



## Joint Programme Document and Fund Transfer Request

- Template -

### Development Emergency Modality – Response to the Global Crisis on Food, Energy, Finance

#### Eligibility Check

Does the proposal address one or more of the following sectors affected by the global crisis? Select all relevant sectors.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Food <input type="checkbox"/> Energy <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Finance
What are the areas of intervention that will be implemented by this proposal? Select all relevant intervention areas.	<input type="checkbox"/> Data collection/analytics <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Analysis and forecasting <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Help devise comprehensive preventative package of response measures <input type="checkbox"/> Testing / catalysing new integrated policies, financing solutions, programmes
Is the proposal developed under the RC leadership to mobilize the UNCT to effectively and efficiency respond to the crisis?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Does the proposal contribute to results in the UNSDCFs?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Is the proposal building on and topping up an existing joint programme supported by the Joint SDG Fund?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <i>(If yes, please follow the specific guidance as per communications from the Secretariat)</i>

#### Cover-page

<b>MPTFO Project Reference Number</b>	<i>(Leave blank, for automatic population in Atlas)</i>
<b>Country</b>	Ecuador
<b>Region</b>	Latin America and the Caribbean
<b>Joint programme title:</b>	Preventing and mitigating a potential food crisis in Ecuador and strengthening the resilience of social protection in the face of a crisis

<p>Outcomes(s): &lt;verbatim from CF&gt;</p>	<p>The project is linked to the following outcomes of the UNSCDF 2022-2026:</p> <p>Outcome 1: By 2026, people, considering their age, gender, ethnic self-identification and diversity, particularly those in vulnerable situations and in emergency contexts, increase their equal and equitable access to social protection and quality social services, including food, health, education, water, sanitation and hygiene, housing, care and culture.</p> <p>Outcome 3: By 2026, the State and society have strengthened their capacities for the reduction of socioeconomic inequalities, sustainable productive transformation with added value, the generation of livelihoods and decent work, guaranteeing equal rights, opportunities and access to resources for women and men.</p>
<p>Duration:</p>	<p>6 months</p>
<p>Anticipated start and end dates:</p>	<p>07/2022 to 12/2022</p>
<p><b>Short description</b></p>	<p>Food insecurity and malnutrition in Ecuador have increased significantly since the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic, especially among the most vulnerable population. The conflict in Ukraine began at a time when Ecuador was coping with the economic effects caused by COVID-19, resulting in increased inflation, production shortfalls and limited government capacity to offset the impact of the pandemic.</p> <p>The ripple effect of the Ukrainian crisis in Ecuador is resulting in a complex economic situation that threatens to significantly worsen post-pandemic food insecurity projections, against a backdrop of increasing (food) inflation. To respond to this situation, the UN agencies (WFP, ILO, and FAO), drawing on their specific expertise, seek to generate evidence-based inputs to support public policy and provide solutions to address the agri-food system crisis, increase resilience and strengthen the social protection system.</p> <p>Three outputs are foreseen to meet this objective:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The activation of data and evidence generation systems to know and anticipate the real impacts on populations in situations of vulnerability, labor informality and social unprotection;</li> <li>2. The design and implementation of measures for the prevention and immediate response to a situation of food insecurity,</li> </ol>

	3. Strengthening institutional capacities to implement policies that increase the resilience of the social protection system through innovative tools, identification of fiscal space and funding sources, and participatory consultation processes.
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<b>Total budget:</b>	\$ 1'093.490
<b>Source of funds:</b>	
• UN Joint SDG Fund	\$ 248,132
• PUNO 1 - ILO	\$ 13,790
• PUNO 2-WFP	\$ 301,568
• PUNO 3- FAO	\$ 530,000
• Other sources	
SDG Targets directly addressed by the Joint Programme	<p>El programa se relaciona directamente con:</p> <p>SDG 1: End Poverty in all its forms everywhere  1.3. Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable  1.5 By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters.</p> <p>SDG 2. Zero Hunger</p>

	<p>2.1 By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and those in vulnerable situations, including infants, to healthy, nutritious and sufficient food all year round.</p> <p>2.2 By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including by achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting of children under 5 years of age, and address the nutrition needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women, and older persons.</p> <p>2.3 By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, particularly women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equitable access to land, other production resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and off-farm employment generation.</p> <p>SDG 8: Promote inclusive and sustainable economic growth, employment and decent work for all.</p> <p>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.</p>
<u>Gender Marker</u>	<p>Select only one from the options below</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> GEN3: Have gender equality/women empowerment as the primary or principal objective.</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> X GEN2: Make a significant contribution to gender equality/women empowerment.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> GEN1: Make a limited contribution to gender equality/women empowerment</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> GEN0: Make no contribution to gender equality/women empowerment</p>

## JOINT PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

**Situation Analysis**

The food, energy and financial systems crisis, caused by the conflict in Ukraine, is generating multiple impacts on the agri-food system and vulnerable populations. The FAO food price index and the prices of agricultural inputs, mainly fertilizers, are above record levels compared to the last decade, which shows difficulties of availability and access to food at a global level.

