



Joint Programme 2021 Annual Progress Report

SDG Financing Portfolio - Component 1

Cover page

UNCT/MCO: Ecuador

Reporting Period: 1 January - 31 December 2021

JP title: Financing SDGs in Ecuador and Targeting Chronic Child Malnutrition

PUNOs: UNDP, UNICEF, WFP

Government partner: Ministry of Economy and Finance

Target SDGs: SDGs 17, 1, 2, 3, 5, 10

Gender Marker: 2.5

Approved budget: USD 999,966

Co-funding: USD 390,598

Total Disbursement by 2021: USD 999,966

Total estimated expenditures: USD 407,832.9 (est. Delivery rate: 40.8%)

Total estimated commitments (including expenditures): USD 706,733.9 (est. Committed rate: 70.7%)

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Executive Summary

Firstly, the application of the methodology to link Ecuador's national planning to the SDGs was the first step of the implementation of the INFF. With technical assistance from UNDP, the National Planning Secretariat included in the National Development Plan the alignment of national policies to the SDGs at goal and target levels.

Secondly, UNICEF in collaborative work with the Technical Secretariat Ecuador Crece sin Desnutrición [Ecuador Grows without Malnutrition] has finished estimating the financing gap for the CCM reduction policy, delimited to the prioritized package of health benefits and early childhood development services, and has generated another study which proposes some public financial alternatives to build a sustainable strategy for the specific public policy to verify and adjust the application of different fiscal mechanisms to support national policies to reduce CCM. Additionally, a tool to increase the efficiency in using public resources in the CCM reduction strategy was designed and tested by UNICEF in alliance with an implementor partner. The test phase is currently being carried out in the two local jurisdictions where the JP's second outcome is being implemented. After satisfactorily identifying fiscal

mechanisms to support the financial allocation of resources to this strategy, this mechanism will be scaled-up to other territories.

Finally, under the WFP lead, an advisory council for the CCM reduction strategy was formed as a space where different actors and initiatives will support the government's public policy on that matter. This platform pursues the reinforcement of existing coordination mechanisms at national and local levels by establishing specific worktables to scaling-up the diagnosis developed in Alausí and Taisha to other territories, supporting the design of the Integrated Cantonal Financial Framework as of other PUNOs inputs. Also, from the initiative "Sabores que Nutren" WFP aims to motivate the social responsibility from the private sector.

Annual Progress

Overall JP self-assessment of 2021 progress:

Satisfactory (majority of expected results achieved; 1 to 3 months delay in implementation)

Comments on self-assessment: After the change of Government in May, the PUNOs' technical teams have deployed a strong coordination plan with the national counterparts (authorities and technical teams) to position the importance of the JP and its goals and maintain institutional engagement in the project. Additionally, the collaborative work between the PUNOs' team and the counterparts in the definition of the program outputs is a JP feature that reinforces the national government's involvement with the program. Furthermore, the JP's coordination with other actors from IFIs, civil society, academia, and the private sector has allowed the program to complement national initiatives related to financial resources allocation to the CCM reduction strategy and other plans related to this issue. Finally, experiences and lessons learned by other regional partners have provided substantial support to the JP in the approaches to the government counterparts and the design of more precise and useful outputs.

Overall progress and key developments to date (3 key JP milestones)

a) Governance and coordination

UNDP is designing the governance mechanism for the INFF in coordination with the Ministry of Economy and Finance and the National Planning Secretariat. Also, WFP started the process to structure the advisory council for the CCM reduction strategy in collaboration with the Technical Secretariat Ecuador Crece sin Desnutrición Infantil (STECSDI) [Ecuador Grows Without Child Malnutrition].

b) Research, assessments and feasibility studies on SDG financing

The methodology designed by the UNDP to link Ecuador's national planning with the 2030 Agenda was applied by the National Planning Secretariat and its results are included in the 2021-2025 National Development Plan. Likewise, once the design of the instrument to prioritize policies with greater multiplying effects on the SDG was finished, the National Planning Secretariat requested further assistance from the UNDP in its implementation. Additionally, UNDP is conducting the analysis of financial flows for development in Ecuador and designing a guide to align national budgets to national planning and the SDG and a methodology for costing prioritized public policies.

