

<b>Programme Title:</b>	Joint programme to support Tanzania’s Productive Social Safety Nets (PSSN)
<b>Country:</b>	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

**Name:**

Rebekka Koelbl

**Title:**

Coordination Specialist

**Organization:**

UN Resident Coordinator's Office

**Contact information:**

Plot 182, Mzinga Way off Msasani Road, Oysterbay.  
P.O. Box 9182 Dar es Salaam, Tanzania  
Mobile: +255 699 854 277  
Email: rebekka.koelbl@one.un.org

**Reporting Period Ending:**

Sunday, October 1, 2017

## II. Contact Information

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### Resident Coordinator

**Name:**

Alvaro Rodriguez

**E-mail:**

alvaro.rodriguez@one.un.org

### UNCT contact person for implementation

**Name:**

Rebekka Koelbl

**Agency:**

UNRCO

**Title:**

Coordination Specialist

**E-mail:**

rebekka.koelbl@one.un.org

**Phone:**

+255699854277

**Address:**

United Nations Resident Coordinator's Office  
Mawenzi Road 289, Oyster bay  
P.O. Box 9182 Dar es Salaam

### Technical team contacts

Joint programme coordinator

### Alternative UNCT contact person for implementation

**Name:**

Aine Mushi

**Agency:**

UNRCO

**Title:**

Coordination Specialist

**E-mail:**

aine.mushi@one.un.org

**Phone:**

+255 689 199 990

**Address:**

United Nations Resident Coordinator's Office  
Mawenzi Road 289, Oyster bay  
P.O. Box 9182 Dar es Salaam

JP monitoring and evaluation focal point

JP communications and advocacy focal point

JP knowledge management focal point

JP private sector focal point

## Agency contact points

Contact 1

Contact 2

Contact 3

Contact 4

Contact 5

## III. Financial information

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### Detailed Financial Report:

 [Financial Report-SDG-F-October 2017.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	100,000.00	348,384.00
United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)	653,127.00	610,028.00	301,935.00	308,835.00

UN Agency	Total approved funds	Total funds Transferred to date	Total funds committed to date	Total funds disbursed to date
United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)	210,000.00	209,798.00		209,798.00
International Labour Organization (ILO)	174,759.00	174,759.00		174,759.00

<b>Total</b>	1,500,000.00	1,456,699.00	401,935.00	1,041,776.00
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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
UNDP	1,500,000.00	1,100,000.00		998,585.00
UNICEF	350,000.00	475,487.00	24,110.00	460,017.00
UNFPA	300,000.00		140,000.00	110,000.00
ILO	30,000.00	154,250.00		154,250.00

<b>Total</b>	1,500,000.00	1,729,737.00	164,110.00	1,722,852.00
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## IV. Beneficiaries

### Direct Beneficiaries – Breakdown

Beneficiary type - individual	Total	Female	Male	Comments
Farmers				
Entrepreneurs				
Civil servants/government	51	15	36	
Indigenous				
Children				
Youth				
Local Institution (TASAF)	24	15	9	
PAA Staff	269	125	144	
Community Facilitators (TASAF)	130			
PSSN beneficiaries	233	223	10	
<b>Total</b>	707	378	199	

Beneficiary type - institutional	Total	Comments
SMEs		

Cooperatives		
Government/municipal organizations		
Private sector		
Community-based organizations		
NGOs		
<b>Total</b>		

## Indirect Beneficiaries – Breakdown

Beneficiary type - individual	Total	Female	Male	Comments
Farmers				
Entrepreneurs				
Civil servants/government				
Indigenous				
Children				
Youth				
PSSN beneficiaries	9,494			
<b>Total</b>	9,494	0.00		

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

## V. Joint Programme Progress

Expected Results (Outcomes & outputs)	Progress	Difficulties	Expected deliverables
JP Outcome 1: JP PSSN Programme implementation and delivery systems of the TASAF Management Unit, Regional Officers, District Councils and Communities strengthened			

