



## 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 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 type="checkbox"/> Help devise comprehensive preventative package of response measures <input type="checkbox"/> Testing / catalysing new integrated policies, financing solutions, programmes
Is the proposal developed under the RC leadership to mobilize the UNCT to effectively and efficiency respond to the crisis?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Does the proposal contribute to results in the UNSDCF?	<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>	Barbados and OECS
<b>Region</b>	Caribbean
<b>Joint programme title:</b>	Barbados and OECS - Food Security and Livelihoods Resilience Through Analytical, Capacity Building and Policy Support in Response to the Global Crisis on Food, Energy and Finance

Outcomes(s): <verbatim from CF>	Data collection, capacity building, analytical, and policy support in the mapping of impacts and identification of risk management measures to guide short-term response and inform medium-term food security and livelihoods resilience efforts.
Duration:	Maximum 6 months, no later than 31 December 2022
Anticipated start and end dates:	07/2022 to 12/2022 (for Top-ups, extensions to no later than 31 December 2022)
<b>Short description</b>	<p>The JP will assist countries in the analysis of impacts and identification of risk management options to guide short-term response and inform medium-term food security and livelihoods resilience measures and policies. This will be achieved through the development of a robust set of price monitoring data, analysis of country-level impacts including on crop production, and identification of risk management options and policy interventions.</p> <p>Understanding the range of short- and medium- term impacts of the crisis will allow countries to implement more effective and inclusive food security and livelihoods resilience measures and policies, and minimize the erosive effects the crisis might have on their ability to achieve the SDGs.</p>
Resident Coordinator	Didier Trebucq, didier.trebucq@un.org
UN Joint Program RCO focal point	Lorraine Nicholas, Country Coordination Officer, lorraine.nicholas@un.org
PUNO Lead agency JP Focal point	FAO. Roberto Sandoval, roberto.sandoval@fao.org
Other PUNOs JP focal point	WFP. Sarah Bailey, sarah.bailey@wfp.org
Other PUNOs JP focal point	UNCTAD: Ralf Peters, ralf.peters@unctad.org
<b>Total budget:</b>	
<b>Source of funds:</b>	
• UN Joint SDG Fund	\$400,000 where: \$300,000 for FAO & WFP components and \$100,000 for UNCTAD component
• FAO (co-funding)	\$40,000
• WFP (co-funding)	\$40,000
• Other sources	

**SDG Targets directly addressed by the Joint Programme**

**Target 2.C:** Adopt measures to ensure the proper functioning of food commodity markets and their derivatives and facilitate timely access to market information, including on food reserves, in order to help limit extreme food price volatility

**SDG 2.4:** By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality.

**SDG 8.3:** Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services.

**SDG 13.1:** Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate related hazards and natural disasters in all countries.

**SDG 17.18:** By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for least developed countries and small island developing States, to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts.

**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

The conflict between the Russian Federation and Ukraine has triggered a new food systems crisis on top of existing challenges that were already undermining the goal of achieving Sustainable Development Goal #2: Zero Hunger. The crisis is causing significant disruptions in global food markets. Russia and Ukraine are among the top three exporters of wheat, maize and sunflower oil. Russia is a major exporter of energy and fertilizers while Belarus is also a significant exporter of fertilizer (FAO 2022). The implications of the war on global food markets are expected to last until at least the coming year (HLPE 2022).

In response to the crisis, the global markets for key staple grains are experiencing a massive price increase and excessive volatility, in particular wheat, maize, and soybeans (IFPRI 2022 as cited in the HLPE 2022). As a result, countries that depend on food imports are now facing higher import bills which is a major problem particularly for low- and middle-income countries. Higher fertilizer and energy prices, which have resulted from the disruption to oil, natural gas and fertilizer exports from Russia and Belarus, are inflating the cost of farming around the world and increasing food prices (FAO, 2022). Experience from 2008 and 2011 has shown that higher and more volatile food prices translate into higher rates of hunger and malnutrition (FAO *et al.* 2021; HLPE 2012) and may be a key driver of social unrest. Particularly exposed are the poorest segments of society in low-income countries, who typically spend over 60% of their income on food (FAO *et al.* 2021). Price volatility is also believed to trigger financial speculation on commodity markets, which can exacerbate trends (UNCTAD 2012) and cause negative impacts on nutrition for many years (Webb 2010).

