

General Information

Fund	MPTF_00209: UN COVID-19 MPTF						
Title	Revitalize economic activity in Panama Panama through a focus on productive sectors.						
MPTFO Project Id							
Start Date							
End Date							
Contacts	Contact Type	Name	e-mail	Position	Additional e-mail	Telephone	Skype
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Description	<p>Panama is a high-income country which enjoyed an average of 7.0% annual growth between 2004 and 2018, more than double the average for Latin America. This puts Panama among the top three countries with the highest per capita income in purchasing power parity in the region. Yet, despite significant economic growth over the last decade, Panama continues to be a country of great social and economic inequalities. Panama is the third country - among 15 economies in the region - where the income gap between rich and poor has grown the most in recent years.</p>						
Universal Markers	Gender Equality Marker	Risk	OECD-DAC				
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GEM2 - GEWE is a significant objective of the Key Activity's overall intent 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low Risk 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Education facilities and training Employment creation Agricultural alternative development Small and medium-sized enterprises (SME) development Trade facilitation 				
Fund Specific Markers	Fund Windows	Fund Windows					
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Window 2: Reduce Social Impact and Promote Economic Response 					
	Human Rights Based Approach to COVID19 Response	HRBA integrated					
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Yes 					
	Primary Socio-Economic Pillars	Pillars					
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pillar 3: Economic Response and Recovery 					
	Concept Note Type	Type					
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Funding 					
Geographical Scope	Geographical Scope	Name of the Region	Region(s)		Country(ies)		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Country 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Latin America 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Americas 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Panama 		

Participating Organizations and their Implementing Partners	Participating Organizations	NGOs	New Entities	Implementing Partners	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FAO • IFAD • ILO • UNDP 		Other	MIDA MInisterio de Desarrollo Agropecuario. MITRADEL, MInisterio de Trabajo y Desarrollo Laboral AMPYME Autoridad de la Micro Pequeña y Mediana Empresa MINSa Ministerio de Salud MEDUCA, Ministerio de Educación MiAmbiente Ministerio de Ambiente INADEH Instituto Nacional de Formación Profesional y Capacitación para el Desarrollo Humano	
Programme and Project Cost	Budget	Agency		Amount	Comments
	Budget Requested			\$850,000	
	Total			\$850,000	
Keywords					
Programme Duration	Anticipated Start Date	Oct 01, 2020			
	Duration (In months)	18			
	Anticipated End Date	Apr 01, 2022			
Comments					

Narratives

Title	Text	Comment
<p>CN_I. What is the specific need/problem the intervention seeks to address? Summarize the problem. Apply a gender lens to the analysis and description of the problem. Be explicit on who has established the need (plans, national authorities, civil society, UN own analysis, or citizens).</p>	<p>Panama is a high-income country which enjoyed an average of 7.0% annual growth between 2004 and 2018, more than double the average for Latin America. This puts Panama among the top three countries with the highest per capita income in purchasing power parity in the region. Yet, despite significant economic growth over the last decade, Panama continues to be a country of great social and economic inequalities.^[1] Panama is the third country - among 15 economies in the region - where the income gap between rich and poor has grown the most in recent years. The ECLAC Social Panorama of Latin America 2019 warns of the various deficiencies and inequalities in relation to income and exercise of rights of a large part of the population. Growth is concentrated both geographically and across economic sectors, with high levels of informal employment, which directly affects exclusion and inequality. ECLAC also warns about insufficient investment in social policies. In Panama, slightly less than 9% of GDP is allocated to social spending, which, added to the concentration of resources for productive development in the transit area, without an adequate compensatory social policy to mitigate its effects, has a direct impact on the levels of vulnerability of people. This reality has not only become more evident with the Covid-19 pandemic but is expected to increase if appropriate measures are not taken.</p> <p>Given the structure of multidimensional poverty in Panama and the engines of economic growth, this proposal focuses on two fundamental pillars for a sustainable and inclusive economic reactivation: rural production and MSMEs.</p> <p>Updated data from the Multidimensional Poverty Index of Panama (MEF, MIDES, INEC, 2017) reveal the greatest impact of multidimensional poverty in specific comarcas and provinces: Comarca Ngäbe Buglé (93.4%), Comarca Guna Yala (91.4%) and Comarca Emberá (70.8%), on average, exceed the national average by 4.5 times. Regarding the provinces, the three with the highest percentage of people living in multidimensional poverty and above the national average are: Bocas del Toro (44.6%), Darién (40.0%) and Coclé (22.6%). The first two are home to a large percentage of indigenous population, 62.6% and 31.1%, respectively. An indigenous region and two provinces concentrate 53.7% of the people in multidimensional poverty (417,851 people), these are: the Ngäbe Buglé region (24.6% or 191,634) and the provinces of Panama (17.1% or 133,237) and Panama Oeste (12.0% or 92,980).^[2] This shows the importance of focusing efforts on the fight against hunger and poverty both for family farmers in rural areas, especially in indigenous regions, and for families experiencing food insecurity within urban areas.</p> <p>Although the consequences of the Covid-19 crisis are profound and widespread, the negative impacts of the pandemic and government measures to contain contagion do not impact on the population in the same way. Evidence from previous outbreaks of contagious diseases indicates that negative impacts are mainly</p>	<p>Overall score: 21</p>

concentrated in historically vulnerable groups, especially women.[3]

The Covid-19 socioeconomic impact analysis shows great challenges in terms of employment and income generation, which mainly affect women and youth in urban and rural areas. Likewise, it is evident that MSMEs are characterized by high levels of informality (INEC 2019) and have therefore been heavily hit by the Covid-19 crisis.

According to the ILO, the restrictions generated by the quarantines imposed globally due to the Covid-19 pandemic, such as business disruptions, mobility and travel restrictions, closure of educational establishments and other containment measures have generated a loss of 5.4% of global work hours during the first quarter of 2020, equivalent to 155 million full-time jobs. The lack of data and information makes it difficult to accurately assess the impact of the pandemic on the labour market. However, it seems clear that the negative impact on working women will be significant and disproportionate when compared with men. On the one hand, women's jobs are mainly located in the most affected sectors such as the service, commerce and health sectors, which in turn are sectors with high levels of informality, on the other hand, the additional burden of unpaid domestic and care work affects women more than men.[4]

Likewise, in terms of part-time employment and underemployment, women are over-represented in the sectors that are most affected by the Covid-19 crisis. Women in rural areas present higher levels of vulnerability in the face of the negative shocks of the crisis, this due to the prevalence of part-time employment, underemployment, higher levels of monetary poverty and absence of personal income. It is necessary to consider these conditions when designing policies for economic reactivation and productive development to rebuild a better Panama.[5]

To address the global challenges embodied in the SDGs, the Government of Panama, through its Action Plan "Uniting Forces", assumed the commitment to remedy the territorial and social development gaps of the country, in order to improve the quality of life of all Panamanians, seeking inclusive economic growth, through 4 main pillars (Good government, Rule of Law, Competitive economy that generates employment, and Fight against poverty and inequality) and a star (Education). The country has also launched the "Beehive Strategy", the "Comprehensive Development Plan for the Indigenous Peoples of Panama", the "Study without Hunger" program, the National Water Security Plan "Water for All" to 2050 and the "Food and Nutrition Security Plan 2017-2021". Panama recently submitted to ECOSOC its second Voluntary National Review report, which spoke of progress and setbacks due to Covid-19.

