

Joint SDG Fund
Joint Programme Final Narrative Report
PORTOFLIO ON INTEGRATED POLICY AND LNOB
Cover page
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Programme title, Number and Country

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Programme Duration

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Have agencies operationally closed the Programme in its system?: Yes
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Participating Organizations / Partners

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Programme Budget (US\$)

Total Budget (as per Programme Document, without co-funding): \$2,000,000
Agency/Other Contributions/Co-funding (if applicable): \$725,000

Joint SDG Fund Contribution and co-funding breakdown, by recipient organization (\$):

Agency/others	Joint SDG Fund contribution	Co-funding	Total
ILO	717,885	300,000	1,017,885
UNWOMEN	260,000	0	260,000
UNICEF	655,617	425,000	1,080,617
UNDP	200,000	0	200,000
OHCHR	166,498	0	166,498
Total	2,000,000	725,000	2,725,000

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Executive summary

The Joint Programme (JP) on social protection in South Africa (*An integrated and universal social protection linked to developmental social welfare services in South Africa*) sought to address exclusion from existing provisions of social protection programmes and advocate for a comprehensive and inclusive system that leaves no one behind. It aimed to achieve three main results: i) Develop feasible options of social assistance scheme (Basic income grant - BIG) for 18 to 59 years old to fill the glaring gaps in social protection in South Africa, (ii) establish social insurance schemes for women in the informal sector, particularly those in rural areas; and (iii). Strengthened social welfare policy and regulatory frameworks, financing and delivery requirements. This report presents the final results of the JP over the implementing period of 33 months from January 2020 to September 2022.

The first year of implementation (2020) was severely disrupted by COVID-19 pandemic and subsequent lockdowns. However, the JP managed to achieve satisfactory results through readjustment of its implementation strategy, employment of innovative solutions and leveraging strategic partnerships with key stakeholders to accelerate implementation and maximize results. The JP achieved the following, as per the three outcomes: 1) in partnership with DSD and Wits University, an Expert Panel was established and conducted a feasibility assessment on the possibilities of Basic Income Support (BIS) in South Africa. The study report was finalized in 2021 (*Report into the appropriateness and feasibility of a system of Basic Income Support for South Africa*) and launched by DSD Minister in December 2021. Subsequently, an-depth modelling exercise to examine the social, economic and fiscal implications of alternative BIS options and scenarios was conducted and finalized in October 2022. Both these studies have been adopted and used in Cabinet processes by Department of Social Development (DSD) as evidence to advocate for the extension of the Social Relief of Distress (SRD) grant and the development of a policy proposal for BIS for 18-59 unemployed adults. In 2021, DSD was able to advocate for the extension of the SRD grant to March 2023 and in 2022, the SRD was further extended to March 2024.

2) The JP conducted an extensive qualitative study to establish social security needs of women informal workers and conducted an analysis on the ability and willingness of women informal workers to contribute to social security schemes was completed through secondary data. The JP further held consultations with Member Based Organizations (MBOs), DSD and Department of Labour and Employment leading to government committing to build on existing social insurance schemes i.e. Unemployment Insurance Fund (UIF) and Compensation for Occupational Injury and Diseases Act (COIDA) for Domestic workers and the extension of maternity protection to self-employed workers.

3) the JP successfully developed the Multiple Overlapping Deprivation Analysis which was adopted by Statistics South Africa as a national reporting tool on SDG indicators. The Child Support Grant (CSG) exclusion error study was completed and high level engagements with DSD are underway on the development of an action plan to implement the study recommendations to reduce the rate of social grants exclusions. Furthermore, the Real Time Monitoring Tool (RTMT) developed under the JP and has been adopted by DSD as a tool to monitor CSG beneficiaries' access to different social welfare services to improve the link between cash transfers and complementary social welfare services such as health, education and child protection.

Result 1: Development of feasible options of social assistance scheme (Basic income grant - BIG) for 18 to 59 years old to fill the glaring gaps in social protection in South Africa.

Estimated rate of completion as of JP end date: 90%

Result 2: Proposal on social insurance package for women working in the informal sector.

Estimated rate of completion as of JP end date: 90%

Result 3: Strengthened social welfare policy and regulatory frameworks, financing and delivery requirements.

Estimated rate of completion as of JP end date: 90%

I. Overall progress and priority, cross-cutting issues

I.1 Context and the overall approach

Ensuring an adaptive and strategic JP

- The socio-economic realities brought by the COVID-19 pandemic challenged the advocacy assumptions in the initial workplan moving the JP from an evidence-based approach for the expansion of social protection to finding the best

mode of response in an emergency context brought by the social and economic impacts of the pandemic. Moreover, the aftermath of lockdown measures made a clear case for the excluded populations i.e. women informal workers, unemployed working age population and highlighted the need to urgently respond to their declining socio-economic wellbeing due to the loss of jobs, income etc. leading to the JP realigning its strategic direction to respond to the exclusions by advocating for temporary income relief solutions while also supporting government towards long-term solutions to ensure reduced poverty and inequalities among vulnerable populations.

- The uncertainty caused by the pandemic led to a re-alignment of government priorities and this allowed the JP to strengthen its strategic partnership with government as evidenced in the partnership between the JP and DSD on the work with the Expert Panel on BIS for unemployed working age population in South Africa. This work further engaged the broader public finance context (less revenue and more demands on the system) and how a gradual implementation of the BIS may help to resolve some of the financing challenges. Moreover, the plight of those left behind became more visible as COVID 19 affected mostly the unprotected missing middle (which includes a big number of women in informal work).
- The JP not only enhanced its strategic partnership with government, it also aligned itself with civil society and academic institutions to maximise advocacy efforts and exist within a broader alliance with relevant stakeholders working on the same agenda on addressing social protection exclusions.

