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SDC & Social Protection Online Learning Series

Module 9: SP Indicators to Leave No One Behind



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New Shareweb



Shareweb
POVERTY – WELLBEING

Social Protection > Social-Protection-Home

Home

News

LNOB

Social Protection



Learning



SDC Projects



SDC Documents



Actors



Topics



Around the World



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1. Introduction

Structure Module 9:

Social Protection Indicators to Leave No One Behind

STRUCTURE	TIME
1. Introduction	10 min
2. Technical Input Presentation	40 min
→ Q&A	10 min
Break	5 min
3. Exchange of Experience & Slido Quiz	40 min
4. Closing Words	10 min
5. Evaluation	5 min

Summary Module 1 & 2: Social Protection & Instruments



- **SP may serve different purposes:**
Prevention, **P**rotection, **P**romotion and **T**ransformation
(3 Ps & one T)



- **SDC engagements** cover:
 1. Social assistance
 2. Insurance
 3. Labour market policies &
 4. Systems strengthening



- **SP fits well to SDCs core concepts**
(LNOB, social inclusion, decent work, gender equality)
- **Different non-contributory & contributory SP instruments exist**

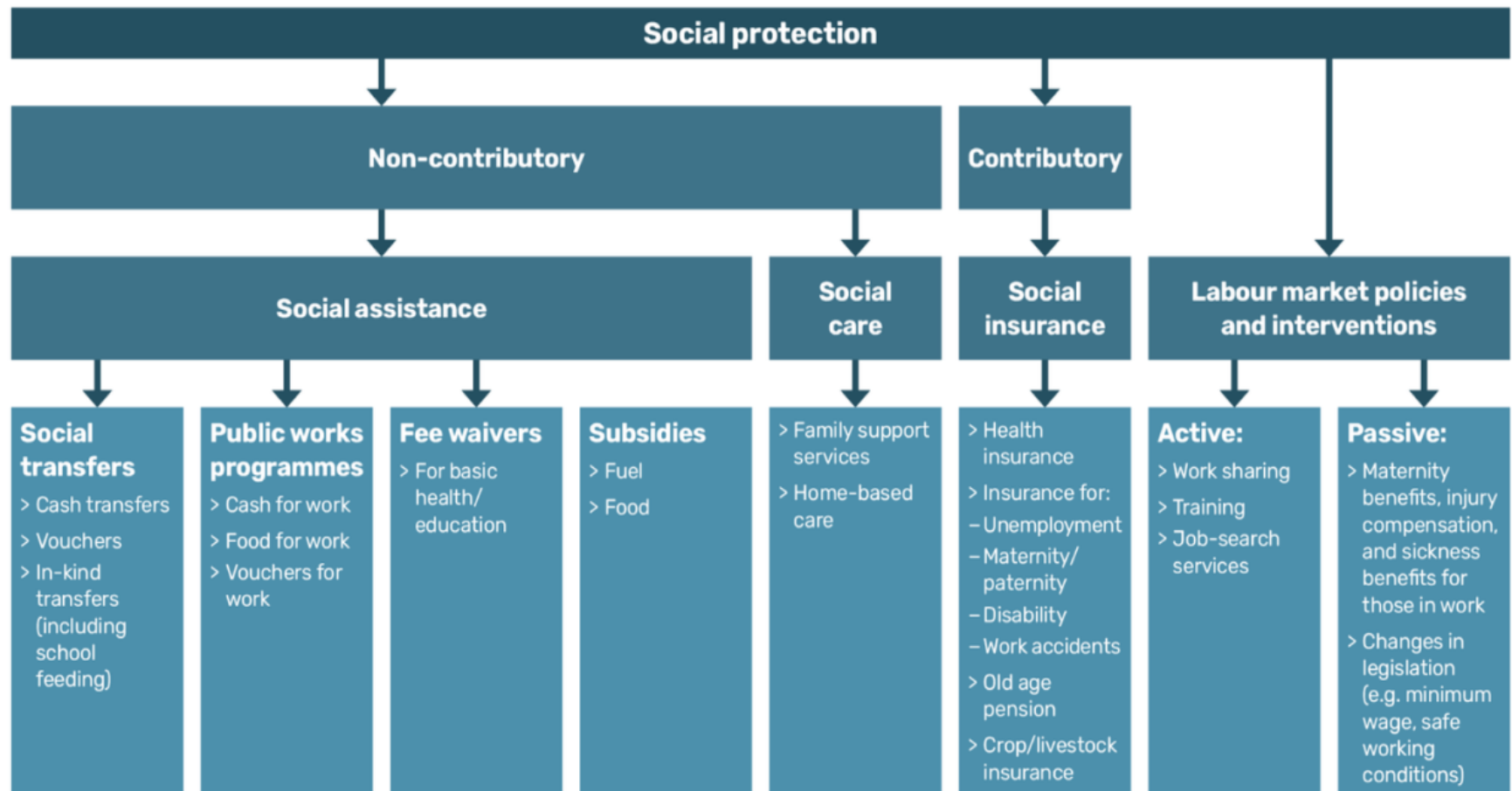
- **Social assistance** (cash transfers, in-kind transfers, public works)
- **Insurances** (health, old-age, catastrophic risks/agriculture)
- **Labour market policies** (skills training, employability, cash plus)
- **Social services** (child protection, family counselling, old age care)



- There are **many different socio-economic impacts** & evidence exists, but the **context always matters**

SP Instruments are Located Across Various Thematic Sectors

Social Protection Toolbox



Source: [UKAID K4D Social Protection Topic Guide 2019](#), adapted from [O'Brien et al. \(2018: 6\)](#).



2. Social Protection Indicators to Leave No One Behind



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2.1 SP Indicators in the Global Context

Social Protection in the 2030 Agenda

16 SP can foster **cohesive societies** and strengthen the social contract

16
PEACE, JUSTICE
AND STRONG
INSTITUTIONS



1
NO
POVERTY



1.3 Implement nationally appropriate **social protection systems** & measures for all, incl. floors, & by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor & the vulnerable.

