

Joint SDG Fund

Joint Programme Final Narrative Report

PORTOFOLIO ON INTEGRATED POLICY AND LNOB

Cover page

Date of Report: 30 /January/2022

<i>Programme title, Number and Country</i>
Country: United Republic of Tanzania Joint Programme (JP) title: UN Joint Programme in support of strengthening the social protection system in the United Republic of Tanzania MPTF Office Project Reference Number¹: 00118554

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](#).

Programme Duration

Start date² (day/month/year): **01 January 2020**
Original End date³ (day/month/year): **31 December 2021**
Actual End date⁴ (day/month/year): 31 December 2021

Have agencies operationally closed the Programme in its system?: Yes
Expected financial closure date⁵: **30 June 2022**

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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](#).

Programme Budget (US\$)				
Total Budget (as per Programme Document, without co-funding):				
Agency/Other Contributions/Co-funding (if applicable):				
Joint SDG Fund Contribution⁶ and co-funding breakdown, by recipient organization:				
Agency/others	Joint SDG Fund contribution	Co-funding	Total	
UNICEF	100,000	20,580	120,580	
ILO	100,000	145,000	245,000	
WFP	100,000	191,171	291,171	
UNWOMEN	100,000	32,000	132,000	
Total	400,000	388,751	788,751	

[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:

- 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.*
- Be succinct and to the point. Be as concrete as possible. Avoid theoretical, vague or conceptual discourse.*
- Avoid acronyms and UN jargon, use general /common language.*
- 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)*
- 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.*
- Delete all instructions (in orange) after completing the report.*

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

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Executive summary

The Joint Programme aimed at supporting the social protection agenda in United Republic of Tanzania. Bringing together four (4) UN Agencies, ILO, UNWOMEN, WFP and UNICEF as the lead Agency, it directly contributed towards the Social Protection Outcome of the ongoing UN Development Assistance Plan (UNDAP II).

The two governments of Tanzania Mainland and the Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar have their own policy frameworks and financing mechanisms. The Productive Social Safety Net programme (PSSN) is a union programme implemented in both Mainland and Zanzibar under the one Government Agency namely - Tanzania Social Action Fund (TASAF). Participating UN Agencies (PUNOs) focused on the joint approach in implementing the commitment of Leaving No One Behind through strengthening relevant building blocks of Tanzania's social protection agenda by focusing on two interlinked outputs.

The first JP output aimed to strengthen the social protection systems and address bottlenecks that hinder efficiency and effectiveness of the social protection delivery to a more sustainable, coordinated, and coherent social protection system. The second output addressed planning, design, and challenges for the PSSN programme to deliver quality interventions that change the lives of the poor and vulnerable women, girls, men, and boys. The linkage between the two outputs was based on the assumption that programme delivery can only be more efficient and effective when embedded in a system that has strong financing and coordination capacity and which is based on a robust and inclusive policy and legal framework. Therefore, this programme envisioned in improving both.

It should be noted not signing of the JP document by the fifth phase Government resulted in the reduction of the originally approved budget of \$1,994,400. This restricted the implementation of the original work plan. The SDF Fund released \$400,000 of which each PUNO received USD 100,000. Despite the drastically reduced budget, with cost-sharing from own sources PUNOs proceeded with the implementation of the revised Work Plan.

It is with this context that with technical support from the UN, the Government in the mainland carried out the review of the 2003 National Social Security Policy in which the JP provided technical assistance through supporting stakeholders' consultation processes, stocktaking of available security policy implementation arrangements and designing key instruments that are: (i) National Social Protection Policy (NSPP) implementation strategy; (ii) micro simulation studies in the mainland and Zanzibar on financing non contributory social protection; (iii) NSPP M&E framework and Capacity/Training plan for social protection.

With contribution from the JP, the government, launched the second phase of four years (2020-2023) Productive Social Safety Net Programme (PSSN II) implemented under Tanzania Social Action Fund (TASAF). PSSN II is a multi-donor social protection programme implemented in 187 districts targeting 1.4 million in the poorest and most vulnerable households by 2023. The UN supported the design and implementation of the programme as well as enhancing productivity, effectiveness and sustainability of the programme interventions through trainings, awareness creation, development technical and management tools, supporting pilot of various interventions, supporting monitoring and coordination of the programme activities that has resulted to increased ownership and suitability.

The Joint Programme notably enhanced the gender equality approach in both the systems and programmatic components of the PSSN through implementation TASAF Gender Action Plan (GAP) of the PSSN II to ensure that the programme responds to women's needs and provide a platform for the recipients and their communities to benefit from women's economic empowerment and gender-responsive interventions under the PSSN programme's various sub components.

- 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](#))
- **Result 1:** By 2021, relevant Ministries, Departments, Agencies, and Local Government Authorities have strengthened capacity to monitor, coordinate and leverage resources for a robust, gender-responsive SP system encompassing social assistance and social insurance benefits and services, especially for the poor and most vulnerable

Estimated rate of completion as of JP end date: 31 December 2021 is 100%

- **Result 2:** By 2021, relevant Ministries, Departments, Agencies, and Local Government Authorities have increased capacity to design, implement and monitor gender-responsive sustainable social protection programmes, especially for the poor and most vulnerable.

