



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 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 mobilise the UNCT to effectively and efficiently respond to the crisis?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Does the proposal contribute to results in the UNSDCF?	<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

Cover-page

MPTFO Project Reference Number	
Country	Sri Lanka
Region	Asia Pacific
Joint programme title:	Urban Agriculture and community resilience towards gender equality and women's empowerment
UNSDF Outcomes(s):	<p>2) By 2022, people in Sri Lanka, especially the marginalised and vulnerable, will benefit from more rights-based, accountable, inclusive and effective public institutions, to enhance trust amongst communities and towards the State.</p> <p>3) By 2022, people in Sri Lanka, especially the vulnerable and marginalised groups of children, youth, women, elderly and disabled, benefit equitably from dynamic and responsive social protection systems.</p> <p>4) By 2022, people in Sri Lanka, in particular the vulnerable and marginalized, will be more resilient to climate change and natural disasters and benefit from increasingly sustainable management of natural resources, better environmental governance and blue/green development.</p>
Duration:	6 months
Anticipated start and end dates:	June/July 2022 to Dec/Jan 2022/23
Short description 300 words	<p>The programme seeks to promote urban agricultural practices to provide alternative ways of sourcing nutritious food and strengthening community level resilience social cohesion, through knowledge and skills transfer and providing commodities in the areas of food production, nutritional and hygiene. The programme has been designed based on previous programmatic data, preliminary assessments and a holistic understanding of the needs of the urban poor communities in Colombo city in the current socio-economic crisis. The PUNOs will partner with the CMC, the Provincial Ministry of Agriculture of the Western Province (MoAWP), community volunteers and CSOs to engage in and support the scaling up of urban agriculture community and household gardens.</p> <p>The project outcome: Food security, hygiene and health of urban poor in Colombo city is improved through the adoption of community and household gardening and increased access to essential hygiene items, counselling and health services. The two key outputs include Output 1 - Household and community based urban agriculture developed towards urban food production and Output 2 - Communities of practice created to strengthen the resilience, household food security, health and nutrition of vulnerable communities in urban Colombo.</p> <p>The target of the programme is 1,200 women and men and 150 young people covering upto 600 urban poor households (HHs) in Colombo city that have approximately 1 perch of available land for adopting urban agriculture. 600 households will receive household “agriculture kits”, “nutrition packs” and 800 “dignity and maternity kits” of which 400 households will be</p>

	selected to receive comprehensive counselling on food, health and nutrition. The programme has a multiplier effect of strengthening communities and has built in with the peer educators, CSOs and private sector upscaling the projects to benefit vulnerable populations.
Resident Coordinator	Hanaa Singer-Hamdy, hanaa.singer@un.org
UN Joint Program RCO focal point	Azam Bakeer Markar, azam.bakeermarkar@un.org, Partnerships and Development Finance Specialist, +94 77 3590233
PUNO Lead agency JP Focal point	Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) Representative, SriLanka and the Maldives, Vimlendra Sharan, vimlendra.sharan@fao.org
Other PUNOs JP focal point	United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), Kunle Adeniyi, Representative, adeniyi@unfpa.org United Nations Volunteers (UNV), Sharmalee Jayasinghe, Country Coordinator, sharmalee.jayasinghe@unv.org
Total budget:	\$333,235
Source of funds:	
• UN Joint SDG Fund	\$250,000
• PUNO 1 (FAO)	\$ 45,000
• PUNO 2 (UNFPA)	\$ 32,000
• PUNO 3 (UNDP/UNV)	\$ 6,000
• Other sources	
SDG Targets directly addressed by the Joint Programme	Min 2 max 5 SDG targets SDG2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture (2.1) SDG 3: Good health and wellbeing (3.1, 3.2, 3.7) SDG 5: Gender Equality (Target 5.1, 5.5, 5.6) SDG 11: Sustainable cities and communities - Make cities inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable (11.3) SDG 17: Partnerships for the Goals (17.7)
<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