Global prices of food and other key commodities have experienced a sharp rise over the last two years. Following the declaration of the COVID-19 pandemic, FAO's Food Price Index reported a 28.1 per cent increase over 2020 and this increase continues to climb.<sup>4</sup> The protracted socio-economic impacts and disruptions to global supply chains caused by the COVID-19 are further exacerbated by volatile climate conditions impeding production, various tightening of exports and more recently, the Ukraine conflict. These events have converged to compound these impacts, consequentially driving inflationary trends upward.

These global repercussions reverberate decidedly through the Caribbean especially as a region which is heavily reliant on imports. The Caribbean region is extremely diverse in many facets not limited to its geography, people, cultures, economies, and governing systems. Therein exist complex interplays between available resources and capacities for individual countries to maintain stabilisation of prices, which contributes to overall food security. Convergence of micro-macro factors can all affect prices at a regional, national, and sub-national level. Spikes in food prices has serious implications on vulnerable, lower income households in the region where high inequality exists. The latest WFP/CARICOM regional survey conducted in February 2022 on food security and livelihood impacts of COVID-19 reports 93% of respondents observed a rise in food prices.<sup>5</sup> Those from lower income households tend to experience more negative impacts. A growing number of people also grapples with the unaffordability of livelihood inputs, which may undermine and prolong recovery and stabilisation of prices even as production recovers to match demand.

	<p>Trade in the Caribbean region confronts limited connectivity and transportation linkages coupled with time-consuming onerous regulatory bottlenecks. Despite the efforts to simplify and facilitate trade in the region, countries continue to operate in an inefficient, highly bureaucratic environment.</p> <p>More than 60 countries have opted for trade policy changes such as export restrictions of food products and import facilitation (UNCTAD 2022). Export restrictions can reduce domestic prices but have broader adverse implications for food importing countries (UN GCRG Brief 1, 2022). Revising import measures such as tariffs and non-tariffs measures can facilitate access to food and, though it may also have negative implications for other countries, has small impact on global prices if conducted by small states such as Barbados or other SIDS. Regulations should be designed and implemented in a way to protect safety and health of consumers but to minimize effects on trade. Moreover, efficient trade procedures at the border have a significant impact on trade costs and thus for the availability of high quality and reasonably priced inputs. Import regulations and procedures for inputs such as imported fertilizers and seeds have a direct impact on the competitiveness of domestic production.</p>
<b>Programme Strategy</b>	<p>The JP will help address the triple crisis made worse by the Russia-Ukraine conflict as outlined in the above situational analysis. Regular monitoring of price fluctuations can provide timely insight into various drivers that influence the state of food insecurity and functionality of commodity markets. Existing market price monitoring efforts around the region appear to be inconsistent and disjointed. Generally, open access to raw price data is extremely limited. While some global datasets are available (e.g. WFP, FAO, FEWS), Caribbean countries are not well represented on these platforms. A limited number of countries in the Caribbean are providing access to data, albeit often in a less useable format, or are outdated.</p> <p>There is an urgent need to assist countries with comprehensively understanding the range of impacts of the on-going crisis on agriculture and livelihoods, and in monitoring the drivers behind them. This is critical in light of the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic on the sector the past two years and the additional risks caused by volatile climate conditions. A robust understanding of the short- and medium- term (i.e. next 1-2 years) impacts and drivers of the crises will allow countries to implement more effective and inclusive food security and livelihoods resilience measures, such as policies that limit extreme price volatility, and minimize the erosive effects the crisis might have on their ability to achieve the SDGs.</p> <p><b>Outcome:</b> <i>Data collection, capacity building, analytical, and policy support in the mapping of impacts and identification of risk management measures to guide short-term response and inform medium-term food security and livelihoods resilience interventions.</i></p> <p><b>Output 1.1:</b> Development of a robust price monitoring data framework across Barbados and the OECS</p> <p>i) <b>WFP</b> - Mapping of current market price monitoring systems, processes and tools around the region, identification of gaps and steps to realize robust price monitoring and alert tools for Barbados and OECS;</p>

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ii) **WFP** – Identify a set of common indicators to facilitate monitoring and alerts on food, energy and fertilizer price trends across the OECS and Barbados and to enable the inclusion of market price data of participating states under a common digital platform (e.g. SDG 2.c.1 on price anomalies<sup>1</sup>, food security indicators);

**Output 1.2:** Analysis of country-level impacts and technical and capacity building support in the identification of agriculture and livelihoods risk management options and policy interventions.