Link with UNDAF/ UNSD Cooperation Framework

The JP contributed to the UNDAF outcome group “**Sustainable and Inclusive Growth**” with outcome statement “by 2022, impoverished, especially economically vulnerable, unemployed and under-employed and vulnerable people have increased access to sustainable livelihoods, safe and decent employment, and income opportunities” and contributed to progress on UNSDCF outcome 1.1. **Inclusive, just and sustainable economic growth** with outcome 1.1 “By 2025, all people in South Africa, particularly women, youth and other marginalised groups, benefit justly from decent work and other social and economic opportunities”. This was done by successfully advocating for the CSG top-up and caregiver grant during the initial COVID-19 lockdown and played an active role in the advocacy for the introduction of the SRD grant and subsequent extensions of the SRD grant (SRD grant currently ends in March 2023) and continued studies and advocacy efforts for social insurance for women in the informal sector. The JP was an active participant in Strategic Cooperation Framework processes, helping to identify social protection challenges and strategies for more inclusive extension of coverage. The JP further supported implementation of the SCF through its work plan, in addition to being part of the UN-wide Thematic and Results Groups. Overall, these efforts contribute towards reduced poverty, inequality, unemployment and promote livelihoods and inclusive development and economic growth.

COVID-19 impact

- In consultation with the JP's lead government department (DSD), through the JP Steering Committee Chair, the United Nations Country Team (UNCT), institutional stakeholders of Participating United Nations Organizations (PUNOs) and guidance from the SDG Fund Secretariat (HQ NY), the JP work plan was re-purposed to align and respond to emerging social protection challenges brought by COVID-19. The repurposing focused on system building actions in line with the initial tenets of the JP.
- The revised/re-purposed work plan focused mainly on adjusting activities while keeping the core outcomes. Notwithstanding, the continued lockdown adversely affected implementation.
- Although COVID-19 and subsequent lockdowns had a significant impact on implementation, especially in the first year of implementation, the JP positioned itself strategically and used the opportunity to contribute to the national COVID-19 response through extension of social protection to those who were previously not covered and top-ups on existing social grants.
- Following the positive outcomes of the extended social grants and top-ups on reduced income poverty and hunger, the JP presented evidence of the possible impact of COVID-19 programming on children (through the budget brief series) and further looked at the actual impact of COVID-19 on the country's social protection floor (through the social protection floor research).
- The JP modelled the impact of COVID-19 on different constituencies core to the programme and presented valuable evidence to government to influence decision making and prioritising critical areas.
- It further assisted its main strategic government partner, DSD to understand and assess the impact of its own contributions in alleviating the immediate social, educational, health, and nutritional impact for children through focused field-based evaluations and this informed further programming by the DSD.
- The JP supported the government, especially the Department of Labour and DSD, to understand the barriers in its quest to maximise on the uptake of already existing and potential social security products by previously hard to reach segment of the population, i.e women in informal work.

- Lastly, the JP conducted a study on the Impact of COVID-19 on Micro and Informal Businesses in South Africa in collaboration with the Department of Small Business Development. JP identified and highlighted to relevant partners short-term potential of existing policy to increase social security coverage for women informal workers.

I.2 Update on priority cross-cutting issues

UN Development System reform - UN coherence at the country level

- The JP ensured coherence and efficiency in implementation through combining personnel resources across PUNOs to facilitate full integration of goals of the JP across the UN. The work on multidimensional poverty was led by both the DSD and civil society partners with support by the RC, UNICEF Country Representative and the Minister of DSD. The results of the research have been incorporated into advocacy campaigns to link an expanded social protection system to multidimensional-derived poverty lines.
- The JP enabled Inter agency collaboration in delivering the JP activities and outputs. As such, PUNOs led a session during the high level Basic Income Grant dialogue led by DSD in 2021, 2) JP PUNOs - ILO and UNICEF moderated and made presentations in the policy dialogue co-hosted by UN Women and the Department of Employment and Labour on access to the UIF and compensation fund by domestic workers).
- The ILO moderated a session during the Human Rights Approach to Basic Income Grant dialogue led by OHCHR.
- The JP was represented in the UN Joint Working groups and aligned itself with other relevant JPs and programmes on social protection in South Africa.

Going beyond "business as usual" to produce catalytic results at scale

- The JP leveraged on existing PUNO partnerships with government, civil society and academic institutions to carve out efficient and innovative strategies to deliver on JP results. This ensured synergies with similar programmes being conducted by other organisations that fed into accelerating the results of the JP.
- The JP supported a national evaluation to assess the impact of DSD on its core constituencies using the RTMT.
- The JP trained women informal workers organisations in negotiation skills in order to equip them to continue the advocacy work for greater social security coverage and other relief packages advocacy work.
- The JP seized the opportunity of the COVID-19 context to support the making of a documentary highlighting the plight of women informal workers in general and street vendors in particular. The advocacy work of the documentary transcended the borders of South Africa as it was a finalist in a Canadian film festival and received a prize.
- The JP supported dialogues between DSD and women informal traders on proposals from DSD on a potential pension scheme as well as maternity benefits for self employed women and men (for the former).
- The JP further supported dialogues between the Department of Labour (UIF & COIDA) and Member Organisations of Domestic workers on greater uptake of UIF & COIDA by Domestic Workers.
- The JP is providing technical support to DSD to implement the recommendations of the child support grant exclusion error study.
- The JP played a significant role in a series of the COVID-19 SRD grant extensions aimed at unemployed adults between ages of 18-59 through research evidence on the positive impact of the grant and a possible BIS which were used by government in its cabinet processes to extend the SRD grant and continue lobbying for the introduction of a permanent form of the grant -BIS.

SDG acceleration

- **SDG target 1.1:** On SDG Target 1.1 (eradicating extreme poverty), the JP contributed to meeting this target through a joint advocacy campaign to introduce top-up grants during the heart of the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020 as well as the SRD grant. Research conducted through the National Income Dynamic Survey showed that the additional incomes in households staved off higher levels of poverty and hunger during the lockdown.
- **SDG target 1.2:** In addition to helping the government to establish the baseline for SDG Target 1.2 (halving multidimensional poverty for children by 2030), the JP also supported another multidimensional tool developed by civil society partners, which has the full buy-in of the Minister of Social Development. **SDG target 1.3:** On the social protection floor (**SDG Target 1.3**), the first leg of its work was completed through an annotated review of the social protection floor elements and progress made recently. A new National Planning Commission (NPC) was formed and this work was presented to the new NPC as part of the advocacy work to reach consensus on elements of the social protection floor.

