

Joint SDG Fund
Template for the Joint Program Annual Progress Report
SDG FINANCING PORTFOLIO – COMPONENT 1

Cover page

Reporting period: June 30 – December 31, 2020

Country: Colombia

Joint Program (JP) title: Roadmap for an Integrated National Financing Framework in Colombia.

Short title: INFF

Start date: 06/2020

End date: 12/2021

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List of PUNOs: UNDP, UNICEF, UN-WOMEN

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Budget (Joint SDG Fund contribution): US\$ 971,828

Overall budget (with co-funding): US\$ 1.293.828

Annual Financial Delivery Rate: Since the first disbursement occurred in October, the delivery rate was 3% for the November-December 2020 period.

Rate of Committed Funding : 78%

	Expenditures October 2020- December 2020 (USD)	Committed resources June 2020- December 2020 (USD)	Transferred Funds January 2020- December 2020 (USD)	Annual Financial Delivery Rate (%)	Committed Funding Rate (%)
PUNO1 : UNDP Colombia	10,819.05	255,515.86	329,025	3%*	78%
PUNO2: UNICEF - Colombia	0	0	0		
PUNO3: UN-WOMEN - Colombia	0	0	0		

* Funds were disbursed in October. Financial Delivery rate thus refers to November and December 2020.

Short description of the Joint Program (max 1 paragraph):

The Joint Program Roadmap for an Integrated National Financing Framework is a medium-term strategy towards the acceleration of the SDG implementation in Colombia. The project aims at supporting the national and local authorities in strengthening their capacities to monitor financing of SDGs, identifying financing gaps, and implementing a financing strategy. This will be achieved by providing technical assistance for monitoring resource allocation (of different sources both public and private) to accelerate the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs. The availability of a credible analytical framework for financing the SDGs targets in Colombia, and the delivery of a national SDG financing strategy are interconnected outcomes that will accelerate the achievement of the SDGs. The former will diversify funding mechanisms and increase awareness for the need to mobilize additional resources via public, private, domestic, and international sources. The latter will improve policy coherence of SDG funding and provide a roadmap for integrated financing solutions.

Executive summary

The activities carried out by the JP in Colombia over the past six months focused on establishing the needed institutional arrangements to guarantee the governance component of the program. During this time, the JP obtained high-level commitment from the two main government stakeholders (Ministry of Finance and National Planning Department) regarding the specific outcomes of the project and built the supporting team with UNDP-CO. Shifting government priorities due to COVID-19 created delays in the coordination component with government stakeholders, particularly at the Ministry of Finance.

The JP Approach is focused on a complementary two-stage process, where the government has clarity regarding all flows and existing financing gaps (the architecture of SDG financing), complemented by a national SDG financing strategy. These tools will support national government efforts in accelerating the path towards SDG.

Achievements over the past six-months include the establishment of a horizontal coordination mechanism with government stakeholders, which included the creation of a Technical and a Steering Committee, with three of the former and one in the latter. In these, the JP reached agreements with participating government institutions with regards to the JP's goals, outcomes, main activities, and timeline of the program. Internally, the JP consolidated its team over the past six months to accelerate in 2021 the delivery of approved activities.

Major risks navigated over the reporting period include a mismatch between government stakeholders with regards to their commitment, since efforts to advance SDGs at the National Planning Department depend on execution and alignment by the Ministry of Finance. Challenges ahead are related to the need to close that gap amongst participating government institutions in terms of support for the program and will require further strengthening of coordination from the JP.

A. Annual Progress (MAXIMUM 7 PAGES)

A.1 The overview of progress and challenges

A.1.1. Overall self-assessment

Provide a self-assessment on the overall JP progress in the last year.

- Above expectations (expected annual results fully achieved and additional progress made)
- On track (expected annual results achieved)
- Satisfactory (majority of expected annual results achieved)
- Not-satisfactory (majority of expected annual results not yet achieved)

Over the past six months, the JP established the governance mechanism of the program, aligning the main government stakeholders in support of the program's goals. However, delivery of annual results was affected by competing priorities within government institutions due to the current pandemic and to internal delays in consolidating the coordinating team within the JP.

A.1.2. Overall progress and key developments to date

Governance and coordination. The JP identified the focal points at local and national government institutions, as well as within IFIs, development cooperation agencies, and providers of bilateral and multilateral Official Development Assistance (ODA). This identification of focal points led to an outreach strategy that resulted in the articulation and alignment of stakeholders in support of INFF's goals. Within those coordination activities with stakeholders (three technical committees and a Steering Committee), the JP achieved an agreement on the modality of technical assistance to be delivered to the two main government institutions (National Planning Department and Ministry of Finance), as well as a defined time horizon and deliverables for focal points in support of expected outcomes.

Research, assessments and feasibility studies on SDG financing.

In close coordination with PUNOs, the JP consolidated a library of technical inputs that are relevant for the construction of the SDG financing framework, as well as government planning instruments that establish goals and strategies towards the implementation of the SDGs in Colombia. The JP also identified inputs and modalities of involvement for technical consultants needed to successfully develop the Development Finance Assessment (DFA) and the subsequent policy coherence analysis.

In the area of public finance, the JP found that budgetary tools from which to build and catalyze planned activities. These include budget markers on gender equality, peace, indigenous people, and ethnic groups, 8 inter-agency technical assistances for SDG measurements, as well as 8 analytical documents detailing public spending interventions on children and youth and management of development cooperation.

The JP also integrated two instruments from UNDP-CO: the Information and Management System for Democratic Governance (SIGOB) and the application of the *Public Policy Inference* model (based on complexity theory) in Bogotá to measure revealed policy preference for SDGs.

UNDP-CO also advanced research in the area of private finance by identifying 22 investment opportunities in 7 sectors, through the *SDG Impact Mapping - Investors Map Colombia*, where UNDP-Colombia conducted over 50 interviews.

Financial policy development and financial advocacy activities

Over the reporting period, the JP integrated analytical inputs and operative tools in support of the program's goal of identifying budget markers and financing gaps. With regards to private finance, UNDP-CO developed two key instruments. First, the *SDG Impact Mapping - Investors Map Colombia*, identifying 22 investment opportunities in 7 sectors. Second, the SDG Corporate Tracker produced information on private sector contributions to SDGs, supported by 8 implementing partners, with over 317 participating businesses and 224 reports.

