



Cash + livelihoods within Tanzania's Productive Social Safety Net (PSSN) Programme

Experience and next steps

Transfer Project Workshop

Mishael Fariji (TASAF) and Beatrice Targa (UNICEF)



Content

- **Overview of PSSN programme with a focus on livelihoods**
- **‘Cash plus’ for adolescents/youth:**
 - Why adolescents/youth
 - Adolescents/youth in extreme poor HHs: findings from PSSN IE baseline
 - Livelihoods as entry point: what will ‘cash plus’ look like?

Overview of PSSN Programme with a focus on livelihoods

Background

- PSSN was declared effective and officially launched in August **2012** (today covers 1.1 mil HHs).
- PSSN is implemented in the third phase of TASAF with a view to enabling poor households increase incomes and opportunities while improving consumption. It has four components:
 - 1) Establishment of a **national safety net** incorporating transfers linked to participation in public works and adherence to co-responsibilities (CCT).
 - 2) Enhancement of **livelihoods** and increasing incomes through community savings and investments.
 - 3) Targeted **infrastructure** development (education, health, water).
 - 4) **Capacity** building to ensure adequate program implementation.

Objectives of PSSN



Increasing consumption of extremely poor on a permanent basis




Smoothing consumption during lean seasons and shocks



Investing in human capital



Strengthening links with income generating activities



Increase access to improved social services

Livelihoods Enhancement *(1 of 2)*

- Livelihoods Enhancement is one among TASAF III – PSSN Programs.
- Livelihoods Enhancement Program contributes to building the foundation for graduation of beneficiaries out of poverty.
- The Program enhances households' abilities to support themselves through strengthened and diversified livelihoods.
- It supports capacity building of the of poor and vulnerable households to engage in savings and make livelihood investments.

Livelihoods Enhancement *(2 of 2)*

- The Program focuses on the promotion of savings through a group savings methodology, financial literacy training, and group capacity building.
- Once groups are established further support may become available.
- Groups with sufficient savings may want to become linked to formal financial institutions.
- Groups with a strong track-record in savings and an expressed interest to make investments will be supported to access funding from organizations supporting such groups

The Origin of Livelihoods enhancement

- TASAF II supported Vulnerable Groups formed in Local Government Authorities.
- Group investments supported included poultry farming, dairy cattle, goat keeping, agricultural processing/milling and tree husbandry.
- TASAF II supported group economic activities through the Community Savings and Investment Promotion (COMSIP) Program through voluntary group formation and investment in economically viable ventures.
- A total of 1,778 voluntary groups, with 22,712 individual savers, from 44 LGAs.
- Groups' savings accumulated TZS 711 million, of which TZS 499 million were given out as loans while repayment rate was 78 per cent.

