



## Joint Programme Document and Fund Transfer Request

Development Emergency Modality – Response to the Global Crisis on Food, Energy, Finance

### Eligibility Check

Does the proposal address one or more of the following sectors affected by the global crisis? Select all relevant sectors.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Food <input type="checkbox"/> Energy <input type="checkbox"/> Finance
What are the areas of intervention that will be implemented by this proposal? Select all relevant intervention areas.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Data collection/analytics <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Analysis and forecasting <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Help devise comprehensive preventative package of response measures <input type="checkbox"/> Testing / catalysing new integrated policies, financing solutions, programmes
Is the proposal developed under the RC leadership to mobilize the UNCT to effectively and efficiency respond to the crisis?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Does the proposal contribute to results in the UNSDCFs?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Is the proposal building on and topping up an existing joint programme supported by the Joint SDG Fund?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <i>(If yes, please follow the specific guidance as per communications from the Secretariat)</i>

### Cover-page

<b>MPTFO Project Reference Number</b>	<i>(Leave blank, for automatic population in Atlas)</i>
<b>Country</b>	Bosnia and Herzegovina
<b>Region</b>	Europe and Central Asia (ECA) Region
<b>Joint programme title:</b>	<b>Strengthening Bosnia and Herzegovina’s resilience to address the impact of the Ukraine war on food security and incomes of most vulnerable groups</b>
Outcomes(s): <i>&lt;verbatim from CF&gt;</i>	
Duration:	6 months, but no later than 31 December 2022

Anticipated start and end dates:	07/2022 to 12/2022
<b>Short description</b>	<p>Having high dependence on fertilizers, natural gas and petroleum from the Russian Federation and moderate dependence on selected agricultural commodities from Ukraine, Bosnia and Herzegovina has already experienced inflationary pressure resulting from the war in Ukraine. According to the IMF, the country's average consumer price inflation is projected to skyrocket and reach 6.5% in 2022, and these increase in poverty and reduced food affordability and possible food shortages will have a disproportionately more drastic effect on the most vulnerable groups in Bosnia and Herzegovina. As this downward economic trend in more limited access to food is projected to deteriorate further, the current meal provision services will need to re-assess their capacities and changes in demand not to leave too many needy behind.</p> <p>FAO and UNDP plan to implement the Joint Programme in 2022 with the following objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assess the impact of the war in Ukraine on smallholder farmers and agri-food producers' access to finance, seeds, fertilizers and other agricultural inputs and the resulting effects on the past and projected agricultural outputs.</li> <li>• Analyze the degree of the country's dependence on other import and export markets for key agricultural commodities in the context of the intraregional trade and food security scenarios.</li> <li>• Assess food security demand by the most vulnerable as well as map the food centres' infrastructure and develop concrete recommendations for policy and technical measures that contribute to zero hunger in the country.</li> <li>• Support entity-level institutions and donor partners with evidence-based adaptive contingency planning and emergency response programming in the areas of food security and social protection, with the focus on the access to food by the most vulnerable groups.</li> </ul> <p>These interventions will contribute to SDGs 1 and 2, as well as to the UNSDCF Outcomes 1 (Inclusive and sustainable growth) and 3 (Inclusive health and social protection systems).</p>
Resident Coordinator	Dr. Ingrid Macdonald, <a href="mailto:macdonaldi@un.org">macdonaldi@un.org</a>
UN Joint Program RCO focal point	Jago Salmon, Head of Resident Coordinator's Office, <a href="mailto:salmon@un.org">salmon@un.org</a>
PUNO Lead agency JP Focal point	FAO, Vlado Pijunovic, National Programme Coordinator, <a href="mailto:vlado.pijunovic@fao.org">vlado.pijunovic@fao.org</a>
Other PUNOs JP focal point	UNDP, Steliana Nedera, Resident Representative, <a href="mailto:steliana.nedera@undp.org">steliana.nedera@undp.org</a>

<b>Total budget:</b>	US\$340,000
<b>Source of funds:</b>	
• UN Joint SDG Fund	US\$250,000
• PUNO 1 FAO	US\$70,000
• PUNO 2 UNDP	US\$20,000 (co-financing)
• Other sources	

