Valid for proposals from June 2024 onward

Funding Windows Proposal Template

Country/Context*: Jordan and Kenya

Operational Overview

Proposal Title***:** Advancing food systems resilience in Jordan and Kenya

Funding Windows (FWs) resources will support (please check one) *:

- ☒ An ongoing output within an existing Prodoc
- ☐ A new output within an existing Prodoc
- ☐ A new Prodoc (*please provide estimated PAC date*)

Linked SDG Goal(s) and Target(s):	SDG 1 - No poverty (Target 1.5) SDG 2 - Zero Hunger (Target 2.1; 2.3; 2.4) SDG 10 - Reduced inequalities (Target 10.2) SDG 11: - Sustainable Cities and Communities (Target 11.5) SDG 13 - Climate action (Targets 13.1; 13.3) SDG 16 - Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions (Targets: 16.7) SDG 17 - Partnerships for the goals (Target 17.14; 17.16)
Linked SP Moonshot(s):	100 million people escape multidimensional poverty.
Linked Strategic Plan Output[1]*:	2. Governance (2.3) 3. Resilience (3.3) 6. Gender equality (6.1)
Linked Strategic Plan Indicator*:	2. Governance 2.3.2 Number of new measures that improved agility and responsiveness of local governance institutions for: basic service delivery. 3. Resilience 3.1.1 Number of risk-informed development strategies and plans in place at national and subnational level 3.3.1 Number of people benefitting from jobs and improved livelihoods in crisis or post-crisis settings 6. Gender Equality 6.1.1 Number of measures implemented to a) eliminate gender-based discrimination and segregation in labour market
Linked Flagship target(s)*:	Disaster Risk Reduction and Resilient Recovery - disaster prevention and accelerated recovery: - 2 disaster risk-informed development strategies and plans; - 2 local governments experimenting with scaled-up community-based resilience building programmes.
Linked CPD Output(s) *:	Jordan

[1] All proposals should align to at least one SP output and related indicator and include those in the workplan/result-framework below to show contribution to the SP IRRF. The linkage to the SP Output and indicator should also be reflected in Quantum.

	Output 2.1: Strengthened institutional systems for sustainable resources management and resilience to disasters and climate risks Kenya Output 3.2: Capacities and resilience to disaster risks and climate impact across national and county levels enhanced
Expected FW funding duration*:	18 months

Technical Accompaniment and Endorsement

Names and expertise of the experts who have contributed to this proposal:

- Gender*: Hannele Hupanen, Gender focal point, UNDP Resilience Hub
- M&E/RBM*: Andrea Bina, MEL Specialist, FACS team
- Other Technical expertise*: -
- Global/Regional Hub thematic focal point*: Nicolas Petit, Innovations Lead (FACS team); James Leslie, FACS Global Programme Manager, Christian Derlagen, Senior Food Systems Advisor (FACS)
- RB advisor/country desk*: Fekadu Terefe, Programme Specialist, Inclusive Growth and Sustainable Development, RBAS; Thomas Pitaud, Programme Specialist, RBAS; Troels Mahieu-Sorensen, HDP Nexus Advisor, RBA; Eric Loubaud, Regional Specialist - Disaster Risk Reduction and Recovery, UNDP Resilience Hub Africa; Aya Mohanna, Disaster Risk Reduction and Resilience Officer, UNDP Resilience Hub Africa;
- Global Substantive Lead for Flagship*: Gatkuoth Kai, Regional Coordinator for Africa (DRT); Andrew Bovarnick, Global Head (FACS)

Department ID: B0292, B0385, B0452, B0342

Quantum Project Award: n/a

Project/Output ID(s)[2]: n/a

Gender Marker*: Output 1, 2, 3 - GEN 2; Output 4: GEN3

Total resources required*: 1,700,000 USD

Total allocated resources: Click or tap here to enter text

- Regular: Click or tap here to enter text
- Other:
  - Funding Windows*: 1,700,000 USD
  - Government: n/a
  - Other donor(s): n/a

Unfunded budget: n/a

In-kind contributions: n/a

** required fields*

Brief Description (200-250 words)

The proposed project aims to enhance the resilience and sustainability of food systems in Jordan and Kenya by addressing the intertwined challenges of humanitarian needs, peacebuilding, and development. It will benefit from the collaboration between the UNDP Food and Agriculture Commodity Systems (FACS) team within BPPS and the CB Disaster Risk Reduction and Recovery for Building Resilience (DRT), together with the UNDP Resilience Hub for Africa in Nairobi. This partnership will combine FACS's expertise in sustainable food systems with DRT's experience in crisis management, creating a holistic, cross-disciplinary approach.

In regions like Jordan and Kenya, where climate change and resource scarcity worsen food insecurity, current food systems threaten human health and environmental sustainability. In Kenya, 30% of the population faces chronic food insecurity, while in Jordan, 53% of residents are food insecure, exacerbated by drought and a large refugee population.

The project will leverage global coordination, knowledge sharing, and partnerships to promote gender-responsive and resilient food systems, fostering regional collaboration through best practice sharing. It will also strengthen governance and resilience activities at national and subnational levels.

In Kenya, it will contribute to the Community Recovery and Resilience Facility (CRRF) and build on existing programs in West Pokot and Tana River counties. In Jordan, the focus will be on the Jordan Valley, critical for agriculture and water resources, with an emphasis on empowering women, youth, and marginalized groups. The initiative seeks to create locally driven, sustainable solutions to food crises.

