

**THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA
PRESIDENT'S OFFICE,
REGIONAL ADMINISTRATION AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT**



SINGIDA REGION

**QUARTELY PROGRESS REPORT FOR PRODUCTIVE SOCIAL
SAFETY NET - PSSN (QUARTER IV) AS AT JUNE 30, 2017**

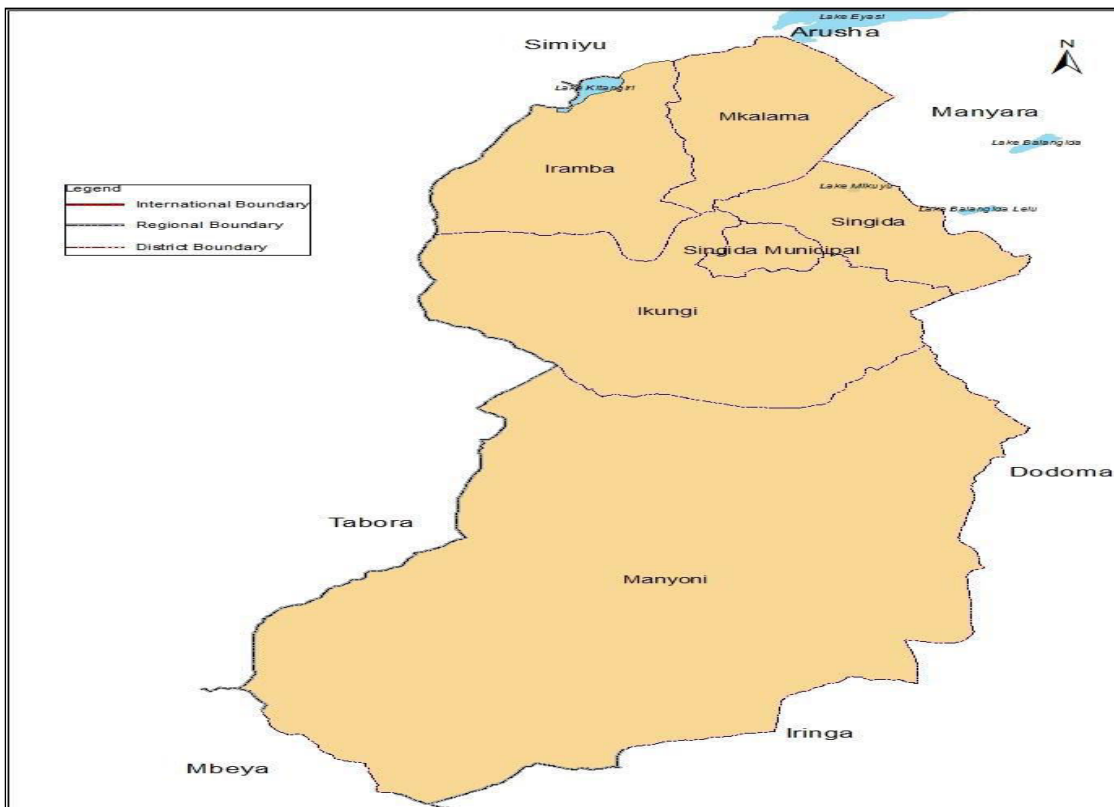
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July; 2017

Hon. Ummu A Mwalimu (MP), Minister of Health ,Community Development, Gender, Children and elderly and Regional Commissioner of Singida with Singida IR Vicoba during sensitization meeting of women to join Community Health Fund at 08/ March 2017



SINGIDA REGIONAL MAP TO SHOW ADMINISTRATIVE UNITS



List of abbreviations

CMC	-Community Management Committee
DED	- District Executive Director
LGA	-Local Government Authority
NMB	- National Microfinance Bank
PAA	- Project Authority Area
PSSNA	- Productive Social Safety Net Accountant
PSSNC	- Productive Social Safety Net Coordinator
PSSN	- Productive Social Safety Net
RS	- Regional Secretariat
TASAF	- Tanzania Social Action Fund
TMU	- TASAF Management Unit
TSH	- Tanzania Shillings
VEO	-Village Executive Officer
WEO	- Ward Executive Officer

