JOINT SDG FUND

UN Joint Programme in support of strengthening the social protection system in the United Republic of Tanzania

Joint Programme Document

Final Draft October 2021

A. COVER PAGE

1. Fund Name: Joint SDG Fund
2. MPTFO Project Reference Number:
3. Joint programme title: UN Joint Programme in support of strengthening the social protection system in the United Republic of Tanzania
4. Short title: Strengthening the social protection system in Tanzania
5. Country and region: United Republic of Tanzania
6. Resident Coordinator: Zlatan Milisic
7. UN Joint programme focal point: , Jennifer Matafu, jmatafu@unicef.org **programme focal point**

9. Short description:
The purpose of the UN Joint Programme is to assist the Government of Tanzania with the sustainable expansion of social protection benefits and services. 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, through establishing a progressive, gender-responsive social protection financing framework. This can contribute to reduce the reliance on external grants and loans for social assistance programmes such as the Productive Social Safety Net. 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 of the population, 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. This reflects a critical effort to domesticate the Leaving No One Behind agenda in Tanzania and put social protection on a life cycle approach path. In all, the investment seeks to transform the country's social protection system into a coherent, well-coordinated, and strongly institutionalized platform for the sustainable delivery of social protection interventions that tackle poverty, vulnerability, inequalities, and exclusion.

10. Keywords: Social Protection, Leaving No One Behind, Tanzania, Zanzibar, Social Protection Systems

11. Overview of budget

Joint SDG Fund contribution	**USD 400,000**
Co-funding 1: ILO – own resources	USD 50,000
Co-funding 3: WFP – own resources	USD 17,000.00
Co-funding 4: UN Women – own resources	USD 32,000.00
Co-funding 5: UNICEF – own resources	USD 20,000.00
TOTAL	**USD 519,000**

12. Timeframe:

Start date	**End date**	**Duration** (in months)
01 January 2020	31 December 2021	24 months

13. Gender Marker: The average score is 2.33 out of a possible maximum score of 3. (see annex 4).

14. Target groups *(including groups left behind or at risk of being left behind)*

List of marginalized and vulnerable groups	**Direct influence**	**Indirect influence**
Women	X	
Children		X
Girls		X
Youth	X	
Persons with disabilities	X	
Older persons	X	
Rural workers	X	

15. Human Rights Mechanisms related to the Joint Programme

ICESCR article 3 and general comment no. 16
CRPD general comment no. 5 (2017)
CRPD general comment no. 3 (2016)
CRPD general comment no. 6 (2018)
CEDAW general comment no. 27 (2010)
CEDAW general comment no. 34 (2016)
CEDAW general comment no. 18 (1991)
CEDAW general comment no. 16 (1991)
CEDAW concluding observations on URT combined 7th and 8th reports (2016)
CRC concluding observations on URT combined 3rd to 5th reports (2015)
CSW 63rd session agreed conclusions March 2019

16. PUNO and Partners:

16.1 PUNO

Convening agency:

- UNICEF: , Dr. Diego Angemi , Chief Social Policy, dangemi@unicef.org and Jennifer Matafu – jmatafu@unicef.org

Other PUNOs:

- UNWOMEN: Mwamdanga Lilian, lilian.mwamdanga@unwomen.org; ILO: Ndenzako, Dampu, ndenzakod@ilo.org; P WFP: Kisanga, Juvenal, juvenal.kisanga@wfp.org

16.2 Partners

National authorities:

- Social Protection Department, Prime Minister Office – Labour, Employment, Youth and People with Disabilities (PMO-LEYD): Festo Fute: Director of Social Protection Department President's Office – Zanzibar: Khalid Hamran, Director Coordination of Government Affairs (gursai2004@yahoo.com)
- Ministry of Labour, Elderly, Empowerment, Women and Children – Zanzibar: Sheikha Ramia Mohamed, Acting Head of Social Protection (shemora25@yahoo.co.uk)
- Tanzania Social Action Fund (TASAF): Ladislaus Mwamanga, Executive Director (lmwamanga@tasaf.org)
- Ministry of Health, Community Development, Gender, Elderly and Children: Neema, Dorah, Gender Department (dgneema@gmail.com)
- . (lmwamanga@tasaf.org)
- Civil society organizations and other non-state actors:
    - Help Age International: Daniel, Smart, Director (smart.daniel@helpage.org)
    - Trade Union Congress of Tanzania (TUCTA): Dr Yahya Msigwa- Secretary (tucta2012@yahoo.com)
    - Association of Tanzania Employers (ATE): Dr Aggrey Mlimuka -Executive Director (amlimuka@yahoo.com)
    - Zanzibar Trade Union Congress (ZATUC); Mr. Khamis Mwinyi Mohamed (zatuc_congress@yahoo.com)
    - Zanzibar Employers Association (ZANEMA): Mr Salahi Salahi (manipowerservices52@yahoo.com)
    - Tanzania Gender Networking Programme (TGNP): Ms. Shakila Mayumana (skakila.mayumana@tgnp.org

JOINT SDG FUND

SIGNATURE PAGE

Resident Coordinator Zlatan Milišić *Date* 19.10.2021 *Signatur* [redacted]	**National Coordinating Authority** N/A
Participating UN Organization (lead/convening) *Name of PUNO UNICEF* *Name of Representative Rene Van Dongen OIC* *Date* 19/10/2021 *Signat* [redacted]	
Participating UN Organizati[redacted] *Name of PUNO: UNWOMEN* *Name of Representative: Hodan Addou* *Date* 19/10/2021 *Signature and* [redacted] UN WOMEN Plot 392, Toure Drive, Masaki. P.O. Box 8640,DAR ES SALAAM	
Participating UN Organization *Name of PUNO: ILO* *Name of Director: Wellington Chibebe* *Date* 19/10/2021 *Signature and seal* [redacted]	
Participating UN Organization *Name of PUNO: WFP* *Name of* [redacted] *tative:* Sarah GORDON-GIBSO [redacted] *Date* *Signatur* [redacted] 19.10.2021 [redacted]	

B. STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK

1. Call for Concept Notes: 1/2019

g

2. Relevant Joint SDG Fund Outcomes

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

3. Overview of the Joint Programme Results

3.1 Outcomes:

- 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

3.2 Outputs:

- 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
- 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.

4. SDG Targets directly addressed by the Joint Programme

4.1 List of targets

- Goal 1: End Poverty – 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*.
- 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
- Goal 10: Reduce Inequalities – Target 4. Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality.

4.2 Expected SDG impact

The Joint Programme is expected to accelerate Tanzania's progress towards achieving the selected SDG targets. Strengthening the country's social protection system is at the core of the programme, including the development of a comprehensive strategy for progressive, sustainable and gender-responsive financing of social protection that can facilitate the domestically-financed expansion of coverage among vulnerable groups. The proposed support to design and delivery capacity of Tanzania's main social assistance programme, the Productive Social Safety Net, has a significant empowerment and gender equality focus that builds on the opportunities this nation-wide programme provides.

5. Relevant objective/s from the national SDG framework

Mainland Tanzania's Five-Year Development Plan (FYDP II) describes social protection as an essential element of poverty reduction by reducing socio-economic risks and vulnerability. It

also links social protection to the protection of human rights and capacity enhancement for the labour market. FYDP II further divides social protection into four areas of intervention: social security; social assistance; productive inclusion; and social services. The Plan lists two main national targets for 2020, which focus on social security coverage:

- 50 % health insurance coverage by 2020
- 40 % social security scheme coverage by 2020

For Zanzibar the five-year development framework is The Zanzibar Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty which is referred to as MKUZA III, which has five Key Results Areas. The first of these is focused on sustainable and inclusive growth, and one of its outcomes focuses on social protection. Its outcome statement is formulated as "improved social protection schemes aimed at promoting inclusive economic growth and reducing vulnerability to economic shocks". MKUZA III defines its target in terms of coverage, measured as the proportion of poor households that are served by social protection schemes. The target is for 2020:

- 44.2 % of poor households served by social protection schemes by 2020

While both national development plans thus reference social protection - and MKUZA III includes it as an outcome - social protection is not at the forefront in either of them. It is conceptually seen as making overall growth efforts more inclusive, and targets are quantitative and focused on coverage rather than qualitative systems-oriented.

6. Brief overview of the Theory of Change of the Joint programme

6.1 Summary:
The Theory of Change for SDG acceleration through the Joint SDG Fund support reflects the assumptions and change pathways that link the technical support outputs delivered by the participating UN agencies on one hand, to impact on key SDG indicators related to multidimensional poverty and vulnerability on the other. The Theory of Change reflects the notion that technical support to selected areas of the social protection system and to key social assistance programmes contributes, alongside other factors, to an expanded and sustainable expansion of rights-based and gender-responsive social protection in Tanzania.

6.2 List of main ToC assumptions to be monitored:
The main critical assumptions underlying the Theory of Change are the following:

UN outputs contributing to systems' and programme strengthening

- UN agencies have the required technical capacity and expertise to deliver quality support
- Government delivers on its confirmed collaboration and makes staff and resources available which are required for output delivery
- Government approves the new National Social Protection Policy
- Development partners make funding available for the Productive Social Safety Net programme phase II

Systems strengthening contributing to expanded social protection coverage

- Government significantly increases the allocation of domestic resources to social assistance programmes such as the PSSN and the new Universal Social Pension
- Government and development partners agree on a medium-term financing framework for the PSSN programme, with a gradually diminishing contribution from external grants
- Government enhances the capacity of relevant institutions to deliver expanded social protection benefits

Expanded social protection coverage contribution to improved SDG indicators

- Government enhances investments in basic social services in health and education
- Government provides effective linkages and referrals to other social and productive and financial inclusion services.

7. Trans-boundary and/or regional issues

The Joint Programme proposes to support the social protection sector in Mainland Tanzania and in Zanzibar, which together comprise the United Republic of Tanzania. The governments of Mainland Tanzania and Zanzibar both have their own policy frameworks and financing mechanisms that guide the implementation of social protection interventions and that constitute their respective social protection systems. While systems strengthening reflects the core of UN support to both governments, the specific nature of support will depend on the respective social protection system characteristics and will be contextualised accordingly. The Productive Social Safety Net programme is a so-called Union programme, implemented in the United Republic of Tanzania (i.e. Mainland and Zanzibar). Programme rules and delivery mechanisms are similar across both territories. The UN support to the PSSN programme will be delivered through TASAF and cover both Mainland and Zanzibar.

C. JOINT PROGRAMME DESCRIPTION

1. Baseline and Situation Analysis

1.1 Problem statement

Poverty and vulnerability in Tanzania

Poverty and vulnerability remain significant bottlenecks for achievement of SDG targets and national socioeconomic development goals in Tanzania. Recent data reveal that for Tanzania Mainland poverty reduction over the past 6 years has been minimal (from 28.2% in 2011-12 to 26.4% in 2017-18) and inequality is rising (Gini coefficient up from 0.34 to 0.38). This is despite relatively strong and stable economic growth of about 7% over the past 10 years (2008/09 – 2017/18). Whereas similar effort is made in reducing levels of poverty in Zanzibar, from 34.9% in 2010 to 30.4% in 2015, the levels remain high overall. In the case of Pemba island, poverty increased during the period from 2010 -2015, from 48.5% to 55.4%. While the economic growth is generally very encouraging, including in areas such as school enrolment and infant mortality, it has not been sufficiently inclusive and poverty incidence remains high, especially in rural areas due to the weak impact of growth high population growth. Seven out of ten Tanzanians (and 90% of the poor) live in rural agricultural areas.

