

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL RESEARCH FOUNDATION (ESRF)



51 Uporoto Street, (Off Ali Hassan Mwinyi Road), Ursino Estate
P.O. Box 31226, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania
Phone: (+255-22) 2926084-9
Mobile: (+255-754) 715 780133 Fax: (+255-22) 2926083
Email: esrf@esrf.or.tz Web: www.esrf.or.tz

ESRF/KMI/CDR/018/307

6th May 2020

Resident Representative,
United Nations Development Program (UNDP),
P.O. Box 9182,
DAR ES SALAAM.

Dear Ms. Musisi,

**RE: FACE AND PROGRESS REPORT FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF
THE MAINSTREAMING POVERTY ENVIRONMENT GENDER &
CLIMATE CHANGE PROJECT- 00115527**

The Economic and Social Research Foundation (ESRF) received and spent funds from the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) amounting to **TZS 74,000,023/-** for undertaking "Rapid Socio-Economic Impact Assessment of COVID-19 in Tanzania" under the Mainstreaming Poverty Environment Gender & Climate Change Project for the period of April - June 2020.

Kindly find the attached Funding Authorization and Certificate of Expenditures (FACE), UNDP HACT Itemized Cost Estimate (ICE), and Progress Report relating the funds.

We thank you for your continued support and cooperation.

Yours sincerely,

Mr. Deodatus Sagamiko
FOR: EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

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All correspondences should be addressed to the Executive Director

Funding Authorization and Certificate of Expenditures (FACE)

UN Agency: UNDP

Date: 6th May 2020

Country: **TANZANIA**

Type of Request:
 Direct Cash Transfer (DCT)
 Reimbursement
 Direct Payment

Programme Code & Title: **00115527-Mainstreaming Poverty Environment Gender & Climate Change**
 Project Code & Title: **00115527-Mainstreaming Poverty Environment Gender & Climate Change**
 Responsible Officer(s): **Mrs. Margaret Nzuki**
 Implementing Partner: **ECONOMIC & SOCIAL RESEARCH FOUNDATION**
 Expenditure Reporting Period: **April - June 2020**
 Currency: TSHS

| Activity | REPORTING | | | | REQUESTS / AUTHORIZATIONS | | | |
|--|-------------|-------|----------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------|-------------------------------|----------------|
| | UNDP coding | | Actual Project Expenditure | Expenditures accepted by UNDP | New Request Period & Amount | Authorised Amount | Outstanding Authorised Amount | G G = D + F |
| | Account | Fund | A | B | C | D = A - C | E | |
| International Consultants - Short Term Technical | 71205 | 04000 | 00012 | 10,000,000 | - | 10,000,000 | (10,000,000) | - |
| Local Consultants - Short Term Technical | 71305 | 04000 | 00012 | 50,700,000 | 60,700,000 | (10,000,000) | 10,000,000 | - |
| Research Assistants | 71305 | 04000 | 00012 | 8,458,900 | 8,458,900 | - | - | - |
| ACTIVITY 3.1 TOTAL | | | | 68,158,900 | 69,158,900 | - | - | - |
| TOTAL | | | | 68,158,900 | 69,158,900 | - | - | - |
| Project Admin. Management Fees 7% | 74105 | 04000 | 00012 | 4,841,123 | 4,841,123 | - | - | - |
| GRAND TOTAL | | | | 74,000,023 | 74,000,023 | - | - | - |

CERTIFICATION:

The undersigned authorized officer of the above-mentioned implementing institution hereby certifies that:

- The funding request shown above represents estimated expenditures as per AWP/CPAP and itemized cost estimates attached.
- The actual expenditures for the period stated herein has been disbursed in accordance with the AWP/CPAP and previously approved itemized cost

Date Submitted: 6th May 2020

Name: MR. ERNEST CHIWENDA

Title: FINANCE MANAGER

FOR AGENCY USE ONLY:

FOR ALL AGENCIES

Approved by:

Name:

Title:

Date:

| FOR UNFPA/UNDP USE ONLY | |
|-------------------------|----------|
| New Funding Release | |
| Travel | |
| Training | |
| Premises Alterations | |
| Staff | |
| Office Operations | |
| TOTAL | - |





