



Program Information Documents (PID)

Appraisal Stage | Date Prepared/Updated: 06-Apr-2023 | Report No: PIDA277442

**BASIC INFORMATION****A. Basic Program Data**

Country Eastern and Southern Africa	Project ID P179818	Program Name Tanzania Food Systems Resilience Program	Parent Project ID (if any)	
Region EASTERN AND SOUTHERN AFRICA	Estimated Appraisal Date 10-Mar-2023	Estimated Board Date 17-May-2023	Practice Area (Lead) Agriculture and Food	
Financing Instrument Program-for-Results Financing	Borrower(s) United Republic of Tanzania	Implementing Agency Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation, Natural Resources and Livestock, Ministry of Agriculture		

Proposed Program Development Objective(s)

To support food systems resilience by strengthening agricultural service delivery, the adoption of climate resilient technologies and fiscal performance in the agricultural sector.

COST & FINANCING**SUMMARY (USD Millions)**

Government program Cost	1,793.00
Total Operation Cost	300.00
Total Program Cost	280.00
IPF Component	20.00
Total Financing	300.00
Financing Gap	0.00

FINANCING (USD Millions)

Total World Bank Group Financing	300.00
World Bank Lending	300.00

Decision

The review did authorize the team to appraise and negotiate



B. Introduction and Context

Country Context

1. **This Project Information Document (PID) covers Phase 2 of the Food Systems Resilience Program for Eastern and Southern Africa (AFE) using a multiphase programmatic approach (MPA), hereafter referred to in this document as “the Program,” or “the MPA.” This phase would bring the United Republic of Tanzania into the MPA with an IDA commitment of US\$300 million equivalent.** The MPA establishing the overall program and a first set of countries was approved by the World Bank’s Board of Executive Directors (“the Board”) on June 21, 2022 (P178566, PAD4981). A program envelope of US\$2.3 billion in IDA financing was approved for the overall program. Phase 1 activities are being carried out with the Federal Republic of Ethiopia, the Republic of Madagascar, the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD), and the Centre for Coordination of Agricultural Research and Development for Southern Africa (CCARDESA) with an IDA financing of US\$788.1 million equivalent. Phase 2 is being prepared in parallel with Phase 3 which is expected to include engagements with the Union of the Comoros, the Republic of Malawi, the Republic of Kenya, the Federal Republic of Somalia, and the African Union Commission (AUC) with a joint IDA envelope of US\$603 million equivalent and a financing from the Global Agriculture and Food Security Program (GAFSP) of US\$15 million. A Phase 4 is also under preparation, which covers Mozambique with an IDA financing of US\$75 million equivalent.
2. **The food systems of Eastern and Southern Africa (AFE) are some of the most vulnerable in the world.** AFE is home to over 656 million people, many of whom are extremely poor and face significant challenges accessing adequate, safe, nutritious food daily. It is also among the Region’s most affected by fragility, conflict, and violence (FCV), as well as climate change. Food systems shocks, including the ones precipitated by extreme weather, pest and disease outbreaks, political and market instability, and conflict, are generally becoming more frequent and severe, putting more people at risk of being affected by chronic and acute forms of food insecurity. Shocks to global food and energy systems can potentially affect food systems in the entire African Region. Together, the increasing weight and frequency of food systems shocks in the Region and the interdependent nature of the abovementioned challenges underscore the need to enhance regional food systems’ resilience to recover from setbacks.
3. **Tanzania and its food systems are already affected by climate change which is projected to further intensify temperature and precipitation extremes.** Weather-related disasters account for 69 percent of Tanzania's recorded disasters since 1872, and 73 percent occurred between 2000 and 2019. Climate change-induced extreme weather events are expected to affect Tanzania's infrastructure (irrigation, value chain, rural infrastructure).
4. **The current macroeconomic situation calls for efficient and well-targeted public spending and increasing levels of private funding.** Achieving Tanzania Development Vision (TDV) 2025 will depend on creating 8 million jobs and sustaining improvements in social indicators, requiring growth in labor-intensive sectors such as agriculture, particularly agro-processing. While the overall fiscal deficit declined



