

Joint SDG Fund
PORTOFLIO ON INTEGRATED SOCIAL PROTECTION AND LNOB
Joint Programme 2020 Annual Progress Report

Cover page

Country: Samoa, Cook Islands, Niue and Tokelau (4 Pacific island countries and territories (PICTs))

Joint Programme title: Strengthening Resilience of Pacific Islands States through Universal Social Protection

Short title: United Nation Social Protection Joint Programme (SP-JP)

Start date: January 2020.

End date: December 2021

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List of PUNOs: UNDP, UNESCO, UNICEF, UNESCAP and ILO

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Budget (Joint SDG Fund contribution): **\$3,000,000**

Overall budget (with co-funding): **\$3,386, 176**

Annual Financial Delivery Rate (= Total JP expenditures / transferred funds x 100%): **38%**

Rate of Committed Funding (= Total JP commitments / transferred funds x 100%): **50%**

Short description of the Joint Programme:

The SP-JP aims at increasing resilience through viable and financially sustainable SP systems that will address life cycle vulnerabilities, strengthen SP floors and enhance employability. The objective is to develop universal, evidence-based, nationally owned SP systems and introduce SP floors to help accelerate Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) progress through integrated programming and Leaving No One Behind. The Programme is spearheaded by a Multi Country Steering Committee (MCSC) and a Technical Committee for each of the four PICTs. In line with the principles of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and outcomes of the UNDP Pacific Strategy 2018-2022, the SP-JP adopts five strategic interventions in developing and strengthening coherent SP systems – data/evidence; inclusive participation and partnerships; sustainable finance; institutional coordination and capacity building; and outreach. The SP-JP has four outcomes: 1) universal, inclusive & equitable SP systems; 2) SP floors are efficiently and effectively administered; 3) financial inclusion enables low transaction cost transfers of SP benefits; and 4) increased resilience through mainstreaming of disability, gender, youth and climate related contingencies.

Executive summary

As per original programme document, implementation was intended to commence in January 2020. However, due to COV-19, implementation only commenced in July 2020. Difficulties in communication, coordination, and

procurement of needed international experts due to travel restrictions, and government focal points prioritizing COV-19 responses (impacting on readiness of key implementing agencies to take on board initiatives intended for development and implementation under the programme) resulted in a six-month delay.

Given limited consultative process undertaken with the development of the approved programme document, the consolidated focus during the first 2-3 months of implementation was on the stakeholder consultations across the four PICTs. It was critical that building engagement with key stakeholders in government and civil society became the first essential steps to undertaken to facilitate support, buy-in and collaboration for the programme initiation. The Joint Steering Committee (JSC) and 4 Technical Committees (TCs) for the 4 PICTs were established by August 2020, providing the ongoing stakeholder coordination and consultative mechanism for the implementation of the programme. The TCs are being utilized for the coordination of stakeholder inputs into all activity implementation and as the platform for building shared understanding and ownership of the programme.

As a joint programme, effective coordination of activities among the five Participating UN Organizations (PUNOs) is critical for achieving synergies and value for money of initiatives instigated and implemented under the program. This was an ongoing challenge given the many duplications and overlaps of initiatives and activities (under one programme) that are being allocated to different PUNOs to lead their implementation. Building a common understanding across PUNOs about the programme and how the different PUNOs are planning and implementing the different activities, and how they contribute to the same purpose and outcomes of the programme required regular meetings across PUNOs; these meetings were intensified during the first four months of the programme. Concept Notes, Terms of References, Briefs and other papers were developed and shared across PUNO and TC members for comments, within the purpose of building common understanding about the different activities and their joint implementation.

During the first 6-7 months (July 2020 – January 2021) of the actual programme rollout much of the focus with activity implementation was on the conducting of scoping exercises including reviews, assessments, and gap analyses, to inform the development of Social Protection (SP) floors and areas needing prioritized improvements with SP systems across the four PICTs. It is expected that this work will result in the establishment of proposed SP floors and improved SP schemes with appropriate recommendations to be presented to governments for consideration. Activities planned for the implementation of the proposed SP floors and for strengthening existing schemes and their administration will follow around quarter 3 to 4 of 2021.

Other activities implemented during this period and are still in progress included the conducting of a SP fiscal analysis and pilot projects for Persons with Disabilities (PWD) in all 4 PICTs. The development of SP indicators and a national multidimensional poverty index (MPI) for Samoa are underway with a training on MPI offering to participants across the 4 PICTs in March 2021. A study on the role of informal system in SP and assessing options for reducing the costs of remittance transfers are other activities that are expected to complete by the end of quarter 1 of 2021.

A. Annual Progress

The SP-JP commenced implementation in July 2020 and following the completion of the first 6-7 months (July 2020 – January 2021), outlined as follows:

SP-JP Outcome 1: Universal, inclusive & equitable SP systems Leave No One Behind

Outcome 1 aimed at strengthening social protection floors that will contribute to poverty and vulnerability reduction across the four PICTs. The approved program document outlined a total of 25 activities under three outputs to be implemented to contribute to this overall outcome 1. Progress and achievements made include:

- Stakeholder consultations completed for all 4 PICTs – to build shared understanding and buy-in from government and non-government stakeholders about the programme and its implementation.
- SP-JP Joint Steering Committee (JSC) and Technical Committees (all 4 PICTs) established. The JSC had held two meetings and Technical Committees (TCs) had held 12 meetings during the first 6-7 months (July 2020-January 2021) of the program implementation. The TCs have been used as stakeholder coordination platforms for consultations and consolidated inputs on various aspects of activity implementation.
- A total of 8 concept notes and 8 terms of references (TORs) were developed and shared with TCs and PUNOs, clarifying and seeking feedback on what is required for implementation of different initiatives/activities.

- Comprehensive stock takes, reviews and assessments of SP in Samoa and Cook Islands are completed; with findings and recommendations (through the lens of inclusiveness, equity, financial sustainability, gender sensitivity, and prioritized recommendations) on a proposed SP for Samoa and on areas for improvements for Cook Islands shared with PUNOs and TCs. Ongoing work is underway for the final documents to be presented to the respective governments for consideration and further actions.
- Stock takes, reviews and assessments of SP in Niue and Tokelau are underway, with technical assistants (national consultants) expected to commence work in quarter 2 of 2021.
- Disability Reference Groups (DRGs) established in 3 of the 4 PICTs; the national stakeholder engagement and coordination instrument for all SP initiatives/activities for Persons with Disabilities (PWD). DRGs have actively participated and contributed to SP Reviews, Pilot Projects for PWD designs, SP Fiscal Space Analysis for PWD, and other activities.
- Initiation of the Fiscal Space Analysis in November 2020 is expected to provide a credible analysis from which to consider the introduction and strengthening of SP floors for PWD in the 4 PICTs. The final report will be submitted for consideration by the TCs and respective governments in April 2021.
- Initiation of the PWD SP Pilot Projects which aimed at strengthening social protection schemes/programmes and data/information management for PWD for consideration by governments.
- Engagement with the Samoa Bureau of Statistics on the development of SP indicator matrix, with wrap-up national consultations completed in January 2021 and with the finalisation of the matrix to follow.
- Consultation, awareness and training programmes were conducted on reforms of the Labour and Employment Relations Act to inform stakeholders, Constituents, and the public at large on Legislative and Policy Reforms to enhance the Rights of Workers and further improvement of Working Conditions and Entitlements. The awareness programmes will continue in 2021.
- Consultation and Validation workshop for stakeholders in Government Ministries and Non-Government Organisations was conducted virtually in December 2020 on the ILO Convention on Violence and Harassment in the World of Works (C190) and its accompanying Recommendation R206. The Convention sets out a clear and common framework to prevent and address violence and harassment, based on inclusive, integrated and gender responsive approach relating to labour market aspects of social protection. Consultations will continue in 2021.
- ✚ The Social Protection Taskforce under the ambit of the Samoa National Tripartite Forum was approved in December 2020 and its work on ratification of identified ILO Convention on violence and Harassment in the World of works, C190. Further the Taskforce will also be involved in the monitoring of the preparation of ILS reports that will commence in February 2021 for submission to the ILO.
- There were 6 Pre-Departure Orientation (PDO) Programmes that were conducted since December 2020 for at least 600 Seasonal workers that left for employment in New Zealand in January this year.
- In the Cook Islands consultations with Constituents and Civil society's on Ratification of the Social Protection Convention are underway.