<p><b>SDG Targets directly addressed by the Joint Programme</b></p>	<p>1.5: By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters.</p> <p>1.b. Create sound policy frameworks at the national, regional and international levels, based on pro-poor and gender-sensitive development strategies, to support accelerated investment in poverty eradication actions.</p> <p>2.1: By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round.</p> <p>2.b: Correct and prevent trade restrictions and distortions in world agricultural markets, including through the parallel elimination of all forms of agricultural export subsidies and all export measures with equivalent effect, in accordance with the mandate of the Doha Development Round.</p> <p>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.</p>
<p><b><u>Gender Marker</u></b></p>	<p>Select only one from the options below</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> GEN3: Have gender equality/women empowerment as the primary or principal objective.</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GEN2: Make a significant contribution to gender equality/women empowerment.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> GEN1: Make a limited contribution to gender equality/women empowerment</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> GEN0: Make no contribution to gender equality/women empowerment</p>



## JOINT PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

### Situation Analysis

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

Bosnia and Herzegovina saw a moderate economic recovery with 5.8% GDP growth in 2021, as it rebound from recession in 2020. Although one year of economic growth was not sufficient for the country to rebuild its fiscal and debt buffers, its current low Debt-to-GDP ratio of 25% puts the country in a relatively comfortable financial position relative to other countries in the region. The country is also a net exporter of electricity, which it produces from hydroelectric and coal plants that abound in the country. Despite these positive indicators, and according to FAO Data Lab, food price inflation reached 27.5% in May 2022, and is the highest in the Western Balkans. Keeping the cost of food affordable for is priority in the current crisis in the cost of living that affects all countries in the region.

As far as food and agriculture are concerned, the supply chain disruptions caused by the war in Ukraine have exposed vulnerabilities associated with the country's heavy reliance on fossil fuels and fertilizers from the Russian Federation, and on certain agricultural commodities from Ukraine. Agribusiness is one of the country's most promising sectors, and Bosnia and Herzegovina is import-dependent for many basic food products and agricultural inputs. The Russian Federation is one of the export markets for fruits and nuts from Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Since February 2022, the country has seen price hikes for food staples, such as vegetable oils, flour, bread, milk and meat, and the inflationary pressure is likely to aggravate after the summer months, considering the projected rising heating costs for households. As other countries in the region and in the European Union (EU), Bosnia and Herzegovina relies for most of its supplies of natural gas from Russian Federation through the TurkStream pipeline. Recent energy market uncertainties, particularly the rising oil and electricity prices, have strongly impacted the country and led to price increases across all sectors. Gasoline prices in the country have already increased, on average by 20% since February 2022. Households are more than four times as energy-intensive as the average in EU countries, and have the highest energy intensity in the Western Balkans. Electricity prices are kept artificially low, but an economic crisis could change this, putting additional pressure in the cost of living.

16.9% of the country population live below the poverty line. The poverty rate for the rural population is almost double that for the urban population: 20.5% compared with 11.3% (*Intergovernmental SDG working group, 2019*). The gender dimensions of poverty are also significant in the country. Data on the structure of the poor population in BiH indicate that women make up slightly more than half of the country's poor (50.9%; BHAS, 2018b).

With regard to the recent social dynamics, the COVID-19 pandemic has affected both the economic and social situation across all age groups, especially negatively and disproportionately the impact of crisis has been felt by those who are either already disadvantaged, at risk or more vulnerable, such as people living below the poverty

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line, families with children, single parents (usually mothers), Roma, internally displaced people, and other groups. Of particular concern are the effects of the crisis on basic social services, including access to food and healthcare. The [Household Survey](#) of June 2022 conducted by UNDP and UNICEF within the scope of the Social Impact Assessment of COVID-19 and the Ukrainian crisis revealed that combined and cumulative effects of the pandemic and global instability are sending strong shockwaves across Bosnia and Herzegovina, causing increased poverty and food deprivation and worsening inequalities. Data points to the differential gender impact of the crisis, with more women experiencing worsened financial situation. Consequently, there is an **increase in poverty and debt, reduced food intake, with a disproportionate effect on the most vulnerable. A total of 15% of respondents reported turning to subsistence agriculture and animal husbandry for the first time to ensure the survival of their family and 13% of all households and 24% of the most vulnerable reported having to decrease their food intake.** As many as 62.7% of the respondents who stated that they reduced food consumption were members of vulnerable groups. While there were no significant gender differences in financial deterioration among genders in the second wave, the third research wave shows that a higher percentage of women, 55.5% of them, experienced worsened financial situation (compared with 44.9% of men).