UNICEF leads the adjustments on the results of the consultancy to develop a tool to identify fiscal space focused on permanent domestic income to fund the policy. The tool developed to optimize the efficiency of public resources is currently being tested in the selected project cantons, Alausí y Taisha.

WFP develops a process to identify financing alternatives from public and private banks, social protection networks, and social responsibility from the private sector in the context of CCM determinants. An assessment of CCM reduction activities was carried out by the institutional working groups active in the two selected territories.

c) Financial policy development and financial advocacy activities

UNICEF’s estimation of the financing gap (delimited to the prioritized package of health benefits and early childhood development services) of the CCM reduction strategy contributed substantially to a previous ongoing exercise regarding Results-Based Budgeting for the same policy conducted by IFIs. It was a relevant input to support the construction of the Strategic Intersectoral Plan for the Prevention and Reduction of CCM.

With the support of UNDP regional advisors, the JP conducted a high-level workshop for the Ministry of Economy and Finance authorities to raise awareness them about the relevance of the INNf and the strategies that it offers to finance development objectives.

e) Capacity building for key stakeholders

The seminar series about Development Finance launched in September 2021 aims to enhance the technical capacities of national counterparts’ teams on development financing. National representatives of the JP donors, national counterparts’ ministries, international cooperation delegates, IFI’s representatives, and authorities of the UN system participated in the inaugural session. International partners are invited to present on different experiences in the region. In the first two events, the Mexican Secretariat of Finance and Public Credit and UNDP Colombia participated.

f) Mobilization of new partnerships

In terms of strategic alliances, strengthening associations, and complementing previous national government efforts, the JP maintains permanent communication with other organizations, partners in development cooperation and IFIs such as GIZ, CAF, and WB, through dedicated dialogue spaces. As a result, a loan from CAF to the central government, establishes as one of its conditions that the JP’s outputs related to the identification of a fiscal space to implement the CCM reduction strategy must be fulfilled.

In the same way, several advocacy actions have been implemented together with the interagency group on malnutrition which, in addition to UNICEF, WFP and UNDP, also includes PAHO and FAO. This group’s advocacy efforts with the new government promoted the cr

Changes made to JP:

Main Challenges: The government administration change causes some delays of the JP, including the validation of the programme outputs and outcomes. Notwithstanding, the continuous dialogues (held virtually), in-person meetings, and coordination between national counterparts and PUNOs technical teams achieved a satisfactory implementation of the JP throughout the year. Also, considering the reduction of fiscal expenditures, re-allocation of financial resources due to the pandemic, and the change of the government priorities; it is to be noted that the advocacy efforts led by the RCO and PUNOs representatives positioned the CCM reduction as one of the main development challenges of the country.

Additionally, UNDP provided technical assistance to the government transition process through its regional program SIGOB and organized technical spaces to position the relevance of INFFs. Also, the PUNOs have provided technical assistance to ensure the relevance of JP actions vis a vis the governments needs and requirements.

Updates on SDG financing framework

Inception phase	Assessment Diagnostics	Financing Strategy	Monitoring Review	Governance Coordination
Advancing (50-99%)	Advancing (50-99%)	Emerging (1-49%)	Emerging (1-49%)	Emerging (1-49%)

Descriptions on progress by INFF building blocks

Inception Phase: The inception phase began with the presentation and socialization to the national counterparts of the INFF and its importance for the fulfillment of the 2030 Agenda. Subsequent coordination enabled the collection of relevant information, the identification of relevant actors and the determination of the JP scope and the design of the joint program document. It was identified that the functions related to the supervision of the INFF are not concentrated and articulated in a single institution and therefore, within the INFF Building Block 4: Governance and Coordination, a governance mechanism of the INFF is being designed to be co-led by the Ministry of Economy and Finance and by the National Planning Secretariat. Once the mechanism is defined and established, the roadmap for the operationalization of the tools that the JP is developing within all building blocks for the implementation of the INFF will be specified.

