Social Protection
& Public Finance Management

IMPROVING SYNERGIES BETWEEN SOCIAL PROTECTION AND PUBLIC FINANCE MANAGEMENT

Final report

October 2019 - September 2023

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



Funded by
the European Union

International
Labour
Organization

unicef
for every child

Global Coalition for
SOCIAL PROTECTION FLOORS

IMPROVING SYNERGIES BETWEEN SOCIAL PROTECTION AND PUBLIC FINANCE MANAGEMENT

Final report
October 2019 - September 2023
DCI-HUM/2019/408-767_GLO/19/19/EUR

Funded by the European Union

International Labour Organization

unicef for every child

Global Coalition for SOCIAL PROTECTION FLOORS

Contents

Abbreviations 6
Executive summary 8
1. Introduction and presentation of the SP&PFM Programme 16
2. Programme results 21
3. Working in partnership with the European Union, United Nations and international financing institutions 54
4. Managing for results, communication and visibility 58
5. Lessons learned and recommendations 62
6. Capitalizing on the SP&PFM Programme's knowledge and new thinking to meet current and future priorities 65
Annexes 68

Abbreviations

DG INTPA. G.4.	Social Inclusion and Protection, Health and Demography Directorate-General for International Partnerships, G.4
GCSPF	Global Coalition for Social Protection Floors
ILO	International Labour Organization
MIS	Management information system
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SP&PFM	Improving Synergies Between Social Protection and Public Finance Management
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund



© Unsplash/ Clive Surreal

Executive summary

This final report presents the results and achievements made under the Improving Synergies Between Social Protection and Public Finance Management (SP&PFM) Programme, funded by the European Union, and implemented by the International Labour Organization (ILO) as part of its Global Flagship Programme on building social protection floors, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the Global Coalition for Social Protection Floors (GCSPF). The report summarizes the results achieved during the Programme's implementation (October 2019–September 2023), building on the inception report (October 2019–April 2020) and the first and second implementation reports that captured the progress made in 2020 and 2021, respectively. The SP&PFM Programme was implemented in a challenging time, having to adjust due to the restrictions on recruitment, travel and meetings imposed by the COVID-19 pandemic as well as coping with political and social changes and instabilities in some countries. In general, the overall objective of the SP&PFM Programme of progressing towards universal and sustainable social protection coverage in partner countries, through strengthened synergies between social protection and public finance management, has been achieved.

This consolidated report summarizes the results and achievements under the two approaches adopted for the SP&PFM Programme. This includes the achievements by the eight countries (Angola, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Ethiopia, Nepal, Paraguay, Senegal and Uganda) of Approach 1, benefiting from four years of technical support and facilitated by cross-country support. Country projects under Approach 1 were implemented through collaboration between the four partner organizations: the European Union, the ILO, UNICEF and the GCSPF (for the latter, only in four countries: Cambodia, Nepal, Senegal and Uganda).

The report also summarizes the results from the global component and 16 countries of Approach 2 that received short-term technical support from the ILO, with a focus on the COVID-19 pandemic response for the first phase and recovery from the COVID-19 crisis for the second phase: Bangladesh, Cabo Verde, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Ecuador, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malawi, Myanmar, Nigeria, Peru, Sri Lanka, Togo, Viet Nam and Zambia.

> This innovative partnership has achieved impressive results in improving synergies between social protection and public finance management, supporting 17 countries in their COVID-19 response, improving the lives of millions and demonstrating that social protection is not only a human right but also an investment.



Erica Gerretsen, Director of Human Development, Migration, Governance, and Peace
European Commission, Department for International Partnerships

Results and achievements

Based on the systematic measurement of results and impact using the ILO's Results Monitoring Tool, evidence indicates that the SP&PFM Programme made tangible contribution to the extension of social protection coverage, adequacy and comprehensiveness 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 as an opportunity. The SP&PFM Programme contributed to the design, improvement and implementation of 25 new policies, programmatic documents, laws and measures relating to social protection, leading to increased coverage of 8.7 million people who were previously excluded. This overarching result was achieved through several intermediary outcomes:

1. Improving social protection design and financing in partner countries;
2. Implementing and monitoring effective gender-sensitive and disability-inclusive social protection systems and programmes for all while ensuring financial sustainability and macroeconomic stability; and
3. Developing and applying shock-sensitive social protection programmes and systems adapted to the needs of persons living in protracted fragility and crisis. Under each intermediary outcome, the SP&PFM Programme supported the adoption of policies, and the design and implementation of schemes and reforms, in line with international instruments, ultimately leading to concrete impacts on people's access to more comprehensive and adequate social protection.

Intermediary outcome 1: The SP&PFM Programme improved partner countries' design and financing of social protection systems in support of their efforts to achieve Sustainable Development Goals 1 and 10[1].

Adoption of national social protection policies and laws: The SP&PFM Programme had a vital role in fostering the development and dialogue for the adoption of national social protection policies and laws that guarantee the human right to social protection. This included significant initiatives like the National Social Action Policy in Angola, the Integrated Social Protection Framework in Nepal, the Family Package Policy in Cambodia, the Social Security Code in Senegal, the National Social Health Insurance Law in Togo, the Regulations to Extend Social Protection Coverage to Migrant Workers in Colombia and the Resolution on Reforming Social Policies During 2023–2030 With Vision to 2045 in Viet Nam, among other experiences.

Design and endorsement of social protection schemes: The Programme was instrumental in designing and endorsing various social protection schemes, including those responding to the COVID-19 crisis. Notable examples include the Employment Retention Through Subsidy Disbarment Programme in Bangladesh, COVID-19 cash transfer measures for the tourism sector in Sri Lanka, the extension of the pension scheme for workers in the informal economy in Togo, the Internally Displaced Persons Programme in Ethiopia and Uganda's first urban social protection programme for adolescent girls.

Strengthening the link between social protection, PFM and social protection financing: The SP&PFM Programme contributed significantly to strengthening the relationship between social protection and PFM and social protection financing in partner countries:

- Gender-sensitive social protection expenditure reviews in Angola, Burkina Faso, Senegal and Viet Nam.
- Assessments of financing options in Angola, Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Ethiopia, Kyrgyzstan, Malawi, Nepal, Paraguay, Senegal and Uganda.
- Actuarial valuations in Cambodia, Ethiopia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Nepal, Senegal and Zambia to enhance the financial sustainability of social insurance.
- Costing and actuarial simulations for coverage extension to workers in the informal economy in Angola, Malawi, Senegal and Togo and introduction and reform of unemployment benefits in Ecuador, Myanmar and Peru.
- Developing evidence on the economic case for social protection in Cabo Verde, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Malawi and Paraguay.
- Building up capacity on public finance management, programme-based and performance-based budgeting and social budgeting in Angola, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Malawi, Nepal, Paraguay, Senegal and Uganda, including capacity-building for civil society organizations.

Intermediary outcome 2: The SP&PFM Programme supported partner countries in implementing and monitoring effective gender-sensitive and disability-inclusive social protection systems and programmes for

1 SDG 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere; SDG 10: Reduce inequality within and among countries.

all, while ensuring financial sustainability and macroeconomic stability. Achievements included:

- Expanded national single registries in Burkina Faso, Cabo Verde, Nigeria and Senegal.
- Improved management system of social insurance institutions in Burkina Faso, Cabo Verde, Côte d'Ivoire, Nepal and Togo.
- Improved identification and delivery mechanisms including but not only among vulnerable people in Paraguay and Uganda, persons with disabilities in Cambodia, Nepal and Senegal and older people in Cabo Verde, Nepal and Uganda.
- Increased awareness on social protection among local governments and population, including social insurance among workers in the informal economy in Burkina Faso, Cabo Verde, Côte d'Ivoire, Ethiopia, Nepal, Paraguay, Senegal, Togo and Uganda.
- Enhanced monitoring and evaluation frameworks in Cambodia and Uganda. To date, only three countries have reported sex-disaggregated indicators in Cabo Verde, Cambodia and Ecuador but 18 countries have social protection data coverage among persons with disabilities.

Intermediary outcome 3: 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 the policy level, Peru integrated a comprehensive unemployment insurance programme into the priority objectives of the National Policy for Decent Employment, and Nepal adopted the National Integrated Social Protection Framework, which includes a strong component on shock response.
- Several countries 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 and urban production safety net 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. Achievements under these two components included:

- Trained the SP&PFM Programme's staff (ILO, UNICEF and GCSPF) and partners (European Union Delegations) on the linkage between social protection and public finance management.
- Conducted three regional trainings in Latin America, East Asia and West Africa for government officials and social partners on social protection and public finance management.
- Developed two global tools related to social protection and public finance management (the fiscal space analysis tool for financing social protection and transparency and the accountability of social protection resources tool).
- Completed two global research projects on the multiplier effects of social protection expenditures (with seven country cases completed) and on improving shock-responsiveness of social protection through the use of data.
- Organized five thematic social protection webinars (on public finance management, shock-responsiveness, disability-inclusiveness, gender-sensitivity and extension to the informal economy) with more than 750 attendees.
- Prepared four thematic briefs (on the informal economy, gender-sensitivity, disability-inclusiveness and public finance management) and five other briefs in support of the implementation of the European Union Guidance Package on Social Protection Across the Humanitarian–Development Nexus (SPaN);
- Published rigorous research papers on (a) the multiplier effect of social protection on economic output and (b) the use of big data to improve responsiveness of social protection systems.
- Contributed to the achievements of the United Nations Partnership on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (cost estimate of social protection for persons with disabilities and country projects in Cambodia, Ethiopia and Senegal).
- Prepared a compilation of experiences and lessons learned on the role of civil society organizations entitled *Bridging the Divides – Strengthening Civil Society Networks for Universal Social Protection: Experiences from Cambodia, Nepal, Senegal, and Uganda.*

Administrative achievements included:

- The smooth running of the Programme and effective coordination among implementing partners, notably around the evaluability and then mid-term and final evaluations.
- An improved communication and visibility strategy, including the establishment of a multilingual website, regular updates and informative newsletters, strategic use of social media to engage a global audience and dedicated support to country teams for local strategy alignment and digital competencies. These efforts, along with participation in international forums and organization of symposiums, tremendously enhanced

the Programme's visibility and impact in the field of social protection.

- The establishment and organization of three meetings of the Programme Advisory Board.
- In-depth technical backstopping, in particular on public finance management, extension of social protection, unemployment protection, social protection statistics, management information systems and actuarial and legal aspects, all of which contributed to the exchange of experiences across countries through meetings and the sharing of country outputs.
- Support to national civil society networks in four partner countries to engage on social protection and public finance management and to promote a rights-based approach to social protection.
- Support to country teams to engage with the European Union Delegations on leveraging new partnership opportunities on social protection as part of the 2021–2027 Global Europe Programming.

Results highlights

Social protection coverage was extended to more than **8.7 million people** that were previously excluded (Output indicator 2.1.1).

25 new policies, programmatic documents, laws and measures that enhance policy coherence, expand coverage and reflect international standards. (Outcome indicators 1.1 and 1.2).

26 policy documents were elaborated with a gender-sensitive financing lens, including significant contributions in Angola, Cambodia, Nepal and Uganda (Output indicator 1.1.2.a).

16 social protection programmes designed or reformed to improve the shock-responsiveness (Outcome indicator 3.2).

In 16 countries, **76** research studies produced to support national evidence-based decision-making, **2** tools developed to support social protection financing and **10** rigorous research studies commissioned on the economic effects of investing in social protection (Output indicator 1.2.2.)

A total of **1,389** government representatives strenghtened their capacities on social protection financing sources that emphasized inclusivity towards women, children, persons with disabilities, the informal economy and migrant workers (Output indicator 2.1.2).

At the least, **6,484 people** strengthened their capacities on planning, delivery and monitoring of social protection programmes (Output indicator 2.2.1).

And **157** multi-stakeholder (including employers' organizations, trade unions, civil society organizations) dialogue events were organized to improve delivery and monitoring processes, fostering better coordination and integration of social protection efforts (Output indicator 2.2.2).

A total of **1,665** national stakeholders advanced social protection knowledge and coordination at the supranational level (Output indicator 1.2.3).

Approximately **24.2 million** individuals were better informed of their entitlements and benefits under the applicable social protection system (Output indicator 2.1.4).

Administration and delivery systems were designed and operationalized or improved in **14 countries**, enhancing the efficacy of **28 social protection programmes or schemes** (Output indicator 2.1.3).

Some of these results benefited from synergies with other development cooperation projects in the context of the ILO Global Flagship Programme on Building Social Protection Floors and with UNICEF.

Top results by country



Angola
New National Policy for Social Assistance adopted. 2022 national budget extended social protection coverage to 36,000 children younger than 5 years living in extreme poverty.

Bangladesh
Created the Employment Retention Through Subsidy Disbursement mechanism, benefiting 90,692 workers across 223 small and medium-sized enterprises in readymade garment factories.

Burkina Faso
Social protection budget allocation increased by 50 per cent. Single social registry established, reaching more than 140,000 poor and vulnerable households.

Cabo Verde
More than 85,000 persons, including workers in the informal economy, added to single social registry. Developed an alternative payment mechanism for social benefits.

Cambodia
Social insurance coverage extended to an additional 1.3 million workers. Family Package Policy developed and adopted. Disability cash transfer coverage extended, with more than 230,000 persons with disabilities now covered.

Colombia
Improved awareness of entitlements and benefits under the social protection system for more than 16 million individuals, including migrant workers, refugees and returnees.

Côte d'Ivoire
Extended social insurance coverage to an additional 65,000 self-employed workers and expanded health insurance coverage to 7,000 more workers in the informal economy.

Ecuador
Conducted an evaluation of the unemployment insurance scheme to expand its coverage and enhance its responsiveness to future crises.

Ethiopia
Expanded shock-responsive cash transfer programmes to benefit more than 379,000 internally displaced persons.

Kenya
Designed a universal maternity income benefit. Developed a national strategy to extend social health protection coverage to workers in the informal economy and vulnerable groups.

Kyrgyzstan
Increased benefits for 203,000 persons with disabilities, improved the national policy for inclusion of persons with disabilities and conducted a social protection budget review to accelerate the extension of coverage.

Lao People's Democratic Republic
Evaluated the National Social Security Fund to enhance its capacity to respond to future shocks and bolster financial sustainability.



Myanmar
Designed unemployment benefits and conducted a cost assessment of the unemployment insurance scheme.

Malawi
Conducted a cost analysis of the social protection floor and assessed the fiscal space for social protection.

Nepal
Social insurance coverage extended from 147,643 workers in 2019 to 662,201 workers in 2023. Child grant programme coverage increased from 1.2 million to 1.8 million children. National Integrated Social Protection Framework developed and adopted.

Nigeria
Harmonized the National Registry and Shock-Responsive Registry, identifying 893,512 new eligible beneficiaries.

Paraguay
Established a single registry that reached 2,732 households. Created and implemented a diploma course on public finance management and social protection.

Peru
Drafted and submitted a new unemployment protection scheme law to parliamentarians, developed through inclusive social dialogue and an actuarial valuation of the scheme.

Senegal
Increased the family grant benefit level by 40% by reallocating fuel subsidies, benefiting more than 350,000 households. A total of 8,614 artisans registered into the simplified regime for social health protection.

Sri Lanka
Designed and implemented a COVID-19 cash transfer measure to support workers in the tourism sector, informing a total of 1.7 million people about their entitlement under this measure.

Togo
Adopted the Universal Health Insurance Law. Old-age pension scheme adapted to workers in the informal economy.

Uganda
Provided new ID cards to 4,000 eligible older persons, giving them access to the Senior Citizens Grant. Extended the Girls Empowering Girls programme to benefit 1,500 adolescent girls in urban areas.

Viet Nam
Resolution 42-NQ/TW endorsed on reforming social policy for 2023–2030 and vision 2045

Zambia
Conducted an evaluation of the National Health Insurance Scheme and developed a Real-Time National Health Insurance Scheme Indicator Reporting Dashboard.

Looking forward

The SP&PFM Programme was developed to help countries overcome bottlenecks in their social protection systems: insufficient financial investments in social protection and the need to design and implement adapted social protection mechanisms to cover workers and enterprises in the informal economy. It was also developed to support countries on shock responsive social protection.

The public finance management component of the Programme was crucial to support collaboration with ministries of finance and economy on macro-fiscal policy, budget reallocations and the extension of the tax base and contribution base of national social protection systems. This was key with the national and international contexts (COVID-19 recovery, war in Ukraine) adding pressure on already-important annual financing gaps for social protection, estimated at US$78 billion in low-income countries[2].

The social protection component of the Programme was determinant to work on the extension of the social protection to children, women and girls, migrant workers, internally displaced people, people living with disabilities and workers and enterprises in the informal economy, linking social protection to other relevant policies that also facilitate formalization, which in return will expand tax revenues necessary to continue extending social protection.

Last but not least, the development or reorientation of country support during the COVID-19 crisis was an opportunity to either strengthen the shock responsiveness of existing social protection systems in partner countries or introduce new schemes.

An enabler of the extension of social protection and its shock responsiveness was its digital transformation, which was supported by the SP&PFM Programme in four countries[3] through the successful integration of technologies like OpenIMIS. The Programme brought new thinking on the use of high-frequency data to improve the responsiveness of social protection systems. This progress paves the way for further innovation to extend these benefits on a larger scale, such as the Universal Social Protection 2030 Partnership's Digital Convergence Initiative.

Beyond preparing and adapting social protection systems to better respond to shocks, the SP&PFM Programme also positioned social protection as important policies and mechanisms to prevent and reduce the consequences of these shocks by facilitating major and inevitable transformations of the labour market and society as a whole. By providing income security, access to skills development and support for sustainable enterprise and government initiatives, social protection has emerged as a powerful tool in mitigating climate impacts and fostering a just transition.

The multifaceted approach of the Programme to combine efforts to increase sustainable social protection financing, to link social protection to other policy approaches that facilitate life and work transitions and to reinforce multilateral partnerships (with European Union Delegations and Member States within the United Nations system and with civil society organizations) has sown the seeds of the Global Accelerator on Jobs and Social Protection for Just Transitions. The Global Accelerator is one of 12 United Nations high-impact initiatives to accelerate SDG achievement and one of the six United Nations pathways to support the transformation of economies and societies. It supports countries in building national social protection and decent jobs policies and financing frameworks and then implementing them in multisectoral transformations (green, digital and care) to help create millions of decent jobs and achieve universal social protection.

The Global Accelerator supports countries in the development, financing and implementation of their employment and social protection policies by using two levers: (a) convincing policymakers, international financing institutions, public development banks and the private sector of the importance of investing in social policies and their implementation, aligned with international standards; and (b) developing integrated policy measures and schemes with positive links and interactions that generate greater social, economic and ecological impact and more fiscal space. The Global Accelerator also supports the implementation of (and compliance with) social policies in promising sectors, value chains and investment projects to make the ecological and economic transformations under way more socially just.

In summary, the SP&PFM Programme laid a robust foundation for future advancement in social protection and public finance management. As we move forward, the lessons learned and successes achieved under this Programme will continue to guide development partners and policymakers in navigating the evolving landscape of global challenges, ensuring that approaches are rights-based, resilient, inclusive and adaptable to the needs of a rapidly changing world.

2 ILO, Financing Gaps in Social Protection: Global Estimates and Strategies for Developing Countries in Light of the COVID-19 Crisis and Beyond (2020).

3 Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Nepal and Nigeria.



© Unsplash/ Andrae Ricketts

1. Introduction and presentation of the SP&PFM Programme

Strategy

The Improving Synergies Between Social Protection and Public Finance Management (SP&PFM) Programme was a joint endeavour of the European Union, the International Labour Organization (ILO), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the Global Coalition for Social Protection Floors (GCSPF) initiated in October 2019. The Programme supported 24 partner country's efforts in achieving universal and sustainable social protection coverage that is in line with the human right to social protection and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, particularly towards ending poverty in all its forms (Sustainable Development Goal 1) and reducing inequalities (Sustainable Development Goal 10).

In achieving its vision, the SP&PFM Programme emphasized the importance of linking social protection and public finance management. In doing so, it ensured that partner countries improve the design and financing of adequate social protection systems, including through more effective planning and spending of public budgets. It leveraged public finance management and domestic resource mobilization to strengthen national social protection systems and thus ensure their sustainability. It also supported partner countries in implementing and monitoring effective gender-sensitive and disability-inclusive social protection systems and programmes for all and in developing and applying shock-sensitive responsive social protection programmes and systems as coping mechanisms for future crises and transitions.

Figure 1. Logical framework of the Global Action document



Universal social protection

Outcomes

Improve **design and financing** of social protection systems to achieve SDGs 1 and 10	**Implement and monitor** gender-sensitive and disability-inclusive social protection systems and programmes	Build **shock-responsive** social protection systems that can be scaled up during crises, learning from the COVID-19 crisis

Results

• Adequate, sustainable and gender-sensitive social protection financing through improved coordination, fiscal space analysis, and diversification of funding sources • Enhanced evidence and tools, benchmarking of good practices that support informed and coordinated decision-making	• Strengthened capacities and administration to achieve the best impact of social protection budgets • Strengthened knowledge and technical capacities to plan, deliver, monitor and report on social protection programmes	• Increased capacities of partner countries to establish adaptive social protection mechanisms that build into sustainable social protection systems

Partnerships were the backbone of the Programme's success. The implementing partners worked closely with a broad range of actors, including the government (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 United Nations agencies, the World Bank and, in some instances, with the International Monetary Fund and academia. It also worked closely with European Union (EU) Delegations to support and accelerate achievement of their main objectives related to social protection, in particular within the European Union's Multiannual Indicative Programmes (MIPs) of Global Europe for 2021–27.

Geographic coverage

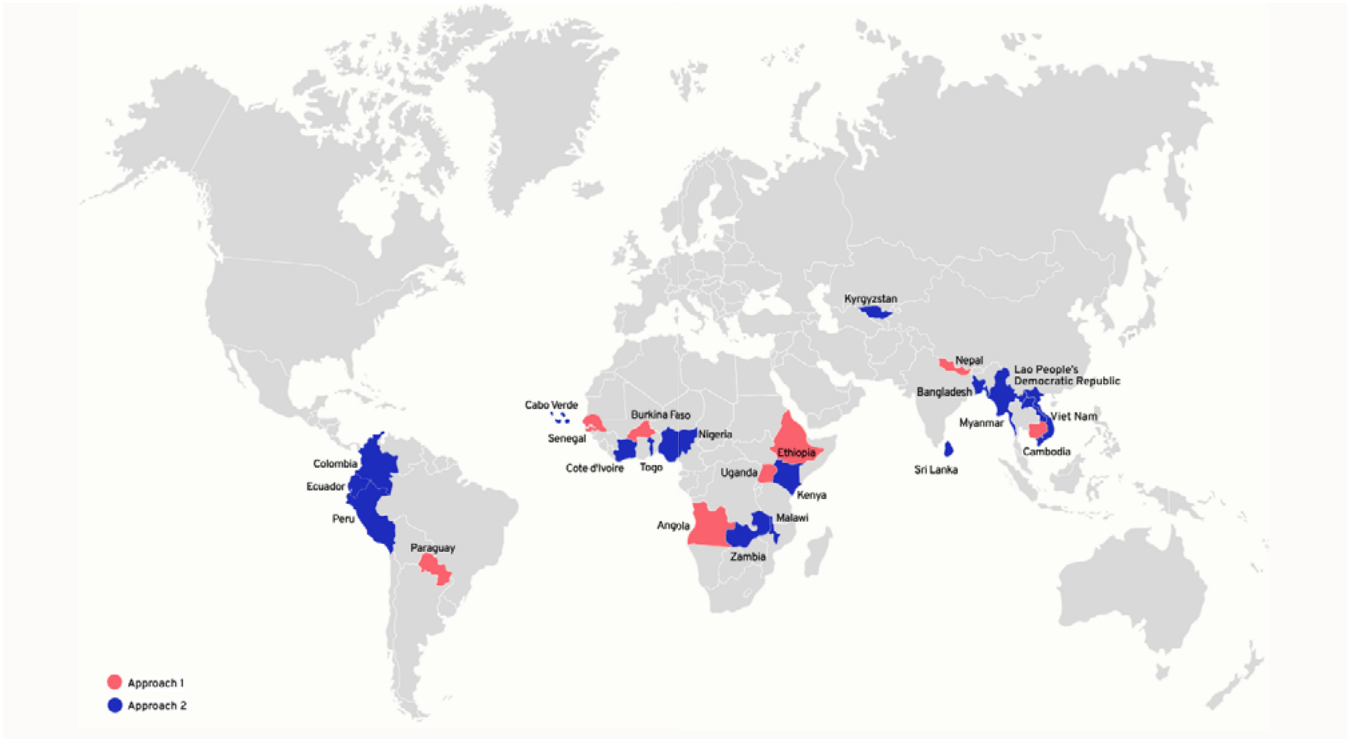
The SP&PFM Programme was implemented through two "approaches".

Under Approach 1, which was implemented jointly by UNICEF, ILO and the GCSPF, the SP&PFM Programme provided four-year technical assistance to eight countries to strengthen their social protection systems through better links with public finance management and improved implementation systems. Particular attention was directed towards strengthening the shock-responsive, gender-sensitive and disability-inclusive features of those systems. The eight countries were Angola, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Ethiopia, Nepal, Paraguay, Senegal and Uganda.

