

Joint SDG Fund
PORTOFLIO ON INTEGRATED SOCIAL PROTECTION AND LNOB

Joint Programme 2020 Annual Progress Report

Country: Madagascar

Joint Programme title: Development of an integrated social protection system for Madagascar, sensitive to the needs of people living with disabilities

Short title: Integrated and inclusive social protection system

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End date: 01/2022

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Budget (Joint SDG Fund contribution): **US\$1,999,723**

Overall budget (with co-funding): **US\$4,238,423**

Annual Financial Delivery Rate (= Total JP expenditures / transferred funds x 100%): **60%**

Rate of Committed Funding (= Total JP commitments / transferred funds x 100%): **71%**

Short description of the Joint Programme:

The main objective of the Joint Programme (JP) is to support the Government of Madagascar in strengthening its social protection system and making it more sensitive to the needs of extremely poor households with a special focus on persons living with disabilities. This will be done by developing an integrated package of social protection interventions tailored to the needs of different categories of people. The integrated package will include a combination of social safety nets, social health protection and gender-based violence (GBV) protection schemes, agricultural insurance and livelihood promotion activities. The ultimate objective of the programme is twofold: i) to promote social and economic inclusion of households living in extreme poverty in Madagascar, particularly persons with disabilities, by providing them with complementary social protection interventions aimed at supporting consumption, managing socio-economic risks and promoting human and productive investments and; and ii) to reinforce the national social protection institutional framework by supporting the Government in developing an efficient model that could be scaled up nationally. The programme is fully aligned with the National Social Protection Strategy (NSPS).

Executive summary

Despite the unprecedented and unanticipated challenges faced in 2020 by Madagascar, the Joint Programme (JP) shows overall relatively satisfactory results even if the achievements and progresses vary significantly between components. The COVID-19 was the main external factor delaying the implementation of the programme, particularly between the second and third quarter of 2020, which was followed by an exceptional food insecurity crisis that affected the population in the JP areas of interventions in the fourth quarter.

The JP was able to advance in:

- The conduct of a strategic programmatic review to increase the inclusiveness of the national safety nets programme to reduce the exclusion of the most marginalized children, including children with disability. The report has informed the changes in parameters of the cash transfer programme that will be introduced in 2021, including a universal child benefit and a disability (or equity) grant;
- The implementation of the cash transfer to 4,000 households (90% of the recipients are women, 18% are girls under 5 years old, and 34% are enrolled school-aged girls from 6-17 years old);
- The provision of agricultural insurance tailored to the needs of 3,500 small farmers;
- The provision of support to 217 gender-based violence (GBV) survivors of violence and abuse (86% of which are women) through of Counselling and legal advice Centers (CECJ), including people living with disability.

The health protection component and the development and operationalization of a common administrative, referral and single window have been delayed and are expected to be realized in 2021. It is expected that outcome level results will become more relevant and tangible in 2021 when all components, including the health protection and the administrative system and single window, will be fully operationalized. The JP overall approach has not been modified in 2020, minor changes in the work plan have been introduced to adapt the programme to the various changes in context, and in response to the COVID-19 pandemic. These include, for example the suspension of the conditionality of the cash programme to school attendance, given the extraordinary situation created by the pandemic and the unanticipated school closure. To promote accountability and enhance learning and documentation, the JP has initiated a formative evaluation of the programme that has commenced in the fourth quarter.

The initial work done in 2020 had a catalytic effect in leveraging additional resources particular to deepen the work on disability, in line with the leaving no-one behind principle, and scale up the integrated social protection model in a few new locations. The results of the analytical work conducted or initiated in 2020 will also serve as a basis to continue the advocacy efforts in 2021 for additional resources allocation towards a more inclusive social protection system in Madagascar.

A. Annual Progress

A.1 The overall approach

Broader context and JP changes

The natural implementation of the JP in 2020 has been affected by three major changes in the national context that have delayed some aspects of the workplan. Besides causing delays in the implementation, those changes however are not expected to have an impact on the overall programme strategy, theory of change or expected results:

- **COVID-19:** The pandemic and associated restrictions of movement had a major impact on some aspects of the joint programme, particularly by delaying the international technical assistance required to set up a common administrative system for the various component of the programme.
- **Severe drought in the South:** The locations targeted by the SDG programme (Amboasary district) have been affected by a major severe drought towards the end of 2020. This situation required the implementation of emergency humanitarian assistance and the postponement of the revision in the

parameters of the social protection programme that were supposed to be introduced in late 2020 under the JP.

- **Change in political strategic priority for health protection:** In 2020, there was a major political change in the Government orientations toward the national health protection programme. The previous scheme defined by the preceding Government will be substituted with a new national strategy, which has not been defined yet.

Ensuring that JP remains strategic and catalytic

The JP staff and partners have been actively involved in the preparation of the new UNSCDF, pointing to the importance of investing in integrated social protection systems in Madagascar, leveraging on the experience of the JP. As a result, for the first time, social protection has been included in the draft UNSCDF as a stand-alone output to continue accompanying the government of Madagascar.

