

IMPROVING SYNERGIES BETWEEN SOCIAL PROTECTION AND PUBLIC FINANCE MANAGEMENT



Second progress report
January - December 2021

DCI-HUM/2019/408-767_GLO/19/19/EUR



© UNICEF/Dejongh



IMPROVING SYNERGIES BETWEEN SOCIAL PROTECTION AND PUBLIC FINANCE MANAGEMENT

Second progress report
January – December 2021

DCI-HUM/2019/408-767_GLO/19/19/EUR



Contents

1.	Executive summary	10
2.	Introduction	14
3.	Programme results	20
	3.1. Assessment results against outcomes	20
	3.2. Fostering the link between social protection and public finance management	21
	3.3. Strengthening social protection systems through advocacy, national dialogue and coordination	25
	3.4. Supporting the social protection response to the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic	29
	3.5. Extending social protection coverage to workers in the informal economy	31
	3.6. Improving gender equality in social protection coverage	34
	3.7. Improving disability-inclusiveness of social protection systems	39
	3.8. Improving shock-responsiveness of the social protection systems	42
4.	Managing for results, communication and visibility	46
5.	Working in partnership with the European Union, United Nations and International Financing Institutions	50
6.	Challenges and lessons learned	54
7.	Responding to high-level opportunities for 2022	57
	Annexes	
	Annex 1. Progress against the outputs of the monitoring and evaluation framework of the Global Action	59
	Annex 2. Progress against the outcomes of the monitoring and evaluation framework of the Global Action	71
	Annex 3. Summary of interventions and achievements in the eight partner countries of Approach 1	76
	Annex 4. Summary of interventions and achievements in the ten partner countries of Approach 2	80
	Annex 5. Communication and visibility	83
	Annex 6. Key challenges and correctives actions of the country Projects	89
	Annex 7. Review of the Multiannual Indicative Plan (2021-2027) of the Europe Programme (partners countries of the SP&PFM Programme)	92

Appendix 1. Cross Country Component of Approach 1

Appendix 2. Global Component of Approach 2

Appendix 3. Angola

Appendix 4. Burkina Faso

Appendix 5. Cambodia

Appendix 6. Ethiopia

Appendix 7. Nepal

Appendix 8. Paraguay

Appendix 9. Senegal

Appendix 10. Uganda

Appendix 11. Bangladesh

Appendix 12. Cabo Verde

Appendix 13. Côte d'Ivoire

Appendix 14. Ecuador

Appendix 15. Malawi

Appendix 16. Myanmar

Appendix 17. Nigeria

Appendix 18. Peru

Appendix 19. Sri Lanka

Appendix 20. Togo

Acronyms

ABND	Assessment Based National Dialogue
ADB	Asian Development Bank
ASPC	Advancing Social Protection in Cambodia
BMZ	Federal Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development of Germany
CODI	Core Diagnostic Instrument
COVID-19	Coronavirus disease
DFAT	Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade of Australia
EC-INTPA	Department for International Partnerships of the European Commission
ECLAC	Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean
ESCAP	Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
EU	European Union
EUD	European Union Delegations
FCDO	Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office
FEAPD	Federation of Ethiopian Associations of Persons with Disabilities in Ethiopia
FIPE	Fundação Instituto de Pesquisas Econômicas
FUE	Federation of Uganda Employers
GCSPF	Global Coalition for Social Protection Floors
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GEG	GirlsEmpoweringGirls in Uganda
GIZ	German Agency for International Cooperation
ID Poor	Identification of Poor Households Programme in Cambodia
IDA	International Development Association of the World Bank Group
IDPs	Internally Displaced Persons
IFIs	International Financial Institutions
ILO	International Labour Organization
IMF	International Monetary Fund
INFF	Integrated National Financing Framework
Irish Aid	Department of Foreign Affairs of the Government of Ireland
ISPA	Interagency Social Protection Assessments
ITC ILO	International Training Center of the ILO
Lao PDR	Lao People's Democratic Republic
MIP	Multi-annual Indicative Programme
MIS	Management information system
MoLSA	Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs of Ethiopia
Norad	Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation
NSPP	National social protection policy
NSPS	National social protection strategy
NSR	National Social Registry

ODA	Official Development Aid
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
PFM	Public Finance Management
PSPN	Productive Safety Net Programmes in Ethiopia
RMT	Result Monitoring Tool of the ILO
SADC	Southern African Development Community
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SHI	Social Health Insurance
SNR	Single National Registry
SP&PFM	Improving synergies between social protection and public finance management
SP4ALL	Social Protection for All
SPIAC-B	Social Protection Inter-Agency Cooperation Board
SPPOT	Social Protection Policy Options
SS	Social Security
SSI	Social Security Inquiry
TV	Television
UAS	Union d'Action Syndicale in Burkina Faso
UI	Unemployment insurance
UN	United Nations
UN Women	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
UNPRPD	UN Partnership on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF	United Funds for Children
USP2030	Universal Social Protection 2030 partnership
WB	World Bank
WSM	We social movements



1. Executive summary

This interim report presents the progress and results made under the Programme “[Improving synergies between social protection and public finance management](#)” (hereafter, SP&PFM Programme)” by the European Union (EU), the International Labour Organization (ILO) as part of its [Flagship Programme on building social protection floors](#), the United Funds for Children (UNICEF) and the Global Coalition for Social Protection Floors (GCSPF). The report focuses on results achieved during the period January to December 2021, building on the inception report (October 2019- April 2020) and the first progress report that captured the progresses made in 2020. While the SP&PFM Programme continued to face challenges posed by the COVID-19 pandemic, as well as other political and social changes and instabilities in some countries, in general, critical progress was made towards the overall objective of the SP&PFM Programme of achieving universal and sustainable social protection coverage in partner countries, through strengthening the synergies between social protection and public finance management.

This consolidated report summarizes the key results under the two approaches adopted for the SP&PFM Programme. This includes the achievements by the eight countries (i.e. Angola, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Ethiopia, Nepal, Paraguay, Senegal and Uganda) of Approach 1 benefiting from three years technical support, facilitated by cross-country support. Country projects under Approach 1 were implemented through collaboration between the four partner organizations, e.g. the EU, ILO, UNICEF and the GCSPF (for the latter, only in four countries: Cambodia, Nepal, Senegal, Uganda). In addition, the report summarizes key results from the global component and ten countries of the Approach 2 that received shorter-term technical support from the ILO with focus on the COVID-19 pandemic response: Bangladesh, Cabo Verde, Côte d’Ivoire, Ecuador, Malawi, Myanmar, Nigeria, Peru, Sri Lanka and Togo.

Key results achieved in 2021

The SP&PFM Programme contributed to increase universal coverage of social protection in partner countries, by strengthening social protection systems and public finance management linkages, building on the response to the COVID-19 pandemic and to other vulnerabilities also as a key opportunity.

The SP&PFM Programme improved partner countries’ design and financing of social protection systems in support to their efforts to achieve SDGs 1 and 10.

▶ In particular, in 2021, the Programme supported the development and dialogue for the adoption of national social protection policies and laws, for instance the National Integrated Social Protection Framework in Nepal, the Family Package Policy in Cambodia, as well as the Social Security Code in Senegal and the National Social Health Insurance Law in Togo.

- ▶ Following efforts deployed in 2020, the SP&PFM Programme continued supporting the design and endorsement of a number of social protection schemes and programmes, including to respond to the COVID-19 crisis, such as the Employment Retention through Subsidy Disbarment Programme in Bangladesh, the COVID-19 cash transfer measures for the tourism sector in Sri Lanka, extension of the pension scheme for workers in the informal economy in Togo, the Internationally Displaced Persons Programme in Ethiopia, and Uganda’s first urban social protection programme for adolescent girls.
- ▶ The Programme also contributed to strengthen the link between social protection and PFM and social protection financing in partner countries by:
 - undertaking gender-sensitive social protection expenditure reviews in Angola, Burkina Faso, and Senegal;
 - supporting assessments of possible financing options in Angola, Côte d’Ivoire, Ethiopia and Malawi;
 - conducting actuarial valuations to strengthen social insurance financial sustainability in Ethiopia and Nepal;
 - providing costing and actuarial simulations for the determination of sustainable parameters for the extension of coverage to workers in the informal economy (Malawi, Togo) or introduction/reform of unemployment benefits (Ecuador, Myanmar, Peru);
 - developing evidence around the economic case for social protection in Cabo Verde, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Malawi, Paraguay;
 - building capacity on public finance management, programme-based and performance-based budget, social budgeting in Angola, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Malawi, Nepal, Paraguay, Senegal, Uganda, including for civil society organizations.

The SP&PFM Programme supported partner countries in implementing and monitoring effective gender-sensitive and disability-inclusive social protection systems and programmes for all, while ensuring financial sustainability and macro-economic stability. The Programme supported the improvement of administrative and delivery mechanisms or M&E frameworks of schemes or programmes in several countries resulting in coverage extension through notably:

- ▶ expanded national single registries (Burkina Faso, Cabo Verde, Nigeria, Senegal);
- ▶ improved management system of social insurance institutions (Burkina Faso, Cabo Verde, Côte d’Ivoire, Nepal, Togo);
- ▶ improved identification and delivery mechanisms including but not only among vulnerable people (Paraguay, Uganda), persons with disabilities (Cambodia, Senegal), older people (Cabo Verde, Nepal, Uganda);

- ▶ increased awareness on social protection among local governments and population, including social insurance among workers in the informal economy (Cabo Verde, Côte d'Ivoire, Ethiopia, Nepal, Paraguay, Senegal, Togo, and Uganda);
- ▶ enhanced monitoring and evaluation frameworks (Cambodia). To date, only 3 countries have reported sex-disaggregated indicators (Cabo Verde, Cambodia and Ecuador) and 17 have social protection data coverage among persons with disabilities. The Programme will continue working with partner countries to improve availability of gender- and disability-sensitive social protection indicators, notably to report to the SDG indicator 1.3.1.

The SP&PFM Programme assisted partner countries in developing and applying shock-sensitive social protection programmes and systems adapted to the needs of those living in protracted fragility and crises.

- ▶ At policy level, Peru has integrated a comprehensive unemployment insurance programme into the priority objectives of the National Policy for Decent Employment, and Nepal is about to adopt the new National Integrated Social Protection Framework which includes a strong component on shock-response.
- ▶ Several countries have improved the shock-responsiveness of their social protection systems with the direct support of the SP&PFM Programme: Bangladesh (Employment Retention Programme), Cambodia (shock-responsive family package), Ecuador (improved qualifying conditions for the unemployment insurance scheme), Ethiopia (internally displaced persons programme), Myanmar (parameters of the unemployment benefit insurance system), Sri Lanka (immediate cash-transfer measure to support workers in the tourism sector).

To ensure overall coherence and achievement of the ultimate objectives of the SP&PFM Programme, the cross-country component of Approach 1 and the global component of Approach 2 provided pivotal technical and managerial support. Key achievements under these two components are:

- ▶ the smooth running of the Programme and effective coordination among implementing partners, notably around the evaluability and mid-term evaluation;
- ▶ important improvement in the communication and visibility of the Programme (webinar with socialprotection.org, social media posts, programme brochure and the website);
- ▶ the establishment and organization of the first meeting of the Programme Advisory Board;
- ▶ in-depth technical backstopping, in particular on PFM, extension of social protection, unemployment protection,

social protection statistics, management information systems, actuarial and legal aspects, all of which contributed to the exchange of experiences across countries through meetings and sharing of country outputs;

- ▶ support to national civil society networks in four partner countries to engage on social protection and PFM, and to promote a rights-based approach to social protection;
- ▶ support to country teams to engage with the EU Delegations on leveraging new partnership opportunities on social protection as part of the 2021-2027 Global Europe Programming.
- ▶ In terms of global knowledge and capacity building,
- ▶ the cross-country component trained the SP&PFM Programme's staff (GCSPF, ILO, UNICEF) and partners (EU Delegations) on the linkage between social protection and PFM;
- ▶ advanced the global research project on the multiplier effects of social protection expenditures (with seven country cases completed);
- ▶ launched the preparation and improvement of new global tools (i.e. ISPA tool on social protection financing and the EU Guidance Package on Social Protection across the Humanitarian-Development Nexus); and
- ▶ contributed to the achievements of the UN Partnership on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (cost estimate of social protection for persons with disabilities, country programmes in Cambodia, Ethiopia and Senegal).

Finally, the global component smoothly closed the 10 country projects of the first call of the Approach 2, and successfully completed the second call of this Approach with six new countries now on board:

- ▶ Africa: Kenya, Zambia (extension of social health insurance coverage).
- ▶ Americas: Colombia (social protection and transition to formal economy of migrant workers).
- ▶ Asia: Lao PDR (sustainable financing of social protection and extension to workers in the informal economy), Viet Nam (universal and sustainable multi-tier child benefit).
- ▶ Central Europe: Kyrgyz Republic (social protection and economic inclusion of persons with disabilities).

Figure 1. Results highlights



Looking forward

The COVID-19 pandemic period has seen many governments prioritizing social protection in their immediate responses as well as stimulus packages for the recovery. This has underlined the importance of increasing social protection coverage, applying rights-based approaches to social protection and made clear the crucial responsibility of the State in providing social protection benefits and services. To this end, the UN Secretary-General launched the Global Accelerator on Jobs and Social Protection for Just Transitions in September 2021, that will support countries technically, financially and politically to create 400 million jobs in the green, care and digital economy, to develop national social protection systems providing adequate protection to the 4 billion people currently without coverage; and to facilitate “just transitions” enabling the structural transformation of the economy and society (decarbonisation, digitalization, formalization). Such priority on extending social protection is also reflected in the Europe Programme 2021-2027, including in almost all countries of the SP&PFM Programme. Both the Global Accelerator and the EU interventions at country level constitute a real opportunity for the SP&PFM Programme to join forces for achieving universal social protection.

To this end, the Programme will continue building on strong partnerships as well as evidence and advocacy efforts that have been carried out so far to achieve universal, adequate,

resilient and sustainable social protection, more than ever needed in the current context of uncertainty and economic volatility. While the Programme was disrupted by a number of external factors, including a resurgence in COVID-19 cases, political instability in some contexts and internal factors such as the late release of the second tranche of the budget near end of 2021, the Programme teams continue to accelerate the implementation, while also noting that a no-cost extension of the Programme duration be extremely helpful in consolidating and advancing the Programme’s results. The lessons learned from the response to the COVID-19 crisis will be leveraged further to continue emphasizing the key role of social protection, particularly in the current context of economic volatility due to uneven recovery and the war in Ukraine, as well as ongoing and growing climate change challenges. The global components will continue to provide technical support to countries, accelerate the production and dissemination of the key achievements, knowledge, evidence and lessons learned both for higher visibility of the Programme and contribution to the global advocacy towards the achievement of universal social protection.



2. Introduction

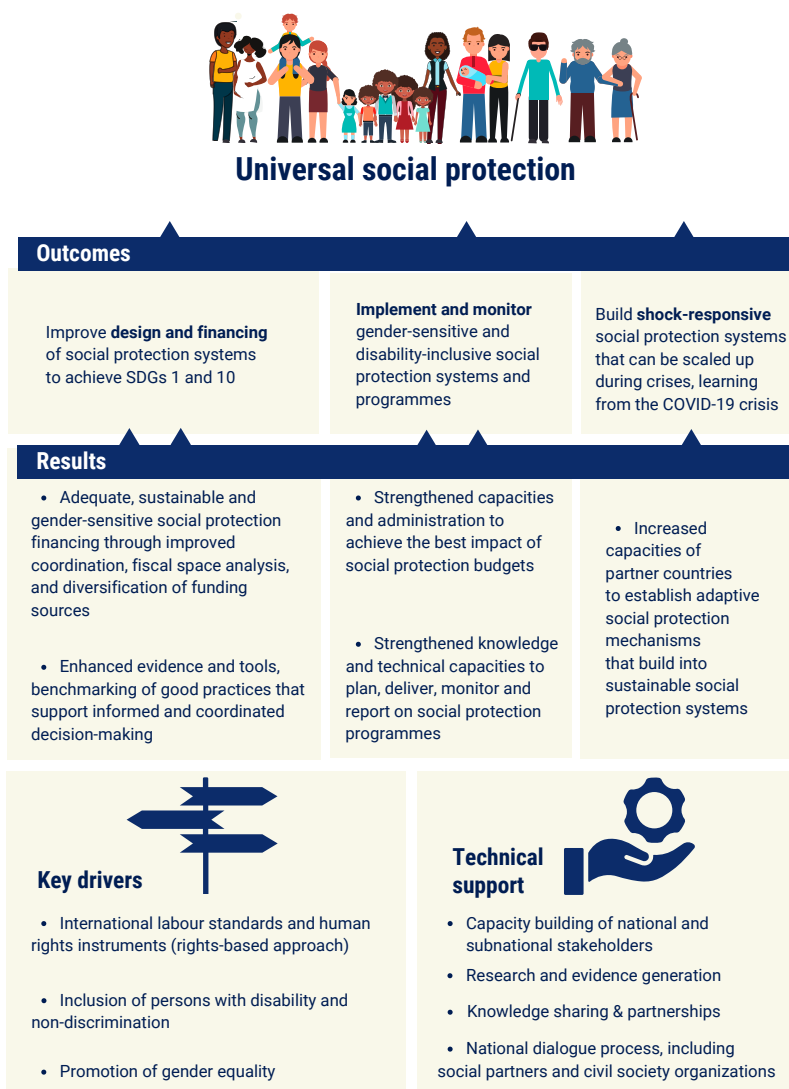
Strategy

The Programme “Improving synergies between social protection and public finance management” (hereafter, SP&PFM Programme) is a joint Programme by the EU, ILO, UNICEF and GCSPF that was initiated in October 2019. The Programme aims to contribute to partner country’s efforts in achieving universal and sustainable social protection coverage, in line with the human right to social protection and the 2030 Agenda for sustainable development, particularly in support of their efforts towards ending poverty in all its forms (SDG 1) and reducing inequalities (SDG 10).

In achieving this overall vision, the SP&PFM Programme emphasizes the important role of closely linking social protection and public finance management (PFM). More specifically, the SP&PFM Programme ensures that partner

countries improve the design and financing of adequate social protection systems, including through more effective planning and spending of public budgets. It leverages on PFM and domestic resource mobilization to strengthen national social protection systems and ensure their sustainability. Furthermore, it also provides support to governments in implementing and monitoring effective gender-sensitive and disability-inclusive social protection systems and programmes for all while ensuring financial sustainability and macroeconomic stability and assists partner countries in developing and applying shock-sensitive responsive social protection programmes and systems adapted to the needs of those living in protracted fragility and crises, including forcibly displaced persons.

Figure 2: Logical framework of the Global Action Document



Partnerships are critical in implementing the project. The implementing partners work closely with a wide range of actors including the government (e.g. ministries of finance, budget and planning, as well as ministries in charge of social development and social protection institutions and programmes), workers and employers' organizations, relevant civil society organizations, other UN agencies, International Financial Institutions (IFIs) and academia. It also aims to increase the impact of EU development cooperation, in particular of the forthcoming EU programming 2021-27, to accelerate the achievement of their main objectives related to social protection.

Geographic coverage

The SP&PFM is implemented through two approaches.

Under Approach 1, which is implemented jointly by UNICEF, ILO and the GCSPF, the SP&PFM Programme provides three-year technical assistance to eight pre-identified countries to strengthen their social protection systems, in particular through better linkages with public finance management and improved implementation systems. It further facilitates cross-country research and knowledge sharing in view of strengthening the design, implementation, and sustainability of shock-responsive, gender-sensitive and disability-inclusive social protection systems, with special emphasis on their financing. The eight countries are [Angola](#), [Burkina Faso](#), [Cambodia](#), [Ethiopia](#), [Nepal](#), [Paraguay](#), [Senegal](#) and [Uganda](#).

Under Approach 2, implemented by the ILO, additional countries, selected through calls for concept notes receive on-demand shorter-term technical advisory services to address specific and imminent issues. The first call for concept notes was launched in April 2020 with a thematic focus on COVID-19 and the 10 following countries were selected to receive support in their efforts to respond to the COVID-19 crisis through social protection measures based on their fulfilment of the technical criteria included in the terms of reference of the call and the strong fit with the EU budget support programmes: [Bangladesh](#), [Cabo Verde](#), [Côte d'Ivoire](#), [Ecuador](#), [Malawi](#), [Myanmar](#), [Nigeria](#), [Peru](#), [Sri Lanka](#), and [Togo](#). The ten projects were closed on 31 March 2021. The second call, launched in July 2021, was designed to support countries in addressing the challenges of the COVID-19 crisis and its recovery through expanded and more resilient social protection systems, underlining the contribution to strengthening PFM, the importance of international social protection principles and social dialogue for a strong recovery. The following six project countries were launched in March 2022: [Colombia](#), [Kenya](#), [Kyrgyzstan](#), [Lao PDR](#), [Viet Nam](#) and [Zambia](#), and will receive support until April 2023.

Theory of change

The general objective of the Programme is to increase the population's universal social protection in partner countries. More specifically, based on data, generation of solid evidence and analytical work, the Programme supports partner countries:

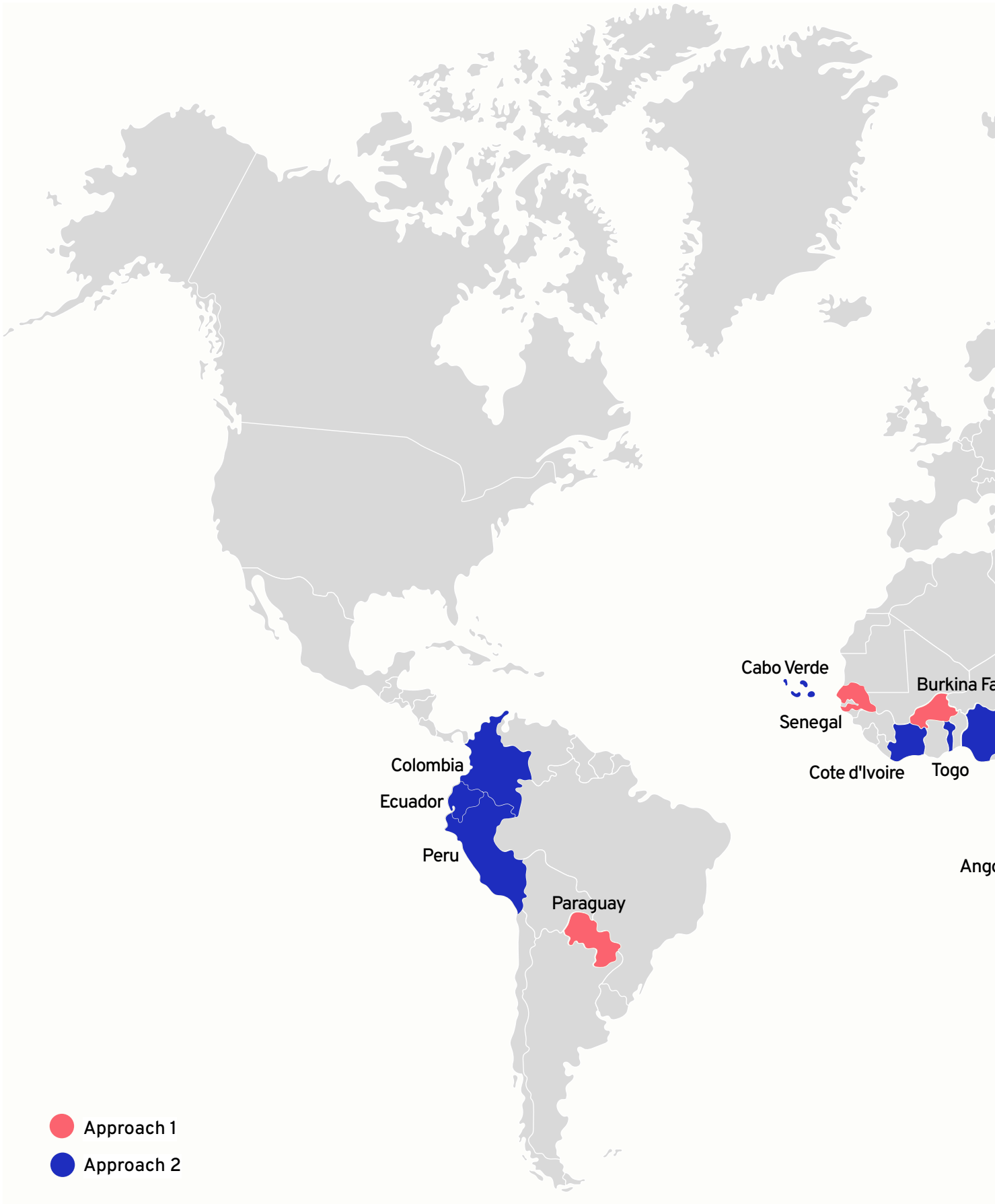
- ▶ to improve the design and financing of social protection systems in support of their efforts towards SDGs 1 and 10;
- ▶ to implement and monitor effective gender-sensitive and disability-inclusive social protection systems and programmes for all;
- ▶ to build shock-responsive social protection programmes and systems adapted to the needs of those living in protracted fragility and crises, including forcibly displaced persons.

In particular, the SP&PFM Programme aims at improving planning, mobilizing, executing and monitoring of public social budget towards universal access to comprehensive, adequate and sustainable social protection.