UNDP HACT Itemized Cost Estimate (ICE)

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| UNDP Country Office Name | TANZANIA | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Implementing Partner or Responsible Party Name | Economic and Social Research Foundation-(ESRF) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Project or Programme Name | Mainstreaming Poverty Environment Gender & Climate Change | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Time Period | April-June 2020 | | | | | | | | | | | |

| Item No. | Item Description | Unit | Quantity | Unit price/cost | Quarter 1: | | Quarter 2: | | Quarter 3: | | Quarter 4: | | Total Amount | |
|--------------------|---------------------------|------|----------|-----------------|------------|--------|-------------------|-------------------|------------|--------|------------|--------|--------------|-------------------|
| | | | | | Planned | Actual | Planned | Actual | Planned | Actual | Planned | Actual | Planned | Actual |
| 1 | International Consultancy | Days | 5 | 2,000,000 | - | - | 10,000,000 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 10,000,000 |
| 2 | Local Consultancy | Days | 75 | 676,000 | - | - | 50,700,000 | 60,700,000 | - | - | - | - | - | 50,700,000 |
| 4 | Research Assistants | Days | 29 | 300,000 | - | - | 8,458,900 | 8,458,900 | - | - | - | - | - | 8,458,900 |
| Sub-total | | | | | - | - | 69,158,900 | 69,158,900 | - | - | - | - | - | 69,158,900 |
| GRAND TOTAL | | | | | - | - | 69,158,900 | 69,158,900 | - | - | - | - | - | 69,158,900 |



Budget for Rapid Socio-Economic Impact Assessment of COVID-19 in Tanzania

| | Item | Unit | Rate (TZS) | No. of Units | Total (TZS) |
|----|--|---------|------------|--------------|-------------------|
| 1 | International Expert | Mandays | 2,000,000 | 5 | 10,000,000 |
| 2 | Principal Consultant - Development Economics | Mandays | 800,000 | 12 | 9,600,000 |
| 3 | Principal Consultant (Finance and Financial Markets) | Mandays | 800,000 | 12 | 9,600,000 |
| 4 | Principal Consultant (Social Services Delivery Expert) | Mandays | 800,000 | 12 | 9,600,000 |
| 5 | Principal Consultant (Health Economist) | Mandays | 800,000 | 12 | 9,600,000 |
| 6 | Consultant | Mandays | 500,000 | 15 | 7,500,000 |
| 7 | Junior Consultant | Mandays | 400,000 | 12 | 4,800,000 |
| 8 | Support researcher | Mandays | 300,000 | 29 | 8,458,900 |
| 10 | ESRF Management Fee 7% | Lumpsum | 4,841,123 | 1 | 4,841,123 |
| | Total | | | | 74,000,023 |



Submitted to:



*Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.*

00115527-MAINSTREAMING POVERTY ENVIRONMENT GENDER & CLIMATE CHANGE

PROGRESS REPORT APRIL – JUNE 2020

Submitted by:



Economic and Social Research Foundation

51 Uporoto Street (Off. Ali Hassan Mwinyi Rd) Ursino Estate

P.O.Box 31226 Da es Salaam

Web: www.esrf.or.tz

APRIL, 2020

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1.0 PURPOSE

Mainstreaming Poverty Environment Gender & Climate Change Project aims to strengthen existing planning, budgeting and monitoring from national level to ward level by stimulating Local Participation of key stakeholders through Local Economic Development (LED) in areas of Poverty-Environment Initiative. The project focus on enhancing the capability of Central and Local Government Authority to mainstream poverty-environment, gender linkages and climate change into national and sub-national development planning in Tanzania. This is in line with the national frameworks such as the National Development Vision 2025 and the National Five Years Development Plan 2016/17-2020/21 (FYDP II) focusing on promoting sustainable and inclusive economic growth which will ultimately alleviate absolute poverty.

