

Joint SDG Fund  
PORTOFLIO ON INTEGRATED POLICY AND LNOB

## Joint Programme 2021 Annual Progress Report

### Template

## Cover page

**Country:** **Gabon**

**Joint Programme title:** A systemic approach to advance the SDGs through supporting the citizenship and social protection of hard-to-reach populations in Gabon

**Short title:** Citizenship and Social Protection in Gabon

**Start date** (month/year): **January 2020**

**End date** (month/year): **June 2022**

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**List of PUNOs:**

- ILO,
- UNAIDS,
- UNESCO,
- WHO

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**Budget** (Joint SDG Fund contribution): **USD 2,000,000**

**Overall budget** (with co-funding): **USD 2,210,000**

**Total estimated expenditure** (in USD, for the whole JP by 31 Dec 2021): **1,647,655.95 (82.38%)**

**Total estimated commitments** (in USD, for the whole JP by 31 Dec 2021): **1,598,465.61 (79.92%)**

**Short description of the Joint Programme** (max 1 paragraph):

The JP Social Protection is a major flagship programme of the United Nations system in Gabon, which has achieved groundbreaking results in a short and very difficult period of time, coinciding with the outbreak of Covid-19. The programme has had a full buy-in by the Government and has triggered important systemic changes in the Social Protection and Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (CRVS) systems, allowing for a cascade effect on the acceleration of SDGs in Gabon and catalyzing government funding for key results.

The JP aims to accelerate Gabon's achievement of multiple SDGs through the reinforcement of its birth registration systems, which is a key pre-requisite to access Social Protection for all. Evidence shows that a small but significant and persistent number of people born within "hard to reach" populations around Gabon are not registered at birth. These population include a large backlog of women and men from rural populations – including, but not limited to indigenous people, as well as newborns descending from these populations. Without birth certificates these marginalized populations have not access to national identity cards. Without identity cards, they cannot access the social protection system (state health and education services), "leaving them behind" on multiple SDG indicators over the course of their lives.

The JP adopted a systemic approach between the United Nations System, other development partners, government, local communities, the private sector, civil society and non-governmental organizations, each according to their respective areas of competence. A mix of interventions consisting in legal reforms, enhanced outreach, awareness-raising, accelerated and sustained birth registration processes, and longer-term accompaniment in order to ensure no one is left out of Gabon's social protection system.

## Executive summary

As of December 31, 2021, more than **13,500 undocumented citizens** - both in urban and rural/remote settings- out of 25,000 cases reported (equivalent to 1.3% of the total population) received their legal identity/birth certificate; the processing of cases is still ongoing, and the figure is expected to increase. Up to **4,900 additional persons became legally covered** as a results of national social protection strategy, policy or legal framework to which your Joint Programme contributed in 2020-2021. They were enrolled into the Universal Health Insurance (CNAMGS) and are enjoying a variety of social protection programmes and benefits (distribution of food vouchers, etc.). This is a major achievement in itself, considering that the initial JP's target population was limited to 3,000 hard-to-reach population. Moreover, the JP also resulted in key transformative changes:

**Result 1: Public policies and the normative framework for human rights are identified, improved and implemented.**

- The JP/LNOB contributed to the revision of **the normative and legal framework** that will potentially increase the coverage of social protection through increased access to legal identity and improved birth registration. Through a successful advocacy and selected interventions, the JP contributed to the revision of the Law on the provisions for the compulsory period of birth registration which has been extended to 15 days in urban areas and One month in rural areas (against 3 days in the previous laws). In addition, the National Gender and Reproductive Health Policy in favor of the access to Social Protection of vulnerable and hard-to-reach populations is being developed.

**Result 2: Information on services is available, service delivery modalities are known, and hard-to-reach populations actively participate in decision-making in leadership roles**

- The JP was instrumental to the **Strengthening the Social Protection Information System**. A Social Registry with more than 500,000 entries of eligible persons (or 25% of the total population) is being completed and will further support better targeting of social protection programmes
- The JP is contributing to **transformative shifts at the institutional levels** and through the involvement of major local NGOs. One of the positive unintended outcomes of the joint programme is the creation of a position of a Senior Presidential Advisor in charge of the statelessness.

**Result 3: Members of hard-to-reach populations are active citizens with rights to social services (education, health, HIV, social protection, civil status, etc.).**

**The JP has contributed to increase the communication and outreach to the most vulnerable people in remote areas.** Adolescents and local leaders from indigenous populations have been engaged in a number of interventions which aimed at increasing their demand and access to quality basic social services.

