

INTEGRATED POLICY PRACTITIONERS' NETWORK

(IPPN)

Connecting knowledge and practitioners to lead integrated approaches to the SDGs

Knowledge Café:

Enabling SDG Acceleration through UN Joint Programming on Social Protection and Leave No One Behind

Wednesday, 17 May 2023



Catalyzing UN Action to Rescue the SDGs: Integrated Social Protection and Leaving No One Behind Joint Programmes

Nenad Rava, Head of Programmes, UN SDG Joint Fund



Integrated Social Protection for Leaving No One Behind

- ✓ Accelerated progress across 11 SDGs (53 targets), focusing on poverty (SDG 1.3 – USP)
- ✓ UNDS reform boosting **UNCT coherence with RC leadership** by fostering joint work, leveraging comparative advantages, and reducing duplication and transaction cost

Integrated approach to vulnerabilities, gender and systemic inequalities

100+ transformative policy solutions, with catalytic financing

Shock-Responsive Social Protection from the outset and to respond to the COVID-19 crisis

Mobilizing development eco-system: **16 UN entities** and over **600 local partners**

■ FINAL GLOBAL REPORT: A collaborative and iterative effort, including in-depth analysis by experts from partnering UN agencies - thank you!

First ever portfolio of the Joint SDG Fund

Investment of USD 69 mill / Total budget of USD 101

35 Joint Programmes in 39 countries (from 114 applications)





Intermediate Outcomes **Development Impact** Outputs Outcomes Inputs Impact 34 joint programmes improved overall UN coherence Leadership of the UN Resident UN reform on SP/LNOB Coordinators strengthened More than 600 partners involved 34 joint programmes avoided supported to deliver more Secretariat in solution development and duplication of efforts for participating integrated, tailored, and of Joint SDG Fund Global outreach and communication, and learning and Global Portfolioimplementation, strategic higher quality solutions to UN organisations Portfolio Management sharing of innovative practices enhanced through the partnerships level good communications, learning and governments Fund's global initiatives and through the global practices on Social sharing of innovative practices Learning from the joint programmes networks of participating UN agencies identified and Protection Strategic direction and informed other countries and the Joint informed portfolio management disseminated SDG Fund at global level including for other JPs 16 UN entities and 2 Regional future thematic portfolios Funding (USD 70 million) Communication Economic Commissions and intermediation Policy and outreach in directly mobilised, and Social protection coverage extended coherence support of Enabling policies synergies catalysed in 39 Poverty and inequalities 30 joint programmes in 29 countries enabled social countries and globally reduced established or improved Operational monitoring across protection representative and and risk management Comprehensiveness of social national improved in 23 Health improved participatory coordination protection improved in 30 countries 30 joint programmes established sectors countries Integrated multimechanisms or improved national Human capital, 114 proposals sectoral policies to representative and participatory Adequacy of social protection entrepreneurship, and submitted and 35 accelerate social coordination mechanisms benefits enhanced in 26 countries productivity increased selected for innovative protection implemented with greater scope and solutions in social Adoption of policies, strategic Social cohesion and political protection scale Social services and/or operational documents stability enhanced Development of 95 integrated delivery/access/quality improved in multi-sectoral policies (30 joint 27 countries 35 Joint Programmes programmes) accelerating SDG established in 39 Healthcare & COVID-19 response progress in terms of scope and 61 Countries policies (25 joint programmes) in Government ownership terms of scale Progress accelerated on management 11 SDGs in portfolio RC Leadership countries in a way that no Institutional, Institutional capabilities 35 joint programmes installed or one is left behind organizational, and human trained capacities (institutional, Food security 28 joint programmes improved capacities strengthened for Staffing organizational, human) for management, coordination registration processes, payment systems, management and coordination of Funding and co-funding data management and statistics and implementation of social protection across resources social protection across sectors/policy areas (USD 32 million) sectors/policy areas ₫ m ÷ Global conventions. norms and standards 147 million people accessed new or 9 countries adopted a Bill 28 joint programmes produced 19 joint programmes contributed Policies and procedures extended social protection. financing, costing and feasibility or Law increasing fiscal to an increase in social space for social analyses as a basis to invest or increase protection public spending ICT systems

Activities

Market analysis and needs assessments

Policy advice Technical support

spending in social protection policies

Partnership building

Resource mobilization

protection

National dialogue and advocacy

(national or local budgets)