While the COVID-19, and more specifically travel restrictions, have slowed down some aspects of the implementation of the JP, there was not formal re-purposing of the JP budget to adapt to the COVID-19. The original design of the programme remained unchanged. The reason for this is that: i) the Southern regions of the country (where the JP operates) have not been severely affected by the COVID-19 pandemic and i) the objective of the programme remains the development of a long term national social protection system and not a strict humanitarian response.

However, some minor changes have been done by some implementing agencies to adapt certain activities to the specific COVID-19 context. In particular, under the leadership of UNFPA, television programs have been broadcast to raise awareness on GBV prevention and response at the national level in relation with the increased GBV risk during COVID-19 and ILO has purchased some health protection material to equip the health centers in villages targeted by the JP.

The most significant change concerns the health protection component. As mentioned before, there was a change in the Government strategy concerning the implementation of health protection in the country. The operationalization of the *Caisse Nationale de Solidarité pour la Santé* (CNSS) came to an end by the Government who has not yet defined an alternative implementation model for health protection. National budget for the implementation of the health protection have been frozen. This required a change in strategy for the implementation of the JP. ILO is therefore analyzing possible scenario to move on with this component, a study is currently underway to have a revised health strategy for the JP for 2021.

In response to COVID-19, the JP has made concrete contribution into the design and prioritization of the UN's Socio-Economic Response Plan (SERP), putting the emphasis on social protection as a key element of the response to address the socio-economic impact of the pandemic and raising poverty and inequality in the country. In addition, the JP staff prepared a proposal for the UNCT (unfortunately not prioritized by the UNCT) to extend the COVID-19 social protection response, covering vulnerable populations in urban areas through cash plus interventions.

A.2 Update on priority issues

SDG acceleration

Overall, as mentioned before, the JP is still at an early stage of operationalization with important variations between components, therefore results on the field remains limited. However the JP has so far contributed to accelerating the SDG targets by producing analytical work that will translate in concrete recommendations for expanding the coverage of social protection in the country, particularly for vulnerable groups, increasing the visibility of social protection agenda to reduce poverty and inequality and catalyzing additional development partners, including international financial institutions, to support the implementation and scale up of the model in 2021.

More specifically, the programme contributed to the acceleration of the following SDGs:

- SDG1: By supporting the implementation of cash transfer to 4,000 households the programme has contributed to stabilize their consumption and reduce extreme poverty among beneficiary households. Data on household consumption and poverty are not available at this stage as the household's surveys will be conducted later in 2021. The JP has also supported the national social protection system by developing some common tools and strengthening the capacity of the Ministry of Population, Social Protection and Promotion of Women in coordination social protection programmes.
- SDG2: By introducing and piloting the agricultural insurance component, the programme is contributing to increase and stabilize the income of small-scale food producers.
- SDG4: The cash component conditional to primary school attendance contributed to increase school retention. Conditionalities have been applied only during the first term of 2020, during the COVID-19 pandemic, and they have been suspended given the extraordinary situation and the unanticipated school closure. A survey conducted in 2021 will provide more information on the impact of the programme on school retention.
- SDG5: The programme has set up a commune level GBV identification, sensitization and referral system which contributes to eliminate all form of violence against women.
- SDG 10: The JP has done some preliminary work to contribute to the inclusion of people with disability in the social protection programme. The work is at an initial stage of development and will produce more tangible and measurable results in 2021.

Vulnerable groups

The programme has targeted three communes in the Anosy region, one of the poorest and the furthest left behind regions in the country with a head count monetary poverty rate above 80%:

- In those 3 communes the programme has supported 4,000 households with monthly cash transfer (US\$7/month). It is notable that 90% of the recipients are women, 18% are girls under 5 years old, and 34% are enrolled school-aged girls from 6-17 years old. Given the poverty rate in the targeted localities, the programme has conducted an analysis to understand the extent of exclusion from the programme of vulnerable poor households and specific groups. Based on this analytical work, the JP has produced recommendations to modify the parameters of the cash intervention to minimize exclusion errors. This analysis will directly benefit additional poor households in 2021, as the number of beneficiary's households is expected to increase to 5,600 by January 2022.
- In addition, the programme has developed an agricultural insurance model tailored to the needs of 3,500 small farmers, often excluded from this type of risk management intervention.
- Concerning people with disability, the programme has conducted preliminary analytical and sensitization work in 2020 in order to revise the social protection programme and make it more inclusive of people with disability. In 2021, this analytical work will translate in a more disability sensitive social protection programme, expected to cover at least 1,900 people with disability (7% of total expected beneficiaries).
- 217 GBV survivors of violence and abuse have also benefited from the operationalization of Counselling and legal advice Centers (CECJ) of which 86% are women. In terms of communes, 32% of GBV survivors were treated at the CECJ in Behara, 34% at the CECJ in Tanandava and 34% at the CECJ in Ifotaka.