Under Approach 2, implemented by the ILO, additional countries received on-demand shorter-term technical advisory services to address specific and imminent issues. The first call for concept notes application launched in April 2020 with a thematic focus on COVID-19 response through social protection measures, and ten countries were selected to receive support that was implemented in collaboration with EU Delegations: Bangladesh, Cabo Verde, Côte d'Ivoire, Ecuador, Malawi, Myanmar, Nigeria, Peru, Sri Lanka and Togo.

A second call for concept note application launched in July 2021 to support countries in addressing the challenges of the COVID-19 crisis and its recovery through expanded and more resilient social protection systems, including strengthened public finance management and international social protection principles and social dialogue for a strong recovery. Six project countries received support: Colombia, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Viet Nam and Zambia.

Figure 2. Geographic coverage of the SP&PFM Programme



Theory of change

The general objective of the Programme was to increase universal social protection. Based on data, the generation of solid evidence, analytical work and the development of knowledge products at the global level, the Programme supported 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; and
- To build shock-responsive social protection programmes and systems adapted to the needs of persons living in protracted fragility and crises, including forcibly displaced persons.

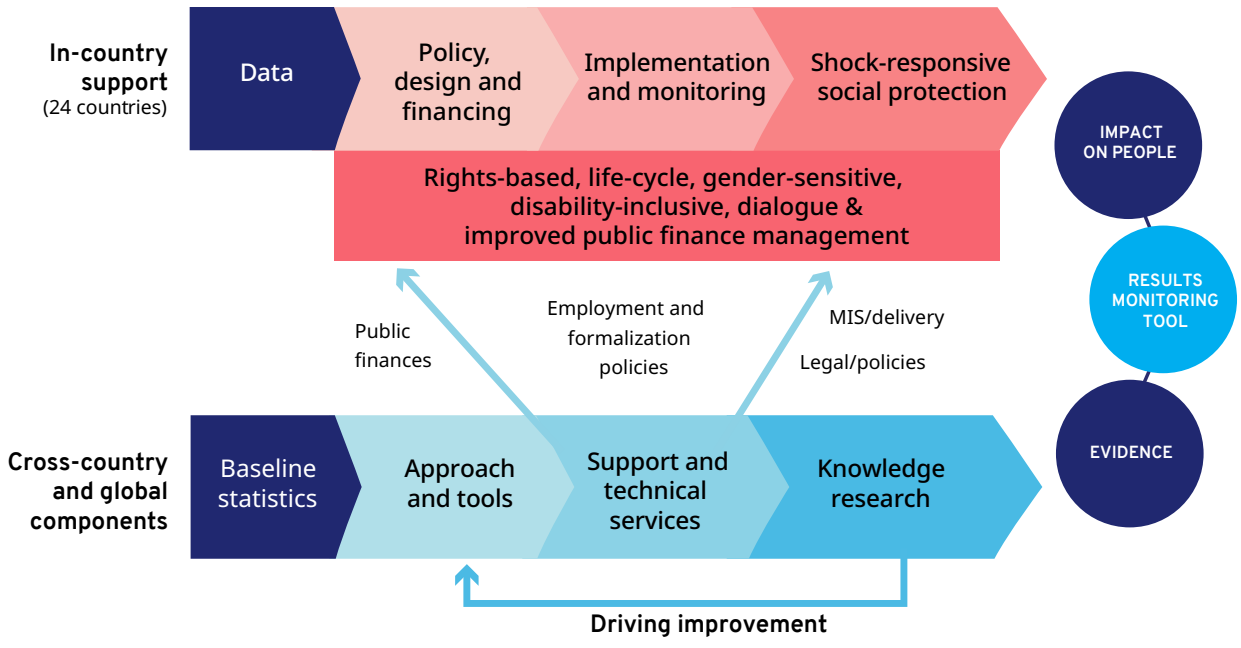
The SP&PFM Programme improved planning, mobilizing, executing and monitoring of public social protection towards achieving universal access to comprehensive, adequate and sustainable social protection.

The Programme also increased the impact of European Union development cooperation in a twin-track approach: Based on a foundation of evidence, it leveraged public finance management and domestic resource mobilization to strengthen national social protection systems and ensure their sustainability. On the other hand, it supported the inclusion of social protection into the Multiannual Indicative Programmes (MIPs) of Global Europe for 2021–27.

The SP&PFM Programme was guided by the theory of change of the Global Action document that applied to all partner countries, which were adapted to each country context and priorities to achieve the overall goals within the time frame of each country project. While strengthening the links between social protection and public finance, efforts were made to advance the following four agendas or outputs, under the results framework: (a) improving design and financing of gender equality and gender-responsiveness; (b) disability-inclusiveness; (c) shock-responsiveness; and (c) improved coverage for workers in the informal economy.

The SP&PFM Programme also aligned with the strategic framework and monitoring and evaluation of the ILO Global Flagship Programme on Building Social Protection Floors for All. The ILO's Results Monitoring Tool was used to report on and consolidate results and impacts.

Figure 3. Structure of the SP&PFM Programme, October 2019–September 2023



Source: Adapted from the ILO Global Flagship Programme's theory of change.

This final progress report summarizes the results, innovations and achievements of the Programme, in both its country and global components, as well as lessons learned. It emphasizes the important drivers of change: rights-based, gender-sensitive, disability-inclusive, shock-responsive, extension of coverage, dialogue and improved public finance management.

▸ Planning and budget information

The SP&PFM Programme was extended from its original plan of 44 months to 48 months, with an end date agreed for 31 September 2023.

Project duration: 48 months	**Planned**	**Actual**
Project start date:	October 2019	October 2019
Project end date:	May 2023	September 2023
Project budget: 22.9 million euros		





© Unsplash/ Esteban Castle

2. Programme results

2.1 Assessment results against outcomes

Summary outputs

See annex 1.

▶ Outputs: Overall delivery assessment[4]

☒	**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.	☐	**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.
☐	**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.	☐	**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 outcomes[5]

☒	**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.	☐	**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.
☐	**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.	☐	**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.

4 This is a self-assessment conducted by the implementing partners, based on the indicators of the results framework in annexes 1 and 2.

5 Ibid.

2.2 Fostering the link between social protection and public finance management

Approach

Social protection coverage gaps, which predated the COVID-19 crisis and were exacerbated by it, were associated with insufficient public investment in social protection. In 2020, the ILO estimated the financial gaps for achieving at least a social protection floor in countries to be equivalent to 3.8 per cent of the gross domestic product of developing countries.[6] The Programme approach made a strong case for investing more and better in social protection[7], notably through increased and progressive domestic resource mobilization and improved public finance management, applying a rights-based approach and international social protection standards. The Programme facilitated engagement of finance ministries and international financial institutions with ministries in charge of social protection, with social partners and with civil society organizations. It contributed through its country interventions to international initiatives, such as the United Nations' Financing for Development in the COVID-19 Era and Recovery Initiative and the Global Accelerator on Jobs and Social Protection for Just Transitions.

In its first two years, the Programme focused on the COVID-19 response, including financing of the social protection response to the pandemic, and on fiscal space analyses. The rationale was to identify additional resources or reallocation so that more funding could be channelled towards social protection programmes.

In its final year, the Programme emphasized public finance management at the global and national levels. Even if a country has resources, any reform must seek to use them effectively, efficiently and transparently. In the context of limited fiscal space and debt distress, the push for improving the efficiency and transparency of social protection resources has become greater.

The Programme supported Angola, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Côte d'Ivoire, Ethiopia, Malawi, Nepal, Paraguay, Senegal and Uganda to generate evidence, find and apply options to sustainably finance social protection systems and improve the synergies with their public finance management.

The Programme provided advisory services to create links between social protection policy objectives, the mobilization of domestic resources for sustainable financing plans and the execution and monitoring of social budgets. The Programme's interventions included:

- Assessing social protection situations and needs, identifying policy priorities through national dialogues informed by estimations of the cost of policy reforms and poverty impact assessments (Angola, Malawi, Myanmar, Nepal, Paraguay and Togo).
- Costing additional programmes or any extension of coverage using ILO tools, like the Rapid Assessment Protocol or ILO actuarial models[8] (Angola, Ecuador, Nepal, Paraguay and Peru).
- Conducting fiscal space analysis and financing options assessments, linking financing instruments at the national level (including budget support and internal resources mobilization, such as progressive taxation or extension of social insurance) and at the international level (including through greater and more effective official development aid, debt restructuring and other global initiatives) (Malawi, Côte d'Ivoire, Kyrgyzstan, Ethiopia and Senegal).
- Reviewing and bringing options for funding and expenditure efficiency and improving budget programming, classification and delivery of social protection spending (Angola, Burkina Faso, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Senegal and Uganda).
- Developing and testing the first social protection and public finance management assessment tool based on public expenditure and financial accountability and the International Social Security Association's Good Governance Guidelines (Paraguay); the tool was named Transparency and Accountability of Social Protection Resources and used in other countries.
- Improving good governance, compliance with social security laws related to public finance, transparency,

6 ILO, Financing Gaps in Social Protection Global Estimates and Strategies for Developing Countries in Light of the Covid-19 Crisis and Beyond (2020).

7 ILO, "Investing More in Universal Social Protection: Filling the Financing Gap Through Domestic Resource Mobilization and International Support and Coordination", ILO Working Paper No. 42, 2022. ILO, "Investing Better in Universal Social Protection: Applying International Social Security Standards in Social Protection Policy and Financing", ILO Working Paper No. 43, 2022

8 ILO, "Quantitative Platform on Social Security".

and participatory accountability, including through actuarial assessments of social security institutions and engagement of civil society and social partners (Ethiopia, Myanmar, Nepal and Senegal).

At the core of the Programme's strategy for improved synergies between social protection and public finance management was capacity-building and experience-sharing at the national and decentralized levels and support for national dialogue involving a broad range of stakeholders. The Programme implemented several capacity-building activities on the links between social protection and public finance management, specifically designed for staff of the Programme, civil society organizations and central and local stakeholders in countries. The Programme set up a collaboration with the International Training Centre of the ILO in Turin, Italy to carry out two trainings in Asia and Africa in 2023, with the dual objective of taking public finance management and social protection topics to partner countries and creating content and identifying experts familiar with the intersection of links between those areas.

With the aim of ensuring sustainability, the Programme developed tools and knowledge to go beyond the life of the intervention. Two tools were built to help country-level technical work: a fiscal space analysis tool and the Transparency and Accountability of Social Protection Resources tool. Additionally, the research on social protection multipliers can be used in the future to advocate for social protection in economic growth. Non-Programme countries have since expressed interest in applying the same methodology so that they can estimate the social protection multipliers in their own context to convince their respective government of the need to invest in social protection (see the box in section 2.3).

The Programme provided technical contributions to discussions related to SDG financing and the development of the Global Accelerator on Jobs and Social Protection for Just Transitions, which links policy and financing and seeks closer partnership with international financing institutions and partners in financing for development (see section 3 on partnerships).

The concept of public finance management along with social protection country experiences and lessons learned were documented in a thematic brief.



Countries

The following summarizes how the SP&PFM Programme through its country projects strengthened the link between social protection and public finance management, focusing on the two sides: financing and fiscal policy and public finance management.

▶ Table 1: Results achieved in strengthening the link between social protection and public finance management, split by financing and fiscal policy and public finance management

Cross-countries component

	Financing and fiscal policy	Public finance management
Angola		**Programme-based budgeting:** The country 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 country project also organized in partnership with the Ministry of Finance a series of ten webinars with more than 14,000 attendees entitled Simplifying the Budget, which provided a digital advocacy platform on increased transparency and participation in the management of public finances.
Cambodia	**Policy options and costing:** Additional support was provided for the costing of the social protection programmes in preparation of the budget submission for 2023 as well as the ad-hoc costing of two new emergency programmes for the near-poor and at-risk households affected by floods and inflation as well as costing of the increase (doubling) of the benefits under the Cash Transfer Programme for Pregnant Women and Children Under Two and the costing of the Family Package of social assistance programmes endorsed in July 2023.	**Programme-based budgeting:** The country project provided technical guidance and capacity-building at the 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 programme targets and indicators to support evidence-based reporting on budget execution. **Reporting and transparency:** The country project helped to improve the annual report of the National Social Security Fund. These changes will increase transparency and accountability by consolidating financial statements per scheme and providing data on active members (not on every worker who contributed at some point in time) and a new section on service quality reporting on customer care, claims processing, conflict resolution, etc.

Nepal	**Policy options to fiscal space:** The country project developed the full spectrum of coverage gap assessment, costing of the scenarios to close those gaps, using the ILO's Rapid Assessment Protocol – Social Protection Floor Costing Tool and a report looking at possible alternatives to increase the fiscal space. **Actuarial valuation:** The country project conducted actuarial simulations of the extension of Social Security Fund coverage that will support decisions regarding the strategies and benefits for extension of social protection to workers in the informal economy.	**Capacity-building:** The SP&PFM Programme enabled two high-level government officials to participate in a 15-day advanced training (international) on monitoring and evaluation. The trained officials replicated the training learning to other officials. This capacity-building initiative on M&E was intended to strengthen the social protection M&E system at the national and provincial levels. **Customer service:** A detailed business process review of the Social Security Fund's core workflow functions was undertaken by the country project to improve workflow processes, innovate internal operations, increase process performance and improve service delivery: employer registration; contributor registration; grievance redress mechanism; contribution collection and reconciliation; hospital registration; medical claim management; non-medical claim management; claim payment; loan administration; payroll; and investment process. **Transparency:** The Social Security Fund developed a system to receive and respond to complaints registered through a call centre. The organization now has dedicated staff to respond to queries and complaints received through social media. **Evaluation:** The Ministry of Finance was supported to establish an Economic Lab to promote evidence-based policymaking. The Lab engages in problem-solving, researching, modelling and analysing contemporary policies and their effectiveness in achieving policy goals.
Paraguay		**Capacity-building:** With country project support, 142 people (more than 80 per cent of them women) from more than 34 institutions participated in the Diploma in Design and Management of Social Protection Programme within the framework of the Social Protection System ¡Vamos! and the results-based budget. The Diploma Programme transferred to the Universidad Católica Nuestra Señora de Asunción for continued implementation beyond the country project. In addition, 87 professionals participated in other capacity-training initiatives that included workshops, ILO International Training Centre courses and South–South exchanges between Paraguayan public sector professionals and peers and experts from Chile and Uruguay around monitoring and evaluation of public programmes, pension reform and governance in the context of fiscal deficits and extension of social security to informal economy workers.

Senegal	**Fiscal space analysis:** Research was carried out to identify 20 measures for the leveraging of additional resources for social protection and discussion on a social dialogue approach. With determination of a consensus definition of the scope of social protection and the social protection expenditures review, with gender and disabilities lenses, the country project provided insight on the impacts of social protection investment. **Budget reallocation:** The Government decided to reduce its fuel and electricity subsidies in favour of social programmes. Thus, the Family Security Grant was increased by 40 per cent from the beginning of 2023. In absolute terms, it rose from 25,000 franc of West African communities per quarter to 35,000 franc of West African communities per quarter.	**Capacity-building:** Government representatives, particularly those of the Social Budget Monitoring Observatory, parliamentarians and civil society representatives were sensitized and now have a better understanding of public finance management and social protection financing and their importance.
Malawi	**Capacity-building:** The country project contributed technically to the development of the training package on social protection financing and finance 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.	
Viet Nam		**Budget analysis:** A framework for the measurement of expenditure in social protection programmes and social policies was finalized and endorsed by the Government.
Zambia		**Transparency:** Creation of the real-time National health Insurance Scheme Indicator Reporting Dashboards to generate and report the performance of the scheme through real-time interconnection to membership, contributions and claims data. This dashboard was created for the National Health Insurance Management Authority's Executive Committee, who now receive daily reports on the performance of the scheme on indicators for decision-making

Cross-countries component

Research and tools

- The SP&PFM 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 an inclusive recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic, which guides country interventions on financing social protection and improving public finance management 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.
- A working group on social protection financing was established in December 2021 under the Universal Social Protection 2030 Partnership, which UNICEF was entrusted to chair, with leading participation and support from the ILO and member organizations of the GCSPF. The working group prepared a brief on social protection financing and climate finance for social protection (forthcoming publication).
- The Programme developed tools to guide countries in their work to improve social protection financing. As part of the Interagency Social Protection Assessment Tools, the Programme prepared, in collaboration with the subgroup on social protection financing, a tool on assessing financing options for social protection, based on the ILO's Handbook for Assessing Financing Options and UNICEF's Public Finance Toolkit. The tool on social protection financing complements the array of tools that allow assessment of the existing social protection system (core diagnostic instrument, social protection policy options or assessment-based national dialogue) and estimate the fiscal cost of expanding or creating a new programme (Rapid Assessment Protocol). Hence, the advocacy cycle is complete: assessment, costing of expansion and financing the additional cost. Throughout the Programme, the tool on social protection financing was tested in Angola, Malawi and, for certain elements, in Nepal, Paraguay and Senegal.
- The Programme developed an innovative instrument: Transparency and Accountability of Social Protection Resources, which is a quantitative tool inspired by the Public Expenditures and Financial Accountability methodology and the General Governance Guidelines of the International Social Security Association, to assess the performance of the governance framework in social protection implementing units at a programme level. It provides a framework to diagnose public finance management practices (systems and processes) in social protection that could be objectively verifiable. The tool is expected to be more than a diagnostic device by serving as an input for strategic planning in social protection.

Figure 4. Pillars of the Transparency and Accountability of Social Protection Resources Tool



Selected indicators of the Transparency and Accountability of Social Protection Resources tool

Indicators	Dimensions
8. Budget classification	8.1 Budget classification
9. Integration of social protection	9.1 Expenditures outside financial reports
	9.2 Revenues outside financial reports
	9.3 Social Protection Extrabudgetary Report
10. Performance information for service delivery	10.1 Performance plans for service delivery
	10.2 Performance achieved for service delivery
	10.3 Resources received by service delivery units
	10.4 Performance evaluation of service delivery
11. Public access to information	11.1 Public access to social protection data
	11.2 Members' rights and privileges
	11.3 Members' duties and responsibilities

Training

- In 2021, the Programme developed the content and implemented a 15-hour training on the link between social protection and public finance management, oriented to its country teams (ILO, UNICEF and GCSPF) and EU Delegations. The training emphasized three major axes: (a) conducting evidence-based advocacy for more and better investment in social protection; (b) understanding the importance of the budget cycle and value for money in expenditures; and (c) expanding fiscal space through the quantification of multiple financing options within a national dialogue. Forty-nine staff attended the training from 18 October to 24 November 2021. Of them, 17 were UNICEF project coordinators, 13 ILO project coordinators and GCSPF project coordinators and two were from EU Delegations.
- In 2023, two regional trainings for Asian and West African ministries of finance and social protection as well as trade unions and employers' organisations were carried out with the ILO's International Training Centre. The training built capacities in social protection and public finance management. Some modules will be included in the International Training Centre's course on public finance for social protection analysts.
- The GCSPF understands the importance of building up the capacity of civil society and trade union advocates to ensure that social protection is well integrated into the public finance management process. Drawing on experts within the wider Coalition, a training package on public finance management and social protection tailored to civil society organizations and trade unions was developed in English and French. In 2021, training sessions were conducted in Cambodia, Nepal, Senegal and Uganda. In Cambodia, Nepal, Senegal and Uganda, the advocacy capacity of civil society networks was strengthened, allowing them to engage with relevant government stakeholders on policy development, such as parliamentarians (Uganda), central and local governments (Nepal and Senegal) or the National Social Protection Council (Cambodia).

Examples of resources



- Transparency and Accountability of Social Protection Resources, a quantitative tool to help identify weaknesses and bottlenecks in the use of social protection resources and budgets (publication forthcoming).



- The Programme supported governments in assessing the fiscal space available and options for increasing social protection financing, attaching importance to the gender dimension. The Extending Contribution-based Social Security Schemes in the Informal Economy and Self-employed in Nepal report is one example of such work.

Results achieved

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

▶ Table 2. Results achieved in strengthening the link between social protection and public finance management Approach

Results (institutional changes)	Countries
Capacity-building on PFM, programme-based and performance-based budget and social budgeting for Ministries of finance and social affairs, and social partners	Angola, Cabo Verde (social security accounts), Malawi (TRANSOFRM), Nepal, Paraguay (with ILO International Training Centre), Senegal, Uganda
Gender-sensitive programme-based budgeting and social protection expenditure reviews	Angola, Burkina Faso, Senegal
Capacity-building on public finance management 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, Viet Nam
Actuarial studies for improved sustainability and governance of the social insurance funds	Ethiopia, Kenya, Lao PDR, Nepal, Zambia
Advocacy and awareness-raising campaigns on increased investment in social protection and improved public finance management	Angola (campaigns), Nepal (TV shows), Senegal, Uganda (parliamentarians)
Improved partnership with international finance institutions and engagement in integrated national financing frameworks	Cambodia (WB, IMF), Uganda (integrated national financing frameworks), Togo (IMF)



© Unsplash/ Marwan Ahmed

2.3 Strengthening social protection systems through advocacy, national dialogue and coordination

Approach

The SP&PFM Programme contributed to the adoption of national strategic documents, laws and schemes, which together now provide 12.7 million people with better access to improved social protection systems. The Programme enabled national stakeholders to agree on a long-term vision towards the achievement of universal social protection, guided by a rights-based approach and international social security standards, in particular the Social Protection Floors Recommendation, 2012 (No. 202), which are also at the centre of the UNICEF's Social Protection Framework.[9]

The Programme supported national processes by providing evidence and analytical work based on comprehensive diagnostic studies using the interagency social protection assessments tools (core diagnostic instrument, social protection policy options) and the Social Security Inquiry, comparative review of national legislation against the Social Security (Minimum Standards) Convention, 1952 (No. 102). The Programme facilitated the processes through multi-stakeholder dialogue, notably through participatory assessment-based national dialogues involving: ministries (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, international financial institutions and other development partners.

Through such broad dialogue, national counterparts identified social protection gaps and policy options to close these gaps based on evidence and estimation of their costs over time. Such processes contributed to forging a consensus on priorities for the implementation or extension of a nationally defined social protection floor and more comprehensive social protection systems that cover risks across the life cycle. The process also contributed towards building the case for social protection and convincing decision-makers, in particular ministries of finance, to invest in social protection and secure sufficient and sustainable financing for the implementation of the national social protection policies or strategies. In parallel, the Programme launched a research project to estimate economic multipliers of social protection spending to make the case for increased social protection financing. The study was applied in eight countries (Cabo Verde, Ecuador, Malawi, Mexico, Nepal, Pakistan, Paraguay and Viet Nam) and led to the development of an advocacy document for investing more in social protection.

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

The SP&PFM Programme directed special attention in building up and enhancing capacities of the different national actors in the field of social protection and its financing and public finance management and fostering coordination mechanisms, for an informed and effective policy dialogue. The work of the GCSPF in building up capacities and facilitating dialogue with civil society and trade union organizations was instrumental. As a result, trade unions and civil society organizations in Cambodia, Nepal, Senegal and Uganda, were involved in formal coordination or steering committees to discuss social protection reforms.

9 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.

Countries

The following summarizes the most significant results that the SP&PFM Programme, through its country projects, achieved in supporting national dialogue for adoption of national social protection policies or laws.

1. In **Angola**, through a mapping of the actors of the social protection sector, an assessment-based national dialogue and support to the Multisectoral Dialogue on the New National Policy for Social Action, the country project provided evidence to inform the dialogue and set the ground for 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 for more effective implementation of the contributory and non-contributory social protection policies.
2. In **Burkina Faso**, an inter-union committee on social protection was created, bringing together focal points from the six central trade unions of the Unité d'action Syndicale. The collaboration developed a pool of expertise to ensure trade unions' effective and informed participation in national forums on social protection, including universal health insurance.
3. In **Cambodia**, the country project facilitated the creation of a national overarching civil society network, Social Protection for All, as a point of reference for the Government and development partners to provide coherent civil society engagement on a variety of challenges regarding social protection, including public finances.

> Learning that we have rights as workers has changed my life. I feel empowered having this knowledge. Now I can give this information as a gift to others who will, in turn, share it with their community. In time the whole community will have this knowledge too.
>
> **Ditraiza Ramírez,** Venezuelan migrant entrepreneur living in Cali, Colombia, and participant in the "Los Derechos también migran" campaign (Rights also migrate).

4. In **Colombia**, the country project supported the Ministry of Labour, in collaboration with workers' and employers' organizations, to deploy a nationwide communication campaign "Los derechos también migran", which reached 2,044,037 impressions. Local government capacity was built up using an innovative and well appreciated toolkit on migrant population's right to social protection.
5. In **Nepal**, the country project facilitated the adoption of the Integrated National Social Protection Framework aimed at achieving universal access through a more inclusive, flexible and effective system. In addition, the country project engaged with social partners and civil society to raise awareness on social protection rights, including children's rights, reaching nearly 250,000 citizens.
6. In **Peru**, the country project achieved the integration of unemployment protection into the priorities of the National Policy for Decent Employment, which is now being discussed in Congress, and the initiation of an administrative process for ratification of Part IV on unemployment benefits of Convention No 102 and on the Employment Promotion and Protection Against Unemployment Convention, 1988 (No. 168).
7. In **Uganda**, through close collaboration with the Uganda Parliamentarian Forum on Social Protection, the country project introduced social protection matters, notably links with public finance management, at the leadership level of the Parliament. Civil society organizations engaged with the National Identification Regulatory Authority, the Expanding Social Protection Programme and the Social Protection Platform Uganda, resulting in the extension of the Senior Citizens Grant to nearly 4,000 older persons.
8. In **Togo**, the country project facilitated technical guidance on the last steps to the adoption of the Law on Universal Social Health Insurance, in October 2021.
9. In **Viet Nam**, the country project and the Vietnamese Women's Union advocated for a more gender-sensitive and responsive social protection system to address women's inequalities at work and at home. One recommended policy measure being reviewed by the Government is the introduction of a multitiered child benefit to provide support to all children in Viet Nam while promoting an increase in social insurance coverage.