10.4 SP policies can be redistributive and address structural causes and is therefore a tool to reduce **inequalities**

10
REDUCED
INEQUALITIES



8.5 protect against **shocks and crises**; promote **employment**; set the policy/legal framework to ensure **decent work conditions** for all

8
DECENT WORK AND
ECONOMIC GROWTH



5.4 transformative effect on **gender** roles (valuing unpaid care/domestic work; encouraging women's participation in the labour market)

5
GENDER
EQUALITY



Social
Protection
in the 2030
Agenda

2
ZERO
HUNGER



2 ending **hunger** through regular and reliable social transfers

3
GOOD HEALTH
AND WELL-BEING



3.8 ensure that **health** services are available and affordable; protect people from loss of income

4
QUALITY
EDUCATION



4 provide families with the necessary additional income and absorb the costs of **education**

13
CLIMATE
ACTION



13.1 Strengthen **resilience** and adaptive capacity to climate related hazards and natural disasters in all countries

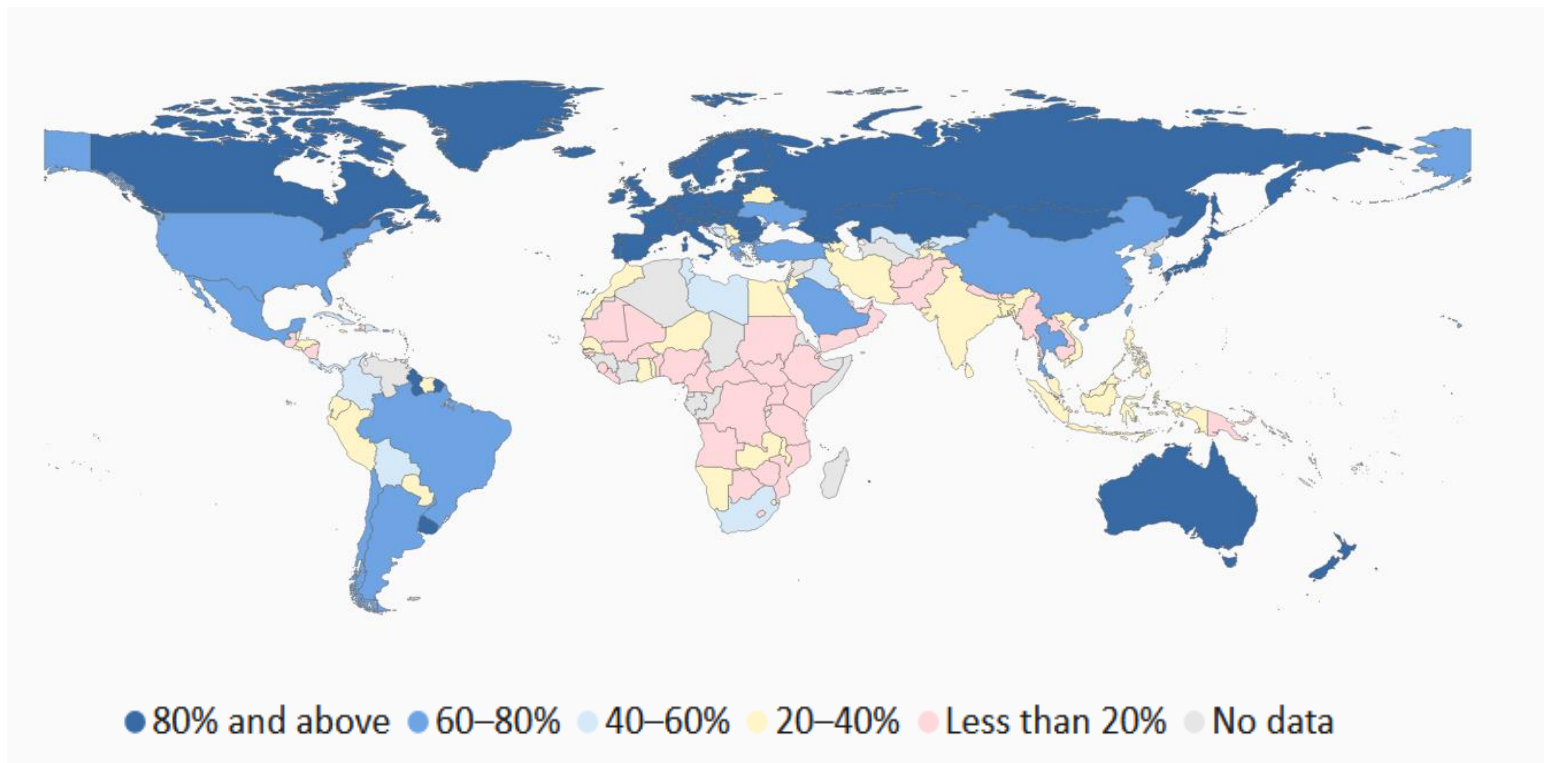
SP Indicators in the Agenda 2030



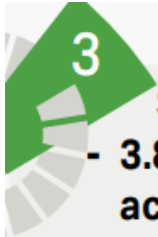
SDG 1 End poverty in all its forms

- 1.3 Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable

Indicator 1.3.1: Proportion of population covered by social protection floors / systems disaggregated by sex, and distinguishing children, the unemployed, old-age persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant women /new-borns, work-injury victims, the poor and the vulnerable



SP Indicators in the Agenda 2030



SDG 3 Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages


- **3.8 Achieve universal health coverage (UHC), including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health care services, and access to safe, effective, quality, and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all**

Indicator 3.8.2: Number of people covered by health insurance or a public health system per 1,000 population

Rational:

- Lack of health care causes long-term problems for societies
- Hampers employment and productive returns
- 90% of the population in LIC lack (legal) health coverage ([ILO 2017](#))

SP Indicators in the Agenda 2030



SDG 8 Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all

- **8.5 By 2030 achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value**
- **8.b By 2020 develop and operationalize a global strategy for youth employment and implement the Global Jobs Pact of the International Labour Organization**