✚ ***SP-JP Outcome 2: SP floors are efficiently and effectively administered.***

Outcome 2 aimed at strengthening digital data and information management systems in all four PICTs, for the purpose of improving the integrity, equity, and responsiveness of the social protection systems, including inclusive distribution of resources, as well as increasing efficiency and effectiveness of delivery set up in the four PICTs. This work will also involve improving the use of data innovation mechanisms such as the development of the Pacific Pulse Lab to measure poverty and address vulnerability of 250,000 people in the four PICTs. The approved program document outlined a total of 10 activities under three outputs to be implemented to contribute to this overall outcome 2. Progress and achievements made include:

- A total of 2 concept notes and 2 TORs were developed and will be shared with TCs and PUNOs clarifying what is needed and required for the implementation of different initiatives/ activities.
- Engagement with governments and Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative (OPHI) on the training in the multidimensional poverty index and its development at the national level. The concept notes and TOR on the MPI developed were formulated and shared with all key stakeholders and partners about the intentions of this initiative.
- Coordination of support by regional partners for the commencement of the work on Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (CRVS) to support better administration of social protection.

Other initiatives/activities under outcome 2 relating to digital data and information management systems in all 4 PICTs are planned for commencement in quarters 2 to 3 of 2021, as they are dependent on the completion of the stock take and review of social protection exercises (undertaken under outcome area 1 above), which will provide the directions on prioritized areas for improvement in the operationalisation and management of social protection systems. Given the 6 months delayed with the implementation of the programme in 2020, activities under outcome 2 of the SP-JP were pushed forward to 2021 awaiting the social protection reviews. As such, most of the planned activities under this outcome will commence in quarter 2 to quarter 3 of 2021. Following the finalization of the social protection stock takes and reviews, technical support will be developed and provided towards developing and strengthening different components, dimensions and aspects of the social protection across the four PICTs, based on the findings and recommendations of those stock takes and reviews.

- In November 2020 the TA was selected to carry out works on the upgrading of existing data systems on Occupational, Safety and Health (OSH) will enable the consolidation and sharing of information amongst some of the government Ministries and State-Owned Enterprises (SOE's) that deals with OSH cases. The selected TA will commence work on assessing of the current system, identifying the most appropriate system and creating the data base and trainings in February 2021.
- A promotional video on OSH will also be prepared and is anticipated to be launched on the Celebrations of the OSH day in April.

SP-JP Outcome 3: Financial inclusion enables low transaction cost transfers of SP benefits.

Outcome 3 aimed at improving payment systems for all benefits through banks and mobile banking. Individual accounts will be used to collect remittances and monthly revenues will be used to guarantee borrowing for small business start-ups. Efficiency gains due to low transaction costs will be an indirect benefit. There are four activities under outcome 3: review of accessibility of SP payments by PWD in all 4 PICTs; gap analysis of existing mobile banking systems; design and testing of a universal mobile banking system; and reducing costs of remittances transfers (Samoa only). Progress and achievements made include:

- Technical assistance on assessing ways to reduce costs of remittance transfers is underway.

The other three activities will commence implementation in quarter 3 to 4 to await finalisation of the reviews and assessments of social protection systems (undertaken under outcome 1) including digital data and information management systems (undertaken under outcome 2). For Samoa, there is a need for government to first endorse actual implementation of any newly established SP schemes or any changes to existing SP schemes before efforts are made towards strengthening payment systems for social protection schemes. As such, activities under outcome 3 are contingent to the completion of activities that are underway and not yet completed under outcomes 1 and 2 above.

SP-JP Outcome 4: Increased resilience through mainstreaming of disability, gender, youth and climate related contingencies.

Outcome 4 focuses on improving labor market integration of jobseekers including persons living with disabilities, school dropouts, women and youth more generally. Also, as natural hazards and other climate change-related risks impact the poor more significantly, recognizing the solidarity nature of the Social Protection systems, specific benefits will be designed to help individuals and households recover from disasters. The status of the activities in this are as follows:

- Existing Social Protection Taskforce located with the Samoa Ministry of Commerce, Industry is being utilized as the Samoa Impact Assessment & Monitoring (SIAM) Working Group to respond to COVID19 impacts on employment and businesses.
- Ongoing engagement with representatives from the business sector (e.g., Chambers of Commerce) and key government agencies on the implementation of internship programmes for youth employment.
- Continuous engagement with key government agencies (e.g., Samoa Business Hub) on engaging with interested and potential local people on the 'Start Your own Business' (SYB) Programme.

- Development of policy briefs to enhance stakeholder understanding about disaster resilience and investment in social protection. The first policy brief on mainstreaming disaster responsiveness in social protection was developed to be co-published with Samoa Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MNRE). The second policy brief on operationalization of disaster-responsive social protection is being finalized for publication by the end of quarter 1 of 2021.
- The study on the role of informal and traditional social protection is underway, with the draft report expected to be completed towards the end of quarter 1 of 2021.
- Initial discussions were carried out in January 2021 on the Upgrade of the Job Seekers Registry using the School to Work transition Programme identified in the Labour Market Survey
- The review of the Samoa national Employment Policy (SNEP) 2016/2020 started in December 2020. Consultations with stakeholders were carried out and a desk review was undertaken by the TA recruited to perform the required work. The report on the Review of the SNEP is completed. The TA is now working on the preparation of the new SNEP 2021/2025 and should be completed in the first quarter of 2021.
- In partnership with the Samoa Business Hub Centre the trainings of vulnerable women in the farming sector in starting their business in commenced in 2020 and will continue to 2021. The trainings started in 2020 for 10 female business operators in the farming area. These trainings will continue in 2021 for a different group of participants.

