

Joint SDG Fund
PORTOFOLIO ON INTEGRATED SOCIAL PROTECTION AND LNOB
Joint Programme 2020 Annual Progress Report
Template

Cover page

Country: United Republic of Tanzania
Joint Programme title: : UN Joint Programme in support of strengthening the social protection system in the United Republic of Tanzania
Short title: Strengthening the social protection system

Start date (month/year): **January 2020**
End date (month/year): **December 2021**

RC (name): Zlatan Milišić
Government Joint Programme Focal Point (name and ministry/agency): **PS Prime Minister's Office Labour, Youth, Employment and Persons with Disability**
Representative of Lead PUNO (name and agency): **Jennifer Matafu - UNICEF**
List of PUNOs: **UNICEF, FAO, ILO, WFP, UNWOMEN**

RCO Main JP Focal Point (name): **Helge Flarg** **E-mail:** helge.flard@un.org
Lead Agency Main JP Focal Point (name): **E-mail:** jmatafu@unicef.org
Contact person for Joint Communications (name): **NA** **E-mail:**

Budget (Joint SDG Fund contribution): **USD 1,994,400**
Overall budget (with co-funding): **USD 2,503,400**
Annual Financial Delivery Rate (= Total JP expenditures / transferred funds x 100%): **58%**
Rate of Committed Funding (= Total JP commitments / transferred funds x 100%): **25%**

Short description of the Joint Programme (max 1 paragraph):

The goal of the UN Joint Programme is to assist the Government of Tanzania with the sustainable expansion of social protection benefits and strengthened coordination. Through addressing and alleviating critical bottlenecks in Tanzania's social protection system, both in Tanzania Mainland and in Zanzibar, the proposed programme will facilitate the design, financing, and delivery of rights-based, gender-responsive social protection that comprehensively and effectively prevents, and responds to, poverty and vulnerability in the long run.

The UN Joint Programme focuses on strengthening relevant building blocks of Tanzania’s social protection system to ensure two things. First, that social protection coverage is financially sustainable, within a progressive, gender-responsive social protection financing framework. This can contribute to reduce the reliance on external grants and loans for social assistance programmes as is the case of the Productive Social Safety Net (PSSN). Second, in line with the principle of Leaving No One Behind, the UN Joint Programme will help ensure that social protection coverage addresses the needs of key vulnerable groups, through strengthening legal frameworks, coordination and M&E frameworks, human resource capacity, and the design and delivery capacity of Tanzania’s main social assistance programme PSSN. This reflects a critical effort to domesticate the Leaving No One Behind agenda in Tanzania and ensure that social protection effectively follows a life cycle approach. In all, the investment seeks to transform the country’s social protection system into a coherent, well-coordinated, domestically financed and strongly institutionalized platform for the sustainable delivery of social protection interventions that tackle poverty, vulnerability, inequalities, and exclusion.

Overall instructions for using the template:

- *Do not go over the maximum number of pages per section – the report should be no more than 12 pages, not including the executive summary and annexes.*
- *Please be succinct and to the point, emphasizing only the most important accomplishments and issues that you want to bring to the attention of the Fund at the global level.*
- *Please include a one- or two-line summary of each response longer than two paragraphs.*
- *The primary purpose is to report on annual, “big picture” results to the global level of the Joint SDG Fund, specifically with reference to the JP document that had been approved. It is independent of the separate, more detailed reports that may be required of your local partners that you can prepare in addition to this report.*
- *When in doubt, please contact the Joint SDG Fund Secretariat for further clarification.*
- *Delete all instructions after completing the report.*

Executive summary

- *Maximum 0.5 page to summarize the most important aspects from your detailed report below that you want to highlight for inclusion into the Joint SDG Fund’s global annual report.*
- *This should, primarily, include annual results, main achievements, and any major changes in the JP’s approach.*

The status of the Joint Programme has reached a stalemate, with the Government neither signing the Joint Programme document nor rejecting it. Several consultative meetings have been conducted between RCO and Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The first tranche of USD 500,000 was received and each PUNOs received USD 100,000. Most PUNOs have managed to utilize the SDG allocated funds in conjunction with own internal resources to implement key activities. The main achievements are measured into main outputs that aim at (i) strengthened government capacity to monitor, coordinate and leverage resources for a robust, gender-responsive SP system encompassing social assistance and social insurance benefits and services, especially for the poor and most vulnerable and (ii) Increased capacity to design, implement and monitor gender-responsive sustainable social protection programmes, especially for the poor and most vulnerable.

During this year as part of our efforts to support leveraging of resources for social protection benefits, two micro-simulations studies were commissioned in Tanzania Mainland and Zanzibar that will serve as critical inputs to both governments’ medium and long-term financing plans for the social protection sector. These plans will lay out options to sustainably finance social protection interventions in the medium- and long-run. While this entails fiscal space analysis it also implies the development of coverage and benefit scenarios, based on policy direction. Each of these scenarios will be costed with potential financing options. It is expected that robust financing plans will promote the financial sustainability and reduce the dependence on external funding of social protection interventions. Different tailor-made TRANSFORM training was rolled out to high and middle level Government staff in order to enhance knowledge and skills in social protection. ILO supported the translation of the TRANSFORM English curriculum to Kiswahili for wider reach and broader usage in planning, budgeting and implementation of social protection.

