Joint SDG Fund

Joint Programme Final Narrative Report

PORTOFLIO ON INTEGRATED POLICY AND LNOB

Cover page

Date of Report: *4 / April / 2022*

Programme title, Number and Country
Country: CHILE **Joint Programme (JP) title**: NODO Platform: Improving social protection and inclusion of the elderly through ICT **MPTF Office Project Reference Number[1]**: 00119077

Programme Duration
Start date[2] 2 January 2020 **Original End date[3]** 31 December 2021 **Actual End date[4]** 28 February 2022 **Have agencies operationally closed the Programme in its system?:** Yes **Expected financial closure date[5]:** Last day of May.

Participating Organizations / Partners
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[1] The MPTF Office Project Reference Number is the same number as the one on the Notification message. It is also referred to as "Project ID" on the project's factsheet page on the MPTF Office GATEWAY.
[2] The start date is the date inserted in the original ProDoc submitted and approved by the Joint SDG Fund.
[3] As per approval of the original project document by the relevant decision-making body/Steering Committee.
[4] If there has been an extension, then the revised, approved end date should be reflected here. If there has been no extension approved, then the current end date is the same as the original end date. The end date is the same as the operational closure date which is when all activities for which a Participating Organization is responsible under an approved MPTF / JP have been completed. As per the MOU, agencies are to notify the MPTF Office when a programme completes its operational activities. Please see MPTF Office Closure Guidelines.
[5] Financial Closure requires the return of unspent balances and submission of the Certified Final Financial Statement and Report.

Programme Budget (US$)			
Total Budget (as per Programme Document, without co-funding): USD 1,550,000			
Agency/Other Contributions/Co-funding (if applicable): USD 2,208,936			
Joint SDG Fund Contribution[6] **and co-funding breakdown, by recipient organization**:			

Agency/others	Joint SDG Fund contribution	Co-funding	Total
UNDP	985.635	230.136	1.215.771
FAO	359.990	205.600	565.590
ILO	204.375	223.200	427.575
Total	**1.550.000**	**658.936**	**2,208,936**

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[6] Joint SDG Fund Contribution is the amount transferred to the Participating UN Organizations – see MPTF Office GATEWAY.

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Executive summary

Project NODO has developed the largest and most comprehensive digital Ecosystem for the elderly and their networks. Considering the negative consequences of COVID-19, in May 2020 NODO redirected its initial efforts to strengthen and support the response of the Chilean government to mitigate the pandemic's effects on the elderly population. NODO Emergency Platform was introduced as new digital social service that links, refers, and manages requests from older persons and their families with an institutional support network across the country. Between 2020 - 2021, the initiative has directly **supported almost 50,000 requests**, reinforcing the value of partnerships as an essential element of social inclusion, and using technologies as a key element to confront the challenges of this new landscape.

Beyond the pandemic, NODO implemented a permanent digital support network. **NODO Ecosystem** includes three digital services: i) **NODO 60+**, a pilot community app that connects older persons with public social services in 12 municipalities (6 urban-6 rural). To ensure their sustainability, 40 professionals have been trained to insert and use the platform in 10 Centers for Elderly in 5 regions and the program considered new budget to will be extended to 2022; (ii) **MecuidoTecuido**, a digital national community for caregivers that works as a support network for training and selfcare, that will be escalated in 2022 as a new social policy led by the National Subsystem for Support and Care (SNAC) "Chile Cares", to cover additional vulnerable groups: caregivers of children and persons with disability; and (iii) **Siempreaprendiendo**, which offers free online courses and other tools to train workers of public and private institutions that work with and assist older persons. This platform will be sustainable in 2022 by the national government through an agreement with a Chilean University.

Finally, NODO Ecosystem developed an awareness-raising and communication strategy comprising 15 publications; 8 podcasts; 10 tutorial videos; 6 short films; 5 events with national authorities; 5 webinars. Additionally, NODO exposed the project at international level through SDG Fund and UNDP (in international day of older persons).

Result 1: Estimated rate of completion as of 31 Dec 2021: 100%
Currently, NODO Emergency Platform is available for its use country wide. During 2020 -2021, almost 50,000 requests have been received. Of these, 67% correspond to calls made by women and 3% to women in rural areas. The most important achievement is that the model it has become a regular Public Policy led by the Chilean government, and it contemplates resources to extend for 2022. Since February 2022 the platform was adapted for The National Service of Disability (SENADIS) to attend new vulnerable group and their caregivers.

Result 2: Estimated rate of completion as of 31 Dec 2021: 100%
Regarding accurate data collection, mixed participatory methodologies with over 150 participants were applied for the development of digital platforms, considering older persons, caregivers, specialists, local organization leaders, government and SNU officials. For territorial intervention management, a baseline survey of 533 beneficiaries (56% older women) and a follow-up survey of 396 (60% older women) were conducted. Territorial intervention also included monitoring of 285 beneficiaries' networks, and NODO 60+ Platform provided georeferenced and multidimensional information on older persons. Regarding the promotion of a more inclusive vision of the elderly, NODO Project focused on training government officials and other professionals that work with the elderly on gender and human rights approach on aging, reaching about 300 participants. Furthermore, the E-learning Platform offers free online courses on social gerontology, gender and human rights, social protection, and care work. In 2021, 502 people completed courses on the platform, including SENAMA professionals. Also, through the communication strategy, activities and media products were developed and disseminated, focusing on the promotion and education of diversity of old age and aging.

I. Overall progress and priority, cross-cutting issues

I.1 Context and the overall approach

Ensuring an adaptive and strategic JP
There have been no formal changes in the JP's approach, strategy, theory of change or expected results. Nevertheless, and considering the COVID-19 pandemic, the project adapted its initial action in alliance with government requests towards developing an innovative and articulated response to mitigate the effects of the pandemic on the elderly population - which is one of the most affected by the pandemic in the country- accelerating processes, with positive and sustainable results. In this way, the project was adapted to a new needs assessment, incorporating solutions adjusted to the confinement context. The project made a reprograming for 11% of the budget. Based on that the Emergency NODO Platform was created. As a result, Fono Mayor was strengthened, through the use of the Emergency NODO Platform and the expansion with new professionals.In 2021, some activities such as the evaluation process and territorial intervention are adjusted in the calendar, to have a positive impact on project results, as well as its impact at a national level.

Link with UNDAF/ UNSD Cooperation Framework
NODO Project is linked to the *United Nations Development Assistance Framework* (UNDAF) for Chile 2019-2022. The Framework was signed between the Government and the United Nations System on August 1st, 2019. The project is linked to the Strategic Priority 3 – Social Development: Chile reduces inequalities and increases access to quality social services and protection for all people, to ensure social inclusion, improve their quality of life, guarantee human rights and achieve gender equality; and to the Direct effect No. 5 on Social Development: "By 2022, the institutions and social actors expand opportunities for the exercise of rights and inclusion of priority populations, thus reducing inequalities and vulnerabilities".
Available: https://chile.un.org/es/download/53766/98430

COVID-19 impact
Considering the negative consequences of COVID-19, in May 2020 NODO redirected its initial efforts to strengthen and support the response of the Chilean government. The objective was to mitigate the pandemic's effects on the elderly population. The result was NODO Emergency Platform, a new digital social service that links, refers, and manages requests from older persons and their families with an institutional support network across the country. The initiative has directly **supported almost 50,000 requests**, reinforcing the value of partnerships as an essential element of social inclusion and using technologies as a key element to confront the challenges of this new landscape. It resulted in a new social programme implemented in 2021 by the government and it considered a budget to extend the model in 2022.Since February 2022 the platform was adapted for The National Service of Disability (SENADIS) to attend new vulnerable group and their caregivers.

