



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 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 UNSDCF's?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" 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	Nicaragua
Region	LAC
Joint programme title:	Strengthened information systems for improved social protection policies and programmes ready to respond to food insecurity emergencies

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Outcomes(s): <verbatim from CF>	
Duration:	Maximum 6 months, no later than 31 December 2022
Anticipated start and end dates:	07/2022 to 12/2022 (for Top-ups, extensions to no later than 31 December 2022)
Short description	<p>The sharp increase in key commodity prices on global commodity markets is hitting Nicaragua after years of compounding crises, posing challenges to the progress achieved towards achieving the 2030 Agenda. Due to these global dynamic, food and agricultural prices are now on the rise in the country, severely affecting the household economy and the livelihoods of vulnerable people and putting at risk the food security and nutrition of the most vulnerable. During times of stress, low-income households adopt negative coping strategies, including selling their assets, reducing the size and frequency of their meals and migrating to neighbouring countries.</p> <p>Therefore, the World Food Programme (WFP), the International Organization for Migrations (OIM) and the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO) are proposing to join efforts to support the Government of Nicaragua in supporting affected populations. To do so, this proposal focuses on the improvement of data collection and analysis and technical assistance to government partners, to improve decision-making and strengthen the social protection system, building on lessons learned and gaps identified during the recent national response to hurricanes Eta and Iota. While the Government has well-established shock responsive social protection programmes, which can be rapidly scaled up and have proven effective during emergencies, there is a need now to support national partners in strengthening their data analysis and information systems through digitalization and improved data visualization, including by providing gender-disaggregated data that are essential to assess the differential impact of the crisis and effects of ensuing policy measures on women and men. The ultimate goal is to improve access to data for decision-making in the current context of the global pricing crisis and to strengthen national capacities to respond taking in consideration its effects on women, men, girls and boys, but it also includes the transfer of tools that could strengthen data analysis in the future. Additionally, the project will provide technical assistance to help strengthen national capacities on topics such as migration, which are undesired consequences of the impacts of the global crisis at the local level.</p> <p>Through these actions, the project will be contributing to SDG2, SDG 7, SDG 10 targets and will be guided by a strong gender-sensitive approach, applied to all activities and data collection instruments, with the aim of ensuring that national institutions are equipped with adequate data to deliver gender-sensitive responses in the future.</p>
Resident Coordinator	Antero Almeida de Pina, UNICEF Country Representative / Interagency Technical Coordinator (at the time this proposal was prepared and sent). apina@unicef.org
UN Joint Program RCO focal point	Dulce Mayorga, dulce.mayorga@one.un.org , Programme Officer, +505-86763922

PUNO Lead agency JP Focal point	WFP, Margherita Giordano, Emergency Response Manager, margherita.giordano@wfp.org
Other PUNOs JP focal point	WFP, Giorgia Testolin, Representative and Country Director, Giorgia.testolin@wfp.org
	PAHO, Ana Solis Ortega Treasure, Country Office Representative treasurea@paho.org
	IOM, JANET MARTINEZ COOPER HEAD OF OFFICE jmmartinez@iom.int

Total budget:	
Source of funds:	
• UN Joint SDG Fund	250,000.00 USD
• PUNO 1 : WFP	134,000.00 USD
• PUNO 2: PAHO	61,000 USD
• PUNO 3: IOM	55,000 USD
• Other sources	

SDG Targets directly addressed by the Joint Programme	SDG2, SDG 7, SDG 10
<u>Gender Marker</u>	<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> <p><input type="checkbox"/> GEN0: Make no contribution to gender equality/women empowerment</p>

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JOINT PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

Situation Analysis

Nicaragua's development efforts have been put to the test by the cumulative effects of three years of economic recession (2018-2020), the impacts of COVID-19, and two major hurricanes, Eta and Iota, which generated economic losses of USD 738 million (6% of the GDP) and caused people to migrate to other countries or internally. While the economy is now recovering, the recent global dynamics are posing additional challenges for the food and nutrition security of the most vulnerable.

The drastic increases in commodity prices began in a scenario of record high global food prices. In Nicaragua, the cost of the food basket increased by 15% between December 2020 and December 2021, a trend that continued in 2022. The price of staple grains like beans and maize are now 50% above the average of the past five years. With the current prices, an agricultural worker earning the minimum salary can only cover 27% of the basic basket. This also affects rural areas (48% of the population) and indigenous populations (10% of the population) the most, who pay up to 5 times the price of food products. According to the 2020 nutritional census, the Northern Autonomous Caribbean Coast, which has high predominance of Miskitu Indigenous population, has some of the highest rates of acute and chronic malnutrition in children from 0 to 60 months of age, as well as acute malnutrition in schoolchildren.