At programmatic level there has been increased technical support to the Productive Social Safety Net II (PSSN II) following its launch. UNWOMEN moved to operationalize the TASAF Gender Action Plan through gender trainings at national and subnational level and put in place a monitoring framework that ensures gender-responsive sustainable social protection programmes, especially for the poor and most vulnerable. ILO has supported livelihood skills training by with the design of a manual and training package. FAO has commissioned a study on income multipliers and spillovers from Tanzania Productive Social Safety Net (PSSN) Program titled “A Local Economy Wide Impact

Evaluation (LEWIE)” and WFP has supported putting in place public works design plans for implementation. UNICEF technical assistance for the design of a scale up of the SBCC interventions aimed at improving infant and young children feeding practices, including the design of the PSSN SBCC integration plan. Despite these developments, full achievement of the results will not be reached due limitation of funds. The approved JP allocation was USD 1,994,400, with an initial release of USD 500,000, which leaves a remaining balance of USD 1,494,400. This remaining balance is substantial. Therefore its non-disbursement will severely affect achievement of the joint programme’s intended results.

Major Changes

During the reporting period, there were two main external factors that forced adjustment and review of planned activities. Following the COVID 19 outbreak, most PUNOs had to adopt emergency approach in response to the pandemic, including planning for and developing socio-economic emergency interventions, such as safe payment guidelines, procurement of WASH commodities and preparedness to support shock responsive plans. The COVID 19 measures did not use the JP SDG Funds given the Tanzania low allocation. Restriction of movement for PUNO staff resulted in rescheduling of field activities. The most affected plans were PSSN II public works activities that were deferred to 2021 and had direct implications to WFP planned support. Due to the low allocation, most PUNOs had reviewed the JP work plans and prioritized what activities could be achieved in the short-term, and are aligned with each PUNOs internal workplan.

A. Annual Progress

- *In sum, part A should be a **maximum of 7 pages**.*
- *It should refer to the broader context and JP approach and provide an update on priority issues.*
 - o *Note that you will present annual results in detail in part B.*
- *Please be very succinct and clear - use bullet points when possible.*
 - o *Responses should generally be should be no more than 1-2 paragraphs per section*

A.1 The overall approach

The first goal of the JP is to contribute to achieve the overall social protection outputs results under UNDAF II with focus on an enhanced social protection system for expanded, gender-responsive, and inclusive coverage. The approach and strategy is to Leave No One Behind is focus in strengthening relevant building blocks of social Protection systems to ensure financial sustainability through the development of a social protection financial strategy. The second goal is to ensure social protection coverage takes a right based approach and addresses the needs of most vulnerable through strengthening of the legal framework, coordination mechanism and M&E framework; human resources capacity building and strengthening the delivery capacity of the Productive Social Safety Programme. The theory of change pre-supposes that through the SDG funding the technical support outputs delivered by UN Agencies will hand impact to key SDG indicators related to poverty and vulnerability. The theory of change reflects the notions of technical support to identified areas of enhancing social protection systems and to key social assistance programmes that can be sustainably expanded and are rights-based and gender -responsive social protection in Tanzania to build a coherent and responsive social protection system through capacity building work,

development and implement of social protection policy, establishment of social protection coordination mechanisms and effective delivery of the social assistance programmes.

-
Briefly explain how you adapted the JP to COVID-19 in 2020 (through formal re-purposing of 20% of the overall budget or other changes/adaptations).

- Provide a brief update on the progress/status of these adaptations (e.g. did you finalize the re-purposed activities? If not, what is the plan).

Tanzania like most countries in the world has been affected by the outbreak of COVID 19. Tanzania registered its first case in March 16, 2020 and the country initiated different preventive containment measures such as the closure of schools and higher learning institutions; closure of airports; restriction of movement, ban on public gatherings and advocated hand washing and physical distancing. The Government established three high level national committees and a national health response plan was developed. An emergency social protection needs assessment was carried out and documented in the UN Emergency Appeal Plan document (June 2020); in the UN Socio-economic Assessment (May 2020) and the World Bank Group Tanzania Economic update (June 2020) report. In Tanzania no comprehensive social protection shock response plan was developed.

Most UN Agencies during the pandemic re-scheduled field activities due to the UN policy of restriction on physical meetings. This impacted WFP's timeline to support the adaptation of TASAF community planning tools, as TASAF public works programme was deferred to 2021. During 2020, WFP worked on preparedness activities that could be advanced in a COVID-appropriate manner once the next public works planning cycle starting 2021.

ILO used 20 percent of the JP to support the interventions related to COVID 19 which were integrated in on-going programmes of the Productive Social Safety Net programme (PSSN II), implemented by TASAF and Trade unions. Through the JP, the UN in Tanzania conducted training awareness on COVID 19 among the Trade Union Members, supported development of communication and awareness materials as well as the guidelines for prevention of the COVID 19 infection in the work- place. Interventions related to COVID-19 will continue in the 2021.

Based on the UN socio -Economic impact Assessment of the impact of COVID on women which shows disproportionate impact of COVID 19 on women, effective social protection was highlighted as a critical way to safeguard women's social and economic development. Building on these recommendations, UN Women ensured that the trainings conducted by TASAF addressed this emerging context of COVID 19 such as the importance of pandemic related cash transfers that reinforce gender at the center, and the importance of engendering the Public Works Programmes to avoid imposing a double burden for women who take on unpaid care work at their homes.