Estimated rate of completion as of JP end date: 31 December 2021 is 97%

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.*
 - *Note that you will present annual results in detail in part II.*
- *Please be very succinct and clear - use bullet points when possible.*

Result 1: By 2021, relevant Ministries, Departments, Agencies, and Local Government Authorities have strengthened capacity to monitor, coordinate and leverage resources for a robust, gender-responsive SP system encompassing social assistance and social insurance benefits and services, especially for the poor and most vulnerable

Technical support was provided to prepare two micro simulation studies in mainland and Zanzibar that provide analysis on associated costs, welfare effects and financing options to policy makers in funding the social protection (non-contributory component). The goal was to support both governments' agenda to include the social protection financing framework that will eventually lead to an increased funds allocation to different vulnerable groups and therefore expand coverage. The mainland study recommended five areas of SP funding which are: the universal old age pension; universal child benefit; universal social grant for persons with disability; universal health coverage and public works programme. The same study proposed that the establishment of a Social Protection Levy (SPL) as means to cater for the projected cost. In Zanzibar, it recommended the universal old age pension; universal child grant; disability grant; universal health coverage; public works; and Maternity Grant (MG), 3 months pre- and post-natal.

At a policy level, with support from the UN the Government in Tanzania Mainland continued the process of reviewing the draft social protection policy. The UN supported the preparation and finalization of key policy documents for the NSPP: implementation strategy the NSPP, monitoring and evaluation framework and Capacity/training plan for social protection. The designed NSPP Coordination mechanism is to ensure the system's efficiency through the avoidance of duplication and synergies across various components of the National Social Protection Policy.

During the implementation of the JP also the commitment regarding the investment of human resources for social protection was revealed through implementation and scale up of various training curricular including Social Protection TRANSFORM Curriculum. To localize the training, the TRANSFORM curriculum which covers a range of topics - Legal Framework, Selection & Identification, Administration, Coordination, Governance, Management Information Systems, Financing and Financial Management and Monitoring & Evaluation - was translated in Kiswahili.

Result 2: By 2021, relevant Ministries, Departments, Agencies, and Local Government Authorities have increased capacity to design, implement and monitor gender-responsive sustainable social protection programmes, especially for the poor and most vulnerable.

At programmatic level, WFP entered into agreement with TASAF to support the PWP component of PSSN II in strengthening the microplanning tools of the PWP in May 2021. During the first half of the 2021 following several consultations with the government, WFP and its cooperating partner Ardhi University reviewed all training materials and identified elements of the WFP Community Based Participatory Planning (CBPP) tool that could be integrated into the government's methodology to enhance the tool's sensitivity to food and nutrition security and natural resource management. In June 2021, WFP integrated aspects of WFP's CBPP Tool into TASAF's existing PW handbook and PWP guidance technical manuals. The key elements of WFP's CBPP tool that were integrated into TASAF's PW Manual were on the seasonal calendar, the use of GPS to collect data for PW sub-project locations during transect walk and developing an overall, medium-term action plan. The revised PWP handbook developed was later on presented to a number of TASAF technical and management meeting for comments. In early September, TASAF the revised handbook was validated with the senior management and later the Development partners meeting in TWG Public Works, Safeguards and Climate Change meeting to be used in the roll out of the new PWP cycle in November 2021. The revisions were then incorporated in the PWP training modules used for the roll-out trainings for

the microplanning phase. In November, TASAF used the revised TASAF handbook and PWP training modules to train TMO Training and national TOT. In December 2021 through WFP's support, TASAF rolled out the National TOTs using the revised PWP handbook and training module to 160 National facilitators.

UN WOMEN undertook a Gender Training Needs Assessment of TASAF staff and management personnel. The findings from the assessment underscored that TASAF's PSSN programme documents and implementation of the Gender Action Plan require improvement to adequately mainstream gender. For instance, the indicators in the PSSN Monitoring and Evaluation Plan Matrix do not evaluate gender equality results, such as women's increased ability to enjoy their right to control and benefit from the resources, assets, income, and their own time, as well as the ability to manage risk. Following the needs assessment, UN Women developed a Gender Mainstreaming Manual that highlighted the gender mainstreaming approach in all PSSN sub-components, including Community Cash Transfers, Public Works, Livelihood Enhancement, and M&E. In total, 50 TASAF staff members were trained as Trainers to cascade the knowledge to other TASAF staff in all regions.

UNICEF support to TASAF in developing a PSSN SBCC framework provides a simple conceptual structure to describe, guide and inform "**Cash plus**" initiatives that are designed to enhance and bring about social and behavioral changes among beneficiaries. The design of any new socio-behavioral change communication (SBCC) initiatives will be closely guided by the framework once it is operationalized upon approval.