Capacity building for key stakeholders on SDG Financing

The JP socialized the program's goals with government and non-government stakeholders, including the Presidential Agency for International Cooperation (APC), the Delegation of the European Union, and the World Bank office in Bogotá. In these, the JP identified SDG-related projects in these institutions and found potential synergies between the JP and ongoing initiatives. For instance, Colombia participates in OECD's Development Assistance Committee (DAC), where the methodology for measuring total official support for sustainable development (TOSSD) is being refined in conversations and data pilots with developing countries. The JP's 2020 outreach strategy with these and other stakeholders will strengthen SDG-capacity and consolidate inter-agency synergies in support of the program's activities and goals.

Most importantly, the JP will finance the transfer of human capital and capacity building in SDG financing through the delivery of technical assistance to the Finance Ministry and the National Planning Department. Focal points are already in place to deliver program activities to these ministries. Given the close interaction between these consultants and government offices in charge of SDG-financing for the purpose of the program's goals, the program will effectively transfer capacity building in SDG financing. A third capacity building component from the UNCT will be the engagement with the private sector through the *SDG Impact* toolkit, which will allow local businesses to be aware, participate, and invest in areas where the private sector can add the most value.

A.1.3. Changes

Was the JP document modified in the past year?

- Yes
 No

A.1.4. Challenges

Did the JP face any major challenges in the past year?

- Yes
 No

The main challenge faced by the JP in its six months of operation was related to engagement from the program's main stakeholders. The JP officially started operations during the first local peak of the pandemic

(July-August), a time where both JP’s two main stakeholders (National Planning Department and Ministry of Finance) were in the process of rolling out and fine-tuning social safety nets in response to COVID-19. These competing priorities forced government stakeholders to reallocate staff to address the pandemic, affecting information flows, the positioning of INFF as a priority for public policy, and ultimately, commitment towards the delivery of inputs for INFF activities. This below-average government engagement context created delays in the JP’s initial phase and remained an active challenge towards the end of 2020.

Despite these circumstances, the JP was able to obtain letters of engagement from these stakeholders, carried out three Technical Committee meetings, as well as a Steering Committee, all of which allowed the JP to align stakeholders around the program’s outcomes and consolidate the governance mechanism.

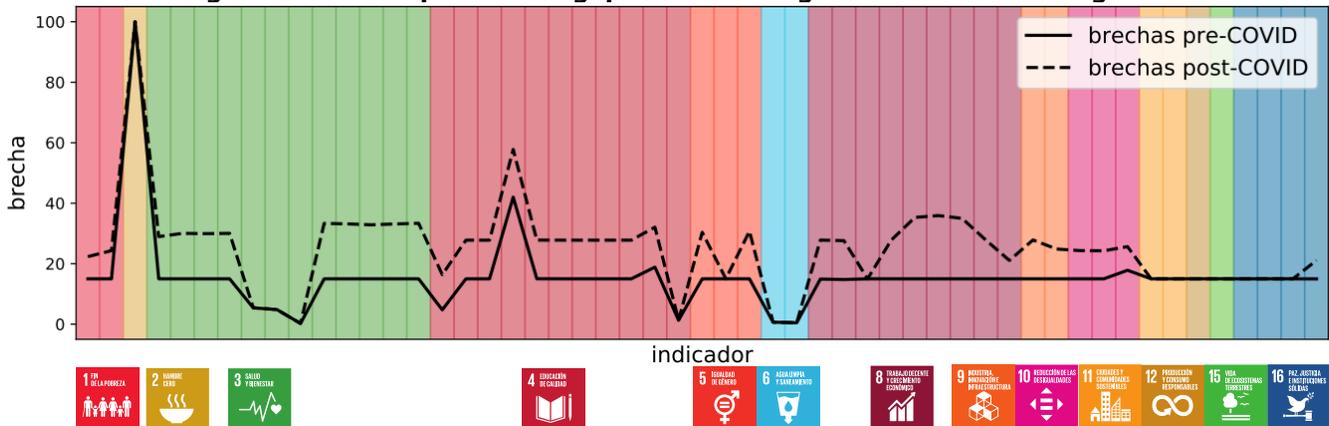
The engagement challenge persists, given that the Ministry of Finance committed to fully re-engaging again with the JP in January of 2021. The JP will address this challenge with the rollout of the focal points to both government stakeholders (Ministry of Finance and National Planning Department), previous UNCT coordination.

Apart from commitment, a more operational challenge is related to the timing of budgeting, since both the Colombian National Development Plan 2018-2022 (PND) and the Pluriannual Investment Plan were already determined by the time the JP started. To a lesser extent, this is also the case of the annual government budget since it initiated implementation in October. This creates an inflexibility on the government side that places boundaries for future policy action with regards to SDGs. The JP will closely monitor future budgeting cycles to maximize the chances of the program’s recommendations being included in these medium and long-term strategic documents.

A.1.5. COVID-19 and other strategic alignment

On a global scale the pandemic inflicted a systemic crisis in the 2030 Agenda by damaging convergence times to achieve key SDGs in areas including, among others, education, social protection, and overall strong governance institutions. The following figure illustrates the reversal in gaps (difference between initial conditions and goals) for the city of Bogotá.

Figure 1. Pre and post-Covid gaps in selected goals – the case of Bogotá.



Source: Castañeda and Guerrero (2020)¹.

At a more programmatic level, COVID-19 affected planned activities for the JP in 2020 through reduced engagement from stakeholders, who had to sort out responses to the ongoing pandemic crisis. The JP adapted to the COVID-19 context by refocusing efforts towards building the team within UNDP-CO in charge of implementing the program. Despite this focus to strengthen the UNDP-CO team, the JP still achieved the

¹ La Inferencia de Prioridades de Políticas: una propuesta metodológica para la reasignación de recursos presupuestales en Bogotá, D.C. en los tiempos del COVID-19.

goal of formalizing the governance structure with government stakeholders, via signed engagement letters, with agreed outcomes and goals in support of the JP.

Looking forward, the JP is aligned with both the 2020-2023 Cooperation Framework between the Colombian government and the UN system, and with the national recovery response plan to COVID-19. Specifically, the latter has identified inequality, poverty, and gender, among other areas severely affected by the pandemic, given the unequal distribution of unemployment. In this regard, the JP is carried out by 3 PUNOs (UNDP, UNICEF, and UN-Women) with direct link to those areas, and will be working in close coordination with the two government ministries in charge of supporting social safety nets in Colombia, namely the National Planning Department and the Ministry of Finance.