iii) **FAO** - Analysis of country-level impacts on fertilizer and feeds demand, prices and availability as well as other key agriculture inputs; Mapping of production impacts for priority crops/commodities alongside other production risks and hazards; and assessment of knock-on effects across value chains and agriculture communities; (Grenada, Saint Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines; other selected countries)

iv) **FAO** - Identification of priority, cost-effective risk mitigating agriculture and livelihoods options (e.g. improved soil and nutrient management techniques including exploring fertilization options; alternative or complementary livestock nutrition/feeding options; more-efficient energy/fuel use; other risk management options to cushion the impacts of increased costs of other production inputs/activities such packaging, post-harvest, storage and transportation, etc.) that will inform agriculture production plans and strategies; (Grenada, Saint Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines; other selected countries)

v) **FAO and WFP** - Development and dissemination of policy recommendations, programming options and technical guidance to inform food security and livelihoods resilience interventions (Barbados and OECS)

**Output 1.3:** Trade data collection and analysis with cost-effectiveness assessment of trade related regulations and consumer protection policies with the aim to protect the most vulnerable from external shocks impacting on food security and build resilient business environment.

i) **UNCTAD** – Analysis of non-tariff barriers, inefficiencies in trade logistics and customs clearance procedures that inhibit the promotion of safe, cost-effective and resilient food supply chains, which will lead to identifying short-term and medium-term measures for implementation in response to the findings (Barbados and OECS).

ii) **UNCTAD** - Build aggregated dataset extractions on imports related to sensitive commodities which can feed the monitoring systems and provide reports to perform statistical analysis and monitor indicators (Barbados and the OECS).

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<sup>1</sup> <https://sdg.data.gov/2-c-1/>



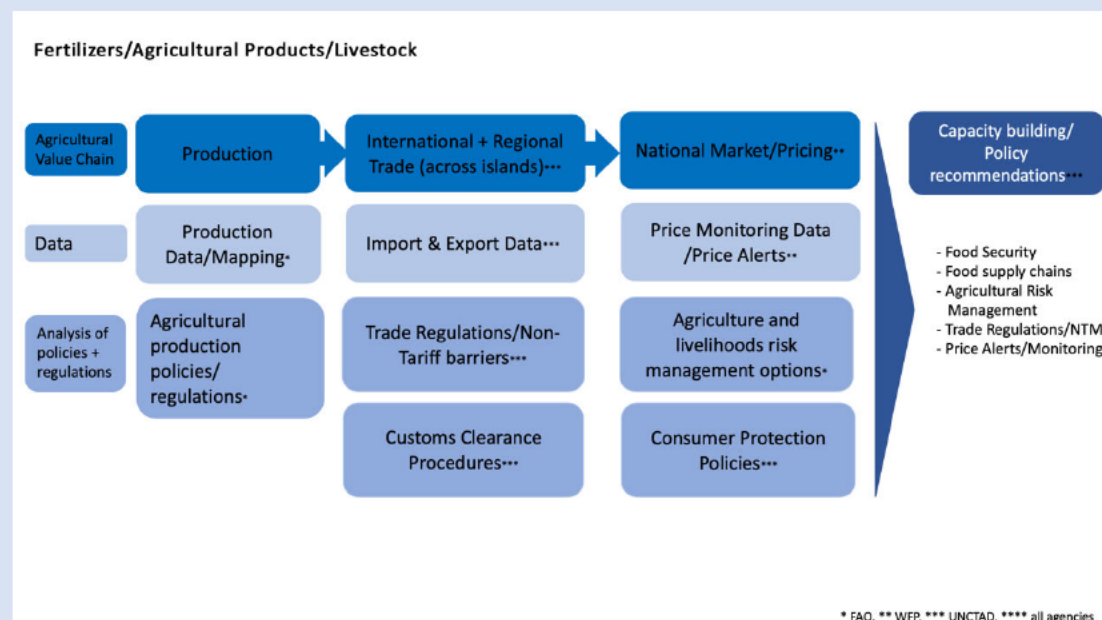
iii) **UNCTAD** - Cost-effectiveness assessment of trade related regulations and consumer protection policies for one selected important staple food product (selection of product based on criteria incl. importance for food security and domestic economy in coordination with JP partners and RCO).