- **A network of Community Radios** has been supported to continuously broadcast information on services (birth registration, access to basic social services, registration to social protection programmes, elimination of gender based violence, health promotion, social positive norms on HIV/AIDS and People Leaving With HIV/AIDS..)

**Result 4: The target vulnerable populations, their problems, needs, numbers and locations are known and then entered in the social registration system**

- **The JP helped improving data and knowledge availability on the hard-to-reach peoples:** the JP supported the generation of evidence on hard-to-reach population by finalizing data analysis from the Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices survey (KAP). The

evidence generated is already improving the understanding of socio-anthropological dynamics of the target population and the ways to improve their access to social protection systems, and to uphold their rights to education, health, protection, and participation. In addition, the JP contributed to the mapping of the settlements of indigenous population.

- **Result 1:** Public policies and the normative framework for human rights are identified, improved and implemented.
  - Estimated rate of completion as of 31 December 2021: **95%**
- **Result 2:** Information on services is available, service delivery modalities are known, and hard-to-reach populations actively participate in decision-making in leadership roles
  - Estimated rate of completion as of 31 December 2021: **90%**
- **Result 3:** Members of hard-to-reach populations are active citizens with rights to social services (education, health, HIV, social protection, civil status, etc.).
  - Estimated rate of completion as of 31 December 2021: **80%**
- **Result 4:** The target vulnerable populations, their problems, needs, numbers and locations are known and then entered in the social registration system.
  - Estimated rate of completion as of 31 December 2021: **95%**

## I. Overall progress and priority, cross-cutting issues

### I.1 Context and the overall approach

- The JP Social Protection is a major flagship programme of the United Nations system in Gabon, which has achieved groundbreaking results in a short and very difficult period of time, coinciding with the outbreak of Covid-19. The programme has had a full buy-in by the Government and has triggered important systemic changes in the Social Protection and Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (CRVS) systems, allowing for a cascade effect on the acceleration of SDGs in Gabon and catalyzing government funding for key results. The JP/LNOB helped Gabon Country to partially absorb the shocks induced by COVID-19, by contributing to the Government's efforts to improve access to social protection and to fundamentally transform the social system and make it more shock responsive, reactive and adaptative.
- The implementation of the JP was delayed for four main reasons: (i) operational delays relating to the late reception of funds by PUNOs and its implication for the work planning process; (ii) the outbreak of the COVID-19 resulting into a shift in some of the priorities, (iii) implementation challenges in the field; (iv) thanks to the preliminary success of the JP, the Government decided to extend the geographic scope of the programme, which was initially limited to 3 regions, to 6 additional regions to allow for a more equitable access to social protection.
- **Because of the broader geographic scope of the programme which was approved and enacted since the repurposing of the programme, the planning phase to target a wider national territory required a slightly longer period of time.** In response, PNUOs conducted a programme criticality assessment and a scenario planning resulting in two distinct but complementary approaches of implementation. The first approach focused on the revision of work plans and the selection of priority interventions aiming at strengthening the continuity of services. The second approach laid an emphasis on interventions in direct response to COVID-19, while implementing original or revised work plans.

#### *Ensuring an adaptive and strategic JP*

- The continuing restrictions and related measures linked to the Covid-19 contributed to delay the pace of the implementation of the JP, especially in rural areas. Moreover, in its effort to strengthen the effectiveness of the social protection programme and benefits, the Government has temporarily put on hold new enrollments of stateless population, which resulted in delays to enroll newly documented citizens, and thus prompting PUNOs to request an extension in the duration of the JP.
- Against this backdrop, the RC, on behalf of the Implementing agencies and the Government, is hereby requesting a no-cost extension of the JP for a period of 6 months, starting from January 1<sup>st</sup>, 2022, to June 30<sup>th</sup>, 2022. This extension would allow the JP to achieve key results of the programme, including the late birth registration of a total of 23,000 undocumented citizens and their access to social protection programmes. Upon completion, the JP is expected to have directly contributed to a 2% increase in the social protection coverage in Gabon, with a tangible impact on the reduction of the lifelong poverty, social exclusion, and their consequences.

- Support for the National Covid-19 Pandemic Response Strategy by delivering services relating to the purchase of COVID equipment for Sexual and Reproductive Health services and raising awareness of young people on COVID19.

