

Joint SDG Fund
Joint Programme Final Narrative Report
PORTFOLIO ON INTEGRATED POLICY AND LNOB

Cover page

Date of Report: 31/August/2022

Programme title, Number and Country

Country: Republic of Congo

Joint Programme (JP) title: Improvement of the living conditions of the indigenous population of the Department of Lékoumou through improved access to social protection programmes in the Republic of Congo

MPTF Office Project Reference Number¹: 00118976

Programme Duration

Start date² (day/month/year): 1 January 2020

Original End date³ (day/month/year): 28 Feb 2022

Actual End date⁴ (day/month/year): 30 Jun 2022

Have agencies operationally closed the Programme in its system?: Yes

Expected financial closure date⁵: 31 Dec 2022

¹ 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](#).

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

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

⁴ 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](#).

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

Participating Organizations / Partners
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Programme Budget (US\$)																				
<p>Total Budget (as per Programme Document, without co-funding): USD 2,000,000 Agency/Other Contributions/Co-funding (if applicable): USD 2,714,966</p> <p>Joint SDG Fund Contribution⁶ and co-funding breakdown, by recipient organization:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Agency/others</th> <th>Joint SDG Fund contribution</th> <th>Co-funding</th> <th>Total</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>WFP</td> <td>USD 800,000</td> <td>USD 2,249,966</td> <td>USD 3,049,966</td> </tr> <tr> <td>UNICEF</td> <td>USD 600,000</td> <td>USD 415,000</td> <td>USD 1,015,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>WHO</td> <td>USD 600,000</td> <td>USD 50,000</td> <td>USD 650,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td>USD 2,000,000</td> <td>USD 2,714,966</td> <td>USD 4,714,966</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Agency/others	Joint SDG Fund contribution	Co-funding	Total	WFP	USD 800,000	USD 2,249,966	USD 3,049,966	UNICEF	USD 600,000	USD 415,000	USD 1,015,000	WHO	USD 600,000	USD 50,000	USD 650,000	Total	USD 2,000,000	USD 2,714,966	USD 4,714,966
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⁶ Joint SDG Fund Contribution is the amount transferred to the Participating UN Organizations – see [MPTF Office GATEWAY](#).

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Executive summary

From February 2020 to June 2022⁷, the United Nations (UN) System in the Republic of Congo, in support of the Government particularly the efforts of the Ministry of Social Affairs and Humanitarian Action (MASAH), implemented a Joint SDG Fund Programme aimed at improving access to social protection for Congolese Indigenous populations and producing concrete data and information on intervention that accelerate the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The Programme was designed around three main objectives - strengthening national capacities to provide quality social protection services; improving access to basic social services; and implementing diversified and sustainable income generating activities. The interventions were carried out in the Lékoumou Department where approximately 25% of the Congolese Indigenous population lives. Lékoumou is also a region of Congo with lagging social indicators compared to the rest of the country.

This joint programme was supported by the operational capacity and co-funding of the World Food Programme (WFP) - lead agency -, the World Health Organisation (WHO), and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), which have been working for several years in this department of south-eastern Congo for the well-being of vulnerable populations. Their joint efforts have enabled the following:

- Raised awareness with the authorities at central and decentralised levels about through the extension of basic human rights policies and protections to Indigenous populations (particularly land rights and children's rights) and advocated for the application of laws that guarantee the inclusion of Indigenous populations in Congolese society, as demonstrated by the June 2021 ministerial roadmap, the round table discussions and workshops that were organised in Brazzaville and in Lékoumou.
- Strengthened the capacity of public institutions to deliver basic social services, particularly the health and education sectors, as demonstrated through the improved provision of health services through 16 departmental Integrated Health Centres, the creation of village child protection committees, and the training of staff in 23 public primary schools in school canteen management.
- Birth registration of 3,700 indigenous children in the five districts of the department to promote their ability to access health services, via community-based healthcare allowing 98% of targeted children to be vaccinated and more than 5,000 women and children to be treated for malnutrition. Additionally, through targeted back-to-school campaigns and the implementation of the school feeding programme the children were able to access inclusive better-quality education. These interventions were provided through the joint expertise of the three UN agencies in line with their respective mandates, programmes, and operations in RoC.
- Built the resilience of 22 farmer's organisations, comprised of 393 Indigenous and Bantu smallholder farmers through the provision of technical and value chains development activities to help them maintain more sustainable income-generating activities around the rice, cassava, maize, groundnuts, fish, and palm oil value chains.
- Created coordination mechanisms, such as the technical coordination committee, chaired by the Prefect of Lékoumou Department to encourage the sustainability of project achievements. The committee has continued to meet since the end of the project to discuss the problems of indigenous peoples.

Beyond the effect on the living conditions of the targeted populations, this joint programme laid a foundation for future joint and coordinated interventions with the Government, in Lékoumou and elsewhere, and has highlighted the complementarity and synergies between the three UN agencies.

⁷Initially planned for a two-year period, the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic delayed the start of activities, which resulted a four-month no-cost extension of the project.

I. Overall progress and priority, cross-cutting issues

I.1 Context and the overall approach

Ensuring an adaptive and strategic JP

- The objectives of the programme included strengthening national capacities to provide quality social protection services and to favour the creation of an enabling environment for the delivery of such services primarily through the national social protection system - Lisungi. The current social protection system is under-funded and cannot deliver on its mandate, the system is currently being revamped through a massive World Bank funded system upgrade. The World Bank estimates that beyond the 1.2% global forecast of Covid-19 related economic contraction, in 2021 the Congolese economy contracted by 3.5% due to lower-than-anticipated oil production. As a result, the Government of Congo was unable to increase spending for national social protection system or include budget lines to ensure efficient coverage and access for the indigenous population to the existing system.
- Some members of the project team have changed during its implementation: a new Minister of Social Affairs and Humanitarian Action was appointed following the March 2021 presidential election, the focal point of this ministry has also changed, and there have been rotations in the UN agency teams involved in the project, both at the managerial and technical level.