Rational:

- Inadequate SP systems weaken full, productive employment & decent work
- SP is a prerequisite to be able to gain & uphold productivity, human & physical capital & household income – & is important for financing SP
- Unemployment, sickness, maternity, injury or disability major risks of impoverishment & economic decline

SP Indicators in the Agenda 2030



SDG 5 Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

- 5.4 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

Indicator 5.4.1.: Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic care work, by sex, age and location

Rational:

- Unpaid care & domestic work disproportionately shouldered by women
- Not valued and protected to the same extent as formal work
- → Hinders women's access to (decent) employment & SP

SP Indicators in the Agenda 2030



SDG 10 Reduce inequality within and among countries

- 10.4 Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality

Indicator 10.4.2: Labour share of GDP, comprising wages and social protection transfers

Rational:

- SP systems contribute to reduced inequality by **redistribution** of resources & opportunities contributing – supports inclusive growth and social peace, political stability & social cohesion



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2.2 SP Indicators within SDC

SDC Needs to Measure SP More Systematically

Requirements: How can I measure SP progress in SDC projects?

1. Conceptual understanding of SP

- Understand the **concept SP** and its **relevance**
 - (see slide 19 & module 1 & 2)

2. SP Results Chain

- Create **SP result chains** or identify SP links in your result chains
 - (see slide 20-22 SDC SP Theory of Change)

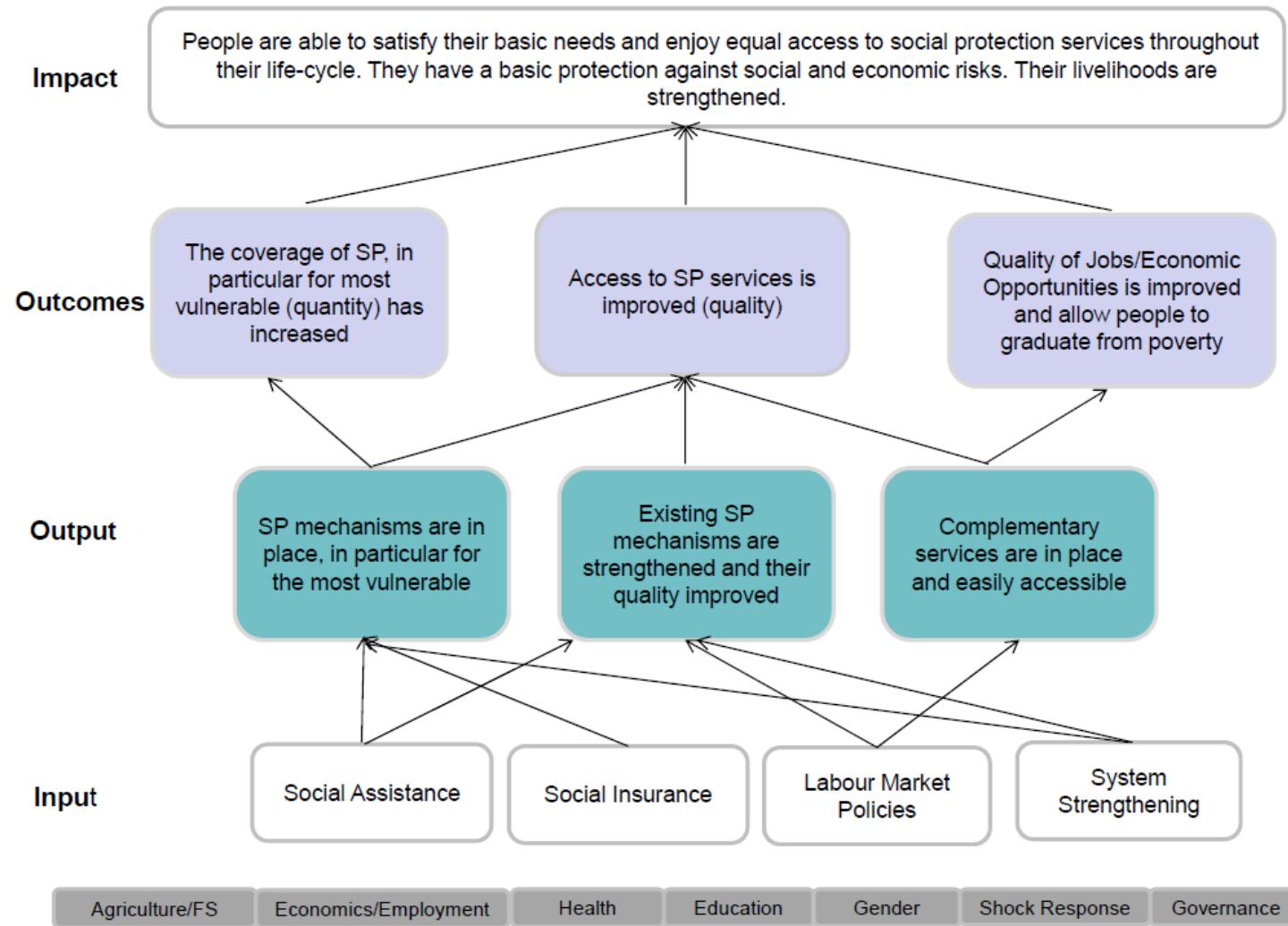
3. SP results indicators

- Define SP indicators or request **SP indicators** from implementing partners
 - (see slides 23-25 SDC Result Indicators)

SDC Definition of Social Protection (SP)

“SP effectively prevents & reduces poverty & inequality. It contributes to human dev’t & promotes equal opportunities for all. It favors sustainable dev’t & helps to build stable, cohesive & peaceful societies. It increases peoples’ resilience to crisis & shocks, also regarding climate change.” ([SDC, 2019](#))

SDC's Theory of Change in Social Protection



How Can SP Re-inforce Sectoral Impacts?