#### **Link with UNDAF/ UNSD Cooperation Framework**

- Besides the pandemic and its impact, a few national strategic priorities have changed over the two past years and that could directly affect the scope, the relevance, and the implementation of the JP. As the PUNOs completed the first year of the implementation of the JP, the overall assessment led to the conclusion that the JP's theory of change including the result framework and its further revision to consider the impact of the pandemic, remains relevant and appropriate to tackle major bottlenecks that affect the coverage, effectiveness, comprehensiveness of the social protection system in Gabon.
- **Under the current UNDAF (outcome on basic social services and social protection), the JP contributed to Improving the identification and targeting of beneficiaries of social protection programmes and benefits:** A technical note on the targeting methodology was developed and the Ministry in charge of the Food Security Programme was supported in data collection and survey for the establishment of the list of beneficiaries in the region of Grand Libreville. The Social Registry to which the JP contributed, will for a solid basis for an effective targeting of beneficiaries and potential gains in efficiency, by eliminating/reduction "Inclusion and Exclusion Errors".

#### **COVID-19 impact**

- The JP contributed to the response to Covid-19 through a better epidemiological surveillance and adequate care for patients. Gabon was thus able, through the Go Data software, to track cases and contacts throughout the country, both at the urban and rural levels. made it possible to train nearly 200 people across the country on the GoData system, including the three provinces (Woleu-Ntem, Ogooué Ivindo and Ngounié) and the supply of nearly 50 phones and tablets for data collection . The JP supported the training of 40 additional health staff in risk communication and community engagement. This led to sensitize the populations of these provinces, including the indigenous populations, on preventive measures against Covid-19, in particular the vaccination of the target populations.
- The awareness raising on SRH/COVID-19 and focused groups organized with vulnerable and hard-to-reach populations contributed to strengthen access to information.

## **I.2 Update on priority cross-cutting issues**

### **UN Development System reform - UN coherence at the country level**

- **As the UNCT is moving towards a new UNSDCF,** it was agreed that inclusive and equal access to social protection services and benefits will become a critical factor to achieve progress in a number of SDG (1,2,3,4,5,10,16 mostly)

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

- Establishment of administrative arrangements through the Single Window of Services that curtails delays and hurdles to access both legal identity and social protection for the most vulnerable people.

### **Partnerships**

- Contrary to the initial plan, the partnership with the private sector did not materialize. However, number of grassroots organizations, NGOs, and Government partners have been engaged. In Makokou, relying the community Based Organizations (CBO) proved important for an efficient implementation of the JP.

- Constant dialogue and advocacy were also maintained with the Parliament, as the JP was pushing for legislation reforms. This partnership yielded greater result with the extension of the compulsory period of birth registration.

#### **Mobilizing additional funding and/or financing**

- The JP has been successful in leveraging Government resources for the CRVS and Social Protection Systems. Government financed specific interventions in relation to the implementation of the JP.

#### **Strategic meetings**

Type of event	Yes	No	Description/Comments
Annual JP development partners'/donors' event*	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Other strategic events	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Joint field missions with the Minister in charge of coordinating the JP. The RC, UNICEF Representative and other UN colleagues took part in the field visit</i>

#### **Innovation, learning and sharing**

- **A programmatic innovation:** The establishment of "One-Stop Centre for Birth Registration" or "Guichet Unique pour l'Enregistrement des Naissances" or single window of services is a major programmatic innovation, which proved as a successful strategy to catch-up "late registration". It encompasses magistrates/judges, social workers, health personal, civil authorities, municipal authorities, social protection staff working collaboratively and complementarily on files/cases of children and families without birth certificate. Their main task consists in processing 23,000 files/cases for the delivery of 23,000 birth certificate and to facilitate the enrolment in the social protection programmes and benefits
- **Digital data collection platforms:** The use of "Go-Data" (WHO) application for contact tracing was successfully implemented, and enabled surveyors using smartphones with digital data collection software, to timely collect and transfer data from the field to the data hub. A similar process and innovation were used by WHO in conducting the mapping of hard-to-reach populations.

## **II. 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 JP has achieved groundbreaking results in a short and very difficult period of time, coinciding with the outbreak of Covid-19. The programme has had a full buy-in by the Government and has triggered important systemic changes in the Social Protection and Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (CRVS) systems, allowing for a cascade effect on the acceleration of SDGs in Gabon and catalyzing government funding for key results. The JP will achieve and surpass the original target thanks to the buy-in from the Government.

