

Programme Title:	Joint programme to support Tanzania's Productive Social Safety Nets (PSSN)
Country:	Tanzania

I. Joint Programme Information

Joint Programme Information

Programme title:

Joint programme to support Tanzania's Productive Social Safety Nets (PSSN)

Sectorial area of intervention and policy objectives

Inclusive economic growth for poverty eradication

 Create opportunities for decent jobs and secure livelihoods.

 Create better government policies and fair and accountable public institutions.

UN Lead Agency:

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

UN Participating Organizations:

International Labour Organization (ILO)

United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)

United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)

Local Partners:

Tanzania Social Action Fund (TASAF), Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Labour, Ministry of Health and Social Welfare, Ministry of Health - Zanzibar, Ministry of Women, Children, Youth and Empowerment-Zanzibar, Social Security Regulatory Authority, Local Government Authorities, Engender Health, Chama Cha Uzazi Bora Tanzania - UMATI, CSOs and Private sector, Ministry of Labour and Public Services - Zanzibar, Trade Union Congress of Tanzania (TUCTA), Association of Tanzania Employers (ATE), Zanzibar Trade Union Congress (ZATUC), and Zanzibar Employer's Association (ZANEMA).

Report submitted by

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Reporting Period Ending:

Saturday, April 1, 2017

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III. Financial information

Detailed Financial Report:

 [Financial Report-SDG-F-31March2017-Final.xlsx](#)

SDG-F Funds

UN Agency	Total approved funds	Total funds Transferred to date	Total funds committed to date	Total funds disbursed to date
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	462,114.00	462,114.00	61,292.00	322,638.00
International Labour Organization (ILO)	174,759.00	174,759.00	0.00	179,858.00
United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)	653,127.00	610,399.00	69,642.00	232,525.00
United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)	210,000.00	210,000.00	55,000.00	136,166.00

Total	1,500,000.00	1,457,272.00	185,934.00	871,187.00
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Matching Funds

Name of source	Total approved funds	Total funds Transferred to date	Total funds committed to date	Total funds disbursed to date
UNICEF	350,000.00	450,000.00	8,640.00	435,907.00
UNDP	1,500,000.00	1,124,085.00	100,000.00	920,748.00
ILO	30,000.00	129,593.00	0.00	129,593.00
UNFPA	300,000.00	340,853.00	328,412.00	328,412.00

Total	1,850,000.00	1,574,085.00	108,640.00	1,356,655.00
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IV. Beneficiaries

Total number of direct beneficiaries to date:

62866

Direct Beneficiaries – Breakdown

Beneficiary type - individual	Total	Female	Male	Comments
Farmers				

Entrepreneurs				
Civil servants/government	2	1	1	
Indigenous				
Children				
Youth	255	239	161	
Local Institution (TASAF)	24	15	9	
PAA Staff				
PSSN Beneficiaries	5,997	5,756	241	
Community Facilitators				
Government	8	16	24	
Total	6,286	6,027	436	

Beneficiary type - institutional	Total	Comments
SMEs		
Cooperatives		
Government/municipal organizations		
Private sector		
Community-based organizations		
NGOs		
Total		

Indirect Beneficiaries – Breakdown

Beneficiary type - individual	Total	Female	Male	Comments
Farmers				
Entrepreneurs				
Civil servants/government				
Indigenous				
Children				
Youth				
Total				

Beneficiary type - institutional	Total	Comments
SMEs		
Cooperatives		
Government/municipal organizations		
Private sector		
Community-based organizations		
NGOs		

Total		
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Any other information regarding JP beneficiaries*:

The JP objective is to scale up the PSSN programme that aimed at supporting the most vulnerable households in Tanzania. By the end of 2016, the programme has reached 1.1.m vulnerable households in 161 Project Area Authority (PAAs) in Tanzania mainland and 2 PAAs in Zanzibar.

The JP benefits the PSSN targeted beneficiaries. The implemented training programmes to TASAF, PAA staff and community facilitators were conducted to facilitate quality programme delivery for the benefit of the vulnerable people in the identified PAAs.