Given the above analysis, both family farmers living in poverty and consumers experiencing food insecurity, with a special focus on women, are priorities for this proposal. According to statistics from the Ministry of Agricultural Development and the Office of the Comptroller General of the Republic, of the 246,000 farmers in Panama, it is estimated that 80% correspond to some category of family farming. Covering an area of 272,935 hectares, 30% of these farms are managed by women and 3% by indigenous women who are sellers and buyers in local and national food markets. The importance of this sector has been recently reinforced with the approval of Law 127 of 2020 on Family Farming, approved on March 3, 2020. This Law declares Family Farming a matter of national interest due to its contribution to the economy, food security and nutrition, and improving the quality of life of farmers in rural and urban areas in a sustainable way. The description and definition of Family Farming in the Law is quite simple and is in line with the concept developed by the United Nations Decade of Family Farming (2019-2028): they are rural establishments, managed by family members, related to nature and going beyond profit to reflect a lifestyle and culture that countries should preserve and support.

To improve the technical capacity of government support to family farming, the Law categorizes family farmers into three types, depending on their socioeconomic situation, establishes limits on the productive area (hectares), gross income and the number of workers / hired outside the family. However, there is a basic deficit in terms of implementation capacity and strong institutions. Specifically, a lack of rural development planning; lack of irrigation, storage and distribution infrastructure; and access to information on prices and market demand. On the other hand, subsistence agriculture has been discouraged by the cash transfer programs, modifying productive activities in some areas of the country.

To address these challenges, Law 127 promotes the creation of a National Family Agriculture Plan, focused on: a) access to productive credits in all areas of economic activity of family agriculture, b) promotion of education, research, innovation and rural extension for sustainability and productivity, c) socio-economic inclusion, associative organizations and access to markets, d) infrastructure, training and access to services, and support for permanent platforms for dialogue and participatory processes. With the objective of implementing the Family Farming Law, actions are being considered to develop regulations for the National Registry of Family Farming of Panama. This Registry will be the main entry point for Family Farmers to access the specific policies that the Family Farming Law also establishes, as well as for their articulation in intersectoral policies on education, health, and commerce. The Family Farming Registry will be an important post-Covid-19 tool during the recovery period. This instrument is essential to give transparency to all actions, as well as to

properly target programs and projects. The national government will also implement rural extension and seed distribution programs, and it will be essential that the authorities have a clear idea of who the beneficiaries are and where they are located throughout the country.

In line with best practice, Panama has begun the development of a technological solution and a specific form for the registration of Family Farmers. The design of this tool stands out for its inclusion of all relevant actors: government entities, such as the Ministry of Agricultural Development through its Technical Secretariat and the Rural Development Directorate, and farmers from all provinces and counties through their organizations. In addition, to address work overload, low schooling, little access to land tenure, information, medical care, decision-making, and problems of isolation and lack of participation in social and public life, the Ministry of Agricultural Development created the Rural Women's Program.

A second fundamental pillar for economic reactivation is the strengthening of MSMEs (both rural and urban), given the level of employment they generate, and their importance for the local economy. This proposal will provide specific support to MSMEs both for the reactivation and protection of employment – in a way that respects biosafety protocols – and to generate the necessary conditions to increase inclusion and promote green enterprises. This is in line with (but not restricted to) activity 3.1 of the UN's Socio Economic Recovery Plan for Panama (SERP): "economic reactivation of MSMEs with financing mechanisms associated with environmental sustainability and high social profitability, stimulating new inclusive and resilient models of sustainable productive development for the generation of quality products with high added value and the ability to integrate into territorial productive chains led by women and young people."

The Presidency of Panama convened a consultative Economic-Labor Table in response to the impact of the Covid-19 on all aspects of the economy, to address the reactivation of the economy and to achieve national consensus on the biosecurity measures needed to ensure safety in the workplace. This Table generated consensus regarding occupational health and safety regulations aiming to achieve an efficient reactivation of the national economy. This proposal will take these measures into account in the work with MSMEs.

The new institutional framework includes reinforcement of the Occupational Health and Hygiene Committees (OHHC) and preparation of Covid-19 Risk Plans, to facilitate a gradual process of reactivation of companies, conditioned on the reduction and containment of the contagion rate, minimizing the loss of employment and production, and maximizing health protection in the workplace, in the supply chains and in the community. The framework is intended to address prevention and management of the virus within the workplace, specifically in terms of detection of the disease among workers, reporting to health authorities, communication and training of workers on habits, hygiene measures and protocols, PPE, and spaces for social dialogue at the company, sector and national level. It is important to highlight the role that these mixed committees play given the prolonged quarantine and the new context of a weakened economy that cannot postpone business activities, especially for MSMEs.

The OHHCs collaborate closely with the Ministry of Labor and Workforce Development (MITRADEL) and the Ministry of Health (MINSAs), focusing operations on the MITRADEL Labor Inspection team. The deployment of a team of inspectors to provide effective and timely monitoring of the biosecurity measures of each company is a very wide-ranging and cross-institutional operation for which MITRADEL does not have the equipment or internal capacity. For this, it is proposed to ensure regular and continuous technical assistance in biosafety to companies, as well as in training when required by the OHHCs. This technical assistance, in addition to ensuring the correct implementation of biosafety measures, will favor compliance with other provisions that may be affected in the new labor reintegration, which are already taken care of by the inspection department but must be approached from a new lens: checking of records of working hours and overtime, holidays and rest periods, including sick and , m/paternity leaves; protection of income levels; ensure inclusion and diversity at work and the adjustment of the work environment to also include those with chronic diseases, people over 60, and pregnant women in a post-Covid-19 setting.

[1] In 2019, out of 189 countries, with an index of 0.795 Panama ranked 67th in the HDI list. A life expectancy of 78.3 years and an average schooling of 10.2 years placed Panama within the countries of high human development. However, the country lost 21.2% of the value of the index when adjusted for inequality level, falling 41 positions in the ranking when gender inequality is accounted for. [2] Maps of Poverty and Inequality in Panama at the district and corregimientos level, 2015, Multidimensional Poverty Index, Panama, 2017 and Nutritional Evaluation Health Ministry, 2017 [3] World Bank (2020). "Dimensiones de Género de la Pandemia COVID-19" [4] ILO Monitor: COVID-19 and the world of work. Fifth edition. Updated estimates and analysis. 30 June 2020. Available at:

https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/@dgreports/@dcomm/documents/briefingnote/wcms_749399.pdf

[5] PNUD Análisis socioeconómico del impacto del COVID-19 en Panamá: Evaluación Económica Inicial y el Alcance de las Opciones de Política en Panamá. April 2020