The below graphic illustrates the linkages across the different outputs and activities. These include: i) a price information system for inputs, fertilizer and other input demand analysis, and availability of inputs and markets analysis; ii) NTB/NTM analysis, procedural obstacles to trade and regulatory cost-effectiveness analysis; iii) and a price information system for food, production analysis to strengthen food safety and security and consumer protection aspects. The outputs from some of these activities will directly inform short to medium term responses and recommendations. Capacity building will likewise be a cross-cutting theme and the JP PUNOs will endeavour to address urgent capacity building needs as part of the JP and make sure that medium-term capacity building needs are also clearly outlined and endorsed to the beneficiary countries. Majority of the capacity building activities at the field-level will be carried out as part of Output 1.2. Capacity building activities will include: i) trainings on agriculture value chain impact assessment, ii) identification and implementation of risk mitigating agriculture and livelihoods options that combine agriculture extension-based and participatory rural appraisal approaches; and iii) DRM planning in the context of cascading, market-related risks and their interactions with hydro-meteorological hazards.

WFP and FAO (lead)	UNCTAD (lead)	FAO and WFP (lead)
Price information system for inputs	NTB/NTM analysis	Price information system for food
Fertilizer and other input demand analysis	Procedural obstacles to trade	Production analysis to strengthen food safety and security
Availability of inputs and market analysis	Regulatory cost-effectiveness	Consumer protection
Capacity building		
Output 1.1, Output 1.2, Output 1.3, Outputs 1.2 and 1.3, All outputs		

The following graph provides an overview of which data is collected across the different UN agencies and the type of policies and regulations analysed, as well as their linkages to capacity building and policy recommendations.



The different types of cross-institutional data and analyses will feed into the development of tailored capacity building measures and policy recommendations that will cover several aspects of food security and risk management along the agricultural value chain.

The JP is based on the latest set of regional and country-level priorities arising from the crisis and will contribute to SDGs 2, C, 2.4, 8.3, 13.1 and 17.18. Key stakeholders that were consulted during the JP design include the CARICOM Secretariat. The PUNOs will conduct additional detailed consultations during the mobilization phase to ensure that the latest set of concerns will be taken into account by the JP. The JP will likewise build on the existing work of the UN in Barbados and the OECS including on-going SDG-F JPs where applicable. These linkages will be outlined concretely during the detailed work planning phase.

JP activities i) to iv) will be translated into medium-term policy solutions via JP activity v) that will focus on the development of policy options and concrete guidelines that will support interventions on the ground. The JP will ensure the linkages of the JP



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results to existing or upcoming policy instruments in the Caribbean and their contextualization (and activity-level linkages where possible) within on-going SDG efforts including the different on-going SDG-F JPs in the Caribbean.

In terms of focus on vulnerable groups, Output 1.1 which will support the setup of a regional digital market price monitoring and alerts platform will enable member states to utilize the data generated for programmatic, policy and investment decisions. Particularly, in informing any necessary scale up and/or adjustments to social protection programming, transfer values, minimum expenditure baskets and other social policy implications. Output 1.2. will ensure that the impact assessment and subsequent policy and field-level recommendations will cover the most vulnerable including agriculture households headed by the elderly, women and the disabled.

As a result of the analysis in Output 1.3, policy decisions and reformed customs procedures for the removal of relevant trade and non-trade barriers will be proposed to customs and other border agencies to expedite the clearance of sensitive food items and agricultural inputs. The establishment of a National Cross-Border Risk Management Framework (NRMF) will give policymakers confidence in the value chains' safety and security due to the trade environment's proposed liberalisation. The NRMF will ensure the proper, uniform and harmonized application of trade-related processes and procedures across all border-regulatory agencies and in partnership with appropriate private sector stakeholders.

In terms of country focus, the field-level work in Output 1.2 will cover Grenada, Saint Lucia and St. Vincent and the Grenadines as these are countries considered to have similar characteristics with other OECS countries and at the same time have the institutional structures and capacities to support the implementation of the JP activities. The results and learnings from these 3 countries are expected to be useful (both in terms of adoption/extrapolation) to the rest of the Barbados and OECS. In Saint Lucia, the Youth will also be a target group given Saint Lucia's prioritization of the Youth Economy.

The Joint Programme responds to the specific national objectives and priorities of the different Barbados and OECS countries. The JP will likewise contribute to the OECS Development Strategy, in particular the second pillar on promoting human and social well-being, which includes increasing access to social services and the third pillar on sustainable use of natural endowments which includes community-based disaster risk management interventions. The Joint Programme is also aligned with 2 Pillars of CDEMA's A Caribbean Pathway for Building Resilience including pillar 2: Enhancing Economic Opportunity and pillar 4: Operational Readiness and Recovery.

