



Project Information Document (PID)

Concept Stage | Date Prepared/Updated: 23-Sep-2021 | Report No: PIDC30236

**BASIC INFORMATION****A. Basic Project Data**

Country Tanzania	Project ID P169425	Parent Project ID (if any)	Project Name Dar es Salaam Metropolitan Development Project-Msimbazi Basin Development (P169425)
Region AFRICA EAST	Estimated Appraisal Date Jan 24, 2022	Estimated Board Date Apr 21, 2022	Practice Area (Lead) Urban, Resilience and Land
Financing Instrument Investment Project Financing	Borrower(s) United Republic of Tanzania	Implementing Agency Regional Administration and Local Government (PO-RALG)	

Proposed Development Objective(s)

The objective of the project is to extend coverage and quality of urban services and enhance institutional capacity and the enabling environment for economic development and job creation

PROJECT FINANCING DATA (US\$, Millions)**SUMMARY**

Total Project Cost	250.00
Total Financing	100.00
of which IBRD/IDA	100.00
Financing Gap	150.00

DETAILS**World Bank Group Financing**

International Development Association (IDA)	100.00
IDA Credit	100.00



Environmental and Social Risk Classification

High

Concept Review Decision

Track II-The review did authorize the preparation to continue

B. Introduction and Context

Country Context

- 1. Tanzania's assets offer it unique economic opportunities compared to many other African countries.** First, it is endowed with rich and diverse natural resources, both renewable and nonrenewable, that can provide the basis for current and future economic development and people's livelihoods. Second, as a coastal economy bordering eight countries, six of which are nearly or completely land-locked, the country is well-situated to expand as a regional hub. Third, it has enjoyed decades of sociopolitical stability, with significantly fewer and shorter conflicts than any other East African country.
- 2. Tanzania has experienced strong and rapid economic growth prior to the COVID-19 pandemic, with GDP growth averaging around six percent in the last decade.** Tanzania is among the top three growth performers in East Africa - between 2013 and 2018, its average Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth of 6.5 percent was behind only Ethiopia (9.5 percent) and Rwanda (6.7 percent). Tanzania's Gross National Income (GNI) per capita was \$1,080 in 2020, which exceeds the 2020 threshold of \$1,046 for lower-middle income status; thus, Tanzania remains a lower-middle income country.
- 3. The COVID-19 pandemic severely disrupted economic activity in Tanzania, and the latest firm level data suggest that the situation had only modestly improved by the end of 2020¹.** The GDP growth rate slowed significantly in 2020, as shocks to export-oriented sectors such as tourism, manufacturing, and related services diminished business revenue and labor income, which adversely affected domestically oriented firms of all sizes across all sectors. The exception is gold mining which benefitted from rising prices since the onset of the pandemic. Although the Government did not impose a lockdown, the pandemic initially spurred precautionary behaviors that slowed down domestic economic activity.
- 4. Tanzania's vulnerability to the global pandemic remains high, and risks are tilted to the downside.** Under a severe outbreak, Tanzania's health care system would become heavily strained, and social distancing would paralyze most manufacturing and services. In early 2020, the Government of Tanzania (GoT) implemented critical measures aimed at containing the spread of COVID-19 and encouraged people to avoid unnecessary movements, practice hand hygiene and social distancing, and identified several public and private hospitals that would serve as isolation centers for people infected with COVID-19. The Government reported COVID-19 cases up to April 28, 2020 and stopped acknowledging presence of COVID-19 cases. Since February 2021, the Government has revised its strategy and restarted efforts to contain the pandemic, urging the general public to take precautionary measures against spread of infectious diseases, including COVID-19, and urged wearing of masks, avoiding overcrowding in hospitals, and continued education of the population

¹ Tanzania Economic Update 16th Edition, 2021.



by health professionals. In July 2021, the Government started implementing the COVID-19 National Vaccine Deployment Plan. Tanzania has joined the COVAX Facility, and the authorities are exploring other options for acquiring vaccines, including through the African Unions Africa Vaccine Acquisition Trust. In addition, the Government of Tanzania has resumed sharing COVID-19 data with the World Health Organization, reporting a total of 5,679 confirmed cases of COVID-19 from May 1, 2020 to August 21, 2021.

