

Joint SDG Fund
PORTOFLIO ON INTEGRATED POLICY AND LNOB

Joint Programme 2021 Annual Progress Report

Cover page

Country: South Africa

Joint Programme title: An integrated and universal social protection linked to developmental social welfare services in South Africa

Short title: Social Protection in South Africa

Start date (day/month/year): **01/01/2020**

End date (day/month/year): **07/09/2022**

RC (name): Ms Nardos Bekele-Thomas

Government Joint Programme Focal Point (name and ministry/agency): **Ms Brenda Sibeko, Deputy Director-General (DDG) Department of Social Development brendak@dsd.gov.za**

Representative of Lead PUNO (name and agency): **Mr Joni Musabayana, ILO**

List of PUNOs: ILO, UNICEF, UNWOMEN, UNDP & OHCHR.

RCO Main JP Focal Point (name): **Mr Msingathi Sipuka E-mail: msingathi.sipuka@un.org**

Lead Agency Main JP Focal Point (name): **Mr Andrew Allieu E-mail: allieu@ilo.org**

Contact person for Joint Communications (name): **Ms Zeenat Abdool E-mail: abdool@un.org**

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

Overall budget (with co-funding): **USD 2,725,000**

Total estimated expenditure (in USD, for the whole JP by 31 Dec 2021): **951, 751**

Total estimated commitments (in USD, for the whole JP by 31 Dec 2021): **269,174**

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

The Joint Programme (JP) on social protection in South Africa seeks to address exclusion from existing provisions of social protection programmes and advocates for a comprehensive and inclusive system that leaves no one behind. It aims to: (ii) establish social insurance schemes for women in the informal sector, particularly in rural areas; and (iii) support the development and financing of a new strengthened welfare services delivery model and its linkages social grants; and (vi) establish a Joint Programme Management structure to oversee and monitor the implementation of the Joint Programme (JP) and present regular progress and monitoring reports.

Executive summary

Maximum 0.5 page to summarize the most important aspects from your detailed report below that you want to highlight for inclusion into the Joint SDG Fund's global annual report.

This report presents annual implementation progress for the period January 2021 – 31 December 2021 of the UN SDG Fund Joint Programme (JP) - *An integrated and universal social protection linked to developmental social welfare services in South Africa*. The main objective of the JP in South Africa is to address exclusion from existing provisions of social protection programmes and seek to build consensus for a comprehensive and inclusive system that leaves no one behind and contribute to reducing the high levels of poverty and inequality.

The first quarter of 2021 mainly focused on finalising pending outputs/activities carried over from 2020 and initiating 2021 activities for effective implementation of the JP – including programme review/2020 stock take, budgeting, work planning and plans for stakeholder engagements. Overall, 2021's focus was accelerating implementation of results as the country was moving into the "new normal" with the JP readjusting its implementation strategy to achieve its main result areas. Although South Africa was faced with different COVID-19 variants leading to stringent lockdowns at different periods in the year, the JP was able to use innovative strategies to go beyond business usual to make good progress and achieve most of its planned activities for 2021.

As such, the key activities and achievements in the reporting period include: 1) Partnership with the national Department of Social Development (DSD) to finalise and launch the Expert Panel Report on the appropriateness and feasibility of a system of Basic Income Support in South Africa. 2) research and advocacy work to extend social insurance to women informal workers and youth. 3) Advocacy work in partnership with social partners and civil society partners leading to continued provision of the COVID-19 Social Relief of Distress (SRD) grant to unemployed persons between ages of 18-59. 4) Collaboration with the DSD to finalise research on the Real Time Monitoring Tool for children with discussions underway with the Department for the incorporation of the tool into its routine M&E systems. 5) finalisation of South Africa's first multidimensional poverty child study leading to a number of policy and advocacy engagements on fiscal space for children.

In the 6 month No-cost Extension period, the JP will focus on finalising the last remaining activities leading to the conclusion of the JP as well as further strengthening partnerships to enhance delivery and active communication on JP results for programme visibility. Although the country is under lockdown level 1 with eased restrictions, COVID-19 still poses a considerable threat on activities that require face to face engagements such as advocacy work on fiscal space for children, women informal workers and consensus building on BIG in South Africa.

