

CRISIS RESPONSE WINDOW PLUS (CRW+)
Eligibility Note: Support for Tanzania
Response to the impact of 2023-2024 El-Niño and Cyclone Hidaya

I. SUMMARY

OVERVIEW

1. **Tanzania is seeking US\$100 million in support from the IDA CRW PLUS (CRW+) to respond to landslides, floods and Cyclone Hidaya disasters caused by El-Niño.** The El-Niño phenomenon led to above-average rains for two consecutive rain seasons of October - December 2023 (Vuli rains) and March - May 2024 (Masika rains), which resulted in a series of floods, landslides, and debris-flows across all 26 regions of the country, claiming lives, affecting livelihoods, settlements, farmlands, and infrastructure. In December 2023, debris and mudflows from Mount Hanang impacted Katesh township and the nearby wards of Ganana, Jorodom, and the rural ward of Gendabi, killing 94 people and affecting more 1,700 people. Following this, Tanzania experienced devastating floods in April 2024. While still responding to the floods, Cyclone Hidaya made landfall on May 4, 2024, bringing heavy rains, floods, and strong winds on Mafia Island and coastal regions of Tanzania including Mtwara and Lindi. The Government of the United Republic of Tanzania (GoT) estimates the immediate recovery needs to be approximately US\$630.21 million equivalent to 0.82 percent of the GDP. An official request from the GoT was received on June 7, 2024, requesting the World Bank's support to access the CRW +.

IMPACT

2. **The rapid damage and loss assessment determined that the total damage and losses from landslides, floods and Cyclone Hidaya are estimated at US\$368.63 million and US\$184.45 million, respectively.** The initial rapid assessment is based on sector level damage data collected as of May 30, 2024. The El-Niño induced landslide floods and Cyclone Hidaya resulted in 170 fatalities and 175 injuries and affected over 220,000 people. The disasters damaged over 10,000 buildings across the country. The floods caused substantial damage to national (trunk) road infrastructure including 1,904 road sections, 121 bridges and 330 pipes. At the municipal level, 63 bridges, 822 km of road sections, 84 km of major drains and 225 culverts have been affected. Over 105,463 hectares of arable land were submerged, resulting in significant damage to crops including maize, paddy, and sesame. The flooding affected 12 wards and 25 villages in Rufiji, and 5 wards and 10 villages in Kibiti. The flooding also destroyed stored food, raising serious concerns about food insecurity. Access to food has been impacted, with prices rising in some remote areas.

3. The strong winds from Cyclone Hidaya damaged electricity infrastructure in the national grid and left nearly 4.7 million people without power for at least 4 hours. Floods induced by Cyclone Hidaya also damaged four major bridges on the southern road corridor, disconnecting two regions from the rest of the country for a significant period. It also caused disruption of marine transportation services and fishing activities due to strong winds.

4. The disasters have had macroeconomic impacts, including lower than anticipated real GDP growth and additional fiscal pressure. In 2023, real GDP grew by 5.1 percent slightly lower than authorities' goal of 5.2 percent, partly due to climate related shocks that reduced production in agriculture sector and destroyed infrastructure, including bridges and roads. Moreover, real GDP growth projections for 2024 have been revised downwards from 5.6 percent to 5.4 percent due to slow implementation of structural reforms and floods related shocks, which destroyed bridges and road and slowed progress in implementation of new infrastructure projects especially during the first quarter of 2024. On the fiscal front, the cost of replacing bridges and roads is estimated at 0.6-0.8 percent of GDP in FY2024/25.