UNICEF technically supported TASAF to design safety payment guidelines including a procurement plan to procure WASH commodities (masks, sanitizers, soap, thermo-scanners, buckets) to be used in 9700 payment points. UNICEF mobilized resources to procure whole bar of soaps for PSSN beneficiaries in 67,000 households in Mbeya and Songwe. And reusable sanitary pads were distributed to 27,000 adolescent girls in Mbeya and Songwe regions.

- Briefly explain any other re-alignments of the JP over the past year, including those related to changed/new national strategic priorities, and how you have ensured that the JP remains strategic and catalytic.

There was no re-alignment during the past year.

- Refer to how the JP aligns with the UN's SERP in your country, or how you plan to ensure such an alignment in the next year.

The JP is aligned completely with social protection outputs under UNDAP II outputs focusing into coverage, gender and policy perspective.

A.2 Update on priority issues

SDG acceleration

- In bullet points, please provide a brief update on JP contribution to the acceleration of the progress towards the SDGs, in line with the JP's Theory of Change for SDG Acceleration.

The focus was on three SDG targets:

Goal 5: Gender Equality- Target 4: Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate

1. The technical support to TASAF to implement PSSN Gender Action Plan contributes to an expanded and sustainable gender-responsive social protection in Tanzania and in this regard contributes to acceleration of the progress towards achievement of SDG 5 on Gender Equality – Target 4, as well as the gender targets in SDGs 1, 8, 9 and 10.
2. The Gender action Plan includes additional elements to the training programme that will ensure gender mainstreaming of activities in the programme. The intention is to help achieve policy-makers "recognize" unpaid care and domestic work, and the incorporation of this recognition into the national SP framework.

Vulnerable groups

- In bullet points, please provide a brief description of how you have directly and/or indirectly provided support to the vulnerable groups that your JP focuses on (i.e. the groups identified in the JP document).
- Provide an updated number of individuals that were reached through the JP's efforts in 2020, and the total number that you expect to reach by the end of the programme (disaggregated by vulnerable groups and gender).

SDG 1, Target 3: Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable.

The launch of the PSSN II will now accelerate the coverage to the 30 percent of villages that were not covered during the PSSN I. It is estimated the number of households supported under PSSN2 will increase to 1,3 million (against of 1 million under PSSN I 1 from 2015 to 2019). UN technical support to PSSN II will strengthen the delivery capacity and systems of the programme, including the outreach to different life-cycle groups in the three PSSN II components of cash transfers; livelihood; and public work. PSSN II programme benefit value has increased to include a disability grant and a child grant that was not in PSSN I programme.

During the outbreak of COVID 19, measures were taken to ensure that the vulnerable groups were protected through the development of safe payment guidelines and the distribution of WASH commodities at payment point sites. The total number of 793,000 households are PSSN beneficiaries. Information and communication of the pandemic were developed and used during communities session. As stated above about 67,000 household in Mbeya and Songwe regions' received one bar (5 pieces) of soap for each household.

Gender marker

- In bullet points, please briefly explain how you applied the Gender Marker in JP implementation in the past year, and/or other ways in which gender was mainstreamed into implementation.

During the reporting period, the UN agencies applied the Gender Marker to implementation of this Joint Programme in the following ways:

- The technical support to TASAF to implement the PSSN Gender Action Plan contributes to an expanded and sustainable gender-responsive social protection in Tanzania and in this regard contributes to acceleration of the progress towards achievement of SDG 5 on Gender Equality – Target 4 “Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure, and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate”, as well as the gender targets in SDGs 1, 8, 9 and 10. This effort contributes to Gender Marker Indicator.
- The progress made in 2020 is a result of collaboration and engagement with TASAF on the PSSN Gender Action Plan with special focus on gender mainstreaming capacity of government counterpart (TASAF) through training. UN Women conducted a five-day training workshop for members of TASAF’s gender team on Gender Responsive Social Protection in order to deepen their understanding of gender concepts and how to apply gender analysis in their work. This initial training of the TASAF Gender Team will be followed in 2021 with training for TASAF field staff on integrating gender into PSSN implementation. This effort meets the minimum requirement for Gender Marker Indicator 21. “PUNO collaborate and engage with Government on gender equality and the empowerment of women.”

- The COVID-19 pandemic caused several of the PUNOs to undertake a UN Socio-Economic Impact Assessment of COVID on women which shows disproportionate impact of COVID 19 to women, which served to highlight social protection as a critical way to safeguard women's social and economic development. Building on these recommendations, UN Women ensured that the trainings conducted to TASAF addressed this emerging context of COVID-19, such as the importance of pandemic related cash transfers that are gender mainstreamed, and the importance of engendering the Public Works Programmes to avoid increasing the work burden for women who bear the burden of unpaid care work in their homes.

Human rights

- In bullet points, please briefly explain how human rights mechanisms were mainstreamed in JP implementation in the past year, as envisaged by the original JP design.

The JP is built in the human right-based approach of Leave No One behind. The policy work and the programmatic systems are ensuring the human rights principle are aligned.

Partnerships

- In bullet points, please list the main highlights regarding JP's partnerships.
- Refer to how these have been aligned with the broader UNCT's partnership approach.