Sri Lanka has experienced triple shocks in a short period of time. The Easter attacks coupled with COVID19, and the on-going economic and agriculture crises have led to a food inflation (Y-o-Y) rate of 57.4% in May 2022 from 46.6% in April 2022¹ resulting in a looming hunger crisis. Recent assessments have strongly indicated that the Colombo urban poor are fast facing food insecurity. The city of Colombo is home to an estimated 612,535 inhabitants (2020) and nearly another 500,000 daily floating population. A study on household food security of urban vulnerable populations in Colombo found that 72% of households were highly food insecure.² The ongoing crisis has disproportionately affected women and girls due to ingrained inequities, social norms and gender roles.

Women in urban poor households bear the burden of ensuring food availability and hygiene needs of family members are met. Therefore, it is important that women have adequate knowledge of nutrition, food varieties, food preparation methods and hygiene. Vulnerability of women is increased as they are most likely to adopt risky coping mechanisms. Women are also more likely to alter their behaviour through shifts in the quantity or balance in food consumption and reduction in personal and health spending. This can lead to neglecting nutrition and hygiene, feelings of shame and anxiety, affecting the mental wellbeing of individuals. Further, the loss of income combined with this shift in consumption behaviour has also led women and young people to adopt risky coping mechanism that have impacted their Sexual and Reproductive Health (SRH). A report in The Telegraph³ indicate a 30% increase in women joining the sex industry in Colombo since January 2022, resulting in an increase in the risk of STI's unplanned pregnancies, unsafe abortions and risky child birth and gender based violence. Preliminary findings⁴ indicate that daily wage labourers, pregnant and nursing women (PNW) and children under five (Cu5) in urban settings are amongst the most vulnerable to food insecurity based on pre-existing vulnerabilities, loss of income and income opportunities. The shortages of food, medicine and supplements such as thripasha and iron supplements, have already seen 33% of the 6,000 pregnant and lactating mothers in the urban poor areas of Colombo having iron deficiency and 12% of these mothers with low BMI.

With reduced inflows of food supply impacting availability and affordability of food commodities, the government has issued warnings of impending food shortages and has requested the urban public to resort to growing their own food to meet their consumption requirements. The Colombo Municipal Council (CMC) has launched the "Urban Harvesting" scheme to initiate urban agriculture in Colombo and the FAO is funding a demonstration cum training urban plot as a first step towards working together.

¹ [CCPI](#) based headline inflation on year-on-year basis, Central Bank of Sri Lanka, May 2022

² Household Food Security of Urban Slum Dwellers: A Case Study in Colombo Municipality, Sri Lanka, April 2021, Journal of Agricultural and Food Chemistry 7(2):34-40

³ ['It is my only hope': Women forced to sell sex to survive as Sri Lanka's turmoil escalates](#) (telegraph.co.uk) as per to the Stand Up Movement Lanka (SUML)

⁴ Qualitative rapid food security assessment conducted by WFP in 17 districts to better understand the current food security situation in Sri Lanka