The Programme also seeks to increase the impact of the European Union (EU) development cooperation in a twin-track approach. On the one hand, based on a solid foundation of evidence, it leverages PFM and domestic resource mobilization to strengthen national social protection systems and ensure their sustainability. On the other hand, it supports the inclusion and implementation of, where relevant, social protection into the Global Europe Programming 2021–2027. The SP&PFM Programme is guided by the theory of change of the Global Action document that applies to all partners countries, which are then adapted to country context and priorities to achieve the overall goals within the timeframe of each project. While strengthening the linkages between social protection and public finance, particular efforts were made in advancing the following four agendas/outputs under the results framework in (i) improving design and financing of gender equality/responsiveness (ii) disability-inclusiveness (iii) shock-responsiveness and (iv) improved coverage for informal workers.

The following chapters of the progress report summarizes the results and achievements of the Programme, in both its country and global components, as well as challenges and lessons learnt, in advancing the outputs and outcomes of the theory of change, while emphasizing the important role of the key drivers of changes (rights-based, dialogue, gender sensitive, disability inclusive, shock-responsive, extension of coverage, improved PFM).

Figure 3. Geographic coverage of the SP&PFM Programme



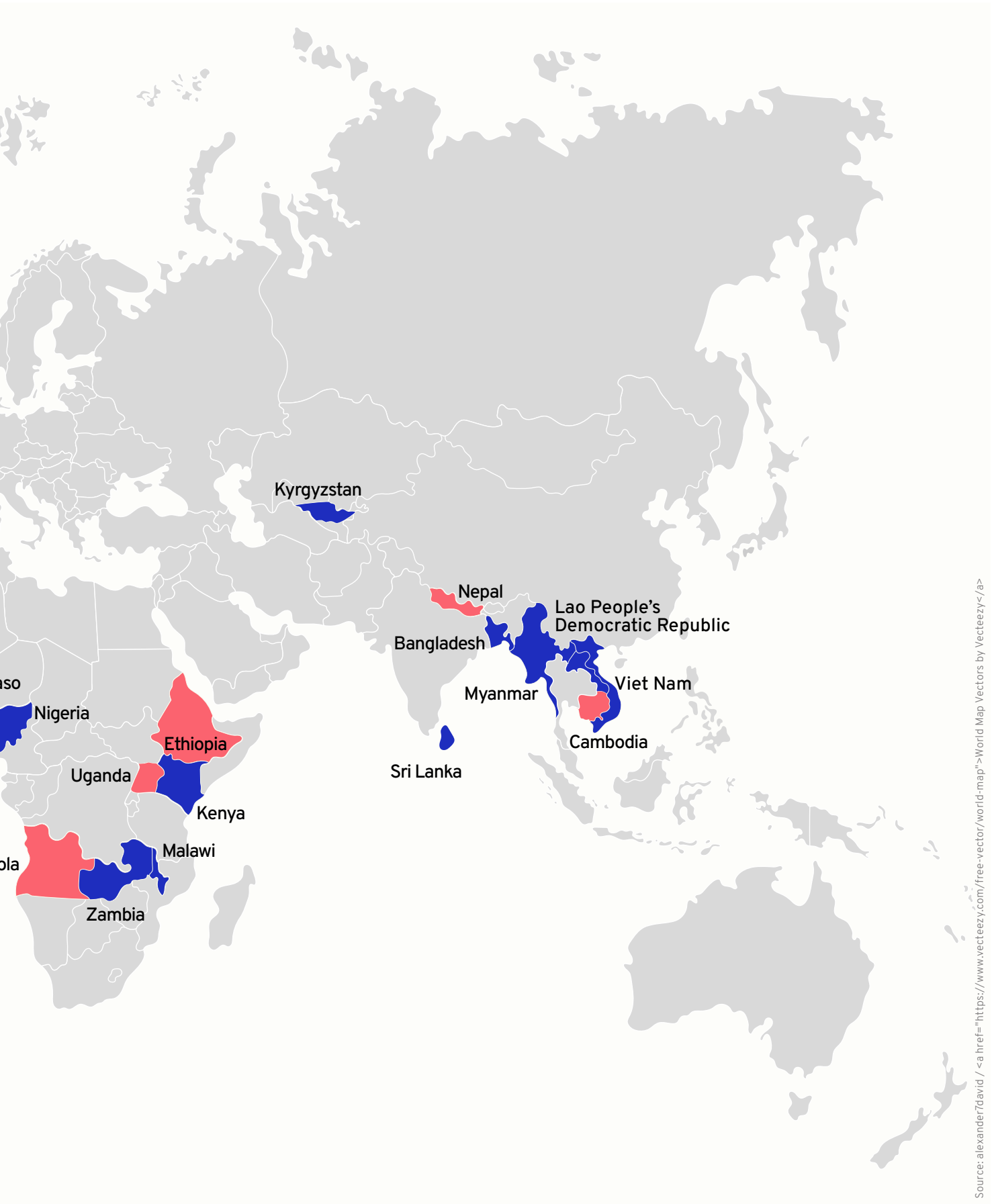
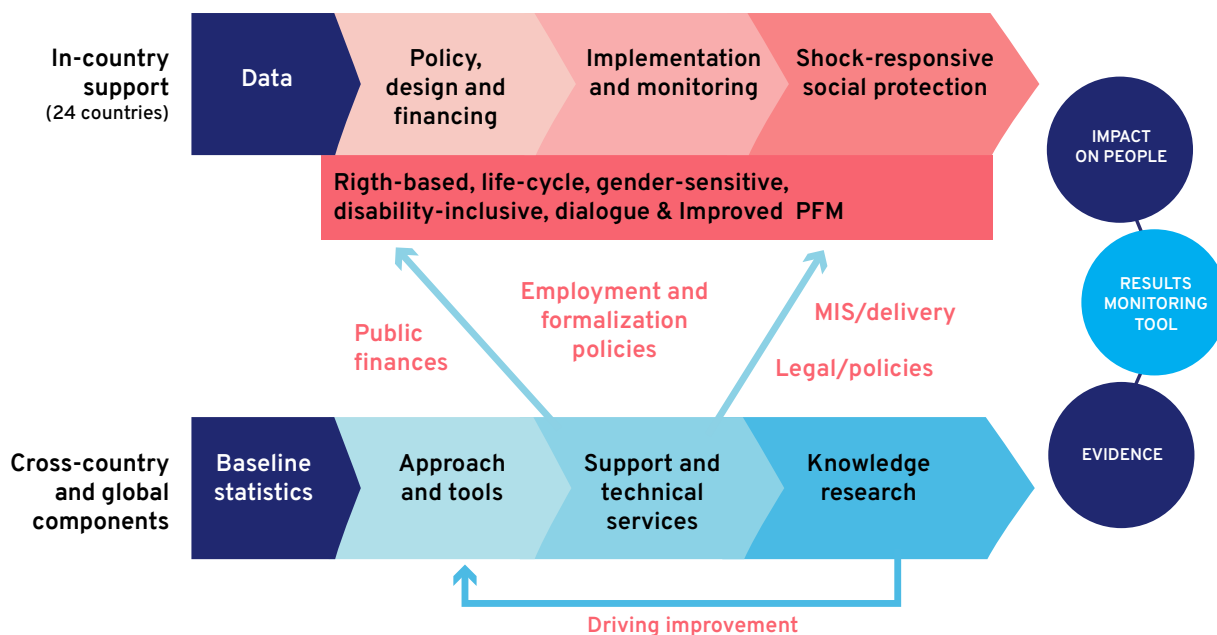
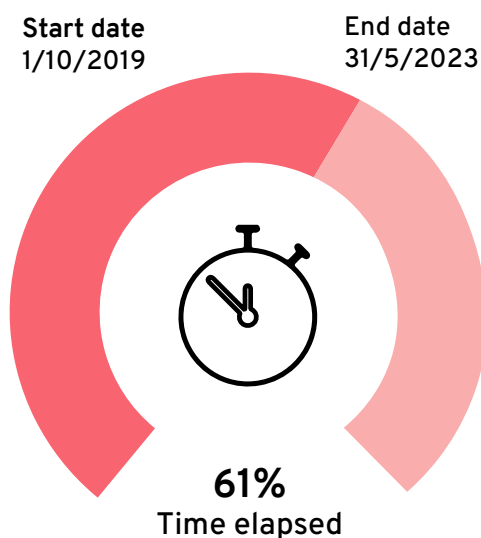
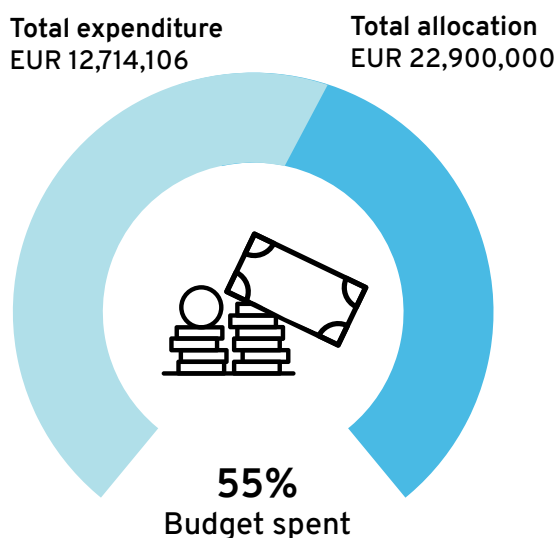


Figure 4. Structure of the Programme Oct 2019 – May 2023



► Planning and budget information

Project duration in months: 44 months	Planned	Actual
Project start date:	October 2019	October 2019
Project end date:	May 2023	May 2023
Project budget in EUR: 22.9 millions		





3. Programme results



3.1. Assessment results against outcomes

Summary outputs

See annex 1.

► Outputs: Overall delivery assessment¹

<input type="checkbox"/>	Highly satisfactory Implementation of almost all (>80%) outputs is on schedule as envisaged in the implementation plan and almost all (>80%) indicator milestones have been met.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Satisfactory Implementation of the majority (60–80%) of outputs is on schedule as envisaged in the implementation plan and the majority (60–80%) of indicator milestones have been met.
<input type="checkbox"/>	Unsatisfactory Some (40–60%) outputs are being implemented on schedule as envisaged in the implementation plan and/or only some (40–60%) indicator milestones have been met.	<input type="checkbox"/>	Very unsatisfactory Few (<40%) outputs are being implemented on schedule as envisaged in the implementation plan and/or only a few (<40%) indicator milestones have been met.

Summary outcomes

See annex 2.

► Outcomes: Achievement of the programme outcomes²

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Highly probable Almost all (>80%) reporting period milestones have been met. Based on the indicators and risk assessment, it is highly probable all outcomes will be achieved by the end of the project.	<input type="checkbox"/>	Probable The majority (60–80%) of reporting period milestones have been met. Based on the indicators and risk assessment, it is probable the majority of outcomes will be achieved.
<input type="checkbox"/>	Low probability Some (40–60%) reporting period milestones have been. Progress is being made on the outcomes but based on the indicators and risk assessment only some outcomes will be achieved.	<input type="checkbox"/>	Improbable Few (<40%) reporting period milestones have been met. Limited progress is being made on the outcomes and based on the indicators and risk assessment only a few outcomes will be achieved.

¹ This is a self-assessment.

² Idem.

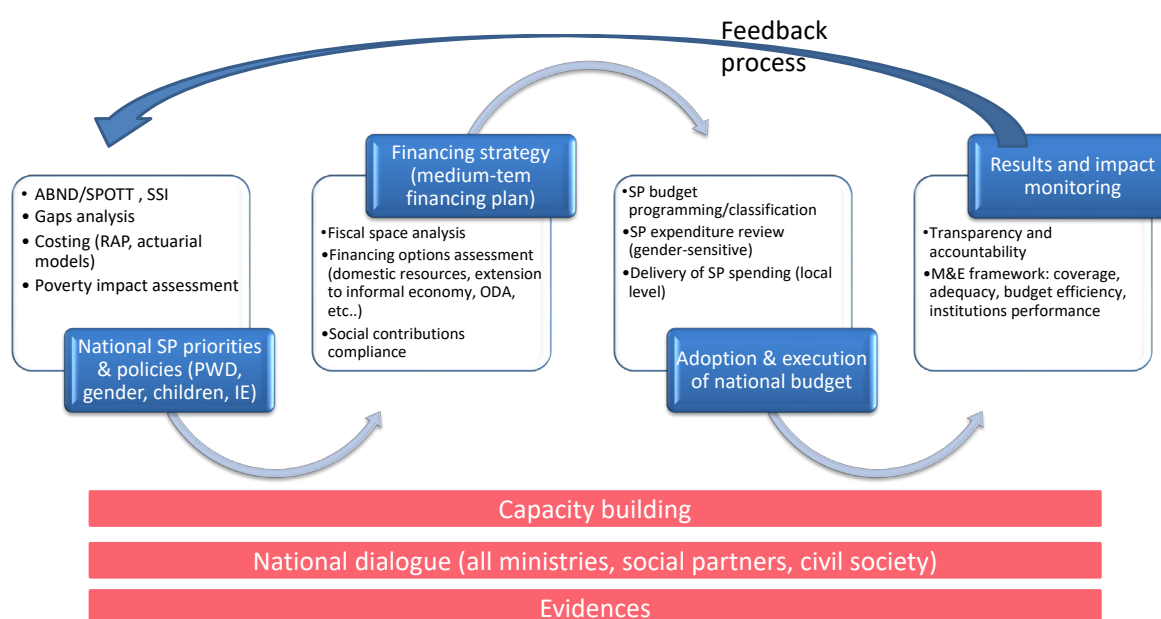


3.2. Fostering the link between social protection and public finance management

Approach

The social protection coverage gaps, which predated the COVID-19 crisis and were further exacerbated by it, are associated with insufficient public investment in social protection. In the countries of the SP&PFM Programme, social protection expenditures vary between 0.1 per cent of GDP in Burkina Faso (national source) and 9 per cent of GDP in Colombia (ECLAC). The Programme approach lays on a strong case for investing more and better in social protection³, notably through increased and progressive domestic resource mobilization, and improved PFM, applying a right-based approach and the international social protection standards. The Programme facilitates engagement of Ministries of Finance and International Financial Institutions with Ministries in charge of social protection, social partners and the civil society organizations. It contributes through its country interventions to international initiatives such as the UN Financing for Development in the COVID-19 era and Recovery Initiative and the UN Global Accelerator of Jobs and Social Protection for a Just Transition.

Figure 5. Conceptual framework for illustrating the synergies between social protection and public finance management



³ ILO, 2022: Investing more in universal social protection. Filling the financing gap through domestic resource mobilization and international support and coordination (ILO Working Paper 42, Geneva).
ILO, 2022: Investing better in universal social protection. Applying international social security standards in social protection policy and financing (ILO Working Paper 43, Geneva).

mobilization such as progressive taxation or extension of social insurance) and at international level (including through greater and more effective Official Development Aid (ODA), debt restructuring and other global initiatives) (Malawi, Côte d'Ivoire, Ethiopia, Senegal);

- ▶ reviewing and bringing options for funding and expenditures efficiency, improving the budget programming, classification, and delivery of social protection spending (Angola, Burkina Faso, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Senegal, Uganda);
- ▶ improving good governance, compliance with social security laws related to public finance, transparency and participatory accountability, including through actuarial assessments of social security institutions and engagement of the civil society and social partners (Ethiopia, Myanmar, Nepal, Senegal).

At the core of the Programme's strategy for improved synergies between social protection and public finance management is capacity building and experience sharing at national and decentralized level and support to national dialogue among large range of stakeholders. In 2021, the Programme implemented a number of capacity building activities on the linkages between social protection and PFM, specifically designed for staff of the Programme, civil society organizations, and central and local stakeholders in countries.

Finally, the Programme also intends to leverage global advocacy efforts to raise social protection profile and enhance global approaches for more sustainable social protection financing. In this extent, the Programme provides technical contributions to discussion related to the SDGs financing and in particular the development of the Global Accelerator of Jobs and Social Protection for a Just Transition which links policy and financing and seeks closer partnership with International Financing Institutions and key partners in the area of financing for development (see partnership section).



Countries

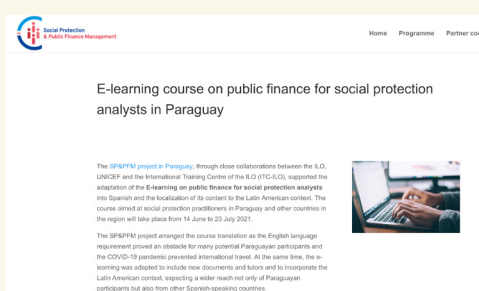
Some illustrations of the work and achievements in strengthening the link between social protection and public finance management (2021):

- 1. In Angola,** the SP&PFM Project engaged successfully with the Ministry of Finance, resulting in the establishment of programme-based budgeting and gender-based budgeting. As a result, the 2022 National Budget was the first to include both approaches. The Project also held a joint series of ten webinars with over 14,000 attendees entitled "Simplifying the Budget" in partnership with the Ministry of Finance, which provided a digital advocacy platform on increased transparency and participation in the management of public finances.
- 2. In Cambodia,** the SP&PFM Project provided technical guidance and capacity building, at central and local levels, to strengthen results-based or programme-based budgeting leading to improved quality of the budget submission, links between policy priorities and public budget, including programmes' targets and indicators to support evidence-based reporting on budget execution.
- 3. In Nepal,** the Project is in the process of conducting a coverage gap assessment and costing of the scenarios to close those gaps, using the ILO's Rapid Assessment Protocol - Social Protection Floor (RAP-SPF) Costing Tool. This work also allowed for an estimation of the financing gaps between current resources allocation (or expenditure, including donor funding) and required resources allocation (or expenditure) to fill in the identified gaps in coverage and financing. In addition, the Project conducted actuarial simulations of the extension of the social security fund coverage, that will support decisions regarding the strategies and benefits for extension of social protection to workers in the informal economy.
- 4. In Senegal,** Government representatives, particularly those of the Social Budget Monitoring Observatory (OSBS), parliamentarians and civil society representatives have been sensitised and have now a better understanding of PFM and social protection financing and its importance.
- 5. In Malawi,** the Project contributed technically to the development of the training package on Social Protection Financing and Financial Management of the TRANSFORM capacity building programme. The in-depth training package contributed to enhancing the knowledge and capacities of senior Government officers on financial management and financing mechanisms for social protection.

Cross-countries component

- ▶ The Programme provided technical inputs to the development of a new approach for [investing more](#) and [better in universal social protection](#) in the context of financing the inclusive recovery, that guides country interventions on financing social protection and improving PFM for social protection. This approach aims to support the increase in domestic resources for social protection, linking with international financial assistance, while ensuring that countries not only invest more but also better by applying international standards and guiding principles related to social protection.
- ▶ In 2021, the Programme developed the content and implemented a [15 hour-training on the link between social protection and PFM](#), oriented to Programme’s country teams and EU Delegations. The training emphasized three major axes: i) conducting evidence-based advocacy for more and better investment in social protection; ii) understanding the importance of the budget cycle and value for money in expenditures; iii) expanding fiscal space through the quantification of multiple financing options within a national dialogue. Forty-nine staff attended the training, that took place from 18 October to 24 November 2021. Seventeen were UNICEF Project Coordinators, 13 ILO Project Coordinators, Project Coordinators of the GCSPF members, and two from EU Delegations.
- ▶ The Programme is progressing towards the completion of a [global research paper on the social protection expenditure multiplier effect on economic output](#), an innovative research that provides empirical support to the notion that social protection is not only a human right, but also an investment. Seven country cases are now completed: Cabo Verde, Equateur, Malawi, Mexico, Pakistan, Paraguay, and Viet Nam. The cross-county component is providing guidance to the preparation of the Journal article and overarching working paper.
- ▶ The Programme is also contributing to the development or improvement of global tools which will guide countries in their work to improve social protection financing, such as the ISPA tool on social protection financing, [UNICEF’s Public Finance toolkit](#) and update of the [ILO Fiscal Space for Social Protection. A Handbook for Assessing Financing Options](#).
- ▶ The GCSPF also understands the importance of building the capacity of civil society and trade union advocates with a view to ensuring that social protection is well integrated into the PFM process. Drawing on experts within the wider Coalition, a [training package on PFM and social protection tailored to the civil society organizations](#) and trade unions was developed in English and French. In 2021, training sessions were held in Cambodia, Nepal, Senegal and Uganda. In Cambodia, Nepal, Senegal and Uganda, the advocacy capacity of the civil society networks was further strengthened, allowing them to engage with relevant government stakeholders on policy development, such as parliamentarians (Uganda), central and local governments (Nepal, Senegal) or National Social Protection Council (Cambodia).
- ▶ Finally, a new working group on social protection financing was established in December 2021 under the Universal Social Protection 2030 partnership (USP2030), where UNICEF was entrusted to chair, with leading participation and support from the ILO and member organizations of the GCSPF.

Examples of resources



- ▶ The Project in Paraguay with the International Training Center of the ILO (IC ILO) created a training course [Public Finance for Social Protection Analysts](#) tailored to Latin American countries, and successfully trained 49 civil servants and constituents from Paraguay and 7 other countries, creating capacity and a platform for knowledge exchange on PFM for social protection in the region. The training developed into a Diploma in the Design, Implementation and Monitoring of Social Protection Programmes that was delivered in March 2022.
- ▶ The Programme supports government in assessing the fiscal space available and options for increasing social protection financing, attaching some importance to the gender dimension. The Policy Brief on [“Expanding fiscal space for social protection: the case of adolescent oriented services”](#) in Uganda is an example of those products.

Results achieved

The SP&PFM Programme, through its implementation, has contributed to strengthening institutions in the area of public finance management, and has raised awareness and understanding of its importance for achieving universal social protection.

► **Table 1. Results achieved in strengthening the link between social protection and public finance management (2021)**

Results (institutional changes)	Countries
Capacity building on public finance management, programme-based and performance-based budget, social budgeting	Angola, Cabo Verde (SS accounts), Malawi (TRANSOFRM), Nepal, Paraguay (with ITC ILO), Senegal, Uganda
Gender-sensitive programme-based budget and social protection expenditure reviews	Angola, Burkina Faso, Senegal
Capacity building on PFM and social protection for civil society	Cambodia, Nepal, Senegal, Uganda
Costing and actuarial simulations of social protection reforms and extension	Ecuador, Myanmar, Nepal, Peru, Togo
Fiscal space analysis and financing options assessment	Angola, Côte d'Ivoire, Ethiopia, Malawi
Actuarial studies for improved sustainability and governance of the social insurance funds	Ethiopia, Nepal
Advocacy and awareness-raising campaigns on increased investment in social protection and improved PFM	Angola (campaigns), Nepal (TV shows), Senegal, Uganda (Parliamentarians)
Economic case for investing in social protection (multiplier effect study)	Cabo Verde, Ethiopia, Ecuador, Paraguay, Malawi
Improved partnership with IFIs and engagement in INFFs	Cambodia (WB, IMF), Uganda (INFFs)





3.3. Strengthening social protection systems through advocacy, national dialogue and coordination

Approach

Through relevant monitoring, diagnostic studies using the ISPA tools (CODI, SPPOT) and the Social Security Inquiry (SSI), and a participatory assessment-based national dialogue (ABND), the Programme supports the development of a long-term vision towards the achievement of universal social protection systems, guided by a rights-based approach and international social protection principles⁴. More specifically, the Programme ensures that the development of the vision and strengthening of the systems refers to the [ILO social security standards, in particular the Social Protection Floors Recommendation No. 202](#), which provides a framework against which countries can assess their national systems and prioritize actions, as well as [UNICEF's Social Protection Framework](#).

The processes to develop such vision and interventions involve a large range of stakeholders, facilitated by the Programme: key ministries, importantly finance, labour and social affairs, and other government agencies, including social security institutions, workers and employers' representatives and civil society organizations; as well as the EU Delegations, IFIs and other development partners. Through such broad dialogue, national counterparts identify social protection gaps and policy options to close these gaps based on evidence and estimation of their cost over time. Such processes contribute to forging a consensus on priorities for the implementation or extension of a nationally defined social protection floors and more comprehensive social protection systems that cover risks across the life-cycle. The process often leads to the adoption or actualization by the government of a national social protection strategy (NSPS) or policy (NSPP), or reforms of certain components of the social protection system. It also contributes to build the case for social protection, convince decision-makers (for example ministries of finance and tripartite boards of national social security institutions) to invest in the further development of social protection and secure sufficient and sustainable financing for the implementation of the NSPS.

Such policy dialogue based on assessments and evidence was completed in 2020 in Ethiopia and Senegal, and is now being conducted in Angola, Paraguay, and Uganda. Social dialogue for specific reforms and decision making related to the development or extension of the systems, or design of new social protection schemes or programmes also took place in Bangladesh, Nepal, Peru, Sri Lanka and Togo in 2021.

Furthermore, the SP&PFM Programme attaches special attention in building and enhancing capacities of the different national actors in the field of social protection, and fostering

coordination mechanisms, for an informed and effective policy dialogue. In this sense, the work of the GCSPF in building capacity and facilitating dialogue with the civil society and trade unions organizations has been instrumental. As a result, the GCSPF constituents (trade unions and civil society organizations) in Cambodia, Nepal, Senegal and Uganda, are involved in formal coordination or steering committees together with government social protection institutions, sectoral ministries, UNICEF, and ILO.

