



Environmental and Social Management Framework & Process Framework

Food Systems, Land Use and Restoration in Tanzania’s Forest Landscapes
(GEF ID)

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Executive Summary

Introduction

The Food Systems, Land Use and Restoration in Tanzania's Forest Landscapes (FOLUR) project covers both Zanzibar and mainland Tanzania by focusing on two priority landscapes, combined with national-level and regional interventions to address trade and value chain aspects to reduce degradation and deforestation in these landscapes, and in support of Tanzania's agricultural development at large.

FOLUR will be partially financed by the Global Environment Fund and WWF is the implementing agency for this proposed GEF project. Hence, the WWF's Environmental and Social Safeguards Framework, as detailed in the Safeguards Integrated Policies and Procedures (SIPP), apply to the project, and require the preparation of an Environmental and Social Monitoring Framework (ESMF) and a Process Framework (PF).

Objectives of the ESMF/PF

- **ESMF:** The ESMF aims to outline the principles, procedures, and mitigation measures for addressing environmental and social impacts associated with the project in accordance with the laws and regulations of the United Republic of Tanzania (URT) and with the WWF's Environmental and Social Safeguards Framework (ESSF). Since the precise scope of activities that will be implemented as part of the project will only be determined during the implementation phase, site-specific social and environmental impacts are uncertain at this stage. Thus, the development of site-specific Environmental and Social Management Plans (ESMPs) is currently not feasible, and an ESMF is necessary to set out procedures for addressing potential adverse social and environmental impacts that may occur during project activities. Site-specific ESMPs will be developed pursuant to the guidance provided by this ESMF during project implementation.
- **PF:** The Project triggers the WWF's Standard on Access Restriction and Resettlement as it may restrict or otherwise affect access to natural resources and the livelihood activities of project affected people (PAP). This Process Framework (PF) describes the process by which affected communities participate in identification, design, implementation and monitoring of relevant project activities and mitigation measures. The purpose of this PF is to ensure participation of Project Affected People (PAP) while recognizing and protecting their interests and ensuring that they do not become worse off as a result of the project.

Methodology

The ESMF/PF was prepared based on: a) desk review of the WWF SIPP and URT's environmental and social assessment policies; and b) consultations and focus group discussions were held in September and October 2020 with 136 stakeholders at District and Village/Shehia levels.

The ESMF/PF draws on consultations results, and on the relevant laws and regulations of URT and SIPP. ***In order to avoid duplications and for ease of reference, the ESMF and PF components are combined into a single document.***

Project Description

The objective of the project is to promote an integrated approach that combines aspects of sustainable food systems and deforestation free supply chains, with broader landscape level planning, management and restoration, for the preservation of ecosystem services in some of Tanzania's key rice cultivation areas.

The project is divided into four individual components:

- **Component 1: Development of integrated landscape management (ILM) systems**, including the development of land-use plans and related water protection plans, and creation of an enabling environment that incentivizes private sector engagement towards sustainable landscape management practices.
- **Component 2: Promotion of sustainable food production practices and responsible value chains**, focusing on the development of sustainable and socially inclusive value/supply chains for the rice production sector.
- **Component 3: Conservation and restoration of natural habitats**, including the development and implementation of concrete landscape restoration activities in the target landscapes through the implementation of priority land and water use plans, with the active involvement of communities and private sector.
- **Component 4: Project coordination and M&E.**

Project Area Profile

The project focuses on two target landscapes: the Kilombero district within the Kilombero sub-basin on mainland Tanzania (1,356,130 ha), and the North A/North B districts on Zanzibar (43,100 ha). Both landscapes are specifically targeted for rice cultivation, as supported by various government and private-sector led initiatives.

The Kilombero Valley is a natural wetland ecosystem comprising a myriad of rivers, which make up the largest seasonally freshwater lowland floodplain in East Africa. The floodplain occupies the flat floor of the Kilombero valley at 210 - 250 meters above sea level (m.a.s.l). Kilombero District (Mainland) has a population of 407,880. The main ethnic groups are Wapogoro, Wandamba, Wabena, and Wambunga and several others in small proportions. Pastoralists and agro-pastoralists (Maasai, Sukuma and Barabaigs) are also present in Morogoro region in Kilombero. While these groups may be considered as distinct ethnic groups, they are not distinct indigenous peoples and they have equal rights on the use of resources as other existing tribes. The majority of the (mainly rural) population in the Kilombero Valley are subsistence farmers of maize and rice, as well as fishing and livestock.

The project's activities in Zanzibar will be carried out in Unguja -- a long, low island with small ridges along its central north-south axis. Coconut palms and other vegetation cover the land surface. The Unguja island is divided into three regions and six districts (Urban, West, Central, North A, North B, and Central). Project activities are concentrated in North A and North B districts. The estimated total population of North A district was 105,880 (8% of Zanzibar's population). Kaskazini 'A' and Kaskazini 'B' Districts contain mixed ethnic groups. The major tribes found in Kilombero Shehia include Shirazi/Swahili and other mixed Bantu tribes such as Nyamwezi, Sukuma, Zaramo, Ndengereko; while in Kikobweni Shehia there is Tumbatu and other mixed ethnic groups including the Bantu tribes. Agriculture is the predominant occupation.

Major vulnerable groups in both areas include women (widow, pregnant women) disabled, youth, children (including orphans), poor households, female headed households, elderly persons, and pastoralist/agro-pastoralist tribes. Their source of vulnerability is mainly gender, age, disability, illness, lack of income and resources, unemployment, and itinerant lifestyle.

Environment and Social Policy Regulations and Guidelines

The laws and regulations of URT and the WWF's SIPP that are applicable to the project, but for the purposes of the FOLUR implementation, the principles and procedures of the SIPP shall prevail in all cases of discrepancies.

Applicable URT's policies and laws

- *Environmental management.* Tanzania: National Environmental Policy (1997), the National Conservation Strategy for Sustainable Development, the National Environmental Action Plan. Zanzibar: Environment Management for Sustainable Development Act. No 2 of 1996 and

Forest Resources Conservation and Management Act No. 10 of 1996; Zanzibar Forest Policy of 1995 (reviewed 2013); Environmental Policy of 1992 (reviewed 2012); and the Fisheries Policy. Zanzibar: Environment Action Plan (ZEAP), Zanzibar Forest Resources Management Plan (2009-2020), Community Forestry Management Agreement.

- *Integrated Landscape Management.* In mainland Tanzania, the management and use of land is guided by a number of legislations including National Land Policy (1995), the Land Use Planning Act, No. 6 (2007), and the Village Land Act No 4 (1999). In Zanzibar, the Commission of Land has the mandate for planning and management of land in Zanzibar.
- *Land Acquisition & Resettlement.* FOLUR will not undertake any land acquisition or resettlement, but some of its activities may affect the livelihoods and economic activities of PAP who reside within the project areas. In mainland Tanzania, the applicable law related to resettlement and compensation is the Land Act No. 4 of 1999, Section 156, while in Zanzibar it is the Land Tenure Act (1992), Section 5(4).
- *Community engagement.* Various Tanzania National Sector policies have emphasized the need and importance of engaging stakeholders especially from the local level (grass root) in development activities. This includes the National Environmental Policy (1997), National Land Policy (1995), Land Use Planning Act (2007), Agricultural Policy (2013), National Irrigation Act (2013), Water Resources Management Act (2009), Tanzania Forest Policy (1998).
- *Indigenous People.* Tanzania does not recognize the existence of indigenous people even though Tanzania is a home to 125-130 different ethnic groups. There is no specific national policy or legislation on indigenous peoples but Hadzabe, Barabaig, Sandawe and Maasai are the minority or disadvantageous group in Tanzania. All ethnic groups are treated equally in terms of access to natural resources. In Kilombero there exist pastoralists (e.g. Maasai and Barabaig people) who migrate with their livestock from one place to another.

Applicable WWF Safeguards Standards and Procedures

WWF's safeguards standards require that any potentially adverse environmental and social impacts are identified, and avoided or mitigated. Safeguards policies that are relevant to this project are as follows: Standard on Environment and Social Risk Management; Standard on Protection of Natural Habitats; Standard on Involuntary Resettlement; Standard on Indigenous Peoples; Standard on Community Health, Safety and Security; Standard on Pest Management; Standard on Cultural Resources; Standard on Accountability and Grievance System; Standard on Public Consultation and Disclosure; and Standard on Stakeholder Engagement.

Gaps between URT's laws and policies and the WWF's SIPP

In general, URT's laws, policies, and guidelines are in line with the WWF's environmental and social safeguards requirements. However, there are a few differences between the two systems:

- With regard to environmental impacts, there are no direct contradictions between URT laws and regulations and the WWF's SIPP, but the requirements of the latter are more extensive. For instance, WWF's SIPP requires a thorough environmental and social analysis of the impact of specific project activities on the environment and on local communities before the activity is formally approved and any funds are disbursed.
- With regard to social impacts, the primary discrepancies between URT laws and regulations and the WWF's SIPP refer to the status of non-title holders and informal land use, and the commitment to participatory decision-making processes. First, according to the WWF's SIPP, all users of land and natural resources (including people that lack any formal legal ownership title or usage rights) are eligible to some form of assistance or compensation if the project adversely affects their livelihoods. The URT laws only recognize the eligibility of land owners or formal users to receive compensation in such cases. Second, the WWF's SIPP require extensive community consultations as part of the development of various safeguards

documents and during project activities. URT legislation does not include similar requirements.

In all cases of conflict or discrepancy, the requirements of the WWF will prevail, for the purpose of the FOLUR project, over URT laws and regulations.

Implementation arrangements

The Forest and Beekeeping Division (FBD) of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism (MNRT) will be the Lead Executing Agency, implementing the Project on behalf of the Ministry of Finance and Planning, the Recipient.

FOLUR's main co-executing partners consist of a central Project Management Unit (PMU), hosted by MNRT/FBD, and two landscape coordination units (LCU) for Kilombero and Unguja respectively.

- Day-to-day project management and implementation will be the responsibility of the **Project Management Unit (PMU)** housed within the MNRT office.
- Project implementation at the landscape level will be managed by **Landscape Coordination Units (LCUs)**, hosted respectively by the Kilombero District Council (Kilombero landscape) and MANRLF/DFNR (Unguja landscape).
- A **Project Steering Committee (PSC)** chaired by the Permanent Secretary of MNRT will provide oversight and strategic guidance for the project.
- The existing Kilombero Multi-stakeholder Platform will function as a **Landscape Advisory Committee (LAC)**, which will support the Kilombero LCU in terms of project strategies, workplan and implementation from the perspectives of the project partners, as well as to ensure wider outreach to the respective constituencies of the project partners.
- As the GEF Implementing Agency, **WWF GEF Agency** will provide technical and financial supervision and implementation support of the project and support on issues affecting timely and quality project implementation.

The **FOLUR PMU** will procure the services of a part-time **Environmental and Social Safeguards (ESS) Specialist**. The ESS Specialist will be accountable to the PMU Director, and provide safeguards support both to the PMU and to the two LCUs.

Safeguards

Specific arrangements and responsibilities related to the implementation of environmental and social safeguards requirements, as stated in this ESMF/PF are as follows:

- **Lead executing agency (MNRT/FBD):** Overall responsibility for ensuring environmental safeguards are implemented.
- **Project Steering Committee:** Overall oversight and monitoring of compliance with safeguards commitments; Support and specific recommendations on safeguard issues if needed.
- **WWF GEF Agency:** Overall oversight and monitoring of compliance with safeguards commitments; Support and specific recommendations on safeguard issues if needed.
- **PMU:** Ensuring that bidding documents and contracts include any relevant particular clauses or conditions relevant to environmental and social safeguards as set out in this ESMF; Implementing and supervising ESMF and other safeguard plans; Provision of safeguard reports to the Executing Agency; Supervision of ESS specialist, and support to the LCUs; Implementation of Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM); Disclosure of safeguards documents; Reporting on safeguards implementation and compliance to the PSC and WWF GEF Agency.

- **LCU Coordinator:** Overall responsibility for compliance with ESMF Safeguards and other annexed documents of this report; Screening all project activities to identify social and environmental impacts; Contributing to the preparation of safeguards documents (site-specific ESMPs or Livelihood Restoration Plans [LRPs]) as needed; Ensuring the inclusion of safeguards requirements in all project bidding documents and contracts; Monitoring contractors' compliance with safeguards requirements; Conducting consultation meetings with local stakeholders as required, informing them, updating them on the latest project development activities; Carrying out regular site inspections; Reporting on safeguards implementation and compliance to the ESS specialist and the PMU Director; Ensuring implementation of the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) and dissemination of information regarding the GRM among local communities.
- **The ESS Specialist:** Review annual work plans and budgets and analyze planned community/individual sub-projects and their environment/social impacts, in order to identify safeguards risks and initiate screenings of activities; Support LCU Coordinators in the implementation of safeguards commitments and screening project activities; Prepare and contribute to safeguards documents as necessary in accordance to the ESMF/PF, and in close collaboration with the PMU and LCU Coordinators; Ensure that consultations with local communities are carried out in an inclusive and participatory manner, and are well documented; Monitor the state of safeguards implementation, and ensure that sub-projects are implemented in accordance to best practices and guidelines set out in the ESMF/PF; Operate the project's Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM); Carry out field visits as necessary to monitor the implementation of project activities and their compliance with safeguard requirements; Provide capacity support to the PMU, LCUs, and other project-related stakeholders on environmental and social issues; Report on overall safeguards performance to the Project Steering Committee, WWF GEF Agency and other stakeholders as necessary.

Anticipated Environmental Impacts and Mitigation Measures

The FOLUR project seeks to strengthen the environmental conservation practices in the two participating landscapes, and it is thus expected to result in major positive environmental outcomes. Minor and site-specific negative environmental impacts may include the following.

Eligible activities under Output 2.2.2.: Priority sustainable value chain initiatives in the rice production sector supported and operationalized

This output includes a range of eligible activities that may result in adverse environmental impacts, as indicated in Table 1 below.

Table 1: Adverse environmental impacts under Output 2.2.2.

Category	Potential activities	Potential adverse environmental impacts	Proposed mitigation measures
Farm inputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction of improved rice seed varieties through Tanzania's Agricultural and Seed Research Center and TARI • Promotion of more environmentally friendly pesticide and fertilizer systems 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New seed varieties cause degradation of soil and damage to the local vegetation, reduce soil fertility, etc. • Pesticides and fertilizers are inappropriately treated and degrade the soil, cause damage to the local vegetation and untargeted species, produce waste, and may lead to eutrophication of downstream water bodies. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assess appropriateness of seeds in terms of biodiversity, water efficiency, local needs, survival, etc. • Ensure that only compatible seeds are planted • Build the capacity of executing partners to ensure full awareness and knowledge regarding the usage and impacts of selected pesticides and fertilizers. • Ensure that no accidental damage is caused to local vegetation or untargeted species.
On farm practices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pilot water efficient rice production techniques, improved field levelling, upgrading /construction and operation of proper field intakes and drainage infrastructure; • Piloting enhanced soil fertility management practices; • Promote rainwater harvesting and efficient irrigation through technical assistance and subsidizing small structures. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction related impacts (e.g., pollution, dust, noise, waste, etc.) arising from excavation, waste and material management at site • Soil degradation and/or damage to local vegetation. • Solid waste such as rice husk 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Systematic measures to limit noise disturbance, manage waste collection, prevent dust pollution and water contamination, etc. • Measures to prevent soil erosion, landslides, and flooding,
Post-harvest activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fund the construction of postharvest storage structures • Reuse of rice husks waste into useful environmental friendly briquettes, building materials or animal feed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction related impacts (e.g., pollution, dust, noise, waste, etc.) arising from excavation, waste and material management at site; • Soil degradation and/or damage to local vegetation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See above

Eligible activities under Output 3.1.1.: Restoration of degraded lands in priority locations based on the landscape plans

The adverse environmental impact of this activity is that land restoration technologies might adversely impact watersheds, livestock, and vegetation. Such adverse impacts may include the planting of invasive species to improve the degraded land, disturbance of natural habitats, misuse of agrochemicals by farmers due limited knowledge on safe use and handling of pesticides, and cutting down of trees and plants that may negatively affect the ecosystem (e.g., grazing areas may be diminished).

Mitigation measures for these impacts include the following: Assessing the appropriateness of species in terms of biodiversity, water efficiency, forest fire, local needs, cultural sensitivity, survival, etc.; ensuring that only native species are planted; implementing measures to avoid soil excavation and noise disturbance to minimize impact on natural habitats; carrying out capacity building and training activities to ensure proper handling of pesticides; ensuring that no accidental damage is caused to local vegetation; identifying alternative grazing areas, etc.

Anticipated Social Impacts & Mitigation Measures

The project is expected to result in positive social outcomes by enhancing rural livelihoods, strengthening community resilience to climate change, and empowering communities in the governance of natural resources. Adverse social impacts are expected to be minor and site-specific and may occur as part of activities under Outputs 1.1.3, 2.2.2, and 3.1. They may include the following:

1. Social conflicts may arise regarding the criteria for the selection of target villages (in Kilombero), and the development of concrete management plans (in both locations). **Mitigation measures** would include the following:

- Project activities that may trigger conflicts and tensions among communities and between farmers and herders should only undertaken upon consultation with all affected individuals.
- Community management plans should be developed in a participatory, inclusive, and consultative manner to ensure that access rights are agreed upon among community members.
- Any change or new demarcation of boundaries should be based on free and prior informed consultations with affected communities and relevant authorities, which should be obtained prior to finalizing any border change.
- If the demarcation of land boundaries negatively impacts sources of economic income or other types of livelihoods of affected communities, full and timely compensation shall be provided to all affected individuals, irrespective of their formal land title, in accordance to Livelihood Restoration Plans (see below). Compensation shall be calculated based on the replacement value of these livelihoods (market value plus any replacement costs) by LCUs.
- Awareness raising activities and capacity building activities have to be carried out on land and grazing management rights and regulations.

2. Some of the management plans may include **access to livelihoods** restrictions (access to and usage of grazing areas, as well as access to and usage of irrigation water sources). **Mitigation measures** would include the following:

- Livelihoods-related support during project implementation will be provided to the households (HH) of all communities and pastoralists/agro-pastoralists impacted by project-induced restrictions of access to natural and community resources within the targeted areas. The LCU Coordinators with technical inputs from the Safeguards specialist at PMU will undertake screening of all planned activities for likely access restrictions to local communities. If the screening confirms and identifies HHs affected due to access restriction to natural resources, a social assessment (SA) process based on participatory consultations with affected peoples will be carried out.
- Based on the findings of the screening and social assessment, an action plan usually known as Livelihood Restoration Plans (LRP) will be prepared after holding further meaningful consultations with affected peoples and stakeholders which will provide tailored livelihood support and benefit sharing for affected persons, groups and communities.

3. Occupational and Community Health and Safety (for instance, For instance, the quality and supply of water to local communities may be degraded, and safety risks may arise from construction activities and from the potential usage of hazardous materials). To **mitigate** such impacts, LCU Coordinators and the implementing contractors shall provide a safe and healthy work environment, taking into account physical, chemical or biological risks that may be inherent in project activities, and specific threats to women.

Procedures for the Identification and Management of Environmental and Social Impacts

The following activities will not be financed by the FOLUR project: (i) Activities that involve procurement or use of any pesticides categorized IA, IB, or II by the World Health Organization; (ii) Activities that require private land acquisition; (iii) Activities that require physical displacement of persons from their homes or legal businesses, irrespective of ownership; (iv) Activities that involve felling of trees in core zones and in critical watershed areas; (v) Activities that involve quarrying and mining; (vi) Activities that involve commercial logging.

In advance of the initiation of any project activity, the LCU Coordinators should fill in detailed information regarding the nature of the activity and its specific location in the *Safeguards Eligibility and Impacts Screening* form.

If the screening process indicates that additional assessments or safeguards documents shall be prepared, these should be carried out by the executing partners prior to the start of activities.

If the screening reveals adverse environmental or social impacts that may arise from the planned activity, an ESMP should be prepared. The ESMP should be prepared by the ESS specialist, in collaboration with the LCU Coordinator.

Guidelines for ESMP Development

The ESMP should be prepared before the initiation of the project activity and closely follow the guidance provided in this ESMF. The ESMP should describe adverse environmental and social impacts that are expected to occur as a result of the specific project activity, outline concrete measures that should be undertaken to avoid or mitigate these impacts, and specify the implementation arrangements for administering these measures (including institutional structures, roles, communication, consultations, and reporting procedures).

Monitoring

The compliance of FOLUR activities with the ESMF will be thoroughly monitored by various entities at different stages of preparation and implementation.

- **Monitoring at the project level.** The overall responsibility for implementing the ESMF and for monitoring compliance with the Project's environmental safeguard activities lies with the PMU. The Environment and Social Safeguards (ESS) Specialist procured by the PMU shall oversee the implementation of all field activities and ensure their compliance with the ESMF.
- **Monitoring at the field activity level.** Both LCU Coordinators shall closely monitor all field activities, and ensure that they fully comply with the ESMF and with the terms and conditions included in the environment clearances issued by URT's national authorities. The LCUs are also fully responsible for the compliance of all external contractors and service providers employed as part of the project with the safeguards requirements outlined in the ESMF/PF and ESMP (as applicable).
- **Monitoring at the GEF implementing and implementing agency level.** The WWF as the project's implementing agencies, and MNRT as the executing agency and chair of the Project Steering Committee, are responsible to oversee compliance with the ESMF.

Community engagement during project implementation

General stakeholder engagement measures are outlined in the project's SEP.

