



Program Information Document (PID)

Concept Stage | Date Prepared/Updated: 03-Nov-2022 | Report No: PIDC272479

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

Country Eastern and Southern Africa	Project ID P179818	Parent Project ID (if any)	Program Name Tanzania Food Systems Resilience Program
Region EASTERN AND SOUTHERN AFRICA	Estimated Appraisal Date 10-Mar-2023	Estimated Board Date 28-Apr-2023	Does this operation have an IPF component? Yes
Financing Instrument Program-for-Results Financing	Borrower(s) Ministry of Finance and Planning	Implementing Agency Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation, Natural Resources and Livestock	Practice Area (Lead) Agriculture and Food

Proposed Program Development Objective(s)

To increase productivity, commercialization, and climate resilience of agri-food value chains by improving the efficiency and inclusiveness of delivery systems

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

Government program Cost	694.00
Total Operation Cost	200.00
Total Program Cost	190.00
IPF Component	10.00
Total Financing	200.00
Financing Gap	0.00

FINANCING (USD Millions)

Total World Bank Group Financing	200.00
World Bank Lending	200.00



Concept Review Decision

The review did authorize the preparation to continue

B. Introduction and Context

Regional and Country Context

1. **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, and nutritious food every day. The region's food systems are generally beset by low levels of agricultural productivity, a severely degraded and stressed natural resource base, pronounced gender inequities in food and resource access, and relatively low levels of food trade and regional market integration. AFE is also among the region's most affected by fragility, conflict, and violence (FCV) as well as the effects of climate change. Food system 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 both chronic and acute forms of food insecurity. Shocks to global food and energy systems have the potential to affect food systems in the entire Africa region. Together, the increasing weight and frequency of food system 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.

2. **Two decades of steady growth enabled Tanzania to access the status of a lower-middle-income country in 2020, however poverty remains high.** Despite progress made over the last decades, an estimated 28.6 million Tanzanians still lived below the international extreme poverty line of US\$ 1.90 per day in 2019 (2011 purchasing-power-parity terms, World Bank 2021). Tanzania has the fourth largest population of poor people in Sub-Saharan Africa and the worst poverty rate among new Lower to Middle Income Countries (27.0 percent in 2021, TEU 2022). To reach the ambitious development goals stated in Vision 2025, Tanzania needs an annual Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth rate of 8 percent. Four-fifths of the poor live in rural areas (TEU 2022). With 61 percent of the workforce engaged in agriculture. As the agricultural growth rate is projected to rise to 4.6 percent in 2022 (from 3.1 in 2020), the rural poverty rate is expected to drop to 28.9 percent in 2022 (from 30 percent in 2021). Tanzania's economy is recovering after the COVID-19 crisis derailed its positive growth trajectory.

3. **More inclusive growth calls for investments in growth-creating activities and increased efficiency of public spending.** Achieving Tanzania's Vision 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. Strengthening the agriculture sector's performance and resilience (particularly to weather shocks) remains a top priority. However, the fiscal deficit expanded to 4.2 percent of GDP in 2020/21, above the 2.7 percent national target, driven by increased spending on service delivery and the implementation of capital projects. Tanzania's risk of external debt distress thus increased from low to moderate. On the positive side, the Tanzanian shilling (TZS) remained relatively stable, and inflation was among the lowest and least volatile in the Economic Commission for Africa in 2021 (4.1 percent in November). This macroeconomic situation calls for efficient and well-targeted public spending and increasing levels of private funding.

4. **Malnutrition and household spending on food are persistently high.** Currently, 32 percent of children under 5-year-old are stunted, and 55 percent of the total population were either moderately or severely food insecure between 2017 and 2019. However, food production is on an upward trend. Tanzania mainland now produces about 18 million tons of food against a 13 million tons food demand per year. Yet, among households in the lower income quintiles, spending on food staples still consumes more than 30 percent of total household spending.