Countries

Most significant results achieved in supporting national dialogue for adoption of national social protection policies or laws (2021):

- 1. In Ethiopia**, the Project facilitated the establishment of a Federal Social Protection Platform to maintain momentum and build greater coordination for the social protection sector. The platform serves as a key coordination mechanism for social protection bringing together key stakeholders from government, development partners and civil society organizations working on social protection.
- 2. In Angola**, the Project facilitates an unprecedented collaboration between the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Social Action, Family and Promotion of Women and the Ministry of Public Administration, Labour and Social Security. Through an Assessment Based National Dialogue (ABND) and support to the Multisectoral Dialogue on the New National Policy for Social Action, the Project provided evidence to inform the dialogue and facilitated coordination for a more effective implementation of the Action Plan within the National Policy for Social Action Strategy.
- 3. In Uganda**, through a close collaboration with the Uganda Parliamentary Forum on Social Protection (UPFSP), the Project managed to introduce social protection matters at the leadership level of the Parliament of Uganda, including the Executive level, and supported the drafting of the Social Protection Advocacy Plan for 2021 and 2022, that includes a component on linkages with PFM. The Project supported, through a study, the Federation of Uganda Employers (FUE) on unpacking challenges associated with low compliance of their members to social insurance and identifying capacity gaps to bolster knowledge for enhanced adherence to social protection obligations.
- 4. In Paraguay**, the Project completed the ILO Social Security Inquiry which offers the first comprehensive statistical social protection information, including to report on achievements towards SDG 1.3. The Project created a space for coordinated

⁴ The main international instruments used to guide the work of the SP&PFM Programme are: the Universal Declaration on Human Rights, 1048; The UN Covenant on Civil, Social, Cultural and Economic Rights, 1966; the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child, 1989; the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, 2008; the UN Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women, 1979; the International Convention on the Rights of All Migrant Workers and their Families, 1990; the ILO Social Security (minimum standards) Convention, 1952; the ILO Social Protection Floors Recommendations, 2012; the ILO Recommendation on the Transition from Informal to Formal Economy, 2014.

work on social protection between the Technical Unit of the Social Cabinet and the Ministry of Finance.

5. **In Togo**, the Project facilitated with technical guidance the last steps that led to the adoption of the Law on Universal Social Health Insurance, in October 2021.
6. **In Nepal**, the Project facilitated tripartite consultations to discuss the challenges in the participation of workers and employers in social security, based on a comprehensive diagnostic of the system. It organized a series of debates on the national television to raise awareness on the importance of social protection. The Project supported capacity building on social protection of 69 civil society and trade union leaders. Finally, 70 policymakers met over 700 civil society organization members to advocate for better synergies between social protection and PFM.
7. **In Burkina Faso**, an inter-union committee on social protection was created, bringing together focal points from the 6 central trade unions members of the *Unité d'Action Syndicale* (UAS). The collaboration aims to develop a pool of

Contributory-based social security is new in Nepal. In this scenario, the ILO has provided technical assistance for the formulation of policies that will allow its successful implementation, notably through capacity building of the Social Security Fund's officials in social security actuarial valuation and information technology. Thanks to this technical assistance, the Social Security Fund can better perform its tasks. The ILO's support in completing and disseminating comprehensive system review of the Social Security Fund as well as articles highlighting positive aspects of social protection through national newspapers made our service delivery more energetic.

► Roshan Koju, Director of Information Systems of the Social Security Fund of Nepal.

expertise and ensure trade unions' effective and informed participation in national forums on social protection, including universal health insurance.

8. **In Cambodia**, the Project facilitated the creation of a national overarching civil society network, "SP4ALL" Social Protection for All, that can act as a point of reference for the Royal Government of Cambodia and development partners to provide a coherent civil society engagement on a variety of challenges with regard to social protection, including on public finances.
9. **In Peru**, the Project contributed to strengthening the overall social protection framework, with two major achievements: unemployment protection has been integrated into the priorities of the National Policy for Decent Employment in Peru (June 2021); the Ministry of Labour and Employment Promotion has initiated the administrative process for the ratification of Part IV on unemployment benefits of Social Security (Minimum Standards) Convention (No. 102) and Convention on Employment Promotion and Protection against Unemployment (No. 168).



© ILO/M. Crozet

Cross-countries component

- ▶ The Programme, in collaboration with the *Fundação Instituto de Pesquisas Econômicas* (FIPE) of Brazil and the University of São Paulo undertook a research study on the multiplier effect of social protection on the economy, based on econometrics model run in a number of countries. Seven countries have now completed their case studies: Cabo Verde, Ecuador, Malawi, Mexico, Pakistan, Paraguay and Viet Nam. Nepal and Jordan have recently joined the study, as data were not available in Angola and Senegal as initially planned. The results of the studies will be published in a Journal article and a working paper as an advocacy tool for investing in social protection.

Results of the Study on Multiplier Effect of Social Protection Expenditures

The cumulative effects of increases in social benefits expenditures on the level of economic activity as measured by real GDP are not only substantial in the short-run but also in the medium-run for most countries. In Mexico and Ecuador, increases in social protection expenditure have both short- and medium-run expansionary impacts on output, leading to more than proportional increases in real GDP. After two years, the accumulated multiplier effect in Mexico reaches 7.2 to 7.4, which is the highest amongst the seven countries analysed, followed by Ecuador with a cumulative multiplier effect of 3.3 after two and a half years. Also in Cape Verde, Malawi, Pakistan, Paraguay, and Vietnam, the accumulated multiplier effect after two or three years is positive, significant and has a sizable magnitude (between 1.5 and 2.66), even if not as large as in Mexico and Ecuador.

Source: Note on the Multiplier effects of social protection: a VAR-based comparative analysis (SP&PFM Programme, FIPE, ILO Geneva, forthcoming).

- ▶ Learning from partner country experiences, the Programme organized jointly with socialprotection.org a global webinar on social protection and public finance management, in November 2021. The global webinar, which was attended by 62 participants, also included group work/case studies highlighting the important role of policy advocacy and multi-stakeholders' coordination (government, social partners, civil society, development partners) for increased investment in social protection, in particular in the context of recovery. The Projects in Senegal and Nepal presented their experiences.

Examples of resources



- ▶ In Senegal, WSM supported the adoption by running candidate for the local election of a [Charter of Commitment of Local Authorities to ensure adequate financing of social protection](#).



- ▶ Between July and September 2021, the project in Nepal organized a series of Social Protection Debate on National Television (with captions available in English):
 - [Social Protection in Nepal](#)
 - [Shock Responsive Social Protection in Nepal](#)
 - [Contribution-based Social Security in Nepal](#)

Results achieved

The SP&PFM Programme has directly contributed to the adoption of national social protection policies and strategies as the result of better informed multi-stakeholders dialogue and greater coordination of advocacy efforts.

► **Table 2. Results achieved in improving social protection systems through national dialogue and coordination (2021)**

Results (institutional changes)	Countries
Strengthened national coordination and dialogue mechanisms engaging government, social partners and civil society organizations	Angola, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Ethiopia, Paraguay, Nepal, Sri Lanka
Support to the development and adoption of national social protection strategies and laws	Bangladesh, Malawi (NSSP), Sri Lanka, Senegal (SS Code), Togo (SHI Law)
Intensive social dialogue based on analytical work for the design/feasibility assessment of the social protection scheme and programmes	Bangladesh, Ecuador, Peru, Sri Lanka (UI)
Social Security Inquiry, CODI, SPOTT/ABND and other assessments and review of the social protection systems	Angola (SSI), Ethiopia, Malawi, Paraguay (SSI, ABND/SPOTT)
Advocacy and awareness-raising on social protection resulting in more people covered by social protection	Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Côte d'Ivoire, Nepal, Nigeria, Senegal, Sri Lanka, Togo
Multiplier effect of social protection - countries of the SP&PFM Programme	Cabo Verde, Ecuador, Malawi, Nepal, Paraguay and Viet Nam





3.4. Supporting the social protection response to the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic

Approach

The COVID-19 pandemic continued severely impacting the life of people and economies in 2021. The COVID-19 pandemic and related economic and job crisis revealed once again the important role of social protection to support families and business and mitigate socio-economic impact of such crisis. As an illustration, globally, countries have implemented over 1,698 social protection measures to respond to the COVID-19 crisis, between February 2020 and April 2021⁵. Since April 2020, the Programme supported 16 countries in formulating, implementing and evaluating their COVID-19 social protection responses. In 2021, such technical services continued and included supporting the design, modelling and costing of different emergency responses; exploring financing options and coordinating different partners to scale-up; expand or strengthen existing schemes; evaluating the COVID-19 responses for possible replication and institutionalization as part of the social protection systems. The COVID-19 pandemic also served as a wake-up call for countries to accelerate the adoption and implementation of adapted schemes for self-employed and workers in the informal economy. The lessons learnt from the COVID-19 have already been reflected in some policy and institutional changes for building more resilient and adaptive social protection systems (see section 3.8), including to address shocks and transformations induced by climate change.

However, it is also to be noted that the persistent COVID-19 pandemic in several partner countries in 2021 resulted in continued focus on emergency responses and created some challenges in implementing the Programme's interventions towards more long-term developmental objective of the social security system. Furthermore, the COVID-19 pandemic and related lockdown and uncertainty continued creating disruption on the Programme's implementation in most countries in 2021.

Countries

The Programme supported partner countries in responding to the COVID-19 pandemic and related socio-economic crisis, in 2021.

1. In Bangladesh, Cambodia and Ethiopia, the Projects designed the criteria for selecting workers, disbursement mechanism, and grievance mechanisms of the wage subsidy programmes for the garment sector hit by the COVID-19 crisis in the three countries, in close collaboration with the ILO-BMZ funded COVID-19 response. The Federal Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development of Germany (BMZ) funded the cash transfers.

2. In Togo, the Project evaluated the performance of the registration and delivery mechanisms of the NOVISSI measure adopted as an emergency response by the Government in 2020. The lessons learnt and successful practices have been integrated into the set-up of the parameters for extending coverage of social insurance to informal workers, adopted by the National Social Security Fund (Caisse Nationale de Sécurité Sociale).

3. In Sri Lanka, the Project prepared the design and operational guidelines for an immediate cash-transfer measure to support workers in the tourism sector, through stakeholders' consultation. The design and operational guidelines were officially approved by the Ministry of Tourism in January 2022.

4. In Cambodia, in 2020, the Project supported the design and implementation of the COVID-19 cash transfer programme for the poor and vulnerable, through costing of the benefits package, identification of sources of funding, and information campaigns. In 2021, the Project further developed the MIS module of the cash-transfer programme. The programme was covering almost 700,000 ID poor households and scaled-up through a post-lock down cash transfer benefit for the near poor in urban areas reaching 108,000 households.

5. In analysing the COVID-19 impact in Uganda, the Project specifically highlighted the challenges faced by adolescent girls in urban areas, being more vulnerable to poverty and having limited access to social services. These challenges were exacerbated since the onset of the Covid-19 pandemic and its subsequent disruptions, such as the school closure and a two-month lockdown. Building on this evidence, the project continues to advocate for and support strengthening the shock-responsiveness of the social protection system, including for vulnerable adolescents.

Cross-countries component

- ▶ In 2020, the Programme was able to swiftly adapt to provide support to the COVID-19 response in all partner countries, and pursued such support as the crisis continued in several countries in 2021. For instance, the cross-country component continued providing support to country teams for evaluating the COVID-19 response programmes, exploring financing options for the scale-up and sustainability of the responses. The lessons learnt from the COVID-19 response measures are used to build more resilient and shock responsive social protection programmes, as well as to extend coverage of social protection among workers in the informal economy and self-employed particularly hit by the crisis.
- ▶ Learning from the COVID-19 responses, the Programme is now preparing the terms of reference for the review of the EU Guidance Package - SPaN resources aimed at improving the potential of social protection in the humanitarian-development nexus. This review will take place in 2022.

Examples of resources



- ▶ In Bangladesh, in partnership with an ILO-BmZ project, the Programme developed, through social dialogue, the design and parameters of an employment retention measure through a wage subsidy mechanism for small and medium enterprises of the garment sector.



- ▶ To support countries in formulating their COVID-19 response, the Programme supported a number of socio-economic assessments, that were published in 2021. An example is the study "[Mitigating the socio-economic impacts of COVID-19 in Ethiopia, with a focus on vulnerable groups](#)".

Results achieved

The SP&PFM Programme supported governments, social partners and civil society organisations, in scaling up social protection to mitigate the socio-economic impacts of COVID-19. The results in supporting the response to the COVID-19 pandemic, including in 2021, are listed below.

▶ **Table 3. Results achieved in supporting the COVID-19 response (in 2021 only)**

Results (institutional changes)	Countries
Support to the design and implementation of COVID-19 responses	Bangladesh, Cambodia, Sri Lanka
Evaluation of COVID-19 response programmes	Bangladesh, Cabo Verde, Côte d'Ivoire, Sri Lanka, Togo



3.5. Extending social protection coverage to workers of the informal economy

Approach

A total of 2 billion workers – 61.2 per cent of the world's employed population – are in informal employment. Informal economy workers face decent work deficits, and particularly, lack social protection. Most of them are among the 4.1 billion people who do not have any access to social protection or are inadequately protected. The COVID-19 crisis highlighted again their high vulnerability and exclusion for social protection systems.

Aligned with the rights-based approach to social protection, and inspired by the ILO Social Protection Floor Recommendation, 2012 (No. 202) and the Transition from Informal to Formal Economy Recommendation, 2015 (No. 204), the SP&PFM Programme supports countries in extending coverage to all workers, through adapted social insurance and non-contributory schemes, often through a combination of both. It includes adapting the existing tax-financed programmes to improve coverage and adequacy of benefits, and articulate them with employment promotion measures; as well as adapting existing social insurance

schemes through adequate benefit packages, simplified procedures for registration and payments of contributions, and enhanced accessibility of benefits. Formalization of the employment and enterprises, including through access to social protection, is also at the core of the strategy for increasing social protection financing through social contributions as well as a broadened tax base.

Through a participatory and inclusive social dialogue, the SP&PFM Programme supports national diagnostic of the situation of workers in the informal economy that identifies coverage gaps and barriers to access for different categories of workers, both women and men; review of regulatory and policy frameworks and practices; identification of priorities and formulation of options for possible reforms to extend coverage; development of integrated policy framework for the extension of coverage and transitions from the informal to the formal economy; and finally implementation and monitoring of policies for extending coverage.





The lessons learned from the Covid-19 pandemic are that countries can no longer allow themselves not to put in place social protection measures. The study on the capitalisation of national support plans for self-employed and workers in the informal economy in Côte d'Ivoire allows for a better understanding of how to provide a framework and support informal economy workers towards formalisation but also towards social protection, which is above all a right.

► **Mr Stéphane Brossard**, Head of the Sustainable Inclusive Growth team at the EU Delegation in Côte d'Ivoire. Remarks made at the validation workshop on September 28, 2021.

Countries

Most significant results achieved in supporting the extension of social protection to workers not yet covered (2021):

- 1. In Nepal**, the Project provides technical support to the Government in the expansion of contribution-based social security, in particular among workers of the informal economy. This work included recommendations on the design, the formulation of an implementation strategy and an actuarial valuation/costing of the schemes or adjusted parameters. The Project also supported the Government in addressing the slow take-up in contributory social security and resistance to enrolment amongst those in the formal sector. At the end of 2021, the number of workers registered in the Social Security Fund more than doubled compared to the baseline of 147,643 in 2019, reaching 305,103 affiliated.
- 2. In Senegal**, the Government launched the Simplified Scheme for Small Contributors (*Régime simplifié des Petits Contribuables*). Workers of the informal economy have now access to a social health insurance package adapted to their needs and contributory capacity. The project supported its roll-out through the identification of incentives and recommendations for the effective inclusion of the gender dimension in the scheme.

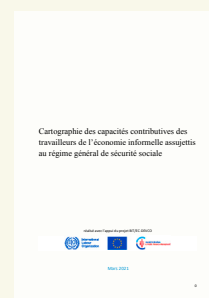
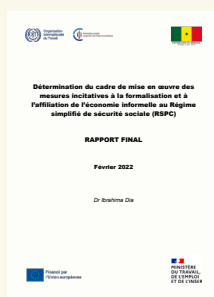
- 3. In Togo**, the Project provided technical expertise and actuarial simulations for establishing the design and parameters of the old-age pension extension to workers in the informal economy and self-employed. The proposal was submitted to the Council of Ministers for approval in May 2022. The registration and payment mechanisms of the COVID-19 response to support workers in the informal economy (*NOVISSI* programme) were evaluated, with recommendations for adjustment and possible use by the National Social Security Fund.
- 4. In Côte d'Ivoire**, the mechanisms and procedures for the registration of workers of the informal economy to the Simplified Scheme for Independent Workers (*Régime simplifié des Travailleurs Indépendants*) and Universal Health Care system are developed and now used by the social security institutions.
- 5. In Ethiopia and Malawi**, the Project conducted feasibility studies and costing simulations for defining the parameters of the extension to workers in the informal economy. The results were used to shape the Government's national strategy for extending social protection.



Cross-country component

- ▶ The cross-country component continues providing close technical services to the partner countries in their effort to extend social protection. In 2021, such support took place in particular in Angola, Côte d'Ivoire, Ethiopia, Malawi, Nepal, Senegal, Togo and Uganda, where the global experts participated in national consultations and preparation of technical reports, making reference to [ILO Resource Package for Extending Social Security to Workers in the Informal Economy](#).
- ▶ In addition, the Programme provided technical guidance and support to the development of an ILO-UNDP Global Initiative on Pathways to Formalization, which includes social protection as one of the pillars of the strategy. The ILO-UNDP Initiative will also directly contribute to the implementation of the Global Accelerator on Jobs and Social Protection for a Just Transition.
- ▶ Extension of coverage to workers of the informal economy remains very high on the agenda of the African countries, as recalled by the launch of the [ILO Strategy on Extension of Social Protection Coverage in Africa](#), with the objective of reaching 40 per cent of coverage by 2025. Such priority is indeed high in all 13 countries of the Programme in Africa. In 2022, the Programme will increase knowledge-sharing among the 13 countries through the production of country case studies and a regional report on the good practices and lessons-learned for extending social protection. The results will be shared in a Regional Conference on social protection and formalization, organized by the ILO, with the contribution of the SP&PFM Programme, during the second semester of 2022.

Examples of resources



- ▶ The project proposed innovative measures to create [incentives for the registration to the Simplified Scheme for the Small Contributors \(RSPC\) in Senegal](#). It also prepared some key recommendations for including a gender dimension to the scheme.
- ▶ In order to define the parameters of the extension of the social insurance scheme in Togo, the National Social Security Fund commissioned a [study on the contributory capacity of the workers in the informal economy](#).

Results achieved

The SP&PFM Programme provides technical assistance and capacity building to national governments, civil society organizations and social partners for achieving universal social protection coverage. The Programme contributed to the design of strategies, institutional changes for the effective implementation of the policies and strategies, as well as improvements of mechanisms for extending coverage.

▶ Table 4. Results achieved in extending coverage to workers in the informal economy (2021)

Results (institutional changes)	Countries
Feasibility study and diagnostic for the extension of social protection to workers in the informal economy	Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Malawi
Review of governance of national social security institutions and improvement of mechanisms for affiliation	Côte d'Ivoire, Nepal, Senegal, Togo
Review and lessons learnt from the COVID-19 response for a better inclusion of informal economy workers in social protection programmes	Cambodia, Côte d'Ivoire, Nigeria, Senegal (Social registries), Togo
Design of extension of social protection based on actuarial valuation	Malawi, Nepal, Togo
New or improved mechanisms/schemes for the coverage of workers in the informal economy	Côte d'Ivoire, Senegal, Togo
Awareness-raising campaigns resulting in increased registration to social security	Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Ethiopia, Nepal



3.6. Improving gender equality in social protection coverage

Approach

Women still experience significantly lower social protection coverage than men. According to the ILO (2021)⁶, while, at the global level, 38.7 per cent of working-age men are covered under a pension scheme, this percentage is only 26.3 per cent for women. In Africa, these numbers drop to 12.3 for men and 4.3 per cent for women. In the COVID-19 crisis, women have been affected by employment loss more than men. Yet, there is strong evidence that social protection can achieve gender equality outcomes (UNICEF 2021).⁷

To strengthen gender-responsive and transformative social protection, the SP&PFM Programme approach is to support evidence generation based on sex-disaggregated data and provide technical advice to ensure national social protection programmes are better able to play a key role in responding to the specific needs of boys and girls, men and women, while reversing the gender imbalances through social protection laws, programmes (including linkages to services and information), and complementary services.

The Programme also focuses on breaking the cycle of gender inequalities that trap women in informal and low-paid jobs without adequate social protection to prevent or overcome poverty. This requires removing barriers to accessing decent work and social protection schemes. Rather than promoting improvements in gender equality regarding access to social protection in isolation, the Programme considers social protection policies in the context of poverty reduction, employment, formalisation, care, migration and other macroeconomic policies.

Therefore, the SP&PFM Programme supports countries to ensure gender-responsiveness and transformative results throughout all phases of the social protection delivery process: outreach and communication, registration and payments, benefits design, etc. The Programme also supports assessments of the gender impact of budget shortfalls for social protection, the development of gender-sensitive social

protection budgeting, including through sector coordination, and participatory gender audits. Finally, it supports partner countries in designing and implementing gender-sensitive social protection programmes.

Countries

Most significant results achieved in improving gender equality in social protection coverage (2021):

- 1. In Angola**, thanks to the SP&PFM Project, for the first time, the 2022 budget proposal included indicators on gender sensitivity for each social protection programme budget, representing an important milestone in budget transparency. The SP&PFM Project also supported the participation of Angolan delegates in the Southern African Development Community (SADC) Parliamentary Forum “Empowering Women in a Sustainable Industry-Focused Workforce In SADC: A Focus on Social Protection”, in October 2021. In addition to acting as speakers in two sessions, the SP&PFM team ensured the participation of Angolan parliamentarians from the Regional Women’s Parliamentary Caucus, civil society organizations and development partners involved in the promotion of gender equality and labour rights of women and girls, particularly in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic.
- 2. In Cambodia**, the monitoring system of the Cash Transfer Programme for Pregnant Women and Children was improved through a digitalized routine monitoring mechanism to follow up on the selection processes and impact indicators. The Project also conducted a gender-sensitive survey (420 workers interviewed) on the social protection needs and their contributory capacity of informal economy workers to access the National Social Security Fund. The survey included gender-disaggregated data and issues of domestic workers and female entertainment workers. The survey findings were discussed during a consultative workshop attended by 40 participants, including GCSPF and ministries representatives. The Project also supported the National Social Security Fund and the National Social Protection Council in conducting a gender-sensitive analysis of the financial situation of the social insurance schemes, through an actuarial review and capacity building.
- 3. In Ethiopia**, the SP&PFM Project provided technical support for the revised design of the Productive Safety Net Programmes (PSNP), both rural and urban, in particular improving gender responsiveness. The Project also reinforced the capacity of the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs (MoLSA) to play a crucial role in the “Linkages to Available Social Services” Technical Working Group, where critical decisions are made on the implementation and scale-up of issues and actions relating to gender, nutrition,



6 International Labour Office, 2021. [World Social Protection Report 2020–22: Social Protection at the Crossroads](#) – in Pursuit of a Better Future. (ILO, Geneva).

7 UNICEF, 2021. [Social Protection and Gender Equality Outcomes Across the Lifecycle](#) (UNICEF, New York).

and the social workforce. As a result, MoLSA gained more recognition as a key government implementing partner and is leading a comprehensive social service mapping and the development of Gender-Based Violence Guidelines. The Project also undertook the review and adaptation of the existing Gender, Social Development and Nutrition Training Guide. These training packages will be used in 2022 for Government staff engaged in the Productive Safety Net Programmes. To complement the SP&PFM Project initiative of ensuring a well-financed and inclusive social protection system, UNICEF is leveraging financing from the Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office (FCDO) to implement the Gender-Responsive and Age-Sensitive Social Protection programme.

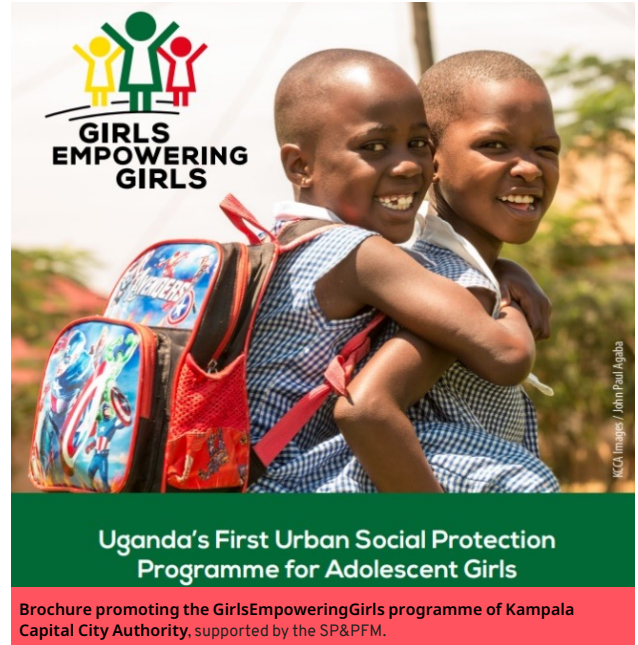
4. **In Nepal**, the Project supported the Government in designing and implementing a gender-sensitive social security scheme for informal and self-employed workers, particularly advocating for the inclusion of maternity benefits in the scheme package. The Integrated National Social Protection Framework includes gender equity matters. Likewise, to strengthen advocacy towards inclusive social protection, the SP&PFM Programme has included gender and child-friendly lens in the social budget brief. A case study of the child grant was developed to assess its gender-responsiveness.
5. **In Paraguay**, the SP&PFM Project contributed to improve coordination between gender and social protection policies at the local and national levels. As a result, the Ministry of Women and the Social Cabinet agreed to join forces for a greater medium and long-term impact on improving gender equality in social protection coverage. Coordination mechanisms were established at the local level between the Ministry of Women and the Social Protection Local Committees of the four territories covered by the Project resulting in the strengthening of Women's Secretariats in the municipalities. This allowed to develop actions to enhance women's leadership in economic, social and political organizations; promoting education and family planning for young women and adolescents in the territories; managing the provision of comprehensive services for women; implementing campaigns to eliminate domestic violence and improve gender equality in social protection coverage.
6. **In Senegal**, the SP&PFM Project supported the development of a study on the integration of gender in the new simplified scheme for the informal economy workers in partnership with UN Women. The study led to a series of operational recommendations to make the simplified scheme more gender-responsive in terms of design, delivery, and monitoring/evaluation. The recommendations were discussed among national stakeholders during a validation workshop in October 2021. In 2022, the Project will explore avenues for operationalising these recommendations, in partnership with UN Women, starting with the development of a joint social policy brief on making the new simplified scheme and its roll-out more gender-responsive.



