Approach Paper

Tanzania Country Program Evaluation

October 3, 2022

The Country Program Evaluation (CPE) for Tanzania assesses the World Bank Group's effectiveness and relevance in its work to help Tanzania address its key development challenges. The CPE will encompass two Bank Group strategy periods covering fiscal years (FY)12–16 and FY18–22. The evaluation aims to inform the next Bank Group Country Partnership Framework for Tanzania.

1. Country Context and Development Challenges

Country Context

1.1 The Tanzania was formed by the unification of the mainland Tanganyika and the island of Zanzibar in 1964. Tanzania's gross national income per capita (Atlas method) reached $1,100 in 2019, which meant the country crossed the lower-middle-income threshold of $1,036. Tanzania has experienced strong and steady gross domestic product (GDP) growth, which averaged 4.0 percent annually between 2012 and 2020, which is higher than the averages for Sub-Saharan African countries and lower--middle-income countries (see table 1.1). Despite strong GDP growth over the past decade, Tanzania's per-capita income growth remains modest due to rapid population growth.

1.2 Tanzania's poverty headcount ratio is high compared with peer countries, Sub-Saharan Africa, lower-middle-income countries, and upper-middle-income countries (table 1.2). Using the international extreme poverty rate of US$1.90 per day, poverty in Tanzania has remained stagnant at 49 percent between 2011/12 and 2018. Although the national poverty rate declined from 34.4 percent in 2007 to 26.4 percent in 2019, given the fast rate of population growth, the absolute number of poor people grew from 13 million in 2007 to 14 million in 2019 (World Bank 2019). Poverty is higher in rural areas than in urban ones and concentrated in the western and lake regions; it is lowest in the eastern zones. The pace of poverty reduction in Tanzania was slow between 2011 and 2018, and overall growth has become less pro-poor than the period 2007–11 (World Bank Group 2021a).

1.3 The COVID-19 pandemic negatively affected Tanzania's macroeconomic outlook. Although the previous administration had downplayed the economic and health consequences of the pandemic, the current administration is addressing the economic, health, and social impacts. Growth decelerated sharply in 2020, and per-capita growth contracted for the first time since 1994. The assessed risk of debt stress increased from low to moderate. The main cause of the recent increase in the risk of debt stress is lower exports, with tourism receipts declining by 55 percent (almost 2 percent of GDP) due to travel restrictions resulting from the pandemic.

1.4 Over the past decade, Tanzania has made progress in health (for example, increased immunization rates, higher life expectancy at birth, and reduction in the infant mortality rate) and education (for example, increased enrollment rates in primary and secondary education). However, Tanzania’s Human Capital Index score is slightly below that of Sub-Saharan Africa and well below the average of 50 percent in lower-middle-income countries. In 2020, Tanzania ranked at 152 (out of 174 countries) based on its Human Capital Index score. Although access to education has improved, outcomes have remained unchanged, especially with respect to lower-secondary completion rates, which are extremely low (see table 1.2).

1.5 Tanzania’s Global Gender Gap Index score has remained stable at 0.71 in 2021, placing it at 82 out of 156 countries, which means that females in the country were 29 percent less likely to have the same opportunities as males (World Economic Forum 2021). High fertility rates, teenage pregnancy, and child marriages with limited contraceptive use have contributed to persistently high mortality rates (World Bank 2021). Female-headed households are likely to be poorer than male-headed households.

Table 1.1. Key Economic Indicators: Tanzania, Selected Peer Countries, Sub-Saharan Africa, LMIC, and UMIC, Fiscal Years 2012–21

	Years (Tanzania)					Average (2012–21)						
Indicator	**2012**	**2016**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**Tanzania**	**Kenya**	**Ghana**	**Vietnam**	**Sub-Saharan Africa**	**LMIC**	**UMIC**
GDP growth (annual %)	4.5	6.9	5.8	2.0	4.0	4.0	5.6	4.7	3.8	3.5	2.8	6.9
GDP per capita growth (percentage)	1.4	3.7	2.7	−0.9	1.0	2.9	2.0	2.8	4.7	0.7	1.4	0.7
GNI per capita, Atlas method (current $)	810	970	1,100	1,080	-	978	1,446	1952	2,092	1,647	2,193	8,654
Agriculture, fishery, fishing (share of GDP)	26.6	27.4	26.5	26.7	-	27	20.1	19.7	16.3	16.5	15.4	6.6
Industry (including construction), value added (% of GDP)	4.2	11.7	10.3	2.5	-	8.4	4.2	5.7	7.3	1.5	3.1	4.2
Services, value added (% of GDP)	40.6	39.4	36.7	36.2	-	38.2	55.8	43	40.1	51.4	49	54
International tourism, receipts (% of total exports)	20.2	25.4	27.2	-	-	25.1	15.7	5.7	4.5	7.8	6.7	-
FDI flows (% of GDP)	4.5	1.7	1.6	-	-	2.7	1.5	5.9	5.8	2.1	1.9	2.3
Exports of goods and services (% of GDP)	22.4	16.3	16.0	14.3	-	17.0	14.3	32.9	94.8	23.8	24.3	24.7
General government revenue (% GDP)	15.6	14.8	14.7	14.6	14.0	14.7	17.2	13.5	18.5	19.7	26.1	31.8
Gross debt position (% of GDP)	30.0	39.8	39.0	40.5	40.8	37.9	51.9	58.0	43.0	54.2	49.4	48.9
Net ODA received (% of central government expense)	50.8	34.8	29.5	-	-	-	38.1	15.0	11.5	-	-	-

Indicator	Years (Tanzania)					Average (2012–21)						
	2012	2016	2019	2020	2021	Tanzania	Kenya	Ghana	Vietnam	Sub-Saharan Africa	LMIC	UMIC
Net ODA received per capita (current US$)	60.0	43.7	43.6	37.1	-	-	50.7	55.7	47.5	32.0	47.7	14.7
Inflation, consumer prices (annual %)	16.0	5.2	3.5	3.3	6.3	6.3	6.5	12.2	4.0	4.5	4.1	2.5

Sources: World Development Indicators (2020), World Bank, Washington DC, 2020, https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators (as of July 30, 2021); Financial Soundness Indicators, International Monetary Fund, Washington, DC, https://data.imf.org/?sk=51B096FA-2CD2-40C2-8D09-0699CC1764DA (as of January 14, 2022); Fiscal Monitor, October 2021, International Monetary Fund, Washington, DC, https://www.imf.org/en/Publications/FM/Issues/2021/10/13/fiscal-monitor-october-2021; Gross Debt Position Map (2022), International Monetary Fund, Washington, DC, https://www.imf.org/external/datamapper/G_XWDG_G01_GDP_PT@FM/ADVEC/FM_EMG/FM_LIDC; International Monetary Fund, September 2021, Article IV IMF Country Report 21/213, Tanzania; International Monetary Fund, September 2021, Article IV IMF Country Report 21/213, Kenya.
Note: FDI = foreign direct investment; FY = fiscal year; GDP = gross domestic product; GNI = gross national income; IMF = International Monetary Fund; LMIC = lower-middle-income countries; ODA = official development assistance; UMIC = upper-middle-income countries. "-" Not available

Table 1.2. Key Social Indicators: Tanzania, Selected Peer Countries (Kenya, Ghana, Vietnam), Sub-Saharan Africa, LMIC, and UMIC, Fiscal Years 12–22

Indicator[a]	Years (Tanzania)						Average (2012–21)						
	2012	2016	2018	2019	2020	2021*	Tanzania	Kenya	Ghana	Vietnam	Sub-Saharan Africa	LMIC	UMIC
Poverty headcount ratio at US$1.90 a day (2011 PPP)	-	-	49.4	-	-	-	49.4	37.1	12.0	2.2	40.9	14.4	2.1
Population growth (annual %)	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.9		3.0	2.4	2.2	1.0	2.7	1.5	0.7
Life expectancy at birth, total (years)	60.5	63.8	2.3	65.5	-	-	63.3	64.9	62.9	75.2	60.1	68.2	75.1
Immunization, DPT (% of children ages 12–23 months)	92.0	92.0	89.0	89.0	86.0	92.0	91.3	89.4	94.2	88.4	71.6	82.2	94.5
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	44.3	39.8	36.8	36.0	-	40.2	40.2	35.1	38.3	17.0	56.5	40.9	13.2
Human Capital Index	-	-	0.4	-	0.4	-	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.7	-	-	-
Primary completion rate, total (% of relevant age group)	82.1	61.6	68.7	65.7	68.7	-	69.6	98.7	94.9	105.2	68.8	90.7	94.0
Lower-secondary completion rate, total (% of relevant age group)	40.4	30.8	-	34.2	33.2	-	33.0	78.0	71.3	92.8	42.9	74.2	85.7