A.1 The overall approach

Broader context and JP changes

The SP-JP is an intervention adopted and implemented in the context of small island countries with limited technical and administrative capacities. For most small island countries in the Pacific, including Samoa, Niue and Tokelau, inclusive, comprehensive, equitable and sustainable social protection systems are not yet fully developed. The concept of a formal 'inclusive SP system' is seen as a novel idea. Existing social protection initiatives are fragmented, limited in scope and not linked to any coherent policy framework. As such, programmes such as the SP-JP (seen as adopted and initiated from the UN agencies) will require sufficient time for building genuine engagement with key national government and non-government authorities and stakeholders. Before going into the implementation of core SP activities, the first 3 to 4 months of the programme focused on building the needed engagement as well as shared understanding amongst the PUNOs and national stakeholders about what the programme and its intentions. Initial consultations indicated a high level of hesitation and lack of buy-ins from stakeholders, with the original programme document generally regarded by many stakeholders at these initial as being developed without due national consultations.

The PUNOs (as leading implementing agencies) of the programme further lack having any coherent understanding of the programme, in terms of how all their own work could jointly contribute to the implementation of the work plan of the programme. Some of the existing work of PUNOs became part of the work plan but their contribution to the overall outcomes of the programme was unclear. The development of a SP-JP consolidated (all PUNOs) multi-year (July 2020-Dec 2021) work plan based on revised work plans from all PUNOs helped provide more clarity around implementing modalities, timelines, deliverables, and resourcing requirements for the implementation of the different initiatives/activities. Regular joint discussions amongst PUNO and through TC meetings have helped PUNOs to slightly revise their work plans and activities given the identified overlaps with some activities and adapt implementing approaches and modalities in responding to the environment. For instance, all activities relating to the reviews and assessments (e.g., activities 1.1.5, 1.1.6, 1.2.1, 1.2.3) are being consolidated into one TOR for one technical assistant to carry out, with room open for more assistance provisions when needed. The development of concept notes has helped clarifying actions to undertake with the implementation of a specific initiative/activity following an assessment of existing situations and gaps and the requirements under the programme.

The main change that is anticipated for the programme is extending its implementation timeframe as to allow the positive progress that is being made. The programme was expected to commence implementation in January 2020, at a time COV-19 hit the world. The priority for the 4 governments at the time is their response to this pandemic and as such, implementation of the programme was delayed till July 2020. COV-19 response remains as the priority for governments. However, with the involvement of key stakeholders through the TCs, there is some improved buy-in and ownership of the programme at the national level. There is a need to continue to build this momentum. Continued engagement is critical for ensuring that proposed or changes in

existing social protection systems are acceptable to the respective governments, and that implementation of those changes/proposals is facilitated through collaboration and leadership commitment. Extension of the programme timeframe will give PUNOs and governments time to build such commitment to see through any positive outcomes coming out of the SP-JP.

Ensuring that JP remains strategic and catalytic.

The SP-JP contributed to the UNDAF (now renamed UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) through contribution made to the UN Pacific Strategy (UNPS) 2018-2022 outcome areas (*climate change, disaster resilience, and environmental protection; gender equality sustainable and inclusive economic empowerment; equitable basic services; governance and community engagement; and human rights*) which are directly aligned to the UNDAF (or UNSDCF):

The SP-JP contributes to the UNPS four outcome areas through the expected achievements of its four outcomes (stated above) through the following 10 outputs:

- 1.1: Data-informed, nationally consulted, comprehensive and equitable SP floors designed and costed (policy, law, budget) to complement ongoing programmes and reduce poverty and vulnerability to socio-economic and climate-related risks.
- 1.2: Multi-year SP floor implementation plan adopted and budgeted [focusing on new components of the SP system while existing ones will be improved] to allow implementation as of year 2.
- 1.3: SP Pilot programmes implemented with the objective of national scale-up.
- 1.4: Existing SP Floors for Cook Islands, Niue and Tokelau fully reviewed to strengthen inclusiveness, equity, effectiveness, efficiency and financial sustainability of contributive and non-contributive schemes.
- 2.1: Digital data systems in Samoa, Cook Islands, Niue, Tokelau strengthened to support registration and robust administration of the SP floor and programmes.
- 2.2: Integrated administrative systems such as registries and redress mechanisms are strengthened, in Samoa, Cook Islands, Niue and Tokelau.
- 2.3: Evidence-based financial management of SP systems.
- 3.1: Robust payment systems through the banking system designed and costed.
- 4.1: Labour market services designed and scalable in Samoa to improve working age populations' access to jobs and incomes – with specific attention to ensuring access for women, persons living with disability, and young people.
- 4.2: Disaster-risk informed SP benefits and services integrated in SP floor.

Approaches to the implementation of the different initiatives/activities under the programme (e.g., stakeholder engagements, reviews and assessments of SP systems, developing proposed SP (for Samoa), recommending areas for SP improvement (for Cook Islands, Niue and Tokelau), fiscal space analysis, developing SP data support systems have involved the following approaches:

- Ensuring that disaster and social-economic and climate-related risk responsive social protection are considered and integrated in SP reviews and strengthening initiatives of the programme. This had been considered in the social protection reviews and redevelopment initiatives for Samoa and Cook Islands, the two countries that have completed their initial reviews. Policy briefs are being developed to help build understanding about this area.
- Gender balance representation of males and females in the TCs and DRGs as well as in consultations. For instance, two DRGs are female lead, supporting gender transformation with females in key decision-making and leadership positions. Participation of women within the DRGs supports the effective participation of women within decision making processes that impact PWD.
- Representation of vulnerable groups (e.g., PWD) in SP processes of the programme with specific activities aimed at improving SP schemes/programmes for PWD.
- Ensuring that all SP reviews, assessments and redevelopment work including pilot programmes include a gender-sensitive approach as a core element to consider.
- Reviews of SP systems include identification of key gaps across key areas/dimensions, such as population coverage levels, service delivery, administration (including payments/transfers), information and data registration and management, capacities and fiscal space, and labour market interventions, services and support.
- SP reviews and assessments undertaken through the lens of inclusiveness, equity, financial sustainability, gender sensitivity, and prioritized recommendations.

- The development of SP policies (inclusive of SP floors) informed by evidence-based reviews/assessments which are also informed through stakeholder consultations.
- Ongoing engagement with key stakeholders (government and non-government) and PUNOs through their coordinated involvement and inputs provided through the TC meetings (every 2 months for Samoa and Cook Islands and every 3 months for Niue and Tokelau).
- Regular meetings or catch-ups amongst PUNOs to build common understanding of agency work plan implementation and to discuss issues impacting on progress especially concerning activities that required joint collaboration between and across PUNOs.

Adaptation to COVID-19

There was repurposing of funds for COVID-19 adaptations. It is expected that these adaptations will be clearly identified and implemented following the completion of the SP reviews and assessments across the four PICTs. The reviews of SP in Samoa and Cook Islands have identified the need for SP policies and systems to address COVID-19 adaptations including future disaster and social-economic and climate-related risk responsive social protection systems.

COVID-19 impacts have added strain and competing priorities for Government counterparts resulting in delays of implementation of some activities. Due to travel restrictions, programme staff and engaged consultants have been unable to travel to the 4 PICTs to assist with the initiation and implementation of activities including the Pilot Projects. Therefore, programme staff and consultants have had to collaborate with counterparts remotely in the design, management and implementation of activities. For some activities where national expertise and technical assistances are available, preferences were given to the recruitment of national consultants to provide technical assistances. Compliance with COVID-19 State of Emergency rules (e.g., below 50 number of people in a gathering and social distance) have made it difficult to ensure efficient and effective implementation of some activities.