While evidence suggests that gender productivity gaps are closing (14% in 2015 compared to 36% in 2008), gender gaps persist in income (37%). Women in Tanzania continue to face constraints in agricultural production and have more limited access to assets, resources and services, such as education, credit, technology, and inputs. Poor women are in an even worse situation. For example, they have, on average, four children, compared to two for non-poor women, and 37% of poor women gave birth in the last 24 months, while that figure was 26% for non-poor women. On average, poor women have about one less year of education than non-poor women – 6.3 vs. 7.3 years – like the difference between poor and non-poor men. Only 5 percent of poor women have a bank account, compared to 31% of non-poor women. Almost 70% of poor women live in households with a cell phone, compared to 90% of non-poor women.

Food insecurity and lack of availability and utility of nutritious food is widespread among rural households who have either no land or only small plots, very limited access to local markets, and who live in conditions of extreme poverty. Tanzania experiences extremely high stunting levels, affecting 31.8% of children under age 5, the majority of whom belong to households ranked in the lowest poverty quintiles. It is estimated 130 children die every day because they are malnourished.

Overall population growth is high in Tanzania with a fertility rate of around 5.2 births per woman. Indeed, women in Tanzania have among the highest birth rates in the world. The adolescent fertility rate is also high– around 118 births per 1000 women ages 15-19 in 2015, and almost two in five girls marry before their 18th birthday. At the current growth rate, the population is projected to double from about 55.5 million in 2016 to over 100 million by 2037. The Human Development Index (HDI) value improved from 0.446 in 2005 to 0.531 in 2015, but Tanzania remained in the low human development category (151st out of 188 countries). As such, a sizable proportion of Tanzanians continue to live on the edge of poverty and are thus at risk of slipping below the poverty line in case of economic shocks. This presents a significant challenge for government's effort in addressing and alleviating poverty and vulnerability consistent with the SDG targets.

Social protection interventions in Tanzania

The United Republic of Tanzania recognises the role of social protection in its broader socioeconomic development portfolio. Social protection also features prominently in the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), to which Tanzania is strongly committed, particularly as a mechanism for the elimination of poverty (SDG 1), gender equality (SDG 5) and the reduction of inequality (SDG 10). Social protection is multi-sectoral in nature and is implemented under different sectoral policies and programmes.

The Government of Mainland Tanzania has recently drafted a new National Social Protection Policy (NSPP), which is being prepared for Cabinet review, and it is preparing the ratification of ILO Convention 102. The Government of Zanzibar already adopted a social protection policy in 2015. Coverage remains a major challenge for the contributory social security schemes. In 2018, the pension funds had 1.59 million members, which was equivalent to 7.2 per cent of the total employed population of 22 million. In terms of social assistance, the Productive Social Safety Net programme (PSSN) is the country's main social assistance programme, and it is implemented in Tanzania Mainland and in Zanzibar. It has enrolled more than 1 million poor and extremely poor households, reflecting a coverage of about 10% of the population of Mainland Tanzania and Zanzibar (the total population is estimated at 55 million).

In Zanzibar, the social protection agenda is firmly anchored in the government's socioeconomic development portfolio. Apart from the donor-funded PSSN programme, Zanzibar has launched a universal social pension for older persons above age 70 funded from domestic resources and requested fiscal space analysis to explore opportunities to expand coverage among persons living with a disability and among vulnerable children. The Government of Mainland Tanzania has indicated its intention to do the same.

Despite low coverage, the Government of Mainland Tanzania has continued to deliver non-cash aid in the form of disaster relief, food supplement programmes and school meal subsidies, as well as fee exemptions to facilitate access by vulnerable groups to essential health services and the abolition of school fees at pre-primary, primary and lower secondary levels to promote access and retention. Productive inclusion measures are likewise provided as complementary measures within social assistance programmes. In Tanzania, such initiatives have included the promotion of savings, livelihoods training, grants and micro-credit for income generating activities, and agricultural input subsidies, as well as public works projects.

Problem statement

A progressively constructive social protection framework is critically important to address poverty, which affects between a quarter and half of the population depending on the poverty line applied, as well as different dimensions of vulnerability. However, social protection coverage needs to be sustained and expanded in the medium- to long-term for Tanzania to meet its' social and economic development objectives and to achieve Sustainable Development Goal targets.

The current political economy context in Tanzania is challenging for social sectors generally, where government's policy and spending priority is skewed towards investments in large-scale infrastructure projects. Nevertheless, an opportunity exists for engagement on social protection. In fact, it is important to note that continued systems' strengthening and human capacity development on social protection at relevant levels is expected to enhance broader understanding and foster decision-making and political-level support to social protection. The UN considers this a critical juncture in Tanzania's social protection trajectory and the proposed investments can make a strategic difference.

While the main social assistance programme – the Productive Social Safety Net (PSSN) – covers about 10% of the population, the sustainability of this programme, both from a financial as well as an institutional perspective, is a major source of concern. In addition, there is a need to expand and deepen social protection coverage beyond the extreme poor households reached by the PSSN programme, to more comprehensively reach vulnerable groups such as female-headed households, persons living with a disability, the elderly, and vulnerable children. A medium-term financing strategy and a strong legal framework will be instrumental to ensure government commitment to sustainable social protection expansion that reflects a life-cycle approach to poverty and vulnerability.

The second phase of PSSN is secured in terms of design but funding remains fragile as it is affected by a delicate government–development partner dialogue overall. It is important to note that the UN support aims to lay a foundation for increasingly reduced dependency on foreign financing for this programme, which is a key priority for the government. It will do so through the development of a comprehensive social protection financing strategy. In addition, UN support will contribute to strengthening the design and delivery capacity of the PSSN programme, enhancing its reach to vulnerable groups and its impact on gender equality and human capital development.

While the Government sets a strong structure for implementing social protection the capacity to design and implement social policy and interventions is generally weak. This creates a need for developing capacity on social protection among government officials at all levels. The UN Joint Programme envisage addressing this key systems-level bottleneck through the TRANSFORM- Leadership & Transformation Curriculum on Building and Managing Social Protection Floors in Africa—to ensure policy and programs long-term impact sustainability.

Social protection programmes, particularly in low-income countries of Africa and including in Tanzania, are generally not designed with a gender lens despite documented positive effects of such programmes on gender equality and women's economic empowerment around the globe. Even when governments are making remarkable steps, the prevailing cultural and social norms remain a central constraint. The PSSN program, however, presents an exemplary practical example by paying 83% of the cash benefits to women. It has also developed a gender mainstreaming strategy/Gender Action Plan (GAP), which is scheduled for implementation under PSSN phase II (2019-2022). Ensuring that TASAF-PSSN staff have sufficient capacity to deliver on their own GE/WEE goals, as laid out in the GAP, which is aligned with the government's Gender Policy, becomes central. Capacity strengthening is needed across all TASAF gender strategy's recommendation areas (cash transfers, public works, livelihoods enhancement, programme governance, community sensitisation, knowledge generation and learning, human resources, gender mainstreaming training and tools, M&E, and data collection and analysis). At the start of the programme, UN Women will work with TASAF to prioritize capacity building needs via two or three workshops addressing key GAP recommendation areas that will best create sustainable results and reach those most left behind with gender-responsive actions.

Another area that requires strengthening PSSN program design and delivery capacity is nutrition and food security. Impact evaluation data illustrate the ways in which PSSN contributes to reducing malnutrition but to effectively address stunting and wasting, which affect a sizeable proportion of Tanzanian children, the PSSN platform can be enhanced to either refer to nutrition services or to provide critical nutrition information to parents and caregivers of young children among the PSSN beneficiary households. This will optimize the program's human capital development impact.

Further, there exist capacity needs for analysing the full impact of the PSSN program on local economies, including on the production activities of both beneficiary and non-beneficiary groups. The experience in neighbouring countries has been that documenting these impacts can help dispel the notion that cash transfers are "wasteful expenditure", discourage labour market participation, and take away from productive investments. The results will help policy makers/government to commit innovative and sustainable nationally-based financial resources for a long-term social assistance program beyond PSSN.

Recent evaluations of Public Works Programmes (PWPs) in Africa suggest that their potential is not always realised. Selected assets are often unable to overcome community livelihood constraints and the quality of asset design and construction may in many cases be compromised by district level capacity. Similar observations apply to the Tanzanian context and reflect bottlenecks of PWP implementation under the PSSN programme in recent years. Experience on PWPs in several countries in Africa suggests that technically sound design, planning and implementation of PWP can significantly enhance community livelihoods and build their resilience against future shocks and stresses. Capacity strengthening for TASAF-PSSN PWP component may lead to improved quality of public works through community-based participatory planning (CBPP) and monitoring & evaluation. CBPP helps to improve the public works design and ownership and focus on maintenance of the assets, also after the TASAF support ends. The Joint Programme support to integrating attention to gender dimensions across the PSSN components (CCT; Public Works; Livelihood Enhancement) also applies to planning and monitoring the relevance and effectiveness of public works for women. This will include reference to and learning from experiences with similar programmes in other countries in the region such as Malawi, Zambia and Zimbabwe. Gender-responsive public works could potentially include support to those who are engaged in assets creation, such as taking care of children. It could also mean using PWs to construct cost-effective day-care centres and improved village level health centres to improve the quality and relevance of services for women.

1.2 Target groups

The UN in Tanzania estimates that considering the problem analysis, sustainable domestic financing and a comprehensive life-cycle and gender-responsive approach to social assistance figure among the main requirements to strengthen social protection in the country. This is where the proposed support to the Joint SDG Fund aims to trigger change through a focus on strengthening the institutionalisation, financing, and coordination of social assistance. In addition, it aims to enhance the gender- and disability-inclusive nature of the Productive Social Safety Net programme. While ultimately this approach aims to establish a conducive environment for the inclusion of specific vulnerable groups such as the elderly, persons living with a disability, children, and working-age women (including women in the informal sector, women heading poor households, and women who are pregnant or lactating), the systems' strengthening and capacity development approach in line with SDG target 1.3 implies that government officials (policy- and decision-makers, mid-level officials, and frontline service delivery staff) constitute the immediate group that will benefit from and be part of a stronger social protection system. The theory of change developed for this Joint Programme illustrates the assumption that a stronger system, combined with government financing decisions, will lead to expansion and deepening of social protection coverage, with direct impact on vulnerable and marginalized groups. Through support for the Productive Safety Net Programme, vulnerable groups will be reach in a direct manner through support to the cash transfer and public works.