Governance & System Strengthening

- ↑ Efficiency and Effectiveness (targeting, delivery, operations)
- ↑ Access to services
- ↑ Increased fiscal space for SP
- ↓ Exclusion errors
- ↓ Corruption

Agriculture

- ↑ agricultural production and employment
- ↑ sustainable/resilient livelihoods & local demand
- ↑ nutrition status

Gender

- ↑ Access to education & enrolment
- ↑ Access to health & well-being
- ↓ Teenage pregnancies & early marriages
- ↓ Gender based violence

Health

- ↑ Access & use of health services
- ↑ Health outcomes, like ↓ morbidity & mortality
- ↑ Structural determinants of health
- ↑ Immediate determinants of health

Education

- ↑ School enrollment and attendance
- ↑ School participation
- ↑ Long-term learning & cognitive dev't

Employment

- ↑ Economic opportunities
- ↑ Quality of jobs (decent work)
- ↑ Inclusive economic growth at micro-, meso- & macro level

Shock-responsive SP & Links to Humanitarian Assistance

- ↑ Shock-responsiveness/ adaptive SP
- ↑ Resilience to shocks
- ↑ Peace, political stability & social cohesion

LNOB (e.g. children, old people, women/girls, PWDs):

- ↑ Social inclusion
- ↑ (Women) empowerment
- ↑ Human rights

Poverty & Well-being

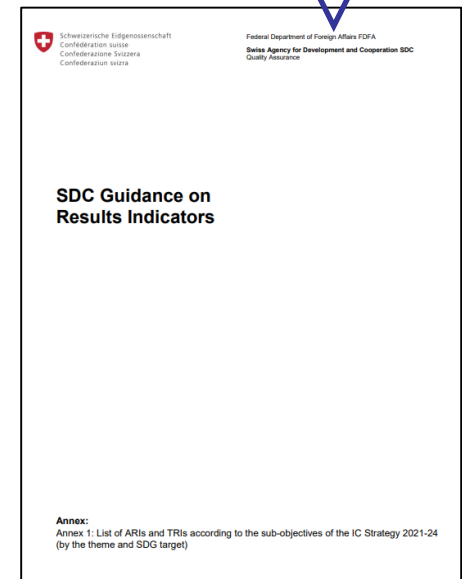
- ↓ Poverty
- ↓ Inequality (material & non-material)
- ↓ Vulnerability to risks & shocks
- ↑ Resilience

- SDC result indicators can cover very diverse intervention areas & various sectors
- Currently rather output focused → more & realistic outcome & impact indicators are necessary ([SDC/GOPA Evaluation 2019](#))

How Can We Measure SP Results?

- SDC results indicator creation is a heterogeneous & decentral process
- [SDC \(2022\) Guidance on Result indicators](#) defines central requirements:

SDC Indicator Categories	Level	Purpose
Context-specific indicators (& further thematic indicators from networks)	Output or outcome indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Steering of projects / programmes Learning Accountability
Aggregated Result Indicators (ARI)	Mainly output indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Standardized indicators linked to SDG targets Domestic accountability Communication of aggregate results at corporate level
Thematic Result Indicators (TRIs)	Outcome or impact indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Standardized indicators linked to SDG targets Thematic & broader accountability Steering of projects / programmes Thematic learning



SDC Results frameworks have to contain $\geq 50\%$ ARIs & TRIs on the programme level

One TRI Name Mentions SP Explicitly



The POV_TRI_2 Social Protection is an exception:

“Proportion of population protected in at least one social protection area”

1.) <i>Social assistance</i>	2.) <i>Social insurance</i>	3. <i>Labour market policies/interventions</i>	4. <i>Systems strengthening</i>
1.1 Social transfers (cash vouchers or in-kind) 1.2 Public work programmes 1.3 Fee waivers for basic health or education services 1.4 Subsidies on food or fuel 1.5 Social care services	2.1 Adverse personal circumstances (health, invalidity or (work) accident, disability, unemployment insurances), 2.2 Life-cycle events (maternity/paternity insurance or contributory old-age pension) 2.3 Livelihood risks (crop/livestock insurances covering droughts, floods, displacement).	3.1 Active measures (work sharing, training and job-search services, livelihood diversification, graduation) arrangements; 3.2 Passive measures (maternity benefits, injury compensation & sickness benefits for those in work or policy changes e.g. minimum wage, safe working conditions, provision of childcare).	4.1 Capacity dev't; 4.2 Strengthening nat. & local governance structures & coordination for SP 4.3 Fiscal space for SP

- **POV_TRI_2 is aligned to** SDG target 1.3. (implement nationally appropriate SP systems for all) & 10.4 (adopt SP for greater equality)
- **Ensure disaggregation by sex**

→ Link: [SDC ARI/TRI repository](#)


Several ARI/TRI Names Mention SP Implicitly – can be identified with basic knowledge on SP



ARI/TRI names mention SP intervention area or link to SP	SDG Alignment
IED_TRI_4: Number of women and men who thanks to insurance consider that they can more easily recover from shocks & adverse events	Target 8.10: Strengthen domestic financial institutions to encourage & expand access to banking, insurance & financial products/services for all
IED_ARI_1: Number of persons enrolled in new or better vocational skills development	Target 4.3: Ensure equal access for all women & men to affordable & quality technical, vocational & tertiary education, incl. university.
MIG_ARI_3: Number of migrants and forcibly displaced persons who gained access to local health, education & other social services	Target 10.2: Empower & promote the social, economic & political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, (...) origin (...)
GEN_ARI_1: Number of persons subjected to different forms of sexual & gender based violence having received required (medical, &/or psychosocial, &/or legal) support	Target 5.2: Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls (...)

