

# Joint SDG Fund

## Joint Programme Final Narrative Report

### PORTFOLIO ON INTEGRATED POLICY AND LNOB

*Template*

## Cover page

**Date of Report: 31 / March / 2022**

#### *Programme Title, Number and Country*

<b>Country</b>	<b>: Indonesia</b>
<b>Joint Programme (JP) title</b>	<b>: Leaving No One Behind: Adaptive Social Protection for All in Indonesia</b>
<b>MPTF Office Project Reference Number<sup>1</sup>:</b>	

#### *Programme Duration*

<b>Start date<sup>2</sup> (day/month/year)</b>	<b>: 01.01.2020</b>
<b>Original End date<sup>3</sup> (day/month/year)</b>	<b>: 31.12.2021</b>
<b>Actual End date<sup>4</sup> (day/month/year)</b>	<b>: 28.02.2022</b>

**Have agencies operationally closed the Programme in its system?: Yes**  
**Expected financial closure date<sup>5</sup>: April 2022**

#### *Participating Organizations / Partners*

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<sup>1</sup> The MPTF Office Project Reference Number is the same number as the one on the Notification message. It is also referred to as "Project ID" on the project's factsheet page on the [MPTF Office GATEWAY](#).

<sup>2</sup> The start date is the date inserted in the original ProDoc submitted and approved by the Joint SDG Fund.

<sup>3</sup> As per approval of the original project document by the relevant decision-making body/Steering Committee.

<sup>4</sup> If there has been an extension, then the revised, approved end date should be reflected here. If there has been no extension approved, then the current end date is the same as the original end date. The end date is the same as the operational closure date which is when all activities for which a Participating Organization is responsible under an approved MPTF / JP have been completed. As per the MOU, agencies are to notify the MPTF Office when a programme completes its operational activities. Please see [MPTF Office Closure Guidelines](#).

<sup>5</sup> Financial Closure requires the return of unspent balances and submission of the [Certified Final Financial Statement and Report](#).

<b>Programme Budget (US\$)</b>			
<b>Total Budget</b> (as per Programme Document, without co-funding): <b>USD 2,000,000</b>			
<b>Agency/Other Contributions/Co-funding</b> (if applicable): <b>USD 2,390,000</b>			
<b>Joint SDG Fund Contribution<sup>6</sup> and co-funding breakdown, by recipient organization:</b>			
<b>Agency/others</b>	<b>Joint SDG Fund contribution</b>	<b>Co-funding</b>	<b>Total</b>
UNICEF	USD 859,967	USD 142,500	USD 1,002,467
UNDP	USD 500,032	USD 107,000	USD 607,032
WFP	USD 638,721	USD 90,500	USD 729,221
UN OCHA	-	USD 50,000	USD 50,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>USD 2,000,000</b>	<b>USD 390,000</b>	<b>USD 2,390,000</b>

[DELETE THIS SECTION BEFORE SUBMISSION]

*The Final Report should be provided after the completion of the activities in the approved document and provide information on the overall results of the Joint Programme including the final year of the activities.*

*Overall instruction to complete the template:*

- 1. Do not go over the maximum number of pages per section – the report should be maximum 11 pages, without cover page, executive summary, and annexes.*
- 2. Be succinct and to the point. Be as concrete as possible. Avoid theoretical, vague or conceptual discourse.*
- 3. Avoid acronyms and UN jargon, use general /common language.*
- 4. The report should be submitted in one single file - except for the Annex 3 (survey to be completed [on-line](#)) and Annex 4 (Final JP Evaluation Report, to be submitted separately)*
- 5. When in doubt or if there is a need for additional clarification, contact the person from the Fund’s Secretariat in charge of your JP.*
- 6. Delete all instructions (in orange) after completing the report.*

<sup>6</sup> Joint SDG Fund Contribution is the amount transferred to the Participating UN Organizations – see [MPTF Office GATEWAY](#).

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*Include page references for all sections and annexes.*

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## 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 should include, primarily, JP results and main achievements.*

This report sets out the achievement of the UN Joint Programme (JP) on Adaptive Social Protection (ASP) in Indonesia during two years of programme implementation (2020–2021). In mid 2022, the President of Indonesia will enact the Presidential Regulation on Social Protection System Reform. The Ministry of National Development Planning (BAPPENAS) has confirmed that after the enactment of the Presidential Regulation, the Government will roll out ASP nationally. Referring to the ASP Roadmap, it is expected that by 2028, 100% of national and subnational institutions relevant to ASP will have adopted ASP as an integrated policy for shock-responsive social protection. For the past two years, the JP has contributed by developing the foundation of ASP, including facilitating inter-ministerial dialogue on the development of the Presidential Regulation on Social Protection System Reform. Throughout implementation, the UN JP has worked with seven ministries/agencies at the national level and five provinces at the subnational level. It has contributed to four main results:

1. The improvement of cross-sectoral and inter-ministerial coordination for ASP between the UN, Government, and development partners. This could be seen through the Government's collaborative work on ASP, which has been promoted by the UN JP. The JP supported the training for the national government officials on ASP, Inter-Ministerial Consultation Meetings for the finalization of the ASP Module, and the Ministerial Workshop on ASP with the participation of other relevant ministries. Further, the UN JP through the leadership of UN OCHA has supported the development of two guidelines, one on 'Cash and Voucher Assistance for Disaster-Affected People', and the other on 'Distribution for In-Kind Assistance (Food and Non-Food) and Non-Cash Assistance (BANTU) during the COVID-19 Pandemic'. These guidelines have received endorsement from the Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA) and have been disseminated to the National Working Group on Cash Voucher Assistance (CVA).
2. The UN JP has presented financing options for ASP by analysing fiscal space for ASP through the microsimulation of tax revenue and the development of the innovative financing model for social protection. Specific to the innovative financing models for social protection, the UN JP proposed eight innovative financing options for social protection including ASP: (1) religious-based financing – i.e., Islamic financing (BAZNAS); (2) community initiatives from crowdfunding (Kitabisa.com); (3) private sector – i.e., PERTAMINA, Go-Pay and BUKALAPAK; (4) social impact bonds; (5) social bonds; (6) sovereign wealth fund; (7) thematic bonds; and (8) deductible tax for charity. The UN JP through UNDP has piloted one of the models of innovative financing by providing entrepreneurship training (i.e., training on cake-making, sewing, makeup and graphic design) and stimulant funding for nearly 3,200 beneficiaries who were excluded from government social protection programmes while exploring opportunities to engage non-government actors in financing social protection in pilot areas. UNDP has also supported BAPPENAS in providing capacity-building for village administration in the Village Digital Monograph programme. It aims at improving village planning, budgeting and evaluation processes to focus more on social protection and poverty alleviation.
3. As for Result 3 on enhancing the existing early warning systems (EWS) to assess risks and vulnerabilities, the UN JP, through WFP and UNICEF, has expanded the MoSA risk information system for disaster management and climate change adaptation by establishing interoperability between three major EWS in the country, including developing vulnerability indicators for ASP that have been embedded within the MoSA risk information system. Further, the UN JP through UNICEF has ensured the inclusion of vulnerable population groups in the socio-economic registration systems, especially children living in institutional care, out-of-school children and people with disabilities.
4. The UN JP has supported the Government to develop a policy foundation for ASP both at the national and subnational levels. This includes the work of UNICEF through the development of stakeholder analysis, regulatory frameworks, standard operating procedures (SOP) and a training kit on the Presidential Regulation on Social Protection System Reform. MoSA will also release Guidelines on the