Link with UNDAF/ UNSD Cooperation Framework

The joint programme contributed to the following United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) 2020-2024 for the Republic of Congo outcomes:

Outcome 1: People benefit from an improved governance system:

- Public institutions are aware of the rights of indigenous peoples (output 1.1⁸)
- Mechanisms are put in place to combat socio-cultural discrimination against indigenous peoples (output 1.2⁹): extend services to them at health centres, local markets, public spaces, and the inclusion of indigenous children in public schools.

Outcome 2: Vulnerable populations have increased access to inclusive, quality education services in the formal and non-formal systems:

- Identification of 1,765 out of school indigenous children and enrolment of 1,223 of them.
- Appointment of community focal points to serve as primary school inspectors to monitor children in school and report incidents in schools (output 2.1, aims to ensure that the education system has improved performance and offers better services, and output 2.2, aims to establish a quality education system in a healthy and harassment-free environment).

⁸ Output 1.1 "State institutions and non-state actors at national and decentralised levels have strengthened capacities and improved operational and regulatory frameworks to effectively implement institutional, administrative, economic, legal and judicial governance standards including human rights

⁹ Output 1.2 The mobilisation of civil society and communities is strengthened in the fight against socio-cultural and gender norms responsible for the discrimination of vulnerable people (youth, indigenous people, people living with disabilities and people living with HIV)

Outcome 3: aims to ensure that populations have equitable access to quality essential health care packages and services, health insurance, and social protection to enhance human capital and guarantee the demographic dividend:

- Ensure indigenous populations living in remote villages have access to in-situ health centres via a mobile clinic strategy (Output 3.1¹⁰).
- Conduct awareness-raising campaigns among communities about the health services available in the integrated health centres (Output 3.3¹¹)
- Vaccination and malnutrition treatment campaigns carried out among the indigenous population (increase in visits due to free care) (Output 3.5¹²).

COVID-19 impact

The Covid-19 pandemic and associated mitigation/prevention measures (enforced until February 2022) weakened already vulnerable households.

- The movement restrictions limited access to competitive markets exposed these households to increase in commodity prices, especially higher food prices. The World Bank estimates overall inflation remained contained at 2.0 per cent in 2021, despite pressure on food prices which increased by about 3.4 per cent, particularly affecting the poor.
- Increase in the percentage of the population living in poverty from 51.9 per cent to 53.9 per cent
- Public primary schools were closed from March to June 2020,
- Limited implementation of government and UN agency interventions, particularly in health

The joint programme

- Supported targeted Indigenous and Bantu farmers to improve their agricultural production and thus increase their food resilience
- Improved school attendance amongst targeted Indigenous and Bantu children through the provision of school kits and the school feeding programme, reducing some of the feeding burden on their families
- Birth registration of targeted Indigenous and Bantu children increased access to public services such as enrolment in government public schools
- Contributed to improved access to health care for the most remote Indigenous populations through the deployment of mobile clinics
- The implementation of the joint activities allowed WFP to mobilise resources for specific programmes, such as school feeding, which will allow for the continued implementation of such activities.

¹⁰ Output 3.1 The technical and operational capacities of the decentralised structures (departmental directorates, health districts) in terms of promoting behavioural change to optimise health, HIV/AIDS, nutrition, water, hygiene, and sanitation are significantly strengthened.

¹¹ Output 3.3 National capacity to manage epidemics and other health emergencies is strengthened.

¹² Output 3.5 National capacity to deliver quality social protection services is significantly strengthened.

I.2 Update on priority cross-cutting issues

UN Development System reform - UN coherence at the country level

This joint programme was designed based on the comparative advantage and expertise of the three participating United Nations Organisations (PUNO) that have been working in the Lékoumou department for several years. The project activities were aligned with the national strategies of the PUNOs and were conducted via a joint project framework which allowed for better coordination, monitoring, evaluation, and reporting to the government. The following coordination mechanism were employed:

Coordination mechanisms:

- Monthly UN coordination meetings led by the Office of the Resident Coordinator (ORC), attended by agency Programme and Communication technicians, to review activities, events or missions, the use of the budget, the implementation of the visibility plan and to deal with emerging implementation concerns issues
- Ad hoc steering committee meetings under the direction of the ORC, with agency Programme and Communication technicians, to be reach consensus on strategic issues including the terms of reference for the decentralised steering committee, and to draft joint reports and presentations for the Government
- Ad hoc meetings with the communication teams of the PUNO and the ORC to adjust and implementation the communication plans

Monitoring and evaluation mechanisms:

- Ad hoc meetings with the M&E teams of WFP and the ORC during the report-writing period, and for the final evaluation (validation of the terms of reference, recruitment, etc.)
- Follow-up missions by the M&E teams of the PUNO and the ORC

Communication channels:

- Creation of a mailing list with UN system stakeholders (management and technical level)
- Creation of a WhatsApp group to coordinate communication and press activities
- Joint communication team field mission

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

To promote a people centred approach and to better address the underlying socio-cultural issues that have historically driven the discrimination and marginalisation of the Indigenous people, the JP established a series of mechanisms to enable participants to contribute to decision-making and to ensure their inclusion in social protection programmes:

- Village committees: established in the targeted villages to monitor the evolution of Indigenous people's economic activities and protections vis-à-vis human rights, land rights, access to education, and child protection. The communities found the committee useful and took ownership of them. Though the programme has officially ended the communities still hold committee meetings and activities.
- Management committees: or governance bodies created for each of the farmer's organisations accompanied by this project. These committees manage the business of the FO's, they organise sales/commercial activities and financial management of the FOs.
- Community Child Protection Mechanism (CCPM): UNICEF and the Ministry of Social Affairs and Humanitarian Action (MASAH), set up the CCPMs to identify, alert and refer incidents affecting Indigenous children to the authorities. This mechanism was established in 44 villages in Lékoumou. This mechanism continues to be operational in all departments where UNICEF intervenes.