V. Joint Programme Progress

Expected Results (Outcomes & outputs)	Progress	Difficulties	Expected deliverables
JP Output 1:1	<p>TASAF has successfully enrolled about 1.1 million household in 161 Project Area Authorities in Tanzania mainland and Zanzibar by using the LGA decentralized system, which stretch up to the community level. Strengthening the programme delivery systems, as well as linkages with nutrition, is a continuous process given the complexities of the PSSN and the multitude of stakeholders involved.</p> <p>TORs have been produced for the development of a PSSN communication and advocacy plan. The recruitment of a related consultant who will closely work with TASAF is ongoing.</p> <p>Lessons learned and best practices collected through stakeholder consultations at the district level as part of PSSN gender mainstreaming process will be documented and disseminated to advocate on the importance of social protection, particularly PSSN, in poverty reduction and women's economic and political empowerment.</p> <p>In addition, the capacity of TASAF Research Unit has been strengthened through hands-on learning from participating in data collection for the ongoing gender assessment of the PSSN programme conducted by gender experts.</p>	<p>A process of verification is ongoing focusing on children who have not been registered in targeted households. Financial constraints have affected the roll-out of the public work component, which is slower than expected.</p> <p>The design and testing of community sessions was prioritized by TASAF and took longer than expected due to the specificity of the target group.</p>	<p>A verification report. A revised public work roll-out plan. A Livelihood Enhancement strategy. Roll-out of community sessions and equity nexus.</p> <p>The selected consultant is expected to be on board in March and will develop a communication and advocacy plan for PSSN, which will strengthen awareness and understanding of the programme at all levels of government, civil society, beneficiaries and general public. A consultant will be procured by end of March 2017 to support TASAF in developing the PSSN communication strategy that will include IEC and shall strengthen the awareness of PSSN in all level.</p> <p>A knowledge dissemination workshop sharing lessons learned and best practices collected during PSSN gender mainstreaming process will be conducted before the end of May 2017.</p>

Expected Results (Outcomes & outputs)	Progress	Difficulties	Expected deliverables
JP Output 1.2:	<p>The Government and Development Partners carried out a joint review and implementation support mission on October 03 - 14, 2016. The overall objective of the mission was to review the implementation status of PSSN in-line with the massive scale up plan and assess progress towards achieving its development objectives. The Conditional Cash Transfer (CCT) payment system is operating well, and the 17th payment cycle was done timely. Based on administrative data compliance with co-responsibilities is over 95 percent in health and over 90 percent in education. Preparatory work to roll out Public Works, including the enrollment of beneficiaries, preparation of multi-year plans, training and compliance of safeguard requirements have been successfully completed in all 44 PAAs. Implementation of sub-projects has started in 19 PAAs. The livelihood enhancement framework has been agreed and consultations were undertaken at the national and local levels. A core team responsible for the management of the livelihood component and a joint TASAF and DP technical committee has been formed.</p>	<p>The massive scale of the programme created difficulties in reinforcing implementation capacity at the sub-national level. Also, the roll-out of PWs has been delayed, with only 44 PW out of 160 doing PW.</p>	<p>A new joint review and implementation support mission will be held on 18-28 April 2017 to assess progress towards agreed milestones and support the strengthening of institutional capacities at all levels.</p>
JP Output 1.3:	<p>The process of training and upgrading skills of TASAF staff on Programme M&E and MIS is ongoing. A concept note has been developed, and consultants will be engaged to conduct trainings for TASAF staff at national and sub-national levels, which will contribute to enhanced capacity of TASAF staff to systematically monitor and report on the PSSN programme and strengthen PSSN M&E system.</p> <p>A concept note of training and upgrading skills of TASAF staff on Programme M&E and MIS is developed.</p>	<p>Several government institutions, including TASAF, are undergoing a reform process, which has caused delays in the implementation of some activities such as the M&E training.</p>	<p>A comprehensive capacity building training will be conducted in April/May 2017, particularly on data analysis packages, evaluation of Social Protection programmes, and gender sensitive and results-based monitoring and reporting.</p>