Cross-countries component

- The Programme, in collaboration with the Fundação Instituto de Pesquisas Econômicas of Brazil and the University of São Paulo, conducted innovative research that provided empirical support to the notion that social protection is not only a human right but also an investment, based on an econometrics model run in eight countries: Cabo Verde, Ecuador, Malawi, Mexico, Nepal, Pakistan, Paraguay and Viet Nam. The results of the study on the social protection expenditure multiplier effect on economic output were published as a research article by the University of São Paulo. The results will be used in an advocacy paper for investing in social protection developed by the implementing partners.

Results of the Study on Multiplier Effect of Social Protection Expenditures

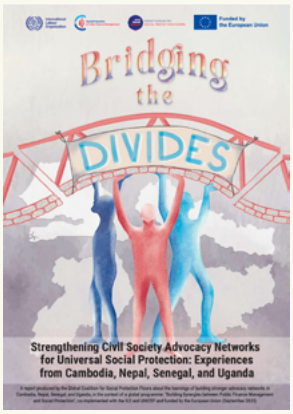
The cumulative effects of increases in social benefits expenditures on the level of economic activity as measured by real gross domestic product are not only substantial in the short run but also in the medium run for most countries. The research was conducted in eight countries. After two years, the accumulated multiplier effect in Mexico reached 7.2, which was the highest among the eight countries analysed, followed by Ecuador, with a cumulative multiplier effect of 3.3 after two and a half years. Also in Cabo Verde, Malawi, Nepal, Pakistan, Paraguay and Viet Nam, the accumulated multiplier effect after two or three years was positive, significant and has a sizable magnitude (between 1.5 and 2.66). Additionally, a multi-country study was carried out that included European and other developing countries with good data. The median cumulative multiplier for the 42 countries amounted to 1.52 over ten quarters. This means that for **each extra dollar invested in social protection, the economic output raises by US$1.52 after 2.5 years, underlining the important economic returns of social protection spending**.

The results of the multiplier effect study were translated into briefs and used to advocate for increased social protection budget in Nepal, Paraguay and Viet Nam.

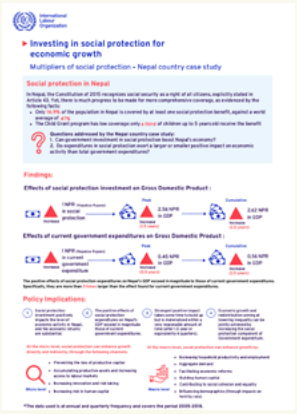
Source: research article (forthcoming).

- The Programme organized a series of five thematic webinars to facilitate the exchange of partner country experiences and innovations: social protection and public finance management (November 2021, 62 persons), shock-responsiveness (September 2022, 117 persons), disability-inclusiveness (February 2023, 188 persons), gender-sensitivity (March 2023, 216 persons) and social protection and extension to workers in the informal economy (May 2023, 178 persons). In total, the webinars were attended by 761 participants.
- This cross-countries exchange culminated with the organization of an international symposium on improving linkages between social protection and public finance management, 27–28 June 2023, Geneva. More than 200 policymakers, social partners, civil society and development partners (of which 51 attended the event in-person) from the 24 countries of the Programme shared their experiences and innovations and discussed the way forward to achieve universal social protection. See more about the symposium here and the news announcement.
- The Programme also prepared four thematic briefs (on the informal economy, gender-sensitivity, disability-inclusiveness and public finance management). These knowledge products disseminated experiences and reflected on good practices and innovations generated through the country projects.
- The Programme prepared a compilation of experiences and lessons learned on the role of civil society organizations, *Bridging the Divides: Strengthening Civil Society Advocacy Networks for Universal Social Protection: Experiences from Cambodia, Nepal, Senegal, and Uganda.*

Examples of resources



▶ Bridging the Divides: Strengthening Civil Society Advocacy Networks for Universal Social Protection: Experiences from Cambodia, Nepal, Senegal, and Uganda.





▶ The project in Nepal produced a policy brief and an infographic to disseminate the results of the multiplier effect study and advocate for further investment in social protection.

Results achieved

Partner countries adopted national social protection policies, strategies and laws as the result of better-informed multi-stakeholder dialogues and greater coordination of advocacy efforts through the SP&PFM Programme.

▶ Table 3. Results achieved in improving social protection systems through national dialogue and coordination

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, Senegal, Sri Lanka, Viet Nam
Support to the development and adoption of national social protection strategies and laws	Bangladesh, Malawi (National Social Security Policy), Nepal (Integrated National Social Protection Framework, Regulation), Sri Lanka, Senegal (Social Security Code), Togo (Social Health Insurance Law), Uganda, Viet Nam
Intensive social dialogue based on analytical work for the design and feasibility assessment of the social protection scheme and programmes	Bangladesh (unemployment insurance), Ecuador (unemployment insurance), Kenya (maternity), Nepal (extension), Peru (unemployment insurance), Senegal (extension), Sri Lanka (unemployment insurance), Zambia (health)
Social Security Inquiry, core diagnostic instrument, social protection policy options and assessment-based national dialogue and other assessments and review of the social protection systems	Angola (Social Security Inquiry, assessment-based national dialogue), Ethiopia, Malawi, Paraguay (Social Security Inquiry, assessment-based national dialogue and social protection policy options), Uganda
Advocacy and awareness-raising on social protection resulting in more people covered by social protection	Angola, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Nepal, Nigeria, Senegal, Sri Lanka, Togo, Viet Nam
Economic case for investing in social protection (including multiplier effect studies) in countries of the SP&PFM Programme	Cabo Verde, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Malawi, Nepal, Paraguay, Senegal and Viet Nam



© Unsplash/Deepak kumar

2.4 Improving gender equality in social protection coverage

Approach

Social protection is a human right. Yet, women still experience less coverage than men due to several factors, including lower participation in the labour market, higher rates of informal, temporary or part time employment, gender pay gaps and more work interruption and time commitments to unpaid care and domestic work driven by social norms and obligations. Social protection systems are often designed in a gender-neutral way, neither acknowledging nor addressing the specific needs and challenges that impact people differently according to gender.

Inclusive gender-responsive social protection consists of benefits and entitlements that adequately and comprehensively address the needs of the full population across the life course, with specific attention to addressing the unequal gender relations that put women and girls at a disadvantage. Structural barriers can limit access to resources and assets and restrict choices, including those concerning education, employment, livelihoods and when and how many children to have. Social protection systems have an important role in reducing gender inequalities, but only if they are designed and implemented in a way that recognizes and responds to how inequalities can manifest across the life cycle, and how they interact with intersecting identities. The reduction of gender inequality through social protection is dependent on recognizing how the different facets of a person's identity (sexual orientation, race, ethnicity, disability status and gender) interact and then identifying and reducing barriers to enable full socio-economic inclusion.

The SP&PFM Programme supported countries to ensure that gender-responsiveness is integrated throughout all phases of the social protection delivery process: from outreach and communication, registration and payments to benefit design. The programme also supported evidence-generation based on sex-disaggregated data and provided technical advice to ensure that national social protection programmes are better able to take on a role in responding to the specific needs of boys and girls and men and women while reversing gender imbalances through social protection laws, programmes and complementary services. The Programme focused on breaking the cycle of gender inequality that traps women in informal and low-paid jobs by linking social protection and employment formalization, care and migration policies.

Countries

The following summarizes the most significant results that that the SP&PFM Programme, through its country projects, achieved in improving gender equality in social protection coverage.

1. In **Angola**, the country project worked to achieve budget transparency with the inclusion of gender-sensitive indicators for each social protection programme in the 2022 budget proposal. The country project facilitated Angolan delegates' participation in the Southern African Development Community Parliamentary Forum event Empowering Women in a Sustainable Industry-Focused Workforce In SADC: A Focus on Social Protection. This ensured the involvement of Angolan parliamentarians from the Regional Women's Parliamentary Caucus, civil society organizations, and development partners to commit to advancing gender equality and labour rights for women and girls.
2. In **Cambodia**, the country project ensured that the Family Package Policy accounts for gender-based vulnerabilities and promotes gender equality. This was primarily achieved through extending cash transfers for 240,000 women and children aged up to 2 years and promoting maternal health and early childhood development outcomes. Complementary measures included improvement in access to basic services and livelihoods that directly impact on gender-related outcomes and women's empowerment. The country project conducted a gender-sensitive survey, interviewing 420 informal economy workers to evaluate their social protection needs and contributions to the National Social Security Fund. It aided the National Social Security Fund and the National Protection Council in a comprehensive gender-sensitive analysis of social insurance scheme finances.
3. In **Ethiopia**, the country project had a crucial role in enhancing the design of both rural and urban Productive Safety Net Programmes, with a focus on enhancing gender-responsiveness. The country project bolstered the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs' capacity, enabling it to actively contribute to the Linkages to Available Social Services Technical Working Group. This group makes critical decisions regarding the implementation and scaling up of initiatives related to gender, nutrition and the social workforce.

The Ministry gained recognition as an important government partner, leading in social service mapping and Gender-Based Violence Guidelines development. The project also meticulously reviewed and customized the existing *Gender, Social Development and Nutrition Training Guide* for 2022 use, benefiting government staff of the Productive Safety Net Programmes.

4. In **Kenya**, the Government passed a bill in 2023 making social health insurance mandatory for the entire population. The introduction of a maternity cash benefit was seen as an option for increasing enrolment in the National Health Insurance Fund. The Government, with support from the country project, assessed different design and financing options for extending maternity income protection to informal workers. Two different policy options were assessed: attaching a maternity cash benefit to existing National Health Insurance Fund schemes; and universal benefit for all pregnant women. Support from the country project came at a critical time, helping to inform the government on different options to redesign the National Health Insurance Fund into a social health insurance fund, including new financing modalities, a new benefits package and contribution structures
5. In **Nepal**, the country project contributed to reaching excluded and vulnerable groups including women and girls through the Social Security Administration's programmes and other capacity-building initiatives. For example, 43,938 girls benefited from the Beti Padhau Beti Bachau in Madhesh and Bank Khata Chhori Ko Suraksha Jivan Variko in Karnali and Sudurpashchim provinces. The country project aided in crafting a tailored social security scheme for informal and self-employed workers, emphasizing maternity benefits inclusion. Gender equity was integrated into the National Social Protection Framework. The country project prioritized a gender and child-friendly approach in the social budget brief, conducting a case study to assess the gender-responsiveness of the child grant.
6. In **Paraguay**, the country project enhanced coordination between local and national gender and social protection policies. This led to an agreement between the Ministry of Women and the Social Cabinet to collaborate for a more significant and sustained impact on gender equality in social protection coverage. At the local level, coordination mechanisms were established between the Ministry of Women and the Social Protection Local Committees in the four project-covered territories. This strengthened Women's Secretariats in municipalities, enabling actions to empower women's leadership in various domains, promote education and family planning for young women and adolescents, facilitate comprehensive services for women, launch campaigns against domestic violence, and improve gender equality in social protection coverage.

> When I first interacted with the women at the fishing village, they had little care for what their rights were or what the right to social protection was. As I started talking and sharing more with the women, I could see the joy light up in their eyes. Things like this give me the motivation and the desire to push for policies to benefit women working in the informal sector...the cooperation with [SP&PFM] has helped me to strengthen my capacity to advise and to join in and contribute to the discussions around the amended Social Insurance law or other laws and regulations related to social protection.
>
> **Cao Thi Hong Minh**, Deputy Head of the Organization Committee, Viet Nam's Women Union



7. In **Senegal**, the country project partnered with UN Women to conduct a study integrating gender into a new simplified scheme for informal economy workers. The study generated operational recommendations for a gender-responsive design, delivery and evaluation of the scheme. Also in collaboration with UN Women, the country project developed a joint social policy brief in 2022–23 to enhance the gender responsiveness of the scheme and its roll-out. The Mutuelle Sociale Nationale des Artisans du Sénégal board and technical unit were trained on implementing gender mainstreaming mechanisms and tools.
8. In **Viet Nam**, the country project developed an online Gender Training Package for Policy Advocacy in Social Protection. This training package will help to build up the capacity of the Women's Union staff at the central and subnational levels to actively participate in policy discussions and dialogues on promoting gender equality in social protection. Thousands of Vietnam Women's Union staff have accessed the training package. The project also partnered with the Vietnam Women's Union to conduct a survey on access to cash maternity benefits and develop a report on policy options for building an universal maternity benefit system, including costing of expansion options.[10]
9. In **Uganda**, the country project enhanced gender equality in social protection through Urban Cash Plus for adolescent girls in Kampala. It emphasized the crucial role of local governments in social protection design and implementation. Specifically, it built up the capacity of the Kampala Capital City Authority's Gender and Community Services Directorate to leverage the GirlsEmpoweringGirls pilot programme experiences, emphasizing age, gender and geography in policy dialogues and resource mobilization for programme expansion. Additionally, technical assistance to the Social Protection Platform and the Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development identified 12,000 older individuals (65 per cent of them women) without identification documents, thus excluded from the Senior Citizen Grant.



10 See Hội LHPN với An sinh xã hội, hoilhpn.org.vn

Cross-countries component

- The SP&PFM Programme organized a global webinar on Financing Gender-Responsive Social Protection Systems in 2022. The focus of this webinar was to exchange country experiences and foster international debate on innovative solutions to develop a gender-responsive approach to social protection, thus helping achieve universal and adequate social protection. This global webinar was attended by more than 150 participants.
- The SP&PFM Programme disseminated its knowledge, results and strategies concerning gender-sensitive social protection on a global scale. This involvement included active participation and technical input during the 2021 meetings of the Social Protection Inter-Agency Cooperation Board and the Universal Social Protection Partnership by 2030. UNICEF took a co-chairing role in the Board's subgroup focused on gender-sensitive social protection, which was an essential forum for discussions, tool development and fostering collaboration among critical stakeholders to drive global advancements in gender-responsive social protection.

Examples of resources



- This thematic brief (2023) highlights the experiences of Kenya and Uganda in introducing gender-responsive social protection programming with the support of the SP&PFM Programme and draws on global lessons learned on financing gender-responsive social protection.



- The study on gender mainstreaming in the Simplified Social Protection Scheme for small taxpayers in Senegal (2021) provided operational recommendations to make the simplified social protection scheme for the informal economy workers more gender-responsive.



- The policy brief "Challenges Faced by Adolescent Girls in Urban Areas of Uganda and the Case for Targeted Social Protection" (2021) 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 and the design or improvement of gender-sensitive and transformative social protection policies and programmes.

▶ Table 4. Results achieved in improving gender equality through social protection

Results (institutional changes)	Countries
National dialogue and inter-institutional coordination processes promote a gender-sensitive approach in the social protection systems	Angola, Kenya, Paraguay, Senegal, Viet Nam
Gender-sensitive analysis of social protection budgets and financial situation of social insurance schemes	Angola, Cambodia, Kenya, Myanmar, Nepal
Inclusion of a gender-sensitive approach in the design of new social protection strategy	Nepal
Inclusion of a gender-sensitive approach in the design of new social protection programmes and schemes	Ethiopia, Kenya, Nepal, Senegal, Peru
Assessment of the gender gap in existing social protection programmes	Angola, Cambodia, Côte d'Ivoire, Myanmar, Nepal, Uganda, Viet Nam
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, Kenya, Ethiopia, Nepal, Nigeria,Uganda, Viet Nam

2.5 Improving disability-inclusiveness of social protection systems

Approach

Given the link between disability, exclusion and poverty, social protection is critical for ensuring income security and promoting the full and equal participation of persons with disabilities in all aspects of life. Yet, many of the barriers – such as the lack of political will, legal framework and data on disability prevalence and specific needs – restrain the effectiveness and adequacy of social protection benefits and services for persons living with disabilities. Comprehensive and sustainable social protection for persons with disabilities also requires public finances for securing income, including disability-related extra costs and adequate services. Social protection should not only provide income security to prevent or mitigate poverty but also support full and effective participation of persons with disabilities in education, decent employment and society.

Persons with disabilities is not a homogeneous group. It is vital that social protection systems are designed in a disability-inclusive manner that accounts for the specific needs and vulnerabilities. For this reason, the involvement of persons with disabilities and their representative organizations in the design, implementation and evaluation of social protection programmes and policies is essential to ensure that their specific needs are met. 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 focused on breaking the cycle of stigma and discrimination that keeps persons with disabilities on the periphery of society. It instigated policy reforms of the social protection systems and designed programmes that encouraged an adequate combination of income security and disability-related support for the economic empowerment and social inclusion of persons with disabilities.

The SP&PFM Programme worked in synergy with the UN Partnership on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities-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.

Countries

The following summarizes the most significant results that that the SP&PFM Programme, through its country projects, achieved in improving disability-inclusiveness of social protection systems.

1. In **Cambodia**, the country project supported the implementation of the COVID-19 cash transfer, delivery of the disability allowance and planning of the Family Package roll-out by developing the national disability identification mechanism and the related Disability Management Information System (DMIS). The country project also supported building up the capacity of 4,900 commune workers who are responsible for conducting disability interviews across all 1,652 communes, which was essential for a successful roll-out of the disability identification mechanism. Between January 2021 and February 2023, 254,000 persons with disabilities were registered in the DMIS. The DMIS links to the Identification of Poor Households targeting mechanism supporting the delivery of cash transfer programmes, including the Family Package. This integration allows for seamless identification of persons who qualify for the Cash Transfer for Persons with Disabilities.
2. In **Senegal**, the country project helped identify shortcomings of the Carte d'Egalité des Chances, including low coverage, insufficient and unstable funding sources, fragmented coordination between implementing ministries, and lack of effective service delivery. The project partnered with the Senegalese Federation of Associations of People with Disabilities to advocate for improving and extending the coverage of the Carte d'Egalité des Chances. The Association coalition undertook a series of advocacy activities to promote the improvement of the Carte d'Egalité des Chances in three core areas: (a) scaling up the programme nationally; (b) involving local authorities in the promotion of social protection; and (c) encouraging the private sector, namely enterprises, to understand their role in social responsibility.
3. In **Ethiopia**, the country project worked towards strengthening disability-inclusiveness of the social protection system. First, it organized several capacity-building engagements in collaboration with the Ministry of Women and Social Affairs' Disability Directorate and the Federation of Ethiopian Associations of Persons with Disabilities for building up knowledge on social protection, including among implementors of the Productive Safety Net Programme. Second, the Federation of Ethiopian Associations of Persons with Disabilities trained media institutions on disability-inclusive social protection and assigned three media outlets to develop media content for advocacy using national radio and television programmes. The overall aim of the efforts was to continue to advocate for revision of the national social protection policy and to mainstream disability-inclusion in the Productive Safety Net Programme.
4. In **Nepal**, the draft of the Integrated National Social Protection framework prioritizes the inclusion of individuals with disabilities. The country project organized a high-level Disability Conference attended by 76 policymakers and practitioners, amplifying the discourse on disability-inclusive social protection. Additionally, an assessment report was submitted to the government, focusing on improving disability screening and grievance-redressal mechanisms to mitigate exclusion errors. In ten municipalities, the project organized disability rights campaigns and supported local governments in providing disability identity cards at the doorsteps of rights-holders, with the aim to increase coverage.
5. In **Paraguay**, the Local Social Protection Committees, established through the country project, strengthened dialogue with the National Secretariat for the Human Rights of Persons with Disabilities in the four territories. In San Juan Nepomuceno, the country project facilitated the establishment of the disability certification process and the distribution of identification cards to individuals with disabilities.
6. In **Kyrgyzstan**, analysis of the social protection budget in 2022 in terms of adequacy and efficiency helped identify financing options towards higher adequacy and coverage of persons with disabilities, which resulted in an increase of 100 per cent in benefits for children and adults with disabilities. A combination of research, design-thinking training and technical expertise helped the Ministry of Labour, Social Security and Migration identify challenges and possible solutions to improve participation of persons with disabilities in the labour market, including access to social protection and public employment services. It resulted in the inclusion of enforcement mechanisms for the quota system for employment of persons with disabilities in the public and private sectors in the Labour code and Disability Law.

Cross-countries component

- In 2023, the SP&PFM Programme organized a global webinar on Financing Disability-Inclusive Social Protection Systems to promote the exchange of country experiences and foster international debate on innovative solutions to develop a disability-informed approach to recovery in the aftermath of the COVID-19 pandemic, thus helping to ensure the protection of people with disabilities, especially those with intersecting vulnerabilities, such as women and children. Nearly 200 people attended this webinar.
- In 2022, the SP&PFM Programme supported the global conference Disability–Social Protection–Inclusion: Dialogue for Change to discuss the design and implementation of disability-inclusive social protection policies, programmes and delivery mechanisms, as well on trends specific to certain country and regional contexts. The event was organized in partnership with the International Development Association of the World Bank Group, the United Nations Partnership on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade of Australia, the World Bank, the Asian Development Bank, the Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office, the German Agency for International Cooperation, the Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation, HelpAge, the UN Joint SDG Fund and the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific and attracted 427 participants.

Examples of resources



- This thematic brief (2023) highlights the efforts of Cambodia, Kyrgyzstan and Senegal to strengthen disability-inclusive social protection systems as part of the SP&PFM Programme.



- The study on the extension and improvement of the Equal Opportunity Card programme in Senegal identified and estimated the cost of possible scenarios for improving and extending the programme to ensure better inclusion of persons with disabilities in the social protection system.



- The video outlines Kyrgyzstan's policies and strategies to include persons with disabilities in society and the labour market.

Results achieved

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

▶ Table 5. Results achieved in improving disability-inclusiveness of social protection systems

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, monitoring and delivery mechanisms	Cambodia, Kyrgyzstan, 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	Cambodia, Kyrgyzstan, Nepal, Nigeria



2.6 Extending social protection coverage to workers in the informal economy

Approach

A total of 2 billion workers – 61.2 per cent of the world's employed population – are in informal employment.[11] These workers face severe decent work deficits and do not enjoy their human right to social security. Left without access to health care and income security, they are often locked in a spiral of vulnerability, poverty and social exclusion, a situation highlighted again by the COVID-19 crisis and its social and economic consequences.[12]

Guided by a rights-based approach as embedded in 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 supported countries in extending coverage to all workers. The extension of social protection requires the development of evidence-based national extension strategies that respond to workers' needs, capacities and circumstances. It is mostly commonly achieved through the expansion of existing schemes to all categories of workers by adapting registration and contribution mechanisms. Separate or sectoral schemes are also explored; however, the analytical work carried through the Programme highlighted some caveats in terms of labour mobility, including transitions to formality if schemes are subsidized, insufficient risk-pooling and portability of acquired rights while being often associated with higher costs for these workers than if included in the general scheme. In both cases, formalization remains a primary pathway to extend social insurance mechanisms. The extension of social protection must therefore be embedded in integrated strategies to facilitate the promotion of decent employment and transitions to formality, through links with other policy areas. Such integrated strategies are at the core of the Global Accelerator on Jobs and Social Protection for Just Transitions. In addition, formalization of 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. In this sense, contributory social insurance can be complemented with tax-financed benefits to ensure a basic level of coverage for all in the informal economy, including persons with limited contributory capacity.

Through a participatory and inclusive social dialogue, the SP&PFM Programme supported national diagnostic of the situation of workers in the informal economy that identified 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 an integrated policy framework for the extension of coverage and transitions from the informal to the formal economy; and implementation and monitoring of policies for extending coverage.


© Unsplash/ Hakan Nural

11 ILO 2021b.
12 ILO 2020.

Countries

The following summarizes the most significant results that the SP&PFM Programme, through its country projects, achieved in supporting the extension of social protection to workers not yet covered.

1. In **Nepal**, the number of workers registered in the Social Security Fund reached 672,062 by mid-July 2023, from a baseline of 147,643 in 2019. While this was a result of the slow maturation of the scheme, the country project supported the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Social Security and the Social Security Fund to strengthen the design and operations of the schemes. The country project also supported the Social Security Fund in addressing the slow take-up and resistance to registering among persons in the formal sector. The Government adopted a Formalization Action Plan, which was an important step towards formalization of enterprises and workers in informal employment. In December 2022, regulations for expansion of social security schemes to workers in informal employment and self-employed were adopted.

> There are around 4–5 million workers in the informal sector. They are vulnerable to job insecurity. The contribution-based social security will provide financial security to the workers and their families, and give formality to the informal economy."
>
> **Pushpa Kamal Dahal,** Prime Minister of Nepal. Remarks made at the launching ceremony for the expansion of social security schemes to include workers in the informal economy and migrant workers on 17 August 2023

2. In **Senegal**, the Government launched the Simplified Scheme for Small Contributors (Régime simplifié des petits contribuables). An additional 8,614 workers of the informal economy now have 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 **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 were developed and now used by the social security institutions.
7. In **Cambodia**, more than 1.3 million workers in the private sector are now covered by new contributory pension scheme. The new scheme, launched in October 2022, ensures effective coverage of these workers or their family due to old age, incapacity or disability, survivorship and death.
5. In **Uganda**, the country project supported, through a study, the Federation of Uganda Employers 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.