	<p>If the issue of nutrition and hygiene resulting from food insecurity is left unaddressed, health indicators in Sri Lanka and related social issues that have progressed thus far will see a regression. It will also worsen inequalities, back tracking the progress made on gender equality and women’s empowerment.</p>
<p>Programme Strategy</p>	<p>(1) the rationale and relevance</p> <p>This programme is designed to provide a sustainable and community-driven approach to address issues of immediate food insecurity, health, nutrition and hygiene challenges of the selected vulnerable populations in Colombo city. The programme will promote urban agricultural practices to provide alternative and sustainable ways of sourcing nutritious food; strengthen community level social cohesion and trust; mobilise community volunteers to educate the beneficiaries on food production, nutritional and hygiene practices and build dignity, resilience and independence among vulnerable women while providing psychological counselling, essential health services including family planning and gender-based violence services to promote wellbeing. The programme will promote the private sector to partner with the CMC and the Provincial Ministry of Agriculture of the Western Province (MoAWP) to engage in and support scaling up of urban agriculture community and household gardens.</p> <p>The programme will adopt a whole-of-community approach and use the socio ecological model to drive individual, household and community interest and engagement in urban agriculture as a mode to strengthen social cohesion and community resilience. The programme will build on an urban agriculture field implementation using multi modal approaches to growing food in small urban landscapes and publicise community based urban agriculture, including incorporating appropriate soil and land utilisation, crop selection and the minimal use of fertiliser. The intervention integrates advocacy with communities on self- sufficiency in food production and the creation of a scalable model for urban agriculture and gardening at a household level.</p> <p>A key component of the intervention lies in the Peer Educator model, where volunteering will be used as a vehicle for community engagement. Community members, CSO representatives and Mother Support Groups will be recruited as volunteers through UNV and trained as Peer Educators (PEs) by FAO, UNFPA and UNV. An emphasis will be placed on promoting volunteerism among women given their care role in ensuring food availability, hygiene and wellbeing of family members. The volunteers trained as PEs will be change agents to roll out and monitor the uptake and impact at a community and household level. The PEs, with technical support from FAO, will provide training, demonstrations, guidance and “Agriculture Kits” (adapting the guidelines, seeds, inputs, tools, implements) to the targeted households.</p> <p>(2) Outputs, outcome and related SDGs;</p> <p>The project outcome: Food security, hygiene and health of urban poor in Colombo city is improved through the adoption of community and household gardening and increased access to essential hygiene items, counselling and health services. The two key outputs include Output 1 - Household and community based urban agriculture developed towards urban food production and Output 2 - Communities of practice created to strengthen the resilience, household food security, health and nutrition of vulnerable communities in urban Colombo.</p>

The unique selling point of the intervention includes empowerment through the provision of a platform for targeted women to develop their "working life-skills" and these vulnerable communities the collaboration, cognitive problem-solving, creative skills, in addition to specific knowledge on urban agriculture, food production and nutrition. These skills development will result in empowerment towards sustained behaviour change. There will be economic savings on household food and opportunities for selling produce for those engaging in community and household gardens. These households will receive dignity and maternity kits, agriculture kits and nutrition packs, nutritional counselling and psychosocial counselling and support to maintain their personal hygiene and promote wellbeing.

This outcome and outputs will contribute to UNSDF outcomes 2, 3 &4 in building inclusivity of vulnerable groups and building community trust, resilience and engagement of beneficiaries in green development and to SDG2, SDG 3, SDG 5, SDG 11 and SDG 17.

(3) JP contribution to policy;

Urban agriculture as an approach is incorporated in the new Agriculture Policy and fulfils a recent request by the Government to popularise urban agriculture to increase food production to address food insecurity. Evidence generated through field level implementation of urban cultivation practices will serve as data to influence policy towards scaling urban and periurban agriculture. The intervention will be a catalyst to a new era in urban agriculture in the Colombo and peri urban areas. This strategy aligns directly with a policy statement which was integrated into the national agriculture policy with facilitation by FAO. Thematic Area (8) – 13.1 - Adopt crisis management mechanisms to meet the food demand under special situations especially in city regions.

(4) Vulnerable groups;

The rapid profiling will identify the most vulnerable populations (including households with pregnant and lactating mothers, children under 5 years, older persons, sex workers and disabled persons) based on criteria of loss of income, lack of employment opportunities and lack of income generation. The target of the programme is 1,200 women and men and 150 young people covering upto 600 urban poor households (HHs) in Colombo city that have approximately 1 perch of available land for adopting urban agriculture. 600 households will receive household "agriculture kits", "nutrition packs" and 800 "dignity and maternity kits" of which 400 households will be selected to receive comprehensive counselling on food, health and nutrition. The programme has a multiplier effect built in with the peer educators, CSOs and private sector upscaling the projects to benefit vulnerable populations. The design of the intervention will provide communities access to volunteering opportunities, and ensure inclusion of vulnerable populations.

(5) UNCT and other stakeholders.