In addition to above, technical support was provided to develop the scale up of Stawisha Maisha that is a social and behavior change (SBC) platform designed to complement and enhance PSSN's basic community session. The scale up focuses on improving outcomes for beneficiary children by promoting changes in household practices, especially nutrition. The basic framework is a network of small self-led peer groups with technical support and co-ordination needs integrated into TASAF's existing field structures. The platform targets about 210,000 children under five years.

With the government plans on development of sustainable, coherent and integrated social protection systems, strengthening of capacity of social protection officials on planning, designing, implementation, coordination, monitoring and evaluation of social protection programmes is paramount. This was tackled through the roll out of TRANSFORM Curriculum among the government staff working on social protection such as Social Welfare Officers; Community Development Officers, Education Officers, Nutrition Officers, Planning Officers, Economists and Monitoring and Evaluation Officers.

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

Due to the drastically reduced allocation (resulting from the Government non-signature on the JP) from the originally approved USD \$1,994,400 to 400,000, PUNOs revised the original JP work plan and prioritized activities that could be built upon and be aligned with other ongoing respective intervention. The focus of the JP was to deliver two outputs that are interlinked.

The first output aimed to strengthen the social protection systems and address bottlenecks that hinder efficiency and effectiveness of the social protection delivery to a more sustainable, coordinated, and coherent social protection system with 3 deliverables:

1. Social protection financing strategies for Tanzania Mainland and Zanzibar are developed
2. TRANSFORM curriculum among social protection stakeholders is comprehensively rolled out among social protection stakeholders
3. Strengthen social protection coordination capacity, including a monitoring and evaluation framework.

The second output addressed planning, design, and challenges for the PSSN programme to deliver quality interventions that change the lives of the poor and vulnerable women, girls, men, and boys:

1. Phase 2 of the cash transfer–nutrition intervention linkage is developed.
2. TASAF's Gender Action Plan implemented, and gender mainstreaming capacity strengthened
3. The PSSN public works component's delivery capacity is strengthened through the integration of innovative gender-sensitive planning.

The linkage between the first output on systems strengthening and the second on enhancing delivery of quality social assistance programmes was laid in the assumption that programme delivery can only be more efficient and effective when embedded in a system that has strong financing and coordination capacity and which is based on a robust and inclusive policy and legal framework. Therefore, this programme envisioned in improving both.

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 interventions directly contribute to the Social Protection Outcome of the ongoing Second United Nations Development Assistance Plan (UNDAP II) implemented from 2016/17-2021/22

- The JP interventions has further provided foundation for the Social Protection Output of the new UNSDCF outcome of Peaceful and Inclusive Enabling Environment for Sustainable Development. The new UNSDCF is set to commence on 1 July 2022. The Output will be focusing on strengthening social protection systems and services for expanded and improved coverage of the most vulnerable groups, incl. women, children, youth, older persons, persons with disability and regular migrants.
- Social protection interventions are reflected in other UNDAP II and UNSDCF Outputs and strategies.
- The JP promoted an integrated focus on issues of poverty, income distribution, gender equality, governance and social inclusion. The implementation of the JP has laid the foundation for a strong joint approach in the implementation of the social protection interventions with the goal of LNOB under the new UNSDCF.

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

In the wake of the pandemic, the UN Socio-Economic assessment of the impact of COVID-19 was carried out. It was followed by the development of the UN Socio-Economic Response Plan, which has been integrated in the ongoing UNDAP II. The socio-economic assessment showed disproportionate impact of COVID 19 on women, and effective social protection was highlighted as a critical way to safeguard women's social and economic development.

Although, the JP SDG Fund resources were not utilized for the COVID-19 response given the Tanzania the low allocation but the JP activities were closely coordinated with COVID-19 response measures:

Building on the recommendations of the socio-economic impact assessment, UN Women ensured that the trainings conducted to TASAF addressed this emerging context of COVID 19 such as the importance of pandemic-related cash transfers that reinforce gender equality and the importance of engendering the Public Works Programmes to avoid duplicate burden for women who bear burden on women id care work at their homes.

UNICEF and ILO were engaged in designing safety payment guidelines. Through the Productive Social Safety Net (PSSN II) under TASAF through trainings, awareness raising, development of guidelines for implementation of the TASAF PW activities in the context of COVID 19 as well as the guideline on prevention of COVID-19 among the trade unions and employers' organizations in their workplace.

UNICEF technically supported TASAF to prepare a procurement plan and to procure WASH commodities (masks, sanitizers, soap, thermo-scanners, buckets) to be used in the 9,700 payment points. UNICEF mobilized resources from Canada to procure and distribute bar of soaps to PSSN beneficiaries in 67,000 households in Mbeya and Songwe. Procurement of dignity kits to 27,000 adolescent girls in Mbeya and Songwe regions.

WFP and UNICEF (with funding from FCDO) supported the PSSN program to prepare for PSSN shock response plan for vertical and horizontal response but the program did not adapt it.

Restriction of movement and lockdown were a push factor for rescheduling field activities. The most affected plans were PSSN II public works activities that were deferred to 2021 and had direct implications to the WFP planned support to the PSSN public works programme.

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 directly contributed to the joint implementation of the second United Nations Development Assistance Plan (UNDAP II) Outcome on social protection.

