Social Protection in the United Republic of Tanzania: International Frameworks and National Policies

Scoping Social Protection

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1. Social Protection – Concepts
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Defining Social Protection

• Ferreira and Robalino (2010): “Together, social assistance and social insurance make up a country’s social protection system”.

• But what is social assistance and social insurance?
So many concepts

Social Protection
Social Security
Social Insurance
Social Assistance
Safety Nets
Social Inclusion
Poverty Reduction
Social Policy
Social Justice
Barrientos et al. (2005) “one can identify a contest between two different visions of social protection. One is a **narrow vision**: social protection is a means of providing short-term assistance to individuals and households to cope with shocks [...]. The other is a **broader vision** that sees social protection as having both short-term and long-term roles in poverty reduction.”
World Bank Social Risk Management (2000)

- SP as public interventions to (i) assist individuals, households, and communities to better manage risk, and (ii) provide support to the critically poor
- Present SP as a safety-net as well as a springboard for the poor.
- View SP not as a cost, but rather, as one type of investment.
- Focus less on the symptoms and more on the causes of poverty
Transformative SP

Sabates-Wheeler and Devereux (2007)

“A transformative approach [goes] beyond targeted [...] transfers that address chronic poverty and livelihood threats. [It] must address the social justice that arises from structural inequalities and abuses of power, and transformative social protection must aim to achieve empowerment, equity and the realisation of economic social and cultural rights.”
SRM vs Transformative

- Public Interventions
- SP as Investment, not a Cost
- Address Structural Causes on Household Level
- Manage Risks & Assist the Poor

- Public Interventions
- SP as a Human Right
- Address Structural Causes on Societal Level
- Realize Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
Different Frameworks Imply Different Social Protection Designs
Social Protection Circles

Guhan, 1994
- protection
- prevention
- promotion

World Bank, SRM
- prevention
- coping
- mitigation

Sabates-Wheeler and Devereux, 2007
- provision
- preventive
- transformative
- promotive

Source: Brunori & Reilly 2010
Human Right to Social Protection 1/2

“Everyone, as a member of society, has the right to social security and is entitled to the realization, through national effort and international cooperation and in accordance with the organisation and resources of each state, of the economic, social and cultural rights indispensable for his dignity and the free development of his personality.”

– Art. 22 UDHR 1948
“(1) Everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of himself and of his family, including food, clothing, housing and medical care and necessary social services, and the right to security in the event of unemployment, sickness, disability, widowhood, old age or other lack of livelihood in circumstances beyond his control.

(2) Motherhood and childhood are entitled to special care and assistance. All children, whether born in or out of wedlock, shall enjoy the same social protection.”

– Art. 25 UDHR 1948
Social protection is broader than social security. It encompasses social security and social services, as well as developmental social welfare.

- Protect individuals against life-cycle crises
- Enhance human welfare.
• Social Security, protects individuals and families against income insecurity caused by contingencies
  – Unemployment
  – employment injury
  – Maternity
  – Sickness
  – Invalidity
  – old age
  – death.

• objectives of social security
  – (a) to maintain income,
  – (b) to provide health care, and
  – (c) to provide benefits to families.

- Social Protection includes social security measures and furthering income security
- strong developmental focus, such as job creation, health services, social welfare, quality education etc.
- Social protection has multiple beneficial impacts on national economies
- Essential to build human capital
- Breaks the intergenerational poverty cycle
- Reduces the growing inequalities that constrain Africa’s economic and social development.

- **Minimum Package** of essential social protection should cover:
  - essential health care
  - benefits for children,
  - benefits for informal workers
  - benefits for the unemployed
  - benefits for older persons
  - benefits for persons with disabilities.