Indicator[a]	Years (Tanzania)						Average (2012–21)						
School enrollment, primary (% gross)	94.2	85.3	94.2	96.3	96.9	-	90.8	105.5	105.5	111.1	99.2	104.4	102
School enrollment, secondary (% gross)	-	26.7	29.4	30.8	31.4	-	29.1	-	68.6	-	43.4	67.6	90.8

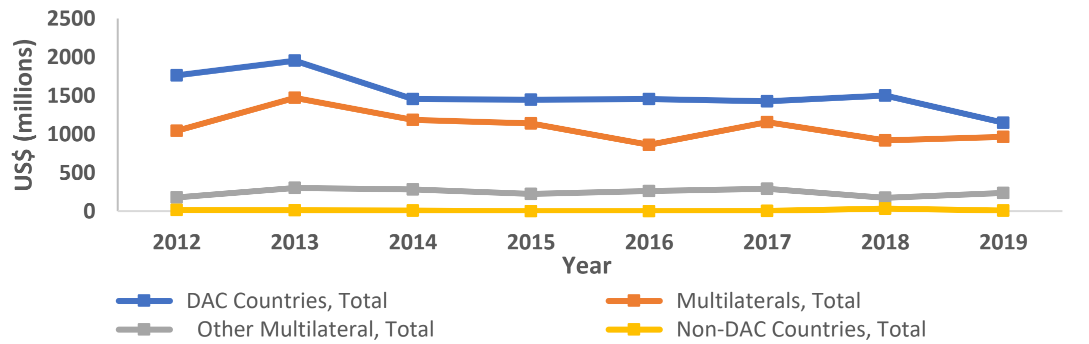
Source: World Development Indicators (2020), World Bank, Washington, DC, https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators (as of July 30, 2021).
Note: DPT = diphtheria, pertussis, and tetanus; FY = fiscal year; LMIC = lower-middle-income countries; PPP = purchasing power parity; UMIC = upper-middle-income countries. "-" Not available
a. Based on available data (as of April 2022).

1.6 Tanzania has enjoyed relative political stability since it became independent in 1961, and it has held regular elections since its transition to a multiparty system in 1992. However, the opposition remains weak, and the ruling party, Chama Cha Mapinduzi (CCM; Swahili for "Party of the Revolution"), has retained power for more than half a century and continues to dominate the country.

1.7 Tanzania has been dependent on foreign aid. Following its independence, Tanzania became popular with the international aid community and was among the highest official development assistance (ODA) recipients between 1990 and 2010, when it was the second-largest aid recipient in Sub-Saharan Africa, receiving about US$26.85 billion in assistance (Tripp 2012). Tanzania's relationship with the international development community has occasionally been strained by corruption scandals involving high government officials and the repression of human rights, which escalated during President John Magufuli's administration (2015–21).[1, 2]

1.8 The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development's Development Assistance Committee members,[3] led by the United States and the United Kingdom, accounted for more than half of the total ODA flows to Tanzania during the review period (figure 1.1). Multilateral development banks, including the World Bank and the African Development Bank, were next in terms of net ODA flows to Tanzania during the review period. Net ODA flows accounted for 38 percent of central government expenditures during the review period; the net ODA flow was 51 percent during the early part of the review period (appendix C).

Figure 1.1. Tanzania: Net Official Development Assistance Flows from Various Financing Sources, 2012–19



Source: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development.
Note: DAC = Development Assistance Committee.

Main Development Challenges

Slow Pace of Poverty Reduction in the Face of Steady Growth

1.9 Despite steady growth over the past decade, poverty reduction in Tanzania during that time has been modest, largely due to rapid population growth (World Bank Group 2017; World Bank 2019). Tanzania's population growth of close to 3 percent per year is the 12th highest in the world and well above the average for low-income countries. Moreover, Tanzania's economic growth has been driven by sectors such as construction, information and communication technology, and real estate, which employ less than 3 percent of the population. Low levels of education and inadequate labor skills have constrained poor households' access to productive employment opportunities in fast-growing sectors. With 300,000 Tanzanians expected to enter the labor market each year, there is growing pressure to generate more jobs for the population.

1.10 The 2017 Systematic Country Diagnostic (SCD; World Bank Group 2017) notes that the private sector could play a critical role in poverty reduction through job creation. Tanzania could generate more jobs by moving resources to high-value activities in agriculture, manufacturing, and tourism. This, in turn, would require reforms to improve the business climate, particularly in agribusiness and other job-creating sectors. The SCD argued that the government needed to improve the enabling environment by reducing regulatory burdens, including the multiplicity of taxes and licenses and access to land, among others, to boost productivity, as well as by removing critical infrastructure bottlenecks in transport and energy, which constrain domestic competitiveness. An important innovation led by the private sector and supported by the World Bank is off-grid energy production through the use of new technologies (Ferrall et al. 2021).

1.11 The government has supported the country's structural transformation through various initiatives, including the Big Results Now Environment Lab under President Jakaya Kikwete, but these efforts lost momentum with the change in government. The *Blueprint for Regulatory Reforms to Improve the Business Environment* (2018) under President Magufuli aimed to address regulatory challenges and constraints affecting the growth of the private sector, but its impact has yet to materialize. Tanzania's business environment remains less competitive due to government interventions. The 2019 Global Competitiveness Report ranks Tanzania at 117 out of 141 countries, well below its regional peers (including Kenya, Rwanda, Ghana, and Uganda).[4, 5] Despite gradual improvements in enterprise development and competitiveness, Tanzania lags behind its regional comparators (Jahari 2021).

Weak Learning Outcomes and Limited Supply of Skilled Labor

1.12 Addressing significant human capital gaps in Tanzania is critical for long-term growth and poverty reduction. Tanzania's net secondary enrollment is the lowest in the world, while its lower-secondary education completion rate is the fourth lowest in the world (World Bank Group 2021b, 71). Enrollment in tertiary education is less than 4 percent—among the lowest levels in Africa.

1.13 Addressing substantial skills shortages and gaps is critical for structural transformation. The SCD argued that for faster growth and the creation of high-productivity jobs, Tanzania needs to improve the quality, quantity, and relevance of skills. More than 45 percent of firms identified shortages in the skilled workforce as a major constraint in Tanzania. The 2019 Global Competitiveness Report ranked Tanzania's skills at 126 out of 141 countries.

1.14 Addressing gender gaps and fostering greater equality in economic opportunities for women and girls and poor households are also critical to the country's structural transformation. Gender gaps cut across different dimensions of human development. Studies show that girls are likely to drop out of school at the postprimary level due to early marriage, low perceived returns, and unaffordability (World Bank Group 2021b). Girls are also more likely than boys to experience chronic malnutrition.

Weak Public Institutions for Service Delivery and Economic Governance

1.15 Strengthening public sector institutions to deliver quality services is a cross-cutting challenge as the country steps up to the next level of development. The government implemented reforms between the late 1990s and the early 2000s, including modernizing public finance management and enhancing coordination between central and local government ("decentralization through devolution"), but reforms lost momentum after the mid-2000s (World Bank Group 2017; World Bank 2016).

1.16 In Tanzania, the state plays a dominant role in the economy. State-owned enterprises (SOEs) are a burden on the government's budget and negatively affect access and service delivery. The SCD noted that the SOEs' poor performance (operational efficiency and financial sustainability) constrains the growth of the private sector and raises fiscal risks (World Bank Group 2017, 80). The 2013 Enterprise Survey (World Bank 2013) identified access to reliable power as one of the top 10 obstacles in the business environment in Tanzania, with more than 20 percent of all business firms surveyed ranking access to reliable power second (after access to finance). In terms of firm size, small and medium firms considered access to electricity as the second most important obstacle after access to finance, while large businesses (those with more than 100 employees) placed electricity access at the top of the 10 constraints. The 2019 Global Competitiveness Report ranked Tanzania's access to electricity and its quality of supply at 128 and 101 (out of 141 countries), respectively (World Economic Forum 2019).