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Singida Region was established in 1963 from Central Province. It lies at latitude 3° 52' S and 7° 34' S below equator and longitude 33° 27' W to 35° 26' West of Greenwich. In the North the region borders with Shinyanga, Arusha and Manyara regions and in East it borders with Dodoma; Iringa and Mbeya at South and Tabora at West. Singida Region has a population of 1,551,767 of which 46.5% (767,592) are males and 55.5% 784,175 are females. The Region receives minimal rainfall ranging between 500mm to 850 mm, with a temperature of 15°C to 30°C depending on altitude. Administratively there are 5 districts with 7 district councils, 21 division, 142 wards, 444 villages, 37 streets and 2121 hamlets. TASAF III through Productive Social Safety Net (PSSN) covers all six District Councils, 277 villages with 38,984 households after the addition of Munguli village were Hadzabe do resides.

The region is implementing three components of PSSN namely Conditional Cash transfer, Targeted Infrastructures, and Public works. Up to March 2017, **TZS 24,547,987,728.07billion** were transferred while in Targeted

Infrastructure Development about TZS **430,357,208.08** were received for construction of one dispensary in four PAAs and One Staff House for Primary school in Msanzano and Chikombo Villages. Currently, beneficiaries' from four PAAs are participating in Public Works Programme comprising 213 subprojects. Poor households have participated in Public Works Programme from September to December 2016; community assets worth **2,738,817,000/** have been created by **38,984** poor households while **208,917,479.47** was for facilitations at 4 PAAs of Iramba, Mkalma, Singida rural and Singida Municipal. Regional Secretariat was allocated about **28,787,511.77** but was not given for monitoring and supportive supervision without any formal letter to clarify. Among of notably achievements include community assets created such as 3 drainage system, Solid waste and garbage collections, 47 Chaco dams, community roads, 7 plant nurseries and food security to poor households during lean seasons. We applaud for TMU and development partners for their support and cooperation. Children from poor families increased their school attendance and nursing mothers attended Clinics once a month.

Population size in the region as per Projection of 2016

PAA	Population			Househol ds Size	Sex ratio
	M	F	Total		
Ikungi	154,174	154,857	309,031	5.6	100
Iramba	132,458	135,048	267,506	5.4	98
Manyoni	165,328	170,652	335,980	5	97
Mkalma	105,894	107,780	213,674	5.4	98
Singida R	126,543	128,781	255,324	5.4	98
Singida U	83,195	87,057	170,252	4.9	96
Total	767,592	784,175	1,551,767	5	98

Source: NBS Projection 2016

1.0 Geographical Location

Singida region is located below the equator between latitudes 3° 52' and 7° 34'. Longitudinally the region is situated between 33° 27' and 35° 26' east of Greenwich. To the north, it shares borders with Shinyanga region and

Simiyu Region; Arusha, Manyara and on the east borders Dodoma. To the south it shares borders with Iringa and Mbeya while on the west it borders Tabora region

Land Area, Land Use Pattern and Administrative Units



Figure 1; Livestock keeping as practiced in Singida Region

Singida region has a total surface area of 49,438 sq. kms out of which 95.5 sq.kms or 0.19 percent is covered by water bodies namely Lake Eyasi, Kitangiri, Singidani, Kindai and Balengida. The remaining 49,342.5 sq.km is land area. It occupies about 5.6 percent of the Tanzania mainland's total area of 881,289sq.km

3. Population

Ethnic Groups

Major ethnic groups are the Nyaturu, Nyiramba, Sukuma, Gogo, and Taturu. Others who form significant minorities are the Nyisanzu, Barbaig, Hadzabe, Kimbu and the Sangu. The Nyiramba are mainly in Iramba district while the Sukuma, Gogo, Sangu and Taturu predominate in Manyoni District and Itigi. The Nyaturu on the other hand are the major ethnic group in Singida District Council and Ikungi District, Singida Municipal Council and Manyoni districts. The Hadzabe (Tindiga) are considered to be

vulnerable groups mostly found in Mkalama Districts, form a group of special interest that is still dependent on hunting and collection of wild plants and honey.



Figure 2; Hadzabe tribe is among of Vulnerable Groups in Singida Region



Monitoring team from TMU and sector expert from Regional Secretariats during joint supportive supervision to PAA April 2017

3.4 OVERVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF TASAF /PSSN

This chapter provides an overview of progress for the period of March to 2017 to June 2017 in the region with the consideration of three implemented components. It further provides the details of implementation status, financial flow, challenges, recommendation and the way forward.