Strategic communication

Learning and knowledge sharing Monitoring and risk mitigation

Evaluation



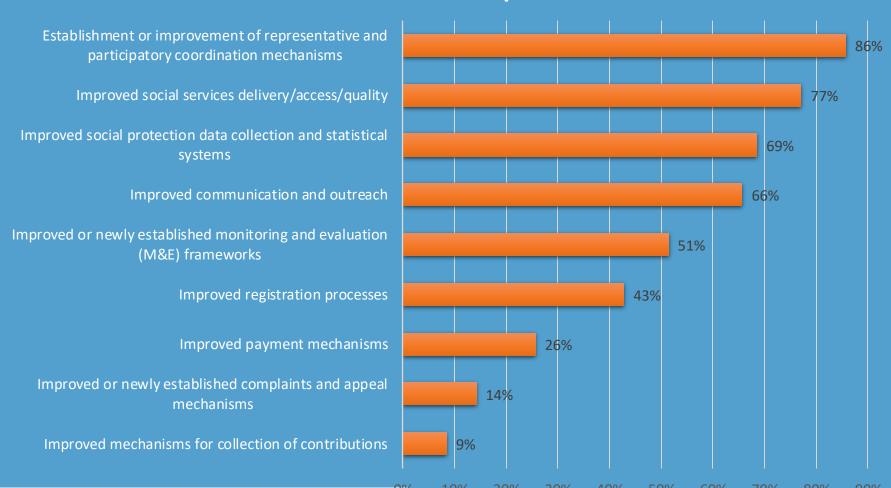


Expanding Social Protection

147 million people benefitted, including from new or extended access to social protection benefits - including 14 mill children, 1 mill pregnant women, and 16 mill older persons.

- ☐ Policy and institutional innovation while expanding the fiscal space and building new partnerships
- Strengthening implementation mechanisms, redesigning/scaling programmes, and improving data, access and delivery

Contribution to enhanced social protection mechanisms





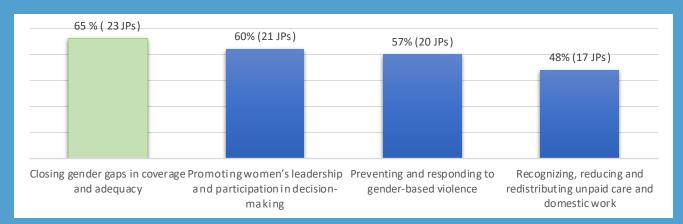


LNOB rooted in Human Rights, Disability, and Gender

Over 2/3 included national **Human Rights** institutions

More than 90% generated additional data on groups left behind and strengthened accountability systems.

4 million persons with disabilities benefited



Joint programmes that contributed to address structural drivers of exclusion, inequalities and discrimination in the area of social protection

Joint programmes that contributed to generate additional data on groups left behind to inform social protection policies and programmes

Joint programmes that included relevant National Human Rights institution/s in the programme implementation

57%

All addressed **gender**, most often by closing gender gaps in coverage and adequacy, promoting leadership and participation in decision-making — with almost 50% contributing to **unpaid care and domestic work**





Diverse portfolio "breaks down silos"



Socio-economic impact of COVID-19 pandemic

In Q1-Q2 of 2020, 1/3 JPs re-purposed 20% of their budgets & all other adapted their strategies

BARBADOS, SAINT LUCIA & THE EASTERN CARIBBEAN

Partnership on microsimulation modelling activity to gauge the impact of COVID-19 on child/household poverty, and to inform future scaling

ARGENTINA

Child-responsive fiscal space for COVID-19 and aligning innovative financing

GEORGIA

Reinforcing government pandemic communication campaigns for People with Disabilities

KENYA

Conducting a rapid assessment of the impact the informal economy

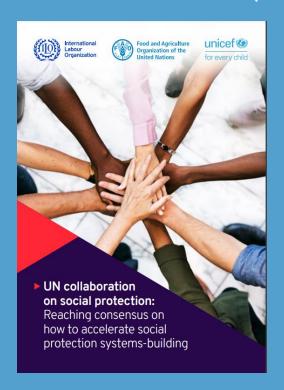
BANGLADESH INDONESIA

COVID advocacy Child-responsive fiscal efforts to reach femal@pace for COVID-19
Tea garden workers and aligning innovative financing



Fostering Learning and Emerging practices

Case studies for the **Global Report on UN collaboration on Social Protection** (May 2022)





Peer-learning communities

Innovative Business models for LNOB: Platforms & Labs Shock-Responsive Social Protection Care services

Over 300 blog posts with human interest stories, emerging practices, and strategic documents



The Way Forward: Social protection

Systemic effect & catalytic impact continues

- Additional funding and financing in almost 50% JPs,
 e.g. additional USD 300 mill in Mongolia
- Follow-up projects already ongoing, e.g. Philippines
- Further scaling up, e.g. the ripple effect in Mexico to benefit 45 million people

SIDS and DEM JPs build on previous SP-LNOB



Many potential pathfinder countries come from this portfolio, with a new generation of SP or integration of SP and decent jobs



The Way Forward: other key SDG Transformations





RWANDA

New cash-transfer components of the national flagship social protection scheme enables more inclusive delivery of social protection programmes in the future, including funding business plans through an innovative seed funding facility.