### Contribution to Fund's global results

the JP also resulted in key transformative changes: Integrated multi-sectoral policies to accelerate SDG achievement implemented with greater scope and scale

- The JP/LNOB contributed to the revision of **the normative and legal framework** that will potentially increase the coverage of social protection through increased access to legal identity and improved birth registration. Through a successful advocacy and selected interventions, the JP contributed to the revision of provisions on the compulsory period of birth registration which will be extended to 15 days in urban areas (one month in rural areas) against 3 days in the previous laws. In addition, the National Gender and Reproductive Health Policy in favor of the access to Social Protection of vulnerable and hard-to-reach populations is being developed.
- The JP was instrumental to the **Strengthening the Social Protection Information System**. A Social Registry with more than 500,000 entries of eligible persons (or 25% of the total population) is being completed and will further support better targeting of social protection programmes
- The JP is contributing to **transformative shifts at the institutional levels** and through the involvement of major local NGOs. One of the positive unintended outcomes of the joint programme is the creation of a position of a Senior Presidential Advisor in charge of the statelessness.

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

- A Social Registry with more than 500,000 entries of eligible persons (or 25% of the total population) is being completed and will further support better targeting of social protection programmes

### JP Outputs and Outcomes

Indicators	Planned 2020-2021	Completed 2020-2021	Comments
1.1: integrated multi-sectoral policies have accelerated SDG progress in terms of scope <sup>1</sup>	2	2	The policy establishing a Social Registry that covers 25% of Gabon's total population will increase efficiency and allow for better targeting of poor households for multi sectoral interventions (education, social protection, health...) with their expected multiplier effect on SDGs.  The policy/legislation revising the provisions on compulsory period for birth registration
1.2: integrated multi-sectoral policies have accelerated SDG progress in terms of scale <sup>2</sup>	2	2	The policy institutionalizing the "One programmatic innovation (One-Stop Centre" and its enforcement at provincial levels  The National Gender and Reproductive Health Policy in favor of the access to Social Protection of vulnerable and hard-to-reach populations is being developed.

#### Achievement of expected JP outputs

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

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

Indicators	Planned 2020-2021		Comments
	Planned 2020-2021	Completed 2020-2021	
3.1: # of innovative solutions that were tested <sup>3</sup> (disaggregated by % successful-unsuccessful)	2	2	One programmatic innovation (One-Stop Centre) and one technological innovation (digital data collection platform) were introduced
3.2: # of integrated policy solutions that have been implemented with the national partners in lead	2	1	A policy to redefine target groups/beneficiaries of social protection: The technical note proposes a mixed approach based on community targeting and other socioeconomic variables and indicators from reliable and robust household surveys. Among suggested criteria, we can list, the size and age composition of households, gender gap...
3.3: # and share of countries where national capacities to implement integrated, cross-sectoral SDG accelerators has been strengthened	1	1	A technical provincial steering committee working as a "One-Stop Centre" has been established in Makokou. The capacities 45 members of this committee were strengthened on the whole process of birth registration. In the area of health, 60 health staff and social workers were trained on strategies of birth registration, and the creation, and management of Civil Registration Office within health facilities.

### Joint Programme Outputs:

Despite a particularly challenging year, the JP made major achievements contribution to both outcome and related outputs.

- **Output 1/Public policies and the normative framework for human rights are identified, improved and implemented.** The JP contributed to the improvement of policies and normative frameworks that bring together stakeholder from different field whose tasks consists in advancing the nexus between legal identity, access to basic social services and social protection system. Major achievements include the reform of the legislation on the compulsory period of birth registration; a policy institutionalizing the "One-Stop Centre", and the development of a Social Registry with more than 500,000 entries (or a quarter of the total population size). Those instruments have the potential to increase the coverage, efficiency, inclusion, comprehensiveness of social protection system. Poorer and hard to reach people are benefiting from those achievements with up to 23,000 additional peoples (1% of the overall population) expected to enroll and to claim the benefits of existing social protection.
- **Output 2/Information on social services is available, service delivery modalities are known, and hard-to-reach populations actively play decision-making leadership roles:** The communication outreach to the target population was increased through a series of TV, radio and social mobilization interventions that emphasized the importance of social protection, its pre-requisites, and the fight against discriminations. A number of communication materials were produced to support the outreach of the JP in Ogooué-Ivindo in general, hard to reach Populations and People living with HIV/AIDS particularly. The JP supported the development of a cartoon video to air on TV and social media about the process of birth registration and ta satire which portrayed political and institutional bottlenecks to obtaining birth certificates

<sup>3</sup>Each Joint programme in the Implementation phase will test at least 2 approaches.