This situation seriously affects countries that depend on fertilizer imports and, in particular, those that are highly dependent on imports from Ukraine and the Russian Federation. Ecuador is the country with the second highest dependence in the region (in terms of its cultivated land) on fertilizer imports from these countries, representing between 30% and 40% of its supply (ECB, 2022).

At the domestic level, the average increase in the prices of agricultural inputs at the beginning of the year was 2%; however, as of March, the average increase was 19%, while the increase in prices is more evident in fertilizers with an average increase that went from 4% to 64% (MAG, 2022). The result of this inflationary process implies higher production costs, potentially lower productivity and a probable disincentive for agricultural production, resulting in a lower volume of food products available for national consumption or available at a higher price, exposing the poorest and vulnerable population to a situation of food insecurity.

In the country, 12.4% of the population (2.2 million Ecuadorians) are undernourished (SOFI, 2021) and 23% of children up to 5 years old, suffer from chronic child malnutrition (ENSANUT, 2018); while the value of a healthy diet before the pandemic was estimated at \$3.18/day/ person with which 18.2% of the Ecuadorian population could not afford access to it (FAO, 2020). The results of remote assessments conducted by WFP in Ecuador have confirmed a deteriorating trend in the food security situation, where the number of severely food insecure people (IPC4) increased from 2,011,000 (11.4% of the total population, August 2021) to 2,433,000 (13.6% of the total population, March 2022). More than 400,000 Ecuadorians fell into severe food insecurity in a period of only 6 months. It was also identified that the percentage of women with moderate and severe hunger levels (73%) is 13 points higher than that reported by men (60%). One in five respondents (21%) report having eaten one or no meal the day before completing the survey, which is 4% more compared to the last round of data collection in August 2021 (17%). The likelihood of eating no or only one meal is higher among men (30%) compared to women (18%).

This context is accompanied by the still moderate economic recovery after the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic. In general, social and labour indicators worsened during the pandemic and, as usual in a crisis, the differentiated effects and gaps among gender, ages, territories and other vulnerable situations were exacerbated. For instance, 94% of the people who lost their jobs during 2020 were women, and the probability of being inadequately employed is twice as high in rural areas compared with urban areas. Similar gaps can be found regarding unemployment, salaries, and social protection. Regarding social protection gaps, almost half of the families living in poverty conditions do not receive an economic benefit. Only one in every ten unemployed persons receive a benefit of the social insurance and 40% of people older than 65 do not receive any pension or benefit.

**Programme Strategy**

- **Justification and relevance of the proposed approach:**

The recent crisis requires actions that include: (i) the activation of data and evidence generation systems to know and anticipate the real impacts on vulnerable populations, labor informality and social unprotection; (ii) the design and implementation of measures for prevention and immediate response to a situation of vulnerability of the agri-food system and food insecurity; and (iii) the strengthening of institutional capacities to implement policies that increase the resilience of the social protection system through innovative tools, identification of fiscal space and sources of financing and participatory consultation processes. The generation of data and evidence will make it possible to generate policy proposals for strengthening the social protection system and for the economic reactivation of small-scale farmers and the informal population.

The measures for immediate response build on existing mechanisms and national programs to catalyse an integrated action. The program will support national institutions in the implementation of urgent measures that incorporate gender, disability, intercultural, human mobility and generational equality approaches. The data collection will consider the differentiated effects of the crisis for men and women, in terms of livelihood generation and access to social protection.

- **Expected outputs and their contribution to addressing the impact of the global crisis, CF outcomes and related SDGs:**

The expected outputs of this intervention will address the impact of the crisis, based on the principle of "Leaving no one behind" and responding to targets 1.3, 1.5, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3. and 8.3 of the Sustainable Development Goals. The expected outputs are detailed below:

**Outcome 1:** National entities have information and evidence on the food and nutritional security of the vulnerable population in urban and rural areas, the situation of people in informal labor and social protection gaps, to guide national and local responses related to the prevention and response to a food crisis.

**Outputs:**

1.1 Early warning system, data and analysis developed to guide national and local responses and serve as input for the targeting of non-contributory social protection programs and differentiated attention in vulnerable areas of food deserts.

