

SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

As of 15 April, Tanzania had confirmed 88 cases with 4 death reported (<https://www.who.int/emergencies/diseases/novel-coronavirus-2019>). The Government has taken key measures to control the outbreak in the country. These include; a mandatory self-quarantine for all visitors and citizens returning from high-risk areas at their own cost, a ban on outbound travel by Government officials to high-risk countries, discouraging non-essential travel by citizens to countries at risk, closure of schools and universities, and directing local government authorities to implement appropriate measures in response to the outbreak including public awareness, and the establishment of the National Committee led by the Prime Minister.

The impact of COVID-19 crisis can be measured at both micro and macro levels, and short and long terms. At the micro-level, the crisis will have immediate impact on the government functioning due to the restriction of travels, and this can potentially affect service delivery and implementation of government's plans at different levels. The outbreak will also have impact on the most vulnerable populations, particularly the poor in both urban and rural areas, as they may have limited access to healthcare and lower savings hence less able to purchase essential items. And, due to the restrictions on gatherings and movements, the impact on performance of SMEs in terms of access to goods.

Consequently, decreased sales and revenues are expected. With the closure of almost all hotels in Zanzibar, the impact on employment will result in noticeable livelihood instability in the Isles where the tourism is the major economic activity. With the closure of schools and universities, abrupt budget disruptions especially for private schools and universities are foreseen, with the impact trickling down to other businesses that depend on schools and universities' operations including transport, stationery, food and housing.

At a macro level, the crisis could have negative impact on Tanzania's economy in the long-term. The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, recently warned of a slowdown of global growth to under 2 percent in 2020 as a result of the COVID-19, effectively wiping US\$1 trillion off the value of the world economy (WEF, 2020). With the disruption in the global economy, Tanzania is likely to join many other countries in decreased supply and demand. Sectors that are at high risk include trade, hospitality, airline industry, finance and education due to inter alia, reduced supply of intermediate goods from China, a reduction in the number of tourists, and the closure of schools and universities.

PROPOSED INTERVENTIONS

Government functioning:

This support will focus on setting up an effective framework to ensure continuity in government functioning. Support will be provided in facilitating the procurement and installation of ICT systems for virtual/online meetings. A quick assessment will be conducted in collaboration with the relevant government ministries, departments and agencies to assess the situation, gaps and needs. Based on this assessment, prioritization will be done resources mobilized.

Multi-sectoral socio-economic impact assessment:

This study will be conducted in collaboration with ESRF and will focus on the most affected sectors and communities. At the request of and in partnership with the government of the URT, key stakeholders and development partners, the assessment will delve into positive and negative impacts of the outbreak Using experiences gained in developing HDRs, PDNAs and DRFs, UNDP will contribute significantly to this assessment. The result of the study will inform the design and implementation of follow up programmes to address the identified challenges.

Medical Equipment Procurement:

This support will build on current discussions with the Government Medical Store Department on medical equipment procurement support. The focus will be on strengthening the local supply chains (i.e., local manufacturers and distributors in the intermediate term) and issues related to tax regimes, emergency procurement procedures and corporate procurement systems. Funding will be determined by demand.

Food security, production and market systems:

The anticipated impact on agriculture due to COVID-19 pandemic may affect food security countrywide since local economies rely largely on agriculture. UNDP has been supporting the government in building the capacity in the horticulture business, which is among the fastest growing sector in Tanzania growing at an average rate of 11% per annum and contributing about 43% of foreign earnings. The main target is youth and women. UNDP will build on its pilot project on agri-business mainly in and around horticulture value chains and market systems among others

BUDGET

Following a programme criticality exercise taking into account the upcoming general elections, UNDP Tanzania has reprogrammed its unspent and uncommitted resources from existing projects and set aside US\$600k against the total budget of \$6.5 million required to support the proposed interventions in response to the COVID-19 pandemic. The UNDP COVID-19 programme will be implemented for a duration of 12 to 18 months pending unforeseen evolutions in the pandemic.

Output	Budget	Available*	Gap
Government functioning	\$500k	\$250k	\$250k
Multi-sectoral socio-economic impact assessment	\$2.2M	\$250k	\$1.95M
Food security, production and market systems	\$4.2M	\$200k	\$4M
Medical Equipment Procurement	\$250k	\$100k	\$150k
Total	\$7.15M	\$800k	\$6.35M

*Resource available from reprogrammed programmes and projects.