



TASAF: Project to Program

PRESENTATION AT TFESSD LEARNING FORUM

KUNDUCHI BEACH HOTEL & RESORT

15-17 NOVEMBER, 2011, DAR ES SALAAM



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Background information....

- Tanzania has experienced high economic growth over the last decade .
- The rate of economic growth has risen from 4.1% in 1998 to 7.4% in 2008. This has enabled increases in public expenditure and allowed an expansion of public services with subsequent impacts on school enrolment rates and under-five mortality.
- However, decreases in poverty levels have been marginal and while the percentage of the population living in poverty has decreased, the actual number of the poor has increased



Background information....

- Income–poverty in stands at very high levels with 33.6% of the population considered to be below the basic needs poverty line and 16.6% below the food poverty line in 2007 (Household Budget Survey 2007).
- Hence around 16% of Tanzanians consume less than the daily minimum requirement of calories.
- Approx. 82 % of the poor are found in rural areas, with 81% primarily dependent on agriculture for their livelihoods.
- Higher proportions of the rural population fall below the basic needs and food poverty lines in rural areas compared to urban areas. Furthermore, poverty rates can vary significantly from region to region.



Background information....

- For these rural poor the effects of poverty are often felt seasonally.
- Households move in and out of poverty, with similar numbers of households becoming poor as the number exiting from poverty.
- Reasons for deteriorating livelihoods stated in various surveys include the effects of drought, falling prices for cash crops, increased food prices and idiosyncratic factors affecting individual households such as illness or death.



Background information....

- ▶ This situation highlights the need for interventions focused specifically on poverty reduction and the contribution a robust safety net can make in Tanzania.
- Stunting levels in Tanzania remain persistently high (42% according to 2009/10 DHS), although there have been decreases over the past decade.
- Most households are not far from health facilities even in rural areas.



Background information...

- Access to health facilities and availability of medical staff do vary geographically.
- Uptake of primary education has improved significantly in recent years. The net enrolment rate now stands at 95.4%, and has stood at over 90% for 6 years.



Tanzania Social Action Fund – TASAF I

- Tanzania Social Action Fund (TASAF) was initiated in 2000 by the Government of Tanzania as one of its initiatives on poverty reduction anchored to Poverty Reduction Strategies developed over time.
- Implementation started in 1999 with a pilot that covered eight poor districts on the Mainland.
- The First Phase of TASAF (2000–2005) addressed key issues that were identified in the PRSP I, i.e. reduction of poverty by improving the social and economic services in key sectors of education, health, economic infrastructure and water with emphasis on rural and peri-urban areas. Main focus was on:
 - a) Improving social service delivery
 - b) Addressing income poverty for poor able bodied but food insecure households
 - c) Capacity Enhancement



Achievement of TASAF I

- More than 1,700 sub projects were funded.
- 7.3 million beneficiaries in 40 districts and Zanzibar were reached through supported sub projects
- 113,646 PWP direct beneficiaries (47% women) and transferred cash income was US\$ 3.3 million
- 136,333 beneficiaries trained in various aspects of project management
- More than 20,000 members of Community Project Committees, more than 1,500 district facilitators, about 200 NGOs/CBOs as well as Council Management Teams were trained.



Tanzania Social Action Fund (TASAF-II)

- The Second Phase of TASAF (2005–2013) built on MDGs and MKUKUTA to assist meeting the targets by 2010 for MKUKUTA and 2015 for MDGs
- The focus of the second phase was on:
 - a) Addressing lack and/or shortage of social services and income poverty in rural and urban areas.
 - b) Capacity enhancement of beneficiaries and institutions supporting targeted communities and households.



Achievements of TASAF-II

- More than 11,000 subproject were funded to date.
- Population with access to improved social services: 16,067,635
- PWP person days: 14,543,815 with direct beneficiaries: 223,751 (47 % women).
- Vulnerable individuals participating in income generating activities: 371,250.
- Community Based-Conditional Cash Transfer beneficiaries: 13,081
- More than 100,000 members of Community Project Committees, about 21,700 individuals participating in savings, more than 50,000 leaders of villages, mtaa and shehia.



Lessons learned during TASAF-I and II

- Experience of the First two Phases of the TASAF have also been beneficial to other poverty focused interventions.
- Community targeting is effective at identifying the poorest members of communities
- The Proxy Means Testing approach used by TASAF in Conditional Cash Transfer Pilot assisted in the verification of community targeting decisions and minimised the risk of elite capture.
- Cash transfers to-date have improved consumption and access to services
- Achieving timely cash transfers requires building in adequate lead time



Lessons learned during TASAF-I and II

- Vulnerable groups have the potential to create significant savings, and use these savings for investment
- Income generating activities have variable impacts depending on the quality of facilitation and the capabilities of group members
- Infrastructure development has greatly contributed to improving access to services
- Adequate capacity at LGA level needs significant and recurrent investment.