1.17 Tanzania's governance and institutional indicators (except for control of corruption) deteriorated during the review period (see table 1.3), as did the Country Policy and Institutional Assessment score for public management and institutions, which declined from 3.3 in 2012 to 3.0 in 2019.

Table 1.3. Key Governance and Institutional Indicators

Governance Indicators	2012	2016	2019
Control of corruption[a]	25.6	35.1	40.9
Government effectiveness[a]	28.4	34.6	17.3
Regulatory quality[a]	37.9	35.6	27.9
Rule of law[a]	38.0	38.0	29.3
Voice and accountability[a]	43.2	39.9	32.0
Political stability and absence of violence[a]	47.4	29.0	32.9
CPIA public sector management and institutions[b]	3.3	3.4	3.0
Corruption Perception Index[c]	35	32	37

Source: Worldwide Governance Indicators 2020, World Bank, Washington, DC, https://info.worldbank.org/governance/wgi/.

Note: CPIA = Country Policy and Institutional Assessment. Percentile rank (0–100) indicates the rank of the country among all countries in the world (0 = lowest rank; 100 = highest rank).

a. The Worldwide Governance Indicators (WGI) are a research data set summarizing the views on the quality of governance provided by a large number of enterprise citizens and expert survey respondents in industrial and developing countries. These data are gathered from a number of survey institutes, think tanks, nongovernmental organizations, international organizations, and private sector firms. The WGI do not reflect the official views of the Natural Resource Governance Institute, the Brookings Institution, the World Bank, its Board of Executive Directors, or the countries they represent. The WGI are not used by the World Bank Group to allocate resources.

b. World Development Indicators. The economic management cluster includes macroeconomic management, fiscal policy, and debt policy. The public sector management and institutions cluster includes property rights and rule-based governance; quality of budgetary and financial management; efficiency of revenue mobilization; quality of public administration; and transparency, accountability, and corruption in the public sector. CPIA cluster average: 1 = low to 6 = high).

c. Transparency International. The Corruption Perception Index ranks 180 countries and territories by their perceived levels of public sector corruption. The results are given on a scale of 0 (highly corrupt) to 100 (very clean).

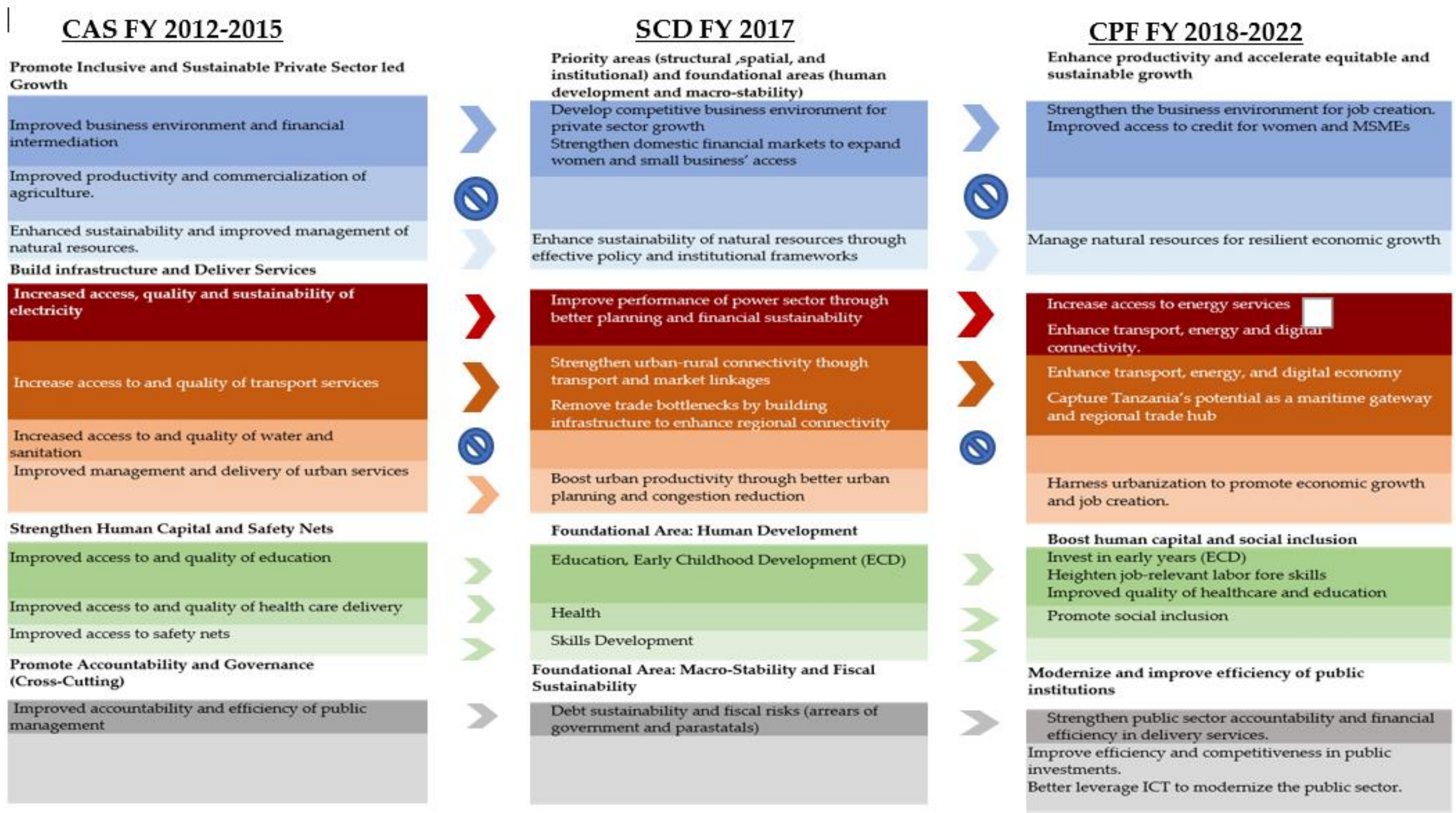
2. World Bank Group–Supported Program

2.1 Throughout the review period, the objectives underpinning World Bank Group engagement in Tanzania showed continuity in (i) private sector–led growth, (ii) human capital development and social inclusion, and (iii) accountability and efficiency of public investments and institutions (figure 2.1). Nonetheless, there were adjustments in the approach to achieve the outcomes sought, in response to government priorities and implementation challenges.

2.2 The Country Assistance Strategy (CAS) FY11–15 focused on three objectives: (i) promote inclusive and sustainable private sector–led growth, (ii) build infrastructure and deliver services, and (iii) strengthen human capital and safety nets. The CAS was informed by Tanzania's 2010 National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty (known as MKUKUTA II) and the concurrent Zanzibar Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty. The government strategies focused on three priority areas: (i) growth and reduction of income poverty, (ii) improvement of quality of life and social being, and (iii) good governance and accountability.

2.3 The CAS, which sought to achieve 11 outcomes, was quite ambitious in scope, given the limited institutional capacity at the district, local, and central levels of government. For instance, there were 7 outcomes sought under the first objective: (i) improved business environment, (ii) agriculture commercialization, (iii) enhanced sustainability of natural resources, (iv) increased access to and quality in electricity, (v) transport services, (vi) water and sanitation, and (vii) management of urban services (figure 2.1). In the 2014 Country Assistance Strategy Progress Report, changes were introduced to focus Bank Group interventions on addressing implementation challenges, but the program remained broadly unchanged (World Bank Group 2018, 2). Implementation was slow due to institutional capacity constraints and project management issues in sector ministries and agencies, especially those using pooled funding mechanisms or mainstreamed programs drawing on country systems (including agriculture, water, and health). The pooled funding mechanism envisaged to reduce transaction costs proved challenging for implementing agencies owing to multiple fiduciary and reporting requirements. The 3 objectives and the cross-cutting theme of governance and accountability were consolidated into two strategic clusters to align with the twin goals, but the 11 outcomes were retained.

Figure 2.1. Tanzania: World Bank Group Engagement during the evaluation period (Fiscal Years 2012–22)



Source: Independent Evaluation Group.
Note: CAS = Country Assistance Strategy; CPF = Country Partnership Framework; ECD = early childhood development; FY = fiscal year; ICT = information and communication technology; MSME = micro, small, and medium enterprise; SCD = Systematic Country Diagnostic.