- Minimum package helps *poverty alleviation, living standards, reduction of inequalities and promotion of economic growth*

- Has been shown to be *affordable*, even in low-income countries, within existing resources, if properly managed.
ILO Rec. 202: Social Protection Floor 1/3

• Countries should establish as quickly as possible social protection floors
• These comprise basic social security guarantees over the life-cycle.
  1. access to essential health care
  2. basic income security for children
  3. basic income security when unemployed
  4. basic income security in old age and for PWDs
Social Protection Staircase

**The Floor: Four essential guarantees**

1. Access to essential healthcare for all
2. Income security for children
3. Assistance for unemployed, underemployed, and poor
4. Income security for elderly and disabled

**Mandatory social insurance/social security benefits of guaranteed levels for contributors**

**Voluntary insurance**
Countries should scale up from the floor and include:
- child and family benefits
- sickness and health-care benefits
- maternity benefits
- disability benefits
- old-age benefits
- survivors’ benefits (orphans and widows/widowers)
- unemployment benefits and employment guarantees
- employment injury benefits
- (This speaks to C. 102 (1952) on Minimum Standards of Social Security – C. 102 guides the vertical extension.)

in cash or in kind.

Schemes may be:
- universal benefit schemes,
- social insurance schemes,
- social assistance schemes,
- negative income tax schemes,
- public employment schemes
- employment support schemes.
ILO Rec. 202: Social Protection Floor 3/3

• Social Protection should
  – combine preventive, promotional and active measures, benefits and social services
  – promote productive economic activity and formal employment
  – ensure coordination with other policies

• Part of Decent Work Framework
Typical Social Protection Landscape

Population

Level of protection

Poor

Informal employment

Formal employment
Horizontal Extension: Social Protection Floor

Social protection floor

Population

Poor
Informal employment
Formal employment

Level of protection
ILO two-pronged Extension Strategy
horizontal (R.202) & vertical (C.102)

Higher levels of protection for as many people as possible - transition to formal economy

Social protection floor

Population

Level of protection

Poor
Informal employment
Formal employment
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TARGETING MODELS

Life-Cycle Targeting

- Considers life-cycle stages and identifies needs in context.
- Everybody experiences vulnerabilities in the course of a life-span. Poor and non-poor.

Poverty Targeting

- Targets the poor (extremely poor, ultra-poor)
- Assist the most needy (rationing)
- Reduce income inequality (redistribution)

[Image showing a life-cycle diagram and a graph illustrating income distribution]
LIFE CYCLE MODEL

- EARLY CHILDHOOD
- CHILDHOOD
- ADULT LIFE
- YOUTH
- OLD AGE
Why Extend Social Protection?

- Human Rights
- Food Security
- Poverty Reduction
- Empowerment
- Human Capital
- Economic Growth
- Decent Work
- Decent Life
- Social Cohesion
PURPOSES OF SOCIAL PROTECTION PROGRAMMES

- Transformation
- Promotion
- Prevention
- Protection
## Social Protection Functions/Dimensions

### Transformation
- Anti-Marginalization
- Victim Support
- Women’s Empowerment
- Disability Inclusion
- Rights Frameworks and Minimum Standards (e.g., Minimum Wages)

### Promotion
- Productivity Enhancement
- Microfinance
- Access to Tertiary Education & Skills Trainings
- Employment Subsidies

### Prevention
- Maternity Protection
- Employment Injury Insurance
- Occupational Health and Safety
- Old Age Pension Scheme
- Social Health Insurance
- Access to Decent Employment

### Protection
- Disaster / Shock Response
- Public Works
- Income Security
- Access to Education
- Access to Health Services
- Food & Basic Needs Security
Social Protection – Design Choices

- Contributory vs. Non-Contributory
- Universal vs. Targeted
- Insurance vs. Basic Income/Benefits vs. Free Services
- Tax-funded, donor-funded, levee-funded
- Formal vs. Informal economy
- In-kind vs. Cash
- Direct vs. Indirect
- Transfers vs. Standards/Rights
- Input Oriented vs. Output Oriented (Subsidies vs. Social Markets)
Social Protection – Rights Based Approach

- **Rights based**
  - Need to deliver to the letter.
  - Benefits defined by rights.
  - Inclusion Error
  - Recipients are “Citizens”
  - Social Assistance: Categorical or Universal
  - Social Insurance: public mandate