At the same time, fuel and input prices have also significantly increased, causing higher food production costs. Fuel (diesel) increased almost by 50% between April 2020 and April 2021 and fertilizers by 159%. The increase in fertilizers has a direct impact on the livelihoods of smallholder farmers, who produce 90% of the staple food consumed, playing a key role in the sustainability of food systems. It is important to understand how current global dynamics are affecting women and men, who tend to adopt negative coping strategies at times of pressure, such as reducing their food intake or migrating, often at the cost of family divisions and posing protection risks for the migrants.

In this context, national institutions must be well-equipped to respond to potential growing needs. The Government has been implementing a series of strategies to mitigate the impacts of growing prices and has shown its strong political will and efforts to respond through existing social protection programmes and safety nets, alleviating the needs of affected populations during crises. However, to activate these programmes, government partners need to have adequate and up-to-date data that can inform national decision-making processes. Currently, different institutions generate information on food, energy and agricultural input prices. However, since the information is not standardized or digitized, the analysis and response times are longer and lack differentiation according to the needs for women and men, girls and boys. Yet, there is an opportunity to go beyond secondary data and establish an integrated data analysis and monitoring system that can generate disaggregated information on how the current rise in commodity prices is impacting the lives of the people. This proposal aims to strengthen data collection and information systems, as well as to contribute towards comprehensive preventative response measures through enhanced national capacities.

Programme Strategy

In response to the problem identified above, this proposal aims to contribute towards the strengthening of technological and human capacities of national institutions, so that they can count on the necessary information to deliver adequate

responses to protect the food security and livelihoods of women, men, boys and girls in Nicaragua, in a timely manner. In doing so, the goal is to contribute towards more resilient food systems through greater empowerment of the shock-responsive social protection system with enhanced data collection and analysis capacities.

The proposal builds on the recent response to hurricanes Eta and Iota, which was relevant, timely and efficient, highlighting the potential of social protection programmes to reach affected populations through already established administrative, logistic, and programmatic mechanisms. Yet, recent experience also showed that established response mechanisms would greatly benefit from improved information systems, which count on up to date, digital, integrated, and disaggregated data. The lack of automatized data collection and visualization mechanisms affects the quality and speed of immediate assistance and early recovery programmes. Therefore, this proposal aims to improve access to data for decision-making in the current context of the global pricing crisis and to sensitize the authorities about its effects on women, men, girls and boys, but it also includes the transfer of tools that could strengthen data analysis in the future. This will come in hand with technical assistance to government partners, including on migration, given the link between shocks and increased mobility. The following subsection provides more details on the proposed activities and the logic of intervention to reach the overall project goal.

Objective:

Contribute towards the food and nutrition security of the Nicaraguan people, as well as the resilience of food systems, through enhanced national capacities, safeguarding existing progress towards the 2030 agenda

Outcome:

National capacities are strengthened for data collection and analysis to cope with potential shocks linked to the global dynamics in food value chains, as well as raising prices in the fuel and transport segments.

Output 1. Strengthened national information systems for analysis and decision-making.

Activities:

1.1.1 Conduct working sessions to promote coordination among national institutions involved in data generation.

This first activity aims to bring the different actors to the table, so that there are greater synergies and strengthened coordination in the use of data.

1.1.2 Gather data disaggregated by sex and intersectionality to identify the impact of raising prices and costs on food access and consumption; productive capacities; migration; and nutrition.

This activity will generate important data that will help understand how the increasing prices and global dynamics are impacting the lives of women and men, introducing a strong gender approach to the data collection instruments. To do so, the project will deploy different instruments, including a survey to gather quantitative data across the country, which will be complemented with qualitative data gathered through focus groups. Additionally, data on the nutritional status of children under five years old will be gathered through a nutrition census in the municipality of Waspam, located

in the indigenous North Caribbean Coast Autonomous Region, helping get a better understanding of the current situation while strengthening national capacities of the Ministry of Health (MINSa) for nutrition monitoring and surveillance. Waspam was selected as a key municipality due to its high prevalence of indigenous populations, with 6 indigenous territories, which are particularly vulnerable to shocks. Altogether, the data will serve to inform decision-making and to determine the activation of a possible response when/if needed that is tailored to the different needs of women, men, girls, and boys.