Hunger in Bosnia and Herzegovina is currently addressed through a) formal social security institutions that are limited in scope, heavily bureaucratic and often underfunded, and b) informal support networks providing meals to the needy outside of the official system. Institutions on the frontline are usually soup kitchens (meal centres), donors are sporadic, and intermediary institutions between food donors and recipients, such as food banks, are non-existent. **Soup kitchens across the country** (approximately 20 formal or non-institutional meal centres) provide vital food services for some of the poorest people in Bosnia and Herzegovina; many of them facing challenges due to increased demand and insufficient financing. Soup kitchens serve between 17,000 – 20,000 users (ca. 0,5% of total population). However, the recently adopted SDG Framework in Bosnia and Herzegovina implies that the number of people affected by food poverty is much larger – in 2015, according to the UN Statistics Division, a worrying 10,2% of the adult population faced uncertainty in food supply.

With significant levels of socioeconomic stress on top of the long-term impacts of COVID-19, a food and energy crisis could turn into social unrest. The challenging economic and social circumstances are further complicated by the upcoming general elections in October 2022. Given the urgency and severity of these risks, policy-makers need **reliable data on food security** and social protection to continue prioritizing a systematic response to a deteriorating food, energy and, eventually, the financial situation.

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**Programme Strategy**

Max 1000 words, summarizing the proposal, including (1) the rationale and relevance of the proposed approach; (2) the expected outputs and their contribution to addressing the impact of the global crisis, CF outcome(s), and related SDG; (3) How the JP results translate into medium-term policy and/or financing solutions; (4) Focus on vulnerable groups; (5) The



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role of wider UNCT and other stakeholders. Outline any potential risk you foresee in carrying out the strategy and how you plan to mitigate against such risk, if any.

The war in Ukraine has already sent the ripple effects in the area of food security in Bosnia and Herzegovina, which have been felt by many local households in terms of rising food and energy prices since February-March this year. As the country faces worsened economic outlook, many Bosnians and Herzegovinians might be pushed into poverty by the end of 2022 and beyond. In this context, authorities need to take informed and adequate decisions to respond to the challenges of economic and food crises, and make sure that the contingency actions are coordinated, timely and adequate across all government levels.

So far, Bosnia and Herzegovina has not adopted any official contingency response and social protection strategy at any government levels to mitigate the negative impact of war in Ukraine on the country's food security and economy. Neither it has adopted any food security strategic framework for the business-as-usual scenario. The development of a comprehensive response action in the fields of food security and social protection requires comprehensive data-driven and evidence-based analysis that is fundamental for effective policy development and enforcement. The negative impacts of the global market and societal shocks compound an already pre-existing fragility in Bosnia and Herzegovina. To make up for the loss of resilience in both the public and private spheres, it is necessary to invest in systematic and robust social protection, social safety nets and public service providers.

This project rationale is based on the logic that for the relevant BiH institutions to be able to adequately manage and respond to the food crisis, they would need multiple urgent assessments to understand the **degree of food deprivation of the most vulnerable groups, as well as on prices and availability of staple foods, seeds, fertilizers and other agricultural commodities by the households and smallholder farmers.** Particular focus will be placed on the most vulnerable population groups and those at risk of being left behind - people with disabilities, single parents, returnees, IDPs, the elderly, Roma, with focus on children and women among these vulnerable groups.

The project contributes to achieving the [UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework for Bosnia and Herzegovina](#), specifically its Outcome 1: "By 2025, people benefit from resilient, inclusive and sustainable growth ensured by the convergence of economic development and management of environment and cultural resources" and Outcome 3: "By 2025, people have access to better quality and inclusive health and social protection systems".