Realignment of the SP-JP to national priorities and SERP in countries

All initiatives under the SP-JP are realigned to changing national priorities (see programme document) through the ongoing involvement of key government agencies in the TCs and through consultations undertaken as part of the implementation of the different activities. For instance, in Cook Islands, UNESCO aligned the Pilot Project to the government's immediate priority to make the Cook Islands Disability Inclusive Development Policy 2020 -2024 available in braille and accessible formats. Such realignment is further enhanced through the development of concept notes and TORs for the different activities which provide an initial assessment of the current situations and the way forward for the implementation of activities. Ongoing engagement through the JSC and TCs and regular reviews of work plans through regular meetings of PUNOs and TCs further ensured that the JP remains strategic and catalytic.

The JP-SP aligns with the UN's Socio-Economic Response Plan (SERP) for countries by contributing to Pillar II – Social Protection. The JP-SP will work to design the Social Protection Floor for Samoa (and areas for improvement in the other 3 PICTs) to ensure universal access to benefits and services and reduce poverty. Activities will specifically focus on enhancing SP schemes/programmes including systems of administration across the 4 PICTs.

A.2 Update on priority issues.

SDG acceleration

The SP-JP is expected to contribute to SDG outcome 1 (Integrated multi-sectoral policies to accelerate SDG achievement implemented with greater scope and scale) and outcome 2 (Additional financing leveraged to accelerate SDG achievement). The programme is expected to address the following SDG targets:

- 1.3: Implement nationally appropriate SP systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable.
- 2.1: By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round.
- 4.2: By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education.
- 5.4: Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and SP policies.
- 8.5: By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities.

- 10.4: Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and SP policies, and progressively achieve greater equality.
- 13.1: Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries.
- 16.6: Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels.
- 17.1: Strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through international support to developing countries, to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection.

Reviews and assessments of SP in the 4 PICTs have helped built an understanding about existing SP systems and key gaps, which have informed the proposed SP systems and improvement areas that countries need to adopt and implement to accelerate progress towards the SDGs. Given that the programme is only at its 7 months of implementation where much of the focus is on reviews and assessment of existing SP, the programme's contribution to the above two SDG outcome areas and nine targets cannot be assessed and identified at this point in time.

Vulnerable groups

Reviews and assessments of SP systems (including existing schemes and programmes and their coverage levels) examined poverty and vulnerability levels, including identification of groups (PWD, children, mothers, elderly, etc.) that are most vulnerable based on poverty and vulnerability assessments. Proposed schemes and improvements are being recommended for improved SP for the identified vulnerable groups. For instance, the Review of SP in Samoa identified that PWD, young children and pregnant mothers are the most vulnerable people in terms of SP and hence should be given prioritized consideration for SP. The following number of individuals is expected to reach through the SP-JP efforts, if full and effective implementation of the programme is realized as anticipated:

- An estimated total of 574 persons with disabilities and 284 persons without disabilities were reached by the programme in 2010 through its component and activities specifically targeting PWD. A total of 1,936 PWD and 256 persons without disabilities is expected to reach by end 2021.
- An estimated total of 515 individuals (60% females and 40% males) were consulted on the reviews and assessments in 2020. A total number of 5,000 individuals are expected to be further consulted on the remaining work of the programme implementation.
- A 10% increase in the number of entitled individuals gaining access to non-contributive SP schemes is expected by the end of the programme.

Gender marker

This is already addressed under A.1 (*ensuring that JP remains strategic and catalytic*) above in terms of how the SP-JP address gender mainstreaming and gender-sensitive SP through the programme implementation approaches. A gender transformative or gender sensitive approach has been incorporated within all activities to ensure that women and girls with disabilities have equal access to programs, are able to fully and effectively participate and aims to ensure they equally benefit from the strengthening of policy and planning frameworks. This approach will strengthen gender mainstreaming within disability policy and frameworks.

Human rights

Reviews and assessments of SP systems, development of SP floors, and identifying areas for strengthening in SP systems required examining those systems through the lens of equality and inclusiveness (for gap analysis) which are principles of human rights and as such, those activities facilitate the mainstreaming of human right mechanisms in social protection. For instance, outputs 1.1.1, 1.2.1, and 1.3.1 of the programme have been aligned with the rights enshrined in the CRPD, notably Article 8 (awareness-raising), Article 27 (work and employment) and Article 28 (equal access to adequate standard of living and social protection), to support the mainstreaming of disability throughout SP-JP activities and the development of policy and planning frameworks. Human right principles and mechanisms are also mainstreamed in activities targeting the strengthening of labour market social protection interventions (e.g., youth employment internship programmes) and services (e.g., mediation services) in Samoa and Cook Islands.

Partnerships

Building partnerships during the initiation of the programme in July 2020 was an essential step that was undertaken and is being considered as the programme implementation processes to build shared understanding and getting the buy-ins from government and non-government stakeholders about the programme. This is important given concerns raised by many stakeholders that the original programme document was developed with limited national consultations and stakeholder inputs. As such, national consultations were held during

July-August 2020. A Joint Steering Committee (JSC) and country level Technical Committees (across the 4 PICTs) were established and initiated by August 2020, which are being used as the platform for building strategic partnerships with government counterparts and civil society. During the July 2020 – January 2021 period (6-7 months) of the programme, the JSC had held two meetings and the Technical Committees (TCs) had held 12 meetings.

Specific ministries concerned with specific initiatives/activities are consulted on an individual basis, to further solicit their inputs and support on those initiatives/activities and to clarify implementation roles, approaches, modalities and expectations. For instance, engagement have been formed with the Samoa Bureau of Statistics (SBS) to host the MPI training and to take up the development of SP indicators and a national MPI for Samoa. Also, DPO's and Disability Service Providers in Samoa, Niue and the Cook Islands have been active within the development of the Pilot Projects and other activities in the JP-SP such as the Social Protection reviews. These are all aligned with the broader UNCT partnership approach as it supports durable partnerships between UN agencies, governments, civil society and the private sector.

Strategic meetings

| Type of event | Yes | No | Comments |
|--|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---|
| JP launch event | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <i>Plan for this to take place in March 2021 to improve programme visibility and awareness</i> |
| Annual JP development partners'/donors' event* | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | 2 meetings of the JSC and 12 meetings of Technical Committees (TCs). Further meetings including of conferences and other specific events will be held if necessary. |

Funding and financing

At this stage there had been limited actions and there are no plans to leverage additional funding from other sources for JP-SP activities. The only exception is with the case of Cook Islands where they have made an application to UNPRDP for the 4th funding round 2020 and Cook Islands has been selected to progress to the Inception Phase. If the full proposed program is ultimately successful, the activities delivered will assist to improve and increase the implementation of disability inclusive SDGs at the country level, building upon disability inclusive activities delivered as part of the JP-SP including the mainstreaming of disability rights and CRPD inclusive development, strengthening of robust frameworks to guide M+E and economic empowerment.

Innovation, learning and sharing.

