



Joint Programme Document and Fund Transfer Request

- Template -

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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> Testing / catalysing new integrated policies, financing solutions, programmes
Is the proposal developed under the RC leadership to mobilize the UNCT to effectively and efficiency respond to the crisis?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Does the proposal contribute to results in the UNSDCFs?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Is the proposal building on and topping up an existing joint programme supported by the Joint SDG Fund?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <i>(If yes, please follow the specific guidance as per communications from the Secretariat)</i>

Cover-page

MPTFO Project Reference Number	<i>(Leave blank, for automatic population in Atlas)</i>
Country	TÜRKİYE
Region	
Joint programme title:	SUPPLY CHAIN ANALYSIS FOR THE TURKISH WHEAT SECTOR – BUILDING A RESILIENT FOOD SYSTEM

Outcomes(s): <verbatim from CF>	<p>Cooperation Framework Outcome 2.1: By 2025, public institutions and private sector contribute to a more inclusive, sustainable and innovative industrial and agricultural development, and equal and decent work opportunities for all, in cooperation with the social partners.</p> <p>Cooperation Framework Outcome 3.1: By 2025, all relevant actors take measures to accelerate climate action, to promote responsible production and consumption, to improve the management of risks and threats to people, to ensure sustainable management of the environment and natural resources in urban and ecosystem hinterlands.</p>
Duration:	6 months
Anticipated start and end dates:	07/2022 to 12/2022
Short description	<p>In the world wheat sector, Türkiye is among the key countries regarding farming, processing, and foreign trade. The Project will examine both internal market instabilities and external challenges; e.g COVID-19 and the war in Ukraine effects on Turkish wheat sector.</p> <p>Türkiye is facing the severe effects of the war in Ukraine against the background of a highly fragile economic situation triggered by currency depreciation (94% in the last twelve months). In addition, concurrent price inflation (24-year high of 73.5 % in May 2022), both creating additional burden on the households and vulnerable groups, especially on women. Among the staple foods in most developing and less developed countries, wheat price is leading in the increases by 91% compared to January 2021¹. The distortion of wheat supply chains has the potential to further deteriorate market situations in Türkiye and in the countries facing severe food insecurities to which Türkiye supplies staple products.</p> <p>Conducting a supply chain analysis (SCA) for the wheat sector and determining intervention areas across the chain, i.e. farming to consumption, is vital to improve the stages to support Turkish Government. Data collection, analytics, analysis and forecasting are key to address food security challenges which will enable to identify how the development of food system pathways are being affected by the market crisis.</p> <p>The project will also:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • identify the actors and their functions in the sector, the interaction/dynamics between main actors, • map out the existing supply chain (SC) capacities, processes, and strengths, as well as the challenges and limitations,

¹ [Commodity Markets \(worldbank.org\)](https://www.worldbank.org/)

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify the levers that may increase efficiency or potential areas to support the value chains, and explore opportunities to improve related dynamics • Highlight key factors/trends that create or inhibit employment opportunities for youth and women • Formulate recommendations to improve resilience of the wheat value chain addressing the relevant private and public sector actors • Identify necessary investments/support required along the chain. • Provide policy analysis, options and recommendations for the consideration of the Government. • Display trade relations of Türkiye concerning importation of wheat and exportation of processed wheat products. <p>The results of the SCA will help not only governmental entities but also other non-public stakeholders to develop evidence-based interventions collaboratively.</p>
Resident Coordinator	Alvaro Rodriquez, alvaro.rodriquez@un.org
UN Joint Program RCO focal point	Bülent Açıkgoz, Partnerships and Development Finance Officer, bulent.acikgoz@un.org , +90312 454 1128
PUNO Lead agency JP Focal point	FAO, Ayşegül Selisik, aysegul.selisik@fao.org
Other PUNOs JP focal point	IFAD, Taylan Kıymaz, t.kiymaz@ifad.org
	WFP, Margaret Rehm, margaret.rehm@wfp.org
Total budget:	<i>USD \$249,995</i>
Source of funds:	
• PUNO 1 - FAO	<i>USD \$ 186,067</i>
• PUNO 2 - WFP	<i>USD \$ 63,929</i>
• PUNO 3 - IFAD	0,00
• Other sources	N/A
SDG Targets directly addressed by the Joint Programme	SDG 1 (Targets: 1.1, 1.2, 1.5), SDG 2 (Targets: 2.1, 2.3, 2.4, 2.b, 2.c), SDG 5 (Targets: 5.4, 5.a, 5.c), SDG 13 (Targets: 13.1, 13.2, 13.3), SDG 15 (Targets: 15.3, 15.9)

<u>Gender Marker</u>	<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>
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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.