The JP is also aligned with The Multi-Country Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (MSDCF) for the English- and Dutch-speaking Caribbean (2022-2026) which is considered as the key instrument for planning and implementation of the UN development activities towards the achievement of the 2030 Agenda. Specifically, the JP will contribute to the following:

Outcome 2: The Caribbean has fully transitioned to a more diversified and sustainable economy that supports inclusive and resilient economic growth

	<p>Outcome 4 People in the Caribbean equitably access and utilize universal, quality and shock-responsive, social protection, education, health, and care services</p> <p>Outcome 5: Caribbean people, communities, and institutions enhance their adaptive capacity for inclusive, gender responsive DRM and climate change adaptation and mitigation.</p> <p>The information produced by the Joint Programme will help leverage additional policy discussions by the UNCT. Other stakeholders that will be key to moving this engagement forward will include: CARICOM, OECS, The Caribbean Development Bank, National level Statistics Offices, Ministries of Trade and Economics, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Agriculture and any other relevant ministries/national bodies such as Customs and Excise Departments, The University of the West Indies system, any other entity who may participate in field data collection. Potential risks include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Availability of official and open data from governments. To help mitigate the risk, existing data sharing agreement or new ones need to be in place. Any data exchanged should be always anonymised.</li> <li>• Lack of participation from member states. Data at various levels (national or sub national) might be outdated or unavailable. Methodologies for data collection, commodities reported might differ between countries and there may be temporal variation in the available data. When possible, outdated or missing information will be projected based on extrapolations or informed analysis.</li> <li>• Additional required profiles and resources beyond existing capacities may need to be identified to maintain the processes and platform. This will require additional resources past the SDG funds expiration to ensure sustainability.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Governance and implementation arrangements</b></p>	<p>Given that the emergency nature of the fund and the need to swiftly have governance and implementation mechanisms, the JP will piggyback on the existing SDG JP management structure and utilize the same infrastructure for coordination. This entails the following:</p> <p>The <b>UN Resident Coordinator for Barbados and the Eastern Caribbean States</b> will be responsible for the overall Joint Programme strategic leadership with the support of the Resident Coordinator's Office and the Lead Agency and Joint Programme Coordinator. The Resident Coordinator is responsible for the general strategic oversight of the Joint Programme, the political and strategic engagement with governments and promotes an integrated approach. At the operational level, the Resident Coordinator is responsible for the submission of reports, budget plans and reallocation of funding in case needed. The Resident Coordinator's Office will support the Resident Coordinator's leadership role and will liaise with the SDG Fund Secretariat on the overall programme implementation (reports, guidelines, etc.). In partnership with Agencies, facilitates joint engagements for resource mobilization and provide guidance if necessary to improve overall programme coordination.</p> <p>FAO as overall Lead Agency will ensure the Joint Programme's strategic technical coherence and will be accountable to the UN Resident Coordinator for programme delivery and providing advice to the UN Resident Coordinator on programme progress and appropriate political and institutional matters. WFP and UNCTAD will also work collaboratively with FAO to</p>

	<p>ensure the strategic and technical coherence of the joint programme and will be responsible for the day-to-day leading and coordination of the joint programme results with FAO, national/regional counterparts and other organizations involved.</p> <p>At an operational level, detailed programme management and coordination support will be provided by FAO, with the support of the Joint Programme Coordinator for the current SDG Fund SIDS Joint Programme, in order to build on the coordination structure of Joint Programme and ensure synergies. This individual will provide close support to the FAO, WFP, UNCTAD technical staff as well as government focal points. The JP agencies will ensure close coordination and engagement with the RCO Country Coordination Officers throughout programme implementation.</p>
<b>Legal context</b>	<p>Agency name: WFP  Agreement title: Basic Agreement for Barbados  Agreement date: September 3<sup>rd</sup>, 1968</p> <p>Agency name: WFP  Agreement title: Basic Agreement for Grenada  Agreement date: April 7<sup>th</sup>, 1988</p> <p>Agency name: WFP  Agreement title: Basic Agreement for Saint Lucia  Agreement date: February 28<sup>th</sup>, 1979</p> <p>Agency name: FAO  Agreement title: Country Programming Framework, Government of Grenada 2021 - 2024</p> <p>Agency name: FAO  Agreement title: Country Programming Framework, Government of Saint Lucia 2021 - 2024</p> <p>Agency name: FAO  Agreement title: Country Programming Framework, Government of St. Vincent and the Grenadines 2021 – 2024</p> <p>Agency name: UNCTAD  UNCTAD is part of UN Secretariat and Barbados, Grenada Saint Lucia and St. Vincent and the Grenadines are Member Countries of UNCTAD. Assistance to the Governments is made available, furnished, and received in accordance with the relevant and applicable resolutions and decisions belonging to UNCTAD governing structure</p>

