Welcome to the Webinar

The ISPA Public Works Assessment Tool: User experiences from Tanzania

organized by

Inter Agency Social Protection Assessments (ISPA) - Coordination Team
The ISPA Public Works Assessment Tool: User experiences from Tanzania

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Inter Agency Social Protection Assessments (ISPA)

Panellists: Barnabas Jachi, Chief Engineer, TASAF
Dampu Ndenzako, ILO-Tanzania
Markku Malkamaki, EU-SPS/Finland
Timo Voipio, EU-SPS/Finland
Discussant: Veronika Wodsak, Social Security Expert, ILO
Submit your questions to the panellists of the webinar

The ISPA Public Works Assessment Tool: User experiences from Tanzania

Simply type them in the GoToWebinar chat bar!
The ISPA Public Works Assessment Tool: User experiences from Tanzania

Moderator

Timo Voipio, Director for Capacity Development and Partnerships, EU-SPS/Finland

Dr. Timo Voipio is Director (Capacity Development and Partnerships) of the EU Social Protection Systems Programme (EU-SPS), based at THL, the Government of Finland’s National Institute for Health and Welfare. Timo has worked for years to encourage governments, international organizations, researchers and CSOs to work more, and to work together on social protection, in a coordinated fashion. He has been one of the champions of social protection in the UN, EU, OECD, and African Union expert networks and in the Social Protection Inter-Agency Cooperation Board, SPIAC-B.

Timo has country level experience from several countries in Africa and Asia. He speaks Kiswahili and has a particular affinity with the Kiswahili speaking region of Eastern Africa. He has worked for several years in a remote corner of rural Tanzania as a facilitator and trainer of participatory community planning at the local government level.

His academic background is in economic and social history, social policy, sociology, environmental economics, adult education and journalism. He holds a PhD from University of Eastern Finland.
The ISPA Public Works Assessment Tool: User experiences from Tanzania

Panelist

*Barnabas Jachi, Chief Engineer, Tanzania Social Action Fund (TASAF)*

Barnabas Jachi has been working with Tanzania Social Action Fund for the last 15 years. First as a Project Officer, Public Works Program, and now as a Public Works Program Manager. As a manager he is responsible for promoting Public Works Program being implemented by TASAF under Productive Social Safety Net. Mr. Jachi has been organizing and implementing capacity building initiatives for District level technical Staff to ensure subproject identified and implemented by communities adhere to sector norms and standards. Furthermore he is responsible for providing technical support during implementation of these. For the ISPA tool Barnabas has coordinated the whole assessment including logistics until completion of the assessment.
The ISPA Public Works Assessment Tool: User experiences from Tanzania

Panelist

Mr. Dampu Ndenzako, Social Protection Specialist. ILO-Tanzania

Dampu Ndenzako has more than 10 years of experience, expertise and achievements in designing, planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of numerous programmes and projects related to health, Maternal, new-born and child health (MNCH), family planning and sexual and reproductive health (FP & SRH), HIV and AIDS, nutrition, livelihoods and Social protection.

He is currently working with the ILO in Dar es Salaam Tanzania country office in the capacity of National Programme Coordinator for Social Protection and Employment Intensive Investment Programme (EIIP). He previously worked with various organizations in various capacities such as The Aga Khan Foundation as Programme Manager for Maternal, new-born care and child health; Social Action Trust Fund as Programme Manager; FHI360 as Senior Programme Officer for HIV and AIDS programme as well as the International Education and Training Centre, department of Global health, University of Washington as Training Design Specialist.

Mr. Dampu holds a Masters degree in Demography (Population studies and socio-economic development) specializing in social policy, project planning and management as well as a Bachelor degree in Sociology specializing in health and population studies, both from the University of Dar Es Salaam, Tanzania.
The ISPA Public Works Assessment Tool: User experiences from Tanzania

Panelist

Markku Malkamäki, Senior Specialist, EU-SPS/Finland

Dr. Markku Malkamäki is a Social Policy Expert with the EU-SPS Programme. Markku has over 15 years of experience working on financial sector development and financial inclusion, of which over 10 years in Africa. This includes working as a Microfinance Research Specialist and Project manager of MicroSave which has become a market leader in financial development consulting both in Africa and Asia. He has also held the position of Project Director with the Decentralised Financial Services specialised in savings-led financial services for the very poor people.