GOVERNMENT RESPONSE

5. **On May 26, 2024, the GoT declared a National State of Emergency due to the floods and Cyclone Hidaya that severely affected Tanzania (see Annex 1).** The government of Tanzania with limited resources has responded to the disasters in collaboration with humanitarian organizations, development partners, civil societies, and private sector. To date, the government has provided the Prime Minister’s Office approximately US\$4.28 million for recovery related activities and a total of approximately US\$78.9 million has been provided for immediate restoration of impacted infrastructure to the Tanzania Rural and Urban Roads Agency and the Tanzania National Roads Agency. The National Food Reserve Agency (NFRA) distributed 164.4 MT of maize flour to three districts affected by floods and landslides in Rufiji, Hanang’, and Kibiti and 500 MT were authorized for sale at reduced price in Liwale. The government has also distributed 429 copies of books for all students in Kibiti.

SUPPORT FROM OTHER PARTNERS

6. **Humanitarian organizations, development partners and civil societies have provided goods and services** valued at US\$1.73 million to aid the response. UNICEF contributed approximately US\$15,500 and distributed 12 tents, school kits, recreational kits, and science kits for affected students in Rufiji and Kibiti. The Government is continuing its efforts to mobilize additional funds from other development partners. Once the CRW resources are mobilized, the Government plans to use them as a leverage to encourage more contributions.

WORLD BANK SUPPORT

7. The Bank envisages preparing an overall response package of US\$420 million – comprising CRW+ and other IDA funds to help Tanzania recover from the impacts of the El-Niño and strengthen its resilience to future climate shocks. As of April 2024, Tanzania’s IDA20 allocation is almost fully committed with 8 pipeline projects seeking financing. The overall support package comprises two main strands:

- (i) **To complement the Government’s allocation of fiscal resources, the Bank has agreed to redirect resources in existing programs totaling approximately US\$320 million** to finance critical emergency response activities as detailed in each Emergency Action Plan pertaining to the specific limitations and allowances within each of the 4 selected Projects. The selected projects and amount for CERC activation or contract variation to reallocate funds for emergency rehabilitation include: US\$65 million from the Dar es Salaam Metropolitan Development Project 2 (DMDP2, P180298), US\$25 million from Tanzania Roads to Inclusion and Social Economic Opportunities (RISE, P164920), US\$200 million from Tanzania Transport Integration Project (TanTIP, P165660), and US\$30 million from the Msimbazi Basin Development Project (MBDP, P169425). This reallocation maximizes the flexibility within the ongoing portfolio, with resources still required to fill the financing gap of US\$225.29 million¹ and address critical reconstruction activities within the transport and infrastructure sectors.
- (ii) **The Proposed CRW+ allocation of US\$100 million as a last resort will finance reconstruction of critical infrastructure** including bridges, culverts, drainage infrastructure and road sections across the impacted regions. The activities will be prioritized with the aim of improving connectivity and climate resilience to potential future events.

¹ Total financing needs (US\$ 630.21 million) - GoT budget (US\$ 83.18 million) – bilateral support (US\$ 1.74 million)- IDA portfolio through CERC (US\$ 320 million)

PROPOSED CRW+ FINANCING

8. **CRW+ resources are needed as a last resort to complement recovery efforts made so far and fill the financing gap with a request of US\$100 million.** Given the large scale of the impacts, the weakened fiscal position of Tanzania which constrains its ability to effectively respond to the emergency, and the urgent needs for assistance, the proposed use of the funds is aligned with the CRW+'s mandate of responding to severe crises and helping countries resume on a sustainable long-term development path. CRW+ resources are needed to ensure an effective response by the World Bank, following efforts by the Government to mobilize internal resources as well as raise funds from multilateral and bilateral partners.

9. **The proposed CRW+ funds will ensure that the current El-Niño response reaches the poorest regions while also making core infrastructure climate resilient to withstand future climate shocks.** The full amount will be utilized for rehabilitation and reconstruction of infrastructure including drains, culverts, road sections, and bridges using higher engineering standards. The government's priority (next to humanitarian assistance) is rehabilitating and building climate resilient infrastructure due to its importance in reducing risk and improving service provision. Critical infrastructure is central for connecting various part of the region and ensuring urban areas function well. The **US\$100 million** in CRW+ resources will be programmed through an additional financing to the Tanzania Roads to Inclusion and Social Economic Opportunities (RISE, P164920), given the project's geographical reach across the country. The Additional Financing of RISE to incorporate the CRW+ resources is expected to be approved by the Board in Q3 FY25. To allow flexibility, Tanzania Transport Integration Project (TanTIP, P165660) and the Tanzania Cities Transforming Infrastructure and Competitiveness Project (TACTIC, P171189) might also be considered to process part of the CRW+ based on the final prioritized list of investments.

