

Joint SDG Fund

Template for the Joint Programme Annual Progress Report

SDG FINANCING PORTFOLIO – COMPONENT 1

Cover page

Reporting period: June 30 – December 31, 2020

Country: Ecuador

Joint Programme (JP) title: Financing SDGs in Ecuador and targeting chronic child malnutrition

Short title: Financing SDGs and targeting malnutrition

Start date (month/year): July 2020

End date (month/year): July 2022

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Budget (Joint SDG Fund contribution): **USD 999.966**

Overall budget (with co-funding): **USD 1.390.564**

Annual Financial Delivery Rate: **5%**

Rate of Committed Funding : **74%**

	Expenditures January 2020 - December 2020	Committed resources January 2020- December 2020	Transferred Funds January 2020- December 2020	Annual Financial Delivery Rate (%)	Committed Funding Rate(%)
UNDP	14644.19	108086.30	214917.00		
UNICEF	6424.40	107173.73	113598.13	0.05	0.74
PMA	0.00	103000.00	103000.00		

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

In line with the Secretary-General's Financing Strategy, the Addis Ababa Action Agenda, and a national context of severe fiscal policy restraint, this JP aims to create a new financial environment for the achievement of the 2030 Agenda through the development of an INFF and its specific enforcement in chronic child malnutrition (CCM) reduction policies. Ecuador holds the second highest CCM rates of the region. The first outcome is regarding the implementation of the INFF. This execution includes the assessment of financial flows for development and existing gaps, the alignment of national planning and financing policies with SDGs, the prioritization and costing of SDG-oriented public policies, the design of mechanisms to mobilize new financial resources, the setting up of a multi-actor governance platform, and monitoring and accountability to follow up not only this program but the SDG agenda. The second outcome includes the implementation of the INFF previously developed to the reduction of CCM rates. To sum up, the main goal is to jointly work with the national government, the private sector and IFIs to identify innovative mechanisms to mobilize public and private resources to reduce CCM. A proposal to scale up this exercise to other policies with multiplying effects on SDGs is also a relevant output of this JP. Both outcomes are closely linked, and they will be based on strong coordination through national and local platforms, and the promotion of equal participation of women in decision-making processes.

Executive summary

UNDP, UNICEF, and WFP started by positioning the importance of designing an INFF to finance the SDG and of targeting chronic child malnutrition (CCM) among diverse public and private stakeholders.

First, the three PUNOs have maintained dialogue and coordination activities with national partners to develop a collaborative environment and a commitment to achieve JP results. These initiatives have been focused on the INFF implementation stages and the focalization on CCM issues. They have also aimed to guarantee sustainable support to the program outcomes and their achievement. For instance, foreseen consultancies are being planned with national counterparts.

Second, UN agencies have created an interagency coordination mechanism, beyond this JP, to support governmental efforts to reduce CCM rates. This group developed a strategy to position CCM within the electoral process and developed a CCM policy paper to articulate a common narrative on this matter. Several workshops were also held with presidential candidates' teams to position CCM as a multidimensional challenge in the electoral debate and its long-term effects on development. Presidential candidates were invited to commit to reducing chronic child malnutrition. A similar outreach was made to other actors, such as universities and the private sector. Finally, this interagency group also advised on the elaboration of the recent Presidential Decree regarding CCM-reducing policies, mechanisms, and institutions.

Third, although the program does not foresee other risks than those identified during its design, PUNOs have developed strategies to ensure partner's engagement. Even though possible effects of the COVID-19 pandemic were mapped at the program design stage, it was difficult to determine all long-term effects that have occurred on sanitary systems, socioeconomic conditions of population and, thus, on government priorities. For that reason, the JP has identified strong alliances with stakeholders such as IFI's national representations. These alliances are focused on ensuring synergies between previously started actions among IFIs and national government to diminishing CCM and the JP outcomes.

Finally, at operative level, the program team has been established and includes a program coordinator, as well as PUNOs technical focal points who are executing and overseeing planned activities. The three PUNOs also worked on establishing a coordination mechanism with national partners to start developing JP outputs, and undertake a technical revision of the next planned milestones. Likewise, a Steering Committee will be installed and have its first session in January to endorse the program's annual operative plan. The JP will also be publicly and officially launched in January.