Markku has worked as a Manager and Principal Researcher for Financial Sector Deepening Trust in Kenya which is well known for its successful interventions to increase financial inclusion in Kenya including M-Pesa, Equity Bank and its mobile banking services in remote rural areas that are used among others in cash transfer programmes.

Markku holds an MSc in Political Science (International Relations, Social Anthropology, Economics) from University of Helsinki, an MBA from the Helsinki School of Economics and Business Administration, and a PhD in Social Policy from the University of Bath, UK.
The ISPA Public Works Assessment Tool: User experiences from Tanzania

Discussant

Veronika Wodsak, Social Security Expert, ILO

Ms. Wodsak works for the ILO Social Protection Department since 2007 in various functions, including Health Policy Officer, Social Protection Floor Officer and Social Security Expert amongst other responsibilities, she was part of the team that supported the development and follow-up of the Social Protection Floors Recommendation (R.202). Currently, she is leading the ILO work on the ISPA tools, and, jointly with the World Bank, the ISPA Coordination Team. She participated in all the working groups developing ISPA tools and is responsible for the work on the Social Protection Policy Options (SPPOT) tool.

Ms. Wodsak holds a B.A. in International Relations from the University of Kent at Canterbury and an M.A. in International Relations from Queen’s University (Ontario);

She has worked as a Researcher on Global Social Policy at Bielefeld University as well as a Research Assistant at the World Bank Social Development Department.
Assessment of the TASAF/PSSN Public Works Program in Tanzania, using the ISPA Public Works Tool

Webinar on socialprotection.org, 21 Sep, 2017

Presenters:
Mr. Barnabas Jachi, Chief Engineer, TASAF
Mr. Dampu Ndenzako, ILO-Tanzania
Dr. Markku Malkamaki, EU-SPS / Finland

Moderator:
Dr. Timo Voipio, EU-SPS / Finland

Discussant:
Veronika Wodsak, Social Security Expert, ILO
SocPro through Public Works
Earth fill dam after rehabilitating a breached section
Fish pond in which more than 6,000 fishes have been planted in the pond -
Partners:

• TASAF = Tanzania Social Action Fund
  • PSSN = TASAF Productive Social Safety Net Program
    • CCT = Conditional Cash Transfer Program
    • PWP = Public Works Program
    • LE = Livelihoods Enhancement Program

• ILO-Tanzania
  • SP = Social Protection Program
  • EIIP = Employment Intensive Investment Program

• EU Social Protection Systems Programme (EU-SPS)
  • EU/DEVCO + OECD + Finland + Germany
  • 11 LICs in Africa and Asia
  • Goal: Systematization of Social Protection efforts

Initiative:

• Joint idea → pre-testing of the ISPA PW Tool during a Joint Annual Review of TASAF/PSSN → Full ISPA PW Assessment financed by EU-SPS in 2016.
SOCIAL PROTECTION PUBLIC WORKS

Key Areas & Objectives highlights and details the eight Key Areas that are used to assess key issues in public works program design:

A. Targeting & Eligibility
B. Nature of Benefits, Timing & Duration
C. Asset Creation & Services
D. Institutions, Coordination & Financing
E. Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E)
F. Coherence & Integration Across Programs
G. Skills & Employability
H. Conditions of Work & Labor Practices
Assessment of TASAF PSSN in Tanzania Using the ISPA-PWP Tool
February 2017

Webinar on Socialprotection.org, 21 Sep, 2017

Presenters:
- Mr. Barnabas Jachi, Chief Engineer, TASAF
- Mr. Dampu Ndenzako, ILO-Tanzania
- Dr. Markku Malkamaki, EU-SPS / Finland

Tanzania Social Action Fund (TASAF)

- Tanzania Social Action Fund (TASAF) was established in 2000 to supplement other Government poverty reduction initiatives using CDD approach.

- First phase (TASAF I) was implemented from 2000-2005 in 42 Operational Areas (normally district councils).

- Second Phase (TASAF II) from 2005-2013 and covered 161 Operational Areas in Tanzania Mainland and Zanzibar

- Both phase 1 and 2 focused on improvement of social services and income to food insecure poor households.
TASAF - PSSN

• In 2012 the Government decided to establish a Productive Social Safety Net (PSSN), a social protection program towards poverty reduction initiatives.

• The objective of PSSN is to enable poor HHs increase incomes and opportunities while improving consumption through a series of interventions.
• The initial target was to reach 275,000 poor and food insecure households by 2017.

• In September 2013 the Government and Development Partners made a decision to scale-up TASAF III-PSSN to reach > 1.0 million households (approximately 6.6 million people).