The JP successfully implemented

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

Estimated rate of completion as of 31 Dec 2021: **85%**

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

Estimated rate of completion as of 31 Dec 2021: **75%**

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

Estimated rate of completion as of 31 Dec 2021: **75%**

I. Overall progress and priority, cross-cutting issues

I.1 Context and the overall approach

Ensuring an adaptive and strategic JP

- COVID-19 challenged the advocacy assumptions in the initial workplan moving the JP from an evidence-based approach for the expansion of social protection to finding the best mode of response in an emergency context brought by the social and economic impacts of the pandemic.
- The aftermath of COVID-19 related lockdown measures made a clear case for social insurance for women informal workers.
- The uncertainty caused by the pandemic led to a re-alignment in government itself and this created opportunities for strengthening of the strategic partnership with government as evidenced in the publication and endorsement (by our social development government partner) of the Expert Panel report on the Basic Income Grant (BIG) in South Africa.
- The report makes specific recommendations to expand social protection to those most in need and at the same time engages the broader public finance context (less revenue and more demands on the system) and how a gradual implementation of the BIG may help to resolve some of the financing challenges.

Link with UNDAF/ UNSD Cooperation Framework

- In bullet points, briefly explain how your JP contributed to specific outcomes and outputs of UNDAF and/or new UNSD Cooperation Framework.
- The JP contributed to the UNDAF outcome group “**Sustainable and Inclusive Growth**” with outcome statement “by 2022, impoverished, especially economically vulnerable, unemployed and under-employed and vulnerable people have increased access to sustainable livelihoods, safe and decent employment, and income opportunities”. This was done by successfully advocating for the SRD grant for unemployed adults, continued research studies and advocacy on the BIG for unemployed adults and continued studies and advocacy efforts for social insurance for women in the informal sector.

COVID-19 impact

- The JP, in collaboration with social partners, successfully advocated for the top-up of existing social grants, and for the introduction and continuation of a special Social Relief of Distress (SRD) grant targeted at unemployed men and women between the ages of 18-59 not covered by existing social protection provisions.
- The JP presented evidence of the possible impact of COVID-19 programming on children (through the budget brief series) and continues to look at the actual impact of COVID-19 on the country’s social protection floor (through the social protection floor research).
- The JP modelled the impact of COVID-19 on different constituencies core to the programme and presented valuable evidence to government.
- The JP assisted its main strategic government partner, Department of Social Development, to understand and assess the impact of its own contributions in alleviating the immediate social, educational, health, and nutritional impact for children through focused field-based evaluations and this informed further programming by the DSD.
- The JP identified and highlighted to relevant partners short-term potential of existing policy to increase social security coverage for women informal workers.
- The JP conducted a study on the Impact of COVID-19 on Micro and Informal Businesses in South Africa in collaboration with the Department of Small Business Development.

I.2 Update on priority cross-cutting issues

UN Development System reform - UN coherence at the country level

- The JP has ensured coherence and efficiency in implementation through sharing of personnel resources across PUNO’s to facilitate full integration of goals of the JP across the UN.

- The work on multidimensional poverty was led by both the DSD and civil society partners with support by the RC, UNICEF Country Representative and the Minister of DSD. The results of the research are now used in advocacy campaigns to link an expanded social protection system to multidimensional-derived poverty lines.
- The JP has enabled Inter agency collaboration in delivering the JP outputs (For example, UNWOMEN led a session during the high level Basic Income Grant dialogue led by the ILO and DSD).