- Steering Committee: Headed by the MASA, the membership included the three UN agencies, counterpart government ministries and representatives of Indigenous peoples' organisations. The SC objective was to ensure that the needs, preoccupations, and rights of the Indigenous populations were included in the project.
- Technical Coordination Committee (TCC): Headed by the Mayor of Lékoumou. The TCC facilitated the effective coordination of activities and social service delivery at the departmental level.

SDG acceleration

This joint programme focused on Sustainable Development Goals 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8 and 10. The programme also aligned with the government of Congo's National Development Plan (2018-2022) and the UNDAF (2020-2024):

SDG 1 target 1.3: Social protection coverage for all, including the poor and vulnerable:

- 199 people were reached through the various awareness-raising campaigns on law 04-2010 for the promotion of children's rights in Congo.
- Increased access to quality basic health services via the mobile clinic service. These services increased the demand for health services and contributed to increased chronic malnutrition treatments and the reduction in maternal and infant deaths.
- 54 community-based health workers were trained in integrated management of acute malnutrition (IMN) and assisting survivors of gender-based violence.
- 3700 Indigenous children birth registrations
- Indigenous children included in national school feeding programme and community-based awareness raising sessions held to promote non-discrimination towards Indigenous peoples.

Target 1.4 and target 2.3 (which is linked to SDG 10, 5.2, 8.7, 10): Contribute to accelerating food security, reducing hunger, ensuring food for all, and reducing malnutrition:

Increased agricultural production, productivity, and incomes of smallholder Indigenous and Bantu farmers through improved market access and value chain development:

- A round table discussion in Brazzaville held in June 2022 on the right to land and land tenure for indigenous people. The discussion convened the key line ministries, Indigenous community leaders and organisations. The meeting resulted in the adoption of a roadmap for Indigenous persons land rights in Congo.
- Awareness-raising campaigns were organised in each of the five districts of Lékoumou (Sibiti, Komono, Zanaga, Mayeye, Bambama) on the application of law 21-2018 which establishes the rules for land occupation and ownership.
- The SDG programme trained and provided 2,117 farm tool kits to 22 farmer's organisations, 19 Indigenous and 3 Bantu FOs (28 farmers), and supported them to set up income-generating activities.
- The programme also trained food processors; 3 palm oil processing groups, with 72 young members; (35 Indigenous and 37 Bantu) to increase their income and improve the availability of food and soap grade palm oil production in the department.
- In Zanaga, the programme supported fish farming and processing activities; 2 cooperatives of 83 young people (36 women and 33 men) through training and the provision of equipment for the start a fish feed factory.

Policy integration and systems change

- In November 2021, the programme conducted a census to of Indigenous and other populations in five districts of the Lékoumou department, which identified 4,288 Indigenous, Bantu, and mixed households to better estimate needs and improve targeting of social protection recipients.
- Nomination of the Director for Cooperation and Partnership at the General Directorate for the Promotion of Indigenous Peoples was appointed in May 2022 – a post that had been vacant for many years – the appointee is responsible for establishing institutional frameworks that promote Indigenous people’s participation in Congolese society, the incumbent will ensure that the free informed consent of Indigenous peoples is respected in political, economic, social and cultural matters of the State.

Contribution to improvement of the situation of vulnerable groups

- The creation of the technical coordination committee and strengthening of its technical and operational capacities facilitated better government coordination and monitoring of social interventions for vulnerable indigenous and Bantu populations at departmental level.
- Improved access to basic health care and services the provision of mobile clinic, and community-based awareness raising activities with Lekoumou departmental health directorates. Improved patient referrals to Sibiti hospital for free treatment: 18,086 Indigenous and Bantu people benefited from access to free health care in their respective communities, and 5,553 pregnant and lactating women and 5,615 children were able to benefit from free treatment for malnutrition.
- Improved basic health services through the provision of specialised nutritious food supplements and equipment to identify and monitor nutrition deficiencies; weighing scales and tape measures to measure MUAC and height to 16 health centres.
- Increased agricultural production and productivity of 398 smallholder farmers and processors, and (238 smallholder farmers, 72 palm oil producers, 83 fish farmers) through the provision of equipment, seeds, fingerlings, and training.

Estimated number of individuals that were reached through JP efforts:

Total number: 25 209

Percentage of women and girls: 67%

Mainstreaming Gender equality and women empowerment

Indigenous women have a high degree of vulnerability, due to their high illiteracy rate, limited knowledge of hygiene and personal health, as well as their often violated sexual and reproductive rights. In this regard, the activities described below have been implemented and have contributed to the implementation of the National Action Plan for the implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 1325 on Women, Peace and Security (2018-2022):

- Targeting of beneficiaries for the component ‘improving access to basic social services; and implementing diversified and sustainable income generating activities’: 80% of the 238 small agricultural producers, members of the 19 groups, are women;
- Sensitisation of vulnerable indigenous and Bantu women members of the 19 farmers' groups to encourage them to take part in the programme and to have an active role in the groups' management committees;
- In the targeted villages, UNICEF and MASAHA established the Community Child Protection Mechanism which has the role of identifying incidents of abuse and violations of Indigenous children’s rights, alerting, and referring them to the specialised services for assistance and justice.

- 5,553 pregnant and lactating women were reached through health outreach and treated at the health centres.

Estimated % of overall disbursed funds spent on Gender equality and Women empowerment by the end of JP: 32%

Human rights

- The SDG Fund joint programme supported the implementation of Congolese human rights commitments. Community outreach sessions to combat prejudice and discrimination against indigenous people reached 199 people in the five districts of the Lékoumou department. These sessions targeted law enforcement officials, local and judicial authorities, police, gendarmes, the army, village chiefs, landowners, teachers, and health workers, as well as indigenous people.
- An advocacy workshop in June 2021 in Brazzaville convened 50 actors from different key ministries, Indigenous leaders, and their organisations, to promote the implementation of Law 05/2011 on the promotion and protection of the rights of Indigenous peoples, the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, and International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination in Congo.
- Appointment of a Director of Consultation Mechanisms and Cooperation within the Directorate General for the Promotion of Indigenous Peoples with particular responsibility for ensuring respect for the free, informed and prior consent of indigenous peoples and for setting up institutional frameworks guaranteeing the participation of indigenous peoples in the political, economic, social and cultural life of the State ;
- The targeted health outreach conducted within the scope of this project led to an increase in the number of people attending the health centres (174 Indigenous people treated),
- The targeted education outreach and the provision of school meal programme led to a reduction in the school dropout rate from 59% to 45%, and to increase the completion rate from 52% to 55% for the 2021/2022 school year.