In addition to SEP's measures, project affected communities should be engaged **in advance of the implementation of each activity that may affect their interests, entitlements, and livelihoods.** Such activities should be identified by LCU Coordinators and the Safeguards Specialist by going through the environmental and social safeguards screening process. If the screening reveals any adverse environmental or social impacts that may result from a planned activity, a community consultation should be organized in advance of the implementation of this activity, in order to mitigate its adverse impacts. Activities that result in restriction or loss of livelihood should trigger the development of site-specific livelihood restoration plans.

Community members that should be engaged in consultations are those persons who, as a direct consequence of an activity or subproject would, without their informed consent or power of choice either: (a) lose their assets or access to assets or access to community and natural resources, or (b) lose a source of income or means of livelihood, whether or not they physically relocate to another place.

Vulnerable and marginalized groups should be actively engaged in project-related consultations and in the development of LRPs. These groups include: Women (especially widows and female-headed households), youth, disabled individuals, elderly (especially single-headed households), and nomadic groups (Maasai and Barabaig in the Kilombero landscape), who may not be present in communities at all times.

For the community engagement process to be as inclusive as possible, it is important to use as many avenues as possible to inform all stakeholders through advertisements, national radio and television etc. Specific recommendations and guidelines on engagement methods are provided in the ESMF.

Grievance redress

FOLUR's GRM will be administered by the PMU in coordination with the two LCUs. The ESS Specialist will be in charge of the operation of the GRM at the PCU, and each LCU will assign an individual that will be responsible for collecting and processing grievances that address activities in each of the participating landscape areas. Guidelines for the GRM operation are outlined in the ESMF.

Disclosure

All affected communities and relevant stakeholders shall be informed about the ESMF requirements and commitments in line with requirements outlined in the ESMF.

During the implementation of FOLUR, activity-specific ESMPs shall be prepared in consultation with affected communities and disclosed to all stakeholders prior to project concept finalization.

Budget

The EMSF implementation costs, including all costs related to compensation to project affected people, will be fully covered from the FOLUR budget. It will be the responsibility of the PSC and the PMU to ensure that sufficient budget is available for all activity-specific mitigation measures that may be required in compliance with the EMSF.

LIST OF ACRONYMS

ESMF	Environmental and Social Management Framework
ESMP	Environmental and Social Management Plan
ESS	Environmental and Social Safeguards
ESSF	Environmental and Social Safeguards Framework
FBD	Forest and Beekeeping Division
FOLUR	Food Systems, Land Use and Restoration in Tanzania's Forest Landscapes
GEF	Global Environmental Facility
LAC	Landscape Advisory Committee
LCU	Local Coordination Unit
LRP	Livelihood Restoration Plans
MNRT	Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism
NEP	National Environmental Policy
PAP	Project Affected People
PF	Process Framework
PMU	Project Management Unit
PSC	Project Steering Committee
SEP	Stakeholder Engagement Plan
SIPP	Safeguards Integrated Policies and Procedures
URT	United Republic of Tanzania
WWF	World Wildlife Fund

1. INTRODUCTION

Africa is at the frontier of wide-ranging expansion for agricultural production. In Tanzania, rice production has more than tripled between 2004 and 2015, making the country the 2nd largest rice producer in South, East and Central Africa. The rice sector is currently a key point of attention of various Government and donor supported programs geared towards both intensification and extensification, with a growing interest in export to supply adjacent Africa states. A key challenge is that current yields are among the lowest in the world (between 1.5 and 2 t/ha), with inefficient supply chains, post-harvest handling and poor transport networks, posing additional challenges.

Representing ~18% of cultivated land and growing at over 7% per year, rice expansion represents a threat to Tanzania's forests, wetlands and other high conservation value areas. In this regard, it is a well-known fact that Tanzania is endowed with worldwide renowned wilderness areas, including savannah and forest landscapes, as well as wetland systems that support several thousands of endemic plants and animal species, and provide for national and rural economies. The country is home to more than one third of the total plant species on the African continent and about one fifth of the continent's large mammal species. Tanzania ranks twelfth globally in terms of its bird species richness, while its fauna is the fourth-most species-rich in Africa. The threats from the growing agricultural expansion are therefore evident, as more and more forest, wetland and other critical ecosystems are being converted for cultivation at the expense of these ecosystems, including the socio-cultural, economic and environmental goods and services they provide.

The Food Systems, Land Use and Restoration in Tanzania's Forest Landscapes (FOLUR) project covers both Zanzibar and mainland Tanzania by focusing on two priority landscapes, combined with national-level and regional interventions to address trade and value chain aspects to reduce degradation and deforestation in these landscapes, and in support of Tanzania's agricultural development at large. The two target landscapes are the Kilombero district within the Kilombero sub-basin on mainland Tanzania (1,356,130 ha), and the North A/North B districts on Zanzibar (hereafter referred to as North-Unguja landscape, 43,100 ha). Both landscapes are specifically targeted for rice cultivation, as supported by various government and private-sector led initiatives.

FOLUR will be partially financed by the Global Environment Fund and WWF is the implementing agency for this proposed GEF project. Hence, the WWF's Environmental and Social Safeguards Framework, as detailed in the Safeguards Integrated Policies and Procedures (SIPP) apply to the project, and require the preparation of an Environmental and Social Monitoring Framework (ESMF) and a Process Framework (PF).

The principles and procedures of the ESMF apply only to project activities that are funded through GEF.

In general, the anticipated adverse environmental and social impacts on the population that resides within project affected areas are site-specific, reversible and can be readily mitigated. Thus, FOLUR is classified as a "**Category B**" project under the WWF Environmental and Social Safeguards Categorization.

The overall Executing Agency for FOLUR is the Forest and Beekeeping Division (FBD) of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism (MNRT), implementing the Project on behalf of the Ministry of Finance and Planning, the Recipient of the funds.

1.1. Objective of the ESMF

The preparation of this ESMF was required in accordance with the WWF's ESSF in order to identify and manage the environmental and social risks and impacts of the FOLUR project. The ESMF aims to outline the principles, procedures, and mitigation measures for addressing environmental and social impacts associated with the project in accordance with the laws and regulations of the United Republic of Tanzania (URT) and with the ESSF.

Since the precise scope of activities that will be implemented as part of the project will only be determined during the implementation phase, site-specific social and environmental impacts are uncertain at this stage. Thus, the development of site-specific Environmental and Social Management Plans (ESMPs) is currently not feasible, and an ESMF is necessary to set out procedures for addressing potential adverse social and environmental impacts that may occur during project activities. Site-specific ESMPs will be developed pursuant to the guidance provided by this ESMF during project implementation.

The specific objectives of the ESMF include the following:

- Carry out a preliminary identification of the positive and negative social and environmental impacts and risks associated with the implementation of the Project;
- Outline the legal and regulatory framework that is relevant to the Project implementation;
- Specify appropriate roles and responsibilities of actors and parties involved in the ESMF implementation;
- Propose a set of preliminary recommendations and measures to mitigate any negative impacts and enhance positive impacts;
- Develop a screening and assessment methodology for potential activities, that will allow an environmental/social risk classification and the identification of appropriate safeguards instruments;
- Set out procedures to establish mechanisms to monitor the implementation and efficacy of the proposed mitigation measures;
- Outline requirements related to disclosure, grievance redress, capacity building activities, and budget required for the implementation of the ESMF.

1.2. Objective of the PF

The Project triggers the WWF's Standard on Access Restriction and Resettlement as it may restrict or otherwise affect access to natural resources and the livelihood activities of project affected people (PAP). This Process Framework (PF) describes the process by which affected communities participate in identification, design, implementation and monitoring of

relevant project activities and mitigation measures. The purpose of this PF is to ensure participation of Project Affected People (PAP) while recognizing and protecting their interests and ensuring that they do not become worse off as a result of the project. Specifically, the PF will:

- Describe activities that may involve new or more stringent restrictions on use of natural resources in the project area.
- Establish the mechanism through which the local communities can contribute to the project design, implementation and monitoring.
- Identify the potential negative impacts of the restriction on the surrounding communities.
- Specify the criteria for eligibility of economically displaced persons to receive compensation benefits and development assistance (no physical displacement will be allowed under this project).
- Describe the mitigation measures required to assist the economically displaced persons in their efforts to improve their livelihoods, or at least to restore them, in real terms, while maintaining the sustainability of the park or protected area, will be identified;
- Describe the grievance procedure or process for resolving disputes to natural resource use restrictions.
- Describe the participatory monitoring arrangements with neighboring community members.

As the project intends to strengthen sustainable value chain initiatives, the allocation of project benefits among local community members is particularly important. The intent of the framework is to ensure transparency and equity, in the planning and implementation of activities by the project. This framework details the principles and processes for assisting communities to identify and manage any potential negative impacts of the project activities. Since the exact social impacts will only be identified during project implementation, the PF will ensure that mitigation of any negative impacts from project investments through a participatory process involving the affected stakeholders. It also ensures that any desired changes by the communities in the ways in which local populations exercise customary tenure rights in the project sites would not be imposed, but should emerge from a consultative process.

1.3. ESMF/PF Preparation Methodology

The ESMF/PF was prepared based on the following information: a) desk review of the WWF SIPP and URT's environmental and social assessment policies; and b) consultations and focus group discussions were held in September and October 2020 with 136 stakeholders at District and Village/Shehia levels. For further details, see Part 11 below.

The ESMF/PF draws on consultations results, and on the relevant laws and regulations of URT and SIPP. The relevant URT laws and regulations related safeguards apply to the project

since it is implemented within the jurisdiction of Tanzania. WWF's SIPP apply since the project is managed by WWF, which is an implementing agency of GEF.

In order to avoid duplications and for ease of reference, the ESMF and PF components are combined into a single document.

2. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

This chapter outlines the objectives of the FOLUR project, its components, milestones, and major supported activities.

2.1. Project Objectives

The objective of the project is “to promote integrated land and water management, restoration, and sustainable rice value chains to prevent deforestation in priority landscapes in Tanzania.”

The project promotes an integrated approach that combines aspects of sustainable food systems and deforestation free supply chains, with broader landscape level planning, management and restoration, for the preservation of ecosystem services in some of Tanzania's key rice cultivation areas. In this regard, the project will:

- Support the development of an Integrated Landscape Management approach for the target landscapes, through a multi-stakeholder process, in order to provide for a landscape management framework that gives space for rice production and other uses, while securing space for the preservation and restoration of critical ecological systems;
- Support the development of sustainable and socially inclusive value/supply chains for the rice production sector, including governance, finance and market approaches that will drive sustainable value chains; and
- Support the development and implementation of concrete landscape restoration and management activities in the target landscapes, including strengthening enabling conditions for upscaling. The focus here will be on areas degraded by or providing key environmental services to the rice sector.

In line with this, the project's Theory of Change is formulated as follows:

If, in the Kilombero and North-Unguja landscapes, the project promotes sustainable, more intensive, climate smart rice farming; if the project, in those landscapes, at the same time helps conserve key HCV areas through the development and implementation of Integrated Landscape Management Plans at district and village level, which will guide the further development of rice farming and other types of land use; and if, at the same time, the project promotes the restoration and improved management of key degraded areas (areas degraded by unsustainable farming practices or areas providing key ecosystem services to the rice farming sector); then the rice production sector in Kilombero and North Unguja districts will be able to meet the increasing market demand for rice without threatening the long term conservation of the landscapes' global environment benefits.

2.2. Project Components

The project is divided into four individual components, the first three of which are focusing on one of the main axes of FOLUR action, and the fourth providing for the supporting coordination and monitoring, evaluation and learning aspects of the project:

Component 1: Development of integrated landscape management (ILM) systems. The component is designed to address the identified barrier of 'Poor institutional coordination and integrated planning systems for land and water use management'. In this regard, activities defined under the component are geared towards the application of an Integrated Landscape Management approach for the target landscapes, through a multi-stakeholder process. This includes the development of land-use plans and related water protection plans, and creation of an enabling environment that incentivizes private sector engagement towards sustainable landscape management practices.

Component 2: Promotion of sustainable food production practices and responsible value chains. This component focuses on the development of sustainable and socially inclusive value/supply chains for the rice production sector, including the development of supporting governance, finance and market approaches that will drive sustainable value chains. The key anticipated outcomes from this component are: (1) Agreed national strategies and enabling conditions for the development of sustainable rice value/supply chains; (2) Adoption of improved rice farming practices in the target landscapes through farmer support systems for sustainable rice value chains; and (3) Investment and finance through private sector for sustainable value chains.

Component 3: Conservation and restoration of natural habitats. This component is geared towards the development and implementation of concrete landscape restoration activities in the target landscapes, including the creation of enabling conditions for upscaling of such initiatives. The key outcome defined under this component is defined as: Improved management and restoration of natural ecosystems through the implementation of priority land and water use plans, with the active involvement of communities and private sector.

Component 4: Project coordination and M&E. This component focuses on coordination, cooperation, and M&E, including knowledge sharing, learning, and synthesis and communication of experiences nationally and regionally.

3. PROJECT AREA PROFILE

This proposed project covers both Zanzibar and mainland Tanzania by focusing on two priority landscapes, combined with national-level interventions to address trade and value chain aspects to reduce degradation and deforestation in these landscapes, and in support of Tanzania's agricultural development at large. The two target landscapes are the Kilombero district within the Kilombero sub-basin on mainland Tanzania (1,356,130 ha), and the North A/North B districts on Zanzibar (hereafter referred to as North-Unguja landscape, 43,100 ha). Both landscapes are specifically targeted for rice cultivation, as supported by various government and private-sector led initiatives.

This chapter outlines the baseline data regarding the project area, including an overview of its geographic coverage, demography, farming system, wildlife, and specific environment and social baseline data on project-affected areas.

3.1. Geographic Coverage

Kilombero

The Kilombero River (also known as Ulanga River) forms the boundary between the Ulanga District and Kilombero District of the Morogoro Region in the southwest of Tanzania. The Kilombero River supplies $\frac{2}{3}$ of the Rufiji waters and is formed by the convergence of major rivers coming from the mountain ranges of the Mbeya and Iringa regions on the eastern slope of the East African Rift and south from the Udzungwa Mountains and Mahenge Mountains. The Kilombero Valley is a natural wetland ecosystem comprising a myriad of rivers, which make up the largest seasonally freshwater lowland floodplain in East Africa. The floodplain occupies the flat floor of the Kilombero valley at 210 - 250 meters above sea level (m.a.s.l). The valley is oriented south-west north-east, between densely forested escarpments in the Udzungwa Mountains, which tower at 2,250 meters above the valley floor on the north-western side and the Mahenge Mountains on the southern side.

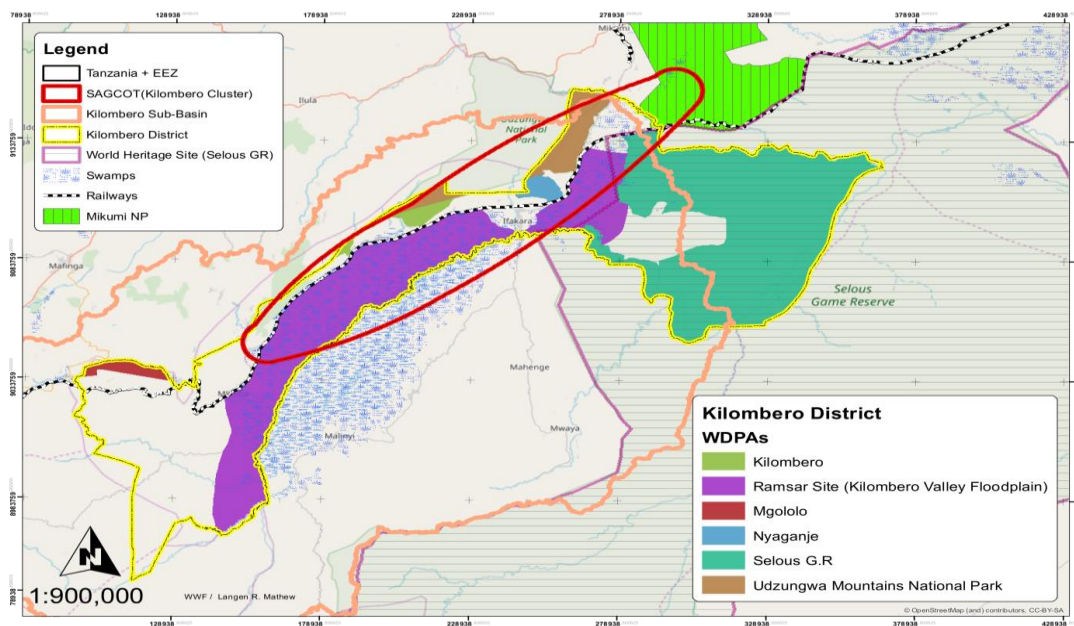


Figure 1 Map of the Kilombero Sub-basin showing major protected areas

North A and North B District – Unguja (Zanzibar)

The Zanzibar archipelago consists of two main islands, Unguja and Pemba. The two islands are located roughly 35 kilometers off the coast of Tanzania and are surrounded by a group of approximately 50 islets. According to the 2012 census, Zanzibar’s population was 1.3

million, 900,000 in Unguja, and 400,000 in Pemba. In 2020, it is estimated that the population of both islands stands at 1.6 million.

Unguja is a long, low island with small ridges along its central north–south axis. Coconut palms and other vegetation cover the land surface. It is 53 miles (85 km) at its greatest length and 24 miles (39 km) broad. The highest point of the central ridge system is Masingini, 390 feet (119 m) above sea level. Higher ground is gently undulating and gives rise to a few small rivers.

Small patches of indigenous forest and isolated large trees support the view that much of the island was originally covered by dense evergreen forest. The flat clay plains are grass-covered. Pressures that include population increase, human habitation, and climate change have resulted in a widespread clearing of the forest and vegetation cover.

The Unguja island is divided into three regions and six districts (Urban, West, Central, North A, North B, and Central). One-third of the population is concentrated within the small urban district covering the central parts of Zanzibar Town. Another one-third of the population is located within the West district. The remaining are distributed among the four other districts, occupying 86% of the land area.

Project activities are concentrated in North A and North B districts. North A represents the northern-most district on Unguja Island, covering an area of 211 km², sharing borders with North B in the South, and the Indian Ocean in the North, West and East.

North B district lies in North part of Unguja Island covering an area of 220 km². It is bordered by Central district and Western B to the South, North A district to the North and the Indian Ocean to both, West and East. The District headquarter is situated at Mahonda (DoURP, 2012).

3.2. Demography

Kilombero

Kilombero District (Mainland) has a population of 407,880 whereas 202,789 were males and 205,091 were female with a total of 94,855 households having average size 4.3 people per household (2012 National Population and Housing census). Population in the Kilombero District has more than doubled in 25 years, from 187,593 in 1988 to 407,880 in 2012, with rapid growth continuing. The average population growth rate stood at 3.9 % per annum.

The main ethnic groups are Wapogoro, Wandamba, Wabena, and Wambunga and several others in small proportions. Pastoralists and agro-pastoralists (Maasai, Sukuma and Barabaigs) are also present in Morogoro region in Kilombero. While these groups may be considered as distinct ethnic groups, they are not considered indigenous peoples and they have equal rights on the use of resources as other existing tribes.

The area is predominantly rural with the semi-urban district headquarters Ifakara as major settlement.

Unguja (Zanzibar)

The estimated total population of North A district was 105,880 (8% of Zanzibar's population), out of which 51,566 male and 54,214 female ((DoURP, 2012). The annual population growth rate is 2.4% and the Human Development Index is equivalent to 3.5. The area has the second lowest level of literacy (65%) in Zanzibar.

According to the 2012 National Population and House Census, North B District has a population of 81,675 inhabitants (6.2% of Zanzibar's population), of which 40,548 are male and 41,127 are female with an average household size of 4.7. The population density has increased dramatically over the past decades, increasing the pressure on land for the production of crops.

Kaskazini 'A' and Kaskazini 'B' Districts contain mixed ethnic groups. The major tribes found in Kilombero Shehia include Shirazi/Swahili and other mixed Bantu tribes such as Nyamwezi, Sukuma, Zaramo, Ndengereko; while in Kikobweni Shehia there is Tumbatu and other mixed ethnic groups including the Bantu tribes.

Vulnerability

Major vulnerable groups in both areas include women (widow, pregnant women) disabled, youth, children (including orphans), poor households, female headed households, elderly persons, and nomadic tribes. Their source of vulnerability is mainly gender, age, disability, illness, lack of income and resources, unemployment, and itinerant lifestyle.

Generally, poor households in both Mainland Tanzania and Zanzibar display similar characteristics—mainly large rural households with reduced access to infrastructures, and whose heads had low levels of education and primarily worked in agriculture.¹

3.3. Economic activity

Kilombero

The majority of the (mainly rural) population in the Kilombero Valley are subsistence farmers of maize and rice, as well as fishing and livestock. In addition, there are large plantations of teak wood in the Kilombero valley. In the lower floodplain, rice cultivation constitutes the main crop system, in light of the favorable conditions in the seasonably flooding wetland systems. 80% of the district's population is engaged in agriculture.

Livestock keeping is another economic activity mostly practiced by pastoralists and agro-pastoralists. Most livestock keepers in Mlimba DC are Sukuma (the largest ethnic group in Tanzania) and Datoogs (Mang'ati in Swahili) who migrate-in for grazing areas for their livestock.

¹ World Bank (2019), [Tanzania Mainland Poverty Assessment](#); World Bank (2020), [Zanzibar Poverty Assessment](#).

The production system is mainly rain fed, with one annual crop, resulting in very low yields (1.5 to 2 t/ha). However, the Kilombero Valley also hosts Tanzania's main irrigated rice production facility, Kilombero Plantations Limited (KPL). Although KPL has stopped production due to unfavorable economic conditions, the scheme is expected to go through a restart. Rice production is expected to further grow with planned investments for irrigation schemes in the Valley (see Figure 3). In the north-west of the district, Illovo Sugar Company's sugar-cane plantations occupy most of the low-lying area.

