



Identification and Selection of Beneficiaries

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Introduction and Country profile

- Tanzania is a low income country with a population estimated at 43 million people.
- Total area: 945,000 km²,
- GDP growth: about 6.8% 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% cannot afford basic food .
- Rural population is about 75% and is mainly dependent on agriculture as their primary source of income.
- The country has recently experienced sustained macroeconomic stability and growth, but this economic performance has not translated into a meaningful reduction of poverty



Overview of the Productive Social Safety Net

- Effective the 2012/2013 fiscal the Government of Tanzania will establish the Productive Social Safety Net (PSSN) through the Tanzania Third Social Action Fund (TASAF III).
 - TASAF III will target 2.3 million poor households, but would start with 275,000 extremely poor households supported through the PSSN.
 - The Tanzania Social Action Fund (TASAF) was established in 2000, as part of Government's Strategy to reduce poverty and improve livelihoods by stimulating economic activity at the community level.
 - TASAF is a nationwide CDD operation that finances small scale economic and social infrastructures and delivers social assistance to poor and vulnerable groups.
 - Additionally, the Program provides support to and helps build capacity of the district and village councils as well as Community Management Committees.
 - TASAF-I was completed in 2004. In 2005, TASAF II became effective; it is now under implementation and its completion has been extended to December 2012.
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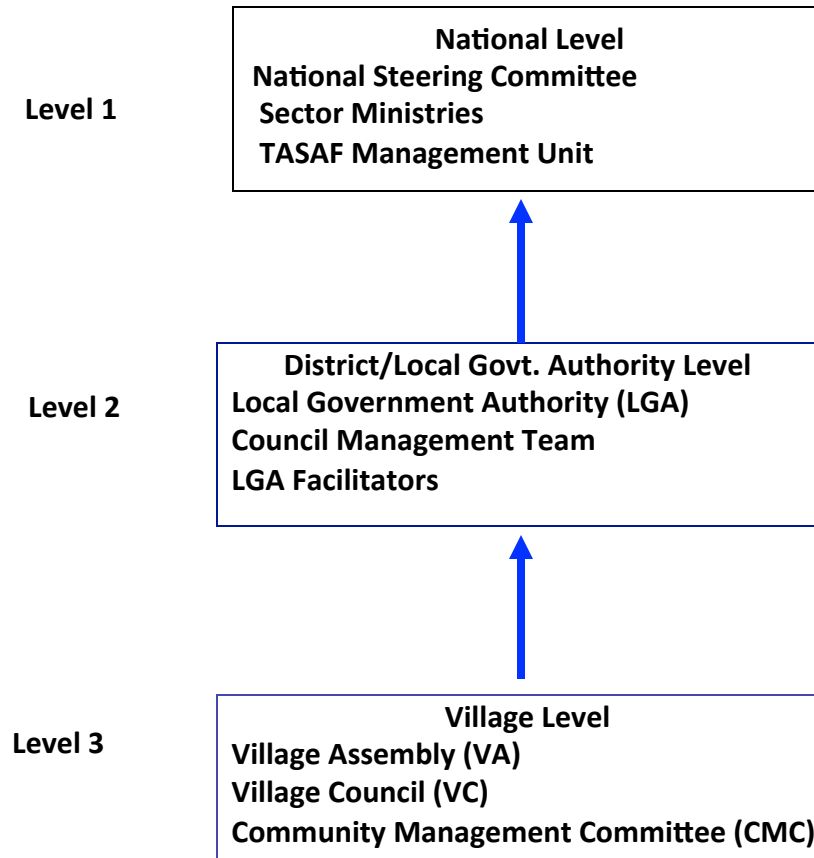


Identification of beneficiaries in Tanzania

- Factors necessitating identification and selection of beneficiaries include financial resources and institutional capacity limitations as well as prioritizing the most deprived households/population.
 - Multistage identification procedures are used in Tanzania to select poor households/population.
 - Prior to selection of beneficiaries, the Government identifies regions, districts and villages with the highest poverty levels with a view to reducing within-country disparities.
 - Using identification mechanisms, sectors, incl. social protection, agriculture, education and health give priority to poor households.
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Institutional Set Up



