



## 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 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> Testing / catalysing new integrated policies, financing solutions, programmes
Is the proposal developed under the RC leadership to mobilize the UNCT to effectively and efficiency respond to the crisis?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Does the proposal contribute to results in the 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

<b>MPTFO Project Reference Number</b>	<i>(Leave blank, for automatic population in Atlas)</i>
<b>Country</b>	Mongolia
<b>Region</b>	Asia and Pacific
<b>Joint programme title:</b>	Rapid Analysis and Response to the Impact of Russia-Ukraine Conflict and the Covid-19 pandemic, on Mongolia's Economy and Vulnerable Population
<b>Outcomes(s): &lt;verbatim from CF&gt;</b>	

	<p><b>Outcome 1:</b> By 2021(extended through 2022), poor and vulnerable people are more resilient to shocks, and benefit from inclusive growth and a healthy ecosystem. Hence, Mongolia’s Resilient communities are able to mitigate disaster risks.</p> <p><b>Outcome 2:</b> By 2021(extended through 2022), improved food and nutrition security (support healthy food/diet environment, reduce double burden of malnutrition, strengthen food and nutrition surveillance system and services).</p> <p><b>Outcome 3:</b> By 2021(extended through 2022), governing institutions are more responsive and accountable to citizens, while ensuring effective participation of young people and realization of the rights of all, especially the poor and marginalized:</p>
Duration:	Maximum 6 months, no later than 31 December 2022
Anticipated start and end dates:	07/2022 to 12/2022
<b>Short description</b> (300 words)	<p>The existing data/analysis shows the socio-economic impact of Ukraine-Russia crisis on Mongolia, which combined with COVID-19 pandemic reverberations may trigger deep economic, social, political, and environmental crises. Mongolia is impacted due to its dependence on Russian food, medicine, agricultural inputs, energy imports, and linkages of financial and banking channels that are squeezed by SWIFT sanctions. The impact propagates through different channels and may hamper the implementation of Mongolia’s ‘New Recovery Policy’ aimed at stimulating the economy in pandemic environment.<sup>1</sup></p> <p>Under the leadership and coordination by UNRC, UNDP, with UNV, UNECAP and PUNOs: FAO, UNICEF, and UNFPA will analyse the extent of the socio-economic impact on vulnerable persons in terms of consumption and production, availability of food and nutrition, alternative energy technology inputs and energy imports by analysing Big-Data on households and businesses, and by conducting rapid Focus Group Discussions and field surveys for developing a policy response. JP will also demonstrate the potential of women led local food systems in enhancing resilience according to evolving market conditions. The research intends to identify blind spots in the existing data and analysis conducted by the government and other stakeholders.</p> <p>The Government and IFI’s are closely monitoring the macroeconomic situation and analysing implications of the conflict on Mongolia. The proposed analysis compliments their analysis by providing exhaustive information on SMEs, households, livelihoods of vulnerable population. The findings and recommendations will feed into the policy interventions by the Government for developing an integrated strategic response, especially, for those who are in risks of left behind. The proposed</p>

<sup>1</sup> Government of Mongolia approved New Recovery Policy for responding to COVID in December 2021.

