

# 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: Guatemala**

**Joint Programme (JP) title: Strengthening Guatemala’s Financial Architecture to Finance the Great National Crusade for Nutrition**

**Short title: PC- GCNN**

**Start date** (month/year): **July 2020**

**End date** (month/year): **June 2022**

**RC (name): Rebeca Arias Flores**

**Government Focal Point** (name and ministry/agency): **Mario Domingo Morales Mateo, Secretariat of Food and Nutrition Security of the Presidency of the Republic (SESAN), mario.morales@sesan.gob.gt**

**Representative of Lead PUNO** (name and agency): **Carlos Carrera, UNICEF Country Representative, ccarrera@unicef.org**

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**Contact person for Joint Communications** (name): **Héctor Morales E-mail: hector.moralesgalindo@un.org**

**Budget** (Joint SDG Fund contribution): **USD991,209**

**Overall budget** (with co-funding): **USD1,096,209**

**Annual Financial Delivery Rate: 0.003700002**

**Rate of Committed Funding : 0.188595958**

	Expenditures January 2020 - December 2020	Committed resources January 2020- December 2020	Transferred Funds January 2020- December 2020	Annual Financial Delivery Rate (%)	Committed Funding Rate(%)
PUNO 1 - UNICEF	1,537.99	78,394.21	285,710.80	0.003700002	0.188595958
PUNO 2 - UNDP	0	0	129,962.00		
PUNO 3					
PUNO 4					
PUNO 5					

**Short description of the Joint Programme:**

**Support the improvement of public finances in Guatemala based on the INFFs. Specifically, the aim is to promote the medium-term sustainability of the national strategy to combat chronic malnutrition, called the Great National Crusade for Nutrition (GCNN).**

## **Executive summary**

The JP was launched successfully on 24 September during the third ordinary meeting of the National Council for Food and Nutritional Security (CONASAN). The meeting was chaired by the Vice President of Guatemala, Mr. Guillermo Castillo; the Secretary of Food and Nutrition Security (SESAN); line ministries; and the UN Resident Coordinator.

**The governance of the JP was strengthened through interactions with the authorities and SESAN's technical team. The hiring of the Project Director and the Monitoring and Evaluation Officer was finalized. The hiring of the Communications officer, 5 sectoral consultants (Nutrition and Health, Social Protection, Food Security, Water and Sanitation, Social and Behavioral Change) and 5 Finance Specialists for the areas mentioned above is in process. It is expected these professionals will start working for the JP in early March, 2021.**

The JP has faced delays in its implementation because the Government has given priority to the response to COVID-19. Moreover, in November 2020, ETA and IOTA tropical depressions caused severe damage to country infrastructure and production with losses estimated in 1% of GDP.

## **A. Annual Progress**

### **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)

- **During 2020, Guatemala faced COVID-19 and tropical depressions Eta and Iota as well. These tropical depressions affected 722,946 persons and had a cost of USD 771.2 million. Therefore, public institutions have concentrated their efforts on responding to these emergencies, including actions to reduce malnutrition, meanwhile, COVID-19 new cases have increased dramatically. However, Government is making efforts to overcome all these challenges and the JP is supporting with technical assistance and with completion of hiring process.**

A.1.2. Overall progress and key developments to date

The JP has started providing support to the Technical Food and Nutrition Security Committee (CONASAN), chaired by the Vice President of the Republic. Since Congress did not approve the 2021 budget bill proposal submitted by the Government, the JP provided useful technical assistance to SESAN on the financial technical implications for interventions supporting the annual Food Security Operational Plan (POASAN, in Spanish). If budget bill proposal for 2021 is not approved by Congress, former budget 2020 comes into effect as stipulated in the Political Constitution of Guatemala. Hence, the JP is providing technical assistance to reprogramme the available funds for nutrition in order to strengthen the GCNN’s interventions and to strengthen interventions at the community and municipal level during 2021.

JP governance was strengthened through coordination and collaboration with the authorities and SESAN’s technical team. The Project Director and the Monitoring and Evaluation Officer were recruited and are physically located at SESAN facilities to work with main stakeholders.