- **Needs based**
  - Need to deliver what is acutely needed.
  - Needs defined by government
  - Exclusion Error
  - Recipients are “Beneficiaries”
  - Social Assistance: Means-tested and Targeted
  - Social Insurance: private
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5 Sessions

I. Opening Session
II. Social Protection in the United Republic of Tanzania
III. Towards Comprehensive Social Protection
IV. Social Assistance, Cash Transfers and Social Pensions
V. The Way Forward
## II. Social Protection in the United Republic of Tanzania

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| Scoping Social Protection: Definitions, Concepts and Policy Frameworks. Introduction into the Workshop | Mr Daniel Kumitz  
FES Zambia & SASPEN Coordinator |
| Challenges Facing Social Protection in Tanzania and Plans for the Future | Mr Joseph Mutashubilwa  
Manager Planning, Social Security Regulatory Authority (SSRA) |
| The Potentials and Limits of the Linkages of Social Protection in Extending Coverage to the Excluded in Tanzania | Prof Felician Tungaraza  
University of Dar-Es-Salaam |
| Social Protection of Persons with Disabilities in Tanzania: Policies, Legislations and Frameworks | Dr Simeon Mesaki  
University Dar-Es-Salaam |
### III. Towards Comprehensive Social Protection

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<td>Social Protection for Informal Workers: International Perspectives</td>
<td>Ms Jane Barrett&lt;br&gt;Director Organization &amp; Representation, Women in Informal Employment: Globalizing and Organizing (WIEGO)</td>
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<td>Social Protection for Informal Workers in Tanzania</td>
<td>Ms Vicky Kanyoka&lt;br&gt;Regional Coordinator (Africa), International Domestic Workers Federation (IDWF)</td>
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<td>Zambia on the Way to a Comprehensive Social Protection System</td>
<td>Prof Evance Kalula&lt;br&gt;Director Confucius Institute and Director International Academics Programmes Office, University of Cape Town</td>
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<td>Towards a Transformative Social Protection System in Tanzania: Policy Reflections from South-Asian Countries</td>
<td>Ms Zubeda Chande&lt;br&gt;Institute for Finance Management (IFM)</td>
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<td>The Productive Social Safety Nets (PSSN) Programme</td>
<td>Mr Amadeus Kamaganga</td>
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<td>Director Programmes &amp; Research,</td>
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<td>Tanzania Social Action Fund (TASAF)</td>
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<td>Food Voucher Baseline Evaluation: The Impact of Cash Transfers on</td>
<td>Dr Flora Myamba</td>
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<td>Institute (SPII) Johannesburg, SADC BIG Campaign</td>
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<td>Social Pensions in Zanzibar</td>
<td>Mr Salum Rashid Mohammed</td>
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<td>Head of Social Protection Unit Zanzibar</td>
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<td>One Century of Social Pensions in Africa: From South Africa in the</td>
<td>Prof Jeremy Seekings</td>
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<td>1920s to Zanzibar Today</td>
<td>Centre for Social Science Research,</td>
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<td>University of Cape Town</td>
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## V. The Way Forward

| The SASPEN Network – how to engage | Mr Daniel Kumitz  
FES Zambia & SASPEN Coordinator |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|
| **Preliminary Summary Workshop**  | **Report by Workshop Rapporteur**  
Dr Simeon Mesaki  
University Dar-Es-Salaam |
| **Panel Discussion – The Way Forward** |  
- Social Protection in the United Republic of Tanzania  
- The roles of SASPEN and FES |
|                                  | Assery Obey, Director PMO  
Flora Myamba, REPOA  
Mama Mwasha, MoF  
Amedeus Kamagenge, TASAF  
Jane Barrett, WIEGO and SASPEN  
Michael Schultheiß, FES Tanzania |

Moderators Panel Discussion:  
Emmanuel Magoti, IFM  
Anna Mbise, FES Tanzania
Thank you for your kind attention

Asante Sana

Twalumba Maningi