	analysis is well aligned with the Outcome 1&2 of the UNDAF 2017-2022 and Outcome 1, 2 &3 of the new United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework 2023-2027 for Mongolia.
Resident Coordinator	Tapan Mishra, Resident Coordinator, <a href="mailto:tapan.mishra@un.org">tapan.mishra@un.org</a>
UN Joint Program RCO focal point	Doljinsuren Jambal, DCO, Strategic Planning and RCO Team Leader, <a href="mailto:doljinsuren.jambal@un.org">doljinsuren.jambal@un.org</a>
PUNO Lead agency JP Focal point	UNDP, Resident Representative, Elaine Conkievich, <a href="mailto:elaine.conkievich@undp.org">elaine.conkievich@undp.org</a>
Other PUNOs JP focal point	FAO, Country Representative in Mongolia, Vinod Ahuja, <a href="mailto:vinod.ahuja@fao.org">vinod.ahuja@fao.org</a>
	UNICEF, <a href="#">Representative</a> , Evariste Kouassi-Komlan, <a href="mailto:ekouassikomlan@unicef.org">ekouassikomlan@unicef.org</a>
	UNFPA, Representative, Khalid Sharifi, <a href="mailto:ksharifi@unfpa.org">ksharifi@unfpa.org</a>
<b>Total budget:</b>	\$305,000
<b>Source of funds:</b>	
• UN Joint SDG Fund	\$250,000
• UNDP	\$25,000
• FAO	\$0
• UNICEF	\$25,000
• UNFPA	\$5,000
• Other sources	
<b>SDG Targets directly addressed by the Joint Programme</b>	<p>Min 2 max 5 SDG targets</p> <p>The following SDGs will be directly addressed by this JP</p> <p>SDG 1: No Poverty (LNOB)</p> <p>SDG 2: Zero Hunger</p> <p>SDG 3: Good Health and Well-Being</p> <p>SDG 5: Gender Equality</p> <p>SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy</p>

**Gender Marker**

Select only one from the options below

- GEN3: Have gender equality/women empowerment as the primary or principal objective.
- GEN2: Make a significant contribution to gender equality/women empowerment.
- GEN1: Make a limited contribution to gender equality/women empowerment
- GEN0: Make no contribution to gender equality/women empowerment

**JOINT PROGRAM DESCRIPTION****Situation Analysis**

Max 500 words. A brief, evidence-based situation analysis of the development challenges to be addressed. It is connected to country analytical work as relevant. Apply a gender lens to the analysis and description of the problem.

The Russia-Ukraine conflict and COVID-19 reverberations would have short-term and long-term impacts on Mongolia's economy, which may trigger deeper socio-economic, political, and environmental crises. Mongolia is bearing the cascading impact of economic sanctions on Russia due to Mongolia's dependence on imports of Russian petroleum products, energy, food, medicine, and agricultural inputs - facing inflation in times of recession. COVID-19 related border closures with China, have significantly impacted the value chains in all sectors. Trade through China accounts for approximately 80% of exports and 40% of imports.<sup>2</sup> The financial sector is impacted by decrease in FDI, significant outflow of capital, and SWIFT sanctions on Russia - impacting local banks' abilities to make payments for foreign obligations.<sup>3</sup> According to IMF Mongolia's public debt at 82% of GDP is concerning its debt sustainability.<sup>4</sup> Inflation and debt stock is impacting macroeconomic stability, increasing vulnerabilities of the economy, limiting Mongolia's ability to finance its development hence, requiring innovative financing solutions.

Mongolia's commodity exports are significantly impacted in mineral and mining sectors due to border closures, commodity price shocks, and Eastern border closures. Tourism activity collapsed in 2020<sup>5</sup> and meat exports were halted due to animal disease.<sup>6</sup> Cross-border trade restrictions from China and the reverberations of the conflict are impacting vulnerable groups, including rural/ herder and women-headed households.<sup>7</sup> This could hamper the implementation of Mongolia's 'New Recovery Policy,' approved in December 2021, which is devised for COVID-19 recovery. The President of Mongolia

<sup>2</sup> World Bank. World Integrated Trade Solution <https://wits.worldbank.org/CountrySnapshot/en/MNG>

<sup>3</sup> <https://www.swift.com/news-events/news/message-swift-community>

<sup>4</sup> <https://www.elibrary.imf.org/view/journals/002/2021/251/article-A001-en.xml>

<sup>5</sup> <https://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/332061624513486860/pdf/Mongolia-Fostering-Inclusive-Tourism-Development-in-the-Aftermath-of-COVID-19.pdf>