Productive Social Safety Net (TASAF III PSSN) is a program designed to contribute in addressing challenges of poverty and vulnerability. It is an interventions focusing specifically on poverty reduction and protecting the poor from the immediate affects of poverty, helping poor and vulnerable households them to meet consumptions needs and enable them to improve their livelihoods in the long-term. The report highlight achievements of coverage, number of households benefiting, villages and amount of funds received

Regional secretariat conducted supportive supervision to 6 PAA during May-June payment from 23 May to 07 June to verify among other things on PSSN guidelines to newly appointed Coordinators, eligibility of households' beneficiaries who lack qualifications such as community leaders, CMC, transfers and those who have died to 143 villages. Orientation on safeguards and Environmental and Social Management Frameworks 25 participants were was done among them were four PSSNCs, four TAs, 2 Civil and water engineers and Technical Staffs in Regional Secretary. We set up monitoring guidelines on water projects, community roads, environmental projects and soil water conservation.

CASHFLOWS OF CCT IN SINGIDA REGIONAL SECRETARIET FROM SEPT 2014 TO MAY 2017			
Months	APPROVED AMOUNT	1% For Facilitation for Region	Number of Beneficiaries HOUSEHOLDS
Sep 2014	1,317,602,272.73	13,176,022.73	40218
Nov 2014	1,481,318,818.83	14,813,188.19	40218
Jan 2015	1,481,477,272.74	14,814,772.73	40218
Mar 2015	1,481,477,272.74	14,814,772.73	40218
May 2015	1,466,509,090.91	14,665,090.91	40218
July-15	1,483,363,636.37	14,833,636.36	40218
September-15	1,303,218,181.82	13,032,181.82	38260
November-15	1,307,490,909.11	13,074,909.09	39360
January-16	1,526,377,272.74	15,263,772.73	39260
March-16	1,528,418,181.81	15,284,181.82	39192
May-16	1,486,963,636.37	14,869,636.36	39192
July-16	1,494,122,727.27	14,941,227.27	39192
September-16	1,503,477,272.73	15,034,772.73	39110
November 2016	1,508,459,091.70	15,084,590.92	39110
Jan - Feb 2017	1,401,431,818.20	14,014,318.18	39,102
March - April 2017	1,393,072,727.00	13,930,727.27	38,984
May - June 2017	1,383,204,545	8,310,000.	38,875

TOTAL	24,547,987,728.07	239,957,801.83	38,875
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Source: Regional records from TMU

3.1 Implementation of Conditional Cash Transfer

The PSSN incorporates transfers linked to participation in public works and adherence to conditionality's. A combination of three transfers protects vulnerable populations from the severest consequences of poverty by enabling households to purchase food, pay for medical care and reducing the need to pull children out of school in the event of a shock. The region enrolled **38,875** households identified as poor who needed immediate response to enable them increasing consumption and utilization of social services, about 917 poor households have been deleted from the programme because of death, transfers, no longer poor and been elected as community leaders. Among of the notable achievements includes food security to poor family during lean seasons, school attendance of children from poor families, frequency of nursing women to attend clinics and clothing.



One of household beneficiaries in Ikungi expressing something March 2017

Table 3.1 To show March-April 2017 Window Payments in Singida Region

PAYMENT SCHEDULE MAY - JUNE 2017							
PAA	Villages	BHHs	Approved Amount	Amount to Region	PAA Facilitation & Supervision	PAA Transfer amount	Ward
Ikungi	56	8,195	292,395,455	1,680,000	18,229,785	281,977,785	840,000
Iramba	50	5,961	192,350,000	1,500,000	14,573,595	189,591,595	750,000
Manyoni	61	7,825	288,286,364	1,830,000	32,529,790	293,236,790	915,000
Mkalama	43	6,130	220,036,364	1,290,000	12,867,855	211,444,885	645,000
Singida	40	7,901	286,295,455	1,200,000	12,044,000	268,584,000	600,000
Singida Mjini	27	2,863	103,840,909	810,000	9,463,200	103,948,200	405,000
	277	38,875	1,383,204,545	8,310,000	99,708,255	1,348,783,255	4,155,000