Gender marker

- The programme is implemented under the overall supervision and leadership of the Ministry in charge of Women.
- The various components of the programme clearly considers gender equity, most specifically, the cash transfer component mainly targets women beneficiaries, and makes sure community sensitization is done by women leader in each village moreover to covering specific themes related to women empowerment. In the programme, there is a component dedicated to reducing and addressing GBV at village level.
- In addition, UNICEF is currently undertaking a gender analysis of social protection programmes. This is a parallel work financed by UK cooperation (FDCO), that covers various aspects of the social protection portfolio and that will provide suggestions on how to improve the design of social protection programmes to make them more gender transformative.

Human rights

The programme had a specific focus on the leaving no-one behind principle, particularly by addressing the bottlenecks faced by people with disability in accessing social protection services. As mentioned before the work on disability is at an initial stage of development and it is expected to have more significant results in 2021.

Partnerships

- UNICEF, UNFPA, ILO and WFP worked together to develop a single social protection programme, which enabled to develop a comprehensive package of interventions that complement each other and support households in managing different type of risks and create synergy in provision of social protection system.
- These UN agencies in collaboration developed a common administrative tool for programme implementation and management.
- The participating UN agencies closely collaborated amidst the COVID-19 pandemic. UN agencies with no field presence coordinated with those with field presence in the target region to monitor the progress of the programme on a regular basis.

Strategic meetings

Type of event	Yes	No	Comments
JP launch event	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>The launch event was organized in November 2020 in the South of Madagascar, it had national media coverage.</i>
Annual JP development partners'/donors' event*	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<i>A partners/donor's event has not yet been organized in 2020. Donors were not officially invited to the launch event in the South of Madagascar mostly because of logistic issues: i) limited number of participants due to the pandemic and ii) very few internal flights/limited places available to travel in the South of the country. Donors are informed on progress regarding the JP through the national development platform for social protection.</i>

Funding and financing

The JP has leveraged some additional funding for 2021, in particular:

- The Government of Norway is funding US\$1.1 million through UNICEF Global Thematic Fund which is enabling the JP to continue the work initiated in 2020. This will allow to finalize the identification, registration and eligibility criteria to include disabled people in the social protection programme. The fund will also finance a specific disability (or equity) grant to complement the cash transfer programme for people living with severe disabilities.
- UNICEF received an additional grant from Government of Norway through UNICEF Global Thematic Fund of US\$380,000 to increase the coverage of the cash transfer programme in selected communes

in line with the recommendations of the programmatic review to increase the inclusiveness of the safety nets programme conducted in 2020.

- UNFPA is contributing US\$119,000 through its regular fund to fill the gap in support for CECJs and other care services. Funding from Norway for an amount of US\$874,316 to prevent and respond to sexual and GBV in other regions.
- Additional funding to support women financial inclusion component is being applied to the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation. WFP is applying for US\$150,000 to support 1000 JP women beneficiaries for the development of Income-Generating Activities, access to credit and agriculture extension programmes through Farmers Organizations memberships.
- The UK Government (FCDO) is funding a gender review of the national social protection programme that will provide recommendations on how to make the programme more gender transformative.

Innovation, learning and sharing

The learning plan to facilitate evidence-based policy making will rely on the work of the formative evaluation underway. This evaluation will provide elements to good practice, results, viable strategies based on an assessment of the programme conducted continuously during its implementation. However, the beginning of the formative evaluation has been delayed mainly due to the COVID-19. An international firm has been recruited in December 2020 and it is currently working on the preparation of the evaluability report. The work on innovation and learning has therefore be postponed to 2021.

Strategic communications

A strategic communication plan has been created for the JP with three main objectives:

- A communication plan to support an integrated social protection system set up and operational in the Anosy region.
- Through an integrated and coordinated approach, the newly implemented social protection system is more focused on the most vulnerable households and people living with a disability.
- The efficiency of the social protection system is reinforced by collective investment in an integrated programme and the implementation of non-isolated and non-fragmented projects.

Activities were designed and are planned every month to achieve those objectives. Due to the pandemic, it has been slowed down in the middle of year and resumed in the fourth quarter with the launch of the JP. Cross-cutting topics are brought-up within the monthly events/actions to support the three main objectives and/or with specific activities:

- Communication at all stages of the implementation of the integrated social protection system is fluid during the duration of the programme.
- The visibility and transparency of all the actions of the UN, in collaboration with the Ministries involved, are ensured for the duration of the programme.
- Communication tools are developed and shared with all partners.

B. Annual Results

Overall progress

- On track (expected annual results achieved)
- Satisfactory (majority of expected annual results achieved)
- Not-satisfactory (majority of expected annual results not yet achieved)

Please, explain briefly:

The implementation of certain components of the JP is overdue, particularly due to the COVID-19 pandemic and then the severe drought in the South. Overall the progress of the JP is on track in the creation of an agricultural insurance and GBV and it is at satisfactory level despite some delays for the cash transfer component and the development of a common system and single window. For the health protection component,

the political choice made by the Government in 2020 to interrupt the CNSS impacted the programme and the expected annual results have not been achieved.