- **Output 3/Members of hard-to-reach populations are active citizens with rights to social services (education, health, HIV, social protection, civil status, etc.):** Capacity building community leaders and peer support group from hard-to-reach populations in Makokou and Mekambo. (63 leaders and peer educators were trained and are working to raise awareness on HIV, Sexual Reproductive Health and COVID19. Through participatory approaches, members from the hard-to-reach communities were consulted and contributed to the implementation of the JP. UNAIDS supported interventions aiming at : (a) relieving the impact of COVID-19 on the vulnerable and hard to reach People Living with HIV (PLWH), (b) increasing and adapting the messaging on HIV/AIDS in the context of COVID -19.
- **Output 4/The target vulnerable populations, their problems, needs, numbers and locations are known and then entered in the social registration system:** 3,000 hard to reach populations/indigenous peoples have been identified and detailed data gathered through the mapping survey supported by the JP. In addition, a Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices (KAP) survey conducted in three interventions areas will provide data for better understanding of dynamics preventing the access of hard-to-reach populations to social protection and other basic social services. The findings from the KAP survey will support the design of locally adapted solutions.

#### **Monitoring and data collection:**

- A report on the mapping of indigenous peoples in Lebamba, Minvoul and Mékambo is available.
- A KAP survey on the indigenous peoples is being produced and will serve the basis for programming on the social norms
- ToR of the end of the JP evaluation are available

#### **Lessons learned and sustainability of results**

- Scaling-Up the JP through other Government modalities would gain efficiency only if there is a strong Cost-benefices or Cost-Advantage of running the One-Stop Centres.
- **The “One-Stop Centre does not solve it all”:** Through the reporting period, 5 “one-stop centre for birth registration” have been created and supported by the Join Programme (UNICEF mainly) in the provinces of Estuaire, Ogooué-Ivindo, Haut-Ogooué, Nyanga, and Woleu Ntem. Their main task consists in processing 23,000 files/cases for the delivery of 23,000 birth certificate and to facilitate the enrolment in the social protection programmes and benefits. A similar mechanism linking health and CRVS systems could be envisioned at health facilities and would accelerate a successful completion of birth registration upon delivery and before the mother leaves the health facility. It will guarantee registration within the legal period, save mothers from an extra trip to the civil registry offices for the registration bureaucracy, avoid other related transactional costs.
- **Non-harmonization between the Health Management Information System (HMIS) and the Civil Registry and Vital Statistics (CRVS)** continues to negatively impact the coverage and equity of the social protection system by delaying the issuance of child delivery certificate which is vital for birth registration. WHO and UNICEF are working closely to improve the inter-operability between health sector and CRVS. Working areas may include : (a) the full enforcement of the newly revised law which waived of fees for obtaining child delivery certificate; (b) the continuous training of midwives and other health staff on birth registration and, (c) the creation of Civil Registration Office within health facilities.

### III. Plan for the final phase of implementation

Support for the diagnostic analysis of the functionality of the birth registration system services, rehabilitation, reorganization and equipment of all "non-functional" civil registry services.	<b>Output 1</b>
Awareness raising of diplomatic representations in Gabon for stateless children born to foreign parents.	
Capacity building of leaders of hard-to-reach populations for active participation in the dissemination of strengthened policies.	
Support the application of the newly revised Law on birth registration	
Capacity building of community radio stations and productions/broadcasting	
Raising awareness among rights holders and target communities with appropriate messages on the importance of the birth certificate and other programme themes.	<b>Output 2</b>
Organization of a biannual awareness campaign in communities in the project areas to raise awareness of the importance of seeking care and the importance of giving birth in health facilities with skilled personnel.	
Raising awareness among rights holders and target communities with appropriate messages on the importance of the birth certificate and other programme themes.	
Family planning training for vulnerable and hard-to-reach populations	
Training in prenatal and postnatal consultation for vulnerable and hard-to-reach populations Supportive supervision of healthcare providers	
Organization and implementation of birth registration operations for hard-to-reach populations.	<b>Output 3</b>
Capacity building on tools and procedures adapted to the social coverage of hard-to-reach populations.	
Training and awareness-raising of "Direction Académie Provinciale" (DAP) staff, teachers and supervisory staff in pilot schools on birth registration and birth certificates for inclusive education	
Define mechanisms to ensure the long-term registration of target populations at the CNAMGS.	
End of the JP Evaluation	
	<b>Output 4</b>

#### ***Towards the end of JP implementation***

- Upon completion of the final year of the JP, the following results will be expected: the normative framework for social protection will be improved through a series of laws, policies, and regulatory framework which favor the coverage of hard-to-reach populations. In addition, at least 15,000 people would have gained access to social protection and other basic social services. Hard-to-reach populations and other vulnerable groups will have their legal identity and will participate in their fully capacities in any given activity. Data on the hard-to-reach populations will be made available for decision makers.
- An evaluation of the JP will be carried out and results disseminated to main key audiences
- Mechanisms are in place to scale-up gains from the JP.