Expected Results (Outcomes & outputs)	Progress	Difficulties	Expected deliverables
JP Output 1.4:	<p>“Stawisha Maisha” (Nourishing Life) is a communication toolkit designed to enhance PSSN community sessions by engaging women beneficiaries with children and grandchildren on Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) issues. The pretesting of the “Stawisha Maisha” toolkit was carried out successfully in Mbeya, Njombe, Tembeke and Zanzibar in December 2016. The goal of the pretesting was to assess the effectiveness of the session guidelines, manuals and visuals images in engaging PSSN beneficiaries and building their knowledge and capacity to improve infant and young child feeding practices in their households. An additional objective is to provide assessment of the materials’ suitability for use by peer leaders with respect to functional literacy requirements and organizational capabilities.</p> <p>During the wide scale pretesting 2 managers and 6 officers TASAF Headquarter and 20 PAA staffs’ were trained on the toolkit and its pretesting. About 827 PSSN beneficiaries took part in the pretesting whereof 90 percent were female and 10 percent male.</p> <p>PORALG and TASAF conducted a workshop in Mbeya to operationalize the Equity Nexus, a mechanism to establish linkages between PSSN and large scale stunting reduction programmes. About 90 participants from PMO, PORALG, and TASAF, LGA technical (Nutrition and Health) staff from Mbeya, Iringa, Songwe and Njombe attended the workshop. Other participants were from Pact, CUAMM, CRS TFNC and UNICEF.</p>	<p>The process of designing and branding the training guidelines and visuals has taken a longer period than expected, due to the specificities of the target group, and the technical and logistic requirements of the pretesting exercise. The latter was conducted in two phases: serialized pre-testing and large-scale pre-testing.</p>	<p>The basic revision of the “Stawisha Maisha” materials (manuals, guidelines and visual images) is completed. The M&E will be further developed, and a training plan will be prepared to enable piloting in the second quarter of 2017.</p> <p>Four regions, namely Mbeya, Iringa, Songwe and Njombe have prepared a roadmap to operationalize the linkage (Equity Nexus) between large scale stunting programs and TASAF/PSSN. 4 Regional (Songwe, Iringa, Mbeya and Njombe) Operation Plans have been submitted. A follow-up meeting will take place in April - May 2017 and further meetings will be held quarterly.</p>
JP Output 1.5:	<p>Technical and financial support was provided to the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) to integrate social protection indicators into National Panel Survey (NPS), A draft final questionnaire incorporating PSSN and NSPF indicators has been developed and a stakeholder consultation was conducted. Integration of social protection indicators, including PSSN, will save resources, ensure a systematic collection of social protection data, and strengthen TASAF’s management decision making processes and the government’s ability to carry out evidence evidence-based social protection policy making and programming.</p> <p>Indicators identified through assessment of PSSN, NSPF and National Panel Survey instruments to be incorporated in survey instruments.</p> <p>A PSSN, NSPF and NPS single questionnaire is developed and waiting for approval from NBS management.</p>	<p>While NBS has identified opportunities for incorporating PSSN and NSPF indicators into the panel survey, the actual harmonization of the surveys will depend on political will and availability of resources. These potential challenges will be addressed through continued support to NBS to conduct meetings with the relevant stakeholders.</p>	<p>The PSSN, NSPF and NPS single questionnaire is waiting for approval from NBS management.</p>

Expected Results (Outcomes & outputs)	Progress	Difficulties	Expected deliverables
<p>JP Output 2.1:</p>	<p>The draft NPSF defines the mechanism for coordination for the social protection sector and its pillars, including social services. The NPSF Implementation Plan will 'practically' bring sectors together to address supply side issues.</p> <p>PMO has initiated the development of the NSPF operational plan. The plan aims to identify concrete actions that the government will undertake to establish an institutional framework for social protection and strengthen national & sub-national capacities to translate policy statements into concrete medium-term guidelines and programs.</p> <p>PMO was furthermore supported in its ongoing process of developing the NSPF Implementation and M&E plan.</p> <p>To ensure finalization and the effective implementation of NSPF, a team of consultants has been recruited to conduct institutional assessment of bottleneck and challenges in the implementation of the NSPF. The assessment will identify (a) institutional and budgetary bottlenecks and challenges at national and sub-national levels that hinder optimal coordination, monitoring and implementation of social protection interventions, (b) factors hindering and facilitating the translation of NSPF, policies and plans into sectors policies and district plans, programmes and budgets, and (c) strategies to address the identified bottlenecks and challenges.</p> <p>To ensure finalization and the effective implementation of NSPF, a team of consultants has been recruited to conduct institutional assessment of bottleneck and challenges in the implementation of the NSPF.</p>	<p>NSPF is still awaiting approval by the Cabinet.</p> <p>The process of the Government relocation from Dar es Salaam to Dodoma has caused delays in the development of an NSPF Implementation and M&E plan.</p>	<p>OPM will provide technical support to PMO to develop the NSPF operational plan. The inception mission is planned at the end of March 2017.</p> <p>The NSPF Implementation and M&E plan, which will contribute to enhanced coordination of social protection interventions across sectors, will be developed with clear baseline and target indicators, including indicators on gender, poverty-environment and other cross cutting issues.</p> <p>An analytical report assessing challenges, gaps and opportunities of implementing, coordinating and monitoring social protection interventions in line with NSPF will be developed by the end of June 2017.</p>