1.2. Evidence, forecasting, and capacities generated to anticipate and mitigate the impacts of the crisis as an input to strengthen the social protection system.

**Outcome 2:** National and local entities design and implement comprehensive prevention and immediate response measures to sustainably address the causes of a potential food crisis.



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**Outputs:**

2.1 Improved local distribution systems to facilitate food availability and access to healthy diets, especially for the vulnerable population, through intersectoral coordination of public and private actors.

2.2 Capacities of family farming strengthened through the installation of Farmers Field Schools for the promotion of sustainable agricultural practices focused on efficient fertilization and control alternatives, soil fertility, and the development of innovation laboratories and biofactories.

2.3 Bioinput registration processes identified and improved to promote efficiency in the use of biofertilizers and the transition to sustainable fertilization and control options.

**Outcome 3:** National Institutions have improved their capacities to implement policies to increase the resilience of the social protection through innovative tools to assess impact-related coverage gaps sensitive to gender and age situations, sources of financing and participatory consultation

**Outputs:**

3.1. Policy options and recommendations to promote the social protection system's resilience to shocks are created

- **Medium-term policy and/or financing solutions**

The results obtained through the information gathering process will make it possible to design and implement concrete proposals and solutions to prevent and mitigate the potential impact caused by shortages and high prices of fertilizers and other agricultural inputs, and to address the food crisis. The generation of data and evidence on the state of food security and nutrition, areas of vulnerability and food deserts makes it possible to guide and focus social protection programs, particularly non-contributory, to address areas of high vulnerability. Likewise, the evidence will allow improving food distribution policies and systems, promoted by the MAG and local governments, so that they are sensitive to food, nutrition and vulnerability conditions.

On the production front, the proposed solutions that will be implemented jointly with MAG, INIAP and Agrocalidad allow for a rapid response to fertilizer shortages but also address the transition to environmentally sustainable production systems, which can be considered as exemplary models to be replicated at the national level through public programs and funding.

The tools generated and transferred to the government will improve its capacity to prevent and mitigate future crises through the identification of fiscal space and sustainable financing domestic sources. In addition, the implementation of a monitoring

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	<p>tool for the indicator SDG 1.3.1 sensitive to impact-related coverage gaps will strengthen the government to identify and tackle coverage gaps in line with the implementation of social protection floors.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>Target population:</b></li> </ul> <p>The intervention focuses on vulnerable populations affected by the crisis, in urban and rural areas, small-scale producers and populations in informal labor situations or without access to social protection.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>The role of the UN team in general and other stakeholders.</b></li> </ul> <p>The United Nations Agencies will implement these actions in coordination with Public Sector Institutions, including: Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock, Ministry of Economic and Social Inclusion, Ministry of Public Health, Technical Secretariat Ecuador Grows Without Child Malnutrition, Social Registry, Ministry of Labor, the Ecuadorian Institute of Social Security, the National Institute of Agricultural Research and the Agency of Regulation and Phytosanitary and Zoosanitary Control. They will work as advisors to public institutions and provide support for the generation of evidence and the design and implementation of proposals and solutions to strengthen the social protection system and the livelihoods of small-scale producers.</p>
<b>Governance and implementation arrangements</b>	<p>The roles and responsibilities of the actors involved are detailed below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>Public Sector</b></li> </ul> <p>Ministry of Economic and Social Inclusion (MIES): Institution in charge of policies, strategies, plans, programs, projects and services for the economic and social inclusion of priority groups and population living in poverty and vulnerability.</p> <p>Ministry of Agriculture (MAG): Institution in charge of guiding and executing agricultural public policies, responsible for the development of technical, organizational and commercial capacities of agricultural producers.</p> <p>Ministry of Labor (MT): Institution in charge of public labor and employment policies; monitors compliance with labor obligations.</p> <p>Social Registry (RS): Institution in charge of collecting information and updating the socioeconomic and demographic information database of Ecuadorian families, which allows the identification of potential beneficiaries of social programs provided by the State.</p> <p>The Ministry of Public Health (MSP): as the governing body of the National Health System, it is responsible for regulating, regulating and controlling all activities related to health, as well as the operation of establishments, in order to guarantee the</p>



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right to health, guaranteed by the State and whose realization is linked to the exercise of other rights, including the right to water, food, education, physical culture, work, social security, healthy environments and others that support good living.

Ecuador Grows Without Child Malnutrition Technical Secretariat (STECSD): is the entity in charge of preventing and reducing Chronic Child Malnutrition in Ecuador, through an efficient and timely intersectoral articulation for the construction, implementation and monitoring of sustainable strategies and plans that favor the target population.