#### ***Risks and mitigation measures***

- Contextual, programmatic, and institutional risks assessed in 2020 are being gradually mitigated. However, the uncertainties associated with the evolution of the COVID-19 and the performance of vaccination would likely create bottlenecks to the implementation of the JP. In a context of economic reforms and other macro-economic challenges, the level of fiduciary risk would likely increase and as a result, PUNOs could face some difficulties in mobilizing additional resources, thus getting into a position where the JP would not meet its financial targets.
- The discrepancy between the activities and programmes offered to indigenous populations and their reality. To mitigate these risks, PUNOs would need to refer and apply the principles outlined in the Convention on the Right of Indigenous Peoples through resorting to a culturally sensitive approach.

## Annex 1: Consolidated Annual Results

### 1. JP contribution to global Fund's programmatic results

- Provide data for the Joint SDG Fund global results (as per targets defined in the JP document).

#### Global Impact: Progress towards SDGs

Select up to 3 SDG *indicators* that your Joint Programme primarily contributed to (in relation to SDG targets listed in your JP ProDoc)

**SDG target 16.9** (increased birth registration and access to legal identity for the hard to reach)

**SDG target 1.3** (additional building blocks for a nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all were put in place and were further strengthened to increase the coverage of formerly excluded citizens)

**SDG target 10.2** (major achievements towards promoting 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

Outcome indicators	Expected 2021 target	2021 result	Reasons for variance from planned target (if any)	Expected final target
1.1: Number of integrated multi-sectoral policies that accelerated SDG progress in terms of scope <sup>4</sup>	2	2	-	2
<i>List the policies:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>The policy establishing a Social Registry that covers 25% of Gabon's total population will increase efficiency and allow for better targeting of poor households for multi sectoral interventions (education, social protection, health...) with their expected multiplier effect on SDGs.</i></li> <li>• <i>The policy/legislation revising the provisions on compulsory period for birth registration</i></li> </ul>				
1.2: Number of integrated multi-sectoral policies that accelerated SDG progress in terms of scale <sup>5</sup>	2	2	-	2
<i>List the policies:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>The policy institutionalizing the "One programmatic innovation (One-Stop Centre" and its enforcement at provincial levels</i></li> <li>• <i>The Policy on integrating Sexual Reproductive health and gender consideration withing the Social Protection Schemes</i></li> </ul>				

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

Output indicators	Expected 2021 target	2021 result	Reasons for variance from planned target (if any)	Expected final target
3.1 Number of innovative solutions that were tested (disaggregated by % successful-unsuccessful)	-	-	-	-
3.2: Number of integrated policy solutions that have been implemented with the national partners in lead	1	1	-	1

<sup>4</sup>Scope=substantive expansion: additional thematic areas/components added, or mechanisms/systems replicated.

<sup>5</sup>Scale=geographical expansion: local solutions adopted at the regional and national level or a national solution adopted in one or more countries.

**Did your Joint Programme contribute to strengthening of national capacities to implement integrated, cross-sectoral SDG accelerators in 2020-2021?**

Yes

No

Explain briefly:

**2. Results as per JP Programmatic Results Framework**

Result / Indicators	Baseline	Expected 2021 target	2021 Result	Reasons for variance from planned target (if any)	Expected final target
Outcome 1 indicator: Percentage of identified members of hard-to-reach populations with a birth certificate (disaggregated by age and gender).	16%	35%	58%-	Out of 25,000 targeted cases, 23,000 are deemed eligible for processing. Thanks to joint efforts, 13,500 undocumented persons have received their birth certificate; the processing is still ongoing	85%
Outcome 1 indicator: Percentage of members of hard-to-reach populations identified as registered with CNAMGS and having better access to quality education and social benefits.	0%	25%	21%	As of Dec 31, 2021, 4,900 additional persons were legally enrolled into the CNAMGs. This makes a proportion of 21%. This number is expected to increase up to 55%	55%
Outcome 1 Indicator: Improved national mapping of target groups (yes/no).	No (Survey planned)	Yes	Yes		yes
Outcome 1 Indicator: Existence of a social register that better reflects the entire hard-to-reach population (yes/no).	No (in draft)	Yes	Yes		Yes
Output 1.1 indicator: Number of laws, regulations and procedures developed or improved to protect the rights of hard-to-reach populations. (activities 1, 9, 10, 11)	0 (bills under consideration)	2	2	The Law on the extension of the duration of birth declaration and on waiving he fees for delivery certificate	2
Output 1.1 indicator: Number of sectoral policies and/or programmes and action plans that have integrated and implemented the rights and specific needs of hard-to-reach populations, particularly in the areas of social protection, education, health, including HIV/AIDS and culture. (activity 13).	0	1	1	UNFPA worked to revise the SSR policy to include the needs of hard-to-reach populations	1
Output 1.1 indicator: Number of administrative structures in charge of civil status and the promotion and	4	5	5	The One-single window of services were created in 6 areas (Libreville, Makokou,	9