5. **Tanzania is among the 20 countries most affected by climate change in the world.** Temperature and extreme events are projected to increase significantly. The incidence of extreme temperatures and climate-related disasters, such as floodings or droughts, has increased over the last decades. Weather-related disasters account for 69 percent of Tanzania's recorded disasters since 1872, and 73 percent of these events occurred between 2000 and 2019. Impacts of climate change particularly hit the poorest and increase pressure on food systems, calling for urgent investments to build adaptation and resilience capacity.

Sectoral and Institutional Context of the Program

6. **The agriculture sector has been growing in size, catching up with the Government's targets set out in its Five-Year Development Programme (FYDP) III, but its growth is unsustainable.** On average, agriculture grew at a 3.5 percent rate from 2006 to 2016, and at a 4.8 percent rate over 2018-2020. This upward trend is partly driven by intensification, with the growth of agricultural total factor productivity increasing from 0.5 percent per year over 2001-2010 to 1.8 percent over 2011-2019. Underpinning this growth is the promising emergence of market-oriented small and medium-scale farms over the past decade. Tanzania also has a robust policy framework to guide public expenditure in the agri-food sector. In recent years, Tanzania has demonstrated a strong commitment to reforming public finance mechanisms that support the Agri-food sector. It moved away from general agriculture input subsidies, with only 5 percent of budgetary transfers directly supporting producers (with distortion input subsidies) over 2017/18-2020/21. However, the growth of the crop sector largely comes from land expansion by deforestation and is hampered by low productivity of land and labor.

7. **The sector is still facing numerous challenges which limit its growth trajectory:** (i) Low private sector investment constrained by limited access to long-term capital, low-capacity levels, and business skills, (ii) Limited adaptation to climate change and sustainable intensification, with high cost of climate inaction - estimated to be at least US\$ 1.41 billion by 2040, (iii) Low water-efficient irrigation with significant institutional, institutional and governance weaknesses which calls for remedial reforms to, (iv) Persistent gender gap estimated at 20-30 percent mainly caused by women's diminished access to male family labor (97 percent).

8. **The allocation of public funds to the agri-food sector budget has been low and volatile.** 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 Agriculture Sector Development Plan II, slowing down the agricultural transformation needed to materialize Vision 2025 and deteriorating key aspects of public service delivery (see text box 1). 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 hence engage more effectively in the resilience agenda. For example, researchers can establish greenhouses to explore new plant breeds; extension agencies can establish a multi seasonal learning curriculum and invest in models that enable greater social inclusion; irrigation agencies can develop and apply, monitor and adjust models for improving the operations and maintaining irrigation schemes.



Box 1: Impact of low and volatile budget

Irrigation: Irrigated areas cropped by farmers went down from a low 3 percent to 2 percent of all farmed areas between 2008 and 2020. Irrigation systems remain rudimentary, with extremely low efficiency (over half of it is hand water buckets), and lack maintenance, monitoring, rehabilitation, and modernization. Zanzibar has 325,000 ha of arable land, with only 800 ha under irrigation out of the cultivated 139,000 ha.

Knowledge Services: Access to extension services collapsed from 67 to 7 percent, with women being the most affected.

Research: Funding for agricultural research shrank to rank among the four lowest in Africa. Despite its importance, public varietal development is crucially underfunded, as witnessed by the drop in public variety released since 2020. (World Bank, PER 2022).

Competitiveness: The competitiveness of Tanzania's agri-food value chains is constrained by underdeveloped markets, market infrastructure, farm-level value addition, and poor rural infrastructure, including rural roads, telecommunications, and electricity (Global Center on Adaptation 2021).

9. **Tanzania has the potential to become a breadbasket for the East Africa region, but the potential has not 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.

10. **Recent shocks have disrupted Tanzania's food systems and underscored the need to invest in strengthening its resilience.** The Russia-Ukraine conflict, combined with the impacts from COVID-19, have caused higher prices for fuel, fertilizer and food. Increases in the cost of edible oils and wheat will affect all households but will hit the poorest households most severely. Recent estimates show that the combined food, fuel, and fertilizer shocks will lead to an additional 1.2 million people falling below the poverty line. The fertilizer shock is most detrimental for poorer rural households, which rely more heavily on agriculture for their income and spend a larger share of their income on food. The analysis shows that reduced fertilizer availability and use in response to higher prices, will lead to real GDP falls by 1.3 percent. Both the Ukraine and COVID-19 may be considered unique shocks; however, the growing implications of climate change indicate that future shocks are likely to be more frequent and as severe.