Key innovation, learning and sharing from the implementation of the SP-JP include:

- In Samoa, there is no one government ministry dedicated to SP; instead, multiple ministries with some involvement within provisions of Social Protection are all engaged through the TC as the coordinated mechanism. The lack of a clearly identified ministry for Social Protection has led to difficulties in identifying which ministry would coordinate and drive the delivery of activities and policy work. This created confused and inefficient interactions and delays within the implementation of activities. This issue is presented in the greater Joint Program, with no clearly defined ministry to lead SP review, assessment and policy work.
- The learnings to be implemented to minimize the risk of the same situation arising for future programmes is to ensure that prior to the finalisation of the programme proposal, advanced discussions with the governments is to be conducted to confirm the lead ministry for the programme and sub ministries for specific components, if required. These ministries will play a focal coordination role between concerned ministries and lead the submission of business cases and cabinet papers to the Government. Once confirmed, the lead ministry (ministries) should be clearly communicated to all partners involved including civil society to reduce confusion uncertainty within activities.
- Any initiative is deemed to fail if the necessary initial steps are not properly given due consideration. Given that the programme document was developed without proper consultations with government for initial inputs, there was a high level of hesitation from key government ministries to participate and be involved in the programme implementation. The programme was and is still seen as an imposition on the respective governments and countries. To build stakeholder support and engagement (through the TCs), the first 3-4 months of the implementation phase was spent on the conducting of consultations, having one-on-one and group discussions with key ministries about the programme, and for setting up the TCs. Maintaining interest amongst the TCs and building their sense of ownership of the programme are fundamental aspects requiring further investments and actions.
- SP-JP is a programme with one purpose with mutually reinforcing outcome areas and activities – implementation of other activities (by one PUNO) is contingent on the successful implementation of other

prior activities (by other PUNOs). This interconnectedness of the SP-JP design required better coordinated and collaborative efforts amongst PUNOs. However, this was a challenge given that each PUNO operates within own specific mandates and work plans, having the authorities and flexibilities to change own work plans and implementation modalities which may result in the limitation of PUNOs giving due consideration towards how those individual changes can impact on other PUNOs work plan and activities as well as on the overall programme.

- The design of the programme did not clearly identify the manpower required for the effective and efficient implementation of the programme. This was left entirely to the respective PUNOs to determine. In some PUNOs, implementation of the programme were given to existing staff who are already operated within their own given job descriptions and existing workloads. This, together with shared coordinating role between UNDP (as technical lead) and RCO has led to lack of clarity around the implementation of that shared roles – what UNDP versus what RCO should be doing in the coordinating role.
- The novelty of adapting and developing social protection in contexts such as Samoa meant that sufficient time is to be allowed for social protection concepts to be widely discussed and accepted by counterparts including thinking about the contextualization of such concepts. Discussions and presentations of SP proposals must take into account upcoming elections as to position the right timing and windows where governments are in a right political condition to consider and endorse such proposals.

Strategic communications

The following are the SP-JP strategic communications undertaken during the first 6-7 months of implementation:

- 2 newspaper articles were created in partnership with the Samoan DRG and published in 2 local newspapers, the Samoa Observer and Samoa Global News. The articles focused on the establishment of the DRG, the Pilot Project and objectives of the greater JP-SP.
- 2 policy briefs to enhance stakeholder understanding about disaster resilience and investment in social protection.
- Press release communicating partnership between UNESCAP and SBS on the development of social protection indicators for Samoa.
- Learnings shared and discussed amongst TC members at their meetings.

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 unexpected delay and competing priorities due to the impacts of COVID-19 caused unforeseen challenges for the delivery of expected annual results in 2020. Nevertheless, most activities planned for 2020 (later half) were initiated. Given the challenges of program design and implementation from remote locations, the additional strain on counterparts in relation to COVID-19, and travel restrictions on staff and consultants, the completion of SP stock take and review exercise, designs of 3 of the 4 pilot projects for PWD, initiation of the PWD fiscal space analysis, MPI and SP indicator development, and other activities are still ongoing, with the expectations that these will be completed by quarter 1 of 2021. Key progress and achievements made are outlined under A. Annual Progress above.

Contribution to Fund's global results

The SP-JP contribution to Fund's global results is provided under section A.1 (*ensuring that JP remains strategic and catalytic and SDG acceleration*).

In addition, the SP-JP has overall contributed towards the global outcomes of the Joint SDG Fund with a particular focus on vulnerable people through the development of SP universal, inclusive, and equitable systems that leave no one behind. The design and costing of SP in Samoa will allow the GoS to consider options for the development of legislation and policy that will provide greater Social Protection in a comprehensive, inclusive, and sustainable manner. The JP-SP is greatly enhancing GoS awareness, capacity and understanding of inclusive and nationally owned developed social protection systems.

The SP-JP activities are supporting the government of each state to identify SP policies and improvements to adopt and implemented including SP administrative systems, aligned with universal principles of inclusivity, equality, gender, sustainability and leave no one behind social protection.

JP outputs and outcomes

Information about annual results is already articulated under section A.1 above and are therefore not duplicated here.

Workplan

- JP workplan was modified.
 JP workplan was not modified.

Explain briefly: The SP-JP work plan was modified to amend timeframes for the implementation given the delays due to the impact that COVID-19. This was of particular importance for government counterparts many of which were overwhelmed with competing priorities in relation to COVID-19 with limited capacity to provide required input into JP-SP related activities. Further, travel restrictions prohibited consultants and programme staff from traveling to the PICTS creating further delays.

C. Plan for the Next Year of implementation

Next year

The main focus of the annual work plan for 2021 is finalize the stock take, review and assessment of SP across all the 4 PICTs with the findings presented to the government for endorsement. This includes the presentation of proposed SP system for Samoa and areas for improvements of SP systems in Cook Islands, Niue and Tokelau. Also, the completion of activities (e.g., PWD pilot projects and fiscal space analysis, development of SP indicators, and MPI training) that commenced in 2020 is needed. It is fundamental that a proposed SP policy and changes in existing SP systems are acceptable by governments for implementation, and this will be regarded as a focus for achievement during the year. Other activities relating to the strengthening of administrative and data/information management of SP systems (e.g., training for public servants on SP areas, awareness raising on SP and improving payment systems for SP benefits) will follow once high-level endorsement of SP policies is achieved with legislative enactments and structural mechanisms to follow in their establishment.

In addition to the above, the following activities will commence implementation in 2021:

- National Capacity Trainings on Mediation for labour officials and Constituents.
- Conduct a follow-up Survey with reference to the Rapid Assessment Survey of Street Vendors (Children) in Apia 2017.
- Conduct of Internship Programmes with Samoa Chamber of Commerce for youths' job seekers on the E-platform with the Samoa National Youth Council.

Towards the end of JP implementation

The programme as per its original design was too ambitious (even before Covid19) in terms of its expected timeframe (2 years) for completion of implementation and for achievement of the expected outcomes. Given the novelty of the proposal to develop national owned and comprehensive SP in Samoa, with more comprehensive changes in the other 3 PICTs, as well as the complexity of the changes pushed through under the programme, it is not realistic to see any approved increase in social protection benefits (i.e., transfers) fully implemented and operationalised by December 2021.