In the past two years, the **Covid 19 pandemic** reduced household incomes, disrupted long-lasting supply chains and started to increase hunger worldwide. As addressed in the SOFI 2021 report² the major drivers behind the global food security and nutrition are conflicts, climate change and economic slowdowns. All these alarming factors are likely to threaten the achievements both at country level and global level for SDG 1, SDG 2 and SDG 5 by 2030.

According to the World Bank³, the outlook for global food supplies remains favourable but **food prices** increased sharply due to elevated **input prices** combined with **high transport costs** and **trade disruptions** due to the war in Ukraine. By May 2022, the FAO Food Price Index is up 36% and the World Bank Agricultural Price Index by 42% compared to January 2021. Among the staple foods in most developing and less developed countries, **wheat and maize prices** are leading in the increases by 91% and 55%, respectively, during the same period⁴. Global food markets face increasing risks through the **reduction in grain supplies, higher energy prices, higher fertilizer prices, and trade disruptions** due to closure of major ports and export restrictions. As emphasized by FAO Chief Economist⁵ export restrictions create market uncertainty and can result in price spikes and increased **price volatility**. **Wheat** is one of the major grains for human consumption, supplying almost 15% of the world's calorie intake. Therefore, any change in wheat supply and prices has a direct impact on the consumers in these countries and any adverse impact raises global food security concerns.

In 2020, Türkiye produced 20.5 million tonnes of wheat (consumed as food, used for feed and seeds), which is the tenth-largest production globally, and imported 9.7 million tonnes. In 2021, the domestic production estimate was 17.7 million tonnes, and imports were 6.5 million tonnes. Although the population has risen by 20% in the last 20 years the cultivated land decreased by 28%. The **self-adequacy ratio for wheat in Türkiye was 89.5 % 2019-2020 period**. With respect to wheat, even though Türkiye has a relatively high self-adequacy ratio, Türkiye is at the same time an important exporter of flour, pasta, biscuits etc. So, **any disruption in wheat trade could disrupt not only domestic markets but also its exports of wheat products**. Türkiye was the leading wheat flour exporter in the world in 2020 with 3 million tonnes, and the second pasta exporter after Italy, with 1.4 million tonnes⁶. In terms of wheat exports, Iraq, Somalia, Venezuela, and Yemen were Türkiye's leading partners, all of which fall under the **"countries in crisis requiring external assistance for food"** classification in FAO

² <https://www.fao.org/publications/sofi/2021/en/>

³ https://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/agriculture/brief/food-security-update?cid=ECR_GA_worldbank_EN_EXTP_search&gclid=Cj0KCQjwheyUBhD-ARIsAHJNM-N-s1bmeNTpQFOPa_rMPHxQZ3Wd81kSJ1RMYsVvLpBdfPZu-nCxxvQaAmk-EALw_wcB

⁴ <https://www.fao.org/worldfoodsituation/foodpricesindex/en/>; [Commodity Markets \(worldbank.org\)](https://www.worldbank.org/)

⁵ <https://www.fao.org/newsroom/detail/fao-food-price-index-dips-in-may/en>

⁶ https://www.fao.org/faostat/en/#rankings/countries_by_commodity_exports

Global Information and Early Warning System on Food and Agriculture (GIEWS)⁷. Hence, any disruption in wheat trade could disrupt not only domestic markets but also Türkiye's export of wheat products. While the scenario could eventually lead to loss of livelihoods for those who are engaged in wheat processing industry particularly women, reduced supply or higher prices of wheat products will affect food security of a large number of domestic and international consumers, particularly those who are already affected by the pandemic and inflation.