The valley constitutes one of the most fertile areas in Tanzania, and in the past decade the availability of unprotected land has attracted a large number of migrants into the floodplain and the miombo woodland. As a result, large areas of the miombo have been cleared for farming and cattle grazing. Although the majority of the villagers are subsistence farmers, mainly cultivating rice and maize, the extent of human encroachment is so significant that it threatens the survival of many species and the viability of the whole ecosystem. Similarly, mining activities (the proper mining and exploration licenses) have also been observed to be emerging as a threat to the valley. The degradation of the miombo woodlands and the floodplain is of great concern as their importance as a wildlife refuge is likely to increase as the remaining corridors are getting more and more fragmented.

In Kilombero District, fishing is undertaken along rivers e.g. Kilombero River, Mngeta River, etc. and small swamps found in Kilombero valley. Illegal fishing methods (methods such as, Beach seine, river damming, poisoning and under mesh size nets) are common in Kilombero rivers including Mkwekwea, Mpanga, Kitete, etc.

Unguja (Zanzibar)

Agriculture is the predominant occupation of the workforce and contributes 87% of the average incomes of farming households in the district, with fishing and tourism accounting for the remaining. About 59% of North A district population do practice subsistence farming, with major food crops being paddy, banana, yams, cassava, tomatoes, maize and millet, and the major cash crops being cloves and seaweed. Agricultural practices are generally low intensity, characterized by a high dependence on rain-fed agriculture, poor agricultural practices, high post-harvest losses, inadequate access to agricultural inputs and appropriate irrigation technologies, and the use of primitive farm tools.

Up to 30-40 years ago, North A and North B districts were known to be very fertile and composed of various tree species such as Mitomondo, Misufi, Miembe, and Mitondoo. However, much of the area's rich forests were heavily cut to make space for agriculture, with only remnants of the original forest cover remaining. This caused the disappearance of valuable tree species, including their protection of the rivers and ponds in the district.

An important feature of the North A and B region is its aquifer systems, the largest and most important source of freshwater on Unguja Island, which provides the basis for both domestic water supply and irrigated agriculture, rice being a particularly important crop in this regard, in particular in light of the Government's plans for the expansion of irrigated rice production and the related construction of two reservoirs and multiple boreholes. Being the 'water tower' of Unguja, this important livelihoods source is important to preserve, which is main reason for the selection of these two focal districts for this project.

With regards to livestock ownership, Kaskazini A district has residents who rear different types of livestock including cattle, goats, chicken and ducks. Residents within Kaskazini B district rear animals such as cattle, goats, pigs, chicken, ducks, turkeys, rabbits and donkeys. There are no economic fishing practices, but fishing of small catfish in water ponds/streams is usually done by children.

3.4. Wildlife

The Kilombero Valley is characterized by its large populations of large mammals (e.g. buffalo, elephant, hippopotamus, lion, and puku), and hosts 75% of the world's Puku population. The Valley is also home to one of the largest populations of Nile crocodile in Africa, is known as an important breeding ground for bird species such as the African open-bill, white-headed lapwing, and the African skimmer, and is home to a range of endemic species including the Udzungwa red colobus monkey, the Ulanga weaver and two undescribed species of cist-colas. The Kilombero river is home to 23 species of fish including three species of fish not found downstream in the Rufiji: *Alestes stuhlmannii* and two species of *Citharinus congicus*. Fish from the Rufiji River system migrate upstream to the Kilombero to spawn, usually at the beginning of the rains in November with peak spawning activity coming in December.

In recent years the increase of farming encroachment in the valley has put pressure on the only two remaining wildlife corridors: the Nyanganje Corridor and Ruipa Corridor.

The fauna of Zanzibar consists of mammals, birds, and invertebrates. The 54 terrestrial mammals found in Zanzibar include 23 species of bats (popo in Swahili). Other species are: bush tailed mongoose (local name chongwe), which is found in the coral rag forest of the southeastern coast of Unguja and in the deep soil region on the western part of Pemba Island; the small blue duiker; suni (mammalian) or dwarf antelope (just 15 in or 380 mm tall); African and small Indian civet. 240 species of birds have been identified on Zanzibar's islands, as well as a large number of butterflies. Some of the prominent bird species are tropical finches on Unguja Island's east coast, endemic sun birds on Pemba Island, the Pemba scops owl that lives on clove trees.

4. ENVIRONMENT AND SOCIAL POLICY, REGULATIONS AND GUIDELINES

This chapter first outlines the laws and regulations of URT and the WWF's SIPP that are applicable to the project, and then discusses gaps between URT laws and regulations and the SIPP. **For the purposes of the FOLUR implementation, the principles and procedures of the SIPP shall prevail in all cases of discrepancies.**

4.1 URT's Policies, Laws, Regulations Guidelines

The current review of applicable national policies, legislation and regulations includes those that are pertinent to the project, as well as the broader policy and reform context within which the project takes place. Particular attention has been paid to laws and regulations

governing the project's implementation and the access of poor and excluded groups to goods, services, and opportunities provided by the project.

4.1.1. Environmental management

Tanzania published the National Environmental Policy (NEP) in December 1997 and the National Conservation Strategy for Sustainable Development, the National Environmental Action Plan (NEAP) and specific sectoral policies such as those on land, mining, energy, water, agriculture, forestry, wildlife, population and fisheries. The NEP provides an overall means of ensuring that natural resources are soundly managed, and of avoiding exploitation in ways that would cause irreparable damage and social costs.

The NEP seeks to provide the framework for making the fundamental changes that are needed in order to incorporate environmental considerations into the mainstream of decision making. The NEP seeks to provide guidance and planning strategies in determining how actions should be prioritized, and provides for the monitoring and regular review of policies, plans and programs. It further provides for sectoral and cross-sectoral policy analysis, so that compatibility among sectors and interest groups can be achieved and the synergies between them exploited. The overall objectives of the NEP are, therefore to:

- Ensure the sustainability, security and equitable use of resources in meeting the basic needs of present and future generations without degrading the environment or risking health and safety;
- Prevent and control the degradation of land, water, vegetation, and air, which constitute our life support systems;
- Conserve and enhance our natural and man-made heritage, including the biological diversity of Tanzania's unique ecosystems;
- Improve the condition and productivity of degraded areas, as well as rural and urban settlements, in order that all Tanzanians may live in safe, healthy, productive and aesthetically pleasing surroundings;
- Raise public awareness and understanding of the essential links between the environment and development, and to promote individual and community participation in environmental action; and
- Promote international cooperation on the environment agenda, and expand participation and contribution to relevant bilateral, sub regional, regional, and global organizations and programs, including the implementation of treaties.

While in Zanzibar, the management and protection of the environment and its biodiversity resources is guided by the government's environmental and forest policies and laws, namely: Environment Management for Sustainable Development Act. No 2 of 1996 and Forest Resources Conservation and Management Act No. 10 of 1996; Zanzibar Forest Policy of 1995 (reviewed 2013); Environmental Policy of 1992 (reviewed 2012); and the Fisheries Policy. All these legal frameworks along with Zanzibar Environment Action Plan (ZEAP), Zanzibar Forest Resources Management Plan (2009-2020), Community Forestry Management

Agreement and integrated coastal zone management committees provide legitimacy to Zanzibar environment protection and natural resources management.

4.1.2. Integrated Landscape Management

Land and water related matters are managed separately between Mainland Tanzania and Zanzibar, under different jurisdictional authorities.

In mainland Tanzania, the management and use of land is guided by a number of legislations including National Land Policy (1995), the Land Use Planning Act, No. 6 (2007), and the Village Land Act No 4 (1999). The designated authority for land use planning is the National Land Use Planning Commission (NLUPC). The Village Land Act provides legal powers and limits on ownership and administration of village land. The Act allows for two or more villages to make arrangements to manage village land jointly. The development and approval of Village Land Use Plans (VLUP) are a prerequisite for any village to have ownership and user rights of natural resources (e.g. forest, wildlife) found on the land. The VLUP may be for the whole village area or part of it. The process itself involves six steps: (i) preparation (sensitization and formation of planning teams); (ii) participatory rural appraisal for land-use management; (iii) mapping existing land uses; (iv) Participatory village land use planning; (v) implementation of village land administration to enhance security of land tenure; and (vi) detailed village land use management planning. In Kilombero valley and in particular Chisano and Mngeta villages the land use plans were not completed as such the FOLUR project will need to complete them and support their implementation. There are many conservation groups in the villages where FOLUR is supposed to link its project activities to ensure their sustainability. The protection of land and other village natural resources is under the jurisdiction of the Village Government supported by Village Game Scouts (VGS).

In Zanzibar, the Commission of Land, which was re-established in 2015, has the mandate for planning and management of land in Zanzibar. The duties for the commission are carried out by four departments - urban and rural planning, Department of land (responsible for administration), land register, surveying and mapping. At Shehia's level, there is also presence of agricultural committees formed by farmers that informally regulate use and access to land. These committees are formally recognized by the Ministry of Agriculture, Natural resources, Livestock and Fisheries (MANRLF) in Zanzibar. Unlike Tanzania Mainland, land issues in Zanzibar are regulated at the National level. There is no Land Use Plans at Shehia level, therefore FOLUR intervention will require strong linkage with the District Authorities on issues related to land use.

4.1.3. Land Acquisition & Resettlement

FOLUR will not undertake any land acquisition or resettlement, but some of its activities may affect the livelihoods and economic activities of PAP who reside within the project areas. Most villagers (60.8%) own agricultural lands/farms but others (38.5%) rent it.

The Land Act No. 4 of 1999, Section 156 requires compensation to be paid to any person for the use of land of which he / she is in lawful or actual occupation as a communal right of way

and with respect to a way leave. It is the responsibility of the government department of Ministry, Local Government authority or corporate body that applied for right of way to pay compensation. According to the Land (Compensation Claims) Regulation of 2001, the following are eligible for compensation / resettlement:

- Holder of right of occupancy (Section 22 of the Land Act of 1999);
- Holder of customary right of occupancy whose land has been declared a hazard land (Section 49 of the Land Act, 1999)
- Holder of customary land, whose land becomes granted to other person and is moved or relocated under Section 34 of the Land Act, 1999;
- Land obtained as a consequence of disposition by a holder of right of granted or customary right of occupancy but is refused a right of occupancy under section 54 of the Land Act, 1999;
- Urban or peri-urban land acquired by the President under Section 60 of the Land Act, 1999.

According to the Land (Compensation Claims) Regulation of 2001, Section 10(1) compensation shall take the form of: Monetary compensation; Plot of land of comparable quality, extent and productive potential to the land lost; A building or buildings of comparable quality, extent and use comparable to the building or buildings lost; Plants and seedlings; Regular supplies of grain and other basic foodstuffs for a specified time.

In Zanzibar, Land Tenure Act (1992), Section 5(4) explains that the compensation for different easements, indemnities shall be paid to the persons or communities concerned, the compensation shall be equal to the fair market value of the land and any improvements thereon.

4.1.4. Water Resource Management

The governance and decision making structure of water resources is decentralized through establishment of the National Water Board, Basin Water Boards and Catchment and Sub-Catchment Water Committees, and Water User Associations (WUAs).

Rufiji Water Basin Board (as per Water Resources Management Act No. 11, 2009) has a responsibility to plan for water resources management and approve issue and revoke water use and discharge permits. The challenge of enforcing part of these duties is that the basin has many traditional irrigation schemes with no proper infrastructures to abstract and discharge water use, lack adequate water monitoring stations and are characterized by illegal water withdrawals along major and small rivers. The Catchment and Sub Catchment Water Committees have responsibility to ensure coordination, water conflicts resolution and perform other functions as delegated by the Basin Water Board.

The WUAs may be formed by a group of water users for the purpose of sustainable use of water resources, resolving water related conflicts by members, and collect water user fees on behalf of the Basin Water Board. The WUAs constitute of an executive organ, Management Committee at Local level of which its powers are set by the association's constitution. The

National Irrigation Commission (NIRC) which is mandated for irrigation development and management of water within the irrigated land in Tanzania has the National Irrigation Policy (NIP, 2010) and the National Irrigation Act (NIA, 2013). In irrigated agriculture there is Irrigators Associations (IOs) which are responsible for water management within the irrigation schemes.

In Zanzibar, the Water Authority (ZAWA) was established with effect from 2007 by Water Act of 2006 and has the legal responsibility to manage the use and distribution of water resources in Zanzibar. The operations by ZAWA are guided by a 5-year strategic plan of which the most recent ended in 2018. Among other duties, ZAWA is responsible for conserving water sources and ensuring that water extraction, supply and use are on sustainable basis. The former falls short at the moment given heavy focus on extraction and supply for domestic and commercial use, with inadequate consideration of water use and needs for irrigation and nature conservation.

At local level, ZAWA is decentralized through branch or sub-branch Water Committees. These committees, as per the law, are part of ZAWA. As per the Water Act of 2006, ZAWA can propose to the Board amendments of water tariffs and water service charges. However, the implementation of regulations of water use is coordinated by Zanzibar Utility Regulatory Authority (ZURA). In places with rice agricultural activities, furthermore, coordination between ZAWA and irrigation water users are managed informally by Basin Water Committees. Many places, however, do not possess water use plans and depend highly on water from boreholes. Also, despite Zanzibar's dependence on its aquifers for the provision of freshwater there exists no current assessment or monitoring system of groundwater resources in Zanzibar.

Other legal instruments for the management and use of land and water resources in Zanzibar includes Zanzibar Environmental Policy (2013), Zanzibar Environmental Management Act No. 3 (2015), National Water Policy for Zanzibar (2004), Zanzibar Land Policy (2017), Land Tenure Act No. 12 (1992), Town and Country Plan Decree (1955) and Forest Act No. 10 of 1996. Other instruments include National Spatial Development Strategy (2015), Zanzibar Climate Change Strategy (2014).

4.1.5. Community Engagement

Various Tanzania National Sector policies have emphasized the need and importance of engaging stakeholders especially from the local level (grass root) in development activities.

Tanzania National Environmental Policy (1997) has overall objective of community participation in environmental management and raising public awareness of the essential linkages between environment and development. Regarding land tenure, NEP states inter alia that integrated land use planning, secure access to land resources, and the right to participate in decisions relating to their management shall be ensured. The Policy emphasizes that protection of the environment shall be the responsibility of each and every Tanzanian, just as the quality of the environment is a concern for each and all; and also environmental issues are best handled with the participation of all citizens at the relevant level. The Policy further states that interventions which are likely to have positive impacts are those which enjoy the greatest support from grassroots.

National Land Policy of 1995 which states inter alia, that land use planning should be done in a participatory manner to involve beneficiaries. The Village Land Act 1999 has clearly explained on land tenure issues, that the Village Council mandate is to manage the land on behalf of the villages and a village council shall not allocate land or grant a customary right of occupancy without a prior approval of the village assembly. On the other hand, Land Use Planning Act, 2007 states that village citizens will be responsible to prepare village Land Use Plans, and in the preparation of village land use or resource management sector plans, village planning authorities shall ensure that all stakeholders in the village are fully involved in the process.

Agricultural Policy of 2013 has objective to promote and protect integrated and sustainable utilization of agricultural land. The policy states inter alia that Participation of men and women in decision making to improve their access to productive resources shall be enhanced. The National Irrigation Act of 2013 promotes stakeholder forums be established to support irrigation. Otherwise, the National Water Policy (2002) have stated among others that, in order to have appropriate water utilization plans water resources planning will be on the basis of river basins; and will be done in an integrated multisector approach; while the main levels of planning are National, Basin, District and Community or User level. The Water Resources Management Act (2009) requires proponent to follow principles of sustainable development that includes public participation. The Act promotes establishment of catchment and sub-catchment water committees within the basin. The Act also requires stakeholder consultation when preparing integrated water resources management plans.

Tanzania Forest Policy of 1998 aimed at enabling participation of all stakeholders in forest use, management and conservation Local Government Act 1992 – Provides a variety of channels for the involvement of the people in the affairs of local government. The National Forest Policy of Zanzibar put more emphasis on forest resources and biodiversity conservation, environmental protection and community participation in planning and management of the forest resource.

4.1.6. Indigenous People

Tanzania does not recognize the existence of indigenous people even though Tanzania is a home to 125-130 different ethnic groups. There is no specific national policy or legislation on indigenous peoples but Hadzabe, Barabaig, Sandawe and Maasai are the minority or disadvantageous group in Tanzania. These ethnic groups are found in Central and Northern part of Tanzania. Among those four ethnic groups the Masaai people are pastoralist and are found almost everywhere in Tanzania including Kilombero.

Various Tanzania policies, strategies and programmes are continuously being developed that do not reflect specifically the interests of vulnerable people in terms of access to land and natural resources, basic social services and justice. All ethnic groups are treated equally in terms of access to natural resources. Tanzania advocates for formation of groups i.e. farmers, livestock keepers, irrigators, women of youth groups for easy access to various services such as access to farm input, loans, extension service and training. In every district, the women or youth get a total of 10% of the revenue collected and set aside for women and youth to invest in development activities. In Kilombero there exist pastoralists (e.g. Maasai and Barabaig

people) who migrate with their livestock from one place to another. Some of them have been registered in the villages and benefit from the use of land according to the land use plans.

4.2 WWF Safeguards Standards and Procedures Applicable to the Project

WWF's safeguards standards require that any potentially adverse environmental and social impacts are identified, and avoided or mitigated. Safeguards policies that are relevant to this project are as follows.

(i) Standard on Environment and Social Risk Management

This standard is applicable because FOLUR intends to support activities that result in a variety of environmental and social impacts. FOLUR is a conservation project, and its environmental and social outcomes are expected to be generally positive. Adverse environmental and social impacts that may occur as a result of project activities are expected to be site-specific, negligible and easily mitigated.

The precise location and impact of specific activities cannot be determined at this stage, and will only be known during project implementation. Thus, an ESMF was prepared to set out guidelines and procedures on how to identify, assess and monitor environmental and social impacts, and how to avoid or mitigate adverse impacts. Site-specific ESMPs will be prepared as required, based on principles and guidelines of the ESMF.

(ii) Standard on Protection of Natural Habitats

WWF's mission is to protect natural habitats, and it does not undertake any projects that would result in conversion or degradation of critical natural habitats, especially those that are legally protected, officially proposed for protection, or identified as having high conservation value.

The FOLUR project area is comprised of two landscapes in Tanzania, which provide ecosystem services and livelihood to project affected communities. The mainstay of these communities is agriculture and livestock, which are directly dependent on natural resources.

Overall, FOLUR project activities will produce significant conservation benefits. Any potential adverse environmental impacts on human populations or environmentally important areas including forests, grasslands and other natural habitats are expected to be very limited. However, the ESMF/PF is prepared to properly manage the risk of any unforeseen adverse environmental impact on natural habitats, including critical natural habitats, as well as measures to enhance the project's positive environmental outcomes.

(iii) Standard on Involuntary Resettlement

The WWF's Standard seeks to ensure that adverse social or economic impacts on resource-dependent local communities as a result from conservation-related restrictions on resource access and/or use are avoided or minimized. Resolution of conflicts between conservation objectives and local livelihoods is sought primarily through voluntary agreements, including benefits commensurate with any losses incurred. Involuntary resettlement is avoided or

minimized, including through assessment of all viable alternative project designs and, in limited circumstances where this is not possible, displaced persons are assisted in improving or at least restoring their livelihoods and standards of living relative to pre-displacement or pre-project levels (whichever is higher).

The adverse resettlement impacts of the FOLUR project are expected to be minimal. Land acquisition or physical displacement will be avoided. Other forms of economic resettlement (e.g., restrictions of access to natural resources and livelihoods, loss of community property resources, land use conflicts, etc.) will be discouraged under the project. However, if such resettlement impacts will be unavoidable, mitigation measures will be taken to reduce and mitigate such impacts, in accordance with the guidance provided in the ESMF/PF.

(iv) Standard on Indigenous Peoples

The WWF's standard requires ensuring that indigenous rights are respected, that indigenous peoples do not suffer adverse impacts from projects, and that indigenous peoples receive culturally appropriate benefits from conservation. The policy mandates that projects respect indigenous peoples' rights, including their rights to FPIC processes and to tenure over traditional territories; that culturally appropriate and equitable benefits (including from traditional ecological knowledge) are negotiated and agreed upon with the indigenous peoples' communities in question; and that potential adverse impacts are avoided or adequately addressed through a participatory and consultative approach.

There are 120 different ethnic groups throughout Tanzania, with 100 dialects spoken. As a precautionary approach, the Standard on Indigenous People was triggered as there are ethnic groups that might be considered as indigenous people by some definitions present in the project landscape.

Within the Kilombero landscape (mainland Tanzania), nomadic herders from the Maasai and Barabaig ethnic groups could be found in or near the project area. In Morogoro region the pastoralists and agro-pastoralists (Maasai, Sukuma and Barabaigs) are ethnically distinct, but are not considered as indigenous groups. Reportedly, they have equal rights for the use of resources as other existing tribes.

According to consulted stakeholders, there are no distinct ethnic or indigenous groups in Kilombero, Kaskazini 'A' and Kaskazini 'B' districts that may need protection.

Thus, a separate documentation does not need to be prepared, but guidelines on ethnic group engagement are included in the ESMF/PF. While these groups do not have tenure over lands, their rights will be protected. In order to ensure that all PAP take an active part in the design and implementation of project activities, the implementation of the ESMF/PF will be done in a participatory and inclusive manner, and based on principles that are similar to FPIC, as required in the ESMF/PF.