- **SDG target 1.3:** The JP also made good progress in supporting DSD and other social partners to integrate human rights and the principle of leaving no one behind in the context of social protection in South Africa by producing an analysis on the social protection system in South Africa, the human rights gaps and populations left behind, in line with SDG Target 1.3 to leave no one behind.
- **SDG target 1.3:** The JP also contributes to SDG 1.3. by collaborating with government to develop options for a social protection system that covers all vulnerable groups, specifically unemployed adults between the ages of 18-59 through the research and advocacy work on BIS.
- **SDG target 5.4:** On SDG 5.4, the JP contributed to highlighting the plight of domestic workers and other women informal workers and the need for adequate social security coverage.

Policy integration and systems change

The JP made significant strides in facilitating policy integration and systems change in the social protection space.

- The RTMT integrated dimensions of child well-being and public service across multiple areas (health, education, child protection etc) and combined them into one evaluative and diagnostic tool to track children's access to services.
- The multidimensional poverty tools were developed with Statistics South Africa and civil society and combined various areas of well-being/public service etc. Presently, the socially perceived necessities index is being monetised to derive a decent standard of living, which has cross-sectoral implications.
- The JP's work on the social protection floor involved multiple areas of government intervention and was intended to drive consensus on what the final agreed-upon elements of South Africa's social protection floor should be.
- The JP made efforts to link the work of the Department of Social Development and the Department of Employment and Labour to collaborate on improving access to UIF and COIDA for Domestic Workers and women informal traders.
- The JP successfully has collaborated with DSD in efforts to integrate BIS into the social protection system for the unemployed population between the ages of 18-59 and contributed significantly to the revision of the green paper on Comprehensive Social Security and retirement reform in South Africa.

Contribution to improvement of the situation of vulnerable groups

The JP developed a Human Rights Checklist with reference to vulnerable groups identified in the JP. The checklist was designed based on international human rights and social security standards, including treaties ratified by South Africa. The questions of the checklist reflected the obligations created by these existing human rights law and standards relevant to the design, implementation and evaluation of social protection programmes. The questions of the checklist were therefore intended to assess the manner in which a human rights based approach to social protection is reflected in the design, implementation and evaluation of the social protection plans, policies and programmes, and in particular those developed and undertaken with the support of the UN. They are organised along a set of key principles reflected in international human rights and social security standards namely: universality of protection; equality, non-discrimination and responsiveness to special needs; standards of availability; accessibility and adequacy, meaningful and effective participation; adequate legal and institutional framework; access to complaint and appeal procedures and effective remedies; sustainable and sound financing; and monitoring and evaluation. In so doing, the checklist has a better operationalization of the HRBA to social protection and lay the groundwork for a discussion of design and implementation issues and possible future reforms.

More specifically, the JPs contribution to improvement of vulnerable groups is highlighted below:

Children

- In the advent of COVID-19, the JP partnered with government and civil society organisations to advocate for the top-up of the existing social grants, including the child support grant for five months. As many millions of households could not practice their livelihoods due to stringent lockdowns, the top ups contributed to the reduction of food insecurity/hunger, especially in female-headed households as reported in the NIDS (NIDS-CRAM, 2021).
- Through the CWBTT, the JP provided government with the necessary information to identify pockets of extreme deprivation and for such children to receive the necessary support through additional programming.

- Through the delivery of the SDG baseline for multidimensional poverty for children, the government now has a clear target in terms of the reduction of multidimensional poverty, which will also help with better targeting of services to vulnerable children. November 2022 heralds the start of a new data collection regime, which will allow government to update multidimensional poverty estimates in 2023/2024.
- Through the child support grant exclusion error report, the JP provided government with the information to identify bottlenecks for children who are eligible to receive the grants and not receiving it and further provided recommendations towards improved access to social services, particularly access to the CSG by children who are currently excluded from receiving the CSG.

Unemployed Adults

- With the introduction of the COVID-19 Social Relief of Distress (SRD) grant (18-59 unemployed adults) in 2020, the JP has been instrumental in supporting government-in particular DSD-to advocate for the extensions of the grant. The JP has been working in close collaboration with DSD through an expert panel to conduct in depth studies and modelling exercise on the feasibility of a BIS in South Africa and provide technical guidance to DSD in consultative processes with cabinet.

Women in the Informal Sector

- The JP highlighted the need for the provision of social insurance for women working in the informal sector. This was done through webinars, documentary and published stories on lived experiences and studies. As the COVID-19 exposed the glaring gap in social insurance for women informal workers, the JP conducted a needs assessment on the willingness of the workers to contribute to a social insurance scheme with findings indicating willingness among the workers.
- The JP actively supported dialogues and consultations between relevant Government departments and MBOs of women in the informal sector with a view of ensuring greater access to social security by addressing the identified barriers.
- Developed summary of relevant Human Rights Mechanism recommendations and developed analysis of social protection in South Africa, with a focus on Migrants, Asylum Seekers and Refugees; Youth, Children and Girls; Persons with Disabilities; Women; Precarious Employment in the Formal and Informal Economies (Including Domestic and Rural Workers)

Estimated number of individuals that were reached through JP efforts in 2020-2021: 7, 409,000

(The data in this response should align with the data from the Annex 4 / Result questionnaire)

Total number: 3,473,000 women and girls.

Percentage of women and girls: 46.8%

Mainstreaming Gender equality and women empowerment

- The main focus of Thematic 2 is gender equality and women empowerment. A continuous highlight of the need for women informal workers to be adequately covered in the SA social protection floor remained central to the work of the two thematics of the JP.
- The Department of Women, Youth and Persons with Disabilities and other stakeholders within the national gender machinery are continuously included in the activities of thematic 2.
- The partner of choice (WIEGO) selected for thematic 2 is a known gender equality advocate for women operating in informality.

Estimated % of overall disbursed funds spent on Gender equality and Women empowerment by the end of JP:20% in 2021.

Human rights

- A human rights analysis of the social protection system in South Africa was prepared under the JP. The analysis sought to identify the human rights and social protection gaps in South Africa, identify the population groups most left behind as well as international best practice. The analysis finds that those most left behind include children, women, persons with disabilities, informal workers, youth, older persons, stateless persons, migrants, refugees and asylum seekers. These findings together the human rights checklist will allow for the government of South Africa to

ensure targeted interventions in the context of social protection that is rooted in a human rights based approach to social protection plans, policies and programmes.