Ministerial Regulation to operationalize the Presidential Regulation. The Ministerial Regulation will be developed by the end of 2022 using the reference documents produced by the UN JP. Lastly, BAPPENAS has endorsed the module of ASP as the training kit for capacity-strengthening on ASP both for national and subnational government officials. Further, UNICEF also strengthened the village-based social protection programmes as a model for cash-based emergency assistance. The village-based social protection programmes (Direct Cash Transfer and Cash for Work Programme) are currently implemented nationally, reaching 9 million beneficiaries. UNICEF and the Ministry of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Regions and Transmigration (MoV) also developed reference guidelines and a module on disaster management and climate change adaptation for the capacity-strengthening of village administration. The guidelines and the module have been piloted in West Nusa Tenggara Province and will be disseminated nationally in 2022 to 74,961 villages.

- Provide completion rate for each of the main JP results (as used in 2021 Annual Progress Report and quarterly monitoring – as per this document – [link](#))

Overall completion rate: 100%

- **Result 1:** ASP partnership platform, established for the ministries/agencies, donor organizations (United Nations, ADB, World Bank and GIZ) and NGOs (Cash Working Group).  
The estimated rate of completion as of JP end date: 100%
- **Result 2:** Support the Government for the preparation of ASP fiscal space by conducting microsimulation and models of innovative financing for ASP.  
The estimated rate of completion as of JP end date: 100%
- **Result 3:** Synergy between risk assessment and early warning to trigger shock-responsive social protection.  
The estimated rate of completion as of JP end date: 100%
- **Result 4:** Promotion of iterative learning across the national and subnational levels, aimed at informing corrective actions and learning based on the evidence and inputs from various stakeholders.  
The estimated rate of completion as of JP end date: 100%

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

- *In sum, part I should be **maximum 6 pages**.*
- *It should refer to the broader context and JP approach and provide an update on priority issues.*
  - o *Note that you will present annual results in detail in part II.*
- *Please be very succinct and clear - use bullet points when possible.*

### I.1 Context and the overall approach

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

- *In bullet points, briefly explain any changes in the broader context across the duration of JP implementation that led to a change/realignment of the JP's approach, strategy, Theory of Change, or expected results (e.g. change of national priorities) – and then demonstrate how the JP ensured an adaptive, strategic approach.*
- *Maximum 0.5 page*

Throughout the two years of implementation, the interventions of the UN JP have contributed to the Government's efforts to develop ASP. The theory of change as stated in the Programme Document of the JP is to support the Government to adopt innovative approaches to ASP. The JP has supported the Government to initiate a 'partnership platform' with various stakeholders to break down silos. For this, the JP is uniquely placed to prepare government counterparts with evidence on fiscal space, contributions towards a multi-stakeholder roadmap, policy revision, identification of vulnerable groups, information systems, monitoring and evaluation, standard operating procedures, and accountability systems. These are examples of interrelated outputs that contribute to results such that policy and institutional capacities are in place for a comprehensive, system-wide approach. To achieve these changes, the JP has applied adaptive and strategic approaches, as follows:

- (1) Breaking down silos across ministries on ASP, by promoting regular coordination mechanisms with BAPPENAS, the Ministry of Finance (MoF), MoSA and MoV, and initiating the very first training on ASP at both the national and subnational levels, including an internal workshop on ASP for MoSA and MoV.
- (2) Improving the cross-sectoral and inter-ministerial coordination on ASP between the UN and development partners and the Government by promoting collaborative engagement. The UN JP facilitated different inter-ministerial consultation meetings (i.e., consignment meeting for the finalization of the ASP module; inter-ministerial consultation meeting on the Presidential Regulation on Social Protection System Reform; and workshop on ASP led by MoV). Further, through the leadership of UN OCHA, the UN JP strengthened the Government's engagement with non-governmental organizations (NGOs) on ASP, including CVA, by organizing a series of consultation meetings.
- (3) Promoting system interoperability between three early warning and risk information systems operated by the National Agency for Disaster Management (BNPB), the National Meteorology, Climatology and Geophysical Agency (BMKG) and the Ministry of Environment and Forestry (KLHK), to be integrated with the MoSA Disaster Mitigation Information System (e-SIMBA) in order to trigger anticipatory social protection actions.
- (4) Ensuring the development of ASP at different levels of the Government. The JP worked on advocacy at the national and subnational levels to ensure the articulation of ASP in both national policies and locally led social protection programmes. In 2022, the President of Indonesia will enact the Presidential Regulation on Social Protection System Reform, in which ASP will be part of the policy agenda. At the subnational level, the UN JP facilitated the development of subnational regulations for ASP in three provinces: West Nusa Tenggara, East Nusa Tenggara and Yogyakarta.

#### *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.*
- *Maximum 0.5 page*
- The JP has contributed to two outcomes of the 2016–2020 United Nations Partnership for Development Framework (UNPDF), namely Outcome 2 on Equitable Access to Social Services and Social Protection, and Outcome 4 on Improved Governance and Equitable Access to Justice for All.

- The JP is also contributing to Outcome 1 on inclusive human development, including social protection, of the 2021–2025 UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF). The JP is also in line with the Government’s priority in the COVID-19 recovery plan for 2020 and 2021, which is to reform the social protection system in Indonesia.
- In 2021, the JP supported the Government in updating DTKS (Unified Database for Social Welfare), strengthening the expenditure tracking mechanism for social protection at the national and subnational levels by providing better information about the public spending for children, and conducting a study on the Village-Based Social Protection Programme in the COVID-19 response as a model for cash assistance in emergencies.
- The UN supported the capacity-strengthening of public institutions at the national and local levels. In light of this, the JP supports the Government in improving the public expenditure for social protection at the national and subnational levels, including conducting capacity-building interventions, including training for the Government. This effort will include continuing the clarification of the roles and responsibilities of different layers of government.