Furthermore, the project contributes to one out of three pathways of sustainable development, as defined in the SDG Framework in BiH which was adopted by the governments at the state and entity levels in 2021 – namely, Society of Equal Opportunities. Society of equal opportunities as a development pathway exists in order to encourage the fulfilment of the "Leave no one behind" principle in the country. In alignment with SDG 1 an SDG 2, one of the accelerators defined within this pathway is "Enhancing Social Protection Policies" which consists of three components: (1) focused and better targeting public expenditures for social protection, (2) strengthening

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infrastructure of service providers by introducing new models, and (3) upgrading the system for identification and monitoring vulnerable families and families at risk. The overall project Outcome is positioned within this particular pathway to sustainable development.

The project will build on the achieved results of another Joint Programme (JP) “Towards the SDG Financing Ecosystem in Bosnia and Herzegovina” which was launched to complement the operationalization of the SDG Framework in the country. Funded by the Joint SDG Fund, the JP is currently in the final stage of its implementation by the consortium of three UN Agencies: UNDP, UNICEF and ILO. The JP deliverables include the comprehensive assessment of existing financial flows supporting sustainable development and defining long term directions and innovative financial instruments for sustainable development financing in BiH.

In terms of the outlined results chain, below is a short description of the main proposed project outputs:

**Output 1.1. Federation of BiH (FBiH) and Republika Srpska (RS) institutions and development partners have improved evidence (data, analysis and capacity) for addressing the crisis in access to farm inputs (fuel, fertilizers, agrochemicals, seeds, finance).**

This output aims to provide institutions at the entity levels with a clearer picture of how rising food and energy prices affect the smallholder farmers and agri-food producers, how it affects food security and inequality (changes in expenditures on seeds, fertilizers, other agricultural inputs) disaggregated by gender, age and other demographical characteristics (Activity 1.1.1). FAO has already developed the methodologies for conducting impact assessments of the Ukrainian war on the food security, market and value chains at the sub-regional and country levels to guide policies and interventions, and all the existing methodological approaches will be utilized for their application in the BiH context within the framework of this project. Country’s decentralized complex administrative structure comprising two entities: Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina and Republika Srpska, and Brčko District, determine the deliverable of developing two analytical studies and coordination with two entity-level Ministries of Agriculture – namely, FBiH Ministry of Agriculture, Water Management and Forestry; Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management of RS. Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Relations of Bosnia and Herzegovina (MOFTER) is responsible for overall country’s international obligations in the field of agriculture and rural development along with the entity-level ministries, hence it will be another key institutional partner within this project’s framework.

Activity 1.1.2 entails analysis of the intraregional trade dynamics, with the focus on trade between Bosnia and Herzegovina and Serbia in agricultural commodities, to understand better the degree of country’s reliance on the markets of Ukraine and Russian Federation, possibility of any food shortages and alternative import substitution strategies. Because of the trade’s interconnected nature, it is fundamental to extend the research scope beyond the country-specific study to develop an integrated overview on the food security situation and food security forecasts.

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The analytical findings will be instrumental for policy-makers from other countries within the Western Balkans Region, and they will be shared with the other UNRCOs in the sub-region for further dissemination.

**Output 1.2. Food security demand by the most vulnerable is matched with recommendations for adequate policy and food centres' infrastructure and supply**

This output aims at providing actionable policy recommendations and implementing rapid measures to close food security gaps, towards zero hunger in the country, by identifying the proportion of vulnerable population not covered by food security measures and detecting the systemic barriers to accessing and benefiting from such measures.

1.2.1. UNDP will conduct a rapid country-wide assessment to get a deeper understanding of the level of food deprivation among the most affected vulnerable groups. This assessment will seek to identify if there are – and if yes – to what extent – vulnerable groups ‘who fall between the cracks’ of the social protection system and are left to their own devices in relation to daily food intake. In addition to Centres for Social Welfare, soup kitchens and charity organisations (i.e., Pomozi.ba, Red Cross, Merhamet, etc.), the assessment will cover a representative sample of the identified vulnerable groups and will be conducted through participatory methodology. It will identify the key barriers and challenges the vulnerable population groups face (regulatory, infrastructure, dignity, etc.), which deprive them from basic food security. UNDP will review the recent assessment of the regulatory frameworks in the country related to charity and food donations (in its final stage, undertaken in 2022 under the “Philanthropy” programme by a consortium of organisations led by Mozaik Foundation) and other relevant assessments to identify strategic gaps and recommend concrete measures that can increase food security of the most vulnerable population groups, and which can be implemented quickly (within 3 months) - e.g. specific policy/by-law actions; campaigns; support to pilot food security measures by connecting private sector and those in need through meal centres, etc.).