Expected Results (Outcomes & outputs)	Progress	Difficulties	Expected deliverables
JP Output 2.2:	<p>PMO has initiated the development of the NSPF operational plan, which will detail coordination mechanisms at all levels, ensuring harmonization with PSSN coordination structures.</p> <p>Technical and financial support was provided to Ministry of Finance and Planning (MOFP) to identify and integrate social protection indicators into Poverty Monitoring Master Plan (PMMP), which will track progress on the implementation of poverty eradication initiatives and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). As part of the support, field visits to 9 districts in 5 regions were conducted with key policy makers and implementers. This has contributed to enhance the understanding of linkages of PSSN to sector interventions as well as awareness on the roles of social protection interventions, including PSSN, in poverty reduction. In addition, lessons and challenges observed during the visit will inform sector planning and budgetary processes, which will contribute to strengthening sector roles in social protection and implementation of NSPF broadly.</p> <p>Social protection indicators were identified to be integrated in national Poverty Monitoring Master Plan (PMMP), which will contribute to sector planning and budgetary processes.</p>	<p>NSPF is still awaiting approval by the Cabinet.</p> <p>The process of the Government relocation from Dar es Salaam to Dodoma has caused delays in the development of PMMP.</p>	<p>OPM will provide technical support to PMO to develop the NSPF operational plan. The inception mission is planned at the end of March 2017.</p> <p>PMMP integrating poverty and social protection issues is expected to be developed by the end of July 2017.</p>
JP Output 3.1:	<p>The Government of Zanzibar is being supported to develop an integrated child policy, which will ensure coordination of child-related issues, reinforce synergies and avoid duplications. The policy will be accompanied by an Implementation Plan and an M&E framework. This is in synergy with the ZSPPP and other social protection related policies and plans.</p> <p>TASAF has enhanced its capacity to cater for the specific needs of adolescents with the finalization of the baseline of the PSSN impact evaluation module on youth/adolescent wellbeing, whose findings were launched in October. The baseline informs the ongoing design of a 'cash plus' pilot that will link the poorest adolescents/youth to livelihood interventions and sexual and reproductive health messaging and services, thereby ensuring safer transitions to adulthood. The endline data collection is currently ongoing. The Ministry of Finance in Zanzibar will receive technical support to conduct a public expenditure review on social protection, which will inform the implementation of the ZSPPP and strengthen its financing.</p> <p>Equity-focused budget briefs were produced for key social sectors in both mainland and Zanzibar to stimulate discussion on spending for sectors that are key to child wellbeing.</p>	<p>There are capacity issues that have slightly delayed the finalization of the child policy and the implementation of the ZSPPP. In this light, a capacity assessment of the Ministry of Labour in Zanzibar is being carried out and will be followed by a capacity building plan to address the identified gaps.</p> <p>The process of developing the integrated child policy took longer than planned also because of the intensive participatory process that was recommended by the government in order to ensure the all stakeholders (community leaders, parents, children, children with special needs; different constituencies and coalitions groups in government and non-government) were fully engaged.</p>	<p>The integrated child policy and related implementation plan will be finalized by the end of May 2017.</p> <p>The ZSPPP Implementation Plan was completed by December 2016 and printing is underway (dissemination will follow). UNICEF will support 2 positions in the SP Unit to strengthen its capacity and ensure timely and effective implementation of the plan. The capacity needs assessment will be carried out during the second and third quarter of 2017 and will further support the implementation of the ZSPPP and integrated child policy.</p> <p>The PER for SP in Zanzibar will start in May 2017 and is expected to be completed by the end of the year.</p> <p>An updated set of budget briefs will be produced in 2017.</p>