‘Cash plus’ for adolescents/youth

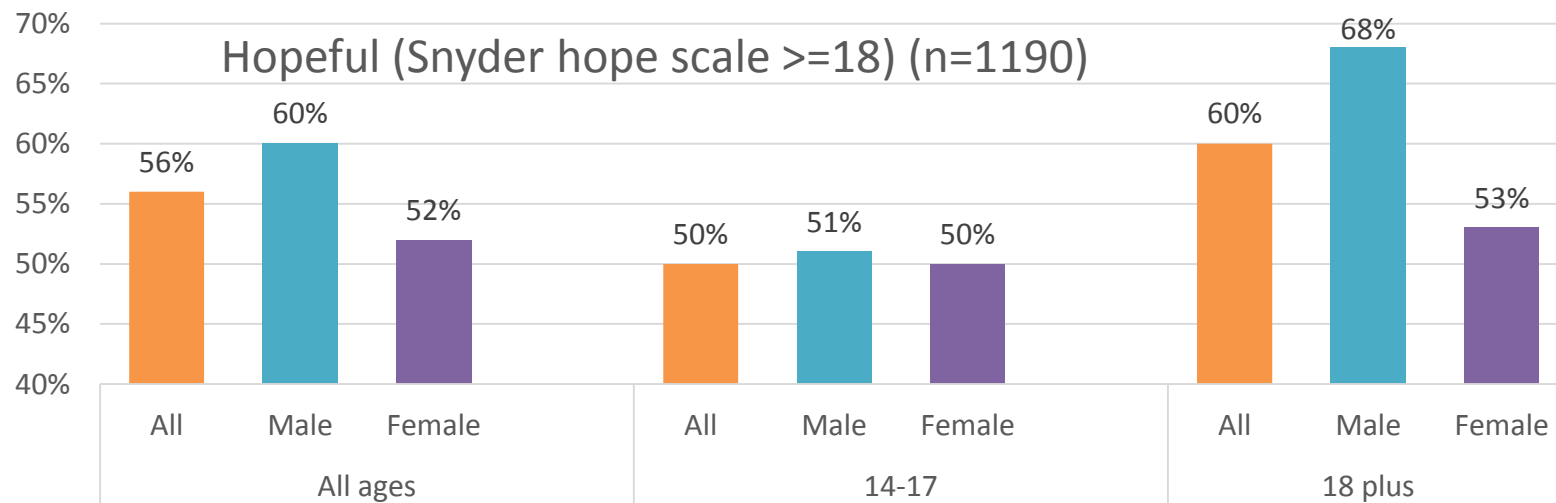
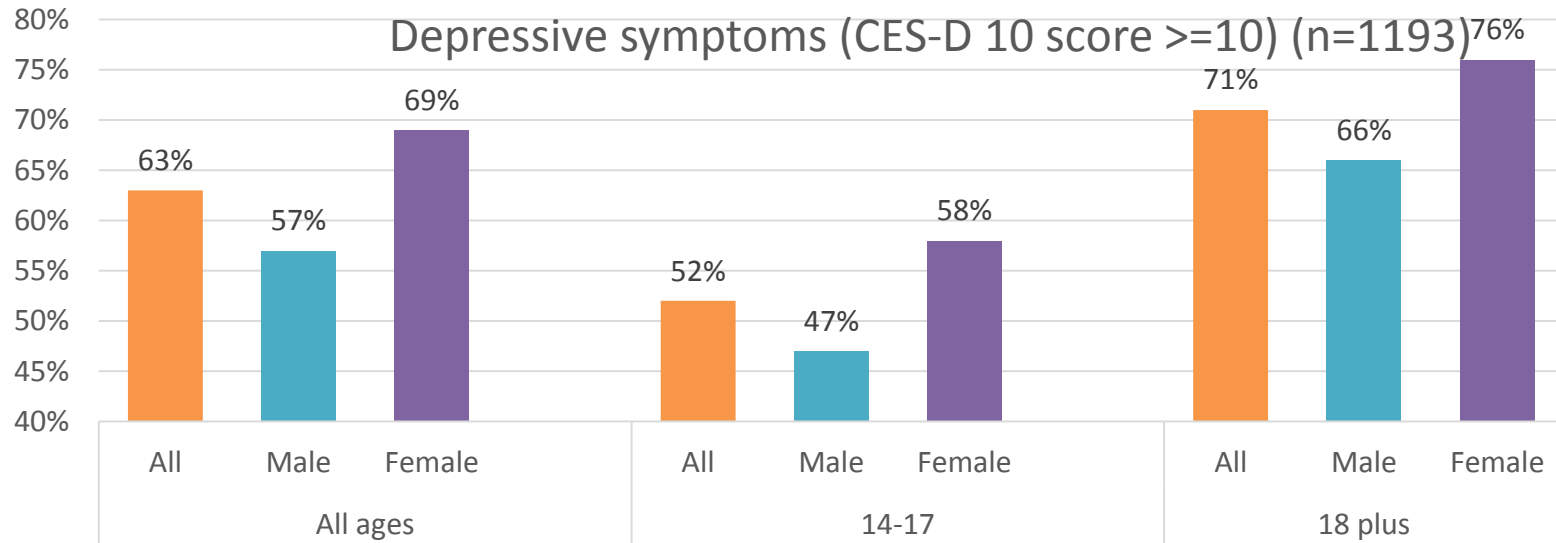
Why focus on adolescents/youth?