On a local level, through the territorial intervention in 12 municipalities in 2021, territorial managers worked directly with older persons (project beneficiaries), arranging for specific needs to be met, especially when voluntary and compulsory quarantine measures and social restrictions were set in place. Because territorial managers generated Interactor Boards and networks with social organizations, government institutions and local programs directed at the elderly, they were able to ensure prompt solutions to urgent matters, such as health issues, economic benefits, and even support climate related responses.

I.2 Update on priority cross-cutting issues

UN Development System reform - UN coherence at the country level
- The JP Fund was fundamental in strengthening inter-agency work at all levels, coordinating visions and methodologies to generate a major impact and dissemination of the project.
- In the first stage of the pandemic, the UN system led by the RC, discussed with the Government a proposal aimed at repurposing and reprogramming NODO project to respond the sanitary crisis. The joint strategy and coordination structure has proven to be sufficiently flexible to respond to emergencies and crises. The

organization's work is regularly reviewed in light of national priorities, resulting in programmatic and financial adjustments.

- NODO project contributed to the articulation of different PUNO agencies (PNUD, FAO, OIT, PMA, CNULCD, CEPAL, UNESCO, OPS, UNFPA) in order to collaborate for the government to build the National Strategic Orientations for aging in Chile 2021-2030 in which a meeting was held on August 18th, 2021. As a result, all agencies focused their knowledge and expertise in favor of the national agenda of elderly.
- Inter-agency work was relevant to reinforce the transversality of gender and human right approach and spread this model for counterparts and professionals of the national government through courses, training and certifications.
- Generating synergies between the agencies in terms of communications saved costs and favored a greater impact for the dissemination of the project on diverse scales.

Going beyond "business as usual" to produce catalytic results at scale
- NODO Project in articulation with the RCO and the collaboration of different PUNO agencies (PNUD, FAO, OIT, PMA, CNULCD, CEPAL, UNESCO, OPS, UNFPA) cooperated with the government to build the National Strategic Orientations for aging in Chile 2021-2030.
- The Caregiver Network Platform MecuidoTecuido, that is focused on providing support to informal caregivers of the elderly, will extend to caregivers of other persons, such as children, persons with disabilities or health related conditions, among others. This initiative has been established for 2022, through an agreement with the National Subsystem of Supports and Care (SNAC).
- Regarding Chile's Cooperation Framework 2019-2022, NODO Project has contributed to the Strategic Priority 3 - Social Development: *Chile reduces inequalities and increases access to quality social services and protection of all people, in order to ensure their social inclusion, improve their quality of life, guarantee human rights and achieve gender equality*. This Strategic Priority is met through two Direct Effects:

Direct Effect 5: By 2022, institutions and social actors expand opportunities for the exercise of rights and inclusion of priority populations, thus decreasing inequalities and vulnerabilities. NODO Project directly contributes through the escalation of NODO Project products and government programs to indicator 5.4 "*Percentage of measures and/ or public policies aimed at the inclusion of priority populations, facing situations of vulnerability, in which UNS has contributed with inputs and/ or technical advice prepared by the public institutions, in year t."* Also, escalation of NODO Emergency Platform indirectly contributes to Indicator 5.6 "*Number of laws, programs and strategies for prevention and eradication of violence for reasons of gender and age elaborated and / or approved*", because it has strengthened SENAMA's capacity to receive and manage domestic violence and abuse cases against older persons, especially older women. Also, the project's work to strengthen mental health and physical and food security are key elements to mitigate the conditions of vulnerability of the elderly.

Direct Effect 6: By 2022, access to quality public services and social protection mechanisms expands, favoring participation of people in development, with an emphasis on children, older persons and indigenous groups. NODO Project contributes to indicator 6.3 "*Percentage of policies and/ or programs designed or executed by the government oriented to achieve healthier environments, habits and lifestyles, in which SNU has contributed with inputs and/ or technical advice, divided by total policies and/ or programs designed or executed in this area in year t.*"

SDG acceleration

In regard to SDG 1, Target 1.3.

- NODO Emergency Platform model resulted in a new social public policy programme. The platform is a digital social service that links, refers, and manages requests from older persons and their families with an institutional support network across the country. Key results: Between 2020 and 2021 NODO Emergency Platform has managed 49.071 requests. The government has committed a national budget for their continuous implementation (231.674 USD in 2021 and 320.145 USD for 2022).
- The MecuidoTecuido platform, designed by the project during 2020-2021, resulted in a new social component of the "Home Care Program'' led by the National Office for the Elderly. This platform is a digital national community for caregivers that works as a support network for training and selfcare. Key results:

During 2021 the platform received more than 1000 visits and consolidated a network with almost 100 users. Additionally, the government committed USD 231.674 approx. for the scaling platform in 2022 to the National Subsystem for Support and Care (SNAC) "Chile Cares", in order to cover additional vulnerable groups: children and persons with disability.

In regard to SDG 2, Target 2.1.
- In 2020, an online training on Food and Nutrition for the elderly was carried out for more than 100 caregivers of elderly people belonging to Long Stay Establishments (SENAMA) throughout the national territory. The training is available for future trainings and access through the Siempreaprendiendo platform.

In regard to SDG 5, Target 5.2.
- Publications and communicational activities towards gender awareness and empowerment, and promotion of a positive and inclusive vision of the elderly.
- The territorial intervention included the identification and work along with of key actors and networks involved in prevention and protection of women against gender violence, as well as institutions that advocate for victims, and manage justice and reparation in these situations.
- NODO Emergency Platform has contributed to strengthening the institutional capacity of responding to gender violence, especially against older women, as well as contributing to a better and more adequate information gathering on cases, to make violence against older women more visible through the registration, identification and derivation of Domestic Violence cases.

In regard to SDG 5, Target 5.4.
- Publication of the study "Economic Valuation of Household Work and Unpaid Care (TDCNR) of the elderly in Chile."
- Publication and elaboration of e-learning course "Take care of yourself to care: Tools for self-care of caregivers." available on Siempreaprendiendo Platform. Between October and December 14th, 173 people have enrolled in this course.
- Caregivers Platform MecuidoTecuido.

In regard to SDG 10, Target 10.2.
- The E-learning Platform Siempreaprendiendo will contribute awareness raising and eliminate stereotypes, advancing in the elimination of barriers that exclude the elderly from the community. As key results, from October 1, 2021, to December 11, 2021, 12,850 visits were registered to the page, 950 people have enrolled in one or more courses, and 502 people have completed at least one of them.
- From the territorial intervention perspective, the work contributed to the visibility and strengthening in the territories of the institutional networks and public services (such as the Fono Mayor), generating links between community organizations and institutions, as well as promoting a positive social image of the elderly among beneficiaries. Through neighborhood signed commitments, the Committee for Good Aging in most NODO territories established strategies and alliances to continue working on the empowerment and promotion of old age and aging. A gender and human rights approach is present in most neighborhood commitments.