Digital Transformation



CHILE

Project NODO has developed the largest and most comprehensive digital platform for the elderly and their networks in Chile. With support from the Joint SDG Fund, the platform managed 50,000 requests from older persons, their caregivers and families.





SDG Localization



ALBANIA

The Joint Programme supported the Government of Albania in transforming its social protection and social inclusion policy, helping six local government units provide tailored support to families who need it most.









Thank You!

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Social Protection Gaps in Viet Nam (2019) - 1

□Only 1% of children under 36 months are covered by categorical SP benefits. □33.5% of older persons receiving a pension; □SI covered around 27% of the labour force; ■ Working families often lacking social care support for children, PWDs and OP;. ☐ Thin spread of limited resources across fragmented and small schemes; Lack of coordination and alignment between Social Insurance, Social Assistance,

Social Care and Employment Policies.



scale and fragmented.



Social Protection Gaps in Viet Nam (2019) - 2

☐ High levels of informal employment
 ☐ Lack of shock-responsiveness in the SP system.
 ☐ Significant gender gaps in Social Protection Outcomes.
 ☐ Lack of a synchronized database, real time M&E system;
 ☐ Digital transformation: Many on-going pilots, but application at small







The UNJP in Viet Nam: Key Principles and Approach – 1

- ➤ Linking SI and SA through a Multi-Tiered Social Protection System,
- ➤ Making SP more inclusive for groups insufficiently covered in order to Leave No One Behind;
- Following a lifecycle, rights-based approach to Social Protection
- ➤ Advocating for a more equitable, effective and increased Investment In Social Protection;







The UNJP in Viet Nam: Key Principles and Approach – 2

- Supporting the integration of the social care system and its link with SA and SI policies;
- Developing feasible, tested solutions for developing e-system to facilitate and support the delivery and M&E of services.
- ➤ Developing a shock-responsive social protection system
- ▶ Promoting a Gender Sensitive and Gender Responsive approach to Social Protection.





Key Achievements

- Decree 20/ND-CP, in effect as of July 2021 Expansion of Social Assistance
- Inclusion of a <u>Multi-tiered Child-Benefit on the Policy Orientation</u> Document in the framework of the revision of the Social Insurance law (ongoing);
- Development of the <u>integrated care model</u>, including replacement care, for older persons adopted at provincial levels
- Action-plan for implementation of the Master-plan on development of management information system and data base of social assistance in period 2021 2025;
- □ Investment project on development of electric/online self-registration, management.





Main Publications

- A focus on families: A short-term benefit package for the extension of multi-tiered social security coverage in Viet Nam (ILO 2020) https://www.ilo.org/hanoi/Whatwedo/Publications/WCMS_734213/lang--en/index.htm
- Feasibility analysis on the delivery of cash assistance in emergencies for children in Viet

 Nam (UNICEF 2021) https://www.unicef.org/vietnam/reports/feasibility-analysis-delivery-cash-assistance-children-emergencies-viet-nam





Innovation and Best Practices – 1

Stakeholders are key:

- Leveraging existing, long-lasting relationships (MOLISA, VSS)...
- ...while exploring the space for new collaborations (VWU, CEC)

Developing a true Multi-Tiered SP System under a life cycle approach which leaves no one behind requires a coordinated approach:

- ☐ Ensuring that all stakeholders receive the same message, if possible, from more than one source...
- ...thus ensuring that they key joint messages of advocacy remain on all stakeholders' minds.





Innovation and Best Practices – 2

Being keenly aware of the Policy Decision context:

- ☐ Presenting Policy-Makers with several alternatives to strengthen the SP system...
- ... and then focus on those which gather stronger support at political level, when feasible.

Digitalization of SA management and delivery

- ☐ Tested, refined and scaling up digital self-registration, management and delivery of SA
- Developing digital integrated and gender disaggregated data collection and analysis for SP policy design and implementation.





Challenges

- ☐ Starting in 2021, several activities had to be postponed due to COVID-19;
- High fragmentation of the governance of SP often means that each tier of SP must be addressed/developed in a silo.
- Budget pressure due to impact of COVID-19 may hinder Government's commitment.
- Lack of administrative flexibility to develop joint interventions.