The first of the JP’s outcomes related to the identification of financing gaps will allow the Colombian government to get a better understanding of the budgetary effort needed to recover, while the second outcome of providing a strategy for the acceleration of SDG financing will provide a long-term sustainable plan beyond COVID recovery plans. Fiscal challenges in 2021 and 2022 will require efficient and quality investment by the government, and the JP’s framework can strengthen the prioritization process in support of the government’s goals. In this regard, both JP outcomes will support the worldwide effort to build forward better through a greener recovery and towards a more resilient and inclusive society.

The national government moves policy forward through strategic and government-wide binding documents called CONPES (National Council for Economic and Social Policy), three of which are related to the national response to COVID-19 and the economic recovery. UNCT activities and programs are aligned with these national efforts to create a resilient recovery.

A.2 Update on priority issues

A.2.1. Progress on Integrated National Financing Framework/SDG financing building blocks

Implementation stages	Planned (0%)	Emerging (1-49% progress)	Advancing (50-99% progress)	Complete (100% progress)	Previously completed	Not applicable	Comments/ Notes
1. Inception phase	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
2. Assessment & diagnostics	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
3. Financing strategy	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
4. Monitoring & review	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
5. Governance & coordination	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

During the reporting period, the JP consolidated and formalized the governance structure of the program, which included the creation of a Technical Committee and a Steering Committee, with three meetings in the former and another in the latter during 2020. The technical committees approved the 2020-2021 Work Plan and its timeline.

Given delays and competing priorities due to the ongoing pandemic, the JP focused on strengthening its internal contracting and consultancy structure, which are the cornerstone of activities, outputs, and outcomes. This included the hiring of the program’s coordinator, the focal points for delivering activities with the main government stakeholders, the consultant for the JP’s communications strategy, the monitoring and evaluation consultant, and senior advisors in charge of implementing financing methodologies and facilitating commitment from the main stakeholders. Related activities included the definition of terms of reference, interviews, and internal procedures for each hiring.

UNDP, as the leading organization in charge of the JP, coordinated with participating PUNOs to collect relevant inputs, instruments, and budgetary information that will serve as inputs for senior consultants. Delivery of thematic activities is expected to accelerate in the first months of 2021 thanks to the full availability of the supporting JP team.

The UNDP-CO in charge of the JP has taken steps to ensure the DFA methodology that will be used during the program with the Colombian government is updated and in line with the latest UNDP and UNDESA iterations. Consultations with these entities has shed light on the flexibility of the DFA methodology and the tailoring possibilities it presents in each country, thus highlighting a roadmap to align financing flows, including private capital, with national priorities and the 2030 Agenda.

A.2.2. Thematic focus

- | | | | |
|--|--|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Cross-cutting | <input type="checkbox"/> Social protection | <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture | <input type="checkbox"/> Other..... |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Gender | <input type="checkbox"/> Health & nutrition | <input type="checkbox"/> Biodiversity | <input type="checkbox"/> Other..... |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Children & youth | <input type="checkbox"/> Climate change & nature | <input type="checkbox"/> Blue economy | <input type="checkbox"/> Other..... |

A.2.3. Gender marker

Did your Joint Program feature Gender Results in the past year at the outcome or output level?

- Yes
 No

The JP in Colombia has a dedicated gender output within the program outcome of supporting the government in having a credible analytical framework for financing SDGs. Specifically, this gender output will provide an assessment of the relationship between investment flows and gender gaps. Activities accomplished during 2020 for the achievement of this output included coordination within UNCT and the collection of strategic documents produced by UN-WOMEN country team that will serve as inputs during the implementation stage of technical assistance that will be provided to the government as part of the JP.

Gender Marker total average scoring from 0 to 3 (as defined in the JP document): 1,5

To improve the average gender marker, integration of gender analysis will be considered throughout the program, as well as in the constant monitoring of targets, to comply with the newly assessed gender matrix (see Annex 5). In order to further strengthen the gender component, a specific gender communications plan will be put in place and delivered in 2021. This will include producing SDG-financing related infographics to key stakeholders in CSOs, to increase awareness, engagement, and action to reduce funding gaps.

During 2020 and in order to mainstream gender considerations, the JP identified the existence of ongoing work in the area of gender markers imbedded in the annual budget programming of the Ministry of Finance. The program will build upon these during 2021 to accelerate the implementation of the DFA methodology and the achievement of the program’s outcomes.

The JP held 3 meetings with the national women mechanism and one meeting with the gender focal point at the Ministry of Finance. In this regard, UN Women, the Presidential Advisor for Women Equality (CPEM), and the Ministry of Finance have all defined joint priorities and a roadmap to achieve the output 1.3. The activities defined are: (i) support the knowledge of local and national authorities and the civil society organizations on gender budgeting through an online course, in alliance with Superior School of Public Administration (ESAP its acronym in Spanish); (ii) develop and design reading material (short books using to sector with a successful performance housing and sports) and workshops to socialize them; (iii) knowledge exchange among local entities; and (iv) technical assistance to apply the gender tracker in the most affected regions by the armed conflict, PDET areas for its acronym in Spanish (Development Plans with a Territorial Approach).

A.2.4. Vulnerable groups

Will the JP directly impact marginalized and/or vulnerable groups through a dedicated outcome or output?

- Yes

No

List of marginalized and vulnerable groups	Dedicated Outcome	Dedicated Output	Status (planned/in progress/complete)
Women and girls		Yes	In progress
Children		Yes	Planned
Youth		Yes	Planned
Persons with disabilities			
Older persons			
Minorities (incl. ethnic, religious, linguistic...)			
Indigenous peoples			
Persons of African Descent (when understood as separate from minorities)			
Migrants			
Refugees & asylum seekers			
Internally displaced persons			
Stateless persons			
Persons deprived of their liberty			
Peasants and rural workers			
Human rights defenders (incl. NGOs, journalists, union leaders, whistleblowers...)			
LGBTI persons (sexual orientation and gender identity)			
Persons affected by (HIV/AIDS, leprosy...)			
Persons with albinism			
Victims or relatives of victims of enforced disappearances			
Victims of (slavery, torture, trafficking, sexual exploitation and abuse...)			

[A.2.5. Learning and sharing](#)

The JP contacted UNDP-Thailand to learn about best practices, implementation hurdles, and share experiences in the execution of the INFF. The coordinating team of the INFF program in Colombia will use these lessons learned to fine-tune the implementation and delivery of planned activities, with particular focus on solving bottlenecks that could arise based on Thailand's experience implementing INFF.