<p>P_I. Immediate Socio-Economic Response to COVID19 and its impact</p>	<p>.</p>	
<p>CN_II. Results expected to be achieved and a clear explanation of tangible results or changes that will be achieved through this collaborative programme Describe the results expected to be achieved and how it contributes to the Covid-19 response and the SDGs. Describe programme approaches, methods, and theory of change, and explain why they are the appropriate response to the problem. Please highlight a) how the solution(s) is data driven (especially on population being targeted) b) if and how it employs any innovative approaches; c) if and how it applies a human rights-based approach and how is it based on the principle of "recover better together" d) if and how the</p>	<p>The proposal will focus on three outcomes, with specific outputs under each, in line with activity 3.1 of the SERP which focuses on sustainable reactivation of the economy with a focus on rural production and MSMEs. This proposal is GEN2, as gender considerations are a significant part of its design and expected results.</p> <p>The theory of change notes that rural communities and MSMEs represent two fundamentals yet neglected sectors that are critical to Panama's Covid-19 response and recovery plan. To "recover better together" and address deep-rooted inequalities, rural poverty needs to be addressed through more sustainable production practices and urban poverty needs to be addressed through safe and inclusive employment. Improvement of food and nutritional security and economic reactivation of family farmers is expected through the effective implementation of the Family Farming Law and the Law that created the Study Without Hunger Program, within the framework of Panama's response to Covid-19. An improvement in the outcome indicators on food and nutritional security is also expected. Entrepreneurs of MSMEs should enjoy greater access to financial services and technical support through the proposal and thereby generate more employment. Employment rates in urban zones are therefore also expected to improve, something which will have a knock-on effect in diminishing the spread of Covid-19 in urban poor neighborhoods where informal workers predominantly live.</p> <p>Outcome 1: Agricultural production and family farming improved through technical assistance Output 1.1: Special Fund for the Development of Family Farming launched, and rural microfinance promoted</p> <p>Activity 1.1.1: Conceptualization, design and start-up of the Special Fund for the Development of Family Agriculture included in the Family Agriculture Law. This Fund will be the financing instrument for the implementation of the National Plan for family farming and its design will ensure the implementation of financial instruments focused on MSMEs and small family farmers belonging to vulnerable population groups.</p> <p>Activity 1.1.2: Identification and mobilization of financial resources, national and international, for the Special Fund for the Development of Family Agriculture; focus on women and young people and mobilizing their credit and savings.</p> <p>Activity 1.1.3: Performance evaluation of savings and credit banks.</p> <p>Activity 1.1.4: Link social and productive projects with savings and credit banks.</p> <p>Targets for Output 1.1 include: that the Special Fund for the Development of Family Farming is in operation, responding to the financing needs of family farmers; at least 50% of the decision-making positions on the Boards of Directors of rural savings and credit banks are held by women; at least 50% of the members of the funds that operate are women; at least 50% of the loans granted are requested by women; at least 50% of the requested credits are for investment projects in agri-food systems; 80% of the loans granted are recovered; the performance results indicate that the boxes comply with at least 75%; and at least 80% of the members manage to maintain financial resources in their savings accounts.</p> <p>Output 1.2: Digitalization of agriculture and MSMEs enhanced</p> <p>Activity 1.2.1: Prospective study of the sector, to identify deficits and future demand to guide the development of the platform and instruments online: rural extension services, market information, electronic commerce, information on access to financing, etc.</p> <p>Activity 1.2.2: Program to facilitate and ensure digital connectivity in rural areas that ensures access to digital platforms.</p> <p>Targets for Output 1.2 include: % of digital coverage in rural areas and in family farming; and number of digital training and training platforms.</p> <p>Output 1.3: MSMEs strengthened through technical assistance</p> <p>Activity 1.3.1: Participatory diagnosis and training programs for MSMEs (urban and rural), rural cooperatives and family agriculture, with an emphasis on enterprises led by women with the objective of improving their productivity, sustainability and working conditions.</p> <p>Activity 1.3.2: Studies and proposals to design and promote policies and temporary employment programs focused on workers in the formal and informal sectors in rural and urban areas and expanding coverage to people who perform unpaid domestic and care work.</p>	<p>...</p>

theory of change reflects the Gender Equality Marker score selected in this solution

Targets for Output 1.3 include: Number of participatory diagnosis and employment studies with proposals.

Output 1.4: Agricultural production improved through technical assistance and support

Activity 1.4.1: Characterization of communities and production systems, with an orientation to Food and Nutrition Security and the market.

Activity 1.4.2: Registration of family farmers in the Integrated Agricultural Management System (SIGAP).

Activity 1.4.3: Identification of the demand for inputs and barriers to their socioeconomic inclusion.

Activity 1.4.4: Prepare training and technical assistance plans to improve production, biosecurity and resilience based on the demands of producers, businesses and communities.

Activity 1.4.5: Identify and establish strategic alliances with public and private sector actors.

Targets for Output 1.4 include: 25,000 rural and indigenous family farmers will have improved productivity, sustainability and resilience of their agri-food systems; at least 30% of family farmers have registered with SIGAP; at least 3 items of commercial value are part of the agri-food system at the end of the first year of the project; annually, 80 members of the local technical staff implement the plan to strengthen agri-food systems; and 600 rural and indigenous communities have been part of the activities promoted with a focus on Food and Nutrition Security and Nutritional Food Education.

Outcome 2: Production chains, marketing and productive social inclusion strengthened

Output 2.1: Food markets from Family Farming and MSMEs strengthened

Activity 2.1.1: Analyze the demand for food products, as well as the community supply relationships, and associative and MSME business models related to the food market and the main barriers to access.

Activity 2.1.2: Technical assistance for the design of a sustainable model for linking family farmers and MSMEs with the institutional market of the School Feeding Program, within the framework of the Study Without Hunger Program.

Activity 2.1.3: Define a training and technical assistance plan for commercial management and compliance with health and food quality regulations based on market demands.

Activity 2.1.4: Exchange of experiences and knowledge with other school feeding programs in Latin America and the Caribbean (Guatemala, Brazil, etc.) under an effective South-South and triangular cooperation and knowledge management approach.

Targets for Output 2.1 include: At least 15 companies and/or organizations of indigenous rural producers will be marketing their products or services; in the case of independent producers, at least 30% will have ventured into the commercialization of their products; at least 80% of the consolidated organizations implement their regulations and render accounts; at least 5% of the resources generated from marketing are used for savings and 25% for reinvestment; and at least 1 model designed to link family farmers and MSMEs with the institutional market.

Output 2.2: Rural Youth and Women doing development enjoy improved skills, employment prospects and access to finance

Activity 2.2.1: Analyze the demands of rural youth related to rural employment, agricultural and non-agricultural enterprises, participation and access to means for socio-productive inclusion; promoting alliances, microfinance opportunities, commercial activities, non-agricultural activities, etc.

Activity 2.2.2: Identify and establish alliances with new partners (for example, the National Institute of Professional and Capacity Building for Development [INADEH]) for the generation of capacities oriented with the provision of services related to agricultural and non-agricultural activities.

Activity 2.2.3: Link young people with microcredit opportunities and savings and credit banks.