Assessment & Diagnostics: Outcome 1 of the JP includes the construction of a series of instruments to ensure the availability of the necessary information to implement the financing strategy. Linking planning and budgeting with the SDGs, prioritizing national policies with the greatest impact on the SDGs, and determining the cost of these policies are essential to identifying or designing sustainable financing solutions to support national priorities. The progress in the development of these tools is summarized as follows. a) Guide for linking national planning and the SDGs: 100% and implemented within the National Development Plan, b) Guide to budget alignment: 50%, to be concluded in February 2022, c) Guide for the prioritization of policies: 100% and in the process of implementation on the policies of the National Development Plan to be concluded in May 2022. Policy Costing Guide: 70%, to be concluded in February 2022. All of these tools are the inputs to develop the INFF roadmap, which will be elaborated within the coordination mechanism, in the next year.

On the other hand, based on the DFA methodology, an analysis of financial flows in Ecuador (sources, mechanisms, and destinations) is being carried out. It constitutes an informative basis for the administration of these flows and the consolidation of new ones towards sustainable development. This analysis will conclude in May 2022.

Within Outcome 2, the JP developed a tool for identifying the fiscal space to mobilize and align public resources to finance CCM reduction. This tool involves an estimation of the financing gap (delimited to the prioritized package of health benefits and early childhood development services) to sustain the CCM policies based on unitary costing. Additionally, the study contains the cost estimation of the prioritized packages to reduce CCM in Ecuador as well as the budget allocations made to this prioritized package.

Financing Strategy: The financing strategy as part of the INFF design is being designed. For that purpose, planned milestones have been reached, targeting to provide essential elements to construct this strategy. Firstly, outcome 1 of the JP includes – in addition to the tools mentioned above related to SDGs financing and INFF - the designing of a guide for identifying innovative financing solutions and the test of a specific financing instrument. Furthermore, the process for hiring a consultancy in this field will be launched in January 2022. The conjugation of these elements pursues to provide practical guidelines to align the public budget with the national initiatives (such as the medium-term National Development Plan and CCM public policy), and consequently with the SDGs.

Secondly, to strengthen coordination on SDGs financing, JP's outcome 2 analyzed the type of funding required by some components of the strategy to prevent and reduce CCM. This analysis includes:

- i) legal analysis
- ii) review of projects, programs, and budget structure related to the reduction of CCM
- iii) financing and implementation of actions to reduce CCM
- iv) current problems and challenges for financing CCM reduction
- v) identification of financing sources for the type of expenditure required
- vi) review of international experiences
- vii) trade-off analysis for financing the prevention and reduction of DCI, and
- viii) type of financing and financing alternatives.

Additionally, seven financing alternatives were studied to mobilize and/or align public resources to reduce CCM in Ecuador. These alternatives involve an analysis of their feasibility based on three elements: legal, political, and economic. All of these aspects reinforce the national path to results-based budgeting.

Thirdly, designing the financing strategy at national and local level is one of the JP milestones. Thus, JP is working on i) describing the private sector financing opportunities ii) identifying the status of financial inclusion, iii) Specifying social programs and credit lines that support CCM reduction initiatives.

These elements strengthen the coordination of institutions that lead the strategy and involve other actors in joint efforts.

Monitoring & Review: Outcome 1 of the JP includes the implementation of a platform for monitoring the financing of sustainable development as one of the main tools at the disposal of the governance body of the INFF. This tool will be developed in 2022.

Under the JP's outcome 2, UNICEF developed a tool focused on the efficient use of public resources. This tool is currently being tested in the two selected cantons in a continuous improvement cycle framework. This cycle consists of five steps such as: i) Diagnosis and analysis, ii) Improvement plan proposal, iii) Improvement plan implementation, iv) Improvement plan achievement verification, iv) Feedback. The tool application will scale up to other territories.

WFP started designing the management model of an advisory council to prevent and reduce CCM in a multistakeholder platform that pursues to set up a mechanism to support the implementation of the government strategy to reduce CCM.