from 4 percent of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in 2020/21 to 3.6 percent in 2021/22 (World Bank, 2022). It remains above the 2.7 percent national target. Fiscal deficit is driven by spending on service delivery and the implementation of capital projects. The deficit is equally funded by domestic and foreign borrowing, with debt service consuming almost 37 percent of domestic revenue in 2021/22 (World Bank, 2022). The latest joint IMF-World Bank Debt Sustainability Analysis, conducted in July 2022, concluded that Tanzania's risk of external debt distress remains moderate. Tanzanian shilling (Tzs) also remained relatively stable. Coupled with fuel subsidies inflation has been among the lowest and least volatile in the East Africa Community. Consumer price inflation was 4.8 percent in September 2022 (World Bank, 2022).

Sectoral and Institutional Context

5. **Agricultural productivity in AFE remains low by international standards and has not been the primary driver of sector growth.** Cereal yields in Sub-Saharan Africa rose by 38 percent in the 38 years from 1980 to 2018, roughly half the rate observed in South and Southeast Asia. Over the past several decades, agricultural growth in Sub-Saharan Africa has been owed more to its expansion than its intensification, with studies suggesting that only about one-quarter of the growth in crop output has been attributable to yield growth. The agricultural sector has been the leading driver of soil degradation, land use change, and forest and biodiversity loss in AFE and the wider Region. Land degradation have been ranked as the top environmental problem for Tanzania for more than 60 years, with soil erosion affecting about 61 percent of the land area and depleting its fertility.
6. **The Government of Tanzania (GoT) is committed to strategic public investment in the agri-food sector and supports a robust policy framework to do so.** Since 2017/18 and until 2021, agriculture has been averaging 2.25 percent of its national budget and about 0.5 percent of its GDP. The tight agricultural budget left little fiscal space for development expenditures and has hampered the implementation of current National Agriculture Investment Plan - ASDP II, slowing down the agricultural transformation needed to materialize TDV 2025 and deteriorating key aspects of public service delivery. Acknowledging the need for additional resources, the government increased budget commitments to the Ministry of Agriculture (MoA) by 13 percent in 2021/22 and 2022/23 by 155 percent. Beyond levels, predictable budgets enable agencies to create viable medium to longer-term plans and engage more effectively in the resilience agenda. Significant improvements have been made to the agribusiness environment by alleviating taxes and opening trade. Over one hundred fees and charges have been removed to reduce production costs, promote investments, and protect domestic industries. On the trade side, the government has moved away from the use of export bans for maize and rice since 2017. The GoT has also demonstrated an openness to reworking fertilizer subsidy programs to maximize their effectiveness and impact.
7. **Climate change and limited private sector investment remain challenges for ASDP II.** Climate change adaptation and mitigation are urgent and crucial for Tanzania and require significant scale-up of investments in climate-smart agriculture research, training, and extension. Investing in irrigation is a priority to support resilience. Strengthening the private sector's engagement will accelerate progress toward increased productivity and resilience. There is urgent need to address the significant and



persistent gender gap in agricultural to support sector growth and poverty reduction.

8. **Tanzania has the potential to become a breadbasket for the East Africa region, but the potential has not been fully exploited.** Out of the 7.8 million tons of maize produced annually, Tanzania consumes 90 percent and exports the rest within the Region. While traditional agriculture exports are decreasing, Tanzania aims to increase its food crops exports to seize the opportunity from the growing food market in the region. Food crops exports are projected to increase from US\$500 million in 2022 to US\$3 billion in 2030. Specifically, exports of maize, rice, soy, and cashew nuts are projected to double from US\$500 million to US\$1 billion within those seven years. Demand for maize is projected to quadruple when rains fail in parts of the Region. Significant opportunities exist for the country to export more food and play a bigger role in contributing to regional food security.