As a woman and Paraguayan mother, being part of this process is a source of pride. The process of ¡Vamos! is supported by the European Union's "Social Protection and Public Finance Management" project implemented by UNICEF and ILO in four municipalities: Santa Rosa del Aguaray, Mariscal Estigarribia, Villeta and San Juan Nepomuceno. It seeks to promote citizens' rights guarantees in those territories. This initiative identifies priority programs that need to be guaranteed so that citizens have access to social programs. Among them is the right to an identity. Being part of this process generates great satisfaction because we are finally taking decisive steps and making the progress that our country needs. And we are doing it in such a way that children will finally enjoy a State that guarantees rights.

► **Ms Modesta Arévalos**, Territorial Coordinator of the Technical Unit of the Social Cabinet of the Presidency of the Republic of Paraguay

- 7. In Uganda,** the SP&PFM Project contributed to improve gender equality in social protection coverage by supporting the implementation of the Urban Cash Plus Social Protection Programme for adolescent girls in Kampala. In particular, the SP&PFM Project strengthened the capacity of the Gender and Community Services Directorate within Kampala Capital City Authority to use the GirlsEmpoweringGirls (GEG) experience for raising the nuances of age, gender and geography in policy dialogues, as well as the mobilisation of resources for scaling up the programme. Furthermore, the technical assistance provided to the Social Protection Platform in Uganda and the Ministry of Gender Labour and Social Development allowed for identifying 12,000 older people (65 per cent of women) still excluded from the Senior Citizen's Grant due to the lack of identification documents. The gap in registering the eligible beneficiaries is expected to be resorbed by March 2022.
- 8. In Myanmar,** the study “Current social protection provision in Myanmar, the impact of the crisis and recommendations to improve shock responsiveness” analysed the impact of the recent crisis on female affiliation to the existing Social Insurance Fund.
- 9. In Peru,** the Project supported the development of a technical proposal for a comprehensive social protection system for unemployment, linking passive and active employment policies and unemployment insurance benefits, considering gender gaps. A gender approach was applied in the main audio-visual products of the Project, such as the explanatory videos and the documentary, in which the protagonists are mostly women, reflecting how the COVID-19 pandemic has affected them and their reality in the labour market.
- 10. In Bangladesh,** the SP&PFM Project established, based on tripartite consultations, a list of gender-sensitive identification criteria for the Wage Subsidy Programme, covering private-sector workers.
- 11. In Côte d'Ivoire,** in collaboration with another ILO project, a survey was conducted in some markets of Abidjan to assess the barriers of women to access social security benefits. The main findings were considered in the proposal of adapted



mechanisms to facilitate registration and contributions collection of the self-employed and informal economy workers. The survey was followed by an awareness campaign conducted in 17 markets of Abidjan, especially focused on improving the women's understanding of the health insurance scheme and registration process. An assessment of the impact of the awareness campaign showed that, by October 2021, 48 per cent of the target population decided to register with the Health Insurance scheme, of whom 70 per cent of women.

- 12. In Sri Lanka,** the Government adopted a gender-responsive beneficiary identification criteria list for the two-phased social protection response to mitigate the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the workers of the tourism sector (Shock Responsive Cash Transfer and design of an unemployment insurance scheme).



Cross-countries component

- ▶ The SP&PFM Programme provided technical assistance to support partner countries in implementing and monitoring effective gender-sensitive social protection systems, including through technical inputs to the study “Gender Mainstreaming in the Simplified Social Protection Scheme for small taxpayers” in Senegal; the Gender Analysis of the Cash Transfer Programme in Angola; the capacity building to enhance gender-responsiveness of social protection in Nepal and the policy brief “Challenges Faced by Adolescent Girls in Urban Areas of Uganda and the Case for Targeted Social Protection”.
- ▶ The Programme has also shared its experiences, outputs, and practices related to gender-sensitive social protection at global level by participating and technically contributing to the meetings of the Social Protection Inter-Agency Cooperation Board (SPIAC-B) and Universal Social Protection Partnership by 2030 (USP2030) held in 2021. In particular, UNICEF co-chaired the SPIAC-B sub-groups on gender-sensitive social protection, which is an important thematic group to have discussions, generate tools and promote collaboration among key stakeholders to advance gender-responsive/transformational social protection globally.

Examples of resources



- ▶ The study on [gender mainstreaming in the Simplified Social Protection Scheme for small taxpayers](#) in Senegal (2021) provides operational recommendations to make the simplified social protection scheme for the informal economy workers more gender-responsive in terms of design, delivery, and monitoring/evaluation.



- ▶ The policy brief [“Challenges Faced by Adolescent Girls in Urban Areas of Uganda and the Case for Targeted Social Protection”](#) (2021) provides a snapshot of the challenges faced by adolescent girls in urban areas and makes a case for transformative social protection programmes that address structural barriers to the economic and social inclusion of adolescent girls.



Results achieved

The SP&PFM Programme contributed to several institutional changes, including the inclusion of gender matters in public finance, the design or improvement of gender-sensitive/transformational social protection policies and programmes.

► **Table 5. Results achieved in improving gender equality through social protection (2021)**

Results (institutional changes)	Countries
National dialogue and inter-institutional coordination processes promote a gender-sensitive approach in the social protection systems	Angola, Paraguay, Senegal
Gender-sensitive analysis of social protection budgets and financial situation of social insurance schemes	Angola, Cambodia, Myanmar, Nepal
Inclusion of a gender-sensitive approach in the design of a new social protection strategy	Nepal
Inclusion of a gender-sensitive approach in the design of new social protection programmes and schemes	Ethiopia, Nepal, Senegal, Peru
Assessment of the gender gap in existing social protection programmes	Angola, Cambodia, Côte d'Ivoire, Myanmar, Nepal, Uganda
Practical implementation through adapted registration, monitoring and delivery mechanisms	Bangladesh, Cambodia, Côte d'Ivoire, Sri Lanka, Uganda
Strengthened knowledge and technical capacities of partner countries to plan, deliver, monitor and report on gender-sensitive social protection programmes	Angola, Ethiopia, Nepal, Nigeria and Uganda



3.7. Improving disability-inclusiveness of social protection systems

Approach

Guided by the Sustainable Development Goals and aligned to the Convention on the Rights of the Child, Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the Recommendation on Social Protection Floors, 2012 (No. 202), the SP&PFM Programme supports governments in designing, implementing and monitoring effective disability-inclusive social protection systems and programmes while ensuring its financial sustainability.

By guaranteeing that persons with disabilities have income security, that their disability-related needs and extra costs are met and that they have effective access to health care services, the social protection systems can significantly promote their participation in the labour market and in society at large. The SP&PFM Programme promotes policy reforms that encourage an adequate and flexible combination of income security and disability-related support for the economic empowerment of persons with disabilities.

Disability benefits should be designed in a way that enables persons with disabilities to actively participate in education, employment and society at large. This can be achieved by ensuring that benefits in cash and in-kind cover disability-related costs and enable persons with disabilities to participate in decent employment. The collection of administrative data disaggregated by disability status is also necessary for the effective design and monitoring of social protection systems.

The SP&PFM Programme created synergies with the UN Partnership on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (UN PRPD) financed project “Towards inclusive social protection systems for participation of persons with disabilities”, implemented by the ILO and UNICEF in collaboration with the International Disability Alliance.



A wheelchair-bound female entrepreneur in her office, Dakar.

Countries

Most significant results achieved in improving disability-inclusiveness of social protection systems (2021):

- 1. In Cambodia**, the SP&PFM Programme contributed to extending social protection coverage and access to social care and employment opportunities among persons with disabilities. This was done by improving the identification process of persons with disabilities and linking the database with the ID Poor identification process for social assistance and registration to existing social care and employment programmes managed and coordinated by the Ministry of Social Affairs, Veterans and Youth Rehabilitation.
- 2. In Senegal**, the SP&PFM Project contributed to the improvement and extension of the Equal Opportunities Card programme (*Programme de la Carte d'Égalité des Chances*) to better include persons living with disabilities in the social protection system. A study provided concrete recommendations, including to better define the service package and improve the adequacy of benefits.
- 3. In Ethiopia**, the SP&PFM Project supported the Federation of Ethiopian Associations of Persons with Disabilities (FEAPD) in promoting greater disability inclusion in the Ethiopian Social Protection System. It was done through interventions aimed at building awareness amongst government institutions and media organisations on advocating for the review of the national social protection policy and strategy to be more disability-inclusive. A Working Group has been established to continue advocating for disability inclusion under the auspices of FEAPD.
- 4. In Nepal**, the Integrated National Social Protection framework has been drafted, considering inclusion of persons with disabilities. A total of 76 policymakers and practitioners attended a high-level Disability Conference organised by the Project. The conference has raised the agenda of disability-inclusive social protection. An assessment report on strengthening disability screening and enhanced grievance redressal mechanisms, contributing to addressing exclusion errors was submitted to the government.
- 5. In Paraguay**, the Local Social Protection Committees established by the SP&PFM Project strengthened the dialogue with the National Secretariat for the Human Rights of Persons with Disabilities in the four selected territories. In particular, in the city of San Juan Nepomuceno, the Project made it possible to establish the process and service of disability certification and delivery of the identification card to persons with disabilities.
- 6. In Angola**, a Social Dialogue on Challenges and Solutions for the Informal Economy, involving members of the National Commission for the ILO, social partners, government representatives and development partners called for further action to improve disability-inclusive social protection.

7. In Nigeria, the SP&PFM Project strengthened the Government's capacities (35 staff of the Federal Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs, Disaster Management and Social Development, including National Social Safety-Net Coordinating Office) in disability-inclusive (and gender-sensitive) mainstreaming for shock responsive programming and to use the new National Social Registry, which covers now 11,149,049 households.

8. In Bangladesh, the SP&PFM Project facilitated along with UNICEF, UNFPA, UNDP, UNWOMEN and the UN Resident Coordinator's Office a series of consultations with organizations of persons with disabilities on how to expedite the implementation of the Convention of Rights of Persons with Disabilities. In particular, the Project contributed to a situation analysis report mainly focusing on disability disaggregated data in the Labour Force Survey and engaging organizations of persons with disabilities in all discussions about unemployment insurance.



I couldn't get my identity card when I was young because my documents were lost. I didn't know how to get it either, neither did my mother. My grandparents died very young, and my parents were orphaned. I didn't know where to turn because I was lost. Doña Modesta (UTGS Territorial Coordinator) helped me get my document. She facilitated the process and got it. I say that it is great because it is difficult to live without documents. It gives me a lot of relief and I am very happy now that I have my document.



► Ms Martina Chilavert, beneficiary of the Social Protection System Vamos! in the Republic of Paraguay.

Cross-country component

- ▶ The SP&PFM Programme supported the preparation of the global conference “Disability - Social protection - Inclusion. Dialogue for change” held on 16 and 17 March 2022. Organised in partnership with IDA, UNPRPD, DFAT, WB, ADB, FCDO, GIZ, Norad, HelpAge, the UN Joint SDG Fund and UN ESCAP, gathered 427 participants. The event offered technical sessions on designing and implementing disability-inclusive social protection policies, programmes, and delivery mechanisms, as well on trends specific to certain country and regional contexts. The Programme’s experiences of Cambodia, Ethiopia and Senegal were shared during this Conference.
- ▶ For this Conference, the SP&PFM Programme prepared a technical note ‘Costing Universal Disability Benefits’ that explores the feasibility of setting a disability pension at the level of at least 100 per cent of the national poverty line in a number of countries, e.g., Bangladesh, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ethiopia, Ghana, Mexico, Namibia, Nigeria, Pakistan, South Africa, Uganda and Zimbabwe. It also discusses the cost of higher level of benefits as it is widely documented that persons with disabilities face additional costs to achieve a given standard of living.

Examples of resources



- ▶ The [study on the extension and improvement of the Equal Opportunity Card programme](#) in Senegal identifies and estimates the cost of possible scenarios for improving and extending the programme ensuring better inclusion of persons with disabilities in the social protection system.



- ▶ [Global conference “Disability - Social protection - Inclusion. Dialogue for change”](#), 16 and 17 March 2022. Recordings of the technical sessions and presentations are available on a dedicated website.

Results achieved

The SP&PFM Programme contributed to several institutional changes, including the inclusion of disability lens in the design of social protection policies and programmes, and improvement in mechanisms for reaching out persons with disabilities.

▶ Table 6. Results achieved in improving disability-inclusiveness of social protection systems (2021)

Results (institutional changes)	Countries
National dialogue processes promoting greater disability-inclusion in the social protection systems	Angola, Bangladesh, Ethiopia
Inclusion of persons with disabilities in national social protection strategy design	Nepal
Practical implementation through adapted registration and delivery mechanisms	Cambodia, Paraguay
Assessment of social assistance programmes targeted to persons with disabilities	Bangladesh, Nepal, Senegal
Strengthened knowledge and technical capacities of partner countries to plan, deliver, monitor and report on disability-inclusive social protection programmes	Nepal, Nigeria



3.8. Improving shock-responsiveness of the social protection system

Approach

The COVID-19 pandemic has emphasized one of the central roles of social protection – in protecting all, particularly the most vulnerable, against covariate shocks. However, deeply diverging recoveries that the world now witnesses threaten to undermine trust and solidarity and to increase inequalities, thus making the world even more vulnerable to future crises, including climate change. The United Nations through its [Common Agenda](#) have called for urgent investments in a job-rich, sustainable and socially inclusive recovery, notably through more resilient social protection systems.

Shock-responsive social protection is a critical agenda globally and for the Programme, as vulnerabilities and fragilities caused by conflict and climate change, coupled with the continued socio-economic impacts of COVID-19 pandemic, pose significant risks of increased poverty, inequalities, unemployment, and social unrests across the world. The social protection response to the pandemic has also demonstrated that countries need to be prepared to shocks with strong and universal social protection systems that address risks throughout the life cycle and leave no one behind.

Building shock-responsive systems entails risk-informed analysis to guide measure design, allocation of adequate finance resources and their timely execution along with other preparedness measures that can collectively support a comprehensive, timely and inclusive crisis response. In

addition, social protection systems need to prepare systems in advance for crisis response to effectively address all vulnerabilities, including caused by pandemics, conflicts and climate change.

In all partner countries, experiences learnt from the COVID-19 responses have been important lessons to directly feed into long-term strengthening of the shock-responsiveness of the social protection systems. In partner countries, building shock responsive systems ranged from providing emergency cash transfers, convening key stakeholders through national workshops to set priorities and agenda for building shock-responsive systems, assessing the COVID-19 responses, and strengthening enhancing delivery mechanisms, including national social registries.

Countries

Most significant results achieved in improving shock-responsiveness of social protection systems (2021):

- 1. In Ethiopia**, the Project supported the Government in implementing to nearly 40,000 Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) an emergency cash transfer to respond to the ongoing conflict in Northern Ethiopia (30,000 IDPs) and to floods in Gambella (8,500 IDPs). For the first time, the support was coordinated through a Regional Emergency Coordination



Centre to ensure the sustainability of the intervention as well as the close collaboration between development and humanitarian actors. The learnings for this response will be used to strengthen the social protection response to future shocks.

- 2. In Nepal**, through two national consultations and capacity building supported by the Project, the national stakeholders agreed on key recommendations including the need for policy documents to guide the improvement of shock-responsive social protection involving more closely the civil society organizations and the trade unions.
- 3. In Angola**, the Project supported the development and adoption of the National Social Action Policy, which includes shock-responsiveness and disaster risk management as key components of the social protection system by defining its second pillar as interventions for the protection of citizens in situations of vulnerability and defining the provision of temporary or emergency social services as priorities for those affected by shocks.
- 4. In Burkina Faso**, the Project's high-level advocacy led to the adoption of the decree for the creation of a single social registry, which is a necessary condition for the strengthening of the national social protection system and responding to shocks. A consultation process to develop an inter-agency framework on the link between humanitarian-development and peacebuilding nexus started and will be further developed through a national workshop in 2022, supported by the Project, to strengthen the humanitarian, development and peace nexus, bringing together all national and external actors to ensure synergy and coherence of interventions.
- 5. In Cabo Verde**, the lessons learnt from the COVID-19 pandemic and further improvement to the shock-responsiveness of the National Social Registry resulted in the enrolment of 20,375 new households, corresponding to 85,689 individuals in all 22 municipalities of the country. The expanded National Social Registry will be instrumental to deploy future crisis responses.
- 6. In Nigeria**, with the support of the Project, the National Social Safety Net Coordinating Office established the Unified Registry of Beneficiaries and Rapid Respond Registry were established and are operational as a sub-set of the National Social Registry (NSR). The Project supported the development and operationalization of process flow for linking the Unified Registry of Beneficiaries and Rapid Respond Registry database. The project also drafted a step-by-step protocol for the harmonization of databases from other partners in the humanitarian and social protection space.
- 7. In Senegal**, the Project supported the Government in conducting a formative evaluation of the utilization of the Single National Registry (SNR) in response to shocks,

and collaborated with the World Bank to update the SNR with the aim of enhancing its capacity to deploy social protection measures in case of crisis. The multidimensional child poverty analysis, carried out by the Project provides information on the most vulnerable groups to shocks, and informing children-sensitive response that better meet children's needs, particularly in terms of adequate nutrition and food security in case of shocks.

- 8. In Cambodia**, massive investment in the Covid-19 Cash Transfer Programmes and measures aimed at supporting the laid-off workers, yielded significant lessons learned and have accelerated dialogue on the shock-responsive social protection. As a result, with the support from the SP&PFM Project, the Government improved the shock-responsiveness and adaptability of the family package, with particular focus on persons with disabilities, elderly, ID Poor and children who are also found to be more vulnerable to immediate and protracted impacts of natural disasters.
- 9. In Myanmar**, the Project reviewed the current social protection provisions, the impact of the crisis and formulated recommendations to improve governance and investment management structures and processes to respond to crises and shocks. In addition, it brought the actuarial evidence and technical analysis for the design of the unemployment insurance scheme, element of shock-responsiveness in the social protection system.
- 10. In Bangladesh, Ecuador, Peru and Sri Lanka** too, learning for the COVID-19 experience, the Programme provided technical services on legal and actuarial aspects for the design or improvement of the unemployment insurance benefits, including the linking with active labour market policies to smooth shocks recovery. Those solid evidence significantly helped leading the social dialogue towards a consensus for the introduction or improvement of unemployment insurance, that will represent once implemented a key improvement of the capacity of the social protection systems to respond to shocks.



Video: Proposal for a comprehensive unemployment protection system in Peru (Spanish, March 2022)

Cross-country component

- ▶ The Programme has also shared its experiences and practices to improve shock-responsiveness and resilience of social protection systems at global level by participating and technically contributing to the meetings of the Social Protection Inter-Agency Cooperation Board (SPIAC-B) and Universal Social Protection Partnership by 2030 (USP2030) held in 2021. In particular, UNICEF co-chaired the SPIAC-B sub-groups on shock-responsive social protection that aims at discussing news ideas, developing tools and promoting collaboration among development partners and countries to improve the shock-responsiveness and resilience of social protection globally.

Examples of resources



- ▶ The Project completed [a feasibility study for the introduction of an integrated unemployment protection system](#), based on actuarial valuation and review of the legal framework, and aligned with international social security standards.



- ▶ The Angola National Social Protection Policy includes a component on shock responsiveness.



National workshop "Advancing National Policy on Shock-responsive social protection including Cash Transfer", 22-23 April 2021, Kathmandu, Nepal.

The SP&PFM Programme convenes national stakeholders to discuss ways to build shock responsive social protection in Nepal

A hybrid conference took place in April 2021 in Kathmandu, organized by Nepal's National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Authority (NDRRMA), with support from the SP&PFM Programme, gathering government agencies and experts, both nationally and internationally. The workshop shared and discussed national and global best practices on humanitarian cash transfers, and informed

on the development of a national framework/ guideline by NDRRMA on the use of cash transfers for disaster response and recovery to be adopted by the National executive council on Disaster Response. The workshop also formulated the following recommendation: a change of approach towards dignity of beneficiaries and not charity; the development of a comprehensive database on multidimensional vulnerabilities; participatory identification of beneficiaries; set-up of an effective monitoring and evaluation framework; capacity building, coordination and coherence at all levels.

Results achieved

While many of the activities are still ongoing, building on key lessons learnt from COVID-19 response and other shocks at each country, the table summarizes main results and progresses.

▶ **Table 7. Results achieved in strengthening shock-responsive social protection systems**

Results (institutional changes)/Progress areas	Countries
Building capacity and promoting national dialogues on shock-responsive social protection	Angola, Nepal
Supporting policy/programme level designs and implementation to be shock-responsive	Angola, Cambodia
Enhancing operational capacity, implementation and database (e.g. extension of the national single registry)	Burkina Faso, Cabo Verde, Ethiopia, Nigeria, Senegal
Strengthening social protection to respond to loss of jobs and income (unemployment protection schemes)	Bangladesh, Ecuador, Myanmar, Peru, Sri Lanka



4. Managing for results, communication and visibility

Management arrangements and set-ups

Overall Programme management and technical services to countries

Technical support and overall management guidance are provided on a continuous basis by the cross-country component, with additional technical inputs from UNICEF Headquarters Social Policy and Social Protection Programme Team and Regional Office Social Policy teams and Public Partnerships Division, Headquarters of the GCSPF members as well as ILO Regional Decent Work Teams and Global Technical Support Facility. Those inputs mainly relate to social protection financing and PFM, legal framework, social protection extension to workers of the informal economy, shock-responsive, disability-inclusive, gender-transformative and child-sensitive social protection, management information systems, actuarial valuations, social protection statistics and indicators. Beside technical backstopping for coherence of the overall Programme, country experiences sharing and contribution to global discussions (see partnership section), the Programme Management Unit provides guidance on management-related matters such as publication of knowledge products, communication and visibility, grant management, financial reporting, human resources matters, among others. This is done through regular calls, comments on terms of reference and technical reports, preparation and dissemination of communication products, and participation in meetings with stakeholders and EU Delegations. Support through the cross-country component allows for timely and demand-driven exchange of country experiences, having the Programme Management Unit and experts working in different countries simultaneously.

In 2021, UNICEF chaired the Programme Steering Committee and organized periodic meetings to approve key Programme's documents and decisions as well as to discuss the progress made by the Programme as a whole. Between the Steering Committee meetings, ILO, UNICEF and GCSPF closely and regularly coordinated their global activities and technical support provided to country teams, to continue ensuring coherence of the overall Programme. In 2021, the Programme Management Unit set up the Advisory Board composed of 11 international experts. The first meeting took place in August 2021. Following recommendations of the Advisory Board, a road map for improving the research component and technical work of the Programme was developed and is being implemented.

The Programme Management Unit maintains regular communication with the team of Unit G4 of DG-INTPA, either through calls or emails. In particular, close interaction took

place for the completion of the evaluability assessment and the mid-term evaluation, as well as for the organization of the second call of Approach 2 and the setting up and preparation of the first meeting of the Programme's Advisory Board. The Project country teams maintain close communication with EU Delegations on the main activities and outputs, possible synergies for scaling up of the projects, national workshops and visibility events.

Second call for proposals and closure of first batch of Approach 2 countries

During 2021, the Programme Management Unit continued providing technical backstopping and project management support to the 10 countries of the first call of Approach 2. In particular, technical support was provided for the design and reform of the unemployment protection schemes in Bangladesh, Ecuador, Myanmar, Peru, and Sri Lanka; the definition of parameters for the extension and possible financing options in Côte d'Ivoire, Togo and Malawi; the improvement of the social registry system in Nigeria; and communication and delivery of social protection in Cabo Verde. The Management Unit also provided continued support on the administration of the projects, the preparation of a request for a no-cost extension and the closing of the 10 country projects by 31 March 2022, communication and visibility as well as the production and dissemination of knowledge products.

The second call for proposals was designed to support countries in addressing the challenges of the COVID-19 crisis and its recovery through expanded and more resilient social protection systems, underlining the contribution to strengthening PFM, the importance of international social protection principles and social dialogue for a strong recovery. The following six countries were selected:

► **Table 8. New countries selected for Approach 2**

Country	Projects selected
Colombia	Social protection and transition to formal economy of migrant workers
Kenya	Extension of social health insurance coverage
Kyrgyz Republic	Social protection and economic inclusion of persons with disabilities
Lao PDR	Sustainable financing of social protection and extension to workers in the informal economy
Viet Nam	Universal and sustainable multi-tier child benefit
Zambia	Extension of social health insurance coverage to workers in the informal economy

Reviews, monitoring and evaluation

The Programme Management Unit conducts with all 24 country teams regular follow-ups on project progress, including discussions on possible challenges in the implementation and finding solutions, and periodically reviews the budget and delivery of the work plans. The results of the country projects of Approaches and 2 are regularly reported on the website of the SP&PFM Programme, and in the [ILO Results Monitoring Tools](#) of the ILO's Flagship Programme on Building Social Protection Floors and fed into the ILO country pages.