The intervention will build upon the CMC "Urban Harvesting" initiative with the MoAWP in collaboration with FAO, as the lead partner, playing a key role in co-creating the urban gardening model at the household and community level. UNFPA will work in collaboration with MOH Clinics and Public Health Inspectors for the profiling to identify the HH with vulnerable populations and for the conducting of nutritional and psychosocial counselling, referrals and in the distribution of dignity

	<p>and maternity kits. Selected Civil Society Organisations will work with the UN Volunteers in the community interventions and in the implementation of the Peer Educator model. Given the relevance of the intervention in the current country context, the intervention will drive synergies, learning opportunities and knowledge transfer within the UNCT.</p>
<p>Governance and implementation arrangements</p>	<p>The programme will be led by the FAO as the lead PUNO working in collaboration with UNFPA and UNV. The project will drive synergies and cross-benefits between outputs especially when integrating rights-based approaches, within the targeted interventions aimed at gender equality and women’s economic empowerment.</p> <p>The Resident Coordinator, supported by her office, will offer strategic guidance to the Joint Programme. RCO will play an overall coordinating role to ensure integrated implementation and effective governance, providing guidance with a focus on coordination, decision-making, reporting and how transaction costs will be reduced. Decision making with all key programme related aspects will be taken by the joint committee with cross representation and progress monitored through monthly meetings.</p> <p>FAO has been working on the Colombo City Region Food System (CRFS) in Sri Lanka the last four years (https://www.fao.org/in-action/food-for-cities-programme/pilotcities/colombo/en/) in close consultation with the Ministry of Agriculture and continues in areas of policy, governance, visioning, data collection, stakeholder coordination with action planning, food flow mapping, design and capacity building for improved urban food production, distribution, and access to target populations. FAO’s global work on the Green Cities initiative lends to Sri Lanka’s work on improving the urban environment, strengthening rural-urban linkages and in the resilience of urban systems, services and populations to external shocks. The Colombo Municipal Council, with its launch of the “Urban Harvesting” scheme will facilitate the interventions, while the MoAWP acts as the implementing agency to provide extension services and be instrumental in operationalizing the urban agriculture field activity and coordinating community garden operations for food production. FAO will provide technical assistance in urban agriculture and promote field level urban cultivation implementation and household level home garden support. FAO will in parallel build the capacity of agriculture extension services to continue and scale up the approach.</p> <p>UNFPA has over 50 years of presence in the country, and has been supporting the government and people of Sri Lanka in the areas of sexual and reproductive health, gender equality, youth development and evidence-based policy making. UNFPA will leverage on its technical expertise in sexual and reproductive health and long standing partnership with the Ministry of Health and contribute to the development and delivery of the Peer Educator training programme, procure and distribute maternity and dignity kits and support the referral to MoH clinics for SRH services including FP and GBV services.</p> <p>UNV contributes to peace and development through volunteerism worldwide. We work with partners to integrate qualified, highly motivated and well supported UN Volunteers into development programming and promote the value and global recognition of volunteerism. UNV is administered by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and reports to the UNDP/UNFPA/UNOPS Executive Board.</p>
<p>Legal context</p>	<p>Indicate the title and date of the agreement between each Participating UN Organisation (PUNO) and the government in the following format:</p>

FAO

Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations (FAO), the Basic Cooperation Agreement concluded between the Government of Sri Lanka and FAO on 04 January 1979.

UNFPA

This project document shall be the instrument referred to as such in Article 1 of the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement between the Government of Sri Lanka and UNDP, signed in 1990, which also refers to UNFPA. All references in the SBAA to “Executing Agency” shall be deemed to refer to “Implementing Partner.”