Building on the problem statement outlined in the previous section, the following provides a summary overview of the needs and social protection coverage bottlenecks for the main target groups of the Joint Programme:

- In Tanzania, older persons (60 years and above) comprise approximately 4.3% of the population. Poverty and vulnerability among the elderly are typically more prevalent than in the general population. The poverty rate among older persons is estimated at around 40%. Social protection coverage for older persons is low. Formal sector pensions cover only 3% (13.1% in Zanzibar) and a non-contributory pension only exists in Zanzibar – it is universal for persons of 70 years of age and above. Notably, no sex disaggregated data seems to be available, a limiting factor that this programme aims to address. No social pension has yet been put in place for Tanzania Mainland although it is one of the commitments to establish one as highlighted in the draft National Social Protection Policy which is under approval processes. A proportion of older persons who live in households below the extreme poverty line indirectly benefit from the cash transfer under the poverty-targeted Productive Social Safety Net programme. Women account for only 37% of members of mandatory pension funds and just 32% of old-age pensioners.

- Children (18 years and below) make up 50% of the population in Tanzania. Population growth remains high. The proportion of children who live in households below the poverty line is typically higher than in the general population. According to the latest Household Budget Survey, children comprise more than 60% of all individuals who live below the poverty line in Tanzania. The Child Poverty Report for Zanzibar finds that 35% of children in Zanzibar live in households below the poverty line. Poverty is higher amongst households residing in rural areas; 45% of children in rural areas live in households below the poverty line, while the poverty rate is 20% in urban areas. Poverty and vulnerability among children have multiple dimensions. A National Bureau of Statistics report (2016) estimated that 3 out of every 4 children are deprived in at least three out of eight dimensions of well-being. In Zanzibar, 83% were deprived in between 2 to 5 deprivations. Access to basic social services in health, education, protection, nutrition, sanitation and water, as well as housing are a key challenge for children. Chronic malnutrition is much higher in the poorest households. About one third of children under 5 in Tanzania are stunted (23.5% in Zanzibar) and the stunting rate is twice as high in the poorest quintile than in the richest (40 per cent compared to 19 per cent). The primary school net attendance rate is 59 per cent for the poorest quintile compared to 91 per cent for the richest quintile; and the secondary school attendance is 6 per cent for the poorest compared to 41 per cent for the richest. As children get older, the need to work, either on the family farm or in economic activities outside the home, becomes increasingly competitive with school. Other contributory factors to school drop-out for girls are disability, early marriage and pregnancy. While policies for tuition-free education and free health care services for children below the age of five exist, Tanzania does not have a social transfer focused on vulnerable children in place. The poverty-targeted PSSN programme includes a substantial proportion of extreme poor households with children. The number of children benefitting indirectly from the PSSN programme is estimated at around 2.5 million

- As far as adolescents and youth are concerned, unemployment is highest in the age group 15-24, with urban youth in the worst situation and females affected more than males. More than 80 per cent of youth are in 'vulnerable employment'

(working as self-employed or without contracts and without social security benefits), mainly in agriculture and the informal sector

- Women in the working-age population: It is estimated that 83.4 per cent of workers are vulnerable because they work on their own account or in family economic activities with no formal employment arrangements, access to benefits or social protection. Furthermore, three-quarters of paid and self-employed employees in non-agriculture have informal employment (75.9 per cent) with a significantly higher proportion of females (81.7 per cent) than males (71.7 per cent). Informality is even higher in agriculture. Informal employment is not necessarily empowering and can cause women to face harsh trade-offs with childcare responsibilities. Currently in Tanzania, women and girls do 2.9 times more unpaid care work than men and boys on average. Administrative data of the social security funds indicate that only a small minority of the employed population (7.2% in 2018) is enrolled in contributory pension schemes. Poor women typically are disproportionately disadvantaged. For example, they have, on average, four children, compared to two for non-poor women, and 37 percent of poor women gave birth in the last 24 months, while that figure was 26 percent for non-poor women. About 80 per cent of women in the poorest wealth quintile report that they face difficulties accessing health services compared with 48 per cent of women in the richest quintile. The proportion of deliveries taking place outside health facilities is ten times higher in the poorest wealth quintile than in the richest (59 per cent compared with 6 per cent). On average, poor women have about one less year of education than non-poor women – 6.3 vs. 7.3 years – like the difference between poor and non-poor men. Only 5 percent of poor women have a bank account, compared to 31 percent of non-poor women. Almost 70 percent of poor women live in households with a cell phone, compared to 90 percent of non-poor women. Women remain vulnerable to serious social risks, including lower access than men to formal sector employment (resulting also in substantially lower coverage in occupational pension schemes) and in particular lower access to skilled manual and professional employment, reproductive health risks (higher vulnerability to HIV than men, low access to maternal health services and high maternal mortality) and gender-based violence and abuse, notably child marriage, FGM, domestic violence and sexual assault

- Persons living with a disability tend to be among the poorest and most vulnerable, facing lower levels of education and literacy, marginalization in socio-economic activities and limited access to specialized services. Children with disabilities are less likely to be attending school than others, especially in rural areas, where only 36 per cent of persons with disabilities aged 5-24 age group are attending school compared to 49 per cent of those without disabilities; and only 6% of households headed by persons with a disability have health insurance. in Zanzibar, pupils with disabilities constitute only 1.07% of enrolled students, while census data shows that between 3 and 4 per cent of the population aged 0-19 ears have a disability. This would give a rough attendance figure of between 40 and 60 per cent. According to the 2012 population census, over 9 per cent of the population (aged 7 years and above) in Tanzania has a disability. The predominant types of disability are difficulties with seeing (32% of disabilities), walking (20%) and hearing (16%). While some persons with a disability who live in extreme poor households are indirectly benefiting from the PSSN programme, Tanzania does not have a disability grant.

The need to more structurally and comprehensively address the vulnerabilities of specific groups of the population in Tanzania is confirmed in recommendations for Tanzania issued by relevant human rights mechanisms.

Committee on the Rights of the Child: Concluding observations on the combined third to fifth periodic reports from the United Republic of Tanzania.

- The Committee strongly recommends the government of Tanzania to substantially increase budgetary allocations in the social sectors, notably regarding the protection of vulnerable children

Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women: Concluding observations in response to the United Republic of Tanzania's seventh and eighth periodic reports:

- The Committee noted the measures taken by Tanzania reduce poverty and ensure social protection, including a social cash transfer scheme and the adoption of a national social welfare policy. The Committee, nevertheless, remained concerned that those measures are not adapted to the specific needs of women and that women have limited access to financial assistance and credit.

1.3 SDG targets

The Joint Programme will work towards three principal SDG targets, focusing on coverage, gender and policy respectively.

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 Joint Programme will work towards SDG 1.3 in its dual focus on the social protection system and its coverage. It will use a contextually adapted SDG indicator that measures the proportion of the population that is covered by social protection services. Such an indicator resonates well with those set up in both national development frameworks and ensures that data is available. The baseline will be the 2019 coverage of the Productive Social Safety Net programme: 1 million households.

> Joint programme SDG target indicator: *Number of poor and vulnerable HHs benefiting from social assistance (disaggregated by male and female led HHs, by age, and disability status)*

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*

A central aim of the joint programme is to enhance and ensure the gender sensitivity and focus of the social protection system. The established SDG 5 target on this (SDG 5.4), however, needs to be adapted to the Tanzanian and joint programme context to be used as a meaningful measure of the Programme's impact. SDG 5, Target 4 is to "recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of ... social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household...." The full target is not achievable within the limited timeframe of this proposed programme (two years). The gender mainstreaming activities of the programme are designed to help achieve policy-makers' "recognition" of the unpaid care and domestic work, and the incorporation of this initial recognition into the national SP framework, but not necessarily the "valuing" of unpaid care and domestic work, nor the promotion of shared responsibility in the household, both of which would occur in phase two of the programme.

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

While Zanzibar has a social protection policy, Mainland Tanzania has still not adopted its National Social Protection Policy. Getting the draft policy finalised and approved will be central to the social protection work in the country, and hence a key policy advocacy theme of the Joint Programme. In addition, the Programme will support development and implementation of the following policies, frameworks and action plans:

- Development of a coordination, monitoring, and evaluation framework for social protection in Tanzania Mainland
- Implementation of the TASAF-PSSN Gender Action Plan
- Development of a social protection financing strategy for Tanzania Mainland

The official SDG indicator for target 10.4 refers to the labour share of GDP but is as such not directly relevant to the focus of the programme. The indicator to be used for the Joint Programme will therefore be more specifically focused on the policy framework.

Joint programme SDG target indicator: *Adoption of the Tanzania Mainland's National Social Protection Policy*

Interlinkages between SDG targets and opportunities for systemic change and catalysing effects

The identified SDG targets reflect the interlinkages between the challenges the Joint Programme plans to address and the expected outcome by 2021. Through its focus on strengthening the social protection system and its main social assistance programme, the UN Joint Programme indirectly affects all SDG targets. This is further elaborated upon in the section on the Theory of Change. The catalytic effect of the Joint Programme support is envisaged through two steps. First, by strengthening the social protection system and social protection programmes, a foundation is laid for necessary social protection coverage expansion among poor and vulnerable groups in Tanzania. Without a robust system and strong and relevant programmes, this necessary expansion cannot materialize. Second, the expansion of social protection coverage will help address more comprehensively the challenges of poverty and vulnerability in the country, which is a necessary condition to trigger improvements in a range of SDG targets – in particular those related to human capital development and inclusive growth.

In a nutshell, Tanzania's annual gross domestic product growth rate has averaged about 7 percent over the past 10 years. However, this growth has not been pro-poor, with stark disparities occurring between urban and rural areas. The main concern is the overall distribution of income, which determines the sustainability of high growth rates over the long term. The severity of the impact on overall human development progress presents multi-sectoral challenges to eradicate extreme poverty, hunger, and inequality, especially of vulnerable Tanzanians.