- Key period in which events and transitions have long-term impacts on an individual's future health, well-being, and productivity.
- **Almost 1/4 of population (44.9 mil) are adolescents**
→ *Over the next 10-15 years, Tanzania's largest ever youth population will enter their economically productive years*
- Early transitions and **risks** among youth in Tanzania:
 - ❖ 58% of adolescents aged 14-17 years live in multidimensional poverty
 - ❖ 31 to 37 percent of girls are married before age 18
 - ❖ Risk of HIV infection rises sharply over the transition to adulthood, particularly for girls

Adolescents/youth in extreme poor HHs

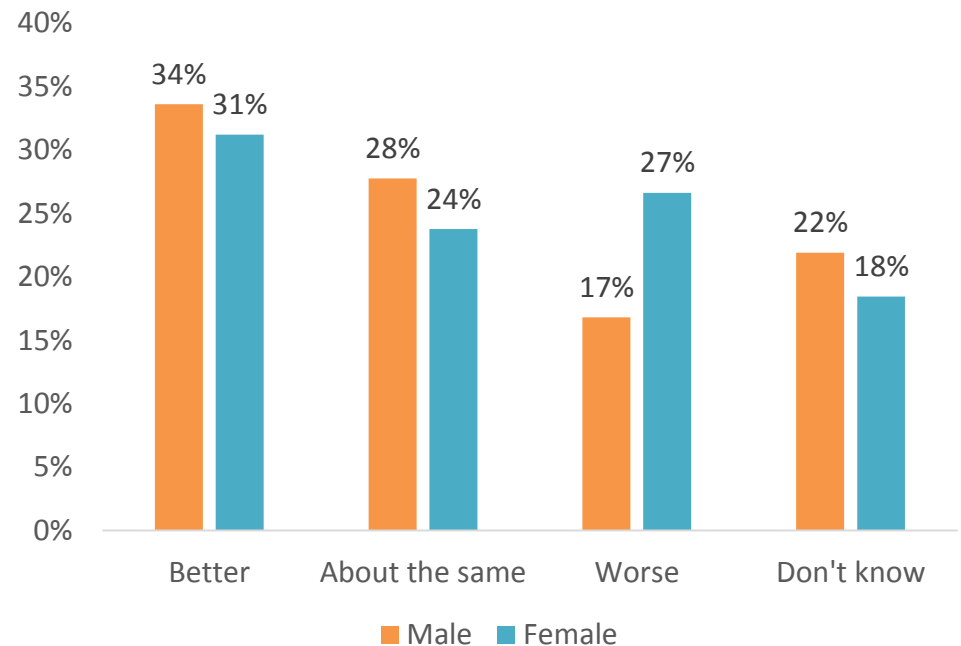
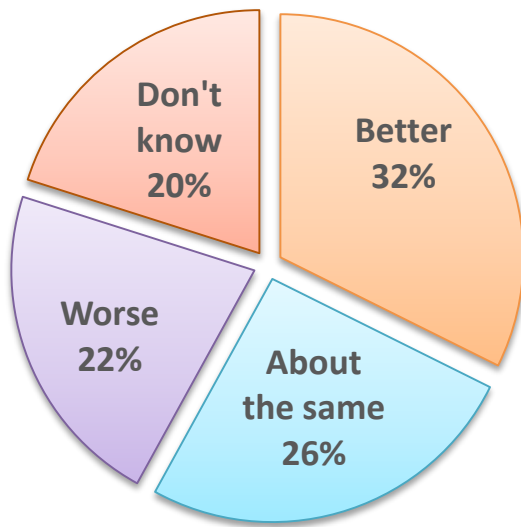
- TASAF/UNICEF/TP/REPOA conducting impact evaluation of PSSN on adolescent/youth
- Provide rigorous evidence on the **effects of PSSN on adolescent/youth well-being and transition to adulthood**
- RCT design, interviews with 1,369 youth 14-28 years
- **Baseline** 2015, endline 2017
- Results can help inform future iterations of programme and areas to strengthen linkages to other government services