• Within 18 months, a massive scale up was completed within agreed timeline.
Program component

Beneficiaries receive a combination of transfers through:

- Basic transfers
- Conditional Cash transfers for health and education
- Public Works Program (PWP)
- Livelihood Enhancement (LE)

Education and health facilities are provided in areas with less service identified after supply side assessment.
Targeting and enrolment

• The program used geographical targeting, community targeting and PMT.

• 1,362,384 households were targeted

• 1,117,606 households are enrolled

• Data collected is stored in the Unified Registry of Beneficiaries (URB).
Number of PSSN beneficiaries distributed by age group

- Years 6-18, 1,969,536, 39%
- Years 19-60, 1,674,698, 33%
- Years 2-5, 486,214, 10%
- Years 0-2, 387,064, 8%
- Over 60 Years, 524,658, 10%
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Women HH over 60 years</td>
<td>55.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Men HH over 60 years</td>
<td>38.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Women HH with disabled person</td>
<td>3.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Men HH with disabled person</td>
<td>3.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Benefit Structure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>USD</th>
<th>Conditionality's</th>
<th>USD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Basic transfer</td>
<td>6.1</td>
<td>Infants 0-5 years health comp.</td>
<td>2.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Households with a child</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>Child in primary school (max 4)</td>
<td>4.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infants benefits</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>Child in lower Sec School (max 3)</td>
<td>7.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary school benefits</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>Child in Upper Sec. School (Max 2)</td>
<td>7.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O level Sec. School benefits</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>Maximum benefits</td>
<td>23.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upper Sec. School Benefits</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Institutional Arrangements

• National Level:
  ✓ National Steering Committee appointed by the President- oversight function.
  ✓ TASAF Management Unit- Management of the program.
  ✓ Sector Experts Members from Ministries- Provide technical support for norms and standards
Institutional Arrangements

- District: Technical support communities to implement the program.
- Ward: Extension services
- Village: Oversee implementation at village level.
- Community Management Committee: Democratically elected to oversee implementation.
- Local Service Provider: Technical input with support from districts experts
Public Works Program (PWP)

• PWP is a safety net intervention under PSSN.
• PWP enables households to earn additional income through their participation in public works activities during lean season.
• Create community assets
• Beneficiaries gain skills
Guiding principles

• Labor intensive and uses simple hand tools during implementation.
• 75% of budget allocated for wages (cash transfer)
• Community driven in planning and implementation.
• Appropriately timed during lean season.
• Guaranteed employment: The program offers 15 days working days a month. Wage rate is US $ 1.35 a days, or US $ 81.0 for 60 days.
Guiding principles

• All enrolled households are eligible to participate. However it is voluntary basis.

• Integration: Planning consider integration of activities

• Work allocated is appropriate to the ability and participation old women.

• Proximity of subprojects
Application of ISPA PW Tool

- The assessment was carried out to enhance delivery and effectiveness of Public Works Program (PWP).

- It was carried to 5 out of 8 Districts that implemented PW in year 2014/15.

- A total of 15 subprojects were visited to collect data.

- Interviews were made to Sector Ministry Experts, TASAF staff, District, Village, Community Management Committee, Local Service Providers and beneficiaries.
Field mission objective

Objectives
- To undertake an assessment of the public works component of a national social protection program using the ISPA-PWP tool
- Provide inputs on how to improve the ISPA-PWP tool

Expected outcomes
- ISPA Country Report on social protection in public works program
- List of recommendations to improve ISPA-PWP tool
1. ISPA- PWP Application Process

Phase 1 - Request for ISPA PWP Assessment
- Expression of TA following the Joint Program Review
- Coordination Meetings
- ToR preparation

Phase 2 - Formation of AT
- Coordination Meetings
- Desk Review
- Inception Report
- Sampling of PAAs & SPs
- Selection of Respondents

Phase 3 – Data collection and Field Mission
- Pre population of questionnaire
- Briefing on the questionnaire
- Field Visits: Entry Meeting with GoT, FGDs, site validation)

Phase 4 – Completion of Q, Assessment Matrix and interpretation of data
- Data processing and Consolidation
- Analysis and Validation
- Report writing
Methodology

Meeting with government counterparts and dev’t partners (ISPA)

Desk review and selection of sites to visits

Work sessions on questionnaire and Assessment Matrix

Site visits to understand delivery of PWP

Discussion of preliminary findings with government, and with other stakeholders and DPs
## Methodology