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

- The JP supported a national evaluation to assess the impact of DSD on its core constituencies using a tool that was refined for the JP, namely the Child Well-Being Tracking Tool (CWBTT). Discussions are at an advanced stage to integrate this tool in the Monitoring and Evaluation system of the DSD.
- The CWBTT, if accepted as part of the official monitoring system of government, aims to provide information on the status and well-being of children who are active social grant recipients and in particular on their use of supplementary services (nutrition, ECD, education etc.) that would enhance the value of the social grants.
- The JP has undertaken to train women informal workers organisations in negotiation skills in order to equip them to continue the advocacy work for greater social security coverage and other relief packages advocacy work.
- The JP seized the opportunity of the COVID-19 context to support the making of a documentary highlighting the plight of women informal workers in general and street vendors in particular. The advocacy work of the documentary transcended the borders of South Africa as it was a finalist in a Canadian film festival and received a prize.
- The JP leveraged on existing PUNO partnerships with government, civil society and academic institutions to carve out efficient ways to deliver on JP results. This ensured synergies with similar programmes being conducted by other organisations that fed into accelerating the results of the JP.

SDG acceleration

- On the social protection floor (SDG Target 1.3), the first leg of its work has now been completed through an annotated review of the social protection floor elements and progress made recently. A new National Planning Commission (NPC) was formed and this work will be presented to the new NPC as part of the advocacy work to reach consensus on elements of the social protection floor.
- In addition to helping the government to establish the baseline for SDG Target 1.2 (halving multidimensional poverty for children by 2030), the JP also supported another multidimensional tool developed by civil society partners, which has the full buy-in of the Minister of Social Development.
- On SDG Target 1.1 (eradicating extreme poverty), the JP contributed to meeting this target through a joint advocacy campaign to introduce top-up grants during the heart of the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020. Research conducted through the National Income Dynamic Survey¹ suggests that the additional resources staved off higher levels of poverty and hunger.
- On SDG 5.4, the JP contributed to highlighting the plight of domestic workers and other women informal workers and the need for adequate social security coverage.
- The JP also made good progress in supporting the Department of Social Development and other partners to integrate human rights and the principle of leaving no one behind in the context of social protection in South Africa by producing an analysis on the social protection system in South Africa, the human rights gaps and populations left behind, in line with SDG Target 1.3 to leave no one behind.
- The JP also contributes to SDG 1.3. by collaborating with government to develop options for a social protection system that covers all vulnerable groups, including enemployed adults between the ages of 18-59 through the research and advocacy work on BIG.

Policy integration and systems change

¹ See Van der Berg, S., Patel, L. and Bridgman, G. (2021). Hunger in South Africa during 2020: Results from Wave 3 of NIDS CRAM

- The CWBTT integrates dimensions of public service and well-being across multiple areas and combine Them into one evaluative and diagnostic tool.
- Likewise, the multidimensional poverty tools developed with Statistics South Africa and civil society combine various areas of well-being/public service etc. Presently, the socially perceived necessities index is being monetised to derive a decent standard of living, which has cross-sectoral implications.
- The JP's work on the social protection floor involves multiple areas of government intervention and is intended to drive consensus on what the final agreed-upon elements of South Africa's social protection floor should be.
- The JP seeks to link the work of the Department of Social Development and the Department of Labour in order to collaborate on on Access to the Unemployment Insurance Fund and Compensation Fund for Domestic Workers.
- The work on the BIG in collaboration with DSD seeks to integrate into the national social protection system to contribute to a comprehensive social system that leaves no one behind, especially the unemployed population between the ages of 18-59.

Contribution to improvement of the situation of vulnerable groups

- **For children**, the JP has:
 - Successfully advocated for top-up to the child grants and the Old Age Grant, which research has shown benefits children in female-headed households. The additional income helped staved off hunger as reported in the NIDS.
 - Through the CWBTT, the JP provided government with the necessary information to identify pockets of extreme deprivation and for such children to receive the necessary support through additional programming.
 - Through the delivery of the SDG baseline for multidimensional poverty for children, the government now has a clear target in terms of the reduction of multidimensional poverty, which will also help with better targeting of services to vulnerable children.
- For **unemployed adults**, the JP has:
 - Successfully advocated for the introduction of the COVID-19 SRD grant, which is aimed at adults who are unemployed and not receiving any form of social assistance from the government.
 - Successfully produced an Expert Panel report which advocates for a Basic Income Grant for unemployed adults between the ages of 18-59to reduce the high levels of income poeverty and inequality.
- For **women Informal workers**, the JP has:
 - Successfully highlighted the plight of women informal workers made dire by COVID-19, through meetings, published lived stories, webinars, academic analysis reports and a documentary.
 - Organised meetings with workers organisations to decide on priority areas in social security coverage and priority win-win solutions.