(v) Standard on Community Health, Safety and Security

This Standard ensures that the health, safety and security of communities are respected and appropriately protected. The Guidance on Labor and Working Conditions requires

employers and supervisors to implement all reasonable precautions to protect the health and safety of workers through the introduction of preventive and protective measures. It also requires that the labor rights of project-employed workers are observed, as indicated in Annex 2: Screening Tool. Project activities should also prevent adverse impact involving quality and supply of water to affected communities; safety of project infrastructure, life and properties; protective mechanisms for the use of hazardous materials; disease prevention procedures; and emergency preparedness and response.

(vi) Standard on Pest Management

The project will not allow the procurement or use of formulated products that are in World Health Organization (WHO) Classes IA and IB, or formulations of products in Class II, unless there are restrictions that are likely to deny use or access by lay personnel and others without training or proper equipment. The project will follow the recommendations and minimum standards as described in the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) International Code of Conduct on the Distribution and Use of Pesticides and its associated technical guidelines, and procure only pesticides, along with suitable protective and application equipment, that will permit pest management actions to be carried out with well-defined and minimal risk to health, environment, and livelihoods.

The project will not fund nor include the promotion or usage of pesticides. On the contrary, it will aim to reduce the amount of chemical fertilizers and pesticides used through strengthening of farmer capacity on the proper use of chemicals/non-chemical alternatives for pest management (e.g. integrated pest management and good agriculture practice). Thus, this standard is not triggered by the project.

(vii) Standard on Cultural Resources

This Standard requires that Cultural Resources (CR), which include archaeological, paleontological, historical, architectural, and sacred sites (e.g., graveyards, burial sites, sites of unique natural values, etc.) are appropriately preserved and their destruction or damage is appropriately avoided.

Project activities are not expected to negatively impact cultural resources (CR). Project activities will contribute to strengthening the sanctity of CR through integrated conservation actions. To avoid or at least mitigate any adverse impacts on CR, the project will not finance activities that could significantly damage CR. The Project Management Unit will also consult with local people and other relevant stakeholders in documenting the presence and significance of CR, assessing the nature and extent of potential impacts on these resources, and designing and implementing mitigation plans.

(viii) Standard on Accountability and Grievance System

Project-affected communities and other interested stakeholders may raise a grievance at any time to the Project Team and WWF. The PMU will be responsible for informing project-affected parties about the Accountability and Grievance Mechanism. Contact information of

the PMU and WWF will be made publicly available. Relevant details are also provided in the Grievance Redress section of this ESMF/PF.

The WWF Standard on Accountability and Grievance Mechanism is not intended to replace project- and country-level dispute resolution and redress mechanisms. This mechanism is designed to: address potential breaches of WWF's policies and procedures; be independent, transparent, and effective; be accessible to project-affected people; keep complainants abreast of progress of cases brought forward; and maintain records on all cases and issues brought forward for review.

(ix) Standard on Public Consultation and Disclosure

This standard requires meaningful consultation with relevant stakeholders, occurring as early as possible and throughout the project cycle. It requires the Project Team to provide relevant information in a timely manner and in a form and language that are understandable and accessible to diverse stakeholders. This standard also requires that information concerning environmental and social issues relevant to the project is disclosed for at least 30 days prior to implementation. WWF will disclose safeguards documentation on its Safeguards Resources web page. The final safeguards documents should be published on national websites of the Implementing Agencies and made available locally in specific locations. The project is also required to locally release all final key safeguards documents via hardcopy, translated into the local language and in a culturally appropriate manner, to facilitate awareness by relevant stakeholders that the information is in the public domain for review.

(x) Standard on Stakeholder Engagement

This standard details the necessary requirements for meaningful, effective and informed stakeholder engagement in the design and implementation of projects. The project has prepared a Stakeholder Engagement Plan (Annex 4 of the Project document) that will be implemented during the project.

4.3 Gaps between URT's laws and policies and the WWF's SIPP

In general, URT's laws, policies, and guidelines are in line with the WWF's environmental and social safeguards requirements. However, there are a few differences between the two systems, as discussed below. In all cases of conflict or discrepancy, the requirements of the WWF will prevail, for the purpose of the FOLUR project, over URT laws and regulations.

With regard to environmental impacts, there are no direct contradictions between URT laws and regulations and the WWF's SIPP, but the requirements of the latter are more extensive. For instance, WWF's SIPP requires a thorough environmental and social analysis of the impact of specific project activities on the environment and on local communities before the activity is formally approved and any funds are disbursed. These requirements are beyond the environmental clearance process prescribed by the URT legislation. All project activities should fully comply both with the URT's Regulations on the Environmental Clearance of

Projects, and with the procedures and mitigation measures prescribed in this ESMF/PF. In case that the WWF's SIPP requirements are more extensive, strict, or detailed than the URT legislation and policies, the former will apply to all project activities.

With regard to social impacts, the primary discrepancies between URT laws and regulations and the WWF's SIPP refer to the status of non-title holders and informal land use, and the commitment to participatory decision-making processes. First, according to the WWF's SIPP, all users of land and natural resources (including people that lack any formal legal ownership title or usage rights) are eligible to some form of assistance or compensation if the project adversely affects their livelihoods. The URT laws only recognize the eligibility of land owners or formal users to receive compensation in such cases. Second, the WWF's SIPP require extensive community consultations as part of the development of various safeguards documents and during project activities. URT legislation does not include similar requirements.

For the purposes of the FOLUR project, the provisions of the WWF's SIPP shall prevail over URT legislation in all cases of discrepancy.

5. IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

5.1. General

The Forest and Beekeeping Division (FBD) of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism (MNRT) will be the Lead Executing Agency, implementing the Project on behalf of the Ministry of Finance and Planning, the Recipient.

FOLUR's main co-executing partners consist of a central Project Management Unit (PMU), hosted by MNRT/FBD, and two landscape coordination units (LCU) for Kilombero and Unguja respectively.

Day-to-day project management and implementation will be the responsibility of the **Project Management Unit (PMU)** housed within the MNRT office. The PMU will be responsible for the overall planning of project activities; guiding, supporting and supervising project implementation; procuring goods and services; financial management of the project resources; and monitoring and reporting on implementation and financial progress. The Director of Forests will be charged with the responsibility of overall administration and supervision of the PMU. The PMU will also consist of a Project Coordinator, a Senior Accountant (part-time seconded from MNRT), a full time Monitoring and Evaluation Officer, a Project Assistant, and a part-time Safeguards Specialist. Other short-term specialist expertise will be contracted according to need and availability of financial resources. The PMU will be accountable to a Project Steering Committee (PSC).

Project implementation at the landscape level will be managed by **Landscape Coordination Units (LCUs)**, hosted respectively by the Kilombero District Council (Kilombero landscape) and MANRLF/DFNR (Unguja landscape). The LCUs will be responsible for the following activities: (a) facilitate integration among all the project partners to ensure a strategic and impactful approach for each landscape; (b) provide technical expertise across the range of FOLUR topics being covered under the project, and (c) build capacities of the government agencies to ensure project sustainability. The LCUs will be at the front line of the project, engaging with communities and their leaders at the village level. They will have the responsibility to implement the project activities as per their mandate, and to monitor and report on implementation and financial progress directly to PMU and to their Regional Secretariat. The quarterly reports of the LCUs will be reviewed and consolidated by the PMU and submitted to the PSC and WWF GEF Agency for clearance.

A **Project Steering Committee (PSC)** chaired by the Permanent Secretary of MNRT, with representation of the relevant sector ministries and other key executing partners, and WWF GEF Agency, will be established to provide oversight and strategic guidance for the project. The PSC will convene twice a year to provide oversight on implementation, and approval of annual work plans and budgets; provide strategic guidance to project management; initiate follow-up actions on lessons and findings from the project; as well as review progress reports and achievements.

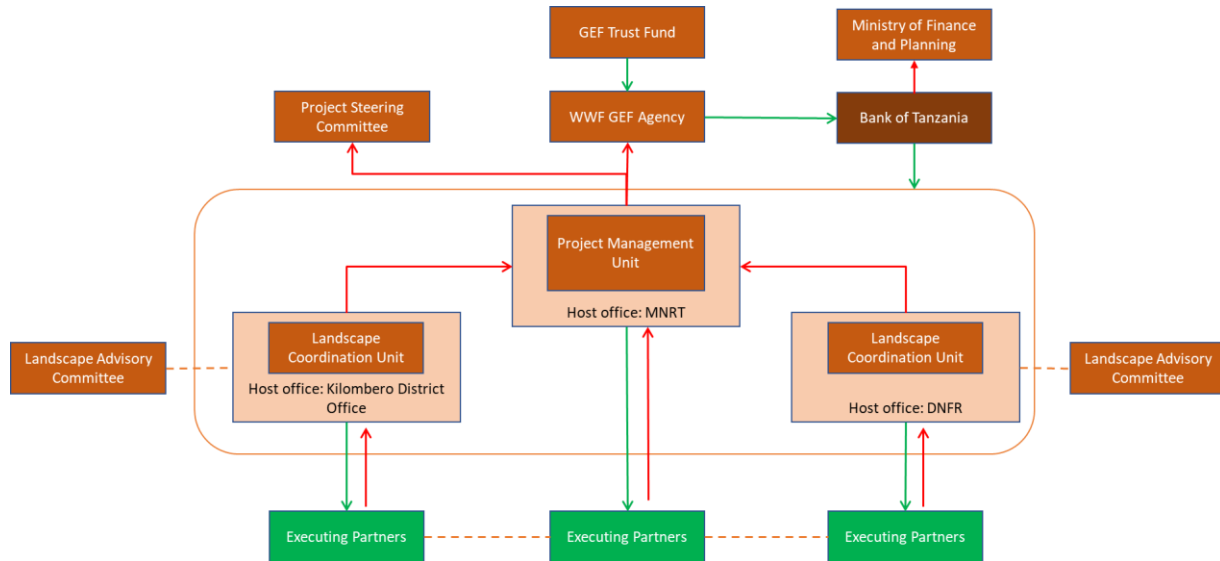
The existing Kilombero Multi-stakeholder Platform will function as a **Landscape Advisory Committee (LAC)**, which will support the Kilombero LCU in terms of project strategies, workplan and implementation from the perspectives of the project partners, as well as to ensure wider outreach to the respective constituencies of the project partners. For the

Unguja landscape, in the absence of an existing forum, a dedicated Multi-stakeholder LAC will be established.

As the GEF Implementing Agency, **WWF GEF Agency** will provide technical and financial supervision and implementation support of the project and support on issues affecting timely and quality project implementation. WWF US will undertake implementation support, supervision, mid-term review and completion missions. A key responsibility of the supervision is to review quality of outputs and progress against the targets set in the project’s logical framework.

Co-executing partners from other government agencies and non-governmental organizations may be engaged both through the central PMU (for matters that are national/project level) as well as through the LCUs, where it concerns landscape specific roles.

The implementation arrangements can be depicted as follows:



The **FOLUR PMU** will procure the services of a part-time **Environmental and Social Safeguards (ESS) Specialist**. The ESS specialist will be accountable to the PMU Director, and provide safeguards support both to the PMU and to the two LCUs.

5.2. Safeguards implementation

Specific arrangements and responsibilities related to the implementation of environmental and social safeguards requirements, as stated in this ESMF/PF are as follows:

Lead executing agency (MNRT/FBD):

- Overall responsibility for ensuring environmental safeguards are implemented.

Project Steering Committee:

- Overall oversight and monitoring of compliance with safeguards commitments.

- Support and specific recommendations on specific safeguard issues if needed.

WWF GEF Agency:

- Overall oversight and monitoring of compliance with safeguards commitments.
- Support and specific recommendations on specific safeguard issues if needed.

PMU:

- Ensuring that bidding documents and contracts include any relevant particular clauses or conditions relevant to environmental and social safeguards as set out in this ESMF. It is particularly important to include in bidding documents requirements related to occupational health and safety.
- Implementing and supervising ESMF and other safeguard plans;
- Provision of safeguard reports to the Executing Agency;
- Supervision of ESS specialist, and support to the LCUs;
- Implementation of Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM);
- Disclosure of safeguards documents;
- Reporting on safeguards implementation and compliance to the PSC and WWF GEF Agency.

LCU Coordinator:

- Overall responsibility for compliance with ESMF Safeguards and other annexed documents of this report;
- Screening all project activities to identify social and environmental impacts;
- Contributing to the preparation of safeguards documents (site-specific ESMPs or Livelihood Restoration Plans [LRPs]) as needed;
- Ensuring the inclusion of safeguards requirements in all project bidding documents and contracts;
- Monitoring contractors' compliance with safeguards requirements;
- Conducting consultation meetings with local stakeholders as required, informing them, updating them on the latest project development activities;
- Carrying out regular site inspections;
- Reporting on safeguards implementation and compliance to the ESS Specialist and the PMU Director.
- Ensuring implementation of the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) and dissemination of information regarding the GRM among local communities.

The ESS Specialist:

- Review annual work plans and budgets and analyze planned community/individual sub-projects and their environment/social impacts, in order to identify safeguards risks and initiate screenings of activities;
- Support LCU Coordinators in the implementation of safeguards commitments and screening project activities;
- Prepare and contribute to safeguards documents as necessary in accordance to the ESMF/PF, and in close collaboration with the PMU and LCU Coordinators.
- Ensure that consultations with local communities are carried out in an inclusive and participatory manner, and are well documented;
- Monitor the state of safeguards implementation, and ensure that sub-projects are implemented in accordance to best practices and guidelines set out in the ESMF/PF;
- Provide oversight and coordinate the Socio-Economic surveys to identify Project Affected People;
- Identify and liaise with all the stakeholders involved in environment and social related issues in the Project;
- Operate the project's Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM), including compiling and reporting on project-related grievances, monitoring grievance resolution, and closing the feedback loop with the complainant.
- Carry out field visits as necessary to monitor the implementation of project activities and their compliance with safeguard requirements;
- Provide capacity support to the PMU, LCUs, and other project-related stakeholders on environmental and social issues;
- Provide execution assistance and advise the Project Director as necessary on safeguards related issues including adaptive management.
- Report on overall safeguards performance to the Project Steering Committee, WWF GEF Agency and other stakeholders as necessary.

6. ANTICIPATED ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

The FOLUR project seeks to strengthen the environmental conservation practices in the two participating landscapes, and it is thus expected to result in major positive environmental outcomes. Minor and site-specific negative environmental impacts may include the following.

(1) Eligible activities under Output 2.2.2.: Priority sustainable value chain initiatives in the rice production sector supported and operationalized

This output includes a range of eligible activities that may result in adverse environmental impacts, as indicated in Table 1 below.

Table 1: Adverse environmental impacts under Output 2.2.2.

Category	Potential activities	Potential adverse environmental impacts
Farm inputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction of improved rice seed varieties through Tanzania’s Agricultural and Seed Research Center and TARI • Promotion of more environmentally friendly pesticide and fertilizer systems² 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New seed varieties cause degradation of soil and damage to the local vegetation, reduce soil fertility, etc. • Pesticides and fertilizers are inappropriately treated and degrade the soil, cause damage to the local vegetation and untargeted species, produce waste, and may lead to eutrophication of downstream water bodies.
On farm practices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pilot water efficient rice production techniques, improved field levelling, upgrading /construction and operation of proper field intakes and drainage infrastructure to better control water levels in the fields, proper maintenance of irrigation and drainage canals; • Piloting enhanced soil fertility management practices, including cover cropping, mulching, crop rotation, intercropping, minimum/zero tillage, crop residue management; • Promote rainwater harvesting and efficient irrigation through technical assistance and subsidizing small structures. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction related impacts (e.g., pollution, dust, noise, waste, etc.) arising from excavation, waste and material management at site • Soil degradation and/or damage to local vegetation. • Solid waste such as rice husk
Post-harvest activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fund the construction of postharvest storage structures in a few selected collection centers (cooperatives / resource centers) • Reuse of rice husks waste into useful environmental friendly briquettes, building materials or animal feed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction related impacts (e.g., pollution, dust, noise, waste, etc.) arising from excavation, waste and material management at site; • Soil degradation and/or damage to local vegetation.

² The project will not allow the procurement or use of formulated products that are in World Health Organization (WHO) Classes IA and IB, or formulations of products in Class II, unless there are restrictions that are likely to deny use or access by lay personnel and others without training or proper equipment. The project will follow the recommendations and minimum standards as described in the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) International Code of Conduct on the Distribution and Use of Pesticides and its associated technical guidelines, and procure only pesticides, along with suitable protective and application equipment, that will permit pest management actions to be carried out with well-defined and minimal risk to health, environment, and livelihoods. The project will not fund nor include the promotion or usage of pesticides. On the contrary, it will aim to reduce the amount of chemical fertilizers and pesticides used through strengthening of farmer capacity on the proper use of chemicals/non-chemical alternatives for pest management (e.g. integrated pest management and good agriculture practice).

(2) Eligible activities under Output 3.1.1.: Restoration of degraded lands in priority locations based on the landscape plans

The adverse environmental impact of this activity is that land restoration technologies might adversely impact watersheds, livestock, and vegetation. Such adverse impacts may include the planting of invasive species to improve the degraded land, disturbance of natural habitats, misuse of agrochemicals by farmers due limited knowledge on safe use and handling of pesticides, and cutting down of trees and plants that may negatively affect the ecosystem (e.g., grazing areas may be diminished).

A detailed overview of these impacts, potential mitigation measures, and responsible authorities is provided in Table 2 below.

Table 2. Anticipated Environmental Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Potential impact	Impact scale	Proposed mitigation measures	Responsible party
<i>Adverse impacts from farm input related activities (Output 2.2.2)</i>			
Introduction of new seed varieties cause degradation of soil and damage to the local vegetation, reduce soil fertility, etc.	Long term	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assess appropriateness of seeds in terms of biodiversity, water efficiency, local needs, survival, etc. Ensure that only compatible seeds are planted 	LCU Coordinators Selected contractors
Pesticides and fertilizers are inappropriately treated and degrade the soil, cause damage to the local vegetation and untargeted species, produce waste, and may lead to eutrophication of downstream water bodies.	Long term	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assess appropriateness of pesticides and fertilizers in the local context. Build the capacity of executing partners to ensure full awareness and knowledge regarding the usage and impacts of selected pesticides and fertilizers. Ensure that no accidental damage is caused to local vegetation or untargeted species. Ensure proper selection of sites as to avoid damaging natural habitat. Comply with FAO's International Code of Conduct on the Distribution and Use of Pesticides and its associated technical guidelines, and procure only pesticides, along with suitable protective and application equipment, that will permit pest management actions to be carried out with well-defined and minimal risk to health, environment, and livelihoods. The project will not fund nor include the promotion or usage of pesticides. Reduce the amount of chemical fertilizers and pesticides used through strengthening of farmer capacity on the proper use of chemicals/non-chemical alternatives for pest management (e.g. integrated pest management and good agriculture practice). 	LCU Coordinators Selected contractors

Adverse impacts from construction and rehabilitation activities (Output 2.2.2)

<p>Cutting down vegetation: cutting down of trees and other vegetation for construction purposes</p>	<p>Long term</p>	<p><i>Pre-construction:</i> Design the construction in a way that minimizes the need to cut down trees (by selecting proper activity sites and ensuring that damage to vegetation is minimized on each selected site)</p> <p><i>During construction:</i> Ensure that no accidental damage is caused to local vegetation</p> <p>Major trees that are supposed to be cut shall be clearly marked, and only marked trees will be cut;</p> <p><i>After construction:</i> Replant trees after construction</p>	<p>LCU Coordinators</p> <p>Selected contractors</p>
<p>Noise disturbance: Possible noise disturbance as a result of outdoor equipment usage and transportation vehicles driving around the construction site</p>	<p>Short term</p>	<p><i>Pre-construction:</i> requirements to limit noise pollution should be included in the bidding documents, as a precondition for the contractor’s selection</p> <p><i>During construction:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Noise level control should be performed before the start up of construction activities; • The equipment should be fitted with appropriate noise devices that will reduce sound level; • The construction work should not be permitted during the nights, the operations on site shall be restricted to the hours 7am—7pm; • Vehicles that are excessively noisy shall not be operated until corrective measures have been taken; • Earplugs and protecting devices shall be provided to workers on site. 	<p>LCU Coordinators</p> <p>Selected contractors</p>
<p>Air quality: dust as a result of construction works and possible emissions from transportation vehicles</p>	<p>Short term</p>	<p><i>Pre-construction:</i> requirements to limit emissions should be included in the bidding documents, as a precondition for the contractor’s selection</p> <p><i>During construction:</i></p>	<p>LCU Coordinators</p>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction site, transportation routes and materials handling sites should be water-sprayed on dry and windy days; • Construction materials should be stored in appropriate and covered places to minimize dust; • Before allowing vehicles on site, fitness and emission test of the vehicle shall be performed; • Vehicle loads likely to emit dust need to be covered; • Workers should wear protective masks if dust appears; • Vehicle speed should be restricted within the construction site; • Regular maintenance of the vehicles and construction machinery should be performed in order to reduce any leakages of motor oils, emissions and dispersion of pollution; • Burning of debris from ground clearance shall be prohibited. 	Selected contractors
Waste: generation of waste as a result of construction activities	Short term	<p><i>Pre-construction:</i> requirements for appropriate waste management should be included in the bidding documents, as a precondition for the contractor's selection</p> <p><i>During construction:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of the different waste types at the project site (soil, asphalt, food, etc.); • Ensure that camps are located away from existing stream, river, or water sources, and that no discharge from camps is made into nearby water bodies; • Proper containers/waste bins should be provided at the project site; • Dumping of waste on the sides of the road, on private land, or in other non-designated places should be prohibited; • Dumping waste shall be prohibited on fragile slopes, forests, religious or other culturally sensitive areas or areas where livelihood is derived; 	<p>LCU Coordinators</p> <p>Selected contractors</p> <p>LCU Coordinators</p>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collection, transportation and final disposal of all waste should be undertaken regularly (weekly) • Possible hazardous waste (motor oils, vehicle fuels, etc.) should be collected separately and authorized collector and transporter should be sub-contracted to transport and finally dispose; • All construction materials should be covered during the transportation to avoid waste dispersion; • The options for reuse/recycling of the generated waste streams should be taking into consideration (e.g. excavated soil, etc.); • Burning of construction waste should be prohibited. <p><i>After construction:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All waste shall be removed from the project site. 	Selected contractors
<p>Water quality: contamination of local water sources may occur due to wastewater and sewage from construction sites</p>	Short term	<p><i>Pre-construction:</i> requirements for appropriate measures to prevent water contamination should be included in the bidding documents, as a precondition for the contractor's selection.</p> <p><i>During construction:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An environment-friendly toilet (e.g., pit toilet) and washing facilities should be made available, built with locally available materials • Open defecation in the vicinity of project sites should be prohibited • Throwing waste in water sources should be prohibited • Possible hazardous waste (motor oils, vehicle fuels, lubricants) should be collected separately and authorized entity should be transporting and disposing the hazardous waste; 	<p>LCU Coordinators</p> <p>Selected contractors</p>