Governance & Coordination: JP's outcome 1 includes the design of a governance mechanism of the INFF. The functions related to the supervision of the INFF are not concentrated and articulated in a single institution. Therefore, the governance mechanism of the INFF is being designed to be led by the Ministry of Economy and Finance and by the National Planning Secretariat and to articulate the participation of all relevant stakeholders. The design is expected to be concluded by March 2022.

WFP leads the configuration of an advisory council to prevent and reduce CCM. This platform's purpose is to support the implementation of the national strategy to reduce CCM, and it will be composed of five worktables with specific attributions. One of the advantages of this space is that the Technical Secretariat (STECSDI), as the institution responsible for the CCM policies, promotes this council. This platform will operate at national and local levels based on Alausí and Taisha pilot exercises and will contribute to the strengthening local level worktables. Additionally, this council will gather a diversity of actors to ensure participation in the strategy's decision making and implementation process to reduce CCM.

Priority Cross-cutting Issues

How did the JP adapt to the COVID-19 context

According to Ecuador's socio-economic analysis of the impact of the pandemic (the PDNA/CRNA), household income has suffered a severe reduction. This, in turn, causes a direct negative impact on childhood nutrition. Thus, CCM rates are expected to increase in the COVID-19 context. Therefore, the JP aligns to identified priorities in the SERP and aims to support the national strategy to reduce CCM identifying a financial plan throughout a proposal to ensure the national strategy sustainability over time. Likewise, the JP's first outcome will design a guide to identifying innovative financial alternatives to support the country's economic recovery.

How did the JP apply the Gender Marker

Two studies, led by WFP within the JP, have identified the critical role of women on the CCM reduction strategies as well as their situational status in the financial empowerment and credit access to improve the household's purchasing power. These results are focused on the territories where the JP is being implemented and establish guidelines for efficient interventions to reduce CCM. In the same way, the conformation of coordination mechanisms to support the national strategy to reduce CCM, at national and subnational levels, aims to guarantee the equal informed participation of men and women.

At the national level, a first review about the connection between national planning and allocation of financial resources implemented by the National Planning Secretariat has evidenced the potential uses of this methodology to strengthen the distribution of financial resources under equity principles. This study is complemented with applying the methodology to align the national budget to the SDGs to give equality criteria to the allocation of resources. Also, the conformation of the INNFF coordination mechanism is being formulated to promote women's participation in the development financing decisions making process.

Estimated % of overall disbursed funds spend on gender: 7%

Alignment with cross-cutting UN issues (e.g. human rights, decent work, inclusion, LNOB)

During the process of aligning the National Development Plan to the SDGs, the methodology consistently incorporated equality approaches (gender, intercultural, generational, disabilities, and human mobility) with the aim of creating a planning culture that considers LNOB and human rights. Likewise, the construction of two methodologies to i) prioritize public policies with multiplier effects on achieving the SDGs as part of the INNFF and ii) costing and gap estimation for the implementation of the prioritized policies are the JP outputs, provide clear guidelines for safeguarding attention to equality.

The JP's second outcome focuses on supporting the policy to reduce CCM. These tools' design and construction processes are coordinated with the national stakeholders to ensure that these mechanisms are coherent with national priorities and stay aligned with the JP's main goals.

How did the JP work to build ownership and buy-in of key stakeholders

One of the challenges that the JP faces is national ownership of the programme. Therefore, to ensure the counterparts' understanding and empowerment of the JP process and results, the PUNOs technical team has deployed the following actions:

1. Government and PUNOs participation in designing, building, and validating the outputs has ensured a commitment to the JP from the government.
2. The technical assistance from PUNOs to apply the methodological tools elaborated in the JP has facilitated the national appropriation of the results.
3. The modular seminars, high-level technical sessions, and specific meetings between authorities have created spaces to interchange experiences with other countries, reinforcing the JP's usefulness and clarify hesitations.
4. The development of thematic seminars focused on authorities of the national institutions where experiences from other regional UN offices and regional government's offices are shared is a way to integrate lessons learned and good practices to be applied in the country.