Policy integration and systems change
- NODO project and its coordinated response with the government in the context of the pandemic strengthened the capacity for adaptation, flexibility and reaction in different areas of action of the United Nations System in Chile.
- NODO project favored the articulation of various ministries and services (National Service for the Elderly, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Social Development and Family), generating a comprehensive and scalable policy in the field of care for old people in Chile.
- NODO project promoted a space for articulation among all the United Nations agencies aimed at strengthening the strategies of the aging policy for the next decade.

Contribution to improvement of the situation of vulnerable groups
- The vulnerable groups identified in NODO Project are older persons, older women, older rural women and informal caregivers of the elderly, especially women.

- In regards to NODO Emergency Platform, 49.071 requests that directly referred to older persons immediate needs were managed throughout 2020 and 2021. Most of the calls seek information and support in regards to social benefits, of which "Emergency Family Income", stands out. On health matters, most calls were in regards to the vaccination process and quarantine mandates. Other overriding requests include "Legal Information", information on residential care or housing, emotional and psychological support, and conditions to access public programs. Over 90% of requirements registered in 2020 and 2021 have been resolved. Since February 2022 the NODO platform was adapted for The National Service of Disability (SENADIS) to attend new vulnerable group.
- Through the territorial intervention, 285 older persons, of which 61% were women, were directly impacted by the strengthening of social ties and support of community networks. 101 territorial beneficiaries live in rural communities, of which 58% are older women.
- Caregivers of the elderly, especially women, are part of the indirect target group of NODO Project. Besides working directly with caregivers in different territories as well as working to strengthen organizational ties across the country, the Caregiver's Platform MecuidoTecuido has 86 registered users, who are already accessing training, information and a community network of caregivers.
- Indirectly, the project has provided support to vulnerable target groups mostly through beneficiaries' networks, their families, neighborhoods, communities, etc. The territorial intervention registered 210 people connected to older persons networks through NODO 60+ Platform. This means that the people connected and using the platform are providing support to older persons which they have some sort of relationship or connection, strengthened through territorial intervention.
- Another way of indirectly supporting NODO Project's target groups is through the E-learning platform, since it has provided adequate training to SENAMA professionals to better understand the aging process, human rights and gender approach to old age, the social protection system in Chile, and adequate care work for the elderly. These professionals will now have a better understanding of aging and old age and adequately support towards the elderly population.

Estimated number of individuals that were reached through JP efforts:
- NODO Emergency Platform:49.071 (67% women)
- Territorial intervention: 285 older persons (61% women)
- Caregiver's Platform MecuidoTecuido: 86 individuals (aprox 85% women)
- Strengthening of social networks through NODO 60+ Platform: 210 (93% women)
- E-learning Siempreaprendiendo Platform: 502 finalized courses (46% women)

Mainstreaming Gender equality and women empowerment
- Besides including SDG 5 as one of the main goals of NODO Project, operationalization of activities was checked and validated according to PUNO's gender specific terms and objectives.
- Project monitoring considers indicators disaggregated by gender, both in outcomes and outputs. 9 out of 14 proposed program/output indicators measure changes in gender equality. Technical orientation documents were constructed to ensure gender approach in compliance to these indicators.
- In addition to situational analysis of older persons for the design of the program, the recollection of information and diagnoses throughout implementation include analysis disaggregated by sex and age, and gender analysis, identifying differences and inequalities among women and men, both in the direct target group (older persons) and indirect target group (caregivers). This can be verified in all territorial diagnosis reports, and in NODO Series 60+, the 7 publications on specific research conducted by NODO Project.
- Adequate resources were specifically assigned to ensure gender mainstreaming, and NODO team were given training in 2020 to guarantee gender approach in all stages of the project. SENAMA and municipalities involved in NODO Project, also received training, grossing approx. 125 professionals and government officials in 2020. Training continued and expanded in 2021, through 4 open conversational workshops and 2 training activities, amounting to approx. 179 participations, of which 86% were women.
- Communication strategy ensures gender inclusive language and use of images, as well as content addressing gender inequalities. During 2021, communicational activities towards gender awareness and empowerment, and promotion of a positive and inclusive vision of the elderly, included the dissemination of 8 podcasts, 4 webinars, and 3 short videos on issues surrounding older persons and gender specific subjects, sensitive to the intersection of ageism and sexism, violence and abuse towards older persons, rural men and women, among other issues.

- Project design and implementation included consultations with various civil society organizations working with the elderly, and in 2021 collaboration was focused on designing a sustainability plan for the project and deepening of key gender issues regarding women, older women, and care workers. Surveys and validation workshops were conducted with 25 social actors that promote gender equality, including government institutions such as the Ministry of Women and Gender Equality (Ministerio de la Mujer y Equidad de Género), National Service for Women and Gender Equality (SERNAMEG), and Foundation for the Promotion and Development of Women (PRODEMU).

Estimated % of overall disbursed funds spent on Gender equality and Women empowerment by the end of JP: 20% of total funds of NODO Project were allocated to SDG 5. Funds are mostly disbursed in human resources, communication strategy, and design and implementation of NODO Emergency Platform and Caregivers Platform MecuidoTecuido.

Human rights

Universal Periodic Review 2019, Recommendation 125.90 "Streamline efforts and include the participation of relevant stakeholders, including civil society, to reduce marginalization of older persons and increase their inclusion in society". NODO Project worked strategically through Interactor Boards that included relevant stakeholders, both private and public institutions, and civil society organizations of older persons, in the local intervention plans targeted on improving the social inclusion of older persons, as well as in the sustainability strategies of the project. Stakeholders include the National Institute for Human Rights (INDH), SENAMA Buen Trato and Human Rights Program for the Elderly, Judicial Corporation's Legal Defense for Older Adults Programs, and National Coordinator Board on Older Persons Human Rights (social organization).

The CRPD Committee 2016:40 recommends that the State includes women, children, and older persons with disabilities in policies to protect against violence that take into account gender, disability and age. It also requests the State to set up an independent oversight mechanism to register reported cases and monitor service providers. Through NODO Emergency Platform, the project has strengthened the capacity of the State to react to situations of violence against older persons victims of violence or abuse, especially women and people with disabilities or physical restrictions. The platform also provides a technological system for the registration and monitoring of cases.

The Special Rapporteur on extreme poverty and human rights 2016 (mission to Chile in 2015) recommends that there be greater investment in community care facilities and measures to give economic recognition to the work done by unpaid care workers. Through the creation of MecuidoTecuido Platform, which in addition to providing support and information to caregivers, has been incorporated as a public policy tool to enhance the protection and formalization of care work of all types. Also, through NODO Series 60+, a comprehensive analysis of the contribution of elderly unpaid domestic and care work to the national GDP was published.

CEDAW Committee 2018: 43 recommends that the State party intensify its support programmes for rural women, guarantee access to adequate health care and education and provide a detailed analysis of the situation of rural women in its eighth periodic report. NODO focused on 6 rural communities, seeking to strengthen the support networks of older women. In addition, through the publication of a study on rural people in Chile, it has brought forth the vulnerable situation that older persons, especially older women, and even more, indigenous women, migrant women, poor women, and women with disabilities are in relation to the urban elderly population.