The Programme Management Unit coordinated the evaluability assessment which was completed in June 2021. The evaluator concluded that the Programme was ready to undergo a full mid-term and final evaluations and formulated some recommendations that were endorsed by the Steering Committee, in particular with regards to two indicators of the logical framework. Furthermore, the Programme Management Unit has and will continue providing support to the on-going independent mid-term evaluation commissioned by the European Commission, that started in October 2020 and will be completed in November 2021.

Visibility and communication

The Programme Management Unit implements the SP&PFM Programme's communication and visibility strategy, ensuring the dissemination of the Programme outputs and impact at global level under the cross-country components and supporting the harmonized implementation of communication activities of country projects (Approaches 1 and 2).

In 2021, the [SP&PFM Programme's website](#), available in English, French and Spanish, largely contributed to enhance the visibility of the Programme among national stakeholders and development partners at country and global levels, creating evidence base to inform policy reforms and COVID-19 responses. A training session on updating the SP&PFM website was delivered in February 2021 to 40 country-team members from 17 countries. Following the training session, the Programme Management Unit supported the country teams in organising and posting their country information on the website. As a result, all 24 country pages and the global pages are updated, a new page on research and knowledge products were developed to disseminate the Programme outputs, social protection and PFM training packages and tools applied at country level. A total of 19 news was published in English, other 6 news in French and 6 in Spanish. These pages ensure knowledge sharing and dissemination of the activities, outputs, publications, videos, and results at national level. In 2021, the SP&PFM website had 7,554 page views and 2,360 visitors. The country teams used it as the main tool to

disseminate their work, including to the EU Delegations and other development partners.

In addition to the support provided in 2021 for updating the country pages on the global programme website, the Programme Management Unit also supported the country teams in:

- ▶ promoting their activities and results on social media, for example by designing social media cards;
- ▶ organising and promoting national events jointly with EU Delegations; and
- ▶ developing products that document the research and analytical work carried out by the countries, such as videos, country briefs and publications, including to comply with requirements for communication and visibility of EU-financed external actions.

A programme publication plan presented an estimate for 2022 and 2023 of 51 technical reports, 7 videos, 10 country/policy briefs, 2 guides and 1 Journal Article.

Aiming to enhance the programme's visibility, the Programme Management Unit developed in 2021 one [joint cross-country brochure](#) that presents the Programme objective, theory of change, implementation strategy, timeline and partner countries. The brochure was widely shared and disseminated through the Programme website, social media channels and country teams. The Programme Management Unit also supported the draft of the [Ethiopia's country project brochure](#). A summary of the first progress report has also been developed and disseminated to relevant partners.

In 2021, the SP&PFM social media plan was drafted and implemented. Aiming to reach a broader audience, a coordination mechanism was established between implementing partners teams for disseminating content through already existing ILO, UNICEF and GCSPF social media channels. The SP&PFM Programme tweets generated significant social media visibility of the Programme, receiving 66,8 thousand impressions distributed between ILO's account dedicated to social protection ([@soc_protection](#)) and UNICEF's Twitter channels on social policy ([@unicefsocpolicy](#)). The ILO has also used its Facebook account ([@SPplatform](#)) to give visibility to the Programme generating 4,6 thousand posts views. Social media cards were designed according to the Programme's visual identity. The social media posts delivered messages around the Programme results, events, publications, brochure, and key messages giving visibility to the commitment of the EU, ILO, UNICEF and GCSPF to support countries to develop gender-responsiveness, disability-inclusiveness, shock-responsiveness social protection systems and to increase their financing for social protection.

Annexe 5 provides examples of individual tweets, and their respective outreach statistics. The analysis of social media metrics for the ILO accounts shows that Twitter is the channel that delivers the best result enhancing the visibility of the SP&PFM Programme among EU Member States, partner and non-partner countries, and the global community, including its role in supporting the COVID-19 response and other potential crisis. The communication activities implemented by each partner country are presented in the country progress reports (appendices).

The SP&PFM Programme has also been broadly disseminated among the development community and national stakeholders through the participation of the cross-country component as speakers in global events, such as:

- ▶ [Operationalizing the New Social Contract at the Country Level: Sharing experiences of leveraging UN standards for transformative economic change](#), held on 06 - 08 May 2021. Speaker in the session: Identifying opportunities for collaboration and overcoming obstacles to strengthen the UN's joint impact.
- ▶ ILO [Development Partners Meeting](#), including a structured funding dialogue, to launch the 2nd phase of the ILO's Global Flagship Programme on Building Social Protection Floors for All, held on 7 October. The SP&PFM Programme participated in the panel of session 2: "Securing sustainable and adequate financing for social protection".
- ▶ [Second meeting of the OECD Policy Dialogue on Social Protection and Development. Financing Social Protection in times of COVID-19](#) held on 29 and 30 November 2021. Speaker in the Session 1: Universal social protection in developing countries: Feasibility and sustainability challenges.
- ▶ The [3rd Social Conference on social protection in Senegal](#), including the presence of the President of the Republic of Senegal. The event took place on 19 and 26 November and 3rd December 2021. The SP&PFM Programme results were disseminated in the sessions "International experiences of financing social protection; fiscal space and financing options financing options for Senegal" and "Universal pension coverage for elderly and its financing mechanism: The case of Cape Verde".
- ▶ [Consultation Meeting "Fostering Unemployment Protection Measures in Bangladesh"](#), held on 11 November 2011. The event was attended by 50 people, including the Minister of Planning, with some opening remarks by the Programme management unit.
- ▶ [Unemployment protection mechanisms in Ecuador: Contributions from academia and social dialogue process](#), held on 13 April 2021, with some opening remarks by the Programme management unit.

Finally, the Programme Management Unit also developed a [concept note for a series of six global webinars](#) aiming to capitalise on the Programme experiences and lessons learned, give visibility to the results already achieved in partner

countries, reflect on the challenges currently faced and contribute to the international debate on innovative solutions to achieve universal and sustainable social protection systems. The first webinar on social protection and PFM and lessons learned from Senegal and Nepal was organised in November 2021, with the participation of 123 registrants and 62 attendees from 32 countries, contributing to enhanced global visibility of the Programme. The webinars planned for 2022 will present Programme's results on the following key thematic areas: disability-inclusive social protection; gender-sensitive social protection, shock responsive and adaptive social protection; social protection extension to the informal economy; and social protection coordination and management information systems.

Budget implications

The budget implemented for the overall Programme amounts to 12,714,106 EUR

Overall budget implemented	EUR
Approach 1 cross-country component	2,094,828,07
Approach 1 eight countries	7,497,481,05
Approach 2 global and 10 countries	3,121,797,00

Following consultation with country teams in early 2021, it appeared that for some countries, budgets needed to be amended, partially due to COVID-19 related adjustments in the composition of country teams and modalities for implementing activities. Such adjustments have been included in the budget amendment submitted to EC-INTPA on 27 October 2021 and approved on 19 May 2022, although the formal documents reached the ILO and UNICEF on 29 June 2022. While waiting for the approval of the budget revision, the cross-country component and country team continued implementing the work plan; however certain activities and contracts were on hold as the formal until the approval of the budget revision was pending.

Finally, due to the challenges observed particularly resulting from the COVID-19 pandemic, in general, countries have expressed that a no-cost extension of the Programme will be critical in maximizing the results. Additional time considered for implementation will allow the countries to fully catch up on the planned activities, and build on the evidence, partnerships and results achieved already to accelerate the outcome-level impact and goals. Because the findings of the mid-term evaluation will be shared in November or December 2022, having the Programme extend until end of 2023, at least for some countries, will be an important consideration to take on-board the recommendations of the mid-term evaluation and fully achieve the planned goals. Further information will be provided under the form of a formal request for no-cost extension, following the approval of the second progress report.

5. Working in partnership with the European Union, United Nations and International Financing Institutions

Strategic partnerships with developments partners and interventions

Public Financial Management gained increasing importance and credibility in the context of the global economic crisis and challenges that accompanied the COVID-19 pandemic. This raised the profile and urgency of multi-stakeholder approaches to these issues, including the debate on financing for achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG).

The practical country-level insights and experience from the Programme have enabled ILO Social Protection Department and UNICEF Social Policy section to reinforce and leverage strategic partnerships on financing issues, including with the IMF, and partners working on the Integrated National Financing Frameworks and SDG Goals (UN agencies, governments, businesses and civil society). In particular, the Programme is exploring closer partnership with UNDP to work under the framework of the INFF in Angola, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Togo, Malawi, and Senegal, to ensure that Ministries of Labour, social partners and social security institutions are part of the INFF process and oversight committees at country level.

The Programme is participating and technically contributing to the meetings of the Social Protection Inter-Agency Coordination Board (SPIAC-B) and Universal Social Protection by 2030 (UPS2030), in particular the USP2030 sub-group on financing of social protection chaired by UNICEF and the SPIAC-B interagency working groups on gender and shock-responsiveness of social protection. Furthermore, the Programme's experiences and first results are regularly shared with the ILO and UNICEF management as inspiration for developing the UN Secretary-General led initiative of a [Global Accelerator on Social Protection and Jobs](#).

The cross-country component provides technical support to the preparation of an *ILO-UNDP Global Initiative on Pathways towards Formalization*, that will strengthen and ensure continuity of the Programme's intervention in this specific area (under discussion: Angola, Cambodia, Peru, Senegal).

The Programme coordinated its interventions on disability-inclusive social protection and contributed to the UN Partnership on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (UNPRPD), in Cambodia, Ethiopia, and Senegal, as well as through the preparation of a technical note on costing disability-inclusive social protection and the global conference "Disability - Social protection - Inclusion. Dialogue for change" held on 16 and 17 March 2022.

Complementarity with the EU Delegation's interventions and ongoing and future Budget Support Programmes

In addition to the in-built partnerships between EU, ILO, UNICEF and GCSPF, the Programme continues maintaining partnerships and synergies with other social protection initiatives funded by the European Union (e.g. Angola, Cambodia, Nepal, Senegal) and EU Member States (e.g. Belgium, France, Ireland, Portugal, Sweden, the Netherlands). The SP&PFM Programme, with the support of the cross-country component, agreed to two new projects with the EU Delegations in Cambodia and Nepal. The cross-country component has provided technical support in developing the project proposals of these new partnerships, to avoid overlaps and increase synergies with the SP&PFM Programme. With the launch of the Global Europe – Programming in December 2021, the country Teams with support from the cross-country component are engaging with the EU Delegations to increase synergies that will help reduce fragmentation of technical assistance and thus social protection systems in partner countries (e.g. Burkina Faso, Ecuador, Nepal, Nigeria, Paraguay, Peru, Senegal, and Uganda). Both [UNICEF](#) and the [ILO](#) prepared material and organized meeting with their staff in regions and countries on how to engage and support EU delegations on budget support.

Countries

The following experience of mobilizing partnerships can be highlighted (2021):

- 1. In Cambodia**, the Project was instrumental to the EUD's intervention and future Budget Support Programmes. In particular, the Project provided advice and inputs for the development of the indicators for the social protection budget support, including indicators resulting from the implementation of the activities under the Project. It resulted in EU's significant support to Cambodia to support the COVID-19 Cash Transfer Programme and to commit further resources in advancing social protection through the funding of two new programmes. One of them is the joint ILO and UNICEF project on *Advancing Social Protection in Cambodia* (ASPC) started in February 2021 and to be implemented until 2024.
- 2. In Nepal**, the Project has supported the EUD in the planning and the development of the Multi-annual Indicative Programme (MIP) 2021-2027. Particularly the Project supported the discussions on the priority area of "Government & Civil Society", specifically the development of a transformative approach to promote gender equality

and women's empowerment linking social protection, decent work, reduction of gender-based violence, and women's leadership and participation. The Project is now supporting the development of strategic actions to be implemented under the MIP 2021-2027, including a joint UN programme on the above topic.

3. **In Senegal**, the Project and the World Bank are working together in strengthening the coordination and delivery of social protection programmes, in particular in the design and implementation of the plus component of the *Programme National des Bourses de Sécurité Familiale*, and capacity building for the social protection regional platform to update the National Single Register.
4. **In Togo**, the Project supported the Ministry of Labour and Ministry of Health to advocate for increased financing for social protection and a specific budget support for achieving universal social health protection, with the Ministry of Economy and Finance, as well as the International Monetary Fund (February 2021 and March 2022), as part of the Extend Credit Facility to be concluded between the IMF and the Government of Togo. Based on those preliminary discussions, Togo has been selected to be part of an ILO-IMF global initiative to work further on social protection and PFM, together with three other countries.



The COVID-19 pandemic has brought with it an unprecedented human development crisis and it is essential unite efforts to tackle poverty and inequality. I am proud of this joint effort with ILO and NASSCO as Nigeria has a strong social protection system and this collaboration will strengthen it so it can respond quicker and more efficiently to crises.

► **Ketil Karlsen**, Ambassador of the European Union to Nigeria and ECOWAS



Cross-countries component

- ▶ The cross-country component regularly shares the Programme’s experiences and first results with and contributes to the development of the UN Secretary-General led initiative of a [Global Accelerator on Social Protection and Jobs for a Just Transition](#); in particular, ILO and UNICEF lead the three task teams on financing, social protection and formalization.
- ▶ The cross-country component is participating and technically contributing on a regular basis to the meetings of the Social Protection Inter-Agency Cooperation Board (SPIAC-B) and Universal Social Protection Partnership by 2030 (USP2030), for which ILO acts as Secretariat. UNICEF chairs the SPIAC-B sub-groups on gender-sensitive social protection and shock-responsiveness that are important thematic groups to hold the discussions, develop tools and promote collaboration among key stakeholders in those specific two areas. In addition, in March 2022, a sub-working group of USP2030 on financing was created, co-chaired by UNICEF.

Examples of resources



- ▶ Video: [Closing remarks of Robert Steinlechner, EU Head of Cooperation in Peru](#), at the webinar that shared the results of the project.

Results achieved

The SP&PFM Programme, through its active collaboration with different partners, created and strengthened strategic partnerships and opportunities for fostering advocacy and accelerating the achievement of universal social protection.

▶ Table 9. Results achieved in strengthening strategic partnerships (2021)

Results (institutional changes)	Countries
On-going collaboration with EU member States' or EU Delegation funded projects	Angola (EUD, Portugal), Bangladesh (Belgium), Burkina Faso (Sweden), Cabo Verde (Portugal), Cambodia (Belgium, Germany), Ethiopia (Germany, the Netherlands), Malawi (Ireland), Paraguay (EUD), Uganda (The Netherlands)
New technical assistance projects with EU Member States or EU Delegations	Burkina Faso (Belgium), Cambodia (EUD), Côte d'Ivoire (France), Nepal (EUD), Senegal (Belgium, France), Uganda (Belgium)
Closer collaboration with IFIs	Cambodia, Nepal, Senegal, Togo
Close synergies with UN SDG Joint programmes on social protection	Cambodia, Ecuador, Malawi, Nigeria
Collaboration with SOCIEUX+	Malawi, Nigeria

Challenges, risks and corrective actions

The Programme contacted SOCIEUX+ both at global and national level. However, the collaboration did not result in new initiatives, but rather mutual support to on-going projects, and only in two countries: Malawi and Nigeria. Efforts will continue to be deployed to explore further possible synergies with SOCIEUX+ interventions, notably in Colombia and Kyrgyz Republic where respective projects have convergent objectives.

The IMF, World Bank and OECD participate in the advisory board of the cross-country component. However, at country levels, joint interventions, including to advocate for improved synergies between social protection and PFM, have not yet materialized. The risk is that with the growing volatility of the international economic and financial contexts, such joint initiatives may not take place within the timeframe of the Programme.

The Programme contributed to increase the collaboration between the implementation partners and the EU Delegations in all countries, including with concrete inputs to the preparation of the MIPs (2021-2027) and first discussions for future joint projects. However, such collaboration could be further improved building on the special objective of the SP&PFM Programme to reinforce the social protection expertise of the EU Delegations. The cross-country component suggested to EC-INTPA on several occasions to organize a meeting to discuss possible avenues for increasing such partnership and how to make best use of the expertise available through the SP&PFM Programme to support the design and implementation of the MIPs and future budget supports. The SP&PFM Programme confirms its interest in having such meeting, in particular if a no-cost extension is envisaged.



6. Challenges and lessons learned

Summary of challenges

The slowdown and indeed contraction of economies due to COVID-19 pandemic resulted in massive loss of jobs (estimated to still be equivalent of 52 million full-time jobs in 2022 compared to 2019⁸) disproportionately affected women, youth, as well as persons with disabilities, migrants, workers in the informal economy and other vulnerable groups, resulting in considerable increases in poverty, including for children, and posing a significant threat to the achievement of the SDGs.

While 2021 was not the first year that the SP&PFM Programme faced challenges due to the pandemic, the COVID-19 continued to impact its implementation in several ways, particularly in most of the countries where access to vaccination was constrained and strong travel/gathering restrictions continued to be imposed. As highlighted in the earlier section on shock-responsive social protection, the Programme used this as an opportunity to advocate for strengthened social protection systems to address the socio-economic impact of the COVID-19 crisis. A number of innovative efforts were made to address the operational challenges, which have set forth a 'new way of working'. Yet, it is still important to acknowledge the impact caused on the Programme implementation at different levels, policy and operations, including:

- ▶ **Change in the priorities of the government.** As the Programme was designed and planned pre-COVID-19 crisis, government counterparts have shifted their priorities, at least in the short-term, to respond to the immediate ongoing situation of the pandemic and its socio-economic impact, over the mid-term and longer-term activities to enhance the synergies between social protection and public finance management. Although the Programme was able to adjust to the priorities and leverage the opportunities towards the overarching goal of universal social protection systems, it still resulted in some delays and changes of activities/budget, while outputs and outcomes of the overall Programme, as well as county Projects, remained very relevant.
- ▶ **Volatility of the global economy.** The two-year crisis (and now the major global crisis due to the war in Ukraine and its impact on the supply of food and energy) is also limiting the State capacity in expanding public finance for social protection due to the uncertainty of the economic situation. Such prolonged crisis may impact investments in social protection in the next years as debt levels and debt service have increased due to COVID-19 expenditures and reduced revenues (and are likely to continue increasing due to the war in Ukraine), which could affect the government's ability to increase financing for social protection. The increasing rehabilitation budget needs in the face of limited resources will also leave little room for the possibility of increased domestic resources for social protection. This emphasizes the need for maintained efforts to advocate for further exploring financing options for social protection and improved PFM. The Programme has adapted its advocacy strategy/technical inputs considering the economic and fiscal constraints faced by governments.
- ▶ **Cancellation/postponement of travel and conferences/meetings.** Due to the restriction in travelling, support missions by international consultants, which were a key component of the planned activity have been replaced by recruitment of in-country staff in 2020, remote support through online calls and other communications, mainly led by headquarters/regional offices of the implementing agencies. Similarly, meetings of steering committees, workshops, conferences, webinars, and training to build capacity took place online most of 2021. While this has allowed staff and national stakeholders to join global discussions remotely, quality of the meetings/trainings were affected due to the limited interactions and free exchange of experiences and ideas. Some stakeholders in certain countries also acknowledged that in-person meetings were better attended than remote meetings and allowed for more in-depth discussions.

Another major challenge, also linked to shock-responsive social protection, was the continued conflict/fragility, political instability that have affected implementation in a few countries (Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, Myanmar and Sri Lanka in particular). Building shock responsive social protection that could address the shocks across fragile/humanitarian contexts and development contexts are key pillar of the Programme, and where relevant, this continued as a strong focus. Specific country challenges faced in 2021 are summarized at the end of this section across both approaches.

With regards to the Programme coordination, it is recognized that the key results achieved have been driven by the unique collaboration among all three implementing agencies that complemented each other expertise and strengths. While this is one of the major strengths of the Programme, joint work across implementing partners requires investment of time and resources on coordination and adjustments of operational and administrative processes to the extent possible. The collaboration has become stronger during 2021, building on the strong foundation of trust and common vision built during the first reporting period of 2019-2020. Such strong collaborative spirit

will further help accelerate the Programme implementation in 2022 and 2023. Where members working on the Programme or the counterparts had turnover due to organizational policies/personal reasons, some countries had taken additional time to rebuild the commitment and shared vision before getting on full track to implement the planned activities.

Annex 6 summarizes the key challenges encountered by the Country Projects and the corrective measures taken.

Lessons learned

► Table 10. Summary of lessons learned by type

<p>a) Context and implementing environment</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ In a context of instability and permanent adaptation due to the constraints of the COVID-19 pandemic and the uncertain recovery, the strong field presence of implementing partners at country level, demonstrating stable support to governments, social partners and civil society organisations continues to be crucial to achieve strong national ownership of Programme's results. In this sense, the responsive support from the cross-country component was instrumental in strengthening the analytical work and sharing country experiences. ▶ Because the sustainability of social protection systems and the goal of universal coverage by 2030 are put at risk by the continued volatility of the international context, further efforts from the cross-country component are needed to accelerate the production of and share knowledge, good practices and tools from the experience of the Programme. ▶ Learning from the COVID-19 pandemic and related crisis, countries' priorities are on the extension of social protection coverage to those yet uncovered, including workers in the informal economy and other vulnerable groups, such as persons with disabilities, children. Discussion on sustainability of the systems, in view of the economic uncertainty, came more prominently across the countries.
<p>b) Project design and strategy</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ A staff specifically dedicated to the activities of communication has proven to be necessary to implement the communication and visibility strategy on a more regular basis, ensuring adequate visibility of the Programme and its outputs and results among national stakeholders and development partners. ▶ Maintaining a high-level technical capacity of the country teams to engage more effectively in public finance management discussion requires a continuous training effort, through the provision of follow-up and tailor-made training sessions. ▶ Because of the size of the Programme, the coordination of three implementing partners and the necessary consultation with EC-INTPA, the reporting exercise requires the engagement of the Programme management unit for four months on a full-time basis. ▶ The innovative approach of the Programme, linking social protection policies more closely with public finance management, requires longer-term interventions than only 12 months, which was underlined as a challenge by the countries of Approach 2.
<p>c) Implementation and institutional arrangements</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ The nature of the Approach 2 country interventions, i.e., short-term, therefore quick, and demanding very specialized technical expertise, requires intensive technical backstopping from the Chief Technical Advisor of the Programme, the ILO specialists and experts of the Global Technical Facility. Furthermore, the short nature of the intervention also implies significant project management and administrative engagement from Chief Technical Advisor, in order not to delay the project implementation. Longer implementation period and streamlined arrangements for deploying technical services, without going through the full process of project development and reporting, for countries of Approach 2 would be beneficial.



7. Responding to high-level opportunities for 2022

Opportunities and corresponding strategy adjustments

The COVID-19 pandemic period has seen many governments prioritizing social protection in their immediate responses as well as stimulus packages for the recovery. The COVID-19 crisis stressed the importance of increasing social protection coverage, applying rights-based approaches to social protection and underlined the crucial responsibility of the State in providing social protection benefits and services.⁹

Echoing the countries' priorities, in September 2021, the UN Secretary-General called for accelerated actions on social protection and jobs as part of the recovery efforts. In particular, the UN Secretary-General called for developing sound financial architecture to mobilize domestic resources and international solidarity for decent jobs, social protection, and a just transition.

The Europe Programme 2021-2027 also reflects largely countries priorities on extending social protection (Annexe 5). Among the 24 countries of the Programme, social protection is clearly a stand-alone priority in 14 countries (e.g. Angola, Bangladesh, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Cabo Verde, Côte d'Ivoire, Malawi, Nigeria, Nepal, Paraguay, Peru, Senegal, Sri Lanka, and Viet Nam). Link with social protection will also be important to achieve the objectives of the Multiannual indicative Programme in 8 other countries (e.g. Colombia, Ecuador, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Lao PDR, Togo, Uganda, and Zambia) (Ethiopia and Myanmar have not yet prepared a MIP). The link between PFM and social protection, in particular, to increase domestic resources for social protection and improve the delivery of social protection benefits, is mentioned in several country MIPs (Annexe 5).

Therefore, the objectives and scope of the Programme, and its advocacy for strengthened social protection systems, appear even more relevant in the current context of uncertain COVID-19 crisis recovery, high inflation and soaring fuel and food prices provoked by the war in Ukraine.

The cross-country component will continue providing timely and quality support to the international and national fora, building on the current political momentum to strengthen links between social protection, financing and PFM as the effective way to implement rights-based, comprehensive, adequate and sustainable social protection systems.

Priorities of the SP&PFM Programme for 2022 and 2023

Entering almost in its last year of implementation, the Programme will concentrate efforts in:

- ▶ continuing the smooth management of the Programme, including looking at aspects related to the budget and the possible no-cost extension, communication and visibility, reporting and evaluation;
- ▶ strengthening results at country level, in particular in extending social protection coverage to more population through the effective implementation of the social protection reforms and programmes, developed and improved through the Programme's support and enhanced partnership with EU Delegations;
 - ▶ securing sustainable sources of funding for social protection and ensuring that practices for improved PFM for social protection are institutionalized;
 - ▶ accelerating capacity building and understanding of the linkages between social protection and PFM among government officials, but also and importantly workers, employers and civil society representatives, for more efficient planning, execution, and transparency of social protection budgets;
 - ▶ boosting the production and dissemination of knowledge on the synergies between social protection and PFM, including global knowledge products and tools on social protection financing, linkages with PFM, and shock responsive social protection capitalizing on country experiences (briefs, publications, webinars, events, among other initiatives); and
 - ▶ fostering global, regional and national advocacy for more and better investment to achieve universal social protection based on evidence, such as the results of the multiplier study and a possible second research on the distributional impact of sources of funding for social protection on different socio-economic indicators.