- UN concluding observations on the rights of the child, 2nd periodic review section 9 on “allocation of resources” calls for a child specific budgetary system. The JP provided and released annual budget briefs detailing the impact of resource changes on children. Section 13 on “independent monitoring” mandates the government to appoint a Child Commissioner. The JP worked directly with the Child Commissioner to support her strategic planning, her public finance for children work, and enabled her to get the right resources in place. Section 15 specifies “cooperation with civil society” and here the JP had an annual programme of building public finance capacity for CSOs to enable them to meaningfully engage with the budget. Section 5 addresses “comprehensive policy and strategy” and advocates for a newly developed National Plan of Action for Children. The JP was instrumental in the development of the Plan, including its ongoing M&E.
- The JP convened a Roundtable workshop in July 2022 on A Human Rights-Based Approach to Basic Income Support in South Africa, with key stakeholders from Government, civil society, academia, UN agencies and UN experts to consider a human rights-based approach to basic income support in South Africa. The roundtable discussion was convened to support implementation of relevant international human rights and labour norms and standards by exploring the following topics: (1) A basic income grant in South Africa, including the issue of targeting vs universality; and (2) Development of a composite index on the cost of living in South Africa that will ensure an adequate standard of living.

Partnerships

- JP leveraged partnerships with government, civil society and academic institutions to accelerate and maximize results:
- Constructive and strategic partnerships were formed with civil society and National Treasury on the shape and size of public finance interventions around social protection proved hugely helpful in 2021. National Treasury committed to stay engaged with the UN and civil society on these matters.
- Ensured continued partnership with the lead department, DSD was instrumental in getting well considered social protection proposals to be endorsed at the highest policy and political levels.
 - The JP continued to partner with the relevant government departments - DSD, Department of Employment and Labour, Department of Women, Youth and Persons with Disabilities, gender machinery and civil society on the work on supporting women informal workers. This was in line with the UNCT partnership approach for LNOB.
 - On the BIS work, the JP collaborated closely with the University of the Witwatersrand leveraging on an existing partnership, and DSD on the ongoing advocacy for BIS.
 - The JP in partnership with the Japan COVID-19 fund -supported the production of the “Street traders on the move”, through UN Women.

Strategic meetings

Type of event	Yes	No	Description/Comments
Annual JP development partners'/donors' event*	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Final JP event (closing)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Other strategic events	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The JP in collaboration with civil society, and National Treasury held workshop the impact of the Medium-Term Budget Policy Statement on the realization of adults and children’s socio-economic rights. 2. An advocacy preparatory meeting with women workers organizations to plan the provincial and national social security advocacy meetings. 3. A policy dialogue with women workers organizations and government departments (DSD and Department of Employment and Labour) to discuss improved access to the UIF and the compensation fund.

			<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Launch of the update study on the child support grant with DSD resulting in a commitment made by DSD to implement some of the key study recommendations. 5. The JP in close collaboration with DSD Led a high-level Webinar to officially launch the Expert Panel Report on Basic Income Support with attendance by DSD Minister, civil society, academia, government and UN agencies. 6. In December 2022, the JP and DSD will launch the 2nd Expert Panel report (modelling) on BIS in South Africa. 7. The JP hosted a Roundtable on Human Rights Approach to Basic Income Support in South Africa with key stakeholders from government, civil society and academia, in September 2022. 8. The JP in collaboration with DSD held a roundtable discussion on Basic Income Support in South Africa in preparation for DSD’s policy proposal on Basic Income Support for South Africa.
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Innovation, learning and sharing

- Provision of capacity development on public finance with strategic civil society partners that have a direct voice on social protection issues in South Africa. This work has a direct correlation with the outputs of civil society partners, for example budget submissions to Parliament and independent inputs at the civil society, UN, and National Treasury workshop.
- Given the severe restrictions imposed on public gatherings due to COVID-19 in 2020 and 2021, the JP used Computer Assisted Telephonic Interviews (CATIS) to complete the field work for the civil society-inspired multidimensional poverty tool. Statistics South Africa indicated it wants to learn lessons from this and extend it to their own work nationally.
- The COVID-19 context, the different relevant research done (i.e. NIDS-CRAM various waves) served to expose the social security needs of women informal workers. In addition, there was a need to explore the fastest way to ensure access to Social Security for Women informal workers, which prompted the JP to assess available and potentially implementable policy and devise a policy and advocacy strategy to ensure access and cover.
- The JP took the opportunity of COVID 19 lockdown experience to support the documentary highlighting the needs of women informal traders and their needs to be adequately covered by social protection.

II. Final Results

Overall progress

- All expected results achieved
 Majority of expected results achieved
 Only some expected results achieved

Please, explain briefly:

With the COVID-19 pandemic significantly affected JP implementation in 2020 leading to little progress on majority of JP activities and results. Consequently, the focus in 2021 was to accelerate implementation of 2020 results, as well as implement the planned activities up to the JP end date. This led to majority of the activities being implemented and results being achieved. The JP is satisfied with the results achieved by September 2022.

Contribution to Fund’s global results

⇒ **Contribution to Joint SDG Fund Outcome 1 (as per targets set by the JP)**

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

-Green Paper on Comprehensive Social Security and Retirement Reform contributes to improved access to social security benefits in South Africa, thereby accelerating the achievement of the SDGs.

-The ongoing work on BIS policy proposal advocates for the extension of social assistance to those who are currently not legally covered. the institutionalization of BIS will significantly contribute to SDG progress in terms of scope and scale.

⇒ **Contribution to Joint SDG Fund Output 3 (as per targets set by the JP)**

- Integrated policy solutions for accelerating SDG progress implemented:

-The top-up of existing social grants, introduction of the SRD grant have significantly contributed towards reduced hunger and poverty.

-The extension of the social security (UIF, COIDA) to domestic workers and informal workers has contributed to SDG progress in terms of extended social protection to vulnerable groups.