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

- Addressing COVID-19 and tropical depressions Eta and Iota forced institutions to concentrate their financial and human resources on these emergencies because of their serious impact on the population. For example, as of 19 December 2020, cases of acute malnutrition had increased and affected more than 27,842 children under age 5. In addition, the population is facing food insecurity in more than seven of the country's twenty-two departments.
- Another challenge is the failure of National Congress to approve the national budget bill for 2021. Consequently, SESAN and line ministries need to review their budgets to secure funds for the interventions supporting the GCNN, considering that a national budget restructuring process will be conducted in 2021.
- Other delays for JP implementation included government bureaucracy, which has made recruitment processes difficult and administrative procedures lengthy and cumbersome for the implementation of the JP budget.

A.1.5. COVID-19 and other strategic alignment

The JP implementation had to adapt to protocols issued by Government to travel, social distancing, and sanitation measures. Priority was given to working remotely, both within agencies and work with public institutions. For this reason, the JP was launched virtually, and only high level authorities from participating ministries were physically present.

**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
<b>1. Inception phase</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	It is in the negotiation and planning phase with the
<b>2. Assessment &amp; diagnostics</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

<b>3. Financing strategy</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	expectation that it can formally start in February 2021. The remaining deliverables will be defined according to the INFF methodology as part of an integrated plan. For instance, the costing exercise will begin by March 2021.
<b>4. Monitoring &amp; review</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<b>5. Governance &amp; coordination</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

#### A.2.2. Thematic focus

- |  |  |   |   |
|--|--|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Cross-cutting               | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Social protection  | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Agriculture | <input type="checkbox"/> Other.....                                   |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Gender           | <input checked="" 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other...Water and sanitation..... |

#### A.2.3. Gender marker

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

- Yes  
 No

Briefly explain:

- **The provision of equal opportunities for men and women was considered in recruitment processes.**
- **The JP contemplates that the costing tool should include demand estimates disaggregated by sex.**
- **The JP contemplates the elaboration of a public policy tool to promote gender equality, aligned with the GpR methodology.**
- **The GCNN's availability and access component will provide an opportunity to increase the visibility of women's economic inclusion in productive empowerment programmes.**
- **The promotion of partnerships includes women's organizations.**
- **The design of interventions integrates gender equality.**
- **The GCNN's health and nutrition component includes prenatal care and access to sexual and reproductive health services.**

Gender Marker total average scoring from 0 to 3 (as defined in the JP document): 2.25

#### 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		X	Planned
Children		X	Planned
Youth		X	Planned
Persons with disabilities			
Older persons			
Minorities (incl. ethnic, religious, linguistic...)			
Indigenous peoples		X	Planned
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		X	Planned
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

**At this initial phase, there have not yet been any learning and sharing experiences; however, the programme includes plans to generate documents and evidence such as the conceptual guide for the costing methodology, a document on bottlenecks, a financial gap analysis and also training processes.**

### **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"/>	<i>Support was given to the Government for launching the JP on 24 September, during the third regular meeting of the National Food and Nutrition Security Council (CONASAN).</i>
Annual donors' event*	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Partners' event **	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

#### 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

There are plans to do so, mainly during the recommendations process for the GCNN’s financing which will include private sector, civil society and parliamentarians. During its design, the JP approached IFIs and it is anticipated that this dialogue will continue.

#### 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Co-funding</i>	<i>UNICEF and UNDP</i>	<i>105,000</i>	
Other partners	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				

#### **A.4 Strategic communications**

Did the JP develop a strategic communications plan?

- Yes  
 No

**The JP is in start up phase and the development of the communication strategy is planned for March 2021.**

## **B. Annual Results**

### **B.1. SDG acceleration**

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

- SDG 2: Zero hunger. Putting an end to hunger, achieving food security and improving nutrition, and promoting sustainable agriculture.
- SDG 10: Reducing inequalities.
- SDG 17: Mobilizing additional financial resources from multiple sources for developing countries.

**The work plan contemplates an analysis of the GCNN following a strategic interagency focus, a gender approach and a multi-dimensional approach to accelerate the reduction of chronic malnutrition. In line with theory of change of the programme, SESAN’s capacities are being strengthened in the areas of public sector budgeting, results-based management, and special follow-up of public spending on the annual Food Security Operational Plan (POASAN, in Spanish), among others.**

### **B.2. Contribution to Fund’s global results**

**With the implementation of the JP, funding for public interventions is expected to increase in response to the GCNN, this through efficient allocation of national resources and as a result of the partnerships expected to be developed, resulting in improved coverage of public services, as well as the success and sustainability of the GCNN. This strategy is aligned with the SDG Found targets in accelerating results related to SDGs 2, 16, 17, 5 and 10 as defined in the JP document.**