5. In 2020, an estimated one million Tanzanians fell below the national poverty line, due largely to the effects of the COVID-19 crisis². The economic downturn is estimated to have increased the national poverty rate from 26.2 percent in 2019 to 27.1 percent in 2020. The increase in poverty rates was sharpest in urban areas, reflecting the losses of wage income and revenue that were heavily concentrated among nonfarm family businesses. However, poverty reduction had been modest prior to the pandemic³ and even in the absence of COVID-19 the poverty rate would have increased, as Tanzania's high population growth rate and low poverty-to-growth elasticity.

6. The benefits of rising GDP are being offset by rising inequality, which has jumped in urban areas⁴. The national Gini coefficient was 39.5 in 2020⁵. Inequality is increasing in Dar es Salaam where the Gini coefficient reached 43 percent in 2018, up from 36 percent in 2012⁶. As urbanization accelerated, the increase of the poor was proportionately higher in urban areas. In 2007–18, the urban population rose by about 7 million and the number of urban poor by 0.6 million—a result of both urbanization and the dilatory pace of urban poverty reduction.

7. Tanzania's economic development is now and will continue to be shaped by its rapid urbanization. The share of the total population located in urban areas increased from 27.4 to 34.5 percent between 2009 and 2019 and half of the population is expected to live in cities by 2050. Tanzanian cities already account for the majority of the country's physical, financial, and technological capital and economic activities in urban areas contribute approximately half of Tanzania's GDP.

8. Despite its rapid pace, urbanization in Tanzania is not generating productivity gains due to weak management of the urbanization process. Worsening congestion, deterioration of urban infrastructure, and inadequacies in urban planning are preventing realization of the potential economic benefits of urbanization. With its cross-border trade equal to just 50 percent of GDP, Tanzania's trade is lower than neighboring countries. Better urban planning, proper infrastructure to capitalize on the benefits of agglomeration economies, and addressing urban congestion and environmental problems are key to increasing urban productivity.

9. Tanzanian cities are increasingly vulnerable to disasters and climate-related hazards. Tanzania is the most flood-affected country in East Africa. Flooding is Tanzania's most serious natural hazard, affecting all major cities. Data from Tanzania Meteorological Agency show that minimum and maximum temperatures have been rising since the 1960s. Climate models project increasing mean annual and seasonal temperatures of 3.2° C and wetter conditions by 7% for East Africa, by 2080s. Precipitation is projected to become more volatile, and flooding is projected to become more frequent and more severe⁷. The ability of cities to adapt, mitigate, and learn from acute shocks and chronic stresses resulting from climate change is therefore critical, as is their ability to prepare for and respond to rapid urban growth.

² Tanzania Economic Update 16th Edition, 2021.

³ World Bank. 2019. Tanzania Mainland Poverty Assessment.

⁴ World Bank. 2019. Tanzania Mainland Poverty Assessment.

⁵ Macro Poverty Outlook for Sub-Saharan Africa. April 2021

⁶ Gini coefficient statistics disaggregated to the regional level are available twice per decade via Household Budget Survey (2011/12 and 2017/2018) statistics

⁷ World Bank Group. 2017. United Republic of Tanzania Systematic Country Diagnostic : To the Next Level of Development.



Sectoral and Institutional Context

10. Tanzania’s urban system is dominated by a single large city, Dar es Salaam, with an estimated 6 million inhabitants, accounting for 40% of Tanzania’s total urban population. Dar es Salaam’s population is over six times larger than Mwanza, Tanzania’s second largest city. Dar es Salaam is growing at an annual rate of 5.6%⁸, and it is projected to become a mega city with a population of more than 10 million by 2030.

11. Dar es Salaam’s strategic location as a port city on the Indian Ocean positions it as a regional economic hub providing the country and six neighboring landlocked countries access to global markets. About US\$15 billion, equivalent of 60 percent of Tanzania’s GDP, of merchandise transited through the port of Dar es Salaam in 2013. Dar es Salaam accounts for 33% of the country’s formal jobs⁹ and 17% of national GDP¹⁰.