Mental Health



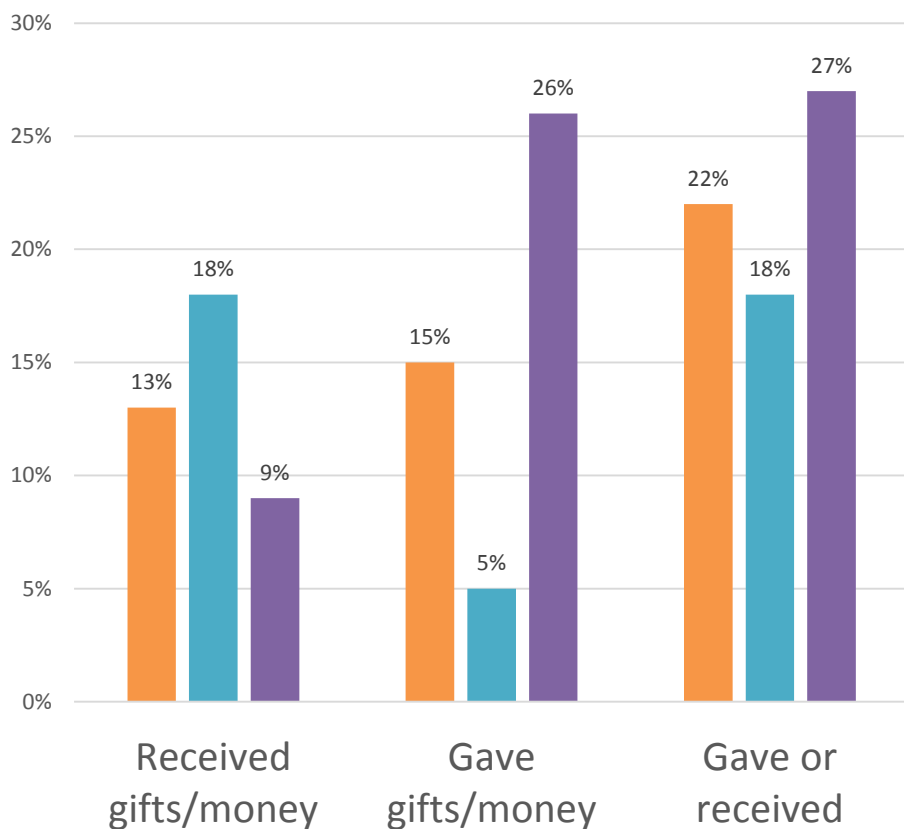
Future Expectations

Do you think your life will be better, about the same or worse 5 years from now?