11. **Improving public support's efficiency, effectiveness, and impact will be crucial in unlocking the economic, social, and environmental impact of the agri-food sector's potential.** Public investments in seed systems, irrigation, and extension services have yielded high returns, calling for increased funding, but large efficiency gains could also be realized. A stronger alignment of agricultural expenditures and policies with climate change adaptation and mitigation and natural resources protection (soil, water) is critical to ensure mid and long-term productivity and resilience to shocks. Improving



budget predictability and execution is needed for agricultural plans and policies to materialize and deliver planned outcomes. There is a strong need to rebuild public agricultural expenditures monitoring and evaluation capacity in agriculture-related ministries.

12. **Finally, Tanzania is well placed to be a key player in the growing momentum to address food systems resilience at the regional level.** The country is a key player in regional initiatives; regional initiatives including establishing a regional center of excellency for rice mandated to support regional research and dissemination of rice technologies and practices across Eastern and Southern Africa (AFE), coordinated by Association for Strengthening Agricultural Research in Eastern and Central Africa (ASARECA). In 2019, the African Food Security Leadership Dialogue (AFSLD) was convened in Kigali, bringing together African leaders and development partners and raising the ambition for joint action to solve the region's food security challenges. Key priorities identified by the AFSLD include food systems' adaptation to climate change, leveraging science and digital technology, and strengthened collaboration among development partners. It emphasized the need to implement existing agricultural and food security commitments including the African Union Commission (AUC) Agenda 2063 and the Malabo Declaration. The AUC monitors progress towards delivering the Malabo Declaration every two years. Tanzania is one of only five countries that is consistently delivering on the Malabo Declaration commitments. This underlines Tanzania's regional role as a leader in transforming the agri-food sector and source for understanding the processes, policies and technologies that can help inform governments in the region

Relationship to CPF

13. **The FSRP MPA aligns with key regional World Bank strategies.** It supports thematic pillar 2 ("Promoting Trade and Market Integration") and thematic pillar 4 ("Reinforcing Resilience") of the 2020 Africa Regional Integration and Cooperation Assistance Strategy Update for FY21–FY23, and it directly contributes to the new FCV strategy's pillars of engagement #1 prevention and #3 transition out of fragility and the World Bank Group (WBG) Climate Change Action Plan 2021–2025. Mainstreaming climate change and addressing climate resilience constitute key priorities in the World Bank's 2025 climate change targets. The Program is also aligned with the World Bank Group (WBG) COVID-19 Crisis Response Approach Paper to mitigate the socioeconomic impacts of the COVID-19 crisis; the WBG Gender Strategy (FY16–FY23) on enhancing human development outcomes, improving economic opportunities, and removing barriers to asset ownership; and the Africa Region Gender Action Plan (FY19–FY22).

14. **The program is aligned with the first Country Partnership Framework (CPF) strategic focus area (enhancing productivity and accelerating equitable and sustainable growth),** which promotes agriculture commercialization, market orientation, addressing gender productivity gaps, and improving the sector's resilience to climate change. Specifically, the program will support CPF: (i) Objective 1.1: Strengthening the business environment for job creation in agribusiness by promoting commercialization of selected value chains and service delivery systems in agriculture (ii) Objective 1.2: Improving access to credit, particularly for MSMEs and Women by supporting the agriculture enabling environment, focusing on women, and (iii) Objective 1.3: Managing natural resources for resilient economic growth by supporting the innovation and knowledge systems, and dissemination of climate-smart agriculture technologies (CSA), including modern irrigation infrastructure and water management practices needed to ensure the resilience of the 'country's resource base.