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)

From JP starting, to ensure the program's successful implementation and national ownership of its results, PUNOs have undertaken different actions related to the relevance of developing an INFF for Ecuador and the importance of tackling CCM. UNDP, UNICEF, and WFP have activated a UN interagency group on chronic child malnutrition, also integrated by IFIs, that coordinates a comprehensive plan related to CCM, the second output of the JP. This group, led by Unicef and WFP, accompanied the government in the recent emission of a decree to address CCM in the country. Besides advocacy actions with national stakeholders to position the relevance of chronic child malnutrition, PUNOs representatives and focal points have made fruitful approaches to the current government, academia, private sector, and presidential candidates. At the same time, some strategic alliances have started. For instance, Ecuador 2030 a relevant group of private sectors interested in supporting CCM diminishing initiatives, which is the second outcome of the JP.

A.1.2. Overall progress and key developments to date

In this period, strong governance and coordination mechanisms have been developed with national partners such as the Ministry of Economy and Finance, Planifica Ecuador Technical Secretariat [Secretariat of Planning], the Ministry of Health, the Vice- presidential office, and Toda una vida [An Entire Life Plan] Technical Secretariat (entity that leads the Social Cabinet), among others institutions. PUNOs have also developed links with IFIs to ensure joined collaboration in the program's implementation. UNDP Representative has reached out to the European Union to raise interest in the JP and the INFF framework.

As far as the JP program management, a program coordinator, as well as UNDP and UNICEF technical focal points have been hired. This team assess and operationalize the JP action plan. The program coordinator is also leading the development of a communications plan, the implementation of a monitoring system, and the program's launch and coordination between PUNOs. The program coordinator is also part of the interagency CCM team. This allows an efficient connection between the JP program and the chronic child malnutrition interagency team's strategy. Finally, TORs of four upcoming consultancies corresponding to program outputs 1.1, 2.1, and 2.2 have been jointly developed with the national planning secretariat and the technical secretariat "Plan Toda una Vida".

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

Ecuador's GDP growth is expected to plummet around 9% in 2020. Greater endeavors will thus have to be sought to identify new and nontraditional funding sources for development, to prioritize public policies and to foster more efficient budgeting processes. Additionally, the three PUNOs will have to provide a technical assistance to their national allies to ensure sustainability and partially compensate for the weakened institutionality due to the layoff of thousands of public servants due to the country's strained fiscal situation.

This technical assistance will be focused on identifying and mobilizing new financing resources to help government to cover fiscal gap and prioritizing most vulnerable groups attention.

The Covid- 19 pandemic has strongly affected country sanitary structures, education system, and the population’s socioeconomic conditions, specially the most vulnerable groups. The Covid- 19 pandemic has strongly affected the country's sanitary structures, education system, and the population's socioeconomic conditions, especially the most vulnerable groups. To illustrate, according to the Post Disaster Needs Assessment estimations, between March and May 2020, socioeconomic losses were around USD 6.4 million, 12.5 million health cares were stopped, 2.3 million people are facing up food insecurity, and even more is expected an increase of CCM rates. This means that government resources were redirected to support actions to contain the effects of the pandemic. Poverty, unemployment, gender inequality, among others human development aspects, have been aggravated, putting in danger the SDG principle of “leaving no one behind”.

Therefore, a special effort will have to be made to place SDGs and chronic child malnutrition in the center of the political debate during the upcoming elections and the new government’s top priorities and national development plan. The UN interagency group's activation on CCM and its lobbying capacities is a clear mitigation measure in that context.

A.1.5. COVID-19 and other strategic alignment

Linking recovery plans from Covid-19 to the achievement of SDGs will help to better position the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the need to ensure proper financing for it.

Since the first outcome of the JP is the design and implementation of an INFF to ensure financing for SDGs achievement, the JP is directly associated with the COVID-19 response. In 2020, UNDP led, with the National Planning Ministry, the formulation of a Post Disaster Needs Assessment, with the involvement of other UN agencies, the World Bank and the European Union. The study determines that between March and May 2020 alone, the pandemic produced over USD 6.400 million in losses (6% of GDP), and clearly points out the urgent need to mobilize resources for the recovery. The study also emphasizes the importance of addressing chronic child malnutrition issues. UNDP, UNICEF and WFP also collaborated with the Humanitarian Country Team in the formulation of Ecuador’s Response Plan to Covid-19. This plan mentions the work UNDP, Unicef and WFP are undertaking to establish a new financing for development architecture through the establishment of an INNFF and to tackle chronic child malnutrition. The JP is also aligned with the UNCT’s Socio Economic Response Plan (SERP). Finally, in terms of budgeting, the JP’s action will link to ongoing UNDP work on climate and biodiversity finance with the Ministry of Finance, as well as costing and budgeting of key gender actions.