Contribution to Fund's global results

The objective of the JP was to define, develop and implement a package of social protection interventions aimed at supporting households to manage different types of risks under a common administrative system managed by the Ministry of Population, Social Protection and Promotion of Women. As mentioned before, the various components of the programme have progressed at a different pace in 2020 due to specific constraints. Therefore, the complete package of interventions is not yet fully operational. However, some activities are already ongoing, most particularly cash transfer, agricultural insurance and GBV services and these components already achieved the expected number of beneficiaries (satisfactory results at output level for those components).

The contribution to the outcome level will become more visible and relevant in 2021 when all components, including the health protection and the administrative system and single window, will be operationalized. In addition, it is expected that the additional financing for the disability work will lead to greater inclusion of people living with disability by the end of 2021.

JP Outputs and Outcomes

As mentioned above, JP's overall performance was satisfactory, even if there are some important variations among components. More specifically:

- Output 1.1: The implementation of the conditional cash transfer is on track with 4,000 households who benefited from the programme in 2020, the school attendance conditionalities have been suspended during the COVID-19. However, the cash transfer component is expected to be revised to reduce pockets of exclusion. The reforms to the programme have been identified but the change in parameters has not yet been implemented and will be postponed to the second quarter of 2021.
- Output 1.2: Because the CNSS has not been operationalized by the Government and a new national strategic orientation has not yet been defined, the activities under output 1.2 did not progress as expected.
- Output 1.3: The agricultural insurance scheme has been operationalized and the number of beneficiaries has reached the target for 2020.
- Output 1.4: The livelihood support is currently under preparation based on the profile of the households registered by the Ministry of Population, Social Protection and Promotion of Women.
- Output 1.5: GBV activities are on track: 182 actors were trained on GBV case management. 25 people with disabilities were trained on their rights and protection against GBV. The counselling and legal advice centers (CECJ) were equipped to improve the quality of services. 217 GBV survivors benefited from psychosocial support and accompaniment to other services (health, judicial police), as needed.

The contribution to the outcome level results will become more relevant in 2021 when all components, including the health protection and the administrative system and single window, will be operationalized. In addition, it is expected that the additional financing for the disability work will lead to greater inclusion of people living with disability by the end of 2021.

- Output 2.1: The referral system is under development; the harmonized questionnaire has been developed and the registration has been conducted by the Ministry of Population in 2020. The single window will be finalized and operationalized in 2021.
- Output 2.2: Concerning the disability work, an analytical work has been conducted to identify social protection interventions tailored to the needs of people with disability. This work however will be operationalized in 2021.
- Output 2.3: For social health protection, given the political situation the institutional work was not able to progress as expected.

- Output 2.4: The formative evaluation started in December 2020, and an evaluability report will be made available in the first quarter of 2021, with regular monitoring surveys that will be carried out every quarter.

The contribution to Outcome 2 is aligned with the expected results. It was in fact planned to have outcome level results for this component in 2021. This is an institutional component, which requires preliminary operational work (conducted under outcome 1) in order to reflect the results and lessons learnt at national policy level.

Workplan

- JP workplan was modified
 JP workplan was not modified
 Explain briefly:

C. Plan for the Next Year of implementation

Next year

In 2021, JP is expected to achieve the targeted results on the proposal. Overall it is not expected to have major changes in the results framework for 2021, beside the following ones:

- The cash transfer component will increase the number of expected beneficiary households based on the results of the programmatic review that suggests a change in targeting methodology and additional financing available to increase the coverage of the programme, moving from 4,000 to 5,600 households.
- The health protection component will be revised to identify an alternative operational solution as the Government changed the health insurance scheme (CNSS) on its National Strategy. A technical assistance is currently in place for conducting an analysis to provide a direction to restructure and revise this component.

Beside those minor changes, the implementation of the JP will continue along the priorities identified in the proposal. In 2021, the focus of the work plan will be to:

- Finalize the referral system and operationalize the single window to effectively put in place an integrated social protection system under the responsibility of the Ministry of Population, Social Protection and Promotion of Women.
- Continue the implementation of the various social protection components defined in the programme document, including the health protection.
- Based on the results of the analytical work carried out in 2020, operationalized the disability sensitive social protection programme.
- Advance with the formative evaluation of the programme and produce evidence to inform national policy making in the country (data generation, policy brief, policy advocacy).

Towards the end of JP implementation

By January 2022, we expect to have an integrated social protection system ongoing in the selected locations under the leadership and the coordination of the Ministry of Population, Social Protection and Promotion of Women. Based on the data generated by the formative evaluation, we expect to advocate for additional funds (domestic or international) to scale up the programme in new locations starting in 2022.

We do not expect to have further modifications in the overall JP, but as mentioned before the strategy for the implementation of the health component might be revised based on the ongoing technical assistance work. If the new operational strategy for the health component will require significant changes in budget or indicators, we will notify the JP board and request a formal validation of the proposed changes.