<sup>6</sup> Mongolia won't export meat until end of year [http://www.xinhuanet.com/english/asiapacific/2021-10/27/c\\_1310272816.htm](http://www.xinhuanet.com/english/asiapacific/2021-10/27/c_1310272816.htm)

<sup>7</sup> Economist. 2022. Protests Hit Ulaanbaatar [http://country.eiu.com/article.aspx?articleid=1568113941&Country=Mongolia&topic=Politics&subtopic\\_3](http://country.eiu.com/article.aspx?articleid=1568113941&Country=Mongolia&topic=Politics&subtopic_3)

recently announced that enhancing food security and domestic food supply are highest priorities for the government. These high-level objectives are facing strong headwinds. Mongolia imports 25% of its electricity and 90% of petroleum products from Russia. Fuel inflation increased the transportation costs by 24%, thereby increasing commodity prices. Annual inflation in food prices is 18%<sup>8</sup> in March 2022, and 14% in the cost of health and medical care services. Increase in agricultural input prices is impacting cost of domestic food production with adverse impact on cost of nutrition for children, adolescents, and pregnant women. Micronutrient deficiency is particularly high among children under the age of five (27% are anaemic, 70% Vitamin-A deficient and 90% deficient in Vitamin-D).<sup>9</sup>

Mongolia's Gender Inequality Index of 0.322, ranks it at 71/162. Rural women and youth are key actors in food systems, yet they face barriers in the labor market with lower wages and participation.<sup>10</sup> To improve the food security and nutrition of population there is a need to address underlying causes, by analysing critical data and offering response through resilient food systems.

#### **Programme Strategy**

Max 1000 words, summarizing the proposal, including (1) the rationale and relevance of the proposed approach; (2) the expected outputs and their contribution to addressing the impact of the global crisis, CF outcome(s), and related SDG; (3) How the JP results translate into medium-term policy and/or financing solutions; (4) Focus on vulnerable groups; (5) The role of wider UNCT and other stakeholders. Outline any potential risk you foresee in carrying out the strategy and how you plan to mitigate against such risk, if any.

This proposal focuses on analysing the socio-economic impact of Russia-Ukraine conflict on Mongolia's economy and the most vulnerable persons, including women, herders, agricultural workers, children, youth, elderly, and PWDs by undertaking Big-Data analysis using VAT records on households and businesses to understand poverty, inequality and value chain issues<sup>11</sup>, and demonstrating response to crisis through social protection, economic, health and local food systems pilot interventions to contribute to overall social and economic resilience, particularly for women.<sup>12</sup> The project proposes to leverage United Nations expertise to understand the extent of the crisis using data and analytics as a lens to analyse the reverberations of the Russia-Ukraine conflict and prepare a response by engaging multilateral fora to help the most vulnerable population groups and persons in Mongolia. The analysis will identify key areas and sectors that UNCT in Mongolia should prioritize, by leveraging their technical leadership and convening power, for further strengthening the implementation areas of its UNSDCF 2023-2027 and provide forward looking policy advice to the government and

<sup>8</sup> The Annual inflation here refers to year-over-year (YoY) inflation in the concerning month.

<sup>9</sup> National Center for Public Health, UNICEF, Fifth national nutrition survey report, 2018.

<sup>10</sup> The country has a high unemployment rate of 7.4% (2021), with a large cohort of young population. The registered unemployed (51% men and 52% women) are concentrated in the 15-34 years age group.

<sup>11</sup> UNDP. 2021. Mongolia: Poverty and Inequality during COVID-19 using big data <https://www.undp.org/mongolia/publications/mongolia-poverty-and-inequality-during-covid-19-using-big-data-study-report>

<sup>12</sup> Women's dual centrality in food security solutions <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S2666049021000700>

demonstrate resilience in local food systems by supporting women led food operations. The activities proposed in this project will be implemented in close consultation and collaboration with other development partners, international financial institutions (IFIs), private sector, civil society, and national and local governments in Mongolia. As an implementing partner, UNV will support Innovative and inclusive volunteer solutions to support data collection and analysis activities; and UNESCAP will lend support for peer review of research outputs and joining panel discussions.