Partnerships

- Partnership between WFP and the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) for the establishment of three palm oil production cooperatives in Sibiti, Komono and Mayéyé, to facilitate the availability of essential inputs for the operation of the cooperative of a soap factory in Sibiti supported by UNFPA to address the difficulties of access of indigenous women and girls to sexual and reproductive health services, and, more broadly, for the respect of health measures recommended in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic. Through this partnership, 72 people have strengthened their management skills and their capacity to process palm oil into other products.
- WHO and Médecins d'Afrique partnered on medical care through a mobile clinics and in-patient hospital services for antenatal consultations and family planning, child health education, deworming, vitamin supplementation, catching up with non-vaccinated people and other curative activities.
- WFP supported the promotion of fish farming in the Zanaga district through a partnership with the NGO Centre d'Echange et des Ressources pour la Promotion des Actions Communautaires (CERPAC) by training two Indigenous and Bantu cooperatives in fish farming and 36 women in fish processing and conservation techniques.
- As part of the outreach activities to raise awareness and advocate for the law on forestry units, a partnership with the departmental council and the Lékoumou forestry company was created. This partnership led to the creation of a local development fund, through which nine

communities have received financial support, receiving 200 CFA francs per m3 of timber harvested.

Mobilising additional funding and/or financing

- WFP mobilised additional funding for specific programmes in Lekoumou:
 - Contributions from the US, Japan and the Government of Congo for the school feeding programme;
 - Contribution from Germany for the implementation of the nutrition programme for the prevention and treatment of moderate acute malnutrition, which trained women community-based health workers who provided in community services.
- However, these contributions fall short of the planned mobilisation of USD 2.6 million, hampering the ability of the UN agencies to implement all the activities initially planned.

Strategic meetings

Type of event	Yes	No	Description/Comments
Annual JP development partners'/donors' event*	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Error! Bookmark not defined.	
Final JP event (closing)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Other strategic events	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	SDG JP launch Sibiti February 2020
			June 2021 advocacy workshop in Brazzaville which convened 50 actors from different key ministries, Indigenous leaders, and their organisations, to promote the implementation of Law 05/2011 on the promotion and protection of the rights of Indigenous peoples,
			August 2021 Steering Committee Meeting
			Lekoumou mission UN Resident Coordinator and Heads of Agencies November 2021
			June 2022 round table discussion about Indigenous land tenure
			Quarterly TCC meetings

Innovation, learning and sharing

- The assessment conducted by WFP in April 2021 on the food and nutrition situation of indigenous peoples in Congo showed the high vulnerability rate of indigenous peoples: "the monetary poverty rate of indigenous people is more than twice the poverty rate of the rest of the population".
- This study was shared with the WFP headquarters team working on indigenous issues in various countries, which is also involved in various UN groups on these issues.

II. Final Results

Overall progress

- All expected results achieved
 Majority of expected results achieved
 Only some expected results achieved

Please, explain briefly:

The start of most of the planned activities was delayed due to the COVID-19 pandemic outbreak. A no cost extension of the project until the end of June 2022 allowed the implementing agencies to make up for lost time where possible. Although certain projects objectives/targets were over ambitious, most of the project results were achieved, as highlighted in the final project review.

The Final Review confirmed the need to build capacity and support the Government of Congo to better serve the indigenous population remains. The programme laid a foundation for future interventions targeting Indigenous peoples' in Lékoumou through UN partnerships and other development partners.

Contribution to Fund's global results

Scaling up of integrated multi-sectoral policies to accelerate the achievement of the SDGs.

- Advocacy for the integration of Indigenous-specific issues into ministerial programmes (Law 05/2011) and the organisation of workshops for the establishment of the management committee of the Sibiti District Hospital, the JP utilised an inter-sectoral approach to address the gaps in the national social protection system for the Indigenous population. These activities build on the comparative advantages of the three implementing agencies.
- Establishment of a Technical Coordination Committee in the department of Lékoumou, which convened all the local decentralised authorities representing the key ministries and the three UN agencies.
- Conducted a census of the Indigenous populations and other vulnerable groups in five districts of Lékoumou Department which identified 4,288 Indigenous, 1,276 Bantu and 87 mixed households – which will enable better needs assessment and better targeting of beneficiaries of social protection programmes in future.
- Indigenous and other vulnerable populations in Lékoumou have increased access to inclusive and quality education services, essential health care packages and basic social services.

Integrated policy solutions for accelerating SDG progress implemented

- Established 33 child protection committees in Sibiti, Komono and Mayéyé Districts, to contribute to improved child protection. The committees comprised relevant actors from state institutions and civil society organisations to improve the quality of interventions and services delivered to children. They are responsible for; prevention, early warning/detection, listening, documentation, and case referral.
- Implementation of Social and Behavioural Change Communication (SBCC) outreach campaign via local radio.
- Contribution to the implementation of integrated policies, such as the school feeding programme, vaccination campaigns and access to health.
- UNICEF's use of the "Photo-voice" approach, a multi-country initiative that uses photography as a vehicle for children's self-expression and as an entry point for community reflections on children's development. This method also helps to amplify children's voice and participation in data collection and analysis as part of evaluation exercises. As part of this project, 12

children were trained by UNICEF and its partners to better express themselves through art about the constraints they face in their communities.

JP Outputs and Outcomes

Outcome 1: Integrated multisectoral strategies to accelerate the SDG.