Risks and mitigation measures

The additional risks identified at this stage of JP implementation and that could affect the 2021 results are the following:

- Renewed national and international movement restrictions in the country in 2021 amidst the COVID-19 pandemic. This scenario is relatively unlikely now. However, to mitigate the risks, three agencies have now permanent technical staff recruited in the Southern regions covering the JP targeted areas to ensure a daily supervision of the programme, also in case staff from the capital city will not be able to travel.
- Delays in the introduction of the universal child benefit (changes in the cash transfer parameters) due to the prolonged food insecurity humanitarian crisis in the South. If the child grant will be introduced too late in 2021, it will be difficult to evaluate the results, produce evidence to advocate for its scale up. Unfortunately, the timing of the introduction of the universal child grant is not under the JP control as humanitarian assistance will have to continue as long as needed. However, the risk of not having enough evidence could be minimized by working on specific aspects for the formative evaluation and produce some preliminary results by the end of 2021.
- Delays in the introduction of the disability grant due to procurement processes for the preliminary technical assistance required for this component. This risk will be managed internally at UNICEF by ensuring a smooth and timely procurement process.
- Delays in the operationalization of the health protection component: the CNSS has neither the legality nor the necessary resources to implement a non-contributory social health protection scheme for programme beneficiaries. The CNSS is the entity within the Ministry of Public Health that is supposed to be supported by the JP. A technical assistance from the ILO will identify an alternative implementation modality for this component.

Annex 1: Consolidated Annual Results

1. JP contribution to global programmatic results (annual)

Global Impact: Progress towards SDGs

List up to 3 main SDG targets that your Joint Programme primarily focused on in 2020:

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 5.2: "Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and in private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation";

SDG 10.2: "By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status".

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

1.1 Did your Joint Programme contribute to implementation of integrated multi-sectoral policies that accelerate SDG progress in terms of scope¹ in 2020?

Yes

No

Explain briefly: The JP contributed to reinforce specific social protection thematic areas that were not sufficiently developed in the existing national social protection system in Madagascar, particularly the GBV component, the disability and the agricultural insurance component.

1.2 Did your Joint Programme contribute to implementation of integrated multi-sectoral policies that accelerate SDG progress in terms of scale² in 2020? (if so, brief explanation)

Yes

No

Explain briefly: There was no geographic scale up in 2020, the programme has been implemented in geographic areas already covered by the preexisting social protection programme. However, in 2020 the JP was able to mobilize additional funds that will contribute to geographic scale up in 2021.

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

1.3 Number of innovative solutions tested in 2020

Total number disaggregated by % successful and unsuccessful: 2 innovative solutions tested, with so far positive feedback; they will be evaluated as part of the formative evaluation in terms of their (un)successfulness.

Provide the list: Introduction of the new agricultural insurance scheme in Madagascar; Introduction of common administrative tools for various social protection programmes.

Explain briefly: The two solutions were introduced in November 2020, the agricultural insurance implemented directly by the WFP and the common tools by the Ministry of Population, Social Protection and Promotion of Women.

1.4 Number of integrated policy solutions implemented with the national partners in lead in 2020

Total number: 1

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.

Provide the list: Introduction of common administrative tools for various social protection programmes.

Explain briefly: The common questionnaire and common registration has been implemented by the Ministry of Population, Social Protection and Promotion of Women.

1.5 Did your Joint Programme contribute to strengthening of national capacities to implement integrated, cross-sectoral SDG accelerators in 2020?

Yes

No

Explain briefly: Yes, by providing technical assistance to the Ministry of Population, Social Protection and Promotion of Women in developing common tools, piloting them and increasing coordination among various sectors and various programmes.

1.6 Did your Joint Programme develop a functioning partnership framework for integrated policy solutions to accelerate progress on SDGs in 2020?

Yes

No

Explain briefly: This aspect will be further developed in 2021; while the JP has supported the development of common tools, a formal partnership framework to ensure that all main stakeholders and different sectoral ministries will use those common tools under the leadership of the Ministry of Population has not yet been developed. Specific MOU will be elaborated in 2021 to formalize this partnership framework.

2. Selected global performance indicators (annual)

2.1. Did your Joint Programme contribute to the improvement of overall UNCT coherence in 2020?

Yes, considerably contributed

Yes, contributed

No

Explain briefly: The JP contributed to increase the coherence among the various social protection programmes implemented by the four participating UN agencies in 2020. UNCT is working toward the establishment of a unique, integrated and comprehensive social protection programme, which is an important improvement compared to the previous isolated and uncoordinated initiatives of the previous years.

2.2. Did your Joint Programme contribute to reduced transaction costs for participating UN agencies in their interaction with national/regional and local authorities and/or public entities compared to other Joint Programmes?

Yes,

No

N/A (if there are no other joint programmes in the country)

Explain briefly: Yes, by working in the same geographic areas and using common tools the JP is reducing transaction costs compared to previous joint programmes in Madagascar. This is the first programme which aims at developing common implementation tools for a development programme shared among various agencies as part of the National Social Protection Strategy.

