNDP/RCO
Institutional risks					
Change of personnel and focal points in the entities in charge of data collection and the TWG.	6	2	3	Design of applied training materials ("learning by doing") that reduce the time spent on initial training.	Technical working group
Fiduciary risks					
Financial execution limited by externalities affecting the country.	4	2	2	Informed decision making favors ownership by CONASAN and the Ministry of Economy and facilitates timely financial execution.	FAO/WFP/UNDP

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


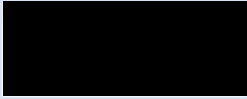
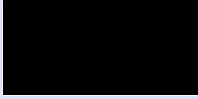
Likelihood	Consequences					Level of risk	Result
	Insignificant (1)	Minor (2)	Moderate (3)	Major (4)	Extreme (5)		
Very likely (5)	Medium (5)	High (10)	High (15)	Very High (20)	Very High (25)	High	Immediate action required by senior/ executive management. Mitigation activities/treatment options are mandatory 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	FAO		WFP		UNDP		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 Contributions (USD)
1. Staff and other personnel	14,794.20	200,000	12,000.00	19,455.00	0	24,480.00	26,794.20	243,935
2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials	0		750.00		0		750.00	
3. Equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture (including Depreciation)	0		6,100.00		0		6,100.00	
4. Contractual services (meeting, workshops, data collection)	16,650.75		44,412.00		45,000.00		91,200.75	
5. Travel	0		5,025.00		0		5,025.00	
6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts	45,100.00		17,550.00		0		77,148.99	
7. General Operating and other Direct Costs	16,912.99		8,060.00		1,500.00		26,439.00	
Total Direct Costs	93,457.94		93,897.00		46,500.00		233,457.94	
8. Indirect Support Costs (Max. 7%)	6,542.06	6,103.00	3,500.00	16,542.06				
TOTAL Costs	100,000.00	200,000	100,000.00	19,455.00	50,000.00	24,480.00	250,000.00	243,935.00

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	Birgit Gerstenberg June 8, 2022 Signature: 
PUNO Representative SIGNATURE	Diego Recalde, Representative, FAO June 8, 2022 Signature: 
PUNO Representative SIGNATURE	Jaakko Valli, Official in Charge, WFP June 8, 2022 Signature: 
PUNO Representative SIGNATURE	Georgiana Braga-Orillard, Resident Representative, UNDP June 8, 2022 Signature: 