With the foundation laid by the JP interventions and its close common partnerships with national stakeholders, the participating UN agencies jointly and proactively facilitated the UNSDCF co-designing process with the national governments. The PUNOs jointly led the development of social protection interventions and strategies to be carried out under the UNSDCF.

The JP has contributed to a stronger united voice of the UN in advocating on issues of social protection and inclusion with the RC in the lead on behalf of the entire UN country team.

Joint participation of the PUNOs in the Working Group of Development Partners supporting implementation of the Productive Social Safety Net Programme (PSSN 2) has been key in promoting joint approach to the in the design, implementation, coordination and monitoring of the programme.

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 catalyzed 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

Currently most social assistance programs are working in silos. The NSPP is a multisectoral in its approach and implementation. The NSPP aims to equip the Government with multi sectoral coordination mechanism to ensure the sustainability of social protection programmes with wide coverage and adequate benefits. It will essentially plan for the long-term financing of the social protection system given the needs from different sectors. This will include two main elements: first, ensuring that the parameters of the contributory schemes ensure long-term solvability and, second, planning for adequate public expenditure to finance social assistance and social welfare services, while also providing the subsidies needed to ensure universal access to health insurance, including by the poor.

Building on the lessons learnt from the implementation of the JP, UN Women engaged the Government under the Generation Equality Forum (June 2021) and supported the Government's development of clear national commitments to enhance women's economic rights and justice. With UN Women's technical support, the Government of Tanzania committed to undertake certain actions, including investing in gender-responsive public and private quality care services, law and policy reform to foster non-discrimination, the creation of decent care jobs to recognize, reduce and redistribute unpaid care work, and designing and implementing gender-responsive macro-economic plans, budget reforms and stimulus packages so that the number of women and girls living in poverty is reduced through quality public social protection floors and systems by 2026. The above commitments will enhance the sustainability and institutionalization of gender plans and targets within the government's social protection programme.

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

The JP interventions contributed to the advancement of the following SDGs:

- Goal 1: End Poverty – Target 3. Implement nationally appropriate *social protection systems and measures for all*, including *floors*, and by 2030 achieve *substantial coverage* of the poor and *the vulnerable*.
- Goal 5: Gender Equality – Target 4. Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate
- Goal 10: Reduce Inequalities – Target 4. Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality

During the implementation period the JP was able contribute to SDG 1.3 by supporting the phase two PSSN program that increase coverage from 870,000 households to 1,2 million households.

The JP contributed to SDG 10.4 through the development of key documents to support the NSPP in the mainland and in Zanzibar to help government plan for increase the financing of social protection through the micro simulation for non-contributory social protection financing options.

Through support to the Gender Action Plan (GAP) of the PSSN II the JP ensure that the programme responds to women's needs.

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

Implementation of the JP contributed greatly to the advocacy and provision of technical assistance for policy change with the aim of building sustainable and coherent social protection systems. Specifically, through the JP, the UN supported review of the 2003 National Social Security Policy and finalization of the Comprehensive National Social Protection Policy which is in the approval process. Participation of the UN in the Development Partners Group for supporting delivery of the Productive Social Safety Net Programme (PSSN2) has been very key. The UN has been advocating for more of sustainable, harmonized, and integrated social protection interventions, rather than stand-alone social interventions in the areas of social insurance, social assistance, social welfare, productive inclusion, and social services (Education, health, nutrition, and WASH). Through the JP, capacity development initiatives for social protection were established and implemented, including the Social Protection TRANSFORM Curriculum.

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

Through the JP, the UN contributed to the building of sustainable and inclusive social protection system which addresses vulnerabilities of the many people in the country, including older persons, persons living with disabilities, children, and working-age women. Therefore, although the JP did not work directly with vulnerable groups, its overall purpose and contribution was to enhance the access of vulnerable

groups to support. Through capacity needs assessment and building, the JP made specific efforts to ensure that women's needs are better understood and addressed in social protection programme design and delivery.

Specifically, the JP supported the design, development, and implementation of the delivery system of the PSSN2, which is implemented in 187 districts, targeting 1.4 million poorest and most vulnerable households by 2024. The objective of the latter is to improve access to income-earning opportunities and socio-economic services for targeted households while enhancing and protecting all human capital of household members including their children. The programme is benefiting the most vulnerable people through opening up various business and livelihoods opportunities as well as improving basic infrastructure. With support from the UN, the programme has also contributed to the reduced poverty rate in the country from 28% to 26.2%.

- Estimated number of individuals that were reached through JP efforts:
(The data in this response should align with the data from the Annex 3 / Result questionnaire)

Total number: 4,829,940 (PSSN programme beneficiaries)

Percentage of women and girls: 56 % (share of female PSSN II beneficiaries)

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

A Gender Training Needs Assessment of TASAF staff and management personnel was carried out. The findings from the assessment underscored that TASAF's PSSN programme documents and implementation of the Gender Action Plan require improvement to adequately mainstream gender. For instance, the indicators in the PSSN Monitoring and Evaluation Plan Matrix does not evaluate gender equality results, such as women's increased ability to enjoy their right to control and benefit from the resources, assets, income, and their own time, as well as the ability to manage risk. Following the needs assessment, UN Women developed a Gender Mainstreaming Manual that highlighted the gender mainstreaming approach in all PSSN sub-components, including Community Cash Transfers, Public Works, Livelihood Enhancement, and M&E. In total, 50 TASAF staff members were trained as Trainers to cascade the knowledge to other TASAF staff in all regions.