→ Link: [SDC ARI/TRI repository](#)

Several Indicator Definition Sheets Provide Links to SP

ARI/TRI definition sheets reveal (1) definition, (2) component or (3) rational linked to SP	SDG Alignment 
<p>MIG_ARI_1: Number of migrants and forcibly displaced persons benefiting from services that enable them to access safe & decent work opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Definition of decent work mentions SP explicitly: Decent work involves opportunities for work (...) security in the workplace and social protection for families. 	<p>Target 8.8: Protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers incl. migrant workers (in particular women migrants) & those in precarious employment.</p>
<p>GEN_TRI_5: Proportion of supported governments with gender responsive budget management</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Component: Gender responsive budgeting incl. SP explicitly 	<p>Target 5.c: Adopt & strengthen sound policies & enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality & the empowerment of all women & girls at all levels.</p>
<p>HLT_TRI_2: Proportion of total current expenditure on health paid by households out-of-pocket</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Rational: Social health protection (incl. health insurance coverage) remain low in many LMICs. 	<p>Target 3.8: Achieve UHC, incl. financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality & affordable essential medicines & vaccines for all</p>

→ Link: [SDC ARI/TRI repository](#)



2.3 LNOB-sensitive SP Indicators

LNOB-sensitive SP Indicators Matter

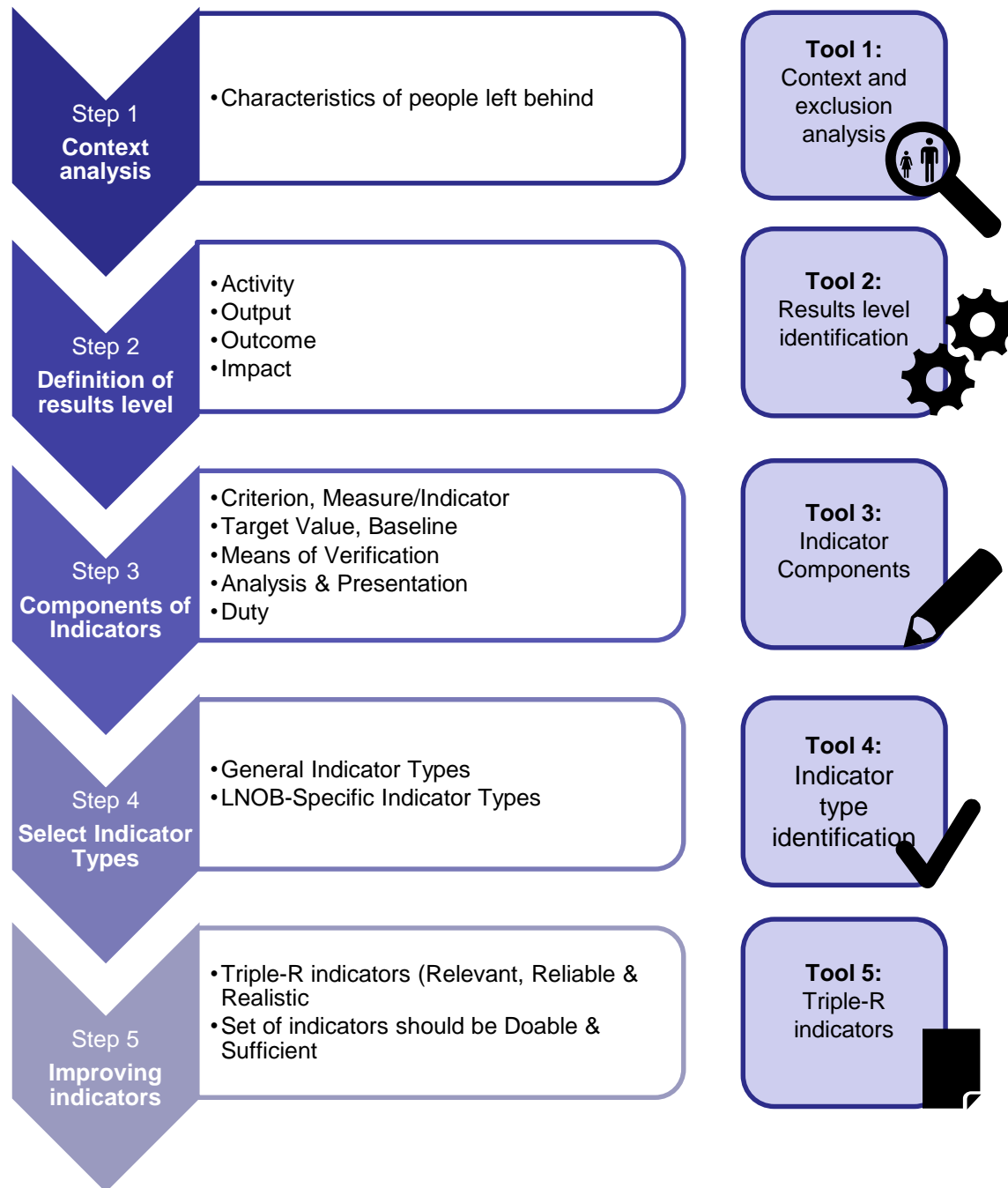
Context:

- SP interventions can reach the most vulnerable & left behind groups
- LNOB is a core principle in Agenda 2030 & of SDC
- LNOB-sensitive progress monitoring is a SDC reporting requirement & could be a niche for SDC in the internat. context

Why are LNOB-sensitive indicators important?


- Indicators measure to what extent SP interventions achieve objectives (in line with SDGs & targets)
- Show & track if SP is inducing change & reaching left behind groups
- What is measured is more likely to get addressed (evidence-based decision making)
- Joint elaboration of LNOB-indicators can generate a common understanding & ownership between different actors (precondition: political will)





Step 1: Context Analysis

Who Are the Poor, the Excluded or the Left Behind Groups?

Sub Steps	Description	Questions
Sectoral or thematic area	Indicators are used in various sectors or thematic areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> What is the sector or thematic area of the project?
Level of intervention	Indicators measure change on different levels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> What is the intervention level of the project?
Exclusion Analysis	<p>In-depth analysis of characteristics of poor/ excluded/ left behind people</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Who is left behind? Who is the target group? Are there regional differences? Which definition of LNOB is used? Which dimensions of exclusions are relevant? What is the target group excluded from? Why? What are causes of exclusion? By whom? When does exclusion occur? Where does exclusion occur? What are the needs of the target groups?