Expected Results (Outcomes & outputs)	Progress	Difficulties	Expected deliverables
JP Output 1.1: Social protection knowledge management system strengthened	<p>During the reporting period, the Government decided that instead of moving ahead with the approval process for the National Social Protection Framework (NSPF), it will embark on developing a National Social Protection Policy. The new policy will be informed by the draft NSPF as well as by the revised 2003 Social Security Policy. The policy development process will be supported by the UN, with specific attention to making available and using existing knowledge products in the field of social protection policy, systems, and impact, in Tanzania and beyond.</p> <p>The National Social Protection Working Group (chaired by Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Finance and Planning and co-chaired by UN) has not been operational for the past year, despite efforts by the UN to have it convened. Regular meetings of this platform are important for social protection knowledge management.</p> <p>UN is working with TASAF to develop a comprehensive communications &amp; advocacy strategy to enhance the understanding of the PSSN programme among different audiences, including programme beneficiaries and high-level policy makers involved in the design of PSSN II.</p>	<p>The development of a broader social protection system in Tanzania, including the knowledge management piece, would greatly benefit from an overarching policy framework. The development of this framework was significantly delayed but is now back on track with the Government decision to develop a social protection policy. The upcoming TASAF communications &amp; advocacy strategy will be a critical piece in the knowledge management landscape for Tanzania's social assistance interventions and links with other social protection interventions.</p>	<p>Consultations and drafting of the TASAF communications &amp; advocacy strategy for completion by early 2018. Consultations and policy development for the approval of a national social protection policy and implementation strategy by Q2 2018.</p>
Output 1.2: Institutional capacities of the PSSN Programme implementation structures strengthened.	<p>A joint bi-annual review and monitoring mission of the PSSN took place in May – June 2017. There has been good progress in the cash transfer: about 1,024,222 beneficiaries have received 20 consecutive payments. Public works is implemented in 44 PAAs out of 161. The livelihood framework is completed and training on piloting a Cash Plus started. Cash Plus is an intervention that brings together TASAF, the Tanzania Commission for AIDS (TACAIDS), UNICEF to support a safe, healthy and productive passage to adulthood. This intervention is where social protection and economic empowerment interventions are combined with sexual and reproductive health education and services as part of the Productive Social Safety Net (PSSN) livelihood component in 2 PAAs. A rigorous evaluation accompanies the implementation to provide evidence on what works, what does not, and considerations for replication and scale up through the larger PSSN programme.</p>	<p>During the reporting period, TASAF continued to regularly train its cadre. UN support to this is reported under various outputs of the Joint Programme (on the Operations Manual; on the Livelihood Framework among others). Due to several on-going training initiatives, the development of further training under this output was constrained.</p>	<p>The TASAF-PSSN communications &amp; advocacy strategy will be completed by Q1 2018. The Stawisha Maisha pilot will be completed by Q2 2018 with training for TASAF management, 2 PAAs, and 130 facilitators.</p>
Output 1.3: Robust PSSN Programme Monitoring and Evaluation and Management Information System (MIS) enhanced, including indicators on gender, climate change and other cross-cutting issues.	<p>Training of TASAF staff on monitoring and evaluation of social Protection programmes is ongoing. 10 TASAF staff consisting of 3 females and 7 males have been participating in the training, which has 3 phases as follows: (i) Phase 1: Construction of poverty indexes and poverty maps; (ii) Phase 2: Monitoring &amp; Evaluation Frameworks for social protection programmes and Results Based Monitoring, and; Phase 3: Statistical Packages. The training will contribute to enhancing capacity of TASAF staff to systematically monitor, evaluate, and report on the PSSN programme, as well as better capture results and use findings for advocacy and to stimulate learning and improvement.</p>	<p>No difficulties observed in the period under review.</p>	<p>The last phase of the training is expected to be conducted in early October 2017.</p>
Output 1.4: Sector line ministry community extension workers' capacity built to manage and implement Community Sessions	<p>The TASAF Communication Development Specialist attended a two-week Communication for Development training. This will assist her in using SBCC approaches in future TASAF development communication work.</p> <p>The Community Engagement Toolkit - branded as "Stawisha Maisha" - aims to enhance PSSN payment sessions by engaging women beneficiaries with grandchildren on Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) issues through Stawisha Maisha group activities conducted on bi-monthly cash transfer days (6 sessions per year). Training materials were pretested, refined and prepared for production. The materials include flipcharts, a coach training manual; a comic with storyline; interactive games.</p> <p>The pilot for Stawisha Maisha will be carried out in Unga North and Mbeya District Council. About 9,494 beneficiaries will be targeted and 130 facilitators will be trained to conduct the 6 sessions.</p>	<p>There was a long delay in procurement of the international consultant to support the Stawisha Maisha pilot. The process of reviewing the materials for the Stawisha Maisha toolkit has also taken a longer time, due to updates, changing visual images and transition. These challenges have been addressed and the pilot is being implemented.</p>	<p>The Stawisha Maisha community engagement sessions pilot will be launched in Unga South and Mbeya District Council in September. Production of materials is ongoing. Training of TOT is underway. The pilot will be completed by Q2 in 2018.</p>
Output 1.5: NSPF and PSSN indicators incorporated into NBS national, thematic and panel survey instruments	<p>Technical and financial support was provided to the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) to integrate social protection indicators into National Panel Survey (NPS). The 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 systematic collection of social protection data, and strengthen TASAF's management decision making processes and the government's ability to carry out evidence-based social protection policy making and programming.</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>
JP Outcome 2: Social protection interventions are coordinated across sectors under National Social Protection Framework to address supply side issues			