Estimated % of overall disbursed funds spent on Gender equality and Women empowerment by the end of JP: 25%

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

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

The JP was implemented in the broad spectrum of partnerships of various key players which are, but not limited to: The Government of Tanzania (both Mainland and Zanzibar) key Ministries and Government Institutions, Trade Unions and Employers Organizations and Development Partners. Specifically, the JP was delivered in partnership with The Prime Minister's Office: Labour, Employment, Youth and People with Disability (PMO-LEYD); and President's Office: Labour, Employment, and Investment in Zanzibar. The UN worked collaboratively with Development Partners (WB, SIDA, Irish Embassy, Finnish Embassy, EU, Swiss Embassy, Norwegian Embassy and Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation).

The collaborative and partnership efforts resulted into strengthened social protection systems for expansion and extension of social protection services and benefits to the poor and vulnerable groups.

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

ILO mobilized USD 1.4 Million was mobilised from Irish Aid Global to support implementation of employment based social protection as part of contribution to the achievement of SDG 8.5. Financial contribution from the FCDO to conduct the PSSN shock response study. WFP also has mobilized its own resources to continue the work between February to June 2022 to support TASAF to roll out the revised Manuals and methodology at the district and community level.

UNICEF, UNWOMEN and WFP used own resources as cost-sharing of the JP. WFP mobilized resources to continue support to TASAF to roll out the revised Manuals and methodology at the district and community level after the completion of the JP.

The JP coordinated financing efforts and the alignment and coordination of activities with other Development Partners through the PSSN Development Partner group.

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 type="checkbox"/>	X	No annual JP events because of the Tanzania context of JP. Government did not endorse. Limitation of funds. The overall political economy context led to lower visibility.
Final JP event (closing)	<input type="checkbox"/>	X	No. See above comments
Other strategic events	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

* 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 JPs' key learnings came from its engagement in and support to the implementation of TASAF's Gender Action Plan to enhance sustainable and gender-responsive social protection, and are outlined below.

1. Youth inclusion (both boys and girls) in livelihood activities within women PSSN II beneficiaries' households is critical in promoting innovative thinking, removing inherent negative social norms on the gendered household division of labor, and promoting quicker pathways to graduate from poverty. It is critical to involve both boys and girls for them to understand at early ages the equal stake between men and women in the community and for ensuring both boys and girls within the beneficiary household thrive economically and socially, which in turn enhances quicker graduation for the entire household.
2. There is a need for more behavioral change support to overcome negative gender norms within the households and communities to redistribute care work.
3. It is important to further explore different modalities for offering PSSN productive grants to beneficiaries, such as holding a business plan competition, or requiring an in-kind contribution from beneficiaries to ensure sustainability and proper graduation, as beneficiaries will have stake in the business through their contribution.

4. There is a need for the Government to address the potential for reducing the care burden on women in the beneficiary community and women's limited participation in the labour force through the provision of subsidized community childcare centres.
5. It would be beneficial to link PSSN II beneficiaries with other ongoing programmes and interventions to support more transformative and gender-responsive social protection. This includes:
 - Linking beneficiaries with the agricultural extension services to gain skills on good agronomic practices and poultry farming.
 - Linking beneficiaries with the local government Women and Youth Development Funds in project locations to secure loans for their enterprises.

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:

WFP

The JP was implemented during the period of COVID 19 pandemic. The introduction of prevention measures by the government such as restrictions in movements and social distancing necessitated realigning some of the activities to COVID-19 response and re-planning the on-going activities by partners. Delay of approval of the JP PRODOC by the government led to delays of implementation of some activities planned. Inadequate resources to fully implement the JD proposal was another challenge that negatively affected fully achievement of the JP results as per plan. The JP was financed by SDG-F to the tune of USD 400,000 compared to the originally requested funds worth USD 1,994,000. The reduced final allocation under the SDG SP Fund led WFP to scale back planned activities and limit the TOT training to the national level. However, to continue the work after the completion of the JP WFP mobilized its own resources to support TASAF to roll out the revised Manuals and methodology at the district and community level.

ILO

The JP contributed to different major interventions both at policy and programmatic level. Support to the review of the 2003 National social protection policy to develop a comprehensive National Social protection policy with key five components. Capacity development was one of the priority interventions of the JP under ILO where Social Protection TRANSFORM curriculum was translated into Kiswahili language and rolled out among the government and ILO social partners officials and SP technocrats. The objective of the training was to impart knowledge and skills on planning, designing, implementation, coordination, and monitoring of social protection interventions in the country. The SP TRANSFORM curriculum is part of the interventions included in the capacity development plan during implementation of the revised national social protection policy after it has been approved. ILO and UNICEF will continue with supporting the government of Tanzania (both Mainland and Zanzibar) with enhancing human resources for social protection using the TRANSFORM Curriculum

UNICEF

The JP provided the financial input to carry out the preparation key policy documents and conduct the micro – simulation study for social protection financing – through the micro simulation. Now that the mainland Government is using the key documents for updating the policy for approval.