- LNOB-target group assessment is highly recommended by SDC & relevant for the annual reporting

Step 2: Identify Stages of Results Logic:

How Does the SP Results Chain & Indicators Look Like?

Result chain	Description	Questions
Activities	Activity indicators measure actions that turn resource inputs into outputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> What are the activity indicators of the project? Are these activity indicators LNOB-sensitive?
Output	Output indicators measure immediate & concrete consequences of project activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> What are the output indicators of the project? Are these output indicators LNOB-sensitive?
Outcome	Outcome indicators measure direct effects on beneficiaries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> What are the outcome indicators of the project? Are these outcome indicators LNOB-sensitive?
Impact	Impact indicators measure consequences of outcomes and the achievements towards the overall objective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> What are the impact indicators of the project? Are these impact indicators LNOB-sensitive?

- Define the **links between output & outcome/impact** as realistically as possible (avoid result gap)
- Consider any **external factors (assumptions)** for the results chain to hold
- Consider to describe processes (incl. process indicators)

Step 3: Components of Indicators:

Which Elements are Required for Complete Indicators?

Components of Indicators	Questions
Criterion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Which measurable characteristic of the situation described in the specific output, outcome or impact do we observe and analyse?
Measure/ indicator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> How can we measure the criterion? What is the measuring unit?
Target value	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> What is the quantitative target to be achieved by the end of the project, by the end of the phase or by the end of the year?
Baseline value	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> What is the situation at the beginning of the project?
Means of Verification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where do we get the data from? What methods do we use for collecting data? When and at what frequency do we collect which data?
Analysis & presentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> How do we analyse the data and present the information?
Duty	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Who is responsible for collecting this specific data?

Step 4: Types of Indicator: *What Kind of Indicator is Suitable?*

General Indicator Types

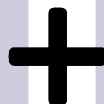
Quantitative indicators
(incl. complex quantitative indicators)

Qualitative indicators
(very important in the context of SP to measure processes)

Compound indicators

Proxy indicators

Standard criteria



LNOB-Specific Types of Indicators

Targeted / focused

Disaggregated

Group difference indicators

Step 4: Type of Indicator:

What Kind of Indicator is Suitable?

General Indicator Types

- **Quantitative indicators**
 - refer to characteristics that can be reliably measured & are objectively verifiable
 - SP Example: Number of migrants & forcibly displaced persons who gained access to local health, education & other social services (MIG_ARI_3)
- **Qualitative indicators**
 - measure subjective perceptions & experiences (detect unintended effects or missing elements)
 - SP Example for quantifying qualitative indicators: Satisfaction with the benefit packages of health insurance schemes on a scale from 1 (not at all satisfied) to 5 (very satisfied).
 - SP process indicators are key (e.g. in the context of strengthening SP systems): Satisfaction with the delivery of the cash transfers (e.g. user-friendliness of app, time between application & notification, timeliness of cash receipt, complaint management)?
- **Compound indicators**
 - Contain qualitative elements, which need to be further defined & quantified.
 - SP Example: Number of persons enrolled in new or “better” vocational skills development (IED_ARI_1) → see definition in indicator definition sheet
- **Proxy indicators**
 - Indirect means of recording facts to reduce complexity & costs
 - SP Example: “uptake of health insurance” could give some indication of the “quality of insurance product”
- **Standard Criteria** (ARI, TRI & context-specific thematic indicators)

Step 4: Type of Indicator:

What Kind of Indicator is Suitable?

Minimum requirement of a good LNOB indicator

■ Targeted indicators

- Focus on one group left behind within a population (e.g. gender sensitivity)
- SP Example: Number of migrants and forcibly displaced persons who gained access to local health, education and other social services (MIG_ARI_3).

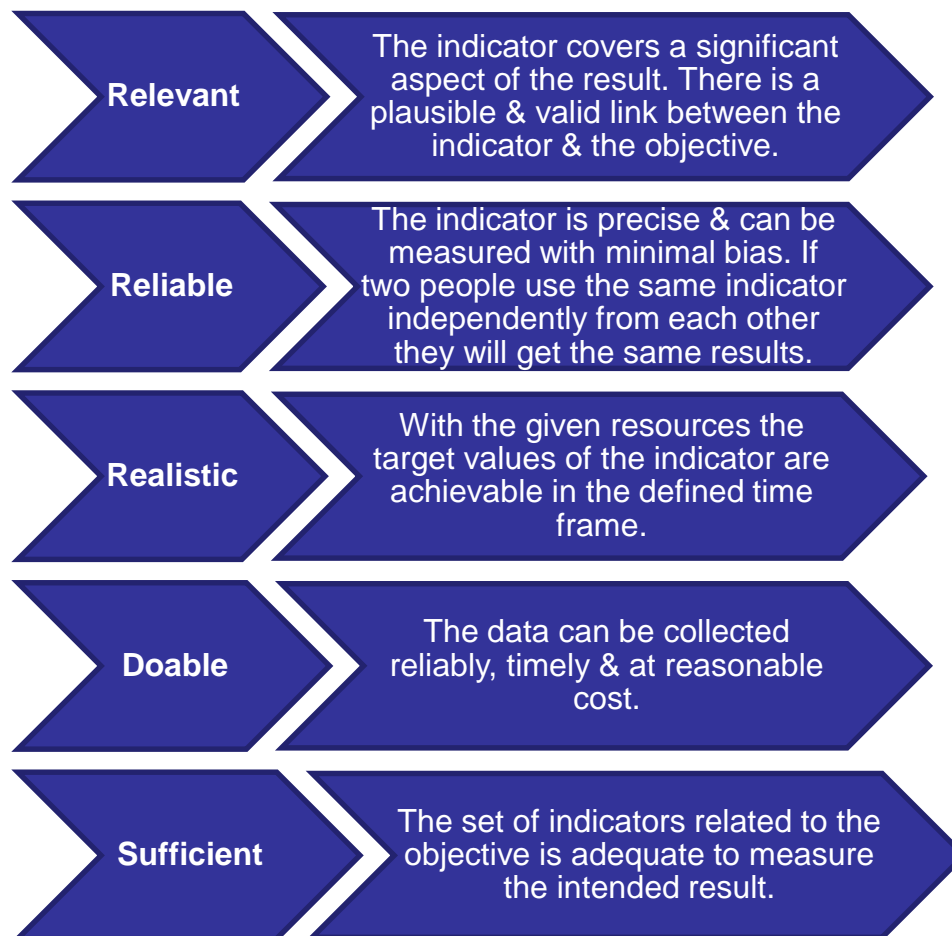
■ Disaggregated indicators

- Provide information on different subgroups, which enables comparison.
- SP Example: Number of people who thanks to insurance consider that they can more easily recover from shocks and adverse events, disaggregated by gender & LNOB target group (e.g. ethnic minorities, disability, age) (IED_TRI_4).