Source: PSSN Regional activity reports

3.2 Public Works Programme

Public Work Program (PWP) is one of the components of PSSN programme. This component is currently being implemented in four PAAs of Iramba, Mkalama, Singida rural and Singida urban with effect from September 1, 2016 in 158 villages. This will enable households to have access additional income during or prior to the hungry season as well as to protect environment by reducing agents of soil erosion, promoting forestation, creating community assets which will lead to reducing poverty. Prior to implementation, communities undertook participatory planning and development of multiyear plans. Four PAAs have received TZS **562,755,000** for tools and **699,815,600/** for wages after participating in 213 sub-projects out of 260 subprojects. Among the types of subprojects being implemented include forestry, soil conservation, drainage system, solid waste, terraces and Chaco dams. Beneficiaries has had worked for 60 days as at 18 December but they have received only wages for September only. This has caused mistrust between the government and community members especially at rural areas where households participated fully in creating community assets. We highly recommend to fast-track payments for

October, November and December, 2016 so as to maintain harmony and trust to beneficiaries.

Table 3.1 to show number and types of Subprojects in PWP

Name of PAA	PWP Funds received for Tools	Number/ of subProjects	Wages for Nove and Dec 2016	Priority areas/type of subproject
Iramba	179,057,000	93	179,000,000/	Environment and soil conservation
Mkalama	148,000,000	42	182,661,400	Soil Conservation, A forestation,
Singida DC	235,698,000	78	259,055,900	Water sheds, tree planting
Singida MC	89,688,000	47	79,099,300	Storm water drainage, solid waste management
Total	562,755,000	260	699,815,600/	

3.1 Livelihoods Enhancement

This component works with beneficiaries to supports them to start savings. The objective of the LE component is to enhance households' income generation capacity so that vulnerable populations are better able to support themselves in the medium and long term. This component has not yet started in the region.

3.4 Targeted Infrastructure Development



Kidarafa Dispensary constructed by TASAF/PSSN and Community Contributions June 2017

This component enables service poor communities to realise the objective of safety net to comply with education and health facilities within their localities. During targeting, Supply Side Assessment (SSA) was done to establish the demand for health and education facilities in the respective villages under PSSN programme. Up to May 2017 all subprojects were at finishing stage and TASAF contribution was TZS **430,357,208.08** and community contribution is in the form of local materials and labour. The table below show the type of subproject and the respective TASAF contribution.

Table 2.4 to show PAA and its village implementing Targeted Infrastructure Development

N a	PAA,s Name	Village selected	Type of project	Amount Received	Remarks
1	Iramba	Msansao	Construction of Staff House	62,622,106	Solar system is on process
2	Manyoni	Chikombo	Construction of Staff House	68,968,782.40	It's in use from January 2017
3	Ikungi	Ujaire	Construction of Staff Dispensary	76,067,541.76	It is operating
4	Mkalma	Kidarafa	Construction of Staff Dispensary	71,698,777.92	The roof was leaking
5	Singida DC	Mwahango	Construction of Staff Dispensary	76,000,000.0	It was inaugurated on 10/05/2017
6	Singida MC	Ughaughu	Construction of Staff Dispensary	75,000,000.0	Minor completions
TOTAL				430,357,208.08	



Three Bed Room Staff House at Msansao Village in Iramba PAA

3.4 Environmental and social Safeguards issues

All identified PWP subprojects were screened for social and environmental impacts and mitigation measures were put in place. Moreover, land for the subprojects belonged to either village land and for privately owned land, land was donated through Voluntary Land Donation. However discussion on the land for the subprojects was discussed and agreed upon during Village Assembly meetings with minutes of the meeting recorded. .acquisition forms were filled out

All identified PWP subprojects were screened for social and environmental impacts and mitigation measures were put in place and land acquisition forms were filled out. Some of the identified impacts are clearance of natural vegetation, soil compaction, disappearance of microorganisms due to lose of habitats and lack of hygiene due to human wastes around the subprojects areas. The mitigations proposed includes grass and trees planting, local fence and temporary toilet construction. Environmental or Social Management Plan (ESMP) has been prepared to address these impacts.