12. Dar es Salaam is the engine of growth for the nation, but its business environment is negatively impacted by the unplanned nature of its growth, limited urban services, and the vulnerability of settlements and critical infrastructure to flooding. Formal planning has not kept pace with population growth. An estimated 70% of development in the city is informal and unaccompanied by service extensions, leaving the booming urban population with infrastructure systems designed for a much smaller city. Given Dar es Salaam’s flat topography and limited drainage network, nearly every rainy season brings some degree of flooding with severe impacts to people, the economy and the environment.

13. Dar es Salaam’s flooding problems are expected to increase with urbanization and climate change¹¹. Climate projections for Dar es Salaam indicate mean rainfall could increase during the longer rainy season by up to 6 percent by 2100¹². Dar es Salaam is one of the largest coastal cities in Africa at high risk of sea-level rise. Combined with the growing population, encroachment in hazardous areas, and more frequent and intensive storm events – improving the trunk drainage system and planning for resilience are urgent priorities.

14. Consistent with climate change predictions, flooding has become increasingly severe over the past decade, with major flood events experienced in seven out of the last ten years¹³. In 2019 alone, there were 9 major flood events in Dar es Salaam. Although extensive flooding is historically associated with the long rains season from March to May, heavy rains on 13 October 2020 sparked a major flood event that caused at least 12 deaths, inundation of 800 houses, and the collapse of 107 houses as a result of riverbank erosion¹⁴.

15. The Msimbazi Valley is particularly prone to flooding, with a high population density and a concentration of infrastructure assets. The Msimbazi river basin covers nearly one fifth of the city’s land area; it is home to an estimated 1.6 million inhabitants (27% of the city’s total population)¹⁵ and it is adjacent to the central business district. Severe and recurrent flooding puts the residents and critical infrastructure assets at risk and causes extreme economic loss.

⁸ NBS Census, 2012

⁹ The World Bank, “Employment and Earnings Survey 2013.”

¹⁰ National Bureau of Statistics, Ministry of Finance Dar-es-Salaam, “National Accounts of Tanzania Mainland 2000-2010.”

¹¹ Initial risk modeling indicates that flood risk will worsen under climate change scenarios and will especially impact the urban poor. The results of flooding simulations at 5, 10, and 50-year return periods confirm that the most affected are the lowland areas that are found along Dar es Salaam’s river valleys. Overall, simulations estimate that in a 50-year return period over 1.5 million residents could be impacted by floods, in the case of Kinondoni nearly 70 percent of the municipality’s residents. World Bank 2011.

¹² Matari E. R., Chang’ a L. B., Chikojo G. E., Hyera T. (2008). Climate Change scenario development for Second National Communication –Tanzania. TMA Research Journal, Vol.1, pp. 40 – 54.

¹³ World Bank Group. 2019. The Msimbazi Opportunity. Transforming the Msimbazi Basin into a Beacon of Urban Resilience.

¹⁴ Reported by Dar es Salaam Regional Commissioner Kunenge via Ayo TV

¹⁵ World Bank Group. 2019. The Msimbazi Opportunity. Transforming the Msimbazi Basin into a Beacon of Urban Resilience.



16. Some 50,000 people throughout the Msimbazi basin are exposed to river flooding and rain induced flooding due to poor storm water drainage. Throughout the river valley, between 8,000 and 10,000 households live in areas exposed to river flooding that are considered unsafe and unsuitable for human settlement. Within the flood prone area of the lower basin which experiences the most severe and prolonged flooding, a total of 2,300¹⁶ buildings are present which house an estimated 2,500-3,000¹⁷ households.

17. Two of four of Dar es Salaam's main traffic arteries, including the Bus Rapid Transit (BRT) corridor, cross the main flood plain near the river's discharge to the sea, and are regularly closed as a result of floods. During and after flooding, these critical transportation routes are impassable, and the flooding routinely damages critical infrastructure and assets. The BRT depot, which includes offices and a rolling stock of approximately 140 buses, has also been repeatedly flooded in recent years. The BRT system serves an estimated 100,000 city residents per day. Service disruptions caused significant traffic congestion across the city, increased travel time and cost for residents, and reduced revenue generation for the operator.