		<p><i>After construction:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pit toilets are dismantled and pits are covered • All waste is removed from the project site 	
<i>Soil erosion, landslides and flooding</i>	Long term	<p><i>Pre-construction:</i></p> <p>Sites that are prone to soil erosion or landslides shall be avoided, to the extent possible</p> <p><i>During construction:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction should be limited to the non-monsoon season; • Retention structures shall be constructed, to the extent possible using environmentally friendly materials. If not possible, a concrete wall could be considered; • Plantation of native/non-invasive plants species that support land retention; • The area of ground clearance should be minimized; • Avoid sensitive alignments, such steep hillsides and ecological sensitive areas; • Balance filling and cutting requirements through proper route choice; • Maintain trail surface and alignment with vegetation and where possible install slope protection. 	<p>LCU Coordinators</p> <p>Selected contractors</p>
<i>Restoration of degraded lands (Output 3.1.1)</i>			
Invasive species planted to improve the degraded land	Long term	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assess appropriateness of species in terms of biodiversity, water efficiency, forest fire, local needs, cultural sensitivity, survival, etc.; • Ensure that only native species are planted. 	LCU Coordinators
Disturbance of natural habitats	Long term	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure careful siting, alignment, design of rig sites, and/or timing of works (seasonal) • Avoid using heavy machinery 	LCU Coordinators

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Avoid soil excavation and noise disturbance to minimize impact on natural habitats 	
Misuse of agrochemicals by farmers due limited knowledge on safe use and handling of pesticides.	Long term	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity building and training activities to ensure proper handling of pesticides 	LCU Coordinators
Cutting down of trees and plants may negatively affect the ecosystem (e.g., grazing areas are diminished)	Long term	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that no accidental damage is caused to local vegetation—major trees that are supposed to be cut shall be clearly marked, and only marked trees will be cut; • Removal of trees and plants needs to be done in an environmentally sustainable way (e.g., removal of branches); • Alternative grazing areas shall be identified; • Burning of trees and other plants should be avoided. 	LCU Coordinators Selected contractors

7. ANTICIPATED SOCIAL IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

The project is expected to result in positive social outcomes by enhancing rural livelihoods, strengthening community resilience to climate change, and empowering communities in the governance of natural resources. Adverse social impacts are expected to be minor and site-specific and may occur as part of activities under Outputs 1.1.3, 2.2.2, and 3.1.

7.1. Activities that may trigger adverse social impacts

a) Activities under Output 1.1.3: Development of local area (village) land use plans, based on priority areas identified in the ILM Plans

One of the key barriers to effective management of the two landscapes is the fact that the current integrated planning systems for land and water use management are inadequate. Under this output, the project will address this barrier by focusing on the development and operationalization of these plans.

Project activities will include the development and implementation of a new framework for Integrated Catchment Management for Kilombero Valley and new Integrated Catchment Management Plan for Kinyasini-Kisongoni-Chaani and Kiashange-Mkokotoni catchment areas.

- For Kilombero, this activity will be undertaken by NLUPC and the Kilombero LCU, and facilitated on the ground by the Kilombero District Council and LCU. Specific activities will involve: (i) final selection of target villages; and (ii) finalization of village land use plans from stage 3/4 to stage 5 and 6, which will include the development of concrete management plans and building capacity to implement the same.
- For Zanzibar, activities will focus on the development, finalization and implementation of Local Area land use plans in North A and North B districts, managed by CoL (under sub-contract to the LCU), and facilitated by the District Authorities and LCU. Activities will include community-based planning exercises involving meetings and consultations in target Shehias.

These activities are expected to have a largely positive social impact on the affected local communities. However, the **following adverse social impacts may occur in both Kilombero and Zanzibar:**

- **Social conflicts** may arise regarding the criteria for the selection of target villages (in Kilombero), and the development of concrete management plans (in both locations).
- Some of the management plans may include **access to livelihoods** restrictions (access to and usage of grazing areas, as well as access to and usage of irrigation water sources).
- Vulnerable community members may be further marginalized.

b) Activities under Output 2.2.2: Priority sustainable value chain initiatives in the rice production sector supported and operationalized

These activities may include construction of postharvest storage structures, upgrading /construction and operation of proper field intakes and drainage infrastructure to better control water levels in the fields, etc. (see Table 1 above). These activities may result in the following **adverse social impacts**:

- Social conflicts regarding beneficiary selection:

Since only some of the affected community members will benefit from these priority initiatives, conflicts and tensions may arise with regards to the beneficiary selection criteria.

- Access to livelihoods:

The implementation of some of the initiatives may restrict the access to livelihoods (e.g., grazing areas and/or to rivers and watersheds) of project affected people.

- Physical displacement:

Private land acquisition and physical displacement will not be allowed under this project. However, project activities may require the usage of government-owned land for the construction or rehabilitation of storage facilities (e.g., warehouses), small structures for rainwater harvesting, irrigation and drainage infrastructure, etc.

These facilities and structures will be located and constructed on government-owned land plots only and, to the extent possible, within the premises of existing structures. These land plots will be assigned for project use according to the procedures prescribed in the Land Act, 1999 and the Land (Compensation Claims) Regulation of 2001. All approvals or clearances involved in the process for physical displacement from government-owned land will have to be fully documented and recorded.

- Occupational and Community Health and Safety:

The project is likely to engage temporary workers for construction, rehabilitation, and restoration activities, and such activities will be carried out in the vicinity of local communities. LCU Coordinators and the implementing contractors will pay close attention to the issues of occupational and community health and safety during construction activities.

With regards to community health and safety, project activities may adversely affect the health and safety of the affected community. For instance, the quality and supply of water to local communities may be degraded, and safety risks may arise from construction activities and from the potential usage of hazardous materials.

c) Activities under Output 3.1.1: Restoration of degraded lands in target locations based on the landscape plans

The project will support key restoration activities in priority areas in the selected landscapes, with the overall aim to restore at least 40,000 ha of forest land and wetlands. This will result in direct benefits to local communities, by generating associated increases in

productivity, and benefits from forest (both timber and non-timber forest products) and wetland (e.g. fish) products.

These activities may result in adverse impacts that are similar to the ones listed above—restriction of access to livelihoods, social tensions regarding beneficiary selection, as well as occupation and community health and safety impacts.

7.2. Social Mitigation and Livelihood Restoration Measures

As indicated above, the primary adverse social impacts that may result from project activities under Outputs 1.1.3, 2.2.2, and 3.1.1 include community conflicts and tensions; restrictions of access to livelihoods, and occupation and community health and safety impacts. The following measures should be implemented to mitigate the adverse impacts outlined above.

a) Community conflicts due to beneficiary selection, and changes in land usage and borders

The development of landscape and catchment management plans, along with restoration and rehabilitation activities supported by the project, will have positive long-term impacts on the livelihoods of local communities and sustainable management of natural resources. However, these activities may result for the short-term in land use conflicts among different communities or among members of the same community. Conflicts and tensions may also be triggered due to the criteria for the selection of certain villages or beneficiaries.

This is particularly worrisome given that serious conflicts have already occurred in the past in Kilombero Districts. First, regular conflicts occur at Miwangani, Mofu, Luvilikila, Chita, Melela, Msita, Udagaji, Mkuyuni, Utengule and Idugasa villages due to the implementation of Land Use Planning. The land allocated for grazing is limited and part of it falls under the RAMSAR area. Some villagers are unaware of such demarcation and use the area for grazing. In addition, the allocated grazing land is not accessible during the rainy season because it becomes flooded.

Second, conflicts regularly occur between farmers and pastoralists. These are mainly caused by pastoralists grazing their cattle in the farms during dry and wet seasons when they move to look for water sources and pastures. In the past, this situation led to destruction of crops in farmland. Farmers reacted by killing some animals, fighting each other and raise serious conflict. Such conflicts have happened in Mofu, Utengule, Merera, Mkangawalo and Lungongole.

Mitigation measures

In order to mitigate such conflicts, LCU coordinators shall be responsible for the implementation of the following measures:

- Project activities that may trigger conflicts and tensions among communities and between farmers and herders should only undertaken upon consultation with all affected individuals—representatives of local communities, local authorities and other actors who are affected or have a stake in the usage of relevant land plots.

- Community management plans should be developed in a participatory, inclusive, and consultative manner to ensure that access rights are agreed upon among community members. It is particularly important to engage in these consultations vulnerable community members (e.g., women, youth, disabled, etc.) and pastoralist\agro-pastoralist groups.
- Any change or new demarcation of boundaries should be based on free and prior informed consultations with affected communities and relevant authorities, which should be obtained prior to finalizing any border change.
- If the demarcation of land boundaries negatively impacts sources of economic income or other types of livelihoods of affected communities, full and timely compensation shall be provided to all affected individuals, irrespective of their formal land title, in accordance to Livelihood Restoration Plans (see section (b) below). Compensation shall be calculated based on the replacement value of these livelihoods (market value plus any replacement costs) by LCUs.
- Awareness raising activities and capacity building activities have to be carried out on land and grazing management rights and regulations.

The selection of targeted communities and community members that will be benefit from project interventions may also generate conflicts and should also be undertaken in a participatory and transparent manner. Criteria for beneficiary selection should be developed in an inclusive manner, putting special emphasis on the engagement of vulnerable community members (e.g., women, youth, disabled, members of single-headed households, etc.). In the context of Kilombero, special attention should also be paid to the engagement of pastoralist and agro-pastoralist groups (Maasai, Sukuma and Barabaigs). The criteria for beneficiary selection should then be clearly outlined and widely publicized among community members.

b) Livelihood restoration measures

The development of management plans as part of this project may result in restrictions of access to livelihoods and natural resources for local communities. Any change of land use or new demarcation of boundaries should be based on free, prior, and informed consultations of the affected communities and relevant authorities, which should be obtained prior to finalizing any border change.

If the demarcation of land boundaries, rehabilitation and restoration activities, or shifting grazing areas negatively impact sources of economic income or other types of livelihoods of affected communities, full and timely compensation shall be provided to all affected individuals, irrespective of their formal land title. All affected communities and households around the project-supported areas will be provided with opportunities to restore their livelihoods to at least pre-project levels.

Livelihoods-related support during project implementation will be provided to the households (HH) of all communities and pastoralists/agro-pastoralists impacted by project-induced restrictions of access to natural and community resources within the targeted areas. This process will be organized in the following manner:

- *Screening*

The LCU Coordinators with technical inputs from the Safeguards specialist at PMU will undertake screening of all planned activities for likely access restrictions to local communities. This will include both communities that reside in project-affected areas, and pastoralists and agro-pastoralists that may lack land title.

- *Social assessment*

If the screening confirms and identifies HHs affected due to access restriction to natural resources, a social assessment (SA) process based on participatory consultations with affected peoples will be carried out. The SA will generate the necessary baseline information on demographics, social, cultural, and economic characteristics of affected communities, as well as the land and territories that they have traditionally owned or customarily used or occupied, and the natural resources on which they depend. The SA will assess potential impacts and the extent of restriction of access to resources along with suitable mitigation and enhancement measures including options for alternative access to similar resources.

- *Livelihood Restoration Plans*

Based on the findings of the screening and social assessment, an action plan usually known as Livelihood Restoration Plans (LRP) will be prepared after holding further meaningful consultations with affected peoples and stakeholders which will provide tailored livelihood support and benefit sharing for affected persons, groups and communities.

The LRPs will be site-specific and include the following issues: (1) identifying and ranking of site-specific impacts; (2) setting out criteria and eligibility for livelihood assistance; (3) outlining the rights of persons who have been either customarily or legally/illegally using forest, water, or land resources for subsistence to be respected; (4) describing and identifying available mitigation measures alternatives, taking into account the provisions of applicable local legislation, and the available measures for mitigation promoted via project activities and considering any additional sound alternatives, if proposed by the affected persons; (5) outlining specific procedures on how compensation can be obtained.

- *Mitigation measures as part of the LRPs*

Participatory and inclusive consultations should be carried out with affected communities, individuals, and stakeholders to agree on the allocation of alternative livelihood. Eligibility criteria should be established according to guidelines provided in Chapter 11. Community Engagement of the ESMF/PF.

Alternative livelihood schemes should be discussed, agreed upon and provided for affected persons/ groups. The livelihood options to be built on and be based upon the traditional skills, knowledge, practices and the culture/world view of the affected peoples/groups and persons.

Affected persons should be provided project-related livelihood support and other opportunities as part of the planned project activities. These may include activities implemented as part of the following outputs:

- *Output 1.1.3: capacity development of communities for the effective enforcement and implementation of local management plans, including the development of business plans and income generating activities that will contribute to effective natural resources management.*
- *Output 2.2.1: training and capacity building on sustainable (climate smart, agro-ecological, conversion free) rice production approaches to farmers.*
- *Output 2.2.1: support the organization of rice farmers associations, cooperatives and/or resource centers in the priority project areas so that farmers work as a unit. Provide input supply and technical advisory services necessary for the development of sustainable rice production, access to market information and financial services*
- *Output 2.2.2: Priority sustainable value chain initiatives in the rice production sector supported and operationalized. Support the practical operationalization of selected priority initiatives that may restore livelihoods. This may also include training farmers on harvesting, threshing, drying, cleaning, weighing, milling, grading, storage, packing, etc.*
- *Output 3.1.1: Support selected communities in priority conservation areas to implement specific forest and wetland restoration activities*

An accessible and efficient grievance redress mechanism should be established and made functional (see Chapter 12 of this ESMF/PF).

Special attention should be made to tailoring these mitigation measures to the needs of pastoralists and agro-pastoralists. While some of them may be interested in the mitigation measures outlined above, others may necessitate an alternative approach (e.g., allocation of alternative grazing areas). Any proposed measures should be closely coordinated with PAPs to ensure that they fully reflect their needs and priorities.

- *Compensation*

In case that compensation is awarded, it shall be calculated based on the replacement value of these livelihoods (economic market value plus any replacement costs) by LCU coordinators. In cases where compensation will consist of the allocation of alternative resources (e.g., alternative grazing areas), measures will include identification of these resources with the active involvement of the affected persons/ communities and assistance to access these resources. Detailed procedures on how compensation should be calculated and awarded should be provided in each site-specific LRP based on local conditions.

c) Occupational and Community Health and Safety

With regards to occupational health and safety, LCU Coordinators and the implementing contractors shall provide a safe and healthy work environment, taking into account physical, chemical or biological risks that may be inherent in project activities, and specific threats to women. They shall also take steps to prevent accidents, injury, and disease arising from, associated with, or occurring in the course of work by minimizing, as far as reasonably practicable, the causes of hazards. In a manner consistent with good international industry practice, the implementing contractor shall (i) identify potential hazards to workers,

particularly those that may be life-threatening; (ii) provide preventive and protective measures, including modification, substitution, or elimination of hazardous conditions or substances; (iii) train workers as necessary; (iv) document and report occupational accidents, diseases, and incidents; and (v) undertake emergency prevention, preparedness, and response arrangements. Specific mitigation measures are outlined in Table 3 below.

With regards to community health and safety, LCU Coordinators and implementing contractors shall evaluate the risks and impacts to the health and safety of the affected community during the implementation of project activities, and shall establish preventive measures to address them in a manner commensurate with the identified risks and impacts. Project activities shall prevent adverse impact on the quality and supply of water to local communities, ensure the safety of construction infrastructure and equipment, introduce protective mechanisms for the use of hazardous materials; and undertake all necessary emergency preparedness and response measures. Specific measures are outlined in Table 3.

Table 3. Occupation and Community Health and Safety Impacts and Mitigation Measures

<i>Type of Impact</i>	<i>Potential mitigation measure</i>	<i>Responsible party</i>
<i>Workers' health and safety</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure regular health screening for the workers pre and during construction activities • Ensure that no underage workers, or children are engaged • Ensure decent work conditions, including an appropriate salary, working hours, accommodation and food for workers shall be provided to all workers • Ensure that workers are employed on the principle of equal opportunity and fair treatment, and there is no discrimination with respect to any aspects of the employment relationship, such as recruitment and hiring, compensation (including wages and benefits), working conditions and terms of employment, access to training, job assignment, promotion, termination of employment or retirement, and disciplinary practices • Implement a grievance mechanism for workers (and their organizations, where they exist) to raise workplace concerns 	LCU Coordinators Selected contractors
<i>Local community's health and safety</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure the safety of all project-related equipment, in line with the requirements above • Minimize the use of hazardous materials, and ensure that community members are not exposed to them. In case that the use of such materials is necessary, provide sufficient notice to local community members and inform them on safety and protection measures • Avoid dumping any waste or otherwise contaminating community sources of water supply and water quality 	LCU Coordinators Selected contractors

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide information to local communities on construction activities and plans 	
<i>Conflict between temporary workers and local communities</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Workers shall be made aware of local culture and traditions, as well as the legal consequences of harassment and intimidation, especially with regards to sexual harassment and gender-based violence • Local communities shall be made aware of the engagement of temporary workers in project sites • Strict monitoring shall be carried out to ensure conflicts are minimized 	LCU Coordinators Selected contractors

8. PROCEDURES FOR THE IDENTIFICATION AND MANAGEMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACTS

The following activities will not be financed by the FOLUR project:

1. Activities that involve procurement or use of any pesticides categorized IA, IB, or II by the World Health Organization (See Annex ***);
2. Activities that require private land acquisition;
3. Activities that require physical displacement of persons from their homes or legal businesses, irrespective of ownership;
4. Activities that involve felling of trees in core zones and in critical watershed areas;
5. Activities that involve quarrying and mining;
6. Activities that involve commercial logging.

In advance of the initiation of any project activity, the LCU Coordinators should fill in detailed information regarding the nature of the activity and its specific location in the *Safeguards Eligibility and Impacts Screening* form (Annex 3). Part 1 of this form comprises of basic information regarding the activity; Part 2 contains basic “pre-screening” questions. If the response to any of the questions in these two parts is “Yes”, the activity will be deemed ineligible for funding under FOLUR. The executing partners will thus be required to change the nature or location of the proposed activity so that it complies with all safeguards requirements and all responses at the *Safeguards Eligibility and Impacts Screening* form are negative.

If the activity is deemed eligible according to Part 2, an environmental and social screening procedure will be carried out in accordance with Part 3 of *Safeguard Eligibility and Impacts Screening* format, which is based on the WWF’s SIPP and applicable URT laws and regulations. The executing partners shall respond to the specific questions in Part 3 of the form, provide general conclusions regarding the main environmental and social impacts of

each proposed activity, outline the required permits or clearances, and specify whether any additional assessments or safeguard documents (e.g., ESMP) should be prepared.

Issues that are considered as part of this environmental and social screening include the following:

- a. Need for government-land acquisition;
- b. Environmental impacts (e.g., dust, noise, smoke, ground vibration, pollution, flooding, etc.) and loss or damage to natural habitat;
- c. Social impacts: identification of vulnerable groups, impacts on community resources, impacts on livelihoods and socio-economic opportunities, restrictions of access to natural resources, land usage conflicts, etc.; and
- d. Health and safety issues (both for workers and for local communities).

The screening of each activity should be undertaken by the LCU Coordinator, with the support of the ESS Specialist. If the screening process indicates that additional assessments or safeguards documents shall be prepared, these should be carried out by the executing partners prior to the start of activities.

If the screening reveals adverse environmental or social impacts that may arise from the planned activity, an ESMP should be prepared. The ESMP should be prepared by the ESS specialist, in collaboration with the LCU Coordinator.

9. GUIDELINES FOR ESMP DEVELOPMENT

In case that the Environmental and Social screening process identifies any adverse environmental or social impacts as a result of specific project activities, the ESS specialist in collaboration with the LCU Coordinators should develop a site- and activity-specific ESMP. The ESMP should be prepared before the initiation of the project activity and closely follow the guidance provided in this ESMF.

The ESMP should describe adverse environmental and social impacts that are expected to occur as a result of the specific project activity, outline concrete measures that should be undertaken to avoid or mitigate these impacts, and specify the implementation arrangements for administering these measures (including institutional structures, roles, communication, consultations, and reporting procedures).

The structure of the ESMP should be as follows:

- (i) **A concise introduction:** explaining the context and objectives of the ESMP, the connection of the proposed activity to the project, and the findings of the screening process.
- (ii) **Project description:** Objective and description of activities, nature and scope of the project (location with map, construction and/or operation processes, equipment to be used, site facilities and workers and their camps; bill of quantities if civil works are involved, activity schedule).