The project has two main outputs;

Output 1: Financing for development – SDGs / FYDP II;

Output 2: Economic Productivity and incomes for women from Environment and Natural Resources (ENR), sub-sectors-based enterprises increased. This can be achieved through the following interventions:

- Enable women in accessing & using technologies, mobilizing resources and investing in their ENR – based Enterprises, focusing on SDG 1 & 2, SDG 5, SDG 10 in the context of ENR sectors
- Capacitate/enable selected LGAs and private sector to invest in ENR Sectors, integrating p-e-g-c & procurement of various equipment, technologies..

The project is supported by UNDP and implemented by the Government of Tanzania and several implementing Agents at national and sub-national level.

2.0 IMPLEMENTATION

During the period of April – June 2020, ESRF received funds for coordinating and undertaking the planned activities. The status of implementation is as follows:

KRA 2. ECONOMIC PRODUCTIVITY AND INCOMES FOR WOMEN FROM ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES (ENR), SUB-SECTORS-BASED ENTERPRISES INCREASED

ACTIVITY 3.1: RAPID SOCIO-ECONOMIC IMPACT ASSESSMENT OF COVID-19 IN TANZANIA

During the period, April - June 2020, ESRF conducted a Rapid Socio-Economic Impact Assessment of COVID-19 in Tanzania.

ESRF assessed the likely socio-economic impacts of COVID 19 for the immediate and near-term macro outlook as well as on livelihoods at individual and household level. The report assessed the transmission of economic impact through six key sectors assumed to face the highest risks as a result of the pandemic. These are: tourism and hospitality industry, transportation and storage industry, agriculture (crops, livestock and fisheries), wholesale and retail trade, finance and insurance, and social sector (health and education). The analysis, based on historical data and most current information on the sector's performance was taken assuming three scenarios: best case scenario where the current situation is maintained; moderate scenario where there is some modest escalation in infections and consequently in aversive reactions to the pandemic; and worst-case scenarios the situation deteriorates further for an extended period of time.

The study focused on risks associated under each scenario to the respective sectors and the welfare effects on the most vulnerable segments of the society. In some cases there was attempt to quantify the associated risks, the major part of the analysis was qualitative based on logical sequencing of events happening in the assessed sectors. In a nutshell assessment shows that, even under a 'limited or slow virus spread scenario' there will still be severe shocks in the hospitality industry, exporters of manufactured and agricultural goods, transport and logistics, as well as the financial sector (see figure below). This is in addition to the increased challenges with regards to social service provision especially for the most vulnerable. Policy interventions can minimize these impacts but will entail considerable fiscal and monetary resources.

The analysis has indicated that COVID-19 will have a considerable devastating impact on the economy, affecting incomes of enterprises and individuals; and ultimately government revenue collections and its ability to provide social and economic services. The already emerging devastating impact will be even more exacerbating on women and youth in

poverty and vulnerability such those in the informal sector, rural communities, people living with disabilities and marginalized urban dwellers. The aversion measures being undertaken coupled with the regional/neighbour countries measures and the global recession consequences are all adding to the already depressed situation on the ground domestically.

Such hard times require some hard decisions to mitigate the economic impact of COVID-19 on enterprises to prevent total collapse of firms and alleviate the pain being suffered by the vulnerable segments in the country. The measures, will include, but not limited to redirecting trading to win more accessible markets within the EAC/SADC, especially for agricultural exports, supporting the private sector to invest in local manufacturing, agriculture and food systems, rescuing fragile businesses providing essential services and supporting the most vulnerable segments of the society to sail through the difficult phase before economic recovery.

3.0 RESULTS ACHIEVED

During the period under review, implementation of the above activities achieved the following: -

1. A Rapid Socio-Economic Impact Assessment of COVID-19 in Tanzania was conducted. The report assessed the likely socio-economic impacts of COVID 19 for the immediate and near-term macro outlook as well as on livelihoods at individual and household level in Tanzania.
2. A Policy Brief on the Social - Economic Impact Assessment was developed. The policy brief is an abridged version of the main report assessing the possible risks and impact pathways of COVID 19 on the economy, public finance and budgeting, poverty and inequality and vulnerable groups in Tanzania.