Activity 2.2.4: Build a gender equality strategy for the project that includes: strengthened leadership, association and cooperative capacity of women; political empowerment and inclusion in decision-making; design strategies for occupational safety and improvement of agricultural working conditions for women; women's access to land; and provision of gender-sensitive rural outreach and advisory services to enhance the social and economic inclusion of rural women.

Targets for Output 2.2 include: At least 25% of the loans granted are requested by young people (between 18 and 21 years old); at least 25% of the members of the savings banks that work are young; at least 5 indigenous rural youth enterprises are operating; the private sector hires rural youth within the framework of characterizing the labor demand; at least 30% of the boards of directors of women's organizations renewed

and with their legal status updated; rural women trained to exercise their roles and functions in organizations; at least 5 rural women's businesses are operating; and, by the end of the project, the economic, political and food autonomy of 50% of women and youth in rural and indigenous communities has increased.

Outcome 3: Capacities for economic recovery strengthened among identified partners

Output 3.1: Training and information packages for companies, social partners and relevant organizations and institutions (municipalities and the Authority of Micro, Small and Medium-sized companies [AMPYME]) developed and rolled out.

Activity 3.1.1: Technical training process on occupational health and safety matters for employers' and workers' organizations, as well as the OHHCs, to reinforce synergy with MITRADEL and MINSA in protection and mitigation measures and public policies of Covid-19, including a focus on agribusiness, to promote compliance with biosafety protocols at work and the management of information also at the municipal level.

Activity 3.1.2: In collaboration with MITRADEL and with inputs from MINSA and other key institutions, keep up-to-date communication and information on business biosecurity issues towards employers' and workers' organizations.

Activity 3.1.3: Facilitate training programs also through radio and television to ensure, as far as possible, reaching populations beyond the reach of digital media.

Activity 3.1.4: Development and implementation of work packages on the Supplier Development Program, "Starting with your business", "Growing with your business" and *En Marcha Digital*, with special emphasis on implementation from the territories and on linking in response to the crisis.

Output 3.2: MITRADEL's occupational health and safety committees' virtual platform strengthened

Activity 3.2.1: Strengthen existing technological tools to provide institutions, work centers and companies with personalized attention, and a risk control system as guarantor of biosafety and labor inclusion.

Activity 3.2.2: Inclusion of chatbot services as well as a virtual training offer to address different scenarios of biosafety risk according to the nature of the company.

Activity 3.2.3: Repository of guidelines on handling the new regulations (such as capacity, use of space, biosecurity recommendations according to the particularities of the company), and for the inclusion of people with disabilities, people considered at risk, pregnant women and domestic workers, among other vulnerable groups, for the return to work.

Activity 3.2.4: M&E of the inspection services provided allowing the continuous improvement of the process.

Targets for Outputs 3.1 and 3.2 include: Reach at least 2,500 nationwide; in the absence of an exhaustive registry of companies led by women, a 30% of the efforts will focus on sectors where the workforce is predominantly female. Protocol implementation monitoring considers differentiated needs of labor insertion of all company personnel. The registry platform of the OHHCs is functional and integrates an early warning system linked to health authorities, guides for economic reactivation, a range of online training programs to address issues of biosafety at work. Attention to employers' and workers' organizations in terms of tailored training, strengthening collective bargaining on occupational safety and health and a communication campaign to raise awareness and comply with sanitary measures for prevention and maintenance of health in the work centers and in their communities.

<p>CN_III. Catalytic impact and nexus Describe how the intervention is catalytic by mobilizing or augmenting other financial or non-financial resources including from IFIs, foundations, the private sector. Describe how the proposed intervention supports medium to long-term recovery for example by enabling other actors to engage, generates an enabling environment for longer-term development.</p>	<p>The proposal includes the following catalytic elements:</p> <p>Identification and mobilization of financial resources, national and international, to provide the Special Fund for the Development of Family Agriculture. To do this, resources will be leveraged and used from operations financed by International Financial Institutions already approved by the Government of Panama, such as the Project for the productive financing of MSMEs in the face of the Covid-19 crisis financed by the Inter-American Development Bank with a value of USD 300 million (50% destined to the agricultural sector), or the Agricultural Master Plan financed by the Development Bank of Latin America (CAF) for USD 27.6 million, and implemented by the Inter-American Institute for Cooperation for Agriculture (IICA) and the Ministry of Agricultural Development (MIDA). It is also expected that this proposal will serve as a basis to formulate a proposal for additional financing for the Private Sector Facility of the Green Climate Fund.</p> <p>Additionally, possible links with the Reforest Panama Fund are identified, which is part of the National Forestry Strategy to 2050. The rest of the fund is regulated by the Law of Incentives for the Conservation of Forests, created to promote green businesses related to management through financing. sustainable forest.</p> <p>In addition, the Special Stimulus Fund for the Banking System of Panama has an initial capital of one billion that is intended to promote the granting of credit facilities to the productive sectors to stimulate the economic growth of the country and meet the temporary needs of liquidity and mitigate the adverse effects of the pandemic caused by Covid-19. This trust will be initially constituted by USD 500 million managed with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) through the rapid financing instrument and later it will be fed with funds managed by the National Bank of Panama and by the Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency. As part of the Ministry of Economy and Finance's (MEF) negotiations with the World Bank, the implementation of Law 127 on Family Farming, recently enacted through the Registry of Family Farmers, has been considered as one of the deliverables.</p> <p>Likewise, FAO provides technical support to the country through non-reimbursable technical cooperation resources provided by the Central American Bank for Economic Integration (CABEI) in the process of preparing a country financing proposal for the restoration and sustainable management of productive ecosystems for a clean and resilient development by promoting approaches, knowledge, technologies and investments for climate action in vulnerable communities in priority basins' with financing from the Green Climate Fund (GCF) worth USD 60 million. This country proposal is developed based on the collaboration of MIDA, the Ministry of the Environment (MiAMBIENTE), MEF and the Ministry of Foreign Relations (MIRE).</p> <p>From a sustainability perspective, the process of strengthening social dialogue between social partners on OHHCs management mitigates the effects of the pandemic and guarantees the continuity of employment and production. It generates effective mechanisms and lessons learned for an improved labor inspection system in matters of occupational safety and health in the long term, which in turn would improve productivity and sustainability of MSME</p> <p>Likewise, and through the design, implementation and evaluation of pilot programs to support MSMEs (green economy, gender approach and digitization), empirical evidence will be obtained to raise new resources from the International Financial Institutions in order to scale those initiatives for greater impact, such as support for MSMEs, hand in hand with the AMPYME Bank of Opportunities, with which UNDP is developing a project of technical assistance. The institution has an administration model of the Microcredit Financing Fund for MSMEs that allows aligning part of the initiative, linked to the strengthening and technical support of MSMEs, with an accumulated equity of USD 18.5 million with a portfolio balance of USD 14 million and availability of USD 4.3 million.</p> <p>The primary trustees are and will continue to be the entrepreneurs of the existing micro and small companies, who are formalized, registered in the AMPYME business registry, and who, as a result of access to financial services and technical support of the program, will generate more employment.</p> <p>The studies and prospective analysis will both lay the foundations for a territorial development plan with a rural development component that involves identification of productive poles: food, energy, exports, conservation, tourism, how to help identify social and production infrastructure needs, in addition to the efficient management of natural resources.</p> <p>The results of the green economy initiatives and the promotion of sustainable and resilience building production systems based on mechanisms such as crop rotation, organic fertilizers, barriers for erosion control, will have a catalytic effect towards both bringing more investment to these type of solutions at the same time as promote sustainability and climate adaptation.</p>	<p>Overall score: 16</p> <p>Overall comment</p> <p>The proposal is well anchored in the needs identified in the SERP and shows how particular activities can serve to mobilize other financial resources</p>
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<p>CN_IV. Who will deliver this solution List what Recipient UN Organizations (no less than 2 per concept note) and partners will implement this project and describe their capacities to do so. Include expertise, staff deployed, as well as oversight mechanisms that determine the monitoring and evaluation (M&E) arrangements and responsibilities. Use hyperlinks to relevant sites and the current portfolios of RUNOs so the text is short and to the point.</p>	<p>This proposal will be led and coordinated by the office of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in Panama, in conjunction with the (i) United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), (ii) International Fund for the Development of Agriculture (IFAD), and (iii) International Labor Organization (ILO).</p> <p>The four agencies will use their respective and complementary mandates and relationships to socialize the activities of the proposal with key partners in Panama and benefit from advisory support beyond Panama in implementation of the activities. FAO and FIDA through its work at local level and with agricultural producers as well as MIDA, ILO through its inter-institutional mechanisms and close collaboration with MITRADEL, and UNDP through its work in local development and with MSMEs through AMPYME, INADEH and MEF among others. The specific mechanism to elaborate further the proposal will be the continuation of the inter-agency technical group to draft a full project document which will include the governance structure of the project and will define agency leads/supports and accountabilities for each output.</p> <p>To achieve a real economic integration of the population, UNDP would be a partner in the implementation of actions to improve the business development of MSMEs, allowing citizens to access employment and income-generating opportunities, guaranteeing their economic rights and improve their quality of life, as an organization due to its extensive global presence and its transparency in the management of cooperation funds, as well as its activities aimed at creating opportunities for the sustainable and inclusive growth of people and their communities.</p> <p>As the overall lead for developing the proposal, UNDP will need to assume responsibilities for reporting and M&E. Furthermore, UNDP will use its technical leadership in the Covid-19 socioeconomic recovery as well as its integrator role to help bring coherence and interconnectedness to the proposal.</p>	...
<p>P_V. Target population</p>	<p>.</p>	