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"/>	X <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
2. Assessment & diagnostics	X <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
3. Financing strategy	X <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
4. Monitoring & review	X <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
5. Governance & coordination	X <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

UNDP has been closely working with the National Planning Secretariat (Planifica Ecuador) to produce inputs associated with the inception phase of an INFF. Output 1.1 “Budget aligned with national planning processes and SDGs” is in progress. UNDP and this public institution have agreed on TORs for a consultancy that will work on a methodology to link national development planning with SDGs. This guide will be aligned with the national planning regulations and is the previous step to prioritize equality approach policies and to align the national budget with the SDGs.

A.2.2. Thematic focus

- | | | | |
|--|--|---------------------------------------|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Cross-cutting | <input type="checkbox"/> Social protection | <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture | <input type="checkbox"/> Other Access to finance |
| X Gender | X Health & nutrition | <input type="checkbox"/> Biodiversity | <input type="checkbox"/> Other..... |
| X 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 Programme feature Gender Results in the past year at the outcome or output level?

- Yes
X No

Briefly explain:

Gender Marker total average scoring from 0 to 3 (as defined in the JP document): 2.5

The two JP outcomes have outputs that mainstream gender approach in their content. First, in output 1.1 corresponding to the INFF design phase, UNDP and national partner institutions worked on the terms of technical assistance which will desing a methodology to align national planning processes with SDGs. This work will consider a gender approach and will include as well other prioritized vulnerable groups perspectives. Additionally, it plans to reinforce public institutions’ capacities to include information in the national finance manage system regarding Spending Guiding Classifiers on equality. Thus, this supports indicator 1.2 of the program gender marker matrix directly. Second, UNICEF and national partners defined the technical assistance which will work on a gender-sensitive tool to search for fiscal space focused on the efficiency of public resources used to reduce chronic child malnutrition. This tool supports output 2.2 as well as indicator 1.3 of the program gender matrix. Consequently, JP outcomes are in alignment with gender-sensitive policies considered on SDG 5.

A.2.4. Vulnerable groups

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

- X Yes
 No

List of marginalized and vulnerable groups	Dedicated Outcome	Dedicated Output	Status (planned/in progress/complete)
Women and girls		X	planned
Children	X		planned
Youth			
Persons with disabilities		X	planned
Older persons		X	planned
Minorities (incl. ethnic, religious, linguistic...)			
Indigenous peoples		X	planned
Persons of African Descent (when understood as separate from minorities)			
Migrants		X	planned
Refugees & asylum seekers		X	planned
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

- A workshop was organized with UNDP Argentina and UNDP Regional Hub in order to learn about Argentina’s experience in designing and implementing a Development Finance Assessment (DFA).

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"/>	The JP launch event was held on January 21st, 2021
Annual donors’ event*	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	To be held in the second quarter of 2021
Partners’ event **	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	To be held in the second quarter of 2021

A.3.2. Partnerships

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

- Yes
 No

- The program outcomes have raised interest and allowed further dialogues with national representatives of IFIs such as WB and CAF. The latter is working with the Ministry of Finance on results-based budgeting focused on benefit packages to prevent CCM.
- Additionally, Ecuador 2030, one of the most relevant national private networks which promotes SDG implementation and reduction CCM rates, has been invited to support the initiative of the interagency CCM group for “The commitment of presidential candidates’ to reducing chronic child malnutrition in the period 2021-2025”.
- Other actors who are interested in joining efforts with the program, such as the European Union
- A number of strategic dialogues with local governments have been developed in terms of giving them technical advice to mobilize financial resources for policies related to equality.

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 type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				

A.4 Strategic communications

Did the JP develop a strategic communications plan?