At this stage no further modifications are anticipated to the SP-JP workplan.

Risks and mitigation measures

Due to the global COVID-19 Pandemic, government attention in 2020 has been diverted from the priority of the JP -SP and therefore this risk level was raised from medium to high. PUNOs are continuing to work closely with government counterparts, and other stakeholders through discussion, negotiation and design of activities to deliver outputs in a flexible manner that continues to meet JP-SP outcomes within the given timeframe.

The presentation of SP policies and reports to governments (e.g., Samoa government) including the implementation of other activities (MPI development, PWD social assistances, etc.) must take into account any political changes resulting from the March 2021 elections, and how they affect political acceptance of SP developed and proposed from under this SP-JP.

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 SP systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable.

SDG 2.1: By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round.

SDG 4.2: By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education.

SDG 5.4: Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and SP policies.

SDG 8.5: By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities.

SDG 10.4: Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and SP policies, and progressively achieve greater equality.

SDG 13.1: Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries.

SDG 16.6: Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels.

SDG 17.1: Strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through international support to developing countries, to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection.

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: Developed for Samoa and Cook Islands with Niue and Tokelau to follow

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: Developed for Samoa and Cook Islands with Niue and Tokelau to follow

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: 4 projects underway.

Provide the list: Pilot projects for persons of disabilities social protection across the 4 PICTs.

Explain briefly: pilot projects still underway and it is too early to assess levels of effectiveness/success.

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

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.

Total number: 2

Provide the list Proposed SP for Samoa, Areas of improvements in Cook Islands Social Protection Systems

Explain briefly: Reviews have been completed for these two countries informing proposed SP systems and areas requiring strengthening in existing SP schemes.

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: MPI training (planned for March 2021), SP indicator development underway, TC discussions of SP.

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: Through the involvement of multi-stakeholder in the TCs and JSC where discussions of integrated policy solutions are facilitated and made.

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: PUNOs have worked together in the coordination of the SP-JP activities with government counterparts across the 4 PICTS which has resulted in improved UNCT coherence in 2020.

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: To some extent, the joint programme help facilitate coordination amongst PUNOs in terms of joint efforts for activities that are complementary and aimed at achieving the same outputs and outcomes.

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: No need, given the delays in implementation and the need to fully utilized committed funding under the programme.

3. Results as per JP Results Framework (annual)

| Result / Indicators | Baseline | Expected 2020 target | 2020 Result | Reasons for variance from planned target (if any) | Expected 2021 target. | Expected final target (if different from 2021) |
|---|----------|----------------------------|--|---|-----------------------|--|
| Outcome level: | | | | | | |
| Outcome 1 - Universal, inclusive and equitable Social Protection Systems Leave No one Behind. [UNPS Outcomes 2, 3 and 5; SDG Targets 1.3, 2.1, 4.2, 5.4, 8.5, 10.4, 13.1, 17.1]. | | 1% (2021) | Target for this indicator is for 2021 (assessed toward the end of programme) | | | |
| Outcome 2 - Social Protection floors are efficiently and effectively administered (financial management, institutional framework and capacity, evidence-based planning drawing on robust information management systems). [UNPS Outcome 5; SDG Targets 1.3 and 17.1]. | | 5% (2021) | Target for this indicator is for 2021 (assessed toward the end of programme) | | | |
| Outcome 3 - Financial inclusion in Samoa, Cook Islands, Niue and Tokelau enables low transaction cost transfers of Social Protection benefits. [UNPS Outcomes 3 and 5; SDG Targets 1.3, 5.4, 8.5, 10.4, 13.1 and 17.1]. | | 5% (2021) | Target for this indicator is for 2021 (assessed toward the end of programme) | | | |
| Outcome 4 - Increased resilience as disability, gender, youth and climate related contingencies are being mainstreamed. [UNPS outcomes 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5; SDG Targets 1.3, 2.1, 4.2, 5.4, 8.5, 10.4, 13.1, and 17.1]. | | 5% (2021) | Target for this indicator is for 2021 (assessed toward the end of programme) | | | |
| Output level: | | | | | | |
| Output 1.1 | | | | | | |
| Number of individuals consulted in the design of the Social Protection floor disaggregated by sex. | | 1000 (2020) 5000 (2021) | 515 (2020) | Only 6 months of 2020 | | |
| Number of civil society organizations participating in the | | 10 (2020) 20 (2021) | 10 (2020) | Only 6 months of 2020 | | |

| | | | | | | |
|--|--|-----------------------------|--|-----------------------|--|--|
| design and testing of the SP floor components. | | | | | | |
| Poverty and vulnerability mapping using data innovation has been completed to inform social protection floor budgeting. | | 50% (2020) 100% (2021) | 20% (2020) | Only 6 months of 2020 | | |
| Output 1.2 | | | | | | |
| Number of Government and Parliament members trained in planning and budgeting, including Gender-based budgeting for the operationalization of the SP floor disaggregated by sex. | | 100 (2021) 200 (2022) | Target for this indicator is for 2021 | | | |
| Number of partnerships including public-private partnerships established for the operationalization of the SP floor. | | 2 (2020) 4 (2021) | Target for this indicator is for 2021 or beyond. | | | |
| Number of social workers trained disaggregated by sex. | | 50 (2020) 100 (2021) | Target for this indicator is for 2021 or beyond. | | | |
| Output 1.3 | | | | | | |
| Number of school age children benefiting from school feeding (disaggregated by sex). | | 500 (2020) 1000 (2021) | Target for this indicator is for 2021 or beyond. | | | |
| Number of certified civil society organizations providing social services# to people in need. | | 10 (2020) 20 (2021) | Target for this indicator is for 2021 or beyond. | | | |
| Number of PICTS that design Pilot Projects to draft frameworks or policies for the social protection of PWD | | 0.5 Samoa 1 Cook Islands | Target for this indicator is for 2021 | | | |
| Output 1.4 | | | | | | |
| Reduction in fiscal deficit of pension funds. | | 10% (2020) 20% (2021) | Target for this indicator is for 2021 or beyond. | | | |
| Increase in number of persons living with disabilities who have access to benefits disaggregated by sex and disability. | | 10% (2020) 30% (2021) | Target for this indicator is for 2021 or beyond. | | | |
| Increase in number of entitled individuals who gain access to | | 10% (2020) 30% (2021) | Target for this indicator is for 2021 or beyond. | | | |