Under the leadership of the United Nations Resident Coordinator, UNDP with PUNOs are well positioned to undertake this analysis by employing their technical leadership and convening power to call on private sector, civil society, philanthropy sectors, international development partners, IFIs and Government of Mongolia to collaborate and add value by enhancing crisis response to food, energy and financing systems at the county level using analytical evidence prepared by UNDP with PUNOs.

**Outcome 1:** *By 2021(2), poor and vulnerable people are more resilient to shocks, and benefit from inclusive growth and a healthy ecosystem. Hence, Mongolia's Resilient communities are able to mitigate disaster risks.*

**Output 1:** Enhanced Understanding of the impact of crisis on Mongolians to develop a policy response to mitigate the adverse impact

**Activity 1.1** Big-Data analysis of Impact of crisis on consumption and production and how it affects poverty, food consumption, inequality with as much disaggregation as possible in terms of gender, LNOB (geographically diverse if possible). (UNDP)

**Activity 1.2:** Undertaking a survey-based study (qualitative and quantitative data collection) to validate the negative impact of Russia-Ukraine conflict on households and businesses in the context of LNOB and vulnerable groups. (UNDP with PUNOs)

**Activity 1.3:** Assess the impact of increased food and micronutrient prices on the nutrition of pregnant women, particularly vulnerable and disabled pregnant women. (UNFPA)

**Activity 1.4:** Assessment of energy security during crisis (includes, but not limited to electricity import, fuel supply (diesel, petrol, gas, LPG etc for energy generation), transportation and logistics, supply of equipment, spare parts and consumables for energy sector, including the impact of crisis on low carbon energy technology market and prices as well as its affordability by households. (UNICEF)

**Activity 1.5:** Undertake political economic assessment to formulate a policy brief for supporting public and private energy compacts on net zero transition from coal and oil to renewable and sustainable energy solutions to achieve agenda 2030 (UNDP)

**Activity 1.6:** Based on assessments conducted, policy options for Government of Mongolia prepared, presented, and discussed, including identification of policy options and financing solutions in partnership with IFIs and

government that will be derived from experiential learning and experience from UNSDPs ongoing work on Innovative finance and SDG Impact financing framework, and Debt Swaps (UNDP and PUNOs)

**PUNO:** UNDP, FAO, UNICEF, UNFPA

**Partners:** UNESCAP, UNV, NSO, MED, MLSP, MoH, MoF, MET, MoE, Bank of Mongolia, NCMCH, National and local governments, Thinktank for landlock countries, CSOs, Academia, and NGOs

**Outcome 2:** *By 2021(2), improved food and nutrition security (support healthy food/diet environment, reduce double burden of malnutrition, strengthen food and nutrition surveillance system and services).*

**Output 2 (a):** Children with malnutrition status identified and procurement mitigation plan developed

**Activity 2a.1:** Assess Micronutrient and vitamin A and D availability through the supply chain and identification of potential affected areas (UNICEF)

**Activity 2a.2:** Organise stakeholders' consultation with relevant ministries, partners and PUNOs (UNICEF)

**PUNO:** UNICEF

**Partners:** MoH, NCPH, Bank of Mongolia, FAO

**Output 2 (b):** Women led local and more resilient food systems demonstrated. (FAO)

**Activity 2b.1:** Potential sites and commodities for local food systems (local production, local processing and local consumption) identified (FAO)

**Activity 2b.2:** Women led cooperatives / producer organization facilitated and linkages established with local and national government support (FAO)

**Activity 2b.3:** Local value chains capacitated (training and support for small equipment, if necessary) and linkages established into public procurement (especially school lunch program) systems (FAO)