### COVID-19 impact

- In bullet points, briefly explain the contribution of the JP to addressing the socio-economic impact of COVID-19.
- Maximum 0.5 page
- The JP made a formal repurposing of 20% of the overall budget to adapt and respond to the COVID-19 pandemic.
- In May 2020, UN Indonesia also received funding from the COVID-19 Multi-Partner Trust Fund (MPTF) for Social Protection with a total budget of US\$ 2,000,000. The programme aims at supporting the Government and key partners to enhance policy and capacity; scale up and expand social protection coverage and fiscal space; and include affected and marginalized populations, particularly women and children. Specifically, the programme has achieved three outputs: (1) enhanced policy and capacity of the Government to scale up and expand social protection coverage and fiscal space; (2) increased capacity of the COVID-19 task force at the national and subnational levels to plan, communicate and build partnerships; and (3) increased capacity to adopt data analysis as well as financial and digital innovations. The COVID-19 MPTF builds on the ongoing programme of the Joint SDG Fund.
- UN investment through both the UN Joint SDG Fund and COVID-19 MPTF has contributed significantly to social protection reform in Indonesia, particularly in transforming the regular social protection programme to ASP and improving the policy and capacity of COVID-19 shock-responsive social protection programmes.

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

### UN Development System reform – UN coherence at the country level

- In bullet points, briefly describe how your JP has made change and led to strengthening the UN system working together in partnership with the government and other stakeholders with the Resident Coordinators in the lead.
- Maximum 0.5 page
- The JP is the very first joint programme on social protection for UNCT in Indonesia. It facilitated participating UN organizations (PUNOs) to work together better to increase the effectiveness in results, relevance and impact. The JP enabled UNCT to be more coherent in implementing programmes and conducting policy advocacy dialogues with the Government.
- The UN JP demonstrated the strengths of the UN ‘Delivering as One’. The JP, as a collaborative approach, has delivered several benefits. Each agency having its own specialities, expertise and networks, and sharing resources, knowledge and information offered the opportunity to enrich and improve implementation and support the effective and efficient delivery of programme outputs.
- Specific to the intervention, under each output, the JP was deliberately implemented, leveraging the complementarities of the mandates and technical expertise of four different UN agencies (UNICEF, UNDP, WFP and UN OCHA). The agencies worked collaboratively to ensure deliverables. For instance, under Output 3 on the ‘synergies between risk assessment and early warning systems to trigger shock-responsive social protection’, UNICEF led the advocacy with BAPPENAS on 100% Socio-economic Registration and with MoSA on the expansion of its risk and disaster mitigation information platform through promoting systems interoperability. Meanwhile, WFP provided technical support

through system development, research on vulnerability indicators, integrating them into the system to serve for evidence generation on the potential disaster risks and forecasting the exposure to and impact of climate hazards on the most vulnerable communities for anticipatory actions and response. This example of joint engagement between two agencies under Output 3 resulted in better coordination and a more coherent, effective and predictable UN system response.

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

- In bullet points, briefly explain:
  - o How the JP went beyond "business as usual" / conventional approach to fast-track the results and work at scale.
  - o How the JP catalysed results across UNDAF/Cooperation Framework, National strategic priorities, and the work of other development partners (refer to eventual new initiatives that were launched or are expected to be launched).
- Maximum 1 page
  - Anticipating the Presidential Regulation on Social Protection System Reform in 2022 in which ASP is an important agenda since 2020 the UN JP has been supporting to prepare of the policy foundation of ASP in seven ministries and five subnational governments. This was done in parallel with the development of the ASP Roadmap by BAPPENAS.
  - To ensure effective implementation, the UN JP agreed on a joint work plan with the government counterparts and a regular coordination mechanism.
  - In other progress, the UN maintained a coordinated, coherent and effective mechanism for JP implementation by having regular coordination meetings not only with the Government but also with donor organizations (GIZ, ADB and World Bank).

### *SDG acceleration*

- In bullet points, please provide a brief update on JP contribution to the acceleration of the progress towards the SDGs, in line with the JP's Theory of Change for SDG Acceleration.
  - o Provide concrete evidence for specific SDG targets (as per those that JP is expected to contribute to), rather than overall change logic.
- Maximum 0.5 page
  - For SDG 1.5, the Goal's indicator is 'reduced losses from natural disasters by climatic and non-climatic events. This includes economic losses and deaths. The UN JP supported the Government in ASP development by preparing the Government and protecting those that need it the most and linking the development and humanitarian interventions. The development of ASP certainly adds additional scope to the way the Government aims to achieve SDG 1.5.
  - For SDG 5.c, the JP has contributed to Inclusive Adaptive Social Protection by advocating for the inclusion of homeless people and/or people with no formal registration into the social protection database. To help ensure that no one is left behind, the UN also promoted an inclusive approach when the database was updated by involving the community to nominate and validate the beneficiaries for the social protection programme.
  - For SDG 13.3, the JP facilitated dialogue with relevant agencies that include the Centre for Data and Information, MoSA, BNPB, KLHK and BMKG to strengthen the early warning and risk information system. This initiative was important to trigger an early response through the social protection system hosted by MoSA. This work is a contribution toward the improvement of institutional capacity to reduce impact and initiate anticipatory action prior to a hazard.

### *Policy integration and systems change*

- In bullet points, list the main highlights regarding the JP's work on integrating policies across sectors and institutions to "break down the silos" and produce coherent systemic change.
- Maximum 0.5 page
  - The UN JP worked to ensure the implementation of a coordinated, coherent and effective approach to ASP and advocated to strengthen synergies across different ministries/agencies working on ASP.
  - In 2020, the UN facilitated policy dialogue with four ministries and agencies to strengthen the linkages between the early warning and risk information systems to inform early response for social protection programmes. Despite the functionality of an extensive, maturing early warning and risk information system, the existing platforms were not yet linked to the social protection system to trigger preventive actions. The support under the JP enabled the setting-up an early warning and risk information component within the MoSA Disaster Mitigation Information System (e-SIMBA), including



integrating WFP’s Platform for Real-time Impact and Situation Monitoring (PRISM) into the system and building linkages with other functional risk information systems, such as BNPB’s InaRisk, KLHK’s Sidik and BMKG’s Signature. This allows generating more reliable evidence for potential disaster risks as well as forecasting the exposure to and impact of climate hazards on the most vulnerable communities for anticipatory action and social protection response.