PforR Program Scope

9. **A Program-for-Result (PforR) instrument will be used in Tanzania Mainland to support ASDP II,** with a focus on the crop subsector and a preliminary time boundary expected to be FY2023/24 – 2027/28. Zanzibar will be covered by an IPF component.
10. **Increasing food systems resilience and strengthening Tanzania's ability to adapt to the challenges of climate change require transformation in institutional systems and ways of working.** In this context, the PforR design is focused on the strengthening of innovation and improved knowledge management ecosystems, introducing business models that will maximize the impact of the government's capital investment, and improving efficiency and effectiveness of budgets and policy instruments. The specific results areas are (i) the climate-smart transformation of service delivery in research, extension, and seeds systems, (ii) a more resilient, water- and energy-efficient irrigation and warehouse infrastructure management, and (iii) improving the fiscal performance and value-for-money of MoA and its agencies.

Result Area 1. Improving service delivery in research, extension, and seeds (MPA Pillar 2: Increase the resilience of food systems in participating countries)

11. **Disbursement Linked Indicator (DLI)1: Sustainable financing for developing and disseminating resilient climate technologies for Tanzania and the Region:** Delivering ASDP II requires improving productivity, building resilience, and responding to the challenges of climate change. Tanzania's Agriculture Research Institutions have a critical role in this process. Building increased readiness for key institutions to adapt to the impacts of climate change (through investment technology, institutional agility, and human capacity) is critical. Furthermore, nationally driven research can adapt and respond to country-specific challenges. This DLI and its sub-DLIs will support: i) the development of a five-year strategy for Tanzania Agricultural Research Institute (TARI) (including the strategic direction for climate-resilient and gender-sensitive research and the approach for engaging and financing national and regional partnerships within each of the results areas), ii) increase research into varietal development registration of new varieties, including those adapted to climate change and those crops favored by women farmers, and iii) a predictable budget for research institutions allowing institutions to invest in refurbishing key infrastructure (greenhouses), developing new technologies, and building skills (including creating opportunities for young female



scientists) required to accelerate the development of climate-smart technologies and knowledge. This DLI would increase the dissemination of climate-smart technologies and knowledge nationally and regionally.

12. **DLI 2: Extension outreach strengthened through Information and Communication Technology (ICT) solutions for promoting climate-smart practices.** Under ASDP II, the MoA has prioritized the cost-effective expansion of agriculture extension services as a strategic priority. As part of this process, the MoA seeks to accelerate farmers' access to climate-smart technologies and weather-related services, including early warning systems and predictive models for pest and disease outbreaks (expected to increase with climate change). Under this DLI, the newly established farmer registry would be combined with other data platforms (e.g., Mobile Kilimo for extension services (M-Kilimo), weather forecasting, pest and disease identification and monitoring, market pricing, and access to finance), which would allow the Ministry, Local Government Authorities (LGAs), private sector, and farmers to identify and to understand and better prepare for direct and indirect impacts of climate change. Developing approaches to exchange information on these data platforms could also play a critical role in strengthening the Region's resilience to shocks. In parallel, the DLI would support the training of all MoA extension staff in using data-driven solutions and help deliver climate-smart solutions to farmers (e.g., use of drought resistant seeds, agroforestry, integrated soil fertility management) to farmers. The successful delivery of this DLI will create information and knowledge ecosystems inside Tanzania and across the emerging regional advisory platforms.
13. **DLI 3: Improved functional linkages in the Seed value chain.** Limited access to certified improved seeds, including those adapted to climate change (e.g., drought and heat-resilient) or with high nutritional benefits (ex. vegetables) is one of the main challenges to improving agricultural productivity and food security in Tanzania. Over the past five years, the country has built the institutional infrastructure and regulatory system needed to develop good-quality seeds. However, a lack of public financial support in key areas has created bottlenecks in the seed production system, while the nascent private sector still faces entry barriers such as high investment costs. This DLI will incentivize scaling up certified seed production in the country by strengthening linkages across key actors along the value chain, which will be achieved through financing: (i) small-scale water-efficient irrigation schemes on ASA seed farms; (ii) capacity building for both public and private seed production and marketing actors, capitalizing on regional best practices; (iii) increased public-private partnerships for seed multiplication; and (iv) scaling-up Tanzania Official Seed Certification Institute (TOSCI) interventions to ensure seed quality verification and reinforcement.