JP Outputs and Outcomes

Output 1.1 and 1.2: Feasibility of social assistance scheme (Basic income grant) for 18 to 59 years old, and Consensus is reached on social assistance scheme option, informed by international good practices in context of social dialogue (including right holders)

- Policy reviews conducted and consultations held on social assistance and basic income support in South Africa with government, civil society, academia and UN.
- Expert Panel established and conducted a feasibility assessment of basic income support in South Africa. Report launched by DSD Minister in December 2021 which led to further debates/dialogue on basic income support. The results of the feasibility study were used by DSD to advocate for a further extension of the SRD grant and formed the basis for the development of a policy proposal on basic income support as a succeeding strategy from the temporary SRD grant. The policy proposal is underway and JP is actively involved in the consultation process and provides ongoing technical support.
- Following the launch of the Expert Panel report, DSD further recommended the establishment of an Expert Panel to conduct modelling work on the impact of basic income grant on employment, poverty, economy as well as look at issues of affordability and fiscal considerations. The modelling report was finalized in October and launched by DSD in December 2022.
- Qualitative research conducted to support findings from the modelling work and to understand the impact of the SRD grant on poverty among recipients.
- Technical support provided to DSD to revise the Green Paper on comprehensive social security and retirement reform. The Green Paper proposes the establishment of a public social security fund (National Social Security Fund (NSSF) to administer a financially sustainable national social security scheme.
- Support provided to DSD in the planning and delivery of consultative workshops on basic income support with key stakeholders.
- Study on international experiences and best practices on social assistance scheme completed.
- Capacity building support to the DSD: E-Academy on Social Security,
- Work underway on building consensus on social assistance scheme, E-Coaching on Social Protection: Towards Responsive System, Communication and Advocacy for Social Protection, Monitoring SDG 1.3. and other social protection indicators using social security inquiry, Actuarial work for social security.

Output 2.1 needs, ability and willingness to contribute to social insurance are identified – 2020-2022 Targets

- Social security Needs of women informal workers were established through the in-depth qualitative research and the production of the six workers categories narratives as well as captured in the documentary developed with the support of WIEGO and the JP
- Establishment of ability and willingness to contribute to social security was started through analysis of secondary data as well as consultation with MBOs (member-based organizations) and continued consultation both provincial and national.
- In consultation with DSD and WIEGO as partners, a decision was made to focus the policy discussions and advocacy on three already existing tools which could greatly enhance coverage of domestic workers as well

as self-employed workers, namely UIF (Unemployment Insurance Fund) and COIDA (Compensation for Occupational Injury and Diseases Act) for Domestic workers as well the extension of maternity protection to self-employed workers of the informal economy.

Output 2.2: Prototyping models for service delivery – 2020 - 2022 Targets

- A study on social insurance schemes for the informal sector in South Africa with a focus on women and youth in South Africa was finalized. The study found that there are few social insurance providers for the informal sector because commercial insurers have limited interest and incentive to design insurance products for the sector beyond funeral policies, which are highly successful and recommended establishing contributory social insurance schemes for the informal sector workers that offer benefits to be paid out as once-off support, which should be piloted or launched with a specific and smaller target group, region or industry association. To contribute to thought leadership and policy discussions on social insurance schemes for the informal sector in South Africa, a policy brief 3- entitled Developing social insurance schemes for the Informal Sector in South Africa which was shared with key stakeholders. A SWOT analysis of social insurance schemes in Colombia, Thailand, Jordan, Kenya and Rwanda was conducted to inform the design of social insurance in South Africa for the informal sector. The SWOT analysis of social insurance scheme in the five countries will be used to engage with various stakeholders to operationalize the roll-out of social insurance to informal sector women in South Africa.

Output 2.3: National dialogue and advocacy are conducted – 2020 - 2022 Targets

- Joint Preparations with Member Based Organisations (MBO) started in 2021
 - One National dialogue, two national training/workshops and two provincial training/workshops took place in 2022
- Advocacy with Government partners:
- Met with DSD to agree on setting priorities and policy short term wins
 - Met with other stakeholders: Department of Women and People with Disabilities (DoWPD), Department of Labour on follow up engagements following the national dialogue.

Output 3.1: Evidence generated of broadened access to social protection services for children – 2020 - 2022 Targets

- "100% of studies completed, and results workshopped with relevant sector department." Result is 100% of studies completed and 50% workshopped with relevant departments.
- Ongoing public finance work on social protection for children-mostly achieved through the annual budget brief series from 2020, 2021 and with ToRs having been finalized for the 2022 briefs.
- The Child Poverty report was co-produced in 2020 using a Multiple Overlapping Deprivation Analysis which has been adopted by the Statistics South Africa as a national reporting tool on the SDG report.
- Continued provincial advocacy programs to disseminate the findings of the 2020 analysis and gather input on the improvement of the indicators.
- A smaller-scale national survey to test the results of the recently-developed decent standard of Living (DSL) multidimensional possession tool is underway and was finalized in September. This is in response to the UN's recommendations to South Africa to develop a composite cost of living index.

Output 3.2. Technical support provided to DSD and government on social welfare policy and social protection floor – 2020 - 2022 Targets

- "Number of roundtables with DSD and NPC with defined action plans (8 in total)." Result is 5 in total (3 with DSD via the work on the CWBTT and 1 on the Child Support Grant exclusion error study and 1 on ongoing consultations with the National Planning Commission on the social protection floor)
- -With the social protection floor study having been finalized, the JP in partnership with the National Planning Commission is hosting a roundtable discussion on the report in October 2022.
- Further to this, a technical MOU has been agreed on between UNICEF and DSD focusing on additional M&E support for a range of social protection projects. This is ongoing.

Output 3.3. Support on technical work provided on the development of an "integrated" modality linking cash transfers and complementary services – 2020 - 2022 Targets

- Number of pilots completed, and results workshopped with DSD (3 in total). Result was achieved via the CWBTT pilots and workshops held with national and some provincial DSDs.

- As The Real Time Monitoring Tool (RTMT) has been adopted by government with work having started to institutionalize the tool in DSD with M&E support, the JP aims to finalize discussions for the inclusion of disability and nutrition indicators on the RTMT.
- Action oriented research completed through the use of the RTMT in the immediate aftermath of the first wave of COVID-19 and after the devastating political unrest in July 2021. The JP and DSD agreed that this use represents learning about the usefulness of the tool beyond and above what was initially planned.

Outcome 1: Development of feasible options of social assistance scheme (Basic income grant - BIG) for 18 to 59 years old to fill the glaring gaps in social protection in South Africa.