2.4 The 2017 SCD (World Bank Group 2017) informed the Country Partnership Framework (CPF) for FY18–22. The SCD identified three pathways to growth and poverty reduction: (i) structural transformation, (ii) spatial transformation, and (iii) institutional transformation. It also recognized two foundational areas (human development and macroeconomic stability) and nine specific areas for policy actions under each pathway. The 2017 SCD argued that Tanzania should prioritize the following policy actions for structural transformation: (i) develop a competitive business environment to boost private sector growth; (ii) improve power sector performance; (iii) expand access to finance; and (iv) enhance sustainability of natural resources. It also argued that policy actions for spatial transformation should focus on (v) urban-rural connectivity, (vi) urban productivity, and (vii) the removal of bottlenecks in trading across border. Finally, improving (viii) delivery of public services and (ix) domestic resource mobilization would help Tanzania achieve institutional transformation (figure 2.1).

2.5 The CPF was also informed by Tanzania's Development Vision 2021, the Tanzania Second Five-Year Development Plan (FYDP II) and Zanzibar's third Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty (ZSRP III). The government's development plan identified areas for intervention on (i) industrialization (including manufacturing and agriculture); (ii) enabling environment (ease of doing business, infrastructure provision, and macro stability); (iii) human development; and (iv) reforms to facilitate effective implementation (in the areas of corruption, business environment, and land administration).

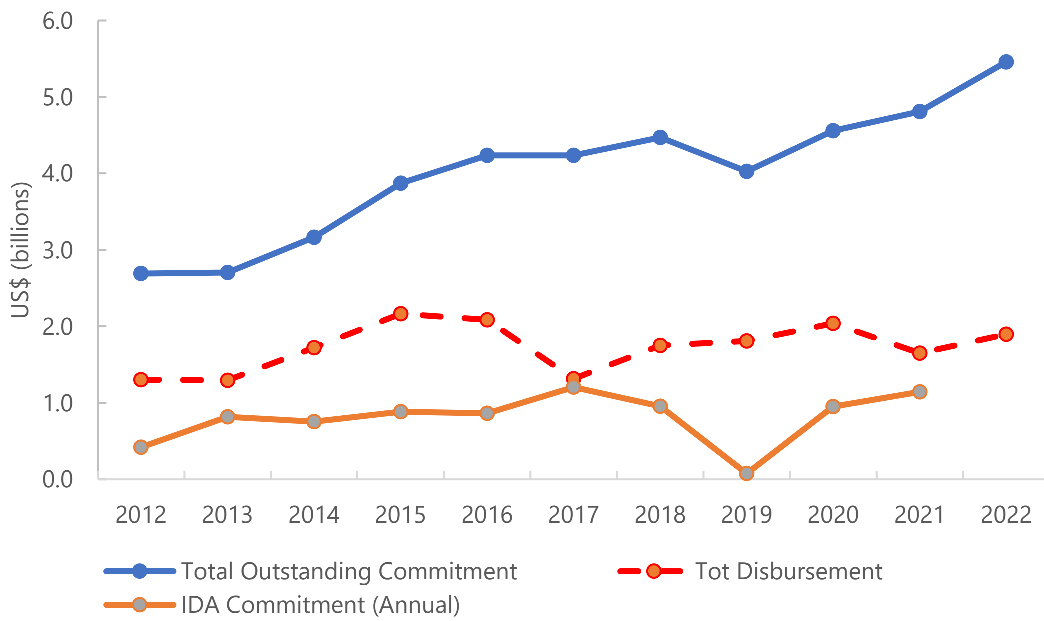
2.6 The CPF for FY18–22 focused on three areas: (i) productivity and equitable and sustainable growth, (ii) human capital and social inclusion, and (iii) modern and efficient public institutions; it included 14 objectives (see figure 2.1). The strategic area on equitable and sustainable growth had 7 objectives: (i) strengthen the business environment for job creation (manufacturing, agribusiness, tourism); (ii) improve access to credit; (iii) manage natural resources; (iv) harness urbanization; (v) enhance transport, energy, and digital technology; (vi) increase access to energy; and (vii) enhance maritime and regional connectivity. The strategic area on human capital and social inclusion had 4 objectives, while the strategic area on public institutions had 3 objectives (figure 2.1).

2.7 During the evaluation period, the World Bank had to adjust to political and policy shifts, including in the country's development priorities, which limited reforms and led to policy reversals. These changes have required the World Bank to adapt to support Tanzania's leadership.

2.8 During the review period, there were 55 new International Development Association (IDA) operations (including additional financing), for a total commitment of

US$8.7 billion. (figure 2.2) These operations include 40 investment projects, 8 Program-for-Results, and 7 development policy operations. Transport, education, and energy account for more than half of the IDA commitments. International Finance Corporation (IFC) had a significant increase in its portfolio during the review period, with 36 investments for a total commitment of US$1.3 billion (see appendix B for details).

Figure 2.2. International Development Association Commitments and Disbursements in Tanzania, Fiscal Years 2012–22



Source: Independent Evaluation Group.
Note: FY = fiscal year; IDA = International Development Association.

2.9 Consistent with the findings of the 2017 SCD (World Bank Group 2017), this evaluation will focus on two pathways that contribute to growth and poverty reduction areas of Bank Group engagement during the review period: private sector–led growth, including dimensions related to human capital development, and spatial transformation (connectivity). These are priorities identified in the SCD and strategic documents throughout the evaluation period, and they represent nearly 90 percent of the total commitment value of US$7.5 billion in FY12–21 (appendix B).

Private Sector–Led Growth

2.10 Throughout the review period, the Bank Group supported Tanzania in promoting private sector–led development. Enhancing productivity and accelerating inclusive and sustainable private sector–led growth were key objectives of all three Bank Group–supported strategies. The 2017 SCD (World Bank Group 2017) identified several constraints to private sector–led growth, including limited market competition, heavy regulatory burdens, and large infrastructure deficits, particularly in power and transport. The 2013 Enterprise Survey (World Bank 2013) found that the biggest business environment constraints were access to finance and electricity, while access to land was also a main obstacle, especially for industrial development.

2.11 The World Bank's private sector–related analytical and advisory work included the Financial Sector Assessment which noted that small and medium enterprises remain underserved by the financial sector and called for reforms aimed at improving how financial institutions facilitate access to finance and providing diversified financial products in the market. The 2018 Tanzania Jobs Diagnostic (World Bank 2018) provided a deep dive into the demand and supply challenges for creating more and better jobs, especially for poor people and vulnerable populations. On the demand side, large firms in few sectors dominate, and market access constrains firm growth, especially for small and medium enterprises. Supply-side constraints include high fertility rates, low productivity, access to and quality of education, and skills mismatch. The study called for reforms to improve the business environment, including by reducing barriers to entry (or exit), strengthening value chains that involve more than one sector, and creating urban-rural linkages. The Tanzania Land Governance Assessment Framework (World Bank 2015) found that the protection of individuals' rural land-tenure rights does not provide a method for protecting various interests, and in areas with urban and rural land, conflicts constantly ensue.

2.12 The World Bank made commitments of US$2.3 billion during the review period to support activities related to private sector development, including those interventions associated with improving access to finance, land, and energy. IFC and the Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA) complemented the World Bank's interventions through investments, advisory services, and guarantees. IFC approved new commitments in finance and energy amounting to $ 342.8 million and pre-existing commitments of $6.6 million for a total of $ 349.4 million during the review period. IFC also approved new advisory services projects amounting to $ 17. 2 million (finance and energy) and $4.9 million in pre-existing commitments. MIGA provided political risk guarantee to an agribusiness in 2014.

2.13 As part of the CAS 2012-2015 IFC sought to strengthen financial markets, particularly in terms of access to finance for MSMEs. IFC fostered partnerships with local banks as well as developing micro and SME finance products. In this context *The* Africa Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises Finance *(AMSME)* Program (IFC 2013) provided on-site advisory services to local banks as well as to promote PPPs and to improve the investment climate including though licensing and regulatory reform.

Human Development and Social Inclusion

2.14 Human development and social inclusion were key objectives of the Bank Group strategies (CAS FY12-16; CPF, FY18-22). The 2017 Systematic Country Diagnostic identified human capital development as critical for growth and poverty reduction by promoting health, education, skills, and early childhood development.