10. **It is the view of Management that this crisis meets the criteria for accessing CRW resources.**

II. CRW+ Eligibility Matrix

CRW Eligibility Requirements	Information																																																																														
1. Available impact data to assess the need to use CRW+ resources																																																																															
<p>a. Crisis severity, especially the key sectors affected</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Heavy rains and relentless flooding, driven by the El Niño weather pattern, have significantly affected Tanzania. A total of 170 people have lost their lives and nearly 57,000 households have been affected, impacting more than 220,000 people. <p><u>Landslides and Mudflows</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> On December 3, 2023, landslides and mudflows from Mount Hanang impacted Katesh township and the nearby wards of Ganana, Jorodom, and the rural ward of Gendabi, killing 94 people and affecting more than 1700 people. Hanang is one of the five districts of the Manyara Region of Tanzania. It is bordered to the north by the Mbulu District and Babati District, to the southeast by the Dodoma Region and to the southwest by the Singida Region. Mount Hanang is located within the boundaries of the district. The table below summarizes the main impact of the December 2023 landslide and mudflow. <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse; margin-top: 10px;"> <thead> <tr style="background-color: #003366; color: white;"> <th rowspan="2" style="text-align: center; padding: 5px;">Regions</th> <th rowspan="2" style="text-align: center; padding: 5px;">Deaths</th> <th rowspan="2" style="text-align: center; padding: 5px;">Injured</th> <th colspan="2" style="text-align: center; padding: 5px;">Affected population</th> <th colspan="3" style="text-align: center; padding: 5px;">Social infrastructure damaged or destroyed</th> <th style="text-align: center; padding: 5px;">Agriculture</th> </tr> <tr style="background-color: #003366; color: white;"> <th style="text-align: center; padding: 5px;">People</th> <th style="text-align: center; padding: 5px;">Households</th> <th style="text-align: center; padding: 5px;">Houses</th> <th style="text-align: center; padding: 5px;">Schools</th> <th style="text-align: center; padding: 5px;">Health facilities</th> <th style="text-align: center; padding: 5px;">Farms affected (acres)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="text-align: center; padding: 5px;">Manyara (Hanang)</td> <td style="text-align: center; padding: 5px;">89</td> <td style="text-align: center; padding: 5px;">139</td> <td style="text-align: center; padding: 5px;">1,292</td> <td style="text-align: center; padding: 5px;">469</td> <td style="text-align: center; padding: 5px;">261</td> <td style="text-align: center; padding: 5px;">1</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center; padding: 5px;">Kilimanjaro (Same)</td> <td style="text-align: center; padding: 5px;">5</td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center; padding: 5px;">316</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center; padding: 5px;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center; padding: 5px;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center; padding: 5px;">876.75</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center; padding: 5px;">Geita (Chato)</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center; padding: 5px;">5</td> <td style="text-align: center; padding: 5px;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center; padding: 5px;">1</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center; padding: 5px;">Kagera (Muleba)</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center; padding: 5px;">13</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center; padding: 5px;">Mbeya (Mbeya jiji)</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center; padding: 5px;">96</td> <td style="text-align: center; padding: 5px;">27</td> <td style="text-align: center; padding: 5px;">27</td> <td style="text-align: center; padding: 5px;">1</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center; padding: 5px;">Other areas</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center; padding: 5px;">179</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr style="font-weight: bold;"> <td style="text-align: center; padding: 5px;">Total</td> <td style="text-align: center; padding: 5px;">94</td> <td style="text-align: center; padding: 5px;">139</td> <td style="text-align: center; padding: 5px;">1709</td> <td style="text-align: center; padding: 5px;">497</td> <td style="text-align: center; padding: 5px;">302</td> <td style="text-align: center; padding: 5px;">183</td> <td style="text-align: center; padding: 5px;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center; padding: 5px;">876.75</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Regions	Deaths	Injured	Affected population		Social infrastructure damaged or destroyed			Agriculture	People	Households	Houses	Schools	Health facilities	Farms affected (acres)	Manyara (Hanang)	89	139	1,292	469	261	1			Kilimanjaro (Same)	5		316			2	1	876.75	Geita (Chato)			5	1	1				Kagera (Muleba)					13				Mbeya (Mbeya jiji)			96	27	27	1			Other areas						179			Total	94	139	1709	497	302	183	1	876.75
Regions	Deaths				Injured	Affected population		Social infrastructure damaged or destroyed			Agriculture																																																																				
		People	Households	Houses		Schools	Health facilities	Farms affected (acres)																																																																							
Manyara (Hanang)	89	139	1,292	469	261	1																																																																									
Kilimanjaro (Same)	5		316			2	1	876.75																																																																							
Geita (Chato)			5	1	1																																																																										
Kagera (Muleba)					13																																																																										
Mbeya (Mbeya jiji)			96	27	27	1																																																																									
Other areas						179																																																																									
Total	94	139	1709	497	302	183	1	876.75																																																																							