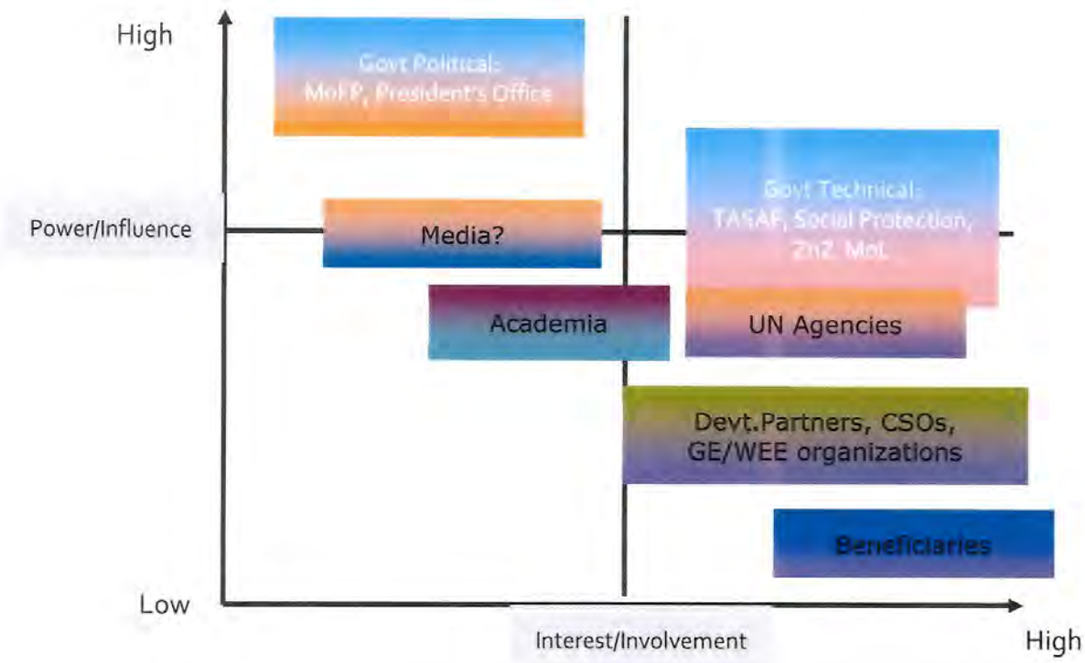
The identified SDG targets call for a strong social protection system that will facilitate national comprehensive and coordinated efforts in reducing poverty, hunger, ensuring food security and nutrition, and reducing inequalities. The goal is to ensure improved living standards of people living in extreme poverty and protecting the human capital of children living in vulnerable environments.

The main direct impacts of social assistance and social insurance relate to (child) poverty headcount (SDG 1), food security indicators (SDG 2), as well as income inequality (SDG 10). The global evidence base supports these impact linkages. Available evidence indicates that social protection directly and indirectly contributes to a range of indicators that reflect gender equality (SDG 5) if the social protection interventions are designed with women's rights and needs in mind. Most notably this regards positive impacts on women's financial autonomy, the enhancing of women's agency in terms of decision-making on time and labour allocation, the reduction of interpersonal violence, as well as the positive impact on sexual and reproductive health and rights through delays of first pregnancy and age of marriage for instance. The Theory of Change further shows the other pathways at work, which relate to the role of social protection in facilitating access to basic social services. Ample evidence is available to reveal the positive impact of social assistance benefits on education enrolment and attendance as well as access to health services. Through this pathway, enhanced service utilization is shown to affect indicators under a range of SDGs, beyond those on which social protection already has a direct impact. These include SDGs 3, 4, and 8 on health, education, and decent work respectively.

1.4 Stakeholder mapping

Multiple stakeholders come into play for effective design and implementation of social protection at policy, program and administrative level. It requires a good effort to coordinate all these actors especially on how much and how each should be involved given the complexity of social protection as a system and given the diversified levels of power vs. interest. While it is important that all actors should have strong levels of both power and interest, it is critical to ensure that those in high power, notably in the government (Ministry of Finance and President's Office in this case) understand, gain certain levels of interest if not maximum, in the importance and rational for long-term and sustainable social protection. The role of the UN Joint program together with that of the government technical team, who present high interest but low influence, is to keep them informed and provide constant information, engagement, and updates. Continuous capacity building among these, and all actors in the process, becomes necessary. Poor/extreme poor beneficiaries, vulnerable people including non-beneficiaries who are potential beneficiaries of social protection are equally important as key group of the population the programme aims to address. Specific stakeholder involvement will be as follows: National level Ministries, Departments, and Agencies: Both governments, the Tanzania Mainland and Zanzibar, will lead the implementation under the overall coordination of the Social Protection Department in the Prime Minister's Office (Labour, Youth, Employment and People with Disability; Ministry of Health, Community Development, Gender, Elderly and Children; Help Age International: Daniel, Smart; Trade Union Congress of Tanzania (TUCTA); Association of Tanzania Employers (ATE); Zanzibar Trade Union Congress (ZATUC); Zanzibar Employers Association (ZANEMA) Tanzania Gender Networking Programme (TGNP).

1. The UN agencies provide financial and technical support to this program. They will participate in the existing coordination mechanism that constitutes the platform for the collaboration (technical and financial) between TASAF and development partners. This mechanism has been operational in an effective manner for the past years.
2. Other donors and development partners likewise provide financing and technical support to the work of the government and the PSSN. These include the World Bank, SIDA, the Embassy of Norway; Irish Aid, Embassy of Switzerland; Embassy of Finland largely for financing and research.



2. Programme Strategy

2.1. Overall strategy

The current social protection coverage in Tanzania is unsustainable and insufficiently covers specific groups of the population that are highly vulnerable: the elderly, persons living with a disability, female-headed households, pregnant and lactating mothers and children. Significant lacunas in the social protection system, its reliance on external financing, and gaps in the inclusiveness of social protection coverage form major challenges that impede a structural, institutionalised, and sustainable path towards achieving the required levels of (multidimensional) poverty reduction by 2030 and beyond.

What is new and different about the proposed approach and main strategy to Leaving No One Behind is the focus on strengthening relevant building blocks of Tanzania's social protection system to ensure two things. First, that social protection coverage is financially sustainable, through establishing a social protection financing framework. Second, to ensure that social protection coverage takes a rights-based approach and addresses the needs of key vulnerable groups of the population, 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. As such, the investment seeks to transform the country's social protection system into a coherent, well-coordinated, rights-based and strongly institutionalized platform for the sustainable delivery of social protection interventions that tackle poverty, vulnerability, inequalities, and exclusion. As such, the proposed interventions of the UN Joint Programme, through an emphasis on systems strengthening, will facilitate and encourage inclusive social protection coverage expansion decision-making by the

governments of Tanzania Mainland and Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar. While it builds, during the implementation phase, on momentum for social protection as reflected in policy development initiatives and an expanded phase II of the main social assistance programme, it will also set the stage for a post-completion phase during which government can make informed decisions on sustainable and institutionalised coverage expansion and deepening.

At the request of national counterparts and development partners, the UN will leverage existing and recent systems-level and programmatic support with strong emphasis on dimensions of sustainability and leaving no one behind. The nature of UN deliverables under this Joint Programme aligns completely with the nature of social protection outputs under UNDAP II. The involvement of agencies such as ILO and UNICEF in recent efforts to strengthen Tanzania's social protection policy framework and the government's establishment of a Social Protection Department provide an available platform from where to strengthen system building blocks such as coordination framework, and the financing framework – without which sustainability and institutionalization cannot materialize. In recent years, UN social protection support focused on the PSSN programme and on the development of a framework / policy for social protection. A draft policy for social protection has now been completed with support from ILO and UNICEF, and the momentum and relevance are there to put a stronger emphasis on the development and strengthening of the social protection system, which is the core strategic approach under the current Joint Programme.

In terms of support to programme development, the strong and trust-based relationship between UN agencies such as WFP, UNICEF, UNWOMEN and ILO with the Tanzania Social Action Fund, which implements the largely World Bank-funded social safety net programme (the PSSN), provides an available platform from which to consolidate the program's achievements, and position it for a sustained integration in the national social protection system, with a focus on developing a life-cycle based and inclusive approach to the population groups it reaches. The envisaged coverage expansion, in the coming years, of phase II of the PSSN programme provides an opportunity for the relevance of proposed UN support. Discussions with government have confirmed the relevance for a strong gender equality approach in both the systems and programmatic components of the Joint Programme. The enhanced contribution of UN Women to the UN social protection support is meant to facilitate this.

2.2 Theory of Change

Summary

The Theory of Change for SDG acceleration through the Joint SDG Fund support reflects the assumptions and change pathways that link the technical support outputs delivered by the participating UN agencies on the one hand, to impact on key SDG indicators related to multidimensional poverty and vulnerability on the other. The Theory of Change reflects the notion that technical support to selected areas of the social protection system and to key social assistance programmes contributes, alongside other factors, to an expanded and sustainable expansion of social protection in Tanzania.

Detailed description

Essentially, the Theory of Change illustrates that system strengthening and social assistance programmes development are necessary – though not sufficient – conditions for coverage expansion (i.e. proportion of the population receiving social protection), coverage deepening (i.e. including a wider range of life-cycle based vulnerabilities to ensure no one is left behind and with a strong gender dimension mainstreamed in all its aspects), and for sustaining coverages (i.e. based on a medium-term financing strategy and legal framework). The Theory of Change acknowledges that this strengthening is necessary though not sufficient, in the

sense that financing – from domestic or external sources – will need to be made available to facilitate the actual increase in coverage in a sustainable manner.

On the coverage to impact pathway, the Theory of Change illustrates that expanded, deepened, and sustained social protection coverage directly impacts critical SDG-related poverty and vulnerability indicators. The main direct impacts of social assistance and social insurance relate to (child) poverty headcount (SDG 1), food security indicators (SDG 2), as well as income inequality (SDG 10). The global evidence base supports these impact linkages. Similarly, available evidence indicates that social protection directly and indirectly contributes to a range of indicators that reflect gender equality (SDG 5) if the social protection interventions are designed with women's rights and needs in mind. Most notably this regards positive impacts on women's financial autonomy, the enhancing of women's agency in terms of decision-making on time and labour allocation, the reduction of interpersonal violence, as well as the positive impact on sexual and reproductive health and rights through delays of first pregnancy and age of marriage for instance. The Theory of Change further shows the other pathway at work, which relates to the role of social protection in facilitating access to basic social services. Ample evidence is available to reveal the positive impact of social assistance benefits on education enrolment and attendance as well as access to health services. Through this pathway, enhanced service utilization is shown to affect indicators under a range of SDGs, beyond those on which social protection already has a direct impact. These include SDGs 3, 4, and 8 on health, education, and decent work respectively.

The core of the Theory of Change illustrates the connection between the proposed support of the UN in Tanzania and the development of a robust social protection system and adequate social protection programmes and benefits that facilitate the above-mentioned link with coverage expansion, deepening, and sustaining.

With regards to system building blocks, the UN support addresses the main gaps in Tanzania's social protection system: legal framework, coordination, and financing. All three represent necessary conditions for coverage expansion and through inter-linkages form part of the robust social protection system that constitutes the main institutional outcome envisaged. Further, for the development of these building blocks to be relevant to institutional and situational context the UN support puts in place capacity development and gender mainstreaming advice and activities. Capacity development is required to involve and familiarize a group of government officials across relevant departments with the change being put in place and the operations required to implement legal provisions, coordination mechanisms, and financing plans. The activities will to a significant extent involve the roll out of relevant components of the TRANSFORM curriculum and approach, which was developed for African countries by the ILO, UNICEF, UNDP and other social protection partners. One of the TRANSFORM modules explicitly and comprehensively covers the theme of targeting vulnerable groups in the population. Gender mainstreaming is required in an institutional context that remains characterized by gender-blind approaches unguided by rigorous, evidence-based gender analysis. The approach will consist of making available relevant expertise to ensure that gender dimensions are considered across each of the system and capacity development initiatives.