4.0 LESSONS LEARNED

- **Tanzania's Exposure to COVID-19:** It was learnt that, until recently Tanzania had the lowest number amongst East African countries although this is not the case currently, having increased from less than five (5) patients in the third week of March 2020 to 254 patients and ten (10) deaths five weeks later by mid-April 2020. The country's stance has all along been to encourage the application of personal hygiene, social distance and wearing protective facial masks where appropriate. Affected and suspected individuals are quarantined for 14 days to observe their health status. According to the Ministries responsible for Health (MOH) in Tanzania Mainland and Zanzibar, although the pandemic initially affected people with recent history of visiting countries affected by COVID-19, the situation started to change from the second week of April, 2020 when it was feared to have shifted to "community transmission", which complicates tracking of infected and carrier subjects (MOH Daily COVID-19 Updates, 2020).
- **Impacts on Tourism and Hospitality Industry:** The tourism and hospitality industry is one of the major sources of employment, tax revenue, and foreign exchange earnings to Tanzania. The onset of COVID-19 has substantially derailed the growth and progress of a key contributor to the national economy. Among the first measures taken by most countries was to curtail movement of people from the COVID-19 countries as a measure to control the spread of the virus. Consequently, Tanzania also restricted arrivals from the affected countries, including Italy and China, both of which had in recent years been a major source of tourists. Most recently Tanzania Civil Aviation Authority (TCAA) restricted any international passenger flight from landing in Tanzania resulting in a reduced number of tourists. Reduced number of tourists implies depressed hotel activities and closure of most if not all tourist hotels, the majority of which are in Zanzibar, and decreased economic activities and fall in income due to the strong backward and forward economic linkages -- internal and regional transport business such as charter flights, food and beverages industry, culture and art, all of which have some implications to security of jobs, government tax revenue and household food security negatively affected.

Tourism has been a major source of foreign exchange earnings, which will also be severely affected as result of the sudden decline of tourist arrivals and low hotel occupancy rates. The reduced forex earnings and domestic tax revenue poses a risk to the ability of governments to provide basic social services to the people.

- **Impacts on Transport and Storage:** Observed impacts within the public road transportation sector relate to the government's health and cautionary guidelines. Through LATRA (Land Transport Regulatory authority the government has ordered level sitting and provision of sanitizers or hand washing facilities¹ by bus operators. These measures though commendable add extra costs to business and reduce income due to fewer passengers per route. In the case of inter-regional buses and trains, profitability declines due to lower business volumes as more people avoid non-essential/urgent trips upcountry. On the consumer side, long waiting times, or resorting to costlier transport means such as tricycles (bajajis) and motorcycles (bodaboda). The poor are affected disproportionately because many reside far from the city centres. Also, as their compensation is often pegged on the number of deliverables or hours worked, long commutes are correlated with even lower incomes.
- In the aviation sector, there has been a sharp decline in revenue in airlines, airports, airport cargo handling companies and related service providers as the number of passengers plummets following border entry restrictions and consequential flights suspension by most international airlines and measures by TCAA. Charter flights serving tourist spots such as Zanzibar and national parks in the Northern Circuit are the hardest hit mainly because of lack of international tourists and falling local demand. In December 2019 alone an estimated 12,998 tourists² embarked on domestic airlines including charter flights to Zanzibar compared to none in April 2020.
- In marine transportation, countries all over the world responded by restricting transportation of both passengers and goods ships as a way of containing the spread of COVID-19. Consequently, Tanzania has witnessed a drastic reduction in the

¹ On April 20, truck drivers posed a formal request to their employers to provide protective gears and a minimum of US \$ 200 allowance should the drivers go into mandatory quarantine

² Source: Office of the Chief Government Statistician; Tourism, December 2019

number of ships into the country. The analysis suggests that marine transport disruption will lead to reduced exported goods (from the manufacturing and agricultural sectors as well as imported goods and from the region through ports with the most impacted being Dar es Salaam ports and the associated logistics firms. Predicted impacts on the storage sector are linked to reduced traffic in cargo vessels. Given that domestic production is sustained, existing storage capacity may not be sufficient as exporters experience longer waiting times due to delayed take-offs from ports and airports impacting non-perishable agricultural products such as sisal, tea, cotton and coffee. Inventory backlog for non-agricultural products will likely be insignificant since exports are to SADC and EAC countries.