As Türkiye depends on imported energy, the increased energy prices and the devaluation of the currency led to the highest inflation rates since 1995. The USD TRY exchange rate increased from 8.60 TRY to 16.4 TRY from June 2021 to June 2022⁸ and the liter price of gasoline increased from 7.8 TRY to 26.2 TRY in the same period.⁹ Inflation in transportation more than doubled (107.6%) between May 2021 and May 2022¹⁰, and the energy cost in the industry increased by 300.2 percent.¹¹ The increase in production costs reached 132.2 percent¹², and as a result, **the annual inflation peaked at 73.5 percent in May 2022¹³. Moreover, the food inflation is as high as 91.6 percent in May 2022¹⁴.** The latest Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB) cost is 925 TRY per person per month as of April 2022, which has increased by 60 percent from 557 TRY in April 2021. Even though the minimum wage had a 50 percent increase to 4250 TRY in January 2022¹⁵, the cost of MEB for a 5-people surpasses the minimum wage just after four months. The inflation forecast for the end of the year is around 55 percent,¹⁶ and the USD is expected to be 17.57 against TRY.¹⁷

Russia was the leading source with a 77.7% share in the total wheat imports to Türkiye in 2020/21 season. It was followed by Ukraine with 9.2%. The two countries together supplied 86.9% of total Turkish wheat imports. This indicates the by far significant roles of those sources in Türkiye's wheat supply channels. With respect to the both countries Turkey is a net importer of wheat ¹⁸. Given this picture, Türkiye is facing the severe effects of the Russia-Ukraine Crisis against the background of a highly fragile economic situation triggered by currency depreciation (94% in the last twelve months) and concurrent annual price inflation (24-year high of 73.5% in May 2022) both creating additional burden on households and vulnerable groups especially on youth and women among urban and rural poor. The gender gap in the prevalence of

⁷ <https://www.fao.org/gIEWS/en/>

⁸ Central Bank of the Republic of Türkiye.

⁹ Turkish Statistical Institute & Turkish Petroleum Distribution Corporation, 6 June 2022.

¹⁰ Consumer Price Index, May 2022, Turkish Statistical Institute.

¹¹ Domestic Producer Price Index, May 2022, Turkish Statistical Institute.

¹² Domestic Producer Price Index, May 2022, Turkish Statistical Institute.

¹³ Consumer Price Index, May 2022, Turkish Statistical Institute.

¹⁴ Consumer Price Index, May 2022, Turkish Statistical Institute.

¹⁵ Ministry of Labour and Social Security: <https://www.csgeb.gov.tr/asgari-ucret/asgari-ucret-2022/>

¹⁶ European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, Regional Economic Prospects in the EBRD Regions, the return of runaway prices Dealing with expensive food and energy, May 2022.

¹⁷ Survey of Market Participants, May 2022, Central Bank of the Republic of Türkiye.

¹⁸ <https://www.fao.org/publications/sofi/2021/en/>

	<p>moderate or severe food insecurity and various forms of malnutrition (including on the prevalence of child stunting, wasting, overweight, adult obesity, anaemia in women of reproductive age, low birthweight, and exclusive breastfeeding) has increased in the year of the COVID-19 pandemic; with the prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity being 10 percent higher among women than men in 2020, compared to 6 percent in 2019¹⁹.</p>
Programme Strategy	<p>Max 1000 words, summarizing the proposal, including (1) the rationale and relevance of the proposed approach; (2) the expected outputs and their contribution to addressing the impact of the global crisis, CF outcome(s), and related SDG; (3) How the JP results translate into medium-term policy and/or financing solutions; (4) Focus on vulnerable groups; (5) The role of wider UNCT and other stakeholders. Outline any potential risk you foresee in carrying out the strategy and how you plan to mitigate against such risk, if any.</p> <p>(1) Rationale and Relevance of the Proposed Approach;</p> <p>Countries that are importing Türkiye's wheat flour and other processed wheat products from Türkiye are already facing severe levels of food insecurity and need external food assistance. Considering the connectedness between international supply routes, the war in Ukraine has a subversive effect on wheat supplies for countries that are already exposed to an increased vulnerability against shocks and volatility, and severe food insecurity. It is also significant to address possible loss of livelihood opportunities for those in wheat processing industry (especially women) and increase in prices of wheat products which both Turkish and international consumers are reliant on.</p> <p>The proposed Supply Chain Analysis (SCA) will examine the resilience of Turkish wheat sector within global market instabilities. In this context, Türkiye's foreign trade relations with Ukraine and Russian Federation, which are the leading producers of certain agricultural commodities like cereals and oilseeds in the World, is critical. Because they also play primary supplier roles in global markets of agricultural commodities and fertilizers. FAO reports that the global feed and food prices could increase between 8-22 % above their already elevated levels due to the war in Ukraine. Combined with the impact of oil prices, energy and soaring food prices will add fuel to the already escalating inflation rate in Türkiye.</p> <p>These concerns are also addressed in the 11th National Development Plan of Türkiye. Agriculture is among the prioritized sectors for Türkiye, some key intervention areas of which are food security, efficient stock management, reducing losses in the supply chain, preventing waste, improving the rules and capacities for regulation of markets. In 2021, in the context of the Food Systems Summit with the support of the UNCT, the Government of Türkiye developed its National Transformation Pathways for Food Systems, which also prioritized food security and sustainability of value chains for strategic products and commodities²⁰.</p>