1.2.2. Map the existing meal centres (soup kitchens) across the country that are currently catering for the food needs of the most vulnerable population groups. The mapping will focus on the following main dimensions: 1) geographic distribution of the meal centres; 2) description of how the food service is organised (hand-over; within the meal centre; social restaurant; etc.) 3) basic number of users and type of users since 2020, with focus on unregistered social protection system users; 4) physical and infrastructure assets and sanitary conditions; 5) source of funding and sources of food supply (public, individual, private, etc.). The data from the mapping will be handed-over (including in digital format that offers a geo-spatial representation of the meal centres) to relevant policy-makers, institutions and other interested stakeholders, as well as published. The mapping will contain strategic findings and capture the existing gaps and needs.

1.2.3. Support the immediate needs of priority meal centres (small-scale equipment, food inventory, etc.) based on the findings of the assessments above. This package may potentially include fast measures identified within the regulatory framework assessments, or other measures which help address the food insecurity for those most in

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need (e.g. specific policy/by-law actions; awareness raising and charity campaigns; support to pilot food security measures by connecting private sector and those in need through meal centres, etc.).

**Output 1.3. FBiH and RS institutions and development partners have improved capacities for crisis management response.**

Robust and timely evidence in the format of mapping studies and impact assessments are urgently needed not only by entity-level institutions to develop adequate contingency plans and emergency response actions, but also by development partners who have to adopt adaptive programming approach in their ongoing and pipeline interventions. Development partners have been identified as the key project beneficiaries in the light of multiple data requests on food security and social protection situation in BiH which different UN Agencies have been receiving from multilateral and bilateral development cooperation partners during the past months.

Activity 1.3.1 will result in the development of two entity-level food security and social protection response strategies and contingency plans will ensure the incorporation of all analytical findings obtained under Outputs 1.1 and 1.2. Activity 1.3.2 will contribute to the sustainability of achieved project results by prioritizing certain vulnerable groups and action spaces requiring urgent donor support in the developed pipelines.

Both FAO and UNDP are aspired for the analytical results and zero hunger considerations to be built into the adaptive policy for the new 2023 budgetary cycle, and the project timeframe seems to offer the momentum for the timely support with evidence provision and data collection and analysis to sub-national policy-makers.

**Governance and implementation arrangements**

Max 500 words. Explain the specific roles and responsibilities of RC/RCO, PUNOs and other partners – to ensure integrated implementation and effective governance under the RC leadership. Focus on coordination, decision-making, reporting and how transaction costs will be reduced. Explain why this is the best approach including how it avoids introducing parallel structures to those that already exist, and confirm that existing structures and mechanisms of UNCT, government, and related programs/initiatives are leveraged.

The proposal is developed under the RC leadership to mobilize the UNCT to effectively and efficiently respond to the food crisis in Bosnia and Herzegovina. The RC will provide high-level oversight to the project implementation, with the support by the RCO. The intervention will be implemented by two PUNOs – FAO and UNDP. Activities will be managed by the entities' programme or project teams. The lead UN agency will be FAO.

Results and strategic complementarities during the project implementation will be organised at the UN Country Team level through the Result Group 1 (Sustainable, Resilient and Inclusive Growth) and Result Group 2 (Quality, accessible and inclusive education, health and social protection), which operationalize the strategic framework implementation in the thematic areas of food security and social protection, *inter alia*.

The UN Project Team, consisting of the programme or project team members from the PUNOs and RCO will hold regular meetings at least on a monthly basis. Regular exchange of information among the Joint Project Task Force (JPTF) members will be ensured through a shared dedicated MS Teams space, as well as regular email exchange and biweekly meetings. Terms of References for the experts' teams to be engaged by different PUNOs will be shared with the whole project team to ensure complementarity of the data collection and analytical work. The final food security and social protection response strategies and contingency plans will be coordinated by FAO, while utilizing the results of all analytical studies and mapping exercises conducted by UNDP.