The Way Forward

More of the Same – The path promoted by the UNJP continues to clearly be the best way to promote a stronger and more equitable SP system. Improving stakeholders' <u>capacity</u>; Promote better communication and public discourse; Follow and support the <u>implementation</u> of the key policy developments achieved during the UNJP Accelerating the application of digital tools Strengthen evidence-based advocacy for a greater investment in SP.



UN Joint Work on SP after the UNJP

National stakeholders recognized the value of the One UN approach delivered by the UNJP.

Since April 2021, PUNOs, in coordination with other UN agencies, have been providing coordinated technical support to the revision and design of a New Party Resolution Social Policies.

This has culminated with a joint event with MOLISA last week, which received great feedback from all stakeholders involved.





Social Protection for the SDGs in Malawi: Accelerating inclusive progress towards the SDGs

Eunice Lucia Nyirenda

Programme and Policy, Social Protection and Emergency World Food Programme Office in Malawi

JOINT PROGRAMME BACKGROUND IN MALAWI

- Two-year implementation: 2020-2021
- Three UN agencies: ILO, UNICEF, WFP (convening agency)
- Together with other social protection partners and donors, and building upon the already existing body of contributions, the Joint SDG in Malawi fund provided catalytic funding to maximize and support existing investments and help to fast-track progress in social protection.
- The JP supported the Government of Malawi to strengthen the social protection system to meet emergency food needs and reduce the vulnerability of those most at risk of food insecurity.













Component 1- Shock Sensitive Social Protection (SSSP)- Background

- Cyclical food related needs and shocks
- Challenges in targeting beneficiaries for multiple entitlements, specifically in times of shocks
- Use of international humanitarian parallel systems for responding to annual need
- Need to fast-track the development of a SRSP model

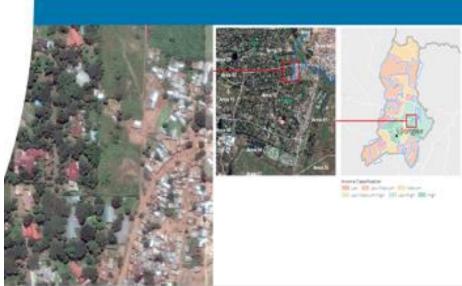




Component 1- Key achievements

- Adaptations to the Malawi social protection system in times of shocks (CUCI, UBR and roll-out of E-MIS)
- Leveraging the SP system to reach heightened food needs over the 2020/2021 lean season (7,991 households)
- Grievance Redress Mechanism within the SCTP and for the COVID-19 Urban Cash Intervention (CUCI), including via the CUCI Call Centre.
- Operational vision for SSSP



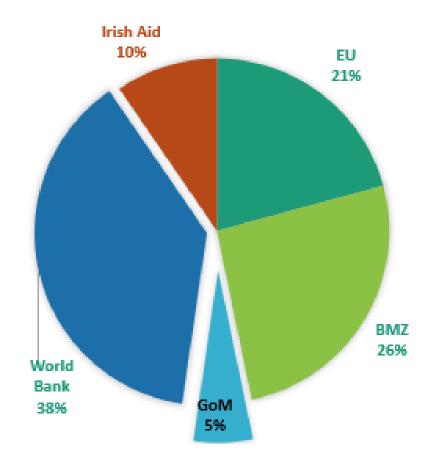




Component 2 - Financial Structure - Background

- SP sector largely donor-funded, including during emergencies
- Fragmented financing arrangements
- Immediate need for a more efficient and sustainable sector financing mix, that aims at progressively increasing domestic funding

Sources of Funding for the SCTP, Average, 2017/18-2018/19





Component 2- Key achievements

- Key tools to improve efficiency and effectiveness of social protection spending
- Sector-specific and expenditure-side complement to the wider financing-side work (INFF)
- High-level advocacy and robust evidence-based engagement with decision-makers for improved social protection financing in Malawi.





Component 3 – Social Protection Policy Review - Achievements

- Changing social protection landscape and adaptation of policies
- Review of the National Social Support Policy (NSSP) to develop a comprehensive and integrated social protection system
- Foundation for advancement of a social protection legal framework





Component 3- Policy Review - Key Results

- Advancing towards a comprehensive, integrated and inclusive social protection policy through a consultative policy review process (on-going)
- Increased social protection coverage-designing new schemes (Old Age Pension)
- Basis for a legal framework





Looking to the future

What are the critical next steps for strengthening social protection in Malawi?





Learn more about the IPPN: sdgintegration.undp.org/IPPN



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Any questions? Drop us a line at: ippn@sparkblue.org