Cross-countries component

- The cross-country component provided technical services to the partner countries in their effort to extend social protection. Such support took place 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 the ILO Resource Package for Extending Social Security to Workers in the Informal Economy.
- In April 2023, 178 persons attended a two-day online technical exchange on extending social protection to the informal economy, co-organized by the SP&PFM Programme and the Universal Social Protection 2030 Partnership.
- A brief on country experiences and lessons learned on extending social protection to workers in the informal economy was completed and disseminated among stakeholders.



© Unsplash/ Daniel Bernard

Examples of resources



▶ Brief on country experiences and lessons learned extending social protection to workers in the informal economy.



▶ In Colombia, the SP&PFM Programme supported the development of a public portal, hosted by the Ministry of Labour, to promote human rights, social security and labour rights among the migrant population.

Results achieved

The SP&PFM Programme provided 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 6. Results achieved in extending coverage to workers in the informal economy

Results (institutional changes)	Countries
New laws and regulations for the extension of social protection to workers in the informal economy and migrant workers	Colombia, Nepal, Senegal
Feasibility study and diagnostic for the extension of social protection, including to workers in the informal economy and migrant workers	Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, Kenya, Malawi, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Uganda, Viet Nam
Review of governance of national social security institutions and improvement of mechanisms for affiliation	Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Nepal, Senegal, Togo
Review and lessons learned from the COVID-19 response for 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	Kenya, Malawi, Nepal, Togo, Zambia
New or improved mechanisms and schemes for the coverage of workers in the informal economy	Côte d'Ivoire, Nepal, Senegal, Togo
Awareness-raising campaigns resulting in increased registration for social security	Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Ethiopia, Nepal, Viet Nam

2.7 Supporting the social protection response to the COVID-19 pandemic

Approach

The COVID-19 pandemic severely impacted the life of people and economies in 2020 and 2021, with its economic effects persisting into 2023. The COVID-19 pandemic and related economic and job crisis revealed once again the important role of social protection to support families and businesses and to mitigate the socio-economic impact of such a crisis. As an illustration, countries globally implemented more than 1,698 social protection measures to respond to the COVID-19 crisis between February 2020 and April 2021.[13] 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; expanding or strengthening existing schemes; and 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 learned from the COVID-19 pandemic experience have already been reflected in some policy and institutional changes for building more resilient and adaptive social protection systems (see section 3), including to address shocks and transformations induced by climate change. The effect of the COVID-19 pandemic on economies and fiscal space continued in 2022 and 2023, in conjunction with the effect of the Ukraine's war on inflation and increased interest rates in developed economies.

> Our commune greatly appreciates the support not only to mothers and young children, but also to other vulnerable groups, like people with disabilities and the elderly. Without the cash transfer, life would've been very difficult for so many families in my community."
>
> **Lun Ny**, Dar Commune Committee for Women and Children in Cambodia on the IDPoor cash transfer during the COVID-19 pandemic

Countries

The following summarizes how the SP&PFM Programme, through its country projects, supported partner countries in responding to the COVID-19 pandemic and related socio-economic crisis.

1. In **Bangladesh, Cambodia and Ethiopia**, the country 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 close collaboration with the ILO and the Federal Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development of Germany-funded COVID-19 response. The German Federal Ministry funded the cash transfers.
2. In **Togo**, the country 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 learned and successful practices were integrated into the parameters for extending coverage of social insurance to informal workers, adopted by the National Social Security Fund (Caisse nationale de sécruité sociale).
3. In **Sri Lanka**, the country 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**, the country project in 2020 supported the design and implementation of the COVID-19 cash transfer programme for poor and vulnerable households through costing of the benefits package, identification of sources of funding and information campaigns. In 2021, the country project further developed the management of information system module of the cash-transfer programme. The programme covered nearly 700,000 poor households and was scaled up through a post-lockdown cash transfer benefit for near-poor households in urban areas, reaching 108,000 households.
5. In **Uganda**, in analysing the COVID-19 impact, the country project highlighted the challenges faced by adolescent girls in urban areas and being more vulnerable to poverty and having limited access to social services. These challenges were exacerbated after onset of the COVID-19 pandemic and its

13 ILO, Monitor of Social Protection Responses to COVID-19.

subsequent disruptions, such as the school closure and a two-month lockdown. Building on this evidence, the project advocated for and supported strengthening the shock-responsiveness of the social protection system, including for vulnerable adolescents.

Cross-countries component

- In 2020, the SP&PFM 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 across-countries 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 learned from the COVID-19 response measures were 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 persons particularly hit by the crisis.
- Learning from the COVID-19 responses, the Programme prepared the terms of reference for the 2022 review of the EU Guidance Package (SPaN) resources aimed at improving the potential of social protection in the humanitarian–development nexus.

Examples of resources



- In Bangladesh, in partnership with an ILO and the Federal Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development of Germany 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-sized enterprises in the garment sector.



- To support countries in formulating their COVID-19 response, the Programme supported several 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 organization s, in scaling up social protection to mitigate the socio-economic impacts of COVID-19. The following highlights the results from supporting the response to the COVID-19 pandemic.

▶ Table 7. 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, Uganda
Evaluation of COVID-19 response programmes	Bangladesh, Cabo Verde, Côte d'Ivoire, Sri Lanka, Togo



2.8 Improving the shock-responsiveness of social protection systems

Approach

Efforts by many countries, communities, and households to recover from the socioeconomic setbacks caused by COVID-19 pandemic are being undermined by growing global challenges and multiple crises. These include the global food and energy crisis and inflation, climate-related shocks, debt burden and an increasing number of conflicts and displacement. These compounded crises continue to disproportionately affect people in vulnerable situations as well as women and children and have increased poverty and inequality while reversing generational gains in social and economic rights and gender equality. The current context of polycrisis threaten to increase poverty, unemployment and inequalities and undermine trust in governments and solidarity – thus making the world even more vulnerable to future crises, including climate change. In 2021, the United Nations, through its Common Agenda, called for urgent investments in a job-rich, sustainable and socially inclusive recovery, notably through more resilient social protection systems.

The Programme's approach to strengthen social protection systems entailed risk-informed analysis to guide measure design, allocation of adequate finance resources and their timely execution through modernized and expanded registration mechanisms, along with other preparedness measures that can collectively support a universal, comprehensive, timely and inclusive crisis response. Foremost, social protection systems needed to prepare in advance to effectively address all vulnerabilities throughout the life cycle, including vulnerabilities caused by pandemics, conflicts and climate change.

The Programme initiated new thinking on how big data can help identify social protection needs and trigger social protection responses in times of crisis, including in countries where informality is high. While the full potential from new technologies might take time to materialize, in the long run, socio-economic conditions of informally employed persons will be known to governments and, therefore, specific social protection (and taxation) mechanisms will be possible.

Countries

The following summarizes the most significant results that the SP&PFM Programme, through its country projects, achieved in improving shock-responsiveness of social protection systems.

1. In **Angola**, following the impact of the COVID-19 response and the introduction of the cash transfer programme, Kwenda, the Ministry of Social Action, adopted a new National Social Action Policy, that includes shock-responsiveness and disaster risk management as components of the social protection system. The Policy recognizes the role of social protection in a shock response, an important step towards formalizing the narrative of more sustainable approaches to working across the nexus.
2. In **Burkina Faso**, the country 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.
3. In **Cabo Verde**, the lessons learned from the COVID-19 pandemic and further improvement of 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.

4. In **Cambodia**, massive investment in the COVID-19 Cash Transfer Programme and measures aimed at supporting the laid-off workers yielded significant lessons learned and accelerated dialogue on shock-responsive social protection. As a result, in collaboration with the World Food Programme and ECHO, the Government improved the shock-responsiveness and adaptability of the Family Package programme.
5. In **Ethiopia**, the group of multistakeholders of the Federal Social Protection Platform agreed to enhance shock-responsive aspects of the Urban Productive Safety Net Programme. The country project supported the Government in implementing to nearly 40,000 internally displaced persons an emergency cash transfer to respond to the conflict in Northern Ethiopia (to 30,000 internally displaced persons) and to floods in Gambella (to 8,500 internally displaced persons). 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.
6. In **Nepal**, the country project supported a cash transfer programme (10,000 rupees per household) in 14 municipalities in expanding the COVID-19 response. This included 8,902 Dalit households with children younger than 5 years and people with disabilities. Cash-plus support (including child protection, water, sanitation, hygiene, nutrition and education) was provided to 122,342 households in flood prone areas of the municipalities.
7. In **Nigeria**, the National Social Safety Net Coordinating Office established the Rapid Respond Registry, which has been operational since 2021 as a subset of the National Social Registry. The country project supported the development and operationalization of the harmonization between the Unified Registry of Beneficiaries and the Rapid Respond Registry as well as with other humanitarian and social protection partners. This work led to a new programme (2023) that was designed by the European Union to support the government in the management and coordination of social registers.
8. In **Myanmar**, the country project reviewed the social protection provisions and 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 provided the actuarial evidence and technical analysis for the design of the unemployment insurance scheme, with an element of shock-responsiveness in the social protection system.
9. In **Peru**, the country project facilitated social dialogue for the design of a comprehensive unemployment insurance scheme. Trade unions called for the ratification of Chapter IV on unemployment benefits of ILO Convention No. 102 and ILO Convention No. 168, as measures to strengthen the right to social protection in times of crisis.
10. In **Bangladesh, Ecuador, Peru and Sri Lanka** and learning from the COVID-19 experience, the country projects provided technical services on legal and actuarial aspects for the design or improvement of unemployment insurance benefits, including linking with active labour market policies to smooth shock recovery. The solid evidence significantly helped lead the social dialogue towards a consensus for the introduction or improvement of unemployment insurance that will represent improvement of the capacity of the social protection systems to respond to shocks.
11. In **Senegal**, the country project, in collaboration with the World Bank, supported the Government in evaluating and updating the Single National Registry in response to shocks, in view of strengthening its capacity to deploy social protection measures in case of crisis. The project, in collaboration with other ILO interventions, analysed social protection needs induced by environmental transition and climate shocks.
12. In **Uganda**, the Government and the country project conducted a study on Social Assistance Targeting in Uganda – Implications for Social Cohesion in Communities to provide a better understanding of social assistance targeting, with the intention of providing evidence for policymakers and practitioners to enhance the effectiveness of mechanisms for optimal impact of interventions, including to respond to shocks.



Video: Proposal for a comprehensive unemployment protection system in Peru

Cross-countries component

- The SP&PFM Programme reviewed the role of social protection as an effective short- and long-term response to multivariate shocks, protracted crises and forced displacement. The team developed five think pieces that updated the European Union's Guidance Package on Social Protection across the Humanitarian–Development Nexus (SPaN), which constitutes a practical guide to inform governments, social partners, civil society organizations and other social protection and humanitarian actors.
- A new research paper was published looking at how big data can help reach everyone in crises. The main conclusion of the paper is that new data and methodologies that are increasingly becoming available and have been used in other areas of policy interventions can increase the responsiveness of social protection systems. It will allow developing countries to address a fundamental weakness of social protection systems when informality is high, notably the lack of information about social protection needs and loss of income within the population.
- The Programme organized a global webinar on strengthening Financing for Shock-Responsive Social Protection Systems, drawing from lessons learned in implementing the Programme in 24 countries. The webinar was attended by more than 150 participants.
- The SP&PFM Programme also shared its experiences and practices to improve shock-responsiveness and resilience of social protection systems at the global level by participating and technically contributing to the meetings of the Social Protection Inter-Agency Cooperation Board and the Universal Social Protection Partnership by 2030 in 2021. UNICEF co-chaired the Board's subgroups linking humanitarian assistance and social protection that aims at discussing news ideas, developing tools and promoting collaboration among development partners and countries to improve linkages in times of shocks and crises.[14]



14 For more information, see https://socialprotection.org/connect/communities/social-protection-crisis-contexts/spiac-b-working-group-linking-humanitarian.

Examples of resources

- Guidance Package on Social Protection across the Humanitarian–Development Nexus (SPaN) "think pieces" revolved around five main themes: (a) expanding social protection coverage; (b) strengthening shock-responsive social protection at three levels; (c) beyond cash transfers – strengthening unemployment protection as a response to crises; (d) social protection in humanitarian settings; and (e) engaging civil society organizations and social partners in social protection.













- Extending social protection in times of crisis: The data revolution

  New data and methods can boost adaptability and response of social protection systems. The working paper argues for nowcasting models using consumption, employment, and economic data to identify real-time needs.

Results achieved

Although many of the activities are still ongoing and build on lessons learned from the COVID-19 response and other shocks in each country, the following summarizes results and progress to date.

▶ Table 8. Results achieved in strengthening shock-responsive social protection systems

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



© Unsplash/ Chelsea Aaron

3. Working in partnership with the European Union, United Nations and international financing institutions

Strategic partnerships with development partners and interventions

The SP&PFM Programme was timely, supporting countries at a moment of polycrisis and fiscal constraints. In 2022, analysis by Ortiz and Cummins predicted that a post-pandemic austerity shock was expected in 142 countries in 2023, or 85 per cent of the global population.[15] The combined effect of the cost-of-living crisis that eroded the real value of earnings and social protection benefits and the heavy debt burdens following the COVID-19 crisis jeopardized the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals, including universal social protection.

The practical country-level insights and experience from the Programme enabled the ILO Social Protection Department and the UNICEF Social Policy section to reinforce and leverage strategic partnerships on financing issues. For instance, the Programme participated and technically contributed to the meetings of the Social Protection Inter-Agency Coordination Board working groups on gender and linking humanitarian assistance and social protection and the Universal Social Protection by 2030 subgroup on financing of social protection chaired by UNICEF.

The Programme engaged with the United Nations Development Programme to work under the framework of the Integrated National Financing Framework in Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Togo, Malawi and Senegal while promoting the participation of ministries of labour, social partners and social security institutions in the Framework process and national oversight committees.

The Programme coordinated its interventions on disability-inclusive social protection and contributed to the UN Partnership on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities in Cambodia, Ethiopia, and Senegal, as well as to the global conference Disability–Social Protection–Inclusion: Dialogue for Change on 16 and 17 March 2022.

The Programme's lessons learned, experiences, tools and new thinking on the links between social protection and public finance management were largely shared with the ILO and UNICEF management and inspired the shaping of the three-pillar strategy of the Global Accelerator on Social Protection and Jobs for Just Transitions. The Programme's experiences and lessons learned in working with multiple stakeholders, including through better coordination between ministries of labour and social affairs and ministries of finance and economy, were used to inform the way the Global Accelerator partnerships are set up at the country level. And the ILO and UNICEF's Programme teams at headquarters actively participated in the development of the theory of change and results framework of the Global Accelerator. Six of the 16 countries engaged in the Global Accelerator initiative overlap with those of the SP&PFM Programme (Cambodia, Colombia, Malawi, Nepal, Paraguay and Senegal).


© Unsplash/ Levi Meir Clancy

15 Ortiz and Cummins 2022.

Complementarity with the EU Delegations and EU Member States' interventions

Complementary with the in-built partnerships between the European Union, the ILO, UNICEF and the GCSPF, the SP&PFM Programme maintained and developed new partnerships and synergies with other social protection initiatives funded by the European Union, in the framework of the Global Europe Programming 2021–27. For instance, the SP&PFM Programme and the EU Delegations designed and signed three new projects on social protection in Angola (extension of social insurance as part of the objective of formalization), Cambodia (strengthening of the social protection system) and Nepal (empowerment of women in rural areas through decent work and social protection). There is also a growing interest on the part of the EU Delegations to use the Transparency and Accountability of Social Protection Resources for improving public finance management of social protection budgets. Discussions are still taking place in Cabo Verde, Colombia, Paraguay, Senegal and Zambia and other countries to explore possible partnership, in particular in view of the finding of the mid-term review of the Multi-annual Indicative Plan 2021–27. The cross-countries component prepared material and organized briefing sessions with the country teams on how to engage and support EU Delegations on developing social protection-related budget support and provided technical support in developing project proposals of the new partnerships with EU Delegations. The Programme maintained continued collaboration with country-level interventions funded by EU Member States on social protection, in particular by the government of Belgium, France, Ireland, Portugal, Sweden and the Netherlands.

Countries

The following highlights how the SP&PFM Programme, through its country projects, mobilized partnerships.

1. In **Angola**, as part of the 2021–27 programming, the European Union supported the implementation of the Programme of Reconversion of the Informal Economy of the government. The country project supported the development of a new ILO and European Union project, signed in July 2023, to support the achievement of the indicators of social insurance extension and strengthening of tripartite mechanisms.
2. In **Cambodia**, the country project provided support to the development of the indicators for the social protection budget support, including to the European Union's contribution to the COVID-19 response. The collaboration contributed in preparing a new European Union programme, jointly implemented by ILO and UNICEF – Advancing Social Protection in Cambodia, which started in February 2021 and to be implemented until 2024.
3. In **Ethiopia**, the country project prepared for the EU Delegation the assessment of Ethiopia's social protection policy eligibility for potential future European Union budget support.
4. In **Lao People's Democratic Republic**, the country project strengthened coherence and complementarity with European Union interventions on social protection, including with the European Union-funded project Reducing Vulnerability in Lao PDR: Advancing Social Protection and Labour Rights And Entitlements in the Coffee And Tea Sectors of Lao PDR (SOLAR), implemented by ILO and Oxfam under the European Instrument for Democracy and Human Rights. It complemented the latter by bringing more emphasis on the public finance management, such as reinforcing the contribution rates and assessing financial sustainability as well as developing policy strategies for pilot testing and providing training to strengthen the capacity of government and civil society partners in policymaking and financial sustainability.
5. In **Nepal**, the country project supported the EU Delegation in the planning and development of the Multi-annual Indicative Programme 2021–2027. Particularly, the country project supported discussions on the priority area of government and 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. It resulted in the adoption of a new joint United Nations programme Empowered Women Prosperous Nepal, 2023 –2026.
6. In **Senegal**, the country project and the World Bank worked together in strengthening the coordination and delivery of social protection programmes, in particular the design and implementation of the plus component of the Programme National des Bourses de Sécurité Familiale. The European Union and the ILO are now discussing a new project to extend the Régime simplifié des Petits Contribuables to the agriculture sector, which was launched with the support of the country project.
7. In **Togo**, the country project supported the Ministries of Labour and Health to advocate for increased financing for social protection and in particular universal social health protection, with the Ministry of Economy and Finance and the International Monetary Fund, as part of the Extend Credit Facility. Based on those preliminary discussions, Togo was selected to be part of an ILO and International Monetary Fund global initiative to work further on social protection and public finance management (2022–23).

Cross-countries component

- The cross-countries component shared experiences, tools, innovations and lessons learned of the SP&PFM Programme and its country projects with the coordination team of the Global Accelerator on Jobs and Social Protection for Just Transitions. The tools developed at the global level by the Programme will be used in the pathfinder countries of the Global Accelerator.
- The cross-countries component has participated, technically contributed and regularly shared experiences of the country projects during the meetings of the Social Protection Inter-Agency Cooperation Board and the Universal Social Protection 2030 Partnership, in particular the Board's subgroups on gender-sensitive social protection and linking humanitarian and social protection, as well as the sub-working group of the Universal Social Protection 2030 Partnership on financing. The Programme largely contributed to the drafting and facilitation of the its joint statement, "Principles of Financing Universal Social Protection".
- The cross-countries component closely engaged with ILO and UNICEF country teams to strengthen the partnerships with the EU Delegations, attending online meetings, supporting the design of new project proposals and providing inputs to budget support preparations and indicators. It resulted in a number of new joint United Nations and European Union projects on social protection in the partner countries.

> I would like to highlight the excellent relationship we've had with ILO here in Angola. It has created a good working environment, a good exchange. SP&PFM has contributed by shaping the current programme we just signed on expanding social security to support the formalization of the Angolan economy."
>
> **Isabel Emerson**, Deputy Head of Cooperation, Delegation of the European Union to Angola

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 8. Results achieved in strengthening strategic partnerships

Results (institutional changes)	Countries
Ongoing collaboration with EU Member States' or EU Delegation's funded projects	Angola (EU Delegation, Portugal), Bangladesh (Belgium), Burkina Faso (Sweden), Cabo Verde (Portugal), Cambodia (Belgium, Germany), Ethiopia (Germany, the Netherlands), Kenya (the Netherlands), Malawi (Ireland), Lao PDR (EU Delegation), Paraguay (EU Delegation), Nepal (Belgium, Germany), Senegal (Belgium, France, Germany, EU Delegation), Uganda (the Netherlands). Zambia (Ireland).
New technical assistance projects with EU Delegations	Angola (EU Delegation), Cambodia (EU Delegation), Nepal (EU Delegation)
Closer collaboration with international financial institutions	Cambodia, Nepal, Senegal, Togo
Close synergies with United Nations SDG Joint programmes on social protection and financing	Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Ecuador, Kenya, Lao PDR, Malawi, Nepal, Nigeria, Viet Nam
Collaboration with SOCIEUX+	Malawi, Nigeria



© Unsplash/ Rona Lao

4. Managing for results, communication and visibility

Management arrangements and set-ups

Overall SP&PFM Programme management and technical services to countries

The SP&PFM Programme's management arrangements were a crucial factor in its overall effectiveness. Despite initial underestimations of the workload by the implementing partners, the establishment of the ILO project management unit significantly improved the Programme's efficiency and effectiveness. This enhancement was well-received at the national level, with positive feedback regarding the day-to-day administration.

Technical support and overall management guidance were 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 the 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. The inputs mainly related to social protection financing and public finance management; legal frameworks; 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; and social protection statistics and indicators. Beside technical backstopping for coherence of the overall Programme, country experiences were shared and contributed to global discussions (see the partnership section). The Programme Management Unit provided guidance on management-related matters, such as publication of knowledge products, communication and visibility, grant management, financial reporting and human resources matters, among others. This was 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-countries component allowed for timely and demand-driven exchange of country experiences, having the Programme Management Unit and experts working in different countries simultaneously.

UNICEF, as chair of the Programme Steering Committee, facilitated meetings to oversee the Programme's documents, decisions and progress. The ILO, UNICEF and GCSPF collaborated closely, providing coordinated global activities and technical support to country teams.

In 2021, an Advisory Board with 11 international experts was established and met three times. Based on the Advisory Board's recommendations, a roadmap was developed and implemented to enhance the Programme's research and technical aspects.

The Programme Management Unit consistently communicated with the DG-INTPA. G.4. through calls and emails, particularly for the evaluability assessment, mid-term evaluation, the second call of Approach 2 and organizing the Advisory Board's first meeting. Country teams also maintained close communication with European Union Delegations, focusing on project activities, potential synergies for scaling up, national workshops and visibility events.


© ILO

Reviews, monitoring and evaluation

The Programme Management Unit conducted regular follow-ups with all 24 country teams on project progress, including discussions on possible challenges in the implementation and finding solutions and periodically reviewed the budget and delivery of the workplans. The results of the country projects of Approaches 1 and 2 were 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 full mid-term and final evaluations and formulated some recommendations that were endorsed by the Steering Committee, particularly regarding two indicators of the logical framework. The Programme Management Unit provided support to the independent mid-term evaluation commissioned by the European Commission that started in October 2020 and was completed in January 2022. The Programme Management Unit organized the final independent evaluation, which took place from July 2023 to November 2023.

Visibility and communication

2020–21: Laying the foundation

The programme set a robust foundation for its communication and visibility initiatives during its initial phase (2020–21), marked by strategic planning and the development of a suite of communication tools and platforms.

This period was kicked off with the formulation and approval of a comprehensive communication and visibility strategy by the steering committee. This strategic framework was crucial in outlining the Programme's approach to presenting itself to a global audience and ensured consistent messaging across different platforms. Each country involved in the Programme also developed its unique communication strategy, tailored to local contexts yet aligned with the overall Programme objectives, which had a pivotal role in creating a cohesive yet diverse narrative.

The development of various communication tools and platforms was a focus during this time. The Programme established its visual identity with a professionally designed logo, providing a recognizable and coherent symbol that effectively represented its identity and values. The launch of a multi-lingual (english, french and spanish) website served as a central hub for disseminating information about the Programme's activities, achievements and ongoing work. This digital platform was regularly updated with important information, such as national launches, analytical work and preliminary achievements, making it a valuable resource for stakeholders.

A significant effort in 2021 was directed towards enhancing the digital competencies of country team members. This was achieved through a training session involving 40 participants from 17 countries, focused on updating and managing the Programme's website. This initiative helped ensure that country teams were equipped to effectively share their progress and insights, which fostered a sense of ownership and active participation in the Programme's narrative.

The Programme's social media strategy also took centre stage, crucial for reaching a wider audience. The creation of promotional videos featuring government representatives and the development of social media packages aligned with the approved communication plan were instrumental in amplifying the Programme's reach. The Programme's tweets, particularly those related to its launch event, achieved significant reach and engagement, with thousands of impressions across various ILO and UNICEF Twitter channels, showcasing the Programme's capacity to engage with a global audience effectively.

The Programme also marked its presence on the global stage through participation in various international forums and meetings, enhancing its visibility among a broader audience. This included high-profile events and meetings where the Programme was referenced, contributing to its positioning as a key player in the field of social protection and public finance management. The global launch event of the Programme, which attracted more than 245 participants including ministers and high-level officials, and the accompanying joint press release on global partner websites were major milestones in elevating the Programme's profile.

2022–23: Expanding reach and depth

During 2022–23, the Programme significantly enhanced its communication and visibility strategies, leveraging a combination of digital platforms, content creation and global outreach to effectively convey its message and impact.