Whereas the Government of Sri Lanka (hereinafter referred to as “the Government”) has entered into the following:
WHEREAS the Government and the United Nations Development Programme (hereinafter referred to as UNDP) have entered into a basic agreement to govern UNDP’s assistance to the country (Standard Basic Assistance Agreement (SBAA)) which was signed by both parties on 20 March 1990. Based on Article I, paragraph 2 of the SBAA, UNDP’s assistance to the Government shall be made available to the Government and shall be furnished and received in accordance with the relevant and applicable resolutions and decisions of the competent UNDP organs, and subject to the availability of the necessary funds to the UNDP. In particular, decision 2005/1 of 28 January 2005 of UNDP’s Executive Board approved the new Financial Regulations and Rules and along with them the new definitions of ‘execution’ and ‘implementation’ enabling UNDP to fully implement the new Common Country Programming Procedures resulting from the UNDG simplification and harmonisation initiative. In light of this decision this together with a work plan (which shall form part of this UNSDF, and is incorporated herein by reference) concluded hereunder constitute together a project document as referred to in the SBAA [or other appropriate governing agreement].

UNV

This project document shall be the instrument referred to as such in Article 1 of the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement between the Government of Sri Lanka and UNDP, signed in 1990, which also refers to UNV. All references in the SBAA to “Executing Agency” shall be deemed to refer to “Implementing Partner.”

Whereas the Government of Sri Lanka (hereinafter referred to as “the Government”) has entered into the following:
WHEREAS the Government and the United Nations Development Programme (hereinafter referred to as UNDP) have entered into a basic agreement to govern UNDP’s assistance to the country (Standard Basic Assistance Agreement (SBAA)) which was signed by both parties on 20 March 1990. Based on Article I, paragraph 2 of the SBAA, UNDP’s assistance to the Government shall be made available to the Government and shall be furnished and received in accordance with the relevant and applicable resolutions and decisions of the competent UNDP organs, and subject to the availability of the necessary funds to the UNDP. In particular, decision 2005/1 of 28 January 2005 of UNDP’s Executive Board approved the new Financial Regulations and Rules and along with them the new definitions of ‘execution’ and ‘implementation’ enabling UNDP to fully implement the new Common Country Programming Procedures resulting from the UNDG simplification and harmonisation initiative. In light of this decision Cooperation Framework together with a work plan (which shall form part of this UNSDF, and is incorporated herein by reference) concluded hereunder constitute together a project document as referred to in the SBAA.

Work Plan																
Outcome 1 Food security, hygiene and health of urban poor in Colombo city is improved through the adoption of community and household gardening and increased access to essential hygiene items, counselling and health services			Time frame						PLANNED BUDGET					PUNO /s involved	Implementing partner/s involved	
									Overall budget description	Joint SDG Fund (USD)			PUNO Contributions (USD)			Total Cost (USD)
Output	Activity	Sub-activity	1	2	3	4	5	6		FAO	UNFPA	UNDP				
Output 1 - Household and community based urban agriculture developed towards urban food production Target: 600 HHs and 2 community plots	Expanding Urban Agriculture through community engagement	Field level implementation of urban agriculture practices	x	x	x	x	x	x	Technical consultancy, labour, material procurement	34,605	0	0	45,000	79,605	FAO	MoAWP and CMC
		Develop and rollout communications campaign and BCC Material on food security and food production, health and hygiene and incentivise urban agriculture for scaling up urban food production	x	x	x	x	x	x	Designing, developing & dissemination with input from technical consultant	21,316	7,000	0	0	28,316	FAO/ UNFPA	MoAWP and CMC
		Provide technical support, implements, guidelines, "Agriculture Kit" and			x	x	x	x	Technical consultancy, material procurement	41,088	0	0	0	41,088	FAO	MoAWP