¹⁹ <https://www.fao.org/publications/sofi/2021/en/>

²⁰

https://www.tarimorman.gov.tr/ABDGM/Belgeler/Uluslararası%C4%B1%20Kurulu%C5%9Flar/NATIONAL%20PATHWAY%20OF%20TURKEY_BOOKLET_28%20kas%C4%B1m%2002.pdf

(2) the expected outputs and their contribution to addressing the impact of the global crisis, CF outcome(s), and related SDG;

The proposed UNJP contributes to **SDGs 1, 2, 5, 13 and 15**. In the meantime, it contributes to **UNSDCF Outcome 2.1**, which aims that the public institutions and private sector contribute to a more inclusive, sustainable and innovative industrial and agricultural development, and equal and decent work opportunities for all, in cooperation with the social partners, and **UNSDCF Outcome 3.1**, which focuses on the measures to accelerate climate action, to promote responsible production and consumption, to improve the management of risks and threats to people, to ensure sustainable management of the environment and natural resources in urban and ecosystem hinterlands.

In line with the global uncertainties in terms of agri-food systems and based on the national priorities, the proposed UNJP will be composed of **2 Outcomes** which are expected to strengthen Turkish agriculture sector with respect to wheat production.

Outcome 1: The wheat supply chain is analyzed and the prioritized intervention areas across all stages of the chain, that are considered vital to address the challenges in Türkiye's national market and in international markets interacting with Türkiye, are identified. The fully fledged Supply Chain Analysis (SCA) will (at minimum):

- Identify the actors and their functions in the sector, the interaction/dynamics between main actors,
- Map out the existing supply chain capacities, processes and strengths while identifying the levers that may increase resilience or potential areas of support along the chain.
- Highlight key factors/trends that create or inhibit employment opportunities for youth and women, and
- Identify necessary investments/support required along the chain.
- Display trade relations of Türkiye concerning importation of wheat and exportation of processed wheat products.

Outcome2: The Governmental Institutions are provided with policy recommendations and options in support to strengthen the wheat value chain analysis through a sustainability principle and the relevant stakeholders, mainly the private sector, are provided with evidence-based analysis that would inform their collaborative interventions. The study will focus on each stage of the supply chain from production to consumption and identify limitations, challenges, and opportunities in each stage. Accordingly, detailed recommendations in the form of policy options will be developed with a participatory approach.

The intervention modality of the proposed UNJP is based on (i) Analysis; and (ii) Policy Recommendations. The UNJP also aims to generate a catalytic effect for replication and scalability of similar approaches for other strategic products in Türkiye.

(3) How the JP results translate into medium-term policy and/or financing solutions;

The results of the UNJP will inform **12th National Development Plan of Turkey** which is being developed currently; **Strategic Sectoral Frameworks on Agriculture, Food, Rural Development, Industry** etc. as well as the **Annual Investment Programs** of the Government of Türkiye in support to financing public investments on agri-food supply chains in Türkiye. The results of the SCA on wheat sector will also be shared with the public institutions providing finance to the local economic development such

as **Development Agencies, Regional Development Administrations** etc. to align their financial support schemes with a view to support the wheat supply/value chains in their regions. The results of the SCA will also be communicated with the **Business Community** (i.e. chambers, associations, private sector companies etc.) as well as the **Investment Office of the Presidency** which would in turn inform the investment strategies of the private sector actors in this specific supply chain in Turkey.