2.15 The World Bank's analytical and advisory services included the Tanzania Poverty Assessment (FY19) which provided a comprehensive analysis of poverty and inequality in Tanzania and identified some priority actions for poverty reduction, an impact evaluation (FY17) aimed to help inform Government on program/policy design options to address accountability and incentive issues in education service delivery; and technical assistance (FY16) intended to provide evidence based input to the health financing strategy. See annex for details.

2.16 During the review period, the World Bank committed $ 2.78 billion to supporting human development and social inclusion. There were no IFC and MIGA supported activities in human development.

Spatial transformation and Connectivity

2.17 The 2017 Systematic Country Diagnostic identified transport as one of the foundational areas for growth and poverty reduction by promoting the development of rural and urban markets and centers of employment. World Bank's activities in Transport focused on five interrelated areas (i) roads, (ii) public transit, (iii) marine, (iv) rail and (v) aviation. These interventions contribute to connecting people and places by improving mobility, accessibility, and fostering spatial development. In addition, investments in infrastructure such as water, sanitation, energy access as well as support to urban development and disaster risk management also contributed to changes in land use and in turn spatial transformation and as such were critical dimensions of support for private sector development.

2.18 The World Bank Group has produced key analytical work to address transport and connectivity issues including the Urbanization Review titled Transforming Tanzania's Cities: Harnessing Urbanization for Competitiveness, Resilience, and Livability (World Bank, 2021c) found that approximately 28 million rural people lack access to all-season roads. In some parts of Western Tanzania, residents are more than 10 kilometers from the nearest road, and farmers take an average of over two hours to reach the nearest city with a population of over 100,000. The report also noted that the absence of strong planning and enforcement controls, cities have expanded leading to spatial fragmentation fostering spatial disconnection of people and firms. In terms of Mobility of Intermediate Cities, the World Bank report has sought to strengthen the knowledge base of urban mobility and provide recommendations on sustainable mobility policies and programs to the national and subnational governments.

2.19 During the review period, the World Bank committed $ 2.6 billion in supporting connectivity. The World Bank deployed two financing instruments, investment project financing and program for results financing, and analytical and technical assistance to support the government's programs in rural and urban transport and upgrading of towns and cities. IFC has had limited participation in the Transport sector including support through investment to the Tanzania Railways Limited (TRL). In the context of the re-nationalization of TRL IFC exited the operation in 2010. During the evaluation period MIGA did not issue guarantees in the Tanzania transport sector. There was also limited co-financing from other development partners.

3. Objective and Audience

3.1 The objective of this evaluation is to assess how Bank Group engagement helped Tanzania identify and address its main development challenges, adapted to changing country conditions, and contributed to its development outcomes. The CPE is intended to inform the Bank Group's next Country Partnership Framework for Tanzania expected in FY2023.

3.2 The primary audience of the CPE is the Bank Group Board of Executive Directors, its Committee on Development Effectiveness and the Bank Group management and staff working on Tanzania. The evaluation may also be of interest to the Government of Tanzania and the international development community working in Tanzania and members of civil society.

4. Evaluation Scope and Questions

4.1 The evaluation will focus on the Bank Group's support to helping Tanzania identify and address its main development challenges in three interrelated areas.[6] In particular, it will focus on its contribution to private sector led growth, human development, and spatial transformation that are pro-poor. The evaluation will include an assessment of how the World Bank Group adapted to changing circumstances, including how it managed the country dialog in the face of changing government priorities. The report will also assess, where relevant, coordination among development partners in each of the three areas.

4.2 The CPE will assess the relevance and effectiveness of Bank Group engagement with Tanzania during the review period. The CPE will assess the credibility of the World

Bank's assessment of development challenges as part of the discussion on relevance. This will draw on World Bank diagnostic work such as the SCD as well as on external analysis. The CPE will consider the extent to which the Bank's priorities were justified based on analysis and diagnostic work on the main development challenges facing Tanzania. The evaluation will also look at the role and effectiveness of budget support in an effort to derive lessons that could be relevant to future budget support operations.

4.3 The evaluation has three evaluation questions:

- Q1: How relevant to the development needs of Tanzania was the Bank Group supported strategy and did it evolve appropriately over time, to reflect changing priorities and changes in country context such as political economy, implementation capacity, governance, and shocks from the COVID-19 pandemic?
- Q2: To what extent has the World Bank Group contributed to improving the business environment, especially in access to finance, energy and land administration including through IFC investments, and by improving human capital through health and education especially in vulnerable groups including women and girls?
- Q3: To what extent has the Bank Group helped the Government of Tanzania achieve pro poor development through efficient and resilient spatial transformation and land use?

4.4 The CPE will include chapters on the formulation and evolution of strategies and the portfolio and its performance. The subsequent chapters are thematic and represent a drilling down on the previously mentioned thematic areas.

5. Evaluation Design

5.1 The CPE will use mixed methods to triangulate evidence to answer the evaluation questions by employing a hybrid approach, by combining interviews conducted both remotely and during a field mission to Tanzania. The methodological approaches are outlined in this section, and more details are provided in table A.1.

- **Portfolio review and analysis.** The evaluation will include a portfolio review of the Bank Group's lending and nonlending activities. It will also include an initial mapping of outcomes associated with the three evaluation questions that informed the Approach Paper. Documents to be reviewed will include the following: Project Appraisal Documents/program documents, Implementation Completion and Results Report Reviews, Expanded Project Supervision Reports, and Project Completion Reports. Aide-mémoires and corporate-level minutes of meetings will also be reviewed, as appropriate, to document technical and policy dialogue.

- **Review of existing evaluative evidence.** The evaluation will build on internal and external existing evaluative evidence, including Independent Evaluation Group (IEG) reports such as Implementation Completion and Results Report Reviews, Project Performance Assessment Reports, and case studies from thematic evaluations (see box 5.1).

Box 5.1. List of Project Performance Assessment Reports and Case Studies on Tanzania

Project Performance Assessment Reports

- *Tanzania First Business Environment and Competitiveness for Jobs Development Policy Operation* (2022)
- *Tanzania Second Social Action Fund* (2016)
- *Tanzania Local Government Support Project* (2016)
- *Poverty Reduction Support Credits* (PRSC; 1–8; 2013)
- *Human Resource Development Pilot Project, Primary Education Development Program, Secondary Education Development Program* (2010)

Case Studies

- *Two to Tango: An Evaluation of World Bank Group Support to Fostering Regional Integration* (2019)

Source: Independent Evaluation Group.

- **Review of external analytical work and data.** To answer the three evaluation questions, the evaluation will review available analytical work, including from academia, other development partners, and nongovernmental organizations.

- **Semistructured interviews.** The evaluation will conduct semistructured interviews with Bank Group management and staff, government officials, development partners, relevant academics, civil society, and beneficiaries. The interviews will be based on an agreed-upon set of questionnaires that will include questions on relevance, partnerships, and contributions of the Bank Group’s interventions to the country’s development outcomes.

- **Development partner mapping and analysis.** The evaluation will conduct a mapping of the key development partners in Tanzania to assess the Bank Group’s adaptation, collaboration, and division of labor in line with development partners.

- **Theory of change and of action.** The evaluation will articulate theories of change to identify the different pathways to outcomes (in assessing effectiveness of the Bank Group's interventions). It will also consider using a theory of action to identify which development challenges and constraints the Bank Group interventions addressed and how it did so (to interrogate the relevance of Bank Group's engagement).
- **Geospatial analysis.** Depending on data availability, the evaluation will conduct a geospatial analysis to inform the assessment on the Bank Group's contributions to spatial transformation. This analysis will be undertaken in close consultation with the methods team. Consultation with the methods team has already been initiated and will continue throughout the review process.

Limitations

5.2 The evaluation has several limitations. Although the evaluation team plans to use digital technologies to reach key stakeholders—including Bank Group staff and management, government officials, and development partners—it is possible that not all relevant interlocutors, including those involved at different parts of the evaluation period, will be reachable, particularly outside major urban centers. The turnover of key government officials, Bank Group management and staff, and development partners, especially during the early part of the review period, will create challenges. To address these challenges, the evaluation team will employ local consultants to reach out to key stakeholders who have institutional memory and knowledge of the country's development challenges and priorities. The team will also explore options to locate key interlocutors through LinkedIn and other social networks. Data on poverty are limited because the poverty-monitoring activities implemented during the preparation of the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper and MKUKUTA I stalled during MKUKUTA II.