UNWOMEN

Some expected results were not achieved to the limited funding. UN Women was not able to hire the dedicated Gender Coordinator for this programme, nor advocate for gender provisions under the Zanzibar and Mainland Social Assistance Bills, which did not go forward. UN Women instead focused on achieving specific targets of TASAF's Gender Action Plan, namely building the gender capacity of TASAF, both of its Gender Team and more widely for all PSSN staff through the creation of the Gender Training Manual and the provision of the initial training via the TOT. This was the primary means of ensuring Government ownership of gender mainstreaming into the PSSN II.

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 multi-sectoral policies to accelerate SDG achievement implemented with greater scope and scale

Due to limitation of budget, the full integration was not done. Nevertheless, the process of reviewing the mainland social policy was carried out with preparation of the key documents – implementation strategy; coordination mechanism; monitoring and evaluation framework and capacity/training plan. These are attachment of the policy.

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

- Integrated policy solutions for accelerating SDG progress implemented

This was not achieved apart from reactivating the review of the policy and preparation of key documents – all to be part of the approval process.

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

⇒ **Achievement of expected JP outputs**

- Translation of TRANSFORM Curriculum from English to Kiswahili language was completed. TRANSFORM is the Leadership and Transformation Curriculum on Building and Managing Social Protection Floors in Africa developed by ILO in collaboration with other UN organizations (UNICEF and UNDP) and African Union with financial support from the Irish government and EU-SPS programme. The TRANSFORM curriculum has the following topics: Legal Framework, Selection & Identification, Administration, Coordination, Governance, Management Information Systems, Financing and Financial Management and Monitoring & Evaluation.
- The UN trained 35 (21 female and 14 male) government staff at regional and district level working on social protection using the TRANSFORM Social protection Curriculum. Trained staff were community development officers and Social welfare officers working in the areas of health, education, livelihoods, nutrition and water, health and sanitation (WASH). The training was also attended by representative-practitioners from the Prime Minister's Office-Labour, Employment, Youth, and Persons with Disabilities (Department of Social Protection (SP), Ministry of Empowerment, Employment, Elders, Women and Children (Department of social welfare) and Trade Unions.
- The pretesting of the social protection trainings using Kiswahili TRANSFORM Curriculum was conducted among among 35 government officials at district level (5 days training package) and government officials at National level for Management Information System (MIS). The pre testing of the curriculum was conducted in close collaboration with the Prime Minister's office, Labour, Employment, Youth and people with disability (PMO-LEYD), the ministry which is responsible for coordination of social protection activities in the country.
- The Gender Action Plan had indicated a need to have a Gender Focal Point at TASAF in order to start implementing the GAP. With support from UNWOMEN, Gender Focal point was appointed and the TASAF Gender team was nominated. Capacity building for the gender team was done by the hired Gender Trainer. TASAF management were oriented on key gender aspect and how gender can be mainstreamed into PSSN, with total of 20 participants, 9 females and 11 males. Gender team comprising of 6 staff, including 4 females and 2 males, received training and are working with Gender consultants to develop the gender mainstreaming

manual. The First batch of TOT (46 TMU Officers 24 males and 22 females) were trained on gender and 80 of them will also be trained in the first quarter of 2022.

- Merging of the WFP tool with Government community planning tool, the validation of the proposed hybrid/merged tool, the adjustment of the TASAF manuals to reflect the merged tool; and the ToT of national facilitators on the new merged tool were completed. The PWP trainings at district/PAA level and the actual micro-planning sessions at community level will be done from February 2022 to June 2022.
- The revised PWP handbook and training modules have been critically well received by TASAF and mainstreamed in their operating procedures now as WFP has also supported TASAF in the roll-out of mobile APPs through the procurement of tablets for the mobile APPs to track enrolment/attendance to PWs. Although this was supported through a different fund, this has strengthened the relationship between WFP and TASAF and helped the PAAs to implement some of the recommendations from the revised Manual since those PAAs with tablets will be able to take the GPS locations of the PW for the next cycle of PWs. For the remaining quarter of 2021, WFP is supporting TASAF in the translation and printing of 300 copies each of the revised PW handbook and PWP technical manual to Kiswahili which will be used in the next PWP cycle that begun in November 2021.

⇒ **Achievement of expected JP outcomes**

Outcome: By 2021, relevant Ministries, Departments, Agencies, and Local Government Authorities operationalize an enhanced social protection system for expanded, gender-responsive, and inclusive coverage, especially for the poor and most vulnerable

During the implementation period, despite the limited funds the JP was supported the Government in key processes and capacities for the enhanced social protection system. This included support in the design, development and implementation of the second Productive Social Safety Net Programme (PSSN II) for the URT. Support provided to the Government in the Mainland in the review of the 2003 national social security Policy and preparation of key documents which once approved will enhance the social protection services in terms of governance, coordination and monitoring. The micro simulation studies for financing options for social assistance are important analytical pieces towards expanded and more inclusive coverage by social assistance, social security (pension) and health insurance in the mainland and Zanzibar.