### **B.3. JP Outputs and outcomes**

### **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

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

### **C.1 Upcoming activities**

- **Technical assistance to SESAN to review and align the 2021 national budget (since it was not approved by the National Congress) and the Food Security and Nutrition Strategic Plan 2021.**
- **Reviewing JP alignment with planning and results management for Guatemala.**
- **Identifying interventions for achieving the GCNN, its costing and its incorporation into the first draft of the budgets of the ministries and secretariats involved.**
- **Quantifying the eligible target population and the relevant gaps.**
- **Ad hoc multi-sector costing exercise of the interventions identified at the central level.**
- **Identifying the GCNN funding gap at the central level.**
- **Making recommendations for funding the GCNN .**

### **C.2. Expected changes**

**Changes to the Work Plan are not expected.**

### **C.3. Risks and mitigation measures**

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

- Yes  
 No

## 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)	<i>Estimates of these indicators will be postponed until a later stage because the JP implementation still requires more maturity to conduct a proper assessment in order to provide more accurate estimates in collaboration with government counterparts; this will help to determine the proportion being requested based on greater evidence.</i>		
2.2: Ratio of financing for integrated multi-sectoral solutions leveraged in terms of scale(for the same multi-sectoral solution.)			

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)	0		1	***
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	0		0	***
4.3: # of functioning partnership frameworks for integrated financing strategies to accelerate progress on SDGs made operational	0		2	***

## 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: The JP was designed and began to be implemented during the design process of the new UNSDCF, which facilitated the integration of nutrition and improved public finances into the programmatic areas of social development and strong institutions. These pillars seek to accelerate the achievement of SDGs 2 and 16 targets. Within the new UNSDCF, effect 2.5 indicates that, by 2025, the prioritized population will have improved their food security and nutrition, to which this JP will contribute by providing coherence. For example, the UNSDCF is focused on supporting the GCNN and responding to national development priorities.*

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 is favoring and enhancing interagency work to achieve common results. The AFPs contribute and add value based on their experience and mandate. Better and more evidence on the multiplier effects of this joint initiative will be obtained once its implementation progresses..*

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

- Yes
- No

*Yes, it was aligned with the Interagency Social Development Working Group, explicitly with the food security and nutrition subgroup. Starting in 2021, with the new UNSDCF, the JP will be linked to the social development results group, which includes the following action areas: food security and nutrition, health, education, social protection and housing.*

### 3. Results as per JP Results Framework (annual)

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: In 2021 a costing tool grounded in results-based management is available to strengthen multi-year budget formulation and execution processes, in order to promote the medium-term sustainability of the Great National Crusade for Nutrition, thus accelerating the achievement of SDGs 2, 5, 10, 16 and 17.						
Outcome 1 indicator:  Implementation level of costing tool.  Level 0: Tool unavailable. Level 1: Tool is formulated through a multisectoral process with a focus on results-based management. Level 2: Tool is used in the elaboration of public and private financing. Level 3: Tool is used in the budget formulation for 2022-2025.	0	0	0		2	
Outcome 1 indicator:  Number of institutions that use the costing tool for the budget formulation in 2022	0	0	0		4	
Output 1.1: <i>Ad hoc multisectoral costing exercise elaborated for GCNN interventions at the central and local level.</i>						
Output 1.1 indicator:  Existence of an <i>ad hoc</i> multisectoral costing tool for GCNN					YES	
Output 1.1 indicator:  Number of municipal plans with cost estimates for the implementation of GCNN					3	
Output 1.1 indicator:					4	

Number of institutions reporting the costing of GCNN interventions disaggregated by sex						
<i>Output 1.2: Gaps identified in human, material and financial resources for the provision of GCNN's integral services.</i>						
Output 1.2 indicator: Number of pillars of GCNN that have identified gaps					5	
<i>Output 1.3: Recommendations elaborated on financing and partnerships with public and private sources to implement GCNN.</i>						
Output 1.2 indicator: # of recommendations presented to the Government for the implementation of GCNN					5	
Output 1.2 indicator: # of partnerships with public and private stakeholders identified for GCNN					2	
<i>Output 1.4: Joint Programme efficiently implemented in coordination with strategic government partners.</i>						
Output 1.2 indicator % of Joint Programme budget implemented					50%	50%
Output 1.2 indicator Level of implementation of the communication strategy in the framework of the Joint Programme. Level 0: Strategy unavailable. Level 1: Strategy planned Level 2: Strategy implemented Level 3: Strategy evaluated					1	1

## 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
		This section will be enriched in a subsequent report.

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
		This section will be enriched in a subsequent report.