The JP has made significant progress towards the development of social assistance scheme for 18-59 unemployed population and towards building consensus on the appropriate social assistance scheme. The JP collaborated with DSD and Wits University to establish a panel of experts to conduct feasibility assessments on BIS to inform policy discussions on the possibilities of implementing BIS in South Africa. The first feasibility assessment was concluded in 2021 with these key findings: *Impact on poverty* - BIS scenarios and modelling work demonstrated a significant direct impact on poverty and the distribution of income largely confirming the positive social outcomes that should flow from a more complete system of social transfers following the implementation of a BIS framework. *Impact on the economy*- a tax-financed basic income support in a context of no productivity improvements is likely to weaken growth and

employment. However, the economic implications of a BIS are also likely to be beneficial. *Affordability and fiscal sustainability*-South Africa's fiscal position is precarious, and care needs to be taken about the future pathway to protect the integrity of government programmes and reductions in accumulated debt. Increasing the obligations of the state too quickly have mixed implications that suggest that any expansion of social transfers should be kept at levels where the economic demand and supply implications can be optimised together with the fiscal implications. Following the feasibility study and as recommended by DSD, the expert panel further conducted an in-depth modelling exercise on the impact of BIS on poverty, inequality, labour activation, economy and tax implications. The modelling study using the CGE, SAMOD and Econometric models was completed and will be launched in December 2022. Moreover, a qualitative evaluation to understand the lives and views of SRD grant beneficiaries was conducted to support the findings from the modelling exercise. These have led to a series of policy discussions held with different stakeholders (led by DSD) to build consensus on BIS and advocate for the extension of the SRD grant while proposing a permanent BIS. Discussions were also informed by the international experiences and best practices, emanating from the analysis done by the JP.

Outcome 2: Options are formulated to address Gaps in access of women excluded from social insurance

A study was completed on Social Insurance Options for the informal sector with emphasis on women and youth. The finding of the study was that there is a low number of social insurance providers for the informal sector in South Africa as commercial insurers have limited interest and incentives to design insurance products for the informal sector beyond funeral policies which have proved highly successful. The study recommends the establishment of contributory social insurance schemes that offer benefits that to be paid out as once-off support and should be piloted or launched with a specific and smaller target group, region or industry association. After the series of dialogues amongst women informal workers and consultations with Government departments, a set of policy recommendations will be drawn as well as a recommended advocacy strategy for continuing the engagement in order to increase access to social security for women informal workers.

Outcome 3: Strengthened social welfare policy and regulatory frameworks

The Multiple Overlapping Deprivation Analysis has already been adopted by the Statistics South Africa as a national reporting tool on the SDG indicators, and therefore strengthening government reporting. The findings of the social protection floor study confirmed that South Africa has in place a range of elements that could be seen as providing a relatively comprehensive social protection floor with policies that are fit for purpose, budgeted for and implemented. The identified shortfall, which will inform the action plan by the NPC is around improvements in the budget allocations and implementation, which is what the overall outcome of the JP would have contributed in. With the launch of the

CSG exclusion study, UNICEF aims to partner with DSD to commit to an action plan that will be premised on the study recommendations as well, to reduce the exclusion rate in the country. The ultimate adoption of the RTMT by government, linking all sectors that contribute to the effective implementation of social protection programmes will enable an effective integrated" modality linking cash transfers and complementary services in the country. DSD having adopted the tool is spearheading getting other departments on board.

- ⇒ **Monitoring and data collection:** *briefly explain the monitoring and data collection arrangements and whether the arrangements worked well / what could have been done better:* The JP was guided by the initial results framework with defined indicators, indicator baselines and targets to continually monitor progress on results. Data collection of people who benefited from efforts of the was done in collaboration with MBOs to record and report the number of women informal workers reached through workshops, awareness raising activities through different channels including media outlets and several consultations. Moreover, the JP used the national data on the number of beneficiaries of the SRD grant in its extension period as it was extended as a result of JP efforts – supporting DSD in cabinet processes.

Lessons learned and sustainability of results

- COVID-19 forced a switch from an orderly gathering of evidence on social protection policies to an immediate focus on responding to potential emergency contexts caused by the social and economic fallout from the pandemic.
- The ability to repond swiftly to these change proved critical and disrupted the linear evidence-generation-advocacy nexus.
- While a rapidly-changing context was disruptive, it enabled the re-introduction of relationships with key players, such as the National Treasury, who is now seeking out the opinions of social partners to help them make critical financing decisions.
- COVID-19 made stakeholders realise that effective ssocial security coverage for women informal workers was an urgent need. In this regard, the JP supported DSD to highlight already existing social security policies easily implementable to extend coverage.
- The realisation that advocacy work will have to first build competencies of women informal workers organisations in order to increase their negotiation and strategy ability as meaningful partners for social protection for women informal workers.
- Another key lesson learned in the implementation of the JP is the criticality of joint implementation of activities between UN agencies as well as government and civil society partners in order to get buy in on intended results and build ownership of results within the key stakeholders that will continue or sustain the results beyond the JP.
- The JP ensured active involvement of government within all activities to ensure by-in, ownership and sustainability. For example, the work of the Expert Panel on BIS was led and facilitated by government (DSD) with the JP providing technical support. This led to DSD using the results of the BIS report in their advocacy for the extension of the SRD grant as well as the policy proposal for the introduction of BIS for 18-59 unemployed people.

III. JP finalization and evaluation

Final JP evaluation and lessons learned

The date when the evaluation was launched (month/year): **06/2022**

The date when the evaluation report was approved (month/year): **12/2022**

Lessons learned, as per draft evaluation report:

Developmental Lessons

1. the JP has produced valuable products, arriving at a consensus is challenged by the multiplicity of voices in social protection. Recognition of the difficulty of generating consensus positions calls for more inclusive processes that bring different voices into the same spaces for engagement. Illustrative examples include the divergent voices on the feasibility of a basic income grant, differences in approaches to addressing poverty through employment, and calls for greater focus on improving the efficiency of existing social expenditures before adding on new

commitments. The various positions are not incompatible. Rather, they could constitute a package of social protection reforms.

2. Systems change interventions need to adopt realistic timelines and set outcomes, indicators and targets that are in keeping with the selected timeframes for programme interventions. Systems reform is a long-term process that requires strategic investment. Choices must be made between institutional/structural changes or a focus on policy and programme performance. While the approach espoused by the Joint SDG Fund focused on institutional/structural changes. The SPSA-JP opted for policy and programme level changes. Within the selected approach, the results achieved require further investment which calls for the allocation of added resources to consolidate the gains.