**PUNO:** FAO

**Partners:** Mongolian Food Industry Association, National and local governments

**Outcome 3:** *By 2021(2), governing institutions are more responsive and accountable to citizens, while ensuring effective participation of young people and realization of the rights of all, especially the poor and marginalized.*

**Output 3:** Offer Response to the Crisis

**Activity 3.1:** Support development of guidance for mitigating impacts felt by vulnerable groups/persons by developing integrated strategic response and offer of support to the Government of Mongolia (UNDP and PUNOs)

	<p><b>Activity 3.2:</b> Reviewing the current food price monitoring system and making recommendation on strengthening the current food price monitoring and analysis mechanism. (FAO)</p> <p><b>Activity 3.3:</b> Support nutrition screening and referral of acute malnutrition among young children and pregnant and lactating mothers in selected areas (UNICEF)</p> <p><b>Activity 3.4:</b> Define options for Micronutrient procurement mitigation and distribution plan (UNICEF)</p> <p><b>PUNOS:</b> UNDP, FAO, UNICEF, and UNFPA</p> <p><b>Partners:</b> UNESCAP, UNV, MoH, MCMCH, NCPH, MED, MET, MOE, MOF, MOFALI, NSO, MLSP, Bank of Mongolia, Thinktank for landlock countries, National and local governments, and private sector, Business Council of Mongolia, CSOs</p>
<p><b>Governance and implementation arrangements</b></p>	<p>Max 500 words. Explain the specific roles and responsibilities of RC/RCO, PUNOs and other partners – to ensure integrated implementation and effective governance under the RC leadership. Focus on coordination, decision-making, reporting and how transaction costs will be reduced. Explain why this is the best approach including how it avoids introducing parallel structures to those that already exist, and confirm that existing structures and mechanisms of UNCT, government, and related programs/initiatives are leveraged.</p> <p>The JP will apply an emergency response mechanism based inclusive approach to oversee the implementation of the activities through regular UNCT monthly meetings led by the United Nations Resident Coordinator. The lead PUNO will take responsibility to regularly update UNRC and UNCT on the progress and final results of the analysis. A peer review group will be formed comprising PUNOs, IFIs and international development partners, private sector, CSOs, and government ministries. UNRCO will inform other sector partners of the JP and invite them for a consultation twice during the process at the minimum.</p> <p>The activities and outputs are designed leveraging the strengths of PUNOs (UNDP, UNICEF, FAO, UNFPA) both at local, regional and global levels. The lead PUNO will report to the UNCT with involvement of other PUNOs on the implementation of the JP under the overall leadership of the Resident Coordinator. PUNOs will also support the UNRC in promoting policy dialogue at various levels so as to enhance the ownership and uptake of policy advice into government programs and budgetary processes.</p> <p>UNDP CO will manage research and analysis related to big data, field survey, analytical piece on net-zero transitions and developing policy options for Government of Mongolia. UNDP will also carry over its experiential learning and experience from its on-going work on sustainable and innovative finance to identify policy and financing solutions in partnership with IFIs and government.</p> <p>UNFPA will assess the impact of inflation on micronutrients and their availability for vulnerable and pregnant women.</p> <p>UNICEF will have a substantive role in activity on nutrition assessment including Vitamin A and D and screening pregnant women and children for acute malnutrition and referring them to for support and suggesting options of micronutrition</p>



procurement for mitigation of impact. UNICEF will also undertake impact assessment of crisis on low carbon energy technology affordability.

FAO will have a substantive technical leadership role in reviewing the current food price monitoring system and making recommendation on strengthening the current food price monitoring and analysis mechanism and demonstration of women led local and more resilient food systems. UNDP together with other PUNOS and stakeholders will prepare the outcomes on policy and strategies.

PUNOs will also ensure complementarities and synergies with their ongoing activities in collaboration with other development partners. PUNOs will also ensure key partners such as government agencies, parliamentary committees, women and youth organisations, civil society and development partners are consulted and have an opportunity to provide substantive inputs during the implementation. The Office of Resident Coordinator will support the PUNOs for advocating and leveraging higher level Government engagements into the proposed analysis.