SDG Targets

Target	Description
Main Goals	
Goal 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere	
TARGET_1.2	1.2 By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions
Goal 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all	
TARGET_8.1	8.1 Sustain per capita economic growth in accordance with national circumstances and, in particular, at least 7 per cent gross domestic product growth per annum in the least developed countries
TARGET_8.3	8.3 Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services
TARGET_8.5	8.5 By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value
TARGET_8.6	8.6 By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training

Target	Description
Secondary Goals	
Goal 12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns	
TARGET_12.2	12.2 By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources

SDG Indicators

Indicator Code	Description
No data available.	

Contribution to SDGs

Participating Organization	% TARGET_8.6	% TARGET_8.3	% TARGET_8.1	% TARGET_8.5	% TARGET_12.2	% TARGET_1.2	% Total
UNDP	20	20	20	20	10	10	100
IFAD	20	20	20	20	10	10	100
ILO	20	20	20	20	10	10	100
FAO	20	20	20	20	10	10	100
Total contribution by target	80	80	80	80	40	40	
Project contribution to SDG by target	20	20	20	20	10	10	100

List of documents

Document	Document Type	Document Source	Document Abstract	Modified By	Modified On
Revitalize economic activity in Panama VF.pdf	Other Docs	Concept		jacqueline.ruiz@one.un.org	Aug 31, 2020
Panama Assessment.xlsx	Other Docs	Concept		raymond.landveld@unctad.org	Sep 09, 2020
Reviewer_3_Panama_MPTF_MPTF_00209_00356.xlsx	Other Docs	Concept		kristoffer.tarp@undp.org	Sep 09, 2020
Project Indicators.xlsx	Other Docs	Project	Project indicators.	jacqueline.ruiz@un.org	Nov 04, 2021

Project Results

Outcome	Output	Description			
Outcome 1.		Agricultural production and family farming improved through technical assistance			
	1.1 Special Fund for the Development of Family Farming launched, and rural microfinance promoted				
	Activities				
	Title	Description	Lead Participating Organization	Participating Organization	Other Organizations
	Activity 1.1.1	Conceptualization and design of the Special Fund for the Development of Family Agriculture included in the Family Agriculture Law. This Fund will be the financing instrument for the implementation of the National Plan for family farming and its design will ensure the implementation of financial instruments focused on MSMEs and small family farmers belonging to vulnerable population groups.	IFAD - International Fund for Agricul		Ministerio de Desarrollo Agropecuario. Autoridad de la Micro Pequeña y Mediana Empresa Ministerio de Ambiente
	Activity 1.1.2:	Identification and mobilization of financial resources, national and international, for the Special Fund for the Development of Family Agriculture; focus on women and young people and mobilizing their credit and savings.	IFAD - International Fund for Agricul		Ministerio de Desarrollo Agropecuario. Autoridad de la Micro Pequeña y Mediana Empresa Ministerio de Ambiente
	Activity 1.1.3:	Pilot the link of social and productive projects with savings and credit banks.	IFAD - International Fund for Agricul		Ministerio de Desarrollo Agropecuario. Autoridad de la Micro Pequeña y Mediana Empresa Ministerio de Ambiente
	1.2. Digitalization of agriculture and MSMEs enhanced				

Outcome	Output				Description
	Activities				
	Title	Description	Lead Participating Organization	Participating Organization	Other Organizations
	Activity 1.2.1	Prospective study of the sector, to identify deficits and future demand to guide the development of the platform and instruments online: rural extension services, market information, electronic commerce, information on access to financing, etc.	IFAD - International Fund for Agricul		Ministerio de Desarrollo Agropecuario. Autoridad de la Micro Pequeña y Mediana Empresa Ministerio de Ambiente.
	Activity 1.2.2	Program to facilitate and ensure digital connectivity in rural areas that ensures access to digital platforms designed.	IFAD - International Fund for Agricul		Ministerio de Desarrollo Agropecuario. Autoridad de la Micro Pequeña y Mediana Empresa Ministerio de Ambiente.
	1.3 MSMEs strengthened through technical assistance				
	Activities				
	Title	Description	Lead Participating Organization	Participating Organization	Other Organizations
	Activity 1.3.1.	Participatory diagnosis and training programs for MSMEs (urban and rural), rural cooperatives and family agriculture, with an emphasis on enterprises led by women with the objective of improving their productivity, sustainability and working conditions.	UNDP - UNDP(MDTF/PUNO only).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> FAO - Food and Agriculture Organizat 	Ministerio de Desarrollo Agropecuario. Autoridad de la Micro Pequeña y Mediana Empresa Ministerio de Salud Ministerio de Ambiente Instituto Nacional de Formación Profesional y Capacitación para el Desarrollo Humano.
	1.4. Agricultural production improved through technical assistance and support				