Allocation Proposal

I. DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGE

The EAT Lancet Commission notes that "food systems have the potential to nurture human health and support environmental sustainability; however, they are currently threatening both" (Willett et al., 2019, p. 447). Long-term stressors have undermined the resilience of food systems globally, leaving them increasingly susceptible to shocks and disasters—a vulnerability that is especially pronounced in fragile, conflict-prone regions like Jordan and Kenya.

In Kenya, about 30% of the population faces chronic food insecurity, with increasingly frequent climate disasters worsening the situation, as 80% of land is arid or semi-arid. For example, increasing El Nino-induced droughts and floods have had significant impacts on food security among the communities in Kenya. Jordan, despite being a middle-income country, struggles with 53% of the population facing food insecurity, exacerbated by droughts, temperature fluctuations, and the strain of a significant refugee population. Both countries suffer from resource scarcity and dependency on food imports, further increasing their vulnerability. These challenges affect marginalized groups the most, including women, refugees, and youth, who have limited access to productive resources, limited mobility, and traditional household responsibilities in the case of women, but who play oftentimes an essential but usually invisible, undervalued role.

Vulnerabilities are driven by immediate issues (eg. climate shocks like droughts, location in conflict-prone regions), underlying systemic issues (eg. over-reliance on rain-fed agriculture, poor infrastructure), and root causes (eg. climate change, weak governance, and socio-political inequalities). To address vulnerabilities, building food system resilience is vital for reducing poverty, inequality, and exposure to shocks. Strengthening agricultural livelihoods, improving access to resources for marginalized groups, and enhancing national and subnational institutional capacities is key.

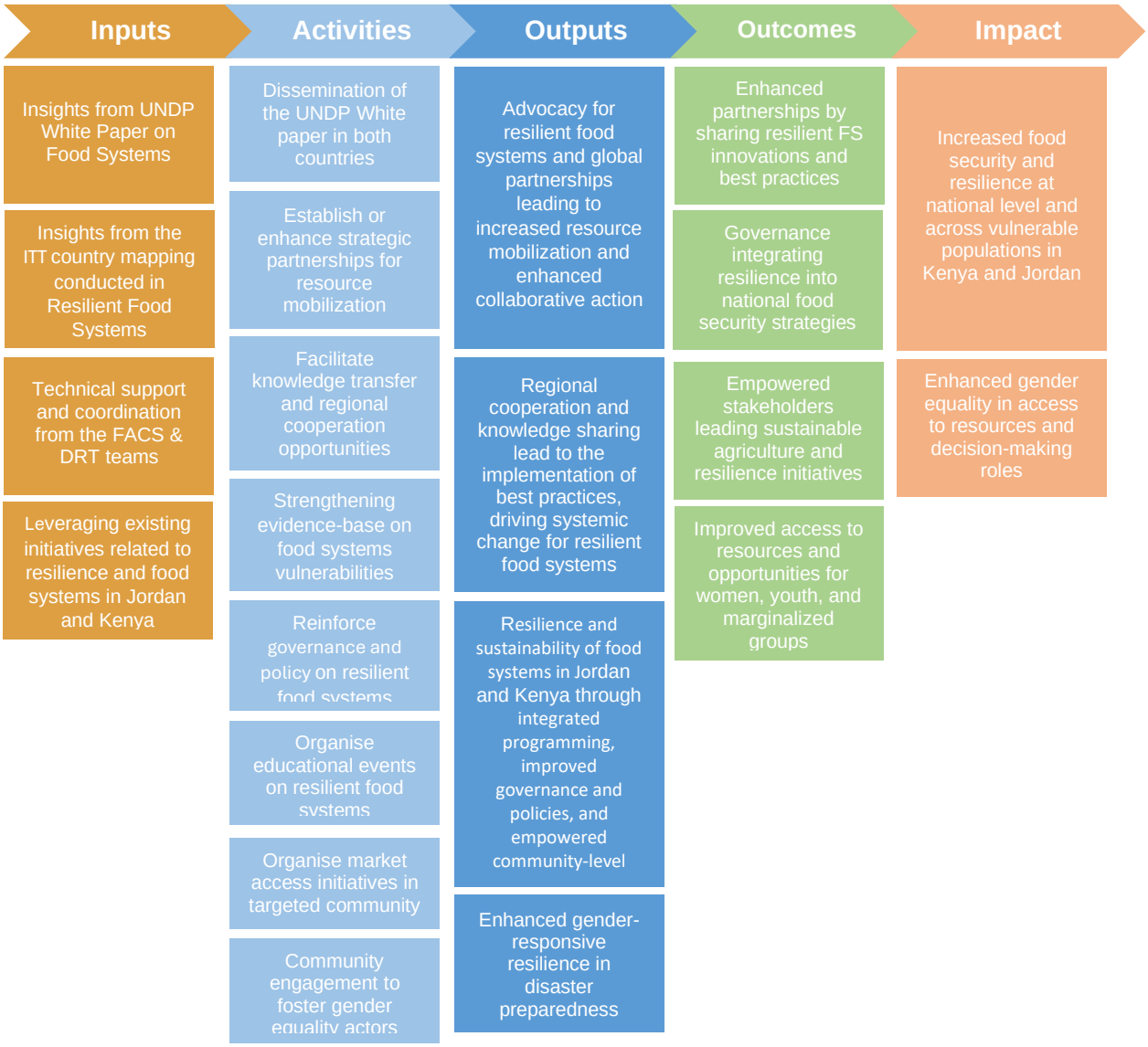
Resilient food systems align with global priorities like the SDGs, particularly SDG 1: End poverty; SDG 2 - Zero Hunger; SDG 10 - Reduced inequalities; SDG 11: - Sustainable Cities and Communities; SDG 13 - Climate action; SDG 16 - Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions; and SDG 17 - Partnerships for the goals. Both countries have committed to these goals, as well as to other commitments made during global processes, such as the UN Food Systems Summit (the Jordan's National Strategy for Food Security 2021-2030; Kenya's Food Systems Pathway). Addressing food system resilience in Kenya and Jordan is crucial not just for development but also for fostering peace and stability.