Workplan Template												
Outcome 1		Data collection, capacity building, analytical, and policy support in the mapping of impacts and identification of risk management measures to guide short-term response and inform medium-term food security and livelihoods resilience interventions										
Output	Target/s	List of activities	Time frame				PLANNED BUDGET				PUNO/s involved	Implementing partner/s involved
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Overall budget description	Joint SDG Fund (USD)	PUNO Contributions (USD)	Total Cost (USD)		
Output 1.1: Development of a robust price monitoring framework across Barbados and the OECS	SDG 2.4; 17.18	Map of current market price monitoring systems, processes and tools around the region, identification of gaps and steps to realize robust price monitoring and alert tools for Barbados and OECS			X	X	Funds will be utilized for: (i) consultants to carry the mapping, identification of gaps, and devise the indicators; (ii) develop the digital platform; (iii) Conduct any necessary training and capacity building with government counterparts; and (iv) travel to various member states within Barbados and the OECS to conduct data gathering, key informant interviews and consultations as needed	150,960	40,000	190,960	WFP (lead agency under Output 1.1), FAO, UNCTAD	CARICOM, National level Statistics Office Ministries of Trade and Economics, Agriculture and any other relevant ministries, UWI
		Identify a set of common indicators to facilitate monitoring and alerts on food, energy and fertilizer price trends across the OECS and Barbados and to enable the inclusion of market price data of participating states under a common digital platform (eg. SDG 2.c.1 on price anomalies, food security indicators)			X	X						

<b>Output 1.2:</b> Analysis of country-level impacts and technical and capacity building support in the identification of agriculture and livelihoods risk management options and policy interventions	<b>SDG 2.4; 13.1; 17.18</b>	Analysis of country-level impacts on fertilizer and feeds demand, prices and availability as well as other key agriculture inputs; Mapping of production impacts for priority crops/commodities alongside other production risks and hazards; and assessment of knock-on effects across value chains and agriculture communities; (Grenada, Saint Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines; other selected countries)				X	X	Funds will be utilized to: (i) hire consultants to support the impact assessment and mapping, identification of risk management options and responses, and development of policy options and recommendations; (ii) contracting of the University West Indies and other suitable technical partners to support highly specialized country- level activities including rapid soil profiling and analysis, hybrid (quantitative-qualitative), simplified eco-physiological yield simulation and modelling; participatory ex-ante and ex-post analysis; (iii) Training and capacity building with government counterparts; and (iv) travel to the JP countries of Grenada, Saint Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines.	150,000	40,000	190,000	<b>FAO</b> (lead agency under Output 1.2); WFP, UNCTAD	CARICOM, UWI National level Statistics Office Ministries Agriculture, of Trade and Economics, and any other relevant ministries.
		Identification of priority, cost-effective risk mitigating agriculture and livelihoods options (e.g. improved soil and nutrient management techniques including exploring fertilization options; alternative or complementary livestock nutrition/feeding options; more-efficient energy/fuel use; other risk management options to cushion the				X	X						

<b>Output 1.3:</b> Trade data collection and analysis with cost-effectiveness assessment of trade related regulations and consumer protection policies for one selected important staple food product with	impacts of increased costs of other production inputs/activities such packaging, post-harvest, storage and transportation, etc.) that will inform agriculture production plans and strategies; (Grenada, Saint Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines; other selected countries)										
	Development and dissemination of policy recommendations/options and technical guidelines to inform food security and livelihoods resilience interventions (Barbados and OECS)			X	X						
<b>SDG 2.4; 8.3 17.18</b>	(i) Analysis of non-tariff barriers, inefficiencies in trade logistics and customs clearance that inhibit the promotion of safe, cost-effective and resilient food supply chains, which will lead to identifying short-term and medium-term measures for implementation in			X	X	Funds will be utilized to conduct the analysis, support formulation of short-term and medium-term measures and develop the dataset extractions and reporting capabilities	100'000	0	100'000	<b>UNCTAD</b> (Lead Agency under Output 1.3), FAO, WFP	Ministries of Trade and Economics, Agriculture, Ministry of Finance, and any other relevant ministries/national bodies such as Customs and Excise Department

