

UPSCALING PSSN THROUGH INTEGRATED INITIATIVES FOCUSING ON GRADUATION

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Background



Tanzania

- Total area: 945,000 km²
- Average GDP growth: Average of 7% p.a
- Total population is 44.6 mil (2012 Census); 28.2% below basic needs poverty line (11.9 mil.) and 9.7% below food poverty line (4.1 mil.) WWW.NBS.GO.TZ

Swaziland

Population 1.42m (2013 Projections) 65% below poverty line, Extreme Poverty 30% (Household, Income and Expenditure Survey 2010). Area 17 363 square kilometers

SSN IN TANZANIA AND SWAZILAND

- Tanzania implementing a National PSSN to reach 1m poor and vulnerable households or 6m beneficiaries
- Swaziland is at early stage of implementing a pilot program of Unconditional Cash transfer to OVCs with a coverage of 4 provinces to reach 10.000 beneficiaries.

Up-scaling of PSSN in Tanzania

- Decision to upscale current PSSN program to cover entire country was a result of Pilot Cash transfer program conducted between 2008 - 2012 Covering three districts
- Beneficiary Households managed to increase their livestock - chicken and goats used them to create businesses (e.g., selling eggs or chicks) or easily sellable savings evidenced by vigorous evaluations:
 - Process Evaluation July-September 2011
 - *Impact Evaluation*
 - *Baseline: February 2009*
 - *First payments: January 2010*
 - *Follow up household survey: July-September 2011*
 - *End-line household survey: October 2012*
 - *Qualitative Evaluation -August 2011, December 2012*
 - Targeting Assessment April-July 2011
 - Social Accountability –Community Score Cards -August, 2011

Objectives of the Pilot

The grand objective was to test how a conditional cash transfer (CCT) program could be implemented through a social fund using a community-driven development (CDD) approach, and what incentive framework may need to be in place to achieve results. Specific objectives were

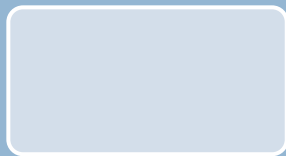
- Increase primary school attendance of most vulnerable children (MVCs) by using CCT as an incentive.
- Increase health visits of orphans and vulnerable children 0-5 years and vulnerable elderly (60+ years) by using CCT as an incentive.
- Develop operational modalities for the community-driven delivery of a CCT programme through TASAF-II operation.
- Test the effectiveness of the community-based CCT model against centralized CCT programmes.
- Inform government policy on the best modalities to deliver support to MVCs and vulnerable elderly.

What design features are required to implement large scale PSNP?

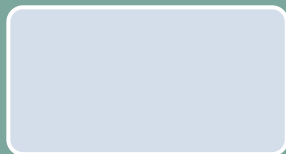
- ❑ Programmatic linkages and interdependence: FSP-- PSNP-PSNP-PW-- —Other programs (**Avoid fragmentation**)
 - ❑ Design, implementation and M&E
- ❑ Using existing government structure and staff
- ❑ Decentralized budget support formula for admin and management, capacity building,
- ❑ Innovations to respond to dynamic context:
 - ❑ Contingency budget,
 - ❑ Institutional capacity building

Towards an integrated program

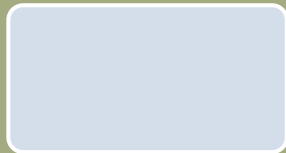
Point of departure from the pilot; lesson learnt



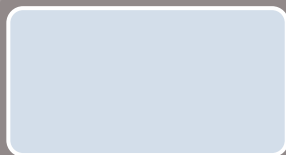
Increasing consumption of extremely poor on a permanent basis - UCTs



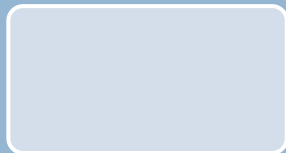
Smoothing consumption during lean seasons and shocks - PWP