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

N/A

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):

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

- In bullet points, briefly present the main findings, conclusions, recommendation, and lessons learned of the final JP evaluation.
- Maximum 1 page.

Not applicable

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.

UNICEF and ILO will continue to support the Government with the policy review and approval process. Then embark in the operationalization of the coordination. At the same time support the Government both in mainland with the preparation of the social protection bills. UNICEF will support the Government in developing a social protection financial strategy.

At programmatic level, the UN agencies will continue to support the Tanzania Social Action Fund to implement the Gender Action Plan and activities beyond the Gender Action Plan, such as programmatic interventions to reduce the unpaid care burden on women social protection beneficiaries. These effortst can occur within the context of other ongoing programatic activities. such as agriculture interventions and market linkage interventions to support graduation of the vulnerable households. The UN agencies will also continue to strengthen the capacity of local governement authority PSSN implementersbeyondon the implementation of gender-responsive social protection.

During the launch of the Gender Training Manual in 2022, the UN Women shared lesson learnt related to gender with Local Government Authorities to help ensure that ongoing implementation of PSSN II continues to take gender equality into account

WFP has merged the WFP tool with Government community planning tool, the validation of the proposed hybrid/merged tool, the adjustment of the TASAF manuals to reflect the merged tool, and the ToT of national facilitators on the new merged tool. WFP will

continue to engage with TASAF in the roll-out trainings at the district level to 1,950 PAA facilitators from new 72 PAAs in and community level training in June 2022. The PWP trainings at district/PAA level and the actual micro-planning sessions at community level will be held from February 2022 to June 2022. Econometric Analysis of the economic and productive impacts of the PSSN and its effects on livelihoods and food security and nutrition indicators, disaggregated by sex and age is underway.

UNICEF technical support will assist TASAF to finalize the nutrition SBC scale up programme – Stawisha Maisha including the launch and implementation both in mainland and Zanzibar.

To further support access of persons with disabilities to social protection and services as well as the fulfilment of their rights overall, the UN in Tanzania will implement a JP under the UN Partnership on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities in 2022-2023. Implemented by UN Women and UNFPA, the JP will, among others, strengthen the capacities of organizations of persons with disabilities to engage in relevant policy processes and strengthen availability of data on persons with disabilities.

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:

- **SDG 1, Target 3:** Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable.
- **SDG 5, Target 4:** Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate
- **SDG 10, Target 4:** *Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality.*

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 ⁷	2	1	The draft national social protection policy in Tanzania mainland is now been reviewed as preparation step for approval
<i>List the policies:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not applicable. Work ongoing. 			
1.2: Number of integrated multi-sectoral policies that accelerated SDG progress in terms of scale ⁸	0	0	N/A
<i>List the policies:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 			

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)	0	0	
3.2: Number of integrated policy solutions that have been implemented with the national partners in lead	1	1	The Zanzibar Social Protection Policy approved in 2015. It was reviewed 2020.

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

☒ Yes

☐ No

Explain briefly:

Gender Action Plan

TRANSFORM The translation of the English TRANSFORM curriculum to Kiswahili curriculum and the subsequent two training sessions that were held provided the basis to plan for short-, medium- and long-term social protection training to enhance the capacity at national and local level. ty

2. Results as per JP Programmatic Results Framework

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

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

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

Result / Indicators	Baseline	Expected final target	Final result	Reasons for variance from planned target (if any)
Outcome 1 By 2021, relevant Ministries, Departments, Agencies, and Local Government Authorities operationalize an enhanced social protection system for expanded, gender-responsive, and inclusive coverage, especially for the poor and most vulnerable				
# of poor and vulnerable HHs benefiting from social assistance (disaggregated by male and female led HHs and by age)	Approximately 1 million households (2019)	1,300,000	1,279,325 Male: 2,141,663 Female: 2,688,277 Children 0-5: 401,993 Children 6-18: 1,971,499 ⁹	PSSN I ended in 2019. PSSN II launched 2020. Validation of the household done in 2020/21
Public social protection expenditure as % of GDP	0.4%	0.4%	0.4% ¹⁰	
Public social protection expenditure as % of State Budget	1.5%	1.5%	Pending f	
Output 1.1: By 2021, relevant Ministries, Departments, Agencies, and Local Government Authorities have strengthened capacity to monitor, coordinate and leverage resources for a robust, gender-responsive SP system encompassing social assistance and social insurance benefits and services, especially for the poor and most vulnerable				
Availability of social assistance Bill in Tanzania Mainland, which includes at least one provision to promote gender equality.	None	None	No progress	
Availability of a Social Assistance Bill in Zanzibar, which includes at least one provision to promote gender equality.	None	None	No progress	In Zanzibar – discussion with Government has started
Availability of TRANSFORM curriculum in Kiswahili language	TRANSFORM curriculum in English	TRANSFORM curriculum in Kiswahili	TRANSFORM curriculum document in Kiswahili available	
Number of participants trained using five-day Kiswahili TRANSFORM curriculum	None	30	35 ¹¹	
Number of Zanzibar stakeholders who completed five-day TRANSFORM curriculum	30		30	