- (iii) **Baseline environmental and social data:** Key environmental information or measurements such as topography, land use and water uses, soil types, flow of water, and water quality/pollution; and data on socioeconomic conditions of the local population. Photos showing the existing conditions of the project sites should also be included.
- (iv) **Expected impacts and mitigation measures:** Description of specific environmental and social impacts of the activity and corresponding mitigation measures. In case of restrictions of access to livelihoods, this section should also integrate measures that are prescribed by the LRP (see section 7.2 for details).
- (v) **ESMP implementation arrangements:** Responsibilities for design, bidding and contracts where relevant, monitoring, reporting, recording and auditing.
- (vi) **Capacity Need and Budget:** Capacity needed for the implementation of the ESMP and cost estimates for implementation of the ESMP.
- (vii) **Consultation and Disclosure Mechanisms:** Timeline and format of disclosure.
- (viii) **Monitoring:** Environmental and social compliance monitoring with responsibilities.
- (ix) **Grievance Mechanism:** Provide information about the grievance mechanism, how PAPs can access it, and the grievance redress process.
- (x) **A site-specific community and stakeholder engagement plan:** In order to ensure that local communities and other relevant stakeholders are fully involved in the implementation of the ESMP, a stakeholder engagement plan should be included in the ESMP. Specific guidelines on community engagement are provided in Part 11.2 below.

10. MONITORING

The compliance of FOLUR activities with the ESMF will be thoroughly monitored by various entities at different stages of preparation and implementation.

- **Monitoring at the project level**

The overall responsibility for implementing the ESMF and for monitoring compliance with the Project's environmental safeguard activities lies with the PMU. The Environment and Social Safeguards (ESS) Specialist procured by the PMU shall oversee the implementation of all field activities and ensure their compliance with the ESMF. The ESS Specialist shall also provide the executing agencies and partners (LCU Coordinators) with technical support in carrying out environmental and social screenings and preparing ESMPs and any other necessary documentation. The ESS Specialist shall also monitor the project's grievance redress mechanism (GRM) and assess its effectiveness (i.e., to what extent grievances are resolved in an expeditious and satisfactory manner).

The ESS Specialist will also be responsible for reporting on overall safeguards compliance to the FOLUR PMU Director, the Project Steering Committee, and WWF GEF Agency.

- ***Monitoring at the field activity level***

Both LCU Coordinators shall closely monitor all field activities, and ensure that they fully comply with the ESMF and with the terms and conditions included in the environment clearances issued by URT's national authorities. The LCUs are also fully responsible for the compliance of all external contractors and service providers employed as part of the project with the safeguards requirements outlined in the ESMF/PF and ESMP (as applicable). The LCU Coordinators will provide the ESS Specialist with monthly monitoring reports. ***Disbursement of project funds to LCUs will be contingent upon their full compliance with the safeguards requirements.***

- ***Monitoring at the GEF implementing and implementing agency level***

The WWF as the project's implementing agencies, and MNRT as the executing agency and chair of the Project Steering Committee, are responsible to oversee compliance with the ESMF.

In order to facilitate compliance monitoring, the PMU will include information on the status of ESMF implementation in the six-monthly Project Progress Reports (PPRs) and the annual Project Implementation Review (PIR) reports.

11. COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

Community consultation has been an integral part of these assessments as well as the proposed project design and will be carried out as a continuous process through the project cycle.

11.1. Community engagement during Project Preparation

The project design process involved in-depth engagement with key stakeholders in the project. Full details regarding workshops, stakeholder meetings, field-level consultations (including meetings with a range of local stakeholders, community groups, site visits, field inspections, and focus group discussions), presentations and interactions are provided in the Project's Stakeholder Engagement Plan (attached as Annex 4 to the Project Document).

The close engagement of stakeholders in the project preparation process as presented above ensured a high level of ownership across the various project partners and beneficiaries, and therefore an important basis for the multi-sectoral and multi-stakeholder approach foreseen for the project.

11.2. Community engagement during ESMF/PF Preparation

The project preparation team held consultations and focus group discussions in September and October 2020 with 136 stakeholders at District and Village/Shehia levels.

Stakeholders involved included village/Shehia leaders/authorities, farmers, livestock keepers, fishermen, and other stakeholders from village land use management teams (VLUMS), village game scouts (VGS), water use associations and community organizations.

At District level consultations were held with district authority and technical officers from different departments (Agriculture, Livestock, Natural Resources, Forest, Environment, Community Development) related to the FOLUR project.

The objectives of consultations were mainly to:

- Inform affected communities about project objectives and activities;
- Discuss and assess possible adverse impacts and collect their views to avoid or mitigate them;
- Discuss and assess potential project benefits and how these can be enhanced; and
- Develop a strategy for PAP's participation during project design and implementation and to ascertain communities' broad support for the project.

Local communities and stakeholders were prior informed about the consultation meeting, venue and the agendas through village authorities. All consultations meetings were accessible to all stakeholders and were in an informal setting. All stakeholders were encouraged to speak and provide feedback about the proposed project activities. The consultation meeting started with the consent of the participants present. At the beginning of each meeting, overall objectives and expectations from the meeting were shared and participants introduced themselves. After the introduction session, brief information about the key objectives, scope of the project, its benefit and possible impacts was shared with the participants. The meetings with local communities in the project areas were conducted in local language. Consultations were mainly focused on identifying likely adverse impacts of the project and options to avoid or mitigate them and to assess potential project benefits and how these can be enhanced in favor of local communities. All participants, both male and female, were encouraged express their views, concerns and suggestions regarding the proposed project. All the concerns, comments and feedback provided by the participants of each consultation meetings have been noted and reflected in this document as far as practicable.

Overall, project affected communities were supportive of the planned project activities. They expressed several concerns that can be mitigated by implementing measures put forward in this ESMF/PF:

- Low awareness of land use plans and border demarcations. For instance, during Land Use planning the villagers were not aware of the demarcations of the Kilombero RAMSAR site.
- Enforcement of land management plans. In the past, land use plans were prepared but not properly implemented: local communities did not follow the land use plans, enforcement was limited, and compensation to people who volunteered their land for public use was delayed. Further, in most villages' LUPs grazing lands were allocated but did not consider the number of livestock in that area, therefore resulting in overgrazing, livestock grazing in farm areas and conflicts between farmers and livestock keepers. This causes at least two problems. First, community members are concerned that the plans would not be implemented in the future. Second, since some

of the plans were developed a while ago, land usage patterns might have changed and there is a need to update these plans.

- Water resources management. Communities often cultivate their land in/close to water sources, therefore conservation of water sources will affect them. There is need to educate people on benefits of conserving land, water, natural resources.
- Restrictions of grazing. Livestock keepers would not be happy with environmental management in the Project as it may restrict movement of their animals, therefore should be well sensitized about the project and its benefits.
- Conflicts between livestock keepers and farmers may arise as a result of the introduction of land management plans, shifting borders, etc.
- Conflict over land boundaries may arise between villages, people and institutions.
- Environmental concerns in the district include destructive fishing, beach erosion due to sand mining, pollution and construction too close to the beach, deforestation for construction and fuel wood, land degradation associated with uncontrolled quarrying, and sand mining as well as land encroachment by seawater
- Fertilizers and Pesticides are widely used in paddy and vegetable production however the demand is high but supply is inadequate and delayed.
- Impacts on daily community life. Projects activities may affect daily activities of communities, therefore need to provide enough prior information and engage stakeholders.

All these issues are reflected, along with accompanying mitigation measures, in the current ESMF.

11.3. Community engagement during project implementation

The communities residing in and around the project area are the ultimate recipient of project impacts and benefits, and therefore a key stakeholder. Therefore, the interventions need community support or participation in order to succeed. Thus, a participatory process and community consultations approach engaging government authorities, right holders and stakeholders at different levels will provide substantial information on the patterns of resource use of local affected communities/groups and persons, which will provide accurate information about which groups/individuals will be affected most by project activities.

The implementation of the project involves a large number of stakeholders, at different levels and from different sectors of society. The project design process involved a process of clarifying and confirming the various roles and responsibilities of these stakeholders, the details of which are presented in the Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) (Annex 4 in the Project Document).

The SEP provides detailed guidelines on the engagement of various stakeholders, and also outlines a range of specific stakeholder organizations and actors that should be engaged. These include government agencies, local government authorities, private sector partners

and business organizations, civil society organizations, and development partners (see Annex II of the SEP).

The primary responsibility for the implementation of the Stakeholder Engagement Plan will be with the PMU, under supervision by the PSC. Other project partners will be involved in various aspects of its implementation. Component 4 of the project will furthermore involve the creation of specific learning networks related to the wider FOLUR Impact Program, which will facilitate the participation of key stakeholders in these processes, including the dissemination of information, lessons learnt and other materials.

The purpose of this section is to provide more detailed guidelines on the **engagement of project-affected communities** in project activities, and in particular ensuring that livelihood restoration activities are properly executed.

The key institutional mechanisms for stakeholder engagement during project implementation are:

1. The Project Steering Committee
2. The Multi-stakeholder Landscape Advisory Committees (for Kilombero and Unguja landscapes)

Under the coordination of the LCU's for both landscapes, further dedicated stakeholder groupings will be established on an as-needed basis around specific aspects of the project. These will include, among others:

- Village Land Use Planning Committees to facilitate the process of development of Village Land Use Plans;
- Target group forums to facilitate engagement between farmer groups and other value chain actors in the rice sector (Component 2); and
- Target group around specific land and ecosystem restoration activities.

Specific arrangements related to the engagement of community members in project activities implementation and monitoring include the following.

(i) **When should local communities be engaged?**

Project affected communities should be engaged in advance of the implementation of each activity that may affect their interests, entitlements, and livelihoods. Such activities should be identified by LCU Coordinators and the Safeguards Specialist by going through the environmental and social safeguards screening process. If the screening reveals any adverse environmental or social impacts that may result from a planned activity, a community consultation should be organized in advance of the implementation of this activity, in order to mitigate its adverse impacts. Activities that result in restriction or loss or livelihood should trigger the development of site-specific livelihood restoration plans (as indicated in section 7.2(b) above).

(ii) Who should be engaged? Criteria for Eligibility of Project Affected Persons & Livelihood Restoration

Community members that should be engaged in consultations are those persons who, as a direct consequence of an activity or subproject would, without their informed consent or power of choice either: (a) lose their assets or access to assets or access to community and natural resources, or (b) lose a source of income or means of livelihood, whether or not they physically relocate to another place.

For activities that may result in restrictions or loss of access to livelihood resources, a participatory process will be followed to identify people, groups, or households, who should participate in the livelihood restoration process. All of the proposed livelihood restoration activities, interventions and initiatives within the LRP will be developed in consultation with the affected communities including affected pastoralists/agro-pastoralists. Implementation of each of these will also be carried out with full transparency and disclosure. Further details on the development of LRPs are provided in section 7.2(b) of this ESMF/PF.

Vulnerable groups

Vulnerable and marginalized groups should be actively engaged in project-related consultations and in the development of LRPs, since their role in forest and habitat management, livelihood interventions, project supported incentive and benefit sharing make them vital to the process. These groups include:

- Women (especially widows and female-headed households), youth, disabled individuals, elderly (especially single-headed households).
- Nomadic groups (Maasai and Barabaig in the Kilombero landscape), who may not be present in communities at all times.

(iii) How should communities be engaged?

For the community engagement process to be as inclusive as possible, it is important to use as many avenues as possible to inform all stakeholders through advertisements, national radio and television etc. Special measures should be undertaken to ensure the inclusive engagement of all community members, and in particular vulnerable groups:

- *Easy notification*: communities will be notified and engaged through both traditional (local) and modern methods in light of the quality of phone networks, weather and road accessibility to ensure adequate outreach to all groups (including people with disability and who can't read).

Traditional methods to be used in notification to villagers to attend meetings will include mbiu (as commonly used in Tanzania mainland) or upatu (as commonly used in Zanzibar) which involve the use drum-beat, metal-beat, trumpet or walking to sub-villages, and through mosques and churches.

Modern methods will include publication of information of various developments and on planned meetings on village/shehias notice boards, notification of meetings through phone, letters, public address using speakers and microphones, and dispatch

of leaflets/letters using motorcycles. Background information for meetings will be provided in advance to the district, ward and village/shehias level.

To proactively reach out to specific target groups in the community (e.g., women, youth, Maasai, etc.), the project will identify and engage local opinion leaders in those groups, and solicit their help to spread the message to other members.

- *Convenient location and timing:* Local community leaders should help in deciding where to place other information so that target groups will be likely to encounter it. They should also advise on the most suitable timing to convene consultation meetings to ensure that as many community members as possible may attend. This may require enhanced awareness to the presence/absence of nomadic groups in local communities, availability of women to attend (and set aside household chores), availability of farmers to attend, etc. The project will ensure that there is enough time, flexibility (e.g. due to disability, some may come from far) to ensure there is participation of all intended members of communities. This will avoid the risks of women and other relevant groups being excluded to take part due to being excluded from public gatherings due to their disability, gender orientation, economic activity, religion or tribalism.
- *Simple communication:* Communication should be simplified and adapted to ensure that it fits the local context and helps build confidence (especially in the context of engaging women and nomadic groups). In all meetings, Swahili will be used and where necessary, translation will be used from Swahili to tribal languages using members of the communities.
- *Appropriate engagement format:* A combination of methods will be used when consulting and engaging local communities to enhance inclusiveness and active participation of all community groups. This will primarily include village/shehia assembly meetings (open meetings), meetings with village/shehia committees (e.g. on agriculture, natural resources), focus group discussions using various criteria depending on situation (per economic activity, age group, gender, nomadic groups, etc.); and key informants discussions with emphasis on specific topics.
- *Local facilitation:* It is expected that the LCU will convene most of the meetings, and the discussions should be led by community members and officials from the district government. These meetings should be held in collaboration with local community-based organizations, private sector representatives, and community members. The collaboration is important to lend credibility to the intervention as it may be identified as a community effort rather than an imposition by the government or any particular organization.
- *Documentation:* A register will be kept, updated regularly and feedback systems developed to ensure that women and other relevant groups (minorities, elderly, young other marginalized groups) are fully included in consultations, benefit from the project and informed on the progress on the project.

(iv) Closing the feedback loop

Once the community engagement process has started, it has to be maintained. Stakeholders in the community must be kept informed, and support has to be provided when needed, conflicts have to be resolved, methods have to be devised to keep the process reasonably efficient, goals and deadlines have to be set. It is expected that this logical proceeding of activities and the consultation and involvement of local communities in the project, will minimize any potential conflicts and grievances.

The LCU Coordinator, with support from the Safeguards Specialist, will ensure that affected persons are informed about the outcome of the decision-making process and will confirm how their views were incorporated into the design of project activities. Specific procedures on how compensation for access restrictions can be obtained should be provided in LRPs.

12. GRIEVANCE REDRESS

The FOLUR project will have a direct and tangible effect on a large number of communities and individuals residing within or in the vicinity of project sites. There is thus a need for an efficient and effective Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) that collects and responds to stakeholders' inquiries, suggestions, concerns, and complaints. The GRM shall constitute an integral part of FOLUR and assist the PCU and LCUs in identifying and addressing the needs of local communities. The GRM should be constituted as a permanent and accessible institutional arrangement for addressing any grievances arising from the implementation of project activities.

It is in the interest of the FOLUR project to ensure that all grievances or conflicts that are related to FOLUR activities are appropriately resolved at the lowest appropriate level, without escalation to higher authorities or the initiation of court procedures. Project affected communities will therefore be encouraged to approach the project's GRM.

The GRM will operate based on the following principles:

1. ***Fairness:*** Grievances are assessed impartially, and handled transparently.
2. ***Objectiveness and independence:*** The GRM operates independently of all interested parties in order to guarantee fair, objective, and impartial treatment to each case.
3. ***Simplicity and accessibility:*** Procedures to file grievances and seek action are simple enough that project beneficiaries can easily understand them.
4. ***Responsiveness and efficiency:*** The GRM is designed to be responsive to the needs of all complainants. Accordingly, officials handling grievances must be trained to take effective action upon, and respond quickly to, grievances and suggestions.
5. ***Speed and proportionality:*** All grievances, simple or complex, are addressed and resolved as quickly as possible. The action taken on the grievance or suggestion is swift, decisive, and constructive.
6. ***Participation and inclusiveness:*** A wide range of affected people—communities and vulnerable groups—are encouraged to bring grievances and comments to the attention

of the project implementers. Special attention is given to ensure that poor people and marginalized groups, including those with special needs, are able to access the GRM.

7. ***Accountability and closing the feedback loop:*** All grievances are recorded and monitored, and no grievance remains unresolved. Complainants are always notified and get explanations regarding the results of their complaint. An appeal option shall always be available.

Complaints may include, but not be limited to, the following issues:

- (i) Allegations of fraud, malpractices or corruption by staff or other stakeholders as part of any project or activity financed or implemented by FOLUR;
- (ii) Environmental and/or social damages/harms caused by projects financed or implemented (including those in progress) by FOLUR;
- (iii) Complaints and grievances by permanent or temporary workers engaged in project activities.

Complaints could relate to pollution prevention and resource efficiency; negative impacts on public health, environment or culture; destruction of natural habitats; disproportionate impact on marginalized and vulnerable groups; discrimination or harassment; violation of applicable laws and regulations; destruction of physical and cultural heritage; or any other issues which adversely impact communities or individuals in project areas. The grievance redress mechanism will be implemented in a culturally sensitive manner and facilitate access to vulnerable populations.

FOLUR's GRM will be administered by the PMU in coordination with the two LCUs. The ESS Specialist will be in charge of the operation of the GRM at the PCU, and each LCU will assign an individual that will be responsible for collecting and processing grievances that address activities in each of the participating landscape areas. The GRM will operate according to the following guidelines.

(1) Submitting complaints: Project affected people, workers, or interested stakeholders can submit grievances, complaints, questions, or suggestions either to one of the LCUs or directly to the national PMU through a variety of communication channels, including phone, regular mail, email, text messaging/SMS, or in-person, by visiting the local LCU offices. It is important to enable to separate channels for complaint submissions (one through relevant LCUs and the other directly to the PMU) in order to ensure that project affected people have sufficient opportunities to lodge their complaints to impartial and neutral authorities of their choice.

(2) Processing complaints: All grievances submitted to LCUs and to the PMU shall be registered and considered. A tracking registration number should be provided to all complainants. To facilitate investigation, complaints will be categorized into four types: (a) comments, suggestions, or queries; (b) complaints relating to nonperformance of FOLUR obligations and safeguards-related complaints; (c) complaints referring to violations of law and/or corruption while implementing project activities; (d) complaints against authorities, officials or community members involved in the FOLUR project management; and (e) any complaints/issues not falling in the above categories.

- (3) Acknowledging the receipt of complaints:** Once a grievance is submitted, the designated official at the LCU or the ESS Specialist at the PMU shall acknowledge its receipt, brief the complainant on the grievance resolution process, provide the contact details of the person in charge of handling the grievance, and provide a registration number that would enable the complainant to track the status of the complaint.
- (4) Investigating complaints:** LCUs and/or the ESS specialist at the PMU will gather all relevant information, conduct field visits as necessary, and communicate with all relevant stakeholders as part of the complaint investigation process. For instance, complaints on land issues would be directed for investigation at the local Village Land Council or the local village/shehia leaders. The LCU/PMU dealing with the investigation should ensure that the investigators are neutral and do not have any stake in the outcome of the investigation. A written response to all grievances will be provided to the complainant within 10 working days. If further investigation is required, the complainant will be informed accordingly and a final response will be provided after an additional period of 10 working days. Grievances that cannot be resolved by grievance receiving authorities/office at their level should be referred to a higher level for verification and further investigation.
- (5) Appeal:** In the event that the parties are unsatisfied with the response provided by the GRM, he/she will be able to submit an appeal to the MNRT within 10 days from the date of decision. In the event that the parties are unsatisfied with the decision of the appeal committee, the parties can submit their grievances to the Court of Law for further adjudication.
- (6) Monitoring and evaluation:** LCU Coordinators shall submit a quarterly report with full information on the grievances they received to the ESS specialist at the PMU. The report shall contain a description of the grievances and their investigation status. A similar report should be prepared by the ESS specialist with regards to grievances that were submitted directly to the PMU. Summarized GRM reports shall constitute part of the regular FOLUR progress reporting, and shall be submitted to the PSC and WWF GEF Agency. These reports should also be available on the websites of MNRT and WWF GEF Agency.

Information about channels available for grievance redress shall be widely communicated in all project affected communities and to all relevant stakeholders. The contact details (name, phone number, mail and email address, etc.) of the LCU Coordinators and the FOLUR PMU shall be disseminated as part of all public hearings and consultations, in LCU offices, in the local media, in all public areas in affected communities, and on large billboards in the vicinity of project activity sites and workers' camps.

The GRM seeks complement, rather than substitute, the judicial system and other dispute resolution mechanisms. All complainants may therefore file their grievance in local courts or approach mediators or arbitrators, in accordance with the legislation of the URT. In addition to the project-specific GRM, a complainant can submit a grievance to the WWF GEF Agency. A grievance can also be filed with the Project Complaints Officer (PCO), a WWF staff member

fully independent from the Project Team, who is responsible for the WWF Accountability and Grievance Mechanism and who can be reached at:

Email: SafeguardsComplaint@wwfus.org

Mailing address:

Project Complaints Officer
Safeguards Complaints,
World Wildlife Fund
1250 24th Street NW
Washington, DC 20037

The PCO will respond within 10 business days of receipt, and claims will be filed and included in project monitoring.

Stakeholders may also submit a complaint online through an independent third-party platform at <https://report.whistleb.com/sw/wwf>.