Outcome	Output				Description
	Activities				
	Title	Description	Lead Participating Organization	Participating Organization	Other Organizations
	Activity 1.4.1.	Characterization of communities and production systems, with an orientation to Food and Nutrition Security and the market.	FAO - Food and Agriculture Organizat		Ministerio de Desarrollo Agropecuario. Autoridad de la Micro Pequeña y Mediana Empresa Ministerio Desarrollo Social
	Activity 1.4.2.	Registration of family farmers in the Integrated Agricultural Management System (SIGAP).	FAO - Food and Agriculture Organizat		Ministerio de Desarrollo Agropecuario. Autoridad de la Micro Pequeña y Mediana Empresa Ministerio Desarrollo Social
	Activity 1.4.3.	Identification of the demand for inputs and barriers to their socioeconomic inclusion.	FAO - Food and Agriculture Organizat		Ministerio de Desarrollo Agropecuario. Autoridad de la Micro Pequeña y Mediana Empresa Ministerio Desarrollo Social
	Activity 1.4.4.	Prepare training and technical assistance plans to improve production, biosecurity and resilience based on the demands of producers, businesses and communities	FAO - Food and Agriculture Organizat		Ministerio de Desarrollo Agropecuario. Autoridad de la Micro Pequeña y Mediana Empresa Ministerio Desarrollo Social
Outcome 2.					Production chains, marketing, and productive social inclusion strengthened.
	Output 2.1 Food markets from Family Farming and MSMEs strengthened				
	Activities				

Outcome	Output			Description	
	Title	Description	Lead Participating Organization	Participating Organization	Other Organizations
	Activity 2.1.1.	Analyze the demand for food products, as well as the community supply relationships, and associative and MSME business models related to the food market and the main barriers to access.	FAO - Food and Agriculture Organizat		Ministerio de Desarrollo Agropecuario. Ministerio de Trabajo y Desarrollo Laboral Autoridad de la Micro Pequeña y Mediana Empresa Ministerio de Educación Ministerio de Ambiente Instituto Nacional de Formación Profesional y Capacitación para el Desarrollo Humano.
	Activity 2.1.2.	Technical assistance for the design of a sustainable model for linking family farmers and MSMEs with the institutional market of the School Feeding Program, within the framework of the Study Without Hunger Program.	FAO - Food and Agriculture Organizat		Ministerio de Desarrollo Agropecuario. Ministerio de Trabajo y Desarrollo Laboral Autoridad de la Micro Pequeña y Mediana Empresa Ministerio de Educación Ministerio de Ambiente Instituto Nacional de Formación Profesional y Capacitación para el Desarrollo Humano.

Outcome	Output			Description
	Activity 2.1.3.	Define a training and technical assistance plan for commercial management and compliance with health and food quality regulations based on market demands.	FAO - Food and Agriculture Organizat	Ministerio de Desarrollo Agropecuario. Ministerio de Trabajo y Desarrollo Laboral Autoridad de la Micro Pequeña y Mediana Empresa Ministerio de Educación Ministerio de Ambiente Instituto Nacional de Formación Profesional y Capacitación para el Desarrollo Humano.
	Activity 2.1.4.	Exchange of experiences and knowledge with other school feeding programs in Latin America and the Caribbean (Guatemala, Brazil, etc.) under an effective South-South and triangular cooperation and knowledge management approach.	FAO - Food and Agriculture Organizat	Ministerio de Desarrollo Agropecuario. Ministerio de Trabajo y Desarrollo Laboral Autoridad de la Micro Pequeña y Mediana Empresa Ministerio de Educación Ministerio de Ambiente Instituto Nacional de Formación Profesional y Capacitación para el Desarrollo Humano.
	Output 2.2: Rural Youth and Women doing development enjoy improved skills, employment prospects and access to finance.			

Outcome	Output				Description
	Activities				
	Title	Description	Lead Participating Organization	Participating Organization	Other Organizations
	Activity 2.2.2	Identify and establish alliances with new partners (for example, the National Institute of Professional and Capacity Building for Development [INADEH]) for the generation of capacities oriented with the provision of services related to agricultural and non-agricultural activities.	UNDP - UNDP(MDTF/PUNO only).		Ministerio de Desarrollo Agropecuario Ministerio de Trabajo y Desarrollo Laboral Autoridad de la Micro Pequeña y Mediana Empresa Ministerio de Ambiente Instituto Nacional de Formación Profesional y Capacitación para el Desarrollo Humano.
	Activity 2.2.3:	Link young people with microcredit opportunities and savings and credit banks. Targets for Output: At least 25% of the loans granted are requested by young people (between 18 and 29 years old); at least 5 indigenous rural youth enterprises are operating; the private sector hires rural youth within the framework of characterizing the labor demand; at least 30% of the boards of directors of women's organizations renewed and with their legal status updated;	UNDP - UNDP(MDTF/PUNO only).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FAO - Food and Agriculture Organizat 	Ministerio de Desarrollo Agropecuario Ministerio de Trabajo y Desarrollo Laboral Autoridad de la Micro Pequeña y Mediana Empresa Ministerio de Educación Ministerio de Ambiente Instituto Nacional de Formación Profesional y Capacitación para el Desarrollo Humano.
Outcome 3.					Capacities for economic recovery strengthened among identified partners
	Output 3.1: Training and information packages for companies, social partners and relevant organizations and institutions (municipalities and the Authority of Micro, Small and Medium-sized companies [AMPYME]) developed and rolled out.				
	Activities				

Outcome	Output			Description	
	Title	Description	Lead Participating Organization	Participating Organization	Other Organizations
	Activity 3.1.1.	Technical training process on occupational health and safety matters for employers' organizations, as well as the OHHCs, to reinforce synergy with MITRADEL and MINSA in protection and mitigation measures and public policies of Covid-19, including a focus on agribusiness, to promote compliance with biosafety protocols at work and the management of information also at the municipal level.	ILO - International Labour Organisa		Ministerio de Trabajo y Desarrollo Laboral Ministerio de Salud Instituto Nacional de Formación Profesional y Capacitación para el Desarrollo Humano
	Activity 3.1.2.	Technical training process on occupational health and safety matters for workers' organizations, as well as the OHHCs, to reinforce synergy with MITRADEL and MINSA in protection and mitigation measures and public policies of Covid-19, including a focus on agribusiness, to promote compliance with biosafety protocols at work and the management of information also at the municipal level.	ILO - International Labour Organisa		Ministerio de Trabajo y Desarrollo Laboral Ministerio de Salud Instituto Nacional de Formación Profesional y Capacitación para el Desarrollo Humano
	Activity 3.1.3.	In collaboration with MITRADEL and with inputs from MINSA and other key institutions, keep up-to-date communication and information on business biosecurity issues in workplaces as well as among employers' and workers' organizations.	ILO - International Labour Organisa		Ministerio de Trabajo y Desarrollo Laboral Ministerio de Salud Instituto Nacional de Formación Profesional y Capacitación para el Desarrollo Humano
	Activity 3.1.4.	Development and implementation of work packages on the Supplier Development Program, "Starting with your business", "Growing with your business" and En Marcha Digital, with special emphasis on implementation from the territories and	UNDP - UNDP(MDTF/PUNO only).		Ministerio de Trabajo y Desarrollo Laboral Ministerio de Salud Instituto Nacional de Formación Profesional y Capacitación para el Desarrollo Humano