6. Quality Assurance Process

6.1 The evaluation team will hold regular check-ins with IEG management and with the methods team as appropriate. The Approach Paper and final report will be peer reviewed by Dr. Donald Mmari, the executive director of REPOA, and Simon Gill, the director of advisory services, development, and finance at ODI.

6.2 The evaluation will be conducted under the guidance of Jeffrey Allen Chelsky (manager) and Oscar Calvo-Gonzalez (director) and the overall direction of Alison Evans (Director-General, Evaluation).

7. Expected Outputs and Outreach

7.1 The main output of this evaluation will be a report that presents relevant findings and lessons that can inform the next CPF for Tanzania. The CPE is planned for e-submission in the fourth quarter of FY23. This timeline should provide sufficient time for the CPE to inform the next CPF, currently planned for FY24.

7.2 IEG will engage with relevant stakeholders to prepare for the evaluation, including through a field mission (dates to be determined, in consultation with the Country Management Unit). In addition to government officials, stakeholders will include development partners and members of civil society. Once the evaluation is complete, IEG will develop dissemination products such as presentations, blogs, and videos, as appropriate, to communicate the report's key findings. Outreach efforts will target key stakeholders, including staff at headquarters and in country offices, other multilateral and bilateral donors, and government authorities. Through these means, the team will seek to maximize awareness, value, and use of the findings and recommendations.

8. Resources

8.1 The evaluation team will be led by Lourdes Pagaran (senior evaluation officer) and Victor Vergara (senior evaluation officer). Team members will include Giuseppe Iarossi (senior economist), Carla Fabiola Coles (program assistant), Corky de Asis (evaluation analyst), Xiaolun Sun (senior evaluation officer), Virginia Ziulu (data scientist), Johan Manuel Lopez (consultant), Amshika Amar (consultant), and Isha Sharma (research analyst/ consultant). Additional consultants will be recruited as appropriate.

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[1] Freedom House (2022) reports on several corruption cases over the past decade. In 2020, officials at the Tanzania Revenue Authority were suspended as a result of major corruption in two separate incidents, and in 2021, the Tanzania Ports Authority's director general was arrested for embezzlement.

[2] Congressional Research Service 2016; Freedom House 2020/2021.

[3] The Development Assistance Committee members are Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Czech Republic, Denmark, the European Union, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Republic of Korea, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, and the United States.

[4] The Global Competitiveness Index 2019 covers 141 economies and measures national competitiveness, defined as the set of institutions, policies, and factors that determine the level of productivity.

[5] Tanzania is also ranked low in the following categories (out of 141 countries): cost of starting a business (133); time to start a business (115); infrastructure (121); skills (126); and information and communication technology adoption (133). World Economic Forum. 2019. The Global Competitiveness Report 2019. Geneva, Switzerland.

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Appendix A. Evaluation Design Matrix

Table A.1. Evaluation Design

Key Questions	Approach/Methods	Data Sources
Q1: How relevant to the development needs of Tanzania was the World Bank Group–supported strategy, and did it evolve appropriately over time to reflect changing priorities and changes in country context such as political economy, implementation capacity, governance, and shocks from the COVID-19 pandemic?	Quantitative method: document review, classification, and analysis Qualitative method: semistructured interviews with Bank Group team, government representatives, and other development partners and key informants (for example, private sector associations)	Bank Group strategy documents (CAS, CASPR, CPF, CLRR) Tanzania and Zanzibar Five Year Development Plans Relevant analytical and diagnostic work on Tanzania from the Bank Group (SCD, Economic Updates, Country Performance Portfolio Reviews) and other development partners (for example, IMF, African Development Bank, DFID, USAID) External literature, including from the research community (for example, REPOA) and the academic community (for example, the journal African Affairs)
Q2: To what extent has the World Bank Group contributed to improving the business environment, especially in access to finance, energy, and land administration, including through IFC investments, and by improving human capital through health and education, especially in vulnerable groups such as women and girls?	Quantitative method: documents review and trend analysis Qualitative method: semistructured interviews with Bank Group team, government representatives, and other development partners and key informants	Bank Group strategies and project and ASA documents (including IFC) Government initiatives on PSD, including Big Results Now and *Blueprint for Regulatory Reforms to Improve the Business Environment* Relevant diagnostic work on business environment/PSD from the Bank Group and other development partners (including the IMF, African Development Bank, USAID) Reports from private sector associations, the Enterprise Survey, international indexes, and reputable opinion surveys Interviews from key informants (for example, academia, private sector organizations, other development partners, government representatives, and World Bank staff)
Q3: To what extent has the Bank Group helped the government of Tanzania achieve pro-poor development through efficient and resilient spatial transformation and land use?	Quantitative method: assessment of the land use changes associated with a representative sample of corridors and polygons to understand how and to what extent the investments in transport, water,	Bank Group strategy, operational, and analytical documents

Key Questions	Approach/Methods	Data Sources
	energy, DRM, and urban development contribute to spatial transformation within rural and urban areas Review of documents and geospatial analysis using medium- and high-resolution satellite imagery Qualitative method: semistructured interviews	External literature (for example, from academic groups, research institutes, and development partners) Interview of key stakeholders

Source: Independent Evaluation Group.
Note: ASA = advisory services and analytics; CAS = Country Assistance Strategy; CASPR = Country Assistance Strategy Progress Report; CLRR = Completion and Learning Review Review; CPF = Country Partnership Framework; DFID = Department for International Development (UK); DRM = Disaster Risk Management; IFC = International Finance Corporation; IMF = International Monetary Fund; PSD = Private Sector Development; SCD = Systematic Country Diagnostic; USAID = United States Agency for International Development.

Appendix B. Preliminary Portfolio Review

The portfolio review has two parts: (i) overview of the general World Bank Group portfolio in Tanzania (lending and advisory services and analytics); and (ii) specific portfolio review related to the three evaluation questions.

Overview of the World Bank Group Portfolio in Tanzania

Total International Development Association (IDA) commitments, including legacy operations during the Country Program Evaluation (CPE) period, reached US$11.3 billion (table B.1). New commitments included 55 new loans, including additional financing. The International Finance Corporation's long-term investments during the review period amounted to US$1.39 billion, comprising mostly new commitments during the review period. There was one Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency guarantee during the review period.

Table B.1. World Bank Group Financial Support to Tanzania, Fiscal Years 2012–22

	Active Portfolio at the Start of Evaluation Period		Commitments Approved during Evaluation Period		Total	
Source of Financing	Projects (no.)	Commitment (US$, millions)	Projects (no.)	Commitment (US$, millions)	Projects (no.)	Commitment (US$, millions)
IDA	35	2,598	55	8,714	90	11,312
Trust fund	16	47	27	199	43	246
IFC (net)	5	118	36	1,272	41	1,390
MIGA	—	—	1	29	1	29

Source: Independent Evaluation Group.
Note: FY = fiscal year; IDA = International Development Association; IFC = International Finance Corporation; MIGA = Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency.

New IDA lending was financed from the core IDA Performance-Based Allocation (82 percent); other IDA windows, including the Scale-Up Facility (11 percent); and the regional window (6 percent). Tanzania's lending portfolio includes eight projects financed under the regional subwindow and five Scale-Up Facility–financed projects. In fiscal year (FY)19, IDA commitments dropped to US$75 million due to heightened concerns over the government's actions against political and human rights and civil liberties. Tanzania has also accessed IDA's Private Sector Window aimed at de-risking International Finance Corporation and Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency operations.

World Bank Lending: Instrument Composition

During the CPE period, the World Bank continued to deploy investment project financing as instrument of choice, while at the same time scaling up its use of Program-for-Results. Between FY13 and FY22, it approved eight Program-for-Results. Total commitments for Program-for-Results reached US$1.8 billion, or 16 percent of new commitments, covering a wide range of areas, including urban, transport, water, education, and energy (table B.2). Prior to and during the CPE period, the World Bank supported Tanzania through Poverty Reduction Support Credits (1–11) between 2003 and 2014, followed by four sector development policy operations (power, public finance management, Private Sector Development) between 2013 and 2016. Several sector development policy operations were canceled or dropped between 2016 and 2021 due to changed government priorities. A new development policy financing on growth and competitiveness for jobs is under preparation for US$300 million.