During the period under review, because there was no joint launching, and most partnerships were bilateral. ILO worked in close collaboration with various partners including the government through Prime Minister's office, Labour, Employment, Youth and persons with disability (PMO-LEYD); Zanzibar Ministry of Employment, Empowerment, Elders, Women and Children, Tanzania Social Action Fund (TASAF); Trade Union Congress of Tanzania (TUCTA); Association of Tanzania Employers (ATE); Zanzibar Employers Association (ZANEMA); Zanzibar Trade Union Congress (ZATUC)

ILO in collaboration with other UN agencies such as FAO participated in the development and discussion of the Government's Change Program for sustainable social protection, which includes the opportunity to contribute in the knowledge and capacity strengthening in the area of food availability—one of the key outcomes in the Theory of Change for the program.

UN Women established a new working partnership with the Financial Sector Deepening Trust, funded by Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation to support TASAF's implementation of the Gender Action Plan. A joint workplan was endorsed by the three parties.

UNICEF, WFP and FCDO collaborated to provide technical support to TASAF towards the design of a PSSN Shock Responsive component focusing on expansion in urban areas most affected by negative socio-economic impacts of COVID. However, TASAF decided to focus on expanding their current PSSN2 (addressing the needs of the chronically poor) instead modifying their current PSSN2 to better target those affected by shocks.

Strategic meetings

- Indicate if you organized any of the events below (in person or virtually). If you did not, indicate in the comments when you plan to organize them.

| Type of event | Yes | No | Comments |
|--|--------------------------|----|--|
| JP launch event | <input type="checkbox"/> | X | No official launch. The Government have not signed the JP document |
| Annual JP development partners'/donors' event* | <input type="checkbox"/> | X | No plan for the JP partners/donor event because of the reasons stated above. |

* This refers to any event that included representatives of the Joint SDG Fund's global development partners/donors (Denmark, European Union, Germany, Ireland, Luxembourg, Monaco, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland.) Please note that this event can be held together with a launch event or other partners' event.

Funding and financing

- In bullet points, please provide an update on what the JP has done (or plans to do) to leverage additional funding and/or financing from Government, IFIs or other partners.

In Tanzania we received only the first tranche of USD 500,000. The remaining balance of USD 1494400 was not released because the JP document has to-date not signed by Government. In order to implement activities most PUNOs used own internal resources. There are plans to mobilize own resources for FY 2021 to complete other key activities that were planned under JP plan and budget.

Innovation, learning and sharing

- In bullet points, please list the main highlights regarding your JP's work on innovation and learning – this should be an update on implementation of the JP learning and sharing plan from your JP doc.

During this reporting period, which coincided with the outbreak of COVID 19, both PUNOs and Government partners changed meeting modality to virtual meetings. Some training like Gender training to TASAF Gender team was conducted using remote modalities albeit difficulties arising from poor internet connectivity.

The PSSN II is forging ahead with plans to carry out mobile payments in lieu of direct cash payments. This is quite an innovative innovative, that ensures safety by reducing their exposure to COVID-19 as well as reducing the distance beneficiaries are required to travel.

Strategic communications

- In bullet points, please list the main highlights regarding your JP's strategic communications - - this should be an update on implementation of the JP learning and sharing plan from your JP doc.
- That this should be a brief overview as you will provide more specific information in the Annex 3 of this report.

No strategic communication was planned because the JP document was not signed by Government.

B. Annual Results

- In sum, part B should be a **maximum of 3 pages**.
- It should provide specific information on the achievement of expected annual results as per the workplan, following up on the broader progress presented in part A.

Overall progress

- Provide a self-assessment on the JP's overall progress in the past year, including a brief explanation.

- On track (expected annual results achieved)
 - Satisfactory (majority of expected annual results achieved)
 - Not-satisfactory (majority of expected annual results not yet achieved)
- Please, explain briefly:

Contribution to Fund's global results

- Provide brief overview on your JP's contribution to the global outputs and outcomes of the Joint SDG Fund (in terms of the annual targets outlined in the Results Framework of your JP document).
- Note that you will also provide a consolidated table in Annex 1.

JP Outputs and Outcomes

- Provide information on the implementation of annual results in relation to the JP's specific outputs and outcomes, as per your expected targets over the past year.
- While annual results might refer mostly to output-level results, they might also include contributions to outcomes.
- Therefore, divide the information into:
 - o Achievement of expected outputs
 - o Achievement of expected contributions to outcomes
- Note that you will also provide a consolidated table in Annex 1.

OUTPUT 1: By 2021, relevant Ministries, Departments, Agencies, and Local Government Authorities have increased capacity to design, implement and monitor gender-responsive sustainable social protection programmes, especially for the poor and most vulnerable.

ILO

1. TRANSFORM training of 35 (21 female and 14 male) government staff at regional and district level working on social protection.
2. Trained staff were Community Development Officers and Social Welfare Officers working in the areas of health, education, livelihoods, nutrition and water, health and sanitation. The training was also attended by representative-practitioners from the Prime Minister's Office-Labour, Employment, Youth, and Persons with Disabilities (Department of Social Protection (SP), Zanzibar Ministry of Empowerment, Employment, Elders, Women and Children (Department of social welfare) and Trade Unions.
3. Translation of TRANSFORM Curriculum to Kiswahili language. TRANSFORM which is the Leadership and Transformation Curriculum on Building and Managing Social Protection Floors in Africa developed by ILO in collaboration with other UN organizations (UNICEF and UNDP) and African Union. The TRANSFORM curriculum has the following topics: Legal Framework, Selection & Identification, Administration, Coordination, Governance, Management Information Systems, Financing and Financial Management and Monitoring & Evaluation.

