

UN JOINT SDG FUND: DEVELOPMENT EMERGENCY MODALITY SITUATION REPORT 2

2 AUGUST 2022

The Joint SDG Fund activated its Development Emergency Modality in June 2022, upon guidance of the Executive Office of the UN Secretary-General and the Global Crisis Response Group on Food, Energy and Finance. The modality is open to countries and territories most exposed to the global knock-on effects of the conflict in Ukraine, supporting an immediate and cohesive UN response at country level.

“At The Sidelines of The Recent G7 Food Security Ministerial, I Was Asked Which Un Agency Offered the Best Bang For Buck In The Face Of This Crisis And Limited Donor Resources. It’s An Easy Answer: The Joint SDG Fund. It’s A No Brainer, Especially If You Believe in Results Orientation, Transparency and A Whole-Of-Un Approach That Does Not Duplicate Efforts. These Interventions Are Also Good Long-Term Investments, Preventing Future Higher Humanitarian Costs.”

Rebeca Grynspan, Secretary General of the UN Conference on Trade and Development, Coordinator of the UN Secretary-General’s Global Crisis Response Group on Food, Energy and Finance
13 July 2022

OPERATIONS UPDATE

83 UN COUNTRY TEAMS

have **rapidly developed joint programmes** with 23 resident and non-resident UN entities under the leadership of UN Resident Coordinators.

US \$ 21.4 MILLION

reached countries in record time, between two and three weeks after their application and approval of proposals.

OVER 80%

of programmes **include data collection** – measuring household livelihoods dynamics, energy needs, food prices and availability to assess the impact of the crisis across sectors and specific vulnerable groups.

SERVING 23 OF THE 30 UNCTS

lead by UN RCs that are also **Humanitarian Coordinators**.

MORE THAN HALF

of all programmes **include forecasting**, such as devising simulation models for food security and nutrition, fiscal balances changes or developing policy scenarios.

MORE THAN A THIRD

of all programmes **pilot new solutions** – including for sustainable local production of food and fertilisers or testing new programmes for social protection purposes and job creation.

**AFGHANISTAN**

UNCTAD and UNDP are supporting the development of micro, small, and medium enterprises hotspots of women employment in the saffron and poultry sectors – increasing access to jobs in sectors that have proven to be resilient to decades of conflict.

CAMBODIA

FAO, UNICEF, WFP, and UNDP are strengthening capacity for data collection and impact analysis, developing an integrated micro-simulator modelling framework for socio-economic assessments of impacts of the crisis and evidence-based policies.

COMOROS

FAO, UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF are supporting new data collection efforts to revise energy transition policy plans and reform the fossil fuel subsidy system, including new policy measures to incentivise women's access to renewable energy, reducing energy poverty.

GHANA

WFP and FAO are exploring alternative sources of fertilizer production, while building partnerships with the private sector.

LAO PDR

FAO, UNDP, UNFPA and UNICEF are widening the range and increasing frequency of data collection on household socio-economic conditions, food security and nutrition.

LESOTHO

FAO, UNDP, WFP and UNCTAD are using GIS technology for forecasting agricultural yields and developing and testing digital tools to connect smallholder farmers and enterprises to domestic and regional markets.

MAURITIUS

UNDP, FAO and UNWOMEN are exploring the use of seaweed for local production of bio-fertilisers, helping the country address its dependency on imported chemical ones.

NAMIBIA

FAO, WFP and UNDP are scaling up an ongoing school feeding programme by the Government in rural areas, linking schools with local smallholder farmers, both improving access to food and local food production.

NIGER

FAO, UNOPS, WFP, UN Women, UNCDF and the World Bank are supporting a holistic approach to food security, looking at data on energy, finance, and climate change. Comprehensive food security policies are being informed by a structured planning exercise for partners to respond to the crisis.

VENEZUELA

FAO, UNICEF and WFP are piloting connections between local food production and schools, focusing on women smallholder farmers and students at agricultural technical schools, and improving food security and dietary diversity in pre-primary and special education schools.