Result Area 2: Developing resilient rural infrastructure (MPA Pillar 3: Supporting the Sustainable Development of Natural Resources for Resilient Agricultural Landscapes and MPA 4: Getting to Market).

14. **DLI 4: Performance-based Operations, Management, and Maintenance (OMM) contract introduced and implemented.** ASDP II highlights the need for expanded investments in irrigation. The government has responded by increasing budget allocations for the National Irrigation Commission (NIRC) by nearly eight times from FY21-22 (US\$20 million) to FY22-23 (US\$157 million), with the support of foreign funding. A further doubling of the budget is anticipated for FY23-24. The key objective for the government is to establish systems that ensure all irrigation schemes are used as effectively and efficiently as possible. This DLI will incentivize the establishment of performance-based contracts that clarify and strengthen the roles



and responsibilities among stakeholders involved in OMM in existing irrigation schemes. The goal is to move away from the prevailing ad-hoc OMM modalities, which leaves the infrastructure poorly maintained and operated, towards more systematic and explicit irrigation service provision on the scheme. Increasing the irrigation management's reliability will improve the farm system's resilience and ensure the infrastructure's operational integrity in the long term. The DLI would apply to both existing and new schemes. The successful implementation of this DLI would create an institutional model for irrigation management that could be applied in countries across the East Africa region.

15. **DLI 5: Effective management of public warehouse facilities.** ASDP II highlights the strategic importance of post-harvest management (particularly value addition). Tanzania has established a functioning Warehouse Receipt System (WRS). However, the majority (close to 60 - 70 percent) of publicly owned warehouses are not operating due to ownership and governance challenges. Efficient management of public warehouse facilities will increase the volume of crops passing through Government warehouses, improve value chain commercialization, and contribute to climate change mitigation by reducing post-harvest losses (and associated GHG emissions), which currently stand at 30 – 40 percent for cereals and as high as 60 percent for horticulture crops. This DLI will incentivize introducing an efficient, hybrid, climate proof warehouse management model that will adapt to local conditions, using a private sector operation model, where applicable, in the existing warehouse. The models will be drawn from successful private warehouse operational models with a defined incentive framework acceptable to farmers, with value addition and processing embedded in the agreements. Specific attention will be given to working closely with organizations that support women farmers. The Government will pilot and roll out successful models based on lessons learned. Delivering this DLI will increase the volume, quality, and stability of food available for domestic use and export, improving food security and resilience to production shocks (including related to extreme weather events) across the Region.

Result Area 3: Strengthening fiscal performance to enable delivery on the priority investment areas (MPA: Pillar Promoting Food Systems Resilience in National and Regional Policymaking).

16. **DLI 6: Improved agricultural budget monitoring and predictability.** Improved budget and fiscal performance in the agricultural sector can have an impact at scale to strengthen food security and resilience of farming systems by boosting the delivery of key agricultural services by national and local governments. In Tanzania, over 2018/19-2021/22, the tight budget allocation for ASDP II left little fiscal space for development expenditures. It led to insufficient support for critical public services needed to catalyze agriculture transformation. As a result, agricultural public service delivery critically deteriorated over the past decade in Tanzania (e.g., research, extension services, irrigation). Yet increasing budget allocation will only boost service delivery if it effectively translates into additional timely and relevant investments. Scaling-up budget predictability and budget outturn are needed for agricultural plans and policies to materialize and deliver planned outcomes. In addition, improved monitoring will provide greater accountability and management of public funds. To support the improvement of budget management activities, this DLI will support the following: i) improved budget outturn, measured by timely release of monthly approved cash plans and end-of-year budget outturn; ii) strengthening budget data collection and analyses to monitor budget management closely; and iii) identifying and promoting at national and regional levels best practices. This DLI will provide the incentive for Ministry of Finance and Planning to honor the allocation approved for agricultural agencies (MoA, NIC, TARI, etc.).