As a part of FAO's pro-bono contribution to the project, complementarity and synergies will be ensured with FAO's ongoing project titled "Reduction of Food Loss and Waste (FLW) in BiH" (project budget: USD 70,000) which focuses on providing recommendations for integration of the FLW programme into existing relevant national strategies (on agricultural development, food security, environmental protection and climate change mitigation, etc.) and lobbies the establishment (at the national level) of regulatory and policy frameworks conducive to FLW management actions, including food recovery and redistribution activities. The contribution from UNDP is ensured through the connected efforts towards modelling of a food bank in Bosnia and Herzegovina and actions tackling food waste in priority locations.

While the formal Technical Working Group, consisting of the technical level representatives from the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Relations of BiH; FBiH Ministry of Agriculture, Water Management and Forestry; Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management of RS, FBiH Ministry of Labour and Social Policy; and RS Ministry of Health and Social Protection, PUNOs and UN RCO, will not be established or operationalized, three consultative workshops with the key institutions will be organized, where the JP objectives and the final deliverables will be presented. These workshops and presentations of the key project's deliverables - data assessments and recommendations will be fully synchronized with the planned discussions with the BiH institutions on the next country's socio-economic recovery agenda, which are planned to take place in the upcoming months.

The donor community will be mobilized during the planned roundtable discussion with the representatives of different multilateral and bilateral development cooperation partners, where the priority areas for further donor support will be presented. Policy level exchange to ensure uptake of the recommendations and their embedding into the state and entity-level policy will be led by the RC and the Heads of PUNOs in direct contact with high-level representatives of the relevant ministries.

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**Legal context**

This section refers to cooperation or assistance agreements form the legal basis for the relationships between the Government and each of the UN organizations participating in this joint programme. For example: the Basic Cooperation Agreement for UNICEF; Standard Basic Assistance Agreement for UNDP, which also applies to UNFPA; the Basic Agreement for WFP; as well as the Country Programme Action Plan(s) where they exist; and other applicable agreements for other participating UN organizations. For the Funds and Programmes, these are standing cooperation arrangements. For the specialized

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Agencies, these should be the text that is normally used in their programme/project documents or any other applicable legal instruments. The text specific to each participating UN organization should be cleared by the respective UN organization.

**UN Agencies in Bosnia and Herzegovina are governed by and jointly contribute to the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) in Bosnia and Herzegovina for the time period of 2021-2025, which endorsed by authorities in 2021.**

**Agency name: FAO**

**Agreement title: Country Programming Framework for BiH 2021 to 2025**

**Agreement date: 10 March 2022**

**Agency name: United Nations Development Programme**

**Agreement title: Standard Basic Assistance Agreement for UNDP**

**Agreement date: 7 December 1995**

## Workplan Template

Outcome 1		<i>BiH institutions and development partners have improved evidence (data, analysis and capacity) for policy making and crisis management response.</i>											
Output	Target/s	List of activities	Time frame <i>Customize as relevant</i>					PLANNED BUDGET				PUNO/s involved	Implementing partner/s involved
			JA	SON	D	Overall budget description	Joint SDG Fund (USD)	PUNO Contributions (USD)	Total Cost (USD)				
1.1. F BiH and RS institutions and development partners have improved evidence (data, analysis and capacity) for addressing the crisis in access to farm inputs (fuel, fertilizers, agrochemicals, seeds, finance).	2.1	Two analytical studies of the impact of price and availability fluctuations of agri-food sector inputs including fertiliser and other agri-chemicals, fuel, seeds, and financing on F BiH and RS agri-food production and food security with proposals for policy and programming options.					International consultants, national consultants, field missions, FAO's in-kind contribution (core funded project on FLW reduction)	54,505	70,000	<b>128,847</b>	FAO	Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Relations of BiH; F BiH Ministry of Agriculture, Water Management and Forestry; Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management of RS	