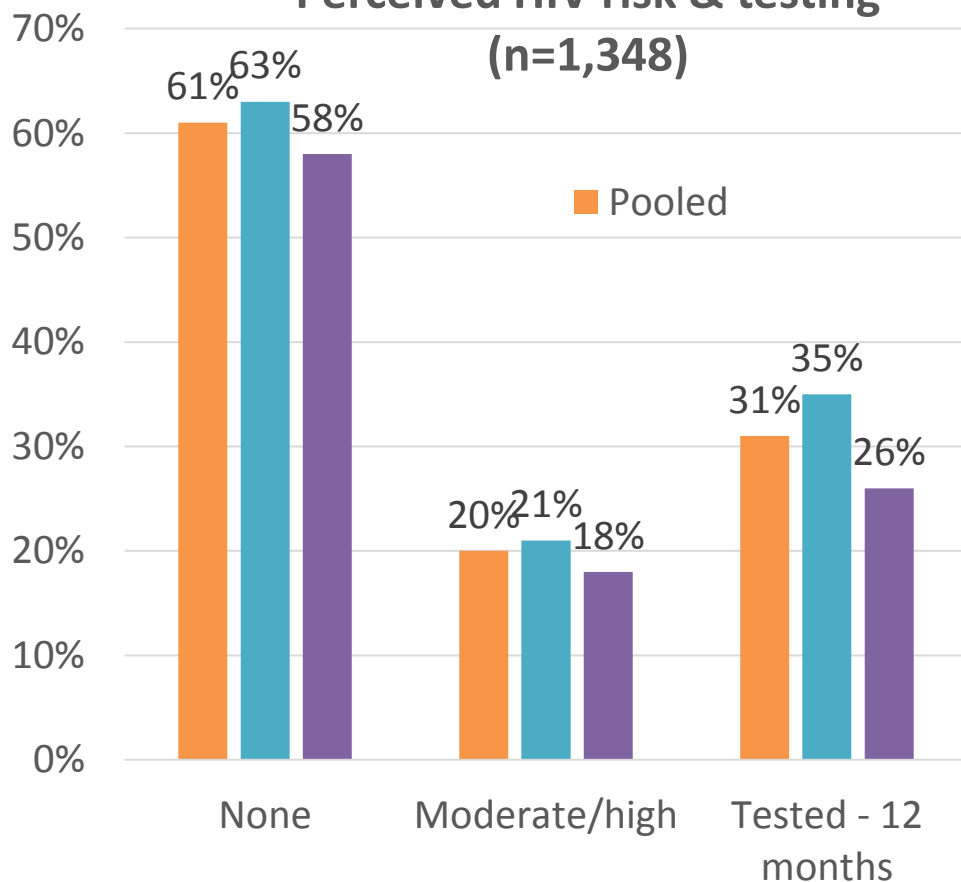
Transactional sex and HIV Risk

Transactional sex - 12 months (n=1290)



■ Pooled ■ Females ■ Males

Perceived HIV risk & testing (n=1,348)



**‘Cash plus’ with a focus on
adolescents/youth:
*Livelihoods as entry point***

The opportunity

- TASAF III/PSSN targets poorest/most vulnerable adolescents/youth.
- Cash has potential for safe transitions to adulthood, but additional specific programming can leverage the cash and amplify its impact on this age group.

Livelihoods as entry point for ‘cash plus’

- **Social Protection Plus workshop** held in TZ in Feb to *jointly* assess options.
- *Emerged consensus*: layer (and rigorously test) a “bundled” intervention (comprising **economic livelihoods, gender transformation, and HIV/sexual reproductive health information and services**) for youth/adolescents from a sub-set of TASAF HHs.
- Goal: facilitate safe transitions to adulthood among adolescents living in TASAF HHs and improve human capital accumulation/productive potential.

Implementation of pilot *(1 of 2)*

- **Adapt existing, tested interventions** for adolescents to Tanzanian context (if needed)
- **Work in line with national strategies/plans** and **preferably utilize existing government frameworks/structures** for delivery of the “plus” component to ensure sustainability (CSOs to play a role in training/facilitation)

Implementation of pilot (2 of 2)

- ***Timeline***
 - 6 months for intervention adaptation and testing, coordinate with implementers, plan evaluation study design, etc (2016)
 - Baseline survey (2016/2017)
 - 12-18 months implementation
 - Endline surveys (2018)
- ***Evaluation***: Rigorously evaluate the impacts of “cash plus” on youth outcomes using quasi-experimental or experimental methods.

THANK YOU!

fmishael@tasaf.org

btarga@unicef.org