Result / Indicators	Baseline	Expected 2021 target	2021 Result	Reasons for variance from planned target (if any)	Expected final target
coordination of the rights of populations with difficult access created. (activities 3, 8)				Woleu-Ntem, Haut Ogooué, Nyanga). The remaining provinces were served with the stop center	
Output 1.1 indicator: Number of administrations and civil society organizations that have benefited from operational capacity building	0	61	105	60 staff from the health sector, and 45 people from the child protection network were trained	105
Output 1.1 indicator: Number of Advocacy and partnerships for Fair and UNDRIP-sensitive Public Finance achieved. (activities 6,7,16)	-	-	-	The indicator was rejected because it appeared elusive	-
Output 2 indicator: Number of people reached by awareness campaigns to change attitudes, behaviours and promote leadership among hard-to-reach populations. (activities 18, 20)	0	10,000	>10,00-	Activities relating to this indicator were cancelled as part of the revision of work plans. The focus was rather put on RCCE and interventions on communication outreach of target groups. The actual number of people reached is far beyond the initial target as a results of the agreement with ARCEG	10,000
Output 2 indicator: Number of service providers trained in practical, scientifically sound and socially acceptable methods and techniques, made accessible to the entire community with their full participation. (activities 19, 21)	0	50	63	UNAIDS conducted a training to engage leaders and peer educators from the target communities. The difference in number reflects the desire to balance the composition of teams	63
Output 2 Indicator: Number of people from hard-to-reach populations with a focus on gender and youth actively participating in decision-making and taking on leadership roles. (activities 22, 23)	0	10	5	UNAIDS deployed young and female peer support volunteers	10
Output 3 indicator: proportion of people from identified hard-to-reach populations who have received a birth certificate (disaggregated by age and gender). (activity 25)	16%	35%	58%-	Out of 25,000 targeted cases, 23,000 are deemed eligible for processing. Thanks to joint efforts, 13,500 undocumented persons have received their	85%

Result / Indicators	Baseline	Expected 2021 target	2021 Result	Reasons for variance from planned target (if any)	Expected final target
				birth certificate; the processing is still ongoing	
Output 3 indicator: The Gabonese administration has a social register. (activity 26, 27) (yes/no)	No	Yes	Yes		
Output 3 indicator: Rate of people from hard-to-reach populations registered with the CNAMGS (disaggregated by age and sex). (activity 28, 32)		50	-	Data not available	-
Output 3 indicator: Number of integrated packages of interventions and adapted strategies strengthened. (activity 24)	0	1	-	Activity planned to inform this indicator was cancelled.	-
Output 3 indicator: : Existence of mechanisms to ensure the sustainability of birth registration and the registration of populations that are difficult to access social security coverage for the defined target populations (activity 30, 31) (yes/no)	No	Yes	Yes		Yes
Output 3 indicator: Number of DAP staff, teachers and supervisory staff trained and sensitized for inclusive education (without birth certificate requirement for school enrolment) for hard-to-reach populations. (activity 29)	0	75	-	This activity scheduled for December 2021 could not take place following the suspension of classes in primary schools, high schools and colleges in the country because of a teachers' strike which started on November 2021	75
Output 4 indicator: Use of innovative collection methods created to improve the national statistical system. (activity 33.34) (yes/no)	No	Yes	Yes	The mapping survey was done using ICT/Digital support tools	Yes
Output 4 indicator: Number of studies carried out on hard-to-reach populations (activity 33, 34)	0	2	2	The KAP Survey and the mapping survey were conducted and finalized	2