4. The pretesting and rolling-out of the social protection trainings using Kiswahili TRANSFORM Curriculum will be conducted among the government officials at district level (5 days training package) and government officials at National level for Management Information System (MIS). These trainings will be conducted in close collaboration with the Prime Minister's office, Labour, Employment, Youth and people with disability (PMO-LEYD), the ministry which is responsible for coordination of social protection activities in the country.

UNICEF

1. UNICEF continued to support the Prime Minister's Office – Labour, Employment, Disability and Youth (mainland) and the Ministry of Finance and Planning (Zanzibar) with inception phase of the social protection micro simulation study that is carried out in Mainland and in Zanzibar. The study will provide inputs into the design of the social protection financial strategy that is part of the implementation of the social protection policy.
2. UNICEF contracted a Consultant Team to develop a National Social Protection Policy M&E framework and coordination mechanism.

Output 2: By 2021, relevant Ministries, Departments, Agencies, and Local Government Authorities operationalize an enhanced social protection system for expanded gender responsive and inclusive coverage especially for the poor and most vulnerable.

UNWOMEN

1. The training to the TASAF gender team on the Gender Analysis for SP Programs, has increased TASAF's capacity on the Gender Responsive, Monitoring and Communication of Social Protection Programmes. The Gender Lens Communication component of the programme will largely contribute to more actors, such as the Local Government Authorities, to gain an understanding, and consequent implementation of a more gender responsive social protection system.
2. TASAF Gender team who are critical in the implementation of the Gender action plan increased their understanding on gender analysis for the different components of the PSSN Program with a that resulted in the identification of gaps on mainstreaming gender and improvements integrated to the Gender Action Plan. The team is using the knowledge to prepare simple guides and disseminates to field level for use in the implementation and monitoring of public works, livelihoods and cash transfer components. Furthermore, the Gender team is now using the knowledge gained in preparation of gender training materials and monitoring tools for various implementers.

UNICEF

1. Several consultative meetings were held with the contracted consultant designing a PSSN SBCC plan and the scale up of the Stawisha Maisha sessions on Infant And Young Children feeding practices which is intended to enhance the nutrition to the most vulnerable children. The inception report was approved and phase two decision on development of tools is in progress.

WFP

1. Technical discussions with TASAF aimed at strengthening government's community planning process through harmonizing with WFP's Community-Based Participatory Planning (CBPP) tool into PSSN's programme component of public works. The plan was to complement/enhance PSSN II's existing methodology with WFP's CBPP tool, to facilitate a better targeting process at community level during the microplanning phase of the Public work component of PSSN II. However, the expected results on support to TASAF on planning processes for the public works programme have not been met in 2020 due to COVID restrictions. This affected the traveling of subject experts and curtailed rollout of training.

Workplan

- If you modified JP workplan in the last year, please provide brief explanation.

JP workplan was modified

JP workplan was not modified

Explain briefly:

The work with TASAF on planning processes for the public works programme was planned to commence in March 2020, but unfortunately COVID-19 affected the feasibility of conducting this work. Government planning processes are seasonal, and the next window for starting to implement this work is in February/March 2021. WFP has progressed with preparedness work to the extent possible, and is committed to fast tracking this work with Government in 2021.

Given the general elections in October 2020, all policy work was put on hold, and the work plan was revised to align with the government priorities by starting with capacity development work which could lead to increased knowledge and awareness on the social protection context in Tanzania. The work on policy is planned to take place in 2021, including providing support to the development of social assistance bill for both Tanzania Mainland and Zanzibar as well as support implementation of the Social Protection Policy for Tanzania Mainland

C. Plan for the Next Year of implementation

- In sum, part C should be a **maximum of 2 pages**.
- Please build upon Parts A and B to describe the plan for the next year as you approach the end of JP implementation.

Next year

- Regarding the next year (1 Jan – 31 Dec), briefly explain:
 - o The main focus of the annual work plan
 - o Expected annual results (in terms of outputs and outcomes)

The main focus on 2021 is to complete the key activities that started as outline here-below

Output 1:

- Validation of the social protection micro simulation financial modules for social assistance in mainland and Zanzibar.
- Finalization of the NSPP Coordination mechanism and M&E framework and its operationalization
- Preparation of a national roll out plan for Kiswahili TRANSFORM training to national and sub national level.

Output 2:

WFP technical support on strengthening the approach used for community public work planning.

This will be achieved through the following steps:

1. WFP, jointly with Ardhi University, as the academic institution partner, will facilitate the review of the tools used by WFP, the Community-Based Participatory Planning (CBPP) with those used by the Government for community micro planning (LLPP tool), and identify opportunities for enhancing the Government tools by integrating/merging certain modules.
2. Validation of the merged tool by TASAF and stakeholders and approval by the TASAF management
3. Rolling out the ToT in the second round of the National and PAA facilitation trainings. In line with TASAF 2021/2022 workplan, WFP will support facilitation of the ToT for national facilitators and roll out PA facilitators training in the expanded 72 PAA that were not part of the first round of trainings in 2020/21. The training will use the merged tool once validated by TASAF and other stakeholders.
4. As per government's public works cycle, the TOT of the national facilitators will be rolled out in in September/October 2021, and the district and village level trainings will follow in 2022.