Expected Results (Outcomes & outputs)	Progress	Difficulties	Expected deliverables
<p>JP Output 3.2:</p>	<p>The designing of a 'cash plus' pilot is ongoing in partnership with TASAF, TACAIDS and other stakeholders. The pilot, which will be rigorously evaluated, will link the poorest adolescents/youth to livelihood interventions and sexual and reproductive health messaging and services, thereby ensuring safer transitions to adulthood.</p> <p>TASAF Livelihood Framework has been approved by TASAF Management. In addition, a draft TASAF Livelihoods Enhancement (LE) Handbook has been developed, which outlines the TASAF strategy on enhancing the income generating capacity of PSSN households to enable vulnerable population to be resilience to risks and shocks.</p> <p>Input on the TASAF Livelihood Framework was provided, including the integration of gender and youth. The Framework was approved by TASAF Management.</p> <p>A draft TASAF Livelihoods Enhancement (LE) Handbook has been developed.</p> <p>UNFPA in collaboration with Marie stopes (MST) and Ministry of health Zanzibar conducted family planning outreach services in Unguja and Pemba. The outreach services placed greater emphasis on, but not be limited to communities where TASAF III Productive Safety Net Program is implemented. A total of 60 service delivery sites were reached, conducted a total of 60 family planning outreach service delivery events in Unguja (24 campaign events) and Pemba (36 campaigns events). A total of 2,577 people (80 Men and 2,497 Women) received comprehensive family planning counseling and services. This was equivalent to 175.3% achievement against the estimated projection of 1,470 people. 496 clients were served in Unguja, while 2,081 clients were served in Pemba. A total of CYPs 9,851 were generated. Among the people who received FP services, 230 (equivalent to 8.9%) clients were women and men who were members of community groups formed under the TASAF/PSSN project (beneficiaries).</p>	<p>Several government institutions, including TASAF, are undergoing a reform process, which has caused delays in the implementation of resilience building and livelihood activities.</p> <p>There were communications gaps between TASAF Headquarters in Dar and TASAF in Zanzibar thus failure to link with TASAF III /PSSN Beneficiaries meeting schedules, therefore Marie Stopes collaborated with the MOH Zanzibar and District Reproductive Child Health Coordinators as an entry points to the community.</p>	<p>The baseline for the pilot is currently being undertaken and implementation will start in the second quarter of 2017.</p> <p>LE Handbook will be strengthened and revised based on outcome of TASAF reform process.</p> <p>UNFPA will continue to support and strengthen health service provision to reach the marginalized population, more family planning outreach events will be conducted in Pemba, Shinyanga and Mwanza. Marie Stopes's mobile outreach campaign teams in collaboration with TASAF - III teams and community leaders will conduct intensive awareness creation and demand generation for family planning services. This will be delivered through community meetings in surrounding villages. The aim will be to ensure that many women, men and adolescents are aware of use of FP services and availability of these services on specific days and locations. Furthermore MST mobile outreach teams will continue to deliver services at selected rural health facilities.</p>

Expected Results (Outcomes & outputs)	Progress	Difficulties	Expected deliverables
JP Output 3.3:	<p>During the period under review, a two days refresher ToT training was conducted to 25 (14 F and 11 M) TASAF and PAA facilitators on youth entrepreneurship so that they can refresh their knowledge and facilitation skills before training the second batch of youth training.</p> <p>200 youth aged 15-35 years (114 F and 86 M) were trained on entrepreneurship skills linking up with livelihoods and economic empowerment. These are the youth from PSSN beneficiary households. The training helped them to identify feasible business opportunities and ideas for income generating activities within their environment that can use locally available resources. Support to implementation of these identified ideas is underway in collaboration with local level leadership and that of the PAA. This will enable youth from poorest household to have income that will increase household consumption, hence reduce poverty and increase living standard at household level.</p> <p>During the reporting period, high level Irish Aid delegation from 12 countries made a field visit to Kibaha PAA with an interest of looking how entrepreneurship and employment creation opportunities has transformed youth into new and feasible income generating opportunities. During the visit, the delegation was impressed with the achievements reached by youth who received entrepreneurship training. It was noted that, some youth have started poultry keeping, others started small scale business while others are helping to run and improve small scale businesses of the households. This has enabled households to earn additional income, hence improve standard of living at household level.</p> <p>Entrepreneurship and economic empowerment training to 600 youth will be conducted in the next implementation period.</p> <p>Technical support is provided to TASAF to mainstream gender into the PSSN. Comprehensive stakeholders consultations at national and sub-national levels have been conducted to assess the gendered impacts and gender responsiveness of the PSSN programme and TASAF's institutional capacity, mechanisms and structures for gender mainstreaming.</p> <p>A gender assessment of the PSSN programme and TASAF's institutional capacity in mainstreaming gender into the PSSN are on-going.</p>	No difficulties observed during the period under review.	TASAF Gender Equality Strategy and Action Plan and a series of core training modules on gender responsive programming for TASAF staff will be developed based on the findings of the gender assessment. The Plan and training will not only strengthen the capacity of TASAF staff in designing and rolling out gender sensitive sustainable livelihoods models, but also ensure systematic integration of gender concerns into all areas of TASAF and the PSSN, including M&E, communication and advocacy.