A.3 Update on events and partnerships

[A.3.1. Events](#)

Type of event	Yes	No	Comments
JP launch event	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Program's Steering Committee met in November 2020 to agree on the project's governance mechanism, as well as its activities, outputs, and outcomes for 2021.
Annual donors' event*	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Partners' event **	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The JP invited the local office of the World Bank and the Delegation of the European Union to participate in the JP's Steering Committee, given their experience with the implementation of gender and ethnic budget markers. The JP also had outreach activities with the National Statistics Office (DANE), and agencies involved in the ecosystem of development

			cooperation, including the Presidential Agency for International Cooperation (APC) and the Colombian Ministry of Foreign Affairs.
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*the Fund donor countries are Denmark, European Union, Germany, Ireland, Luxembourg, Monaco, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland. Please note that this event can be held together with a launch event or partners' event.
 ** Key advocacy outreach events with high level JP partners.

A.3.2. Partnerships

Did your Joint Program facilitate engagement with diverse stakeholders (e.g. parliamentarians, civil society, IFIs, bilateral/multilateral actor, private sector)?

- Yes
- No

The prioritized partners of the JP in 2020 were the World Bank, the Delegation of the European Union, and the Private Sector.

- The World Bank and the Delegation of the European Union have local experience implementing budget markers, specifically for gender and ethnic groups. This experience has and will continue to prove useful as it provides a record of the ability of government stakeholders to implement some of the JP's component on a smaller scale and will become the cornerstone for partnering PUNOs UNICEF and UN-WOMEN to build upon their planned activities within the program.
- The Private Sector is a key stakeholder for the JP given their commitment to use SDG-related frameworks to contribute to societal discussions around the 2030 Agenda. UNDP-CO has a workstream with the private sector and has produced outputs that will increase adherence from local businesses to the SDG tools created to integrate the private sector, including the *Impact Intelligence*, *Impact Facilitation*, and *Impact Management initiatives*. The Colombian private sector has actively engaged in the *SDG Corporate Tracker* initiative, reporting their contributions for 2018 and 2019. Within the *SDG Impact* initiative, the *SDG Investor Map* has been widely disseminated and validated with government and potential investors, and local corporate giants SURA and Bancolombia, both the biggest firms in their respective markets, have committed to identifying future initiatives, and participating in the *Impact Management* component, specifically with training in Equity standards in the second quarter of 2021.

A.3.3. Additional financing

- Yes
- No

Source of funding	Yes	No	Co-funding or Co-financing?	Name of organization	Amount (USD)	Comments
Government	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Donors/IFIs	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Private sector	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				
PUNOs	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Other partners	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Risk and Insurance Facility, with resources from the <i>Insurance Development Forum (IDF)</i> , and BMZ	600,000	Colombia was selected in 2020 as a pilot for the implementation of a <i>Risk and Insurance Facility</i> , with a co-financing of US\$ 600,000 to be implemented in 2021.

A.4 Strategic communications

Did the JP develop a strategic communications plan?

- Yes
- No

During 2020, the JP implemented outreach activities with key partners of the JP, including government stakeholders, IFIs, and key embassies. A more detailed and elaborate Communications Plan will be implemented in 2021Q1, as the JP delivers planned activities and outputs. Among the key elements of the 2021 Strategic Communications Plan are:

- Virtual meetings in February 2021 with national authorities, participating UN organizations, IFIs, and other key stakeholders of the INFF Program, with the purpose of deploying technical assistance, following up on activities and outcomes, and echoing via newsletter and social media the project's milestones. Infographics and newsletters will be sent at least on a bimonthly basis to the program's broad range of government stakeholders, CSOs, and private sector. These outputs from the JP's Strategic Communications Plan will socialize key findings and developments in the delivery of the program's activities with partnering institutions.
- An institutional video of the JP will be available in June 2021 and will be properly echoed through the social platforms of government stakeholders. The video will feature key characteristics of the project and its relevance for Colombia.
- Panels with CSOs and private sector. A virtual panel with civil society, planned towards 2020Q3, to address the main challenges that CSOs have identified in the path towards the achievement of SDGs. A virtual panel with private sector stakeholders, also planned for 2020Q3, to echo the SDG Impact toolkit available to investors and private sector stakeholders, including *Impact Intelligence*, *Impact Facilitation*, and the *Impact Management* tools. Both CSO and private sector panels will subsequently generate infographics and contents that will be further echoed with government stakeholders, via newsletters and other media products.

B. Annual Results (MAXIMUM 3 PAGES)

B.1. SDG acceleration

List up to 3 main SDG targets that your Joint Program primarily focused in 2020.

SDG: 16

SDG: 17

SDG: 5

In 2020, the JP accelerated progress towards SDG 16, SDG 17, and SDG 5 by strengthening the governance component of SDG financing in Colombia. Specifically, the JP achieved formal support via endorsement letters from the Ministry of Finance and the National Planning Department, formalizing a coordination body for SDG financing and for the JP. This is directly related to building effective, accountable, and inclusive institutions (SDG 16), specifically aiming at targets 16.6, 16.7, and 16.8 that push for the development of effective institutions, with inclusive representation and participation of developing countries in the institutions of global governance. On the other hand, the JP implemented outreach activities with a broad range of stakeholders involved in the financing of development cooperation (European Union, World Bank, APC, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, DANE, National Planning Department), which strengthens partnerships (SDG 17.1 and 17.16) for mobilizing additional resources for development (SDG 17.3), while enhancing the policy coherence for sustainable development (SDG 17.14). Finally, by partnering with key PUNOs UNICEF and UN-WOMEN in 2020, the JP strengthened the UNCT to properly address financing gaps in the areas of full and effective participation and equal opportunity for women (SDG 5.1 and 5.5).

B.2. Contribution to Fund's global results

In 2020, the JP contributed to the Fund's global output #4 (Integrated financing strategies for accelerating SDG progress implemented) by formalizing the governance component of the JP, which is the cornerstone of upcoming planned activities, as well as the cornerstone of streamlining a government mechanism that is aware of funding gaps in SDG financing. This governance component will contribute to the JP's outcome of

establishing and implementing an SDG-funding strategy, which is both an outcome of the JP and an output for the Fund's global M&E framework.

In line with participant countries during the Q&A session for the elaboration of this report, proposed indicators by the Joint SDG Fund for measuring the Fund's global outcome (#2) are not clear and need further refinement. Trying to measure the ability of worldwide JPs to mobilize additional resources goes in the right direction, but the indicators proposed blends multiple concepts and are tricky to unbundle. The M&E framework for the Fund's global activities should have a straightforward interpretation. The UNDP-Colombia team suggest the following indicators for measuring the Fund's outcome #2 (additional financing leverage achieved):

1. % of gap (vis-à-vis SDG targets) that is projected to be financed by mobilizing *additional* resources by *already identified* partners at the end of the INFF program.
2. Amount of -additional- resources leveraged (committed *after* financing gaps are fully identified).
3. "Gridlock MoUs": Memoranda of understanding that tie action from government stakeholders that effectively unbundle bottlenecks in SDGs, to financial commitment from partners (IFIs, development cooperation partners, among others). For instance, if the education sector is identified (through the JP) as one where *additional* resources will not create expected 2030 outcomes unless some reforms take place and debottleneck the sector, a MoU tying further government action with future funding could incentivize or kickstart the government to untie knots in key sectors.