### Districts (PAAs) and subprojects visited

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PAA</th>
<th>Village</th>
<th>Subproject</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Chamwino (Dodoma) | Handali | 1) Road rehab from Sokoni-Ukalanza  
2) Rehab of Chilsolya charco dam |
|              |         | 3) Construction of fence along cattle route path                               |
|              |         | 4) Rehab of road vilesi kona-chisolya charco dam                               |
| Sorowu       |         | 5) Rehab of Mkalama wa Wadala charco dam                                        |
| Mgungu       |         | 6) Rehab of Magadi charco dam                                                  |
|              |         | 7) Rehab of football ground at Mgungu school                                   |
|              |         | 8) Rehab of Mgungu charco dam                                                  |
| Chinangali   |         | 9) Rehab of charco dam                                                         |
PAAs and subprojects visited

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PAA</th>
<th>Village</th>
<th>Subproject</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lindi MC</td>
<td>Kwaya</td>
<td>10) Fish pond</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lindi DC</td>
<td>Linoha</td>
<td>11) Football playground</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mkongi</td>
<td>12) 5km feeder road</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pemba (Zanzibar Island)</td>
<td>Katibu</td>
<td>13) Tree Nursery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ngagoni</td>
<td>14) Land reclamation (control bund)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Makoongwe</td>
<td>15) Mangrove rehab</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Assessment Matrix

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key Area</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Latent</td>
<td>Emerging</td>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td>Advanced</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. Targeting and Eligibility</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. Nature of Benefits</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. Asset Creation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D. Institution, Coordination &amp; Financing</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E. Monitoring and Evaluation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F. Coherence and Integration Across Programs</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G. Skills and Employability</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H. Conditions of work and labor practices</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Significant attention needs to be paid to this dimension</td>
<td>This dimension requires vigilance. Elements for effective performance are in place but gaps and constraints persist.</td>
<td>Satisfactory performance, with most of the elements showing effective and efficient parameters.</td>
<td>Highly satisfactory practice, with broad-based success in the examined elements.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Findings

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key Area</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Description</strong></td>
<td>Advanced</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Targeting and Eligibility</strong></td>
<td>Targeting mechanisms in place, with clear eligibility criteria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Participation of women and elderly is given priority. Subprojects visited indicated all beneficiaries had a chance to participate in the public works. More than 70% women participation rate</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Findings

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key Area</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Nature of Benefits, Timing and Duration</strong></td>
<td>Task rate set that is 90% of the prevailing daily wage Each participant HH was allowed to work 60 days per year (15 days per month for 4 months) during lean season (from Sept to Dec. or Dec to March)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Description</strong></td>
<td>Wage received from PW is on top of benefits received from the common targeting system</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Payment was made by cash, between 2-3 weeks after working for 15 days. FGD participants suggested that they would benefit from the payment process being swifter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Wages received cannot yet establish clear impact on local economy. Payment received used to buy family needs including school materials, farm inputs, animals, medicine and some portion for savings.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Findings

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key Area</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Emerging</td>
<td>Moderate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assets creation and services</td>
<td>Quality of assets is of concern – design, operation and maintenance</td>
<td>Selection done using community participatory tools, and followed program guidelines, including safeguards.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Inadequate technical support and supervision from local service provider (LSP)</td>
<td>Subproject rationale was defined and reflected community needs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Key Area</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Emerging</td>
<td>Moderate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institutions, Coordination and Financing</td>
<td>Funding to cover all villages under the common targeting system is inadequate. Current program covers 70% of villages at district level</td>
<td>Actors, institutional arrangements and responsibilities are defined, from national up to village council level</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Findings

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key Area</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Emerging</td>
<td></td>
<td>Moderate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coherence and integration across programs</td>
<td>Efforts to harmonize with other programs is limited</td>
<td></td>
<td>Framework for harmonization of social protection programs including PW is in place</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- National Steering Committee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- Donor Partnership Meetings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- Regional Secretariat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- District Councils</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subprojects link to local development not clear priority setting and annual / multi-annual investment planning of the local authorities is ar</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Key Area</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skills and employability</td>
<td>Training focused on Subproject selection, management, and monitoring.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Pre-project skills training limited and not linked to longer-term employability potentials</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# Findings

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key Area</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Emerging</td>
<td>Moderate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Working conditions and labor practices</td>
<td>1. Provision of personal protective equipment/gear (PPE) not uniform across subprojects</td>
<td>1. Benefits of provided with sufficient small handtools</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1. Absence of contract signed between the beneficiary-worker and PAA but participants understood the expected outputs, wage rate, safety issues and grievance mechanism in place.</td>
<td>2. Pit latrines installed on site 3. Appropriate working hours observed 4. Provision of first-aid kits 5. Minimum working age observed 6. Training on safety focused on first-aid administration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1. Rights to collective bargaining and to form associations were not given emphasis in pre-project activities.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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Way forward...