		Analysis on BiH agricultural import structure and intraregional trade in agricultural inputs within the Western Balkans and with Turkey, including the policy recommendations for import substitution and diversification strategy under the food security umbrella								
<b>1.2. Food security demand by the most vulnerable is matched with recommendations for adequate policy and food centres' infrastructure</b>	1.5, 2.1	Rapid assessment to understand the level of food deprivation among the most affected vulnerable groups.			Contract with the service provider	150,000	20,000	<b>175,000</b>	UNDP	Social Welfare Centres, soup kitchen country-wide, charity civil society organisations and associations, entity and cantonal ministries of social welfare
		Map the existing meal centres (soup kitchens).								
		Support the immediate needs of priority meal centres								



1.3. FBiH and RS institutions and development partners have improved capacities for crisis management response.	1.b, 2.b, 2.c	Development of two entity-level food security and social protection response strategies and contingency plans.												
		Development of the pipelines for donor support, each of which having a corresponding price tag/financial needs, that would channel institutions and donors support to the most vulnerable groups affected by the food crisis									International consultants, national consultants, organization of 3 consultative workshops with the institutions, on roundtable discussion with the donor community, field mission	45,495		45,495

### Monitoring, accountability, financial management, and public disclosure

*Standard text – do not change*

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

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

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

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

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

The Project will be using a pass-through fund management modality where UNDP Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office will act as the Administrative Agent. The programmatic UN entity of the Facility shall assume full programmatic and financial accountability for the funds disbursed to it by the Administrative Agent of the Joint SDG Fund (Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office). Such funds will be administered by each UN Agency, Fund, and Project in accordance with its own regulations, rules, directives and procedures. The entity shall establish a separate ledger account for the receipt and administration of the funds disbursed to it by the Administrative Agent. Indirect costs of the Participating Organizations recovered through project support costs will be 7%. All other costs incurred by each PUNO in carrying out the activities for which it is responsible under the Fund will be recovered as direct costs. Procedures on financial transfers, extensions, financial and operational closure, and related administrative issues are stipulated in the Operational Guidance of the Joint SDG Fund. PUNOs and partners must comply with Joint SDG Fund brand guidelines, which includes information on donor visibility requirements.

**Risk Management**

*See further instruction below (delete the instructions before finalizing the ProDoc)*

Risks	Risk Level: (Likelihood x Impact, as per instructions)	Likelihood: Certain - 5 Likely - 4 Possible - 3 Unlikely - 2 Rare - 1	Impact: Essential - 5 Major - 4 Moderate - 3 Minor - 2 Insignificant - 1	Mitigating measures	Responsible Org./Person
<b>Contextual risks</b>					
Slow pace of adoption of policy recommendations by institutions and/or development partners	12	3	4	While drafting the contingency plans, participatory approach will be utilized. The validation workshops will aim at getting feedback and advice from the institutions, also perspectives of the decision makers will be monitored and incorporated into the final deliverables. In case BiH initiates any development of	RC, PUNOs

				emergency response strategic framework in food security or social protection areas at the state or entity levels during the project implementation phase, full harmonization and synergies with it will be ensured. For further sustainability donor community will be mobilized to ensure an additional channel of support to the vulnerable groups.	
Re-emergence of COVID-19 or similar / related health pandemic prevents data gathering consultative process for extended period	9	3	3	UNDP has already tested and successfully applied the COVID-sensitive data collection methodology for its household surveys – all data collection protocols in the pandemic conditions have already been developed and will be implemented.	PUNOs
Political tensions related to 2022 October general elections in the country	20	5	4	UNRCO and PUNOs continuously monitor the political situation in the country and draft internal monthly updates for internal use. Irrespective of the election results, the issues of food security and adequate social protection will remain prioritized by any changes in the makeup of BiH's Presidency and national, entity, and cantonal governments.	RC, PUNOs
<b>Programmatic risks</b>					
Recruitment of local experts' team might get delayed due to the summer period	16	4	4	Because the project is fully positioned within the mandates of both PUNOs, FAO and UNDP have a strong record of implementing similar type of technical assistance	PUNOs