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|--|--|--------------------------|--|--|--|--|
| other non-contributive schemes disaggregated by sex. | | | | | | |
| Output 2.1 | | | | | | |
| Number of village registration points established for the implementation of the SP floor. | | 100 (2020) 200 (2021) | Target for this indicator is for 2021 or beyond. | | | |
| Output 2.2 | | | | | | |
| Number of public servants trained to assess eligibility and address claims for redress who received certification, disaggregated by sex. | | 100 (2020) 200 (2021) | Target for this indicator is for 2021 or beyond. | | | |
| Output 2.3 | | | | | | |
| Proportion of unfunded SP benefits. | | 40% (2020) 10% (2021) | Target for this indicator is for 2021 or beyond. | | | |
| Output 3.1 | | | | | | |
| Proportion of non-public employees' beneficiary of SP with a bank account disaggregated by sex. | | 30% (2020) 50% (2021) | Target for this indicator is for 2021 or beyond. | | | |
| Number of people with disabilities who have access to mobile banking disaggregated by sex. | | 100 (2020) 300 (2021) | Target for this indicator is for 2021 or beyond. | | | |
| Number of payment systems reviewed for accessibility | | | Target for this indicator is for 2021 | | | |
| Output 4.1 | | | | | | |
| Proportion of job seekers registered in the job mediation system (disaggregated by sex, disability and age group). | | 10% (2020) 30% (2021) | Target for this indicator is for 2021 or beyond. | | | |
| Percentage of job seeking women enrolled in job mediation and vocational training services. | | 10% (2020) 30% (2021) | Target for this indicator is for 2021 or beyond. | | | |
| Output 4.2 | | | | | | |
| Proportion of SP budget allocated for climate related contingencies. | | 10% (2020) 20% (2021) | Target for this indicator is for 2021 or beyond. | | | |
| Activity level: | | | | | | |
| DRG established in all 4 PICTs. | | 100% (2020) | 75% (2020) (3 out of 4) | | | |

| | | | | | | |
|---|--|-------------|--|--|--|--|
| SP indicators for social inclusion/protection established. | | 100% (2021) | 50% (2020) | | | |
| SP systems for early childhood development established with costing included. | | 100% (2021) | Target for this indicator is for 2021. | | | |
| Technical Committee established in each of the 4 PICT. TC meetings on a regular basis. | | 100% (2020) | 100% (2020) | | | |
| SP Review Report. | | 100% (2020) | 70% (2020) | | | |
| Business case with Cabinet Submission prepared and submitted to Government. | | 100% (2021) | 70% (2020) | | | |
| Proposed SP System documented. | | 100% (2021) | 70% (2020) | | | |
| Report on child sensitive system | | 100% (2021) | Target for this indicator is for 2021. | | | |
| Gender-sensitive SPF incorporated | | 100% (2021) | Target for this indicator is for 2021. | | | |
| Implementation Plan revised based on experts' inputs. | | 100% (2021) | Target for this indicator is for 2021. | | | |
| Consultations completed | | 100% (2021) | 60% (2020) | | | |
| Awareness programs completed | | 100% (2021) | Target for this indicator is for 2021. | | | |
| SP taskforce established | | 100% (2021) | Target for this indicator is for 2021. | | | |
| On-going Pre-Departure Orientation (PDO) with the Seasonal workers completed. | | 100% (2021) | 50% (2020) | | | |
| National capacity trainings for constituents and labour inspections on cases of sexual harassment - and on mediating completed. | | 100% (2021) | 60% (2020) | | | |

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|--|--|-------------|--|--|--|--|
| Follow-up survey on Rapid Assessment Survey Samoa completed. | | 100% (2021) | Target for this indicator is for 2021. | | | |
| SP package established and piloted. | | 100% (2021) | | | | |
| Capacity development trainings completed. | | 100% (2021) | Target for this indicator is for 2021. | | | |
| Review Reports completed. | | 100% (2021) | Target for this indicator is for 2021. | | | |
| SPFs reviewed incorporating expert inputs. | | 100% (2021) | Target for this indicator is for 2021. | | | |
| consultations meetings completed. | | 100% (2021) | Target for this indicator is for 2021. | | | |
| Review reports endorsed. | | 100% (2021) | Target for this indicator is for 2021. | | | |
| Draft legislation completed. | | 100% (2021) | Target for this indicator is for 2021. | | | |
| Review reports endorsed. | | 100% (2021) | Target for this indicator is for 2021. | | | |
| Stakeholder coordination mechanisms in each country established. | | 100% (2021) | Target for this indicator is for 2021. | | | |
| Capacity building of PWD conducted. | | 100% (2021) | Target for this indicator is for 2021. | | | |
| Agreement on OSH data and information sharing established. Integrating OSH registries completed. | | 100% (2021) | Target for this indicator is for 2021. | | | |
| MPI established | | 100% (2021) | Target for this indicator is for 2021. | | | |
| Mobile platform for beneficiaries established and tested. | | 100% (2021) | Target for this indicator is for 2021. | | | |

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|--|--|-------------|--|--|--|--|
| Expert review of data systems completed. | | 100% (2021) | Target for this indicator is for 2021. | | | |
| Integrated SP information systems established. | | 100% (2021) | Target for this indicator is for 2021. | | | |
| OSH Registries System (MCIL) upgraded. | | 100% (2021) | Target for this indicator is for 2021. | | | |
| Citizens' reporting mechanism and data analysis tool using mobile phone technology developed and piloted. | | 100% (2021) | Target for this indicator is for 2021. | | | |
| Training completed. | | 100% (2021) | Target for this indicator is for 2021. | | | |
| Training completed. | | 100% (2021) | Target for this indicator is for 2021. | | | |
| Review report completed. | | 100% (2021) | Target for this indicator is for 2021. | | | |
| Gap analysis report completed. | | 100% (2021) | Target for this indicator is for 2021. | | | |
| Universal mobile banking system for SP payment design completed and tested. | | 100% (2021) | Target for this indicator is for 2021. | | | |
| Report on cost of remittance transfers including through the use of fintech completed. | | 100% (2021) | 30% (2020) | | | |
| SP impact on social cohesion report completed. | | 100% (2021) | Target for this indicator is for 2021. | | | |
| Report on the role of informal systems for social inclusion and protection completed. | | 100% (2021) | 30% (2020) | | | |
| Report on policy guide on enhancing the contribution of trade to poverty alleviation and social inclusion completed. | | 100% (2021) | Target for this indicator is for 2021. | | | |

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|--|--|-------------|--|--|--|--|
| Job seekers registries modified and strengthened. | | 100% (2021) | Target for this indicator is for 2021. | | | |
| Review of existing SNEP Report & new SNEP completed. | | 100% (2021) | 50% (2020) | | | |
| 2 Internship programmes with SCCI completed. | | 100% (2021) | 50% (2020) | | | |
| Partnership with SBH | | 100% (2021) | 60% (2020) | | | |
| Policies to protect workers and vulnerable groups developed. | | 100% (2021) | Target for this indicator is for 2021. | | | |
| Awareness raising programs implemented. | | 100% (2021) | Target for this indicator is for 2021. | | | |
| Reports on work undertaken for horizontal and vertical scalability and readiness for use in humanitarian response. | | 100% (2021) | Target for this indicator is for 2021. | | | |
| Policy guide on enhancing synergies between disaster resilience and investment in SP completed. | | 100% (2021) | 50% (2020) | | | |