B.3. JP Outputs and outcomes

- Achievement of outputs

The JP consolidated a matrix of inputs delivered by the program's stakeholders and the UNCT, which will serve as the basis for the analysis of public and private finance in Colombia. These will serve as inputs for the DFA analysis (main output for outcome 1) and the Public Policy Inference model (part of outcome 2), and includes reports, methodological guidelines, public expenditure measurement in key SDGs, results reports, and development cooperation databases, among others, by partners such as UNICEF, ORC, the National Planning Department, the Presidential Agency for International Cooperation, and the European Union.

With regards to private financing, two parallel exercises by the UNCT have been integrated into the JP. The first is the *SDG Impact Mapping - Investors Map*, which identifies investment opportunities in target markets and sectors. The *Investors Map Colombia* identifies 22 investment opportunities in 7 target sectors, including education, health, energy, finance, infrastructure, and technology and telecommunications. This exercise is currently undergoing its final round of approval among the national government, potential investors, and the UNDP-CO. Secondly, the *SDG Corporate Tracker-Colombia* was made available in 2020 to support private sector commitment to SDGs by creating a database, measuring contributions, and promoting best corporate practices in support of the achievement of SDGs.

Three Technical Committee sessions and a Steering Committee session were held as part of the activities in the governance component of the program in 2020, with a total of 12 stakeholders coordinated, including PUNOs, Ministry of Finance, National Planning Department, the Delegation of the European, and the World Bank's office in Colombia. As a result of these activities, stakeholders of the JP agreed on the results-based framework (including outcomes, outputs, and activities), as well as modality for technical assistance delivery, which led to the definition of the UNDP-team that would advance in accomplishing agreed activities with government stakeholders.²

- Achievement of outcomes

² The UNDP-team leading the INFF program in Colombia is composed of the following: one coordinator, one M&E assistant, two focal points (one in the National Planning Department, the other in the Ministry of Finance); one senior advisor, a consultant in charge of the implementation of the DFA methodology and two research assistants, and another for the implementation of the Public Policy Inference Methodology.

With the signature of endorsement letters from The Ministry of Finance and the National Planning Department, the JP effectively achieved government awareness for the INFF program and the consolidation of the governance component. These activities and deliverables will further support the achievement in 2021 of a defined framework and architecture of SDG funding.

B.4. Strategic Documents

Did the JP produce strategic documents in the last year (policy, strategies, analyses/assessments, methodological documents, and other relevant documents)?

- Yes
 No

The JP integrated UNCT and stakeholder documentation that will catalyze the achievement of the program's targets. Among the strategic documents are 16 documents (some of them based on ongoing strategies) that assess, set policy recommendations, and establish strategies in areas related to (a) implementation of SDG-related programming in municipal development plans; (b) assessment alignment between Agenda 2030 and local development plans; (c) availability of information SDG-tagged projects; (d) overviews of public investment in childhood; and (e) methodological notes on the strengthening of surveys and statistical information with SDG focus, among other topics.

The most relevant documents integrated into the JP include: (i) a report on national progress in incorporating SDGs within municipal development plans; (ii) a report on public expenditure measurement in the area of child policies; and (iii) a national database of incoming development cooperation projects, tagged with information from the provider, the implementing agency, the SDG-goal, its alignment with national strategies, among others.

During 2020 the JP also supported the publication of 2 methodological notes that use machine learning algorithms applied to public budgets to (i) highlight the financing challenges that countries face in closing SDG financing gaps; and (ii) to assess the budgetary consistency between revealed policy priorities and thematic goals established by the local administration of the city of Bogotá (Policy Priority Inference model).

Looking forward, some of the initiatives outlined above will continue producing documents for the UNCT, given that they are part of broader ongoing projects.

C. Plan for the Next Year of implementation (MAXIMUM 2 PAGES)

C.1 Upcoming activities

In 2021 the JP will prioritize acceleration in the delivery of thematic activities in support of the program's two main outcomes. The first quarter of 2021 will see the rollout technical assistance to the Ministry of Finance and the National Planning Department, the two main government stakeholders, while identifying sources of SDG financing for DFA analysis. This delivery in technical assistance will support all programmatic activities for 2021 and will be characterized by continued engagement with stakeholders and a communications plan to increase awareness and engagement for the program's milestones.

All the JP's activities, outputs, and outcomes are expected to be delivered during 2021. After technical assistance is initially rolled out in the first quarter of 2021, deepening support to government stakeholders is expected to lead to the early achievement of milestones, including the operationalization of SDG budget markers and the identification of financing gaps in SDGs. Continuing with outputs, a detailed report focusing on financing gaps in gender and childhood is expected towards the third quarter. The second half of 2021 will deliver the main results of the DFA methodology and map the financing architecture for SDGs. For the final quarter of 2021, the JP is expected to delve into designing and implementing a national strategy for SDG financing with a complementing monitoring platform.

C.2. Expected changes

The JP is expected to meet its planned activities for 2021. Acceleration in the delivery of technical assistance in the first half of 2021 will guarantee the achievement of outcomes and results.

C.3. Risks and mitigation measures

Are there any changes made/expected to be made to the Risk Matrix?

- Yes
 No

The delivery and the bulk of technical assistance will occur on the headquarter offices of the Ministry of Finance and National Planning Department and field trips are not contemplated for the delivery of the program's activities. However, taking into account a country-wide approach, and based on the proposal's identification of national risks that affect the entire UNCT, the following are the risk and mitigation measures:

Latent risks related to humanitarian conditions include security and stability in border regions due to armed conflict, smuggling, drug trafficking, and illegal activities. Crime and political situation in neighboring countries could further pressure conditions in border regions. Other risks include the incidence of great magnitude disasters associated with natural phenomena. Incidence of the COVID-19 pandemic and the reduction of public resources due to fiscal restrictions and institutional changes are contextual risks too.

In terms of fiduciary risks, there is the risk for high volatility of markets and exchange rate, for which a periodic review of budget execution by the Program's governance and with the support of the operations and PME teams, alerts will be raised when necessary. Also, International Technical Assistance will be paid in USD reducing the risks of changes in the Program's budget planning.