Approved resources will be utilized in line with the conditions under Rapid Financing Facility Resources for Emergency Modality Fund of UN SDG Joint Fund, as well as in accordance with the financial rules and regulations of each PUNO.

#### Legal context

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

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

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

**Agreement title:** Standard Basic Framework Agreement between the Government of People's Republic of Mongolia and The United Nations Development Programme

**Agreement date:** 28 September 1976

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

**Agreement title:** The Agreement between the Government of Mongolia and FAO concluded by exchange of letters signed by FAO on 11 August 2008 and by the Government of Mongolia on 26 August 2008.

**Agreement date:** August 2008

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**Agency name:** United Nations International Children's Fund (UNICEF)

**Agreement title:** Basic Cooperation Agreement between The United Nations Children's Fund and the Government of Mongolia

**Agreement date:** 08 February 1994

**Agency name:** United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)

**Agreement title:** UNDP Standard Basic Assistance Agreement (SBAA) signed between UNDP and the Government of Mongolia and its application to the activities and personnel of UNFPA was confirmed by an exchange of letters between the UN and the Ministry of External Relations of the Republic of Mongolia on 27 August 1999

**Agreement date:** 27 August 1999

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Workplan Template														
Outcome 1		<i>By 2021(2), poor and vulnerable people are more resilient to shocks, and benefit from inclusive growth and a healthy ecosystem. Hence, Mongolia's Resilient communities are able to mitigate disaster risks.</i>												
Output	Target/s	List of activities	Time frame Jul – Dec 2022						PLANNED BUDGET				PUNO/s involved	Implementing partner/s involved
			Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Overall budget description	Joint SDG Fund (USD)	PUNO Contributions (USD)	Total Cost (USD)		
<b>Output 1.1:</b> Enhanced Understanding of the impact of crisis on Mongolians and strengthened policy response to mitigate the adverse impact	5 analytical products and a policy option proposal for government are completed by Dec 2022	<b>Activity 1.1</b> Big-Data analysis of Impact of crisis on consumption and production (UNDP)	x	x	x	x	x	x	This budget item related to project staff, UN Volunteers and contractual agreements with consultants and institutions to carry out assessments	100,000	30,000	<b>130,000</b>	UNDP, FAO, UNICEF UNFPA	UNESCAP, UNV, NSO, MED, MLSP, MoH, MoF, MET, MoE, Bank of Mongolia, NCMCH, National and local governments, think tank and NGOs
		<b>Activity 1.2</b> Undertaking a survey-based study to validate the negative impact of Russia-Ukraine conflict on households and businesses in the context of LNOB and vulnerable groups (UNDP)	x	x	x									
		<b>Activity 1.3</b> Assess the impact of increased food and micronutrient prices on the nutrition of pregnant women and disabled pregnant women (UNFPA)	x	x	x									

		<p><b>Activity 1.4:</b> Assessment of energy security during crisis, transportation and logistics, supply of equipment, spare parts and consumables for energy sector, <b>including</b> the impact of crisis on low carbon energy affordability by households (UNICEF)</p>	x	x	x	x																										
		<p><b>Activity 1.5</b> Undertake political economic assessment to support public and private energy compacts on net zero transition from coal and oil to renewable and sustainable energy solutions to achieve agenda 2030 (UNDP)</p>	x	x	x																											
		<p><b>Activity 1.6:</b> Based on assessments conducted, policy options for Government of Mongolia prepared, presented and</p>	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x																						