Flood events

Above average rainfall since October 2023 led to numerous flood events. The northern regions were particularly affected during the Vuli rains, while the central regions experienced most significant impacts during the Masika rains.

The April 2023 floods were particularly devastating. Widespread flood events were experienced in 17 out of the 25 regions. The table below summarizes the main impact of the event.

Regions	Deaths	Injured	Affected population		Social infrastructure damaged or destroyed			Agriculture	
			People	Households	Houses	Schools	Health Facilities	Farms (acres)	Livestock
Dar es Salaam	14	17	29,830	6,785	2,916	9	1	130	120
Pwani Region	4	1	125,858	29,548	766	0	0	33,930	0
Kilimanjaro Region	6	0	2,477	583	173	0	0	2,044	1,849
Mbeya Region	1	0	3,615	2,268	1,695	1	1	804	0
Morogoro Region	28	4	7,335	2,801	2,987	1	0	0	0
Kigoma Region	0	0	0	0	50	0	0	0	0
Iringa Region	1	0	700	140	0	0	0	0	0
Tabora Region	0	0	120	24	24	0	0	0	0
Dodoma Region	0	2	875	175	175	0	0	0	0
Lindi Region	0	0	3,425	1,852	143	0	0	16,677	0
Rukwa Region	0	0	45	12	12	0	0	0	0
Katavi Region	0	0	5,477	1,498	571	0	0	260	79
Arusha Region	17	5	20,469	4,329	543	5	0	0	0
Total	71	29	200,226	50,015	10,055	16	2	53,845	2,048

Cyclone Hidaya

Cyclone Hidaya was the strongest ever cyclone to hit Tanzania. The cyclone struck Tanzania's Mafia Island and coastal regions on May 4, bringing strong winds, heavy rains and flooding.² The Tanzanian Meteorological Authority (TMA) reported more than 88 mm of rain in Mtwara, over twice the typical May rainfall. Five people lost their lives, over 600 homes were damaged or destroyed, affecting nearly 7,000 households and 18,862 individuals. Moreover, damage to the Ubungo – Makumbusho transmission line, caused a nationwide power outage for about four hours on Saturday, May 4, 2024, affecting social and economic activities. The table below summarizes the impact of Cyclone Hidaya

Regions	Deaths	Injuries	Affected population		Affected houses			Affected schools
			People	Households	Completely destroyed	Partially damaged	Flooded	
Lindi	5		2,042	920	425	0	495	2
Pwani		6	5,435	1,052	171	871	10	11
Morogoro		1	11,324	5,012	43	6		1
Mtwara			61		39		38	0
Total	5	7	18,862	6,984	678	877	543	14