- Held outreach and advocacy workshop with convened government actors representing all ministerial sectors, development partners, civil society, and indigenous organisations at national level to promote the effective implementation of Law 05/2011 on the rights of indigenous peoples.
- 5 awareness-raising sessions were conducted in the five districts of Lékoumou: Sibiti, Komono, Zanaga, Mayeye, Bambama. These sessions focused on promoting Law 21-2018, a law that guarantees access to land for Indigenous people -the law enumerates the process of identification and securing land tenure for the Indigenous population. As a result of this outreach and advocacy, 17 of the 19 farmer's organisations in the five targeted districts gained access to land: between 1 hectare and 3 hectares per FO.
- 5 awareness-raising sessions on law 04-2010 for the promotion of child protection were held for parents and school directors. These sessions focused on promoting the schooling of indigenous children, promoting the creation of the Community Child Protection Mechanism, composed of parents, teachers, students, and local elders within the participating communities. The committees are responsible for identifying incidents of abuse and violations of Indigenous children's rights, alerting, and referring them to the specialised services for assistance and justice.
- In Lékoumou, 199 people were reached through the various awareness-raising campaigns organised on indigenous rights including local authorities, village chiefs, teachers, health workers, land chiefs, judicial authorities, the gendarmerie, the army, and the police (law enforcement actors).

Outcome 2: Indigenous peoples and other vulnerable populations in Lékoumou have increased access to inclusive and quality education services, essential health-care packages and services, and social protection to enhance human capital for better social and professional integration in an appropriate legal framework.

- Increased access to education for Indigenous children: 1,765 out-of-school children were identified and 1,223 were enrolled in 25 schools in Lékoumou. School kits were provided to 4,350 learners for two school years
- Creation of village committees to monitor children's enrolment, and to report on incidents of abuse or theft of food from the schools
- Creation of an information-sharing system between the health centres, the Ministry of Justice, Human Rights and the Promotion of Indigenous Peoples and the civil registrar to register Indigenous children at birth
- 17 pre-existing Community Child Protection Mechanisms (CCPM) in the department of Lékoumou were restructured, CCPMs, and as part of the scale up 16 additional CCPM were created: 6 in the Komono Urban Community, 2 in Komono District, 8 in Mayéyé District.
- Installation of 10 new water points and identification of 84 potential sites in 54 villages in Lékoumou were identified in Indigenous communities to improve access to water for indigenous people who are highly discriminated against and often cannot use the water points in Bantu communities due to stigma around hygiene.
- 27 community leaders trained in the "Community Led Total Sanitation" approach, which consists of encouraging the community to analyse its own hygiene and sanitation situation, with the aim of achieving the End of Open Defecation (EOD).
- Improved access to health care and services to targeted populations through the mobile clinic service, health campaigns conducted in coordination with the departmental health directorate

and improved referral of patients for free treatment in the Sibiti hospital: 147 Indigenous people (77 men and 70 women) were treated in hospital

- 162 teachers and school directors were invited to Sibiti for training aimed at improving the organisation of school canteens.
- Improved immunisation coverage (98% vaccination coverage recorded during the second 2021 polio vaccination campaign) for children 0-59 months targeting. From a total of 28,683 children vaccinated, 3,029 are Indigenous.
- Improvement in the quality of health care and services through the provision 96mts of specialised nutritious food supplements and equipment (for identification and monitoring of nutrition deficiencies) to 16 Integrated Health Centres (IHCs). Nutrition education enables caregivers to understand the importance of diet diversity, how to properly feed their children and when to take them to hospital to prevent malnutrition or to receive treatment.

Outcome 3: Indigenous peoples and other vulnerable populations in Lekoumou implement sustainable diversified economic activities, creating jobs and income in the areas of sustainable agriculture, and have food security and ecotourism by respecting environmental

Increased agricultural productivity and income of 393 vulnerable smallholders: 238 small-scale farmers in 19 agricultural groups, 72 palm oil producers in 3 groups, 83 fish farmers in 2 cooperatives, through provision of equipment and seeds (or fingerlings) and training activities.

- 19 farmer's organisations in the five Lekoumou districts: Benefitted from farm starter kits including farm tools small equipment: hoes, axes, wheelbarrows, machetes, rakes, decametres, gumboots, weighing scales), seeds and cuttings to produce groundnut, rice, cassava, and maize. They were also trained in improved production techniques (including pest control), cooperative management, farm finance and were supported to open bank accounts. To reduce discrimination related to market access WFP provided tricycles to the Indigenous farmer's organisations to enable them to sell their products in other villages.
- 3 palm oil processing groups in Sibiti, Komono and Mayéyé: 72 young people (28 Indigenous women, 33 Indigenous men, 4 Bantu women and 6 Bantu men) benefitted from palm oil processing equipment and group management training. They were also trained in artisanal production and marketing of food and soap grade palm oil to increase their incomes and boost the local economy.
- 2 cooperatives with fish farming activities in Zanaga: benefitted from training in group management and received fingerlings and small equipment for fish processing and feed production.

Monitoring and data collection

- Quarterly the technical coordination committee meetings to review the activity implementation (decentralised agency and government staff, district mayors, village sub-prefects, and village chiefs)
- Three oversight missions by Brazzaville based supervisors from the agencies and government counterpart ministries to review activities and emerging results
- Monthly supervision missions by decentralised agricultural staff to monitor the farm activities in the five districts of Lékoumou (Sibiti, Komono, Zanaga, Mayeye and Bambama)
- Monthly supervision of malnutrition related activities at the integrated health centres were conducted by decentralised ministry of health nutrition focal points

III. JP finalisation and evaluation

Final JP evaluation and lessons learned

The final programme review was launched: July/2022

The final programme review report was approved: August/2022

Programme review findings and conclusions:

- The results framework measured the progress of implemented activities including: (i) improved access to basic social services for the target populations; and (ii) the coverage rate of these populations by the programme's interventions.
- Outreach to key stakeholders progressed regarding the protection of indigenous peoples' rights.
- The production and productivity of beneficiary farmer's organisations and processing organisations improved.
- Indigenous populations access to basic social services, particularly health and quality education improved.
- The technical capacities of departmental directorates, public services, national NGOs and local farmers organisations improved as a result of the provision of suitable equipment, tools, the establishment of information-sharing mechanisms and the various trainings provided through the programme in; management of school canteens, group management, improved production and processing techniques, farm accounting, health clinics management - integrated management of acute malnutrition and gender-based violence).
- The regular meetings of the Technical Coordination Committee, chaired by the Mayor of Lékoumou department, was a key positive determinant in the programme implementation. It revived departmental level coordination, exchange, and for a better application of the laws relating to the Indigenous people's rights and protections.
- Objectives such as - impact on mortality rates and sexual and gender-based violence - were overly ambitious given that the communication for social and behavioural change was carried out over a short period and only covered the targeted communities, with minimal effects.