2.3. Was your Joint Programme aligned with the UNCT Results Groups in 2020?

Yes

No

Explain briefly:

2.4. Did your Joint Programme secure additional funding resources in 2020?

Yes

No

Explain briefly: Yes, so far the JP has secured two additional sources of funding: i) US\$1.2 million allocated by a disability funds to scale up and support additional disability activities identified under the initial disability work conducted by the JP (allocated to UNICEF from Norway/Global Thematic Fund); ii) US\$380,000 to support the geographic scale up of the cash transfer component in additional villages in the Amboasary district (allocated to UNICEF by Norway/Global Thematic Fund). Additional resources mobilization efforts are ongoing.

3. Results as per JP Results Framework (annual)

Result / Indicators	Baseline	Target 2020	2020 Results	Reasons for variance from planned target (if any)	Expected 2021 target	Expected final target (if different from 2021)
Outcome 1: An integrated package of social protection interventions to protect from risks and promote human and capital investments, tailored to the needs of poorest people, including people with disabilities is operationalized in the Anosy region						
Outcome 1 indicator 1: % of households' beneficiary of SSN receiving a complementary package of interventions (minimum 3 including SSN)	0%	20%	8%	Only two components were operationalized in 2020, not the full package	35%	We expect the full package will be operational in 2021
Outcome 1 indicator 2: % of people with disabilities among beneficiaries of the integrated package of social protection interventions ³	1,4% (% of women: NA)	3% (% of women: 50%)	1,4%	The work on disability is currently at an initial stage of development, a new identification system has been elaborated and a model for a disability grant has been developed and additional	7% (of which 50% women) In 2021 with the implementation of the disability grant developed in 2020, we expect to reach the planned target of 7% of disabled people included in the social protection programmes	Same as initially planned

³ Indicators proposed in the results framework measure the inclusion of HH (including people with disabilities) in the integrated package of interventions. In addition, follow up and final evaluation surveys will measure the progresses of the expected outcomes at HH level: increased consumption, school enrollment, access to health facilities, and agricultural production. However, setting targets for the short to medium term for those indicators is difficult as i) the integrated package will be delivered to HH from 2020 (given the preparation phase), ii) changes in those indicators are likely to be measurable over the longer term. For those reasons the proposal does not include those indicators in the results framework, but they will be measured via the M&E system to identify if a positive trend occurs.

				funds have been secured for its implementation in 2021		
Output 1.1 – Conditional cash transfer provided to poorest households						
Output 1.1 indicator 1: Beneficiaries of safety nets receive predictable CT every two months (number of HH)	4,000 (% women direct recipients: 90%, % people with disabilities: 1,4%)	4,000 (% women direct recipients: 90%, % people with disabilities: 3%)	4,002 (% women direct recipients: 90%, % people with disabilities: 1,4%)	No variance	5,600 households (% women direct recipients: 90%, % people with disabilities: 7%)	We expect the target to increase to 5,600 due to: i) increased funds available in 2021, ii) revised targeting criteria include in the programme all HH with children
Output 1.1 indicator 2: Primary school children in beneficiary HH attend at least 80% of classes (compliance with conditionalities)	80% (divided by sex and disability status- 50% for children with disability)	80% (divided by sex and disability status - 50% for children with disability)	>80% (before lockdown)- conditionality have been suspended during the lockdown dur to school closure	No variance	80%	We expect than more than 80% of children will attend school and monitor this indicator, however we will drop the strict conditionality from the programme
Output 1.2 – Social health protection is operationalized in the intervention area						
Output 1.2 indicator 1: Resources for financing the health coverage of the SSN beneficiary populations (who are not able to contribute) identified with the support of the JP	0	1 source of funds identified	1 (potential) source of funds identified	Feasibility analysis underway for this potential source of funding	ILO, together with stakeholders at the UHC in Madagascar, will conduct an advocacy campaign to identify an alternative solution to the CNSS	
Output 1.2 indicator 2: Affiliation mechanisms and institutional coordination between the concerned bodies identified with the support of the JP and mechanism ongoing.	0	1 mechanism designed	1 mechanism designed (ongoing)	Work in progress for the design of the affiliation mechanisms	1 mechanism implemented	No variance
Output 1.2 indicator 3: % of safety nets beneficiaries enrolled in health protection scheme	0%	10%	0%	The unavailability of a large part of the planned funds provided by the Government (CNSS)	---	---

				considerably impacts the capacity of the JP to meet this indicator that we propose to remove.		
Output 1.3 – Smallholders are affiliated to an agricultural insurance scheme						
Output 1.4 indicator 1: % of safety nets beneficiaries enrolled in agricultural insurance	0%	60% (disaggregated by sex and disability)	8%	The targeted communes of the programmes were hardly hit by the drought which led many farmers to drop off their agriculture activities and made them suitable for safety nets programmes rather than an agriculture insurance since they did not have any longer an agriculture activity	60 % of safety nets beneficiaries having a productive agriculture activity	No variance
Output 1.4 indicator 2: number of people living in targeted communes enrolled in agricultural insurance (contributive and non-contributive)	0%	5,000 (disaggregated by sex and disability)	3,500	It is expected to reach 5,000 by 2021, in 2020 the results were 3,500	5,000	No variance
Output 1.4 – Households benefit from livelihood support activities						
Output 1.1 indicator: % of safety nets beneficiaries receiving post-harvest support	0%	60% (disaggregated by sex and disability)	8%	Post-harvest support activities had to start before the safety nets targeting process to	60%	60%