Yes

X No

The program communications plan is being developed in a collaborative work between PUNOs communication officers. After technical revision, this plan will be approved by the PUNOs representatives by February 2021. The JP 's strategic communication plan will include media press activations, production of digital communication material, and dissemination of strategic documents.

B. Annual Results (MAXIMUM 3 PAGES)

B.1. SDG acceleration

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

SDG: 2.2

SDG:17.1

SDG:1.b

UNDP, UNICEF, WFP and national partners are currently working together on the development of tools and mechanisms to align national planning and budgeting to SDGs, deploy financial assessments, and identify fiscal opportunities to align and increase public financing for the reduction of chronic child malnutrition. These actions, which began in the last quarter of 2020, are being developed within a dialogue platform based on multi-actor and multi-level participation.

B.2. Contribution to Fund's global results

Until now, PUNOs and local partners worked on arrangements to start with activities to get i) an alignment between the national development plan, the national budget, and the SDGs, ii) an estimation of the financing gap based on the application of a results-based budgeting and on the unitary costs estimate, and ii) a tool designed to mobilize and align public resources to finance CCM reduction. These signs of progress are coherent with the Joint SDG Fund output 4: Integrated financing strategies for accelerating SDG progress and Joint SDG Fund outcome 2. It's important to note that the main JP contribution to the Fund's global outcome 2 and output 4 will be achieved by 2022.

B.3. JP Outputs and outcomes

- Achievement of outputs

According to the program's annual work plan, the majority of outputs will be achieved by the end of 2021. During the last period, actions have been focused on technical and institutional arrangements to implement outputs 1.1, 2.1, and 2.2.

- Achievement of outcomes

At this point, the JP has not achieved any outcome results yet.

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

Two documents focused on the relevance of reducing CCM have been issued during this period, although not directly as part of the JP. To start, the interagency group on CCM integrated by UNICEF, WFP and UNDP, among other UN agencies, worked on a concept note titled "Prevention and combating chronic child malnutrition in Ecuador". This paper addresses the multidimensional aspects of CCM, effective financial policies in favor of reducing chronic child malnutrition, its multiplier effects on SDGs, and a set of suggested public policy actions. All of them are linked to the JP's outcomes. The second document is a public commitment for all presidential candidates to address chronic child malnutrition reduction policies. Based on the previous concept note, the commitment aims to raise awareness on CCM issues among not only presidential and parliamentary candidates, but also among other relevant society actors like IFIs and the media. In other words, the two strategic documents support JP's outcomes and are part of an overall PUNOs advocacy strategy to support the program's implementation process.

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

C.1 Upcoming activities

The next immediate activities are related to the coordination and governance of the program. The program's steering committee, composed of PUNOs and national counterparts, will be shortly established. This committee will approve the program's annual operative plan and this annual progress report. Next, the program will be launched publicly with all government partners and the private sector, academia, civil society, local governments and IFIs. Finally, the program's communication plan, which is being developed, will be endorsed by PUNOs authorities and program officers.

At the technical level, the implementation of output 1.1 will continue through the development of methodologies to align national planning and budgeting processes with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. An assessment on financial flows for development will be also undertaken during the next months. Under output 1.2, an exercise to prioritize policies with high impact on SDGs achievement will be undertaken. A methodology to estimate the costs of these policies will be undertaken and, as part of output 1.3, a roadmap of financing solutions will start to be developed.

The second outcome will also be implemented through the estimate of the financing gap existing to implement public policies to reduce CCM. This exercise will be based on the application of a results-based budget and on a unitary costs estimation. The design of a public policy tool to search for fiscal space focused on domestic income to finance the CCM reduction policy will also start in the next weeks. Both consultancies are aligned to output 2.1. Besides, in order to reach output 2.2, a tool to search for fiscal space focused on the efficiency of public resources will also be designed.

This work will include the following activities:

- The provision of technical support to the National Planning Secretariat to rigorously align the new government's National Development Plan with SDGs, to prioritize public policies with multiplying effects on SDGs achievement and to estimate the costs of these policies.
- Technical assistance to the Ministry of Economy and Finance to undertake an analysis of cash flows for sustainable development and to develop a methodology to align the national budget to development objectives
- The development of a toolkit of financing options for development.
- The estimation of chronic child malnutrition policies costs, national public expenditure and the existent financing gap to effectively tackle chronic child malnutrition in Ecuador.
- Assessment of public financing opportunities to tackle chronic child malnutrition.
- Design and validation of an instrument which aims at mobilizing or aligning public resources to reduce CCM
- Design and validation of a tool that allows for creating enabling conditions to mobilize private resources linked to CCM reduction.
- A mapping of local stakeholders
- Assessment of previous coordination spaces such as territorial committees and strengthening of their capacities.
- Multi-actor dialogues and platforms.