Operational Lessons

1. Technical soundness needs to be coupled with strong process considerations and guidance to realise the potential of joint programming that includes:
 - Reflection on existing guidance on DaO and JPs to identify opportunities and options for strengthening operational efficiency
 - Operational efficiency indicators to ensure that JP partners do not operate independent of each other and/or miss the benefits that arise from JPs
 - Consideration of the 'state of the art' approaches within thematic areas to ensure the most strategic design choices are made.
2. Independent operation of JP components runs the risk of missing opportunities to mobilise additional resources for the JP theme as agencies may focus on their separate needs to the detriment of shared interests. This is particularly critical where JPs are new and initially appear to present increased transaction costs for agencies. Efforts to strengthen joint programmes can also be negatively impacted by funding arrangements that disperse joint programme decision-making.

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

- The work done by the JP in collaboration with DSD and Wits University on the feasibility of BIS and complementary modelling exercises, qualitative research and ongoing work on policy proposal on BIS enables DSD has created the foundation for interrogating social assistance in the long term and gives government the opportunity to proceed with ongoing policy dialogues on BIS and further consultations with relevant stakeholders and participation in Cabinet processes to advocate for the SRD grant and a permanent form of income support in the form of BIS for the 18-59 unemployed population.
- The knowledge produced and capacity building provided to MBOs and consultations conducted with women informal workers in collaboration with government and civil society has elevated debates on the need for social security for the informal sector. As a commitment by government, existing social insurance schemes i.e. UIF, COIDA will be extended to domestic workers and other women informal workers. This presents the opportunity for UN to partner with government to further build awareness among informal workers to increase the number of people benefiting from social insurance schemes.

Annex 1: Consolidated Final Results

1. JP contribution to global Fund's programmatic results

Global Impact: Progress towards SDGs

SDG: 1.2: by 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions.

SDG: 1.3: Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable.

SDG: 5.4: Indicator 5.4.1: Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location.

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

Outcome indicators	Expected final target	Final result	Reasons for variance from planned target (if any)
1.1: Number of integrated multi-sectoral policies that accelerated SDG progress in terms of scope ¹	1	2	
<i>List the policies:</i> -Green Paper on Comprehensive Social Security and Retirement Reform. -The ongoing work on BIS policy proposal.			
1.2: Number of integrated multi-sectoral policies that accelerated SDG progress in terms of scale ²	1	2	
<i>List the policies:</i> -The top-up of existing social grants, introduction of the SRD grant. -The extension of the social security (UIF, COIDA) to domestic workers and informal workers.			

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

Output indicators	Expected final target	Final result	Reasons for variance from planned target (if any)
3.1 Number of innovative solutions that were tested (disaggregated by % successful-unsuccessful)	6 studies completed, and results workshopped with relevant sector departments	100% of studies completed and workshopped with at least 50% of the relevant departments.	N/A

¹Scope=substantive expansion: additional thematic areas/components added or mechanisms/systems replicated.

²Scale=geographical expansion: local solutions adopted at the regional and national level or a national solution adopted in one or more countries.

<p>3.2: Number of integrated policy solutions that have been implemented with the national partners in lead</p>	<p>Technical support provided to DSD and government on social welfare policy and social protection floor</p>	<p>Technical and financial support to the 1) National Planning Commission (NPC) on the finalisation of elements of social protection floor; 2) DSD on the implementation of the recommendations of the child support grant exclusion error to reduce exclusion; and 3) DSD on the policy amendment to provide for the implementation of the child support grant top up grant which became effective from June 2022.</p>	<p>N/A</p>
<p>3.3: Number of innovative solutions that have been implemented with the national partners in lead</p>	<p>Research and pilots completed, evidence considered, and proposals for integration into mainstream M&E system of DSD available</p>	<p>Action-oriented research on the CWBTT was conducted on the real time monitoring tool and a pilot was completed on the same which has since been adopted by DSD for integration into their M&E framework towards the development of an "integrated" modality linking cash transfers and complementary services.</p>	<p>N/A</p>

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

- Yes
 No

- Explain briefly: The JP contributed to national government official's capacity through enrollment in trainings such as E-Academy on Social Security, E-Learning on Good Governance, E-Learning on Administrative Solutions on Extending Coverage, ISSA Guidelines on Good Governance and Monitoring SDG 1.3 and other social protection indicators using Social Security Inquiry offered by the ILO International Training Centre to improve capacity on implementation of social protection programmes as a contribution towards advancing the SDGs. The JP trained women

informal workers organisations in negotiation skills in order to equip them to continue the advocacy work for greater social security coverage and other relief packages advocacy work.

2. Results as per JP Programmatic Results Framework

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

Result / Indicators	Baseline	Expected final target	Final result	Reasons for variance from planned target (if any)
Outcome 1: Social Assistance Scheme Consensus is Reached				
Outcome 1.1 indicator	A NEDLAC taskforce is established. Actuarial studies conducted already	Dialogue on various options was finalised, and consensus reached on the most preferred options	Feasibility and actuarial studies 100% completed. Consultations held with key stakeholders to build momentum through dialogue on BIS.	
Output 1: Feasibility of social assistance scheme (Basic income grant) for 18 to 59 years old				
Output 1.1 indicator	N/A	All studies were conducted, various options discussed, and consensus reached	An analysis of international experiences and best practices on social assistance schemes was conducted and disseminated to stakeholders– report finalised in 2020. The Feasibility Study for a system of basic income support in South Africa was concluded in 2021. Economic modelling of the BIS and qualitative research to understand the lives and views of the poor and SRD grant beneficiaries were concluded in 2022. Six background studies were also done to understand the policy and practical contexts of the BIS. Revision of the Green paper on comprehensive social security finalised. The reports form part of evidence presented to cabinet by DSD on policy proposal for BIS.	N/A