- In breaking down the silos across ministries on ASP, the UN JP promoted a collaborative approach across ministries by advocating joint activities, training on ASP, workshops on ASP, inter-ministerial consultations, etc.

*Contribution to improvement of the situation of vulnerable groups*

- In bullet points, provide a brief description of how you have directly and/or indirectly provided support to the vulnerable groups that your JP focuses on (i.e. the groups identified in the JP document).
- Maximum 0.5 page
- Children are one of the population groups with the highest risk of exclusion from social protection. In terms of aggregate global estimates, population coverage for children and family benefits remains low. UNICEF has been supporting MoSA to build a child-specific expenditure tracking mechanism for its subnational offices by targeting two major national social protection programmes in Indonesia – conditional cash transfer (PKH) and Smart Indonesia Programme (PIP) – which directly target children.
- The UN JP has incorporated the inclusion of vulnerable population groups into socio-economic registration (i.e., registration of children and persons with disability). This socio-economic registration is part of the social protection reform that aims to register 100% of the population based on their socio-economic profile. This helps ensure that no one is left behind.
- WFP has established a data-driven system to support the scale-up of inclusive and adaptive social protection. WFP, jointly with the Asian Disaster Preparedness Centre (ADPC), conducted a review and refinement of existing methodologies, indicators and criteria to improve the targeting of population groups vulnerable to climate-related hazards and eligible for support under ASP schemes. The review’s results are intended to inform early warning and risk information systems improvements in quantifying risk and estimating the impact of hazards on vulnerable populations to support anticipatory social protection actions.
- The estimated number of individuals that were directly reached through JP efforts in 2020–2021 is as follows:
  1. UNICEF reached 90,020 individuals in Aceh, West Java, East Nusa Tenggara, West Sulawesi and West Nusa Tenggara through the piloting of socio-economic registration.
  2. UNDP reached 3,200 individuals in West Nusa Tenggara through the piloting of Innovative Financing for Social Protection.
 Altogether, a total of 93,220 individuals have been reached.
- A total of 20,540,000 individuals benefited from the JP (800,000 beneficiaries from the PKH programme, 10,700,000 beneficiaries from food assistance, 5,620,000 beneficiaries from direct cash transfer and 3,420,000 beneficiaries from the cash for work programme).

*Mainstreaming gender equality and women empowerment*

- In bullet points, briefly explain how you applied the Gender Marker in JP implementation, and/or other ways in which Gender equality and Women empowerment was mainstreamed into implementation.
- Maximum 0.5 page
- The UN JP through UNICEF has been supporting MoV in designing a monitoring and evaluation system for gender-responsive social protection programmes under the Village Fund scheme called unconditional cash transfer (Bantuan Langsung Tunai/BLT) and the cash for work programme (Padat Karya Tunai Desa/PKTD). Specifically, the UN JP supported the expansion of vulnerability criteria to include girls, women-headed households, elderly women and pregnant women. In June 2020, MoV updated its monthly reporting on cash disbursement beneficiaries based on the gender of the family head. The UN carried out gender data production and analysis relevant to food security and vulnerability to inform the targeting and policy-making for COVID-19 response and recovery.

No	Activity	Organizational in Charge	Budget
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<u>1</u>	<u>Supporting MoV in designing a monitoring and evaluation system for gender-responsive social protection programmes under the Village Fund scheme called unconditional cash transfer (Bantuan Langsung Tunai/BLT) and the cash for work programme (Padat Karya Tunai Desa/PKTD)</u>	<u>UNICEF</u>	<u>USD 55.000</u>
<u>2</u>	<u>The UN JP supported the expansion of vulnerability criteria to include girls, women-headed households, elderly women and pregnant women</u>	<u>UNICEF</u> <u>UNDP</u>	<u>USD 7.900</u> <u>USD 240.000</u>
<u>3</u>	<u>The UN carried out gender data production and analysis relevant to food security and vulnerability to inform the targeting and policy-making for COVID-19 response and recovery.</u>	<u>WFP</u>	<u>0</u> <u>(in house)</u>
	<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>USD 302.900</b>

### Human rights

- In bullet points, briefly explain how human rights mechanisms were mainstreamed in JP implementation, as envisaged by the original JP design.
- Maximum 0.5 page
- By ensuring that all individuals have access to essential services (health care, education, water and sanitation, among others) and at least a minimum level of income and food security, ASP provides a mechanism to uphold basic human rights and safeguard development gains. The UN has been supporting the Government to strengthen early response by developing a methodology to assess the risks and vulnerabilities towards climatic hazards (particularly drought and flood) in Indonesia, to assist in the geographic targeting of social protection beneficiaries under ASP. This would ensure the coverage of vulnerable populations living in hazardous areas. WFP is strengthening the cloud-based platform for climate hazards by incorporating the vulnerable population living in hazardous areas and integrating it into the existing MoSA system for disaster management.
- The human rights framework provides an operational guideline for transforming the dynamics between the State and citizens, shifting the role of beneficiaries from passive receivers to active participants in the system. Through the piloting of 100% Socio-economic Registration, the UN promoted an inclusive approach by involving the community to nominate and validate the beneficiaries for the social protection programme.

### Partnerships

- In bullet points, list the main highlights regarding JP's partnerships. Refer to how these have been aligned with the broader UNCT's partnership approach.
- Maximum 0.5 page
- Representatives of PUNOs within the JP have been working together to support the realization of a coherent approach to Indonesia's development priorities. PUNOs ensure that UN agencies are well coordinated in the planning and implementation as well as monitoring and evaluation with the Government.
- In managing the JP, the Government through BAPPENAS took leadership in coordinating inter-ministerial engagement on both the Joint SDG Fund and COVID-19 MPTF. For this, BAPPENAS established a regular coordination mechanism with the UN through monthly meetings to serve as a venue for discussing the progress of both JPs' implementation.
- The UN JP maintained a regular bilateral coordination meeting with MoSA, MoV and MoF, the main counterparts of the UN to improve ASP.
- The UN JP also ensured coherent coordination with donor organizations and development partners working on ASP (i.e., World Bank, ADB and GIZ).

### Mobilizing additional funding and/or financing

- In bullet points, provide an update on what the JP has done to leverage additional funding and/or financing from Government, IFIs or other partners in relation to JP results.
- Maximum 0.5 page
- In May 2020, the UN in Indonesia received funding from the COVID-19 MPTF for Social Protection with a total budget of US\$ 2,000,000. The programme aims at supporting the Government and key

partners to enhance policy and capacity to scale up and expand social protection coverage and fiscal space to include affected and marginalized populations, particularly women and children. The UN and BAPPENAS agreed to employ a coordination mechanism to discuss and monitor the implementation of the Joint SDG Fund and MPTF. Both programmes are compatible in supporting the Government’s attempt to strengthen shock-responsive social protection.