Instituto Nacional de Investigaciones Agropecuarias (INIAP): entity in charge of researching, developing technologies, generating processes of Innovation and Technology Transfer in the Agricultural, Agroindustrial and Commercial Forestry sector, to contribute to the sustainable development of Ecuador through the application of science.

The Agency for Phytosanitary and Zoosanitary Regulation and Control (AGROCALIDAD) is responsible for the regulation and control of the health of the agricultural sector and food safety in primary production, promoting productivity and competitiveness for the development of the sector and improving the quality of life of agricultural producers through the implementation of plans, programs and projects for animal health and welfare, plant health and food safety in order to ensure the quality and safety of agricultural production in the country.

- **United Nations Agencies**

**Resident Coordinator Office:** provides support to the coordination processes of the agencies, funds and programmes of the United Nations system, guaranteeing a coherent and effective planning and execution of activities, as well as safekeeping the principle of “leaving no one behind.”

**World Food Program:** Seeks to generate evidence and information on the food and nutritional security situation of small-scale producers and people in informal labor situations; in addition, it will be responsible for the preparation of the policy solutions document in partnership with the government that will strengthen social protection systems, with the economic reactivation of peasant family agriculture producers, and the population in informal labor, addressing the differentiated impact of the crisis.

**Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO):** FAO is the United Nations agency leading the international effort to end hunger. According to FAO's Strategic Framework 2022-2031, the Organization seeks to support the transformation towards more efficient, inclusive, resilient and sustainable agri-food systems for better production, better nutrition, better environment and better life, leaving no one behind. FAO will provide technical assistance for the implementation of prevention and immediate response actions focused on increasing the resilience of the most vulnerable population affected by the socio-economic shocks and stresses caused by the crisis. FAO will be responsible for implementing responses related to the improvement of local food distribution systems focused on the most vulnerable population and the strengthening of institutional and family farming capacities on agricultural management alternatives in a context of fertilizer shortages. Together

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with WFP, it will generate data and evidence on the food and nutrition security situation and the impacts of the crisis on livelihoods.

**International Labor Organization:** The ILO will contribute with the forecasting analysis of impact-related coverage gaps of social protection, the design of an innovative tool to monitor the indicator SDG 1.3.1, the assessment and estimation of costs to close coverage gaps including the analysis of fiscal space to identify sustainable financing sources. With all these inputs, policy recommendations will be designed in collaboration with the agencies of the JP and in consultation with social stakeholders.

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<b>Legal context</b>	<p>Agency name: Food and Agriculture Organization FAO  Agreement title: Country Programming Framework CFP  Agreement date: 2022 - 2025</p> <p>FAO's Country Programming Framework (CPF) is the planning and programming tool that translates FAO's Strategic Framework into action at country level, through a process of consultation with government entities and strategic partners to determine the priorities for support that the country requires from the Organization. These guidelines aim to ensure that FAO's comparative advantage and priorities duly contribute to and are fully incorporated into the new UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF), ensuring FAO's contribution to the 2030 Agenda and the achievement of the SDGs.</p> <p>FAO's operation in Ecuador is based on the Headquarters Agreement signed by exchange of letters on October 10, 1977 by FAO and on December 16, 1977 by Ecuador; and the Agreement for Technical Assistance between the Government of Ecuador and the United Nations, the International Labor Organization, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the International Civil Aviation Organization and the World Health Organization signed on February 10, 1956 and its corresponding amendments.</p> <p>Agency name: World Food Programme  Agreement title: Country Strategic Plan (CSP)  Agreement date: 2017 - 2022</p> <p>This Country Strategic Plan (CSP) positions WFP as a strategic and public policy partner, supporting the Government's efforts to achieve SDGs 2 and 17. WFP promotes the food security and nutrition of priority vulnerable groups through strategic alliances and innovative, culturally sensitive actions integrated into broader social protection platforms and contributing to food sovereignty. WFP implements this CSP in line with government priorities and the UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF), and in coordination with national institutions, contributing to the National Development Plan and achievement of the SDGs</p> <p>Present in Ecuador since 1964, WFP has a strategic partnership with the Government for improving the food security and nutrition of the most vulnerable women, men, girls and boys. WFP has a significant role in complementing the Government's support to refugees and facilitating refugees' integration into host communities; developing resilience to climate change and natural disasters; and enhancing capacities at the national and local levels. WFP also participates in the Inter-Institutional Committee for the Evaluation of the Strategy for Accelerated Reduction of Chronic Child Malnutrition, with the World Bank, the World Health Organization (WHO), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the Ministry of Economic and Social Inclusion, the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Aquaculture and Fisheries, and the Ministry of Public Health.</p> <p>WFP is working on the next CSP. The CSP will be approved in November 2022. The new CSP 2023-2027 will focus on four strategic outcomes: 1. Assisting people in human mobility and affected by emergencies, disasters, and protracted crises. 2. Focus on</p>
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malnutrition with emphasis but not limited on the first 1,000 days, girls, boys, and adolescents. 3. Sustainable and inclusive food systems, and resilience to climate change and other shocks. 4. Service Provision.