Annual Reporting on Results

Results achieved in promoting the priority thematic SDG agendas

The PUNOs technical teams have mainly coordinated with the Minister of Economy and Finance, National Planning Secretariat, and Technical Secretariat (STECSDI) to contribute to national strategies. Firstly, to support SDG 17, the methodology to link budgeting and the SDGs reinforces the government efforts to strengthen domestic resource mobilization. Likewise, aligning the National Development Plan to the SDGs confirms the country's commitment to the 2030 Agenda. Also, the technical seminars on developing finance give the essential elements to the government to stimulate interest in the INNFF implementation. This space aims to:

- i) Spread the JP results to motivate the government ownership and national capacities

- ii) Incept the need to set a path for the developing financing environment that promote alliances between multilevel actors
- iii) Share regional experiences and promote technical assistance that reinforces the national initiatives

Secondly, the JP provides costing estimation to the prioritized package of health benefits, early childhood development services, and budgeting inputs for the CCM reduction policy to outline a budgeting per results framework. Also, the test of the study to increase the efficiency in the use of public resources on CCM reduction strategy, offers elements that led the government to reach meaningful results to decrease the CCM high rates. (SDG 2)

Thirdly, access to health services within the first 1,000 days of life (the window of opportunity) is one of the most meaningful aspects contributing to CCM reduction. In that sense, the prioritized health benefits packages contribute directly to defining the children's optimum health and growth. Therefore, these favorable conditions, complemented by the childhood development services, are the prioritized actions that the JP incentive to apply within the CCM reduction policy. (SDG 3)

JP contributions to the Joint SDG Fund's global results (especially around Outcome 2 & Output 4)

Regarding Outcome 2, the JP aims to develop public and private alternatives to financing national priority such as the CCM reduction strategy. In that sense, UNICEF in collaborative work with the Technical Secretariat (STECSDI) has finished estimating the financing gap for the CCM reduction policy, delimited to the prioritized package of health benefits and early childhood development services, and has generated another study which proposes some public financial alternatives to build a sustainable strategy for the specific public policy. In the same line, WFP developed a methodology for identifying financing alternatives for farmers and small entrepreneurship, from public and private banks, social protection networks, and the private sector.

Concerning Output 4, the tool for the identifying fiscal space focused on domestic income to finance CCM reduction policies and establish efficiency in using these resources, developed by UNICEF and the Technical Secretariat Ecuador Crece sin Desnutrición Infantil [Ecuador Grows without Malnutrition], was helpful as a relevant input. Consequently, this Secretariat updated the financing gap analysis by integrating additional budgetary items that provides more extended evidence. Additionally, UNICEF, jointly with an implementer partner, is testing a tool to identify fiscal space focused on the efficiency of public resources used to finance the CCM reduction policy, in the two selected territories.

Likewise, the National Planning Secretariat applied the methodological guide designed by UNDP to link Ecuador's national development plan with the SGDs Agenda. These results are part of a specific section of the 2021- 2025 National Development Plan document. This link between the National Plan's targets and the SDG targets is the first of its kind in the country, and it sets the basis for a) linking other planning instruments to the SDGs, b) linking future budgets to the SDGs and c) implementing the INFF.

Progress against JP-specific outcomes

Outcome 1: UNPD is conducting an analysis of financial flows for development in Ecuador, adapted from the UNDP tool "Development Finance Assessment (DFA)", as well as designing a guide to align national budgets to national planning and the SDGs, a methodology for the costing of prioritized public policies and a governance mechanism of the INFF.

Outcome 2: Tools have been developed to identify fiscal spaces to support the CCM reduction policy have been developed as part of the JP's second outcome. These tools revealed the costing, budgeting, and expenditure related to the specific national strategy and proposed financing mechanisms related to public resources. Simultaneously, a diagnosis about the local coordination spaces for the CCM reduction strategy was finished. This study has identified opportunities and points to reinforce at the subnational level coordination. Also, the study that identified private financing opportunities for small producers aims to offer ways for the private sector to link their financial solutions to the CCMM reduction policy.

Progress against JP-specific outputs

The collaborative work between UNDP and the National Planning Secretariat generated the methodological guidelines to align national planning with the SDGs as a pioneering exercise not only at SDGs goals level but also at SDGs targets level. This study facilitated rigorous guidance to link the current national plan 2021-2025 with the 2030 Agenda. Likewise, analysis like financial flows or costing of prioritized policies are raising the government institutions' awareness regarding financing for development.