8. Annexes

► Annex 1. Progress against the outputs of the monitoring and evaluation framework of the Global Action

LOGFRAME OUTPUT REPORTING

Results	Results Indicators	2021 milestone	2020 +2021 milestones	2021 milestone statement	
Increase the population's universal social protection coverage in partner countries preferably but not limited to those benefiting from EU funded budget support operations					
SO1: Improve partner countries' design and financing of social protection systems in support of their efforts towards SDGs 1 and 10.					
Result 1.1: Adequate, sustainable and gender-sensitive social protection financing through improved cross-sector coordination in coherence with national macro-economic, fiscal, digital and SDG strategies as well as diversification of sources of financing and increased fiscal space available for all social sectors to progressively achieving universal social protection.	1.1.1) Number of policy documents with an integrated/cross sectoral perspective on social protection, including related to fiscal, digital and SDG issues elaborated	1	5	Cambodia: 1 (Family Package Policy adopted by the National Social Protection Council) Nepal: National Integrated Social Protection Framework has been drafted and endorsed by the stakeholders - Imminent adoption (considered in 2020).	
	1.1.2.a) Number of policy documents with a gender-sensitive financing lens elaborated	13	17	Angola: 2 (Diagnostic report of the social protection system and 2022 Budget Proposal) Cambodia: 1 (Family Package Policy document) Myanmar: 2 (Policy design of unemployment benefits in Myanmar - Social Security Law 2012 and Social Security Rules 2014; Current social protection provision in Myanmar, the impact of the crisis and recommendations to improve shock responsiveness) Nepal: 5 (Review of preliminary costing on the extension of social security to informal economy workers and self-employed; 4 Social Budget Briefs on Health, Social Protection, Education, and Nutrition) Peru: 1 (A Proposal for a Comprehensive Unemployment Protection Scheme for Peru) Senegal: 1 (Gender-responsiveness of the new simplified social security scheme for the informal economy) Uganda: 1 (Expanding fiscal space for social protection: The case for adolescent-oriented services. Feasibility study on extension of coverage)	
	1.1.2 b) Change in share of public social protection expenditure benefiting women or girls			Not available	Activities underway to influence social protection expenditure benefiting girls/women, to be further reported in 2022.
	1.1.3) Number of requests received for technical assistance from partner countries and EU delegations concerning result 1.1 and ratio of TA activities been	0		18 countries + 19 other proposals	

Results	Results Indicators	2021 milestone	2020 +2021 milestones	2021 milestone statement
	carried out (disaggregated by total number and eligible requests)		submitted but not selected for COVID-19 response under Approach 2	
	1.1.4) Level of satisfaction of partner governments and EUDs with the TA outputs concerning result 1.1.	Not available	Not available	Country teams expressed good satisfaction of partner governments and EUDs with the TA outputs of the SP&PFM Programme. However, no formal data collection to measure this indicator was carried out.
Result 1.2: Enhanced evidence and availability of tools that support national evidence-based decision-making and encourage supra-national coordination and benchmarking of good practices (including the portability of social entitlements as integral part of economic and labour policies, gender-sensitive and disability inclusive social protection), with participation of regional bodies as well as civil society organizations.	1.2.1) Number of SP, RBA and PFM tools applied with support of the Action.	7	7	ABND/SPPOT: Angola and Paraguay CODI (draft ToRs): Burkina Faso ILO SSI: Angola and Ethiopia ILO/UNEMPLOYMENT: Ecuador and Peru Actuarial valuations: Ethiopia, Nepal and Myanmar. ILO/PENSIONS: Togo and Malawi Financing tool (ISPA): Angola
	1.2.2) Number of research studies financially supported by the action (started /completed) distinguishing between action research and rigorous research studies and those that include gender and disability specific outcomes.	30	39	a) Action research: Angola: 1 (Diagnostic report of the social protection system) Cabo Verde: 2 (Alternative payment mechanisms for social benefits; Evaluation of the Solidarity Income Benefit) Cambodia: 1 (Research on social protection needs and the contributory capacity of informal economy workers to the National Social Security Fund). Cote d'Ivoire: 3 (Survey on the barriers of women to accessing social security institutions; Study on capitalization of national support plans for entrepreneurs and workers in the informal economy in Cote d'Ivoire; Analysis of the institutional and operational frameworks of existing social protection programs and mechanisms for better coverage of workers and entrepreneurs in the informal economy") Ethiopia: 4 (Actuarial valuation of POESSA and Public Servant's Social Security Agency; Study on the financing strategy for social protection; Spending review for social protection; Extending social protection to workers in the informal economy)

Results	Results Indicators	2021 milestone	2020 +2021 milestones	2021 milestone statement
				<p>Malawi: 2 (Study on strategy for extension of social protection coverage – actuarial valuation; Costing Social Protection Floor and Social Protection Fiscal Space Analysis - started).</p> <p>Nepal: 6 (Research of Social Protection in two local municipalities: Helambu Rural Municipality in Bagmati Province and Kalaiya Su-Metropolitan City in Province2; Challenges and opportunities around contribution-based social security; Review of preliminary costing on the extension of social security to informal economy workers and self-employed; Extending social protection for all - started; Social Security Fund Nepal: A Capacity Needs Assessment and Learning Plan; Strengthening Social Protection Management Information Systems (MIS): Findings from a Systems Review of the Social Security Fund).</p> <p>Senegal: 3 (Study on the gender-responsiveness of the new simplified social security scheme for the informal economy; study on incentives to formalization and registration to the new simplified social security scheme; study on the improvement and scaling-up of the <i>Carte d'Égalité des Chances</i> Programme).</p> <p>Togo: 2 (Cartography of the contributory capacities of the informal economy workers liable to the general social security system; Mapping the contributory capacities of informal economy workers subject to the general social security scheme)</p> <p>Paraguay: 2 (Political Economy of the Social Protection System in Paraguay – started; Expansion of social protection in Paraguay: Direct and Indirect Equilibrium Model to estimate the effects – started).</p> <p>Uganda: 3 (Expanding fiscal space for social protection: The case for adolescent-oriented services. Feasibility study on Extension of Coverage; Challenges faced by adolescent girls in urban areas of Uganda and the case for targeted social protection programmes; Public finance management: Towards achieving vision 2040).</p> <p>b) Rigorous research studies: 1 (Multiplier effects of social protection benefits, including 9 countries, 4 of the project)</p>
	1.2.3) Number of national policy makers participating in social protection knowledge sharing and coordination activities at supranational level (disaggregated by sex)	150	433	<p>Burkina Faso: 2 government officials attended the ILO Social Protection Academy course (ITC-ILO).</p> <p>Ethiopia: 6 government officials trained by the ITC-ILO on pension policy management and actuarial modelling for social protection.</p> <p>Nepal: 9 government officials trained by the ITC-ILO on administration and governance of social security.</p>

Results	Results Indicators	2021 milestone	2020 +2021 milestones	2021 milestone statement
				<p>Paraguay: 49 (government officials, representatives of workers and employers' organisations attended the ITC-ILO course "Public Finance for Social Protection Analysis").</p> <p>International activities: 84 (62 attended the SP&PFM Programme webinar on social protection and PFM and 22 attended the GCSPF training session on PFM).</p>
	1.2.4) Number of countries that improve the provision of data on social protection that are disaggregated and comply with international statistical standards and harmonized indicators with support of this Action.	6	9	ILO Social Security Inquiry updated: Angola, Cabo Verde, Ethiopia, Nepal, Senegal and Peru.
	1.2.6) Number of requests received for technical assistance from partner countries and EU delegations concerning result 1.2 and ratio of TA activities been carried out (disaggregated by total number and eligible requests)	3	17 countries	<p>Kenya: Technical support to extend social health protection coverage and maternity benefits to all, with a particular focus on workers in the informal economy and other vulnerable groups, such as refugees, persons with disabilities, and people living with HIV.</p> <p>Zambia: Technical support to quantify the cost of extending health insurance benefits to non-contributing poor and vulnerable participants.</p> <p>Nepal: Technical support to undertake actuarial valuation of the existing social security schemes</p>
	1.2.7) Level of satisfaction of partner governments and EUDs with the TA outputs concerning result 1.2	Not available	Not available	Country teams expressed good satisfaction of partner governments and EUDs with the TA outputs of the SP&PFM Programme. However, no formal data collection to measure this indicator was carried out.

Results	Results Indicators	2021 milestone	2020 +2021 milestones	2021 milestone statement
SO2: Support governments in implementing and monitoring effective gender-sensitive and disability-inclusive social protection systems and programmes for all while ensuring financial sustainability and macroeconomic stability.				
Result 2.1: Strengthened capacities of partner countries to achieve the best impact of diversified sources of funding for social protection, prioritizing women, children, persons with disabilities, informal economy and migrant workers.	2.1.1) Number of people receiving at least one social protection benefit through EU supported programmes, disaggregated by sex, age, disability and by type/domain of benefit	1,051,172	1,051,172	The Action does not aim at providing direct social protection benefits to people. However, the support provided by the SP&PFM Programme to partner countries in implementing and monitoring effective social protection systems already led to increased numbers of people benefiting from social protection programmes, for example: Cote d'Ivoire: 200 informal economy workers registered in the health insurance scheme. Nepal: As a result, the Government extended social insurance coverage, increasing affiliation from 147,643 in 2019 to 305,103 in 2021 (106 per cent, representing 157,460 new affiliations). Nigeria: 893,512 individuals (109,536 households in Adamawa and 113,842 in Yobe are registered in the National Social Registry).
	2.1.2) Number of government representatives trained by this Action on social protection funding sources, prioritising women, children, persons with disabilities, informal economy and migrant workers (disaggregated by sex)	364	376	Angola: 78 government representatives trained on performance-based budgeting [13 institutions] (7,000 viewers on Facebook and Youtube of the Webinar on social protection financing, including gender-sensitive budgeting and budget transparency, not counted). Cambodia: 100 government officials trained on results-based budgeting. Malawi: 72 (40 government officials trained through TRANSFORM Financing and public finance management (11 women; 29 men); 32 government officials (14 women; 18 men) trained on the concept and design for social insurance financing mechanisms). Senegal: 64 (32 government actors trained in PFM, social protection financing and advocacy for investing more and better in social protection; 32 government representatives trained on social protection financing mechanisms (Civil society members trained: 111 on social protection financing, PFM and advocacy, not counted)). Uganda: 50 (parliamentarians trained on social protection and public finance management).
	2.1.3) Number of countries where programme administration and/or delivery systems are designed and operationalized with the support of the project	10	12	Total: 10 countries and 21 programmes or schemes Burkina Faso: 1 (Universal Health Insurance Scheme) Cabo Verde: 3 (Social Pension Benefit; Mutual Health Fund; Solidarity Income Benefit) Cambodia: 3 (Disability Allowance Programme; COVID-19 Cash Transfer Programme and Cash Transfer Programme for pregnant women and children U2) Cote d'Ivoire: 2 (Universal Health Coverage; Social Insurance scheme for self-employed workers)

Results	Results Indicators	2021 milestone	2020 +2021 milestones	2021 milestone statement
				Ethiopia: 2 (Urban and Rural Productive Safety Net Programmes) Nepal: 3 (Social Security Fund; Beti Bachamwo and Beti Padhao Programmes) Paraguay: 1 (Social protection system <i>Vamos</i>) Senegal: 1 (Carte d'Egalité de Chances) Togo: 3 (NOVISSIMI Programme; Universal Health Insurance and Old-age Pension scheme for all) Uganda: 2 (Urban Social Protection Programme for Adolescent Girls in Kampala and Senior Citizen Grant)
	2.1.4) Number and proportion of targeted population who, as a result of this programme, is better informed of its entitlement and benefits under the applicable social protection system (by sex, age, people with disabilities, etc.	2,442,266	2,442,270	Bangladesh: 78,259 workers from 196 small and medium enterprises from RMG factories were identified to receive Employment Retention through subsidy disbursement” mechanism. Cabo Verde: 85,689 individuals (including informal economy workers, domestic workers, elderly people, and persons with disabilities registered in the Single Social Registry. Cambodia: 240,000 people with disabilities identified to be covered by the Disability Allowance Programme. Nepal: 246,753 targeted population (estimated half women) through radio programs, newspapers, help desk mobile stands, posters, etc. Sri Lanka: 1,701,134 (1,134 informal economy workers of the tourism sector benefited from awareness-raising sessions (415 women) and 1,7 million people were reached by the communication campaign).
	2.1.5) Number of requests received for technical assistance from partner countries and EU delegations concerning result 2.1 and ratio of TA activities been carried out (disaggregated by total number and eligible requests)	0	18	
	2.1.6) Level of satisfaction of partner governments and EUDs with the TA outputs concerning result 2.1	Not available		Country teams expressed good satisfaction of partner governments and EUDs with the TA outputs of the SP&PFM Programme. However, no formal data collection to measure this indicator was carried out.

<p>Result 2.2: Strengthened knowledge and technical capacities of partner countries at national and sub-national levels to plan, deliver, monitor and report on social protection programmes, with participation of training institutions and civil society.</p>	<p>2.2.1) Number of stakeholders trained on planning, delivery and monitoring of social protection programmes per year (by number of Identified entities, by number of people trained (total and per entity, disaggregated by sex)</p>	<p>1,473</p>	<p>1,532</p>	<p>Angola: 115 (25 government officials trained in social protection statistics; 12 representatives of government and social partners trained on the extension of social protection to workers in the informal economy; 78 government officials trained on strategies to enhance service delivery “Decision-making TRANSFORM package”, including 19 institutions).</p> <p>Burkina Faso: 224 (24 trade union representatives trained on social protection; 200 representatives of informal economy organisations trained on the extension of social protection to the informal economy workers).</p> <p>Cambodia: 45 (20 government officials trained on planning, delivery and monitoring of social protection programmes; 25 government officials trained as trainers for the social protection training package; a social protection training curriculum developed)</p> <p>Cote d'Ivoire: 57 (23 government officials trained on monitoring the social protection situation in Cote d'Ivoire; 34 participated in the tripartite awareness-raising workshop on the extension of mandatory social security schemes to workers in the informal economy).</p> <p>Malawi: 32 government officials (14 women; 18 men) trained on the concept and design for social insurance financing mechanisms).</p> <p>Nepal: 500 (150 governments officials trained in social protection; 86 participants from employers organizations at provincial level trained on “Fundamental concepts of social security”; 52 participants from trade unions participated in the round table about the contribution-based social security, pensions systems, social security and social insurance; 80 government officials participated in the series of consultation to explore the knowledge, perceptions and behavioural barriers towards contribution-based social security; 44 civil society organisations members [26 women] in a training on social protection; 25 civil society organisations members [10 women] in a workshop on shock-responsive social protection); 63 government officials trained on strengthening child grant and its electronic cash delivery system [14 women]).</p> <p>Nigeria: 35 (staff of the federal ministry of humanitarian affairs, disaster management and social development trained on gender and disability-inclusive mainstreaming for shock responsive programming – 13 women).</p> <p>Paraguay: 2 government officials (course “Impact Assessment for Social Protection Analysts”)</p> <p>Senegal: 30 government representatives trained in health insurance and the <i>Mutuelle</i> manual of procedures.</p> <p>Togo: 428 (44 officers of the Social Security Fund trained on approaches and mechanisms for extending coverage to workers in the informal economy; 117 mayors trained on social protection</p>
---	--	--------------	--------------	--

Results	Results Indicators	2021 milestone	2020 +2021 milestones	2021 milestone statement
				<p>concepts; 122 officials of chambers of trade and 145 officials of professional organisations and trade unions trained on the principles of social protection, procedures and modalities for affiliation to the National Social Security Fund. Uganda: 5 government officials trained on social protection.</p>
	<p>2.2.2) Number of multi-stakeholder dialogue events organized by the project to improve delivery and monitoring processes, (by country and region)</p>	<p>90</p>	<p>90</p>	<p>Angola: 4 events and 161 participants (Meeting of the National Council for Social Action; Multisectoral Dialogue on the New National Social Action Policy [52 participants]; Round table discussion on the extension of social protection to informal workers [44 participants]; 2nd Round table discussion on the extension of social protection to refugees and migrant workers [65 participants]). Cambodia: 1 (Workshop on social protection needs and the contributory capacity of informal economy workers [45 participants from civil society organizations and ministries]) Cote d'Ivoire: 2 (National dialogue including government officials and social partners discussed the challenges and barriers of workers in the informal economy to access the Universal Health Coverage and Social Security Scheme for the Self-Employed; Validation Workshop of the Study on the Capitalization of National Support Plans for Entrepreneurs and Informal Economy Workers in Côte d'Ivoire [22]. Ethiopia: 4 (2 meetings of the National Social Protection Platform; Labour and Social Protection Forum 2021; Consultative workshop on disability inclusion within the Productive Safety Net Programme). Malawi: 1 (Sensitization meeting on the extension of social insurance schemes). Nepal: 4 meetings and 758 participants (68 policymakers participated in the High-level Conference "Reimagining a Better Post-Pandemic World for Children with Disabilities"; 41 participated in a tripartite consultation to discuss the proposed social security scheme for the informal economy workers; 24 representatives from national stakeholders participated in the Steering Group Meetings; 625 (212 women) representatives from national stakeholders participated in advocacy meetings and initiatives). Peru: 75 (60 meetings of the Working Group including 10 senior government officials; 8 webinars and 7 bilateral meetings with representatives of worker and employers' organisations to socialise project results and ensure their participation in the proposal design of an insurance protection scheme).</p>

Results	Results Indicators	2021 milestone	2020 +2021 milestones	2021 milestone statement
	2.2.3) Number of requests received for technical assistance from partner countries and EU delegations concerning result 2.2 and ratio of TA activities been carried out (disaggregated by total number and eligible requests)	2 + 7 requests through the 2 nd call for proposals refused*	20 countries + some of the 26 requests through the call for proposal of Approach 2	Kyrgyzstan: Technical support to design, cost, and implement effective disability-inclusive social protection schemes and services. Viet Nam: Technical support, capacity building and knowledge dissemination for the introduction of a Multi-Tier Child Benefit in the social security system. Requests 2 nd call for proposals refused: Albania, Chile, Mexico, Pakistan, Sierra Leone, Tanzania and The Gambia.
	2.2.4) Level of satisfaction of partner governments and EUDs with the TA outputs concerning result 2.2.)	Not available	Not available	Country teams expressed good satisfaction of partner governments and EUDs with the TA outputs of the SP&PFM Programme. However, no formal data collection to measure this indicator was carried out.
SO3: Assist partner countries in developing and applying shock-sensitive social protection programmes and systems adapted to the needs of those living in protracted fragility and crises, including forcibly displaced persons.				
Result 3.0: Increased capacities of partner countries in the context of emergencies, natural disasters, forced displacements, protracted fragility and crises to establish contingency plans and multi-year funding strategies to run adaptive social protection mechanisms.	3.0.1) Number of multi-year contingency plans and funding strategies drafted or improved with support of the project by country	8	8	- Multi-year contingency plans: Myanmar: 1 (Technical report “Current social protection provision in Myanmar, the impact of the crisis and recommendations to improve shock responsiveness”) Cambodia: 1 (Shock-Responsive Family Package Policy concept note). Peru: 1 (A proposal for a Comprehensive Unemployment Protection Scheme for Peru) - Funding strategies: Myanmar: 1 (Technical report “Cost assessment of unemployment insurance scheme in Myanmar as at 1 October 2022”). Bangladesh: 1 (Towards an Unemployment Insurance Scheme in Bangladesh: A Preliminary Feasibility Assessment). Ecuador: 2 (Technical note "Building a comprehensive protection system against unemployment in Ecuador"; Actuarial valuation of Unemployment Insurance) Peru: 1 (Actuarial Valuation Report for the Implementation of an Unemployment Insurance for Peru)
	3.0.2) Number of SP programmes designed or reformed through the project that have improved their shock-responsiveness	12	18	Bangladesh: 1 (Employment Retention through Subsidy Disbursement mechanism) Cambodia: 1 (Shock-responsive Family Package) Ecuador: 1 (Unemployment insurance scheme) Ethiopia: 2 (Internally Displaced Persons Programme and Urban Productive Safety Net Programme)

Results	Results Indicators	2021 milestone	2020 +2021 milestones	2021 milestone statement
				Malawi: 1 (COVID-19 Urban Cash Intervention) Myanmar: 1 (Unemployment Benefit Insurance System) Peru: 1 (Unemployment Protection Scheme) Senegal: 1 (National Unified Registry) Sri Lanka: 1 (Immediate cash-transfer measure to support workers in the tourism sector) Nigeria: 1 (National Social Registry)
	3.0.3) Number of relevant and country-specific briefs/papers/reports/ tools delivered to governments and social protection stakeholders on how to strengthen SP systems and programs how to establish contingency plans and multi-year funding strategies to run adaptive social protection mechanisms	66	71	Bangladesh: 7 (Presentation “Employment Promotion and Protection against Unemployment”; study of reviewing the legislative framework against Unemployment protection in the formal sector of Bangladesh; technical reports “Analysis of Labour Market Structure and Protection Measures Against Unemployment in the Formal Sector”, “A Review of Labour Market Policies and Employment Services in Bangladesh”, “Towards an Unemployment Insurance Scheme in Bangladesh: A Preliminary Feasibility Assessment”; technical note on “Social Partners’ Views on A Possible Unemployment Insurance Scheme” and video on Unemployment Insurance and Active Labour Market Policies). Burkina Faso: 1 (Decree creating the Single Social Registry) Cambodia: 3 (UN Cambodia brief on Social Protection Responses to the COVID-19; Shock-Responsive Family Package Policy concept note; Action Plan for integration of Social Assistance Programmes under Shock-responsive Family Package) Ecuador: 18 (Technical note “Building a comprehensive protection system against unemployment in Ecuador”; Factsheet “Unemployment protection mechanisms in Ecuador: dialogue session with academia”; Report “Analysis of Ecuadorian social security legislation in the framework of the Social Security (Minimum Standards) Convention, 1952 (No. 102)”; 2 videos; 6 infographics; 7 presentations) Ethiopia: 1 (Humanitarian Cash Transfer Guide for the Internal Displaced People). Malawi: 1 (TRANSFORM Financing and public finance management training module) Myanmar: 7 (6 technical reports: “Policy design of unemployment benefits in Myanmar - Social Security Law 2012 and Social Security Rules 2014”, “Employment Termination in Myanmar: Rules and payments on separation”, “Cost assessment of unemployment insurance scheme in Myanmar as at 1 October 2022”, “Current social protection provision in Myanmar, the impact of the crisis and

Results	Results Indicators	2021 milestone	2020 +2021 milestones	2021 milestone statement
				<p>recommendations to improve shock responsiveness”, “Overview of Governance and Investment Management Structures and Processes in Myanmar and the impact of the crisis”, “Recommendations to improve investment governance and management to respond to crises and shocks”; 1 Working paper “Rules and Trends on employment termination and dispute resolution in Myanmar”)</p> <p>Nepal: 3 (Report “National Workshop Advancing National Policy on Shock Responsive Social Protection including Cash-Transfer; “Recommendations from the civil society and Trade Unions on Shock-responsive social protection”; technical report “Social Protection Responses to COVID-19 in Nepal”)</p> <p>Nigeria: 4 (Implementation guideline for the Rapid Response Register; brochure “Understanding the Rapid Response Register”; presentation “Shock-Sensitive Gender and Inclusive Social Protection Training for Staff of Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs, Disaster Management and Social Development; Memorandum of Understanding on data sharing of the poor and the vulnerable households between NASSCO and NHIS)</p> <p>Peru: 12 (Reports “Rationale and explanatory memorandum for a legislative initiative to implement unemployment insurance and its administration for wage earners”; “State of the art on access to and financing of training and certification of competences”; “Technical normative proposal for access and financing to training and certification of labour competencies for employees according to the proposal of the Unemployment Protection System”; “Technical regulatory proposal for access and financing of self-employed, informal workers and vulnerable groups to training and certification of competences in the framework of the social protection system in the face of unemployment”; “Positioning of workers’ organisations on social protection against unemployment and the guidelines contained in the ILO Conventions and Recommendations”; “Actuarial Valuation Report for the Implementation of an Unemployment Insurance for Peru”; “Unemployment Insurance for Peru”; “Institutionalization of the Committee of persons concerned by the unemployment insurance in Peru”; “Gap analysis of Peruvian regulations in relation to branch 4 of Convention 102 and Convention 168”; “Impact analysis of the contribution rate for unemployment insurance resulting from the actuarial valuation”; “A proposal for a Comprehensive Unemployment Protection Scheme for Peru”; “Estimates of the increase in the workload of employment centres for unemployment insurance beneficiaries”.</p> <p>Senegal: 3 (Inception report “Child poverty analysis – Multiple Overlapping Deprivation Analysis”; technical report “Updating of the database of the National Unified Registry” and Online FAQ on</p>

Results	Results Indicators	2021 milestone	2020 +2021 milestones	2021 milestone statement
				<p>social security, labour regulations, social protection and COVID-19 related measures)</p> <p>Sri Lanka: 6 (Report “Legal and policy review of the existing Social Protection Floor in Sri Lanka”; Report on Social Protection scheme for the tourism sector workers in Sri Lanka; Operational guidelines for the social protection scheme implementation; Rapid analysis of the registration and SLTDA inspection processes for tourism establishments and service providers in Sri Lanka; Report on income security social protection scheme for other sectors in Sri Lanka by covering both formal and informal sector workers; video awareness campaign for the formalization of enterprises of the tourism sector)</p> <p>Uganda: 1 (Study Challenges faced by adolescent Girls in Urban Areas of Uganda and the case for targeted social protection programmes).</p>
	3.0.4) Number of requests received for technical assistance from partner countries and EU delegations concerning result 3.0 and ratio of TA activities been carried out (disaggregated by total number and eligible requests)	2	18 countries +19 proposals not selected of Approach 2 call for proposals	<p>Colombia: 1 (Adaptation of the social protection system to cover the Venezuelan migrant population and Colombian returnees from Venezuela).</p> <p>Lao People’s Democratic Republic: 1 (Adaptation of social It aims to strengthen the social security scheme by expanding coverage and contributing to its financial sustainability as a way to support crisis response and recovery in Lao PDR)</p>
	3.0.5) Level of satisfaction of partner governments and EUDs with the TA outputs concerning result 3.0.	Not available	Not available	Country teams expressed good satisfaction of partner governments and EUDs with the TA outputs of the SP&PFM Programme. However, no formal data collection to measure this indicator was carried out.