Expected Results (Outcomes & outputs)	Progress	Difficulties	Expected deliverables
Output 2.1: National Social Protection Framework (NSPF) finalized and implemented	An institutional assessment of challenges, gaps and opportunities of implementing, coordination, and monitoring social protection interventions in Tanzania is underway. The inception report has been developed, and comprehensive stakeholder consultations at national and sub-national levels have been completed. Also, key findings have been identified and discussed. The assessment will identify institutional and budgetary bottlenecks and challenges that hinder optimal coordination, monitoring and implementation of social protection interventions and factors hindering and facilitating the translation of draft National Social Protection Framework (NSPF), policies and plans into sectors policies and district plans, programmes and budgets. Also, strategies to address the challenges and gaps will be identified and discussed among stakeholders to strengthen the social protection system in Tanzania.	No difficulties observed during the period under review.	The final report assessing challenges, gaps and opportunities of implementing, coordinating and monitoring social protection interventions in line with NSPF is expected in October 2017 and the dissemination workshop of the report will be conducted in early November.
Output 2.2: A harmonized PSSN and NSPF coordination mechanisms established	Social protection issues and indicators have been identified and integrated into the draft Poverty Monitoring System (PMS), which will not only track progress on the implementation of national poverty eradication initiatives including a Second Five Year Development Plan (FYDP II) and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), but also delineate the institutional set up that will guide data collection, analysis, reporting and communicating results to stakeholders. The support provided through the Joint Programme particularly contributed to the capacity development of 27 government officials (20 men and 7 women) from different ministries, such as Ministry of Finance Planning (MOFP) and NBS to undertake analytic works of SDGs targets and indicators related to social protection, as well as develop and review the Social Protection Analytical Report in the context of developing PMMP.	The Government internal issues, such as relocation from Dar es Salaam to Dodoma, have caused delays in the development of PMMP.	The final approved PMMP is expected in December 2017.
Joint Programme Outcome 3: Sustainable livelihood and resilience mechanisms for the PSSN strengthened			
Output 3.1: Pro-poor and child-sensitive social protection institutionalized at all levels to prevent inter-generational poverty	<p>Support was provided to the Zanzibar Ministry of labour, empowerment, elderly, youth, women and children to recruit two Social Protection officers who will support and coordinate implementation of the ZSPP Implementation Plan, including operationalisation of envisaged coordination mechanisms.</p> <p>The Prime Minister's Office is chairing the team that will oversee the development of the National Social Protection Policy for Tanzania Mainland.</p> <p>A session of the new regional social protection capacity development initiative called TRANSFORM was held in Dar es Salaam. Social protection stakeholders from various government institutions participated in a five-day overall session and a three-day session on Management Information Systems.</p> <p>A delegation of PMO and TASAF officials was supported to participate in a workshop of the Transfer Project, which addressed the current state of evidence with regards to impact of social protection interventions.</p>	The delay in establishing an overarching framework for social protection constitutes a challenge for institutionalising social protection throughout the relevant segments of government and developing comprehensive institutional and human resource capacity development plans. With the policy development process now underway, including the development of an implementation strategy, the enabling environment for social protection mainstreaming will be significantly enhanced when these are completed.	ZSPP Implementation Plan and M&E to be operational by December 2017. Child Policy to be submitted for approval by March 2018.