With regards to support to social assistance programmes, the UN support will continue to address gaps in the design and delivery capacity of Tanzania's main social assistance programme, the Productive Social Safety Net (PSSN). The technical support is necessary but not sufficient and complements the technical assistance provided by partners such as the World Bank (payment system; management information system; grievance mechanism; and fiduciary capacity among others) or the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation (women empowerment and digital approaches among others). It will further build upon significant

development partner contributions to the financing of PSSN phase II from the World Bank, SIDA, DFID, and Norway. The areas of support in which the UN will build upon previous experiences and comparative advantage are: enhancing food and nutrition security impact and linkages, public works, and the roll out of the Gender Action Plan. The UN support provided under the Joint SDG Fund programme will complement other on-going UN support to TASAF around the livelihood component, impact evaluation, and youth & entrepreneurship development.

Assumptions

UN outputs contributing to systems' and programme strengthening

- Government delivers on its confirmed collaboration and makes staff and resources available which are required for output delivery
- Government remains committed to mainstream gender into the implementation of its new National Social Protection Policy
- Government approves the new National Social Protection Policy
- Government implements its (TASAF) Gender Action Plan
- Development partners make funding available for the Productive Social Safety Net programme phase II

Systems strengthening contributing to expanded social protection coverage

- Government significantly increases the allocation of domestic resources to social assistance programmes such as the PSSN and the new Universal Social Pension
- Government and development partners agree on a medium-term financing framework for the PSSN programme, with a gradually diminishing contribution from external grants
- Government enhances the capacity of relevant institutions to deliver expanded social protection benefits

Expanded social protection coverage contribution to improved SDG indicators

- Government enhances investments in basic social services in health and education
- Social protection benefits are delivered regularly and predictably
- Government provides effective linkages and referrals to other social and productive and financial inclusion services.

2.3 Expected results and impact

This programme will support the Government of Tanzania to build a sustainable, gender-responsive, institutionally-strong, and coherent social protection system which promotes the expansion of social protection coverage among poor and vulnerable groups of the population and is driven by programmes that demonstrate impact on a broad spectrum of SDG indicators. At the end of the programme (by end 2022), relevant Government Ministries, Departments and Agencies will be able to operationalize a social protection system that is comprehensive and relevant enough to provide for expanded, gender-responsive, and inclusive coverage, especially for the poor and most vulnerable. To contribute to this result, the Joint Programme envisages the achievement of two outputs:

1. By 2022, 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

2. By 2022-, 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.

As such, by 2022, the programme will have contributed to the institutionalisation of social assistance by strengthening the building blocks of the social protection system with enhanced delivery capacity for social protection interventions. In line with the above-described theory of change, the programme will have assisted the government with putting in place the conditions for domestically funded and sustainable coverage expansion, in view of structurally addressing poverty and vulnerability in the country.

This systems' strengthening approach requires gender-responsive human resource capacity development on social protection. The UN contribution to this output comprises 5 deliverables:

1. **Social protection financing strategies for Tanzania Mainland and Zanzibar are developed**
2. **TRANSFORM curriculum among social protection stakeholders[1] is comprehensively rolled out among social protection stakeholders**
3. **Social protection coordination capacity, including a coordination framework, is strengthened; and**
4. **Capacity of national social protection actors to mainstream gender equality and into programme activities and the social protection system is strengthened.**

The programme will have contributed to enhanced design and delivery capacity of Tanzania's main social assistance programme, which covers both Mainland and Zanzibar. The programme's intervention components (cash transfers, public works, and livelihood support) will be more structurally embedded into the social protection system. The UN contribution to this output comprises 3 deliverables:

1. **Phase 2 of the cash transfer–nutrition intervention linkage is developed.**
2. **TASAF's Gender Action Plan implemented and gender mainstreaming capacity strengthened**
3. **The PSSN public works component's delivery capacity is strengthened through the integration of innovative gender-sensitive planning.**

The Joint Programme sets to deliver two outputs that are interlinked. While the first output aims to strengthen the social protection systems and address bottlenecks that hinder efficiency and effectiveness of the social protection delivery to a more sustainable, coordinated and coherent social protection system, the second output addresses planning, design and gender-responsive challenges for the PSSN programme to deliver quality interventions that change the lives of the poor and vulnerable.

The linkage between the first output on systems strengthening and the second on enhancing delivery of quality social assistance programmes is laid in the assumption that programme delivery can only be more efficient and effective when embedded in a system that has strong financing and coordination capacity and which is based on a robust and inclusive policy and legal framework. Therefore, this programme envisions improving both.

[1] https://socialprotection.org/connect/stakeholders/transform

The programme will jointly be implemented by four UN agencies in Tanzania (UNICEF, ILO, , WFP and UN Women). These agencies have a proven track record of working on and supporting Tanzania in the field of social protection on both systems strengthening and programmes delivery related interventions. The delivery of the programme will be a collaborative effort between agencies, the government of Tanzania (Mainland and Zanzibar), Government agencies/institutions such as the Tanzania Social Action Fund (TASAF), and

Building on agency-level comparative advantage and continuity and synergy, UNICEF will lead provision of technical assistance on the development of a social protection financing strategy for Mainland; conducting fiscal space analysis for social protection in Zanzibar; conducting capacity development work through implementing the TRANSFORM Curriculum in Zanzibar. For its part, the ILO will lead provision of technical assistance on capacity development through the TRANSFORM Curriculum among the key government staff and other social partners in Tanzania Mainland. UN Women will support strengthening the capacity of national social protection actors to TASAF to mainstream gender equality and the principle of Leaving No One Behind into PSSN II programme activities.

For the programme to achieve the second output, UNICEF will provide technical support on development and further roll out of Stawisha Maisha phase II. The Stawisha Maisha pilot aims to optimize the impact of cash transfer by providing PSSN participants access to information and practice on infant and young child feeding, using the cash transfer payment platform. TASAF has embraced the Stawisha Maisha initiative as part of programme design. The first phase of the initiative is being wrapped up by end 2018 through a review and the Joint Programme will see through the development of the second phase, through support for update of materials, training, further roll-out and testing of changes, and the development of a plan to reach nation-wide coverage.. UN-WOMEN will strengthen the capacity of TASAF-PSSN to finalize, implement and monitor its Gender Equality Strategy with attention to the needs of all vulnerable groups (LNOB). As for WFP, it will support the improvement of the quality of the PSSN public works component through capacity development on community-based participatory planning.

All deliverables will be implemented in synergy and through collaborative efforts among the UN participating agencies. Specifically, there will be collaborative initiatives among UNICEF and ILO to provide technical support on capacity development of key policy and decision makers, government staff and other social protection frontline workers using the social protection TRANSFORM curriculum. WFP and UNICEF will synergize around supporting and enhancing implementation of the PSSN by enhancing the linkages to food and nutrition services, strengthening the programme's advocacy position through organizing impact evidence, and improving capacity to implement the public works component.

In support of both outputs, all agencies will work collaboratively with UN Women on mainstreaming gender capacity at social protection policy framework and system level as well as at the social assistance programme (PSSN) level.

Beyond the Joint Programme: expected state of social protection in Tanzania by early 2022
During the first half of 2022, budget discussions for the 2022-2023 fiscal year have a stronger social protection focus than ever. The new and strengthened legal and financing framework have informed policy proposal for domestically funded social protection expansion reforms, including a new social pension and premium exemptions for poor and vulnerable groups under the new mandatory health insurance. Parliament also discusses the strategic direction for the third phase of the TASAF-PSSN programme, with an accompanying medium-term financing framework and a plan to progressively differentiate between public works on the one hand, and a categorically-targeted and life-cycle based benefit system for vulnerable groups on the

other. The policy proposals are supported by different line Ministries and Members of Parliament, who have benefitted from the TRANSFORM and gender-responsive social protection training sessions and the various consultations on the legal and financing frameworks organized by the UN. All actors participate in the newly established or strengthened social protection coordination platforms. Government officials who participate in these platforms at various levels demonstrate stronger support for social protection in general and cash transfers in particular, and discussions and dialogues have taken place in the coordination architecture on direct and indirect impacts of cash transfers, including on non-beneficiaries and on the local economy.

At the same time, the public works component of PSSN II is making significant progress towards reaching the targeted number of households. Beyond the wages, public works now benefit more strongly the participating PSSN beneficiaries, including women, as planning provisions have been strengthened and led to more sustainable and context-relevant asset creation. Public works activities are now more logically linked to enhanced livelihood support to PSSN clients, providing stronger opportunities for sustainable revenue raising. Overall, the implementation of the PSSN programme is more gender-sensitive than before, through a focus on the specific needs of women and women caregivers. Not only in public works but also through referrals to nutrition services and participation in enhanced infant and young child feeding practice and learning sessions.

2.4 Financing

The relevance of the proposed programme is underscored by the systems' strengthening and capacity development approach. In the Tanzanian social protection context – 55 million inhabitants, a nascent policy framework, and a large-scale social assistance programme in place – the Joint SDG Fund contribution will have the highest strategic added value if it allocates resources and effort to addressing critical, national, system-level bottlenecks, which, when alleviated, can prepare the ground for deeper, wider, and more sustainable social protection coverage. Based on the familiarity of the UN agencies in Tanzania with the challenges faced by the social protection system, a strategic focus is placed on those system building blocks – the legal, financing, and coordination frameworks, together with broad-based capacity development – that are likely to facilitate a boost to the system in the short-run. The PUNOs will use this proposed programme to work with government partners to ensure that gender and LNOB concerns are mainstreamed into the system building blocks as they are strengthened. Simultaneously, the PUNOs will mainstream gender equality into all capacity development activities delivered under the programme.

Alongside this, the UN proposes to use the Joint SDG Fund contribution to support design and delivery capacity of the PSSN programme to facilitate its ultimate mainstreaming in a strengthened social assistance institutional setting. The proposed support to the PSSN programme comprises enhancing its potential multi-sector nature and impact, notably in the spheres of nutrition, gender equality, and productive inclusion. This will help – through various pathways – trigger impact on a range of SDG targets beyond the direct impact of cash transfers on household poverty. The support to strengthening the social protection multi-sector coordination framework will facilitate these linkages and help further embed the PSSN programme in socioeconomic development monitoring and coordination efforts at central and sub-national levels, which is currently missing.

The systems and programme development approaches therefore present most 'value for money' in the prevailing Tanzanian context. As explained, the support is expected to strengthen the foundation for coverage expansion and a more inclusive approach to social protection. Quality and sustainable coverage expansion is unlikely to happen without this

foundational support. Alternative approaches would have the UN focus on supporting service delivery. Yet, this is not in line with the spirit of the Joint SDG Fund principles and it would not represent value for money given the insignificance of available financial resources in a country of 55 million inhabitants, a 25% poverty rate, and widespread vulnerability. The financial support of other development partners can make a more significant dent in that regard.

In terms of social protection financing, several development partners support social protection in Tanzania. Their focus is primarily on financing service delivery and cash transfers while technical assistance is geared towards the Productive Social Safety Net programme. This support reaches over one million households in the country but the system that surrounds it is frail and risks collapse if external financing reduces. In this context, the Joint Programme will provide technical support and initiate a policy dialogue to leverage progressive year-on-year increases in the allocation of on-budget and tax-based domestic funds to social assistance programmes. The new social protection financing framework will constitute the instrument for government to plan and project social protection expenditure in the medium- to long-run. The costing and financing aspects of it will be discussed and developed in close consultation with Tanzania's donors and development partners who will continue to fund the main social assistance programme for the three to five years to come. Furthermore, it is expected that the work on social protection financing carries the potential to strengthen the government – development partner – civil society partnership around SDG financing in Tanzania.