Estimated number of individuals that were reached through JP efforts in 2020-2021: 3,000,000

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

Total number: 1,400,000 women through different Member Based Organisation

Percentage of women and girls: 100%

Mainstreaming Gender equality and women empowerment

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

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

Human rights

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

Partnerships

- Constructive and strategic partnerships with civil society and National Treasury on the shape and size of public finance interventions around social protection proved hugely helpful in 2021. National Treasury committed to stay engaged with the UN and civil society on these matters.
- The continued partnership with the lead department, DSD, is proving instrumental in getting well considered social protection proposals to be endorsed at the highest policy and political levels.
- The JP continued to partner with the relevant government departments: DSD, department of labour, department of women, gender machinery and civil society supporting women informal workers. This is in line with the UNCT partnership approach for LNOB
- On the BIG work, the JP collaborated closely with the University of the Witwatersrand leveraging on an existing partnership, and DSD to conduct extensive research and modelling on the feasibility of BIG in South Africa. The partnership led to the endorsement of the Expert Panel report on BIG by the Minister of Social Development.

Mobilizing additional funding and/or financing

- The JP in partnership with the Japan COVID-19 fund (extended to UN Women) co-supported the production of the "Street traders on the move".

Strategic meetings

Type of event	Yes	No	Description/Comments
Annual JP development partners'/donors' event*	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Other strategic events	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A joint JP, civil society, and National Treasury workshop/online webinar on the impact of the Medium-Term Budget Policy Statement on the realisation of adults and children's socio-economic rights. 2. An advocacy preparatory meeting with women workers organisations to plan the provincial and national social security advocacy meetings. 3. The JP in close collaboration with DSD Led a high-level Webinar to officially launch the Expert Panel Report on Basin Income Support with attendance by DSD Minister, civil society, academia, government and UN agencies.

Innovation, learning and sharing

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

II. Annual Results

Overall progress

- Provide a self-assessment on the JP's overall progress as of 31 Dec 2021, including a brief explanation.

- 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:

As the focus of 2021 was to accelerate implementation of 2020 results to do delays, as well as plan and implement 2021 activities, the JP is satisfied with the considerable progress it made in 2021. All PUNOs employed innovative strides and leveraged strategic partners to achieve majority of expected results for 2021. As such, there were some delays on commencement of some activities for 2021, with the NCE, the JP will focus on finalising pending activities leading to the conclusion of the JP.

Contribution to Fund's global results

- ⇒ **Contribution to Joint SDG Fund Outcome 1 (as per annual targets set by the JP)**
 - Integrated multi-sectoral policies to accelerate SDG achievement implemented with greater scope and scale
- ⇒ **Contribution to Joint SDG Fund Output 3 (as per annual targets set by the JP)**
 - Integrated policy solutions for accelerating SDG progress implemented

JP Outputs and Outcomes

- In bullet points, provide information on the implementation of JP results in relation to the JP's specific outputs and outcomes, as per expected targets from JP's Programme Results Framework in the period 2020-2021.

Output 1.1 and 1.2: Feasibility of social assistance scheme (Basic income grant) for 18 to 59 years old, and Consensus is reached on social assistance scheme option, informed by international good practices in context of social dialogue (including right holders) – 2021 Targets

- Technical review on feasibility of BIG in South Africa
- Economic modelling of BIG affordability and impact on the population and the economy
- Development of research and analytical tools
- Policy reviews and consultations on social assistance and Basic Income Grant
- Finalization and launch of the Expert Panel report on Basic Income Grant in South Africa
- Capacity building support to the Department of Social Development: E-Academy on Social Security
- Work underway on building consensus on social assistance scheme

Output 2.1 needs, ability and willingness to contribute to social insurance are identified – 2021 Targets

- Social security Needs of women informal workers were established through the in-depth qualitative research and the production of the six workers categories narratives as well as captured in the documentary developed with the support of WIEGO and the JP
- Establishment of ability and willingness to contribute to social security was started through analysis of secondary data as well as consultation with MBOs (member-based organisations) and continue
- In consultation with DSD and WIEGO as partners, a decision was made to focus the policy discussions and advocacy on three already existing tools which could greatly enhance coverage of domestic workers as well as self-employed workers, namely UIF (Unemployment Insurance Fund) and COIDA (Compensation for Occupational Injury and Diseases Act) for Domestic workers as well the extension of maternity protection to self-employed workers of the informal economy.