13. DISCLOSURE

All affected communities and relevant stakeholders shall be informed about the ESMF requirements and commitments. The executive summary of the ESMF will be translated into Swahili and made available along with the ESMF and SEP on the websites of the MNRT, as well as the websites of the WWF GEF Agency. Hard copies of the ESMF will be placed in appropriate public locations in both LCUs. LCU Coordinators will be responsible to raise community awareness regarding the requirements of the ESMF, and will also ensure that all external contractors and service providers are fully familiar and comply with the ESMF and other safeguards documents.

During the implementation of FOLUR, activity-specific ESMPs shall be prepared in consultation with affected communities and disclosed to all stakeholders prior to project concept finalization. All draft ESMPs shall be reviewed and approved by the PMU and provided to the WWF GEF Agency for a no-objection in advance of their public disclosure. The PMU must also disclose to all affected parties any action plans prepared during project implementation, including gender mainstreaming.

Disclosure should be carried out in a manner that is meaningful and understandable to the affected people. For this purpose, the executive summary of ESMPs or the terms and conditions in environment clearances should be disclosed on MNRT and WWF websites.

The disclosure requirements are summarized in Table 4 below.

Table 4: Reporting framework for ESMF related documents

Documents to be disclosed/reported	Frequency	Where (disclosure)/To Whom (reporting)
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Environment and Social Management Framework	Once in the entire project cycle. Must remain on the website and other public locations throughout the project period.	On the website of MNRT and WWF. Copies LCU Offices and at the PMU Office (disclosure)
Environmental and Social Management Plan/s	Once in the entire project cycle for every activity that requires ESMP. Must remain on the website and other disclosure locations throughout the project period.	On the website of MNRT and WWF. Copies LCU Offices and at the PMU Office (disclosure)
Safeguards Monthly Progress Report	Monthly	PMU (reporting)
Minutes of Formal Public Consultation Meetings	Within two weeks of meeting	LCU Offices and at the PMU Office (PCU) (reporting)
Grievance redress mechanism	Continuously throughout project implementation (disclosure) Quarterly, throughout the project cycle (reporting)	LCU Offices and at the PMU Office (PCU) (disclosure) PMU and WWF GEF Agency (reporting)

14. BUDGET

The EMSF implementation costs, including all costs related to compensation to project affected people, will be fully covered from the FOLUR budget. It will be the responsibility of the PSC and the PMU to ensure that sufficient budget is available for all activity-specific mitigation measures that may be required in compliance with the EMSF.

Budget will be earmarked for an environmental and social safeguards specialist (consultant or staff) to work with the PMU and the LCUs for the full 60 months of the project period.

Budget for travel costs and workshops and meetings for safeguards monitoring (including travel, workshops and meetings) will be included in the overall monitoring and evaluation budget under Component 4 of FOLUR.

Annex 1. Summary of Consultations and Focus Group Discussions

FOOD SYSTEMS, LAND USE AND RESTORATION GEF PROJECT IN TANZANIA'S FOREST LANDSCAPES

DRAFT

STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATIONS AND FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION SUMMARY

September – October 2020

1. INTRODUCTION

This report summarizes the key findings of the Stakeholder Consultations and Focus Groups Discussions (FGD) conducted by Mary Majule (Local Consultant) and Eng. Lait Simukanga (Co-Consultant) on behalf of WWF Agency for FOLUR Project. Findings are based on FGDs that took place on September 28th and 29th, 2020 in Chisano and Mngeta villages respectively of Mlimba District Council in Kilombero District, Morogoro Region (Mainland); and on October 1st and 2nd, 2020 in Kilombero and Kikobweni Shehias in Kaskazini 'B' and Kaskazini 'A' Districts respectively in Kaskazini Unguja Region (Zanzibar).

Meetings and Focus Group Discussions were held in September and October 2020 with 136 stakeholders at District and Village/Shehia levels. Stakeholder involved include Village/Shehia Leaders/Authorities, Farmers, Livestock Keepers, Fishermen, and other stakeholders from Village Land Use Management Teams (VLUMS), Village Game Scouts (VGS), Water Use Associations and Community Organizations.

At District level consultations were made with District Authority and Technical Officers from different departments (Agriculture, Livestock, Natural resources, Forest, Environment, Community Development) related to the proposed Project. Discussions were made to gather information from stakeholders so as to collect primary and secondary data (including socio economic data) that is required for the development of the Process Framework (PF) and Indigenous People Planning Framework (IPPF) if needed.

2. DISCUSSION RESULTS

This section provides detail analysis of the topics discussed and response received from stakeholders.

2.1. Background of Consulted Districts/Villages/Shehias

2.1.1. Population Characteristics

- Kilombero District (Mainland) has a population of 407,880 whereas 202,789 were males and 205,091 were female with a total of 94,855 households having average size 4.3 people per household (2012 National Population and Housing census). The average population growth rate stood at 3.9 % per annum.

- The population of Chisano village is 5,737 with 2,948 males and 2,789 females; and average household size of 4.6.
- Mngeta village has projected population of 5,811 (adult male 1,893 adult female 1,823 and children 2,095) in 2017 having 1,453 households.
- Kaskazini ‘B’ District (Zanzibar) has a total population of 81,675, which is equivalent to 6.2 per cent of Zanzibar’s population.
 - Kilombero Shehia has population of 1,934 (934 males and 1,000 females) with 405 households (Population Census of 2012).
- Kaskazini ‘A’ District (Zanzibar) has a total population of 105,780, which is equivalent to 8% per cent of Zanzibar’s population.
 - Kikobweni Shehia has population of 2,831 (1,375 males and 1,456 females) having 665 households.³

2.1.2. Ethnic groups and religions

- Kilombero District/Mlimba DC has mixed ethnic groups, the major being Ndamba, Mbunga and Ngindo. Other ethnic groups include Pogoro, Hehe, Bena, Maasai, Sukuma and Barbaigs.
 - Chisano and Mngeta villages have mixed ethnic groups including Ndamba, Bena, Ngoni, Hehe, Nyakyusa and Sukuma (Agro-pastoralists).
- Kaskazini ‘A’ and Kaskazini ‘B’ Districts has mixed ethnic groups.
 - The major tribes found in Kilombero Shehia include Shirazi/Swahili and other mixed Bantu tribes such as Nyamwezi, Sukuma, Zaramo, Ndengereko; while in Kikobweni Shehia there is Tumbatu and other mixed ethnic groups including the Bantu tribes.
- According to consulted stakeholders there are no any distinct ethnic or indigenous groups in Kilombero, Kaskazini ‘A’ and Kaskazini ‘B’ districts that may need protection. In Kilombero District in Morogoro region the pastoralists and agro-pastoralists (Maasai, Sukuma and Barbaigs) are not considered as distinct ethnic or indigenous groups, they have equal rights on the use of resources as other existing tribes.
- The main religions are Christianity and Islamic in both landscapes, however in Zanzibar Islamic is more dominant.

2.1.3. Vulnerable groups

- Major vulnerable groups mentioned by stakeholders include women (widow, pregnant women) disabled, youth, children (including orphans), poor households, female headed households, and elderly persons. Their source of vulnerability is mainly gender, age, disability, illness, lack of income and resources, unemployment and policy of the government.
- Different special support programs provided to vulnerable groups in visited areas include:

Kilombero District (Mainland)

- Tanzania Social Action Fund (TASAF) is implementing Productive Social Safety Net (PSSN) which provides Cash Transfer targeting people who are extremely poor or most vulnerable. The aim is to protect such people from the severest

³ Reported by Kikobweni Shehia

consequences of poverty by enabling them to purchase food, pay for medical care (including paying contributions to the Community Health Insurance Fund) and support school-going children. Targeted households with children or pregnant women are also eligible for such conditional transfers if they comply with conditions focused on the use of educational and health services.

- District Council Empowerment Funds (10% of Council revenues) support to women, youth, disabled and other needy groups, so far the District has provided TZS 400,000,000. In 2010/11 - 2012/13, 638 secondary school students (orphans) were supported with school fees and uniform⁴.
- USAID *Lishe Endelevu* Project (Sustainable Nutrition) provided support to pregnant women and children.
- In Chisano village, Kihansi Conservation Project provided support of dairy cattle to widow group in 2012 – 2014.

Kaskazini A & B Districts (Zanzibar)

- Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar runs a Small Cash Transfer Scheme for people of 60 years and above, which is administered at the community level. Recipients receive a monthly payment of Tshs 5,000. The scheme is managed through local Shehas, who select potential beneficiaries. The cash is then delivered via social welfare officers.
- The Department of Social Welfare (DSW) of Zanzibar implement a Universal Pension Scheme (ZUPS) targeted at providing income security to old persons (Zanzibar residents) aged 70 years and above. The first payment of the scheme for 21,263 old persons was made in April 2016, with each person receiving a monthly pension of Tshs 20,000.
- Government Program provides 5% to vulnerable groups (2% women, 2% youth and 1% for disabled).
- Through TASAF Productive Social Safety Net (PSSN) Programme, in Kilombero Shehia, 195 households out of targeted 473 receive the conditional cash transfers. However, TASAF Program have not yet started in Kikobweni Shehia.

2.1.4. Mobility patterns

- In Kilombero District, pastoralists and agro-pastoralists like Maasai, Sukuma and Barbaigs migrate into Kilombero District as well as business people from all over the country. It was reported that in Chisano and Mngeta villages, pastoralists and agro-pastoralists are attracted by existing fertile landscapes for agriculture, availability of pasture and water for their livestock in Kilombero valley.

A livestock keeper informed “in our village Chisano reproduction rate for cattle is high such that one cattle reproduce twice in three years”.

⁴ Kilombero District Council Strategic Plan, 2013/14 – 2017/18

- In Zanzibar, majority of people temporarily migrate to Kilombero (Kaskazini ‘B’) and Kikobweni Shehias (Kaskazini ‘A’) for agriculture mainly paddy and vegetables, and for casual labour purposes.

2.1.5. Major Economic activities

- In Kilombero District, agriculture is the main economic activity with more than 80% of the population involved in it and is a major source of earning income and food. Livestock keeping is another economic activity mostly practiced by pastoralists and agro-pastoralists. Fishing is also practiced though not yet utilized to its full potential.
 - Main economic activity in Chisano include crop production (paddy) and livestock keeping (cattle)
 - Main economic activity in Mngeta is agriculture (83.8%), livestock keeping (12.7%), fishing (0.7%) and business/employment (2.8%)⁵.
- In Zanzibar, main economic activities of Kaskazini ‘A’ district include agriculture, forestry, fishing, hunting, livestock, manufacturing, and services such as hotels, construction and merchandise trade⁶.
 - Main economic activity in Kibokweni Shehia is agriculture production mainly paddy and vegetables. There is Kibokwa irrigation scheme that was developed since 1979 paddy cultivation. Livestock keeping is also practiced.
- In Kaskazini ‘B’ district main economic activity includes agriculture, forestry, fishing, hunting, livestock keeping, mining and quarrying, manufacturing, services, construction, merchandise trade, hotels and lodges, and provision of other services such as financial and insurance⁷. These sectors contribute in different ways to the district’s economy.
 - Main economic activity in Kilombero Shehia is rainfed agriculture and livestock keeping. Hunting is also practiced but illegally.

2.2. Crop Production

2.2.1. Major crops grown

- Major crops grown in Kilombero District are paddy, maize, cassava, bananas, sweet potatoes, legumes, vegetables, fruits and coconuts. Major cash crop is sugar cane; others like cocoa, simsim and sunflower are grown in small areas.
- Main crops cultivated in Mngeta are paddy, maize and banana. Other crops cultivated are vegetable, pigeon peas, cocoa and groundnuts. Mono-cropping is a common practice.
- Major crops produced within Kaskazini ‘A’ District include paddy, sweet potato, cassava, yam, millet and banana, as well as other varieties of local fruit and vegetables.
 - Major crops in Kibokweni Shehia are paddy and vegetables.
- Major crops produced in Kaskazini B district are paddy, sweet potato, cassava, yam, millet, banana, and different varieties of fruit and vegetables. District priority crops include paddy, cassava, fruits and vegetable.
 - In Kilombero Shehia main crops produced are paddy, coconut and mangoes.

⁵ Mngeta Village Land Use Plan Report

⁶ Kaskazini A District Profile

⁷ Kaskazini B District Profile

2.2.2. Use of agricultural inputs (fertilizers and pesticides)

- Agrochemicals are widely used in agricultural production in both Kilombero and Unguja landscapes.
 - Inorganic fertilizers (TSP, UREA, DAP) and herbicides are used in paddy production
 - Use of chemicals in watermelon production is common in Zanzibar
- Fertilizers and pesticides are currently used in Kaskazini A district but are not enough.

2.2.3. Challenges on crop production

- Climate change impacts affects crop production
- Misuse of agrochemicals due limited knowledge on safe use and handling of pesticides.
- Delayed and low supply of agricultural inputs therefore delayed cultivation/lower production.
- Not knowing roles and responsibilities of different stakeholder
- Livestock grazing in crop farms resulting into conflicts, but also destroys farms/infrastructures.

In Zanzibar

- Limited access to mechanized implements e.g. tractors that are owned by the Government
- Agricultural inputs are planned and supplied by Department of Agriculture, Districts are not involved during planning.
- Delayed and low supply of agricultural inputs including mechanized instruments and tractors therefore affecting production. In Kibokweni Shehia, farmer delay to contribute funds for hiring tractors that are owned by the Government in Zanzibar
- Conflicting administrative issues in the village/shehia
- Implementation of different policies is a challenge.
- For example, in Zanzibar stakeholder reported that *Decentralization* process is not yet complete especially for agriculture sector.
- Rice diseases lowers production
- There is close relationship between farmers and livestock keepers (most are relatives) making it difficult to make decision when conflict arises.
- Cropping calendar are not followed for therefore not aligned with the use of tractors from the Government.
- Farms were destroyed by ZECO Project

Mitigation measures

- Government have increased number of tractors to 10
- Department of Agriculture have involved Districts in planning for next cropping calendar

2.2.4. Mitigation measures for crop production

- Farmers requested to be supported irrigated infrastructures to increase paddy production
- Farmers requested the Government to bring more fertilizer and on time to their areas.
- Bylaws to be enforced against livestock grazing into farms

2.3. Livestock Keeping and Fishing

2.3.1. *Types and number of livestock kept*

- Most livestock keepers in Mlimba DC are Sukuma and Mang'ati who migrate-in for grazing areas for their livestock
 - In Chisano village it was reported there are more than 200 livestock keepers but only 23 are registered by the village. Grazing system is free range, during dry season livestock are grazed into farm plots.
 - In Mngeta village, most villagers are farmers however few cattle (mainly for oxenization) are kept in the village.
- Residents within Kaskazini B district rear animals such as cattle, goats, pigs, chicken, ducks, turkeys, rabbits and donkeys (District Profile 2017).
 - In Kilombero Shehia it was informed that livestock keepers have about 6 - 20 cattle. Semi-grazing system is practiced in farm plots.
- Kaskazini A district has residents who rear different types of livestock including cattle, goats, chicken and ducks.
 - Stakeholder reported livestock keepers have about 1-15 cattle in Kibokweni Shehia

2.3.2. *Livestock keeping challenges*

- In Kilombero district, there occurs regular conflicts at Miwangani, Mofu, Luvilikila, Chita, Melela, Msita, Udagaji, Mkuyuni, Utengule and Idugasa villages. Challenges started after the implementation of Land Use Planning during demarcation of wetlands, the land allocated for grazing is limited and part of it falls under RAMSAR area. In addition, the allocated grazing land is not accessible during rainy season because it becomes flooded.

Example was given in Mofu village where during each year rainy seasons the grazing area becomes flooded as a result livestock are taken to other upland areas such as Ifakara for grazing.

- It was reported that number of livestock in Kilombero DC is bigger compared to its carrying capacity; According to last of Livestock Census 2016 cattle reproduction is very high in the district due to availability of pasture/feed.
- No watering points in grazing areas, few livestock keepers have private watering points for their animals.
- In Chisano, reported challenges include:
 - No place for grazing livestock during the dry season, they graze in farm areas after harvesting of crops
 - Previously there was allocated grazing land in the village Land Use Plan but was most has been taken as it was planned inside Kilombero RAMSAR, the remaining area is used by farmers for crop production. It was explained that during Land Use planning the villagers were not aware of the demarcations of the Kilombero RAMSAR site.
- In Kilombero Shehia the reported challenges include:
 - There are no grazing lands in, cattle are grazed everywhere in farm plots

- Bylaws for livestock keeping are poorly enforced.
- Stealing of livestock animals is common
- In Kibokweni Shehia, the challenges include
 - No grazing lands, animals are grazed in farm plots therefore regular conflicts
 - Degradation of water sources and destruction of irrigation infrastructures by livestock
 - Poor enforcement of bylaws

During FGD in Kibokweni Shehia, stakeholders reported that most livestock are owned by elders, but sometimes when complaints are brought about livestock damaging/eating crops some elders would claim that the cattle are not theirs but are for their children, therefore it becomes difficult to hold them responsible.

2.3.3. Mitigation measures

- Destocking of animals in Kilombero District
- To resolve the conflict over the grazing land that were taken by RAMSAR site
- Enforcement of bylaws especially village leaders

2.3.4. Fishing activities

- In Kilombero District, fishing is undertaken along rivers e.g. Kilombero River, Mngeta River, etc. and small swamps found in Kilombero valley.
- In Kilombero and Kibokweni Shehias in Zanzibar there are no economic fishing practices, but fishing of small catfish in water ponds/streams is usually done by children.

2.3.5. Fishing challenges

- Illegal fishing methods (methods such as, Beach seine, river damming, poisoning and under mesh size nets) are common in Kilombero rivers including Mkwekwea, Mpanga, Kitete, etc.
- Fishing bylaws exist but no enforcement due to lack of guards to protect water sources

2.3.6. Mitigation measures for fishing

- To return back the dismissed village committees (Environment, Land Use, and Game Scouts)
- Training on sustainable fishing activities
- Regular follow up from higher level authorities e.g. District, Basin Water Board, RAMSAR, etc.
- Village Government to play its role in protecting its environment
- Rehabilitation of degraded areas so as to become more sustainable e.g. Mnyenyesi Dam

Fisherman commented that “Mnyenyesi Dam used to be major fish breeding site, Kihansi Company didn’t want the dam to be used by communities at all but instead be conserved. Currently the dam area has some settlements and is also used for agricultural production, this has resulted to its degradation/disappearance”.

2.4. Land and Water Use Management

2.4.1. *Perception on the importance of land use plans in the District/Village/Shehia*

- The importance of land use plans was recognized that would help to minimize competition over the use of land and resources.
- In Zanzibar, Land Use Plan was recognized to be important however due to limited land area it would be very difficult to implement.

2.4.2. *Existence and implementation of land use plans*

- In Kilombero District, Land Use Plans were developed for 45 villages through the Land Tenure Support Programme, but were not completed (up to stage 4). About 80% of the Kilombero District has no extra land for agriculture expansion.
 - Chisano Village has VLUP but verification of land pieces and provision of Customary Certificate of Right of Occupancy (CCRO) were not completed.
 - In Mngeta Village, land use plan was developed in 2012, but there is no land allocated for livestock keepers, few existing livestock are grazed in individual farm areas and in other farms after harvesting.
- District Officials reported that there is no Land Use Plan for Kaskazini B District
 - In Kilombero Shehia, farmers/community have no knowledge/were not sure whether there is any land use plan for their areas.

2.4.3. *Land ownership types common in the villages*

Kilombero District

- Three types of land ownership exist in Mngeta village: Village, General and Reserved lands. Village land is under the Village Government, General land is under Commissioner for Lands and reserved land is under specified Authority such as TFS, TANAPA, etc.
- Most villagers (60.8%) own agricultural lands/farms but others (38.5%) rent it.
- Land is usually obtained through inheritance, provided by village government, renting and purchasing. Few encroach other areas not owned by anyone.

Zanzibar

- Most agricultural land in Zanzibar is under the government ownership, but some low income/poor people have been allocated lands for cultivation.

2.4.4. *Constraints in implementing Land Use Plans and Projects*

• Mlimba DC

- Informed that land use plans are not integrated, each village implements its own plan and the plans do not cross the village boundaries. This sometimes results into conflicts with the neighbouring village especially when two different land plans are adjacent to each other implementation becomes a challenge.
- There is poor discipline in implementation of developed land use plans as people are using lands/areas not as planned. It was explained that delays in compensation

to the Project Affected People (PAP) has contributed to people using the lands differently.

- In most villages' LUPs grazing lands were allocated but did not consider the number of livestock in that area, therefore resulting in overgrazing, livestock grazing in farm areas and conflicts between farmers and livestock keepers.
- In Chisano Village,
 - There exists Village Land Use Management Committees (VLUM) up to 2014. Thereafter the committees did not perform their duties and most of village land use issues collapsed.
- In Mngeta Village
 - There is involvement of people at planning stage but later on during implementation some earlier agreed actions changes without the knowledge of communities and therefore affects implementation of activities.

An example was given about Rukicha Water Project; villagers reported that some of the activities (e.g. excavation of canal) that were supposed to be done by the project were shifted to villagers' tasks without any explanations, this was not in the previous agreements

- Limited clear understanding of activities to be implemented under the plan/project
- Village committees are not performing their roles as required e.g. monitoring of activities is poor

2.4.5. Mitigation measures for implementing Land Use Plans and Projects

- Mlimba DC
 - To complete the remaining land use plans.
 - Land use plans to be done between villages, and then be completed and gazetted.
 - To have blocks for livestock i.e. individual livestock keepers to have blocks as for farmers.
- Chisano Village
 - The terminated committee for Village Land Use Planning (VLUM) to be returned
- Mngeta Village
 - Projects/Plans to be implemented should be written clearly and well elaborated to communities, therefore awareness and sensitization of the projects/plans should be prioritized to minimize challenges
 - Community to review the plans/projects before implementation
 - Similar community groups/organizations to implement the project/plan jointly for sustainability
 - Village Assembly meetings to be conducted for each developed projects/plans so for community to have chance to contribute their concerns and views.