According to the program's workplan, implementing the main stages of an INFF is in the center of the programmed activities under outcome 1 for 2021. Developing methodologies, tools and mechanisms to formulate national budget and planning processes aligned to SDGs, disaggregated by equality approaches (gender, intercultural, generational, disabilities, and human mobility), financing flows analysis, and prioritizing public policies and estimating their costs are the main activities for the following months. Under outcome 2, a significant number of actions designed to mobilize and align public resources to finance CCM reduction, and to align private resources with the chronic child malnutrition reduction policy will be undertaken.

All these activities are reinforced by cross-cutting mechanisms such as continuous participating dialogues, coordination at national and local levels, technical assistance, strengthening of national capacities and an institutional monitoring platform.

C.2. Expected changes

PUNOs don't expect to modify the original work plan or budget. However, in order to reach the original work plan, the monitoring mechanism will continuously evaluate milestones to make timely updates in the work plan and the budget execution, if required.

C.3. Risks and mitigation measures

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

- Yes
 No

The Covid-19 pandemic emergency has raised challenges directly related to the availability of public resources and the "visibility" of chronic child malnutrition, even if it is one of Ecuador's most severe public health and development issues. Additionally, many public employees have been dismissed and public budgets have been cut back. In addition, the transition to a new government is likely to create delays in the programme implementation and could also jeopardize urgent actions to reduce chronic child malnutrition.

In that sense, the RCO and UN representatives have deployed several advocacy actions to position CCM issues:

1. High-level approaches with public institutions such as the Vice-presidency office, the Social and Economic Inclusion Ministry, and the Toda una Vida [An Entire Life] Technical Secretariat to offer a set of inputs to ensure the sustainability of CCM reduction policies.
2. Approaches to presidential candidates to engage them to uphold reducing CCM policies as a priority.
3. A significant topic in advocacy deployed by PUNOs is to promote the implementation of financial management based on results-based budgeting as the financing strategy in the CCM reduction policies. At the same time, results-based budgeting is strongly valued in INFF financing strategy stage.

The containment measures adopted to prevent Covid-19 spread have also generated new challenges associated with the program's management itself and the need to transition to new virtual mechanisms to coordinate activities, ensure proper stakeholder participation and engage in new partnerships. This situation could lead to some delays in the program's implementation. However, virtual spaces and a continuous dialogue between JP team and counterparts supports the ongoing of planned activities.

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)

There were not expected 2020 targets for JP

Indicators	Target 2020	Result 2020	Target 2021	Target 2022
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)	0	0	0	3
2.2: Ratio of financing for integrated multi-sectoral solutions leveraged in terms of scale (for the same multi-sectoral solution.)	0	0	0	2

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

There were not expected 2020 targets for JP

Indicators	Target 2020	Result 2020	Target 2021	Target 2022	List of strategies/ frameworks developed
4.1: #of integrated financing strategies that were tested (disaggregated by % successful / unsuccessful)	0	0	0	4	
4.2: #of integrated financing strategies that have been implemented with partners in lead disaggregated by (1)	0	0	0	2	Gathered efforts are in progress around to define a tool which allows search for the fiscal space focused on domestic income to finance CCM reduction policies and establish efficiency in the use of this resources

government/public partners (2) civil society partners and (3) private sector partners					
4.3: # of functioning partnership frameworks for integrated financing strategies to accelerate progress on SDGs made operational	0	0	0	4	PUNOs and local partners have started coordination to work on methodologies to align national budget and planning to SDG Agenda

2. Selected global performance indicators (annual)

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

- Yes, considerably contributed
 Yes, contributed
 No

Explain briefly: Under its mandate, each agency planned its interventions to support the JP's challenges. In fact, the interagency group on CCM was activated and reinforced from JP starting. The program has promoted a review of UNCT priorities and joined efforts to enhance specific actions regarding SDGs financing and the actions to reduce chronic child malnutrition.