Expected Results (Outcomes & outputs)	Progress	Difficulties	Expected deliverables
<p>Output 3.2: Mechanisms for strengthening medium to long term community and household resilience to risk and shocks developed</p>	<p>Support has been provided to the development of PSSN Livelihood Enhancement (LE) training materials and LE Operational guidelines, which will guide the successful implementation of PSSN LE component, and therefore contribute to enabling poor and vulnerable households to increase their households' income generating capacity and self-reliance. In addition, with support of UNDP, training of 25 TMU staffs on LE Roll out was conducted. Also, training of Trainers on savings groups formation was done to 220 staff from 10 PAAs, including Masasi DC, Masasi TC, Tandahimba, Mtwara DC, Nachingwea, Nanyumbu, Kilwa, Newala, Liwale and Tunduru.</p> <p>Conduct Rapid assessment of TASAF III community structure: UNFPA in collaboration with KIWOHEDE and Marie Stopes conducted a Rapid assessment for TASAF III community structure together with Regional Administrative secretaries and TASAF coordinators at regional and district levels in Nyamagana and Kishapu districts. A total of 2754 households under TASAF III program were identified from the 45 project streets during the assessment period. However during that period a total of 1040 youth aged 10-24 were identified from the respected districts.</p> <p>Awareness creation and demand generation: KIWOHEDE and Marie Stopes in collaboration with community leaders in respective districts council (Nyamagana, Kishapu, Maswa and Itilima) conducted an awareness creation and demand generation activities for FP services among youth, women and men in the targeted villages and streets. Demand generation was implemented using various approaches including Public Address (PA) systems, distribution of Behavior Change Communication (BCC) materials such as targeted brochures and flyers. FP information was also provided by the focal people through health talks delivered during community TASAF / PSSN meetings as well as through group counseling to men and women who attended the campaigns covered 77 communities (30 Zanzibar, 24 Simiyu and 27 in Kishapau and Nyamagana).</p> <p>A total of 1,273 clients/ beneficiaries were reached with FP information during TASAF/PSSN meetings both in Mainland and Zanzibar. (Majority were women). Furthermore, 1,040 youth aged 10-24years from these poor families were also reached with SRH information.</p> <p>Conducted Family Planning (FP) outreach services in the targeted districts corners: The activity was organized by the programme partners in collaboration with Health officers from the respective districts and health facilities; TASAF coordinators at both regional and district level, Local government authorities, and community health workers at the local level.</p> <p>FP Outreach services intended for Poor families supported by TASAF/PSSN and targeting youths from such households during cash transfer meetings at village/streets level.</p> <p>Because TASAF meetings are normally conducted every two months, a planning meeting with local leaders to facilitate the process was organized where more than 12 TASAF meetings were conducted.</p> <p>A total of 1361 (Female 1309 and 52 Male) youth aged 15-24 years accessed FP services and during the provision of outreach services, the most preferred FP method was the use of condom while others visited the center for voluntary HIV/AIDS testing. Marie stopes will continue to provide FP Outreach services and education to youth and women who are TASAF beneficiaries as well as to ensure availability of services in the respective districts depending with the availability of phase II Fund.</p>	<p>No difficulties observed during the period under review.</p> <p>There were Inadequate number of health facilities in the respective villages. E.g At Kishapu it was found that four sites/villages were served by one health facility and it was observed in two ward. (Ukenyenge and Sekebugoro)</p> <p>It was noticed that TASAF meetings for the cash transfer were done once every two months and it was challenging to align the outreached for family planning with the TASAF activities. However, in two districts, special meetings were organized in villages and street with local leaders to facilitate the implementation process</p> <p>Challenges were faced in aligning outreach activities for family planning with TASAF/PSSN during cash transfer meetings at village/streets level which were targeting poor families and young people only.</p>	<p>Assessment conducted in Mainland aimed to identify TASAF III Beneficiaries as well as networks/ community mobilisers. This assessment also marked the entry point of FP outreach services. During that period, briefing sensitization meetings were conducted in the villages where the outreach services and awareness creation were going on to orient mobilisers on issues related to Sexual and Reproductive Health/ Family Planning.</p> <p>Assessment conducted in Mainland aimed to identify TASAF III Beneficiaries as well as networks/ community mobilisers. This assessment also marked the entry point of FP outreach services. During that period, briefing sensitization meetings were conducted in the villages where the outreach services and awareness creation were going on to orient mobilisers on issues related to Sexual and Reproductive Health/ Family Planning.</p> <p>The knowledge acquired by women, men and youths will empower and enable them to set their own priorities as well as needs for reproductive health services including family planning services. This will increase the number of youths accessing FP services in poor households and as a result keep them in school to realize their potential.</p> <p>Aiming to reach the marginalized population through family planning outreach events conducted in respective district. This was done to ensure that 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 Education, counselling and services will be also provided during the cash Transfer meetings.</p>