Output 2.2: Prototyping models for service delivery – 2021 Targets

- A study on social insurance options for the informal sector with emphasis on women and youth was completed. The study explored other countries' experiences on social insurance for the informal sector which can be adapted to the South Africa context.

Output 2.3: National dialogue and advocacy are conducted – 2021 Targets

- Joint Preparations with Member Based Organisations (MBO) started in 2021
- two National dialogues, one national training and five district training/workshops are taking place in 2022
- Meetings

Advocacy with Government partners:

- Meeting with DSD to agree on setting priorities and policy short term wins
- Meeting with other stakeholders: Department of Women and People with Disabilities (DoWPD), Department of Labour planned for February 2022.

Output 3.1: Evidence generated of broadened access to social protection services for children – 2021 Targets

- "100% of studies completed, and results workshopped with relevant sector department." Result is 83% of studies completed and none (0%) workshopped with relevant departments. The workshops are planned for in 2022.

Output 3.2. Technical support provided to DSD and government on social welfare policy and social protection floor - 2021 Target

- "Number of roundtables with DSD and NPC with defined action plans (8 in total)." Result is 4 in total (3 with DSD via the work on the CWBTT and 1 on ongoing consultations with the National Planning Commission)

Output 3.3. Support on technical work provided on the development of an "integrated" modality linking cash transfers and complementary services - 2021 Target

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

Outcome 1: Social assistance scheme consensus is reached

Much progress was made towards achieving this outcome. An extensive study was conducted through an Expert Panel commissioned by ILO and DSD to review the feasibility and appropriateness of Basic Income Support in South Africa to address the gaps especially for 18-59 years old, mostly not covered by existing social protection programmes as well as to provide strategic guidance and technical support/input to DSD on the BIG.

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

Strategic decision to increase access to already existing policy instruments was agreed upon by all concerned stakeholders as a first step into increasing access for women informal workers both as a short term win due to the urgent needs created by COVID 19 and ensuing management measures but also as a pilot to provide guidelines for further expansion of social security access for women informal workers.

A study was completed on Social Insurance Options for the informal sector with emphasis on women and youth. The finding of the study was that there is a low number of social insurance providers for the informal sector in South Africa as commercial insurers have limited interest and incentives to design insurance products for the informal sector beyond funeral policies which have proved highly successful. The study recommends the establishment of contributory social insurance schemes that offer benefits that to be paid out as once-off support and should be piloted or launched with a specific and smaller target group, region or industry association.

Outcome 3: Strengthened social welfare policy and regulatory frameworks

The One UN SDG for Social Protection programme succeeded in generating the evidence base for how a cash plus model could work and thereby strengthening the overall implementation of social welfare policy. Our lead department, DSD, is in the process of considering how best to utilise the evidence generated and how a well-being tracking tool for children would fit into its overall architecture. The essence of a reformed social welfare system is its emphasis on prevention and early intervention, and here the success so far is limited. There is still a policy commitment from government to prioritise prevention and early intervention, but the exigencies of COVID-19 funding forced this issue on the backburner of policymaking and funding. The Joint Programme has continued its outstanding record of generating evidence and published a ground-breaking review on prevention and early intervention in 2021 and this will serve as further advocacy fuel for work planned in 2022. Finally, the evidence for a social protection floor (study completed) and the research on the exclusion error on the Child Support Grant (study to be completed at end of Q1) will provide the building blocks for a comprehensive discussion on the overhaul of the social welfare system.