				follow planting calendar		
Output 1.5 – C4D and GBV protection activities implemented						
Output 1.5 indicator 1: New modules developed and implemented	0	2 (disability, GBV) developed	A training module on the rights of persons with disabilities is developed with OHCHR.	The training module on protection against GBV is being finalized	2 modules developed and implemented	No variance
Output 1.5 indicator: % of GBV survivors who have accessed the essential services package in the intervention areas	0	10% of expected 320 GBV survivors	67% of GBV survivors have accessed the essential services packages	The broadcasting of TV programs and the reinforcement of GBV awareness have helped increase the population's and survivors' knowledge about the existence of services; thus, we suggest to change the indicator to number of GBV survivors	383 GBV survivors will access the essential services packages	At minimum 600 GBV survivors
Outcome 2: Strengthen the institutional framework for social protection to ensure national scale up of the integrated model and long-term sustainability						
Outcome 2 indicator: Number of new districts where the Government has scaled up the integrated approach with own resources	0	0	0	No variance	1	No variance
Output 2.1: Referral system developed						

Output 2.1 Indicator 1: Harmonized questionnaire for the registration of beneficiaries in various social protection programmes developed	0	1	1	No variance	1	No variance
Output 2.1 indicator: Number of households registered in the registry and referred to a set of complementary interventions via the referral system	0	1,500	6,800 households have been registered, 4,002 are beneficiaries of safety nets, however the referral to other programmes is not yet effective	Referral not yet operational, single window that will be responsible for the referral under development	5,600	We expect that at least 5,600 households will be referred to the most appropriate social protection intervention in 2021
Output 2.2: Revision of legal and institutional framework						
Output 2.1 Indicator 1: NCD operationalized	0	1	0	Work to operationalize the NCD has not yet been implemented	1	No variance
Output 2.1 Indicator 3: A package of social protection interventions tailored to the needs of people living with disability identified	0	1	1	So far we have modelled 1 specific intervention for disabled people that will be operationalized in 2021	1	No variance
Output 2.3 – Social Health protection and benefits from an integrated framework within the social protection system in Madagascar						
Output 2.3 indicator 1: Capacities of the institutions in charge of affiliating, collecting contributions and reimbursing service providers are strengthened.	0% of the relevant actors have received training or information in the intervention zone (the mechanism is	1 capacity building plan is agreed and in place	0			

	not operational yet)					
Output 2.3 indicator 2: Knowledge of key institutions improved.	The capacity and exposure of key actors to practical solutions for the extension of SHP is limited	1 capacity building plan is agreed and in place	0			
Output 2.4: M&E and evidence generation						
Output 2.4: Quantitative or qualitative surveys conducted	0	1	0	The firm in charge of the evaluation has been contracted in December 2020. Data collection will begin in 2021	2	No variance
Output 2.4: Number of policy briefs elaborated based on evidence generated to inform policy decisions	0	0	0	No variance	2	No variance

Annex 2: List of strategic documents

Strategic documents that were produced by the JP

Title of the document	Date when finalized (MM/YY)	Brief description of the document and the role of the JP in finalizing it
Programmatic review to increase the inclusiveness of the national safety nets programme in Madagascar, UNICEF	January 2021	The document provides an analysis of the national cash transfer programme and suggestions to reduce the exclusion of most marginalized children, including children with disability. The report has informed the changes in parameters of the cash transfer programme that will be implemented under the JP in 2021.

Strategic documents for which JP provided contribution

Title of the document	Date	Brief description of the document and the role of the JP in finalizing it
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	when finalized (MM/YY)	
Final evaluation document of the national plan for the inclusion of persons with disabilities	December 2020	The National Plan for Disability Inclusion 2015-2019 (PNIH) is the first official programme on disability in the country Madagascar. The PNIH is based on six sectoral axes, namely: education, health, employment, work, social rights and accessibility. The JP provided technical and financial assistance for the conduct of the evaluation and the organization of the results reporting workshop.

Annex 3: Strategic communication results

3.1. Have you created a strategic communication plan for the Joint Programme?

- Yes
 No

Explain briefly: A joint strategic communication for the JP was created. It covered institutional communication and communication for development (C4D) or behavior change communication.

3.2. What percentage of the annual budget towards communications was utilized from the total budget? (Note that the entire JP comms budget must be min 5% of the total JP budget)

Explain briefly: About 10% of the communication budget has been utilized. The approved communication action plan has been partially executed due to COVID-19 limitations, but the planned activities are postponed to the following months and combined with the new ones such as: the publication of a programme newsletter to be launched with a photo exhibition of the JP activities from the fields.