Expected Results (Outcomes & outputs)	Progress	Difficulties	Expected deliverables
Output 3.3 Effective gender sensitive and sustainable livelihoods models tested and implemented	<p>A concept note on PSSN gender sensitive and sustainable livelihoods model has been developed. The model particularly aims to address challenges related to the shortage and inadequateness of existing extension services by enhancing the capacity of extension officers, promoting the establishment of demonstration sites, and conducting Training of Trainers of Community Management Committees. The model will be piloted in 4 PAAs following the implementation sequence of the PSSN. Once implemented, the model will contribute to ensure enhanced access to knowledge and information for PSSN beneficiaries on sustainable livelihood enhancement activities.</p> <p>Technical support has been provided to TASAF to mainstream gender into the PSSN. Comprehensive stakeholder 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. The final gender assessment report of TASAF and the PSSN has been developed.</p> <p>Entrepreneurship and economic empowerment training materials for youth from PSSN beneficiary households have been developed. 20 trainers from TASAF national team of facilitators have been so that they can roll out entrepreneurship and economic empowerment trainings among the youth.</p> <p>200 youth were trained on entrepreneurship and economic empowerment training which led to business plans development in 5 PAAs of Kibaha, Chamwino, Lindi, Bagamoyo and Unguja.</p> <p>Coaching, mentorship, hands-on-support, supportive supervision and technical support to trained youth have been provided at technical levels from village to national level.</p> <p>Trained youth have been linked with existing structures such as markets, production, subsidies and other private service providers at village, ward and PAA level for sustained implementation of developed business plans</p> <p>TASAF (TMU) and ILO are providing high level technical backstopping to ensure smooth engagement of youth on implementing their business plans.</p> <p>Integrated monitoring and supportive visits were conducted to trained youth to assess the achievements reached in implementing identified business ideas, Challenges were identified and addressing mechanisms were identified. Monitoring and supportive supervision visits revealed that, at least 52% trained youth have managed to establish various economic activities as per business plans. Others have managed to support development and growth of household businesses in terms of expanding markets and improve records</p>	<p>Limited resources to cater for regular supervision and hands-on-support as well as resources to support support start-up capital among the trained youth.</p>	<p>The pilot of the model will be initiated in mid-October, and it will inform the future design of the PSSN (PSSN II).</p> <p>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 contribute to ensure systematic integration of gender concerns into all areas of TASAF and the PSSN, including M&amp;E, communication and advocacy.</p>

## 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 interventions within the framework for the coming five years and alignment with national development priorities. At the national level, National Social Protection Policy will be informed by the draft NSPF as well as by the revised 2003 Social Security Policy and provide a framework for future SP interventions. In addition, the national Five Years' Development Plan II (FYDP II 2016-2021) has embedded social protection results. Specific social protection interventions fall under four major areas in the FYDP II: social security (e.g. pensions, health insurance, and unemployment benefits), social assistance for the poor and vulnerable, productive inclusion (e.g. agricultural subsidies, livelihood enhancement) and access to social services by all. In addition, efforts are made to strengthen and enhance the understanding and capacity of government to implement, coordinate and monitor social protection interventions. These efforts ensure the sustainability of the work done by the JP and beyond its implementation.