Overall cumulative impact

- **Housing:** A total of 12,465 houses were damaged due to floods, mudslides and Cyclone Hidaya causing significant loss of life and economic loss.
- **Infrastructure (Roads):** Road sections (1904), bridges (121) and pipe culverts (330) in over 20 regions have suffered significant damage, leading to temporary and in some cases permanent road closures. The most affected regions include Lindi, Ruvuma, Morogoro, Singida, Tabora, Dodoma, Kilimanjaro, Songwe, Simiyu, Mbeya, Rukwa, Mwanza, Dar es Salaam, Pwani (Coast), Arusha, Njombe, Iringa, Mtwara, Shinyanga and Manyara.
- **Agriculture:** Over 105,463 hectares of arable land were submerged, resulting in significant damage to crops including maize, paddy, and sesame; stored food was destroyed by floods causing increased prices in some remote areas.
- **Education:** A total 376 classrooms, 1,124 pit latrines, 14 administration blocks and 98 teacher houses were affected
- **Health:** A total of 543 health care facilities were affected.

- **Energy:** 10 distribution transformers were damaged, 266 poles fell, 253 service lines were uprooted, and 107 trees were thrown onto power lines, affecting approximately 4.7 million grid electricity users. Additionally, a 132KV Ubungo–Makumbusho transmission line was impacted, resulting in a four-hour blackout.

Indicator	Mudslide, Floods and Cyclone Hidaya
Affected Population	220,7970
Affected Household	57,496
Affected Houses	12,465
People Killed	170
People Injured	175
Displaced Population	NA
Displaced Households	NA
# of Evacuation Camps	>150
Totally Destroyed Houses	3,641
Partially Destroyed Houses	7,393
Damaged/Affected Schools	897
Destroyed Classrooms	NA
Damaged Classrooms	NA
Affected Students	209,581
Damaged Health Center/Facility	543
Electric. poles affected (downed)	266
Sections of Road damaged	1904
ha of Crops flooded/affected	54,735

b. Cost of response and recovery from Needs Assessment

The total disaster effects (damages and losses) from the impact of the 2023-2024 floods, landslides, and Cyclone Hidaya has been estimated at US\$553.08 million and immediate recovery needs are estimated at US\$630.21 million. The transportation, health and housing subsectors account for the largest proportion of disaster effects and recovery needs. The summary of the disaster effects and recovery needs is shown in the table below.

² “2024 East Africa Flooding and Cyclones,” Center for Disaster Philanthropy, May 23, 2024, <https://disasterphilanthropy.org/disasters/2024-east-africa-flooding-cyclone/>.

	Sectors	Disaster effects			Total Recovery Needs ³ (US\$ Million)
		Damages (US\$ million)	Losses (US\$ million)	Total Effects Damage + Loss (US\$ million)	
	Social Sectors				
	Housing	113.30	3.47	116.77	142.31
	Health and nutrition	0.10	11.50	11.60	11.62
	Education	7.78	ND	7.78	9.33
	Social subtotal	114.29	14.97	129.26	155.00
	Infrastructure Sector				
	Energy & Electricity	0.14	0.31	0.45	0.17
	Communications	ND	ND	ND	ND
	Transport	247.15	160.74	407.89	457.32
	Water and Sanitation	ND	ND	ND	ND
	Infrastructure subtotal	247.29	161.05	408.33	457.49
	Productive Sector				
	Agriculture	0.16	8.43	8.60	9.46
	Tourism	ND	ND	ND	ND
	Commerce and Industry	ND	ND	ND	ND
	Productive subtotal	0.16	8.43	8.60	9.46
	Grand Total	368.63	184.45	553.08	630.21
c. Number of affected persons and/or incurred loss of income	The floods and Cyclone Hidaya resulted in a total of 170 fatalities, 175 injuries and affected more than 220,000 people.				
d. Estimates of impact on GDP and fiscal balances	The disasters have had macroeconomic impacts, including lower than anticipated real GDP growth and additional fiscal pressure. In 2023, real GDP grew by 5.1 percent slightly lower than authorities' goal of 5.2 percent, partly due to climate related shocks that reduced production in agriculture sector and destroyed infrastructure, including bridges and roads. Moreover, real GDP growth projections for 2024 have been revised downwards from 5.6 percent to 5.4 percent due to slow implementation of structural reforms and floods related shocks, which destroyed bridges and road and slowed progress in implementation of new infrastructure projects especially during the first quarter of 2024. On the fiscal front, the cost of replacing bridges and roads is estimated at 0.6-0.8 percent of GDP in FY2024/25.				
2. Assessment may also take into account whether the country has –					