				projects in the country and manage rosters of highly-qualified international and local thematic experts. The PUNOs will facilitate outreach to the pool of highly regarded expertise and will ensure backstopping with relevant in-house (international and local) experts until the relevant expertise is on board.	
Procurement processes may not lead to successful recruitment of the necessary niche expertise in relation to soup kitchen, both from viewpoint of short timeframe for implementation, as well as limited relevant expertise on the market	12	3	4	Fast planning of procurement efforts, matched with active promotion and reaching out to potential service providers.	PUNOs
<b>Institutional risks</b>					
Possible challenges with inter-agency coordination	8	2	4	In BiH FAO and UNDP together with other UN Agencies have been jointly implementing the UNJP on disaster risk reduction during the past years, having established efficient modus operandi for both agencies. Joint Project Task Force (JPTF) will be established which will hold biweekly coordination meetings and share the dedicated project folder on MS Teams.	PUNOs
<b>Fiduciary risks</b>					
Fraud, diversion and misappropriation of funds	5	1	5	Project will be managed through Direct Implementation Modality, in keeping with usual procedures for the respective country programmes. UNDP and FAO will follow respective anti-fraud policies. Any critical signs to be	All PUNOs' senior management, Programme Officers and Programme Managers

				reported to respective oversight institutions.	
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Likelihood	Occurrence	Frequency	Consequence	Result
Very Likely	The event is <b>expected</b> to occur in most circumstances	Twice a month or more frequently	<b>Extreme</b>	An event leading to <b>massive or irreparable</b> damage or disruption
Likely	The event <b>will probably</b> occur in most circumstances	Once every two months or more frequently	<b>Major</b>	An event leading to <b>critical</b> damage or disruption
Possibly	The event <b>might</b> occur at some time	Once a year or more frequently	<b>Moderate</b>	An event leading to <b>serious</b> damage or disruption
Unlikely	The event <b>could</b> occur at some time	Once every three years or more frequently	<b>Minor</b>	An event leading to <b>some</b> degree of damage or disruption
Rare	The event <b>may</b> occur in exceptional circumstances	Once every seven years or more frequently	<b>Insignificant</b>	An event leading to <b>limited</b> damage or disruption

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

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

## Budget per UNSDG Categories

UNSDG BUDGET CATEGORIES	PUNO 1 FAO		PUNO 2 UNDP		PUNO 3 name		PUNO 4 name		TOTAL	
	Joint SDG Fund (USD)	PUNO Contribution (USD)	Joint SDG Fund (USD)	PUNO Contribution (USD)	Joint SDG Fund (USD)	PUNO Contribution (USD)	Joint SDG Fund (USD)		Joint SDG Fund (USD)	PUNO Contribution (USD)
1. Staff and other personnel	54,857		12,400						67,257	
2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials	0		2,000		0		0		2,000	
3. Equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture (including Depreciation)	0		68,787		0		0		68,787	
4. Contractual services	0		50,000		0		0		50,000	
5. Travel	7,440		2,000		0		0		9,440	
6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts	0		0		0		0		0	
7. General Operating and other Direct Costs	31,161		5,000		0		0		36,161	
<b>Total Direct Costs</b>	<b>93,458</b>		<b>140,187</b>		<b>0</b>		<b>0</b>		<b>233,645</b>	
8. Indirect Support Costs (Max. 7%)	6,542		9,813		0		0		16,355	
<b>TOTAL Costs</b>	<b>100,000</b>	<b>70,000</b>	<b>150,000</b>	<b>20,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>250,000</b>	<b>90,000</b>

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

I hereby confirm that the funds requested are in accordance with the approved Work Plan & Joint Programme Document. \* I also certify that the copy transmitted to the MPTF Office is a true copy of the original which is secured by the RC Office. I have received documentation from Participating Organizations demonstrating Committed amounts where applicable. I also confirm that the PUNOs' indirect cost does not exceed 7%.

RESIDENT COORDINATOR  
SIGNATURE

Ingrid Macdonald  
Date and Signature



8 July 2022



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**FAO SIGNATURE**

**Nabil Gangi, FAO Deputy Regional Representative**



**8 July 2022**

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**UNDP SIGNATURE**

**Steliana Nedera**  
Date and Signature

**8 July 2022**



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