In addition, it is unclear to which extent the PSSN is effectively reaching vulnerable groups, such as women and elderly. UN Women and the other PUNOs will work with TASAF to enact its own Gender Action Plan to ensure systematic attention to gender and other LNOB concerns in its PSSN operations. The discussions on financing social protection in the medium- to long-term will also include the costing of policy options for coverage scenarios that take a life cycle approach, inclusive of the Leaving No One Behind principle.

The UN support therefore seeks to institutionalize social protection as a national priority, capable of sustainably reaching society's most vulnerable groups. The support is different from others in its system-focus and for not primarily supporting service delivery. Rather, it will assist government with strengthening legal and financing frameworks as well as the capacities for programme design that are essential for a sustainable national social protection system. While in the short and medium terms this system will still depend on external financing, such funding will become increasingly efficient as the systemic capacities are strengthened.

2.5 Partnerships and stakeholder engagement

Role of the government in the implementation of the Joint Programme

The government is the custodian of the social protection system which the UN Joint Programme is expected to strengthen. Both governments, for Tanzania Mainland and Zanzibar, will work strategically the Social Protection Department in the Prime Minister's Office (Labour, Youth, Employment and People with Disability). the Ministry of Labour, Elderly, Empowerment, Women and Children (MLEEWC) will be key partner. T

The UN agencies will participate in the existing coordination mechanism that constitutes the platform for the collaboration (technical and financial) between TASAF and development partners. This mechanism has been operational in an effective manner for the past years.

The proposed support to the development of an overall government-led coordination mechanism for social protection (spanning social assistance and social insurance) is expected to benefit the quality and extent of coordination for the Joint Programme. New committees and technical and political level will be established, and the support of the Joint Programme will be mobilized to design TORs, information flows, M&E framework and responsibilities, and horizontal versus vertical coordination, all of which contribute to the much-needed strengthening of social protection coordination in Tanzania.

The unique contribution of PUNO and broader UNCT

The Participating UN Organizations, UNICEF, WFP, ILO, UN and WOMEN, have the required technical capacities and the comparative advantage to deliver. This was described in detail in the previous section. The PUNOs bring a collective and sustained expertise to lead and guide the implementation of the Joint Programme, notably in the areas of nutrition, gender equality, and productive inclusion. The UN Country Team through the UNDAP II has a specific outcome to strengthen the social protection system contributed by other UN agencies including UNDP and WHO. The implementation of the Joint Programme will enhance the UNCT efforts to develop a balanced socioeconomic development portfolio for Tanzania. The support the finalization of the new Social Protection Policy and its implementation will also enhance the UNCT' support to the achievement of the SDGs by making sure the programme is internally organic and coherent, fiscally sustainable, viable, and targets the most marginalized and vulnerable groups.

Strategic contributions from other partners

Joint efforts and collaborations will be prioritised to strengthen the process of institutionalisation of social assistance and delivery capacity of TASAF-PSSN. The SGD-F Joint Programme implementation will also be within the context of the existing TASAF-Development Partners' Coordination structure which includes various development partners including the WB, the Embassy of Sweden, Embassy of Ireland; the Embassy of Norway; Embassy of Switzerland and; Embassy of Finland. Strategically, the existing TASAF-DPs' coordination structure will also serve as a platform for a broader discussion (advocacy) on holistic social protection system strengthening beyond the cash transfers. Other partners such as the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation will be engaged in capacity building initiatives to strengthen the social protection actors and the national coordination framework.

Engagement of TRANSFORM Partners

The Joint Programme will make full use of the recently developed TRANSFORM curriculum for social protection. This substantive and leadership-focused curriculum was initiated by ILO and developed with several social protection partners, including UNICEF. It has readily available five- and three-day modules on a range of system-level social protection topics.

Throughout Joint Programme implementation, all relevant TRANSFORM partners will be engaged during comprehensive roll out of the curriculum. First, UNDP will be engaged as one of the co-founders and co-developers (alongside with ILO and UNICEF) during execution of the trainings under this programme and the development of the Swahili version. Second, the existing regional pool of TRANSFORM Master Trainers, coordinated through ILO Zambia's TRANSFORM Hub, will be engaged for oversight and quality assurance during planning, coordination and implementation of the training sessions for both general TRANSFORM curriculum and various 3-day applications. Third, the five Master Trainers from Tanzania will facilitate the trainings including those to be facilitated in Kiswahili language. Where necessary and possible, trainers from other countries like Zambia, South Africa, Kenya and Ethiopia will be invited to facilitate sessions of the TRANSORM trainings, specifically among key government officials so as to draw on and share experiences from their respective countries on how capacity development through TRANSFORM curriculum has made positive impact

towards increasing the knowledge and understanding of social protection aspects and strengthened the social protection system.

Involvement of other stakeholders
The JP aims to trigger change focusing on strengthening the institutionalisation, financing, and coordination of social assistance. In addition, it intends to enhance the gender- and disability-inclusive nature of the Productive Social Safety Net programme. While ultimately this approach aims to establish a conducive environment for the inclusion of specific vulnerable groups such as the elderly, persons living with a disability, children, and informal sector workers (LNOB), the systems' strengthening and capacity development approach in line with SDG target 1.3 implies that government officials (policy- and decision-makers, mid-level officials, and frontline service delivery staff) constitute the immediate group that will benefit from and be part of a stronger social protection system. .

Mobilizing expertise from across the UNDS at country, regional and global levels.
The comparative advantage of the PUNOs includes their internal capacities at the regional and global levels. Expertise could be tapped from UNICEF, ILO and UN WOMEN regional offices on gender equality and women's empowerment and social protection policies and practise. The regional and global offices provide varied and sustained technical support at the country level and links to other relevant regional structures such as SADC.
In addition, the PUNOs have access to the Economic Commission for Africa for guidance and support at regional engagement in line with the Africa Agenda 2063. Technical support is also available from the Mainstreaming, Acceleration and Policy Support (MAPS) which is a common UN-wide approach to help countries in developing a roadmap for the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) through national sustainable development strategies, policies, and programs. A recent MAPS mission provided recommendations in line with the approach taken by the proposed Joint Programme.

Engagement of SDG-F funders at the country level.
Through the Joint Programme, the Joint SDG Fund donors will be invited to participate in the semi-annual TASAF-DP joint review missions. The aim will be to advocate for a more comprehensive support for a strengthened and sustainable social protection system in Tanzania. Other avenues for possible engagement will be: the launch of the PSSN programme phase II; TRANSFORM trainings; and arranged field visits specifically for PSSN beneficiaries.

3. Programme implementation

3.1 Governance and implementation arrangements

The Joint Programme forms integral part of the Social Protection outcome group and results framework for UNDAP II in Tanzania (mid-2016 to mid-2022, following a recent one-year extension). The activities under the Joint Programme are embedded into existing Key Activities that form the UNDAP Joint Work Plan (JWP) for the 2019/20, 2020/21, and 2021/22 implementation years, which align to government fiscal years for the same period.
The Joint Programme planning, monitoring, review, coordination, and reporting activities will be systematically aligned to the overall operations of the Social Protection outcome group. Guidance and oversight on these processes will be provided by the RCO.

UNICEF leads the Social Protection outcome group and is the convening agency for this Joint Programme. This will ensure adequate alignment between Joint Programme and broader social protection support under the outcome group as well as linkages with other relevant

outcome areas under the UNDAP. All participating UN agencies are outcome group members. Management decisions on Joint Programme operations will be taken in the outcome group under overall responsibility of UNICEF. Where management decisions require discussion of and approval of government counterparts, these will be prepared in the outcome group first.

UN support to the Productive Social Safety Net programme implemented by TASAF (second output), will be coordinated together with other development partners through existing platforms: a development partner group and quarterly meetings between TASAF and development partners. UN agencies coordinate support to PSSN together with other partners who provide technical and financial support to TASAF-PSSN. This development partner group is currently co-chaired by the World Bank and Embassy of Norway.

3.2 Monitoring, reporting, and evaluation

Reporting on the Joint SDG Fund will be results-oriented, and evidence based. Each PUNO will provide the Convening/Lead Agent with the following narrative reports prepared in accordance with instructions and templates developed by the Joint SDG Fund Secretariat:

- *Annual narrative progress reports*, to be provided no later than. one (1) month (31 January) after the end of the calendar year, and must include the result matrix, updated risk log, and anticipated expenditures and results for the next 12-month funding period;
- *Mid-term progress review report* to be submitted halfway through the implementation of Joint Programme[2]; and
- *Final consolidated narrative report*, after the completion of the joint programme, to be provided no later than two (2) months after the operational closure of the activities of the joint programme.

The Convening/Lead Agent will compile the narrative reports of PUNOs and submit a consolidated report to the Joint SDG Fund Secretariat, through the Resident Coordinator.

The Resident Coordinator will be required to monitor the implementation of the joint programme, with the involvement of Joint SDG Fund Secretariat to which it must submit data and information when requested. As a minimum, joint programmes will prepare, and submit to the Joint SDG Fund Secretariat, 6-month monitoring updates. Additional insights (such as policy papers, value for money analysis, case studies, infographics, blogs) might need to be provided, per request of the Joint SDG Fund Secretariat. Joint programme will allocate resources for monitoring and evaluation in the budget.

Data for all indicators of the results framework will be shared with the Fund Secretariat on a regular basis, in order to allow the Fund Secretariat to aggregate results at the global level and integrate findings into reporting on progress of the Joint SDG Fund.

PUNOs will be required to include information on complementary funding received from other sources (both UN cost sharing, and external sources of funding) for the activities supported by the Fund, including in kind contributions and/or South-South Cooperation initiatives, in the reporting done throughout the year.

PUNOs at Headquarters level shall provide the Administrative Agent with the following statements and reports prepared in accordance with its accounting and reporting procedures, consolidate the financial reports, as follows:

[2] This will be the basis for release of funding for the second year of implementation.

1. Annual financial reports as of 31st December each year with respect to the funds disbursed to it from the Joint SDG Fund Account, to be provided no later than four months after the end of the applicable reporting period; and
2. A final financial report, after the completion of the activities financed by the Joint SDG Fund and including the final year of the activities, to be provided no later than June 2022 the operational closing of the project activities.

In addition, regular updates on financial delivery might need to be provided, per request of the Fund Secretariat.

After competition of a joint programmes, a final, *independent and gender-responsive*[3] *evaluation* will be organized by the Resident Coordinator. The cost needs to be budgeted, and in case there are no remaining funds at the end of the joint programme, it will be the responsibility of PUNOs to pay for the final, independent evaluation from their own resources.