Outcome	Output				Description
	Output 3.2: MITRADEL's occupational health and safety committees' registry strengthened				
	Activities				
	Title	Description	Lead Participating Organization	Participating Organization	Other Organizations
	Activity 3.2.1.	Carry out a Technical study on the application of the registration and performance of the Mixed OSH Committee at the national level.	ILO - International Labour Organisat		MIDA MInisterio de Agricultura MITRADEL, MInisterio de Trabajo y Desarrollo Laboral AMPYME Autoridad de la Micro Pequeña y Mediana Empresa MINS Ministerio de Salud MEDUCA, Ministerio de Educación MiAmbiente Ministerio de Ambiente INADEH Instituto Nacional de Formación Profesional y Capacitación para el Desarrollo Humano INADEH

Outcome	Output			Description
	Activity 3.2.2.	Technical assistance and training provided to workers, companies and joint committees on OSH and COVID 19 protocols.	ILO - International Labour Organisat	MIDA MInisterio de Agricultura MITRADEL, MInisterio de Trabajo y Desarrollo Laboral AMPYME Autoridad de la Micro Pequeña y Mediana Empresa MINS MInisterio de Salud MEDUCA, MInisterio de Educación MiAmbiente MInisterio de Ambiente INADEH Instituto Nacional de Formación Profesional y Capacitación para el Desarrollo Humano INADEH
	Activity 3.2.3.	Reactivate the Interinstitutional Technical Committee for Occupational Health, Hygiene and Safety and strengthen our capacities for the development of OSH policies and measures.	ILO - International Labour Organisat	Ministerio de Desarrollo Agropecuario. Ministerio de Trabajo y Desarrollo Laboral Autoridad de la Micro Pequeña y Mediana Empresa Ministerio de Salud Ministerio de Educación Ministerio de Ambiente Instituto Nacional de Formación Profesional y Capacitación para el Desarrollo Humano.

Outcome	Output				Description
	Activity 3.2.4.	Strengthen the M&E capacities of the inspection services provided allowing the continuous improvement of the process among MINSAs and MITRADEL personnel.	ILO - International Labour Organisat		Ministerio de Desarrollo Agropecuario. Ministerio de Trabajo y Desarrollo Laboral Autoridad de la Micro Pequeña y Mediana Empresa Ministerio de Salud Ministerio de Educación Ministerio de Ambiente Instituto Nacional de Formación Profesional y Capacitación para el Desarrollo Humano.

Signature Indicators

Indicator Title	Component Title	Description	Category	Cycle	Scope	Value Type	Baseline Value	Baseline Year	Target Value	Target Year	Linked Outcome / Output
No signature indicators available.											

Imported Fund Outcome / Output Indicators

Indicator Title	Component Title	Description	Category	Cycle	Scope	Value Type	Baseline Value	Baseline Year	Target Value	Target Year	Linked Outcome / Output
No fund indicators available.											

Project Indicators

Indicator Title	Component Title	Description	Category	Cycle	Scope	Value Type	Baseline Value	Baseline Year	Target Value	Target Year	Linked Outcome / Output
No indicators available.											

Risks

Event	Category	Level	Likelihood	Impact	Mitigating Measures	Risk Owner
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Lack of prioritization by local authorities for the management and participation in the key activities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Operational 	Medium	Unlikely	Moderate	Through the steering committee of the Joint Program and based on a multi-stakeholder consultation model, strategies will be aligned to encourage the participation and commitment of the authorities in the different actions of the joint program.	jacqueline.ruiz@un.org
Events related to natural disasters make it difficult to access rural areas for community interventions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Social and Environmental 	Low	Possible	Minor	Adapt activities to accessible locations, with connectivity and safe means of mobility.	jacqueline.ruiz@un.org
Political issues suggesting realigning the intervention to some specific location outside of what was planned.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Political 	Medium	Unlikely	Moderate	Implement periodic coordination meetings with the authorities to ensure commitment and compliance with the areas of intervention of the Joint Program.	jacqueline.ruiz@un.org

Budget by UNSDG Categories

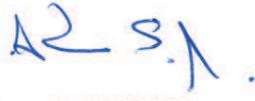
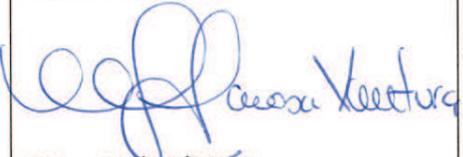
Budget Lines	Description	FAO (7%)	IFAD (7%)	ILO (7%)	UNDP (7%)	Total
1. Staff and other personnel		84,834	130,000	56,000	45,000	315,834
2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials		12,176	0	6,000	2,600	20,776
3. Equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture, incl. Depreciation		3,588	0	5,498	0	9,086
4. Contractual services		14,616	38,000	120,000	120,998	293,614
5. Travel		45,303	20,000	6,000	26,000	97,303
6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts						0
7. General Operating and other Direct Costs		38,081	10,598	5,100	4,000	57,779
Sub Total Project Costs		198,598	198,598	198,598	198,598	794,392
8. Indirect Support Costs		13,902	13,902	13,902	13,902	55,607
Total		212,500	212,500	212,500	212,500	849,999