### Strategic meetings

- Indicate if you organized any of the events below and provide description/comments.

Type of event	Yes	No	Description/Comments
Annual JP development partners’/donors’ event*	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	On 19 November 2020, the UN Resident Coordinator in Indonesia held a donor meeting of the two joint programmes on social protection funded by the Joint SDG Fund and COVID-19 MPTF. The purpose of this meeting was to share the progress of implementation of the joint programmes with donor representatives in Jakarta. The meeting also served the purpose of receiving input from the donor governments of both programmes; 37 participants from the Resident Coordinator’s Office, UN agencies, ADB, World Bank and 7 embassies and delegations joined the meeting.
Final JP event (closing)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Currently, the JP is still focusing on completing the final evaluation of the UN Joint SDG Fund for ASP.
Other strategic events	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	In February 2022, the UN JP through UNICEF facilitated an Inter-Ministerial Consultation Meeting on the Finalization of Presidential Regulation on Social Protection System Reform.

\* This refers to any event that included representatives of the Joint SDG Fund’s global development partners/donors (Denmark, European Union, Germany, Ireland, Luxembourg, Monaco, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland.) Please note that this event can be held together with a launch event or other partners’ event.

### Innovation, learning and sharing

- In bullet points, list the main highlights regarding your JP’s work on innovation and learning. This should be an update on implementation of the JP learning and sharing plan from your JP doc.
- Maximum 0.5 page
- The piloting of 100% Socio-economic Registration involves the expansion of the vulnerability criteria to include girls, women-headed households, elderly women and pregnant women.
- The UN JP introduced innovative data analysis by improving the existing MoSA risk information system by establishing interoperability among the three EWS of BNPB, BMKG and KLHK to trigger MoSA’s early response during an emergency, including developing a web-based dashboard.
- The UN JP introduced modelling for innovative financing for social protection, including implementing the piloting of innovative financing in two provinces: Central Sulawesi and West Nusa Tenggara. The piloting offered policy options to cover excluded populations who are left out of government social protection programmes. It contributed to uplifting the economic conditions of 3,200 beneficiaries.
- UN OCHA developed the capacity of NGOs and civil society by integrating ASP into the work of the national CVA Working Group.
- UNICEF developed the foundation of ASP at the subnational level by strengthening the existing locally led social protection programme. Departing from the existing programme, UNICEF facilitated subnational regulation to expand the existing locally led social protection for ASP.

## II. Final results

- *In sum, part II should be **maximum 3 pages**.*
- *It should provide specific information on the achievement of expected, overall results as per the JP ProDoc and the programmatic Results Framework, following up on the broader progress presented in part I.*
- *Note that you will also provide a consolidated table in Annex 1.*

### Overall progress

- Provide a self-assessment on the JP's overall progress, including a brief explanation.
  - All expected results achieved
  - Majority of expected results achieved
  - Only some expected results achieved
 Please, explain briefly:

The JP has had two years of implementation (January 2020–December 2021). The JP later received a two-month no-cost extension from the Secretariat to allow for the final evaluation to be properly carried out. Throughout the implementation, the programme interventions have been designed to achieve the overall transformative goal of the programme, which is supporting the Government in transforming the existing social protection schemes into ASP. Towards achieving this transformative result, the programme document laid out four outputs: (1) developing partnership and coordination, monitoring the progress and impact of the measures taken towards the targets, as well as fostering collective learning; (2) identifying mechanisms to finance ASP; (3) enhancing the existing EWS to assess risks and vulnerabilities; (4) monitoring the progress and impact of the measures taken towards the targets, as well as fostering collective learning. These outputs have been operationalized through 32 activities. Reflecting on two years of implementation, the JP has completed all activities (100%).

### Contribution to Fund's global results

- *In bullet points, provide a brief overview on your JP's contribution to the global outputs and outcomes of the Joint SDG Fund - in reference to specific targets outlined in the Results Framework of your JP document.*
  - o *Note that you will also provide a consolidated table in Annex 1.*
- *Maximum 0.5 page.*

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

- o Integrated multisectoral policies to accelerate SDG achievement implemented with greater scope and scale

#### ⇒ **Outcome 1. Integrated multisectoral policies to accelerate SDG achievement implemented with greater scope and scale**

Referring to the Programme Document of the UN JP, the programme contributes to the development of ASP as the integrated multisectoral policy that will accelerate SDG progress. As an anticipated policy on shock-responsive social protection, ASP will become a policy framework to justify the extension of beneficiary coverage on social protection for disaster-affected populations. ASP is considered a 'multisectoral policy' because it brings together three communities of practice: disaster management, climate change adaptation and social protection. Throughout the two years of implementation, the UN JP has laid the foundation of ASP in seven ministries/agencies and five subnational governments. The JP also facilitated inter-ministerial consultation meetings on the draft Presidential Regulation on Social Protection System Reform, which will be enacted by the President of Indonesia in mid 2022 as the umbrella regulation for ASP. The UN JP has contributed to the acceleration of SDG achievement, especially on three SDG targets (*see the section on 'SDG acceleration'*).

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

- o Integrated policy solutions for accelerating SDG progress implemented
- To support the Government in developing ASP, the UN JP implemented three innovations to ensure integrated policy solutions:
  - (1) To reduce silos within the Government, the UN JP has contributed to the improvement of cross-sectoral and inter-ministerial coordination for ASP between the UN, the Government and development partners by promoting collaborative engagement. The UN JP facilitated different inter-ministerial consultation meetings such as the consignment meeting for the finalization of the ASP module, inter-ministerial consultation meeting on the Presidential Regulation on Social Protection System Reform, and workshop on ASP with MoV. Further, through the leadership of UN OCHA, the

- UN JP also strengthened government engagement with NGOs on ASP by organizing a series of consultation meetings on CVA.
- (2) The JP promoted interoperability among the three EWS and risk information systems – those of BNPB, BMKG and KLHK – to be compatible with the MoSA risk information system on disaster management, to trigger an early response.
  - (3) In ensuring the development of ASP at different levels of government, the JP conducted advocacy dialogue at the national and subnational levels to ensure the articulation of ASP in national policy and locally led social protection programmes. In 2022, the President of Indonesia will enact the Presidential Regulation on Social Protection System Reform, in which ASP will be part of the policy agenda. At the subnational level, the UN JP facilitated the development of subnational regulations for ASP in three provinces: West Nusa Tenggara, East Nusa Tenggara and Yogyakarta.