II. STRATEGY

The proposed project seeks to tackle the interconnected challenges of humanitarian needs, peacebuilding, and development within resilient food systems in Jordan and Kenya, drawing on insights from the UNDP White Paper Supporting Food Systems Transformation towards Sustainability and Resilience. With agriculture being vital to both economies, the project addresses threats from climate change, resource scarcity, political instability, and socio-economic inequalities that disproportionately impact smallholder producers, their communities, and marginalized groups, such as women, youth, and refugees.

The project strategy is built around three interconnected strategies. First, it emphasizes global coordination, technical support and strategic partnerships, including by leveraging the UNDP Resilient Food Systems ITT. This will facilitate a unified approach across Jordan, Kenya, and beyond, while also building on ongoing efforts by the Crisis Bureau's Disaster Risk Reduction and Recovery for Resilience Team (DRT) in Africa and the Arab States, focusing on risk governance and community resilience. Second, the project promotes regional collaboration to identify and disseminate best practices, enabling countries to learn from one another and implement effective solutions tailored to their unique contexts. Lastly, at the country level, the project aims to enhance evidence-based decision-making, promote effective governance and policy frameworks. It will empower communities through targeted activities addressing all dimensions necessary for comprehensive food systems transformation. A key priority will be mainstreaming gender equality across all activities, ensuring that the root causes of inequalities are addressed and that women, youth, and marginalized groups have improved access to resources and opportunities along the agricultural value chain.

Theory of change



In Kenya, the project will contribute to Community Recovery and Resilience Facility (DRRF), designed to address cumulative recovery deficits and strengthen adaptation of communities to increasing shocks and stresses in Africa. Specifically, the project will complement existing initiatives in West Pokot, Tana River, and Garissa Counties, focusing on sustainable growth in the culturally rich yet economically challenged borderlands with Uganda, as well as will leverage the UNCT Joint Programme's on Resilience, Climate Action, Production, and Consumption. In Jordan, the project will support ongoing UNDP initiatives in the Jordan Valley, a crucial region for agricultural output and water resources essential for combating food insecurity.

Ultimately, this project aspires to become a flagship initiative for UNDP, promoting a comprehensive and integrated approach to building resilient food systems. It aims to tackle food crises through a systemic, multi-dimensional framework that fosters collaboration across humanitarian, development, and peace sectors, while empowering national and local stakeholders to develop locally driven solutions that enhance community resilience.

III. RESULTS AND PARTNERSHIPS

Expected Results[3]

1. Increased advocacy for resilient food systems and strengthened global partnerships leading to increased resource mobilization and enhanced collaborative action for food systems resilience

1.1 Coordinate and support project activities for gender-responsive and resilient food systems: this includes the coordination and support to the project from a global and regional perspective, linking it to global and regional processes (e.g. Food Systems Summit follow) and programming, including the Resilient Food Systems ITT phase II.

1.2 Disseminate the White Paper on Resilient Food Systems in Kenya and Jordan to strengthen country portfolio: this includes the dissemination of this knowledge product through ad-hoc events across both countries and regions, shaping the agenda for resilient food systems and influencing policy and programming at national, regional, and global levels.

1.3 Produce and disseminate communication products: this includes the development of communication materials to highlight UNDP's work on resilient food systems in Jordan and Kenya. These materials will showcase successful case studies and key lessons learned, strengthening advocacy efforts and positioning UNDP as a thought leader in this space. Special emphasis will be placed on gender equality considerations.

1.4 Establish or enhance strategic partnerships for activity collaboration and resource mobilization: Strategic partnerships with UN Agencies, international donors, and other relevant stakeholders will be pursued to support resource mobilization and scale up resilient food system initiatives. This could include donor or UN-Agencies roundtables on food systems or similar events.

2. Enhanced regional cooperation and knowledge sharing for resilient food systems lead to the implementation of best practices, driving systemic change for resilient food systems, including a focus on gender equality and women's empowerment

2.1 Facilitate knowledge transfer and identification of regional cooperation opportunities, including a focus on gender equality and women's empowerment: Leveraging the UNDP Arab States Regional Team's strategy and the Regional Bureau for Africa's Working Paper on food security, in addition to the RBA's Community Resilience and Recovery Facility and the Resilience Hub's Portfolio, the project will document and share replicable best practices for building resilient food systems during in-person/virtual symposiums, including key aspects on gender equality and inclusion of vulnerable groups. This could lead to the identification of joint initiatives with neighboring countries to address shared food security challenges. This is done in conjunction with the activities planned under the Resilient Food Systems ITT Phase II.

