UPSCALING PSSN THROUGH INTEGRATED INITIATIVES FOCUSING ON GRADUATION

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Background

Tanzania

- Total area: 945,000 km$^2$
- 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

Unified registry of Beneficiaries

Common targeting

**U/CCTs**
- Basic Transfer
- HH with children 0-18 years
- Incl. monthly community sessions

**PWP**
- (HH with adults able to work)
- Plus savings promotion

Participation for several years

Income generating activities, Savings, Training

Smooth consumption, accumulation of assets

Human capital accumulation and sustained reduction of poverty

* A household becomes a beneficiary of both programs

Education, health and nutrition services
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
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