<p>the aim to protect the most vulnerable from external shocks impacting on food security and build resilient business environment</p> <p>Note: the staple food product to be covered under Output 1.3 will be determined together with JP partners during project inception.</p>	<p>response to the findings (Barbados and OECS)</p> <p>(ii) Build aggregated dataset extractions on imports related to sensitive commodities which can feed the monitoring systems and provide reports to perform statistical analysis and monitor indicators.</p> <p>iii) Analysing the cost-effectiveness of food import related measures and consumer protection policies and develop policy recommendations</p> <p>With: Identification of non-tariff measures (NTMs) and consumer protection policies for one important food import product and</p> <p>Identification of stakeholders from the government and private sector traders as well as consumers.</p> <p>Capacity building on non-tariff measures and consumer protection on</p>					<p>Funds will be utilized to support the formulation of targeted policy recommendations, identifying relevant NTMs and consumer protection policies, stakeholder engagement and analysis.</p>					
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	<p>food products to strengthen capacity for good regulatory practices</p> <p>With: Stakeholder engagement and one workshop and</p> <p>Stakeholder input, data analysis and Policy options development.</p>		
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### Monitoring, accountability, financial management, and public disclosure

Reporting on the Joint SDG Fund will be results-oriented, and evidence based. **The Convening/Lead Agent will develop a simple final narrative report and submit it to the Joint SDG Fund Secretariat, through the Resident Coordinator no later than two (2) months after the operational closure of the programme activities.**

The Resident Coordinator will be required to monitor the implementation of the joint programme, with the involvement of Joint SDG Fund Secretariat to which it must submit data and information when requested. Additional insights (such as policy papers, value for money analysis, case studies, infographics, blogs) might need to be provided, per request of the Joint SDG Fund Secretariat.

PUNOs will be required to include information on complementary funding received from other sources (both UN cost sharing, and external sources of funding) for the activities supported by the Fund, including in kind contributions and/or South-South Cooperation initiatives, in the reporting.

PUNOs at Headquarters level shall provide the Administrative Agent with the following statements and reports prepared in accordance with its accounting and reporting procedures, consolidate the financial reports, as follows:

- Annual financial reports as of 31st December each year with respect to the funds disbursed to it from the Joint SDG Fund Account, to be provided no later than four months after the end of the applicable reporting period; and
- A final financial report, after the completion of the activities financed by the Joint SDG Fund and including the final year of the activities, to be provided no later than 30 April of the year following the operational closing of the project activities.

The Project will be using a pass-through fund management modality where UNDP Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office will act as the Administrative Agent. The programmatic UN entity of the Facility shall assume full programmatic and financial accountability for the funds disbursed to it by the Administrative Agent of the Joint SDG Fund (Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office). Such funds will be administered by each UN Agency, Fund, and Project in accordance with its own regulations, rules, directives and procedures. The entity shall establish a separate ledger account for the receipt and administration of the funds disbursed to it by the Administrative Agent. Indirect costs of the Participating 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

<b>Risks</b>	<b>Risk Level: (Likelihood x Impact, as per instructions)</b>	<b>Likelihood: Certain - 5 Likely - 4 Possible - 3 Unlikely - 2 Rare - 1</b>	<b>Impact: Essential - 5 Major - 4 Moderate - 3 Minor - 2 Insignificant - 1</b>	<b>Mitigating measures</b>	<b>Responsible Org./Person</b>
<b>Contextual risks</b>					
The Caribbean experiences increasingly frequent and extreme climate shocks and disasters. This might lead in disruptions or delays in programme implementation.	High (12)	4	2	1. WFP and FAO count on the support of the regional bureau and HQ. 2. WFP and FAO will identify and seek to develop internal capacities to respond. Where necessary the office will call upon support of consultants and establish TDYs to respond to the emergency or address gaps that delay programming efforts. A roster is anticipated to avoid	WFP, FAO, UNCTAD