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

During the PSSN Joint Review and Implementation Mission (JRIM) in January 2016, it was recommended that a cross cutting task force to be formed which will comprise of representatives from TASAF, relevant sector ministries and DPs who will define the focus on three areas of gender; nutrition; adolescent and youth initiatives. The group had its first meeting in August 2016, where UN agencies presented an overview of implementation status, gaps and planned activities on gender, nutrition and youth/adolescents. Since then, two subsequent meetings in the cross-cutting task force with a primary focus on discussing the PSSN gender assessment inception report and preliminary findings.

The JP specifically promotes gender equality and women's economic empowerment by providing technical and financial support to strengthen gender mainstreaming into PSSN. For instance, a learning visit to UNDP's interventions on gender-sensitive resilience building and livelihood activities was conducted to facilitate the development of gender-sensitive Livelihood Framework and designing the Implementation Guideline. In the last reporting period, the "Stawisha Maisha" is a particularly targeting women. In addition, support is provided to conduct an in-depth gender assessment of the PSSN and TASAF. After identifying gaps and opportunities, a Gender Equality Strategy and Action Plan as well as a series of core training modules on gender responsive programming for TASAF staff will be developed to ensure that gender is consistently and systematically integrated into all areas of TASAF and the PSSN. This will contribute to enhance the effectiveness of the programme and promote women's empowerment and gender equality. In addition, the JP, has contributed to the development of the sustainable livelihood and resilience mechanisms among the youth (15-35 of which majority female) poorest and vulnerable PSSN beneficiary households through developing and strengthening entrepreneurship skills through trainings, post training support (hands-on-support, mentorship, coaching and supportive supervision). The economic opportunities engaged has enabled livelihoods of the youth and their households while improving linkages with existing support structures for continued and sustainable support.

The JP furthermore contributes to empower women of reproductive age and youth through provision of Family Planning information and services which are the most significant investment to promote human capital development, combat poverty and harness a demographic dividend, thus contributing to equitable and sustainable economic development. Giving people access to family planning is crucial to achieving the sustainable development goals (SDGs) by 2030. Family Planning as a key strategy to reduce poverty globally and the evidence revealed that as the average birth per woman decreases the income per person increases. In Tanzania the average birth per woman in lowest wealth quintile amounts to 7.5 while in highest quintile it is 3.1 and national average is 5.2.

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

Plans are underway to explore the engagement in the next phase and beyond.

# Communication and Advocacy

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**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. :**

Website articles published:

<http://tz.one.un.org/media-centre/news-archive/199-tanzania-productive-social-safety-nets-project-tanzania-pssn-project-joint-review-and-implementation-support-mission-to-unguja>

<http://tz.one.un.org/media-centre/news-archive/346-1-5-million-tanzanians-set-for-social-protection>

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

The UN Communications Group conducted SDGs awareness sessions to the Members of the Parliament in June 2016. The sessions were facilitated by both the UN Country Team staff and technical staff from the Ministry of Finance and Planning. The trained members of parliament are expected to ensure national plans and policies integrate the SDGs and also hold the government accountable for the SDGs results. The same sessions were conducted to the students of Dodoma University to enhance their understanding of the Global Goals.

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/news-archive/346-1-5-million-tanzanians-set-for-social-protection>

**JP website URL:**

<http://tz.one.un.org/media-centre/news-archive/346-1-5-million-tanzanians-set-for-social-protection>

**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.

<b>Actions</b>	<b>Description</b>
Managerial practices (financial, procurement, etc.) implemented jointly by the UN implementing agencies for SDG-F JPs	Inception Workshop held at the initial phase of the programme to ensure common understanding of reporting procedures among implementing partners. Partners were practically trained on how to use FACE forms used by UNDP, UNICEF and UNFPA for financial reporting, and how to report on results. A joint micro assessment of TASAF as the main implementing partner was conducted and a joint bank account for TASAF was set up.
Joint analytical work (studies, publications, etc.) undertaken jointly by UN implementing agencies for SDG-F JPs	An institutional assessment of challenges, gaps and opportunities of implementing, coordination, and monitoring social protection interventions in Tanzania is underway which will inform the design of future activities.

