

SAFETY NETS IN TANZANIA

TANZANIA: AN OVERVIEW

Tanzania – an overview

- Area – 945,000 sq kms
- Administration: 26 Administrative regions, 130 administrative districts
- Population – 33 million people (2002), 51% women; 46% under age 15
- 80% + of population live in rural areas
- Per Capital GNP: Estimated at US \$ 246 (2001), US \$ 1 = T.shs 800 in 2001
- Per Capital GDP: Estimated at US \$ 251 (2001)
- Poverty: About 50% of the population living below the poverty line

PRSP: Selected indicators of Poverty

- Percentage of Female Headed Households

(HBS)	1991/92	2000
Urban	20	29
Rural	17	22

- House hold size (HBS)

	1991/92	2000
Urban	4.9	4.9
Rural	5.9	5.5

- Dependency Ratio

	1991/92	2000
Urban	0.75	0.81
Rural	0.95	1.02

- Employment Status (% of H/Hs with Heads of H/H employed in informal sector outside agriculture)

	1991/92	2000
Dar	30	43
Other Urban	23	29
Rural	4	9

Source: TANZANIA PRSP

MAJOR SHOCKS AND VULNERABILITY

- Economic structural adjustments since 1985 – Affects mostly the rural poor and urban low income earners. Estimated number 17 million people
- HIV/AIDS pandemic – Affects about 90% of all households. Specific groups most affected Children, 15 – 45 age group, the Aged
- Collapse of prices of Agriculture export commodities – Affects farmers and peasants, and the low income earners. Estimated number 23 million people
- Draught – Affects mostly the rural population and urban low income earners. Estimated number 27 million people

Social Protection in Tanzania

Social protection in two broad categories:

- Informal – Coverage about 80%. Effectiveness very minimal
- Formal :
 - i) Social Safety Nets – Coverage minimal. Effectiveness reasonable
 - ii) Non Safety Nets - Coverage minimal. Effectiveness reasonable

Constraints:

- Lack of coherent policy framework on SSN
- Inadequate administrative capacity
- Insufficient financing (e.g Annual Govt. budget Deficit 6% of GDP-2001)
- Lack of adequate data for targeting

Gaps – Un reached deserving vulnerable persons - Substantial

WAY FORWARD

- Development of National policy framework on SSN
- Expansion of existing SSN to cover at least 30% of the target vulnerable (particularly the existing major SSN scheme – TASAF)
- Creation of District specific SSN schemes under the local Governments to cover at least 20% of the target vulnerable
- Expansion of Non SN schemes to cover 30% of the target vulnerable
- Supporting Informal interventions

Financing??

- Source for more external support
- Consolidate annual budgetary allocations from Central and Local Governments
- Involve private sector in social protection

TASAF – A KEY SSN PROVIDER IN TANZANIA

Two major components:

- Public Works Program (PWP)
- Social Support Projects (SSP)

Objectives

(1) PWP

- Cash transfer to the poorest of the poor through temporary wage employment in labour intensive works

(2) SSP

- Provide financial grants and technical resources for programs targeted to specific vulnerable groups (orphans, people with disabilities, people infected and affected by HIV/AIDS, the elderly)