3. Enhanced resilience and sustainability of food systems in Jordan and Kenya through evidence-based integrated programming, improved governance and policies, and empowered community-level action.

[3] The following activities should be considered indicative and subject to refinement as the project evolves.

3.1 Evidence-based integrated programming

3.1.1 Strengthen knowledge base on food system vulnerabilities in the two countries, including gender gaps: In Kenya, this activity will be focused on supporting existing frameworks and assessments on the national level (eg. the Food and Nutrition assessments and seasonal assessments), owned by Kenya food security working group. In Jordan, this could include a gender-sensitive assessment of the Jordan Valley's agriculture and food production systems, including the food value chain, in selected municipalities, with a focus on climate change, water scarcity, food loss and waste. This will be done through deep listening exercises to understand community need and systems approaches.

3.1.2 Strengthen integrated programming within UNDP COs and regional hubs: building on the mapping exercise on resilient food systems programming already conducted in Jordan and Kenya, integrated portfolio processes for resilient food systems will be strengthened in the two UNDP Country Offices as well as the capacities of personnel on food systems resilience. This could include conducting sense-making exercises to align strategic direction, identifying investment opportunities and partnerships with impact-oriented investors, and mapping SDG-aligned pipelines for food systems.

3.2 Improve food systems governance and strategies at national and subnational level[4]

3.2.1 Reinforce multi-stakeholder collaboration and institutional capacities on resilient food systems at national and subnational level: In Jordan, this could include supporting the Higher Council for Food Security, building capacity in local municipalities on gender mainstreaming and risk strategies, and working with the Central Bank and insurance sector to improve financial inclusivity. In Kenya, UNDP will focus on contributing to the identification of strategies and solutions for achieving national plans, supporting the NDMA and NDOC, and leveraging the GEF-funded "C3 Labs" project to strengthen national and local institutional capacities. This will be done applying participatory methods.

3.2.2 Support governments in improving food systems-related policies and strategies that are inclusive and gender-responsive: UNDP will support policy reform and coherence in addressing critical aspects of food system resilience, including poverty, inequality, health, gender, environment, climate change, energy, disaster risk reduction and preparedness.

3.2.3 Train local government to implement community resilience-building programmes to manage and recover rapidly from disasters and other shocks: This result aims to equip local authorities with the skills, resources, and institutional frameworks needed to help communities prepare for, respond to, and recover quickly from various disasters, such as natural hazards, economic disruptions, conflict, or health crises. Local governments will be equipped to support vulnerable populations, coordinate emergency response efforts, and ensure a faster recovery process that reduces long-term impacts on communities.

3.3 Empowering communities with innovative, area-based solutions for resilient food systems[5]

3.3.1 Empower target communities for resilient food systems with educational events: This activity could include educational events to raise awareness about the importance of sustainable food systems, agroecology, empower rural communities to better cope with economic and climate-related crises, post-disaster recovery techniques, and enhance financial literacy while improving access to digital financial services for women and youth. These efforts aim to foster resilience and growth opportunities for small food businesses.

3.3.2 Create small-scale community-based food processing initiatives: Small-scale food processing initiatives will be identified and launched to utilize local skills and resources for tasks like drying, packaging, and value addition. This approach aims to reduce post-harvest losses and improve access to higher-value markets, particularly benefiting women and youth. In Jordan this could include piloting food incubators and accelerators in the Jordan Valley to promote value-added agricultural products and supporting food repurposing kitchens targeting women in targeted communities.

3.3.3 Enhance market access in target community areas: organize workshops for farmers to connect with

[4] This set of activities contributes to the Disaster prevention and accelerated recovery Flagship, including the development of disaster risk-informed strategies and plans.

[5] This set of activities contributes to the Disaster prevention and accelerated recovery Flagship, including the experimenting scaled-up community-based resilience building programmes.

local buyers, learn about market trends, and share resources, providing immediate educational and networking opportunities. In Jordan the focus could be on strengthening collaboration between farmers and buyers to improve market access and reduce food loss during transportation and distribution. In Kenya, this will leverage the Chichwa e-commerce platform, already established for women traders in West Kenya, and expand it to three additional counties.

4. Enhanced women-led resilience in disaster preparedness and local food systems

4.1 Implement tailored community engagement and awareness campaigns to address gender gaps and empower women as key actors and leaders in disaster preparedness and recovery processes as well as in local food systems: women-led awareness campaigns initiatives that involve community leaders, religious leaders, and influencers who have the trust of the community are organized by framing gender equality as beneficial for the entire community. These campaigns aim to gradually shift public perception about women's roles in resilience-building.

4.2 Build the capacity of local governments to implement gender-responsive resilience-building programs and to understand the barriers to equal participation and the differing needs of men and women: equipping authorities with the skills and resources needed to address systemic inequalities to ensure that the program governance is inclusive and representative of the specific needs of the communities. In Jordan, the focus will be on promoting women's roles in governance to ensure their ownership of the resilience strategies. In Kenya, empowering existing women's groups will foster and inform inclusive practices that enhance community resilience. This includes the promotion of formal and informal modalities for access to finance and loans, often led and sustained by women.