* The requests received include several project results but were counted once.

► Annex 2. Progress against the outcomes of the monitoring and evaluation framework of the Global Action

LOGFRAME OUTCOME REPORTING

	Strategic objectives	Outcome Indicators	2021 milestone	2020 + 2021 milestones	2021 milestone statement
Overall objective	To increase the population's universal social protection coverage in partner countries preferably but not limited to those benefiting from EU funded budget support operations.	1) Percentage of the population covered by social protection floors/systems by sex, distinguishing children, unemployed persons, older persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant women with newborns, work-injury victims, poor and vulnerable (SDG 1.3.1)	-	-	<p>Population covered by at least one social protection benefit (SDG 1.3.1):</p> <p>Approach 1: Angola: 10.5% (2019); Burkina Faso: 9.9% (2020); Cambodia: 6.2% (F:4.9%) (2017); Ethiopia: 7.4% (2019); Nepal: 17% (2018); Paraguay: 31.4% (2019); Senegal: 20% (2018); and Uganda: 2.8% (2018).</p> <p>Approach 2: Bangladesh: 28.4% (2018); Cabo Verde: 39.2% / F:40.2% (2020); Côte d'Ivoire: N/A; Ecuador: 34.8% / F:22.1% (2020); Malawi: 21.3% (2016); Myanmar: 6.3% (2020); Nigeria: 11.0% (2019); Peru: 29.3% (2020); Sri Lanka: 36.4% (2020); and Togo: 23.2% (2020).</p> <p>Baseline for Approach 2 (2nd Call): Colombia: 52.5% (2020); Kenya: 10.1% (2019); Kyrg Republic: 41.7% (2020); Lao PDR: 12,1% (2020); Viet Nam: 38.8% (2020); Zambia: 24.6% (2020).</p> <p>Source: World Social Protection Data Dashboard (https://www.social-protection.org/qimi/WSPDB.action?id=19); latest date available; F=Female coverage</p>

	Strategic objectives	Outcome Indicators	2021 milestone	2020 + 2021 milestones	2021 milestone statement
Outcomes	SO1. To improve partner countries' design and financing of social protection systems in support of their efforts towards SDGs 1 and 10.	1.1) Number of social protection policy and programmatic documents, disaggregated by countries with mechanisms in place to enhance policy coherence of sustainable development (SDG 17.14.1)	1	5	Cambodia: 1 (Family Package Policy adopted by the National Social Protection Council) Nepal: National Integrated Social Protection Framework has been drafted and endorsed by the stakeholders - Imminent adoption.
		1.2) Number of new legislation and measures in place which expand social protection coverage that reflect core principles of international standards (UDHR, CRPD, R202, C102).	5	7	Bangladesh: 1 (Employment retention through Subsidy Disbursement mechanism endorsed by Government and social partners). Ethiopia: 1 (Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) Programme adopted and implemented). Senegal: 1 (Social Security Code - Imminent adoption). Sri Lanka: 1 (Immediate cash-transfer measure to support workers in the tourism sector endorsed by Government and social partners). Togo: 1 (Universal Health Insurance Law adopted; financial parameters and policy design for the extension of the old-age pension scheme to workers in the informal economy approved by the Social Security Board).
		1.4) % ratio of the social protection expenditure to the total State budget (disaggregated by type of programmes/domain of benefits) ^[4]	-	-	Public social protection expenditure (excluding health), percentage of GDP, 2020 or latest available year: Approach 1: Angola: 2.1% (IMF); Burkina Faso: 0.1% (national source); Cambodia: 0.9% of GDP (GSW Planned); Ethiopia: 0.7% (IMF); Nepal: 2.1% (National); Paraguay: 6.2% (ECLAC); Senegal: 3.3% (WB); Uganda: 0.7% (IMF). Approach 2: Bangladesh: 0.7% (IMF); Cabo Verde: 6.4% (IMF); Côte d'Ivoire: 1.2% (ILO, National, WB); Ecuador: 5.2% (IMF); Malawi: 1.6% (GSW planned); Myanmar: 0.8% (IMF); Nigeria: 0.7% (ILO, National, WB); Peru: 2.7% (ECLAC); Sri Lanka: 3.2% (ADB); Togo: 0.1 (GSW Planned).

	Strategic objectives	Outcome Indicators	2021 milestone	2020 + 2021 milestones	2021 milestone statement
					<p>Baseline for Approach 2 (2nd Call): Colombia: 9% (ECLAC); Kenya: 1,0% (IMF); Kyrgyzstan: 10.3% (IMF); Lao PDR: 0.7% (National); Viet Nam: 4.3% (ADB); Zambia: 0.8% (National).</p> <p>Source: World Social Protection Data Dashboard (https://www.social-protection.org/gimi/WSPDB.action?id=19); latest date available</p>
		1.5) Source of funding for social protection, distinguishing between domestic resources (disaggregated by social protection contributions and state budget) and external funding	N/A	N/A	Not available.
	SO2. To support governments in implementing and monitoring effective gender-sensitive and disability-inclusive social protection systems and programmes for all while ensuring financial sustainability and macroeconomic stability.	2.1) Number of national schemes or programmes with improved administrative and delivery mechanisms or M&E frameworks as reflected in the related (new or revised) regulations, (new or revised) implementation manuals or (new or revised) M&E frameworks	28	42	<p>Angola: 1 (The National Council on Social Action became operational).</p> <p>Burkina Faso: 1 (Information System for the National Universal Health Insurance Scheme implemented and Single Social Register created).</p> <p>Cambodia: 2 (Social Assistance Programmes M&E frameworks developed using the National Social Protection M&E framework; M&E framework for Cash Transfer Programme for Pregnant and Children U2 rolled out).</p> <p>Cap Vert: 5 (Single registry for non-contributory benefits; Mutual Health Fund; Solidarity Income Benefit (RSO); Social Pension Benefit; Social Security National Institute).</p> <p>Côte d'Ivoire: 2 (Social Regime for the Independent Workers (RSTI) and Health Insurance Scheme (CMU))</p> <p>Ethiopia: 4 (Federal Social Protection Platform established; KoboCollect; Humanitarian Cash Transfer Guide for the Internal Displaced People; UPSNP Payroll and Attendance Sheet System)</p> <p>Togo: 2 (Old-age pension and NOVISSI Programme)</p> <p>Senegal: 2 (Carte d'égalité de chances and Unified National Register)</p>

	Strategic objectives	Outcome Indicators	2021 milestone	2020 + 2021 milestones	2021 milestone statement
					<p>Nepal: 2 (Social Security Fund and Social Security Allowance).</p> <p>Nigeria: 2 (Unified Registry of Beneficiaries (URB) and Rapid Respond Registry (RRR))</p> <p>Paraguay: 1 (Social Protection System Vamos)</p> <p>Uganda: 3 (Senior Citizen Grant; Cash Plus Urban Social Protection Programme and Service Delivery Standards for Social Protection)</p> <p>Sri Lanka: 1 (Social protection subcommittee created by the Ministry of Labour)</p>
		2.3) Number and ratio of national social protection programmes, for which gender-disaggregated data and qualitative information on the programmes' gender and disability sensitivity are publicly available (by country, quantitative, qualitative information)	-	-	<p>Number of programmes not available.</p> <p>Number of countries providing gender-disaggregated data for the ILO social protection database: 3 (Cambodia, Cabo Verde and Ecuador).</p> <p>Number of countries providing data on social protection coverage of persons with severe disabilities for the ILO social protection database: 17 (Bangladesh; Burkina Faso; Cabo Verde; Cambodia; Colombia; Ecuador; Ethiopia; Kenya; Kyrgyzstan; Lao PDR; Myanmar; Nepal; Nigeria; Paraguay; Perú; Sri Lanka and Viet Nam).</p> <p>Proportion of persons receiving disability cash benefits to the number of persons with severe disabilities (SDG 1.3.1):</p> <p>Approach 1: Burkina Faso: 0.3% (2020); Cambodia: 70.1% (2020); Ethiopia: 1.3% (2020); Nepal: 17.3% (2020); Paraguay: 16.2% (2016).</p> <p>Approach 2: Bangladesh: 18.3% (2016); Cabo Verde: 30.1% (2016); Ecuador: 37.3% (2020); Myanmar: 10.6% (2020); Nigeria: 0.1% (2017); Peru: 7.3% (2020); Sri Lanka: 18% (2016).</p> <p>Baseline for Approach 2 (2nd Call): Colombia: 8.6% (2020); Kenya: 0.2% (2019); Kyrgyzstan: 65.1% (2019); Lao PDR: 0.3% (2020) and Viet Nam: 83.5% (2016).</p>

	Strategic objectives	Outcome Indicators	2021 milestone	2020 + 2021 milestones	2021 milestone statement
					Source: World Social Protection Data Dashboard (https://www.social-protection.org/qimi/WSPDB.action?id=19); latest date available. Gender disaggregated data is not available.
	SO3. To assist partner countries in developing and applying shock-sensitive social protection programmes and systems adapted to the needs of those living in protracted fragility and crises, including forcibly displaced persons.	3.1) Number of policy and programmatic documents that mainstream fragility- and shock-sensitive social protection approved	1	3	Peru: 1 (Unemployment Social Security has been integrated into the priority objectives of the National Policy for Decent Employment in Peru approved in June 2021). Nepal: National Integrated Social Protection Framework (imminent approbation).
		3.2) Number of programmes with improved shock-responsiveness in line with population needs	7	13	Bangladesh: 1 (Employment Retention through Subsidy Disbursement mechanism) Cambodia: 1 (Shock-responsive Family Package) Ecuador: 1 (Unemployment insurance scheme) Ethiopia: 1 (Internally Displaced Persons Programme) Myanmar: 1 (Unemployment Benefit Insurance System) Peru: 1 (Unemployment Protection Scheme) Sri Lanka: 1 (Immediate cash-transfer measure to support workers in the tourism sector)
		3.3) Shock-related impact indicators ^[6]			Not available.

[4] Using at least the following types (social assistance [disaggregated by social transfers, public works; fee waivers for basic health or education services; other including cash plus], social care, social insurance, active labour market policies.

[6] The definition of these indicators is case-specific as they depend on the type of shocks and crises (forced displacements, armed conflicts, natural disasters, economic shocks) and consequent type of intervention.

► **Annex 3. Summary of interventions and achievements in the eight partner countries of Approach 1**

	COVID-19 response and shock responsiveness	Policy and design	PFM and financing	Implementation mechanisms	M&E	Awareness raising and coordination
Angola	Roundtable on the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic on the budgetary process organized with the Ministry of Finance.	Diagnostic of the social protection system. ABND to support the implementation of the National Policy for Social Action.	The 2022 National Budget Proposal included programme-based budgeting and gender-based budgeting. Pilot of the ISPA financing tool (ISPA). Capacity building of government on performance-based budgeting. Webinar on social protection financing, including gender-sensitive budgeting and budget transparency.	Government officials trained on strategies to enhance service delivery “Decision-making TRANSFORM package.	ILO Social Security Inquiry updated. Capacity building of government officials on social protection statistics.	Operationalization of the National Council on Social Action. Multisectoral Dialogue on the New National Social Action Policy. Roundtable with government officials and social partners on the extension of social protection to workers in the informal economy. 2nd Roundtable on the extension of social protection to refugees and migrant workers.
Burkina Faso		Decree creating the Single Social Registry.	Support to the Interministerial Committee for the follow-up of the public expenditure review for the period 2017-2019 in the social protection, education and child protection sectors.	Operationalization of the Universal Health Insurance Scheme (RAMU) and set up of its Information System. Tool for the periodic inventory of mutual health insurance schemes. Creation of a Single Social Register. Capacity building of government officials on managing, administering, and supervising national social security schemes.	Support to the Government for an impact assessment of cash transfer programmes.	Trade unions workshop on social protection. Creation of an inter-union committee on social protection. Colloquium on the extension of social protection to the informal economy workers organized with the Ministry in charge of the informal economy and the National Council for the Informal Economy.
Cambodia	Development of the MID module of the COVID-19 Cash Transfer Programme for poor households. UN Cambodia brief on Social Protection	Family Package Policy adopted by the National Social Protection Council. Action Plan for integration of Social Assistance Programmes under Shock-responsive Family Package.	Capacity building of government officials, at central and local levels, on results-based budgeting.	Support to the Disability Allowance Programme and the Cash Transfer Programme for pregnant women and children U2. Research on social protection needs and the contributory capacity of informal economy	Roll out of the social assistance programmes M&E frameworks developed using the National Social Protection M&E framework. M&E framework for Cash Transfer Programme for Pregnant and Children U2.	Awareness-raising action that led to 240,000 people with disabilities to be covered by the Disability Allowance Programme. Workshop on social protection needs and the contributory capacity of informal economy workers with CSO and government.

	COVID-19 response and shock responsiveness	Policy and design	PFM and financing	Implementation mechanisms	M&E	Awareness raising and coordination
	Responses to the COVID-19.			workers to the National Social Security Fund.	Capacity building of government officials on planning, delivery and monitoring of social protection programmes. Social protection training curriculum developed, and training of trainers implemented.	Creation of a national overarching civil society and trade unions network, "SP4ALL" Social Protection for All.
Ethiopia	The Internally Displaced Persons Programme and Urban Productive Safety Net Programme have improved their shock-responsiveness. Study "Mitigating the socio-economic impacts of COVID-19 in Ethiopia, with a focus on vulnerable groups".	Actuarial valuation of POESSA and Public Servant's Social Security Agency. Report "Extending social protection to workers in the informal economy".	Study on the financing strategy for social protection. Spending review for social protection. Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) Programme adopted and implemented.	Capacity building of government officials on pension policy management and actuarial modelling for social protection. Support to the implementation of the Urban and Rural Productive Safety Net Programmes. UPSNP Payroll and Attendance Sheet System. Humanitarian Cash Transfer Guide for the Internal Displaced People.	ILO Social Security Inquiry updated.	Support to the National Social Protection Platform. Labour and Social Protection Forum 2021. Consultative workshop on disability inclusion within the Productive Safety Net Programme.
Nepal	Technical report "Social Protection Responses to COVID-19 in Nepal". National Workshop "Advancing National Policy on Shock Responsive Social Protection including Cash-Transfer" including CSO. "Recommendations from the civil society	Support to adoption of the National Integrated Social Protection Framework Report "Challenges and opportunities around contribution-based social security". Review of preliminary costing on the extension of social security to informal economy workers and self-employed.	Coverage gap assessment and costing of the scenarios to close those gaps, using the ILO's Rapid Assessment Protocol - Social Protection Floor Costing Tool (RAP-SPF). Review of preliminary costing on the extension of social security to informal economy workers and self-employed. Social budget briefs. Actuarial simulations of the extension of the social	Technical support to the Social Security Fund for extending social insurance coverage. Capacity building of government officials on administration and governance of social security. Government officials trained on strengthening Child Grant and its electronic cash delivery system. Research of Social Protection in two local municipalities.	Capacity building of provincial government to strengthen the monitoring of "Beti Bachawo and Beti Padhao" programmes, including the child grant.	Awareness-raising action for registration to the Social Security Fund through radio programmes, newspapers, help desk mobile stands, posters, etc. As a result, social insurance affiliation increased from 147,643 in 2019 to 305,103 in 2021 (106 per cent). Government officials, trade unions, employers' organizations and CSO at national and provincial level trained on fundamental concepts of social security. High-level Conference "Reimagining a Better Post-

	COVID-19 response and shock responsiveness	Policy and design	PFM and financing	Implementation mechanisms	M&E	Awareness raising and coordination
	and Trade Unions on shock-responsive social protection”.	Consultation workshops with government officials on perceptions and barriers towards contribution-based social security.	security coverage to the workers in the informal economy.			<p>Pandemic World for Children with Disabilities”.</p> <p>Tripartite consultation to discuss the social security scheme for the informal economy workers.</p> <p>Advocacy meetings with national stakeholders.</p> <p>A series of social protection debates on national television raised awareness of the importance of social protection.</p>
Paraguay		Improved coordination between gender and social protection policies at the local and national levels.	<p>Capacity building of government officials, trade unions and employers on public finance for social protection analysis.</p> <p>Economic case for investing in social protection (Multiplier effect study).</p>	<p>Support to the implementation of the Social Protection System ¡Vamos! in four selected territories. Local Social Protection Committees installed.</p> <p>Mechanisms for identifying vulnerable local populations developed.</p> <p>A mobile app for beneficiaries of the Social Protection System was developed, improving the access to the service offer available in their specific territory. Service of disability certification and delivery of the identification card to people with disabilities established in the city of San Juan Nepomuceno.</p>	<p>Capacity building of government officials on impact assessment.</p> <p>A training package on design, implementation and monitoring of social protection programmes developed.</p> <p>ILO Social Security Inquiry updated.</p>	<p>Improved inter-institutional coordination on social protection (Ministry of Finance and the Technical Unit of the Social Cabinet).</p> <p>Social Protection System Vamos! (SPS)’s communication strategy developed.</p> <p>A brand manual, including adjustments to the institutional image, promotional materials and a promotional video of the Social Protection System ¡Vamos! developed.</p>
Senegal	Improvement the shock-responsiveness of the National Unified Registry, resulting in	<p>Support to the adoption of the Social Security Code.</p> <p>Study “Gender-responsiveness of the</p>	Capacity building of government representatives, parliamentarians and CSO on PFM, social protection financing and advocacy for	Study on incentives for the registration to the new simplified social security scheme.		Support to the adoption by running candidates for the local election of a Charter of Commitment of Local Authorities to ensure adequate financing of social protection.

	COVID-19 response and shock responsiveness	Policy and design	PFM and financing	Implementation mechanisms	M&E	Awareness raising and coordination
	<p>action to increase beneficiary households from 330.000 to 1.000.000.</p> <p>Online FAQ on social security, labour regulations, social protection and COVID-19 related measures.</p>	<p>new simplified social security scheme for the informal economy”.</p> <p>Inception report “Child poverty analysis – Multiple Overlapping Deprivation Analysis”.</p>	<p>investing more and better in social protection.</p>	<p>Study on the improvement and scaling-up of the Carte d’Egalité des Chances Programme.</p> <p>Government representatives trained in health insurance and the Mutuelle manual of procedures.</p> <p>Technical report “Updating of the database of the National Unified Registry”.</p>		
Uganda	<p>The Cash Plus Urban Social Protection Programme for adolescent girls was adapted to continue operating under the Covid-19.</p> <p>Contributions to shape the Government’s response in planning and monitoring its one-off emergency cash transfer measure.</p>	<p>Report “Expanding fiscal space for social protection: The case for adolescent-oriented services. Feasibility study on extension of coverage”.</p>	<p>National Budget Dialogue organized under the theme Social Protection in the Third National Development Plan (NDP III).</p> <p>Report “Public finance management: Towards achieving vision 2040”.</p> <p>Capacity building of parliamentarians on social protection and public finance management.</p>	<p>Support the implementation of the Urban Social Protection Programme for Adolescent Girls in Kampala.</p> <p>Government officials trained on social protection.</p> <p>Recommendations to improve the access to the Senior Citizens Grant.</p>	<p>Study “Challenges faced by adolescent girls in urban areas of Uganda and the case for targeted social protection programmes”.</p>	<p>Collaboration with the Uganda Parliamentarian Forum on Social Protection (UPFSP) to introduce social protection matters at the leadership level of the Parliament of Uganda.</p> <p>UPFSP Social Protection Advocacy Plan for 2021 and 2022.</p> <p>Study of Federation of Uganda Employers on unpacking challenges associated with low compliance of their members to social insurance.</p>

► **Annex 4. Summary of interventions and achievements in the ten partner countries of Approach 2**

	COVID-19 response and shock responsiveness	Policy and design	PFM and financing	Implementation mechanisms	M&E	Awareness raising and coordination
Bangladesh	<p>Design and implementation of a wage subsidy mechanism for employment retention in the garment sector.</p> <p>Feasibility assessment for an unemployment protection scheme to respond to future crisis discussed with the social partners.</p>			Workers from 196 small and medium enterprises from RMG factories were identified to receive Employment Retention through the subsidy disbursement” mechanism.		<p>Advocacy strategy for introducing a social insurance scheme.</p> <p>Technical note on “Social Partners’ Views on A Possible Unemployment Insurance Scheme”.</p> <p>Translation of video on unemployment insurance.</p>
Cabo Verde	Evaluation of the Solidarity Income Benefit (RSO), the flagship government’s COVID-19 response, focusing on workers in the informal economy.		Technical proposal of social security account framework, including solutions for reporting budget of contributory and non-contributory schemes.	<p>Update and expansion of the single registry for non-contributory benefits (20,375 new households, in all 22 municipalities).</p> <p>Alternative delivery mechanisms of the social pension benefit to make the payment safer and swifter.</p> <p>Improvement management system and procedures of the National Social Pension Center (CNPS).</p>	Update of the ILO Social Security Inquiry, providing gender-disaggregated data.	Case study on the multiplier effects of social protection expenditure.
Côte d’Ivoire	Recommendations for extending COVID-19 social protection measures validated by the Government, workers’ and employers’ organizations.			<p>Design and implementation of mechanisms to facilitate registration of workers and collection of contributions for the health insurance scheme (CMU) and the social security scheme for the independent workers (RSTI). Identification and registration of workers in the informal economy in the health insurance scheme.</p> <p>Survey on the barriers of women to accessing social security institutions.</p>	Government officials trained on monitoring the social protection situation in Cote d'Ivoire.	Tripartite training and awareness-raising workshop on the extension of social security schemes to workers in the informal economy.

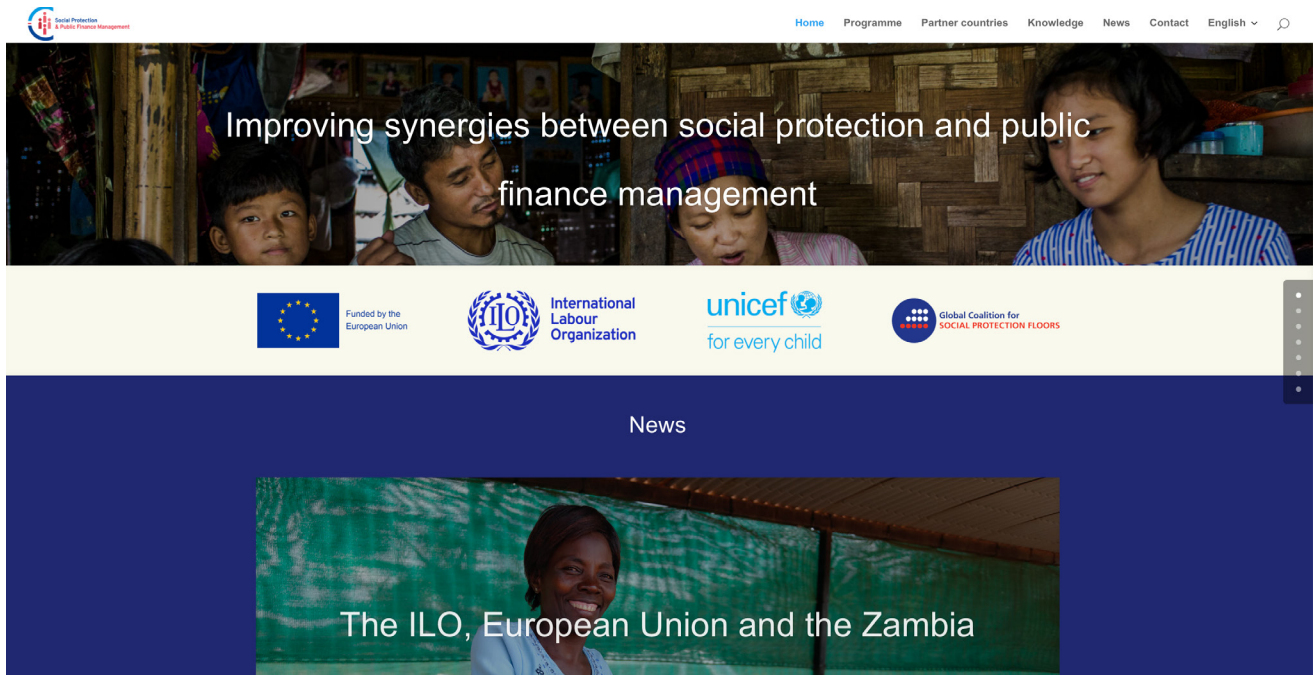
	COVID-19 response and shock responsiveness	Policy and design	PFM and financing	Implementation mechanisms	M&E	Awareness raising and coordination
Ecuador	Proposal for reforming the unemployment insurance into a comprehensive unemployment protection scheme to respond to future crisis.	Route for improving employability and public employment services. Legal assessment for the possible ratification of Branch IV on unemployment benefits of Convention No. 102 and Convention No. 168.	Actuarial valuation for increasing effective coverage of the unemployment insurance scheme.			Social dialogue for a reform of the existing unemployment insurance. Case study on the multiplier effects of social protection expenditure.
Malawi	Coverage and financing assessment for introducing a more comprehensive social insurance system to better respond to future crisis. Technical support to improve registration mechanisms of the COVID-19 Urban Cash Intervention.	Review of the current National Social Support Policy.	Identification of potential strategies for financing social protection. Training on concepts and design of social insurance financing mechanisms.			TRANSFORM capacity-building package on social protection financing and financial management. Sensitization meeting on the extension of social insurance schemes. Case study on the multiplier effects of social protection expenditure.
Myanmar	Actuarial assessment of the impact of the COVID-19 measures on the SSB fund sustainability. Design of an unemployment insurance scheme to give effect to the related section of the 2012 Social Security Law.		Definition of parameters for the sustainability of the proposed unemployment insurance scheme.			Training packages and knowledge products for awareness-raising on unemployment protection.
Nigeria	Establishment of the Unified Registry of Beneficiaries (URB) and Rapid Respond Registry (RRR) as a sub-set of the National Social Registry (NSR).			Development of process flow for linking the URB and RRR database and step-by-step protocol for the harmonization of other database linking humanitarian and social protection interventions. MOU between the State Health Insurance and its Agencies and the State Social		Shock-Sensitive Gender and Inclusive Social Protection Training for Staff of Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs, Disaster Management and Social Development.