17. **DLI 7: Scaling up soil health management policies.** In a tight fiscal space, maximizing the value-for-money



of public funds use is critical. Tanzania has reintroduced fertilizer subsidies in 2022/23 to protect farmers from global fertilizer price shock and maintain farm productivity. However, experience in Tanzania and neighboring counties shows that these policies come at a high fiscal cost and cannot increase soil fertility without a holistic approach to soil health improvement. Scientifically based, targeted, and more effective farmer support can improve soil productivity and carbon content. This DLI is designed to support Tanzania in adopting a holistic soil health policy framework that will increase productivity and long-term resilience of the sector and pave the way for future carbon financing opportunities. It will do so by (i) identifying priority farming areas for improved and better targeted policy actions; and (ii) supporting farmers to adopt appropriate soil health improvement practices.

18. **These DLIs reflect a challenging and transformative agenda for the MoA.** In a number of areas, MoA will need to develop new guidelines and systems to support staff in the delivery of the DLIs. These have been summarized in the Program Action Plan (PAP).
19. **The scope of the Program includes recurrent and operating costs, goods, civil works, and services.** In accordance with the World Bank's Policy and Directive on PforR Financing, it excludes high-risk and high-value activities, defined as those that (a) are likely to have significant adverse impacts, which are sensitive, diverse, or unprecedented on the environment and/or affect the population; and/or (b) involve procurement of goods, works, and services under high-value contracts. The activities are also designed to make direct and indirect contributions to critical cross cutting themes such as gender, nutrition, and climate change.

Investment Component: Zanzibar

20. **The Zanzibar component of the Program is aligned with Result Areas 1 and 2 of the Mainland PforR,** and, where feasible, links to the mainland program have been integrated into the design.

Area 1: Improving service delivery in research, seed, and extension:

21. **Research Capacity.** The project will support Zanzibar's ability to build resilient food systems, adapt to climate change and benefit from and engage with regional knowledge ecosystems. Activities will focus on building existing research capacity at Zanzibar Agricultural Research Institute (ZARI) at Kizimani. The activities will include the financing of the Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar's (RGoZ's) on-station and field trials to evaluate the efficacy of alternate wetting and drying method in rice production, diversification of upland rice growing areas in Zanzibar with integrated soil–crop system management for climate change mitigation, adaption, and higher productivity, supporting the adoption of high-yielding and abiotic stresses-tolerant (temperature, drought, salinity), and resistance cultivars using different new breeding, genetic engineering, and genomic tools.
22. **Seed Production Capacity:** The project will rehabilitate RGoZ's seed farm infrastructure at Bambi, Kibondemzungu, and Ole to increase efficiency in the production and multiplication of climate-resilient seeds. This action will increase farmers access to seed that are adapted to changing climatic conditions. Building on lessons learned on the mainland, RGoZ will establish a seed certification system to improve services for quality control and marketing seeds.
23. **Strengthening Extension:** The component will finance the training of all government extension workers



in climate-smart seed and other productivity-enhancing technologies; the expansion of digital tools and platforms to promote climate-smart seeds adoption (including establishing the Kilimo app to facilitate knowledge transfers) and production practices; and the provision of operational budget and facilities to extension officers to increase outreach to farmers, including farmer field schools with at least 50 percent inclusion of women.

Area 2: Rehabilitation of rural infrastructure to enhance climate resilience.