⁹ TASAF Mid Term Review Report December 2021

¹⁰ Statistics Office Bulletin and Budget Books

¹¹ Training report, Training materials, list of participants

Availability of social assistance Bill in Tanzania Mainland, which includes at least one provision to promote gender equality.	None	None	No progress	No progress
Joint Programme human resources have sufficient gender expertise to provide quality technical advice on integrating GEWE into programme activities	N/A	Gender Coordinator hired, providing technical advice, and ensuring quality implementation of gender-related activities.	No recruitment because of limitation of funds.	Because of the limitation of funds no further plan for recruitment.
Availability of a comprehensive social protection financing strategy that includes gender-responsive targets	None	Draft strategy available and includes gender-responsive targets	Micro simulation study or financing non contributory social protection available	
Availability of a social protection coordination framework that requires gender experts as members.	None	Completed	The social protection coordination framework available and includes requirement for gender expert as members. Available.	
Availability of fiscal space analysis for Zanzibar, which includes analysis of gender needs	None	Completed	The Zanzibar study Micro simulation study for financing non contributory social protection available noncontributory. Available.	
Output 2: By 2021, relevant Ministries, Departments, Agencies, and Local Government Authorities have increased capacity to design, implement and monitor gender-responsive sustainable social protection programmes, especially for the poor and most vulnerable				
Number of Stawisha Maisha groups established and operational, with sex-disaggregated membership numbers	1084	10,000 Groups	The Stawisha Maisha scale up design is ongoing. It is planning to use radio for each as method of SBC	
Annual TASAF Gender Equality Action Plan targets achieved (exact targets will be determined in consultation with TASAF at start of JP)	0	TASAF Gender Team established. Gender Action Plan and Budget adopted.	3 GAPs targets (determined in consultation with TASAF) achieved: establishment of Gender team; foundation training for Gender team and TMU training	

Development of refined TASAF tools using the CBPP method (development meaning developing and validating)	None	1	1	merging of the WFP tool with Government community planning tool, the validation of the proposed hybrid/merged tool, the adjustment of the TASAF manuals to reflect the merged tool
Number of TASAF staff trained on PWS programming tool (CBPP)	0	80	160 National Facilitators (NF) and 57 TASAF Monitoring Officers (TMOs)	TASAF staff were trained on new design elements of PWP under PSSN II
Availability of evidence on the economic and productive impacts, the income multipliers and spillovers generated by receipt of PSSN benefits, disaggregated by sex and age (CCT, PW, LE).	0	0	Consultant working ongoing.	Econometric Analysis of the economic and productive impacts of the PSSN and its effects on livelihoods and food security and nutrition indicators, disaggregated by sex and age

Annex 2: Strategic documents

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

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

Strategic documents developed or adapted by JP

Title of the document	Date when finalized (MM/YY)	Focus on extending social protection coverage (Yes/No)	Focus on improved comprehensiveness of social protection benefits (Yes/No)	Focus on enhancing adequacy of social protection benefits (Yes/No)	Focus on improving governance, administration and/or implementation of social protection system (Yes/No)	Focus on cross-sectoral integration with healthcare, childcare, education, employment, food security, etc. (Yes/No)	If published, provide the hyperlink
The NSPP Coordination mechanism	10/21	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	Not published
The NSPP M&E framework	10/21				YES	YES	Not published

The micro-simulations of social protection for selected non-contributory benefits to inform the future of social protection strategy for Zanzibar							
The micro-simulations of social protection for selected non-contributory benefits to inform the future of social protection strategy for Tanzania mainland	12/21	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	Not published
Social Protection TRANSFORM Curriculum in Kiswahili language	Dec 2021	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Not yet published

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

Title of the document	Date when finalized (MM/YY)	Focus on extending social protection coverage (Yes/No)	Focus on improved comprehensiveness of social protection benefits (Yes/No)	Focus on enhancing adequacy of social protection benefits (Yes/No)	Focus on improving governance, administration and/or implementation of social protection system (Yes/No)	Focus on cross-sectoral integration with healthcare, childcare, education, employment, food security, etc. (Yes/No)	<i>If published, provide the hyperlink</i>
PSSN SBCC FRAMEWORK	11/21	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	Under finalization
Stawisha Maisha PSSN II: scaling up coverage, intensifying impacts	09/21	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	ongoing ; expected to be finalized in September 2022

2.2. Focus on vulnerable populations

Strategic documents developed or adapted by JP

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

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)
Stawisha Maisha PSSN II: scaling up coverage, intensifying impacts	09/21	YES	YES	NO	NO	Pregnant mothers Youth Girls	NO	YES

Annex 3: Results questionnaire

- Complete online using this [link](#).

Annex 4: Final report on JP evaluation

- N/A