2.2. Did your Joint Programme 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 Programmes?

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

Explain briefly: The JP starting activated the interagency group on chronic child malnutrition which allows each agency to better plan, align its actions with other stakeholders, avoid duplications, and present a common narrative to the government.

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

- Yes
 No

Explain briefly: The program was clearly aligned with two of UNCT Results Group: the development of persons group and the institutional strengthening group.

3. Results as per JP Results Framework (annual)

There were not expected 2020 targets for JP

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: The Ecuadorian government will have a national financing framework (INFF) for sustainable development						
As of 2022, Ecuador will have an INFF for sustainable development	There is no INFF in Ecuador					An INFF designed in Ecuador
Output 1.1 Budget aligned with national planning processes and with SDGs, and disaggregated by equality approaches (gender, intercultural, generational, disabilities and human mobility)						
As of 2021, methodological guidance should be formulated to align national planning with SDGs.	There are no methodological guidelines to align national planning with the SDGs.				Methodological guidelines to align the National Development Plan with the established SDGs.	
As of 2021, national planning should be aligned with SDGs.	A still general alignment of the national development plan with SDGs has been undertaken.				A rigorous alignment of the National Development Plan with SDGs has been implemented	
As of 2021, tools should be provided and capacities reinforced so that public officials participate in all processes of the formulation of sectorial and institutional policies, gap analysis and mechanisms to promote equality.	Institutions abilities to cross-implement the planning process with an equality approach are weak				Capacities to mainstream the planning process with reinforced equality approaches (gender, disability, intercultural, human mobility and generational	

					equality approaches)	
As of 2021, an SDG financing cash flow analysis should be implemented.	The alignment of the national budget with SDGs has limitations regarding the classification of information (92% of the budget is aligned with 4 SDGs).				Financing cash flow analysis executed (it includes a disaggregation by Expenditure Guiding Classifiers) and rated in the coordination mechanism framework.	
As of 2021, harmonized methodological guidelines to align the national budget with national planning and SDGs should be formulated, and application capacities should be reinforced.	Specific exercises have been executed regarding the alignment of the national budget with with development goals. However, there are no harmonized methodological guidelines.				Prepared harmonized methodological guidelines to align the national budget with national planning and reinforced capacities for their application.	
Percentage of institutions in charge of priority policies that have modified their budgetary structure with an approach based on results.	The baseline will be established after figuring out the gender-sensitive policy priorities which have multiplying					50%

	effects on the SDGs					
As of 2021, the creation of results-based budgeting structure should be supported for 2 priority public policies that have multiplying effects linked to CCM reduction.	There is no results-based budgeting structure for priority policies that have multiplying effects linked to CCM reduction.				2 priority policies with multiplying effects linked to CCM reduction have results based budgeting	
As of 2021, information input capacities regarding the Spending Guiding Classifiers for equality and environmental policies should be reinforced	There is evidence of weaknesses regarding information input of spending classifiers				Reinforced information input capacities regarding Spending Guiding Classifiers on equality (gender, disability, intercultural, human mobility and generational equality) and environmental policies	
Percentage of institutions in charge of priority policies that adequately disaggregate information by prioritized vulnerable groups	The baseline will be established after setting priorities for gender sensitive policies with multiplying					60%

	effects on SDGs.					
As of 2021, a methodology to prioritize gender sensitive policies with multiplying effect on SDGs should be designed.	There is no priority methodology of policies which have multiplying effects on SDGs.				Designed priority methodology of policies with high multiplying effects on SDGs.	
Number of priority gender-sensitive policies with a high multiplying effect on SDGs.	No priorities have been established for policies with high multiplying effects on SDGs.				Priorities will be assigned for a minimum of 10	
As of 2021, technical assistance should be provided to establish priorities for policies with high multiplying effects on SDGs.	No priorities have been established for policies with high multiplying effects on SDGs.				Assigned priorities for policies with high multiplying effects on SDGs.	
Output 1.2. Estimated financing gaps of prioritized policies with multiplying effects on SDGs						
As of 2021, methodological guidelines to estimate financing costs and gaps for priority policies should be designed, and the capacity for their implementation should be reinforced.	There are no harmonized methodological guidelines to estimate the priority policies financing costs and gaps.				Designed methodological guidelines to estimate priority policies financing costs and gaps, and reinforced capacities of the governmental counterparties	