		discussed. (UNDP and PUNOs)													
<b>Outcome 2</b>		<i>By 2021(2), improved food and nutrition security (support healthy food/diet environment, reduce double burden of malnutrition, strengthen food and nutrition surveillance system and services).</i>													
Output	Target/s	List of activities	Time frame Jul – Dec 2022						PLANNED BUDGET				PUNO/s involved	Implementing partner/s involved	
			Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Overall budget description	Joint SDG Fund (USD)	PUNO Contributions (USD)	Total Cost (USD)			
<b>Output 2.a</b> Children with malnutrition status identified and procurement mitigation plan developed	Vulnerable malnourished identified and referred in selected areas	<b>Activity 2a.1:</b> Assess Micronutrient and vitamin A and D availability through the supply chain and identification of potential affected areas (UNICEF)	x	x					Transfers and grants to counter parts	75,000	25,000	100,000	UNICEF	MOH, FAO, UNCT	
		<b>Activity 2a.2:</b> Organise stakeholders' consultation with relevant ministries, partners and PNUOS (UNICEF)	x	x	x										
<b>Output 2.b</b> Women led local and more resilient food systems demonstrated.	Sites identified and 2 programmes demonstrated to increase resilience to crisis	<b>Activity 2b.1:</b> Potential sites and commodities for local food systems identified (FAO)	x	x				staff, supplies, materials, equipment, travel, operating and other costs	75,000	0	75,000	FAO	Mongolian Food Industry Association, National and local governments		
		<b>Activity 2b.2:</b> Women led cooperatives / producer	x	x	x	x	x							x	

		organization facilitated and linkages established (FAO)													
		<b>Activity 2b.3:</b> Local value chains capacitated, and linkages established into public procurement systems (FAO)	x	x	x	x	x	x							
<b>Outcome 3</b>		<i>By 2021(2), governing institutions are more responsive and accountable to citizens, while ensuring effective participation of young people and realization of the rights of all, especially the poor and marginalized:</i>													
Output	Target/s	List of activities	Time frame Jul – Dec 2022						PLANNED BUDGET				PUNO/s involved	Implementing partner/s involved	
			Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Overall budget description	Joint SDG Fund (USD)	PUNO Contributions (USD)	Total Cost (USD)			
<b>Output 3.1</b> Offer Response to the Crisis	Policy options for mitigating impact developed Knowledge products produced Stakeholders engaged and activities and outputs validated	<b>Activity 3.1</b> Support development of guidance for mitigating impacts felt by vulnerable groups/persons by developing integrated strategic response and offer of support to the Government of	x	x	x				Staff and Contractual services	As above	As above	As above	UNDP, FAO, UNICEF, UNFPA	UNESCAP, UNV, MoH, MCMCH, NCPH, MED, MET, MOE, MOF, MOFALI, NSO, MLSP, Bank of Mongolia, Thinktank for landlock countries, National and local governments,	

		Mongolia (PUNOs)																			and private sector, Business Council of Mongolia, CSOs					
		<b>Activity 3.2</b> Reviewing the current food price monitoring system and making recommendation on strengthening the current food price monitoring and analysis mechanism (FAO)	x	x	x																					
		<b>Activity 3.3</b> Support nutrition screening and referral of acute malnutrition among young children and pregnant and lactating mothers in selected areas (UNICEF)	x	x	x	x	x	x	x																	
		Activity 3.4 Define options for Micronutrient procurement mitigation and distribution plan (UNICEF)	x	x	x																					
																						250,000	55,000	305,000		