24. **Irrigation:** The project will support the rehabilitation of GoZ infrastructure that will enable farmers to build resilience and reduce their vulnerability to climate-related shocks. Specifically, the Program will finance the rehabilitation of seven irrigation schemes (Bumbwisiudi, Mtwango, Kibokwa, Mwera, Mangwena, Weni, and Kinyakuzi), four diversion structures at Mwera, Kinyakuzi, Mangwena, and weni), drainage canals, and six farmer's service centers. The component will also finance the drilling and rehabilitation of boreholes, purchase a complete set of pumps and pump house, and construct two drying floors.

Capacity Building: Mainland and Zanzibar

25. The program will support the strengthening of these institutional systems, knowledge and skills through the following activities (to be financed through Investment Project Financing). These activities will include:

- Project Coordination (MAINRL -Zanzibar and MoA, and Implementing Agencies - Mainland),
- Monitoring and Evaluation,
- Carbon investment and resilience financing,
- Irrigation innovation supported.

C. Proposed Program Development Objective(s)

26. The proposed Program Development Objective (PDO) is to support food systems resilience by strengthening agricultural service delivery, the adoption of climate resilient technologies and fiscal performance in the agricultural sector.

27. Success toward the achievement of the PDO will be measured by indicators as follows:

- Improved resilience enhancing production capacity: number of farmers adopting resilience-enhancing technologies and practices, of which female farmers (number);
- Sustainable use of natural resources: area provided with new/improved irrigation or drainage services (hectares);
- Outreach: Number of farmer beneficiaries reached with assets and services; of which women (%); of which youth (%);
- Marketing and ability to leverage regional trade opportunities: Tanzania's CAADP- BR score on "Intra-African Trade in Agriculture Commodities and services";
- Policy improvements: Number of policy products adopted with project support related to agriculture, natural resource management, and food/nutrition security.



D. Environmental and Social Effects

28. **The Environmental Social Systems Assessment (ESSA) was conducted to identify key environmental and social risks (E&S) that may affect the achievement of the development outcomes of a PforR operation, assesses the borrower's ability to manage those risks, and recommends additional measures as needed.** The assessment focused on policy and legal frameworks, operational structures, experience in implementing World Bank and other donor-funded projects, availability of unit/department/team for the E&S and the staffing capacity, conflict resolution, E&S mainstreaming and performance, Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM), budgeting for E&S activities, gender inclusions, handling of Gender Based Violence (GBV) and Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA), interactions with the public, private sector and other stakeholders.
29. **The ESSA noted that the country, and the MoA in particular, have adequate policies and legal frameworks, and operational structures.** Tanzania is one among the countries in Africa with rich policy and legal framework addressing various challenges facing community livelihoods. The assessment of the environment, social and agricultural policy, legal and institutional frameworks has indicated that the country is well equipped with the necessary policies and laws in the respective areas for the implementation of the PforR program. A number of environmental, social and agriculture policies, laws and guidelines which will be key to ensure that the PDO is achieved. The MoA also has experience in implementing and working with World Bank and other donor-funded projects.
30. **There is an adequate national regulatory framework, and technical guidelines exist for E&S due diligence concerning the potential impacts of the Program.** E&S procedures are also under existing World Bank-funded programs, which have been deemed satisfactory. However, implementation has not been up to standards. The assessed weaknesses are systemic, related to insufficient resources – both financial and manpower - for overseeing and monitoring the implementation of environmental and social measures, timely procurement of consumables, weak coordination, and inadequate attention to environmental concerns. Additionally, there is a need to strengthen and update some of the technical guidelines for asbestos management, incinerator usage, and management and environmental enhancements related to sanitation and water.
31. **The potential environmental and social risks and impacts of the program are likely to be associated with implementing commodity value chain (CVC) activities, and value addition sub-projects.** The potential environmental risks and impacts of the program under PforR are likely to be associated with operations, maintenance and management (OMM) of implementing commodity value chain (CVC) activities, irrigation and marketing infrastructure. It is expected that the implementation of the Program activities might have both positive and negative site-specific environmental and social impacts. The environmental and social effects of the program activities are anticipated to be site specific and reversible. The program is not likely to cause negative land use patterns and/or resource use changes. Positive changes in resource use would be promoted through new sustainable operations of the irrigation infrastructure and value addition sub-projects included in the operation. Operations and maintenance activities of the irrigation infrastructure and the warehousing facilities will be closely monitored for potential impacts of the rivers and other downstream water bodies and associated ecosystems including watersheds, marshland/wetlands, etc. It is expected that implementing the program activities might also have negative environmental impacts. The potential environmental risks and impacts of the program are likely to be associated with operations, maintenance and management activities of irrigation infrastructure and warehouse facilities. The project will not be operated in ecologically sensitive areas, which according to GoT environmental regulations, such areas may include National Parks and other protected areas, such as forests, and lakes. Soil land degradation: Soil pollution from the accidental spillage of fuels or other