In terms of applying the INFF to a specific policy like CCM reduction, a tool to identify fiscal space focused on domestic income composed by a prioritized package of health benefits, early childhood development services, and fiscal alternatives to give sustainability to the policy was applied. Additionally, the management model and coordination tools at national and local levels for the coordination mechanisms to finance the CCM reduction policy are in progress.

At the same time, the technical seminars organized by the JP have strengthened the counterpart's technical teams' knowledge about the INFFs, and the technical capacities to transmit the results of each study beyond its institutions. For instance, to local governments consortium and the private sector. In the same line, sharing regional experiences from UN Organizations or other national governments to Ecuadorian authorities and counterparts' technical teams has furthered the interest in the JP implementation.

JP contributions to strengthening UN coherence, partnerships and reducing duplications of efforts

The inter-agency group on malnutrition group is, in fact, a catalytic element of the JP. This group, which is led by UNICEF jointly with WFP and composed of five UN agencies (three of them are implementors of the JP), has developed an influential agenda to position the importance of CCM reduction. In each of its activities, the JP has an active participation.

The inter-agency group on nutrition has developed several advocacy actions with national stakeholders. First, the group held a workshop to position among presidential candidates, key concepts, and actions to reduce CCM and keep the right policies to reduce it as a priority for the current presidential period. As a result, CCM was part of the campaign of many candidates. Ten presidential candidates subscribed a public commitment to keep CCM reduction policies; two of these candidates were in the final round.

Moreover, these groups' advocacy efforts with presidential candidates, specifically with the new government team, promoted the creation of an entity that leads the implementation of the strategy to reduce the CCM. In that sense, this group approached the directory of the Technical Secretariat (STECSDI). This entity maintains a permanent communication line with the UN to receive the group's support.

The interagency group also organized a workshop with the media. As a result, a media package about CCM was distributed to the media to further sensitize media about CCM reduction.

The JP joins efforts based on its outputs to support the objectives set out in the agenda of the inter-agency group. For example, the scientific evidence about the causes and determinants of CCM, an input generated by UNICEF, is a base element to:

1. Identify the costing and financing gap of the CCM reduction strategy.
2. Support the group's advocacy agenda to position the CCM as a government priority.
3. Bolster the technical assistance that the UN, through the group, provides to the Technical Secretariat.

Similarly, the requirements of Technical Secretariat have been responded to by the nutrition group based on the JP outcomes. To strengthen national institutions to implement the CCM reduction strategy the designing of an advisory council to support this strategy, is a process developed within the framework of the JP.

Also, JP PUNOs gave technical assistance to clarify and position some key messages related to CCM reduction, (causes and determinants) to support proposals from different actors. For instance, the JP helped the initiative of Diálogos Vitales [Minga por la Nutrición], a civil society organization, and UNDP Thinkia Lab, which held a contest

for a communicational campaign to reduce CCM for university students, to change behaviors in the population. Regarding this contest, the JP PUNOs technical teams collaborated as panelists to clarify concepts and as communication’s advisors to the organizer committee.

Furthermore, the JP accompanied the Global Compact – SDG2 worktable to provide technical assistance and key concepts about CCM, as well as communication suggestions to its campaigning in rural areas. This assistance will give feedback to the JP on the community’s reaction to a communicational initiative.

Strategic Partnerships, Documents and Communications

How did the JP facilitate collaboration with diverse stakeholders in the SDG financing space

The application of the INFF to a specific policy such as the CCM reduction has allowed active collaboration with various stakeholders. As a result, there is a closer collaboration with multiple actors in the JP implementation. For example, the collaborative work with the Technical Secretariat (STECSDI) that leads the CCMM reduction policy ensures that JP outputs are usable and provides technical advice to the inform the strategies.