Identification of beneficiaries of CB-CCT

- Geographical targeting: identification and selection of province/ regions, districts and villages is based on levels of poverty; poverty index is used.
 - Community-based identification: it uses community driven development (CCD) approach. Community Management Committee under the oversight of the Village Council leads the process. Identified poor households are approved and endorsed by the village assembly.
 - This mechanism acknowledges that communities have more knowledge and information on the socioeconomic conditions of their fellow members.
 - Proxy means testing is administered on day-to-day basis by communities with technical support by districts.
 - Then Proxy means test (PMT) is used to rank, verify, minimize inclusion errors, check elite capture, facilitate horizontal equity.
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Eligibility criteria for CB-CCT Pilot

The CB-CCT Pilot Program support households that are characterised as:

- Extremely poor
- Having either vulnerable elderly person (s) or Most Vulnerable Children as members.
- Not having a member who is a salaried staff, e.g. teacher, nurse, executive officer, extension worker, etc.
- Not having a member of the Village Council (VC) or Community Management Committee (CMC)



Eligibility criteria for TASAF III PSSN

- Poor households with children, and a pregnant woman with labour capacity.
- Poor households with children, and a pregnant woman without labour capacity.
- Poor households with no members capable of physical activity and neither children nor a pregnant woman.
- Poor households with labour capacity but having neither children, nor a pregnant woman.



Step 1: Sensitization and training

- Initial activities that are key prior to undertaking actual identification of beneficiaries include training, awareness raising and sensitization.
- Trainees include:
 - Facilitators at national level,
 - District Facilitators,
 - Members of Village Council and Community Management Committee.
- Awareness is created on the part of community members and the general public, particularly in the village where implementation takes place.



Step 2: Identification of h'holds by community

- Villagers set poverty criteria to guide identification of poor families;
- Community Management Committee under oversight of Village Council identifies poor households.
- A list of identified poor households is presented to the village assembly to:
 - Give community members feedback on identification and selection,
 - Provide an opportunity to households that have been excluded but considers themselves eligible to appeals.
 - Facilitate endorsement/approval a list of identified poor households



Step 3: Verification of households by PMT

- Community Management Committee collects data from the households based on list endorsed by the village assembly meeting.
 - Proxy Means Test (PMT) is applied and households are automatically ranked by the estimated welfare level (PMT score)
 - Households are subjected to the cut-off point, households with the PMT score below the threshold only remain and classified as eligible.
 - PMT helps to control elite capture, rank identified poor households, minimize inclusion errors and facilitate comparison between and among villages and hence rational and objective allocation of resources.
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Step 4: Community validation and appeals

- Village Council and Community Management Committee review the list, particularly the non eligible households as per PMT results with a view to identifying any households that was wrongly classified.
 - Village Assembly is convened and village Council provide an opportunity to the community members to provide their opinion to exclude any household that has been reflected either in the list of those that are ranked eligible.
 - Finally the Village Assembly meeting validates the final list of beneficiary households.
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Unified Registry of Beneficiaries

- Data of identified beneficiaries is kept in the Unified Registry of Beneficiaries (URB).
- The URB serves as a baseline for the Program.
- Additionally, the URB provides an opportunity to link the Program with other programmes.
- In the medium-term the URB will not only serve for TASAF III, but will become a resource for other programmes seeking to target poor and vulnerable households.



Challenges and lessons learnt

- Vastness of villages in Tanzania influences delays in data collection.
 - Some beneficiaries are reluctant to provide correct information.
 - Political leaders try to influence identification and selection of beneficiaries.
 - Community targeting is effective at identifying the poorest members of communities
 - The proxy means testing approach is instrumental in the verification of community decisions on identification and minimising the risk of elite capture.
 - Adequate training of facilitators and Community Management Committees is needed in order to give them confidence and competence to manage well the process and data collection.
 - Review of identification model periodically is essential.
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Conclusion

- Community based identification promotes transparency, acceptance and ownership of the selection process.
 - Single identification mechanism to select eligible households and a unified registry of beneficiaries helps to reduce gaps and duplications in coverage.
 - Decentralization of data capturing into the computerized management information system (MIS) and use of web-based platform contributes significantly to reduction in time for handling of huge amount of data of identified beneficiaries.
 - The use of identification mechanisms in social protection programs should not, be considered as an end in itself, but rather as a tool of social policy to do more with less and ensure that social investment are more progressive by directing efforts and resources to the most needy and deprived population.
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Identification and Selection of Beneficiaries

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