In the realm of digital engagement, the Programme's website continued to be a vital tool, as it was updated with the latest achievements from each participating country. An important addition to the Programme's communication strategy was the introduction of a monthly newsletter in 2022. It was sent to a 5,000-person mailing list and encompassed a broad range of updates, including contributions from all implementation countries and highlighting both country-level progress and upcoming global events. Over its ten editions, the newsletter offered a diverse content mix, sharing 73 articles, 23 multimedia resources and 16 publications. This strategy not only kept the audience informed but also helped in building a comprehensive narrative around the Programme's activities and impacts.

During this period, the Programme organized a series of four webinars on social protection themes: gender-responsive social protection, disability-inclusive social protection, extending social protection to the informal economy and shock-responsive social protection. These webinars were well-received, drawing an average of 175 participants each, thanks to effective promotion across the implementing partners' social media channels. The webinars served as a platform for knowledge sharing and engaging with a global audience on critical issues in social protection.

The Programme's social media strategy also saw significant enhancements, with an increased focus on platforms like Twitter and LinkedIn. The Programme's Twitter activity included 46 tweets across 2022 and 2023, experiencing a threefold increase in engagement over the previous period.Meanwhile the 26 posts on LinkedIn had an engagement rate of 6.7 per cent. This boosted social media presence contributed to a wider dissemination of the Programme's activities and achievements.

Human interest videos were another component of the Programme's communication strategy during this period. Videos produced for Colombia and Viet Nam, along with an upcoming video for Senegal, offer insightful glimpses into the tangible impacts of social protection initiatives on individuals' lives. These videos add a personal dimension to the Programme's narrative, illustrating the real-world benefits of social protection measures.

The international symposium hosted in Geneva in June 2023, along with similar national events in countries like Burkina Faso, Cabo Verde, Colombia, Paraguay and Uganda, showcased the Programme's achievements at both the international and national levels. The symposium was attended by a mix of 244 in-person and online attendees further extended through streaming on the ILO Live platform. These events were complemented by the global team's ongoing support to country-level colleagues, including training in communication and visibility strategies, advice on event management and guidance in producing materials compliant with European Union communication standards.

In summary, the SP&PFM Programme effectively utilized a range of communication strategies across its duration. From establishing a robust online presence and engaging in social media outreach to organizing global symposiums and national events, the Programme adeptly communicated its goals and achievements. This approach not only enhanced the visibility of the Programme but also contributed to building an informed network of stakeholders in the field of social protection.

The global communication and visibility products can be found under Annex 5. Country products can be found in their respective country reports.

Budget implications

The budget implemented for the overall Programme amounted to EUR 22,906,979.

Overall budget implemented	
Approach 1 cross-country component	EUR 3,140,826
Approach 1 eight countries	EUR 14,918,325
Approach 2 global and 10 countries	EUR 4,847,828

A no-cost extension of four months was granted until September 2023. The reasons for this extension were to provide more time to maximize results following implementation challenges, particularly due to the COVID-19 pandemic. This additional time allowed countries to fully catch up on the planned activities and build on the evidence, partnerships and results already achieved to accelerate outcome-level impact and goals. It also enabled countries to incorporate the recommendations of the mid-term evaluation, which were shared in January 2023.



© Unsplash/ Persnickety Prints

5. Lessons learned and recommendations

Summary

Management for results

- The mid-term and final evaluations recognized that the results achieved were driven by the unique collaboration among all three implementing agencies and close coordination with the Department for International Partnerships of the European Commission that complemented each other's expertise and strengths. While this is one of the major strengths of the Programme, joint work across implementing partners required a solid and expanded team to adequately respond to the needs for partner coordination, achievement of results, communication, reporting and production of global knowledge. For any future project of this size, it is recommended to keep a similar overarching management structure, sufficiently staffed with a lead agency for the overall coordination.
- The presence of staff in country was demonstrated to be absolutely critical to support the COVID-19 response and build the momentum for universal social protection. Such technical expertise in countries was appreciated by the governments and social partners as well as the development partners, including the EU Delegations. Any project at country level should be appropriately staffed.
- The reporting exercise was a lengthy process (about five months) due to the number of countries and partners involved. This duration also created some tension on the budget, with each budget disbursement linked to the final approval of the narrative and financial progress reports as well as the budget revision. It is suggested to link the release of the tranche to the receipt of the progress report instead of its final approval.
- For a project of this size (with 24 countries), it would be ideal to plan for a wrapping phase of six months to allow the global team to properly document the good practices and policy lessons in terms of social protection extension and public finance management. This would have been particularly relevant because public financial management for social protection was quite an innovative topic. This additional period could have allowed the production of a compendium of country good practices, in addition to five think pieces of the European Union Guidance Package on Social Protection across the Humanitarian–Development Nexus (SPaN) and the four thematic policy briefs.
- A reflection should be carried out between the Department for International Partnerships of the European Commission and implementing partners to explore how the collaboration with the EU Delegations could have been strengthened to lead to joint projects to ensure better continuity of the results of the Programme.
- The facility under Approach 2 offered a flexible mechanism to respond to specific requests for technical assistance from countries. It proved to be very effective to support the response to the COVID-19 pandemic and recovery, for instance. Such modality could be explored with some donors of the ILO Global Flagship Programme on Building Social Protection Floors.

Policy

- The extension of social protection to workers in the informal economy should be anchored on an inclusive legal framework that prioritizes adapting existing schemes through simplified procedures that reflect workers' circumstances, including workers with disability and take into consideration gender aspects. Experiences of the Programme also showed that workers' and employers' organizations, together with women's associations, can facilitate their members' access to social protection by acting as trusted intermediaries between their members and the social security institutions for more effective implementation of the prevailing schemes.
- The extension of social protection must be embedded in integrated and gender-responsive (policy and financing) strategies to facilitate the reduction of poverty, promotion of decent employment and formalization of the economy while supporting the green, digital and demographic transitions. Such integrated strategies create a virtuous cycle of generating additional revenues for financing social protection. Those conclusions are at the core of the Global Accelerator on Jobs and Social Protection for Just Transitions.

Lessons learned in the public finance management and financing area

- Public finance management for social protection being a relatively new topic, including for ministries of finance, it required time to identify the niche that the Programme could fill and build a trustful relationship (in particular, to access data). The Transparency and Accountability Social Protection Resources Tool and the multiplier effect study represented very concrete opportunities of innovative work with the ministries of finance, in addition to the social budget briefs, social protection expenditure reviews and assessment of the financing options that both UNICEF and ILO have traditionally provided to governments.
- Because of its terrible impact on populations, the COVID-19 pandemic created a momentum to reinvigorate the dialogue towards universal social protection. However, this short window was rapidly closed due to inflation, the increase in interest rates, energy prices and food costs and the subsequent impact of the international financial context on the debts of many developing countries, including some among the partner countries of the Programme. A project aiming at extending social protection should not only look at fiscal policies but also assess the potential impact of monetary policies on the expansion of social policies and labour markets, as part of a conducive macroeconomic framework.
- An important takeaway from the implementation of the SP&PFM Programme is that financing and public finance management are often mixed. Although the two areas are interconnected, they should be better delimited. Sufficient importance should be given to the execution of budget (public financial management) and not only the mobilization of resources (financing). Adequately defining the social protection needs and objectives to fill in coverage and adequacy gaps should be the first step of the work on social protection financing and public finance management.
- One lesson learned from the SP&PFM Programme is that practitioners may overestimate the likelihood of increasing the fiscal space. First, opening fiscal space is not that common. Major fiscal reforms do not happen often, especially corporate or income tax overhauls. Second, even when governments find or get more fiscal resources, channelling them towards social protection funding is not straightforward because there are many sectors pushing for their priorities, especially in developing countries with urgent needs in health, education, skills, employment and infrastructure, in a world that is also now affected by climate change.





© Unsplash/ Annie Spratt

6. Capitalizing on the SP&PFM Programme's knowledge and new thinking to meet current and future priorities

Digital social protection, an opportunity to extend coverage

New digital technologies offer promising avenues for improving the governance of social protection systems and extending coverage, including among vulnerable groups and those hard to reach. Digital transformations of public institutions should be taking place in developing countries and should be seen as an opportunity to strengthen social protection delivery and foster trust in public institutions. The SP&PFM Programme brought new practices of digital administration of social protection systems, such as the upgrade of social registries and identification mechanisms, including for people with disabilities as well as the implementation of OpenIMIS in countries with embryonic social health insurance. The Programme initiated new thinking on the use of high-frequency data for more responsive social protection systems in the event of socio-economic shocks. This progress paves the way for further innovation under initiatives like the Universal Social Protection 2030 Partnership's Digital Convergence Initiative.

Strengthening social protection systems to respond to multiple crises and shocks

The COVID-19 pandemic highlighted social protection as a critical pillar of emergency response and its role in mitigating immediate impacts. The Social Protection COVID-19 responses implemented with support of the SP&PFM programme showed social protection is indispensable for poor and vulnerable people, but also critical for all income levels. Both cash transfers and other instruments of the social protection system are key (unemployment protection measures, health care). Proof was made that responses via existing systems were effective and that fiscal space could be "found". The SP&PFM programme further contributed to the institutionalization of shock-responsive social protection with capacity building and support provided on making social protection policies and programmes more responsive to shocks. This will be continued at country level moving forward. Through the SPIAC-B working group on linking humanitarian assistance and social protection UNICEF co-chairs and that brings together humanitarian and social protection stakeholders from across the donors (including EU), UN and NGO communities, the learning products produced under the Programme will further be leveraged for developing guidance on operationalizing the recently agreed common principles for linking humanitarian assistance and social protection.

Social protection and just transition

Climate change and its impact on people, livelihoods and economies cannot be overlooked. Social protection can cushion the negative effect of ecological changes, reduce vulnerability and support life and work transitions by providing people with income security, access to new opportunities and reintegrate new decent jobs. It can also incentivize enterprises and governments to engage in sustainable and green decisions and investments. Social protection is therefore a powerful instrument to ensure that the transition is just and foments public support for adaptation and mitigation policies as well as to ensure that the negative impacts of these transitions do not fall disproportionately on persons most vulnerable due to poverty, social marginalization or life-cycle vulnerabilities. The SP&PFM Programme brought experiences on how to extend and strengthen social protection systems, including to vulnerable groups and in times of crises. It also developed new thinking on how to implement integrated unemployment protection systems, linking with active labour market policies as a policy instrument to support future labour market transformations, including digital transformation.

Improving social protection financing through synergies with public finance management

In 2022 and 2023, the fiscal response to the COVID-19 pandemic and the subsequent inflationary pressures in most countries changed the financial conditions, pushing many developed economies to tighten their monetary and fiscal policies, with an effect on the debt stock, alongside the debt service, pushing several developing countries into default. Additionally, trade tensions, conflicts, supply chain bottlenecks and inflationary pressures led also to high food and energy prices. In that context, fiscal space vanished in most developing countries. In this context, other strategies were required to expand social protection budget. In particular,

public finance management, when applied to social protection, can be crucial for improving the financing and delivery of social protection systems. Concretely, the social budget briefs proved to be a useful tool to monitor the state of the social protection budgets, in particular for programmes supporting more vulnerable groups. The fiscal space analyses and assessments of financing options contributed to raising awareness on the importance of accelerating the formalization of the economy and employment, including through social security extension. The use of the Transparency and Accountability Social Protection Resources Assessment Tool in more countries:

- Enabled collection of crucial data necessary to monitor the performance of social protection systems and adopt evidence based policy reforms;
- Helped identify strategies to improve the administration and delivery of social protection benefits, including at the local government level; and
- Helped advise constituents on strategies to expand the fiscal space for social protection.

Those good practices and tools will continue to be carried out through the Global Accelerator initiative and, we hope, by the EU Delegations in the framework of their budget support.

The Global Accelerator on Jobs and Social Protection for Just Transitions

In addition to claiming millions of lives, the COVID-19 pandemic caused an unprecedented loss of jobs and livelihoods and exacerbated income insecurity around the world, in particular for women, children, youth, people with disabilities and people working in the informal economy. In September 2021, at the mid-term of the SP&PFM Programme, the United Nations Secretary-General called for accelerated actions on social protection and jobs as part of the recovery efforts. In particular, he called for developing sound financial architecture to mobilize domestic resources and international solidarity for decent jobs, social protection and just transitions. By 2022 and 2023, the world was experiencing a context of polycrisis, with food insecurity, inflation, high levels of debt and multiple conflicts that threatened to reverse SDG-related progress. The SP&PFM Programme, with its three pillars of policy, financing and partnership, inspired the shaping of the Global Accelerator initiative, in particular the necessity to link policies with financing (including with ministries) and to promote integrated social protection, employment, formalization and care policies to support transitions in life and at work, including those induced by climate change and digital and societal transformations.





© Unsplash/ Z

Annexes

Annex 1. Progress against the outputs of the monitoring and evaluation framework of the Global Action (summary table)

Results	Results Indicators	Baseline	Target	Results	Results 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	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	0	13	**14**	Angola: 1 (Social Action Policy) Burkina Faso: 1 (Decree creating the Single Social Registry) Cabo Verde: 1 (Adoption of the Social security account framework) Cambodia: 2 (Family Package Policy adopted by the National Social Protection Council; Disability Identification Mechanism Sub-Decree) Kyrgyzstan: 1 (National Programme "Inclusive Country" 2023-2030 improved) Nepal: 4 (National Integrated Social Protection Framework; Formalization Action Plan; Regulation for extension of the contributory-based social security to workers in the informal economy, self-employed and migrant workers; amendment of the Social Security Act) Senegal: 2 (Unified Social Security Code, including provisions for the extension to workers in the informal economy; Decree raising family security grant (PNBSF) adequacy level) Viet Nam: 1 (Party's Resolution 42-NQ/TW on social policies for 2023-2030, with a vision to 2045 submitted for adoption) Uganda: 1 (Integration of Girls Empowering Girls programme into the Kampala Capital City Authority Budget Framework Paper)
	1.1.2.a) Number of policy documents with a gender-sensitive	0	0	**26**	Angola: 2 (Social Action Policy; 2022 Budget Proposal) Cambodia: 2 (Family Package Policy document; Guidelines on the investment of reserve funds)

Results	Results Indicators	Baseline	Target	Results	Results statement
increased fiscal space available for all social sectors to progressively achieving universal social protection.	financing lens elaborated				Nepal: 7 (6 Yearly Social Budget Briefs on Health (2x), Social Protection (1x), Education (2x), and Nutrition (1x); Financing options for the extension of the contributory-based social security to informal economy workers and self-employed) Peru: 1 (Draft law for a Comprehensive Unemployment Protection Scheme for Peru submitted to Parliamentarians) Senegal: 1 (Gender-responsiveness of the new simplified social security scheme for the informal economy) Uganda: 10 Social Development Budget Briefs including on social protection Viet Nam: 3 (Framework for the measurement of expenditure in social protection programmes and social policies and Report on social expenditures and projections in Viet Nam; A report and a Policy Brief on Situation of Maternity benefits in Viet Nam and options for expanding maternity protection towards universal coverage, including costing of expansion options)
	1.1.2 b) Change in share of public social protection expenditure benefiting women or girls	N/A	N/A	Not available	No countries had disaggregated data for social protection expenditure by sex. However, activities completed under the programme to influence social protection expenditure benefiting girls/women in Approach 1 programme countries include: - In Angola, supported the inclusion of gender indicators in the budget was a first step towards influencing changes in the SP expenditure for women and girls - In Cambodia, supported the expansion of the cash transfer programme for women and girls during COVID-19 to advocate for longer term change in SP budget - In Ethiopia, programme supported/advocated for gender-responsiveness of PSNP programme - In Nepal, supported expansion of SSA programme to include women and girls, and design of a social security scheme which includes maternity benefits - In Uganda, supported the expansion of cash plus programme for adolescent girls - In Senegal, advocated for making social protection gender-responsive through evaluations - In Paraguay, worked with local municipalities to advocate for gender equality in social protection coverage as a first step towards budgetary changes in SP for women and girls.
	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 carried out (disaggregated by total number and eligible requests)	0	0	46	8 countries of Approach 1 7 countries of Approach 2 through the first batch: Cote d'Ivoire, Ecuador, Malawi, Myanmar, Peru, Sri Lanka, and Togo. + 19 other proposals submitted but not selected 5 countries of Approach 2 through the second batch: Kenya, Lao PDR, Kyrgyzstan, Viet Nam and Zambia + 7 other proposals submitted but not selected
	1.1.4) Level of satisfaction of partner governments and EUDs with the TA outputs concerning result 1.1.	Not available	N/A	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	Baseline	Target	Results	Results statement
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 public finance management tools applied with support of the Action.	0	9	**10**	assessment-based national dialogue/social protection policy options: Angola and Paraguay core diagnostic instrument/social protection policy options: Burkina Faso Costing (RAP): Angola and Malawi ILO Social Security Inquiry: Angola, Burkina Faso, Cabo Verde, Ethiopia, Nepal, Paraguay, Peru, Senegal, Uganda ILO/unemployment insurance: Ecuador and Peru Actuarial reviews: Cambodia; Ethiopia; Lao PDR; Malawi; Myanmar; Nepal; Senegal; Zambia ILO/PENSIONS: Angola; Togo and Malawi ILO/HEALTH: Burkina Faso, Kenya and Zambia Financing tool (interagency social protection assessments): Angola, Malawi, Paraguay and Senegal TASPR (PFM tool): Paraguay
	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.	0	26	**93**	a) <u>Action research:</u> Angola: 3 (SWOT analysis of the social protection coordination; SWOT analysis of the planning and budget cycle; Survey of Professional Organization representing Actors of the Informal Economy (IOPREI). Revealed characteristics and challenges of the informal economy in Luanda) Burkina Faso: 5 (Technical study on the definition of a financing strategy for the National Social Protection Strategy; technical study for the M&E framework of the National Social Protection Policy; Impact analysis of the social cash transfer; Review of Social Protection Expenditures; Recommendations of the extension of social protection to workers in the informal economy) Cambodia: 3 (Research on social protection needs and the contributory capacity of informal economy workers to the National Social Security Fund; Technical note on the importance of formalization for the socio-economic development; Research to improve social protection for working mothers). Colombia: 1 (Compatibility analysis of Colombian social security legislation with the ILO Social Security (minimum standards) Convention, No.102) Cote d'Ivoire: 4 (Survey on the barriers of women to accessing social security institutions; 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; Digital collection solutions for social security contributions; Mechanisms and modalities for collection of contributions of Universal Health Coverage and Social Security scheme for self-employed and informal workers in the cashew nut industry) Ethiopia: 5 (Assessing Ethiopia's Social Protection Policy Eligibility; Study on the financing strategy for social protection; Spending review for social protection; Extending social protection to workers in the informal economy; Feasibility assessment of the Social Protection Fund) Kenya: 2 (Design of a new universal maternity income benefit for Kenya; Strategy to extend the National Social Health Insurance Scheme). Kyrgyzstan: 8 (Final Report: Applying design thinking to develop new service models for inclusion of working age persons with disabilities in community and labour market in Kyrgyzstan; Concept note of the public discussion "Quota systems for employment of people with disabilities: advantages, disadvantages and affirmative actions based on international experience"; Policy Brief #1 – Rapid disability legal and policy review; Policy Brief #2 – Disability-inclusive social protection; Policy Brief #3 – Recommendations to enhance inclusion of persons with disabilities Kyrgyzstan; Budget review - report of the efficiency and performance of social protection budget and possible optimization of extended/new schemes; Policy paper on budget structure/reallocations for disability-inclusive social protection schemes; Practical guide for employment of persons with disabilities). Lao PDR: 1 (Analysis of national survey data and field work to identify drivers and patterns underpinning informality and make tailored, sector-specific approaches to expand social security coverage and formalise enterprises and workers). Malawi: 2 (Study on strategy for extension of social protection coverage – actuarial valuation; Costing Social Protection Floor and Social Protection Fiscal Space Analysis).

Results	Results Indicators	Baseline	Target	Results	Results statement
					Nepal: 12 (Research of Social Protection in two local municipalities: Helambu Rural Municipality in Bagmati Province and Kalaiya Su-Metropolitan City in Province; 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; 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; Extending contributory-based social security schemes for workers in the informal economy and self-employed workers in Nepal; Policy brief on social protection and child labour; Recommendations for an Innovative Model for Disability Screening and ID cards; Coverage of Social Security Allowance in Nepal: A further analysis of MICS 2020 Nepal; Scaling up the Child Grant, Improving the Impact on Human Capital Development; Journal of Social Protection Vol. 3 No. 1 (2023)). Paraguay: 4 (Diagnostic of the SPS ¡Vamos!'s budget efficiency and fiscal space; 2 diagnostic reports on investment in children at the local level, and Systematization of the Social Protection System Management Model experience in the demonstration territories during the period 2020 - 2023). Senegal: 10 (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 and costing on the improvement and scaling-up of the *Carte d'Egalité des Chances* Programme; Gender and disability-sensitive review of the social protection system; Feasibility study of the extension of the RNU to the new vulnerable groups as street children, informal individual small business, old age or people with several disabilities; Social Protection Financing in Senegal: fiscal space analysis, financing options, and impact of social protection investments; 2 actuarial studies to fix the parameters of (i)f short-term risks and (ii)long-term risks under the RSPC; Social Protection Public Expenditure Review (2010-2021); Analysis of the contributory capacity of the informal economy.). Viet Nam: 2 (Technical report on the situation of maternity protection in Viet Nam; Assessment of the social security legislation for the ratification of the Social Security Convention C102, 1952). Togo: 2 (Mapping of the contributory capacities of the informal economy workers liable to the general social security system; Technical note on the pension scheme for non-salaried workers in Togo). Uganda: 11 (Learning from civil society and trade union participation in social protection and public finance management processes in Uganda; Civil society training manual on public finance management for social protection in Uganda; Expanding fiscal space for social protection: The case for adolescent-oriented services; The importance of a system strengthening approach to social protection: A case study of Uganda's urban social protection programme for adolescent girls; 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; Report on the Compliance of Uganda Employers on social security adoption(started); Towards Inclusive Social Insurance for all Workers in Uganda; Building gender sensitive and disability-inclusive social protection systems in Uganda; Social Assistance Targeting in Uganda – Implications for Social Cohesion in Communities). Zambia: 1 (Actuarial valuation of the National Health Insurance Scheme and cost of the extension). **Global** 1 Tool: Assessing social protection financing options (with interagency social protection assessments subgroup on financing) 1 Tool: Transparency and Accountability of Social Protection Resources (TASPR) 1 Report "Bridging the Divides: Promoting universal social protection: building inclusive, effective and sustainable civil society advocacy networks: CSO experiences from Cambodia, Nepal, Senegal and Uganda" 4 thematic briefs on gender, disability, informal economy and public finance management

Results	Results Indicators	Baseline	Target	Results	Results statement
					b) Rigorous research studies: Paraguay: 1 (the Political Economy of Social Protection in Paraguay: Direct and Indirect Equilibrium Model to estimate the effects) 8 (country cases of the multiplier effects of social protection) 1 academic paper "The multiplier effects of government expenditures on social protection: A multi-country study".
	1.2.3) Number of national policy makers participating in social protection knowledge sharing and coordination activities at supranational level (disaggregated by sex)	0	0	**1,665**	National policy makers trained at the supranational level 2020: 24 officials participating in ITC ILO courses on public finance or social security academy (cost shared with other ILO or UNICEF projects) Angola: 12 officials of the National Tripartite Commission participated in the ITC-ILO e-learning course on International Labour Standards. Burkina Faso: 13 (2 government officials attended the ITC-ILO Social Security Academy course; 9 government officials from the Health Insurance Scheme (CNAMU) took part in the ITC-ILO Social Security Academy course, 2 government officials participated in ITC-ILO training on social health protection; 2 officials were trained on the use of ILO/HEALTH tool.) Ethiopia: 11 (6 government officials trained by the ITC-ILO on pension policy management and actuarial modelling for social protection; 3 government officials trained by ITC-ILO on advancing the universal social protection agenda in Eastern Africa; 2 government officials (1 female, 1 male) followed hybrid training for SDG 1.3 monitoring) Lao PDR: 45 Lao government officials participated in the ASEAN Social Security Association's International Seminar. Nepal: 27 (9 government officials trained by the ITC-ILO on administration and governance of social security, 8 government officials on a study visit to Indonesia (6 male, 2 female) and 8 to Thailand (all male); 2 government officials participated in advanced training on M&E in Singapore;). Paraguay: 64 (2 government officials attended the ITC-ILO course on "Impact Assessment for Social Protection Analysts"; 28 (21 female, 7 male(government officials participated in ITC-ILO course on "Public Finance for Social Protection Analysts in Latin America"; 17 (12 female, 5 male) participated in experience-exchange missions in Chile; 4 (2 female, 2 male) government officials participated in online exchanges with experts from Uruguay; 13 (10 female, 3 male) participated in joint technical mission with Argentine officials in Paraguay.) Uganda: 24 (5 government officials attended the ITC-ILO Social Security Academy; 9 (2 females, 7 males) government officials took part in ITC-ILO online courses; 10 government officials participated in KCCA Research Symposium) **Sub-total: 220** Cross-country activities 2020: More than 245 persons participated to the official launch of the programmes. Officials from all countries participated but the exact number is not available. 4 officials were directly involved in the launch event **62** attendees to the webinar "Making public finance management work for social protection, lessons learned from Senegal and Nepal" **117** attendees to the webinar "Financing shock responsive social protection systems" **188** attendees to the webinar "Financing disability-inclusive social protection systems".