18. The economic costs from direct damage to infrastructure, loss of property, and the interruption of economic activities is immense. One recent study¹⁸ modelled the economic losses caused by flooding in the Msimbazi River Valley in April 2018, estimating that household-level loss due to property damage and loss of personal belongings amounted to over US\$100 million (2% of Dar es Salaam's GDP). A strategic assessment of the climate resilience of the city's transport infrastructure estimates that reconstruction costs per event are about USD 5 million per rainfall event with intensity lower than 6mm/hour¹⁹.

19. The Msimbazi basin includes significant environmental assets, including protected forest areas in the headwaters and wetlands and mangrove forests in the lower reaches. The upper protected forest has experienced intense deforestation in recent decades, making this hilly reserve land susceptible to erosion, which proceeds to flow into the river system where it is deposited as sediment at bridges and in the wetland area downstream. The mangrove forest at the outlet to the Indian Ocean is now clogged with sediment and solid waste, covering the mangrove roots which has resulted in die off.

20. The Msimbazi River's persistent flooding is rooted in historical institutional challenges that for decades have eluded resolution. Physical interventions that will increase the river's carrying capacity reduce ongoing soil erosion, and increase rainwater retention upstream are now necessary to restore the Msimbazi's drainage function. However, the sustainability of physical works will hinge on institutional strengthening, including the i) establishment of a governance arrangement that facilitates basin area management across municipal boundaries, ii) improving coverage and enforcement of land use plans, iii) increased effectiveness of solid waste management, iv) restoration and protection of ecosystem services provided by trees and other vegetation, and v) strengthening collection and programming of own source revenues to finance ongoing maintenance (river dredging, park maintenance) and capital expenditures to support urban upgrading and redevelopment of surrounding neighborhoods. A comprehensive and integrated approach to flood mitigation for the Msimbazi River offers critical entry points for furthering development goals, including gender equality, as well as recovering from and building back better from the COVID-19 pandemic and its fallout.

21. Gender disparities are prevalent in urban areas including Dar es Salaam. Tanzania ranked 67 out of 153 countries in 2020 in the Global Gender Gap Report of the World Economic Forum; in terms of economic participation and

¹⁶ Estimate provided by Government of Tanzania – Msimbazi PIU

¹⁷ Estimate provided during Msimbazi charrette by community association of 18 Msimbazi subwards, using SDI enumeration methodology

¹⁸ Wading out the Storm: The role of poverty in exposure, vulnerability, and resilience to floods in Dar es Salaam, 2019.

¹⁹ The World Bank, ICF, COWI. Strategic Assessment of the Climate Resistance of Dar es Salaam Transport Infrastructure. Dar es Salaam Technical Workshop. October 2018.



opportunity, its rank was 63, with several indicators revealing continuing gaps between men and women. While the disparity between women and men's labor force participation rates - 81% and 88% respectively - is not as pronounced in Tanzania as in many other countries, inequalities continue to exist, for example, in wages and income, with women's estimated earned income having risen to only 77% of men's earned income. Furthermore, there is a high prevalence of gender-based violence (GBV), including physical, sexual, and verbal harassment, in public transport and public spaces in Dar es Salaam.²⁰ Gender inclusive design of integrated flood mitigation measures which include a central public park, and labor intensive erosion/sedimentation/litter control and urban greening will directly engage women through participatory planning and public works employment which provides on the job training, thus promoting empowerment through wage earning and skill building.

Relationship to CPF

22. The project is aligned with the World Bank's Country Partnership Framework (CPF) and Tanzania's National Development Plan. The 2017 Tanzania Systematic Country Diagnosis (SCD) notes that better urban planning, proper infrastructure to facilitate industrial agglomeration, and addressing urban congestion and environmental problems are key to increasing urban productivity. The SCD specifically notes that given its critical role in the national economy and in job creation, transforming Dar es Salaam into an efficient metropolitan area is a major national priority.