FAO

- Finalization of the study on income multipliers and spillovers from Tanzania Productive Social Safety Net (PSSN) Program: A Local Economy Wide Impact Evaluation (LEWIE)
- Analysis and dissemination of findings linking with the available data and documentation of mapping terrestrial market

UN Women

- Monitoring and supporting of TASAF gender training.

Towards the end of JP implementation

- Present the expected final JP results and briefly explain how you plan to achieve them by the end of JP implementation.
 - o Indicate if you anticipate any further modifications to the overall JP.
 - o
 - o

The main focus of PUNOs will be to complete the ongoing interventions. Due to the Government has not signed the JP document no further release of funds is expected.

Risks and mitigation measures

- Briefly present the main risks and associated mitigation measures as you move forward with implementation.
 - o Note that you will include an updated JP Risk Matrix in Annex 4, so this section should focus on the update of the overall Risk plan that you have in an annex of your JP doc.

The main risk is related to fact that the Government has not yet signed the JP proposal document to date and it is uncertain whether they will do so. The consequence is that we will not receive the full SDG funding for the activities that were planned to be implemented for two year. It is anticipated that during 2021 the reminder of activities will commence but the new surge of COVID 19 might delay. This will be compounded by limited resources. There is risk of not achieving the intended results as per the original workplan.

Annex 1: Consolidated Annual Results

1. JP contribution to global programmatic results (annual)

- Provide data for the Joint SDG Fund global results (as per targets defined in the JP document).

Global Impact: Progress towards SDGs

List up to 3 main SDG targets that your Joint Programme primarily focused on in 2020

SDG 1, Target 3: Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable.

SDG 5, Target 4: Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate

SDG 10, Target 4: *Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality.*

Global Outcome 1: Integrated multi-sectoral policies to accelerate SDG achievement implemented with greater scope and scale

1.1 Did your Joint Programme contribute to implementation of integrated multi-sectoral policies that accelerate SDG progress in terms of scope¹ in 2020?

Yes

No

Explain briefly: It was the objective but due to limitation of funds the efforts towards achieving that was limited. Also the social protection policy is not yet approved.

1.2 Did your Joint Programme contribute to implementation of integrated multi-sectoral policies that accelerate SDG progress in terms of scale² in 2020? (if so, brief explanation)

Yes

No

Explain briefly: It was the objective but due to limitation of funds the efforts towards achieving that was limited. Also the social protection policy is not yet approved.

Global Output 3: Integrated policy solutions for accelerating SDG progress implemented

1.3 Number of innovative solutions tested in 2020

Total number disaggregated by % successful and unsuccessful:
Provide the list

¹Scope=substantive expansion: additional thematic areas/components added or mechanisms/systems replicated.

²Scale=geographical expansion: local solutions adopted at the regional and national level or a national solution adopted in one or more countries.

Explain briefly: None

1.4 Number of integrated policy solutions implemented with the national partners in lead in 2020

Total number: 2

Provide the list The social protection micro simulation for social assistance for Zanzibar and Mainland

Explain briefly: These two studies will be input in the design of social protection financing strategy. Both studies are ongoing with different consultative meetings with Government Partners.

1.5 Did your Joint Programme contribute to strengthening of national capacities to implement integrated, cross-sectoral SDG accelerators in 2020?

Yes

No

Explain briefly: The translation of the English TRANSFORM curriculum to Kiswahili curriculum and the subsequent two training sessions that were held is foundation of future medium and long term planning of strengthening the capacity.

1.6 Did your Joint Programme develop a functioning partnership framework for integrated policy solutions to accelerate progress on SDGs in 2020?

Yes

No

Explain briefly:

2. Selected global performance indicators (annual)

- Provide data for aggregation at the global level of the Joint SDG Fund.

2.1. Did your Joint Programme contribute to the improvement of overall UNCT coherence in 2020?

Yes, considerably contributed

Yes, contributed

No

Explain briefly: In a limited way. There was the general PUNOs coordination to achieve results as UNDAP SP outcome but mostly it was bilaterally.

2.2. Did your Joint Programme contribute to reduced transaction costs for participating UN agencies in their interaction with national/regional and local authorities and/or public entities compared to other Joint Programmes?

Yes,

No

N/A (if there are no other joint programmes in the country)

Explain briefly: Due to limitation of funds this joint efforts was not realized.

2.3. Was your Joint Programme aligned with the UNCT Results Groups in 2020?

Yes

No

Explain briefly: The same five Agencies are part of UNDAP II SP outcome group

2.4. Did your Joint Programme secure additional funding resources in 2020?

Yes

No

Explain briefly:

3. Results as per JP Results Framework (annual)

- *Present annual JP results in the following template*

| Result / Indicators | Baseline | Expected 2020 target | 2020 Result | Reasons for variance from planned target (if any) | Expected 2021 target | Expected final target (if different from 2021) |
|---|---|--|-----------------------------------|--|--|--|
| Outcome 1: Outcome: By 2021, relevant Ministries, Departments, Agencies, and Local Government Authorities operationalise an enhanced social protection system for expanded, gender-responsive, and inclusive coverage, especially for the poor and most vulnerable | | | | | | |
| # of poor and vulnerable HHs benefiting from social assistance (disaggregated by male and female led HHs and by age) | Approximately 1 million households (2019) | 1,300,000 | 886,724 | There is a reduced number because there was validation exercise ³ | 1,200,000 | 1,200,000 |
| Public social protection expenditure as % of GDP | 0.4% | 0.4% | 0.4% | Statistics Office Bulletin and Budget books | TBD | TBD |
| Public social protection expenditure as % of State Budget | 1.5% | 1.5% | TBD | Budget Books | | |
| Output 1.1 Output 1: By 2021, relevant Ministries, Departments, Agencies, and Local Government Authorities have strengthened capacity to monitor, coordinate and leverage resources for a robust, gender-responsive SP system encompassing social assistance and social insurance benefits and services, especially for the poor and most vulnerable | | | | | | |
| Availability of social assistance Bill in Tanzania Mainland, which includes at least one provision to promote gender equality. | None | None | No progress | No progress | | |
| Availability of a Social Assistance Bill in Zanzibar, which includes at least one provision to promote gender equality. | None | None | No progress | In Zanzibar – discussion with Government has started towards. | Draft Social Assistance Bill Document in Zanzibar | Draft Social Assistance Bill in Zanzibar |
| Availability of TRANSFORM curriculum in Kiswahili language | TRANSFORM curriculum in English | TRANSFORM curriculum in Kiswahili | TRANSFORM curriculum in Kiswahili | TRANSFORM curriculum document in Kiswahili available | Draft National strategy for rolling out Kiswahili TRANSFORM curriculum | Draft National strategy for rolling out Kiswahili TRANSFORM curriculum |
| Number of participants trained using five-day Kiswahili TRANSFORM curriculum | None | None | 35 participants | Conducted as planned. Training report, Training materials, list of participants, training report | | |
| Number of Zanzibar stakeholders who completed five-day TRANSFORM curriculum | 30 | 30 | 30 | | | |
| Extent to which gender-responsiveness is integrated in SP Human Resource management | N/A | 70% of govt trainees can identify linkages between GEWE and SP | Not started | Not started because of limitation of funds | SP system M&E framework incorporates gender outputs; Govt's SP HR | SP system M&E framework incorporates gender outputs; Govt's SP HR |

³ Aide memoire of Joint review and implementation mission, January 2021. “About 70,000 households were deemed not eligible and suspended from PSSN pending a full recertification⁴. Finally, and for different reasons (sickness, inability to travel, or not-knowing about the exercise), about 56,800

| | | | | | | |
|--|------|---|--|---|---|---|
| | | | | | capacity-building strategy sets targets for gender-responsive capacity of govt SP actors at national, regional and local levels | capacity-building strategy sets targets for gender-responsive capacity of govt SP actors at national, regional and local levels |
| Joint Programme human resources have sufficient gender expertise to provide quality technical advice on integrating GEWE into programme activities | N/A | Gender Coordinator hired, providing technical advice, and ensuring quality implementation of gender-related activities. | No recruitment because of limitation of funds. | Because of the limitation of funds no further plan for recruitment. | No plans for recruitment | No plans for recruitment. |
| Availability of a comprehensive social protection financing strategy that includes gender-responsive targets | None | | The SP micro-simulation financial for social assistance ongoing | Ongoing. Expecting report mainland | Report of micro simulation modules for financial social assistance | Development of social protection financial strategy in mainland. |
| Availability of a social protection coordination framework that requires gender experts as members. | None | Not started | Draft framework available and includes requirement for gender experts as members | The assignment has started in December 2020. | Framework including gender expert membership requirement available and stakeholders trained | Framework including gender expert membership requirement available and stakeholders trained |
| Availability of fiscal space analysis for Zanzibar, which includes analysis of gender needs | None | Technical support started the analytical process | Inception report | | Micro -simulation Analytical report including analysis of gender needs | Micro -simulation Analytical report including analysis of gender needs available and |

households have yet to show up for validation, leading to their temporary suspension from the program. *To ensure that households still in need of support have the chance to be validated and enrolled in the program, the mission agreed the TASAF will continue the validation exercise until around Mid-February (see next paragraph), focusing only on the 56,800 “no-show” households”, with the objective of reaching as many of said households as possible and bringing them back into the program if appropriate”*

| | | | | | | |
|--|------|---|-----------------------------|---|---|---|
| | | | | | available and discussed | |
| Availability of a social protection coordination framework that requires gender experts as members. | None | Technical support started the designing | Designing ongoing | Ongoing | Draft framework available and includes requirement for gender experts as members | Framework including gender expert membership requirement available and stakeholders trained |
| Output 2: By 2021, relevant Ministries, Departments, Agencies, and Local Government Authorities have increased capacity to design, implement and monitor gender-responsive sustainable social protection programmes, especially for the poor and most vulnerable | | | | | | |
| Output 2 indicators | | | | | | |
| Number of Stawisha Maisha groups established and operational, with sex-disaggregated membership numbers | 1084 | Designing ongoing | | | | |
| Annual TASAF Gender Equality Action Plan targets achieved (exact targets will be determined in consultation with TASAF at start of JP) | 0 | TASAF Gender Team established. Gender Action Plan and Budget adopted. | | | 2021 GEAP targets achieved | 2021 GEAP targets achieved |
| Availability of evidence on the economic and productive impacts, the income multipliers and spill-overs generated by receipt of PSSN benefits, disaggregated by sex and age (CCT, PW, LE). | 0 | 0 | Consultant working ongoing. | Econometric Analysis of the economic and productive impacts of the PSSN and its effects on livelihoods and food security and nutrition indicators, disaggregated by sex and age | LEWIE simulations of the income multipliers and spill-over effects of the PSSN on both beneficiary and non-beneficiary households, disaggregated by sex and age | |
| Number of TASAF staff trained on PWs programming tools (CBPP) | None | Not started | Not started | 80 | 50 | |
| Number of districts with full operational CBPP tools and use of digital Assets Tracker (AT) for M&E | None | Not started | Not started | 32 | 32 | |
| Number of villages in TASAF selected districts trained on CBPP planning tool | 0 | 2,200 | 1,200 | 2200 | 12000 | |