Cross-cutting issues

How has the JP addressed during the reporting period (please provide concrete actions):

1) The **sustainability** of the JP work. (200 words)

All JP activities have been included in the UNDAF II (2016-2021), hence allows for continued implementation for the coming five years. At the national level, the National Social Protection Framework (NSPF) will be presented to the cabinet for approval. In addition, the national Five Years' Development Plan II (FYDP II 2016-2021) in the mainland and MKUZA III have included social protection results. The JP DP working group are also working with TASAF to ensure the programme is included in the national plan and budget to ensure sustainability of the programme.

2) The promotion of **women's empowerment and gender equality**. (200 words)

In Tanzania, 51% of population is women and 47.3% out of those are women of reproductive age, most of population under PSSN households are within the reproductive age hence there is a need to empower women with reproductive health information and services as a means for poverty reduction. To ensure that women are also productive, in terms of engaging in economic activities to increase family income, a family planning campaign was conducted by UNFPA in 60 villages of Unguja and Pemba in which there has been an increase of awareness, access and utilization of family planning services in underserved areas. A total of 5597 people (80 Men and 5517 Women) and approximately 6000 people were reached with family planning services and information respectively.

Through support to the PSSN programme, the JP contributes to promotes gender equality and women's economic empowerment by strengthening women's skills, and self-esteem, and access to information on topics such as family planning and nutrition. For example, training on entrepreneurship conducted to build the economic resilience and improve the livelihood of young women and men.

In addition, support is provided to conducting a gender assessment of TASAF and the PSSN to identify gaps and opportunities in capacity development and gender-responsiveness of the PSSN. A Gender Equality Strategy and Action Plan and a series of core training modules on gender responsive programming for TASAF staff will be developed to strengthen the impact of PSSN on gender equality as well as women's political and economic empowerment.

The JP empowers women in the marginalized population with reproductive health information and services as a means for poverty reduction. In Tanzania, 47.3% out of 51% of entire female population belongs to the reproductive age group. Most of population under PSSN households are within the reproductive age and women in the lowest wealth quintile have more children than those in highest quintile therefore the use of contraceptives (for spacing and limiting) is of importance in reducing poverty.

3) The engagement in **public-private partnerships**. (200 words)

Communication and Advocacy

Has the JP articulated an advocacy & communication actions that helps advance its policy objectives and development outcomes?:

No

Please describe communication activities developed as part of the JP. :

Plans to develop a web page in the DPG website are underway. The JP DP working group (UN agencies are members) is planning to support TASAF in developing communications and advocacy strategy.

Please provide concrete gains on how the the JP communication and advocacy efforts have increased awareness on SDGs.:

The UN Communications Group, through communications outreach programme, conducted SDG awareness sessions and trainings to Youth groups across the country. As of December 2016, over 500 youth champions were certified as SDGs ambassadors. To date, the youth champions have carried out outreach that has reached over 12,000 people. The audience includes mainly university students and out-of-school youth who have embarked on innovative entrepreneurship activities to support their self-employment. Photo gallery can be accessed at <http://tz.one.un.org/media-centre/photo-gallery>

JP website URL:

<http://tz.one.un.org/media-centre/photo-gallery>

JP website URL:

<http://tz.one.un.org/media-centre/photo-gallery>

JP twitter handle:

@

Other social media channels managed by joint programme (Instagram, Google+, You Tube...):

One UN Coordination and Delivering as One

The SDG-F is based on the principles of effective development cooperation, inclusion and participation and One UN coordination.

Actions	Description
Managerial practices (financial, procurement, etc.) implemented jointly by the UN implementing agencies for SDG-F JPs	During the period under review, the UN agencies implementing the JP through the DP working group contributed to the strengthening of the internal TASAF management and financial structure. A concept note of training and upgrading skills of TASAF staff on Programme M&E and MIS is developed.
Joint analytical work (studies, publications, etc.) undertaken jointly by UN implementing agencies for SDG-F JPs	Baseline Study on the UN Joint Programme to Support Tanzania's Productive Social Safety Nets (PSSN). The study which involved other participating UN agencies is funded by UNDP. Study to support to Gender Mainstreaming into Tanzania Productive Social Safety Net (PSSN) Programme. The study is led by UNDP Field assessment studies in Tanzania mainland and Zanzibar were carried out to develop a deeper understanding of TASAF's cash transfer programme and assess the optimal design of a Community Engagement Toolkit (CET) within it. This included exploring the CET's target audience, implementation feasibility, methodology and points for linkage with other programmes.
Joint activities undertaken jointly by UN implementing agencies for SDG-F JPs	Within the Development Partners Working Group (DPWG) of the PSSN programme, UN agencies participating in the PSSN programme developed and is implementing a Joint work plan on Livelihood Enhancement (LE).