As of 2021, an overall cost estimate of priority policies with multiplying effects on SDGs should be implemented, and the financing gaps should be estimated	There are no financing gap estimates				General estimate of financing gaps of priority policies with multiplying effects on SDGs	
Output 1.3. Consolidated financial solutions roadmap						
As of 2021, a guide to establish and prioritize policies to finance development should be formulated, and the associated implementation capacities should be reinforced	There is no guide to define and prioritize policies to finance development				Formulated guide to prioritize policies to finance development, and reinforced capacities for its implementation	
As of 2021, financing tools that can be applied in Ecuador should be identified.	No set of financing policies has been identified for its inclusion in an INFF.				Identification of financing tools that could be used in Ecuador. At least 10 tools have been identified.	
As of 2021, a multi-actor roadmap for actions that support SDG financing should be formulated.	There is no multi-actor roadmap to provide SDG financing support.				Multi-actor roadmap regarding actions that provide SDG financing support.	
Number of agreed financing tools that have been included in the multi-actor roadmap	No set of financing policies has been identified for its consolidation in an INFF				At least 5 tools have been agreed upon.	

As of 2021, the MEF capacities should be reinforced to evaluate the impact of tax policies regarding equality.	A weakness regarding the evaluation of the impact of the fiscal policies on equity has been identified.				Reinforced capacities of the MEF to evaluate the impact of tax policies on equality.	
Output 1.4. Coordination mechanism of the INFF and monitoring and accountability tools of sustainable development financing established						
As of 2021, an IT platform that will provide support to monitor budget allocations to SDGs should be installed	There is no platform that allows for visualizing the resources allocated to SDGs.				IT platform to monitor allocations for sustainable development, disaggregated by gender, disability, intercultural, human mobility and generational approaches.	
As of 2021, the INFF coordination mechanism should be established	There is no INFF coordination mechanism.				An established INFF coordination mechanism.	
Percentage of females who participate in the mechanism.	There is no INFF coordination mechanism.				At least 40%	
As of 2022, the participation of women should be included in the decision-making process, and their	There is no INFF coordination mechanism.					The INFF coordination mechanism includes the

specific needs should be incorporated in prioritized policies						participation of women in decision-making process and it incorporates their specific needs in priority policies
Outcome 2. Ecuador applies the INFF to the chronic child malnutrition (CCM) reduction policy.						
As of 2022, the INFF should be applied to the CCM reduction policy.	No INFF has been applied to the CCM reduction policy.					An INFF is applied to the CCM reduction policy.
Output 2.1. A tool designed to mobilize and align public resources to finance CCM reduction.						
As of 2022, a tool to search for fiscal space focused on domestic income to finance the CCM reduction policy should be designed	There are no tools to search for fiscal space focused on domestic income to finance the CCM reduction policy.					Designed tool to search for fiscal space focused on domestic income to finance the CCM reduction policy.
Output 2.2. A proven tool focused on public resources efficient and a national scale-up proposal						
As of 2021, a tool to search for fiscal space focused on the efficiency of public resources used to finance the CCM reduction policy should be designed.	There is no tool to search for fiscal space focused on the efficiency of the public resources used to finance the CCM reduction policy.					Tool to search for fiscal space focused on the efficiency of the public resources used to finance the CCM reduction policy.

Number of cantons on which a tool to search for fiscal space focused on the efficiency of public resources used should be tested					2	
As of 2021, a proposal to escalate the application of the tool at a national level should be structured.	No tool to search for fiscal space focused on the efficiency of the public resources used to finance the CCM reduction policy has been tested.					Escalation proposal to apply the tool at a national level.
Output 2.3. An approved tool to align private resources with the CCM reduction policy						
As of 2022, an innovative tool to mobilize private resources towards CCM reduction should be designed.	There is no innovative tool to mobilize private resources towards CCM reduction.					A designed tool to align private resources for CCM reduction.
Output 2.4. Operating coordination and dialogue mechanisms to finance CCM reduction.						
As of 2022, a management model and coordination tools should be designed at national and local levels regarding the coordination mechanisms to finance the CCM reduction policy, and technical assistance for their implementation should be provided	There are no coordination mechanisms to finance the CCM reduction policy.				Formulated management model and coordination tools at national and local levels for the coordination mechanisms to finance the CCM reduction policy.	A functioning national coordination mechanism to finance the CCM reduction policy.