3.3. Have visibility outcomes increased due to the provided funding for JP strategic communications?

- Yes
 No

Explain briefly: The JP has contributed to the production of visibility products, for instance, T-shirts that were distributed to beneficiaries during the launch.

3.4. Does the Country Profile Page on the Joint SDG Fund website contribute to your JP outreach?

- Yes
 No

Explain briefly: The activities undertaken such as the launch and the training were reported in the website and human-interest stories are shared to the public through the UN Madagascar website.

3.5. How many articles (interviews, human interest stories, press releases, expert insights, etc.) about your JP were published by an external media outlet (Non-UN published)?

Total number: 7

Explain briefly: 4 local and national TV and 2 private TV (MATV, TV PLUS) and 3 newspapers (L'Express, La Verité, MALAZA).

3.6. How many articles (interviews, human interest stories, press releases, expert insights, etc.) about the Joint Programme were published by the UNCT and JP PUNOs?

Total number: 10

Explain briefly: 3 for website, the others on social media: Facebook, Twitter, Instagram.

3.7. Have you received an increase of social media followers?

- Yes

No

Total number: NA (Not mandatory)

Explain briefly: UN Madagascar social media promotes the JP . The number of followers increased due to the activities in the field like the JP.

Multi-Media Faucets

Title of the document	Date when finalized (MM/YY)	Brief description and hyperlink (if it exists)
Programme de protection sociale « Fagnavotse »	November 2020	https://madagascar.un.org/fr/100403-programme-de-protection-sociale-fagnavotse-lancement-antanandava-amboasary-atsimo
Lancement officiel du programme de protection sociale « Fagnavotse » à Amboasary Atsimo	November 2020	https://madagascar.un.org/fr/100130-lancement-officiel-du-programme-de-protection-sociale-fagnavotse-amboasary-atsimo

Social Media Campaigns

Title of the document	Type (FB/Twitter/LinkedIn/Etc.)	Brief description and hyperlink (if it exists)
Luckie Rasoamanana	FB	https://www.facebook.com/watch/?v=1810264439140632
Publication on FB	FB	https://m.facebook.com/story.php?story_fbid=3536709656398777&id=109106699159107&sfnsn=mo
#fagnavotse #SDGFund	Instagram	https://www.instagram.com/p/CHNO4vDnFTg/?igshid=1jjqwxys21yhv

Annex 4: Updated JP Risk Management Matrix

Risks	Risk Level: (Likelihood x Impact)	Likelihood: Certain - 5 Likely - 4 Possible - 3 Unlikely - 2 Rare - 1	Impact: Essential - 5 Major - 4 Moderate - 3 Minor - 2 Insignificant - 1	Mitigating measures	Responsible Org./Person

Contextual risks					
Renewed lockdown and national and international movement restrictions will delay the progresses in the implementation of the JP.	4	2	2	At this stage it is quite unlikely that the Government will introduce new travel and movement restrictions but if this will happen, based on the experience of the previous year, the team will organize distant work and will rely on the filed presence of certain agencies in the South. Beside WFP, that already had a staff based in the South, both UNFPA and UNICEF have recruited local staff in the Anosy region that will work on the implementation of the JP.	UNICEF/Chief of Social Policy team
Programmatic risks					
Delays in the introduction of the modified parameters for the cash transfer component if the emergency situation in the South does not stabilize by April 2021. If the universal child benefit will be introduced late in the year, it will be difficult to learn lessons from it.	9	3	3	The revised parameters cannot be introduced during a humanitarian emergency, if the situation persists after April 2021, the programme design needs to be readjusted and will continue financing the drought response cash intervention in the selected communes, rather than focusing on coverage of universal child benefits. The formative evaluation will have to consider this change in programme design.	UNICEF/Social Protection specialist
Delays in the introduction of the disability grant due to slow procurement procedures and possible travel limitations for the international experts.	6	3	2	The introduction of the disability grant requires additional technical assistance before its implementation. UNICEF has	UNICEF/Social Protection specialist

				already launched the procurement process for this TA and the team will follow up internally to ensure the procurement process will be conducted smoothly and timely. Concerning the international travels, if further restrictions will be imposed, the TA will continue via virtual meetings to avoid delaying the programme.	
The social protection panel is not complete without the health component. Households benefiting from food safety nets may have indicators of malnutrition if their members fall ill and cannot seek treatment at health centres due to a lack of care mechanisms.	12	4	3	Quantify the resources needed to cover the health component, Write a technical note on lessons learned and the need to allocate additional resources to the health component.	ILO/National Programme Officer
Institutional risks					
The health component is supposed to support the implementation of the Government's programme on the extension of the financial protection mechanism linked to the CNSS. If the CNSS is not operational, which is currently the case, the programme is also blocked in its implementation. The source of funding for the implementation of the social protection mechanism in health is not effective.	16	4	4	The health component will bring together the actors who participated in the UHC leadership programme. The objective is to guide advocacy efforts to unblock the current situation of the CNSS.	ILO/National Programme Officer
Fiduciary risks					
No new risks at this stage.					