Weaknesses:

- Overly ambitious objectives given the duration of the project, wide geographical coverage and the target populations, lack of rigorous baseline needs assessment
- Lack of a joint implementation plan based on results framework which contributed to the shortcomings observed in the monitoring of the programme's implementation and to its weak national ownership
- The efficacy of the MASAHA Focal Point compromised by unclear definition of their remit and responsibilities and limited logistics capacity, which limited their ability to monitor the programme implementation effectively or on time and contributed to weak national ownership or handover
- Lack of strategic coordination both amongst the three UN agencies and with the government counterpart which resulted in only two steering committee meetings being held during the implementation of the programme
- Insufficient official inclusive communication channels between the UN agencies and MASAHA at central level, and between the Technical Coordination Committee and the DASAHA at decentralised level did not allow stakeholders to benefit from the same level of information regarding project progress throughout the implementation of the programme which contributed to the implementation and monitoring shortcomings and resulted in low national ownership.

Recommendations:

1. To the Government:

- a) In collaboration with the Congo's technical and financial partners, initiate a similar programme to consolidate the achievements of the joint programme
- b) Improve the coordination and integration of interventions aimed at promoting and protecting the rights of Indigenous peoples
- c) Strengthen operational capacity of line ministries
- d) Promote complementarity and synergy between the different technical services in the interventions directed towards supporting under served, marginalised and vulnerable groups such as the Indigenous peoples

2. To decentralised authorities and technical committee:

Strengthen the functioning of the Technical Coordination Committee for Social Protection and make it sustainable beyond the joint programme.

3. To the United Nations system:

- a) Strengthen efforts to mobilise resources for indigenous peoples and other vulnerable groups in order to consolidate achievements and extend its interventions to other departments.
- b) Strengthen capacity for joint, inter-agency working through appropriate mechanisms and procedures.
- c) To document the experience of the joint programme in view of a similar intervention.
- d) For any future similar programme, ensure that it has a dedicated mechanism for organising and monitoring its implementation.

Lessons Learned:

Support to farmer's organisations and community groups:

- The June 2022 monitoring and evaluation mission found that most farmer's organisations in Lekoumou continue to struggle with maintaining group structure and managing their commercial business. However, in 40% of the farmer's organisations supported by the programme, have maintained functional management committees and better organisation.
- To integrate Indigenous income-generating-groups into MASA's economic diversification programmes, it is important to ensure they have functional management capacity so they can respect the administrative procedures.
- The high illiteracy rates among Indigenous women prevents them from taking on management roles. Future interventions, need to prioritise adult functional literacy and numeracy courses.

Non-Discrimination Campaign:

- The Indigenous farmer's organisations and processors were unable to sell their produce to their Bantu neighbours due to stigma, negative propaganda, and prejudice about their hygiene. A short/medium-term mitigation method is to provide the farmer's and processors with tricycles so they can transport their good to less insular and discriminatory markets. More outreach is needed for Congolese society in general for such interventions to be sustainable.
- Despite the government's commitment to reducing discrimination through the 'Action Plan for the Improvement of the Lives of Indigenous People' and the 'National Policy for Social Action in Favour of the Vulnerable and Marginalised People', it is important to continue anti-

discrimination outreach in schools, government establishments, communal spaces in Lékoumou and Likouala towards the Bantu population who still hold a lot of stigma against Indigenous peoples.

- To ensure respect for the fundamental rights of children, MASAHA needs support to create an inter-ministerial decree that recognises the Community Child Protection Mechanism (CCPM) and defines their function. It is important to note that the government is currently working on a draft decree and the terms of reference for the CCPM inter-ministerial working group.

Coordination:

- There were significant coordination challenges during this project, both amongst the three UN agencies and with the government. The challenges were in part due to pandemic restrictions, and lack of communication. Coordination challenges directly impacted the release of funds, financial management, the timely planning and execution of activities, and reporting.
- Future interventions need to ensure that there is a dedicated qualified project coordinator throughout the duration of the intervention with an inter-agency mandate to support effective, efficient project coordination and implementation with the deconcentrated services

Health and Education:

- Future interventions are recommended to strengthen capacities and improve infrastructure in the health and education sectors to address the structural and systemic weaknesses including: (lack of coordination, insufficient and under-skilled health and education professionals at all levels, insufficient data, insufficient health and education data management systems, lack of infrastructure, insufficient health and education equipment/materials, medication and prescription management, textbooks)

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

Encouraging factors for sustainability are the enabling legal framework to the promotion and protection of Indigenous peoples rights and protections, the existence of a Directorate General within the Ministry of Justice dedicated to Indigenous peoples issues (Direction Générale de la Promotion des Peuples Indigènes), the commitment of MASAHA and the strong mobilisation of local authorities - in particular the commitment of the Mayor of Lékoumou - and the adherence of communities to the programme's activities.

If the government apply the recommendations of the final review and focus on improved training and supervision of the farmers organisations, invests in the application of the laws protecting Indigenous peoples' rights and the decentralised services are empowered to take charge of these services, then the lack of articulated handover or transfer strategy will not compromise, the sustainability of the programme achievements.