- o **Monitoring and data collection:** *briefly explain the monitoring and data collection arrangements and whether the arrangements worked well / what could have been done better*

Lessons learned and sustainability of results

- COVID-19 has forced a switch from an orderly gathering of evidence on social protection policies to an immediate focus on responding to potential emergency contexts caused by the social and economic fallout from the pandemic.
- The ability to repond swiftly to these changes is proving critical and has disrupted the linear evidence-generation-advocacy nexus.
- While a rapidly-changing context is disruptive, it also enabled the re-introduction of relationships with key players, such as the National Treasury, who is now seeking out the opinions of social partners to help them make critical financing decisions.
- COVID-19 made stakeholders realise that effective social security coverage for women informal workers was an urgent need. In this regard, the JP supported DSD to highlight already existing social security policies easily implementable to extend coverage.
- The realisation that advocacy work will have to first build competencies of women informal workers organisations in order to increase their negotiation and strategy ability as meaningful partners for social protection for women informal workers.

III. Plan for the final phase of implementation

Towards the end of JP implementation

- Completion of social protection floor research and presentation to the newly-inaugurated National Planning Commissioners. **The adoption and finalisation of the social protection floor is a cross-government activity with the full support of the National Treasury.**
- Completion of the exclusion error on the Child Grant and presentation to the lead department DSD and its entity, the South African Social Security Agency (SASSA). **Presentation of results could prompt action steps to counter exclusion errors for specific groups of children.**
- Finalisation of CWBTT-related activities and final push for its incorporation into the M&E system of DSD. **Agreement is presently being sought on how best to use a tool such as the CWBTT**
 - Completion of all public finance related work on social protection and using 2022 to link social protection programmes to outcomes for children and adults. **Intensive modelling of the relationship between inputs and outputs for basic education and social protection will be done in 2022 and results availed to sector departments at the national and provincial levels of government.**
 - Full-scale advocacy work on multidimensional poverty via presentations to social sector departments at the provincial level motivating for the adoption of multidimensional poverty tools in resource allocations for social sector budgets. **Suggested mechanisms to enable use of the research will be proposed to sector departments.**
 - Complete the 5 provincial and national advocacy campaigns for greater inclusion of Domestic workers in UIF and COIDA tracking results with nos of MBO (member based organisations) which signed the campaign and have developed an intake strategy of their members. This will help effectively increase uptake in UIF and COIDA for women domestic workers.
 - Complete the 3 policy dialogues between users (Women informal workers) and government departments (DSD & Labour) with a report and proposals of coherent proposals to social protection reforms submitted by MBOs.
 - Develop a strategy for continuous support of MBOs to be adopted by MBOs and relevant partners.

Risks and mitigation measures

- **Worsening of the country's public finance position and resulting reluctance to expand the social protection system.** Targeted proposals on the expansion of the social assistance system would be one way to mitigate unfavourable government finances.
- **Political reluctance within the country on Basic Income Grant.** Due to the country's slow economic growth, there has been some reluctance over the possibility of BIG. To mitigate against this, the JP will conduct a series of consultation with government, civil society, NEDLAC, academia to build consensus and present evidence from the Expert Panel report that BIG would help reduce the high levels of poverty and inequality.
- **Possibility of social unrest due to worsening poverty and inequality, thus making programme implementation difficult.** Experiences the JP developed in dealing with disruptions will be employed (online advocacy, cultivated relationships with key role players will be capitalised on etc.).
- **Negative economic impact of COVID-19 prolonged with additional disruptive waves that impose financial burdens on the entire system.** Targeted proposals on the expansion of the social assistance system would be one way to mitigate unfavourable government finances

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:1.1**
- **SDG:1.3**
- **SDG:5.4**

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 ²				
<i>List the policies:</i>				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Green Paper on Comprehensive Social Security 				
1.2: Number of integrated multi-sectoral policies that accelerated SDG progress in terms of scale ³				
<i>List the policies:</i>				

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				

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

- Present annual JP results in the following template

²Scope=substantive expansion: additional thematic areas/components added or mechanisms/systems replicated.

³Scale=geographical expansion: local solutions adopted at the regional and national level or a national solution adopted in one or more countries.