## Annex 2: Strategic documents

- **Loi N° 006/2021 du 06 septembre 2021 portant sur l'élimination des violences faites aux femmes**
- **Loi N° 004/2021 du 15/09/2021 portant modification de certaines dispositions de la loi n°15/72 du 29 juillet 1972 portant Code Civil.**

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

### Strategic documents developed or adapted by JP

Title of the document	Date when finalized (MM/YY)	Focus on extending social protection coverage (Yes/No)	Focus on improved comprehensiveness of social protection benefits (Yes/No)	Focus on enhancing adequacy of social protection benefits (Yes/No)	Focus on improving governance, administration and/or implementation of social protection system (Yes/No)	Focus on cross-sectoral integration with healthcare, childcare, education, employment, food security, etc. (Yes/No)	If published, provide the hyperlink
- Final Report on the mapping of settlements of indigenous peoples	March 2021	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
- Final Report on the socio-anthropological dynamics within the indigenous peoples	June 2021	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	

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

Title of the document	Date when finalized (MM/YY)	Focus on extending social protection coverage (Yes/No)	Focus on improved comprehensiveness of social protection benefits (Yes/No)	Focus on enhancing adequacy of social protection benefits (Yes/No)	Focus on improving governance, administration and/or implementation of social protection system (Yes/No)	Focus on cross-sectoral integration with healthcare, childcare, education, employment, food security, etc. (Yes/No)	If published, provide the hyperlink
Loi N° 004/2021 du 15/09/2021 portant modification de certaines	15/09/2021	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	<a href="http://journal-officiel.ga/17696-004-2021/">http://journal-officiel.ga/17696-004-2021/</a>

dispositions de la loi n°15/72 du 29 juillet 1972 portant Code Civil.							
Loi N° 006/2021 du 06 septembre 2021 portant sur l'élimination des violences faites aux femmes	06/09/2021	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	<a href="http://journal-officiel.ga/17695-026-cc/">http://journal-officiel.ga/17695-026-cc/</a> <a href="http://journal-officiel.ga/17695-026-cc/">http://journal-officiel.ga/17695-026-cc/</a>

## 2.2. Focus on vulnerable populations

### *Strategic documents developed or adapted by JP*

<b>Title of the document</b>	<b>Date when finalized</b> (MM/YY)	<b>Focus on gender equality and women empowerment</b> (Yes/No)	<b>Focus on children</b> (Yes/No)	<b>Focus on youth</b> (Yes/No)	<b>Focus on older persons</b> (Yes/No)	<b>Focus on other group/s</b> (List the group/s)	<b>Focus on PwDs</b> (Yes/No)	<b>Included disaggregated data by disability - and whenever possible by age, gender and/or type of disability</b> (Yes/No)

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

<b>Title of the document</b>	<b>Date when finalized</b> (MM/YY)	<b>Focus on gender equality and women empowerment</b> (Yes/No)	<b>Focus on children</b> (Yes/No)	<b>Focus on youth</b> (Yes/No)	<b>Focus on older persons</b> (Yes/No)	<b>Focus on other group/s</b> (List the group/s)	<b>Focus on PwDs</b> (Yes/No)	<b>Included disaggregated data by disability - and whenever possible by age, gender and/or type of disability</b> (Yes/No)

### Annex 3: 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.

<b>Risks</b>	<b>Risk Level:</b> (Likelihood x Impact)	<b>Likelihood:</b> Certain - 5 Likely - 4 Possible - 3 Unlikely - 2 Rare - 1	<b>Impact:</b> Essential - 5 Major - 4 Moderate - 3 Minor - 2 Insignificant - 1	<b>Mitigating measures</b>	<b>Responsible Org./Person</b>
<b>Contextual risks</b>					
Reshuffle of ministers in charge of the Programme	9	3	3	Civil servants in respective ministries keep record of the Programme.	
Leadership change in partner institutions	12	3	4	Steering Committee	
The Government's disagreement on identified and defined target indigenous population	6	3	2	Communication with the Government. Agreement from the Government. Expand target vulnerable group.	
<b>Programmatic risks</b>					
Lack of programme governance across local and national levels	16	4	4	The Steering Committee will coordinate between actors at local and national levels.	
<b>Institutional risks</b>					
Low commitment and engagement of local partners	12	3	4	Communication. Regular meetings. Advocacy.	
<b>Fiduciary risks</b>					
Additional resource mobilization	12	4	3	Strengthen the strategic communication and the Resource mobilization strategy.	

### Annex 4: Results questionnaire (Done)

- Complete portfolio questionnaire online at: <https://forms.office.com/r/H4eZakyx9H>