16. **The program will be among key interventions to support the aim to build resilience in agriculture,** infrastructure, and natural asset-based growth and contribute to meeting corporate priorities of green growth, social inclusion, and resilience to climate change. The program will also support overall CPF targets on gender by supporting women through 'women's access and adoption of improved agricultural technologies and women's participation in different value chains and marketing practices.



Rationale for Bank Engagement and Choice of Financing Instrument

17. **Rationale for Bank engagement:** The World Bank has supported the development of the agriculture sector in Tanzania for many years, including implementing the first sector-wide agriculture program (SWAP) - ASDP I funded through a basket fund. The Bank brings its cross-country experience and regional knowledge to the proposed operation to assist the government with its implementation of ASDP II. The World Bank has had a long and deep engagement with the Ministry of Agriculture, which includes Investment Project Financing (IPF) operations and detailed Advisory Services and Analytics (ASAs). This history has paved the way for future engagement in agriculture; the Bank is well placed to continue supporting the next government program and help the government take performance to the next level.

18. **The rationale for using the Program-for-Results instrument.** There is an opportunity and a pressing need for a transformational operation addressing the institutional challenges affecting the resilience of Tanzania's agri-food system. ASDP II is a well-defined program with a solid expenditure framework. Tanzania has reasonably reliable and efficient country systems as evidenced by past sectoral PforRs in the country (Boost Primary Student Learning (P169380); Sustainable Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Program (P163732)). The World Bank has implemented several IPF projects (e.g. the Accelerated Food Security Project (AFSP), Southern Agriculture Corridor of Tanzania (SAGCOT) Program and Expanding Rice Productivity Project (ERPP)). This experience has created a solid basis for taking its engagement to a more transformative level using PforR. Furthermore, the World Bank-led analytical work undertaken over the past four years points to the need to support institution and sector reforms to address persistent challenges regarding agricultural productivity and rural poverty and adapt to climate change. PforR thus stands out as the appropriate financing instrument to answer the client's demand and deliver on the PDO.

19. **The rationale for using Investment Project Financing (IPF) for Technical and Program Management Support.** Drawing on lessons learned from recent engagement with ASDP I and the support provided by PforR operations in other sectors, the government has requested the application of the PforR Instrument with an IPF component. Indeed, a key lesson that has emerged from global and national PforR experience is that the result-based approach is more effective and can be implemented more efficiently when complemented by substantial technical assistance to support the client through the change process and strengthen systems, capabilities, and procedures. The IPF instrument would allow the GoT the flexibility and predictable financing to address existing capacity gaps and risks that may otherwise undermine the achievement of Program results, particularly in Zanzibar. This approach has been undertaken in the Education and Water PforR already implemented in Tanzania.

20. **This Program is the second phase of the Food Systems Resilience Program for Eastern and Southern Africa (FSRP MPA, P178566).** The program development objective for the FSRP MPA is to increase the resilience of food systems and preparedness for food insecurity in participating countries. Phase one of the FSRP MPA was approved on June 21, 2022 with a total financing envelope of US\$2.3 billion. This phase covered Madagascar (US\$158.1 million), CCARDES (US\$5 million), IGAD, (US\$25 million) and Ethiopia.

C. Program Development Objective(s) (PDO) and PDO Level Results Indicators

Program Development Objective(s)

21. To increase productivity, commercialization, and climate resilience of agri-food value chains by improving the efficiency and inclusiveness of delivery systems.

PDO Level Results Indicators



22. Measurement of success towards the achievement of the PDO will be measured by indicators as follows:
- **Indicator 1:** Farmers (with x % women) adopting climate resilience enhancing technologies and practices.
 - **Indicator 2:** Irrigator organizations/farmer-based organizations (including x% women) for the O&M of the infrastructure and post-harvest equipment, operational.
 - **Indicator 3:** Increase in volumes of crops processed and packaged for selected value chains.
 - **Indicator 4:** Improvements in the quality and relevance of the climate smart technologies (x% targeted at women) developed by research and introduced to the extension systems.
 - **Indicator 5:** lowering import and export taxes for regional trade on strategic food commodities (to be defined at PAD stage).