1.1.3 Strengthen institutional capacities through the transfer of tools and technologies for the improvement of SINAPRED's own automatised data system. Besides contributing toward improved access to data, this proposal includes a capacity strengthening component aimed at generating advanced data collection, analysis and visualization knowledge within SINAPRED, so that it can develop its own system for data analysis and monitoring. The tools already in use by SINAPRED will be automatized at an affordable cost, thus contributing to the sustainability of the action beyond the duration of this project. An expert in digital solutions will be hired to support this process, including the creation of a dashboard for improved data visualization. Through the project, technical staff of SINAPRED at different territorial levels will receive training on how to input data using these tools for a constant update of information.

Output 1.2 Enhanced government capacities for implementing evidence-based shock-responsive social programmes, based on needs differentiated by gender and intersectionality

Activities:

1.2.1 Support government partners on future interventions based on the data collected. Once information system is in place and the data collected is processed, the UN agencies that take part in this proposal will organize a working session with the government institutions to present an analysis of the findings and provide technical assistance and strategic recommendations on how to use this data to inform future action. This includes recommendations on the activation of shock-responsive social protection programmes based on evidence generated through improved data collection flows.

1.2.2. Strengthen the capacities of national institutions at national and local level on the linkages between human mobility and food access/production. Given the growing tendency towards drivers of migration as a coping strategy when shocks strike, this proposal includes a capacity strengthening components to help ensure that national partners are better equipped to promote preventive actions and tackle the issues and risks around human mobility. To do so, the training includes the different needs, challenges and realities of children, girls, women and men, applying a strong gender lens.

Through these actions, the project will be contributing to SDG2, SDG 7, SDG 10 and will be guided by a strong gender-sensitive approach, applied to all activities and data collection instruments, with the aim of ensuring that national institutions are equipped with adequate data to deliver gender-sensitive responses. By strengthening the capacities of national actors and contributing towards the development of an affordable data collection and monitoring system

	<p>operated by SINAPRED, the project is creating the conditions for the sustainability in the long-term, as national institutions will be able to take on the actions after the end of the project.</p>
<p>Governance and implementation arrangements</p>	<p>Given that Nicaragua does not have a resident coordinator, the participating agencies (IOM, PAHO and WFP) will work in a coordinated manner under the leadership of WFP as the lead agency. The agencies will use existing spaces for exchanges and updates related to the project implementation, such as the UNCT sessions and coordination instances that the agencies informally use, given the lack of a formal UN system. At the same time, a technical committee will be created with representation of all three agencies for regular exchanges. The committee will hold regular sessions throughout the project implementation (tentative every two months), possibly online to avoid transactions costs. These sessions will serve to provide updates on the project implementation. Additionally, the agencies will have regular working sessions as needed to coordinate joint actions with partners. This will generate an opportunity to strengthen inter-agency coordination and joint work with national institutions.</p> <p>While the project will be implemented by three agencies, others such as UNIDO, UNFPA, and FAO will be consulted during the project implementation, providing opportunities for their strategic advice and recommendations with a view to strengthen the activities.</p> <p>For the coordination with national institutions, the project will benefit from existing arrangements and communication channels, established with SINAPRED, MINSA and other national stakeholders, avoiding the creation of new structures. WFP has established respectful and transparent relationship and permanent consultation with SINAPRED, MINED, INTA and other government institutions.</p>
<p>Legal context</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>Indicate the title and date of the agreement between each Participating UN Organization (PUNO) and the government in the following format:</p> <p>Agency name: World Food Programme Agreement title: Country Programme Action Plan Agreement date: 22 January 2019</p>

Agency name: World Food Programme
Agreement title: Basic Agreement
Agreement date: 2002

Agency name: International Organization for Migration
Agreement title: Basic Agreement
Agreement date: 25 April 2000

Agency name: Pan American Health Organization
Agreement title: Country Cooperation Strategy
Agreement date: 1 January 2017