³ Total Reconstruction Needs = Value of Flood Damage + Initial emergency response cost + Cost of (Quality improvement + Technological modernization + Relocation, when needed + Disaster Risk Reduction features + changes in economic flows + Multi-annual inflation)

<p>a. Issued a declaration of emergency</p>	<p>On May 26, 2024, the Prime Minister declared a National State of Emergency due to the extended El-Niño rains and Cyclone Hidaya that affected several regions including Lindi, Ruvuma, Morogoro, Singida, Tabora, Dodoma, Kilimanjaro, Songwe, Simiyu, Mbeya, Rukwa, Mwanza, Dar es Salaam, Pwani (Coast), Arusha, Njombe, Iringa, Mtwara, Shinyanga, Tanga, Gieta, Kagera, Mara, Kigoma, and Manyara Regions.</p>
<p>b. Requested CRW resources</p>	<p>On June 7, 2024, the Bank received a request from GoT through the Ministry of Finance for a US\$100 million IDA credit under the Crisis Response Window for immediate rehabilitation and reconstruction of affected infrastructure.</p>
<p>c. Requested a Needs Assessment</p>	<p>The National Government led a rapid damage and needs assessment in severely affected regions of the Coast and Lindi while local authorities conducted assessment in their respective jurisdiction for moderately and lowly affected regions.</p>
<p>3. Availability of resources to respond to crisis without accessing the CRW</p>	
<p>a. World Bank portfolio</p>	<p>As of April 2024, Tanzania’s IDA20 allocation is almost fully committed. In the portfolio, there are six (6) active projects with CERCs and four (4) of these will be activated to support recovery efforts. However, the CERC resources would not suffice due to the extensive nature of damage to infrastructure. Therefore, CRW+ financing is requested as a last resort to fill the gap.</p> <p><u>IDA resources specifically for responding to the present crisis (US\$320 million) (excluding CRW+ resources).</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tanzania Roads to Inclusion and Socioeconomic Opportunities (RISE) Project (P164920) - US\$25 million • Tanzania Integrated Transport Project (P165660) - US\$200 million • Msimbazi Basin Development Project (P169425) - US\$30 million • Dar es Salaam Metropolitan Development Project Phase 2 (P180298) - US\$65 million
<p>b. Domestic sources</p>	<p>The Government of Tanzania has allocated a total of approximately US\$83.18 million for recovery and reconstruction.</p> <p>US\$4.28 million was allocated to the Disaster Management Department of the Prime Minister’s Office for response and recovery efforts while US\$78.9 million has been provided to Tanzania Rural and Urban Roads Agency and the Tanzania National Roads Agency for reconstruction of affected infrastructure.</p>
<p>c. Other external financing</p>	<p>Tanzania has raised US\$1.74 million in external funding. A total of US\$0.016 million was raised from UNICEF for humanitarian assistance and US\$1.73 million received from bi-lateral partners and NGOs. The Government is continuing its efforts to mobilize additional funds from other development partners. Once the CRW resources are mobilized, the Government plans to use them as a leverage to encourage more contributions.</p>
<p>d. Financing Gap</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IDA portfolio: Tanzania would deploy US\$320 million (non-CRW+) from its IDA portfolio for the floods and Cyclone Hidaya response.