(4) Focus on vulnerable groups;

Analysis of gender issues focusing on the roles and constraints of women as producers, processors and consumers. Globally, female farmers make up more than half of the agricultural workforce that play a crucial part in managing natural resources. In Türkiye, according to the TurkStat, the situation is almost same with respect to the share of women in agricultural employment which was more than 40% in 2021. The **gender inequalities women and girls face** limit their access to productive resources, services, and decision-making processes which is an important contributor to food losses in the supply chain. Hence, lack of equality, the burden women carry as caregivers, their central role in food production, and other responsibilities expose them to particularly vulnerable situations. Consequently, women's food production can decline, retail trade can fall and businesses collapse. Meanwhile, efforts to improve the efficiency of agricultural supply chains, and achieve sustainable food security and nutrition, are constrained by the inequalities facing rural women. Women play important roles in food production and value addition, and shoulder primary responsibility for the unpaid care of family members (**SDG 5**).

In the pandemic situation, particularly agri-food producers, who are involved in value chains and building food system coalitions together with the public-private partnerships that support the strengthening of gender equality is becoming extremely important. Women are representing the large share of farm population and are important contributors to agriculture and food production. In the scope of the supply chain analysis, it will be addressed to the rural smallholder women in family farming business. Wheat supply chain analysis will be conducted with a gender-sensitive manner to recognize rural women's contribution to agriculture and food production. One of the objectives of the project is to support/strengthen rural women in supply chain and improve access to markets, knowledge, and skills. In addition, the food prices are crucial for families and households at the lower end of the income distribution as they allocate a higher proportion of their incomes to food items. Thus, the surge in food prices could both increase poverty and food insecurity in vulnerable households (**SDG 1, SDG 2, SDG 5**).

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

Under the overall coordination of UNRC, through their niche expertise on food systems, the PUNOs will engage with relevant stakeholders (line ministries, public institutions, private sector entities, local authorities, local producers, academia, chambers, CSOs etc.) to conduct the SCA. Stakeholder's active engagement will be ensured by using the proactive communication tools. To deliver applicable policy recommendations, stakeholders will provide information and share their contributions on SCA via multi-stakeholder engagement approach. The RC will engage in policy dialogues where necessary.

	<p>A participatory approach will foster ownership and adoption of the policy recommendations. Workshops will be organized to aim at getting feedback and benefit from various perspectives, as well as the decision-makers. Respective means of verifications (reports, statistics etc.) will be utilized to mitigate the risk of changes in the economic conditions during the SCA. The existing network and experience of the PUNOs will contribute to have close and collaborative cooperation between stakeholders against the unforeseen risks.</p>
Governance and implementation arrangements	<p>Max 500 words. Explain the specific roles and responsibilities of RC/RCO, PUNOs and other partners – to ensure integrated implementation and effective governance under the RC leadership. Focus on coordination, decision-making, reporting and how transaction costs will be reduced. Explain why this is the best approach including how it avoids introducing parallel structures to those that already exist, and confirm that existing structures and mechanisms of UNCT, government, and related programs/initiatives are leveraged.</p> <p>A Project Steering Committee (PSC) will be established and operationalized. The PSC will provide strategic direction guidance, oversight and coordination and will facilitate the implementation of the UNJP. The PSC will also conduct policy level dialogues with the Government of Türkiye and will inform the UNCT on a regular basis. The PSC will consist of representatives of RC Office, FAO-Türkiye, IFAD-Türkiye and WFP-Türkiye. The PSC will meet indicatively every two months. FAO will be the lead agent for overall Project coordination, organization of meetings, information sharing and minutes taking. RCO will take the overall coordination role and communication with the Joint SDG Fund, while the operational aspects will be undertaken by the Lead Agency with the support of involving PUNOs. RCO and PUNOs will provide updates to the respective UNSDCF Result Group of the UNCT and will seek programmatic contributions if/when necessary.</p> <p>The project activities will be coordinated by a Project Management and Coordination Unit (PMCU) established by the Türkiye offices of FAO, IFAD and WFP. In general, the technical staff of PMU and field office will supervise all the Project interventions, including provision of technical assistance to the selected implementing partner/s. The PMCU would also provide support on specifications for the procurement of equipment and materials, terms of reference for LoAs with implementing partner/s, deployment of consultancy services. Both IFAD and WFP will appoint National Project Coordinators (NPCs) to co-lead the PMU together with FAO's Project Manager. The PCMU will also be responsible for day-to-day coordination and communication and secure programme alignment and timely reporting.</p> <p>In line with the activities to be carried by each, FAO and IFAD will receive funding from the Joint SDG Fund as detailed in the attached Budget. IFAD will provide in-kind contribution (i.e. technical expertise, know-how etc.) in design/delivery of the respective UNJP activities and will not receive funding from the Joint SDG Fund.</p> <p>The JP funds will be allocated to the PUNOs according to the work plan/budget.</p>
Legal context	<p>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</p>