23. The project supports the first focus area of the CPF (2018-2022) which is enhancing productivity and accelerating equitable and sustainable growth. Under this focus area, harnessing urbanization to promote economic growth and job creation (Objective 1.5) has been identified as a priority area to leverage the World Bank Group's assistance. The CPF notes that achieving the structural transition with more jobs in manufacturing and services, requires better planned, serviced and functioning urban spaces. The CPF also acknowledges Tanzania's vulnerability to the effects of global climate change and prioritizes resilient infrastructure and commits to stepping up support to urban disaster risk management and climate change adaptation through risk-informed and climate-smart green solutions. In addition to activities that directly promote women's entrepreneurship and wage work, the project will support the CPF goals of promoting women's roles in decision making and gender-sensitive urban infrastructure that addresses women's personal safety, which should give more freedom to participate in income-generating opportunities. The project also contributes to the Bank Group's twin goals of ending extreme poverty and promoting shared prosperity by reducing flooding especially in unplanned settlements where the urban poor reside, protecting public transport infrastructure, and creating an enabling environment for economic development.

24. The project directly supports Tanzania's Third *Five Year National Development Plan (2021/22-2025/26) (FYDP III)* – specifically, the Project aligns with the priority interventions of strengthening the national capacity for addressing climate change adaptation and mitigation measures; and develop and protect areas earmarked for culture, arts, sports and leisure activities. FYDP III explicitly references this project in its Implementation Matrices of FYDP III Interventions as “Extension of Msimbazi drainage system and construction of bridge”, with the expected outcome of “control of flood and stormwater drainage along Msimbazi River”. The Project aligns with Tanzania's broader *Development Vision 2025*, which calls for a strong economy that is resilient in the face of development challenges. The project will also support the Government of Tanzania's Msimbazi Opportunity Plan. The World Bank's Africa Climate Business Plan identifies Resilient Cities and Green Mobility as one of five strategic directions; it calls for investments in the built environment that address resilience and contribute to climate change mitigation and it sets a specific target of \$2 billion in investment financing for

²⁰ World Bank. “Understanding and Addressing Gender Based Violence in Public Transport for Highly Vulnerable Groups in Dar es Salaam”



urban resilience-building activities to which the flood reduction interventions in the lower Msimbazi Valley would contribute.

C. Proposed Development Objective(s)

The objective of the project is to extend coverage and quality of urban services and enhance institutional capacity and the enabling environment for economic development and job creation

Key Results (From PCN)

- Improved services including drainage services, roads and public transport, solid waste and recreation and parks in the Msimbazi Area.
- Reduced flood incidence and vulnerability to flooding.
- Establishment of institutional structure for management and integrated urban planning for the Msimbazi Area.
- Provision of an enabling environment for jobs and economic development through targeted urban redevelopment and transformation of neglected open space into a central public park.

D. Concept Description

DMDP was designed as a Series of Projects, done in phases, with the overall program objective to improve the institutional and management capacity for metropolitan governance and service delivery; and create an enabling environment for economic development and job creation.

- Phase 1: The objective of the first phase being to improve urban services and institutional capacity in the Dar es Salaam Metropolitan area, and to facilitate potential emergency response (this is being implemented from 2015-2022).
- Msimbazi Basin Development: This project is the focus of this concept note and is planned to be implemented from 2022-2027, is designed to build on the gains of Phase 1 and to support continued capacity building and institutional strengthening. It is designed to pursue investments that have a transformational impact, utilizing a metropolitan governance and regional planning approach.

DMDP Phase 1 will be closed in June 2022 and has successfully helped address priority infrastructure needs, confirming the validity of the investment program and the capacity building under the project has confirmed the anticipated need for institutional strengthening. The priority investments resulted in significantly improved drainage, connectivity, and mobility, upgraded low-income communities and provided additional recreational and market facilities. Institutional strengthening and capacity in the implementation of investments was significant, while support to own source revenue and development controls is ongoing with some associated incremental improvements being observed. Improvements in metropolitan governance focused mostly on planning for area-based flood prevention and a metropolitan solid waste management approach.

The proposed Project will support this objective while addressing a pressing urban flooding issue in a central location in the city which causes widespread negative externalities to the city as a whole. It takes advantage of the gains of DMDP and also supports continued capacity building and institutional development. It is intended to help address key infrastructure and service gaps in Dar es Salaam in order to improve the city's role as an engine for growth and to ensure this



growth is equitable.