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Workplan Template

Outcome 1		National capacities are strengthened to cope with potential shocks linked to the global dynamics in food value chains, as well as raising prices in the fuel and transport segments.												
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 1.1 Strengthened national information systems for analysis and decision-making	National System for Disaster Prevention, Mitigation and Attention (SINAPRED for its Spanish acronym) and Ministry of Health (MINSa for its Spanish acronym) strengthened	1.1.1 Conduct working sessions to promote coordination among national institutions involved in data generation	X	X					This budget includes different cost items, including software licences, basic technological equipment, the services of an expert in digital solutions and data visualization, costs for field data collection and inputs required for this same purpose	195,000	60,000.00	255,000	WFP PAHO	SINAPRED, MINSa
		1.1.2 Gather data disaggregated by sex and intersectionality to identify the impact of raising prices and costs on food access and consumption; productive capacities; migration; and nutrition.												
		1.1.3 Strengthen institutional capacities through the transfer of	X	X	X	X	X	X						

		tools and technologies for the establishment of SINAPRED's own automatised data system.																
Output 1.2 Strengthened government capacities to integrate recommendations for social programs reactive to emergencies	National System for Disaster Prevention, Mitigation and Attention (SINAPRED for its Spanish acronym) strengthened	1.2.1 Support government partners on future interventions based on the data collected						X	This output includes mostly funds for implementing training sessions and workshnops with government counterparts, as well as meetings and high-level events for presenting data collection and systematization results	55,000	20,000	70,000	WFP OIM	SINAPRE				
		1.2.2 Strengthen the capacities of national institutions at national and local level on the linkages between human mobility and food access/production	X	X	X	X	X											

NOTE. The time frame expressed in the table stands for 2022 July, August, September, October and November.

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:

1. 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
2. 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					
COVID-19 pandemic hinder attendance to quantitative and qualitative data collection	Medium (6)	2	3	1. Ensure tablets availability in "COVID-19 secure spaces"	

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				2. Ensure a wide dissemination of the internet access to the survey, through different channels	
Programmatic risks					
Data skewed by majority access by urban and Internet-accessed individuals	High (12)	4	3	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Clear identification of data collection technique in the analysis and adjustments accordingly. 2. Triangulation of quantitative analysis with secondary data and results of the qualitative data collection 	
Institutional risks					
Fiduciary risks					

or

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

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

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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
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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.


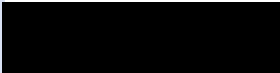


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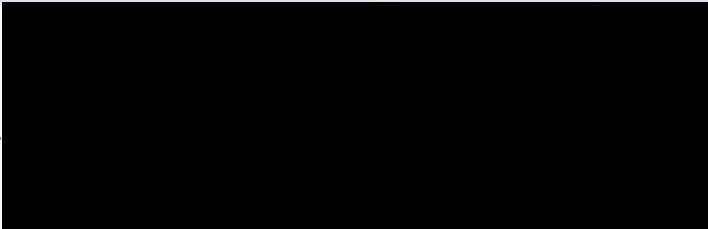
Budget per UNSDG Categories

UNSDG BUDGET CATEGORIES	PUNO 1 WFP		PUNO 2 PAHO		PUNO 3 IOM		PUNO 4 name	
	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	\$19,713.98		0		\$15,000.00			
2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials			\$40,000		\$420.56		0	
3. Equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture (including Depreciation)	\$64,654.47		0		0		0	
4. Contractual services	\$3,929.30		0		\$10,200.00		0	
5. Travel	\$4,251.61		\$3,000		\$3,524.00		0	
6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts	\$26,440.00		\$7,800		0		0	
7. General Operating and other Direct Costs	\$6,832.24		\$6,209.35		\$22,257.31		0	
Total Direct Costs	\$125,821.60		\$57,009.35		\$51,401.87		0	
8. Indirect Support Costs (Max. 7%)	\$ 8,178.40		\$3,990.65		\$3,598.13		0	
TOTAL Costs	\$134,000.00	\$ 50,000	\$61,000.00	\$10,000.00	\$55,000.00	\$20,000.00	0	0

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

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

RESIDENT COORDINATOR SIGNATURE	Antero Almeida de Pina, UNICEF Country Representative / Interagency Technical Coordinator (at the time this proposal was 		 
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PUNO WFP Representative SIGNATURE	Hebert Lopez, Deputy Director and Official in Charge Date and Signature	
PUNO PAHO Representative SIGNATURE	Ana Solis Ortega Tresaure, Engineer: Date and Signature	
PUNO IOM Representative SIGNATURE	Janet Martínez Cooper, Head Of Office Date and Signature	
PUNO Representative SIGNATURE	Name, Title: Date and Signature	