Annexes

Annex 1: Consolidated Final Results

1. JP contribution to global Fund’s programmatic results

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:2 - Zero Hunger

SDG:3 - Good Health & Wellbeing

SDG:4 - Quality Education

Global Outcome 1: Integrated multi-sectoral 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 multi-sectoral policies that accelerated SDG progress in terms of scope ¹³	1	3	-
<i>List the policies:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organisation of a national advocacy campaign to draft, pass and adopt a coordination roadmap and action plan for the implementation of law 05-2011 passed on 25 February 2011 • Organisation of 5 awareness raising session to educate the authorities about law 21-2018 for land rights: access to land • Organisation of 5 awareness raising session to educate the authorities about law 04-2010 for the promotion of children’s rights and protections 			
1.2: Number of integrated multi-sectoral policies that accelerated SDG progress in terms of scale ¹⁴	1	3	-
<i>List the policies:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promotion of law 05-2011 passed on 25 February 2011. • Promotion of law 21-2018 for land rights; access to land • Promotion of law 04-2010 for the promotion of children’s rights and protections 			

¹³Scope=substantive expansion: additional thematic areas/components added, or mechanisms/systems replicated.

¹⁴Scale=geographical expansion: local solutions adopted at the regional and national level, or a national solution adopted in one or more countries.

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	Photo Voice initiative
3.2: Number of integrated policy solutions that have been implemented with the national partners in lead	1	3	CCPM & village committees – implemented by UNICEF in support of child protection Campaign for SBCC

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

Yes

No

Explain briefly:

The joint programme has helped to raise awareness among policy makers at central and departmental level.

2. Results as per JP Programmatic Results Framework

Result / Indicators	Baseline	Expected final target	Final result	Reasons for variance from planned target (if any)
Outcome 1: Integrated multi-sectoral policies to accelerate SDG achievement implemented with greater scope and scale				
Outcome 2: Indigenous peoples and other vulnerable populations in Lekoumou have increased access to inclusive and quality education services, essential health-care packages and services, and social protection to enhance human capital for better social and professional integration in an appropriate legal framework.				
Outcome 2, indicator 1: Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable (Proportion of population with access to basic services)	-	70%	32% of surveyed households have increased access to basic social services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lack of government budgetary commitment to social protection programmes, linked to economic constraints, which guarantee free access. - Discrimination of the local population towards the indigenous population in their access to social services. - Lack of minimum conditions (infrastructure, human resources,

				equipment) to accommodate this population. - Minimum conditions for their sustainability have been put in place: advocacy with the authorities, implementation of activities (mobile clinics) that demonstrate that the indigenous population attends the free services.
Outcome 2, indicator 2: Mortality rate of children U5 (disaggregated by sex, Indigenous vs Bantu)	250/00 indigenous 117/00 National	150/00	100/00 mortality rate of children U5	Extract Final evaluation: "These interventions were not sufficiently dense, and their duration was much too limited in time to expect these impacts".
Outcome 2, indicator 3: Maternal mortality rate Indigenous vs Bantu	436/100 000 (national)	Reduce of 300/100 000 maternal mortality	250/100 000	Same as above
Outcome 2 indicator 4: School achievement rate (disaggregated by sex, Indigenous vs Bantu)	Indigenous 59.78 with girl 40.2% (91%national)	Indigenous 65% with girl 60% school achievement rate	Indigenous 80% with girl 70% school achievement rate	COVID-19 Impact from 2020-2021
Output 2.1: The indigenous and other vulnerable peoples have access to effectively use, and demand for appropriate social protection coverage				
Output 2.1. indicator 1: Percentage of women benefiting from pre-natal consultation (Indigenous vs Bantu)	TBC 65,2%	25% Indigenous women benefiting prenatal consultation 235 NPCs, 68 of which were for Indigenous women (29%)	73% Indigenous women benefiting prenatal consultation 832 pre-natal consultations conducted (142 indigenous women)	Higher than expected 77 men and 70 women. 47 Indigenous people (29 men and 18 women 32%) were hospitalised, 62 paediatric patients (39 boys and 23 girls 42.2%), 10 surgery patients were admitted (9 men and 1 woman 6.8%) and 28 women (19%) to obstetrics and gynaecology department (9 caesarean sections, 5 for pregnancy-related illnesses, and 14 ectopic interventions).

Output 2.1 indicator 2: Percentage of women giving birth in health centres (indigenous vs bantu)	25% Indigenous	50% of Indigenous women give birth in health centres	80% of Indigenous women give birth in health centres	
Output 2.1 indicator 3: Percentage of women attending health centres	30% of women attend health centres	50 % of women attend health centres	80% of women attend health centres	Extract Final evaluation: "832 prenatal consultations were carried out in 2021, including 142 for indigenous women. However, antenatal care coverage remains very low (less than 50% for the whole department).
Output 2.1 indicator 4: Neonatal mortality rate (disaggregated by sex, Indigenous vs Bantu)	52/00 national	35/00 neonatal mortality	20/00 neonatal mortality	Data from the Integrated Health Centres
Output2.1. indicator 5: Vaccination coverage of children U5 (disaggregated by sex, Indigenous vs Bantu)	75% in DTP3 at national level 51 % for Indigenous 51% de couverture vaccinale chez les autochtones	65 % for Indigenous 70% de couverture vaccinale chez les autochtones	80 % for Indigenous 78% de couverture vaccinale chez les autochtones	Vaccination coverage of 98% was recorded in this year's second polio vaccination campaign, targeting children aged 0-59 months. Of a total of 28,683 children vaccinated, 3,029 were indigenous children. The advanced and mobile strategies resulted in 3,238 children being vaccinated with Pentavalent 3, of which 79.9% were indigenous children
Output 2.1 indicator 6: Prevalence of stunting among children under 5 years of age (by sex), Indigenous vs. Bantu	21% stunting national average	Reduce Indigenous stunting by 20%	45.3% Indigenous children	
Output 2.1 indicator7: school dropout rate (disaggregated by sex, Indigenous vs Bantu)	Indigenous 40.22% with 59.80% girl (9% national)	Reduce Indigenous dropout rate by 20%	Indigenous dropout rate reduced by 40%	As a result of the various activities carried out within the framework of this project, during the implementation period, it was possible to observe a reduction in school dropouts
Output 2.1 indicator 8: Proportion of women and girls' subject to gender-based violence (sexual, physical, psychological....) the last 12 months disaggregated by form of violence and by age (Indigenous vs Bantu)	23.7%	Reduce the proportion of women GBV victims by 25%	Activity not implemented	Excerpt Final evaluation It is possible to note (i) the high participation of women and women's organisations in the technical committee (67%); (ii) the support provided to almost 80% of indigenous women's groups for their empowerment; (iii) the positive discrimination made in the