### *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.
  - o Note that you will also provide a consolidated table in Annex 1.
- Maximum 2 pages.

#### ⇒ **Achievement of expected JP outputs**

ASP is one of the priorities of the reform agenda of the Government of Indonesia. In the current 2020–2024 National Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMN), the establishment of ASP constitutes one of the national targets for 2024 under the development agenda 'Human Capital Quality and Competitiveness'. This agenda is part of the social protection reform aiming at integrating disaster risk management and climate change adaptation into the social protection system. The Government began the work on ASP by developing its Roadmap, which will serve as a reference document for ASP's legal framework, policies and programmes.

The UN JP has four 'expected outputs': (1) a rights-based, equity-focused, gender-responsive and inclusive ASP roadmap that describes targets, strategies, funding, responsibilities and stages, endorsed by relevant counterparts; (2) number of integrated rights-based, equity-focused, gender-responsive, inclusive policy solutions that have been implemented with the national partners in lead; (3) number of innovative solutions on gender-responsive ASP that were tested (disaggregated by percentage successful/unsuccessful); (4) number of donor visits and number of independent, rights-based, equity-focused and gender-responsive evaluations. Referring to the Programme Document, to measure the achievement of these four outputs, the UN JP targeted five means of verification: (a) ASP roadmap; (b) joint policy framework; (c) case reports; (d) donor visit; (e) final evaluation. Reflecting on the end of implementation, the achievement of expected JP outputs is as follows:

#### **(a) ASP roadmap**

- Since 2019, the Government, through the leadership of BAPPENAS, has developed an ASP roadmap that serves as a reference document for ASP's legal framework, policies and programmes. This roadmap lays the five building blocks of ASP in Indonesia: (1) government leadership in developing strategic documents, policy, financing and accountability; (2) institutional arrangements by establishing continuous cross-sectoral coordination and capacity building; (3) integrated data and information systems for vulnerability; (4) integrated programmes of all three sectors (disaster risk management, climate change adaptation and social protection); (5) appropriate financing mechanism (fiscal space and risk transfer for sustainable financing).
- In the past two years of implementation, the UN JP has worked closely with BAPPENAS. UN JP–BAPPENAS have a monthly regular coordination mechanism. Through this mechanism, the UN JP reports to BAPPENAS on the progress of implementation, to ensure the building blocks are strongly aligned with the outputs of the JP funded by the Joint SDG Fund, which revolves around four outputs on partnership and coordination, policy/procedures/regulatory framework, testing of technical and operational capacity, as well as monitoring, evaluation and learning. Considering this condition, the programme's direction, approach, strategy and expected results remain very much coherent with the Government's strategy.
- Specifically, UNICEF also works collaboratively with BAPPENAS to strengthen the locally led social protection programme for ASP in three provinces. For this, UNICEF and BAPPENAS together developed the module for ASP as a reference document for ASP training. This module is the very first training kit on ASP for both national and subnational governments. On 16–17 February 2022, UNICEF

and BAPPENAS conducted an inter-ministerial consignment meeting for the ASP module to gain inputs from relevant ministries to enrich the module.

**(b) Joint policy framework on ASP governance and financing**

The Government will launch the ASP policy through the Presidential Regulation on Social Protection System Reform. Within this regulation, ASP will be part of the agenda along with other social protection reform agendas. BAPPENAS confirmed that the Presidential Regulation will be launched in mid 2022. This Presidential Regulation will be the joint policy framework on ASP governance and financing. In the past two years, the UN JP has provided BAPPENAS with a foundation of ASP (subnational advocacy for ASP); MoSA with regulatory mapping, expansion of risk information system, vulnerability indicators on ASP, and stakeholder mapping; MoV with strengthening the role of village administration on disaster and climate-responsive villages; and MoF with analysis on fiscal space for ASP. On 24–25 February 2022, UNICEF facilitated an inter-ministerial consultation meeting on the Presidential Regulation on Social Protection System Reform.

**(c) Government appraised use case reports**

In the UN JP Programme Document, the Government appraised use case report served as the means of verification to measure the achievement of the Output 'of innovative solutions on gender-responsive ASP that were tested (disaggregated by percentage successful/unsuccessful)'. Following a request from MoSA, the UN JP expanded the existing risk information system to improve and trigger MoSA early response during an emergency.

**(d) Donor visit**

Due to the pandemic restrictions, donor visits were replaced by donor meetings. The UN JP organized one donor meeting in 2020. The meeting also served the purpose of receiving inputs from the donor governments of both programmes. A total of 37 participants from the Resident Coordinator's Office, UN agencies, ADB, World Bank and 7 embassies and delegations joined the meeting. The seven embassies and delegations attending the event were: Royal Danish Embassy, Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany, Embassy of Ireland, Embassy of New Zealand, Embassy of the Kingdom of Spain, Embassy of Switzerland, and Delegation of the European Union to Indonesia and Brunei Darussalam.

**(e) Final evaluation**

The terms of reference for the final evaluation of the UN JP in Indonesia have been approved by the Secretariat of the UN Joint SDG Fund. The final evaluation took place in February–March 2022.

⇒ **Achievement of expected JP outcomes**

The UN JP has two JP outcomes: (1) integrated multisectoral policies have accelerated SDG progress in terms of **scope**; (2) integrated multisectoral policies have accelerated SDG progress in terms of **scale**. For these outcomes, there are two means of verification: (1) rights-based, equity-focused and gender-responsive ASP policy; and (2) allocation of budget to ASP programme in terms of GDP.

1. The Government will launch the ASP policy through the Presidential Regulation on Social Protection System Reform, in which ASP will be one of the priority agendas along with other social protection reforms. BAPPENAS confirmed that the Presidential Regulation will be launched in mid 2022.
2. For the allocation of budget to the ASP programme, MoF and the House of Representatives have agreed on the 2022 state budget plan, in which a shock-responsive social protection programme is part of the priority for 2022. Specific to the financing options for ASP, the UN JP through UNICEF provided an analysis of fiscal space for ASP through the microsimulation of tax revenue. Tax-benefit microsimulation models are useful tools to understand the extent to which social protection systems can deal with such shocks based on hypothetical scenarios or information from past events. Using microdata, the model allows analysis of distributional effects as well as the consequences for vulnerable groups. More specifically, microsimulation models are particularly well placed to explore the ability to prepare for and cope with shocks, both with respect to the current tax and benefit arrangements and with respect to hypothetical reform scenarios that might help build resilience. UNDP also produced the report titled 'Innovative Finance for Social Protection for the COVID-19 Response'. This report provides analysis on COVID-19, the demand for social protection in Indonesia,

the landscape of current national social protection programmes, international best practices in social protection, potential sources of innovative funds, and the proposed sources of innovative finance for social protection in Indonesia. The report is an essential knowledge piece for advocacy activities relating to innovative financing for social protection.