Partnerships

Participating United Nations Organizations (PUNO) and United Nations Country Team (UNCT) expertise
- The project established monthly work meetings with the Technical Committee (UNDP, ILO, FAO & representative of the United Nations Resident Coordinator in Chile).
- NODO Project in articulation with the RCO and the collaboration of different PUNO agencies (PNUD, FAO, OIT, PMA, CNULCD, CEPAL, UNESCO, OPS, UNFPA) cooperated with the government to build the National Strategic Orientations for aging in Chile 2021-2030.
- NODO Project worked in spaces for collaboration and exchange of experiences to receive support and contribute to generating synergies on territorial intervention, such as UN WOMEN and UNESCO.

Co-leadership and government participation
- NODO established a collaborative work model with SENAMA in all stages and components of the project: monthly meetings with all departments, joint events, webinars and publications, exchange training between teams, and design of new policies and evaluations collaboratively.
- Furthermore, SENAMA's regional offices participated in the implementation of the pilot in 12 municipalities. Additionally, NODO 60+ platform was inserted as a model in 10 Day Centers for Elderly in 5 new regions of the country, which are different from the pilot project.
- The project established coordination with 12 municipalities through continuous meetings (online and in person) with authorities and departments dedicated to the elderly.
- NODO created alliances to enrich the ecosystem and escalate the platforms. Specifically, with "Digital Hospital", a programme of the Ministry of Health, and with the National Subsystem for Support and Care (SNAC) "Chile Cares" of the Ministry of Social Development and Families.

Participation of other stakeholders
- The success of this joint initiative is due to the participation of hundreds of people who collaborated in the various stages and through all its components: *elderly, leaders, territorial groups in urban and rural areas, civil society organizations, foundations, neighborhood councils, neighborhood organizations, women's groups, indigenous people, informal caregivers, specialists, academics, research centers and universities*. At a national level, NODO Project worked with a baseline of 108 key social actors that work on/with elderly issues.
- At the local level, NODO created 10 Interactors Boards in localities with key actors to coordinate and implement the project. In total, the project worked with 220 institutional partners and local organizations. In terms of results, 89% of local institutional partners are satisfied with the project.
- At territorial level, NODO Project created "Committees for Good Aging" as an organization formed by groups of neighbors which aim to generate a support network for elderly among the immediate community. Commitment and work plan of the Committee are materialized documents called Neighborhood Commitments for Good Aging, which provides the guidelines for concrete actions, initiatives, projects made by the community and local key actors.
- NODO Project developed an alliance with the National Foundation "Conecta Mayor" aimed at closing the digital breach of the elderly. Through this alliance, 87 beneficiaries of NODO Project receive cellular devices with internet connection specially designed for use by the elderly.

Mobilizing additional funding and/or financing

Mobilization of Fund 2020-2021
- Considering the impact of NODO Emergency Platform in 2020, the Chilean government signed an agreement with UNDP to commit additional resources to extend the project in 2021, approximately USD 231.674.
- NODO Project developed an alliance with the National Foundation "Conecta Mayor" aimed at bridging the digital divide for the elderly. Through this alliance, 87 beneficiaries of NODO project receive cellular devices specially designed for use by the elderly. NODO territorial teams delivered and trained older persons in the use of devices.
- In order to strengthen the MecuidoTecuido Platform, SENAMA and NODO Project developed an alliance with the Digital Hospital of the Ministry of Health, who provided a health professional to respond to the requirements of caregivers.
- NODO's territorial team provided support to social organizations for application to the National Fund for the Elderly, 24 projects were submitted and 3 were awarded.

Mobilization of Fund for NODO Sustainability 2022
In the national budget defined and approved in 2021 there are approximately **616.465 USD** committed by the government to extend initiatives of NODO project in 2022.

Strategic meetings

Type of event	Yes	No	Description/Comments
Annual JP development	x☐	☐	*Strategic meetings with government officials and other partners:*

partners'/donors' event*			• Meeting with the government to build the National Strategic Orientations for aging in Chile 2021-2030. • Meetings with Conecta Mayor Foundation and Digital Hospital to strengthen digital connection. • Validation workshops with key actors from the Chilean government, academics, local organizations of the elderly and civil society on NODO Ecosystem. Several strategic events with PUNO officials were organized to officially launch and disseminate NODO Project, the different digital platforms, and several publications. Government officials, such as the Minister of Social Development and Family and the Director of SENAMA, participated in several events. • NODO Emergency Platform Launch, 21/08/2020. • Launching of publication "Aging and support networks in Chile. Challenges and proposals for the social integration of the elderly in urban and rural contexts", 23/04/2021. • NODO Project Launch, 04/05/2021. • NODO App 60+ Launch, 29/09/2021. • Launching of publication "Rural Communities and Environments in Chile. An exploration on elderly population", 05/10/2021. • NODO Caregiver's Platform MecuidoTecuido Launch, 06/10/2021. Launching of publication "Emergency Platform Stories. Experiencing Challenges and response to the pandemic", 04/11/2021.
Final JP event (closing)	x☐	☐	We made two strategic workshops to close, present evaluations and transfer learning and best practices. - A presential Workshop to present result and evaluate sustainable policies with government and NODO team (6 y 7 December of 2021). - UN workshop to present and learning and best practices for the interagency work from the NODO experience with different agencies (UNPD, ILO, FAO, ECLAC, WHO) it held on 7 January of 2022.
Other strategic events	x☐	☐	Strategic meetings with government officials and other partners: • Meeting with the government to build the National Strategic Orientations for aging in Chile 2021-2030. • Meetings with Conecta Mayor Foundation and Digital Hospital to strengthen digital connection. • Validation workshops with key actors from the Chilean government, academics, local organizations of the elderly and civil society on NODO Ecosystem. Several strategic events with PUNO officials were organized to officially launch and disseminate NODO Project, the different digital platforms, and several publications. Government officials, such as the Minister of Social Development and Family and the Director of SENAMA, participated in several events. • NODO Emergency Platform Launch, 21/08/2020. • Launching of publication "Aging and support networks in Chile. Challenges and proposals for the social integration of the elderly in urban and rural contexts", 23/04/2021. • NODO Project Launch, 04/05/2021. • NODO App 60+ Launch, 29/09/2021. • Launching of publication "Rural Communities and Environments in Chile. An exploration on elderly population", 05/10/2021. • NODO Caregiver's Platform MecuidoTecuido Launch, 06/10/2021. Launching of publication "Emergency Platform Stories. Experiencing Challenges and response to the pandemic", 04/11/2021.

Innovation, learning and sharing

NODO Project used the design and implementation stages of the project as learning opportunities to innovate and identify the best strategies for implementation, community engagement, and interagency collaboration. Several documents were prepared as technical guidelines, as well as compilation of good practices and learnings, such as: "Digital Dialogues. NODO Project's experiences on dissemination and awareness raising"; "Activating and strengthening elderly networks. Best practices and learnings in NODO Project territorial intervention"; and "Best practices and learnings in NODO Project for interagency projects".