				identification and selection of beneficiaries, with a particular focus on women's groups and (iv) by the disaggregation by gender, of the data collected in the framework of the monitoring of the SDGs.
Output 2.1 indicator 9: Proportion of girls' victim of early marriage the last 12 months (Indigenous vs. Bantu)	-	Reduce by 25% Proportion of girls' victim of early marriage	No data	There are no activities implemented under this project for this indicator.
Output 2.1 indicator 10: Number of children 5-16 victim child labour (disaggregated by sex, age, disability, Indigenous vs. Bantu)	-	Reduce by 25% the number of children 5-16 victim child labour	No data	There are no activities implemented under this project for this indicator. UNICEF reports that 44% of Congolese children living in the street are victims of child labour (Source: enfants en situation de rue et de mobilité, y compris les enfants victims de traite, en République du Congo).
Output 2.1 indicator11: Number of outreach sessions on SBCC	-	50% coverage of outreach sessions on SBCC	80% coverage of outreach sessions on SBCC	1,349 households were reached through the Social and Behavioural Change Communication (SBCC) initiative in the communities served by the local radio.
Output 2.1 indicator 12: Number of villages benefiting from access to drinking water (#Indigenous villages vs Bantu villages)	11%	75% of villages benefiting from access to drinking water 84 potential sites identified for new water points	10 new water points installed 47% of villages benefit from access to drinking water	84 potential sites in 54 villages were identified in Indigenous communities in Lékoumou, and 10 new water points were installed
Output 2.2 In-depth knowledge of the foundations of social protection is established and the technical and operational capacities of decentralised (deconcentrated) social protection structures and leaders are strengthened				
Output 2.2, indicator1: Number of social protection actors trained	0	25% social protection actors trained	50% social protection actors trained (teachers,	

(teachers, health workers, social workers) disaggregated by sex		(teachers, health workers, social workers)	health workers, social workers)	-310 teaching staff trained-23 social affairs staff were trained on social work practices, 18 social workers
Output 2.2, indicator2: Number and types of community leaders trained on GBV and SBCC (disaggregated by sex, indigenous vs Bantu)	-	12 community leaders trained on GBV and SBCC (40% women)	334 health workers and 24 community leaders trained on sexual and reproductive health good practices and techniques to combat and gender-based violence 78 community relays were trained on the implementation of the child protection project	
Output 2.3 a directory of targeted beneficiaries is established, and they have access to civil status documents				
Output 2.4 indicator1: Percentage of population with access to civil state documents (children, adult disaggregated by sex, Indigenous vs. Bantu)	Less than 50% of Indigenous children have birth certificates (81% national)	70% Indigenous children have birth certificates	85% Indigenous children have birth certificates 2478 actes de naissance livrées	Grace au projet, 3,722 enfants sans acte de naissance ont été identifiés. A la fin de ce projet, 2,478 actes de naissance ont été signés et plastifiés
Outcome 3: Indigenous peoples and other vulnerable populations in Lekoumou implement sustainable diversified economic activities, creating jobs and income in the areas of sustainable agriculture, and have food security and ecotourism by respecting environmental				
Outcome 3 indicator1: Percentage of moderate or severe food insecure population disaggregated by sex	prevalence of food insecurity at the departmental level 36.9% national level 35.5	Reduce prevalence of food insecurity by 20%	Prevalence of food insecurity reduced by 10%	5,553 pregnant and lactating women and 5,615 children received free treatment for malnutrition
Output 3.1: Indigenous communities and other vulnerable are trained and have access to increased livelihood opportunities				

Output 3.1, indicator 1: Number of farmer's organisations constituted (Indigenous vs Bantu, disability, young mothers, gender disaggregation of FOs)	0	16 (80% Indigenous groups, 50% group are women groups)	24 (80% Indigenous groups, 50% group are women groups)	19 farmers organisations formed, 3 palm oil processing groups and 2 fish farming groups
Output 3.1 indicator 2: Number of groups/persons benefiting capacity strengthening (Indigenous vs Bantu, disability, young mothers, gender disaggregation of groups)	0	16 (80% Indigenous groups, 50% group are women groups)	24 (80% Indigenous groups, 50% group are women groups)	19 farmers organisations formed, 3 palm oil processing groups and 2 fish farming groups
Output 3.1 indicator 3: Number of households having income increased (Indigenous vs Bantu, disability, young mothers, #women groups vs #men groups)	40.3%	No data available	53.7%	256 households (including 50 vulnerable Bantu and 114 indigenous women) see their incomes increase. The Final report mention that 53.7% of the head of households benefiting from this programme informed that their income or agricultural production increased.

Annex 2: Strategic documents

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

Strategic documents developed or adapted by JP

Title of the document	Date when finalised (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>
Analysis of the food and nutrition situation of indigenous peoples in the Republic of Congo	July 2021	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No
<i>Photo Voice</i>	June 2022	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No

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

Title of the document	Date when finalised (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
Standardized Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transitions (SMART) inter-agencies study focused on Nutritional status of children under-five and Mortality rate of the population.	March 2021	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No

2.2. Focus on vulnerable populations

Strategic documents developed or adapted by JP

Title of the document	Date when finalised (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)
UNDAF	2021	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

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

Title of the document	Date when finalised (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)
National Development Plan	2022	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No

Annex 3: Results questionnaire

The form (<https://forms.office.com/r/DfvPvaGfsg>) has been completed.

Annex 4: Final report on JP evaluation

This document is provided separately.