In order to reduce the likelihood of internal delays during the implementation phase in 2021, the JP will initiate 2021 activities with kickoff and coordination meetings with participating PUNOs, prioritizing financial planning.

The mitigation strategy to reduce these risks will include a periodic monitoring of border areas for rapid response and preventive actions; rapid actions to help affected populations, and a rapid response plan from the UNCT to address disasters; positioning INFF outcomes as tools to use emerging financial flows for economic and social recovery, and dialogue with potential partners to mobilize additional resources for national recovery.

The Fragile Institutional Architecture for Effective Project Implementation strategy will be used to mitigate these risks them strengthen inter-institutional coordination mechanisms to have an adequate flow of information and timely decision-making between the stakeholders involved.

Annex 1: Consolidated Annual Results

1. JP contribution to global programmatic results (annual)

Joint SDG Fund Global Outcome 2: Additional financing leveraged to accelerate SDG achievement (Update table below)

Indicators	Target 2020	Result 2020	Target 2021
2.1: Ratio of financing for integrated multi-sectoral solutions leveraged in terms of scope (for other/ additional sector/s or through new sources/means)	N/A	N/A	N/A
2.2: Ratio of financing for integrated multi-sectoral solutions leveraged in terms of scale (for the same multi-sectoral solution.)	N/A	N/A	N/A
2.3 Number of actions, processes, procedures and/or operations carried out for the management of additional funding to accelerate the achievement of the SDG	0	0	5

Joint SDG Fund Global Output 4: Integrated financing strategies for accelerating SDG progress implemented (Update table below and provide details as requested)

Indicators	Target 2020	Result 2020	Target 2021	List of strategies/ frameworks developed
4.1: #of integrated financing strategies that were tested (disaggregated by % successful / unsuccessful)	Suc 15%	0%	Suc 10%	
4.2: #of integrated financing strategies that have been implemented with partners in lead disaggregated by (1) government/public partners (2) civil society partners and (3) private sector partners.	2	2	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Governance mechanism of the JP was implemented. ▪ The JP established focal points with the two main government stakeholders.
4.3: # of functioning partnership frameworks for integrated financing strategies to accelerate progress on SDGs made operational.	1	2	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Endorsement Letter from the Ministry of Finance; and ▪ Endorsement letter from the National Planning Department

2. Selected global performance indicators (annual)

- *Provide data for aggregation at the global level of the Joint SDG Fund.*

2.1. Did your Joint Program contribute to the improvement of the overall UNCT coherence in 2020?

- Yes, considerably contributed
 Yes, contributed
 No

Explain briefly: The Joint Program has become an internal UNCT hub for SDG-related topics and has engaged with different thematic areas within the UNCT to increase communication and coordination by aligning activities and outcomes.

2.2. Did your Joint Program contribute to reduced transaction costs for the participating UN agencies in interaction with national/regional and local authorities and/or public entities compared to other Joint Programs?

- Yes,
 No
 N/A (if there are no other joint programs in the country)

Explain briefly: Participating PUNOs (UNICEF and UN-Women) have found in the JP a parallel platform for coordination among agencies and with government stakeholders, fostering a joint approach, which is embedded by design in the JP.

2.3. Was your Joint Program aligned with the UNCT Results Groups in 2020?

- Yes
 No

Explain briefly: the JP has support from the UNCT's Monitoring and Evaluation Group, and is aligned with the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Frameworks and its subsequent bilateral agreements with the Colombian government. The JP specifically develops UNSDCF's output 3.1.2 related to delivering technical assistance to the national government for the design of a financing and resource mobilization model for the achievement of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs.

3. Results as per JP Results Framework (annual)

- Present annual JP results in the following template

Result / Indicators	Baseline	Expected 2020 Target	2020 Result	Reasons for variance from planned target (if any)	Expected 2021 target	Expected final target (if different from 2021)
Outcome 1: Stakeholders have clarity regarding SDG financial flows (private, public, domestic and international), leading them to consider SDG implications when making decisions related to public resource allocations and incentives for private actors.						
Indicator Proportion of identified stakeholders reporting financing and budgeting information (starting 2015)	0%	25%	0%		90%	
Indicator Percentage of stakeholders who reports financial contribution to SDG target level.	0%	0%	0%		100%	
Indicator A base line on the state of the SDG Financing flows in Colombia.	0	0.5	0		1	
Output 1.1 Mapping and assessment of the SDG financial architecture in Colombia in terms of stakeholders, funding sources and financial information systems.						
Indicator Proportion of SDG funders for whom sufficient information has been identified, disaggregated by domestic (public and private) and international (public and private)	0%	25%	0%		100%	
Output 2. SDG funding flows identified and coded in terms of source, amounts, budget line and SDG target level.						
Indicator Proportion of financial information systems identified, coded and assessed (from identified funding sources, outcome 1)	0%	0%	0%		100%	
Indicator % of stakeholders that use a gender label to categorize their investments on SDG achieving	0%	25%	0%		50%	

Output 3. Relationships between gender gaps and investment flows identified in order to establish investment priorities (funding for equity)						
Indicator % of increase of resources allocated to close gender gaps in the SDG financing flows.	0%	10%	0%		20%	
Outcome 2 National SDG financing strategy operating and used by stakeholders.						
Indicator Proportion of new stakeholders funding base for SDGs, disaggregated by source/SDG target	0%	0%	0%		25%	
Indicator Proportion of stakeholders who adopt new methodology to allocate funding resources to SGD targets	0%	0%	0%		50%	
Indicator Proportion of financial flows channelled by national financing architecture	0%	0%	0%		75%	
Output 1. National SDG financing strategy in place.						
Indicator Proportion of stakeholders that adhere to new National SDG financing strategy	0%	0%	0%		100%	
Indicator Proportion of new stakeholders funding base for SDGs, disaggregated by source/SDG target	0%	0%	0%		25%	
Indicator Number of authorities that know and use the gender budgeting tool kit in their planning processes.	10	20	0		30	
Output 2 SDG financing monitoring platform operating to follow up the inequality to leave no one behind						
Indicator Proportion of identified allocation targets based on new methodology.	0%	0%	0%		100%	

Annex 2: List of strategic documents

1. Strategic documents that were produced by the JP.

Title of the document	Date (month; year) when finalized	Brief description of the document and the role of the JP in finalizing it
How Feasible are the Sustainable Development Goals? Analyzing Government Spending and Policy Priorities Worldwide	December (2020)	This approach takes into account country-specific networks of interlinkages between the SDGs, heterogeneous levels for public expenditure, and public governance mechanisms that influence the efficiency of public expenditures. The results suggest that, even under increased public expenditure, the 2030 Agenda is unfeasible due to long-term structural bottlenecks that remain in place.