In terms of knowledge generation, the project focused on gender and age group analysis of different census databases, and new information emerging from participatory investigations with stakeholders, partners or older persons and caregivers. These investigations, all published and disseminated on a national and regional level, aim to maximize the capacity and adequacy of government programs towards the elderly, as well as initiatives that arise from the private sector, NGOs or civil society organizations. The publications are:

- Emergency Platform Stories. Experiencing Challenges and Response to the Pandemic. Recommended citation: Proyecto NODO (2021). Historias del FONO Mayor en pandemia. Testimonios sobre desafíos y respuestas a la pandemia. Santiago de Chile, Sistema de las Naciones Unidas en Chile.
- Behaviors and Needs of Older Persons during COVID Pandemic. Situational Challenges in Chile. Recommended citation: Proyecto NODO (2021). Hábitos y necesidades de personas mayores en pandemia. Análisis de situación y desafíos estructurales en Chile. Santiago de Chile, Sistema de las Naciones Unidas en Chile.
- Older Persons and Unpaid Work in Chile. Economic Perspective and Valuation. Recommended citation: Proyecto NODO (2021). Personas mayores y trabajo no remunerado en Chile. Perspectiva y valoración económica. Santiago de Chile, Sistema de las Naciones Unidas en Chile.
- Older Persons and Territories. Innovation and Local Leadership in Chile. Recommended citation: Proyecto NODO (2021). Personas mayores y territorios. Santiago de Chile, Sistema de las Naciones Unidas en Chile.
- 12 Older Voices. Conversations on Human Rights, Gender Equality and Sustainable Development. Recommended citation: Proyecto NODO (2021). 12 voces mayores. Conversaciones sobre derechos humanos, igualdad de género y desarrollo sostenible. Santiago de Chile, Sistema de las Naciones Unidas en Chile.
- Good Practices in Gender and Human Rights. Guidelines for Inclusive Management. Recommended citation: Proyecto NODO (2021). Manual de Género y Derechos Humanos. Guía de contenidos y sugerencias para la gestión inclusiva. Santiago de Chile, Sistema de las Naciones Unidas en Chile.
- Rural Communities and Environments in Chile. An Exploration on Elderly Population. Recommended citation: Proyecto NODO (2021). Comunidades y entornos rurales en Chile. Análisis y perspectivas sobre población mayor. Santiago de Chile, Sistema de las Naciones Unidas en Chile.
- Aging and support networks in Chile. Challenges and proposals for the social integration of the elderly in urban and rural contexts. Recommended citation: Caro, S., Matus, C., Rojas, M., Bustamante, B. y Soto, K. (2021). Envejecimiento y redes de apoyo en Chile. Desafíos y propuestas para la integración social de las personas mayores en contextos urbanos y rurales. Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile y Sistema de las Naciones Unidas en Chile.

NODO Project also carried out socialization of the project and knowledge generation through digital media:
- 8 podcasts and 4 webinars on different issues regarding the elderly, with the participation of older persons with diverse life experiences, key social actors and professionals that work closely with the elderly. A special focus was placed on older women, older rural women and caregivers.
- 10 tutorial videos on using the App NODO60+ with focus in rural old person.
- 3 videos and 3 audios (for visual or radio use) on gender violence towards older women, care work and mental health.
- 5 launching events with national and PUNO authorities.

All products can be viewed on NODO Youtube: https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCjrHSt7a_fzQp9SIjx21_xg

II. Final Results

Overall progress

X **All expected results achieved**

☐ Majority of expected results achieved
☐ Only some expected results achieved
Please, explain briefly:

Contribution to Fund's global results

⇨ **Contribution to Joint SDG Fund Outcome 1 (as per targets set by the JP)**
Integrated multi-sectoral policies to accelerate SDG achievement implemented with greater scope and scale

Joint SDG Fund Outcome 1 "Integrated multi-sectoral policies to accelerate SDG achievement implemented with greater scope and scale", the project contributed to indicators:

1.1: Integrated multi-sectoral policies have accelerated SDG progress in terms of scope: 2. (i) NODO Emergency Platform allows to coordinate the responses between different public services. (ii) Caregiver Network Platform "MecuidoTecuido" which generates and facilitates interaction, communication, collaboration, training and support for and between caregivers.

- 1.2: Integrated multi-sectoral policies have accelerated SDG progress in terms of scale: 2 (i) NODO Emergency Platform improved the response capacity and coverage of Fono Mayor, which made its evaluation possible as a public policy. (ii) By 2022, Caregiver Network Platform "MecuidoTecuido" is expected to reach 1,515 caregivers, so the SENAMA's Home Care Program made resources available to maintain and strengthen the platform.

⇨ **Contribution to Joint SDG Fund Output 3 (as per targets set by the JP)**
   o Integrated policy solutions for accelerating SDG progress implemented

Joint SDG Fund Output 3 "Integrated policy solutions for accelerating SDG progress implemented", the project contributed to indicators:

- 3.1: # of innovative solutions that were tested (disaggregated by % successful-unsuccessful): 4. The four platforms (NODO Emergency; MecuidoTecuido; Siempreaprendiendo; NODO60+) that make up the NODO Ecosystem have been successfully tested.
- 3.2: # of integrated policy solutions that have been implemented with government national partners: 3. (1) Emergency NODO Platform model, (2) Caregiver Network Platform MecuidoTecuido and (3) "Strategic orientations for older persons in Chile 2021-2030".
- 3.3: # and share of countries where national capacities to implement integrated, cross-sectoral SDG accelerators has been strengthened: (1) Chile, through SENAMA.
  The methodological experience of NODO Project has been shared both regionally and internationally, especially how gender analysis played a role in the development and implementation of the project. This has been used by UN Women Headquarters System Coordination Division, in a Guidance note on gender analysis and in a online gender course on how to mainstream gender in an interagency project, in collaboration with Gender Specialist Annalise Moser. This Guidance Note will be available in 2022 to all agencies. Also, for the second event of a cycle of webinars for strengthening gender capacities, coordinated by the Gender Area of the Regional Hub and the M&E Area of RBLAC, Gender Specialist of NODO Project presented the experience on gender analysis in NODO Project planning.

JP Outputs and Outcomes

⇨ **Achievement of expected JP outputs**
- Product 1.1 "Community networks, designed participatively, that provide services to the elderly": (i) Percentage of key institutions/ actors involved in the design of the network out of the total number of key stakeholder institutions: the final achievement is 52%; (ii) Percentage of key institutions/ actors that promote gender equality that participate in the design of the network out of the total number of those that participate in the network design: the final achievement is 45%; (iii) Number of work strategies/ approaches to ensure the inclusion of players in the network, with a tested and/ or validated gender approach: the final result is 13

work strategies; (iv) Percentage of key themes/ aspects according to women's and men's needs, identified in the diagnosis that are integrated into the design of the network/ platform: the final percentage is 100%; (v) Percentage of key gender issues/ issues identified in the diagnosis that are integrated into the network/ platform design: the final achievement is 100%.

- Product 1.2 "National and regional public institutions, and other social organizations, use data and knowledge created through the support networks": (i) Percentage of platform users that perceive the inputs/ recommendations from the network as useful: the final achievement is 94%; (ii) Percentage of inputs generated by the network and the platform that incorporates information disaggregated by sex and with gender analysis: the final percentage is 90%.