Results	Results Indicators	Baseline	Target	Results	Results statement
					216 attendees to the webinar "Financing gender-responsive social protection systems" **178** attendees to the webinar "USP2030 & SP&PFM technical exchange on the extension of social protection to workers in the informal economy" **22** attendees to the GCSPF training session on public finance management. **15** (11 government officials (6 female, 5 male)) + 4 social partners (1 female, 3 male) from Ethiopia and Uganda participated in study visit in Zambia) **36** CSO and TU representatives of the GCSPF networks in Nepal and Cambodia participated in an Exchange & Learning Visit (in Cambodia) **32** (17 female, 15 male) tripartite constituents from Asia trained on social protection and public finance management **43** (8 female, 35 male) tripartite constituents from Africa trained on social protection and public finance management **244** attendees to the International Symposium (**51** in person) of which 41 policy makers (14 in person) **14** CSO and TU representatives of GCSPF networks in Senegal and Uganda (5 female, 8 male) took part in exchange workshop on building advocacy networks for social protection and public finance management **29** participants to the intercontinental workshop held in September 2023 on results and lessons learnt regarding civil society and trade unions engagement in Senegal, Nepal, Cambodia and Uganda **Sub-total: 1,441**
	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.	0	0	**7**	ILO Social Security Inquiry updated: in 23 partner countries (with the exception of Myanmar), of which 7 countries with financial support of the Programme in Angola, Cabo Verde, Ethiopia, Nepal, Paraguay, Peru and Senegal.
	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)	0	0	50	8 countries of Approach 1 10 countries of Approach 2 through the first batch + 19 other proposals submitted but not selected 6 countries of Approach 2 through the second batch + 7 other proposals submitted but not selected.
	1.2.7) Level of satisfaction of partner governments and	Not available	N/A	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	Baseline	Target	Results	Results statement
	EUDs with the TA outputs concerning result 1.2				
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	Not available	0	**8,708,908**	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: Angola: **36,000** children under 5 living in extreme poverty are now covered by social protection, as a monetary transfer was included in the 2022 National Budget. Bangladesh: **90,692** workers from 223 small and medium enterprises from RMG factories identified to receive Employment Retention through subsidy disbursement" mechanism. Cambodia: **5,749,527** (social insurance coverage extended to an additional 1.3 million workers; 17,971 female garment sector workers who have given birth and were suspended from work due to COVID-19; 231,556 persons with disabilities added in the disability cash transfers; 1.05 million households (approx.4.2 million people) covered by COVID-19 cash transfers). Cote d'Ivoire: **71,812** (65,000 self-employed workers were enrolled in the National Social Insurance Fund; 6,812 informal economy workers registered in the health insurance scheme). Ethiopia: **379,000** (cash transfers for conflict and drought affected Internally Displaced Persons) Nepal: **1,153,304** individuals (increased workers' affiliation to the social security fund from 147,643 in 2019 to 662,201, of which 260,082 migrant workers; 8'902 marginalized households across 12 municipalities, of which 7,371 were Dalit households with children under 5 years and 1,531 were households with persons with disabilities, thanks to an improvement of the Social Security Allowance system; 474 PwDs including 182 women and 121 children in 10 municipalities were issued Disability Identity Cards in 2023; the coverage of the SSA child grant increased from 1.2 to 1.8 million. Nigeria: **893,512** individuals (109,536 households in Adamawa and 113,842 in Yobe are registered in the National Social Registry). Senegal: **329,554** individuals (8,614 workers of the handicraft sector affiliated to the *Regime Simplifié des Petits Contribuables;* 37,060 more households (approx. 320,940 individuals) added to the Programme National de Bourses de Sécurité Familiale (2019-January 2023)) Uganda: **5,500** (4,000 (approx. 2600-F) older persons identified and given National ID cards, making them eligible for Senior Citizens Grant; 1500 girls reached through the Girls Empowering Girls initiative;
	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	0	290	**1,389**	Angola: **180** (170 (60 female, 110 male) government representatives trained on performance-based budgeting (7,000 viewers on Facebook and Youtube of the Webinar on social protection financing, including gender-sensitive budgeting and budget transparency, not counted); 10 government officials (3-F) took online course on ILO Actuarial Model of the Pensions) Cambodia: **459** (429 (121-F) government officials trained on performance-based budgeting; 30 officials trained on actuarial methods) Kyrgyzstan: **12** (Workshop Social protection budget planning and monitoring from disability perspectives). 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).

Results	Results Indicators	Baseline	Target	Results	Results statement
	(disaggregated by sex)				Nepal: **189** (175 (133-M, 42-F) local government officials trained on Public Finance Management for Children; 14 SSF staff (M-13 and F-1) trained on actuarial valuation methods). Paraguay: **216** (53 officials (36-F, 17-M) from the Ministry of Finance participated in Advances and challenges of the implementation of Results Based Budget training, with Universidad de Chile; 163 (118-F, 45-M) municipal government officials and members of the Municipal Education Councils and Local Social Protection Committees of 32 municipalities participated in the training on Results-Based Management). Senegal: **127** (57 government actors (plus 26 civil society actors, not counted) trained in public finance management, social protection financing and advocacy for investing more and better in social protection; 70 government representatives trained on social protection financing mechanisms; (Not counted: 152 civil society and Trade Unions actors trained on social protection concepts, public finance management procedures and tools, SP financing, the economic and social impacts of SP investments, as well as power mapping analysis and advocacy techniques for more and better resources for SP (8 training sessions)). Uganda: **134** (54 (32-M, 22-F) parliamentarians trained in Financing and Financial Management under TRANSFORM training package; 80 local government officials trained in domestic resources mobilization for social protection)
	2.1.3) Number of countries where programme administration and/or delivery systems are designed and operationalized with the support of the project	0	13	**14**	Total: 14 countries and 28 programmes or schemes Angola: 1 (Programme Based Budget manual) Burkina Faso: 1 (OpenIMIS for the Universal Health Insurance Scheme) Bangladesh: 1 (Identification systems of enterprises and workers for wage subsidy programme) Cabo Verde: 3 (Social pension: alternative payment mechanisms for social benefits and social pension management system; Evaluation of the Solidarity Income Benefit; Adoption of a social security account framework) Cambodia: 4 (Identification mechanisms of the Disability Allowance Programme; COVID-19 Cash Transfer Programme; Fully digitalized M&E framework of the Cash Transfer Programme for pregnant women and children U2; Performance budgeting manual). Colombia: 1 (Toolbox for a Colombia with social protection for Colombians, migrants and returnees). Ethiopia: 2 (Urban and Rural Productive Safety Net Programmes) Nepal: 6 (Identification mechanisms for persons with disability for the SSA; Monitoring of the Beti Bachamwo and Beti Padhao Programmes; OpenIMIS, financial control and supervision of the Social Security Fund; Grievance mechanism of the SSA in 3 provinces; SSA Operating Procedures and Distribution Guidelines) Nigeria: 1 (Harmonization of the National Registry and Shoch-Responsive Registry) Paraguay: 2 (Ficha Integrada de Protección Social of V*amos!;* digital application for mobile devices to offer individuals and households timely access to information on the Social Protection System's basic services available to them) Senegal: 1 (Operationalization mechanisms and administrative procedures of the *Regime Simplifié des Petits Contribuables*) Togo: 3 (NOVISSIMI Programme; Universal Health Insurance; Old-age Pension scheme for all) Sri Lanka: 1 (Operational guidelines for the Immediate cash transfer Measure in the tourism sector) Uganda: 3 (M&E framework of the Urban Social Protection Programme for Adolescent Girls in Kampala; Senior Citizen Grant; Digital Village Directory).

Results	Results Indicators	Baseline	Target	Results	Results statement
	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.	0	2,190,080	**24,192,342**	Burkina Faso: 831,985 (1,100 persons active in the informal economy across 13 regions participated in awareness-raising sessions on voluntary social insurance pension; 525 actors in eight regions engaged in the social mutuals sector informed on social mutuals; 140,739 poor and vulnerable households (approx. 830,360 individuals) entered into single social registry). Colombia: 16,183,231 individuals including migrant workers, refugees, and returnees were reached by the #RightsAlsoMigrate campaign. Cabo Verde: 85,689 individuals (including informal economy workers, domestic workers, elderly people, and persons with disabilities) registered in the Single Social Registry. Nepal: 1,162,059 (1.16 million targeted population (estimated half women) through radio programs, newspapers, help desk mobile stands, posters, etc; 2,059 rights holders excluded from Social Security Allowance program in Madhesh, Karnali and Sudupaschim provinces were made aware on their rights and linked with various SSA programs that they are entitled to). Paraguay: 2,370,092 (39% of the national population) people have been reached by the communication campaign of *Vamos* 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). Senegal: 1,859,152 (211,192 new households (approximately 1,828,923 million people) registered to the National Social Registry; awareness raising initiatives on mobilising domestic resources to finance social protection reached approximately 30,229 people) Uganda: There was a 35% increase in compliance in remitting employee savings into the National Social Security Fund (NSSF) by members of the Federation of Uganda Employers, following awareness raising workshops reaching more than 1,000 employers, organized by the Federation and the project.
	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	0	50	8 countries of Approach 1 10 countries of Approach 2 through the first batch + 19 other proposals submitted but not selected 6 countries of Approach 2 through the second batch + 7 other proposals submitted but not selected
	2.1.6) Level of satisfaction of partner governments and EUDs with the TA outputs concerning result 2.1	Not available	N/A		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 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.	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)	0	630	**6,484**	Angola: **234** (42 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; 140 government officials trained on strategies to enhance service delivery "Decision-making TRANSFORM package", including 19 institutions; 40 (25-F) national social protection technicians trained on how to reform and develop SP schemes). Burkina Faso: **232** (24 trade union representatives trained on social protection and extension to the informal economy; 200 representatives of informal economy organization s trained on the extension of social protection to the informal economy workers; 8 (2-F) government officials trained on social health protection at national level). Cambodia: **949** (47 (9-F) CSO and TU participants in training on formalization; 339 government representatives trained on planning, delivery and monitoring of SP (Training of Trainers package); 424 (160-F) union members trained on social protection by 50 union leaders who participated in Training of Trainers; 44 (27-F) CSO and TU participants in the training on Gender Responsive Budgeting (GRB); 45 CSU - Trade Union network members trained on Social Accountability Mechanism) 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). Ethiopia: **190** (61 government and media organization s on promotion of disability inclusion in social protection for advocating for a more disability inclusive national social protection policy; 9 media institutions from Federation of Ethiopian Associations of Persons with Disabilities trained on promoting disability inclusion in social protection; 40 CETU members trained on Improving Social Protection to Formal Private Business Sector and Extension to Informal Economy Workers; 80 Confederation of Ethiopian Employers' Federation (CEEF) members trained to improve employers' compliance to social security laws and unemployment insurance). Kyrgyzstan: **85** (25 government officials trained on Disability Inclusive Social Protection and 60 counsellors of public employment services trained on mediation between job seekers with disabilities and employers). Lao PDR: **45** (24 government officials and 9 civil society organization members trained on ways to expand adequate social protection coverage to informal workers and women; 12 government officials trained on data collection, management and analysis as well as fundamentals of actuarial work). Malawi: **32** government officials (14 women; 18 men) trained on the concept and design for social insurance financing mechanisms). Nepal: **3,289** (150 governments officials trained in social protection; 1,649 (472 women) representatives from employers' and workers organization s at the national and provincial levels participated in capacity building activities on the fundamental concepts around contribution-based 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 organization s members [26 women] in a training on social protection; 25 civil society organization s 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]; 625 local government officials and 25 provincial officials trained on social protection; ; 630 CSOs and trade union leaders' capacities were enhanced to promote social protection; Consultation held with 9 participants (1-F) from leadership and management at the SSF to build their capacity to review policy options for old age protection). 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). Paraguay: **142** (102 people (83 females and 19 males) from more than 34 institutions completed the first two editions of the Diploma in Design and Management of Social Protection programmes; 40 (32 females,

Results	Results Indicators	Baseline	Target	Results	Results statement
					8 males) professionals from the public sector participated in the 3rd edition of the Diploma on the design and administration of social protection programmes;) Senegal: **88** (30 government representatives trained in health insurance and the *Mutuelle* manual of procedures; 16 stakeholders trained; 22 journalists (8 female) trained on social protection and public finance management for social protection; 20 government officials trained on shock responsive social protection Sri Lanka: **153** (government officials trained on Operational guidelines of the social protection scheme for the tourism sector). 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 concepts; 122 officials of chambers of trade and 145 officials of professional organization s and trade unions trained on the principles of social protection, procedures and modalities for affiliation to the National Social Security Fund. Uganda: **189** national stakeholders trained for effective and sustainable social protection through the capacity building trainings delivered to policy makers and legislators, government officials and trade union representatives for the implementation and monitoring of effective gender-sensitive and disability inclusive social protection systems and programmes. Viet Nam: **300** Viet Nam Women Union trained on gender perspectives in social protection. An online Gender Training Package for Policy Advocacy in Social Protection was finalized and uploaded to Viet Nam Women Union website. More than one thousand of Viet Nam Women Union accessed the online Gender Training Package for Policy Advocacy in Social Protection. Zambia: **36** government officials trained on actuarial data collection and modelling, which resulted in the creation of a Real-Time National Health Insurance Scheme Indicator Reporting Dashboard and an increase in fraud detection and elimination.
	2.2.2) Number of multi-stakeholder dialogue events organized by the project to improve delivery and monitoring processes, (by country and region)	0	30	**157**	Angola: **11 events** and 378 participants (1 Meeting of the National Council for Social Action; 6 Multisectoral Dialogue on the New National Social Action Policy [179 participants]; 1st 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]; 3rd Round table discussion on "Financial inclusion in the Informal Economy" held [50 participants]; Presentation of the ILO's Recommendation N.° 204 to the Informal Economy Observatory [40 participants]). Burkina Faso: **8 events** and 186 participants (Multistakeholder workshop held to harmonize the national social protection strategy's programmatic framework [30 participants]; 3 Inter-ministerial Steering Committee for the development of a national social protection strategy [**36** participants]; 4 Thematic group workshops on the national social protection strategy [120 participants]). Cambodia: **4 events** and 465 participants (Workshop on social protection needs and the contributory capacity of informal economy workers [45 participants from civil society organizations and ministries]; National Forum "Social Protection for Informal Economy Workers" [200 participants]; National Older People Forum [200 participants]; Consultation workshop to discuss findings and recommendations on Social Accountability Mechanisms [20 participants]) Cote d'Ivoire: **3 events** (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 participants]; Dialogue on financing social protection through a committee including representative from Minister of Finance, Minister in charge of social protection and social partners). Ecuador: **11 events** (Tripartite workshops on unemployment insurance in Ecuador).

Results	Results Indicators	Baseline	Target	Results	Results statement
					Ethiopia: **9 events** (6 meetings of the National Social Protection Platform; Labour and Social Protection Forum 2021; Consultative workshop on disability inclusion within the Productive Safety Net Programme; Discussion paper on unemployment insurance prepared by MoWSA with SP&PFM technical advice. Paper was shared at workshop to raise awareness and advocate pilot testing; Validation workshop (23 participants) on the study to extend social protection to the informal economy; Kyrgyzstan: **4 events** (Workshop on challenges and opportunities for persons with disabilities in Kyrgyzstan; Public discussion on quota systems for employment of people with disabilities: advantages, disadvantages and affirmative actions; Meeting of the Platform for peer-to-peer support among companies with disability & diversity inclusion policies in partnership with the Business Association; Workshop Design Thinking to identify needs of persons with disabilities for supporting the design of social protection benefits/services enabling inclusion into the labour market). Malawi: **1 event** (Sensitization meeting on the extension of social insurance schemes). Nepal: **13 events** and 1,133 participants (High-level Conference "Reimagining a Better Post-Pandemic World for Children with Disabilities" [68 particpants]; Tripartite consultation to discuss the proposed social security scheme for the informal economy workers [41 participants(7 female)]; 625 (212 women) representatives from national stakeholders participated in Advocacy meetings and initiatives; 2 Disability Conferences [100 and 114 participants]; 51 high-level government officials from Federal and Provincial Level and 9 other stakeholders participated in an orientation workshop; 34 participants (8 women) attended stakeholder consultation to discuss the findings from the report on Extending social protection to all; 19 representatives from Employers and Workers Organizations (3 women) on the results of the actuarial valuation; 29 representatives (12 women) from national stakeholders participated in the 4 meetings of the Steering Group; 43 people participated from development partners, CSOs, trade unions and experts to develop the Manifesto on SP). Paraguay: **1 Event** on Advancing the Coverage and Sustainability of Old-Age Pensions Peru: **75 events** (60 meetings of the Working Group including 10 senior government officials; 8 webinars and 7 bilateral meetings with representatives of worker and employers' organization s to socialise project results and ensure their participation in the proposal design of an insurance protection scheme). Senegal: **10** restitution, consultation and validation workshops held Uganda: 5 **events** (Urban Social Protection Research Symposium; National Dialogue Series on Recovery and Resilience for Children; Project close-out meeting; Open Budget Survey Reform retreat (30 participants); Workshop with CSOs and trade unions from Uganda and Senegal held to share and systematise experiences in setting up an advocacy network on social protection financing) Viet Nam: **2 events** (Social protection policy and the role of employers and Consultation with Viet Nam Confederation of Labour on social policies and social protection reform).
	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)	0	0	**50**	8 countries of Approach 1 10 countries of Approach 2 through the first batch + 19 other proposals submitted but not selected 6 countries of Approach 2 through the second batch + 7 other proposals submitted but not selected
	2.2.4) Level of satisfaction of partner	Not available	N/A	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	Baseline	Target	Results	Results statement
	governments and EUDs with the TA outputs concerning result 2.2.)				
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	0	5	**11**	- Multi-year contingency plans: Cambodia: 1 (Shock-Responsive Family Package Policy concept note). Myanmar: 1 (Technical report "Current social protection provision in Myanmar, the impact of the crisis and recommendations to improve shock responsiveness") Peru: 1 (A proposal for a Comprehensive Unemployment Protection Scheme for Peru) - Funding strategies: 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) Lao PDR: 1 (Actuarial valuation of the National Social Security Fund to respond to future shocks and strengthen financial sustainability) Myanmar: 1 (Technical report "Cost assessment of unemployment insurance scheme in Myanmar as of 1 October 2022"). Peru: 1 (Actuarial Valuation Report for the Implementation of an Unemployment Insurance for Peru) Senegal: 2 actuarial studies to fix the parameters of (i)f short-term risks and (ii)long-term risks under the RSPC
	3.0.2) Number of SP programmes designed or reformed through the project that have improved their shock-responsiveness	0	11	**16**	Bangladesh: 1 (Employment Retention through Subsidy Disbursement mechanism) Burkina Faso: 1 (Programme supporting the autonomy of poor and vulnerable households (PAMPV)) Cambodia: 2 (Shock-responsive Family Package; COVID-19 cash transfer programme for ID Poor) Ecuador: 1 (Unemployment insurance scheme) Ethiopia: 2 (Internally Displaced Persons Programme; Urban Productive Safety Net Programme) Kenya: 1 (Extension of social health insurance to refugees) Malawi: 1 (COVID-19 Urban Cash Intervention) Myanmar: 1 (Unemployment Benefit Insurance System) Paraguay: 1 (Vamos!) 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 that includes identification of people affected by shocks) Uganda: 1 (Urban cash plus social protection programme for Adolescent Girls)

	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	0	30	**66**	Bangladesh: 6 (; 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: 2 (Unemployment insurance report; Rapid assessment of the impact of the pandemic on the informal economy.) Cambodia: 3 (UN Cambodia brief on Social Protection Responses to the COVID-19 pandemic; Shock-Responsive Family Package Policy concept note; Action Plan for integration of Social Assistance Programmes under Shock-responsive Family Package). Colombia: 1 (Analysis for the social protection system to cover the Venezuelan migrant population and Colombian returnees from Venezuela). Côte d’Ivoire: 1 (Study on capitalization of national support plans for entrepreneurs and workers in the informal economy in response to the COVID-19 pandemic in Cote d'Ivoire). Ecuador: 3 (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)”) Ethiopia: 3 (Study on vulnerability assessment of COVID-19 on Ethiopia; Study on the socio-economic impact of COVID-19 in Ethiopia; Humanitarian Cash Transfer Guide for the Internal Displaced People;). Kenya: 1 (Strategy to extend the national social health insurance, including to refugees). 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 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”) 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”) 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) 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' organization s 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

Results	Results Indicators	Baseline	Target	Results	Results statement
					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". Senegal: 4 ("Child poverty analysis – Multiple Overlapping Deprivation Analysis"; technical report "Updating of the database of the National Unified Registry"; Online FAQ on social security, labour regulations, social protection and COVID-19 related measures; Evaluation of the use of the RNU in the social protection response to the pandemic) 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) Togo: 1 (Analysis report on the socio-economic impact of COVID-19 including social protection aspects) Uganda: 2 (Socio-economic impact of COVID-19: Modelling one-off transfers; Study Challenges faced by adolescent Girls in Urban Areas of Uganda and the case for targeted social protection programmes). Global: 6 (Research paper "Improving shock responsive social protection using big data"; 5 briefs for the EU Commission's Guidance Package on Social Protection across the Humanitarian–Development Nexus (SPaN))
	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)	0	0	**46**	8 countries of Approach 1 9 countries of Approach 2 through the first batch: Bangladesh, Cabo Verde, Cote d'Ivoire, Ecuador, Myanmar, Nigeria, Peru, Sri Lanka, and Togo. + 19 other proposals submitted but not selected 3 countries of Approach 2 through the second batch: Colombia (migrant population), Kenya (refugees), Lao PDR (shock-responsive financing SP), + 7 other proposals submitted but not selected
	3.0.5) Level of satisfaction of partner governments and EUDs with the TA outputs concerning result 3.0.	Not available	N/A	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 (includes country information)

	Strategic objectives	Outcome Indicators	Baseline	Target	Results	Results 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)	19.3%	Not set	21.1%	Population covered by at least one social protection benefit (SDG 1.3.1): **Baseline Approach** 1: Angola: 6.8% (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). **Approach 1 (2022 or latest available year - preliminary):** Angola: 6.8%; Burkina Faso 11.1%; Cambodia 20.8%; Ethiopia: 7.4; Nepal: 16.9; Paraguay 34.2%; Senegal: 19.9%; Uganda: 3.1%; **Baseline Approach 2 (1st call)**: 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). **Approach 2 (2022 or latest available year - preliminary):** Bangladesh: 28.4%; Cabo Verde 51.5%; Côte d'Ivoire 8.6%; Ecuador 46.8%; Malawi 19.9%; Myanmar 6.3% (2020); Nigeria 14.8%; Peru 25.1%; Sri Lanka 53.2%; Togo 40.5%; **Baseline Approach 2 (2nd Call):** Colombia: 52.5% (2020); Kenya: 10.1% (2019); Kyrgyz Republic: 41.7% (2020); Lao PDR: 12,1% (2020); Viet Nam: 38.8% (2020); Zambia: 24.6% (2020). **Approach 2 (2022 or latest available year - preliminary):** Colombia 49.8%; Kenya 8,3%; Kyrgyzstan 39%; Lao PDR 15,5%; Viet Nam 38,3%; Zambia 30,3% **Baseline Source:** World Social Protection Data Dashboard (https://www.social-protection.org/gimi/WSPDB.action?id=19); latest date available; F=Female coverage **Result Source:** Preliminary data for SDG 1.3.1 – to be validated in World Social Protection Report (2023-2025) (forthcoming)

	Strategic objectives	Outcome Indicators	Baseline	Target	Results	Results 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)	0	11	**11**	Angola: 2 (Social Action Policy; 2022 National Budget with programme-based and gender-based budgeting) Burkina Faso: 1 (Decree creating the Single Social Registry) Cabo Verde: 1 (Adoption of the Social security account framework) Cambodia: 1 (Family Package Policy adopted by the National Social Protection Council) Kyrgyzstan: 1 (National Programme "Inclusive Country" 2023-2030 improved) Lao PDR: 1 (Adoption of the the Instruction (Amended Version) on the Implementation of the Law on Social Security) Nepal: 2 (National Integrated Social Protection Framework; Formalization Action Plan) Viet Nam: 1 (Party's Resolution 42-NQ/TW on social policies for 2023-2030, with a vision to 2045 submitted for adoption) Uganda: 1 (Integration of Girls Empowering Girls programme into the Kampala Capital City Authority Budget Framework Paper)
		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).	0	3	**14**	Bangladesh: 1 (Employment retention through Subsidy Disbursement mechanism endorsed by Government and social partners). Cambodia: 3 (Family package programme; Disability Identification Mechanism Sub-Decree; Voluntary Social Security Scheme on Healthcare Sub-Decree) Colombia: 1 (Reform of the legislation on social security for migrant workers) Ethiopia: 1 (Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) Programme adopted and implemented). Nepal: 2 (Regulation for extension of the contributory-based social security to workers in the informal economy, self-employed and migrant workers; amendment of the Social Security Act) Senegal: 2 (Social Security Code adoption; Decree increasing adequacy of family security grant (PNBSF)). Sri Lanka: 1 (Immediate cash-transfer measure to support workers in the tourism sector endorsed by Government and social partners). Togo: 2 (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). Uganda: 1 (Urban social protection programme for adolescent girls)

	Strategic objectives	Outcome Indicators	Baseline	Target	Results	Results statement
		1.4) % ratio of the social protection expenditure to the total State budget (disaggregated by type of programmes/domain of benefits)[4]	1.9%	Not set	2.0%	Public social protection expenditure (excluding health), percentage of GDP, 2020 or latest available year: **Baseline 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 1 (2023 or latest available year - preliminary):** Angola: 1.4% (IMF); Burkina Faso 0.2% (IMF); Cambodia 2.9% (National source); Ethiopia: 1% (SSI); Nepal: 2.2% (IMF); Paraguay 6.2% (ECLAC); Senegal: 0.6% (National source); Uganda: 0.3% (IMF); **Baseline Approach 2 (1st call):** 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). **Approach 2 (2023 or latest available year - preliminary):** Bangladesh: 0.9% (Several sources); Cabo Verde: 4.5 % (National); Côte d'Ivoire: 2.4% (National); Ecuador: 5.2% (ILO, National); Malawi: 1.3% (UNICEF); Myanmar: 0.9% (IMF); Nigeria: 0.5% (National); Peru: 2.3% (National); Sri Lanka: 2.4% (GSW Actual); Togo: 0.5 (National). **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). **Approach 2 (2023 or latest available year - preliminary):** Colombia: 11.9% (OECD); Kenya: 1.4% (IMF); Kyrgyzstan: 8.7% (IMF); Lao PDR: 0.5% (National); Viet Nam: 4.2% (National); Zambia: 1.5% (UNICEF). **Result Source:** Preliminary data from World Social Protection Report (2023-2025) (forthcoming **Baseline Source**: World Social Protection Data Dashboard (https://www.social-protection.org/gimi/WSPDB.action?id=19); latest date
		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	N/A	Not available. ILO is currently building a database that will disaggregate social protection funding sources by contributions and state budget. The information will be available Q1 2024. External funding will not be included.