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

During implementation, the process of data collection has been undertaken particularly to support the work on piloting of socio-economic registration and stakeholder mapping. For this process, the JP works in partnership with the Government.

### III. JP finalization and evaluation

- *In sum, part III should be **maximum 2 pages**.*
- *Please build upon Parts I and II to describe the plan for the next year as you approach the end of JP implementation.*

#### *Final JP evaluation and lessons learned*

The date when the evaluation was launched (month/year): 07/02/2022

The date when the evaluation report was approved (month/year): 31/03/2022

- *In bullet points, briefly present the main findings, conclusions, recommendation, and lessons learned of the final JP evaluation.*
- *Maximum 1 page.*
- Most stakeholders agree that the programme's activities/projects were relevant to the Government's vision and ongoing efforts to define a better ASP scheme, particularly related to the advocacy for a cross-sectoral and more holistic approach to ASP. The various elements of the programme did have the potential to contribute to improved policies and better coordination and capacities at different levels. At the same time, however, involved stakeholders also specifically mentioned that by no means was the operationalization of the ASP, and the capacities to implement this, as yet sufficient.
- When asked about inclusivity and human rights issues (LNOB focus), stakeholders agreed that this was sufficiently addressed in the various activities/projects of the programme. Some of the field-testing activities/projects especially were mentioned a few times as very relevant, such as the development of subnational regulations for ASP in three provinces – West Nusa Tenggara, East Nusa Tenggara and Yogyakarta – and the piloting of innovative financing in two provinces: Central Sulawesi and West Nusa Tenggara. However, even for these, it is unclear as to what extent the results were used to define, or were included in, ASP.
- The programme's activities/projects were aligned with the Government's vision and ongoing efforts. Issues of disagreement mostly related to the concept of universal social protection and cash & voucher assistance.
- The field-level and pilot activities were especially mentioned as useful additions to the Government's plans and vision, and it was recommended to keep these up in future in order to integrate the results into the operationalization of ASP.
- The programme also matched the requirements and vision of the UN Joint SDG Fund. However, consultants noted that the focus of reporting was perhaps too much on the alignment with the UN Joint SDG Fund objectives and indicators and hence lacked specificity to measure outcome achievements at the programme level (with outcome defined as use by, a benefit for, or change in behaviour of the target groups).
- Through the various PUNOs, the programme provided appreciated capacity building activities and technical assistance – such as training on ASP, development of modules and guidelines for disaster-responsive villages, milestones for ASP, etc. – integrating the various programmes and systems of different ministries and agencies.
- Through the coordination meetings, workshops, and several studies, partner ministries and agencies for ASP have increased their (and each other's) understanding of ASP as a (new) concept. The role of each ministry and agency in implementing future ASP has also been discussed and clarified in terms of how they can contribute to achieving ASP based on their respective function and role.
- Overall, PUNOs and government institutions appear satisfied with the distribution of programme tasks, based on expertise, among the PUNOs. However, also because of different agencies being involved, two of the crucial questions in terms of management and coordination that remain among the PUNOs are: What is the way forward? How did/can we ensure that what we (the programme) did will be included in the Government's policies?
- At the national level, there is mixed evidence among the ministries and agencies involved in the programme regarding sustainability. The most promising evidence on sustainability is the Presidential Regulation that is soon to be launched. The Regulation is said to provide clear guidance on the strategic roles of each relevant ministry. On the other hand, a lack of knowledge of the formulated ASP Roadmap is still a challenge for the assessment of the sustainability of the results of the UN JP. The Presidential Regulation may provide guidance, but the Roadmap is needed, as understood by PUNOs and other stakeholders, to become the sustainable blueprint for ASP in Indonesia.



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

- Briefly explain any follow-up to JP finalization in terms of continued engagement with the government and local partners, launch of new initiatives related to the JP, contribution of the JP to the Cooperation Framework, and other expected next steps for key policies and reforms that the JP supported.
  - o In addition, indicate possibilities for further scaling up of the JP results.
- Maximum 1 page.

Since the completion of UN Joint SDG Fund activities at the end of February 2022, currently agencies are continuously working to scale up the work of ASP. This is part of the implementation of a sustainable plan following the UN JP.

<b>No</b>	<b>Activity</b>	<b>Government stakeholders</b>	<b>PUNOs</b>
1	Facilitating an inter-ministerial consultation meeting on the finalization of the Presidential Regulation on Social Protection System Reform.	BAPPENAS	UNICEF
2	Training on ASP for national and subnational government officials.		
3	Expansion of the 100% Socio-economic Registration piloting.		
4	Providing technical support for the development of subnational regulations in three provinces to operationalize the Presidential Regulation on Social Protection System Reform.		
5	Facilitating an inter-ministerial consultation meeting on the use of village-based social protection programmes for shock-responsive social protection (Direct Cash Transfer and Cash for Work Programme).		
6	Providing technical support on the development of the MoV Minister's Regulation to operationalize the Presidential Regulation on Social Protection System Reform.	MoV	WFP
7	Training on microsimulation for MoF.	MoF	
8	Integration of ASP vulnerability indicators in the MoSA risk information system (e-SIMBA).	MoSA	WFP
9	Refinement and strengthening of methodologies, indicators and thresholds in the early warning and risk information systems e-SIMBA of MoSA and PRISM of WFP.		
10	Strengthening the interoperability and connectivity of MoSA e-SIMBA with other risk information systems.		
11	Developing sustainable capacities at the national and subnational levels to utilize e-SIMBA to inform social protection anticipatory actions and disaster response.		
12	Establishing comprehensive partnerships and coordination mechanisms for sustainable exchange, use of information and collaborative actions on ASP.		
13	CVA training.	MoSA & CVA Working Group	UN OCHA
14	Training for Village Digital Monography.	BAPPENAS	UNDP
15	Improving financing of ASP (Impact Bond).		
16	Strengthening evidence-based disaster response.	BNPB	

## Annex 1: Consolidated final 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 1.5. By 2030, the poor and those in vulnerable situations are more resilient and less exposed and vulnerable to climatic extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters.
- SDG 5.c. Sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and empowerment of all women and girls at all levels are adopted and strengthened.
- SDG 13.3. Education on, awareness of, and human and institutional capacity related to climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning are increased.