D. Program Description

PforR Program Boundary

23. **ASDP II is a ten-year program that guides agriculture sector investments.** The GoT has been implemented in two phases, each divided into a five-year implementation period. The base cost of the first phase is estimated at TZS 13.8 trillion (US\$ 6.0 billion). It prioritizes enhanced (i) agricultural productivity and profitability (58 percent), (ii) commercialization and value addition (26 percent), (iii) sustainable water and land use management (15 percent), and (iv) strengthening sector enablers (1 percent). The program aims to transform the agricultural sector towards higher productivity, commercialization level, and smallholder farmer income for improved livelihood, food security, and nutrition.

24. **The PforR Program financing is expected to amount to US\$ 894 million over 2023/24-2027/28, financed at 78 percent by the government and at 22 percent by IBRD.** The government's financing for the Program (ASDP II limited to crops) is estimated at US\$ 694 million. IBRD would finance US\$ 200 million. The total Program financing is thus expected to be financed at 78 percent by the government and 22 percent by IBRD. The PforR will be nationwide, and its preliminary time boundary is expected to be FY2023/24 – 2027/28. The proposed operation will support a subset of Result Areas within the ASDP II program. *Crops only

25. **The proposed PforR operation will encompass three mutually reinforcing result areas,** which all support building resilience and competitiveness of the agri-food sector and enhancing the efficiency, effectiveness, and impact of the MoA's public investments and related policy and institutional arrangements/systems. The three results areas are:

- **Result Area 1. Improving service delivery in research, extension, and seeds.** To sustainably increase productivity and foster climate change resilience, Tanzania needs to accelerate its agro-food system and adopt innovations tailored to address the challenges that will undermine resilience. Innovation will only generate impact when disseminated, adopted, and adapted. Strengthening human capital thus goes hand in hand with innovation. Result Area 1 will focus on providing investment into building the capacity of research and extension agencies to develop, adapt and disseminate climate-smart technologies and practices tailored to local agro-ecosystems needs and will enable farmers to increase productivity, enhance resilience, and reduce GHG emissions from agricultural practices.
- **Result Area 2. Developing resilient rural infrastructure.** Production and processing bottlenecks will have to be lifted for innovation to transform into increased productivity, value addition, and resilience. These bottlenecks include access to resource-efficient irrigation, mechanization, processing, storage, and marketing infrastructure.



- **Result Area 3. Strengthening institutional performance.** This area will focus on strengthening the institutions that enable agri-food public services to be delivered to support the needed transformation of the agri-food sector.

26. **Disbursement Linked Indicators (DLIs) and Program Action Plans (PAP) will be determined based on assessments.** The guiding principles for DLI selection will be: (1) ensuring systems operate more efficiently and effectively and deliver greater impact and value for money; (2) creating systems that are more inclusive (especially towards women) and 3) creating systems that enable increased productivity, commercialization, and climate resilience.

27. **Implementing Agencies:** The Ministry of Agriculture (MoA) will be the lead implementing agency. Three agencies under the MoA will participate actively in implementation: The National Irrigation Commission (NIC), Tanzania Agricultural Research Institute (TARI), and Tanzania Agricultural Seed Agency (ASA). Key partner agencies will include the Local Government Authorities in areas where the program will be implemented. President's Office Regional Administration and Local Government, through its sector coordination office will play key coordination role at the local level while coordination at the national level will be under the Prime Minister's office.

28. The lead implementing agency in Zanzibar will be the Ministry of Agriculture Natural Resources Livestock and Fisheries (MANRLF). The Zanzibar Agriculture Research Institute (ZARI) will also participate in the implementation.

E. Initial Environmental and Social Screening

29 **An Environmental and Social Systems Assessment (ESSA) will be undertaken after the PCN review and before the appraisal** in order to (a) identify risks and impacts associated with the Program; (b) assess the strengths and weaknesses of the legal, institutional, and implementation frameworks; and (c) recommend measures to strengthen national systems and capacity to deliver the PforR in a sustainable manner.