Agency name: International Labor Organization (ILO)

Agreement title: Andean ILO Office Strategy Framework for Ecuador

Agreement date: 2022 - 2025

Ecuador has been a Member State of the ILO since 1934. The country has ratified 61 Conventions among which 8 are considered Fundamental Conventions. Regarding social protection, Ecuador has ratified the following conventions:

- Social security (minimum standards) Convention, No. 102 (1952) - ratified in 1974
- Equality of Treatment (Social Security) Convention, No. 118 (1962) - ratified in 1970
- Employment injury Benefits Convention, No. 121 (1964) - ratified in 1978
- Invalidity, Old-Age and Survivors' Benefits Convention, No. 128 (1967) - ratified in 1978
- Medical Care and Sickness Benefits Convention, No. 130 (1969) - ratified in 1978
- Maternity Protection Convention (Revised), No. 103 (1952) - ratified in 1962
- Social policy (Basic Aims and Standards) Convention, No. 117 (1962) - ratified in 1969

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## Workplan Template

Outcome 1		National entities have information and evidence on the food and nutritional security of the vulnerable population in urban and rural areas, the situation of people in informal labor and social protection gaps, to guide national and local responses related to the prevention and response to a food crisis.														
Output	Target/s	List of activities	Time frame <i>Customize as relevant</i>						PLANNED BUDGET				PUNO/s involved	Implementing partner/s involved		
			M1	M2	M3	M4	M5	M6	Overall budget description	Joint SDG Fund (USD)	PUNO Contribution s (USD)	Total Cost (USD)				
Output 1.1  Early warning system, data and analysis developed to guide national and local responses and serve for differentiated attention in vulnerable areas of food deserts.	By 2022, an early warning and information management system has been put in place to monitor the food security situation in selected areas.	1.1.1. Assess food insecurity and malnutrition through the Food Insecurity Experience Scale survey - FIES (SDG 2.1.2) and the Emergency Food Security Assessment-EFSA survey in urban and rural households in cantons with a high prevalence of malnutrition.		x		x					FIES and EFSA survey: Consultants for household data collection and a results analysis specialist.	41,650	185,000	226,650	FAO WFP	GAD MAG STECSD MSP MIES
	By 2022, food deserts have been identified in urban areas to focus early warning responses and actions.	1.1.2 Implementation of a methodology to identify food deserts in urban cantons (cities) with a high prevalence of malnutrition (1 canton per region of the country).			x		x				Identification of food deserts: 1 specialist					



	As of 2022, the National and Local Governments have likely scenarios on the impact of price increases on livelihoods.	1.2.1. Predictive analysis of the impacts of price increases on livelihoods, production, marketing and food costs.	x	x	x	x			Quantitative information gathering (predictive pricing model) for identification of future opportunities: Consultant Team  Estimating the impact of the crisis and opportunities on livelihoods: Consulting team  Development of scenarios by livelihoods group: Consulting Team  Related livelihood risk factors and response options: Consultant team.	35,000	142,800	177,800	WFP	GAD MAG MIES
Output 1.2 Evidence, forecasting, and capacities generated to anticipate and mitigate the impacts of the crisis as an input to strengthen the social protection system	By 2022, a study to forecast the possible impacts of the crisis on the social protection system and informality in Ecuador, insensitive to gender and age have been conducted.	1.2.2. Forecasting analysis on the impact-related coverage gaps of the social protection system and informality in Ecuador, insensitive to gender and age considerations	x	x	x				Technical team to estimate the baseline of informality and social protection gaps in Ecuador.  Methodology for the impact assessment on the new social protection gaps and informality.  Improved capacities of public offices on the methodology employed  Diffusion of results	20,780	3,448	24,228	ILO	MIES IESS INEC
	By 2022, an innovative tool to collect and monitor the SDG 1.3.1 in Ecuador, with special attention	1.2.3. Technical Assistance to design innovative tools to better collect and monitor the SDG 1.3.1 Indicator in Ecuador, with special attention	x	x	x				International assistance from the ILO's Department of Social Protection (SOCPRO) in Geneva and regional specialists on social protection to fulfilling of the Social Security Inquiry (SSI)	8,000	3,448	11,448	ILO	MIES IESS INEC