3.3 Accountability, financial management, and public disclosure

The Joint Programme will be using a pass-through fund management modality where UNDP Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office will act as the Administrative Agent (AA) under which the funds will be channelled for the Joint Programme through the AA. Each Participating UN Organization receiving funds through the pass-through has signed a standard Memorandum of Understanding with the AA.

Each Participating UN Organization (PUNO) shall assume full programmatic and financial accountability for the funds disbursed to it by the Administrative Agent of the Joint SDG Fund (Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office). Such funds will be administered by each UN Agency, Fund, and Programme in accordance with its own regulations, rules, directives and procedures. Each PUNO shall establish a separate ledger account for the receipt and administration of the funds disbursed to it by the Administrative Agent.

Indirect costs of the Participating Organizations recovered through programme support costs will be 7%. All other costs incurred by each PUNO in carrying out the activities for which it is responsible under the Fund will be recovered as direct costs.

Funding by the Joint SDG Fund will be provided on annual basis, upon successful performance of the joint programme.

Procedures on financial transfers, extensions, financial and operational closure, and related administrative issues are stipulated in the Operational Guidance of the Joint SDG Fund.

PUNOs and partners must comply with Joint SDG Fund brand guidelines, which includes information on donor visibility requirements.

Each PUNO will take appropriate measures to publicize the Joint SDG Fund and give due credit to the other PUNOs. All related publicity material, official notices, reports and publications, provided to the press or Fund beneficiaries, will acknowledge the role of the host Government, donors, PUNOs, the Administrative Agent, and any other relevant entities. In particular, the

[3] How to manage a gender responsive evaluation, Evaluation handbook, UN Women, 2015

Administrative Agent will include and ensure due recognition of the role of each Participating Organization and partners in all external communications related to the Joint SDG Fund.

3.4 Legal context

1. Agency name: United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)Agreement title: Basic Cooperation Agreement (BCA) concluded between the Government and UNICEF Agreement date: 26 September 1994.
2. Agency name: World Food Programme (WFP)Agreement title: Basic Agreement signed by the Government and WFP Agreement date: 30 March 2006.
3. Agency name: International Labour Organization (ILO)Agreement title: Host Country Agreement (HCA) between the Government of the then Tanganyika and ILO Agreement Date: 3 March 1962.
4. Agency name: UN WOMEN Agreement title: Standard Basic Administrative Agreement between UNDP and the United Republic of Tanzania.Agreement date: UNDP SBBA dated 30 May 1978, application to UN Women clarified in Note CLA 239/663/01 issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on 31 October 2015.

D. ANNEXES

Annex 1. List of related initiatives

Name of initiative/project	Key expected results	Links to the joint programme	Lead organization	Other partners	Budget and funding source	Contract person (name and email)
Making Every Women & Girl Count	Improved availability of gender statistics in URT	Data on women's unpaid care burden, women living in poverty, and negative social norms restricting women's ability to access and benefit from social protection assistance.	UN Women	National Bureau of Statistics (mainland) and Office of the Chief Government Statistician (Zanzibar)	Gates Foundation	Dr. Mitra Sadananda (mitra.sadananda@unwomen.org)
Financial support to the Productive Social Safety Net programme phase II (2019-2022)	PSSN II rolled out for a caseload of 1.2 million households (CCT) and 400,000 public works beneficiaries	Financial support to PSSN complements technical support provided through the Joint Programme output 2	World Bank	SIDA, Norway, DFID		Michele Zini mzini@worldbank.org
Employment Intensive Investment Programme (EIIP)	Improved linkage and access of short term jobs by vulnerable groups through public works from job rich sectors	Vulnerable groups are lacking job opportunities in various sectors apart from various guidelines and frameworks which give opportunities for such groups, unable to get income, hence no access to social protection.	ILO	TASAF, Ministry of Works, Transport and Communication (Tanzania Mainland); Ministry of Infrastructure, communication and Transportation (Zanzibar) TARURA, Ministry of Labour, Employment, Empowerment and Children (Zanzibar) TANROADS, PMO-LEYD; Tripartite Organizations	Irish Aid	Dampu Ndenzako (ndenzakod@ilo.org)
Roll out of the new health insurance package in 17 regions of Tanzania	Adoption of mandatory national health insurance using the improved Community Health Fund package already being rolled out	Social health insurance is a critical component of the social protection portfolio of the government and linked to coordination and financing strategy support delivered under the Joint Programme	WHO	UNICEF; GIZ; Several national and international NGOs; Health Financing partners	Various	Max Mapunda: Mapunda@who.org

Annex 2. Overall Results Framework

2.1. Targets for Joint SDG Fund Results Framework

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

Indicators	Targets	
	2020	2021
1.1: integrated multi-sectoral policies have accelerated SDG progress in terms of scope[4]	2	2
1.2: integrated multi-sectoral policies have accelerated SDG progress in terms of scale[5]	0	0

Joint SDG Fund Output 3: Integrated policy solutions for accelerating SDG progress implemented

Indicators	Targets	
	2020	2021
3.2: # of integrated policy solutions that have been implemented with the national partners in lead	0	0
3.3: # and share of countries where national capacities to implement integrated, cross-sectoral SDG accelerators has been strengthened	1	1

Joint SDG Fund Output 4: Integrated financing strategies for accelerating SDG progress implemented

Indicators	Targets

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

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

	2020	2021
4.2: # of integrated financing strategies that have been implemented with partners in lead[6]	0	0
4.3: # of functioning partnership frameworks for integrated financing strategies to accelerate progress on SDGs made operational	0	1

Joint SDG Fund Operational Performance Indicators

- Level of coherence of UN in implementing programme country[7]
- Reduced transaction costs for the participating UN agencies in interaction with national/regional and local authorities and/or public entities compared to other joint programmes in the country in question

- Annual % of financial delivery
- Joint programme operationally closed within original end date
- Joint programme financially closed 18 months after their operational closure

- Joint programme facilitated engagement with diverse stakeholders (e.g. parliamentarians, civil society, IFIs, bilateral/multilateral actor, private sector)
- Joint programme included addressing inequalities (QCPR) and the principle of "Leaving No One Behind"
- Joint programme featured gender results at the outcome level
- Joint programme undertook or draw upon relevant human rights analysis, and have developed or implemented a strategy to address human rights issues
- Joint programme planned for and can demonstrate positive results/effects for youth
- Joint programme considered the needs of persons with disabilities

- Joint programme made use of risk analysis in programme planning
- Joint programme conducted do-no-harm / due diligence and were designed to take into consideration opportunities in the areas of the environment and climate change

2.2. Joint programme Results framework

[6] This will be disaggregated by (1) government/public partners (2) civil society partners and (3) private sector partners

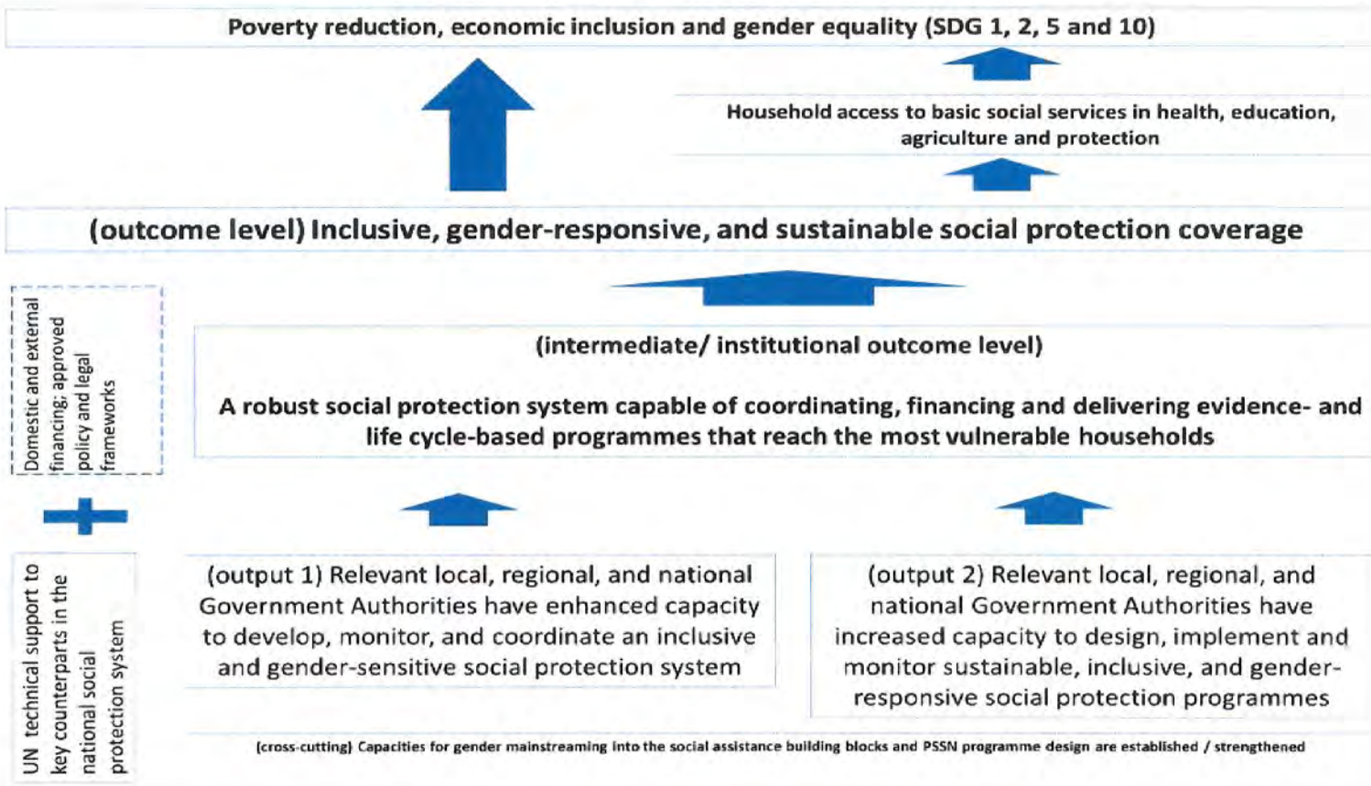
[7] Annual survey will provide qualitative information towards this indicator.