Agreement for WFP; as well as the Country Programme Action Plan(s) where they exist; and other applicable agreements for other participating UN organizations. For the Funds and Programmes, these are standing cooperation arrangements. For the specialized Agencies, these should be the text that is normally used in their programme/project documents or any other applicable legal instruments. The text specific to each participating UN organization should be cleared by the respective UN organization.

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

Agency name: FAO

Agreement title: Agreement Between The Government of the Republic of Türkiye and The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of The United Nations (UN) Regarding The FAO Sub-Regional Office for Central Asia

Agreement date: 4 August 2006

Agency name: IFAD

Agreement title: Host Country Agreement Between The Government of the Republic of Türkiye and International Fund for Agricultural Development

Agreement date: 5 November 2018

Agency name: WFP

Agreement title: Basic Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Türkiye and The United National World Food Programme

Agreement date: 10 July 2003

		Workplan Template												
Outcome 1		The wheat supply chain is analyzed and the prioritized intervention areas across all stages of the chain, that are considered vital to address the challenges in Türkiye’s national market and in international markets interacting with Türkiye, are identified.												
Output	Target/s	List of activities	Timeframe Months (M)						PLANNED BUDGET				PUNO/s involved	Implementing partner/s involved
			M1	M2	M3	M4	M5	M6	Overall budget description	Joint SDG Fund (USD)	PUNO Contributions (USD)	Total Cost (USD)		
Output 1.1. The GoT has a comprehensive analysis report covering global supply chain dynamics in addition to an external market analysis for Turkish wheat and processing industries at international markets	One report prepared	1.Develop a comprehensive assessment report on the state of global wheat sector with a specific focus on Turkish involvement to foreign trade 2.Analyse the Post-harvest handling, quality management and storage of the value chain as well as Logistics infrastructure, and processing services	X	X	X	X			Staff recruitments Travel Salaries	\$60.000	(in-kind contribution)	\$60.000	UNRCO (Coord.) WFP (lead) FAO IFAD	
Output 1.2. The GoT has a comprehensive	One report	1. Conduct a project inception meeting and	X	X					Event management	\$76.000	(in-kind contribution)	\$76000	UNRCO (Coord.)	tbc

analysis report to improve the supply chains (SC) of the wheat production	prepared	communicate the project purposes							Staff recruitments Printing and promotional materials Travel Salaries				FAO (lead) WFP IFAD	
		2. Conduct a desk review to identify the drawbacks in the SC of the wheat production		X	X									
		3. Conducting missions to meet with the main actors of the wheat SC (8 units)		X	X									
		4. Profiling analysis of smallholder wheat farmers and their production capacities			X	X								
		5. Develop a comprehensive report on the problems of the wheat SC			X	X								
Output 1.3. All relevant actors have increased knowledge of the wheat supply chain	One report published	1. Organize meetings to validate the findings of the SCA of wheat with a report (8 units)			X	X			Event management Printing and promotional materials Travel Salaries	\$41.000	(in-kind contribution)	\$41.000	UNRCO (Coord.) FAO (lead) WFP IFAD	tbc
		2. Organize a meeting to disseminate the findings of the report				X	X							