	has been generated	on the impact-related coverage gaps								Technical team to design a dashboard to report and monitor the final results					
Outcome 2		National and local entities implement comprehensive prevention and immediate response measures to sustainably address the causes of a potential food crisis.													
Output	Target/s	List of activities	Time frame						PLANNED BUDGET				PUNO/s involved	Implementing partner/s involved	
										Overall budget description	Joint SDG Fund (USD)	PUNO Contributions (USD)			Total Cost (USD)
Output 2.1. Improved local distribution systems to facilitate food availability and access to healthy diets, especially for the vulnerable population, through intersectoral coordination of public and private actors.	By 2022, at least 3 agreements for the operation of food distribution spaces in vulnerable areas and/or food deserts (1 canton per region) have been generated.	2.1.1. Coordination with the cantonal intersectoral roundtables of the National Strategy Ecuador Grows Without Child Malnutrition for the assembly of healthy food markets or fairs in vulnerable areas and/or food deserts (1 canton per region).	x	x	x	x	x	x	Articulation of cantonal roundtables and development of educational-communication campaign: 1 technical specialist.	26.133	130.000	156.133	FAO	GAD MAG STECSD MSP MIES	
	By 2022, at least 3 healthy food fairs and markets have been implemented in vulnerable areas or food desert spaces.	2.1.3. Implementation of healthy food fairs and markets promoting direct marketing circuits in vulnerable areas and/or food deserts.				x	x	x	x	Implementation of markets: one technical specialist, supplies for food markets (adjustments, materials for setting up fairs, graphic material).					

	By 2022, a campaign has been launched to raise awareness of healthy consumption at the territorial level and with a national perspective.	2.1.4. To develop an educational and communication campaign for the population on healthy diets at affordable prices within the framework of the GABAs of Ecuador.				x	x	x	x						
Output 2.2. Capacities of family farming strengthened through the installation of Farmers Field Schools for the promotion of sustainable agricultural practices focused on efficient fertilization and control alternatives, soil fertility, and the development of innovation laboratories and biofactories.	By 2022, the methodological design and compilation of practical applications for Farmers Field Schools for innovation in Soil Conservation and Food Security	2.2.1. Design of contents of Farmers Field Schools for innovation in Soil Conservation and Food Security, including approaches to: i) Integrated Pest Management, ii) Technologies for the procurement and efficient use of bio-inputs, iii) GAP, iv) Healthy Food in the framework of the GABA of Ecuador.	x	x						Implementation of innovation Farmer Field Schools: A technical specialist to advise on the design implementation of the field schools.	16.000	200.000	216.000	FAO	MAG AGROCALIDAD INIAP
	As of 2022, at least 3 Field Schools for innovation in Soil Conservation and Food Security have been carried out (1 per region).	2.2.3. Implementation of Field Schools for innovation in Soil Conservation and Food Security			x	x	x	x							
	As of 2022, a virtual meeting has been held to exchange experiences on efficient fertilizer use.	2.2.4 Sharing of experiences in the application of the International Code of Conduct for Fertilizer Use and Handling				x	x	x							
										Workshops					

Output 2.3. Identification and facilitation of bioinput registration processes that promote fertilizer use efficiency.	By 2022, a reference guide consolidating the registration processes for fertilizers and biopesticides will be available.	Systematization of the fertilizer and biopesticide registration process.								Situational diagnosis of the fertilizer and biopesticide registration process: A technical specialist and workshops	10.000		10.000	FAO	MAG AGROCALIDAD
Outcome 3		National Institutions have improved their capacities to implement policies to increase the resilience of the social protection system through innovative tools to assess impact-related coverage gaps sensitive to gender and age situations, sources of financing and participatory consultation													
Output	Target/s	List of activities	Time frame				<th rowspan="2"><th colspan="4">PLANNED BUDGET</th><th rowspan="2">PUNO/s involved</th><th rowspan="2">Implementing partner/s involved</th></th>	<th colspan="4">PLANNED BUDGET</th> <th rowspan="2">PUNO/s involved</th> <th rowspan="2">Implementing partner/s involved</th>	PLANNED BUDGET				PUNO/s involved	Implementing partner/s involved	
										Overall budget description	Joint SDG Fund (USD)	PUNO Contributions (USD)			Total Cost (USD)
Output 3.1  Policy options and recommendations to promote the social protection system's resilience to shocks are created	By 2022, various costing scenarios are evaluated and sustainable sources of financing have been proposed	3.1.1. Technical Assistance to assess and estimate the costs to close the impact-related coverage gaps sensitive to gender and age situations, and to identify sustainable sources of financing domestically or internationally					X	X	X	International assistance from the ILO's Department of Social Protection (SOCPRO) in Geneva and regional specialists on social protection to adapt the Rapid Assessment Protocol (Social Protection Costing Tool) - ILO/RAP	45,750	4,310	50,060	ILO	MIES IESS MEF IFI
	By 2022, policy options to strengthen the social protection system's resilience to shocks have been designed	3.1.2. Technical assistance to design policy recommendations to strengthen the social protection system's resilience to shocks					X	X	X						MIES IESS
		By 2022, a process of participatory	3.1.3. Technical assistance to promote and facilitate a						X	X					