Output 1.2: Consensus is reached on social assistance scheme option, informed by international good practices in context of social dialogue (including right holders)				
	N/A	Recommendations for the South African social assistance scheme are shared for further dialogue	The JP has supported DSD to facilitate a series of policy dialogues/consultation with key stakeholders on to build consensus on social assistance scheme. However, DSD is still in preparations to hold consultations at NEDLAC.	NEDLAC consultations were delayed due to the need to finalize the feasibility and modelling studies which would be used as evidence on the need for BIS during the consultations.
Outcome 2: Options are formulated to address Gaps in access of women excluded from social insurance				
Outcome 2.1 indicator: needs, ability and willingness to contribute to social insurance are identified – 2021 Targets				
Output 2.1. Indicator: % of Studies completed, and results disseminated amongst relevant stakeholders	100% descriptive study done 25% Dissemination	-100% dissemination and training of MBOs on effective ways to enhance social security access for women informal workers. -Selection of 2 policy instruments for short term implementation	COVID 19 prevailing context slightly altered the objectives: -Dissemination of results was done through a webinars and virtual meetings and partial meetings. -The needs of social security are so urgent that beneficiaries and providers agreed on finding quick wins solutions	The needs were very urgent, which prompted on focusing on implementation rather than other extensive studies
Output 2.3. National dialogue and advocacy are conducted				
Output 2.3. Indicator: 0% dialogues of key stakeholders	-25% of workers reached in 2020 -One in three of the main Government department effectively engaged	-Advocacy to reach 100% of intended audience. -Workshop and advocacy strategy reports completed	-100% of MBOs engaged by Dec 2021 and involved in identifying relevant policies -Initiation of discussions and preparation of trainings and workshops for WIW through MBOs. -DoL & DoWPD engaged for co-hosting of the 2022 roundtable	-The workshops and training sessions were pushed to 2022 first term to ensure favorable COVID 19 measures. - Roundtables with service providers started in 2022 as consensus had been reached on 3 already existing policies

				(UIF, COIDA and maternity leave)
Outcome 3: Strengthened social welfare policy and regulatory frameworks				
Outcome 3 Indicator: Prevention and early intervention budgets increase from 6% in 2019 to at least 10% at the end of 2022	6%	7%	6%	The main reason for the deviation was the focus on responding to COVID-19 and its impact on reducing budgets to pre-COVID19 priority areas. Furthermore, the government's fiscal consolidation programme has negatively affected all programmes.
Output 3.1. Evidence generated of broadened access to social protection services for children				
Output 3.1. Indicator: % of studies completed, and results workshopped with relevant sector department	0%	70%	100% studies have been completed and 50% of departments workshopped the findings	Following the disruptions in 2020, JP was able to kick-on in 2021 and 2022 to complete major requirements.
Output 3.2. Technical support provided to DSD and government on social welfare policy and social protection floor				
Output 3.2: Indicator Number of roundtables with DSD and NPC with defined action plans	0	8	6	Due to demanding schedules in government and given the efficiency and specific goals of roundtables and workshops, this has provided to be a success, despite falling short of the initially set target of 8 workshops.
Output 3.3. Support on technical work provided on the development of an "integrated" modality linking cash transfers and complementary services				




Output 3.3. Indicator: Number of pilots completed, and results workshoped with DSD	0	3	3	None. The lead department, DSD, requested that the pilots be commuted into 1) establishing the overall usefulness of the Child Well Being Tracking Tool, and 2) Use the tool to establish the impact of DSD programmes and activities on the vulnerable children that it serves. All fieldwork was completed and the final results were presented to DSD. Everything as per original target was achieved.
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Annex 2: Strategic documents

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

Strategic documents developed or adapted by JP

Title of the document	Date when finalized (MM/YY)	Focus on extending social protection coverage (Yes/No)	Focus on improved comprehensiveness of social protection benefits (Yes/No)	Focus on enhancing adequacy of social protection benefits (Yes/No)	Focus on improving governance, administration and/or implementation of social protection system (Yes/No)	Focus on cross-sectoral integration with healthcare, childcare, education, employment, food security, etc. (Yes/No)	<i>If published, provide the hyperlink</i>
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Expert Panel on Basic Income Support: Report into the appropriateness and feasibility of a system of Basic Income Support for South Africa	11/2021	yes	yes	no	yes	yes	 BIS_MainReport_vF.5.pdf
Expert Panel on Basic Income Support: Supplementary Modelling Report	11/2022	yes	yes	no	yes	Yes	 BIS_ModelReport_v F.2.docx
Green paper. Toward a Comprehensive System of Social Security: Consultation document on the motivation for a revised reform pathway for the system of social security in South Africa (<i>draft</i>)	10/2022	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	 CSS_GreenPaper2022_v15.docx

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

Title of the document	Date when finalized (MM/YY)	Focus on extending social protection coverage (Yes/No)	Focus on improved comprehensiveness of social protection benefits (Yes/No)	Focus on enhancing adequacy of social protection benefits (Yes/No)	Focus on improving governance, administration and/or implementation of social protection system (Yes/No)	Focus on cross-sectoral integration with healthcare, childcare, education, employment, food security, etc. (Yes/No)	<i>If published, provide the hyperlink</i>

2.2. Focus on vulnerable populations

Strategic documents developed or adapted by JP

Title of the document	Date	Focus on gender equality and	Focus on children	Focus on youth	Focus on	Focus on other group/s	Focus on PwDs	Included disaggregated data by
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	when finalized (MM/YY)	women empowerment (Yes/No)	(Yes/No)	(Yes/No)	older persons (Yes/No)	(List the group/s)	(Yes/No)	disability - and whenever possible by age, gender and/or type of disability (Yes/No)
Budget Brief on Equity for Children https://www.unicef.org/southafrica/reports/budget-brief-series-2021	11/2021	no	yes	no	Yes, in part	-	no	no
Child Support Grant Exclusion Error Study	04/2022	no	yes	partly	no	-	no	no
South Africa's Social Protection Floor	05/22	In part, yes	Yes	yes	yes	-	yes	no

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

Title of the document	Date when finalized (MM/YY)	Focus on gender equality and women empowerment (Yes/No)	Focus on children (Yes/No)	Focus on youth (Yes/No)	Focus on older persons (Yes/No)	Focus on other group/s (List the group/s)	Focus on PwDs (Yes/No)	Included disaggregated data by disability - and whenever possible by age, gender and/or type of disability (Yes/No)
Rapid Assessment of Key Monitoring Indicators Measuring the Impact of COVID-19 Lockdown on Child Well Being in South Africa: Report on Key Findings	09/2021	no	yes	no	no	-	yes	no
A note on the collected views of Johannesburg women traders on the documentary (produced by WIEGO within the context of the JP).	07/2021	yes	no	yes	no	-	no	no

Annex 3: Results questionnaire

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

Annex 4: Final report on JP evaluation

- Provide separately. Attached.