2.4.6. Participation of community during the land use planning

- The Land Use Plans are initially prepared by VLUM and later submitted to the Village Government. The VLUM Committee consists of men and women
- Village Assembly review the developed Land Use Plan before it is approved
- PAP in the village have to agree with the proposed land use plan brought to them.

Example was given that there was a plan to build hospital in Chita but 3 villagers disagreed and wanted compensation of about TZS 16 million, the villagers decided each household to contribute TZS 6,500 so as to compensate them.

2.4.7. Experience in Land, water and natural resource use conflicts

- In Kilombero Districts, serious conflicts have occurred between farmers and pastoralists mainly caused by pastoralists grazing their cattle in the farms during dry and wet seasons when they move to look for water sources and pastures. This situation led to destruction of crops in farmland. Farmers reacted by killing some animals, fighting each other and raise serious conflict. Such conflicts have happened in Mofu, Utengule, Merera, Mkangawalo and Lungongole. Measures taken to resolve the conflicts include:
 - Establishment of District, Ward and Village land dispute tribunals
 - Educating the communities
 - Discussion and agreements with farmers and livestock keepers
 - Expulsion of illegal migrants especially the livestock keepers.
 - Example in Mofu Ward leaders organize discussion meetings between farmers and livestock keepers to agree on modality to which livestock keepers and crop farmers can utilize land between growing and after harvesting seasons. Livestock keepers are not allowed to graze their animals in farmers' lands during growing seasons but only to do so after harvesting period.⁸

- Village boundary conflicts which frequently occurred in many villages in Kilombero District. Measures taken toward resolving this conflict included:
 - Re-demarcation of village's boundaries.
 - Use of participatory approaches means in the whole exercise of boundary demarcation, this includes the whole villages, which are close to that boundary.
 - Educating Village Government on the importance of making proof of their boundaries in order to get village land certificate. This is according to Village Land Act. No.5 of 1999 which states that the village will not be allowed to get Village Land Certificate if that village is in conflict with another village.
 - Preparation of village land use plans

2.4.8. Situation for water availability and quality for different uses

- In Kilombero (Zanzibar) drinking water is usually taken from tap water or deep water wells, while water for other domestic uses comes from shallow wells.

2.4.9. Addressing land, water and natural resource degradation

- Management of water is under Water Use Associations (WUAs) and Basin Water Board.

⁸ United Republic of Tanzania (2017) *Status of Land Use Planning, Land Tenure and Biodiversity Conservation: A Focus of Udzungwa-Magombera-Selous Landscape and Mngeta Corridor in Kilombero District*

- Conservation measures to go together with other Income Generating Activities such as beekeeping, poultry farming and fruit production.

2.5. Involvement in Land, Water and Natural Resource Management

2.5.1. Project(s)/activities in the District/ Village/Shehia that influence/support land, water and natural resource management

- Mlimba District
 - Land Tenure Support Programme (Ended June 2019)
- Kaskazini A District
 - Irrigation Scheme Project in Pangeni - However, about 1,200 farmers have been resettled by the Project (681 in Pangeni and 460 in Mwembe Mpunga). Also, the District is not implementing the project, have limited information and participation, but is expected to supervise the scheme once completed.
 - Community Development Project
- Kaskazini B District
 - Central Agricultural Research Institute (CARI) - Promoting Good Agricultural Production practice for paddy
 - Ecosystem Based Adaptation (EBA) is under preparation that is going to deal with conservation agriculture, tree planting and construction of boreholes in arid/semi-arid areas.

2.5.2. *Challenges in implementing Projects and other initiatives*

- Environmental concerns in the district include destructive fishing, beach erosion due to sand mining, pollution and construction too close to the beach, deforestation for construction and fuel wood, land degradation associated with uncontrolled quarrying, and sand mining as well as land encroachment by seawater

2.5.3. *Unsustainable agricultural practices that has degraded land, water and natural resources in the District/Village/Shehia*

- Misuse and poor handling of fertilizers and pesticides in crop production
- Bush fires are degrading forests and biodiversity in Kilombero District
- Illegal fishing practices are degrading the water resources and biodiversity

2.5.4. *Areas of agricultural investment in the district/Village/Shehia*

- In Zanzibar there are few areas for cultivation of some crops

2.6. Enforcement of Laws and Bylaws for Land, Water and Natural Resource Management

2.6.1. *Challenges in enforcement of bylaws*

Mlimba DC

- Laws/bylaws exists but enforcement is poor.
- Existing laws are too general, they are not specific on offences and fines.

- In Chisano it was reported that, various committees that were established and responsible for bylaws enforcement e.g. Village Environmental Committee, VLUM, Village Game Scouts (VGS), etc. were dismissed by the previous Village Leaders. This has resulted into poor enforcement of bylaws and therefore increased degradation of land, water and natural resources.

VGS representative complained “the situation is really bad in our village; farmers are cultivating up to the river banks. The VGS haven’t met for long time since we were terminated by the previous Village Chairperson, we are even wondering today we have been remembered to attend this important meeting”.

- Conflicting administrative issues between Village leaders and different Committees
- Limited awareness on existence of bylaws
- In Kikobweni Kaskazini A district it was informed that there are no bylaws to protect water sources from being destructed by livestock, therefore degradation in the scheme is high because the same person owns the livestock and the farm, meaning farmers are the ones damaging their own farms from their livestock.

2.6.2. Mitigation measures for law enforcement

- There is need to have specific bylaws for different offences.
- Review of existing bylaws
- Training to village/shehia leaders on project issues to support their implementation.
- Bylaws to be sensitized in various village meetings especially Village General Assembly

2.7. Community Engagement

2.7.1. Projects related to land, water and natural resource management

- There are different farmers’ organizations operating in the villages that benefit from cultivating and storing their produce together, getting loans from banks, etc.

Farmer in Chisano informed “we got a loan of TZS 95,000,000 through our Farmers’ group, the loan was used to purchase agricultural inputs (fertilizers and seed) and cash provided to group members to support farming activities”

Examples of Community Groups/Organizations in Kilombero

Group Name	Place	Members	Main Activities	Support Provided
1. <i>Okoa Mazingira Mngeta</i>	Mngeta		Environmental management, beekeeping, fishing	Tree planting - TFS
2. <i>Jumuia ya Watumia Maji Bonde Dogo la Mto Mngeta</i>	Mngeta		Management of water sources and environment	Tree nursery - AWF Guidelines and trainings - Rufiji Basin Authority

3. Msamaria Group (for widow)	Mngeta	20	Saving and lending cash	Loan of Tshs 3,000,000 from DC
4. Ujasiriamali Wanawake Vijana Mngeta	Mngeta		Saving and lending cash, Selling soap	
5. Upendo (For unmarried women)	Mngeta		Saving and lending cash	
6. Ufugaji Nyuki	Mngeta	30 (14 males & 16 females)	Beekeeping	Protective gears for collecting honey – AWF & WARIDI
7. Rukolongo	Mngeta		Environment, Beekeeping and forest	
8. Hifadhi Mazingira	Mngeta	12 (8 females and 4 males)	Beekeeping, agriculture (cassava, maize, fruits),	Beekeeping equipment and protective gears - TFCG
9. Kilimo Kwanza	Mngeta	40 (21 females and 19 females)	Agriculture (paddy)	Agrochemicals - NOMINA
10. Hifadhi Mazingira	Mngeta	12 (6 females and 6 males)		

Examples of Community Groups/Organizations in Zanzibar

Group Name	Place	Members	Main Activities	Support Provided
1. Tujenge Imani	Kikobweni	30 (8 males and 22 females)	Paddy and vegetable production	
2. Nia Njema Women Group	Kikobweni	40	Paddy and vegetable production	
3. Chasimo (Women Group)	Kikobweni	25	Tailoring	
4. Tuwape na Wao	Kikobweni	20 (10 males and 10 females)	Vegetable production	
5. Imani Njema	Kikobweni	20 (10 males and 10 females)		
6. Hifadhi Mazingira	Kikobweni	31 (16 males and 15 females)	Environmental Conservation	TASAF
7. Ukweli Bora – Main Association Kaskazini A	Kikobweni	4,572	Rainfed Paddy production	

8.	Kibokwa Irrigation Association	Kikobweni	350 (150 male and 200 females)		
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2.7.2. Benefits of the groups/organizations to the village/shehia

- Environmental management groups support protection of the village forests e.g. forest patrols are done twice a week in Mngeta
- Members of the groups contribute to agricultural production therefore they settle down, women who are in groups are able to contribute cash for village development activities.

2.8. Grievances

2.8.1. Grievances handling

- In Kilombero District, there is Grievance Desk at the District Office where written complaints are received and taken to the Council Management Team (CMT) for resolution. At the village level grievances are usually forwarded/reported to Village Executive Officer or Village Chairperson. The resolutions at District/village are on a case by case basis.
- Community Organizations/groups have leadership and constitution that take cares of member's grievances, once resolution have failed they are taken to the village level.
- Complaints related to land boundaries are resolved by the Village Land Council and usually during resolution all neighbours from each side of the farm/land are consulted, if unresolved complaints are forwarded to higher levels.
- In Zanzibar, there is no special desk for grievances in Zanzibar at District level. Complaints are resolved by Sheha or/and Committees under Sheha. Depending on the complaint, sometimes unresolved complaints are referred to Police Station or District Commissioner for further actions.

2.8.2. Typical grievances in the District/village/shehia include

In Kilombero District

- Land boundaries complaints
- Complaints between community groups
- Complaints between farmers and livestock keepers, about livestock entering farms, eating crops and destroying farm/paddy plots
- Farmers have no ownership of areas, and there are limited areas for cultivation.

2.9. Decision making in villages/shehias

2.9.1. Holding of consultations with local community members

- In Kilombero District
- Decision making at Shehia in Zanzibar are done by Sheha
 - Then the decision is shared to the community through Village Assembly and cell leaders.
 - Meetings are conducted whenever there is urgency/need from the government.

- However, the FGD complained participation of community is very minimal
- There is Sheha Committee with members nominated by Sheha.

2.9.2. Experience with engaging local people in monitoring of Projects

- Villages have Environmental Committees (about 25 members) who monitor environmental aspects and natural resource committee (12 - 15 members) that monitors natural resources in the village

Example was given at Mlimba District that during construction of a hospital Village Authority was given mandate to monitor construction works, through different established committees for construction, procurement and equipment/materials

- The major challenge is for the Village/Shehia Authorities and Committees to know their roles and responsibilities in monitoring projects.

2.9.3. Challenges likely to emerge if Project would engage people

- Many people are cultivating in/close to water sources, therefore conservation of water sources will affect them. There is need to educate people on benefits of conserving land, water, natural resources.
- Livestock keepers would not be happy with environmental management in the Project as it may restrict movement of their animals, therefore should be well sensitized about the project and its benefits.
- Urgent projects/activities affect daily activities of communities, therefore need to provide enough prior information and engage stakeholders.

2.9.4. The way community could take part in the project planning process and implementation

- Project leaders/developers should first go and discuss with communities.
- Needs assessment to be done before Project are developed
- Projects are prepared by the Government supposed to come from the communities
- Kilombero Shehia community informed that they don't know how they will benefit from the Project as they are not very well aware of the Project activities.
- Community roles and responsibilities to be well defined
- Government to change approach for preparing projects
- Projects benefits to be clearly defined and should address target communities' needs
- Community to actively participate at different stages of the project i.e. planning, implementation, monitoring, etc.
- Need assessment to be done to know exactly community's priorities
- Project to provide support to farmers to improve paddy production. Surface runoff is high in Kilombero Shehia therefore the project could consider soil water conservation infrastructures.
- FGD members are worried that the Project will not invest anything (infrastructure) in their villages/shehia, therefore increase in paddy production without irrigation infrastructures would be a challenge. They urged the Project to persuade the Government to improve their scheme infrastructures.
- Community to be educated about the Project for successful implementation.

3. Observations and Recommendations

Generally, in both landscapes of Kilombero District and Kaskazini A & B Districts, major observations from the stakeholder consultations and recommendations are summarized below:

- Ethnic groups in visited sites consist of mixed tribes, there are no distinct ethnic groups that needed special treatment.
- Major vulnerable groups mentioned by stakeholders include women (widow, pregnant women) disabled, youth, children (including orphans), poor households, female headed households, and elderly persons. However, there are no special rights to vulnerable groups over the use of resources in visited sites. Source of vulnerability is mainly gender, age, disability, illness, lack of income and resources, unemployment and policy of the government.
- Mobility patterns are influenced by availability of lands for agriculture, pasture and water for livestock and employment (casual labour).
- Main economic activities are agriculture (mainly paddy, maize, fruits and vegetable) followed by livestock keeping.
- Fertilizers and pesticides are widely used in paddy and vegetable production however the demand is high but supply is inadequate and always delayed.
- Delayed and low supply of agricultural inputs including mechanized instruments and tractors affect crop production.
- There are limited grazing lands in most areas, livestock grazing in crop farms is common resulting into conflicts, but also are destructing farm plots and irrigation infrastructures.
- Allocation of grazing lands is a challenge due to limited land area in most villages and high number of livestock per unit area.
- Land Ownership in Zanzibar is mainly under government, this can be barrier to individual's conservation investments/efforts
- VLUP are not integrated and most do not cross village boundaries, this can be a challenge for integrated landscape initiatives
- Participation and involvement of community in VLUP is very important to ensure implementation of the plans.
- Awareness of the FOLUR Project is very minimal, majority were not clear of the Project itself, activities and benefits to them, therefore sensitization to community is essential from the beginning.
- Participation and involvement of District Authorities in projects implemented in their areas is key to ensure sense of ownership and sustainability of project
- There is poor enforcement of different sector bylaws at the village/shehia level. Communities should be involved, participate and educated in bylaws development/reviews.
- Most grievances at local level are resolved by village/shehia leaders and existing committees, therefore project to develop grievance system that is compatible with existing one.
- Village/Shehia Assembly is the main decision making at the village/shehia level however communities need to be sensitized to attend those meetings.

- Projects benefits to be clearly and well defined and should address needs of target communities
- Community to be involved in all phases of the project process, their roles and responsibilities to be clearly defined to avoid misunderstandings in future that might affect project implementation.

Field Photos



Consultation with Mlimba DC Officials



Meeting at Chisano Village – Mlimba DC



Meeting at Mngeta Village – Mlimba DC



FGD at Kilombero Shehia – North B District



FGD at Kikobweni – North A District



FGD at Kikobweni - North A District

Annex 2. Safeguard Eligibility and Impacts Screening

This screening tool needs to be filled out for each activity or category of activities included in the annual work plan and budget. In addition, the screening tool needs to be completed whenever management measures or management plans are developed and/or when project intervention areas are determined.

The tool will be filled out by LCU Coordinators and reviewed by the Safeguards Specialist. The decision on whether a Site-Specific Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) and/or Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP) are required shall be made by the Safeguards Specialist in consultation with the WWF GEF Agency Safeguards Specialists and LCU Coordinators, based on the information provided in this screening form, as well as interviews with PMU staff, LCU Coordinators, local communities, and any other relevant stakeholders.

Part 1: Basic Information

1	Activity Name	
	Description of Activity ("sub-activities")	
2	Type of Activity:	New activity <input type="checkbox"/> Continuation of activity <input type="checkbox"/>
3	Activity location:	
4	Total size of site area	
5	Activity implementation dates	
6	Total cost	

(Move to Part 2 after filling in all information in the table above)

Part 2: Eligibility Screening

No.	Screening Questions: <i>Would the project activity</i>	Yes	No	Comments/ Explanation
1	Lead to land management practices that cause degradation (biological or physical) of the soil and water?			
2	Negatively affect areas of critical natural habitats or breeding ground of known rare/endangered species?			
3	Significantly increase GHG emissions?			
4	Use genetically modified organisms or modern biotechnologies or their products?			

No.	Screening Questions: <i>Would the project activity</i>	Yes	No	Comments/ Explanation
5	Introduce crops and varieties that previously did not grow in the implementation areas?			
6	Develop forest plantations?			
7	Result in the loss of biodiversity, alteration of the functioning of ecosystems, and introduction of new invasive alien species?			
8	Procure or supply pesticides or result in an increase in the use of pesticides?			
9	Lead to physical displacement and voluntary or involuntary relocation of people, including non-titled and migrant people?			
10	Contribute to exacerbating any inequality or gender gap that may exist?			
11	Involve child labour?			
12	Adversely affect indigenous peoples' rights, lands, natural resources, territories, livelihoods, knowledge, social fabric, traditions, governance systems, and culture or heritage (physical and non-physical or intangible) inside and/or outside the project area?			
13	Negatively impact areas with cultural, historical or transcendent values for individuals and communities?			
Please provide any further information that can be relevant:				

- If all answers are “No”, project activity is eligible and move to Part 3
- If at least one question answered as “yes”, the project activity is ineligible and the proponent can reselect the site of project activity and do screening again.

Part 3: Impacts screening

Answer the questions below and follow the guidance to provide basic information regarding the suggested activity and describe its potential impacts.

No	Would the project activity:	Yes/No	Provide explanation and supporting documents if needed
<i>Environmental Impacts</i>			
1	Result in permanent or temporary change in land use, land cover or topography.		
2	Involve clearance of existing land vegetation		If yes, number of trees to be cut down:

			<p>Species of trees:</p> <p>Are the trees protected:</p> <p>Total land area of vegetation cover removed:</p> <p>Estimated economic value of the trees, crops and vegetation to be cut down / removed and any replacement costs (e.g., fees, registration, taxes):</p> <p><i>Provide additional details:</i></p>
3	Result in environmental pollution?		
4	Trigger land disturbance, erosion, subsidence and instability?		
5	Result in significant use of water, such as for construction?		
6	Produce dust during construction and operation		
7	Generate significant ambient noise?		
8	Increase the sediment load in the local water bodies?		
9	Change on-site or downstream water flows?		
10	Negatively affect water dynamics, river connectivity or the hydrological cycle in ways other than direct changes of water flows (e.g. water filtration and aquifer recharge, sedimentation)?		
11	Result in negative impacts to any endemic, rare or threatened species; species that have been identified as significant through global, regional, national, or local laws?		
12	Could the activity potentially increase the vulnerability of local communities to climate variability and changes (e.g., through risks and events such as landslides, erosion, flooding or droughts)?		
<i>Socio-Economic Impacts</i>			
13	Negatively impact existing tenure rights (formal and informal) of individuals, communities or others to land, fishery and forest resources?		
14	Restrict access to natural resources (e.g., watersheds or rivers, grazing areas, forestry, non-timber forest products) or restrict the way natural resources are used, in ways that will impact livelihoods?		
15	Restrict access to sacred sites of local communities (including ethnic minorities) and/or places relevant for women's or		

	men's religious or cultural practices?		
16	Undermine the customary rights of local communities to participate in consultations in a free, prior, and informed manner to address interventions directly affecting their lands, territories or resources?		
Minorities and Vulnerable Groups			
17	Negatively affect vulnerable groups (such as ethnic minorities, poorer households, migrants, and assistant herders) in terms of impact on their economic or social life conditions or contribute to their discrimination or marginalization?		
18	Stir or exacerbate conflicts among communities, groups or individuals? Also considering dynamics of recent or expected migration including displaced people.		
Occupational and Community Health and Safety			
19	Involve any risks related to the usage of construction materials, working high above the ground or in canals where slopes are unstable?		
20	Expose local community to risks related to construction works or use of machinery (e.g., loading and unloading of construction materials, excavated areas, fuel storage and usage, electrical use, machinery operations)		
21	Generate conflicts or pressure on local resources between temporary workers and local communities?		

List of documents to be attached with Screening form:

1	Layout plan of the activity and photos
2	Summary of the activity proposal
3	No objection certificate from various departments and others relevant stakeholders

Screening Tool Completed by:

Signed:

Name: _____

Title: _____

Date: _____

Screening Conclusions [TO BE COMPLETED BY Safeguards Specialist]

i. Main environmental issues are:

ii. Permits/ clearance needed are:.

iii. Main social issues are:

iv. Further assessment/ investigation needed and next step.

a. Need for any special study:.....

b. Preparation of ESMP (main issue to be addressed by the ESMP):.....

c. Preparation of LRP (main issue to be addressed by the LRP):.....

d. Any other requirements/ need/ issue etc:

Screening Tool Reviewed by:

Signed:

Name: _____

Title: _____

Date: _____

Exclusion list

The following practices and activities will not be supported by the project:

1. Land management practices that cause degradation (biological or physical) of the soil and water.
2. Activities that negatively affect areas of critical natural habitats or breeding ground of known rare/ endangered species, in or outside Nature Reserves (NRs).
3. Development of irrigation schemes and construction of reservoirs.
4. Actions that represent significant increase in GHG emissions.
5. Use of genetically modified organisms, or the supply or use of modern biotechnologies or their products in crops.
6. Introduction of crops and varieties that previously did not grow in the implementation areas, including seed import/transfer.
7. Development of forest plantations.
8. Actions resulting in loss of biodiversity, alteration of the functioning of ecosystems, and introduction of new invasive alien species.
9. Procurement of pesticides or activities that result in an increase in the use of pesticides.
10. Activities that would lead to physical displacement and voluntary or involuntary relocation.
11. Activities that do not consider gender aspects or contribute to exacerbating any inequality or gender gap that may exist.
12. Child Labour.
13. Activities that would adversely affect indigenous peoples' rights, lands, natural resources, territories, livelihoods, knowledge, social fabric, traditions, governance systems, and culture or heritage (physical and non-physical or intangible) inside and/or outside the project area.
14. Activities that would negatively impact areas with cultural, historical or transcendent values for individuals and communities.