### Annex 3: List of strategic communication documents

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

- Yes  
 No

*Explain briefly: The JP is still in its initial stages and the development of the communication strategy is contemplated for March 2021. A communications officer is currently being recruited. This officer will be responsible for the development and implementation of the joint communication and promotion strategy for the JP. Unfortunately, the first hiring process was dismissed since the hiring panel did not agree on a final recommendation.*

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: As of December 31, 2020, there were no commitments for this item.*

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

- Yes  
 No

*Explain briefly: Due to the fact that the JP is at an early stage of development, no results are available.*

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

- Yes  
 No

*Explain briefly: The Country Profile will be launched once the Communications Officer - Consultant is hired.*

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:

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:1

Explain briefly: <https://guatemala.un.org/es/92510-fondo-de-ods-apoya-gran-cruzada-nacional-por-la-nutricion>

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

- Yes  
 No

Total number:0

Explain briefly:

Title of the document	Date when finalized (MM/YY)	Brief description and hyperlink (if it exists)
		This section will be enriched in a subsequent report.

*Social Media Campaigns*

Title of the document	Type (FB/Twitter/LinkedIn/Etc.)	Brief description and hyperlink (if it exists)
		This section will be enriched in a subsequent report.

## Annex 4: Updated JP Risk Management Matrix

<b>Risks</b>	<b>Risk Level:</b> (Likelihood x Impact)	<b>Likelihood:</b> Certain - 5 Likely - 4 Possible - 3 Unlikely - 2 Rare - 1	<b>Impact:</b> Essential - 5 Major - 4 Moderate - 3 Minor - 2 Insignificant - 1	<b>Mitigating measures</b>	<b>Responsible Org./Person</b>
<b>Contextual risks</b>					
If the health emergency stemming from COVID-19 continues into the last quarter of 2020, the implementation of some activities of the JP could be delayed.	12	4	3	The RC and PUNOs will maintain a constant dialogue with the Government and will periodically review the work plan to ensure that the JP planned activities are within the framework of the health and mobility protocols established by the country.	RC and PUNOs in coordination with the Government
Although a costing exercise may be successfully developed that can be used in the formulation of the budget, the Proposed Budget 2022 might not be approved by the Congress of the Republic.	12	3	4	The United Nations System could support by means of evidence and the costing exercise, to make evident the resources that are necessary to implement GCNN.	PUNOs in coordination with the Government
Eta and Iota left communities under water. However, risk specialists should determine whether the buildings can be rehabilitated. This would require total reconstruction of the dwellings, because there is still a lot of garbage and mud. Some families are starting to restore their homes, although it is too early to return to them because the water has not gone down and there is a risk of contracting diseases because of the existing pollution, which would affect the health of the inhabitants. Campur is one of the communities that were more severely affected in the JP's intervention area, since they have been under water for more than 70 days.	5	5	5	Both hurricanes affected several departments of the Republic of Guatemala, which worsened the country's already deteriorated economy.	PUNOs in coordination with the Government

The water has receded only 12 meters. The condition of the soil has not returned to normal.					
<b>Programmatic risks</b>					
The costing exercise could have a greater time frame than what is expected by government authorities.	9	3	3	The deliverables and quality of the costing exercise will be strictly controlled.	Lead Agency
<b>Institutional risks</b>					
Interinstitutional coordination with complex monitoring and evaluation processes.	12	3	4	Communication and periodic engagement of public and private stakeholders in the costing exercise, consultation workshops and dissemination.	PUNOs
<b>Strategic risks</b>					
Difficulty establishing the partnerships that are required to achieve the project's outcomes.	9	3	3	Ensure the highest-level participation of the institutions involved in GCNN, under the leadership of SESAN.	PUNOs in coordination with the government
<b>Regulatory risks</b>					
The removal of bottlenecks could require changes to regulations or laws that are beyond the scope of stakeholders involved in GCNN.	9	3	3	Carry out a detailed analysis of the bottlenecks to identify potential obstacles or regulatory limitations.	PUNOs