	consultation to assess the policy options recommended to strengthen the social protection system has been carried out	participatory consultation process to assess the policy recommendations to strengthen the social protection system						Technical specialist on social dialogue to design the methodology to facilitate consultation processes.	3,500	2,586	6,086	ILO	Local and community organisations
								Planning and implementation of workshops					
								Soluciones de política para la reactivación económica de los productores de pequeños escala y población en informalidad y su vinculación con los programas de protección social: Especialista técnico	18,250	73,768	92,018	WFP	
								Soluciones de política para el fortalecimiento de los programas de protección social en respuesta al impacto de la crisis en los medios de vida: Especialista técnico					

## Monitoring, accountability, financial management, and public disclosure

*Standard text – do not change*

Reporting on the Joint SDG Fund will be results-oriented, and evidence based. **The Convening/Lead Agent will develop a simple final narrative report and submit it to the Joint SDG Fund Secretariat, through the Resident Coordinator no later than two (2) months after the operational closure of the programme activities.**

The Resident Coordinator will be required to monitor the implementation of the joint programme, with the involvement of Joint SDG Fund Secretariat to which it must submit data and information when requested. Additional insights (such as policy papers, value for money analysis, case studies, infographics, blogs) might need to be provided, per request of the Joint SDG Fund Secretariat.

PUNOs will be required to include information on complementary funding received from other sources (both UN cost sharing, and external sources of funding) for the activities supported by the Fund, including in kind contributions and/or South-South Cooperation initiatives, in the reporting.

PUNOs at Headquarters level shall provide the Administrative Agent with the following statements and reports prepared in accordance with its accounting and reporting procedures, consolidate the financial reports, as follows:

- Annual financial reports as of 31st December each year with respect to the funds disbursed to it from the Joint SDG Fund Account, to be provided no later than four months after the end of the applicable reporting period; and
- A final financial report, after the completion of the activities financed by the Joint SDG Fund and including the final year of the activities, to be provided no later than 30 April of the year following the operational closing of the project activities.

The Project will be using a pass-through fund management modality where UNDP Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office will act as the Administrative Agent. The programmatic UN entity of the Facility shall assume full programmatic and financial accountability for the funds disbursed to it by the Administrative Agent of the Joint SDG Fund (Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office). Such funds will be administered by each UN Agency, Fund, and Project in accordance with its own regulations, rules, directives and procedures. The entity shall establish a separate ledger account for the receipt and administration of the funds disbursed to it by the Administrative Agent. Indirect costs of the Participating Organizations recovered through project support costs will be 7%. All other costs incurred by each PUNO in carrying out the activities for which it is responsible under the Fund will be recovered as direct costs. Procedures on financial transfers, extensions, financial and operational closure, and related administrative issues are stipulated in the Operational Guidance of the Joint SDG Fund. PUNOs and partners must comply with Joint SDG Fund brand guidelines, which includes information on donor visibility requirements.

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## Risk Management

*See further instruction below (delete the instructions before finalizing the ProDoc)*

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Risks	Risk Level: (Likelihood x Impact, as per instructions)	Likelihood: Certain - 5 Likely - 4 Possible - 3 Unlikely - 2 Rare – 1	Impact: Essential – 5 Major - 4 Moderate - 3 Minor - 2 Insignificant - 1	Mitigating measures	Responsible Org./Person
Contextual risks					
New COVID-19 variants might affect national economy and have consequences on social protection, labour fundamental rights and means of live of the population	15	3	5	Technical assistance to the government and social actors to generate strategies and policies to mitigate the impacts of lower than expected economic growth or the emergence of new COVID-19 variants.	ILO WFP FAO
Slow economic recovery after the COVID-19 pandemic	16	4	4		
Emergence of new joint crises that might deepen even more the actual triple food, energy and financial crisis.	12	3	4		
Programmatic risks					
Social actors have difficulties working together in the analysis and agreement of proposals and solutions	12	4	3	Technical assistance to social actors to improve their participation and capacities to reach consensus	ILO WFP FAO
Political and economic instability	16	4	4		
Information lacks the quality expected or needed to carry out the studies of the programme or it has barriers of access.	16	4	4	Close collaboration with the offices in charge of the information systems’ governance to improve its quality and access.	ILO WFP FAO
Institutional risks					
Authorities and civil servants engaged in the activities might rotate frequently during the implementation of the JP	15	5	3	Close collaboration with technical and stable teams of the public institutions to guarantee rapid transitions with entrant authorities.	ILO WFP FAO