- **Domestic sources:** US\$83.18 million
- **Other external financing:** US\$ 1.74 million
- The financing gap (without CRW+ support) stands at US\$225.29 million.

Crisis Financing Needs and Available Resources to Date

	US\$ Millions
Estimated Financing Needs	630.21
Available Resources to Date	404.92
1. Existing IDA Portfolio	320
Tanzania Roads to Inclusion and Socioeconomic Opportunities (RISE) Project (P164920)	25
Tanzania Integrated Transport Project (P165660)	200
Msimbazi Basin Development Project (P169425)	30
Dar es Salaam Metropolitan Development Project Phase 2 (P180298)	65
2. Domestic Sources	83.18
GoT budget	83.18
3. Other External Financing	1.74
Bi-Lateral Support	1.73
United Nations Agencies	0.016
Financing Gap	\$225.29
Proposed CRW+ Allocation	100

4. Partner collaboration

a. Cooperation with key partners	Development partners led by Foreign Commonwealth and Development Office had discussion on impact of climate change in the education sector in May 2024. The World Bank together with the Ministry of Finance had organized a donor coordination meeting focused on building climate resilience in Tanzania in May 2014 given the recurring floods and the need to have a comprehensive solution to these challenges. The World Bank has also coordinated closely with UNICEF on how best to support the recovery and reconstruction effort.
b. Whether UN Flash Appeal is issued, and amount raised to date	UN flash appeal was not issued despite Government request but total of US\$1.74 million was mobilized by the GoT from UNICEF, NGOs and other bi-lateral partners.

5. Other considerations

a. Absorptive capacity	The World Bank portfolio in Tanzania is performing well. IEG Outcome Rating of MS or more in the last 18 months have been above 83 percent. FY24 saw Tanzania’s highest disbursement levels in the last ten years, with \$1.95 billion disbursed and an IPF disbursement rate of 30.4 percent, a significant increase over the rate in FY23 (19.3 percent). There are currently two problem projects (MU or below) in the land and transport portfolio with undisbursed amount of \$333m (less than 4% of the \$9.61billion total commitments). Tanzania’s national IDA20 resources are almost fully committed.
------------------------	---

	Undisbursed balance from both national and regional portfolio stands at \$4.67 billion (48.5% of total commitments of \$9.61 billion), as of June 30, 2024.
b. RISE implementation capacity and status	<p>RISE project (P164920) stands out for its implementing entities' capacity and coordination, which are: (i) Tanzania Rural and Urban Roads Agency (TARURA) under the President's Office - Regional Administration and Local Government, that manages the district and urban road network; and (ii) Tanzania National Roads Agency (TANROADS) under the Ministry of Works and Transport (MoWT), that manages trunk and regional road networks, and urban roads. The collaboration of both entities in RISE shows that the project covers all types of roads in the country.</p> <p>The project has registered a total disbursement of US\$52.2 million as of July 5, 2024 (17.4%) since the project became effective in November 2021. US\$34,1 million for FY24. TANROADS and TARURA have three ongoing civil works contracts totaling about US\$48.4m, that will be completed by December 2024. TARURA has procured 130 contracts throughout mainland Tanzania for a total of \$20 million. Both, TARURA and TANROADS have the rest of their RISE roads portfolio well advanced in the procurement process. The project rating was Moderately Unsatisfactory in March 2024, but is likely to be upgraded to Moderately Satisfactory based on the recently completed Implementation Support Mission in July 2024.</p>
c. Country size (e.g., small states status)	Tanzania is one of the largest countries in East Africa with a population of 67.4 million (2023) and a GDP worth US\$79.61 billion as of 2024 that is increasingly exposed and vulnerable to disaster and climate risk. Over the last two decades, the country has experienced over 65 major events (of low frequency and high severity), with the primary hazards leading to major disasters being floods, epidemics, earthquakes, and droughts. Seventy percent of all natural disasters in Tanzania are linked to floods or droughts and climate change projections indicate a high likelihood of increased heavy rainfall, droughts, and heat waves. Tropical cyclones have become a more recent occurrence affecting the Tanzanian mainland, with recent cyclones Kenneth in 2019 and Jobo in 2021 affecting its coastline. Tanzania is highly vulnerable to climate change impacts with limited readiness to handle them, ranking 145 out of 185 according to the ND Gain index (as the 45th most vulnerable country and 151st most ready).
d. Amount of remaining CRW resources	<p>This allocation is financed from the CRW+. CRW+, a program under IDA's Crisis Facility, is aimed at addressing financing pressures due to high demand for CRW resources. CRW+ resources currently stand at \$232 million and are sufficient to finance the \$100 million (SDR 76 million equivalent) requested.</p> <p>CRW+ allocations are managed in SDR but are reported here in US\$ equivalents for convenience. The US\$ equivalent reported here is calculated as of the currently applicable exchange rate, but the final dollar amount is determined based on the applicable exchange rate at the time of project negotiation and is therefore subject to variation.</p>
e. CRW's past support to the country	Tanzania has not received any CRW support in the past.