■ Group (mean) difference indicators

- Compare the situation of groups left behind to the whole population OR rest of the population.
- SP Example: Proportion of elderly (60+ years) covered by health insurance compared to the proportion of the whole population (OR adults 18-60 years).

Step 5: Triple-R Indicator: *What Makes a Good Indicator?*



Each Indicator

Set of Indicators

Rule of thumb:
“As few as possible & as many as necessary”

Conclusion

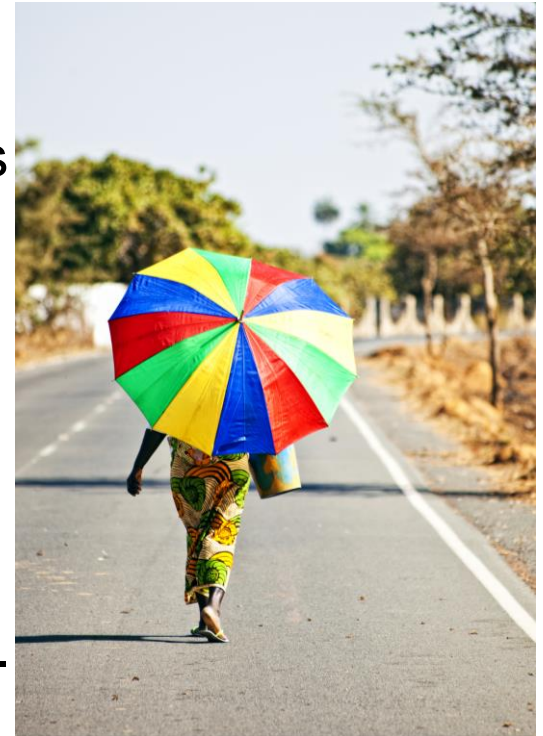
- Multiple **SDG target indicator** name SP & measure SP progress
- Lack of awareness about SP is a challenge within SDC
- A **basic understanding of SP** is a precondition for dev'ing realistic SP result chains & identifying good SP indicators
- SDC Results frameworks should contain $\geq 50\%$ **ARIs & TRIs** (aligned to SDGs) on the programme level
 - Use the explicit SP TRI indicators: “*Proportion of population protected in at least one social protection area*” (TRI_POV_2)
 - Use the several ARI/TRIs which mention SP implicitly → check the indicator names & indicator definitions sheets
- SP interventions have a large potential to **reach the most vulnerable & left behind groups**
 - LNOB-sensitive indicators measure progress & increase likelihood of being addressed by policy-makers



2.4 SDC Entry Points & Food for Thought

SDC Entry Points & Food for Thought

- Make sure that what you want to achieve is reflected in your results chain & indicators
- Make sure you introduce relevant ARI & TRIs
- Make sure you measure what you do
→ you may take over SP indicators & data from others
- Request good SP indicators & progress measurement from cooperation partners (critical assessment)
- Make sure that your SP indicators are LNOB-sensitive
- Look for guidance in relevant documents: Set of SDC SP indicators in [this presentation](#) & in the [SP working aid](#) (available by end of 2022), [EU document](#) etc.



5 min Break



- Get some water/coffee?



- Stretch?

- Open the window?



Afterwards, we will continue with:



- Discussion & Slido Quiz



- Closing words



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3. Discussion & Quiz

Exchange of Experience

Please share your experience with Social Protection Indicators:

- Do you use **context-specific, ARI or TRI indicators** to measure SP (incl. good practices & challenges or lessons learnt)? Could you describe your experience?
 - What is your experience using the **POV_TRI_2**? Can you use national secondary data?
 - What would you need to **measure SP more systematically** (needs assessment)?
-
- Are you using **LNOB-sensitive indicators**? How could you make your indicators more LNOB-sensitive?

Example: SP result chain & result indicators in the Swiss Cooperation Programme Tanzania

Outcome1:

State institutions are more efficiently & effective, inclusive & increasingly free of corruption

- Percentage of **Productive Social Safety Net (PSSN) programme** beneficiary households who receive their cash payments within the first 10 days of the next month following the payment cycle (measures efficiency) (local/context-specific indicator)
- Number of birth attended by skilled health personnel (HLT_ARI_1)
- Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15-49 years) who have their needs for family planning satisfied within modern methods (HLT_TRI_4).