<p>La Inferencia de prioridades de Política: Una propuesta metodológica para la reasignación de recursos presupuestales en Bogotá, D.C. en los tiempos del COVID-19.</p>	<p>December (2020)</p>	<p>The computational tool described in this report, allows impact evaluations for the following purposes: (i) to determine whether the proposed goals are attainable in the timescales proposed by governments; (ii) to explore the consequences that larger gaps, such as those generated by a post-COVID world, would have on the development trajectory of a country or region; (iii) to analyze the impacts that the disruption of the productive structure could have on the achievement of a society's aspirations; (iv) to study whether larger gaps could be satisfactorily addressed through a reengineering of the productive structure.</p>
<p>SDG Corporate Tracker</p>	<p>June (2020)</p>	<p>It is a multi-stakeholder initiative that seeks measuring the contribution of the Business Sector to the fulfillment of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The usefulness of the tool is related to: (i) Contributing to public policy discussion and decision making on the private sector's contribution to the SDGs. (ii) Generating an aggregate analysis of the contribution to the SDGs by economic sector, company size or region of the country. (ii) Identifying, document and disseminate good business practices to contribute to the achievement of the SDGs.</p>
<p>SDG Investor Map Colombia</p>	<p>June (2020)</p>	<p>The global strategy is deployed through SDG Impact Intelligence as a global initiative that UNDP has been leading since Headquarters with the Impact Management Project. SDGs Impact seeks to bring the investment ecosystem and private capital's contribution to achieving the SDGs and the 2030 agenda closer together by empowering investors with clarity, knowledge, and tools. One of its activities is the SDGs Impact Mapping, which becomes a powerful tool to identify opportunities and investment conditions favorable to the SDGs in target markets and sectors in Colombia. The Investors Map Colombia identifies 22 investment opportunities in 8 target sectors, including: education, health, energy, finance, infrastructure, and technology and telecommunications.</p>
<p>Matrix INFF consolidated</p>	<p>December (2020)</p>	<p>The input matrix was a task approved in INFF's technical committee, and includes the summary of the documents developed by stakeholders that are considered relevant inputs for the activities of results 1 and 2. For result 1, the documents listed have binary indicators (yes/no) regarding the contribution of financing sources and financial information systems, SDG financing flows and gender gaps relations and financing for equity. Likewise, targets or indicators are identified, as well as public and private actors. Regarding result 2, there are characterization indicators related to SDG financing, prospective SDGs compliance, institutional limitations, as well as SDG monitoring indicators, platforms and information.</p>

2. Strategic documents for which JP provided contribution

Title of the document	Date (month; year) when finalized	Brief description of the document and the role of the JP in finalizing it

Annex 3: List of strategic communication documents

▪ Provide the responses to the questions below with data for the last year overall.

1. Have you created a strategic communication plan for the Joint Program?

- Yes
 No

Explain briefly: The Strategic Communications Plans will be delivered starting in the first quarter of 2021.

2. What percentage of the annual budget towards communications was utilized from the total budget? (Note that the entire JP comms budget must be min 5% of the total JP budget)

Explain briefly: UNCT and UNDP staff were not aware of this minimum required, but will take appropriate measures to develop the communications plan in 2021 according to these guidelines.

3. Have visibility outcomes increased due to the provided funding for JP strategic communications?

- Yes
 No

Explain briefly: visibility outcomes are not yet available given the strategic communications plan has not started delivering activities.

4. Does the Country Profile Page on the Joint SDG Fund website contribute to your JP outreach?

- Yes
 No

Explain briefly: UNDP staff in charge of the JP is unaware of the existence of a country profile for Colombia at the Joint SDG Fund website

5. How many articles (interviews, human interest stories, press releases, expert insights, etc) about your JP were published by an external media outlet (Non-UN published)?

Total number:0

Explain briefly: Communications strategy has not yet been rolled out.

6. How many articles (interviews, human interest stories, press releases, expert insights, etc) about the Joint Program were published by the UNCT and JP PUNOs?

Total number:0

Explain briefly: Communications strategy has not yet been rolled out.

7. Have you received an increase of social media followers?

- Yes
 No

Explain briefly: Communications strategy has not yet been rolled out.

Multi-Media Faucets

Title of the document	Date when finalized (MM/YY)	Brief description and hyperlink (if it exists)

Social Media Campaigns

Title of the document	Type (FB/Twitter/LinkedIn/Etc.)	Brief description and hyperlink (if it exists)

Annex 4: Updated JP Risk Management Matrix

Risks	Risk Level:	Likelihood:	Impact:	Mitigating measures	Responsible Org./Person
Contextual risks					
Different conditions and events affect the humanitarian, security, and stability situation in risk border regions due to armed conflict, smuggling, drug trafficking, and illegal activities. Political situation in neighboring countries can affect operations. Internal massive displacement situation, sensitive humanitarian situations are also contextual risks.	12	3	4	Periodic monitoring of border areas for rapid response and preventive actions.	Local Governments National Government UNDP UNWOMEN UNICEF
Incidence of natural disasters can affect the activities under implementation.	8	2	4	Need for rapid response plans to address disasters. Ability to mobilize resources for rapid implementation.	Local and National Government UNDP UNWOMEN UNICEF
Incidence of the COVID-19 pandemic	17	3	4	Adaptability to new working schemes. Ability to use the JP's mapping of SDG financial flows to promote a better recovery.	National Governments UNDP UNWOMEN UNICEF
Programmatic risks					
Reduction of public resources due to fiscal restrictions and institutional changes due to the beginning of new local governments 2020 (Mayors, Governors). Changes in Local Government, local priorities. Lack of continuity in initiatives Difficulties in transferring capacity Limitations on financing	16	4	4	Dialogue with new local authorities Resource mobilization through new potential partners	UNDP UNWOMEN UNICEF