Firstly, UNICEF works in a permanent dialogue for the outputs generated as part of the financing gap policy estimation (delimited to the prioritized package of health benefits and early childhood development services), complementing the previous national efforts developed by the government and the IFIs such as WB and CAF. So, the JP has positioned its outputs as relevant contributions to this initiative. In the same line, the test of the fiscal space to ensure efficiency in the use of public resources is taken supported by implementor partners (a university [Chimborazo Polytechnical School] and an NGO [Fundación de Waal]), this modality helps spreading the collaborations with multiple actors. Secondly, WFP supports the Technical Secretariat (STECSDI) to create an advisory council as a platform that joins diverse actors, their purposes, and their links to the national strategy. Finally, UNDP has organized specific dialogue spaces to sensibelize the Finance and Economy Minister and National Planning Secretariat about the INFF and its advantages, arranging dialogue spaces with regional partners to share experiences.

Did the JP secured additional financing (co-funding/co-financing) from the following stakeholders:

Government	Donors & IFIs	Private Sector	PUNOs	Other Partners
No	No	No	Yes	Yes

Comments on additional financing secured: The application of the INFF to a specific policy such as the CCM reduction has allowed active collaboration with various stakeholders. As a result, there is a closer collaboration with multiple actors in the JP implementation. For example, the collaborative work with the Technical Secretariat (STECSDI) that leads the CCMM reduction policy ensures that JP outputs are usable and provides technical advice to the inform the strategies.

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JP organized events in 2021

JP Launch Event	Annual Donor Event	Partners Event
Yes in 2021	Yes in 2021	Yes in 2021

Number of strategic documents produced by the JP: 12

Number of strategic documents contributed by the JP: 4

Number of communication materials produced: 38

2022 Plans & Way Forward

JP priority activities & expected results for 2022

By 2022 the JP will finish its implementation throughout several studies and reach the planned results. The first outcome will complement the previous results with the methodology to align the national budgeting with the SDGs, the analysis of the financial flows, the conformation of a national platform for INFF coordination, the identification of the public policies with a multiplier effect in the SDGs reaching, and the costing of these policies. Also, guidance to identify innovative financing solutions and a technological platform to monitor the country's SDGs financing will be established.

Regarding the second outcome, testing the fiscal space to the efficient use of public resources for the CCM reduction policy will be finished. UNICEF will structure a proposal for scaling up the exercise to other territories with similar CCM high rates. The advisory council for the strategy of CCM reduction policy, as a space that reinforces national and territorial coordination mechanisms, will be in operation. Also, the INFF fitted to the local government level will be finished in 2022. Finally, based on the application of INFF In the CCM reduction policy, the JP will produce a scaling-up proposal for other policies.

3 major transformative results that will be achieved by the end of the JP

The main JP goal for the next period is to design and create an INFF roadmap. Using the methodologies in nearest work with government technical teams will generate new budgetary and planning culture and reinforces the capacity to manage the financing for development at the national level. This new financial framework will facilitate access to resources under better conditions.

In addition, trained teams will acquire a planning mainstream that considers the vulnerable groups in the policy designing process and promote the importance of equal participation and transparency in open decisional spaces.

Also, the INFF toolbox implementation aims to encourage the mobilization of resources to the country and set up the conditions for the next ambitious highlights that are part of the INFF, such as:

- i) emission of thematic bonds,
- ii) application of these methodologies at the subnational level,
- iii) clustering the financial solutions for development that the country has been working on previously

The JP's second outcome aims to give the government technical elements to fit a strategy based on evidence and a sustainable financing model to reduce the CCM. Furthermore, the results of the studies will help the Technical Secretariat (STECSDI) to improve efficiency on public resources use, identify the actions to facilitate the health services to children, and guidelines about how to finance these public interventions.

Also, the second JP outcome proposes to promote well-informed equal participation in a platform dialogue to support the CCM reduction policy. In that sense, the primary interventions focus on joint actors in the selected territories and testing the INFF at the cantonal level through a design of tools to mobilize and align as well as public and private resources. In addition, these actions aspire to influence the CCM reduction at the national level.

Estimated rate of completion for each result as of 31 Dec 2021

Result.1	Result.2	Result.3
Emerging (1-49%)	Advancing (50-99%)	Emerging (1-49%)