- **Impacts on Wholesale and Retail Trade:** Since the outbreak of the COVID-19 virus, the sector has been adversely affected through a number of global, regional, and domestic channels. The sector has been and still is continually rampaged by shocks caused by the outbreak. In Tanzania's current state, much of the shock stems from international trade as global manufacturing comes to a standstill and governments close off their borders in an attempt to reduce further spread of the virus. 20 percent of the countries Tanzania imports from have some sort of restriction placed, limiting essential supply for businesses to re-sell or use for manufacturing in Tanzania. This is especially true for pharmaceuticals and non-perishable goods that will be in high demand from panic buying should the situation escalate. Government mandates like the 30-day school suspension has cut off an essential market from a specific group of traders. These businesses include suppliers of stationeries, uniforms, textbooks, street vendors, kiosks, and small restaurants that earn most of their income from sales made to students. With cases increasing day-by-day, it is likely that the suspension will be extended, exacerbating the problems they face.
- The other challenge is difficulties in cross border trading which accounts for 60-percent of Tanzania's total export value. According to the rapid survey done by the UN-Women organization (2020), most businesses along the Tanzania-Congo, Tanzania-Kenya, Tanzania-Burundi and Tanzania-Rwanda borders had to close down because of strict restrictions along the borders. Women are the most affected as they constitute 70-percent of all cross-border traders. The sale of agricultural crops to foreign markets has been disrupted, affecting both small & large -scale farmers

that export. The sudden emergence of unsold crops within the domestic market will pressurize prices to a level that won't be profitable. Excess supply could lead to an increase in crop wastage.

- **Impacts on Agriculture:** The sector is responsible for producing more than 90 percent of food requirements, the balance imported in the form of wheat, edible oil and animal and fish products³. The sector is a prime supplier of basic raw materials needed by the budding agro-processing industries. The growing tourism industry has also been dependent on food (cereals, legumes, fruits and vegetables), beverages (tea, coffee, cocoa), decorations (plants and cut flowers) grown locally. Tanzania is likely to suffer from a double-edged sword impact of COVID-19 on international trade for agricultural products. On one side, there will be a reduction of export earnings due to declining export orders of the commodities, especially those whose main export destinations are outside the EAC and SADC regional economic blocs. Risks in exports come from reduced revenue coupled with reduced foreign exchange earnings from trading of crops (e.g. cereals, oilseeds, fiber crops, and horticultural) and sale of perennial crops (tea and coffee, horticultural crops (e.g. cut flowers, vegetables, fruits), fish and crustaceans, and live animals). Zanzibar risks suffering the most due to its narrow base of exportable agricultural commodities and heavy reliance on imports for its food consumption. The reduced foreign exchange revenue is likely to affect the nation's ability to import such essential food items, leading to price hikes (food price inflation) and thus affecting food security for the majority low- and middle-income citizens, the majority of whom are youth and women. Reduced income for farmers growing cash crops and for urban poor will likely cause a form of food insecurity (weakened purchasing power). Most worrying in case the crisis persists to November-December 2020, is the impact on timely delivery of fertilizer and other imported farm inputs and machinery, which will affect farm productivity and production levels of crops in the next farming season.
- **Impacts on Finance and Insurance:** The ongoing challenges experienced in the aforementioned sectors have started to affect the finance and insurance sectors mostly through weakened liquidity positions, deterioration of credit quality thus high

³ Economic and Social Research Foundation (2019)

risk of non-performing loans emanating from challenges in sectors such as tourism and trade, large borrowers in transport and logistics, and general business slowdown as well closures. Three main groups of borrowers are affected namely, large corporate borrowers (manufacturers, transporters and traders, etc.), SMEs and micro credit clients. Large corporate borrowers whose business depend mainly on imported inputs will possibly suffer from lack of imports, thus shrink production and contract sales and thus experience challenges in loan repayment which add distress to commercial lenders in the medium to long term. The majority of the loans that go towards small borrowers often are backed by salaries and reduction in wages or termination of contracts will likely leave a number of banks exposed. The most at risk group, however, is the informal sectors (mostly women) that are heavily reliant on microfinance (SACCOs and microfinance banks). Because of the challenges faced by the informal sector operators as a result of aversive measures by the Government or individuals, repayments are likely to fall behind schedule leaving most microfinance institutions at risk in the medium and long terms. This is likely to increase the already very high cost of credit for a group that has no viable alternatives from microfinance.