Actions	Description
Joint activities undertaken jointly by UN implementing agencies for SDG-F JPs	<p>Within the Development Partners Working Group (DPWG) of the PSSN programme, UN agencies participating in the PSSN programme developed a Joint work plan on Livelihood Enhancement (LE) and shared with the Fundacion Capital who are leading the LE component of the DPWG. Some activities to be implemented by UN agencies include: the 'cash plus' model for safe transitions to a healthy and productive adulthood within the PSSN livelihood enhancement framework; Development and finalization of LE framework including supporting gender mainstreaming in LE interventions; Conduct entrepreneurship Training for youth in Kibaha, Unguja, Bagamoyo, Lindi and Chamwino districts. A joint presentation was also made on the identified cross cutting issues, and how the UN agencies are going to support TASAF in mainstreaming them. ILO collaborates with UNICEF to design CASH Plus project that targets adolescents and youth (15-24 years) to link them with entrepreneurship and economic empowerment initiatives while integrating with sexual and reproductive health services.</p>
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. UN RCO, UNICEF, UNDP, ILO and UNFPA participated in the planning of the PSSN Joint Review and Implementation mission from from 22nd May to 2nd June 2017. The mission included field visits to Unguja, Itilima and other field sites. The objectives of the mission are to review: the overall implementation performance of the project including assessment of progress towards achieving program development objectives; implementation status after full scale up of the program including the progress in the implementation of the core components of the project (CCT, PWs, and Livelihoods); progress in the institutional capacity and systems development activities (staffing, logistics, training, ICT/MIS, M&amp;E system and planning, URB, payment systems etc.); financial management and disbursement (including assessment of available funding, disbursement projection, and action required) and procurement; safeguards issues; agreed action from the previous missions including studies and evaluations.</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, regular meetings have been instituted to ensure coordinated efforts in programme implementation, monitoring and reporting. PSSN DP’s monthly meetings have also been instituted and attended with the same aim.

PSSN Development Partners’ Coordination Group has been developed aiming at supporting and ensuring DP’s harmonization in PSSN implementation. All participating UN agencies are members of the group. Guiding principles of management and coordination mechanisms for joint delivery have been developed and anchored in the PSSN Coordination Memorandum of Understanding (MoU). The main objective of the MoU is to harmonize DP’s support to the Programme. Specific responsibilities of the DP’s coordination group include: provision of coordinated technical and financial support to the project implementation entity, TASAF; coordinating partners’ engagement in the preparations of joint implementation review missions; and harmonizing reporting requirements including regular monitoring reports, evaluations and audits so as to reduce transaction costs specifically of TASAF. All participating UN agencies, and the RC are signatories of the Coordination MoU which they were fully engaged in its drafting.

The final evaluation of the program is initiated; an evaluation reference group was formed including UN agencies, TASAF and government representatives and an M&E specialist. TOR for evaluation and hiring of consultants as well as a communication and dissemination plan were developed jointly.

## 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. The NSPF was given a go ahead by the Chief Secretary to be presented to the cabinet for approval. Moreover, the NSPF operational plan for 2016-2021 will be developed in the next months and stakeholder consultations will take place accordingly.
Private Sector	Not involved		No direct engagement during the period under review.
Civil Society	Fully involved	Service Provision	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. UNFPA worked with KIWOHEDE and Marie Stopes Tanzania in carrying out family planning education and outreach services to the marginalized populations in Unguja, Maswa, Itilima and Kishapu and Nyamagana.
Academia	Fully involved	Service Provision	UN agencies (UNICEF) engaged with REPOA in carrying out assessment studies on cash plus. ILO is 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 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>JP 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>

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>

## VII. Additional Information

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### Additional Comments:

The UN agencies participating in the PSSN Joint Programme are strategically positioned to mainstream gender; nutrition; and youth/adolescence in the programme. This was agreed by all partners after the review mission held in January, 2016. This includes building TASAF capacities to ensure the sustainability of the mainstreaming of the identified CC issues in all components of 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

#### Performance Monitoring Framework \*:

 [SDGF Performance Monitoring Report -Tanzania-October 2017.docx](#)

#### Additional documentation:

 [PSSN Communications and Dissemination Plan\\_v2.docx](#)

 [SDGF Final Evaluation - ToR-final draft\\_Sept 2017.docx](#)

 [Draft TOR\\_ ERG\\_v3\\_incl agency inputs.docx](#)