materials associated with operations and maintenance works, as well liquid waste occupational safety and health risks are among the envisaged risks and impacts. These types of impacts are generally site-specific and temporary and will be mitigated as per measures to be provided in ESMPs. The IPF for the Tanzania mainland will focus on the client's capacity building (Technica Assistance). There will be minimum physical activities as well as minimal potential downstream impacts of the TA activities which might lead to substantial environmental impacts. Given the anticipated risks the environmental risks rating in the mainland is Moderate.

32. **The predicted environmental and social risks associated with the project in Zanzibar** include (i) water-source contamination, due to spillage of agrochemicals or wastewater from processing facilities, (ii) possible soil erosion, land degradation, and increased loss of soil fertility and other issues from inappropriate use of agricultural inputs, (iii) spread of diseases (such as HIV/AIDS), especially during construction phase of sub-projects as well as construction workers and community exposure to COVID-19, (iv) noise and air pollution, (v) construction wastes and other related solid wastes, (vi) possible soil and groundwater contamination owing to the generated wastes, (vii) traffic congestion and possible road accident resulting from the transportation of materials from source to site, (viii) occupational safety and health risks linked to construction workers, (ix) health hazard from agrochemicals, rodent or pest infestation including malaria, schistosomiasis, trypanosomiasis etc. (x) biodiversity impacts, (xi) visual landscape deterioration, (xii) possible flooding, (xiii) GBV (SEA/SH), and (xiv) community health and safety during construction. Based on the type and extent of the aforesaid and other envisioned environmental and social activities as well as related impacts from the program, the potential environmental and social risks of the program are rated to be **Substantial**.
33. **Communities and individuals who believe that they are adversely affected as a result of a Bank supported PforR operation, as defined by the applicable policy and procedures, may submit complaints to the existing program grievance redress mechanism or the Word Bank's Grievance Redress Service (GRS).** The GRS ensures that complaints received are promptly reviewed in order to address pertinent concerns. Affected communities and individuals may submit their complaint to the World Bank's independent Inspection Panel which determines whether harm occurred, or could occur, as a result of World Bank non-compliance with its policies and procedures. Complaints may be submitted at any time after concerns have been brought directly to the World Bank's attention, and Bank Management has been given an opportunity to respond. For information on how to submit complaints to the World Bank's corporate Grievance Redress Service (GRS), please visit <http://www.worldbank.org/GRS>. For information on how to submit complaints to the World Bank Inspection Panel, please visit www.inspectionpanel.org.



Legal Operational Policies

Triggered?

Projects on International Waterways OP 7.50

No

Projects in Disputed Areas OP 7.60

No

Summary of Assessment of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts (With IPF Component for PforR)

E. Financing

34. **The Government's financing for the Program is estimated at US\$1,791 million over 2023/24 – 2027/28.** IDA would finance US\$300 million (Table 1). The total Program financing is thus expected to be financed at 86 percent by the government and 14 percent by International Development Association (IDA).

Table 1: Program Financing

Source	Amount (US\$ million)	Share of Total
Government budget	1,791	86%
IDA	300	14%
Of which IDA National PBA	150	7%
Of which IDA Regional Window	150	7%
Total Program Financing	2,191	100%

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