#### Global Outcome 1: Integrated multisectoral policies to accelerate SDG achievement implemented with greater scope and scale

Outcome indicators	Expected final target	Final result	Reasons for variance from planned target (if any)
1.1: Number of integrated multisectoral policies that accelerated SDG progress in terms of scope <sup>7</sup>	1	1	
<i>List the policies:</i>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ASP Policy</li> </ul>			
1.2: Number of integrated multisectoral policies that accelerated SDG progress in terms of scale <sup>8</sup>	1	1	
<i>List the policies:</i>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Allocation of ASP programme budget in terms of GDP (MoF)</li> </ul>			

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

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

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

Yes

<sup>7</sup>Scope=substantive expansion: additional thematic areas/components added or mechanisms/systems replicated.

<sup>8</sup>Scale=geographical expansion: local solutions adopted at the regional and national level or a national solution adopted in one or more countries.

No

Explain briefly: The JP in collaboration with BAPPENAS conducted the very first training for ASP at the national level. The national training, conducted in June 2021, brought together 80 participants from 12 ministries, 1 donor organization (GIZ), 4 UN agencies and 6 NGOs. In 2021, the JP also facilitated an internal workshop on ASP for two ministries: MoSA and MoV.

## 2. Results as per JP Programmatic Results Framework

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

Result/indicators	Baseline	Expected 2021 target	2021 result	Reasons for variance from planned target (if any)	Expected final target
Outcome Indicator 1 Integrated and multisectoral policies have accelerated the scope and expansion of SDG progress.	0	1	1		1
Outcome Indicator 2 Integrated and multisectoral policies have accelerated the realization of greater scale for SDG progress.	0	1	1		1
Output 1.1 Indicator A rights-based, equitable, gender-responsive and inclusive ASP roadmap that describes targets, strategies, funding, responsibilities and stages is endorsed by relevant counterparts.	0	1	1		1
Output 1.2 Indicator # of integrated rights-based, equitable, gender-responsive and inclusive policy solutions have been implemented with the national lead partners.	0	1	1		1
Output 1.3 Indicator # of innovative solutions on gender-responsive ASP that were tested (disaggregated by % successful/unsuccessful solutions).	0	1	1		1
# of donor visits that have been implemented.	0	1	0	Due to uncertainty on the pandemic's progression, donor visits have been replaced by	0

				donor meetings. In 2020, the UN JP organized one donor meeting.	
# of independent, rights-based, equitable and gender-responsive evaluations that have been carried out.	0	0	0	The final evaluation took place in February–March 2022, later than the date agreed by the UN Joint SDG Fund Secretariat.	1

## 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

<b>Title of the document</b>	Date when finalized (MM/YY)	Focus on extending social protection coverage (Yes/No)	Focus on improved comprehensiveness of social protection benefits (Yes/No)	Focus on enhancing adequacy of social protection benefits (Yes/No)	Focus on improving governance, administration and/or implementation of social protection system (Yes/No)	Focus on cross-sectoral integration with healthcare, childcare, education, employment, food security, etc. (Yes/No)	<i>If published, provide the hyperlink</i>
Village Based Social Protection Programme as a Model for Cash Assistance in Emergencies	31.12.2021	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	
Innovative Financing for Social Protection	09.10.2021	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	
MoSA Budget Analysis for Children on Social Protection	September 2021	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Regulatory Mapping for MoSA Social Protection Programme for Emergency	13.12.2021	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	
Updating the Unified Database for Social Protection (DTKS), Socio-Economic Registry and Elderly Information System (SILANI)	June 2021	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
MoSA Stakeholder Analysis for ASP	13.12.2021	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	
Locally Led Social Protection in West Nusa Tenggara Province, Jaring Pengaman Sosial GEMILANG: An Embryo	April 2021	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	

Towards Adaptive Social Protection							
Guideline on Cash and Voucher Assistance for Disaster-Affected People: A Common Approach in Indonesia	December 2021	No	No	No	No	No	
Guideline on 'Distribution Guidance for In-Kind Assistance (Food and Non-Food) and Non-Cash Assistance (BANTU) during the COVID-19 Pandemic'	July 2020	No	No	No	No	No	
MoV Guideline on Climate Village	17.09.2021	No	No	No	No	No	
MoV Guideline on Disaster Responsive Village	December 2021	No	No	No	No	No	
MoV Training Module on Climate Village	November 2021	No	No	No	No	No	
MoV Training Module on Disaster Responsive Village	November 2021	No	No	No	No	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 (MM/YY)</b>	<b>Focus on extending social protection coverage (Yes/No)</b>	<b>Focus on improved comprehensiveness of social protection benefits (Yes/No)</b>	<b>Focus on enhancing adequacy of social protection benefits (Yes/No)</b>	<b>Focus on improving governance, administration and/or implementation of social protection system (Yes/No)</b>	<b>Focus on cross-sectoral integration with healthcare, childcare, education, employment, food security, etc. (Yes/No)</b>	<b>If published, provide the hyperlink</b>
Stockpiling of Issues on the Revision of Disaster Management Law No. 24 Year 2007	08.10.2020	No	No	No	No	No	

## 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)
MoSA Budget Analysis for Children on Social Protection		No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Updating the Unified Database for Social Protection (DTKS), Socio-Economic Registry and Elderly Information System (SILANI)	June 2021	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Locally Led Social Protection in West Nusa Tenggara Province, Jaring Pengaman Sosial GEMILANG: An Embryo Towards Adaptive Social Protection	April 2021	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Population under poverty line and affected by COVID-19	Yes	No
MoV Guideline on Climate Village	September 2021	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No
MoV Guideline on Disaster Responsive Village	December 2021	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No
MoV Training Module on Climate Village	November 2021	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No
MoV Training Module on Disaster Responsive Village	November 2021	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No

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

Title of the document	Date when finalized (MM/YY)	Focus on gender equality and women empowerment (Yes/No)	Focus on children (Yes/No)	Focus on youth (Yes/No)	Focus on older persons (Yes/No)	Focus on other group/s (List the group/s)	Focus on PwDs (Yes/No)	Included disaggregated data by disability - and whenever possible by age, gender and/or type of disability (Yes/No)
Stockpiling of Issues on the Revision of Disaster Management Law No. 24 Year 2007	08.10.2020	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Pregnant women, breastfeeding women	Yes	No



### **Annex 3: Results questionnaire**

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

### **Annex 4: Final report on JP evaluation**

- Provide separately.

This part will be filled in when the JP receive final evaluation report in March 31st, 2022