Outcome 3:

More youth, esp. poor young women, benefit from gainful income-generating opportunities & sustainable livelihoods

- **Proportion of population protected through social assistance (cash transfers & public works) (POV_TRI_2)**, Source: TASAF
 - Baseline 2020: 11.3% (5,267,031 people; F: 52% / M: 48%)
 - Target 2024: 13.74% (4,851,768 people; F: 52% / M: 48%)
- Number of persons having **new or better employment** attributed to Swiss intervention (IED_ARI_2)
- Number of youth enrolled in **new or better Vocational Skills Development** (with a basic education component) (IED_ARI_1)
- Number of people that have access to & make use of **new formal financial services** attributed to Swiss interventions (IED_ARI_3)
- Number of people who have been reached by campaigns & **services related GBV**, attributable to Swiss support (local/context-specific indicator)

Slido Quiz Question

1.) What type of indicator is this indicator? “Number of migrants and forcibly displaced persons reached by interventions that improved their livelihoods and employability.” (MIG_ARI_2) (multiple answer options)

- A: proxy indicators
- B: standard indicators
- C: group (mean) difference indicators
- D: targeted indicators

2.) What type of indicator is this indicator? “Number of households directly accessing index-based insurance, disaggregated by sex.” (context-specific indicator, SDC South Africa) (multiple answer options)

- A: quantitative indicators
- B: qualitative indicators
- C: targeted indicators
- D: disaggregated indicators

3.) Good indicators should be ... (multiple answer options):

- A: relevant, reliable, realistic (Triple-R)
- B: regular, robust, rich (Triple-R)
- C: As many as possible & as few as required
- D: As few as possible & as many as necessary

4.) What type of indicator is this indicator? “Proportion of population protected in at least one social protection area.” (multiple answer options)

- A: activity
- B: output
- C: outcome
- D: impact

5.) What is the most explicit “social protection” Thematic Reference Indicator (TRI) in the SDC? (one answer options)

- A: MIG_ARI_1
- B: HLT_TRI_2
- C: POV_TRI_2
- D: GEN_TRI_5

Slido Quiz Question

1.) What type of indicator is this indicator? “Number of migrants and forcibly displaced persons reached by interventions that improved their livelihoods and employability.” (MIG_ARI_2) (multiple answer options)

- A: proxy indicators
- B: standard indicators
- C: group (mean) difference indicators
- D: targeted indicators

2.) What type of indicator is this indicator? “Number of households directly accessing index-based insurance, disaggregated by sex.” (context-specific indicator, SDC South Africa) (multiple answer options)

- A: quantitative indicators
- B: qualitative indicators
- C: targeted indicators
- D: disaggregated indicators

3.) Good indicators should be ... (multiple answer options):

- A: relevant, reliable, realistic (Triple-R)
- B: regular, robust, rich (Triple-R)
- C: As many as possible & as few as required
- D: As few as possible & as many as necessary

4.) What type of indicator is this indicator? “Proportion of population protected in at least one social protection area.” (multiple answer options)

- A activity
- B output
- C outcome
- D impact

5.) What is the most explicit “social protection” Thematic Reference Indicator (TRI) in the SDC? (one answer options)

- A: MIG_ARI_1
- B: HLT_TRI_2
- C: POV_TRI_2 (Proportion of population protected in at least one SP area)
- D: GEN_TRI_5

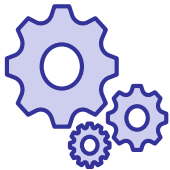


4. Closing Words

Conclusion / Main Take Away Messages



- Multiple **SDG target indicator** name SP & measure its progress
- A precondition for dev'ing realistic SP result chains & good SP indicators is a basic understanding of SP within SDC
 - Currently many SP indicators are rather output than outcome or impact-oriented → avoid unrealistic assumptions in result chains

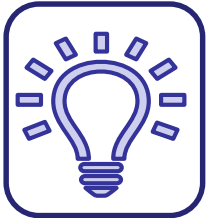


- **SDC ARIs & TRIs are aligned to SDGs & cover SP:**
 - Use the most explicit SP TRI indicators: “*Proportion of population protected in at least one SP area*” (TRI_POV_2)
 - Use the many ARI/TRIs mentioning SP implicitly → check the indicator name and indicator definition sheets



- LNOB-sensitive indicators are important to **measure progress for the most vulnerable & left behind groups**. SP indicators can increase likelihood of being addressed by policy-makers.

Reflection Questions



- Is my projects/programmes results chain related to SP?
- Have I included SP indicators (incl. ARI and TRI indicators related to SP)?
- Have I made the SP indicators LNOB-sensitive?
 - 1) **Context analysis:** Have I conducted an exclusion analysis?
 - 2) **Defining the results chain:** Does the result chain hold and did I define realistic output, outcome and impact indicators? (avoid result gaps & unrealistic assumptions)
 - 3) **Components of indicators:** Are my indicators complete (all components of indicators defined)?
 - 4) **Type of indicators:** What type of indicators are most appropriate in the respective SP context?
 - 5) **Improving Indicators:** How could I improve my indicator selection? Do my indicators fulfil the triple-R requirement (relevant, reliable & realistic)? Is my set of indicators doable & sufficient (“As few as possible & as many as necessary”)?



- If you have any further questions or need for clarification, please feel free to contact us:
 - Barbara Rohregger: b.rohregger@socialprotection.at
 - Franziska Holzäpfel: franziska.holzaepfel@gopa.de



5. Evaluation

- Please find the link for a 2 min evaluation in the chat
- Thank you for your participation!





Schweizerische Eidgenossenschaft
Confédération suisse
Confederazione Svizzera
Confederaziun svizra

Federal Department of Foreign Affairs FDFA
Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation SDC
Gender and social equality

GOPA
WORLDWIDE CONSULTANTS

Next Learning Module on 28.09.2022



SDC & Social Protection Online Learning Series

Module 10: Financing Social Protection

Overview Training Series

MODULE TYPE	CONTENT	DATE
Basic Module 1:	What is Social Protection in the SDC?	23.06.2021
Basic Module 2:	Overview of Social Protection Instruments & Impacts	18.08.2021
Technical Module 3:	Agriculture, Food Security & Social Protection	22.09.2021
Technical Module 4:	SP in the Context of Education, Employment, Private Sector Development & Financial Inclusion	17.11.2021
Technical Module 5:	Health & Social Protection	26.01.2022
Technical Module 6:	Triple Nexus & Shock-Responsive SP	23.03.2022
Technical Module 7:	Governance / Systems Strengthening & SP	18.05.2022
Technical Module 8:	Gender & Social Protection	22.06.2022
Technical Module 9:	Social Protection Indicators to LNOB	24.08.2022
Technical Module 10:	Financing Social Protection	28.09.2022

A detailed **module description** is available on the [SDC Social Protection Shareweb](#)