<p>Number of cantons in which the coordination mechanisms to finance the CCM reduction policy have been implemented.</p>	<p>There are no coordination mechanisms to finance the CCM reduction policy.</p>					<p>2</p>
<p>Percentage of females who participate in the national coordination mechanism.</p>	<p>There are no coordination mechanisms to finance the CCM reduction policy.</p>					<p>At least 40%</p>
<p>Output 2.5. Systemized INFF implementation process for CCM reduction and formulated scale-up proposal for other priority public policies</p>						
<p>As of 2022, the process to apply the INFF to CCM reduction should be systemized, methodological guidelines to apply the INFF to specific policies be designed and a scale-up proposal to other policies with multiplying effects on SDGs implemented.</p>	<p>The application process of the INFF to the CCM reduction policy has not been systemized.</p>				<p>Systemized application process of the INFF to the CCM reduction policy. Designed methodological guidelines to apply the INFF to specific policies. Formulated scale-up proposal to other policies with multiplying effects on SDGs.</p>	<p>Document which includes: the systematization, the methodological guidelines, and the scale-up proposal</p>

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

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
Prevention and combating chronic child malnutrition in Ecuador	November 2020	<p>This policy paper addresses specific actions related to public policy in favor of chronic child malnutrition reduction policies:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To invest in children's early years as a firm policy positively impacts the achievement of several SDGs. 2. Ensuring a sustainable reduction of chronic child malnutrition based on effective financial resources allocation. 3. Maintaining an institutional framework to combine public sector and other actors' efforts. 4. A well-built institutional structure to convene all government levels in the CCM reduction policies. <p>This document is linked to the majority of INFF stages and program outcomes, which are closely related. Thus, this concept note aims to be a basis for the society's debate of CCM reduction policies during the electoral period and after that.</p>
Commitment of presidential candidates' in chronic child malnutrition reduction. Period 2021-2025	December 2020	The second JP outcome is focused on the application of the INFF in chronic child malnutrition reduction. In line with this, agencies involved in the CCM interagency team have worked on a commitment to be adopted by presidential candidates regarding CCM. This commitment, based on the previous strategic document, aims to be an early kick-off for the next

		presidential top policy priorities and consequently support JP implementation.
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Annex 3: List of strategic communication documents

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

- Yes
 No

Explain briefly: Implementation started late in the year and focused on setting up JP team and key interagency actions within CCM interagency team.

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: So far, the program does not have a communications plan. Thus, the annual budget has not been utilized yet.

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

- Yes
 No

Explain briefly:

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

- Yes
 No

Explain briefly: The Country Profile Page on the Joint SDG Fund will be actively promoted after the launched event from January 2021

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: This kind of activities are part of programme communications plan

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

Total number:0

Explain briefly: This kind of activities are part of programme communications plan

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

- Yes
 No

Total number: (Not mandatory)

Explain briefly:

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 x Impact)	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					
The change of the government's administration during 2021 could modify the relationships between the national government and relevant actors, which could in turn create difficulties in the dialogue processes for the design of the INFF	8	2	4	Continuous approach of presidential candidates to publicly subscribe a commitment which supports policies to enforce SDGs and reduce chronic child malnutrition as some of the main priorities during the next government period	UN agencies
There could be an eventual lack of awareness from the new national authorities and the current local authorities regarding CCM and the urgent need to better address its reduction.	9	3	3	High-level advocacy and technical assistance to the current government to issue a decree to create a multi-actor structure, well-managed financing policies, and integral actions to maintain the chronic child malnutrition reduction policies.	UN agencies
Programmatic risks					
Institutional risks					
The change of the government's administration during 2021 could modify current partners' responsibilities. Some institutions could be absorbed or, even more, disappeared	9	3	3	The relationships with national partners are focused on enhancing the consciousness about the JP outcomes at a technical level and high-level authorities. In the case of a significant change in institutions that are partners, the most important program relationships are with the	UN agencies

				Ministry of Economic and Finance, Ministry of Health, and national planning Secretary, which have a strong law that support them.	
Fiduciary risks					