Likelihood	Occurrence	Frequency	Consequence	Result
Very Likely	The event is <b>expected</b> to occur in most circumstances	Twice a month or more frequently	Extreme	An event leading to <b>massive</b> or <b>irreparable</b> damage or disruption
Likely	The event <b>will</b> probably occur in most circumstances	Once every two months or more frequently	Major	An event leading to <b>critical</b> damage or disruption
Possibly	The event <b>might</b> occur at some time	Once a year or more frequently	Moderate	An event leading to <b>serious</b> damage or disruption
Unlikely	The event <b>could</b> occur at some time	Once every three years or more frequently	Minor	An event leading to <b>some</b> degree of damage or disruption
Rare	The event <b>may</b> occur in exceptional circumstances	Once every seven years or more frequently	Insignificant	An event leading to <b>limited</b> damage or disruption

	Consequences					
Likelihood	Insignificant (1)	Minor (2)	Moderate (3)	Major (4)	Extreme (5)	
Very likely (5)	Medium (5)	High (10)	High (15)	Very High (20)	Very High (25)	Very High
Likely (4)	Medium (4)	Medium (8)	High (12)	High (16)	Very High (20)	High
Possible (3)	Low (3)	Medium (6)	High (9)	High (12)	High (15)	Medium
Unlikely (2)	Low (2)	Low (4)	Medium (6)	Medium (8)	High (10)	
Rare (1)	Low (1)	Low (3)	Medium (3)	Medium (4)	High (5)	Low

Level of risk	Result
Very High	Immediate action required by executive management. Mitigation activities/treatment options are mandatory to reduce likelihood and/or consequence. Risk cannot be accepted unless this occurs.
High	Immediate action required by senior/ executive management. Mitigation activities/treatment options are mandatory to reduce likelihood and/or consequence. Monitoring strategy to be implemented by Risk Owner.
Medium	Senior Management attention required. Mitigation activities/ treatment options are undertaken to reduce likelihood and/or consequence. Monitoring strategy to be implemented by Risk Owner.
Low	Management attention required. Specified ownership of risk. Mitigation activities/treatment options are recommended to reduce likelihood and/or consequence. Implementation of monitoring strategy by risk owner is recommended.

### Budget per UNSDG Categories

UNSDG BUDGET CATEGORIES	PUNO 1 ILO		PUNO 2 WFP		PUNO 3 FAO	
	Joint SDG Fund (USD)	PUNO Contribution (USD)	Joint SDG Fund (USD)	PUNO Contribution (USD)	Joint SDG Fund (USD)	PUNO Contribution (USD)
1. Staff and other personnel	16,250	13,790	9400	301,568	51000	530,000
2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials	0		0		13633	
3. Equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture (including Depreciation)	0		0		0	
4. Contractual services	48,000		45500		9500	
5. Travel	8,000		18000		5000	
6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts	0		0		0	
7. General Operating and other Direct Costs	5,780		2187		0	
<b>Total Direct Costs</b>	<b>78,030</b>		<b>75087</b>		<b>79133</b>	
8. Indirect Support Costs (Max. 7%)	5,462		4881		5539	
<b>TOTAL Costs</b>	<b>83,492</b>	<b>13,790</b>	<b>79,968</b>	<b>301,568</b>	<b>84,672</b>	<b>530,000</b>

### Signature of Joint Programme document and Fund Transfer Request as per UNSDG budget categories.

I hereby confirm that the funds requested are in accordance with the approved Work Plan & Joint Programme Document. \* I also certify that the copy transmitted to the MPTF Office is a true copy of the original which is secured by the RC Office. I have received documentation from Participating Organizations demonstrating Committed amounts where applicable. I also confirm that the PUNOs' indirect cost does not exceed 7%.

**RESIDENT COORDINATOR  
SIGNATURE**



**Matilde Mordt (a.i.):**  
Date and Signature

08-Jun-2022

DocuSigned by:



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<b>ILO Representative SIGNATURE</b>	<b>Italo Cardona:</b> Date and Signature 
<b>WFP Representative SIGNATURE</b>	<b>Alessandro Dinucci:</b> Date and Signature 
<b>FAO Representative SIGNATURE</b>	<b>Agustin Zimmermann:</b> Date and Signature 