Investing in human capital- CCTs focusing in Education, Health and Nutrition

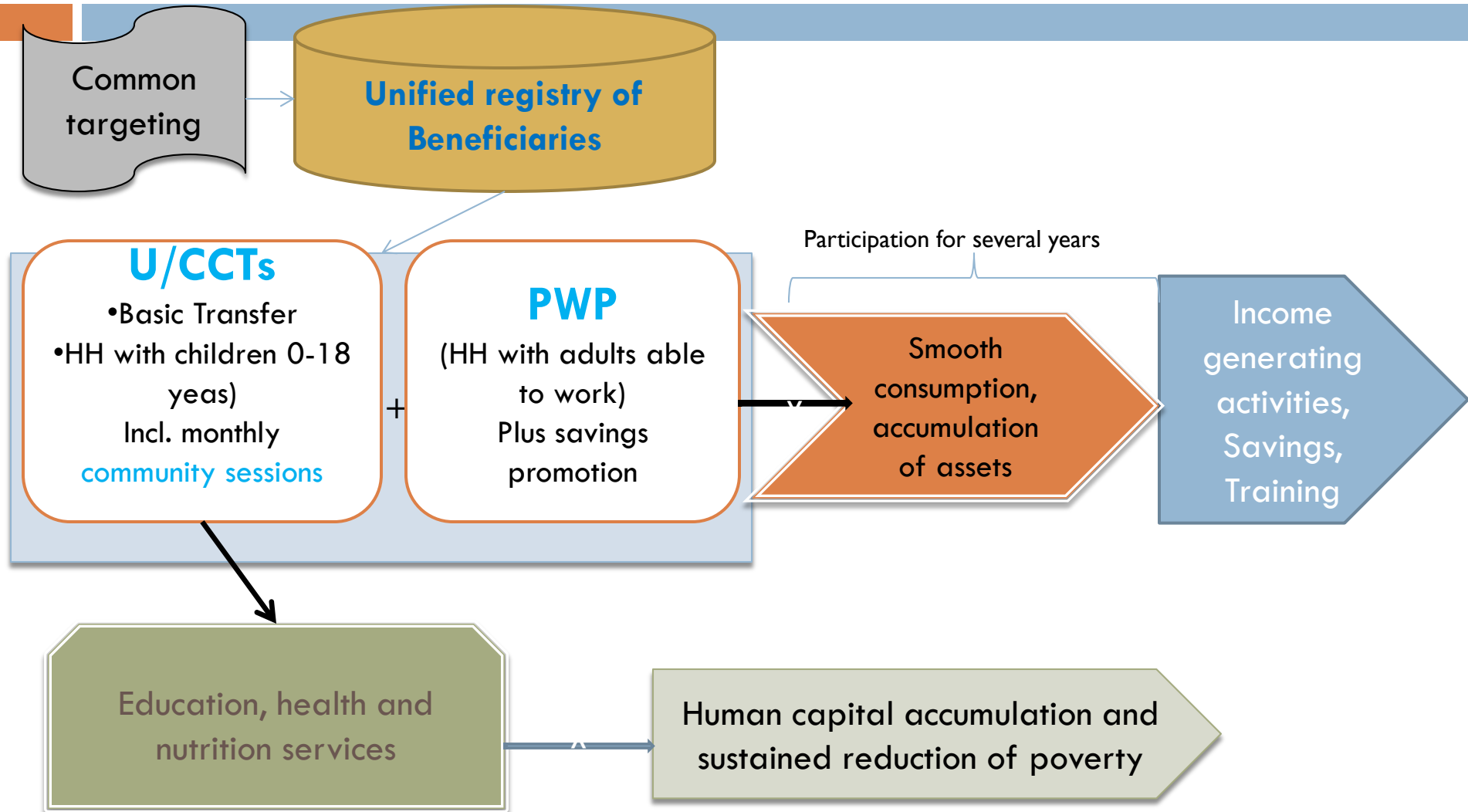


Strengthening links with income generating activities- Graduation means



Increase access to improved social services -Infrastructure

A system to support the poor and vulnerable in Tanzania



*A household becomes a beneficiary of both programs

Implementation Status

The implementation is gradual .

- Currently operational Interventions are CT(CCT and UCT)
- PWP
- Data collected for supply side gaps

Expected Outcomes

- Having concentrated efforts to the same household, it is expected that in the medium term, the target population will graduate from these assistance
- Accumulated assets, livelihoods interventions as well as human capital enhancement through education and health will enable these people to graduate from poverty with their lives improved

Challenges

- ❑ Linking this integrated SSN into the overall national economy in particular agriculture sector which is the mainstay of the economy.
- ❑ Resources may be a challenge given that need for expansion can arise as well as other shocks (emergencies)....
- ❑ Matching of supply side with the created demand (education and health)
- ❑ Low awareness among beneficiaries

The way forward

- To put in place graduation strategy by March 2015.
- To integrate PSSN into a policy framework under preparation. The government is formulating a National Social Protection Framework to provide policy guidelines on the implementation of all SP including SSN by June 2015.
- Include SSN in the incoming Five year development plan.
- All political parties to include SSN into their election manifesto... general election will be in October, 2015

Asanteni Sana