Potential environmental and social effects

30 **The Environmental Risk Rating of the PforR is Substantial.** The potential environmental risks and impacts of the program under PforR are likely to be associated with implementing commodity value chain (CVC) activities, irrigation infrastructure development, rural infrastructure, construction of marketing infrastructure, including construction of feeder roads, and value addition sub-projects. The predicted environmental risks 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) the generation of 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, and (xiii) community health and safety risks during construction as well as from the handling, transport, and disposal of construction wastes and other related solid wastes. Moreover, irrigation infrastructure rehabilitation and expansion appear most critical as it could lead to degradation of river catchments and riparian ecosystems/biodiversity, soil salinization, loss of forests and other vegetation diversity, reduction of environmental flows, degradation of ecologically sensitive areas in the wetlands, increased water-borne diseases, and water contamination due to non-appropriate use of



agrochemicals.

31 **Social Risk Rating is Substantial.** Resettlement activities are not anticipated. However, the proposed construction of marketing infrastructure, including construction of feeder roads may result in potential social impacts that will require mitigation. Other social impacts include limited access to information regarding trainings; possible exclusion of female organizations and farmers from the use of farming technologies and practices; long-standing gender gaps in agriculture productivity; exclusion of disabled women and girls because of social stigmatization. The construction activities might lead to increases risks of Gender Based Violence/Sexual Exploitation and Abuse Sexual Harassments to the young girls and local communities. The Technical and Program Management Support is expected to have a positive impact at institutional level as it will strengthen capacity to address environment and social risks during project implementation. The specific Sexual Exploitation and Abuse/Sexual Harassment (SEA/SH) Risk Rating is *Moderate*.

Knowledge and general understanding of the Program system to manage environmental and social risks and impacts

32 **The capacity on environmental and social risks management of the Ministry of Agriculture in the Mainland Tanzania who will be responsible for implementing both PforR and the IPF components of the project has been strengthened through the implementation of previous WB-financed projects** such as ASDP 1 (P085752), ERPP (P144497). These projects were IPF and using old World Bank safeguard policies. Although some of these projects were not PforR, they strengthened client’s systems. Overall client capacity and knowledge of E&S risks on the WB financed program will be further assessed and addressed through focused capacity building. The client assessment for the implementation of PforR will be conducted during the preparation of ESSA, which will be completed and disclosed before project appraisal. For the IPF, the project in the Tanzania mainland will prepare stakeholder engagement plan (SEP) and the environmental and social commitment plan (ESCP) while Zanzibar will have additional tools namely Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF), Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) and Environmental and Social Commitment Plan (ESCP) for managing E&S risks and impacts.

33 **The capacity of the Ministry of Agriculture in Zanzibar in implementing E&S risk management has also been supported through implementation of WB financed agriculture projects.** Zanzibar implemented the ERPP project. However, further assessment will be conducted to strengthen the team responsible for managing E&S risks and impacts. Apart from SEP and the ESCP, Zanzibar will also prepare ESMF and RPF to complete the project requirements under IPF and ESF. Labor Management Procedures (LMP) for Zanzibar components will be prepared after Appraisal and prior to commencement of project implementation.

34 **Prior to Bank Board approval the following documents will be developed:** Environmental and Social System Assessment (ESSA) for the mainland PforR, Stakeholders Engagement Plan (SEP) for the Mainland PforR and Zanzibar IPF, Labor Management Procedures (LMP) for the Mainland PforR and Zanzibar IPF, Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) and ESMF for Zanzibar IPF, and Environmental and Social Commitment Plan (ESCP) for the Mainland PforR and Zanzibar IPF. These instruments will be approved by the Bank and publicly disclosed prior to appraisal in early March, 2023.

Legal Operational Policies	Triggered?
Projects on International Waterways OP 7.50	TBD
Projects in Disputed Areas OP 7.60	TBD

Summary of Screening of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts of the IPF Component

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