- Product 2.1 "Community networks implemented and evaluated at the municipal level": (i) Percentage of key local individual/ institutional stakeholders participating in the network, in each municipality, disaggregated by sex: the final percentage is 43%; (ii) Number of pilot projects implemented and evaluated at the municipal level: the final result is 11 pilots implemented and evaluated; (iii) Percentage of municipal gender-equality focused pilots implemented and evaluated out of the total number of pilots: the final achievement is 100%; (iv) Number of interactions completed through the network/ platform: 4.266 as of November 2021, increasing daily; (v) Percentage of satisfaction of people that benefited from the platform, disaggregated by sex: the final achievement is 85%; (vi) Level of satisfaction of individual/ institutional partners that provide services to the network/ platform, disaggregated by sex: the final achievement is 89%.

- Product 2.2 "Consolidated caregivers support system aimed at redistributing these tasks and improving the quality of caregivers": (i) Percentage of tools/ inputs according to gender that provide care and that are a part of the network design: the final percentage is 59%; (ii) percentage of people providing care and that are highly satisfied with the network/platform's response to their problems or needs, disaggregated by age and gender: the final achievement is 80%.

⇨ **Achievement of expected JP outcomes**

Outcome 1: "In 2022, institutions and social entities work in an intersectoral manner to develop and implement policies to address inequality, vulnerability and social exclusion": (i) indicator 1 "Number of policies, programs or other national or subnational initiatives that include recommendations, findings or inputs generated through the networks/ platform and other things adopted by the participating institutions and organizations": NODO Project resulted in **2 new social programmes**; of which one, MecuidoTecuido Platform, will be escalated in 2022 by the National Subsystem for Support and Care (SNAC) "Chile Cares", in order to cover additional vulnerable groups: children and persons with disability. On the other hand, the UN System in Chile, through the representation of 5 of its agencies (UNDP, ILO, OPS/OMS, FAO, UN Women) participated in the consultation of the "**Strategic orientations for older persons in Chile 2021-2030**", a guideline that SENAMA is preparing for a future national policy on old age. (ii) indicator 2 "Number of initiatives aimed at reducing gender inequality amongst the elderly adopted by the participating organizations and institutions": the two approved programmes contribute to reducing gender inequalities. The MecuidoTecuido Platform has a specific focus on women caregivers, while Fono Mayor, through the use of NODO Emergency Platform, has strengthened the capacity of Fono Mayor to react to situations of violence against older persons victims of violence or abuse, especially women and people with disabilities or physical restrictions.

Outcome 2: "The elderly have access to support networks created at a community level and available social benefits, in an articulated manner": (i) indicator 1: "Percentage of elderly people receiving services/ benefits through the network in each municipality, disaggregated by sex and age groups (60 - 70 years, and 70 years and over)", the project had a 100% achievement, the original goal of the territorial component was to reach 270 older persons, however, the project had 285 active beneficiaries. Of these, 61% are women and 65% are over the age of 70; (ii) Indicator 2: Percentage of older persons who perceive the interactions made through the network as significant, disaggregated by sex and age groups. According to the satisfaction question added in the follow-up survey, 76% of the beneficiaries are satisfied with their participation in NODO. If we consider only women the satisfaction rate is 77%, and if we consider only people over 70 years of age it is 73%; (iii) Indicator 3: Perception index on old age in the municipalities involved, disaggregated by sex and age groups. The project achieved a significant improvement in the perception of old age among its beneficiaries in two dimensions: "perception of dependency in old age" and "perception of unproductivity in old age". Both averaged

a change of 9.4%. However, the follow-up survey included the statement "Participating in NODO Project has helped me to improve my view on old age and ageing", with which 67% agreed or strongly agreed.

⇨ **Monitoring and data collection:**

The project applied a baseline survey -including beneficiary group and control group- in the 12 municipalities where the project was implemented. The sample consisted of 533 people, 56% of whom were women and 44% men. The follow-up survey was applied in 11 municipalities and obtained 396 surveys, that is, an achievement rate of 88%, of which 60% were women and 40% were men. The territorial intervention model also contemplates the registration and monitoring of 285 beneficiaries' networks during the territorial intervention phase.

On the other hand, the project developed an internal registration and monitoring platform to follow up the territorial implementation (nodogestion.cl). The platform was designed considering registration needs to account for project indicators, as well as the territorial management monitoring needs. Thus, NODO's central coordination team was provided with monitoring information throughout the implementation of the project.

Finally, a participatory qualitative evaluation took place in the last semester of the project and focused on the training and strengthening of networks around older persons. The qualitative evaluation included 15 interviews, 6 virtual workshops with local teams and actors and 7 face-to-face participatory workshops with beneficiaries and their networks.

III. JP finalization and evaluation

Final JP evaluation and lessons learned
The date when the evaluation was launched (month/year): November 2021 January 2022
The date when the evaluation report was approved (month/year): February 2022

Main finding of the JP Evaluation
The NODO Platform has meant a contribution at the technical and institutional level since it has strengthened the practice of interagency work, supported the government at a key time and issue that needed a quick and useful response, has generated knowledge through its communication strategy and knowledge management and training. It has achieved all the effects and products proposed in the Results Framework, achieving compliance with the indicators and in several of them, exceeding the established goals.

- Assessment of the criterion of **relevance**: The Programme is considered HIGHLY PERTINENT both by the government and by the Agencies and estates of the United Nations System of Chile, participants, and non-participants of the same.
- Evaluation of the **effectiveness**: The Programme is considered as HIGHLY SATISFACTORY EFFECTIVENESS in relation to the achievement of its objectives since, in the analysis of compliance with the indicators of the Results Matrix, it had no deficiencies in the achievement of these.
- Assessment of the **efficiency**: The Programme is considered as HIGHLY SATISFACTORY EFFICIENCY since the resources were used properly and in a timely manner.
- Assessment of the **sustainability** criterion: The continuity of the technological solutions (platforms) of the Programme are valued as HIGHLY PROBABLE in their continuity since the risks are almost insignificant for sustainability. The territorial model is valued as MODERATELY PROBABLE in its continuity because there are moderate risks to its sustainability.
- **Cross-cutting approaches**: The NODO Platform included the gender and human rights perspective in the elaboration and implementation of the Programme, generating disaggregated indicators and relevant information for the design of public policies, identifying gaps, power relations, inequalities, and discriminatory practices, with a gender-differentiated approach. Also contributing to the mainstreaming of gender issues to strengthen the visibility of care roles, gender-based and age-based violence, among other issues that significantly affect the elderly and especially women.

Lessons learned
Interagency coordination increases the impact of the project

- Interagency work is strengthened by experiences as a NODE.
- Adapt the work dynamics in such a way that we could carry out what we had to do, flexibility as a concept must be present when designing and implementing.

Alliance with the government (SENAMA) and other actors
- Synergy of work in conditions of horizontality from the design onwards contributed to the appropriation and possibilities of sustainability.
- Learning from different visions of the same reality.
- Possibility of generating a programme whose products have a high probability of becoming public policy.

Comprehensive evaluation of the NODO Platform
- A remarkable good practice implemented within the framework of the programme has been the realization of various evaluations (impact, qualitative and external final evaluation) applying different but complementary methodologies and focuses, seeking to deepen a holistic understanding of the intervention.