Actions	Description
Other, please specify:	<p>Collaboration between all PUNs to support the review and finalization of the NSPF which is an on-going activity. Collaboration between all PUNs to support TASAF to strengthen the implementation and monitoring of the PSSN.</p> <p>UN RCO, UNICEF, UNDP, ILO and UNFPA are currently engaged with other DPs and TASAF in the planning of the PSSN Joint Review and Implementation mission in May 2017.</p>

What types of coordination mechanisms and decisions have been taken to ensure joint delivery? :

Through the coordination of the UN Resident Coordinator's office, meetings were to ensure coordinated efforts in programme implementation, monitoring and reporting. PSSN DPs' monthly meetings have also been instituted with the same aim.

To ensure joint delivery, the following decisions have been made through the PSSN Development Partners' Coordination Group: Joint review missions to be held in May, 2017; Review/updating of the JP webpage in the DPG website; and support TASAF to develop communication and advocacy strategy.

National Ownership: Paris, Accra and Busan Commitments

The SDG-F strengthens the UN system's ability to deliver results in an integrated and multi-dimensional manner by supporting the Joint Programme modality and by bringing together United Nations Agencies and national counterparts in a collective effort to ensure ownership and sustainability of results of JPs and advance towards the SDGs.

Partners	Involvement *	Type of involvement	Examples
Government (specify national/local)	Fully involved	Policy-decision making	The government is leading in laying out strong foundations for an inclusive and integrated social protection system in the country.
Private Sector	Not involved		No direct engagement during the period under review.
Civil Society	Fully involved	Service Provision	<p>Social Security Regulatory Authority (SSRA) have been engaged with the Social Protection Working Group. The SSRA is working with government and other partners including partners implementing the PSSN programme. They are focused on operationalization of the National Social Security Policy, the development and implementation of the Strategy for Extension of Social Security Coverage (2014 - 2019) and the design of Universal Old Age Pension and Disabled Social Assistance Scheme.</p> <p>The Joint Programme worked with Marie Stopes Tanzania in carrying out family planning outreach services to the marginalized populations in Unguja and Pemba.</p>
Academia	Fully involved	Service Provision	UN agencies (UNICEF) engaged with REPOA in carrying out assessment studies on cash plus. ILO is still working with the Vocational Educational and Training Authority (VETA) in building entrepreneurship capacities for young people.

* Implementation of activities and the delivery of outputs

Please briefly describe the current situation of the government, private sector and civil society on regards of ownership, align:

The Government of Tanzania in its efforts to eradicate extreme poverty is committed to ensure the programme is timely implemented. The Government through the Ministry of Finance and Planning spearheaded the review of the NSPF by organizing three stakeholder meetings to review the draft framework and kept on refining for endorsement.

The PSSN project which is implemented by TASAF has so far benefitted 1.1 million households in 161 PAAs, both in the Mainland and 2 PAAs in Zanzibar. The project, which at this initial stage focused at providing steady income to extremely poor households, has enabled such families to have food security and access to education and health services for their children. The programme has proven beneficial and sustainable in many areas and it is in line with the Government's commitment towards economic growth and poverty alleviation as stipulated in the FYDP II and Tanzania Development Vision 2025.

Civil society organizations are mainly engaged as implementing partners, they participate and contribute to the overall national social protection platform.

Please briefly provide an overall assessment of the governance and managerial structures :

The JP is managed by the government of Tanzania through the Ministry of Finance and Planning (MoFP), Poverty Eradication Division, and implemented mostly through TASAF. The Steering Committee (SC) of the PSSN JP is Co-chaired by the Permanent Secretary, MoFP and the UN Resident Coordinator. Other stakeholders from sector ministries and development partners' representatives also participate in the meeting. The structure provides an open dialogue among key stakeholders to discuss and make major decisions on policy issues and approval of Annual Work Plans and Budgets.