		3. Publish the report and communicate the findings through various means such as media channels						X						
Outcome 2		The Governmental Institutions are provided with policy recommendations and options in support to strengthen the wheat value chain analysis through a sustainability principle; and the relevant stakeholders, mainly the private sector, are provided with evidence-based analysis that would inform their collaborative interventions.												
Output	Target/s	List of activities	Time frame						PLANNED BUDGET				PUNO/s involved	Implementing partner/s involved
								Overall budget description	Joint SDG Fund (USD)	PUNO Contributions (USD)	Total Cost (USD)			
Output 2.1 The policy options report was drafted for the GoT based on the SC analysis	Policy Recommendations delivered	1. Develop a wheat sector profiling based on the SC analysis and feedbacks from the stakeholders			X				Event management Printing and promotional materials Travel Salaries	\$40.000	(in-kind contribution)	\$40.000	UNRCO (Coord.) FAO (lead) WFP IFAD	tbc
		2. Central-level consultation meetings with the governmental partners in particular with the decision makers (4 cities)			X	X								
		3. Finalizing the policy recommendation report with the all stakeholders					X	X						
Output 2.2 Knowledge exchanged and	Communication plan designed	1.Prepare the communication plan for outreaching the results of the report			X	X			Event management Staff recruitments	\$15.794	(in-kind contribution)	\$15.794	UNRCO (Coord.) FAO (lead) WFP IFAD	tbc

outreach enhanced		2. Implementing the communication plan with the targeted stakeholders					X	X	Printing and promotional materials Travel Salaries					
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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
Contextual risks					
Lack of adoption of the policy recommendations	Medium	3	3	While drafting the Policy Recommendation Report, participatory approach will be utilized. The validation workshops will aim at getting feedback and advice from practitioners in the field, from their various perspectives, also perspectives of the decision makers.	PUNOs
Changes in the economic conditions during the SCA	High	4	4	The tools of the analysis will benefit from same and reliable means of verifications (reports, statistics etc.).	PUNOs
Programmatic risks					
Low ownership	Medium	3	3	Potential low ownership will be mitigated through using participatory approach while SCA, drafting and validating the reports. Communication plan will also involve tools for enhancing ownership. Project will contribute to linking	PUNOs

				existing country strategies in order to develop a holistic approach	
Institutional risks					
Poor coordination	Low	1	4	Close and collaborative cooperation between stakeholders will be enhanced. This risk will be mitigated to some extent by existing network and experience of the Agencies.	PUNOs
Fiduciary risks					

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

	Consequences					Level of risk	Result
Likelihood	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)	Very High	Immediate action required by executive management. Mitigation activities/treatment options are mandatory to reduce likelihood and/or consequence. Risk cannot be accepted unless this occurs.
Likely (4)	Medium (4)	Medium (8)	High (12)	High (16)	Very High (20)	High	Immediate action required by senior/ executive management. Mitigation activities/treatment options are mandatory to reduce likelihood and/or consequence. Monitoring strategy to be implemented by Risk Owner.
Possible (3)	Low (3)	Medium (6)	High (9)	High (12)	High (15)	Medium	Senior Management attention required. Mitigation activities/ treatment options are undertaken to reduce likelihood and/or consequence. Monitoring strategy to be implemented by Risk Owner.
Unlikely (2)	Low (2)	Low (4)	Medium (6)	Medium (8)	High (10)		
Rare (1)	Low (1)	Low (3)	Medium (3)	Medium (4)	High (5)	Low	Management attention required. Specified ownership of risk. Mitigation activities/treatment options are recommended to reduce likelihood and/or consequence. Implementation of monitoring strategy by risk owner is recommended.

Budget per UNSDG Categories

UNSDG BUDGET CATEGORIES	FAO		WFP		TOTAL	
	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	\$64,000		\$50,000		\$114,000	
2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials	\$16,294		\$0		\$16,294	
3. Equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture (including Depreciation)			\$0		\$0	
4. Contractual services	\$59,000		\$0		\$59,000	
5. Travel	\$27,000		\$10,027		\$37,027	
6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts			\$0		\$0	
7. General Operating and other Direct Costs	\$7,600		\$0		\$7,600	
Total Direct Costs	\$173,894		\$60,027		\$233,921	
8. Indirect Support Costs (Max. 7%)	\$12,173		\$3,902		\$16,074	
TOTAL Costs	\$186,067	0	\$63,929	0	\$249,995	

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 	Alvaro Rodriguez, UN Resident Coordinator 08.06.2022
PUNO Representative SIGNATURE 	Viorel Gutu, Sub-Regional Coordinator for Central Asia and FAO Representative in Türkiye 08.06.2022
PUNO Representative SIGNATURE 	Margaret Rehm, Deputy Country Director, World Food Programme Türkiye 08.06.2022
PUNO Representative SIGNATURE 	Bernard Hien, Director Sub-Regional Office for Eastern Europe and Central Asia, Country Director, International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) 08.06.2022