Annex 1: Declaration of State of Emergency

THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA
PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE
DECLARATION OF STATE OF EMERGENCY
TO ALL RESIDENTS AND CITIZENS WITHIN THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF
TANZANIA AND TO ALL MINISTRIES AND DEPARTMENTS OF THE
GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA.

WHEREAS, pursuant to the powers vested by Chapter 242 of the Disaster Management Act of 2022, according to **article 33 of the Act** read together with **section 4 of the Act** on the Authority to **Proclaim a State of Emergency, Chapter 221**, I have declared a state of emergency that exists within various areas of Lindi, Ruvuma, Morogoro, Singida, Tabora, Dodoma, Kilimanjaro, Songwe, Simiyu, Mbeya, Rukwa, Mwanza, Dar es Salaam, Pwani (Coast), Arusha, Njombe, Iringa, Mtwara, Shinyanga, Tanga, Geita, Kagera, Mara, Kigoma, and Manyara Regions.

WHEREAS, the aforesaid act authorizes the promulgation of such orders, rules and regulations as are necessary to meet the various problems which have or may occur due to such an emergency; and

WHEREAS, due to the occurrence of *El-Nino* rains, which have been raining for a prolonged period from September 2023 to-date and further aggravated by '*Hidaya Hurricane*'; roads and bridges/ culverts in over 25 regions have suffered devastating damages, leading to temporary and in some cases permanent road closures, deaths, injuries and the collapse of people's houses; and

WHEREAS, it has been determined that these areas Lindi, Ruvuma, Morogoro, Singida, Tabora, Dodoma, Kilimanjaro, Songwe, Simiyu, Mbeya, Rukwa, Mwanza, Dar es Salaam, Pwani (Coast), Arusha, Njombe, Iringa, Mtwara, Shinyanga, Tanga, Geita, Kagera, Mara, Kigoma, and Manyara Regions should then be declared disaster areas and further that certain measures must be taken in order to ensure that the authorities as well as maintaining an orderly flow of traffic, and further in order to protect the persons and property of the residents affected by the conditions.

NOW, therefore, in accordance with the aforesaid ACT AND REGULATIONS, it is promulgated and declared that the following regulations shall be in addition

to all other Laws of the State of the United Republic of Tanzania and by-laws of Lindi, Ruvuma, Morogoro, Singida, Tabora, Dodoma, Kilimanjaro, Songwe, Simiyu, Mbeya, Rukwa, Mwanza, Dar es Salaam, Pwani (Coast), Arusha, Njombe, Iringa, Morogoro, Shinyanga, Tanga, Geita, Kagera, Mara, Kigoma, and Manyara Regions


Kassim Majaliwa (MP.),

Prime Minister of the United Republic of Tanzania,

Date: 26.05.2024