Complete the tables below by focusing on documents that are of particular strategic importance for the JP results and for the priorities of this Joint SDG Fund portfolio.

Strategic documents that were produced by the JP

| Title of the document | Date when finalized (MM/YY) | Brief description of the document and the role of the JP in finalizing it |
|--|-----------------------------|---|
| Most documents are not completed as the progress are ongoing | | |

Strategic documents for which JP provided contribution

| Title of the document | Date when finalized (MM/YY) | Brief description of the document and the role of the JP in finalizing it |
|---|-----------------------------|--|
| Guidelines on COVID 19 prevention at work place | August, 2020 | The document aims at providing general guidance and information to workers on how to Prevent the spread of COVID-19 in the workplace, to enable them to work safely while keeping the risk of contamination as low as possible. It also provides ideas on how to protect workers' mental well-being during the pandemic. |
| Brochure on COVID 19 prevention | August 2020 | The documents aims to provide general awareness on COVID 19 in the work place |

Annex 3: Strategic communication results

- Provide the responses to the questions below with data for the last year overall.

3.1. Have you created a strategic communication plan for the Joint Programme?

Yes

No

Explain briefly: No communication strategy of JP. Government has not signed.

3.2. What percentage of the annual budget towards communications was utilized from the total budget? (Note that the entire JP comms budget must be min 5% of the total JP budget)

Explain briefly: N/A

3.3. Have visibility outcomes increased due to the provided funding for JP strategic communications?

Yes

NO

Explain briefly: N/A

3.4. Does the Country Profile Page on the Joint SDG Fund website contribute to your JP outreach?

Yes

X No

Explain briefly: N/A

3.5. How many articles (interviews, human interest stories, press releases, expert insights, etc) about your JP were published by an external media outlet (Non-UN published)?

Total number: NONE

Explain briefly: N/A

3.6. How many articles (interviews, human interest stories, press releases, expert insights, etc) about the Joint Programme were published by the UNCT and JP PUNOs?

Total number: NONE

Explain briefly: N/A

3.7. Have you received an increase of social media followers?

Yes

X No

Total number: (Not mandatory)

Explain briefly: N/A

Multi-Media Faucets

- Complete the table by focusing on most important strategic communication documents (factsheets, promotional materials, infographics, videos, etc.). Provide hyperlinks when possible.

| Title of the document | Date when finalized (MM/YY) | Brief description and hyperlink (if it exists) |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------|--|
| NONE | | |
| NONE | | |
| | | |

Social Media Campaigns

- Complete the table by focusing on the highest social media impressions or campaigns. Provide hyperlinks when possible.

| Title of the document | Type (FB/Twitter/LinkedIn/Etc.) | Brief description and hyperlink (if it exists) |
|-----------------------|---------------------------------|--|
| NONE | | |
| | | |
| | | |

Annex 4: Updated JP Risk Management Matrix

- Update the table from your JP document with the most recent analysis of risks and corresponding mitigation measures. This should support the narrative update provided in part C above.

| Risks | Risk Level: (Likelihood x Impact) | Likelihood: Certain - 5 Likely - 4 Possible - 3 Unlikely - 2 Rare - 1 | Impact: Essential - 5 Major - 4 Moderate - 3 Minor - 2 Insignificant - 1 | Mitigating measures | Responsible Org./Person |
|--|--------------------------------------|--|---|--|-------------------------|
| Contextual risks | | | | | |
| Conflict over natural resources affecting project implementation | 16 | 4 | 4 | Sensitization and involvement of communities through participatory approach. In 2020 the public works was deferred to 2021, because TASAF 2020 priorities due to COVID 19 outbreak | WFP |
| Extreme weather affects assets creation | 9 | 3 | 3 | Identifying adaptation plans to minimize impact once the PW resume in 2021 | WFP |
| Programmatic risks | | | | | |
| Intervention misaligned with government priorities | 8 | 2 | 4 | Continue engagement of stakeholders including GoT in designing and implementation stages. There were delays in implementation due to COVID 19 outbreak - | All PUNOs |
| Institutional risks | | | | | |
| Inadequate capacity of PUNOs to implement the project | 8 | 2 | 4 | Explore comparative advantages of PUNOs. Leverage experiences gained from other similar Joint Programmes | All PUNOs |
| Fiduciary risks | | | | | |
| Misappropriation of assets created | 12 | 3 | 4 | Community involvement in all design and implementation stages gives the ownership of the assets to the targeted beneficiaries | All PUNOs on PWS |