Bad reputation for UN Agencies in territories					
Institutional risks					
<p>FRAGILE INSTITUTIONAL ARCHITECTURE FOR EFFECTIVE PROJECT EXECUTION:</p> <p>Governance scenarios in municipalities targeted for intervention can have a fragile institutional architecture, limiting the capacity of the UNCT to implement sustainable programs.</p> <p>Transparency and commitment to public service can also impact different areas of implementation.</p>	15	3	5	<p>Strengthen inter-institutional coordination mechanisms to have an adequate flow of information and timely decision-making between the stakeholders involved.</p> <p>Promote a culture of feedback and strong communication.</p> <p>Build trust between UNCT agencies and local institutions to ensure flows of information and the improvement of local institutional practices in the provision of services associated with the prevention of violence against women.</p> <p>Institutional mapping that establishes a local roadmap for the maintenance of actions that promote the sustainability of activities promoted within the framework of the project.</p> <p>Strengthening the culture of accountability and citizen control will be at the heart of the program's interventions (citizen overseer)</p> <p>Implement a coordination and advocacy strategy and experience exchange between women-based organizations and national and local authorities.</p>	<p>Local Governments</p> <p>National Government (NPD, Ministry of Finance and Public Credit)</p> <p>CRO</p> <p>UNDP</p> <p>UNWOMEN</p> <p>UNICEF</p>
Fiduciary risks					
<p>HIGH VOLATILITY OF INTERNATIONAL MARKETS AND EXCHANGE RATE:</p> <p>The Colombian peso has an unusual behavior and trends are difficult to predict.</p>	6	3	2	<p>The governance of the Program periodically will revise the execution of the budget with support from operations and PME teams to rise alerts whenever is needed.</p> <p>International technical assistance will be paid in USD reducing the risks of changes in the budget planning of the Program.</p>	<p>CRO</p> <p>UNDP</p> <p>UNWOMEN</p> <p>UNICEF</p> <p>(Operations and PME Officers).</p>

Annex 5: New gender marker matrix proposal

Indicator		Score	Findings and Explanation	Evidence or Means of Verification
N°	Formulation			
1.1	Contextual analysis with gender perspective	2	<p>The JP assesses the consequences of not having a gender approach that allows assessing the budget allocations aimed at achieving equality between women and men.</p> <p>Highlights the inadequate financing (through gender budgeting markers) that slows the implementation of laws and policies that promote gender equality.</p> <p>Considers the final observations of the ninth periodic report for Colombia of the CEDAW committee, intended to allocate enough financial resource for effective implementation across the country of the Pact for women equality.</p> <p>This JP prioritizes the 5.c.1 indicator: Proportion of countries with systems to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women’s empowerment, which measures government efforts to track budget allocations for gender equality through the public financial management cycle and to make these allocations publicly available.</p> <p>The gender markers in the budget allocation analysis shed light on the identification of public resource investment on gender equality.</p>	<p>Problem statement.</p> <p>12th recommendation. IX Periodic report for Colombia of the CEDAW committee</p> <p>Indicator measurement criteria 5.c.1.</p> <p>Integration of gender analysis will be considered throughout the program</p>
1.2	Gender equality in the INFF outputs	2	<p>The JP has one gender-targeted output which aims at achieving gender equality and the empowerment of women, with a link to the SDGs’ Target 5.c.1- Output 1.3 Relationships between gender gaps and investment flows identified to establish investment priorities (funding for equity). At the outcome level, a clear association between gender gaps and investment flows will establish better investment priorities for gender-related activities.</p> <p>The JP’s outcome 1 (analysis of financial architecture) links the SDG targets with progress in the reduction of gender gaps, and the rights performance of women and girls in Colombia. This will include a gender marker to identify amounts, budget lines, and target (output 1.2).</p> <p>In addition, the analysis of budget markers and tracers with a gender perspective will promote the efficient use of tools to track resource allocation to reduce inequalities and to strengthen the capacity to mainstreaming the gender approach in the planning and budgeting processes the national, District government and women-based civil society organizations related to the national SDG financing strategy (output 2.1).</p>	<p>Output 1.3</p> <p>Output 1.2</p> <p>Activities 1.2.3, 1.2.4</p> <p>Output 2.1</p> <p>Activities 2.1.2, 2.1.6</p> <p>Output 2.2.</p> <p>Activities 2.2.2</p>
1.3	Programme output indicators measure changes on gender equality	2	<p>28,5% of indicators measure changes in gender equality and the empowerment of women in line with SDG targets including SDG 5.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage of stakeholders who reports financial contribution to SDG target, SDG 5. • % of stakeholders that use a gender label to categorize their investments on SDG. • % of increase of resources allocated to close gender gaps in the SDG financing flows.

				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of authorities that know and use the gender budgeting tool kit in their planning processes. • Monitoring of targets to comply with the newly assessed gender matrix
2.1	PUNOs collaborate and engage with Government on gender equality and the empowerment of women	2	<p>PUNOs consulted with three government agencies that foster gender equality in the INFF strategy. Those corresponds to the Presidential Counselor for Gender Equality, the Women's Office in the Bogota administration, and the National Planning Department. The latter is expected to participate in the implementation and M&E processes, while the Women's Office will be the leading local organization to implement the gender SDGs in the capital city.</p> <p>This JP contributes to strengthening government participation and engagement in gender related SDGs localization and/or implementation through the coordination and joint work with national instances of Women's advocacy and the organizations that participate in the local and national budgeting allocation and the efficient use of gender tracker.</p>	<p>Government agencies consultation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presidential Counselor for Gender Equality • Gender Sub direction of National Planning Department. • Secretariat of Women from Bogota.
2.2	PUNOs collaborate and engage with women's/gender equality CSOs	2	<p>PUNOs collaborate with the women's chapter of the National Planning Council as the instance where different stakeholders from civil society converge to participate in all phases and planning processes in the country.</p> <p>The women platform of the National Planning Council has participated in project consultations, and a wide range of activities to improve its capacity for advocacy in the financing system and budgeting tools, to guarantee that gender equality will be incorporated in the strategic objectives and priorities of the government.</p> <p>The programme contributes to strengthening GEWE CSO participation and engagement in gender related SDGs implementation.</p>	<p>Activity 2.1.6 Promote the efficient use of tools to track resource allocation to reduce inequalities and strengthen the capacity to mainstreaming the gender approach in the planning and budgeting processes the national, District government and women-based civil society organizations.</p> <p>Communications plan will be put in place and delivered in 2021. This will include producing SDG-financing related infographics to key stakeholders in CSOs, to increase awareness, engagement, and action to reduce funding gaps.</p>
3.1	Programme proposes a gender-responsive budget	2	20% of the Project budget is allocated to gender equality.	<p>The exact amount within the budget line:</p> <p>Outcome 1: USD \$112.000</p> <p>Outcome 2: USD \$75.000</p> <p>Output 1.3</p> <p>Activity 1.2.4 and 2.1.6</p>
Total scoring		12		