**Ethiopia:**

Ethiopia’s ITP Change Programme, the Nutrition-Sensitive Social Protection Initiative, aims to reduce malnutrition rates by improving linkages between the Productive Safety Net Programme (PSNP) and nutrition initiatives and other complementary programmes, including water and sanitation (WASH) interventions. The programme will involve strengthening inter-sectoral coordination, creating opportunities for asset transfers and building human resource capacity. The change programme will employ evidence building approaches that continuously monitor activities and results, with feedback loops that enable learning-by-doing mechanisms to refine the delivery mechanisms and continually improve nutritional outcomes

**Kenya:**

Kenya’s ITP Change Programme, the Family Resilience Initiative, aims to strengthen resilience in cash-transfer recipient households by extending developmental support to the youth in participating households. The programme will target children aged 12 to 18 years old in beneficiary families with support including improved education opportunities, asset transfers, training and mentorship, referrals and linkages to other developmental initiatives. The change programme will pilot the model intervention in a progressively expanding number of counties, employing robust evidence-building approaches to monitor and improve results continuously.

**Uganda:**

Uganda’s ITP Change Programme, the Integrated Programme for Increasing Coverage of Social Protection, aims to strengthen all individuals’ security and resilience to socio-economic risks and shocks. The objectives focus on expanding coverage of social protection programmes among three key population groups: older persons (sixty-five years and above), adolescents and informal sector workers. For older persons, the change programme will build political commitment, strengthen legislative mechanisms and build evidence to scale up the SAGE programme. For adolescents, the change programme will integrate services to ensure better educational opportunities for adolescent girls and livelihoods opportunities for young women. The change programme will also build linkages and innovate instruments to ensure the social protection system reaches informal sector workers.

**Tanzania:**

Tanzania’s ITP Change Programme aims to build the nutrition sensitivity of the country’s social protection system to reduce malnutrition for children under five years in the poor and vulnerable households participating in the Productive Social Safety Net (PSSN) Programme. Capacity development initiatives will strengthen the capabilities of government institutions scaling up the existing Equity Nexus initiative providing PSSN participants access to community-based nutrition services. The programme will promote behaviour change communication (BCC) on nutrition and shared gender roles to improve the nutrition status of PSSN beneficiaries. The change programme will incorporate robust learning-by-doing evidence building approaches to continually improve the effectiveness of the government’s integrated nutrition initiatives.

**Zambia**

The Zambian Change Programme aims to reduce poverty and vulnerability through seamless Social Protection Services, including Emergency Social Protection during the COVID-19 pandemic. To this aim, the Zambia ITP focusses on implementing the Single Window Services (SWS) in the country to deal with coordination gaps. SWS provide a “one-stop-shop” approach in the delivery of social protection and social security programmes. The SWS strive to improve coordination between the local level (responsible for service delivery) and the central/national level (responsible for policy development, planning, monitoring, and evaluation).