As a strategy of implementing Vulnerable Groups Planning Framework (VGPF), a total 138 disadvantaged communities, of which 136 has been enrolled in the program from Kipambaa village in Munguli. This group will start receiving transfers during the October-December 2016 payment window. In implementing Public work programme, our subprojects have minimal environmental and social impacts to Hadzabe tribe who are considered as Vulnerable Group with self-identity cultural

communities found at peripheral area at Mkalama PAA.



Hon. Dr Rehema Nchimbi; Regional Commissioner participating in entrepreneurship awareness creations at Singida Municipal; May 2017

3.5 Program achievements

Some notable immediate achievements attained from program implementation are as follows.

- Assurances of food security as households are now able to purchase food from the program benefits.
- Provision of Health services to Ujaire Village and Mwahango village after completion of Dispensaries
- Improvement of education services at Chikombo and Msanzao Primary schools after the completion of Two in One Staff Houses in the respective villages
- Increased attendance for children to schools after acquiring new scholastic materials. Regular attendance of children under five years to the clinics.
- Some households we able to buy housing materials.
- Improved social services after completing dispensaries and staff houses
- Most of beneficiaries are now investing on livestock keeping; however efforts are being made to ensure beneficiaries are sensitized to join health insurance funds.
- Performance of CMC members have been improving as the program is being implemented over time. Community sessions are being e

conducted in the villages to sensitize beneficiaries on the importance of fulfilment of education and health conditionality's.

5.0 Challenges observed and proposed solutions

No	ISSUES Raised	Proposed solutions
1	We appreciate creativity of TMU in Budget allocation to TZS 100,000/ to all villages for CMC; However there has been deficit to facilitation and supervision at PAA level	While appreciating to creativity in meeting CMC demands; we recommend budget review to PAA and Regional level in order to reach all villages implementing PSSN programme
2	Because of shortage of Fund, PAA fails to make maintenance of project's Motor vehicles especially purchase of spare parts	We recommend TMU to contribute in maintenances of Motor Vehicles or increase few fund for the same activity to each PAA
3	Review of PWP subprojects without advance fund for this activity has put PAA at corner because the villages are unevenly distributed	We recommend TMU to remit advance to enable Sector experts during identification to execution of subprojects
4	TMU has not transferred (1%) for PWP to regional level for monitoring and facilitation of October, November and December 2016 while PAAs has received 8.5%	We advise TMU to deposit 1% of PWP fund to facilitate monitoring and supervision
5	Suspensions of PSSNC and TAs at the same time paralyzed the programme hence implementation the PWP in the region was at crossroad and riskier to next payment.	PSSNC have been appointed to 3 PAAs except Manyoni, we have advised DED to appoint a competent senior officer who will fasten project implementation
6	Our Region is having scattered Villages, therefore operational is too high due to diversity of PAA and the PAA has inadequate number of vehicle to support the program.	Itigi DC needs to be supported by working tools such as Computers, photocopy machines, scanners and Motor Vehicles.
7	Regional road Network is not yet all-weather ,therefore during rainy season we encounter challenges of reaching some villages such as Iyumbu and Muhintiri in Ikungi PAA	We propose more than one payment points for efficient and effective in meeting beneficiaries.
8	Telecommunication network is not yet covered in all Villages in the Programme, hence communication barrier	The recommend for Telecommunication companies such Vodacom, TiGo and Airtel to widen their investment coverages.
9	Poor Households beneficiaries face a challenge of walking a long distance to receive their benefits.	We propose two payments points to few villages having more than 150 Households beneficiaries
10	Lack of MIS in Mkalama, Ikungi, and Itigi delays filling of OPYSIS and compliances	If MIS system is installed to those PAAs, percentage of compliance status in Education and Health will raise to 95%

6.0 Recommendations way forward

- We advise TMU to conduct continuous capacity meeting to the newly appointed PSSNC across in the Region for common understanding of the PSSN Programme and increase efficiency in service delivery to our beneficiaries.
- Due to big number of beneficiaries scattered in a wide area, we suggest to have two payment points in villages with big number of beneficiaries such as Mgungira, Iyumbu,Iglansoni,Ughandi, Mnunguna, Iglansoni, Mtinko and Rungwa



Regional Administrative Secretary- Dr. Angelina M Lutambi, witnessing payment at Iguguno Village