Resources Required to Achieve the Expected Results

To achieve the expected results, the resources needed include financial resources, technical expertise, and human resources. Funding is necessary for implementing on-the-ground activities, including for covering the costs of equipment, venues for trainings, meals, travels, other services (eg. external support for producing communication products). Technical expertise in resilient food systems and related specific topics (eg. power dynamics), disaster risk preparedness and reduction, gender equality and women's empowerment, will be needed. Human resources, including project management staff, national coordinators, and local facilitators, are crucial to ensure the effective engagement of communities, adherence to timelines, and adaptation of interventions based on real-time feedback. In Kenya, these capacities will be provided through in-kind support from ongoing project on community resilience and climate action. UNDP COs in Kenya and Jordan will provide operational and logistical support to ensure the timely implementation of the project activities. Additionally, partnerships with local governments, NGOs, and research institutions may be needed to provide specialized support and extend project outreach. In Kenya, these capacities will be provided through in-kind support from ongoing project on community resilience and climate action.

No co-funding is foreseen.

Partnerships

The project's success relies on strategic partnerships with diverse stakeholders. Local governments in Jordan and Kenya will provide policy support and align project activities with national food security strategies. Collaborations with local NGOs, particularly women-led and community organizations through linking this project to existing UNDP country endeavours will be key for community engagement and capacity-building. Private sector partnerships, especially with MSMEs, will enhance market linkages, supply chains, and access to agricultural inputs, strengthening food system resilience. Additionally, the project will coordinate with UN agencies, such as FAO, IFAD, WFP, especially through the global and regional activities planned, and regional bodies like IGAD and EAC to promote collaboration, synergies, and expansion opportunities.

Communications and Advocacy

A comprehensive communication and advocacy strategy will be developed for both Jordan and Kenya. This will involve regular updates, success stories, and lessons learned shared via social media, newsletters, and community forums, with a focus on stories by women and about women. Communication products will also be disseminated at regional and global levels to promote the replication of best practices and highlight UNDP's integrated approach. Additionally, awareness campaigns on gender equality will be organized to

promote the benefits of resilient food systems and encourage sustainable agricultural practices. Targeted advocacy efforts and events will focus on influencing policymakers and attracting further investments in food security initiatives.

Risks and Assumptions

Risk type	Risk description	Risk assessment (Impact, Likelihood & Risk Level)[1]	Mitigation measures
Safety and security risk	Geopolitical Instability: conflicts in the regions and within the countries as well as political changes in government can disrupt planned activities.	4- Extensive impact 3- Moderately likely Substantial risk level	To adapt interventions based on evolving security situations. Strong relationships with governments and stakeholders to help navigate political changes.
Strategic/operational risk	Low stakeholders engagement and resistance to change	4 – Extensive impact 3-Moderately likely Substantial risk level	The project will ensure stakeholders involvement in the planning and implementation phases by establishing regular consultations, capacity-building workshops, and co-design sessions to foster ownership and commitment.

The project will manage potential risks including political, environmental and social utilizing UNDP's risk logs as outlined in POPP while at the same time regularly reviewing the risks and taking mitigative action. The project will also implement an impact management and measurement system based on global best practices.

[1] As per UNDP's Enterprise Risk Management Policy

Stakeholder and Beneficiary Engagement

In Jordan, the project will collaborate with ministries, the Higher Council for Food Security, and local authorities in the Jordan Valley to boost agricultural productivity and address water resource challenges. Community-Based Organizations (CBOs), including NGOs and cooperatives, will facilitate local engagement. Women-led organisations and youth groups will be essential stakeholders in the communities to inform on gender gaps and inequalities. Their advocacy capacities will be enhanced through training to ensure their ownership and leadership of community initiatives. Marginalized smallholder farmers will be supported in adopting resilient agricultural practices, while the private sector will enhance market access and services. In Kenya, the project will engage with the Kenya Food Security and Nutrition Working Group, NDMA, and NDOC, working with county governments and communities in Tana River, Garissa, and West Pokot to improve resilience. A stakeholder engagement plan will guide collaboration and communication in both countries.

South-South and Triangular Cooperation (SSC/TrC)

The project promotes South-South cooperation by encouraging intra-regional collaboration across Africa and the Arab States to address shared agricultural and food security challenges. This includes identifying and sharing best practices and collaborative approaches, with potential for future phases to expand cross-country partnerships. Additionally, the project fosters triangular cooperation by leveraging UNDP's Food and Agriculture Commodity Systems (FACS) and Disaster Risk Reduction and Recovery for Building Resilience (DRT) teams. These teams offer global expertise in food security, resilience, and disaster risk management, ensuring that both Jordan and Kenya benefit from international knowledge and resources while aligning with their national priorities and global development goals.

Sustainability and Scaling Up

To ensure sustainability and scalability, the project will prioritize strong local ownership by involving stakeholders throughout the implementation process and ensuring strategies are contextually relevant and community-supported. It will focus on empowering marginalized groups, including women and refugees, through inclusive governance and targeted activities. Scalability will be achieved by showcasing successful initiatives to attract investment and forming partnerships with UN agencies, private sector actors, and

regional organizations. Knowledge-sharing platforms will document best practices, fostering regional cooperation and extending the impact beyond Jordan and Kenya.

The project will leverage synergies with existing global initiatives, such as the Resilient Food Systems Integrated Task Team, regional projects like the OACPS-EU Risk-Governance project, and national programs to scale up efforts. Collaborations with Accelerator Labs and Innovation Units will drive digitalization and innovative solutions, exemplified by Kenya's community mapping platform in Tana River County. Additionally, SDG private finance will be utilized to mobilize private capital and strengthen policies, promoting systemic changes and advancing project objectives. Communication and advocacy will enhance visibility and showcase the value of resilient food systems to stakeholders.