## 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
<b>Contextual risks</b>					
PUNO is over stretched in terms of human resources to allocate time to manage the project. This may have an adverse impact on the delivery of actions and over-sight.	9	3	3	Focal PUNO has plan to have dedicated project coordinator	PUNOs
Participants and partners may view the big-data collection as a risk to the Household and Corporate Sector Data Privacy. Therefore, it impacts the effective involvement from (or even refusal) stakeholders, especially those providing data.	12	3	4	Create awareness about credibility of the studies and the data collection exercise with proper methodologies that respect data privacy and no harm approach among partners/participants/stakeholders, reputation management	UNCT. Focal PUNO with NSO, Government Partners, think tank
<b>Programmatic risks</b>					
Survey participants are Reluctant to Respond to or misunderstand certain survey questions due to the sensitivity or complex nature of topic, which may impact the accuracy of the responses which in turn poses a risk to the survey validity	12	3	4	Create awareness/understanding among the participants about the importance and methodology of the studies and data collection exercise which respects data privacy, Training of the interviewers/administrators on the questionnaire and approach	Partners who is administering the survey (NSO, think tank)
<b>Institutional risks</b>					
Institutional change in Partners	6	2	3	Manage stakeholder relationships	UNDP, UNICEF, FAO, UNFPA
Low partners appetite to conduct micronutrient analysis	6	3	2	Manage stakeholder relationships	UNICEF
<b>Fiduciary risks</b>					
Cost over runs due to inflation	8	4	4	Reassess value proposition, monitor budgets	UNDP, UNICEF, FAO, UNFPA

Likelihood	Occurrence	Frequency
Very Likely	The event is <b>expected</b> to occur in most circumstances	Twice a month or more frequently
Likely	The event <b>will probably</b> occur in most circumstances	Once every two months or more frequently
Possibly	The event <b>might</b> occur at some time	Once a year or more frequently
Unlikely	The event <b>could</b> occur at some time	Once every three years or more frequently
Rare	The event <b>may</b> occur in exceptional circumstances	Once every seven years or more frequently

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

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

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

### Budget per UNSDG Categories

UNSDG BUDGET CATEGORIES	PUNO 1 UNDP		FAO		UNICEF		UNFPA	
	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			24,122					
2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials	0		6,332		0		0	
3. Equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture (including Depreciation)	0		20,132		0		0	
4. Contractual services	70,000		0		25,000	25,000	23,500	
5. Travel	0		2,976		5,000		0	
6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts	0		0		35,000		0	
7. General Operating and other Direct Costs	0		16,438		5,000		0	
<b>Total Direct Costs</b>	<b>70,000</b>		<b>70,000</b>		<b>70,000</b>			<b>23,500</b>
8. Indirect Support Costs (Max. 7%)	5000		5000		5000		1,500	
<b>TOTAL Costs</b>	<b>75,000</b>	<b>25000</b>	<b>75,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>75,000</b>	<b>25,000</b>	<b>25,000</b>	<b>5,000</b>

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

I hereby confirm that the funds requested are in accordance with the approved Work Plan & Joint Programme Document.

\* I also certify that the copy transmitted to the MPTF Office is a true copy of the original which is secured by the RC Office. I have received documentation from Participating Organizations demonstrating Committed amounts where applicable. I also confirm that the PUNOs' indirect cost does not exceed 7%.

**RESIDENT COORDINATOR  
SIGNATURE**

**Name: Tapan Mishra**  
Date and Signature

DocuSigned by:  
*Tapan Mishra*  
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08-Jun-2022

<b>PUNO Representative SIGNATURE</b>	<b>Name, Title: Elaine Conkievich, Resident Representative (UNDP)</b> Date and Signature  08-Jun-2022	DocuSigned by: <i>Elaine M Conkievich</i> 3C841B3632E647D...
<b>PUNO Representative SIGNATURE</b>	<b>Name, Title: Vinod Ahuja, Representative (FAO)</b> Date and Signature  08-Jun-2022	DocuSigned by: <i>Vinod Ahuja</i> 4A80683E3A1A418...
<b>PUNO Representative SIGNATURE</b>	<b>Name, Title: Evariste Kouassi-Komlan, Representative, UNICEF</b> Date and Signature  07-Jun-2022	DocuSigned by: <i>Evariste Kouassi-Komlan</i> 00DBB5F75D424F4...
<b>PUNO Representative SIGNATURE</b>	<b>Name, Title: Khalid Sharifi, Representative UNFPA</b> Date and Signature  08-Jun-2022	DocuSigned by: <i>Khalid Sharifi</i> 4BFB717BDB2B4D4...