				delays in mobilising necessary support.	
Movement restrictions imposed to contain COVID-19 reduce WFP/FAOs ability to effectively monitor programmes and partner performance.	Low (2)	1	2	1) Introduction of compensatory controls such as increased supervision (e.g. spot checks) reporting and/or expanded remote monitoring in case performance assessment standards need to be relaxed 2) identify opportunities for new monitoring arrangements in ongoing programmes (WHO, MOH, health NGOs, etc. to augment remote monitoring arrangements)	GOV, WFP, FAO, UNCTAD
<b>Programmatic risks</b>					
Inadequate capacity to deliver/implement the programme	Medium (6)	2	3	Assess capacities and gaps and provide technical assistance and temporary additional human resources when/where required.  Implement monitoring actions.	GOV, WFP, FAO, UNCTAD
Change within teams/Cabinet that limit or delay decision making and action	Medium (6)	3	2	identifying several focal points and establishing working groups	GOV, WFP, FAO, UNCTAD
<b>Institutional risks</b>					
Institutional capacity is often weak in terms of human resources and knowledge in some respects, which may delay programme implementation.	High (9)	3	3	1. Work with partners to anticipate capacity needs and seek to fill them. 2. Develop surge capacity within the region to contribute to various gaps.	WFP, FAO, UNCTAD
<b>Fiduciary risks</b>					
Losses, fraud and misappropriations	Low (2-4)	1	2-4	Implement adequate controls and monitoring to detect and prevent fraud. Monitoring and Complaint & Feedback Mechanisms set up	WFP, FAO, UNCTAD



### Budget per UNSDG Categories

UNSDG BUDGET CATEGORIES	FAO		WFP		UNCTAD	
	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	30,000	40,000	28,845	40,000	40,000	0
2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials	8,000		30,000		0	
3. Equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture (including Depreciation)	7,000		0		0	
4. Contractual services			37,000		40,000	
5.Travel	15,000		25,000		13,458	
6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts	60,000		0		0	
7. General Operating and other Direct Costs	20,187		20,000		0	
<b>Total Direct Costs</b>	<b>140,187</b>		<b>140,845</b>		<b>93,458</b>	
8. Indirect Support Costs (Max. 7%)	9,813		9,155		6,542	
<b>TOTAL Costs</b>	<b>150,000</b>	<b>40,000</b>	<b>150,000</b>	<b>40,000</b>	<b>100,000</b>	<b>0</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

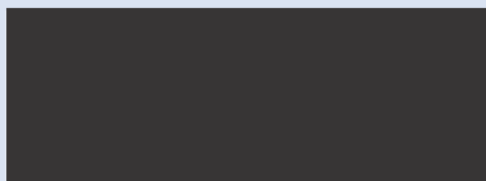
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amounts where applicable. I also confirm that the PUNOs' indirect cost does not exceed 7%.

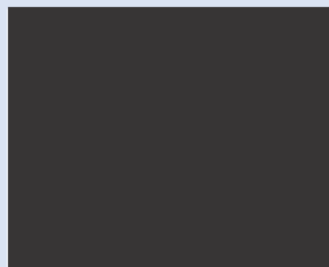
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**RESIDENT  
COORDINATOR  
SIGNATURE**

**Name: Didier Trebucq**



07/12/2022



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**PUNO  
Representative  
SIGNATURE**

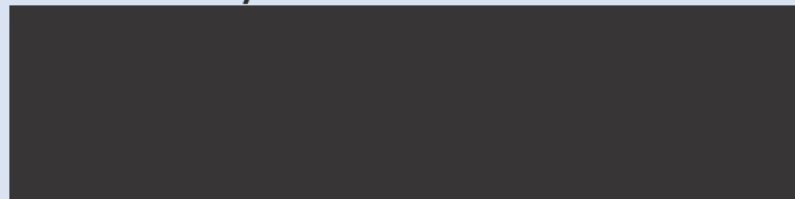
**Name, Title: Renata Clarke  
FAO Sub-Regional Coordinator for the Caribbean**

Date and Signature



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**PUNO  
Representative  
SIGNATURE**

**Name, Title: Regis Chapman  
Representative and Country Director  
WFP Caribbean Multi Country Office**



7/12/2022

<b>PUNO Representative SIGNATURE</b>	<b>Ralf Peters, Chief, Trade Information Section, and OIC, Trade Analysis Branch Division on International Trade and Commodities, UNCTAD</b>  Signature:   07/12/2022  (Signed by the United Nations Resident Coordinator, Didier Trebucq,
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