Result / Indicators	Baseline	2020 Target	2021 Target	Means of Verification	Responsible partner
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					
Outcome indicators					
# 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	TBD	TASAF Quarterly Reports for PSSN programme	TASAF
Public social protection expenditure as % of GDP	0.4%	TBD	TBD	Statistics Office Bulletin	
Public social protection expenditure as % of State Budget	1.5%	TBD	TBD	Budget Books	
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					
Output 1 indicators					
Availability of TRANSFORM curriculum in Kiswahili language	TRANSFORM curriculum in English	TRANSFORM curriculum in Kiswahili	-	TRANSFORM curriculum document in Kiswahili	ILO and UNICEF
Number of participants trained using five-day Kiswahili TRANSFORM curriculum	None	None	30 participants	Training report, Training materials, list of participants, training report	ILO and PMO-LEYD

Number of participants trained on 3-days TRANSFORM module Training	None	None	20 participants	Training report, Training materials, list of participants, training report	ILO and PMO-LEYD
Number of Zanzibar stakeholders who completed five-day TRANSFORM curriculum	30	30	30	Training report	UNICEF and Ministry of Labour in Zanzibar
Availability of a comprehensive social protection financing strategy that includes gender-responsive targets	None	Draft strategy available and includes gender-responsive targets	Final and endorsed financing strategy available and includes gender-responsive targets	Strategy document	UNICEF and Social Protection Dept.
Availability of fiscal space analysis for Zanzibar, which includes analysis of gender needs	None	Analytical report including analysis of gender needs available and discussed	-	Fiscal space report	UNICEF and Second VP Office in Zanzibar
Availability of a social protection coordination framework that requires gender experts as members.	None	Draft framework available and includes requirement for gender experts as members	Framework including gender expert membership requirement available and stakeholders trained	Coordination framework document	UNICEF and Social Protection Dept.
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	TBD Quarter 4, 2019	TBD, Quarter 4, 2019	TASAF Quarterly Reports on PSSN	UNICEF and TASAF

Annual TASAF Gender Equality Action Plan targets achieved (exact targets will be determined in consultation with TASAF at start of JP)	0	2020 GEAP targets achieved	2021 GEAP targets achieved	TASAF GEAP implementation report	UN Women and TASAF
Number of TASAF Management and staff trained on Gender sensitive Social protection system	0	TASAF Gender Team trained	80% of TMU staff	TASAF Training reports	UN Women and TASAF
Development of refined TASAF tools using the CBPP method (development meaning developing and validating)	None	0.2	1	Tools developed	WFP, TASAF and ARDHI University,
Number of TASAF staff trained on PWs programming tools (CBPP)	None	0	80	CBPP training report	WFP, TASAF and ARDHI University,

Annex 3. Theory of Change graphic



Annex 4. Gender marker matrix

Indicator		Score	Findings and Explanation	Evidence or Means of Verification
N°	*Formulation*			
1.1	Context analysis integrate gender analysis	**2**	No section labelled "context analysis" in the SDG template, but Situation Analysis section includes a few paragraphs of gender data and examination of underlying causes. However, there is no targeted gender analysis of those furthest behind; women are described separately from other left behind groups, such as people living with disabilities.	Examination of Situation Analysis section.
1.2	Gender Equality mainstreamed in proposed outputs	**2**	In proposal, GEWE is visibly mainstreamed against the Outcome and both Outputs of the programme. However, there is no separate gender Outcome or Output	Examination of Outcome and Output statements and Theory of Change description.
1.3	Programme output indicators measure changes on gender equality	**3**	Output 1: 7 out of 11 output indicators measure changes in GEWE, which is 63.6. Output 2: 3 out of 6 output indicators measure changes in GEWE, or 50%%. Combined, the ratio is 10 out of 17, which is 58.8%.	Examination of all output indicators.
2.1	PUNO collaborate and engage with Government on gender equality and the empowerment of women	**3**	Programme design meets criteria A, B and C. A: PUNO consulted with both TASAF and the PMO, both of which are responsible for fostering gender equality. B: The National Women's Machinery (mainland and Zanzibar gender ministries) is included in programme consultations. C: The programme is also designed to strengthen government engagement in gender-related implementation.	Records of meetings held with government to discuss programme design.
2.2	PUNO collaborate and engages with women's/gender equality CSOs	**3**	Meets all 3 criteria: A) PUNO collaborated with two women's rights advocates on elaborating the project; B) The GEWE CSO TGNP is included in project consultations and implementation; and C) The programme will strengthen GEWE CSO participation in SDG implementation.	Record of PUNO consultations and email exchanges.

3.1	Program proposes a gender-responsive budget	**1**	A total of 25% of the Joint SDG Fund project budget (100,000 USD out of 400,000 USD) is allocated to gender equality.	Calculations from project budget (UN Women's component)
Total scoring		**2.33**		

[illegible] 5. Budget and Work Plan

[illegible] Budget per budget categories

[illegible]
1. [illegible]
[illegible]
2. [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
3. [illegible]
Vehicl[illegible]
Furnit[illegible]
[illegible]
4. Con[illegible]
servic[illegible]
5. [illegible]
6. [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
7. [illegible]
Opera[illegible]
other[illegible]
[illegible]
8. [illegible]
[illegible]

The b[illegible]
Progr[illegible]
servic[illegible]
agenc[illegible]
adopt[illegible]
partic[illegible]

Annex 5. Budget and Work Plan

7.1 Budget per UNSDG categories

UNDG BUDGET CATEGORIES	WFP		ILO		UNICEF		UN WOMEN		TOTAL	
	Joint SDG Fund ,(USD)	PUNO Contribution (USD)	Joint SDG Fund (USD)	PUNO Contribution (USD)	Joint SDG Fund (USD)	PUNO Contribution (USD)	Joint SDG Fund (USD)	PUNO Contribution (USD)	Joint SDG Fund (USD)	PUNO Contributio n (USD)
1. Staff and other personnel	0	0	0	0		0			0	0
2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials	-	17000	0	0	0	0	0	0		17000
3. Equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture (including Depreciation)	14,000	-	4,000	0	0	0	0	0	18,000	
4. Contractual services	25,235	-	65,000	50,000	94,000	20,000	0		184,235	70,000
5.Travel	2,193	-	2,000					0	4,193	0
6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts	47,321	-	0	0	0	0	**71,891**	**32000**	119,212	32,000
7. General Operating and other Direct Costs	6,017	-	24,458			0	22,875	0	53,350	0
Total Direct Costs	**94,766**	**17000**	**93,458**	**50,000**	**94,00**	**20000**	**94,766**			
8. Indirect Support Costs (Max. 7%)	*5,234*		*6542*		*6580*		*5,234*		*23,590*	
TOTAL Costs	**100,000**	**17000**	**100000**	**50,000**	**100,000**	**20000**	**100,000**	**32,000**	**402.580**	**119,000**

The budget breakdown per UNSDG categories confirms the strategic approach of the Joint Programme for Tanzania. The largest shares of the budget are allocated to contractual services, staff and personnel, and transfers and grants to counterparts, government agencies notably. The system strengthening, and programme development approach adopted by the Joint Programme call for mobilization of technical expertise within the participating UN agencies or through the mobilization of technical assistance through

contractual services managed by UN agency experts. Transfers to government counterparts have as main purpose to facilitate the required consultations and building up of technical expertise and skills among social protection stakeholders in government positions notably.

7.2 Budget per SDG targets

SDG TARGETS		%	USD
	SDG Target 1.3: nationally appropriate social protection systems	49	263,790
	SDG Target 5.4: Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work and promotion of shared responsibility within the household	12	64,000
	SDG Target 10.4: Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality	39	200,000
TOTAL		100	527,580

NB: The allocation by SDG target is calculated over the total Joint Programme budget, i.e. inclusive of the participating UN agencies' contributions.

The overlap and interactions between targets (as outlined elsewhere in this document) make a precision allocation of the budget to each of our selected SDG targets a complex exercise. Following internal assessment, we estimated that about two third of the systems strengthening and programme development support provided under this Joint Programme can be allocated to 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.*

To underline the significance of achieving gender equality in social protection coverage and outcomes, we have allocated the budget that can be qualified as directly gender-responsive (in line with the gender market matrix), i.e. 18.9%, to 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.

Finally, the policy work and support to the development of a legal framework for social assistance in Tanzania Mainland and in Zanzibar justifies the allocation of 15% of the total budget to SDG 10, target 4: *Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality*.

7.3 Work Plan

NB: please refer to attached Excel spreadsheet for readable version.

Output 1

UNICEF will lead the envisaged support to developing a comprehensive social protection financing strategy for Tanzania Mainland and a fiscal space analysis for Zanzibar. These technical assistance works will be implemented through procurement of relevant expertise (consultancy contracts) and transfers to government for the organization of consultations with relevant stakeholders. A similar approach is envisaged for the development of a coordination and M&E framework for Tanzania Mainland.

ILO will lead the capacity building initiative on social assistance using the innovative curriculum "Leadership & Transformation Curriculum on Building and Managing Social Protection Floors in Africa - TRANSFORM" for social protection experts in Tanzania Mainland. The technical work will be enabled through procurement of technical assistance through consultancy contracts and transfer of funds to the government through Prime minister's office, Labour, Employment and People with Disability (PMO-LEYD) for organization of trainings. In close conjunction, UNICEF will coordinate the roll out of TRANSFORM curriculum activities in Zanzibar, using where possible the Swahili version of the curriculum developed under the Joint Programme. To implement these training activities, UNICEF will closely collaborate with the Tanzanian TRANSFORM Master Trainers and the TRANSFORM Hub based in Lusaka.

UN Women will also work with government partners to implement a series of capacity building workshop, primarily in 2020, focusing on mainstreaming gender into the national, financing strategy, human resources strategy, M&E framework, and national coordination mechanism.

Output 2
UNICEF will lead the support to the design and implementation of the Stawisha Maisha component into PSSN II. Based on the recently completed evaluation of phase I, the support will encompass the design of phase II, the re-design and production of learning materials (the Stawisha Maisha kit), and the roll out in district that will jointly be selected with TASAF.

UN Women and the Gender Coordinator will work closely with TASAF to implement its Gender Equality Action Plan and build the capacity of TASAF staff and its key partners to mainstream gender into the PSSN II.

WFP will work closely with TASAF, Ardhi University and other partners to implement the capacity building activities envisaged under the Public Works (PWs) component of the project that intends to strengthen the capacity of communities to design and implement assets creation activities at community level. WFP will also affect skills transfers to TASAF staff and support operationalisation of tools and methodology to be impact on the income, food security and livelihoods of the targeted beneficiaries.

Cross-cutting
The work plan and budget for the cross-cutting component comprise two elements. First, the work plan envisages that a joint evaluation will be implemented at the end of the two-year implementation period. Budget is set aside for an individual consultancy to cover this.

Annex 8. Risk Management Plan

The design and implementation of the activities will ensure appropriate actions are taken to manage potential risks that could negatively affect the achievement of planned deliverables. The risk analysis of the activities planned under this Joint Programme will be undertaken along the four strategic actions of the risk management, mainly focusing on areas where potential risks can be mitigated, avoided, transferred or accepted with appropriate assumptions. With reference to the risks foreseen in this project as summarised in the matrix below, the risk management strategies focus on mechanisms to mitigate and avoiding the risk to occur. Experience and lessons learned from past and current capacity strengthening activities already being implemented in other similar Joint Programmes will be explored to avoid running into the same or similar risks. Similarly, efforts will be taken on avoidance measures through for example ensuring adequate involvement of all key stakeholders specifically focusing on sensitisation and involvement of communities through participatory approaches. Equally, mitigation measures will be taken on board to reduce the probability of such risks to occur.

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	Sensitisation and involvement of communities through participatory approach	PUNOs on PWs
Extreme weather affects assets creation	9	3	3	Identifying adaptation plans to minimise impact	PUNOs on PWs
Programmatic risks					
Intervention misaligned with government priorities	8	2	4	Engagement of stakeholders including GoT in designing and implementation stages	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