- In the equity market, the DSE with a total of 27 listed equity companies has already reported a dent in the equity segment in Q1, 2020 compared to Q4, 2019. DSE's total market capitalization declined by 15 percent as of 31st March 2020 compared to the previous quarter that ended 31st December 2019. The total market capitalization decreased by TZS 2,587 billion i.e. from TZS 17,906 billion on 31st December 2019 to TZS 14,510 billion as of 31st March 2020. This followed a significant decline in prices of all cross-listed companies. These are companies primarily listed in the Nairobi Securities Exchange, which are also cross listed at the DSE.
- **Impact of COVID 19 on the Poor and Vulnerable Groups:** First, COVID 19 like any other crises is hugely resource demanding. One of the main preventative measures against COVID 19 is the use of running water or sanitizers both of which are costly and in most cases a luxury and as such most of the poor and most vulnerable will be without protection. Also, there are a huge number of people, mostly in rural areas without access to water which is key in the fight against COVID 19. Second, key sectors that employ the majority of the poor, the youth and people living with

disabilities are and will continue to be severely impacted by the pandemic. Measures to curb human mobility and social distancing measures have disrupted livelihoods exposing the majority of the poor to acute financial shocks. Most of the poor and vulnerable that are self-employed in the informal sector have been affected by reduced demand for their products (less traffic, closure of schools and other measures) as a result of aversive actions against COVID-19. In the long term, most of the poor will be impacted because of the difficulties related to the cost of inputs in the agriculture sector. In agriculture, COVID 19 has already brought about shortages of some agricultural inputs such as herbicides, pesticides and horticultural seeds thus increased the rise in the cost of inputs (fertilizer) whose impact will be felt even stronger in the next planting season. Similarly, women are hit harder by the economic impact of pandemics such as those COVID-19 is driving because most women work in low-paying, insecure and informal sectors. Tanzania's experience with COVID-19 will likely yield a similar outcome as 51% of women work in the informal sector employed or running micro and small enterprises⁴. Main attributes of this sector include daily wages, limited social protection measures and savings, reliance on entrepreneurs (owner cum operator) which cumulatively make women vulnerable particularly at times like these. The situation is exacerbated by restrictions on movement and lowered consumer demand in export markets, reduced cross border trade and total halt in the tourism sector.

- **Impact on Public Financing and Government Budgeting:** One of the most difficult challenges the Government is facing and will continue to face is around public budgeting and social service delivery as a result of and during the COVID 19 crisis. Tanzania like other developing economies will experience implications of COVID-19 through a variety of channels: (i) trade as the global value chains are being disrupted by factory shutdowns and delayed resumption of operations; (ii) Foreign financial flows, which could be shifted away from corona virus-affected countries; (iii) Domestic human and financial increasingly underutilized as factories are idled and people stay at home; (iv)Transport and tourism being major revenue sources but

⁴ NBS, Women and Men Facts and Figures, 2018

shrinking as demand declines and expanding travel restrictions; and (v) Sharp drops in commodity prices to harm export earnings.

- COVID-19 pandemic will undoubtedly increase demand for public expenditure on health mainly in procurement of medicines, medical equipment, sanitizers and gadgets/ventilators, beds etc, spending on preventive measures, public health education measures, among others. As COVID-19 spreads, treatment costs on more sick people will most likely increase. While pressure on increased public expenditure on health sector mounts, the cash flows in government revenues are expected to decline due to decrease in a variety of direct and indirect taxes, levies, fees etc. following compression in business margins, slowdown of business activities, retrenchments, salary losses, closure of income generating avenues in the informal economy as propounded in the above sections.

5.0 FINANCIAL RESOURCES

Financial resources for implementation of the above activities amounting to TZS 74,000,023/- were allocated to Mainstreaming Poverty Environment Gender & Climate Change Project for April - June 2020.