	Strategic objectives	Outcome Indicators	Baseline	Target	Results	Results statement
	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	0	24	**44**	Angola: 2 (The National Council on Social Action became operational; Programme Based Budget Manual). Bangladesh (1): COVID-19 wage subsidy programme in garment sector. Burkina Faso: 1 (Information System for the National Universal Health Insurance Scheme implemented; Single Social Register created). Cabo Verde: 5 (Single registry for non-contributory benefits; Mutual Health Fund; Solidarity Income Benefit (RSO); Social Pension Benefit; Social Security National Institute). Cambodia: 6 (Pilot for the ILO dashboard on SP statistics; COVID-19 cash transfer programme for ID Poor Households (Family Package); 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; Identification mechanisms of the Disability Allowance Programme; Performance budgeting manual). Colombia: 1 (Toolbox for a Colombia with social protection for Colombians, migrants and returnees). Côte d'Ivoire: 2 (Social Regime for the Independent Workers (RSTI) and Health Insurance Scheme (CMU)) Ethiopia: 8 (POESSA; social protection monitoring instrument for the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs; Urban Productive Safety Net Programme; Rural Productive Safety Net Programme; Federal Social Protection Platform established; KoboCollect; Humanitarian Cash Transfer Guide for the Internal Displaced People; UPSNP Payroll and Attendance Sheet System) Nepal: 4 (Social Security Fund; Disability targeted SP programme; Beti Bachaw Beti Padao; Social Security Allowance has new Operating Procedures and Distribution Guidelines, as well as identification mechanisms for persons with disabilities;). Nigeria: 2 (Unified Registry of Beneficiaries (URB);Rapid Respond Registry (RRR)) Paraguay: 1 (Social Protection System Vamos) Senegal: 4 (Pilot for the ILO dashboard on SP statistics; Carte d'égalité de chances; Unified National Register; *Regime Simplifié des Petits Contribuables*) Sri Lanka: 1 (Social protection subcommittee created by the Ministry of Labour) Togo: 2 (Old-age pension; NOVISSI Programme)

	Strategic objectives	Outcome Indicators	Baseline	Target	Results	Results statement
						Uganda: 4 (Senior Citizen Grant; Cash Plus Urban Social Protection Programme; Service Delivery Standards for Social Protection; M&E Framework for the Girls Empowering Girls programme)
		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)	16.5%	Not set	23.0%	Number of programmes not available. Number of countries providing gender-disaggregated data for the ILO social protection database: 3 (Cambodia, Cabo Verde and Ecuador). Number of countries providing data on social protection coverage of persons with severe disabilities for the ILO social protection database: 18 (Bangladesh; Burkina Faso; Cabo Verde; Cambodia; Colombia; Ecuador; Ethiopia; Kenya; Kyrgyzstan; Lao PDR; Myanmar; Nepal; Nigeria; Paraguay; Perú; Senegal; Sri Lanka and Viet Nam). Proportion of persons receiving disability cash benefits to the number of persons with severe disabilities (SDG 1.3.1): **Baseline Approach 1**: Burkina Faso: 0.3% (2020); Cambodia: pending; Ethiopia: 1.3% (2020); Nepal: 17.3% (2020); Paraguay: 16.2% (2016). **Approach 1 (2022 or latest available year - preliminary)**: Burkina Faso: 0.3%; Cambodia: pending; Ethiopia: 1.3%; Nepal: 31.7%; Paraguay; 16.9%; Senegal 5.4%. **Baseline Approach 2 (1st call):** 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). **Approach 2 (1st call) (2022 or latest available year - preliminary)**: Bangladesh: 43.5%; Cabo Verde: 30.9%; Ecuador: 41.7%; Myanmar: 10.6% (2020); Nigeria: 2.1%; Peru: 12.9%; Sri Lanka: 18%. **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). **Approach 2 (2nd call) (2022 or latest available year - preliminary)**: Colombia: 8.7%; Kenya: 2.4%; Kyrgyzstan: 100%; Lao PDR: 0.3%; Viet Nam: 85.1%. **Baseline Source:** World Social Protection Data Dashboard (https://www.social-protection.org/gimi/WSPDB.action?id=19); latest date available. Gender disaggregated data is not available. **Result Source:** Preliminary data for SDG 1.3.1 – to be validated in World Social Protection Report (2023-2025) (forthcoming)

	Strategic objectives	Outcome Indicators	Baseline	Target	Results	Results statement
	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	0	2	**3**	Angola: 1 (National Social Action Policy) 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: 1 (National Integrated Social Protection Framework)
		3.2) Number of programmes with improved shock-responsiveness in line with population needs	0	11	16	Bangladesh: 1 (Employment Retention through Subsidy Disbursement mechanism) Burkina Faso: 1 (Programme supporting the autonomy of poor and vulnerable households (PAMPV)) Cambodia: 2 (COVID-19 cash transfer programme for ID Poor; Shock-responsive Family Package) Ecuador: 1 (Unemployment insurance scheme) Ethiopia: 2 (Rural and Urban Productive Safety Net Programmes; Internally Displaced Persons Programme) Kenya: 1 (Extension of social health insurance to refugees) Malawi: 1 (COVID-19 Urban Cash Intervention) Myanmar: 1 (Unemployment Benefit Insurance System) Nigeria: 1 (National Social Registry) Paraguay: 1 (Vamos). Peru: 1 (Unemployment Protection Scheme) Senegal: 1 (National Unified registry) Sri Lanka: 1 (Immediate cash-transfer measure to support workers in the tourism sector) Uganda: 1 (Urban cash plus social protection programme for adolescent girls)
		3.3) Shock-related impact indicators[6]	0	1	2	Burkina Faso: 2 impact indicators linked to shocks in the draft SNPS awaiting validation by stakeholders

[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

Angola	**National Policy for Social Action adopted in 2023** The development of this policy followed the Assessment Based National Dialogue (ABND) process over 18 months, resulting in a comprehensive analysis of the adequacy, coverage, and funding gaps in Angola's social protection system.	**Programme-based and gender-based budgeting established and used for 2022 national budget** A programme-based budget manual and associated action plan was also developed by an inter-ministerial working group led by the Ministry of Finance. It outlines specific actions aimed at improving the financial governance of the social protection system.	**36,000 children covered by cash transfers** The 2022 National Budget extended social protection coverage to children under 5 living in extreme poverty.
Burkina Faso	**Share of national budget allocated to social protection increased by more than 50%** Budget allocations for social protection have risen from 1.84% in 2019 to 2.49% in 2020, 3.18% in 2021 and 3.11% in 2022, in view of the national security situation, which has resulted in 1,882,391 internally displaced persons as at 31/12/2022, 52% of whom are children. In addition, endogenous resources are being mobilised to support the care of people affected by the security and humanitarian crisis.	**Single social register created and implemented** Adoption of the single social register to strengthen the national social protection system and develop a social protection adapted to shocks. As a result of the pilot phase in the two target regions, 140,739 poor and vulnerable households had been registered by 31 July 2023.	**Strategy to extend the Universal Health Insurance Scheme (RAMU) to the informal economy adopted** The validation of the strategy enables Burkina Faso to have an operational tool for RAMU implementation, that is initially targeting 15% of the population, which equates to 3,300,000 individuals from both public and private sectors, including informal economy actors, to be covered by 2025.
Cambodia	**Over 1.3 million workers in the private sector covered by new contributory pension scheme** The new scheme, launched in October 2022, ensures effective coverage of these workers in the events of old-age, incapacity or disability, survivorship, and death.	**Nearly 18,000 female workers of the garment sector covered by temporary cash transfer** Women working on the garment sector who gave birth and were suspended from work due to COVID-19 were eligible for the temporary cash transfer, as well as for training on soft skills and OSH.	**More than 230,000 persons with disabilities with better access to social protection** New Disability Identification Mechanism implemented in 25 provinces allowed more structured and easier access to social protection, social care and employment opportunities for PwD
Ethiopia	**379,000 internally displaced persons benefited from shock responsive cash transfers** SP&PFM supported the national authorities in 6 regions to rapidly respond to the extremely unstable humanitarian situation across the country in 2022 to deliver shock responsive cash transfers to IDPs affected by conflict, droughts, and floods.	**27 journalists trained to promote disability inclusion in social protection** SP&PFM organised the capacity building activity to foster the development of media content and advocacy material that contribute towards strengthening the communication and visibility of disability mainstreaming within social protection systems.	**40 representatives from trade unions, workers' and employers' organisations engaged to promote coverage extension to informal workers** Activity promoted by SP&PFM was carried out within efforts of promoting capacity building on improving Social Protection to formal private business sector and extension to informal economy workers.

Nepal	**662,201 workers registered in the Social Security Fund (SSF)** By mid-July 2023, the number of workers registered in the SSF more than increased by more than 5 times, from a baseline of 147,643 in 2019. While this has been a result of the slow maturation of the schemes, SP&PFM also worked closely with the MoLESS, the SSF, and social partners in communications and awareness as well as on extensive orientation and trainings on contribution-based social security in Nepal.	**1,900 marginalized households covered by cash transfer programme** This shock responsive programme, implemented by SP&PFM in coordination with Jaleshwar Municipality of Madhesh Province, provides support to landless, daily wagers and families with disabilities and children under 5 in flood prone areas in the Municipality.	**Extension of contribution-based social security to workers in the informal sector and self-employed** Critically, the Government also started taking effective steps towards moving in a coordinated and integrated approach for formalization in the country with the Formalization Action Plan endorsed in August 2022, an important step towards formalization of enterprises and workers in informal employment. In December 2022, regulations for expansion of social security schemes to workers in informal employment and self-employed was announced with expected implementation to begin in April 2023.
Paraguay	**New single instrument for collecting sociodemographic information applied in 2,732 households** The Ficha de Protección Social Integrada (FIPS) was applied to 25% do the population of the Villeta Disctrict. This tool seeks to unify the different mechanisms used by national authorities to collect information for the design of social policies and the provision of social services.	**142 officials (over 80% women) from more than 34 institutions trained to monitor and evaluate social protection programmes in the context of results-based budgeting** SP&PFM developed and rolled-out a university diploma course on public finance management for the design and management of social protection programmes within the context of the Social Protection System ¡Vamos!. This was a tailored educational program and a developed diploma transferred to a prestigious local educational institution for continuous implementation beyond the project.	**17 officials from the Ministry of Finance participated in experience-exchange mission with counterparts in Chile** Mission was carried out to exchange experiences between the two countries on monitoring and evaluation of social protection policies and programmes within the framework of results-based budgeting.
Senegal	**Over 1,8 million persons covered by the social registry** Over 210,000 households added to the social registry.	**Benefit level of family security grant increased by 40%** Reallocation of public expenditure in favour of social programmes meant that the family grant benefit increased from 25,000 FCFA to 35,000 FCFA from April 2023. This benefit has direct impact on 2.7 million people.	**Social protection and financing network set up by the Senegalese parliament** The network will reinforce social protection system and norms, extension strategies, financing approaches and programme-based budgeting, thus supporting the sustainability of the measures taken and their impact in the long run.
Uganda	**189 national stakeholders trained for effective and sustainable social protection** Capacity building trainings were delivered to policy makers and legislators, government officials and trade union representatives for the implementation and monitoring of effective gender-sensitive and disability inclusive social protection systems and programmes.	**148 girls supported to return to school and 223 supported to attend vocational training** SP&PFM supported the Girls Empowering Girls initiative (Uganda's Urban Social Protection Programme for Adolescent Girls) to ensure cash transfers, mentorship and referral to services for adolescent girls in urban areas. 75 girls with disabilities were also supported.	**4,000 older persons mobilized and registered for accessing the Senior Citizens Grant** Elderly citizens of 80 years of age and above eligible for the grant were not receiving it due to lack of national identity cards or to identity cards with wrong data. Receiving the new ID cards allowed them access to the grant.

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

Approach 2 – first call (2020 -2021)		
Bangladesh	**Created the Employment Retention through Subsidy Disbursement mechanism, benefiting 90,692 workers across 223 small and medium enterprises in ready-made-garment factories**	
Cabo Verde	**Over 85,000 persons, including workers in the informal economy, added to single social registry**	**Developed an alternative payment mechanism for social benefits**
Côte d'Ivoire	**Extended social insurance coverage to an additional 65,000 self-employed workers**	**Expanded health insurance coverage to 7,000 more workers in the informal economy**
Ecuador	**Conducted an evaluation of the unemployment insurance scheme to expand its coverage and enhance its responsiveness to future crises** This valuation includes three reform scenarios for the insurance aimed at improving access conditions to the benefit to promote greater coverage of affiliates to Unemployment Insurance, while ensuring its sustainability.	**Action plan approved with three scenarios for reforming Unemployment Insurance** The purpose was to align its parameters with those stipulated in Part IV of the Social Security Convention (Minimum Standards), 1952 (No. 102), and to promote an expansion of the coverage of the current scheme.
Malawi	**Conducted a cost analysis of the Social Protection Floor and assessed the fiscal space for social protection** These assessments support the National Social Support Policy Review processes, as the government considers broadening its scope to include social insurance schemes.	**New capacity-building package on Social Protection Financing and Financial Management** SP&PFM supported the development of the module for the TRANSFORM capacity building programme. It contributed to enhancing the knowledge and capacities of senior government officers on financial management and financing mechanisms for social protection.
Myanmar	**Designed unemployment benefits and conducted a cost assessment of the unemployment insurance scheme**	
Nigeria	**Harmonized the National Registry and Shock-Responsive Registry, identifying 893,512 new eligible beneficiaries**	
Peru	**Comprehensive Social Protection Scheme for Unemployment approved** Approved in April 2022, SP&PFM supported the drafting and submission of the new unemployment protection scheme law to parliamentarians, developed through inclusive social dialogue and an actuarial valuation of the scheme.	
Sri Lanka	**Designed and implemented a COVID-19 cash-transfer measure to support workers in the tourism sector, informing a total of 1.7 million people about their entitlement under this measure**	
Togo	**Universal Health Insurance Law adopted** This new law notably expands the legal coverage of social protection in health to more than three million people, of whom 52% are women.	**Old-age pension scheme adapted to workers in the informal economy** The approval by the National Social Security Fund enabled the initiation of the operationalization of affiliating informal economy workers to social security

Approach 2 – second call (2022 -2023)			
Colombia	**More than 16 million people are now better informed of their rights and entitlements under the applicable social protection system** The nationwide "Rights also migrate" campaign has reached out to migrant workers, refugees and returnees.	**Launch of a toolkit to promote social protection for Colombians, migrants and returnees** Educational tool that aims to raise awareness among territorial officials working with migrants about the national security system and its affiliation mechanisms.	**The Migrant Bird Tour of social protection reached seven regions of the country** The tour made it possible to validate, together with the tripartite constituents, the findings of the public policy to extend social protection to Colombians, migrants and returnees.
Kenya	**Designed a universal maternity income benefit** Feasibility study was concluded following consultations with stakeholders to build a consensus on policy options, aiming to provide income security after delivery and thereby ensuring the health of mother and child, particularly for women working in the informal economy	**Developed a national strategy to extend social health protection coverage to populations left behind** The new National Health Insurance Fund (NHIF) strategy (2023-2027) will aim to cover workers in the informal economy and vulnerable groups, including refugees	**Rapid assessment of National Health Insurance Fund (NHIF) functions and operations conducted and Beneficiary Assessment done** These activities support the development of the NHIF strategy to extend social protection coverage, especially to workers in the informal economy, and improve NHIF operations and service delivery
Kyrgyzstan	**Adoption of improved national policy and budget framework for the inclusion of persons with disabilities (PwD)** The National Programme "Inclusive Country" (2023-2030) enhances disability inclusiveness in line with international social security standards, with key performance indicators and outcome-based budgeting	**25 Government officials trained on budget planning for disability-inclusive social protection** Capacity building activities targeted members of the Ministry of Labour, Social Security and Migration to improve budget planning and monitoring of social protection budget for persons with disabilities	**40 representatives of organisations of PwD and social partners trained on public hearings and oversight of the social protection budget** The training was followed by a public discussion on the implementation, revision and monitoring of the quota system for the employment of persons with disabilities, resulting in recommendations for its re-design and improvement
Lao People's Democratic Republic	**Valuation of the National Social Security Fund carried out to strengthen financial sustainability and shock responsiveness** The actuarial valuation, which included assessing options to improve the Fund's long-term sustainability and the impact of COVID-19 payouts, will provide a valuable evidence base and findings to inform the forthcoming (2024) amendment of the Social Security Law.	**Actuarial Working Committee established, comprising 12 permanent members, including 8 women** Technical trainings were carried out to strengthen Lao Social Security Organisation's (LSSO) and National Health Insurance Bureau's (NHIB) data management, data analysis and planning capacities.	**Evidence-based policy recommendations validated by Government on how to extend social protection coverage to informal workers** The policy recommendations were based on quantitative analysis and field work to better understand the characteristics of informal workers, households and small and medium-sized enterprises. The findings were presented at two multi-stakeholder workshops and will also inform the amendment of the Social Security Law in 2024.

Viet Nam	**New Party's Resolution 42-NQ/TW endorsed at the highest political level** The resolution will shape the new direction for reforming social policies in Viet Nam to 2030 and vision to 2045, reflecting the key messages advocated by the ILO.	**Gender training package for policy advocacy in Social Protection finalised and uploaded to Viet Nam Women Union's websites** The package will improve gender responsiveness and sensitivity in the implementation of Social Protection in Viet Nam. It has been implemented by the Viet Nam's Women's Union, contributing to the capacity building of its staff at central and local levels to actively participate in the policy discussion and dialogues to promote gender equality in social protection in Vietnam.	**Social security legislation and maternity protection evaluated with a view to ratifying Convention No. 102** Reports and policy briefs were produced identifying main coverage gaps and setting viable options for expanding maternity protection through a multi-tiered maternity benefits system towards universal coverage.
Zambia	**Evaluation of the National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS)** A Real-Time NHIS Indicator Reporting Dashboard was developed, providing daily reports to the management team on the performance of the scheme on key indicators thus informing decision making processes.	**21 officials of the National Health Insurance Management Authority and the Ministry of Labour and Social Security participated in capacity building activities** Activities focused on introducing actuarial valuation principles, introducing the ILO/HEALTH MODEL and identifying required data for the actuarial valuation.	**Costing exercises to expand social health insurance coverage to non-contributory members carried out** Estimation of costs provided the basis for developing financing options to ensure the scheme's sustainability while extending NHIS coverage.

Annex 5. Communication and visibility[1]

SP&PFM Programme website

www.socialprotection-pfm.org



Approach 1:

In English: Angola, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Ethiopia, Nepal, Paraguay, Senegal and Uganda.
In French: Angola, Burkina Faso, Cambodge, Éthiopie, Népal, Ouganda, Paraguay et Sénégal.
In Spanish: Angola, Burkina Faso, Camboya, Etiopía, Nepal, Paraguay, Senegal y Uganda.

First call for proposals – Approach 2:

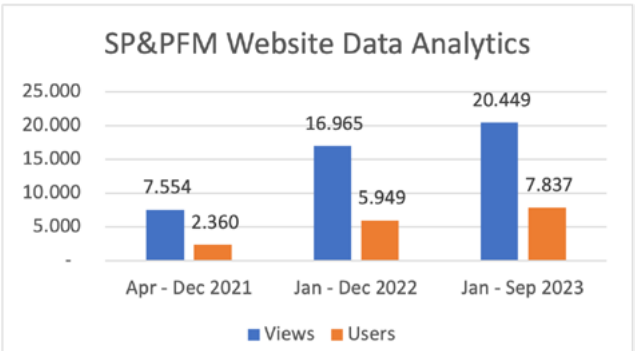
In English: Bangladesh, Cabo Verde, Cote d'Ivoire, Ecuador, Malawi, Myanmar, Nigeria, Peru, Sri Lanka and Togo.
In French: Bangladesh, Cabo Verde, Côte d'Ivoire, Équateur, Malawi, Myanmar, Nigéria, Pérou, Sri Lanka et Togo.
In Spanish: Bangladesh, Cabo Verde, Côte d'Ivoire, Ecuador, Malawi, Myanmar,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

Second call for proposals – Approach 2:

In English: Colombia, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Viet Nam, Zambia
In French: Colombie, Kenya, Kirghizistan, Laos, Viet Nam et Zambie.
In Spanish: Colombia, Kenia, Kirguistán, Laos, Vietnam y Zambia.