	"Nutrition Pack" to HHs and community projects							nt, delivery of extension services								
	Build capacity of government extension services to establish, promote and operationalize urban agriculture and train peer educators on urban gardens/agriculture and nutrition for HH and community counselling, advocacy and community coordination.		x	x	x	x	x	Technical consultancy	1,385	0	0	0	1,385	FAO	Ministry of Agriculture and MoAWP	
	Identify private sector players to sponsor community based urban gardens				x	x	x	FAO facilitation and coordination support in consultation with technical consultants	773	0	0	0	773	FAO	FAO and MoAWP	
Strengthening Communities on food security,	Coordination with local CSOs, youth and communities and set up a Community Volunteer Centre	x	x	x	x	x	x	Coordination of community actors, programme	0	0	7,050	6,000	13,050	UNDP/ UNFPA /	CSO Collective, National Youth Corps, Volunteers Involving	

	hygiene and health								e cost (UNV USD 1,200*6)						FAO	Organisations, MoAWP
		Establish a volunteer network for urban agriculture in identified communities	x	x	x	x	x	x	Community Meetings (12 meetings X USD50)	0	0	600	0	600	UNDP/ UNFPA / FAO	National Volunteer Network CSOs
		Organise demonstrations and awareness sessions promotion and disseminating information and referral to seek technical guidance on urban agriculture, health, hygiene and nutrition for 600 persons (24 sessions)			x	x	x	x	Technical support, printing, transport, lunch. Consultant charges	0	2,681	4,200	0	6,881	UNDP/ UNFPA / FAO	MoAWP, VIOs, UN Agencies
Output 2 - Communities of practice created to strengthen the resilience, household food security, health and nutrition of vulnerable communities in urban Colombo	Establish a Peer Educators programme for community engagement	Rapid profiling (to reach 400 HH) to identify 200 beneficiary households for support based on pre-identified criteria (with awareness on the demonstration plot)	x	x					Technical consultancy	0	2,233	0	0	2,234	UNFPA / UNDP	CMC/ MOH Clinics/ PHI
		Development of Peer Educator training modules on BCC	x	x	x				Technical Consultancy, printing	0	5,000	0	0	5,000	UNFPA	FAO/ CMC/UNV

Target: Communities from 400 HHs	Mobilise 15 community volunteers for Peer Education identified and trained from the community, CSOs and youth			x	x	x	x	Volunteer Mobilisation	0	14,000	27,500	0	41,500	UNFPA / UNDP	
	Peer educator training programmes to community youth, volunteers, Mother Support Groups and CSOs (60 participants per sessions X 2500.00)		x	x	x	x	x	Technical Consultancy, logistics	0	670	2,520	0	3,190	UNDP/ UNFPA	CSO, VIOs, MOH, MoAWP
	50 V Force volunteers mobilised to support the peer educators and HHs	x	x	x	x	x	x	Volunteer Management	0	0	4,190	\$0.00	4,190	UNDP	CSOs, VIOs
	Home visits by Peer Educators to support families/HH with home gardening, provide necessary information and referral to seek technical guidance - agriculture kits at HH (50 V Force Volunteers with Peer educators, 4 times per HH)			x	x	x	x	HH visits logistics	0	2,000	6,705	0	8,705	UNFPA /UNDP / FAO	MoAWP, CSOs, VIOs, CMC

		Provision of nutritional counselling, Referral services, Psychological support services through visits to HH antenatal, postnatal women & survivors of GBV			x	x	x	x	Household visits - staff costs, technical consultancy, travel, grants to counterparts	0	5,000	0	0	5,000	UNFPA	MoAWP, CSOs, VIOs, CMC
	Dignity and maternity kits to promote hygiene and SRH	2000 dignity and maternity kits for the target population (direct and indirect beneficiaries)			x	x	x		Technical consultancy, material, packing and delivery	0	32,000	0	32,000	64,000	UNFPA	MOH/ CSO
Sub-total										99,167	70,587	52,765	83,000	305,519		
General Operating and Other Direct Cost										4,958	3,529	2,638	0	11,126		
Indirect Support Cost										7,289	5,188	3,878	0	16,355		
Total project costs										111,414	79,304	59,281	83,000	333,000		
Total cost for SDG Fund										\$250,000						

Monitoring, accountability, financial management, and public disclosure

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 Organisations recovered through project support costs will be 7%. All other costs incurred by each PUNO in carrying out the activities for which it is responsible under the Fund will be recovered as direct costs. Procedures on financial transfers, extensions, financial and operational closure, and related administrative issues are stipulated in the Operational Guidance of the Joint SDG Fund. PUNOs and partners must comply with Joint SDG Fund brand guidelines, which includes information on donor visibility requirements.