After the JP: follow-up and possibilities for sustainability of the impact and further scaling

NODO results in Sustainable Policies and scaling for other vulnerable groups:
NODO implemented a sustainable plan coordinated with the government and private institutions to establishment NODO Ecosystem and their platforms such as national public programmes for elderly. The model's significant results prompted the government to commit resources to scale up the platforms to other vulnerable groups.

Sustainable programme for elderly that scale for persons with disability
- Fono Mayor - NODO Emergency Platform: Project NODO compromised strengthening the Fono Mayor model through NODO Emergency Platform as a public policy in Chile 2020 and 2021. Considering the impact and results in improving the social support and networks for elderly, the government adopted the model as a component of the National Programme of Good Treatment for the Elderly (Buen Trato-SIAC Platform) and resources for 2022 have been comprised in the national budget.
- In February of 2022 the NODO Emergency platform was adapted to attend a new vulnerable group, and government lead by the National Service of Disability (SENADIS) started to use the model and platform to refers, and manages requests from persons with disbality and their families with an institutional support network across the country.

Care networks elderly scale up and amplify for children and people with disabilities
- Caregiver Network Platform "MecuidoTecuido": To achieve sustainability, since 2020, NODO Project worked with SENAMA in order to reinforce the public policy for caregivers. As a result, MecuidoTecuido is a new component of the national programme "Home Care", which incorporates informal caregivers as a target group, delivering training courses, suitable material for the fulfillment of their work, connection with other caregivers and also improving their level of self-care. SENAMA considered resources to continue and extend the platform for the year 2022.
- Additionally, considering the impact of MecuidoTecuido, government comprised resources to scaling the platform in 2022 by the National Subsystem for Support and Care (SNAC) "Chile Cares", to cover additional vulnerable groups such as children and persons with disability.

Sustainable Community model adopted by the government
- Platform NODO 60+: The pilot was finalized by the project in 12 municipalities. To ensure sustainability, NODO team has trained almost 40 professionals since October 2021 to insert and use the platform in 10 Centers for Elderly in 5 new regions of the country (Antofagasta, Maule, Ñuble, La Araucanía and Magallanes). Within the guidelines of Day Centers, the articulation of networks is established as a central element of the intervention, highlighting the importance of generating permanent coordination with territorial actors that offer services for the elderly, and guiding elderly people in compliance with individual care plans. Within this framework, the use of NODO60+ App is proposed as a technological tool that will facilitate articulation with institutional and community networks. In addition, SENAMA considered resources to continue and extend the platform for the year 2022, which will allow extension to use time of the App

NODO60+, from which operation will be evaluated to generate scalability strategies and projection of its use.

Sustainability made by alliance public and private sector
- Siempreaprendiendo plataform which offers free online courses and other tools to train workers of public and private institutions that work with and assist older persons, was transformed in a repository with courses and material about elderly. The national government through SENAMA sign an agreement with a Private Chilean University in order to extend the operation of the platform for the year 2022.

NODO promotes a sustainable model in territorial intervention:
The territorial intervention has also developed guidelines for the sustainability of JP's results. Through the inclusion of communities, the participatory approach of NODO Project aims to place older persons at the center of decisions and implementation of projects and programs. Thus, in the majority of NODO territories the "Committee for Good Aging" was formed by leaders of different territorial and functional organizations such as neighborhood councils, elderly clubs, sports and cultural clubs, etc. As a final result of the intervention, a Neighborhood Commitment was signed, which establishes concrete actions, activities and projects defined collectively. In addition, links have been established between the directors of local development of the communes and SENAMA, and between leaders of clubs for the elderly and the Program for the Elderly.

Annex 1: Consolidated Final Results

1. JP contribution to global Fund's programmatic results
- *Provide data for the Joint SDG Fund global results (as per targets defined in the JP document).*

Global Impact: Progress towards SDGs
Select up to 3 SDG *indicators* that your Joint Programme primarily contributed to (in relation to SDG targets listed in your JP ProDoc)
> SDG 1: Target 1.3: Implement country-wide policies and social protection systems for all, including setting minimum standards, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable.
> SDG 2: Target 2.1: By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round.
> SDG 5: Target 5.2: Eliminate all forms of violence against all women in the public and private spheres.

Global Outcome 1: Integrated multi-sectoral policies to accelerate SDG achievement implemented with greater scope and scale

Outcome indicators	Expected final target	Final result	Reasons for variance from planned target (if any)
1.1: Number of integrated multi-sectoral policies that accelerated SDG progress in terms of scope[7]	2	2	
List the policies: • Emergency NODO Platform (component of "Fono Mayor") • Caregiver Network Platform "MecuidoTecuido" (Component of "Cuidados Domiciliarios" programme)			
1.2: Number of integrated multi-sectoral policies that accelerated SDG progress in terms of scale[8]	1	2	
List the policies: • Emergency NODO Platform (component of "Fono Mayor") • Caregiver Network Platform "MecuidoTecuido" (Component of "Cuidados Domiciliarios" programme)			

Global Output 3: Integrated policy solutions for accelerating SDG progress implemented

Output indicators	Expected final target	Final result	Reasons for variance from planned target (if any)
3.1 Number of innovative solutions that were tested (disaggregated by % successful-unsuccessful)	1	4	
3.2: Number of integrated policy solutions that have been implemented with the national partners in lead	3	3	

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[7]Scope=substantive expansion: additional thematic areas/components added or mechanisms/systems replicated.
[8]Scale=geographical expansion: local solutions adopted at the regional and national level or a national solution adopted in one or more countries.

3.3: # and share of countries where national capacities to implement integrated, cross-sectoral SDG accelerators has been strengthened	1	1

Did your Joint Programme contribute to strengthening of national capacities to implement integrated, cross-sectoral SDG accelerators?

X Yes

☐ No

Explain briefly:

2. Results as per JP Programmatic Results Framework
- *Present final JP results in the following template as per JP's Programmatic Results Framework*

Result / Indicators	Baseline	Expected final target	Final Result	Reasons for variance from planned target (if any)
Effect 1: In 2022, institutions and social entities work in an intersectoral manner to develop and implement policies to address inequality, vulnerability and social exclusion				
Outcome 1 indicator 1: Number of policies, programs or other national or subnational initiatives that include recommendations, findings or inputs generated through the networks / platform and other things adopted by the participating institutions and organizations	NA	2	3	
Outcome 1 indicator 2: Number of initiatives aimed at reducing gender inequality amongst the elderly adopted by the participating organizations and institutions	NA	1	2	
Output 1.1: Community networks, designed participatively, to provide services to the elderly				

1.1.1: Percentage of key institutions/ actors involved in the design of the network out of the total number of key stakeholder institutions	89	50%	82,4%	
1.1.2: Percentage of key institutions/ players promote gender equality that participate in the design of the network out of the total number of those that participate in the network design	34	20%	57,6%	
1.1.3: Number of work strategies/ approaches to ensure the inclusion of players in the network, with a tested and / or validated gender approach	0	2	13	
1.1.4: Percentage of key themes/ aspects according to women's and men's needs, identified in the diagnosis that are integrated into the design of the network/ platform	15	40%	100%	
1.1.5: Percentage of key gender issues/ issues identified in the diagnosis that are integrated into the network / platform design	2	50%	100%	
Output 1.2: National and regional public institutions, and other social organizations, use data and knowledge created through the support networks				
1.2.1 Percentage of platform players that perceive the inputs/ recommendations from the network as useful	NA	70%	93%	
1.2.2 Percentage of inputs generated on the network and the platform that incorporates information disaggregated by sex and with gender analysis	NA	70%	90%	
Outcome 2. Effect 2: The elderly have access support networks created at a community level and available social benefits, in an articulated manner				

