Country profile

- Tanzania is a low income country with a population estimated at 43 million people.
- Total area: 945,000 km²
- Average GDP growth: about 7% p.a.
- Per capita income of US$ 440 per annum.
- Poverty is widespread, with 34% of the population living below the basic needs poverty line and 17% below food poverty line.
- Three quarters of Tanzanians live in rural areas and are mainly dependent on agriculture as their primary source of income.
Tanzania PSSN

- Tanzania Productive Social Safety Net is a project implemented by the Government of Tanzania through funding from WB, DFID, USAID and Kingdom of Spain.
- The PDO is to increase income and opportunities while improving consumption.
- It is a 10 years project, first 5 years are aimed to reach 1.5 million direct beneficiaries from 275,000 HHs
Alternative targeting mechanisms

- Means tests
- Proxy means test
- Community-based targeting
- Geographic targeting
- Demographic targeting
- Self Targeting
- Mixed methods
The Tanzania PSSN uses a combination of Geographical, Community-based and Proxy Means Test:

1. **Poverty index data**
2. **Geographical Targeting**
   - Identification of and selection of Districts, Wards, Village
3. **Community Targeting**
   - Community Committee identify poor Households
4. **Proxy Means Test (PMT)**
   - Proxy Means Test used to verify, rank and minimize inclusion errors
5. **Community validation**
6. **Rejected list**
7. **Eligible list**
Cost and benefits of mixed targeting

Cost

- Administrative costs - Collecting information about beneficiaries
- Private costs - Time and money spent by beneficiaries during targeting
- Social costs – Stigmatization
- Political costs - Political process may impact budgeting decision
- Incentive costs - Change behavior in attempt to become beneficiaries
Cost and benefits of mixed targeting (continue …)

Benefits

- Lower cost of administration because community do not need to be paid as much as educated bureaucrats
- Involving community groups as stakeholders may lead to better screening, monitoring and accountability
- Community may have better information for identification needs and households may in turn have less incentive to provide false information
- Local definition of poverty may be more adaptable to local condition and culture than the rigid technical national formula
- Objectively verifiable through PMT
Challenges

- Vastness of villages in Tanzania contribute delays in data collection
- Some beneficiaries are reluctant to provide correct information due to stigma
- Political leaders try to influence targeting
- Close supervision during data collection and entry into MIS increase cost.
Lessons learnt

- 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.

- Adequate training to facilitators and community committees is needed in order to give them confidence and competence to manage well process and data collection.

- Review of targeting model periodically is essential.

- The process needs an effective and robust MIS.
Way Forward

- This method optimizes the targeting mechanism because it uses a combination of three methods as result exclusion and inclusion errors are minimized and reduces leakages to non eligible beneficiaries.
- The method need to be improved to be able to respond to shocks.
Thank you for your attention

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