N° of published news:

In English: 115 (https://socialprotection-pfm.org/events/)
In French: 23 (https://socialprotection-pfm.org/events-fr/)
In Spanish: 26 (https://socialprotection-pfm.org/events-es/)



1 This communication annex shows global communication products. Please refer to country reports for country communication and visibility products

International Symposium on Improving Synergies between Social Protection and Public Finance Management

- ▶ Event page
- ▶ ILO Live (event recording)
- ▶ News story

Banners displayed during the Symposium







ILO Live page for the Symposium, ILO home page during the event, and news story published on ilo.org





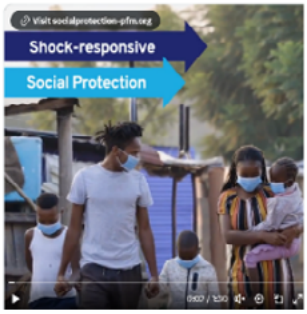


Video shorts released to promote the International Symposium (Disability, Financing, Gender, Shock-responsive)





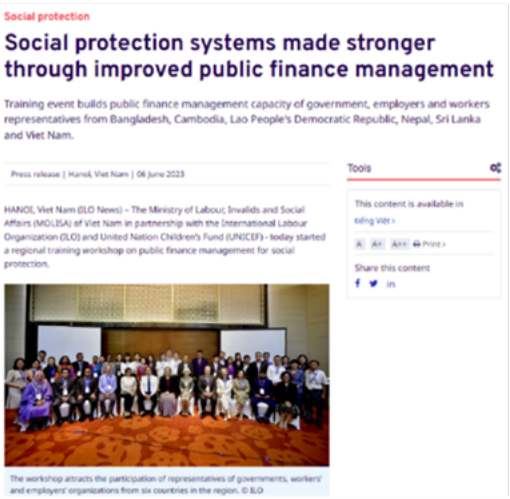




Photos from the International Symposium




Regional training on social protection and public finance management– Viet Nam, June 6-8 2023



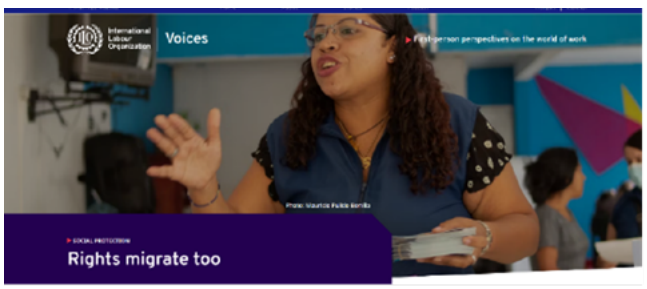


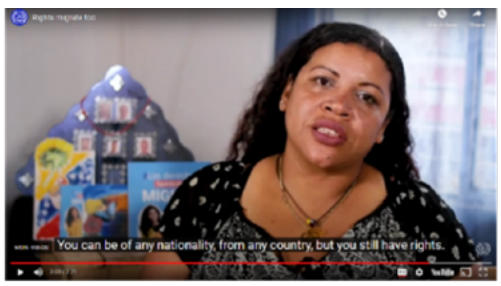

Regional training on social protection and public finance management– Senegal, September 6-8 2023





Human interest video and first person blog post released on ILO Voices platform





Webinars

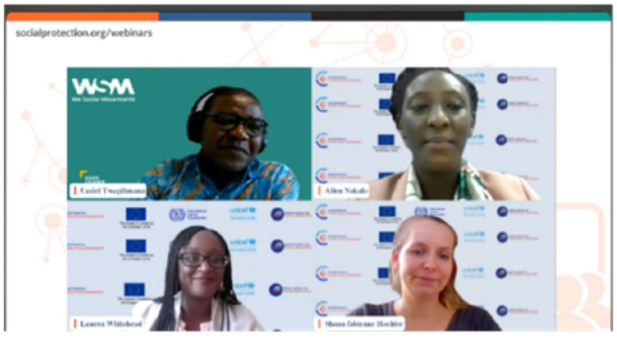
Webinar	Date	Attendees	Materials
Making public finance management work for social protection, lessons learned from Senegal and Nepal	25/11/21	62	Agenda - Presentation - Recording
Financing shock responsive social protection systems	29/09/22	117	Agenda - Presentation - Recording
Financing disability-inclusive social protection systems	09/02/23	188	Agenda - Presentation - Recording
Financing gender-responsive social protection systems	09/03/23	216	Agenda - Presentation - Recording
USP2030 & SP&PFM technical exchange on the extension of social protection to workers in the informal economy	19-20/04/23	178	Agenda Day 1 Presentation Day 1 Recording Day 1 Agenda Day 2 Presentation Day 2 Recording Day 2 Blog post

Screenshots from webinars













Social media

Twitter

ILO: @soc_protection 2021-23 | Posts: 70 | Impressions: 93.1k | Engagement rate: 3.0%
2023 | Posts: 34 | Impressions: 23.7k | Engagement rate: 4.5%
2022 | Posts: 15 | Impressions: 6.8k | Engagement rate: 6.8%
2021 | Posts: 21 | Impressions: 54.6k | Engagement rate: 1.9%

UNICEF: @UNICEFSocPolicy 2021-23 | Posts: 45
2023 | Posts: 28 | Impressions: 31.6k + 142k impressions on UNICEF Nepal reposts
2022 | Posts: 9 | Statistics not available
2021 | Posts: 8 | Impressions: 12.3k | Engagement rate: 3.7%

LinkedIn

ILO: linkedin.com/company/social-protection-platform
2022 – 2023: | Posts: 30 | Impressions: 22,707 | Engagement rate: 6.7%

Instagram

ILO: @socialprot3ction 2020 – 2023 | Posts: 33 | Engagement statistics not available

Tweets on UNICEF specialized channel on Social Policy

(18,000 followers by 30 September 2023) | Posts: 45 | Engagement statistics not available



https://twitter.com/UNICEFSocPolicy/status/1674442676513517568

Impressions: 851



https://twitter.com/UNICEFSocPolicy/status/1674028689481248769

Impressions: 649



https://twitter.com/UNICEFSocPolicy/status/1674010052116529152

Impressions: 271



https://twitter.com/UNICEFSocPolicy/status/1673654771394420736

Impressions: 575



https://twitter.com/UNICEFSocPolicy/status/1673605989428260864

Impressions: 360



https://twitter.com/UNICEFSocPolicy/status/1673284972583718913

Impressions: 772



https://twitter.com/UNICEFSocPolicy/status/1672922595874799618

Impressions: 1,885



https://twitter.com/UNICEFSocPolicy/status/1672560197833748481

Impressions: 2,157



https://twitter.com/UNICEFSocPolicy/status/1671511349648580617

Impressions: 727



https://twitter.com/UNICEFSocPolicy/status/1671138634093989888

Impressions: 463



https://twitter.com/UNICEFSocPolicy/status/1656262589284843521

Impressions: 666



https://twitter.com/UNICEFSocPolicy/status/1648340485067374592

Impressions: 1,964



https://twitter.com/UNICEFSocPolicy/status/1646577729880424450

Impressions: 1,258



https://twitter.com/unicef_nepal/status/1643177839380791296

Impressions: 88,000



https://twitter.com/UNICEFSocPolicy/status/1636679194481418240

Impressions: 1,472



https://twitter.com/UNICEFSocPolicy/status/1635994516346789892

Impressions: 1,404



https://twitter.com/SP_Gateway/status/1634539670963888128

Repost socialprotection.org
Impressions: 450



https://twitter.com/UNICEFSocPolicy/status/1634231819674501120

Impressions: 825



https://twitter.com/UNICEFSocPolicy/status/1633816751342338049

Impressions: 294



https://twitter.com/UNICEFSocPolicy/status/1633482419021008899

Impressions: 767



https://twitter.com/UNICEFSocPolicy/status/1633120881722417154

Impressions: 6,577



https://twitter.com/SP_Gateway/status/1624347517755469827

Impressions: 564



https://twitter.com/UNICEFSocPolicy/status/1624087879218565125

Impressions: 2,014



https://twitter.com/SP_Gateway/status/1623660485529968641

Repost socialprotection.org

Impressions: 352



https://twitter.com/UNICEFSocPolicy/status/1623322750029819907

Impressions: 825



https://twitter.com/UNICEFSocPolicy/status/1622935983627837440

Impressions: 2,890



https://twitter.com/unicef_nepal/status/1616042160394014722

Repost UNICEF Nepal

Impressions: 53’900 views



https://twitter.com/UNICEFSocPolicy/status/1610965710154375168

Impressions: 539



https://twitter.com/UNICEFSocPolicy/status/1605906278403948550

Impressions: 410



https://twitter.com/UNICEFSocPolicy/status/1602332899214299136

Statistics not available



https://twitter.com/UNICEFSocPolicy/status/1596138370844893184

Statistics not available



https://twitter.com/UNICEFSocPolicy/status/1588182509309034498

Statistics not available



https://twitter.com/UNICEFSocPolicy/status/1583087860428963840

Statistics not available



https://twitter.com/UNICEFSocPolicy/status/1577728718700777500

Statistics not available



https://twitter.com/UNICEFSocPolicy/status/1575418271926476802

Statistics not available



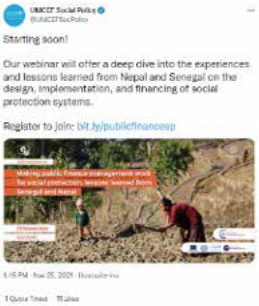
https://twitter.com/UNICEFSocPolicy/status/1575047706275217408

Statistics not available



https://twitter.com/UNICEFSocPolicy/status/1574725573422759936

Statistics not available



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

(6,400 followers by 30 September 2023) Impressions: 93.1k | Engagement rate: 3.0%



https://twitter.com/ilo/status/1674045829705785347

Repost of ILO
Impressions : 1,745



https://twitter.com/soc_protection/status/1684210187928846342

Impressions: 314

Engagement: 15



https://twitter.com/soc_protection/status/1681671285158424577

Impressions: 129

Engagement: 11



https://twitter.com/soc_protection/status/1681671279970066439

Impressions: 430

Engagement: 10



https://twitter.com/soc_protection/status/1681308979908214784

Impressions: 586

Engagement: 31



https://twitter.com/soc_protection/status/1679468122665803776

Impressions: 648

Engagement: 27



https://twitter.com/ilo/status/1678434176847040513

Repost of ILO
Impressions : 4,319



https://twitter.com/ilo/status/1674045829705785347

Repost of ILO
Impressions : 2,072



https://twitter.com/soc_protection/status/1674011673412214784

Impressions: 772

Engagement: 69



https://twitter.com/soc_protection/status/1673727784743497731

Impressions: 759

Engagement: 53



https://twitter.com/soc_protection/status/1673598283493548032

Impressions: 677

Engagement: 67



https://twitter.com/soc_protection/status/1673301806045175809

Impressions: 665

Engagement: 34



https://twitter.com/soc_protection/status/1672193524811329538

Impressions: 616

Engagement: 58



https://twitter.com/soc_protection/status/1671127938496954369

Impressions: 1261

Engagement: 91



https://twitter.com/soc_protection/status/1667150010981445633

Impressions: 1857

Engagement: 47



https://twitter.com/soc_protection/status/1666539137116131329

Impressions: 845

Engagement: 31



https://twitter.com/soc_protection/status/1658149706927685633

Impressions: 743

Engagement: 16



https://twitter.com/soc_protection/status/1648965468881928192

Impressions: 1258

Engagement: 28



https://twitter.com/soc_protection/status/1648603880530296832

Impressions: 1089

Engagement: 43



https://twitter.com/soc_protection/status/1648603880530296832

Impressions: 628

Engagement: 18



https://twitter.com/soc_protection/status/1648240806161948673

Impressions: 1326

Engagement: 25



https://twitter.com/soc_protection/status/1647896538901872640

Impressions: 2168

Engagement: 98



https://twitter.com/soc_protection/status/1646522431954382850

Impressions: 522

Engagement: 30



https://twitter.com/soc_protection/status/1646183217077125120

Impressions: 589

Engagement: 35



https://twitter.com/soc_protection/status/1643971421255925760

Impressions: 790

Engagement: 21



https://twitter.com/soc_protection/status/1637868480337698837

Impressions: 625

Engagement: 30



https://twitter.com/soc_protection/status/1635561427627810817

Impressions: 389

Engagement: 15



https://twitter.com/soc_protection/status/1633876726702034945

Impressions: 286

Engagement: 34



https://twitter.com/soc_protection/status/1623668041530871808

Impressions: 183

Engagement: 5



https://twitter.com/soc_protection/status/1622671747152584714

Impressions: 258

Engagement: 7



https://twitter.com/soc_protection/status/1622671744661168146

Impressions: 245

Engagement: 7



https://twitter.com/soc_protection/status/1622671740957597702

Impressions: 1107

Engagement: 37



https://twitter.com/soc_protection/status/1612380317050105857

Impressions: 545

Engagement: 24



https://twitter.com/soc_protection/status/1604860902720778245

Impressions : 267

Engagement: 75



https://twitter.com/soc_protection/status/1601276725761290240

Impressions : 241

Engagement: 36



https://twitter.com/soc_protection/status/1599204318225104897

Impressions : 562

Engagement: 35



https://twitter.com/soc_protection/status/1599182032063823872

Impressions : 253

Engagement: 11



https://twitter.com/soc_protection/status/1586009618802610177

Impressions : 291

Engagement: 26



https://twitter.com/soc_protection/status/1580106741848543232

Impressions : 629

Engagement: 78



https://twitter.com/soc_protection/status/1579375813652516869

Impressions : 514

Engagement: 36



https://twitter.com/soc_protection/status/1575472071383158787

Impressions : 240

Engagement: 3



https://twitter.com/soc_protection/status/1574670984002473984

Impressions : 698

Engagement: 25



https://twitter.com/soc_protection/status/1570457092800102400

Impressions : 288

Engagement: 21



https://twitter.com/soc_protection/status/1569269051708346372

Impressions : 1150

Engagement: 62



https://twitter.com/soc_protection/status/1553004916964298752

Impressions : 301

Engagement: 26



https://twitter.com/soc_protection/status/1552657508505751554

Impressions : 697

Engagement: 54



https://twitter.com/soc_protection/status/1604860902720778245

Impressions : 233

Engagement: 14



https://twitter.com/soc_protection/status/1536999789413408769

Impressions : 467

Engagement: 30



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

Impressions: 1,051

Engagement: 29



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

Impressions: 636

Engagement: 21



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

Retweeted



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

Impressions: 2,102

Engagement: 53



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

Impressions: 634

Engagement: 30



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

Impressions: 1,368

Engagement: 27



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

Impressions: 456

Engagement: 12



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

Impressions: 1,029

Engagement: 32



https://twitter.com/soc_protection/status/1401843386152333314

Impressions: 909

Engagement: 29



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

Impressions: 5,267

Engagement: 59



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

Retweeted



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 LinkedIn linkedin.com/company/social-protection-platform

(5,131 followers by 30 September 2023) | 30 posts | Reach: 22.7k | Engagement rate: 6.7%



https://www.linkedin.com/feed/update/urn:li:activity:7089978553311617024/

Impressions: 917
Engagement rate: 3.7%



https://www.linkedin.com/feed/update/urn:li:activity:7087444275587637249/

Impressions: 961
Engagement rate: 3.9%

Video viewed 414 times



https://www.linkedin.com/feed/update/urn:li:activity:7087077257332051970/

Impressions: 731
Engagement rate: 3.4%



https://www.linkedin.com/feed/update/urn:li:activity:7085244052824039424/

Impressions: 563
Engagement rate: 4.4%



https://www.linkedin.com/feed/update/urn:li:activity:7079778068491313152/

Impressions: 565
Engagement rate: 4.4%



https://www.linkedin.com/feed/update/urn:li:activity:7079497065734533121/

Impressions: 987
Engagement rate: 8.2%



https://www.linkedin.com/feed/update/urn:li:activity:7079364545395224577/

Impressions: 1065
Engagement rate: 6.9%



https://www.linkedin.com/feed/update/urn:li:activity:7079068463410896896/

Impressions: 927
Engagement rate: 5.8%



https://www.linkedin.com/feed/update/urn:li:activity:7077959777825234944/

Impressions: 780
Engagement rate: 6.9%



https://www.linedin.com/feed/update/urn:li:activity:7076893867370762240/

Impressions: 786
Engagement rate: 6.7%



https://www.linkedin.com/feed/update/urn:li:activity:7072916003273207808/

Impressions: 1404
Engagement rate: 9%



https://www.linkedin.com/feed/update/urn:li:activity:7063899223221493760/

Impressions: 786
Engagement rate: 19.5%



https://www.linkedin.com/feed/update/urn:li:activity:7061682734078775297/

Impressions: 669
Engagement rate: 4.6%



https://www.linkedin.com/feed/update/urn:li:activity:7056607867558055936/

Impressions: 1482
Engagement rate: 8.2%



https://www.linkedin.com/feed/update/urn:li:activity:7054731691403173888/

Impressions: 877
Engagement rate: 5.1%



https://www.linkedin.com/feed/update/urn:li:activity:7054370114921476096/

Impressions: 587
Engagement rate: 3.6%



https://www.linkedin.com/feed/update/urn:li:activity:7053665763831758848/

Impressions: 493
Engagement rate: 6.7%



https://www.linkedin.com/feed/update/urn:li:activity:7052291555239292930/

Impressions: 1150
Engagement rate: 9.9%



https://www.linkedin.com/feed/update/urn:li:activity:7051951050416607232/

Impressions: 523
Engagement rate: 4.6%



https://www.linkedin.com/feed/update/urn:li:activity:7049738026893103104/

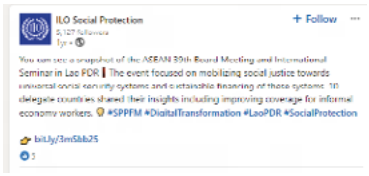
Impressions: 975
Engagement rate: 8.2%



https://www.linkedin.com/feed/update/urn:li:activity:7043635432365944832/

Impressions : 1253

Engagement: 9.1%



https://www.linkedin.com/feed/update/urn:li:activity:7041332395995754496/

Impressions : 875

Engagement: 1.4%



https://www.linkedin.com/feed/update/urn:li:activity:7039641284092784640/

Impressions : 773

Engagement: 9.1%



https://www.linkedin.com/feed/update/urn:li:activity:7028677507457392640/

Impressions : 701

Engagement rate: 5.8%



https://www.linkedin.com/feed/update/urn:li:activity:7018142739896623104/

Impressions : 543

Engagement rate: 5.0%



https://www.linkedin.com/feed/update/urn:li:activity:7004971725067046912/

Impressions : 922

Engagement rate: 4.1%



https://www.linkedin.com/feed/update/urn:li:activity:7004944554596421632/

Impressions : 412

Engagement rate: 0.7%

Posts on ILO Social Protection Instagram @socialprot3ction

(2,900 followers by 31 September 2023) | 33 posts | Engagement statistics not available



https://www.instagram.com/p/Cu4h0wjgKCZ/?hl=en



https://www.instagram.com/p/Cu16El2oB8b/?hl=en



https://www.instagram.com/p/Ct9LkLtrR5u/?hl=en



https://www.instagram.com/p/CtM8_SdrL5E/?hl=en



https://www.instagram.com/p/CsRUontrHo0/?hl=en



https://www.instagram.com/p/CsBdp2RIulx/?hl=en



https://www.instagram.com/p/CrdbeBPoBBs/?hl=en



https://www.instagram.com/p/Cq8Qy6no7zj/?hl=en



https://www.instagram.com/p/Cqsl0ODIExp/?hl=en



https://www.instagram.com/p/CqBL4dirmlb/?hl=en



https://www.instagram.com/p/CpxBvNvL2iC/?hl=en



https://www.instagram.com/p/Cpk3O-3LjG0/?hl=en



https://www.instagram.com/p/CoWlkuXL982/?hl=en



https://www.instagram.com/p/CnMH0x6rmGP/?hl=en



https://www.instagram.com/p/Cl9Kc45ooaK/?hl=en



https://www.instagram.com/p/CkQw98hrv6G/?hl=en



https://www.instagram.com/p/Cjm1qzAg8U7/?hl=en



https://www.instagram.com/p/CjhoZvRrCfh/?hl=en



https://www.instagram.com/p/CjAL3MAL_wU/?hl=en



https://www.instagram.com/p/CiZzhYALkAR/?hl=en



https://www.instagram.com/p/CiiSTIvAf3g/?hl=en



https://www.instagram.com/p/CghNGUxszAg/?hl=en



https://www.instagram.com/p/Ce0hUfvrNME/?hl=en



https://www.instagram.com/p/CeETIyIIm_6/?hl=en



https://www.instagram.com/p/CQa1IjthRgV/



https://www.instagram.com/p/CPlV9Erhs7k/



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



https://www.instagram.com/p/CI0a1CLhmWP/?hl=en



https://www.instagram.com/p/CIyLug6hnu4/?hl=en



https://www.instagram.com/p/CIib_Y4BBhY/?hl=en



https://www.instagram.com/p/CIXwm0wh2Rw/?hl=en



https://www.instagram.com/p/CITR6F2hONO/?hl=en



https://www.instagram.com/p/CIQLygaBZM_/?hl=en

Annex 6. Challenges and corrective action of the country projects

Country	Challenges	Corrective action
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. 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 country project developed a knowledge management platform to allow timely and open sharing of information in Portuguese language. The country project worked with 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 remained the most important challenge in Burkina Faso. The security crisis impacted the discussion on social protection, which 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. The country project team worked with the Government in adjusting the country project's implementation arrangements to comply in all its activities and technical services with the legislation regulating international cooperation partnerships, which tends to favour direct funding to the Government for implementing interventions.	While overcoming some issues with the implementation arrangements, the country project carried out capacity-building activities and 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 country project was organized around the nexus between social protection and humanitarian response. Similarly, the ILO and UNICEF on one hand and the World Food Programme and the World Bank on the other began 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 country project activities were at the policy and strategic levels and took place 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, impacted the smooth country project implementation.	To mitigate the impact of the 2021 elections, the country 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.

Country	Challenges	Corrective action
Nepal	The political context and its consequences on staff turnover within the Government posed challenges in building partnerships and implementing activities.	The country 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 nine Paraguayan representatives in the Public Finance for Social Protection Analysts course at the ILO-ITC during the duration of the project.	Against this challenge, the country project worked with the ILO-ITC to adapt the course to the Latin American context and in the Spanish language. This led to the increase in total participants to 54, including from 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 country project adapted its approach to opt for alternative working modalities, such as teaming up with national and international consultants to ensure that both local knowledge and in-depth expertise were leveraged.
Uganda	The political campaigns for the presidential, parliamentary and local elections in early 2021 put a hold on some activities until newly elected officials were sworn into office. The complete lockdown due to the COVID-19 pandemic posed by the Government also restricted or delayed several of the planned activities.	The country project adjusted the time frame and initiatives so that activities, particularly high-level advocacy engagements, were effective. The advocacy also had built-in orientations and introductions to social protection agenda for the newly elected officials. The lockdown was mitigated largely by the use of online platforms.
Approach 2		
Bangladesh	Beyond the Government's prioritization 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 solution was the development of a joint note by the country project, the EU Delegation in Bangladesh and the Ministry of Labour to clarify the differences between the different interventions.
Côte d'Ivoire	The country project faced some delays in administrative processes for contracting national and international consultants.	The national country 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 country project and get a consensus on the recommendations for the parametric reforms to shape a comprehensive unemployment protection system required some time.	The national country project coordinator organized 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 the COVID-19 pandemic	The TRANSFORM training on financing and public finance management was postponed and implemented using a hybrid format. As a mitigation measure for

Country	Challenges	Corrective action
	delayed the implementation of country project activities, such as the TRANSFORM training on financing and public finance management. Turnover of the country project staff also impacted the delivery of activities. There was a national counterpart funding shortfall to implement the country project. The weak government ownership of national social protection programmes was also a challenge.	the country project's staff turnover, the country project leveraged human resources among different ILO projects to support the continuity of activities. The national counterpart funding shortfall to implement the country 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 continued to be leveraged to support the Government in the development of sustainable financing mechanisms for social protection.
Myanmar	The country project 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, international and domestic travel restrictions for Myanmar limited the availability of accurate social protection data. Blockage of bank transfers also represented a major challenge in implementing the activities of the country project.	The country project workplan and activities were amended extensively to reflect the ongoing political turbulence. The country project suspended all engagement with government agencies, including the Social Security Board, 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 country project also cancelled all the awareness-raising, training sessions and consultation meetings that required the participation of the stakeholders. Instead, the country project focused on research, development of training materials and technical studies that were essential for future national consultations.
Nigeria	The second wave of the COVID-19 pandemic in Nigeria delayed the delivery of the country project outputs. The activities that required presential meetings with the main National Social Safety Net Coordinating Office (NASSCO) and stakeholders at regional level could not be organized.	The project rapidly reacted by organizing virtual meetings with the national and regional partners. The biweekly virtual meetings between the country project and NASSCO provided a platform for constant updates on the deliverables. Engagement of local MIS consultants with remote technical support by the MIS specialist of the ILO Global Technical Team at headquarters allowed for process flow between the unified registry of social protection beneficiaries and rapid response registry database.
Peru	The evolution of the COVID-19 pandemic posed continued risk of suspension of the project 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 country project was developed during the process of legislative and presidential elections and transitional government, resulting in very complex context to promote legal reforms, such as the one requiring the approval of an Unemployment Protection Insurance as proposed in the country project.	The country 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 country project team maintained permanent coordination between the project steering group and the Congressional committee responsible for discussions on the social protection system to facilitate the legal process.

Country	Challenges	Corrective action
Sri Lanka	The high turnover in national social protection institutions due to the COVID-19 pandemic led to delays in decision-making, inter-institutional coordination and the start of project activities. The low ownership of the concept of social insurance in the country and the prioritization 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 country project's implementation within the limited time frame of 18 months. Advocacy efforts for more and better investment in social protection were also impacted despite the Government's priority on economic measures over social issues in the stimulus package.	As soon as the restriction measures were lifted, the country project conducted awareness-raising activities in more than a 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 or result on social protection	Intervention related to social protection	Specific objective or result on public finance management	No Multi-annual Indicative Programme
AFRICA				
Angola	Governance of social protection		PFM improved, strengthening domestic revenue mobilization and better efficiency and accountability of public expenditure	
Burkina Faso	Extension, strengthening and improved coordination of social protection and social health protection		Improved public finance management and modernization of public policies (decentralized level)	
Cabo Verde	Strengthening of social protection system to respond to crisis		Legal framework of public finance management, better predictability of external financial aid, rollout of public finance management 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 public finance management through tools to control public expenditures	

	Specific objective or result on social protection	Intervention related to social protection	Specific objective or result on public finance management	No Multi-annual Indicative Programme
Ethiopia				No Multi-annual Indicative Programme
Kenya		Green transition (and role of social protection to support such transformation)	Support to public finance management (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 mobilization 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 public finance management: broadening of the fiscal base, efficiency of public spending, digitalization	
Togo		Universal access to essential services (including social protection services)	Support to public finance management reforms in collaboration with IMF and WB	
Uganda		Social inclusion (through social protection), including for refugees	Strengthened capacities for budget planning and management, domestic	

	Specific objective or result on social protection	Intervention related to social protection	Specific objective or result on public finance management	No Multi-annual Indicative Programme
			resource mobilization 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 public finance management reform (domestic resource mobilization , efficiency of public expenditure, transparency, public participation)	
Kyrgyzstan		Digitalization of public services (including social protection)	More effective and transparent public finance management system, increased domestic resource mobilization	
Lao PDR		Social protection mentioned several times in the document	Improved public finance management	
Myanmar				No Multi-annual

	Specific objective or result on social protection	Intervention related to social protection	Specific objective or result on public finance management	No Multi-annual Indicative Programme
				Indicative Programme
Nepal	Shock-responsive social protection for inclusive green growth			
Sri Lanka	Improved coverage and targeting and delivery of social protection through better policy and digitalization			
Viet Nam	Employment and social protection in line with ILO's Decent work agenda. Improved capacity on gender-responsive social protection		Strengthened capacities for social budgeting, a framework for the measurement of expenditure in social protection programmes and social policies.	
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 public finance management	

	Specific objective or result on social protection	Intervention related to social protection	Specific objective or result on public finance management	No Multi-annual Indicative Programme
Peru	Strengthened universal right-based social protection and social health protection		Improved public finance management and domestic resource mobilization : Tax and social welfare/protection reforms and gender sensitive budgeting	
Paraguay	Implementation of social protection programmes (digitalization), promote employability and formalization through social protection			

Source: Global Europe - Programming | International Partnerships (europa.eu).