Outcome 2 indicator 1: Percentage of elderly people receiving services/ benefits through the network in each municipality, disaggregated by sex and age groups (60 - 70 years and 70 years and over)	The baseline data will be defined by the impact evaluation.	60%	100%	
Outcome 2 indicator 2: Percentage of older people who perceive the interactions made through the network as significant, disaggregated by sex and age groups.	The baseline data will be defined by the impact evaluation.	70%	76%	
Outcome 2 indicator 3: Perception index on old age in the municipalities involved, disaggregated by sex and age groups	The baseline data will be defined by the impact evaluation.	Change perception 10%	Change perception 9,4%	The perception of old age among beneficiaries at the beginning of the project was good (according to the baseline data). Therefore, it was difficult to generate a significant impact. However, the follow-up survey included the statement "Participating in NODO Project has helped me to improve my view on old age and ageing", with which 67% agreed or strongly agreed.
Outcome 2 indicator 4 Number of requests made by elderly people or their Caregivers, managed through NODO Emergency platform.	4.300	25.000	49.071	
Output 2.1 Community networks implemented and evaluated at the municipal level				
2.1.1 Percentage of key local individual / institutional stakeholders participating in the network, in each municipality, disaggregated by sex	30 (average number of key players in each municipality)	40%	43%	
2.1.2 Number of pilot projects implemented and evaluated at the municipal level	NA	10	11	

2.1.3 Percentage of municipal gender-equality focused pilots implemented and evaluated out of the total number of pilots	NA	100%	100%	
2.1.4 Number of interactions completed through the network/ platform	0	1350	4.266	
2.1.5 Percentage of satisfaction of people that benefited from the platform, disaggregated by sex	NA	80%	85%	
2.1.6 Level of satisfaction of individual/ institutional partners that provide services to the network / platform, disaggregated by sex	0	70%	89%	
Output 2.2 Consolidated caregivers support system aimed at redistributing these tasks and improving the quality of caregivers				
2.2.1 Percentage of tools / inputs according to gender that provide care and that are a part of the network design	17	50%	59%	
2.2.2 Percentage of people providing care and that are highly satisfied with the network/platform's response to their problems or needs, disaggregated by age and gender	0	80%	80%	

Annex 2: Strategic documents

2.1. Contribution to social protection strategies, policies and legal frameworks

Strategic documents developed or adapted by JP

Title of the document	Date when finalized (MM/YY)	Focus on extending social protection coverage (Yes/No)	Focus on improved comprehensiveness of social protection benefits (Yes/No)	Focus on enhancing adequacy of social protection benefits (Yes/No)	Focus on improving governance, administration and/or implementation of social protection system (Yes/No)	Focus on cross-sectoral integration with healthcare, childcare, education, employment, food security, etc. (Yes/No)	If published, provide the hyperlink
12 Older Voices. Conversations on Human Rights, Gender Equality and Sustainable Development.	04/2021	No	No	No	Yes	No	https://proyectonodo.cl/wp-content/uploads/2021/12/NS-05-12-Voces-Mayores.pdf
Older Persons and Unpaid Work in Chile. Economic perspective and valuation.	04/2021	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	https://proyectonodo.cl/wp-content/uploads/2021/12/NS-03-Personas-Mayores-y-Trabajo-No-Remunerado-en-Chile.pdf
Behaviors and Needs of Older Persons during COVID Pandemic. Situational challenges in Chile.	04/2021	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	https://proyectonodo.cl/wp-content/uploads/2021/12/NS-02-Habitos-y-Necesidades-de-las-personas-mayores-en-pandemia.pdf
Good Practices in Gender and Human Rights. Guidelines for inclusive management.	06/2021	No	No	No	Yes	No	https://proyectonodo.cl/wp-content/uploads/2021/12/N

							S-06-Manual-de-genero-y-derechos-humanos.pdf
Aging and support networks in Chile. Challenges and proposals for the social integration of the elderly in urban and rural contexts.	05/2021	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1_QVdnHj4-wCwZxCDULOo531Nqxesh1V4/view
Digital Dialogues. NODO Project's experiences on dissemination and awareness raising.	12/2021	No	No	No	Yes	No	
Activating and strengthening larger networks. Best practices and learnings in Project NODO territorial intervention.	12/2021	No	No	No	Yes	No	
Best practices and learnings in Project NODO for interagency projects	12/2021	No	No	No	Yes	No	
Technical Guidelines for NODO Territorial Intervention - Fase 1	12/2020	No	No	No	Yes	No	
Technical Guidelines for NODO Territorial Intervention - Fase 2	12/2020	No	No	No	Yes	No	
Technical Guidelines for Gender and Human Rights Approach in NODO Project.	12/2020	No	No	No	Yes	No	
Nodo Project, Strengthening networks for the elderly in Chile	01/2022	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	

Strategic documents for which JP provided contribution (but did not produce or lead in producing)

Title of the document	Date when finalized (MM/YY)	Focus on extending social protection coverage (Yes/No)	Focus on improved comprehensiveness of social protection benefits (Yes/No)	Focus on enhancing adequacy of social protection benefits (Yes/No)	Focus on improving governance, administration and/or implementation of social protection system (Yes/No)	Focus on cross-sectoral integration with healthcare, childcare, education, employment, food security, etc. (Yes/No)	If published, provide the hyperlink
Guidance note on gender analysis and online course on mainstreaming gender throughout interagency projects, developed by UN Women Headquarters System Coordination Division, in collaboration with Gender Specialist Annalise Moser.	2022	Yes	No	No	No	No	

2.2. Focus on vulnerable populations

Strategic documents developed or adapted by JP

Title of the document	Date when finalized (MM/YY)	Focus on gender equality and women empowerment (Yes/No)	Focus on children (Yes/No)	Focus on youth (Yes/No)	Focus on older persons (Yes/No)	Focus on other group/s (List the group/s)	Focus on PwDs (Yes/No)	Included disaggregated data by disability - and whenever possible by age, gender and/or type of disability (Yes/No)
Rural Communities and Environments in Chile. An exploration on elderly population.	09/2021	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes, rural areas	No	No
Older Persons and Territories. Innovation and local leadership in Chile.	09/2021	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No
Emergency Platform Stories. Experiencing Challenges and response to the pandemic.	06/2021	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No

Strategic documents for which JP provided contribution (but did not produce or lead in producing)

Title of the document	Date when finalized (MM/YY)	Focus on gender equality and women empowerment (Yes/No)	Focus on children (Yes/No)	Focus on youth (Yes/No)	Focus on older persons (Yes/No)	Focus on other group/s (List the group/s)	Focus on PwDs (Yes/No)	Included disaggregated data by disability - and whenever possible by age, gender and/or type of disability (Yes/No)

Annex 3: Results questionnaire

- *Complete online using the following link:* https://forms.office.com/r/DfvPvaGfsg.

Annex 4: Final report on JP evaluation