Description	Activities*	Indicator Title*	Description	Scope	Value Type	Baseline Value	Baseline Year	Target Value	Target Year	Link Outcome / Output*
Special Fund for the Development of Family Farming launched, and rural microfinance promoted	Activity 1.1.1: Conceptualization and design of the Special Fund for the Development of Family Agriculture included in the Family Agriculture Law. This Fund will be the financing instrument for the implementation of the National Plan for family farming and its design will ensure the implementation of financial instruments focused on MSMEs and small family farmers belonging to vulnerable population groups.	Numbers of activities to develop and promote the Special Fund for Family Farming.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The design of the Special Fund for the Development of Family Farming ensures that at least 50% of the loans are granted to women. The design of the Special Fund for the Development of Family Farming ensures that at least 50% of the requested credits are for investment projects in agri-food systems. Technical support for development of the Government's Communication Strategy on the launch of the Special Fund for the Development of Family Farming. 	Country	Number	0	2021	4	2022	Outcome 1. Agricultural production and family farming improved through technical assistance. Output 1.1 Special Fund for the Development of Family Farming launched, and rural microfinance promoted
Digitalization of agriculture and MSMEs enhanced	Activity 1.2.1: Prospective study of the sector, to identify deficits and future demand to guide the development of the platform and instruments online: rural extension services, market information, electronic commerce, information on access to financing, etc.	Number of technical assistance and technology transfer to enhance digitalization of agricultural production and family farming.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2 Training in digitalization of agricultural developed and conducted. 50% women. 1 platforms designed and implemented. 1 Prospective study of the agricultural sector developed. 	Country	Number	0	2021	4 (2 trainings, 1 platform, 1 study)	2022	Outcome 1. Agricultural production and family farming improved through technical assistance. (technology transfer and knowledge sharing) Output 1.2 Digitalization of agriculture and MSMEs enhanced.
MSMEs strengthened through technical assistance	Activity 1.3.1: Participatory diagnosis and training programs for MSMEs (urban and rural), rural cooperatives and family agriculture, with an emphasis on enterprises led by women with the objective of improving their productivity, sustainability and working conditions.	Number of technical assistance activities implemented to improve productivity and working conditions in MSMEs led by women.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2 participatory diagnosis and employment studies with proposals. 	Country	Number	0	2021	1	2022	Outcome 1. Agricultural production and family farming improved through technical assistance. Output 1.3 MSMEs strengthened through technical assistance
MSMEs strengthened through technical assistance		Number of knowledge sharing activities implemented to improve productivity and working conditions in MSMEs led by women.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 training program for 50 MSMEs implemented. (60% women, 40% men). 	Country	Number	0		1	2022	Outcome 1. Agricultural production and family farming improved through technical assistance. Output 1.3 MSMEs strengthened through technical assistance
Agricultural production improved through technical assistance and support	Activity 1.4.1: Characterization of communities and production systems, with an orientation to Food and Nutrition Security and the market.	Number of technical assistance provided and knowledge products produced to improve agricultural production.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2,500 rural and indigenous family farmers will have improved productivity, sustainability and resilience of their agri-food systems. 30% of family farmers have registered with SIGAP. Analysis of the situation of socioeconomic exclusion of 3 items with commercial value in the communities served. (Information gathered, characterizing production systems and markets.) 5 members of the local technical staff implement the plan to strengthen agri-food systems. 	Country	Number	0	2021	2	2022	Outcome 1. Agricultural production and family farming improved through technical assistance. Output 1.4 Agricultural production improved through technical assistance (and support).
Food markets from Family Farming and MSMEs strengthened	Activity 2.1.1: Analyze the demand for food products, as well as the community supply relationships, and associative and MSME business models related to the food market and the main barriers to access.	Proportion of the intersectoral and interinstitutional work agenda implemented in selected Colmena townships.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (30% implementation of intersectoral and interinstitutional work agenda.) progress indicator Number of Management model defined and approved by COLMENA townships. 30% of EAP suppliers are small-scale producers or family farmers. * 70% of the suppliers are small-scale producers or family farmers. 30% of the actors identified within the COLMENA townships have been trained. 70% of family farmers, small producers and MSMEs participate in the training sessions. 30% of the identified actors within the COLMENA townships 	Country	Number	0	2021	30%	2022	Outcome 2. Production chains, marketing and productive social inclusion strengthened. Output 2.1 Food markets from Family Farming and MSMEs strengthened
Rural Youth and Women doing development enjoy improved skills, employment prospects and access to finance. PNUD	Activity 2.2.2: Identify and establish alliances with new partners (for example, the National Institute of Professional and Capacity Building for Development [INADEH]) for the generation of capacities oriented with the provision of services related to agricultural and non-agricultural activities.	Number of initiatives focused on youth and women for capacity building and strengthening access to microcredit.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 25% of the loans granted are requested by young people (between 18 and 29 years old); The private sector hires rural youth within the framework of characterizing the labor demand; 30% of the boards of directors of women's organizations renewed and with their legal status updated. 	Country	Number	0	2021	4	2022	Outcome 2. Production chains, marketing and productive social inclusion strengthened. Output 2.2 Rural Youth and Women doing development enjoy improved skills, employment prospects and access to finance. PNUD
Training and information packages for companies, social partners and relevant organizations and institutions (municipalities and the Authority of Micro, Small and Medium-sized companies [AMPYME]) developed and rolled out. OIT	Activity 3.1.1: Technical training process on occupational health and safety matters for employers' organizations, as well as the OHHCs, to reinforce synergy with MITRADEL and MINSAs in protection and mitigation measures and public policies of Covid-19, including a focus on agribusiness, to promote compliance with biosafety protocols at work and the management of information also at the municipal level.	Number of knowledge sharing products and strategies implemented to foster economic recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Study on the institutional structure on Occupational Safety and Health (OSH), its legislation and determining the role of the trade unions at national, sectoral and enterprise level providing recommendations for tripartite and bipartite trade union action. 40 representatives (15 women) of trade unions trained as trainers with a special focus on (i) the agricultural sector; (ii) OSH management and strengthening internal structures on OSH Committees participation at sectorial and enterprise levels; and (iii) OSH policy making at national and sectoral levels in 	Country	Number	0	2021	3	2022	Outcome 3: Capacities for economic recovery strengthened among identified partners. Output 3.1 Training and information packages for companies, social partners and relevant organizations and institutions (municipalities and the Authority of Micro, Small and Medium-sized companies [AMPYME]) developed and rolled out.
Training and information packages for companies, social partners and relevant organizations and institutions (municipalities and the Authority of Micro, Small and Medium-sized companies [AMPYME]) developed and rolled out. OIT	Activity 3.1.4 Development and implementation of work packages on the Supplier Development Program, "Starting with your business", "Growing with your business" and En Marcha Digital, with special emphasis on implementation from the territories and on Activity 2.2.3: Link young people with microcredit opportunities and savings and credit banks	Population (female) reached by knowledge sharing products and strategies implemented to foster economic recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (Development and) Implementation of two work packages on the Supplier Development Program: "Starting with your business", "Growing with your business" and in "Marcha Digital" focusing on sectors where entrepreneurship is predominantly female target 2,500 companies (AMPYME) led by women, a 30% of the efforts 	Country	Number	0	2021		2022	Outcome 3: Capacities for economic recovery strengthened among identified partners. Output 3.1 Training and information packages for companies, social partners and relevant organizations and institutions (municipalities and the Authority of Micro, Small and Medium-sized companies [AMPYME]) developed and rolled out.
MITRADEL's occupational health and safety committees' registry strengthened	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Activity 3.2.1: Carry out a Technical study on the application of the registration and performance of the Mixed OSH Committee at the national level. Activity 3.2.2: Technical assistance and training provided to workers, companies and joint committees on OSH and COVID 19 protocols. Activity 3.2.3: Reactivate the Interinstitutional Technical Committee for Occupational Health, Hygiene and Safety and strengthen our capacities for the development of OSH policies and measures. Activity 3.2.4: Strengthen the M&E capacities of the inspection services provided allowing the continuous improvement of the process among MINSAs and MITRADEL personnel. 	Number of initiatives to strengthen MITRADEL's occupational health and safety committees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Three initiatives to strengthen MITRADEL's occupational health and safety committees 	Country	Number	0	2021	3	2022	Outcome 3: Capacities for economic recovery strengthened among identified partners. Output 3.2 Training and information packages for companies, social partners and relevant organizations and institutions (municipalities and the Authority of Micro, Small and Medium-sized companies [AMPYME]) developed and rolled out.

Country: PANAMA

Programme Title: REVITALIZE ECONOMIC ACTIVITY IN PANAMA THROUGH A FOCUS ON PRODUCTIVE SECTORS

Signature Page

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