Result / Indicators	Baseline	Expected 2021 target	2021 Result	Reasons for variance from planned target (if any)	Expected final target
Outcome 1: Social Assistance Scheme Consensus is Reached					
Outcome 1 indicator	A NEDLAC taskforce is established. Actuarial studies conducted already	Dialogue on various options finalized and consensus reached on the most preferred options	An Expert Panel Report on BIG was finalized, launched and endorsed by minister of Social Development. The study will inform consensus building engagements.	The sensitive political nature of BIG and ongoing debates on possibility of BIG led to delays in finalization of the report, thus delaying engagements on consensus building.	Same
Output 1.1: Feasibility of social assistance scheme (Basic income grant) for 18 to 59 years old					
	N/A	All studies conducted, various options discussed, and consensus reached	A study was conducted on feasibility of basic income support and finalized to inform further discussions.	The sensitive political nature of BIG and ongoing debates on possibility of BIG led to delays in finalization of the report.	Same
Output 1.2: Consensus is reached on Social assistance scheme option, informed by international good practices in context of social dialogue (including right holders)					
	N/A	Recommendations for the South African social assistance scheme are shared for further dialogue	Recommendations being developed to inform further dialogue.		Same
Outcome 2: Options are formulated to address Gaps in access of women excluded from social insurance					
Outcome 2 Indicator:					
Output 2.1 needs, ability and willingness to contribute to social insurance are identified – 2021 Targets					
Output 2.1. Indicator: % of Studies completed, and results disseminated amongst relevant stakeholders	100% descriptive study done 25% Dissemination	-75% dissemination and training of MBOs on effective ways to enhance social security access for women informal workers.	COVID 19 prevailing context slightly altered the objectives: -Dissemination of results was done through a	The needs are very urgent, which prompted on focusing on implementation rather than other extensive studies	A potential guideline on how to optimize on existing policies to ensure greater social security coverage for

		-Selection of 2 policy instruments for short term implementation	webinars and virtual meetings and partial meetings. -The needs of social security are so urgent that beneficiaries and providers agreed on finding quick wins solutions		women informal workers.
Output 2.2. Prototyping models for service delivery is conducted					
Output 2.2. Indicator: Study of service delivery social insurance models for the informal sector. Development of workable models supported	0%	The study's findings were informed by interviewing 5195 of which 59% (3076) were women	A study on social insurance options for the informal sector with emphasis on women and youth was completed. The study explored other countries' experiences on social insurance for the informal sector which can be adapted to the South Africa context.	Study completed and 2 workable insurance models identified	Same
Output 2.3. National dialogue and advocacy are conducted					
Output 2.3. Indicator: 0% dialogues of key stakeholders	-25% of workers reached in 2020 -One in three of the main Government	-Advocacy to reach 100% of intended audience. -Workshop and advocacy strategy reports completed	-100% of MBOs engaged by Dec 2021 and involved in identifying relevant policies	-The workshops and training sessions were pushed to 2022 first term to ensure favorable COVID 19 measures.	-Agreed upon advocacy and policy engagement strategy between WIW and relevant

	department effectively engaged		-Initiation of discussions and preparation of trainings and workshops for WIW through MBOs. -DoL & DoWPD engaged in preparation of 2022 roundtable	- Roundtables with service providers starting in 2022 as consensus has been reached on 3 already existing policies (UIF, COIDA and maternity leave)	policy makers for a continuous increase of coverage for WIW
Outcome 3: Strengthened social welfare policy and regulatory frameworks					
Outcome 3 Indicator: Prevention and early intervention budgets increase from 6% in 2019 to at least 10% at the end of 2021	6%	7%	6%	The main reason for the deviation was the focus on responding to COVID-19 and its impact on reducing budgets to pre-COVID19 priority areas. Furthermore, the government's fiscal consolidation programme has negatively affected all programmes.	6.5%
Output 3.1. Evidence generated of broadened access to social protection services for children					
Output 3.1. Indicator: % of studies completed, and results workshopped with relevant sector department	0%	70%	83% (5/6 studies have been completed)	Reduced capacity in procurement in UNICEF due to the death of a colleague delayed the issuing of contracts, thus making the completion of all studies within 2021 impossible.	100%
Output 3.2. Technical support provided to DSD and government on social welfare policy and social protection floor					
Output 3.2: Indicator Number of roundtables with DSD and NPC with defined action plans	0	4	4	None	8 (cumulatively 2020, 2021 and 2022)
Output 3.3. Support on technical work provided on the development of an "integrated" modality linking cash transfers and complementary services					
Output 3.3. Indicator: Number of pilots completed, and	0	3	3	None. The lead department, DSD,	3