IV. MANAGEMENT AND GOVERNANCE ARRANGEMENTS, AND ACCOUNTABILITY

The project will be jointly implemented by UNDP Food and Agriculture Commodity Systems team (FACS) located in the Bureau for Policy and Programme Support, and the Crisis Bureau's Disaster Risk Reduction and Recovery for Building Resilience (DRT). The DRT's Africa Team based at the UNDP Resilience Hub for Africa in Nairobi will co-lead the project implementation. The leading global and regional teams will ensure the coordination of the project with the work of UNDP Resilient Food Systems Integrated Task Team's (ITT). The FACS and DRT teams take on the overall global management responsibility and accountability, while UNDP Country Offices in Jordan and Kenya will hold the accountability for project implementation at country level. National and local implementation teams in Jordan and Kenya will work closely with key stakeholders to ensure that activities are relevant to local needs and effectively executed. Regular coordination meetings between all levels will ensure that challenges are promptly addressed, and decisions are informed by local realities.

V. MONITORING AND LEARNING

A robust monitoring and learning framework will be implemented to track progress, assess the impact, and inform adaptive management. This framework will involve regular data collection on key indicators – ref. to workplan and resource framework. It will include gender-disaggregated data and follow up on the gender analysis. Baseline, mid-term, and end-line evaluations will be conducted to measure progress towards objectives. The project will also emphasize continuous learning through the documentation of successes, challenges, and lessons learned, which will be shared with partners and stakeholders. Feedback loops will be established to adjust strategies in response to emerging findings and ensure that the project remains responsive to community needs.

VI. DISTRIBUTION OF THE FWS ALLOCATIONS

Country/Region/Global	Dept ID	Amount
Global (BPPS) – Food and Agriculture Commodity Systems team	B0292	39,700
DRT Africa (based at the UNDP Resilience Hub in Nairobi)	B0385	39,700
Jordan Country Office	B0452	754.693
Kenya Country Office	B0342	754.639
GMS (7%)		111,215
Total		1.700.000

VII. WORK PLAN[6] [7]

Period (November 2024-May 2026 | 18 months)

EXPECTED OUTPUTS[1] *Indicators, baseline and targets are in the resource framework below*	PLANNED ACTIVITIES *activities and actions are indicative*	TIMEFRAME						RESPONSIBLE PARTY	PLANNED BUDGET*		
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Q6		Funding Source	Specific Budget Description[2]	Amount
Output 1: Increased advocacy for resilient food systems and strengthened global partnerships leading to increased resource mobilization and enhanced collaborative action for food systems resilience. *Related SP indicator: -* *Related CPD outcome: -* Gender Marker: GEN 2	1.1 Activity: Coordinate and support project activities for gender-responsive resilient food systems -Action: Facilitate regular multi-stakeholder meetings to ensure alignment between different partners -Action: provide technical support linked to global programming and processes	X	X	X	X	X	X	UNDP	FW	IC (FACS and DRT IC)	51,000
										TA (FACS)	9,000
										Consultant	20,000
	1.2 Activity: Disseminate the White Paper on Resilient Food Systems in Kenya and Jordan to strengthen country portfolio -Action: organise virtual or in-person events in the two countries	X	X	X	X			UNDP	FW	IC (FACS IC)	4,000
										Travel (including to cover costs for DRT IC)	13,000
										Workshop	20,000
	1.3 Activity: Produce and disseminate communication products - Action: create gender-responsive communication products, to enhance UNDP's narrative on resilient food systems based on outcomes in Jordan and Kenya - Action: disseminate them at global and regional level -Action: ensure inclusion of stories by women and about women		X	X	X	X	X	UNDP	FW	IC (FACS IC)	10,000
										Audiovisual production (DRT)	5,000

[6] Cost definitions and classifications for programme and development effectiveness costs to be charged to the project are defined in the Executive Board decision DP/2010/32

[7] Changes to a budget affecting the scope (outputs), completion date, or total estimated costs require a formal budget revision that must be signed by the project board. In other cases, the UNDP programme manager alone may sign the revision provided the other signatories have no objection. This procedure may be applied for example when the purpose of the revision is only to re-phase activities among years.

* As indicated in the distribution of the FWs allocations table, budget for global and regional teams will be used for technical accompaniment (up to 5%). However, additional budget will be available for FACS and DRT to cover the costs of ICs, travel for ICs, trainings, workshops or audiovisual production provided by the global/regional teams, as indicated in brackets in the work plan table. The costs will be co-shared from the COs.