Within the UNDAP II governance structure, UNICEF continues leading the Social Protection Outcome Working Group, a forum Co-chaired by UNICEF Representative and Permanent Secretary, MoFP. At this level major social protection issues beyond the PSSN JP are discussed and decisions made, including budget allocations.

The RC has been in the fore front in advocating for increased support to programmes that target the most vulnerable groups at sub-national level. Through his office, functional coordination mechanism has been instituted with the participating UN agencies to ensure quality and coherent programme delivery. The inception workshop was organized at the initial stage of the programme provided an important learning opportunity for partners to understand required procedures for quality reporting. In addition, the RC Office communication team provided quality publicity support of the JP and raising public awareness of the SDGs. The signed coordination MoU will foster collaboration and facilitates constructive policy dialogue on the future sustainability of the program and will enhance a joined technical support for the effective implementation of the program.

VI. Joint Programme contribution to the SDGs

SDG #	JP Contribution
Goal 5	<p>The JP promotes gender equality and women’s economic empowerment by strengthening women’s skills and self-esteem and enhancing their access to finance and technology. Women beneficiaries of the Conditional Cash transfer programme have shown positive change in improving their welfare and those of immediate family members and engage confidently in village development activities and processes.</p> <p>Training on youth entrepreneurship including adolescents and young women was provided by the participating UN agency, so as to build the economic resilience and improve the livelihood of this group.</p> <p>The JP promotes gender equality and women’s economic empowerment by strengthening women’s skills and self-esteem and enhancing their access to finance and technology. In addition, the JP ensures that women receive the cash transfer on behalf of the household, at least 40 % of public works programme beneficiaries are women, offers women flexible working hours for the public works programme and collect sex disaggregated data.</p> <p>A learning visit to UN agency’s interventions on gender-sensitive resilience building and livelihood activities was conducted to enable TASAF to leverage on experiences to further develop the Livelihood Framework and design the Implementation Guideline. In addition, a UN (led by UNDP) Gender Focal team is in the process of conducting a gender assessment of TASAF and the PSSN to identify gaps and opportunities in capacity development and gender-responsiveness of activities of PSSN as well as in developing a gender equality strategy and action plan for TASAF and PSSN.</p>
Goal 1	<p>The JP provides technical and financial support to Tanzania’s Productive Social Safety Nets, which enables poor households to increase incomes and opportunities while improving consumption. By strengthening the PSSN implementation and monitoring structures and frameworks, the JP contributes to improve the delivery of services to the most vulnerable households.</p> <p>The JP contributes to build the resilience of the poor and vulnerable to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters by supporting the identification and piloting of resilience building and livelihood interventions.</p> <p>Training was provided to the implementing partners on nationally defined Social Protection Floor (SPF, as per target 1.3). This contributes to the capacity building of these institutions on social protection and to the extension of access to social benefits and services.</p>
Goal 3	<p>Technical and Financial support from JP enables poor households to increase income. In so doing, poor households are able to pay for health insurance; Community Health Fund (CHF) which allows them to access health services without pay per year and therefore promoting health lives and well-being. In addition, the support enables young girls attend school. Their knowledge on diseases awareness increases, therefore protecting them from early sexual debut, early marriages, early pregnancies and sexual transmitted diseases including HIV and AIDS.</p> <p>The Joint Programme also supports capacity building of health care providers and demand creation for health services, FP service delivery in health facilities and also community outreach services in some areas to ensure the services are available and accessible to community in need.</p>



VII. Additional Information

Additional Comments:

The UN agencies participating in the PSSN Joint Programme continued to provide support to TASAF in gender mainstreaming; nutrition; and youth/adolescence in the programme. Technical and financial support is highly required to ensure this is done in a timely and quality manner. UN agencies might seek additional support from the SDG-F Secretariat to fully achieve the expected results.

Attachments

Programme baseline study *:

-  [UN JP PSSN Baseline study - Beneficiary HH Survey.pdf](#)
-  [Final Inception Report.pdf](#)

Performance Monitoring Framework *:

-  [SDGF Performance Monitoring Report -30March 2017-Final.docx](#)

Publications and reports generated by the JP *:

-  [Zanzibar Field Assessment Report FINAL REVISED 20 7 16 \(1\).docx](#)
-  [Tz Mainland Field Assessment Report Final 1 7 16.docx](#)

Other publications:

-  [SDG success story_PSSN Tanzania_UNICEF_final.pdf](#)
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