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key Area</th>
<th>Recommendations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nature of benefits...</td>
<td>Fast track payment of wages</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asset creation</td>
<td>Improve quality of assets</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Selection: integrate into local development plans</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Design: ensure enough technical capacity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Construction: enough technical supervision &amp; monitoring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Maintenance: VC and PAA aware of their ownership and responsibilities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Create sustainable assets</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- strengthen linkage with sectoral agencies and other programs through existing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>administrative tools (TASAF should not be seen as a project per se rather an</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>opportunity to mobilize capital to augment limited resources of sectoral</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>agencies</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Way forward...

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key Area</th>
<th>Recommendations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Institutions, Coordination and Financing</td>
<td>Provide metrics to measure impact of asset creation in terms of quality, employability and sustainability</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monitoring and Evaluation</td>
<td>Coherence and integration planning of subprojects can be improved by linking assets to long-term economic and employability potentials - link assets to food security and climate change adaptation</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Skills and employability               | Include VETA as member of the National Steering Committee  
Develop flexible tailor-fit training courses, link to long-term economic and employability potentials                                    |
| Conditions of work                    | Enforce consistent standards across areas of coverage  
Enhance capacity of program implementers on standards                                                                                       |
Observations on the tool

• Extensive number of questions
• Assessment Matrix useful in highlighting the key areas to concentrate: e.g. the wage and quality of assets
• Triangulation needed
• A number of closed questions
Additional TASAF PW Findings

• In a short period of time TASAFs very small Public Works team has managed together with 44 districts to set up an impressive PW programme.
Targeting and Eligibility

• Over 70% women

• Also very old women doing heavy physical work
  • Are there alternatives for PW for very old?
  • E.g. could universal social pension and maternity grant solve the problems
    with those unable to work on PW work sites, e.g. the very old, severely
    disabled and pregnant/lactating mothers?
Nature of benefits, Timing and Duration:

• **Daily wage** 90% of the prevailing daily wage
  • If daily wage below the prevailing daily wage, can it be considered as Social Protection?
  • Do we know how much energy consumed by the workers and how much money is needed to replenish these calories?

• **Timing**: SP needs to be timely
  • There were delays in payment of wages up to three months due to delays in collecting the job cards and purchasing of hand tools
Assets creation

• Asset quality of critical
• The challenges we observed were mainly due to:
  • Limits in the amount of capital inputs allowed
  • Lack of coordination between village/ward and district activities
  • Limited technical capacity of the district technical teams
• Large variation in assets quality
Coordination and Planning

- Public work planning process needs to be strengthened
  - District level technical teams key in this process
  - Village level participation in the planning essential
  - TASAF/PW village level plans need to be integrated into the district PW plans, which are democratically negotiated and decided upon in District Councils.
  - District PW plans include budgets for both labour and material inputs. TASAF PW: 75% labour, 25% materials
Monitoring and Evaluation

• M&E of TASAF concentrated on HHs
• The quality of assets was not monitored at the time of implementing the ISPA tool
Areas that ISPA tool does not cover

• Robust evaluations/research needed on
  • Impact of PW on the beneficiaries
  • Are PWPs value for money when compared to Cash Transfers?
  • Quality of the assets in medium term
ISPA Recommendations and action.

• Public Works has now been rolled out to 44 Districts
• Technical team in each district has been formed to provide technical support to LSP
• Simple guidelines in Kiswahili has been developed to help LSP interpret sector norms and standards.
• A six days basic technical training for LSP has been done in 19 out of 44 districts.
• A set of standard drawings in A3 has been developed for use by district sector experts.

• The Public Works Technical Manual which was in English has been translated in Kiswahili for use by sector experts at district level.

• The has been an increasing demand from district in need of implementing Public Works, however resources has been a limiting factor.
• Multi-years plans are discussed at Ward and District level to ensure integration with Annual Plans.
Stone check dam
Semi-circular bunds
Maize cultivated upstream of a soil bunds
Micro catchments to catch rain water within the watershed
Questions and Answers

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