	1.4 Activity: Establish or enhance strategic partnerships for resource mobilization - Action: explore strategic partnership opportunities for collaboration and resource mobilization	X	X	X	X	X	X	UNDP	FW	IC (FACS IC) Travel (for FACS IC) Workshop (DRT)	11,752.5 3,000 2,000
	1.5. Monitoring/Learning (global-regional level) -Action: develop and coordinate M&E framework, including gender-disaggregated data	X	X	X	X	X	X	UNDP	FW	TA (FACS and DRT)	11,000
	1.6. Direct project costs and contribution to admin costs	X	X	X	X	X	X	UNDP	FW	TA (FACS)	10,000
Output 2 : Enhanced regional cooperation and knowledge sharing for resilient food systems lead to the implementation of best practices, driving systemic change for resilient food systems, including a focus on equality and women's empowerment *Related SP indicator: -* *Related CPD outcome: -* Gender Marker: *GEN 2*	2.1. Activity: Facilitate knowledge transfer and identification of regional cooperation opportunities -Action: develop gender-responsive knowledge management process - Action: conduct events for knowledge sharing on resilience and food systems -Action: ensure lessons and stories by women and about women are highlighted			X	X	X	X	UNDP	FW	TA (FACS and DRT) IC (including FACS and DRT IC) Travel (including for FACS IC) Workshop Conference	19,400 115,195 15,000 30,000 45,000
Output 3 : Enhanced resilience and sustainability of food systems in Jordan and Kenya through evidence-based integrated programming, improved governance and policies, and empowered community-level action. *Related SP indicator:* 2.3.2 Number of new measures that improved agility and responsiveness of local governance institutions for: a) Basic service delivery	3.1.1 Activity: Strengthening knowledge base on food system vulnerabilities in the two countries, including gender gaps -Action: undertake analysis of food system in Jordan - Action: Technical support to the Food and Nutrition assessments and the seasonal assessments in Kenya	X	X	X	X			UNDP	FW	IC (including FACS IC) Travel	31,500 9,000
	3.1.2 Activity : Strengthen integrated programming within UNDP COs and regional hubs -Action: sensemaking exercise to identify strategic direction of CO in Food Systems Resilience	X	X	X				UNDP	FW	IC (including FACS IC) Training (including for DRT)	67,500 18,000

Baseline: 0 Target: 4 **3.1.1 Number of risk-informed development strategies and plans in place at national and subnational level** **Baseline: 0** **Target: 2** 3.3.1 Number of people benefitting from jobs and improved livelihoods in crisis or post-crisis settings: a) Female b) Male c) Sex-disaggregated data unavailable d) Youth e) Persons with disabilities f) Internally displaced populations g) Refugees Baseline: 0 Target: 100 (Jordan); 6000 (Kenya) *Related CPD outcome:* Output 2.1 (Jordan) Output 3.2 (Kenya) Gender Marker: *GEN2*	-Action: capacity building to personnel on gender-responsive food security and system resilience -Action: opportunities, investments and potential partnerships										
	3.2.1 Activity: Reinforce national multi-stakeholder processes on resilient food systems in Jordan and Kenya - Action: ensure all stakeholders are represented - Action: facilitate stakeholder consultations. - Action: contribute to the identification of gender-responsive strategies and solutions for the achievement of national plans	X	X	X	X	X	X	UNDP	FW	TA (FACS) IC (including for FACS IC) Travel Training	10,000 29,500 11,000 12,000
	3.2.2 Activity: Support governments in improving food systems-related policies and strategies that are inclusive and gender-responsive -Action: Conduct policy reviews, provide technical guidance and draft recommendations to strengthen national food systems policies and strategies	X	X	X	X	X	X	UNDP	FW	IC (including FACS IC) Audio-visuals and video production costs Workshop	13,000 5,000 31,000
	3.2.3.Activity: Train local government to implement community resilience-building programmes to manage and recover rapidly from disasters -Action: Conduct workshops and on-site training sessions for local government officials, focusing on resilience-building. -Action: ensure equal gender representation of government officials	X	X	X	X	X	X	UNDP	FW	Training Equipment	37,000 10,000
	3.3.1 Activity: Empower target communities for resilient food systems with educational events -Action: Conduct workshops and hands-on events sessions and simulation exercises for target communities on resilient agricultural practices, informed by context-specific gender analysis -Action: ensure equal gender representation and a safe space for women to take ownership of activities	X	X	X	X	X	X	UNDP	FW	IC (FACS and DRT IC) Training IC Workshop	8,000 36,982 25,000 41,000

	3.3.2 Activity: Create small-scale community-based food processing initiatives -Action: Identify viable local food products, provide necessary equipment, train community members in food processing techniques, and establish market linkages for processed goods. -Action: ensure equal representation of men and women	X	X	X	X	X	X	UNDP	FW	TA (for DRT) Audiovisual production (for DRT) Contractual services IC	15,000 5,000 250,000 56,733.5
	3.3.3 Activity: Enhanced market access in target community areas -Action: Organize and facilitate workshops connecting local farmers with buyers, providing training on market trends, pricing, and quality standards to improve farmers' market access and negotiation skills. - Action: establishment of e-commerce platform in three counties in Kenya	X	X	X	X	X	X	UNDP	FW	Contractual services	55,000
Output 4: Enhanced women-led gender-responsive resilience in disaster preparedness and local food systems in Jordan and Kenya *Related SP indicator: 6.1.1 Number of measures implemented to:* *a) eliminate gender-based discrimination and segregation in labour market* *Baseline: 0* *Target: 4* *Related CPD outcome: -* Gender Marker: GEN3	4.1. Activity: Implement tailored community engagement and awareness campaigns to address gender gaps and empower women as key actors in disaster preparedness and recovery processes as well as in local food systems -Action: Develop and launch targeted workshops -Action: Create awareness campaigns using social media and community events -Action: identify women who can take ownership of the processes	X	X	X	X	X	X	UNDP		IC (including for FACS IC) Training Workshop	24,500 48,829 62,829
	4.2 Activity: Build the capacity of local governments to implement gender-responsive resilience-building programs and understand the barriers for equal participation and differing needs of men and women -Action: Conduct training sessions and workshops -Action: engage local women's machinery/CSO to design context-specific approaches 4.3 Gender analysis / M&E baseline	X	X	X	X	X	X	UNDP		IC (including for FACS IC) Travel Training TA (DRT)	65,330 6,000 42,830 5,000