The main investments under the program will focus on the Msimbazi river basin which covers nearly one fifth of the city's land area, is home to an estimated 1.6 million inhabitants (27% of the city's total population) and is adjacent to the central business district. Severe and recurrent flooding puts the residents and critical infrastructure assets at risk, causes extreme economic loss with high reconstruction costs²¹. The complex nature of the flooding challenge in the Msimbazi basin necessitates an integrated solution under a regional governance approach that includes a combination of urban planning and engineering measures to mitigate the challenges which contribute to downstream flooding and its impacts and to create enabling environment for economic development and job creation in this area

The Project will consist of three components:

Component 1: Msimbazi Basin Development Infrastructure The Project investments will focus on river management, resilient transport infrastructure, erosion control, improved urban management, preventative resettlement, and restoration of ecosystem services designed to reduce flooding and its impacts and allow use of the area for recreation and residential development.

1.a: Flood Control Interventions focuses on site preparation, including resettlement of vulnerable households, and physical implementation of drainage and flood water containment works to enhance river discharge capacity and eliminate spillover into surrounding neighborhoods. These interventions will begin downstream at the river's outlet to the Indian Ocean, proceeding upstream until just beyond Kawawa Road. Dredging works will clear the existing sediment which has drastically reduced the river's capacity, making more room for water and improving flow rates. Intensive landscaping will reshape the elevation and contours of the land in the lower basin around Jangwani, in order to more effectively channel and contain water during peak flows. In order to deal with the ongoing challenge of sedimentation of soil that enters the river as a result of upstream erosion, sediment traps will be installed along with access points for extraction and removal. The secondary drainage networks of neighborhoods adjacent to the lower Msimbazi River will be improved in order to maximize local benefits of the trunk drainage investment. Preparation of future works will be supported through flood modeling, design, and other initial inputs. Prior to the commencement of works, the vulnerable households living within the most flood prone area of the lower basin and within the target area for physical works will be resettled, with project support. Specific project sub-components will be: i) River widening/deepening of river channel through initial dredging, ii) Construction of flood control terraces in lower Msimbazi basin, iii) Sediment traps and riverbank stabilization infrastructure for lower Basin, iv) Local drainage improvements in adjacent neighborhoods, v) Analytics and design (e.g. flood modeling, feasibility studies, detailed designs), and vi) Resettlement of directly impacted households within project target area

1.b: Resilient Transport Infrastructure focuses on upgrading of transport infrastructure to accommodate increasing intensity of rainfall events and increased stormwater runoff resulting from rapid urban development in wider catchment. Morogoro Road, which crosses the Msimbazi River at Jangwani Bridge, will be the target of this intervention. Specifically, physical works will involve: i) Raising and widening of Jangwani Bridge including widening the bridge underpass, raising the bridge and constructing a multi-span bridge, and related approach roads.

1.c: Erosion/Sedimentation/Litter Control and Urban Greening including labor intensive approaches focuses on reining in the environmental and social challenges that contribute directly to the reduced carrying capacity of the river. This

²¹ The economic losses caused by flooding in the Msimbazi River Valley in April 2018 are estimated to include over US\$100 million (2% of Dar es Salaam's GDP) in property damage and loss of personal belongings in households. (Wading out the Storm: The role of poverty in exposure, vulnerability, and resilience to floods in Dar es Salaam, 2019.) A strategic assessment of the climate resilience of the city's transport infrastructure estimates that reconstruction costs per event are about USD 5 million per rainfall event with intensity lower than 6mm/hour. (The World Bank, ICF, COWI. Strategic Assessment of the Climate Resistance of Dar es Salaam Transport Infrastructure. Dar es Salaam Technical Workshop. October 2018).



component is designed to restore ecosystem services, achieve behavior change, and contribute to recovery from the economic fallout of the COVID-19 pandemic. This component focuses heavily on nature-based solutions, such as urban re-greening (that supports erosion control), as well as on reducing the amount of solid waste that enters the river. In order to maximize job creation and broad community participation, this component will be delivered in part through a public works campaign that provides training and employment for women and youth. Specific activities will include: i) Reforestation of upstream forest reserves, revitalization of mangrove area and urban greening along riverbanks and tributaries via public works campaign, ii) Reinforcement of riverbanks in middle and upper basin (main channel and tributaries), iii) Solid waste management collection and litter control investments and awareness program, iv) Routine sediment removal and management

1.d: Redevelopment works, sites and services: Interventions to implement and sustain the land uses for each respective terrace level in lower Msimbazi Basin (wetland park, recreational area and mixed income residential redevelopment area). In particular, it will finance the landscaping, infrastructure (paths, buildings, lighting and other park infrastructure) and provide site development, basic infrastructure (roads, pathways, utility infrastructure, and public infrastructure) for the redevelopment area. Participatory design processes will be employed to foster gender inclusive and accessible designs.