Risk Management

Risks	Risk Level:	Likelihood:	Impact:	Mitigating measures	Responsible Org./Person
Contextual risks					
Country declaring emergency, humanitarian crisis or curfew	4 (Low)	2	2	If it is a food crisis the risk is minimal as the intervention would be prioritised and required to be implemented by the government.	All PUNOs
Political volatility / societal tensions leading to civil unrest	.4 (Low)	2	2	Monitor the situation and maintain strong engagement with partners and CSOs	All PUNOs
Programmatic risks					
Risk of beneficiaries being unable to attend the trainings due to logistical and economic constraints	12(High)	3	4	Peer educators and CSO to take an intensivised approach that will motivate beneficiaries	All PUNOs
Risk of beneficiaries drop out mid programme due to competing priorities	6 (Medium)	3	2	Close monitoring and with engagement beneficiaries through peer educators and volunteers	UNFPA/UNDP
Risk to personnel visiting the community at a household level, to provide trainings, technical support and psychosocial support	4 (Low)	2	2	Working with the Public Health Inspector/ PHM/ Midwives and local police and our CSOs partners	All PUNOs
Institutional risks					
Risks of partners, (CMC, Provincial Ministry of Agriculture of the Western Province and MOH Clinics) being unable to actively contribute	8 (Medium)	2	4	Proactively engage with CMC Mayor and Provincial MoA (WP) to enable the participation of officers	FAO/ UNFPA
Risk of PUNOs unable to roll out the programme interventions	8(Medium)	2	4	Preparation of beneficiary selection and land preparation to commence immediately. A sound work plan to be developed in close consultation with the	All PUNOs


				MoAWP and CMC. Procurement of items to commence as soon as the project is initiated.	
Fiduciary risks					
Inability to use funds for assigned purpose and require reprogramming	8 (Medium)	2	4	The work plan and activities will be closely monitored and proactive measures will be taken through collective agency planning to identify suitable alternatives in line with objectives and expected results defined in the initiative. The donor will be pre- informed in the event such alternative measures need to be taken.	All PUNOs
Risk of not achieving the said objectives and compromising value for money	8 (Medium)	2	4	In the event the said objectives cannot be met, the agencies will collectively plan and present to donor an approach that will utilise the funds to achieve the set targets and intended results.	All PUNOs

Budget per UNSDG Categories

UNSDG BUDGET CATEGORIES	PUNO 1 FAO		UNFPA		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 Contribution (USD)
1. Staff and other personnel	14,380	45,000	6,917	32,000	7,050	6,000	28,347	83,000
2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials	55,956		32,670		2,520		91,146	
3. Equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture (including Depreciation)	2,000		0		2,000			
4. Contractual services	24,831		12,000		27,500		64,331	
5. Travel	2,000		0		2,000			
6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts	0		19,000		15,695		34,695	
7. General Operating and other Direct Costs	4,958		3,529		2,638		11,125	
Total Direct Costs	104,125		74,116		55,403		233,644	
8. Indirect Support Costs (Max. 7%)	7,289	5,188	3,878	16,356				
TOTAL Costs	111,414	45,000	79,304	32,000	59,281	6,000	250,000	83,000

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 Organisations demonstrating Committed amounts where applicable. I also confirm that the PUNOs' indirect cost does not exceed 7%.

RESIDENT COORDINATOR SIGNATURE	Hanaa Singer-Hamdy, United Nations Resident Coordinator 08.06.2022 
FAO Representative SIGNATURE	Vimlendra Sharan, FAO Representative, Sri Lanka and the Maldives 08.06.2022 
UNFPA Representative SIGNATURE	Kunle Adeniyi, Country Representative 08.06.2022 
UNDP Representatives SIGNATURE for	Malin Herwig, Officer-in-Charge, UNDP Sri Lanka 08.06.2022 