Table B.2. Lending Instrument Composition, Fiscal Years 2012–22

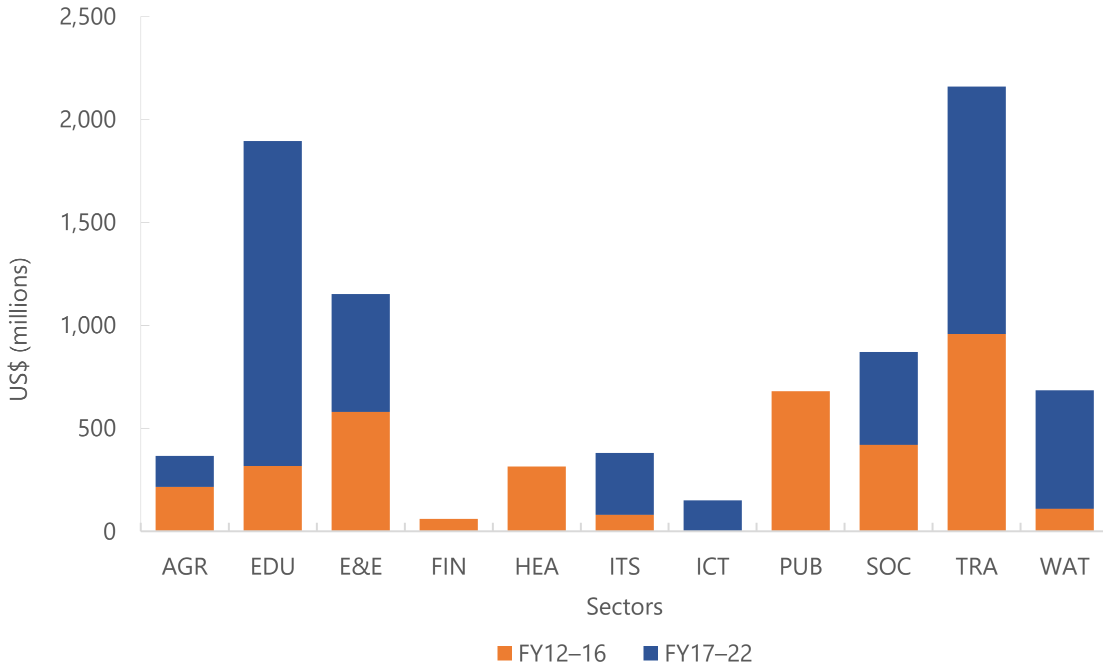
	Active Portfolio at the Start of Evaluation Period		Commitments Approved during Evaluation Period		Total		
Source of Financing	# of Projects	Commitment (US$, millions)	# of Projects	Commitment (US$, millions)	# of Projects	Commitment (US$, millions)	Percentage (%)
IPF	34	115	40	6,247	74	6,362	56
DPOF	1	2,483	7	640	8	3,123	28
PforR	0	0	8	1,827	8	1,827	16
Total	35	2,598	55	8,714	90	11,312	11,312

Source: World Bank Business Intelligence, World Bank, Washington, DC (as of January 31, 2022).
Note: DPOF = Development Policy Financing; FY = fiscal year; IPF = investment project financing; PforR = Program-for-Results.

Sector Composition

Transport, Education, and Energy accounted for close to 60 percent of the World Bank's new commitments during the CPE period (figure B.1).

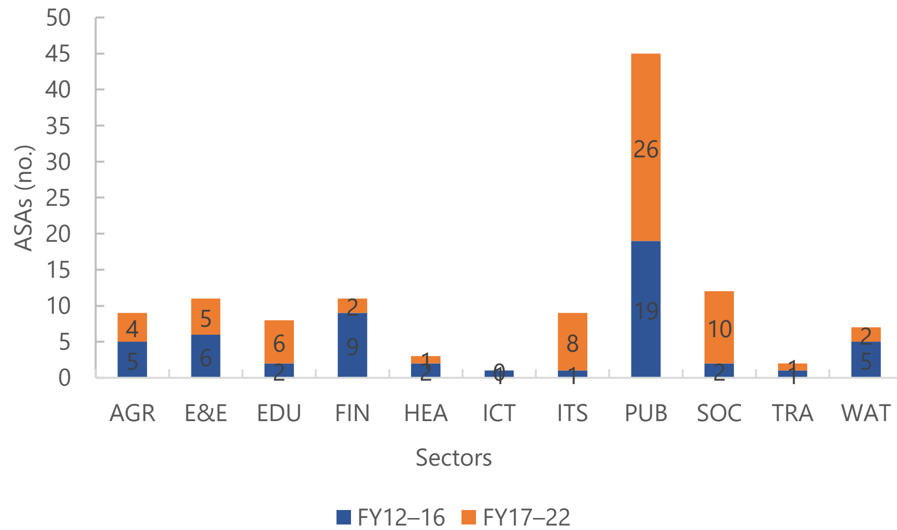
Figure B.1. International Development Association Commitment by Sector, Fiscal Years 2012–22



Source: World Bank Business Intelligence, World Bank, Washington, DC (as of January 31, 2022).
Note: AGR = agriculture; E&E = energy and extractives; EDU = education; FIN = financial; FY = fiscal year; HEA = health; ICT = information and communication technology; ITS = industry and trade services; PUB = public administration; SOC = social protection; TRA = transportation; WAT = water

The World Bank's advisory services and analytics work was mostly focused on public administration because of its cross-cutting nature. There was limited advisory services and analytics work on information and communication technology, transport, and health (figure B.2).

Figure B.2. Advisory Services and Analytics Delivery by Sector, Fiscal Years 2012–22



Source: World Bank Business Intelligence, World Bank, Washington, DC (as of February 2, 2022).
Note: AGR = agriculture; ASA = advisory services and analytics; E&E = energy and extractives; EDU = education; FIN = financial; FY = fiscal year; HEA = health; ICT = information and communication technology; ITS = industry and trade services; PUB = public administration; SOC = social protection; TRA = transportation; WAT = water.

World Bank Portfolio Performance

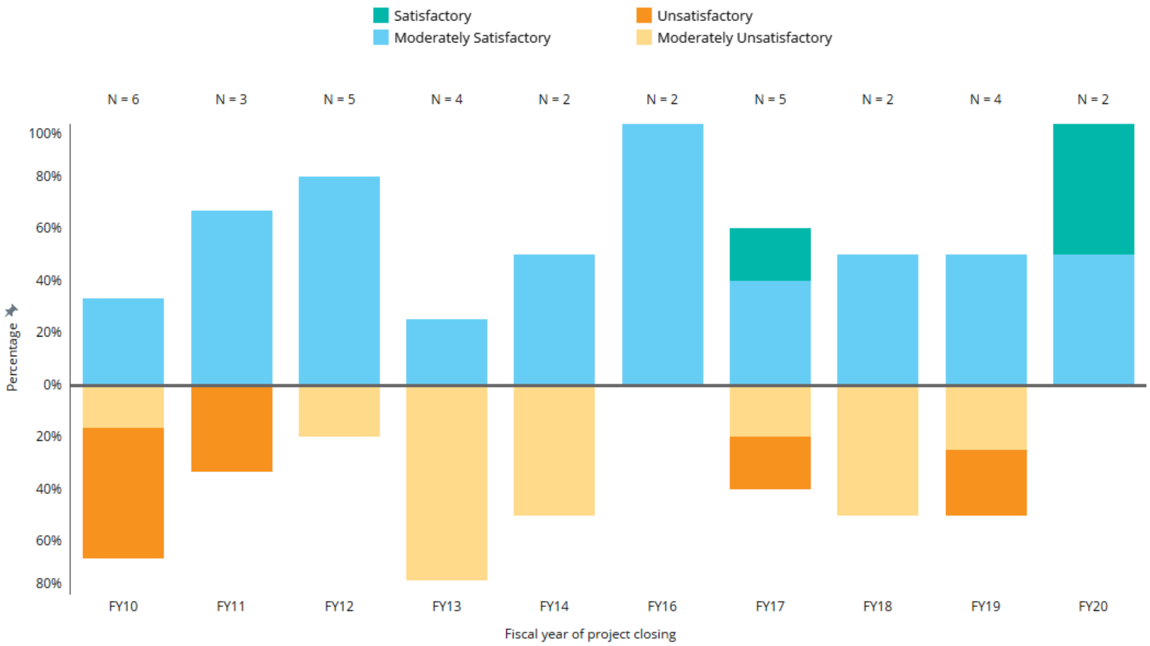
Tanzania's portfolio performance at exit (as measured by Independent Evaluation Group outcome rating of moderately satisfactory or above) does not compare favorably with the World Bank average and is on par with the Sub-Saharan Africa average. Tanzania's World Bank performance and monitoring and evaluation ratings are below Sub-Saharan Africa and World Bank averages (table B.3). The disaggregated moderately satisfactory ratings for Tanzania are provided in figure B.3.