	COVID-19 response and shock responsiveness	Policy and design	PFM and financing	Implementation mechanisms	M&E	Awareness raising and coordination
				Registry in Adamawa and Yobe States.		
Peru	Proposal for the creation of a comprehensive unemployment protection scheme to respond to future crisis developed by the social partners.	Integration of unemployment insurance into the priority objectives of the National Policy for Decent Employment in Peru (June 2021). Initiation of the process for the possible ratification of Branch IV on unemployment benefits of Convention No. 102 and Convention No. 168.	Study on the financial feasibility of Social Unemployment Insurance for Peru.			Increased and improved technical capacities of Peruvian government officials in social protection against unemployment.
Sri Lanka	Design and operational guidelines for an immediate cash-transfer measure to support workers in the tourism sector, through consultation with key stakeholders.	Preliminary design for a possible unemployment protection scheme. Support the implementation of the National Social Protection Strategy, through legal and policy gaps assessment. Creation of the social protection subcommittee under the National Labour Advisory Committee.				Awareness campaign directed to un-registered establishments and service providers of the tourism sector, resulting in an increase by 52% in the registration to the Sri Lanka Tourism Department Authority.
Togo	Assessment of the COVID-19 social protection responses and lessons learnt to extend social protection coverage.	Design of sustainable parameters for the old-age pension extension to workers in the informal economy. Support to the adoption of the universal health insurance law (Oct. 2021).		Design of simplified procedures for registering workers of the informal economy and self-employed in NSSF, learning from the COVID-19 crisis.		Strengthened capacities of stakeholders in the process of extending social security to the informal economy (mayors, workers and employers, government officials).

► Annex 5. Communication and visibility

► SP&PFM Programme website

- www.socialprotection-pfm.org



► Updated country pages (First call for proposals – Approach 2):

- In English: [Bangladesh, Cabo Verde, Cote d'Ivoire, Ecuador, Malawi, Myanmar, Nigeria, Peru, Sri Lanka and Togo.](#)
- In French: [Bangladesh, Cabo Verde, Côte d'Ivoire, Équateur, Malawi, Myanmar, Nigéria, Pérou, Sri Lanka et Togo.](#)
- In Spanish: [Bangladesh, Cabo Verde, Côte d'Ivoire, Ecuador, Malawi, Myanmar, Nigeria, Perú, Sri Lanka y Togo.](#)

► New country pages (Second call for proposals – Approach 2):

- In English: [Colombia, Kenya, Kirghizstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Viet Nam and Zambia.](#)
- In French: [Colombie, Kenya, Kirghizstan, Laos, Viet Nam et Zambie](#)
- In Spanish: [Colombia, Kenia, Kirguistán, Laos, Vietnam y Zambia.](#)

► N° of published news:

- In English: 19 (<https://socialprotection-pfm.org/events/>)
- In French: 6 (<https://socialprotection-pfm.org/events-fr/>)
- In Spanish: 6 (<https://socialprotection-pfm.org/events-es/>)

► Website data analytics 2021

- N° of users: 2,360
- Page views: 7,554

► Social media

- Tweeter
UNICEF: [@UNICEFSocPolicy](#) 2021 | Impressions: 12.2k | Engagement rate: 3.5%
ILO: [@soc_protection](#) 2021 | Impressions: 54.6k | Engagement rate: 1.9%
- Facebook
ILO: [@SPplatform](#) 2021 | Reach: 4,6k | Engagement rate: 5.4%
- Instagram
ILO: [@socialprot3ction](#) 2021 | Impressions: 734 | Engagement rate: 6.4%

► Tweets on UNICEF specialized channel on Social Policy

- (17,000 followers by 25 May 2022) Impressions: 12.2k | Engagement rate: 3.5%



<https://twitter.com/UNICEFSocPolicy/status/1463851244380770311>

Impressions: 462
Engagement: 38



<https://twitter.com/UNICEFSocPolicy/status/1463790166292717568>

Impressions: 665
Engagement: 30



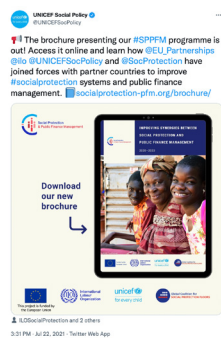
<https://twitter.com/UNICEFSocPolicy/status/1463506059721588737>

Impressions: 1,178
Engagement: 51



<https://twitter.com/UNICEFSocPolicy/status/1462763556642897921>

Impressions: 956
Engagement: 40



<https://twitter.com/UNICEFSocPolicy/status/1418201923539259397>

Impressions: 2,607
Engagement: 74



<https://twitter.com/UNICEFSocPolicy/status/1404821534980640768>

Impressions: 1,617
Engagement: 43



<https://twitter.com/UNICEFSocPolicy/status/1387866038465880064>

Impressions: 2,151
Engagement: 80



<https://twitter.com/UNICEFSocPolicy/status/1385652211527606280>

Impressions: 2,630
Engagement: 95

► Posts on ILO Social Protection Twitter @soc_protection (01 January - 31 December 2021)

- (5,904 followers by 25 May 2022) Impressions: 54,6k | Engagement rate: 1.9%



https://twitter.com/soc_protection/status/1463807150053113859

Impressions: 1,051

Engagement: 29



https://twitter.com/soc_protection/status/1409450416367099904

Impressions: 2,102

Engagement: 53



https://twitter.com/soc_protection/status/1405532153203462154

Impressions: 456

Engagement: 12



https://twitter.com/soc_protection/status/1399751394668785668

Impressions: 5,267

Engagement: 59



https://twitter.com/soc_protection/status/1461753962777001984

Impressions: 636

Engagement: 21



https://twitter.com/soc_protection/status/1407283632520171531

Impressions: 634

Engagement: 30



https://twitter.com/soc_protection/status/1405084436371214349

Impressions: 1,029

Engagement: 32



<https://twitter.com/UNICEFSocPolicy/status/1387866038465880064>

Retweeted



https://twitter.com/ILO_Nepal/status/1412745636785524738

Retweeted



https://twitter.com/soc_protection/status/1406939437032951808

Impressions: 1,368

Engagement: 27



https://twitter.com/soc_protection/status/140184338615233314

Impressions: 909

Engagement: 29



<https://twitter.com/UNICEFSocPolicy/status/1385652211527606280>

Retweeted



https://twitter.com/soc_protection/status/1377273883414396932

Impressions: 3,025
Engagement: 45



https://twitter.com/soc_protection/status/1376503970949107712

Impressions: 3,503
Engagement: 62



https://twitter.com/soc_protection/status/1375037999168303106

Impressions: 12,680
Engagement: 159



https://twitter.com/soc_protection/status/1374297585599582209

Impressions: 12,401
Engagement: 177



<https://twitter.com/UNICEFSocPolicy/status/1372659521076801540>

Retweet



https://twitter.com/soc_protection/status/1372553834514485256

Impressions: 4,732
Engagement: 111



https://twitter.com/soc_protection/status/1371468320772390918

Impressions: 3,261
Engagement: 117



https://twitter.com/soc_protection/status/1370288892981747720

Impressions: 1,622
Engagement: 75

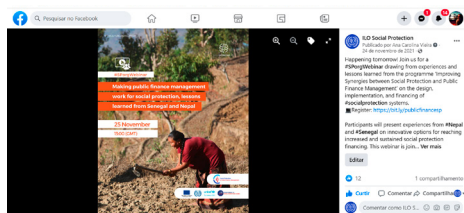


<https://twitter.com/ilo/status/1362350297507586051>

Retweet

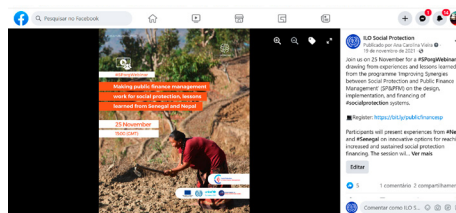
► Posts on ILO Social Protection Facebook @SPplatform

- (7,805 followers by 25 May 2022) | Reach: 4,6k | Engagement rate: 5.4%



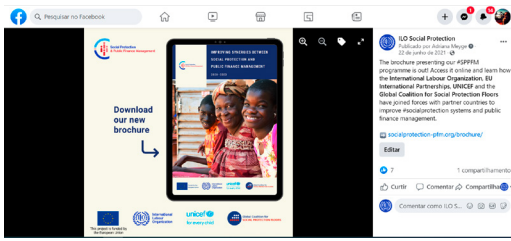
<https://www.facebook.com/SPplatform/photos/a.832173606796750/5119753744705360/>

Reach: 385
Engagements: 15

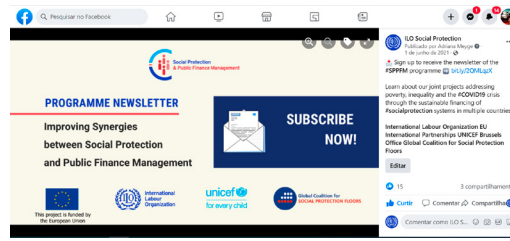


<https://www.facebook.com/SPplatform/photos/a.832173606796750/5103089166371818/>

Reach: 371
Engagements: 17



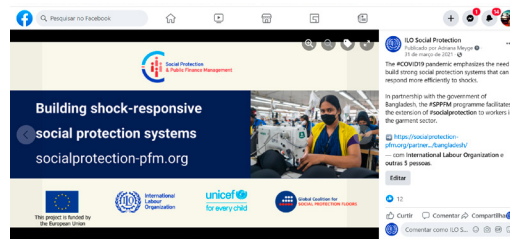
<https://www.facebook.com/SPplatform/photos/a.832173606796750/4624885590858847/>
Reach: 320
Engagements: 20



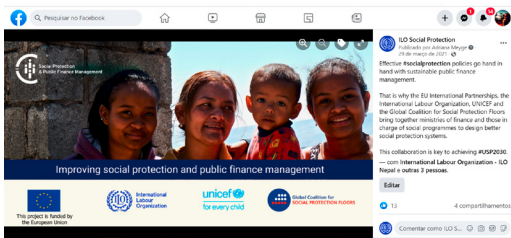
<https://www.facebook.com/SPplatform/photos/a.832173606796750/4564116593602414/>
Reach: 429
Engagements: 38



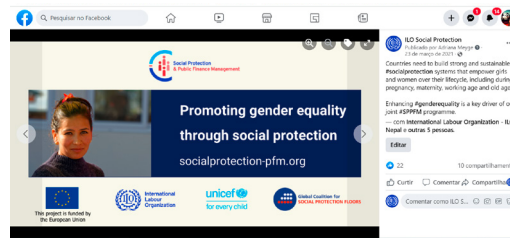
<https://www.facebook.com/UNICEFAngola/photos/pcb.4443576872336332/4443576722336347/>
Reach: 273
Engagements: 17



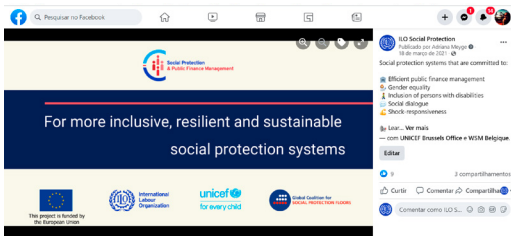
<https://www.facebook.com/SPplatform/photos/a.832173606796750/4366215840059158/>
Reach: 243
Engagements: 21



<https://www.facebook.com/SPplatform/photos/a.832173606796750/4359076187439790/>
Reach: 473
Engagements: 23



<https://www.facebook.com/SPplatform/photos/a.832173606796750/4340617815952294/>
Reach: 1,249
Engagements: 61



<https://www.facebook.com/SPplatform/photos/a.832173606796750/4327131610634248/>
Reach: 834
Engagements: 37

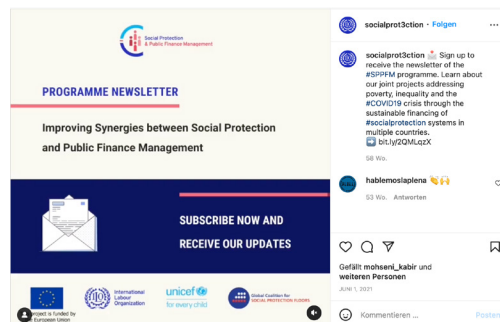
► Posts on ILO Social Protection Instagram @socialprot3ction

- (2,339 followers by 25 May 2022) | Impressions: 734 | Engagement rate: 6.4%



<https://www.instagram.com/p/CQa1ljthRqV/>

Impressions: 245
Engagements: 15



<https://www.instagram.com/p/CPIV9Erhs7k/>

Impressions: 259
Engagements: 15



<https://www.instagram.com/p/CNFqWPwhRdS/>

Impressions: 230
Engagements: 17

► **Annex 6. Key challenges and correctives actions of the country Projects**

Country	Key challenges	Corrective actions
Approach 1		
Angola	Some of the implementation challenges faced were the constraints in obtaining access to information, as well as the reliability of the data. Further, training packages were not immediately available in Portuguese language. On the policy side, the project identified shock-responsiveness as an important gap of the social protection system.	The Project is working on the development of a knowledge management platform to allow timely and open sharing of information in Portuguese language. The Project is working with the national stakeholders on the shock-responsiveness agenda in the context of operationalization of the National Social Action Policy.
Burkina Faso	As observed also for 2020, the weak coordination and coherence of the national social protection system remains the most important challenge in Burkina Faso. The security crisis has also impacted the discussion on social protection, as it has continued to draw the interventions of external partners and national actors towards programmes for displaced persons and households in situations of fragility, extreme poverty and vulnerability. Finally, the Project team worked with the Government in adjusting the Project's implementation arrangements to comply in all its activities and technical services with the legislation regulating international cooperation partnerships in Burkina Faso, which tends to favour direct funding to the Government for implementing the intervention.	While overcoming some issues with the implementation arrangements, the Project carried out capacity building activities, studies in partnership with national actors on public spending on social protection and education and on the impact of cash transfers. In the face of worsening security shocks, a reflection receiving inputs from the Project is being organised around the nexus between social protection and humanitarian response. Similarly, the ILO and UNICEF on the one hand, and WFP and the World Bank on the other, have begun a dialogue on the construction of possible links between "adaptive social protection" and sustainable social protection schemes.
Ethiopia	The heightened political instability as a consequence of the conflict and unrest in northern Ethiopia contributed to a shift in the Government's and partners' focus on ensuring security and the provision of more humanitarian assistance. From the Government's side, this meant more focus, including budget, on security issues. Most Project activities were at the policy and strategic levels and happened within Addis Ababa which was calm in relation to other places. The election between June and September 2021, as well as the splitting of the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs into two ministries, have also had an impact on the smooth Project implementation.	To mitigate the impact of the 2021 elections, the SP&PFM Project team intensified engagements with the higher technical officials of the Government to review the social protection strategy and action plans to adapt to the new structures of the ministries.
Nepal	The political context of Nepal and its consequences on staff turnover within the Government posed challenges in building partnerships and implementing activities.	The Project adapted to the changing contexts by investing in building relationships with different levels of hierarchies in the Government to offset changes in leadership.
Paraguay	A concrete impact of the pandemic was the cancellation of the participation of a total of 9 Paraguayan representatives in Public Finance for Social Protection Analysts course of the ITC ILO during the duration of the project.	Against this challenge, the Project worked with the ITC ILO to adapt the course to the Latin American context and in Spanish language. This led to the increase in total participants to 54, including reaching out other countries.
Senegal	One of the implementation challenges was the unavailability of local expertise on particularly niche or precise topics, including on public finance management.	To overcome the shortage, the project has adapted its approach to opt for alternative working modalities, such as teaming up national and international consultants to ensure that both local knowledge and in-depth expertise are leveraged.

Uganda	The political campaigns for the presidential, parliamentary, and local elections early 2021, have put on hold some activities, until newly elected officials were sworn into office. The complete lockdown due to the COVID-19 pandemic posed by the Government has also restricted or delayed several of the planned activities.	The Project adjusted the timeframe and initiatives so that activities, particularly high-level advocacy engagements were effective. The advocacy has also built-in orientations/introductions to social protection agenda in some cases for the newly elected officials. The lockdown was mitigated largely by the use of online platforms.
Approach 2		
Bangladesh	Beyond the Government's prioritisation of short-term measures, coordinating the multiple interventions of development partners in response to the COVID-19 pandemic was a challenge. The confusion created between the different pandemic-related projects delayed the Government's approval of the wage subsidy mechanism. The project team is confident that the disbursement will be made in the second half of 2022.	The solution was the development of a joint note by the SP&PFM Project, the EU Delegation in Bangladesh and the Ministry of Labour to clarify the differences between the different interventions.
Côte d'Ivoire	The Project faced some delays in administrative processes for contracting national and international consultants.	The national Project coordinator worked closely with the ILO Administrative and Programme Unit to address the issue and recruit the consultants.
Ecuador	The need for close coordination among several national institutions to implement the Project and get a consensus on the recommendations for the parametric reforms to shape a comprehensive unemployment protection system required some time.	The national Project coordinator organised numerous meetings with the institutions involved to facilitate the necessary coordination.
Malawi	The restrictions on physical meetings and slowing down of operations within Government departments due to COVID-19 pandemic delayed the implementation of Project activities, such as the TRANSFORM training on Financing and Public Finance Management. Turnover of the Project staff also impacted the delivery of the Project activities. The national counterpart funding shortfall to implement this Project. The low Government ownership of national social protection programmes was also a challenge.	The TRANSFORM training on Financing and Public Finance Management was postponed and implemented using a hybrid format. As a mitigation measure for the Project's staff turnover, the Project leveraged human resources among different ILO projects to support the continuity of activities. The national counterpart funding shortfall to implement this Project was faced by establishing a partnership with other social protection projects such as the United Nations Joint Programme on Social Protection for Sustainable Development Goals. Evidence gathered through project outputs will continue to be leveraged to support the Government in the development of sustainable financing mechanisms for social protection.
Myanmar	The Project has faced several challenges that hindered progress in the delivery of outputs due to the dual crisis of the Myanmar military takeover on 1 February 2021 and the COVID-19 pandemic. The impossibility to work with the Social Security Board (SSB), international and domestic travel restrictions for Myanmar, limited availability of accurate social protection data. Blockage of bank transfers also represented a major challenge in implementing the activities of the Project.	Project work plan and activities were amended extensively to reflect the ongoing political turbulence. The Project suspended all engagement with government agencies including SSB until future notice, complying with UN Country Team's principles of engagement that disallowed contact with military authorities until the issue of UN credentials remained to be resolved. Taking into consideration the safety and security concerns of Project staff, the Project also cancelled all the awareness-raising, training sessions and consultation meetings that required the participation of the stakeholders. Instead, the Project focused on research, development of training materials and technical studies which are essential for future national consultations.
Nigeria	The second wave of the COVID-19 pandemic in Nigeria delayed the delivery of the Project outputs. The activities that required presential meetings with the main National Social Safety Net Coordinating Office	The project rapidly reacted by organizing virtual meetings with the national and regional partners. The biweekly virtual meetings between the Project and NASSCO provided a platform for constant updates on the deliverables. Engagement of local MIS consultants with remote technical

	(NASSCO) and stakeholders at regional level could not be organized.	support by the MIS Specialist of the ILO Global Technical Team at Headquarters allowed for developing the process flow between the unified registry of social protection beneficiaries and rapid response registry database.
Peru	The evolution of the COVID-19 pandemic posed a continued risk of suspension of the Project's activities. Another challenge was the increase in informality in the labour market due to the pandemic versus a Project proposal of a new unemployment protection scheme covering formal workers. The Project was developed during the process of legislative and presidential elections and transitional Government, resulting in a very complex context to promote legal reforms, such as the one requiring the approval of an Unemployment Protection Insurance as proposed in the Project.	The Project fostered the narrative and communication actions with national stakeholders, especially with workers' representatives, to raise awareness on the importance of unemployment insurance, in particular to build a more resilient social protection system in the country. The Project team maintained permanent coordination between the Project steering group and the Congressional committee responsible for discussions on the social protection system in order to facilitate the legal process.
Sri Lanka	The high turnover in national social protection institutions due to COVID-19 pandemic led to delays in decision making, inter-institutional coordination, and start of Project activities. The low ownership of the concept of social insurance in the country and the prioritisation of short-term measures to address the socio-economic impact of the pandemic limited the Government's capacity to provide in-depth and technically sound feedback on the proposed design of the COVID-19 response scheme and low capacity to move forward the proposal for an unemployment protection scheme.	The delivery of tailor-made capacity building activities and technical support to create a social protection subcommittee under the National Labour Advisory Committee were some of the corrective measures implemented.
Togo	The impossibility of carrying out face-to-face activities during the pandemic impacted the Project's implementation within the limited timeframe of 18 months. Advocacy efforts for more and better investment in social protection were also impacted considering that the Government's priority on economic measures over social issues in the stimulus package.	As soon as the restriction measures were lifted, the Project conducted awareness-raising activities in over hundred municipalities, to boost the information sharing and ownership of the universal health insurance and old-age pension for all which will accelerate their implementation in the future.

► **Annex 7. Review of the Multiannual Indicative Plan (2021-2027) of the Europe Programme (partners countries of the SP&PFM Programme)**

	Specific objective/result on social protection	Intervention related to social protection	Specific objective/result on PFM	No MIP
AFRICA				
Angola	Governance of social protection		PFM improved, strengthening domestic revenue mobilization (DRM), and better efficiency and accountability of public expenditure	
Burkina Faso	Extension, strengthening and improved coordination of social protection and social health protection		Improved PFM and modernization of public policies (decentralized level)	
Cabo Verde	Strengthening of social protection system to respond to crisis		Legal framework of PFM, better predictability of external financial aid, rollout of PFM reforms to the municipal level	
Côte d'Ivoire	Extension of social protection and universal health care to workers in the informal economy and self-employed		Improved PFM through tools to control public expenditures	
Ethiopia				No MIP
Kenya		Green transition (and role of social protection to support such transformation)	Support to PFM (digital services and technologies)	
Malawi	Strengthening of social protection system to help mitigating crisis		Accelerating the transformation of the public financial management	
Nigeria	Implementation of the national social protection framework and increased e-governance of social protection		Increased capacity for resource mobilisation and quality of public spending and strengthened gender and climate responsiveness of the budget	
Senegal	Strengthening and expansion of the Family cash transfer and social registry		Improved PFM: broadening of the fiscal base, efficiency of public spending, digitalization	
Togo		Universal access to essential services (including social protection services)	Support to PFM reforms in collaboration with IMF and WB	
Uganda		Social inclusion (through social protection), including for refugees	Strengthened capacities for budget planning and management, DRM leveraging external financing	
Zambia		Green transition (and role of social protection to support such transformation)	Strengthening of the budget credibility and execution, improved domestic funding for the social sectors	

ASIA				
Bangladesh	Decent work and social protection for all, covering the life cycle and in line with international labour standards			
Cambodia	improved and expanded social protection for enhanced resilience		Support to PFM reform (DRM, efficiency of public expenditure, transparency, public participation)	
Kyrgyzstan		Digitalisation of public services (including social protection)	More effective and transparent PFM system, increased DRM	
Lao PDR		Social protection mentioned several times in the document	Improved PFM	
Myanmar				No MIP
Nepal	Shock-responsive social protection for inclusive green growth			
Sri Lanka	Improved coverage and targeting and delivery of social protection through better policy and digitalisation			
Viet Nam	Employment and social protection in line with ILO's Decent work agenda			
LATIN AMERICA				
Colombia		Humanitarian and peace nexus, green transition (role of social protection)		
Ecuador		Good governance of public services (including social protection)	Increased budget to reduce poverty, inequalities, and social vulnerabilities, improved trust in government's accountability and decentralized PFM	
Peru	Strengthened universal right-based social protection and social health protection		Improved PFM and DRM: Tax and social welfare/protection reforms and gender sensitive budgeting	
Paraguay	Implementation of social protection programmes (digitalization), promote employability and formalization through social protection			