results workshopped with DSD				requested that the pilots be commuted into 1) establishing the overall usefulness of the Child Well Being Tracking Tool, and 2) Use the tool to establish the impact of DSD programmes and activities on the vulnerable children that it serves. All fieldwork was completed and the final results were presented to DSD.	
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Annex 2: Strategic documents

- Complete the tables below by focusing on documents that are of particular strategic importance for the JP results – primarily **legal acts, strategies, policy documents, methodological guidance (e.g. SOPs) and reports on comprehensive analysis.**

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
Report into the appropriateness and feasibility of a system of Basic Income Support for South Africa	10/2021	yes	yes	yes	yes	Yes	 BIS_MainReport_vF.5.pdf

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	Focus on enhancing adequacy of social protection benefits	Focus on improving governance, administration and/or implementation of	Focus on cross-sectoral integration with healthcare, childcare, education,	If published, provide the hyperlink

			(Yes/No)	(Yes/No)	social protection system (Yes/No)	employment, food security, etc. (Yes/No)	

2.2. Focus on vulnerable populations

Strategic documents developed or adapted by JP

Title of the document	Date when finalized (MM/YY)	Focus on gender equality and women empowerment (Yes/No)	Focus on children (Yes/No)	Focus on youth (Yes/No)	Focus on older persons (Yes/No)	Focus on other group/s (List the group/s)	Focus on PwDs (Yes/No)	Included disaggregated data by disability - and whenever possible by age, gender and/or type of disability (Yes/No)
Budget Brief on Equity for Children https://www.unicef.org/southafrica/reports/budget-brief-series-2021	11/2021	no	yes	no	Yes, in part	-	no	no

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

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

Annex 3: 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 (e.g. social, environmental, security and safety risks)					
Negative economic impact of COVID-19 prolonged with additional disruptive waves that impose financial burdens on the entire system.	8	3	4	Targeted proposals on the expansion of the social assistance system would be one way to mitigate unfavourable government finances	National Treasury
Austere public budgets may impact the speed with which innovative social protection proposals are accepted. Social sector budgets have been hit hard and agencies such as the South African Reserve bank, have already	7	3	4	Targeted proposals with studies conducted showing evidence of economic and social benefits to the population and the economy.	National Treasury

incorporated low government spending in their revised proposals for a lowered inflation ceiling. This, in addition to reduced spending on State Owned Enterprises, reduces the force with which the JP is able to present arguments for an expanded social protection floor.					
Programmatic/Operational risks					
Lack of coherence in government and Political reluctance within the country where political parties or coalition government disagree on the proposed social assistance schemes/BIG resulting in ongoing debates which could add an additional barrier and increase the time taken to attain buy-in and support.	11	3	4	JP will conduct a series of consultation with government, civil society, NEDLAC, academia to build consensus and present evidence from the studies done by the JP to get buy in from different stakeholders.	DSD
Possibility of social unrest due to worsening poverty and inequality, thus making programme implementation difficult.	5	3	4	Experiences the JP developed in dealing with disruptions will be employed (online advocacy, cultivated relationships with key role players will be capitalised on etc.).	PUNOs
Institutional risks (e.g. political, regulatory risks)					
Fiduciary risks (financial risks, fraud & corruption risks)					
Working with implementing partners in executing parts of the JP	2	2	1	Existing working relationships/track record of organisations that have delivered and integrity pacts between PUNOs and implementing partners.	PUNOs and service delivery partners

Annex 4: Results questionnaire

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