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 |
|---|------------------------------------|--|
| SP-JP Multi-year consolidated work plan July 2020 – Dec 2021 | August 2020 | Detailed implementation plan consolidating PUNOs workplans |
| JSC Terms of Reference | July 2020 | Documenting the role, functions, memberships and operationalisation of the SP-JP JSC |
| TC Terms of Reference (4 PICTs) | July 2020 | Documenting the role, functions, memberships and operationalisation of the 4 national TCs |
| TOR – National Consultant (Samoa) on reducing costs of remittance transfers | July 2020 | Technical Assistant to examine ways to reduce costs of remittance transfers |
| TOR - National Consultant (Samoa) on informal social protection | July 2020 | Technical Assistant to examine the role of informal system in SP in Samoa |
| Samoa TC workshop on SP-JP discussion guide | July 2020 | TC workshop to develop joint understanding about the SP-JP and their role in the programme implementation |
| Samoa DRG TOR | July 2020 | TOR for the Disability Reference Group for Samoa. |
| 6-month update on SP-JP | July 2020 | To provide updates to JSC on SP-JP progress |
| Concept note – Development of a National MPI for Samoa | August 2020 | Clarifying what is an MPI, why there is a need for it and actions to undertake for its development in Samoa. |
| TOR – MPI Training and Development of a MPI for Samoa | August 2020 | Clarifying requirements for an MPI training (across all 4 PICTs) and technical assistances for the MPI development in Samoa. |
| SP-JP Progress Report for Samoa | August 2020 | To present progress made on SP-JP implementation for Samoa |
| SP-JP Progress Report for Cook Islands | August 2020 | To present progress made on SP-JP implementation for Cook Islands |
| SP-JP Progress Report for Niue | August 2020 | To present progress made on SP-JP implementation for Niue |
| SP-JP Progress Report for Tokelau | August 2020 | To present progress made on SP-JP implementation for Tokelau |
| Draft SP-JP Communication Strategy | September 2020 | To facilitate initial discussions on the development of a comprehensive communication strategy for the SP-JP |
| TOR – Review and Development of SP in Samoa | September 2020 | What is needed to undertake by a Consultant in the review and development of SP in Samoa |
| TOR – Stock take and review of SP in the Cook Islands | September 2020 | What is needed to undertake by a Consultant in the review and development of SP in Cook Islands |

| | | |
|--|----------------|---|
| Policy brief - Designing disaster-responsive social protection for increasing resilience: Issues to consider | September 2020 | Inform stakeholders about the development of disaster-responsive social protection for increasing resilience |
| TOR – National Consultant (Samoa) on disaster-responsive social protection | September 2020 | Technical Assistant to examine and propose disaster-responsive social protection |
| Samoa Pilot Project LIC (Limited International Competition) | September 2020 | UNESCO developed LIC based on Pilot Project objectives identified by disability stakeholders for the initiation of the pilot project for PWD. |
| TOR - Stock take and review of SP in Niue | October 2020 | What is needed to undertake by a Consultant in the review and development of SP in Niue |
| Stock take and review of SP in Tokelau | October 2020 | What is needed to undertake by a Consultant in the review and development of SP in Tokelau |
| Niue DRG TOR | October 2020 | TOR for the Disability Reference Group for Niue. |
| Joint Programme Quarterly Check - Portfolio on Integrated SP & LNOB | October 2020 | Provide update on the SP-JP implementation |
| SP-JP Progress Report for Samoa | Nov 2020 | To present progress on SP-JP implementation for Samoa |
| Cook Islands Pilot Project Concept Note | Nov 2020 | UNESCO supported partners in the design of the Pilot Project |
| Niue Pilot Project Concept Note | Nov 2020 | UNESCO supported partners in the design of the Pilot Project |
| Revised SP-JP M&E Framework | December 2020 | To provide a comprehensive M&E Framework for SP-JP |
| Report - Review and Assessment of Social Protection Systems in Samoa | January 2021 | Stock take of existing SP in Samoa, identification of gaps and area for consideration in developing Samoa SP systems. |
| Report - Proposed SP System for Samoa | January 2021 | Proposing a SP System for Samoa |
| Report – Stock take and review of SP systems in the Cook Islands | January 2021 | Examining SP in Cook Islands and areas for improvement |
| Regional Fiscal Space Inception Report | January 2021 | TA engaged by UNESCO produced Inception Report for Fiscal Space Analysis |
| SP-JP Progress Report for Samoa | January 2021 | To present progress made on SP-JP implementation for Samoa |
| SP-JP Progress Report for Cook Islands | January 2021 | To present progress made on SP-JP implementation for Cook Islands |
| SP-JP Progress Report for Niue | January 2020 | To present progress made on SP-JP implementation for Niue |

Strategic documents for which JP provided contribution.

| Title of the document | Date when finalized (MM/YY) | Brief description of the document and the role of the JP in finalizing it |
|--|------------------------------------|--|
| Socio-economic impact assessment of COVID-19 in Samoa Report | Nov 2020 | Assessment of the impact of COV-19 on children in Samoa |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |

Annex 3: Strategic communication results

- Provide the responses to the questions below with data for the last year overall.

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

- Yes
 No

Explain briefly: RCO to develop as per approved programme document.

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:

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

- Yes
 No

Explain briefly:

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

- Yes
 No

Explain briefly:

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:

Explain briefly: UNESCO developed 2 articles that were published within the National newspapers of Samoa including the Samoa Observer, <https://www.samoaoobserver.ws/category/samoa/74917?fbclid=IwAR23t23PIR9otIMM8OHsc5Xrxje0bt3w4JP4IIIt7zz3fldg6b2qQImYsVVs>

and the Samoa Global News - <https://samoaglobalnews.com/samoa-designs-first-disability-focused-social-protection-program/>

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:

Explain briefly: 3 articles about the JP appeared in the UNESCO Apia Office quarterly newsletters.

UNESCO Pacific Newsletter April – June 2020 - <https://mailchi.mp/1091aaae34a0/unesco-pacific-newsletter-april-june-2020>

UNESCO Pacific Newsletter July – Sep 2020 - <https://mailchi.mp/8e2df63335b2/unesco-pacific-quarterly-newsletter>

UNESCO Pacific Newsletter Oct – Dec 2020 - <https://mailchi.mp/a5804eb024a1/unesco-pacific-quarterly-newsletter>

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

- Yes
 No

Total number: (Not mandatory)

Explain briefly:

Multi-Media Faucets

- Complete the table by focusing on most important strategic communication documents (factsheets, promotional materials, infogrphics, videos, etc.). Provide hyperlinks when possible.

| Title of the document | Date when finalized (MM/YY) | Brief description and hyperlink (if it exists) |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------|---|
| Samoa Global News Article | 21/11/2020 | https://samoaglobalnews.com/samoa-designs-first-disability-focused-social-protection-program/ |
| Samoa Observer | 22/11/2020 | https://www.samoobserver.ws/category/samoa/74917?fbclid=IwAR23t23PIR9otlMM8OHsc5Xrxje0bt3w4JP4lIt7zz3fldg6b2qQlmYsVVVs |
| | | |

Social Media Campaigns

- Complete the table by focusing on the highest social media impressions or campaigns. Provide hyperlinks when possible.

| Title of the document | Type (FB/Twitter/LinkedIn/Etc.) | Brief description and hyperlink (if it exists) |
|-----------------------|---------------------------------|--|
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |

Annex 4: Updated JP Risk Management Matrix

- Update the table from your JP document with the most recent analysis of risks and corresponding mitigation measures. This should support the narrative update provided in part C above.

| 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 | | | | | |
| Programmatic risks | | | | | |
| Institutional risks | | | | | |
| Fiduciary risks | | | | | |