Component 2: Urban Planning, Services and Management focuses on long-term sustainability through planning, and institutional strengthening. The component will support the establishment of an institutional arrangement that will provide an effective management framework for the park and the broader river basin. It will also support participatory, gender-informed planning and strengthening of plan enforcement to more effectively guide development within the mostly unplanned Msimbazi basin, including detailed planning for flood-mitigation in the middle and upper stretches of the river. It will support financial sustainability through investments in cost-recovery through land value capture and own source revenue collection. It will also support preparedness for future emergencies. Specifically, sub-components will include: i) Institutional Set Up and Capacity Building (eg for Msimbazi Park Authority, Msimbazi Special Planning Area Development Authority), ii) Participatory land use planning for middle and upper Msimbazi Special Planning Area and catchment, iii) Development control strengthening, iv) Development of public urban park in Lower Basin, v) Own source revenue strengthening, vi) Safety and Emergency management strengthening to EOC and emergency management agencies at regional and district level, and vii) Contingency for Disaster Risk Response

Component 3: Implementation Support and Monitoring and Evaluation provides support to PO-RALG, MOW/TANROADS, Dar es Salaam City Council PIU, and DLA PIUs for project management, including continual project supervision, safeguards monitoring, results monitoring and evaluation, fiduciary management and auditing, communications, and office operating costs. It will also facilitate other implementing government departments (eg Tanzania Forestry Service) responsible for specific subcomponents to implement and coordinate their respective activities.

Legal Operational Policies	Triggered?
Projects on International Waterways OP 7.50	No
Projects in Disputed Areas OP 7.60	No
Summary of Screening of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts	

Environment and social risk management of works/activities under the program will be carried out in accordance with the World Bank’s Environmental and Social Framework (ESF). PORALG and TANROADS with the support of consultants will



prepare the required E&S instruments in accordance with the requirements set forth in the ESF, which in turn will inform planning/selection, design, construction, and operation of works/activities under the proposed operation. PORALG and TANROADS are familiar with the World Bank’s environmental and social safeguard policies, having implemented Bank supported projects. However, given the many stakeholders, complex and multi-sectoral design and the fact that this Program will among the first for these agencies to apply the new ESF, additional institutional strengthening measures are needed to be put in place during project preparation.

Environment: The environmental risk is rated high due to: (i) the collection, transportation and disposal of a potentially large amount of contaminated sediment and solid waste; and (ii) construction impacts associated with project activities (e.g. flood control and transport infrastructures) located in densely populated urban areas. In addition, river widening/deepening of river channel through dredging and other construction activities (e.g. drainage) in/close to streams may have impacts on water quality (e.g. turbidity) and aquatic fauna and flora during construction.

Social: The project social risk rating is High. The resettlement of flood prone communities will be undertaken, affecting up to 3,000 mainly vulnerable households through relocation, loss of access to land, livelihoods and informal business. The resettlement process may be affected by legacy issues from unsuccessful relocation and the risk that resettled households may not fully benefit from the redevelopment of the area. The project will mitigate this by considering affordable housing in the area and priority will be given to in-situ resettlement wherever technically and financially feasible. Additional resettlement may occur as a result of construction activities notably due to the redevelopment works and raising and widening of the Jangwani Bridge. Other potential social risks include labor related impacts (child labor, health and safety, sexual exploitation and abuse/sexual harassment and health in the host community) which will be mitigated in compliance with ESS2 and ESS4. Labor intensive works will also be pursued as part of the design of the erosion, sedimentation and urban greening (under 1c). The project preparation and implementation will also require meaningful and inclusive stakeholder engagement with all stakeholders building off the work done in conceptualizing the program under the Msimbazi Opportunity Plan.

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