Other Country Project Costs											
	3. Monitoring/Learning – country level -Action: definition and implementation of monitoring and evaluation activities -Action	X	X	X	X	X	X	UNDP		Travel	5,000
										Consultant	30,904
	Project management costs	X	X	X	X	X	X	UNDP		Project management	111,000
	4. Communications/Advocacy -Action: production and dissemination of commuincations and advocacy products	X	X	X	X	X	X	UNDP		Consultant	10,000
										Audio-visuals and video production costs	5,000
										Subtotal	**1,588,785**
										GMS 7%	**111,215**
									TOTAL:		**1,700,000**

[1] Flagship initiative results should be based on the results mentioned in section 3 (Results and Partnerships). Country office contributions to the results should be included in the workplan as activities but NOT as separate outputs.

[2] i.e. Technical accompaniment, project management cost, grants, contractual services – companies, Consultants, Travel, Equipment, etc.

Linked Strategic Plan indicators			BASELINE		TARGETS		DATA COLLECTION METHODS & RISKS
			Value	Year	Year 1	Final	
2. Governance • **2.3.2 Number of new measures that improved agility and responsiveness of local governance institutions for: basic service delivery** **3. Resilience** • **3.1.1 Number of risk-informed development strategies and plans in place at national and subnational level** • **3.3.1 Number of people benefitting from jobs and improved livelihoods in crisis or post-crisis settings** **6. Gender Equality** • **6.1.1 Number of measures implemented to a) eliminate gender-based discrimination and segregation in labour market**			**0** **0** **0** **0**	**2024** **2024** **2024** **2024**	**2** **0** **100(Jordan); 6000 (Kenya)** **2**	**4** **2** **100(Jordan); 6000 (Kenya)** **4**	**feedback surveys, documents review**
EXPECTED OUTPUTS	**OUTPUT INDICATORS**[1]	**DATA SOURCE**	**BASELINE**		**TARGETS (by frequency of data collection)**		**DATA COLLECTION METHODS & RISKS**
			Value	**Year**	**Year 1**	**Final**	
Output 1: Increased advocacy for resilient food systems and strengthened global partnerships leading to increased resource mobilization and enhanced collaborative action for food systems resilience.	**1.1 Number of strategic partnerships established or enhanced for resource mobilization and collaboration opportunities through global and regional support**	Partnership agreements, memorandums of understanding (MOUs), donor reports, collaboration records, funding proposals, and meeting minutes documenting partnership development and resource mobilization efforts.	0	2024	At least 1	At least 2	Meeting records, interviews Risk: Diverse Expectations about partnership results.
Output 2: Enhanced regional cooperation and knowledge sharing for resilient food systems lead to the implementation of best practices, driving systemic change for resilient food systems, including a focus on gender equality and women's empowerment	**2.1 Percentage of countries adopting shared best practices in food systems resilience as a result of regional knowledge-sharing events.**	Policy briefs, government policy documents, reports from regional collaborations, platform analytics, and follow-up studies on policy implementation and best practice adoption..	0	2024	0	At least 2	feedback surveys, documents review Risk:, inadequate documentation, and potential bias in feedback

Output 3: Enhanced resilience and sustainability of food systems in Jordan and Kenya through evidence-based integrated programming, improved governance and policies, and empowered community-level action.	**3.1 Percentage in change in food security and resilience-related outcomes (e.g., reduced post-harvest losses, improved access to markets, or increased agricultural productivity) in target communities, as a result of integrated programming, improved governance, and community-level interventions.** **# of programme participants reporting increased market access, resilience, and food systems value chain strengthening (disaggregate by gender, age and community of origin as feasible)**	Baseline and endline surveys, government reports, agricultural productivity data, market access reports, post-harvest loss assessments, project monitoring and evaluation (M&E) reports, and community feedback or focus group discussions.	TBC 0	2024 2024	15% increase 100(Jordan); 6000 (Kenya)	20% increase 100(Jordan); 6000 (Kenya)	surveys, focus groups, interviews, M&E reports, and document reviews Risk: low participation, inaccurate reporting, access challenges, bias, limited resources, and changing contexts.
Output 4: Enhanced women-led gender-responsive resilience in disaster preparedness and local food systems in Jordan and Kenya	**4.1 % of surveyed programme participants reporting increased engagement of women in decisions related to disaster preparedness and local food systems.** **4.1 Percentage change in women's participation in decision-making processes and resilience-building initiatives at the community and local government levels in Jordan and Kenya.**	Community surveys and assessments to measure women's participation rates. Local government meeting minutes and records to track involvement in decision-making processes. Reports from women's organizations and community groups documenting engagement in resilience-building initiatives. Monitoring and evaluation reports from project activities focused on gender responsiveness and community resilience.	0 0	2024 2024	30% 15% increase	60% 20% increase (Cumulative)	surveys, focus groups, interviews, M&E reports, and document reviews Risk: low participation, inaccurate reporting, access challenges, bias, limited resources, and changing contexts.

[1] It is recommended that projects use output indicators from the Strategic Plan IRRF, as relevant, in addition to project-specific results indicators. Indicators should be disaggregated by sex or for other targeted groups where relevant.