Table B.3. Project Outcomes and Subratings: Tanzania, Sub-Saharan Africa, and World Bank (Fiscal years 2012–21)

Ratings	Tanzania (%)	Sub-Saharan Africa (%)	World Bank (%)
Outcome (MS or above)	71.0	71.2	82.7
World Bank performance	72.9	73.3	85.4
M&E quality	32.4	37.3	40.4

Source: World Bank Business Intelligence, World Bank, Washington, DC (as of February 1, 2022).
Note: Percentage of projects rated moderately satisfactory or above, averaged by volume of commitments. FY = fiscal year; M&E = monitoring and evaluation; MS = moderately satisfactory.

Figure B.3. Tanzania: Independent Evaluation Group Project Outcome Ratings, Distribution of Ratings by Fiscal Year

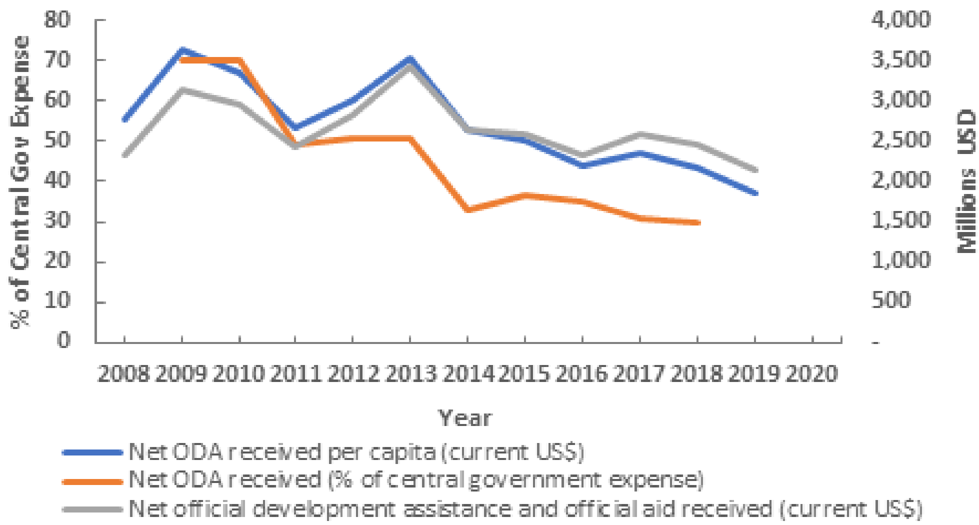


Source: Independent Evaluation Group ratings data as of September 23, 2021.
Note: FY = fiscal year; *N* = number of projects. The *N* amounts above the bar for each FY period indicate the total number of projects closed in that period that have Completion and Learning Reviews and Independent Evaluation Group ratings. The FY is determined based on the project closing date. The World Bank fiscal year runs from July 1 to June 30.

Appendix C. Development Partners

Figure C.1 shows Tanzania's declining dependence on official development assistance (ODA) flows (as a percentage of the government's expenditures). At the start of the review period, the share of ODA flows to government expenditures dropped to 50 percent (from close to 70 percent in 2008), and it fluctuated during the remainder of the review period.

Figure C.1. Net Official Development Assistance Flows Received by Tanzania, Fiscal Years 2008–20



Source: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development statistical data (as of February 2021).
Note: FY = fiscal year; ODA = official development assistance.

Table C.1 provides the list of development partners and the corresponding net ODA flows to Tanzania over the review period (2012–20). The ODA flows came from four major sources: (i) Development Assistance Committee (DAC) countries, (ii) multilaterals, and (iii) non-DAC countries. DAC countries account for more than half of the ODA flows, followed by multilaterals. This mapping of Development Partners will be used to interrogate how and to what extent the World Bank has collaborated and coordinated with other development partners. The portfolio review (see appendix B) indicates that collaboration with other development partners mainly took the form of co-financing and parallel financing of World Bank operations.

Table C.1. Total Net Disbursements of Official Development Assistance and Official Aid for Tanzania, by Major Sources and Current Prices (US$, Millions)

Development Partners	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Total (2012–19)	Percentage Share of Total ODA (%)
DAC countries, total	**1,763.6**	**1952.0**	**1,454.6**	**1,444.7**	**1,454.9**	**1,427.4**	**1,501.8**	**1,148.9**	**-**	**12,147.8**	**57.9**
Canada	112.8	163.7	85.8	82.7	50.4	90.3	63.8	79.7	-	729.2	3.5
Denmark	111.2	88.6	70.7	41.4	54.3	52.9	54.3	44.6	-	518.0	2.5
Finland	35.0	45.2	54.2	29.0	22.1	16.8	14.7	13.2	15.7	230.2	1.1
France	24.5	8.0	21.9	26.3	26.3	30.9	26.4	27.2	-	191.5	0.9
Germany	109.7	75.1	52.1	93.2	51.7	44.2	40.0	35.0	-	500.9	2.4
Ireland	44.8	43.6	33.1	31.6	28.1	22.7	28.4	25.8	26.1	258.0	1.2
Japan	147.9	196.9	114.0	94.8	192.7	74.2	75.4	54.9	51.8	950.8	4.5
Korea, Rep	50.6	56.9	79.8	71.3	63.6	39.3	72.5	43.0	-	477.1	2.3
Norway	92.6	99.5	71.8	47.7	44.7	45.2	48.8	46.8	46.7	497.0	2.4
Sweden	116.3	125.4	54.1	103.5	89.7	135.9	125.3	70.4	72.8	820.6	3.9
Switzerland	34.9	31.4	30.5	32.3	31.4	32.2	31.8	28.0	-	252.6	1.2
United Kingdom	250.0	237.5	244.9	313.0	251.3	214.5	202.8	175.0	-	1,889.0	9.0
United States	561.8	734.9	509.0	452.6	500.0	597.0	658.7	464.6	-	4,478.5	21.4
Multilateral total	1,042.7	1,470.2	1,186.3	1,137.5	861.7	1,155.4	918.5	966.8	-	8,739.0	41.7
EU institutions	132.7	106.7	99.0	122.6	95.1	126.9	157.6	86.4	99.5	927.1	4.4
IMF, total	−3.0	110.0	−27.6	−61.2	−62.0	−84.1	−115.0	-	−11.6	−242.8	−1.2
Regional development banks, total	130.9	203.6	181.0	213.3	115.3	226.4	143.2	97.2	115.9	1,310.8	6.2
African Development Bank, total	130.9	203.6	181.0	213.3	115.3	226.3	143.2	97.0	115.9	1,310.6	6.2
United Nations, total	66.2	50.9	44.1	58.9	52.0	91.7	50.4	57.3	31.4	471.5	2.2
International Development Association	535.3	697.1	605.8	580.9	398.3	501.2	508.2	488.1	407.8	4,315.0	20.6
Other multilateral, total	180.7	301.9	283.9	222.9	263.1	293.3	174.0	237.8	339.2	1957.5	9.3
Climate investment funds	-	-	-	-	0.2	-	2.3	-	-	2.4	0.0
Gavi	46.9	46.4	86.0	43.6	34.2	46.3	48.2	60.7	38.4	412.2	2.0

Development Partners	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Total (2012–19)	Percentage Share of Total ODA (%)
Global Environment Facility	4.1	7.2	7.6	6.1	5.8	4.4	1.8	0.4	1.8	37.4	0.2
Global Fund	119.8	235.7	182.8	155.5	224.8	247.0	98.8	179.1	291.4	1,443.5	6.9

Source: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development; last updated December 21, 2021.
Note: DAC = Development Assistance Committee; EU = European Union; IMF = International Monetary Fund; ODA = official development assistance. ODA is defined as those flows to developing countries and multilateral institutions provided by official agencies, including state and local governments, or by their executive agencies, each transaction of which meets the following tests: (i) it is administered with the promotion of the economic development and welfare of developing countries as its main objective; and (ii) it is concessional in character and conveys a grant element of at least 25 percent. "-" = not available.