Lessons learned during TASAF-I and II

- Conditionalities are increasing uptake of services
- Public works have created community assets and contributed to improved well being of beneficiaries
- Involvement of Sector Ministries is instrumental in achieving standards and quality of works
- Investment in development of the evidence base has created buy-in by key stakeholders



Challenges during implementation of TASAF-I & II

- TASAF programme to-date has not provided adequate coverage, or continuity of support.
- Resources to meet overwhelming demand from communities (Expression of interests received: 118,118; funded 10,500)
- Functionality in some of created assets, especially in health and education sectors.
- Scaling up of initiatives implemented in limited pilot areas, e.g. Community Savings and Investment Promotion (COMSIP), Community-Based Conditional Cash Transfer (CB-CCT), etc.
- Low capacity of LGAs to support implementation at community level.
- Increased number of the poor



TASAF III design

- Consolidate the impressive achievement of TASAF–II using community–driven development approach to facilitate implementation of public works, income generating activities for poor and vulnerable groups
- Fill gaps in light of demand expressed by communities
- Scale up conditional cash transfers, community savings and investments, and livelihood enhancing grants
- Ensure functionality of created assets (education, health)



TASAF III design.....

- Capacity enhancement of beneficiaries and organization support delivery of TASAF–III
- Contribute to the attainment of MKUKUTA–II and MKUZA–II objectives and the advancement of the Social Protection Agenda.
- Targeted infrastructure development to spur progress towards achievement of the MDGs
- Nationwide coverage



Objectives of TASAF-III

- To enable poor households to increase incomes and opportunities while improving consumption.
- This objective has been complemented by outcomes which enhance the focus on reducing the numbers of poor and vulnerable people, retain the importance of community empowerment and community driven development, and to incorporate the launch of a nationwide safety net.



Components of TASAF-III

TASAF-III Objectives will be achieved through the implementation of the following Four components:

- i. Establishment of a National Safety Net incorporating transfers linked to participation in public works and adherence to conditionalities
- ii. Support to community driven interventions which enhance livelihoods and increase incomes (through community savings and investments as well as specific livelihood enhancing grants)
- iii. Support to community driven interventions which enhance livelihoods and increase incomes (through community savings and investments as well as specific livelihood enhancing grants)
- iv. Support to community driven interventions which enhance livelihoods and increase incomes (through community savings and investments as well as specific livelihood enhancing grants)



Beneficiaries of TASAF-III

- The direct beneficiaries of TASAF III are the 13.5 million people currently living below the basic needs poverty line.
- This support will be focused on the poor and vulnerable households as well as those temporarily affected by short-term shocks.
- These people will receive safety net support as well as the opportunity to participate in livelihood enhancing activities.
- The broader number of people living under the basic needs poverty line will be eligible for livelihood support interventions as well as be prioritised for the targeted infrastructure support.
- In addition to these direct beneficiaries, the TASAF III will also positively impact on other people living in the communities where direct beneficiaries live.



Community Based Targeting

- Before disbursement of transfers, households in need of safety net support will be identified. Accurately identifying households most in need is critical to achieving the objectives of the programme.
- Community based targeting will be used to identify beneficiaries. Community Management Committees, under oversight of the village council, will use agreed criteria to identify the poor in the respective community.
- Their selection process will be further informed by simultaneously conducting a Proxy Means Testing, this, in particular will help to verify identified households.

Data on identified beneficiaries will be kept in the National Unified Registry of Beneficiaries.



Flow of Funds from TASAF to Beneficiary

- Conditional and Unconditional Cash Transfers: Allocations are made bi-monthly by TASAF to the LGAs on the basis of requests they receive from the CMCs managing the Conditional/Unconditional Transfer component.
- The relevant CMC will have a bank account dedicated to this component at the nearest bank (usually within the LGA) and the three signatories for this account will travel in person to the bank to withdraw the money.
- Public Works: Funds are transferred on the basis of the actual subprojects approved. Funding PWP subprojects be released in a single tranche or two tranches on a 50:50 allocation basis to communities depending on the subproject value
- Disbursements to the CMC are paid into the bank account dedicated to the particular sub-project involved and as above the three CMC members who are signatories to the account will travel to collect the sums they need to make payments



Monitoring and Evaluation

The main objective of monitoring and evaluation is to:

- Ensure better planning, targeting and implementation of programme components through efficient and reliable feedback of information to relevant stakeholders.
- Determine whether the programme is making progress towards achieving its objective
- Relevant ad hoc studies to develop evidence on key areas of programme design and implementation.



TASAF–III Programme Outcomes:

- Vulnerable populations protected from severest consequences of poverty
- Vulnerable populations better able to support themselves through enhanced and diversified livelihoods
- Access to key services and an enabling environment enhanced
- Communities empowered and supported to request, implement and monitor their own development interventions.



Tanzania impacts of climate change and natural disasters

- ▶ Tanzania's main impacts of climate change natural disasters and hazards are drought, floods and epidemic, between 1980 and 2008, Tanzania suffered around 56 natural disaster of which 26 were epidemics, 24 were floods and 6 were droughts.
- ▶ Nevertheless, no other natural disaster has affected more people than droughts.



Response to impacts of climate change and natural disasters

- ▶ Additional Financing to TASAF II ,as part of the Accelerated Food Security Program (AFSP) was intended to complement the response to food crises and draught by increasing the availability of social protection mechanism for food insecure and vulnerable persons through green Public works program including forest conservation, irrigation, soil conservation and tree planting



TASAF-III Resource mobilization

- TASAF-III will be funded by the Government and Development Partners
- The Government has communicated with a total of 15 development partners (DPs).
- DPs who have shown interest include World Bank, DFID, USAID, AfDB, EU, UNICEF, WFP, IrishAid
- To-date commitments made are as follows:
 - GoT: US\$ 30.0 mil.
 - IDA: US\$ 220.0 mil.
 - DFID: US\$ 90 mil.
 - USAID: US\$ 300,000

Total commitments: US\$ 340.3 mil



END

▶ Thank you for your attention

